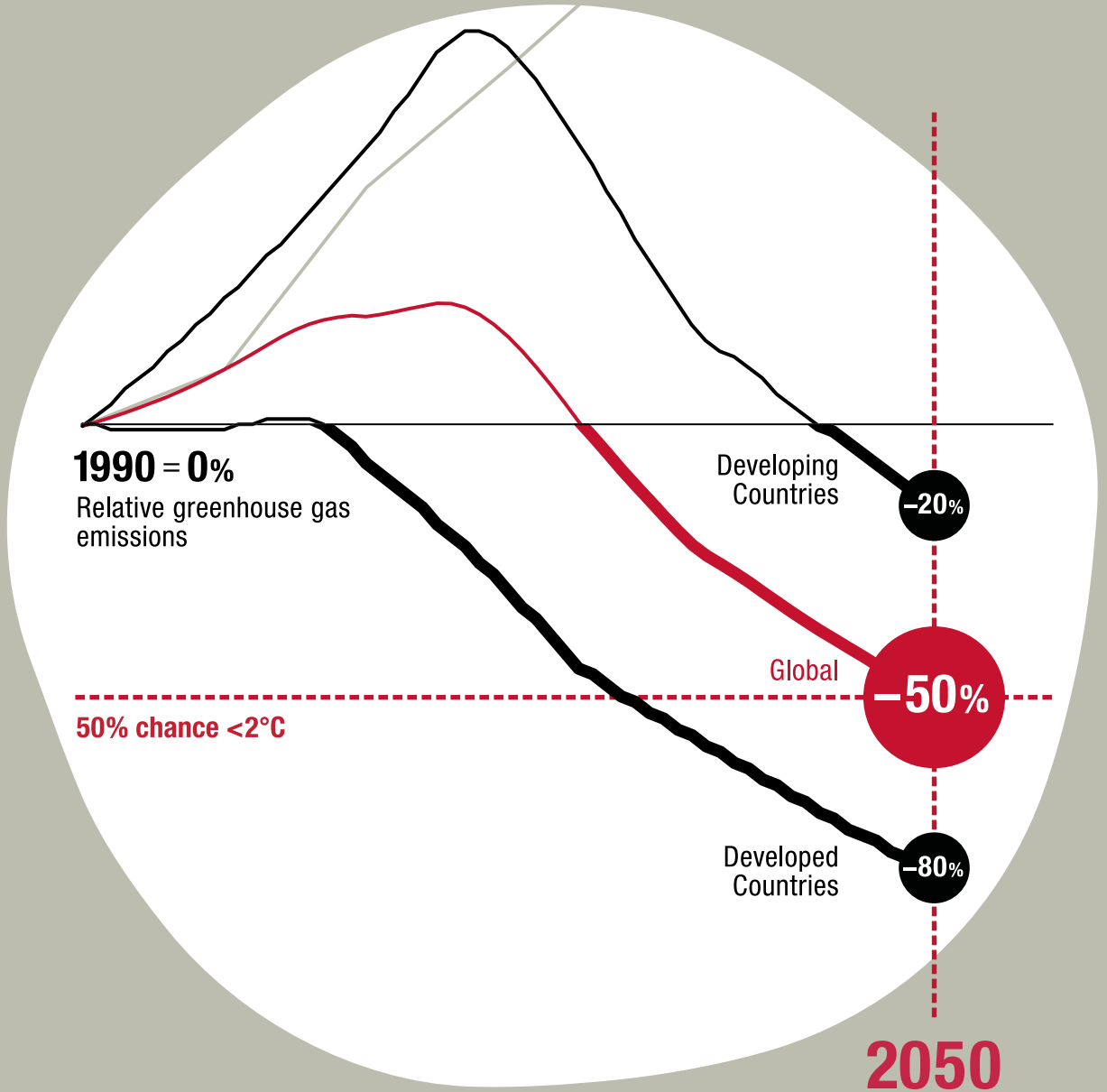




One Planet, One Chance

Human Development Report 2007/2008



To achieve a 50 percent global reduction in emissions rich countries would need to cut theirs by 80 percent

Changing track

Halving emissions could avoid dangerous climate change

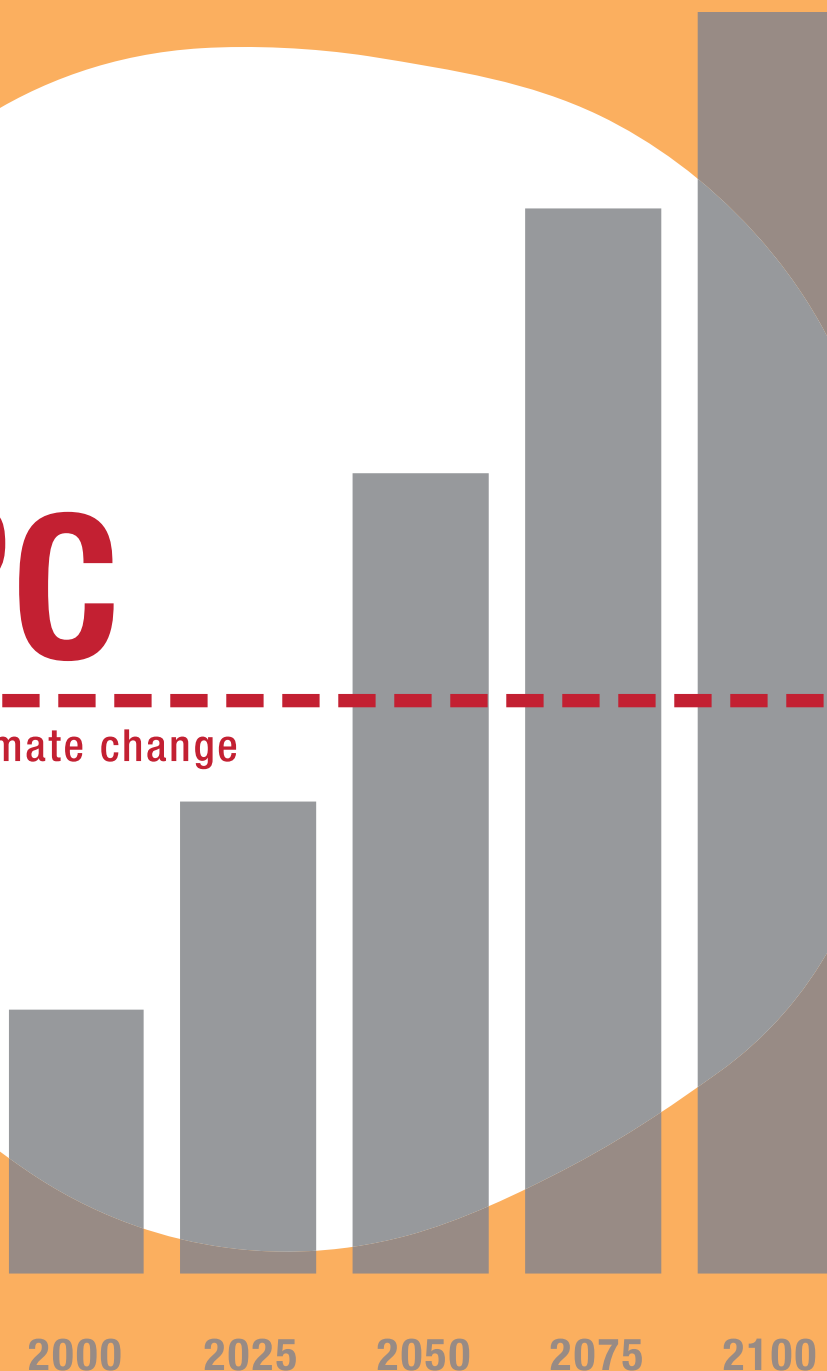


+2°C

Dangerous climate change

0°C

Projected temperature
increases over
pre-industrial levels



Heading for danger
Current trends point
to rapid warming



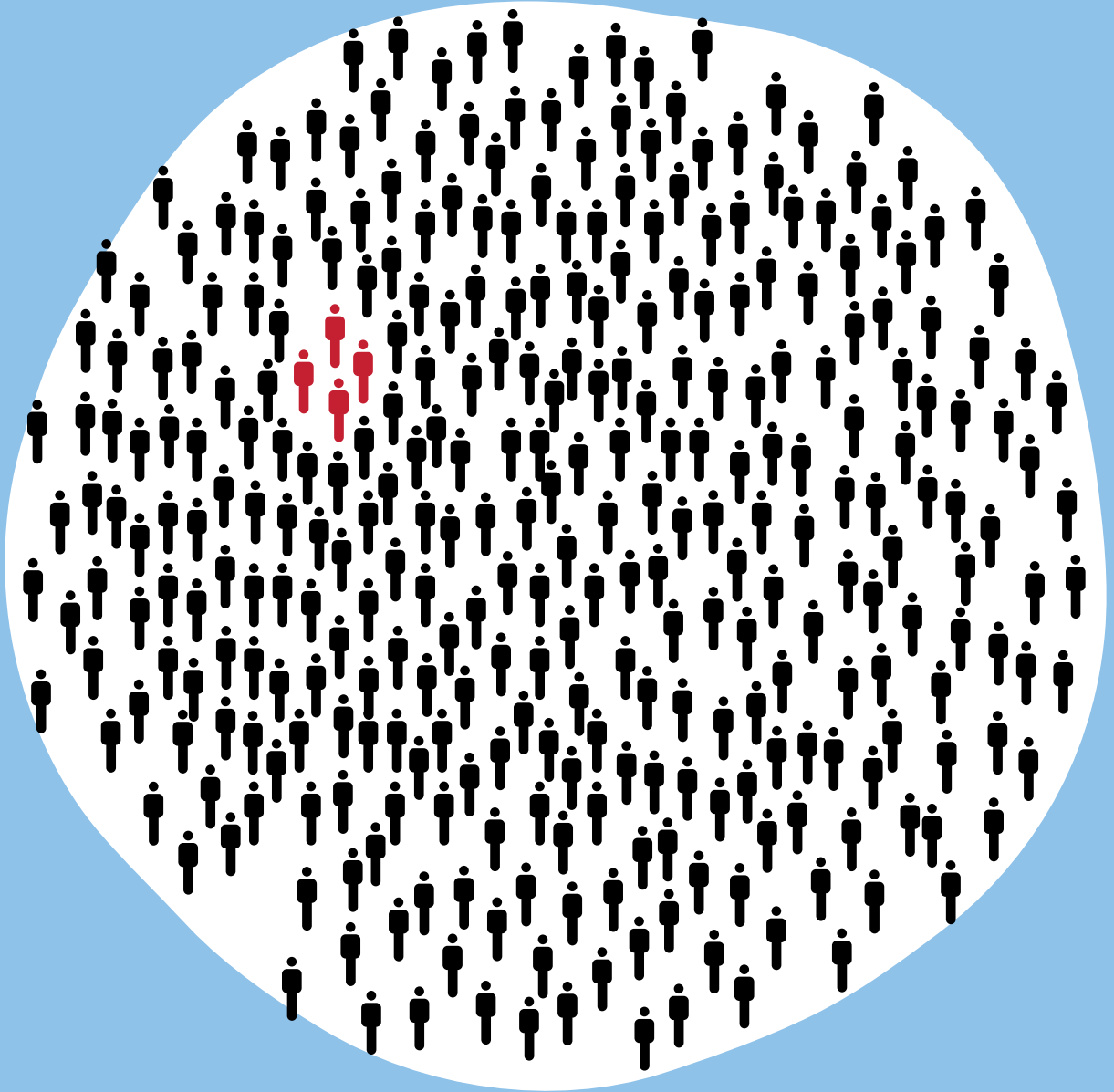
CO₂ emissions at North American levels

Earth's
capacity

If every person generated as much CO₂ as the average North American emissions would be nine times the sustainable level. Earth's capacity refers to a level of emissions consistent with preventing dangerous climate change (14.5 Gt CO₂ to avoid a 2°C increase).

Nine planets wanted

Rich country emissions
exceed Earth's ecological
capacity



High-income OECD

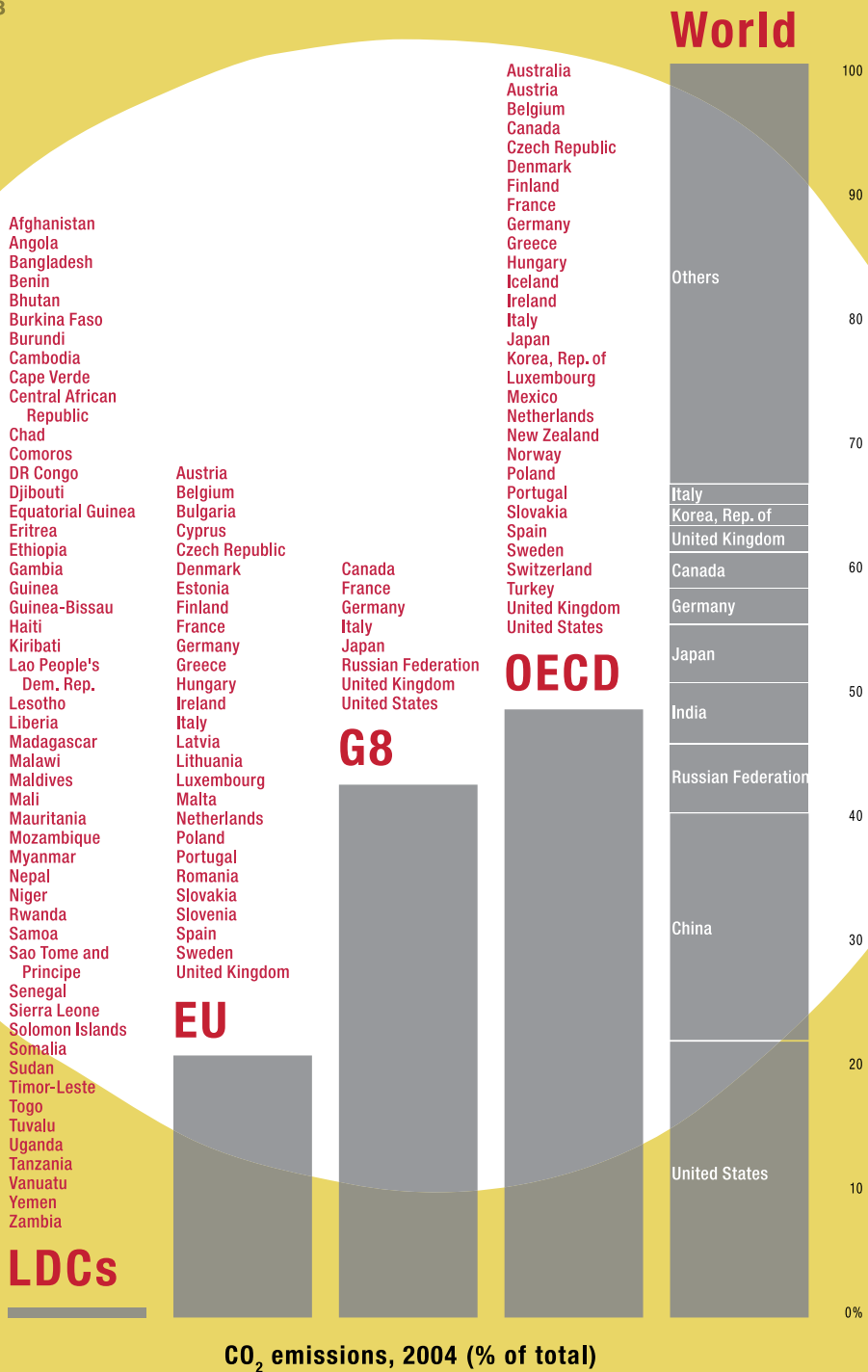


Developing countries

People affected by climate disaster per 100,000 (2000-04)

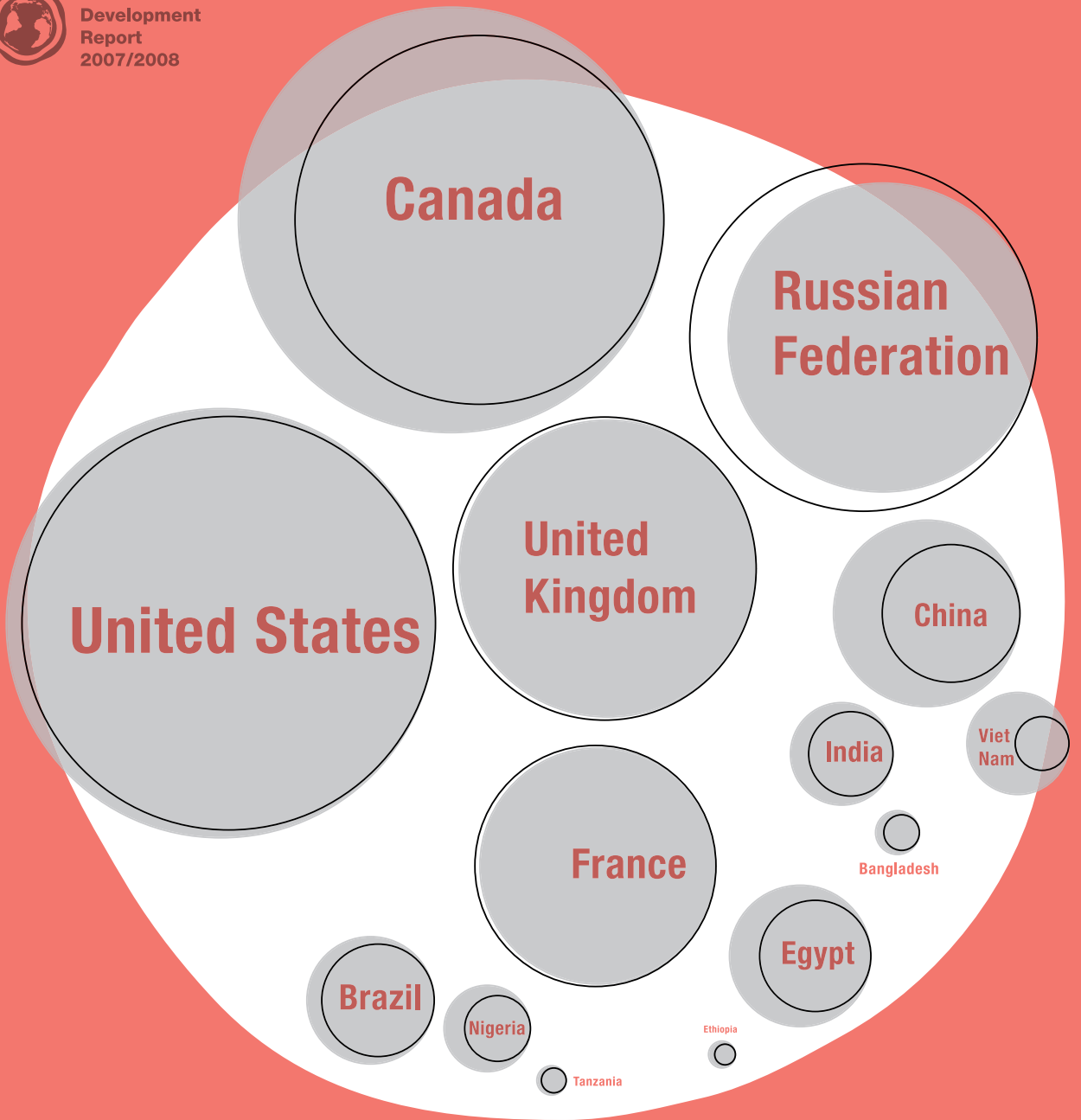
Unequal risk

Climate disasters hit the poor hardest



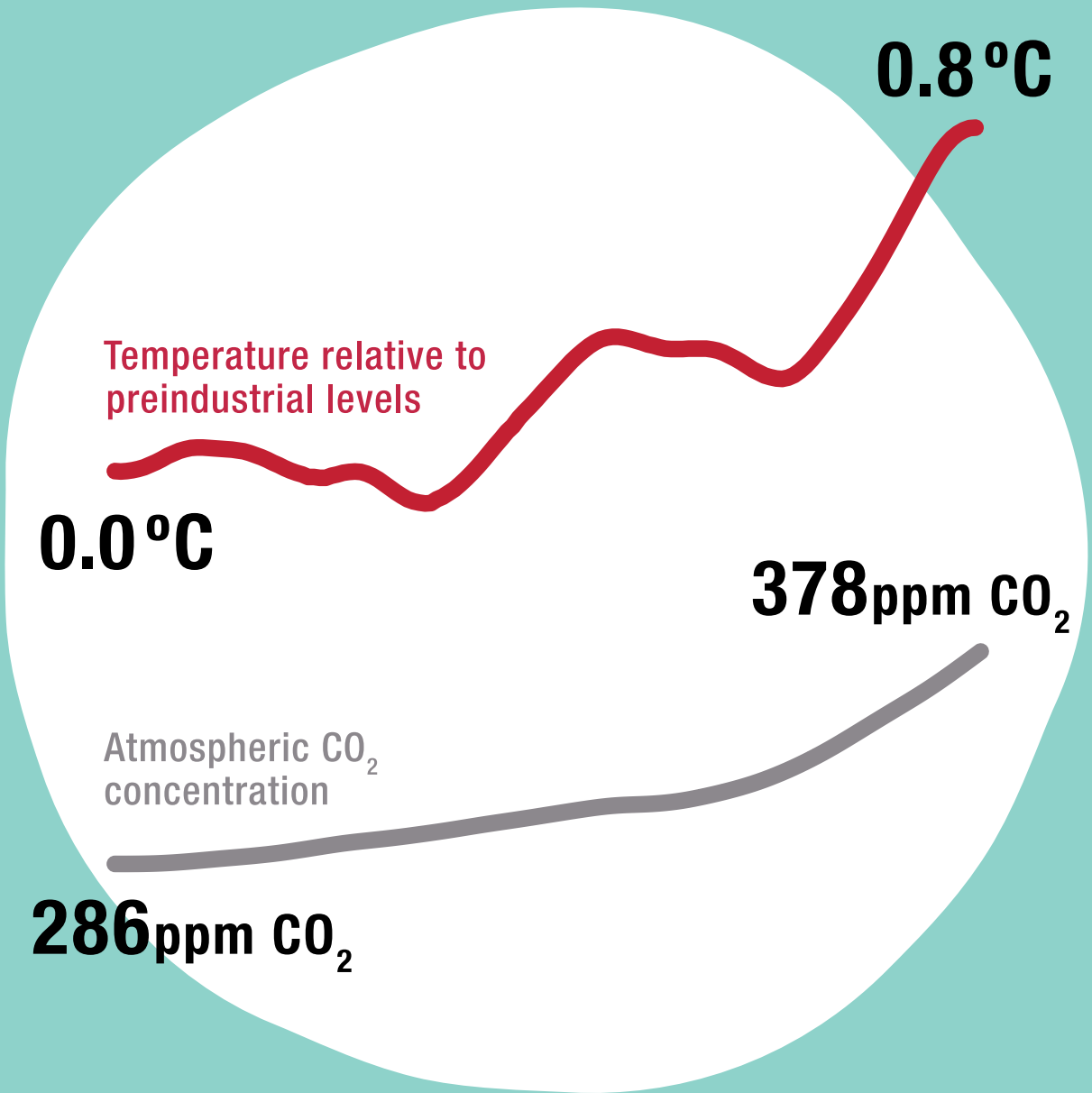
The global carbon account

Developed countries dominate CO₂ emissions



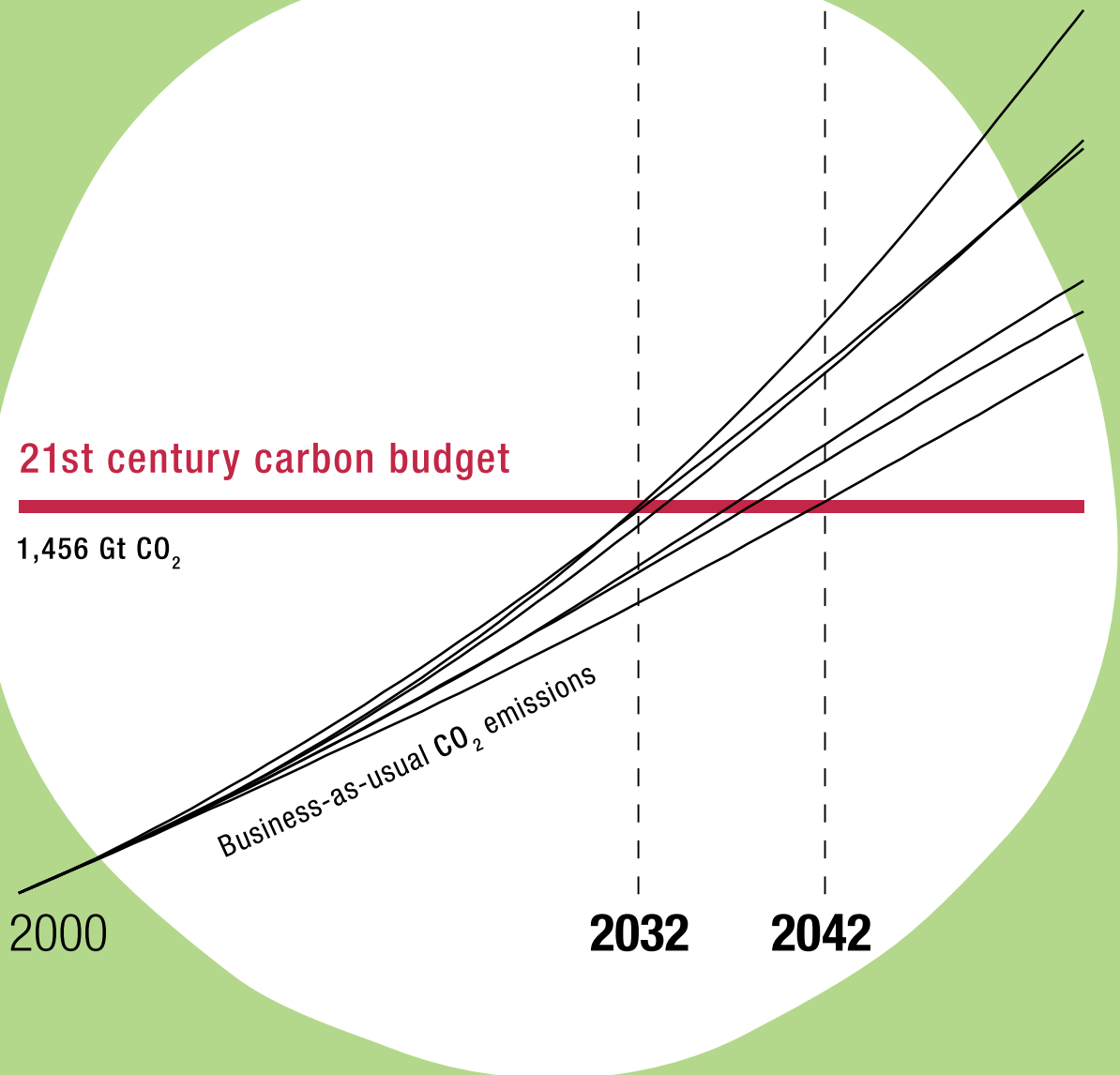
● 2004 ○ 1990 Per capita CO₂ emissions

Rich responsibility
Developed countries
leave the biggest carbon
footprint



Global warming

Rising temperatures track greenhouse gas stocks



An emissions threshold of 1,456 Gt CO₂ for the 21st century represents the ceiling for avoiding dangerous climate change, defined as 2°C or more. We are currently set to reach this level between 2032 and 2042.

Carbon budget mismanagement

Future generations face an ecological debt

Climate change
is the defining human development challenge of the 21st Century. Failure to respond to that challenge will reverse international efforts to reduce poverty. The poorest countries and populations will suffer the earliest and most damaging setbacks, even though they have contributed least to the problem. Looking to the future, no country—however wealthy or powerful—will be immune to the impact of climate change.

The Human Development Report 2007/2008: “Fighting climate change: Human solidarity in a divided world” shows that climate change is not just a future scenario. Increased exposure to droughts, floods and storms is already destroying opportunities and reinforcing inequalities. Meanwhile, there is now overwhelming scientific evidence that the world is moving towards the point at which irreversible ecological catastrophe becomes unavoidable.

There is a window of opportunity for avoiding the most damaging climate change impacts, but that window is closing: the world has less than a decade to change course. The world lacks neither the financial resources nor the technological capabilities to act. What is missing is a sense of urgency, human solidarity and collective interest.

The report challenges all people to reflect on social justice and human rights across countries and generations. It challenges political leaders and people in rich nations to acknowledge their historic responsibility for the problem, and to initiate deep and early cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. Above all, it challenges the entire human community to undertake prompt and strong collective action based on shared values and a shared vision.



**Human
Development
Report
2007/2008**

This poster, based on statistics from the Human Development Report 2007/2008, is part of a series of eight. For more information on climate change, please visit hdr.undp.org/oneplanet
Concept and Design: ZAGO