



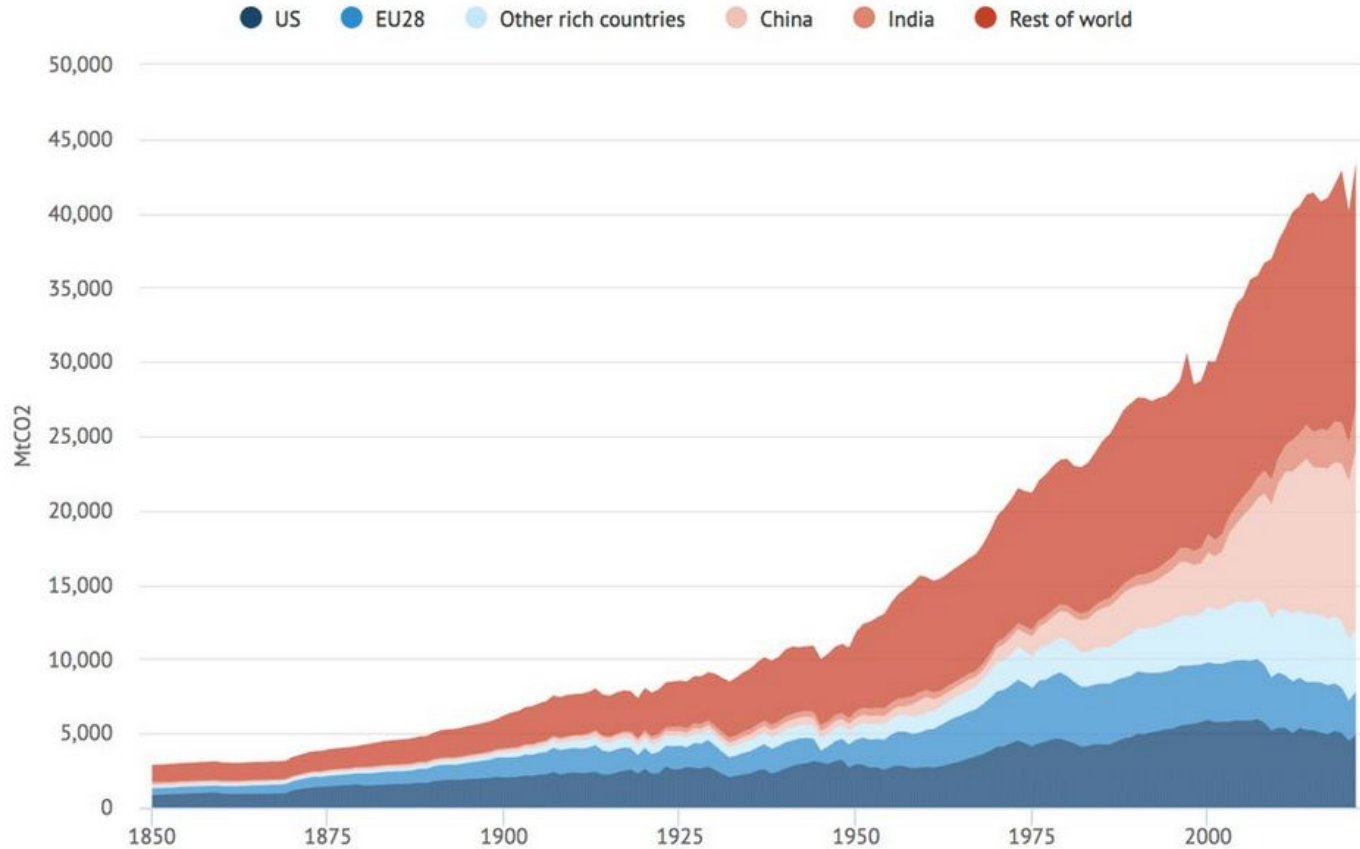
Justicia Climática

Una mirada desde el Perú

Antonio Zambrano Allende

Rich nations have produced a disproportionate volume of emissions

Countries that are home to just 14% of the global population are responsible for nearly half of historical emissions



Who has contributed most to global CO₂ emissions?

Cumulative carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions over the period from 1751 to 2017. Figures are based on production-based emissions which measure CO₂ produced domestically from fossil fuel combustion and cement, and do not correct for emissions embedded in trade (i.e. consumption-based). Emissions from international travel are not included.

North America

457 billion tonnes CO₂
29% global cumulative emissions



Asia

457 billion tonnes CO₂
29% global cumulative emissions



EU-28
353 billion tonnes CO₂
22% global cumulative emissions



Europe
514 billion tonnes CO₂
33% global cumulative emissions

Africa
43 billion tonnes CO₂
3% global emissions

South America
40 billion tonnes CO₂
3% global emissions

Oceania
20 billion tonnes CO₂
1.2% global emissions

Figures for the 28 countries in the European Union have been grouped as the 'EU-28' since international targets and negotiations are typically set as a collaborative target between EU countries. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Data source: Calculated by Our World in Data based on data from the Global Carbon Project (GCP) and Carbon Dioxide Analysis Center (CDIAC).

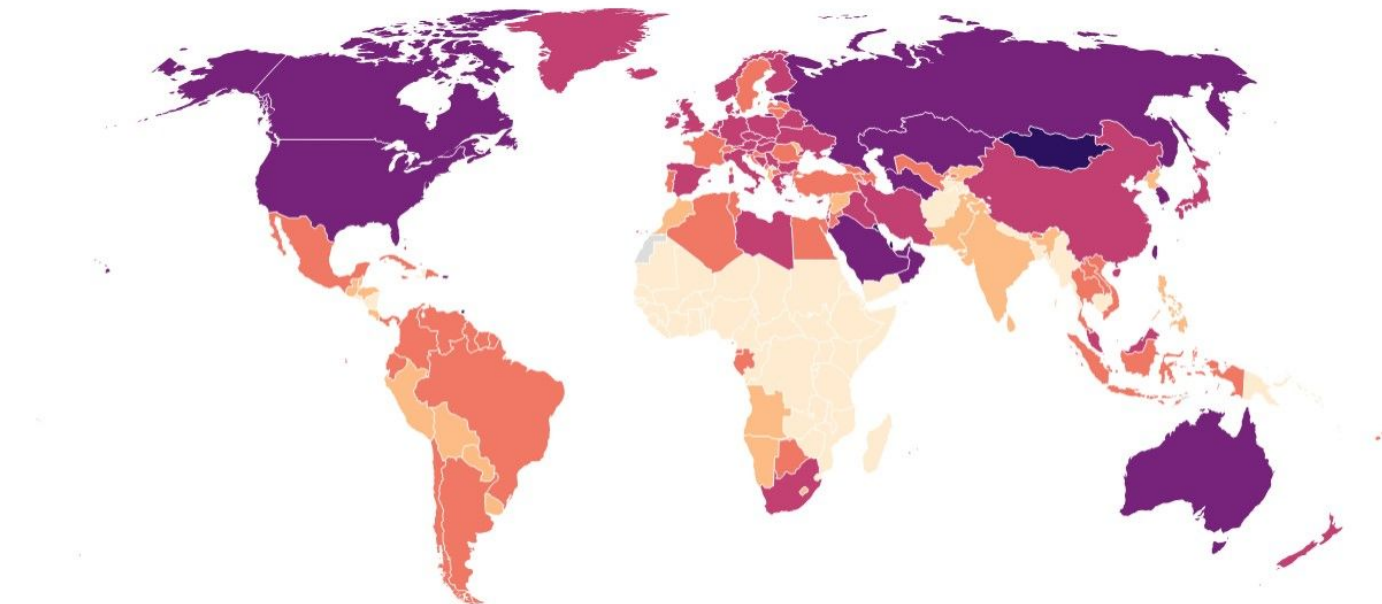
This is a visualization from Our World in Data.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing.

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Annual carbon dioxide emissions produced per capita

Africa produced about 1.1 metric tons of climate-warming carbon dioxide emissions per person in 2019, well below the global average of 4.7. The U.S. produced 16.1 metric tons per capita.

Per capita CO₂ emissions
in metric tons



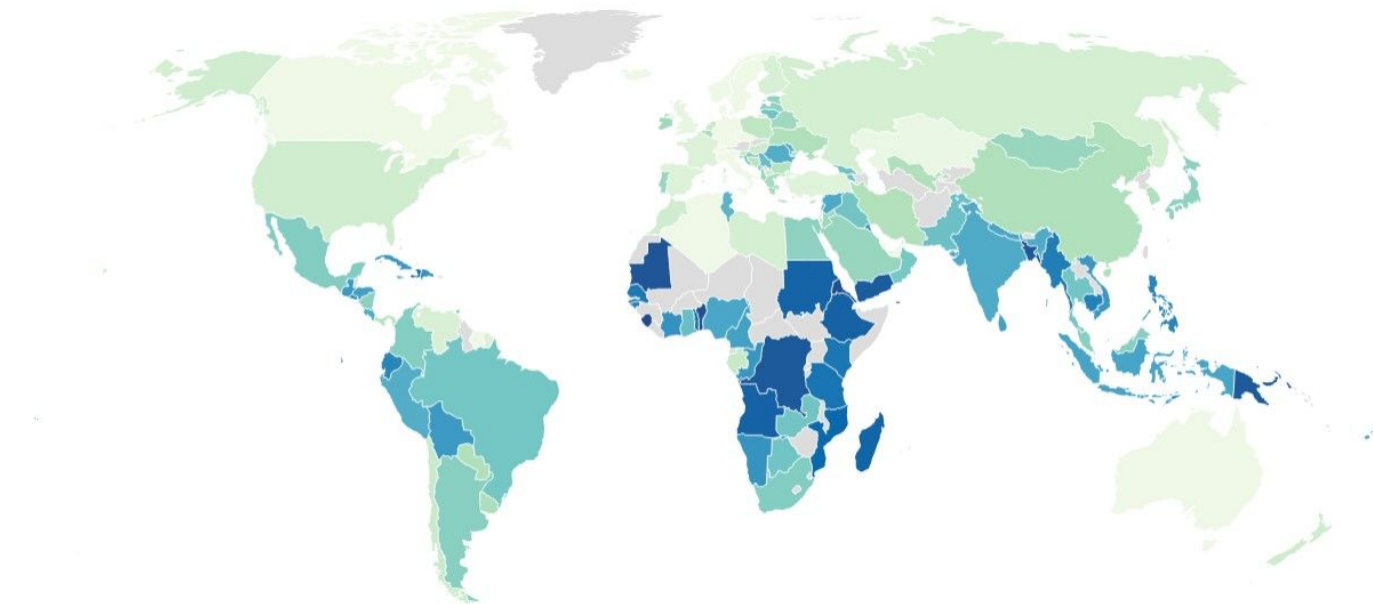
Data from 2019, production-based CO₂ only, does not account for emissions embedded in traded goods

Map: The Conversation/CC-BY-ND • Source: Our World in Data, Global Carbon Project

The countries most vulnerable amid climate change

Scientists assessed countries' vulnerability based on food security, water availability, human health and living conditions, ecosystem services and infrastructure, including energy. The most vulnerable are in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and small island states.

Vulnerability index score



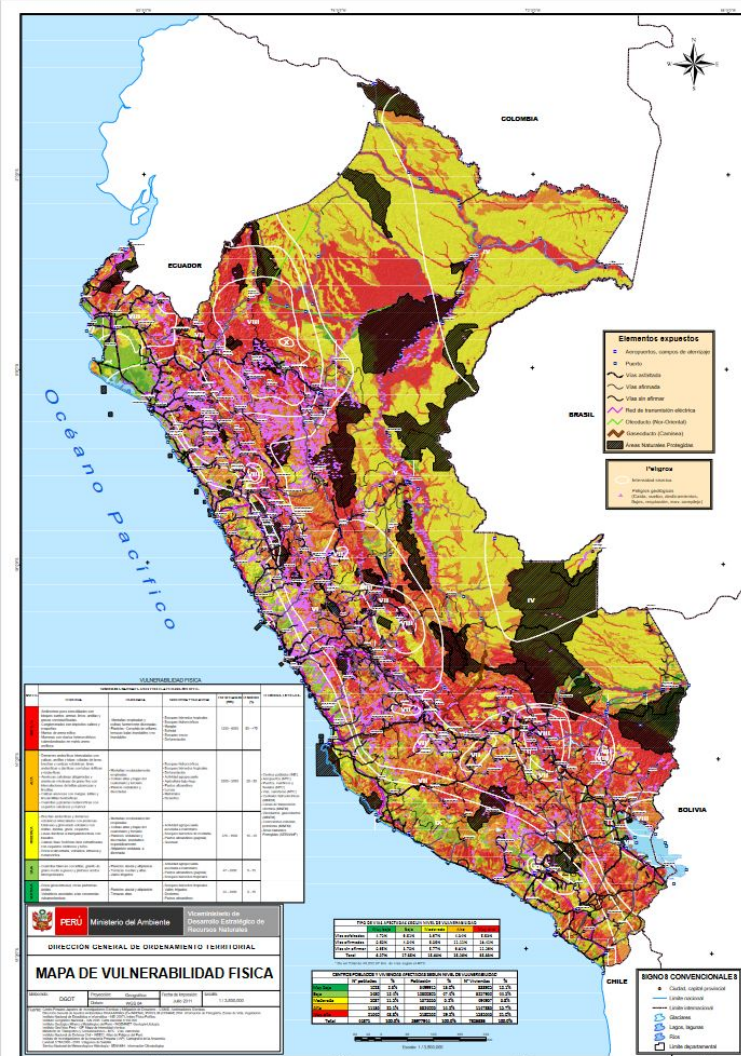
Vulnerability rises with higher scores. Data not available for regions in gray.

Map: The Conversation/CC-BY-ND • Source: Edmonds, Lovell and Lovell, 2020

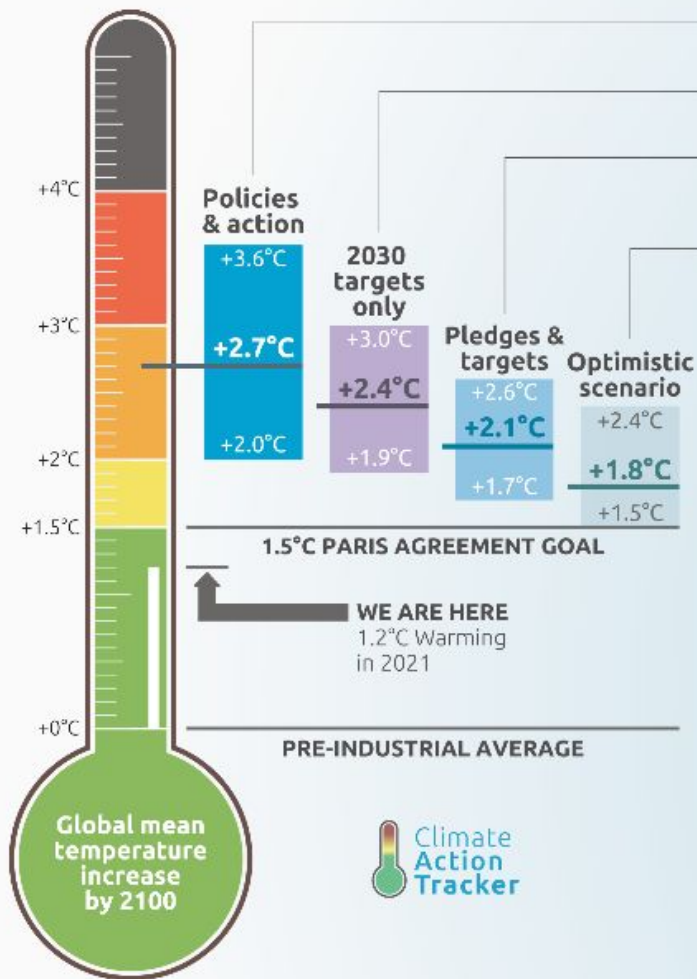
Perú: País vulnerable

VULNERABILIDAD FISICA

NIVELES	CONDICIONES NATURALES SUSCEPTIBLES A PELIGROS MÚLTIPLES					ELEMENTOS EXPUESTOS
	LITOLOGIA	FISIOGRAFIA	COBERTURA Y USO ACTUAL	PRECIPITACION (mm)	PENDIENTE (%)	
MUY ALTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sedimentos poco consolidados con bloques sueltos, arenas, limos, arcillas y gravas semiclasificadas. - Conglomerados con depósitos salinos y evaporitas. - Mantos de arena eólica. - Morrenas con clastos heterométricos subredondeados en matriz arenó arcillosa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Montañas empinadas y colinas fuertemente disectadas. - Planicies: Complejo de orillares, terrazas bajas inundables y no inundables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bosques húmedos tropicales. - Bosques hidromórficos - Manglar - Bofedal - Bosques secos - Deforestación. 	1200 - 6000	50 - +75	
ALTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derrames andesíticos intercalados con calizas, arcillas y tobos; cóladas de lavas, brechas y cenizas volcánicas; lavas andesíticas y dacíticas con tobos riolíticos y riolíticas. - Areniscas calcáreas abigarradas y areniscas micáceas de grano fino con intercalaciones de lutitas pizarrosas y limolitas. - Calizas arenosas con margas, lutitas y limoarcillas bentoníticas. - Cuarzitas y pizarras metamórficas con esquistos calcáreos y mármol. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Montañas moderadamente empinadas. - Colinas altas y bajas del cuaternario y terciario. - Planicie ondulada y disectada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bosques hidromórficos. - Bosques húmedos tropicales. - Deforestación. - Actividad agropecuaria - Agricultura bajo riego - Pastos altoandinos - Lomas - Matorrales. - Desiertos. 	2000 - 3000	25 - 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Centros poblados (NEI). - Aeropuertos (MTC). - Puertos, marítimos y fluviales (MTC). - Vías, carreteras (MTC). - Centrales hidroeléctricas (MINEM). - Líneas de transmisión eléctrica (MINEM) - Oleoductos, gaseoductos (MINEM) - Concesiones mineras, petroleras (MINEM) - Áreas Naturales Protegidas (SERNANP)
MODERADA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brechas andesíticas y derrames volcánicos intercalados con areniscas tobáceas y glomerado volcánico con riolitas, dacitas, gneis, esquistos. - Lavas dacíticas a tranquiandesíticas con basaltos. - Calizas finas fosilíferas bien estratificadas con esquistos cloritosos y tufos. - Roca sedimentaria, volcánica, intrusiva y metamórfica. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Montañas moderadamente empinadas. - Colinas altas y bajas del cuaternario y terciario. - Planicies onduladas y disectadas, inundables esporádicamente. - Altiplanicie ondulada a disectada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actividad agropecuaria asociada a matorrales. - Bosques húmedos de montaña. - Pastos altoandinos (pajonal). - Quenual. 	375 - 1500	15 - 25	
BAJA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cuarzitas blancas con lutitas, granito de grano medio a grueso y plutones ácidos intemperizados. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planicies aluvial y atláplanicie. - Terrazas medias y altas. - Valles irrigados. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actividad agropecuaria asociada a matorrales. - Pastos altoandinos (pajonal) - Bosques húmedos tropicales 	47 - 3000	0 - 15	
MUY BAJA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roca ígnea intrusiva, rocas plutónicas ácidas - Volcánicos asociados a las secuencias vulcanoclasticas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planicies aluvial y atláplanicie. - Terrazas altas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bosques húmedos tropicales - Valles irrigados. - Desiertos. - Pastos altoandinos. 	23 - 2000	0 - 15	







Policies & action

Real world action based on current policies

2030 targets only

Full implementation of 2030 NDC targets*

Pledges & targets

Full implementation of submitted and binding long-term targets and 2030 NDC targets*

Optimistic scenario

Best case scenario and assumes full implementation of all **announced** targets including net zero targets, LTSs and NDCs*

* If 2030 NDC targets are weaker than projected emissions levels under policies & action, we use levels from policy & action

CAT warming projections Global temperature increase by 2100

November 2021 Update



Globally



52%
of natural
gas
reserves

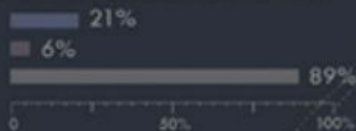


35%
of oil
reserves



88%
of coal
reserves

Europe



Former Soviet Union countries

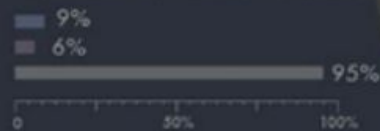


How much oil, gas and coal will we have to leave in the ground to stay under 2 degrees of warming?

Canada



US



Central and South America



Africa



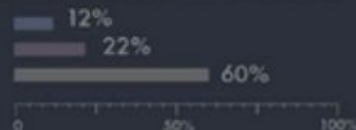
Middle East



China and India



Other developing Asian countries

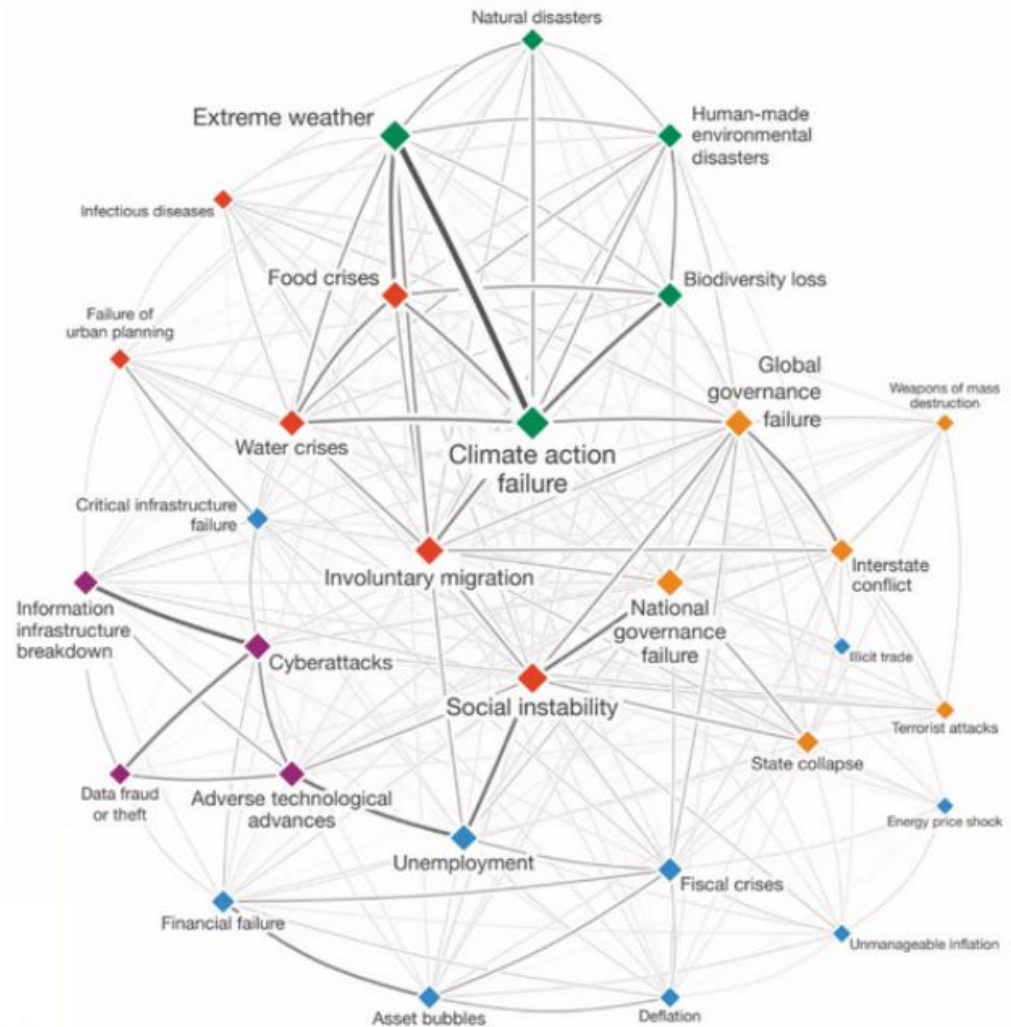


OECD Pacific





Todo está conectado.



¿Y qué hacemos?... Organizamos



 MOCICC

Protestamos



Movilizamos



 **Mocicc**

Alertamos



PREMIOS HACIA LA EXTINCIÓN

MOCICC

Denunciamos



GRUPO ROMERO 72%



REPSOL 69%



MINEM 49%



Educamos



Construimos la Solidaridad Norte - Sur



 MOCICC



GRACIAS

