

POLICY LESSONS FROM THE

# Deep Decarbonization Pathways in Latin America and the Caribbean Project

OVERALL SYNTHESIS AND COUNTRY TEAM PERSPECTIVES

**DDPLAC**

**DDPLAC Consortium. Edited by C.Bataille**

**With the support of:**

**INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)**

**AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (AFD)**

**2050 PATHWAYS PLATFORM**

**Supplementary material:  
Standard graphics of scenario results**

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**Contacts:** *Chris Bataille*, [chris.bataille@iddri.org](mailto:chris.bataille@iddri.org) and *Henri Waisman*, [henri.waisman@iddri.org](mailto:henri.waisman@iddri.org)

## DEEP DECARBONIZATION PATHWAYS (DDP) INITIATIVE

The DDP initiative is an initiative of the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI). It aims to demonstrate how countries can transform their economies by 2050 to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions in a deep and coherent way, with the aim of reaching carbon neutrality as soon as possible in the second half of the 20th century. The DDP initiative is based on the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP), which analysed the deep decarbonisation of energy systems in 16 countries prior to COP 21 ([deepdecarbonization.org](http://deepdecarbonization.org)). Both projects share key principles. Analyses are carried out at the national scale, by national research teams, working independently from their governments. These analyses adopt a long-term time horizon to 2050 to reveal the necessary short-term conditions and actions consistent with the achievement of long-term climate and development objectives. Finally, national research teams openly share their methods, modelling tools, data and the results of their analyses to share knowledge between partners in a very collaborative manner and to facilitate engagement with sectoral experts and decision-makers. The development of long-term deep decarbonisation sectoral trajectories in different countries, in this case with freight transport in France, is part of this broader initiative.

## DDPLAC Consortium

The Deep Decarbonization Pathways in Latin America (DDPLAC) consortium is managed by the Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI). It consists of a group of independent experts in the following institutions

- Fundacion Bariloche, Argentina
- Centre International de recherche sur l'Environnement et le Développement (CIRED)
- Universidad de los Andes, Colombia
- Universidad Del Rosario, Colombia
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)
- Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica
- KTH Royal Institute of Technology
- Escuela Politecnica Nacional, Ecuador
- COPPE- Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)
- Tempus Analitica, Mexico
- Evolved Energy Research
- Universidad del Pacifico, Peru

The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of any government or those of the institutions of the different authors.

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# POLICY LESSONS FROM THE DEEP DECARBONIZATION PATHWAYS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PROJECT

DECEMBER 2020

DDPLAC

## Supplementary material: Standard graphics of scenario results

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### PERU

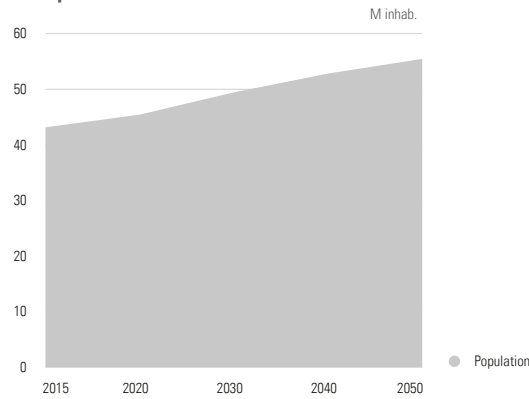
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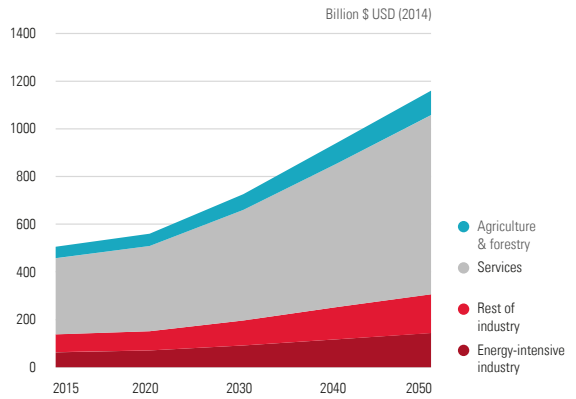
# ARGENTINA-NDC

## INDICATORS

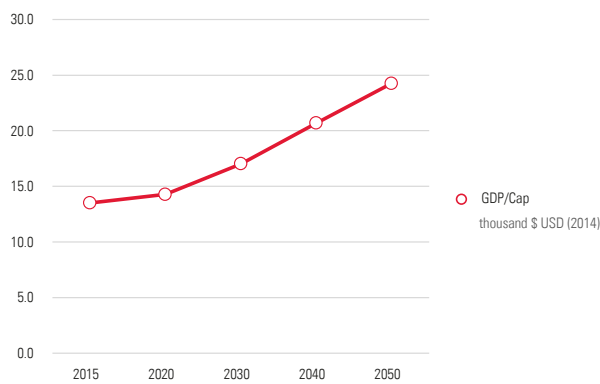
F1.a Population



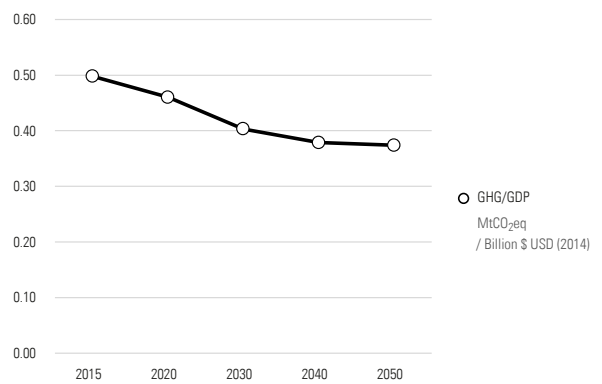
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

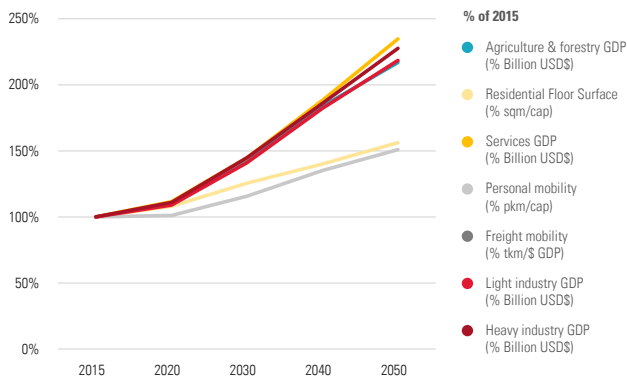


F1.d GHG/GDP

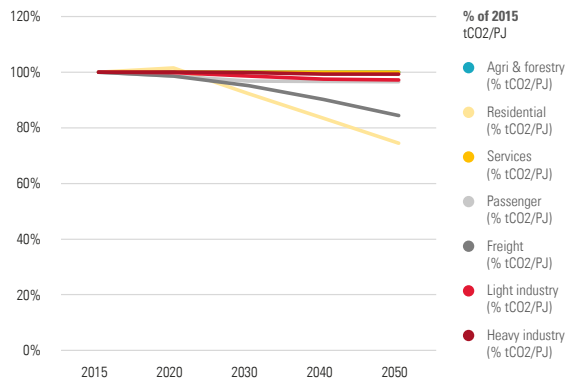


## DRIVERS

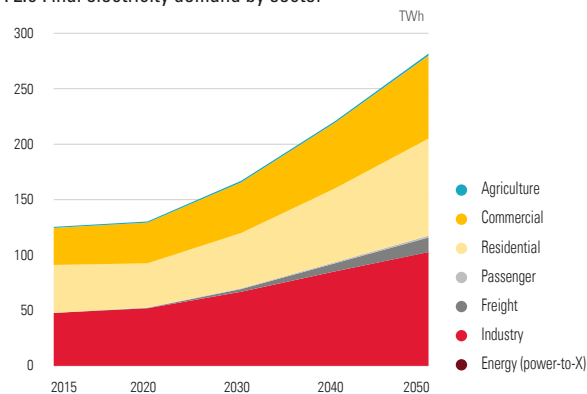
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



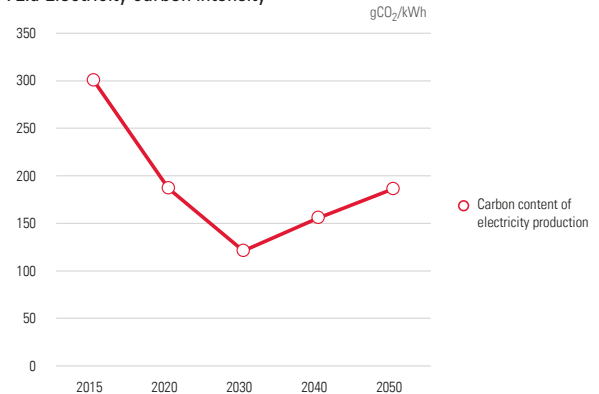
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

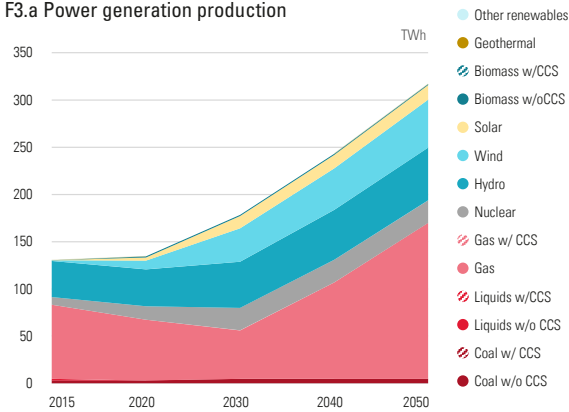


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

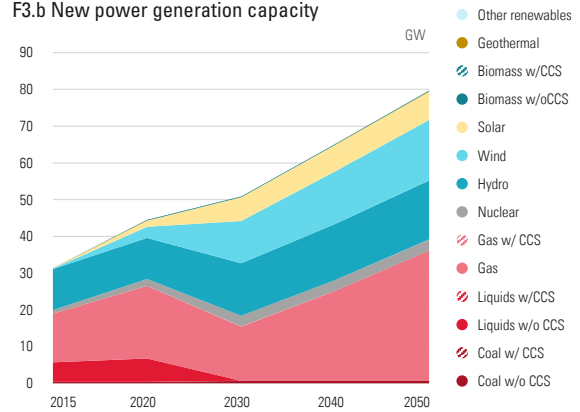


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

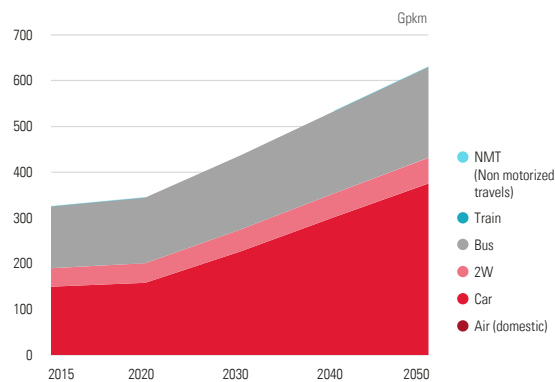
### F3.a Power generation production



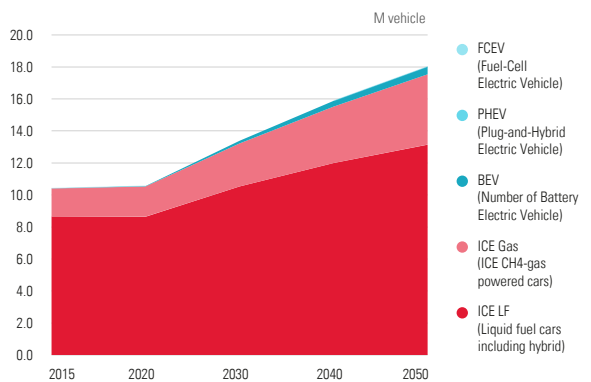
### F3.b New power generation capacity



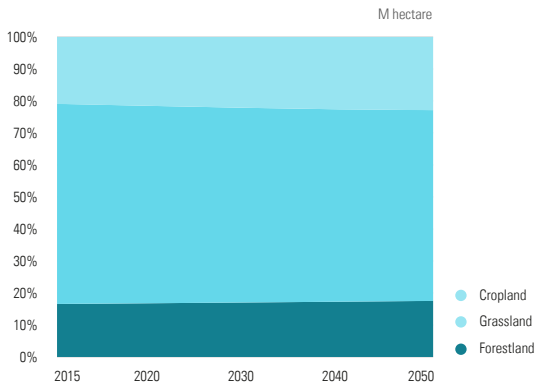
### F3.c Modal structure



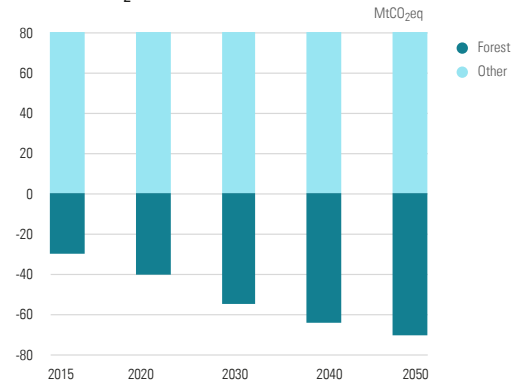
### F3.d Car stock



### F3.d Land use

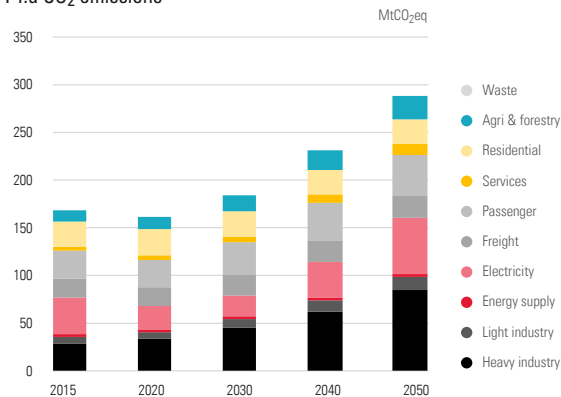


### F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

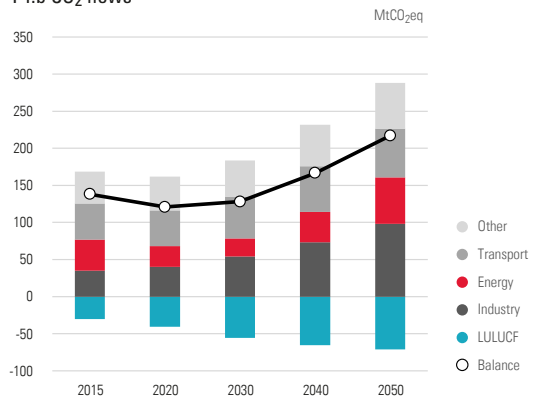


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

### F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



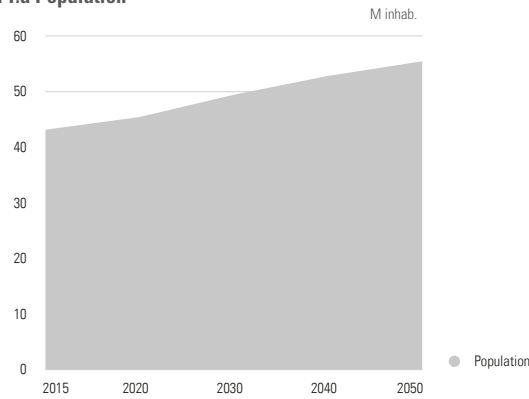
### F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



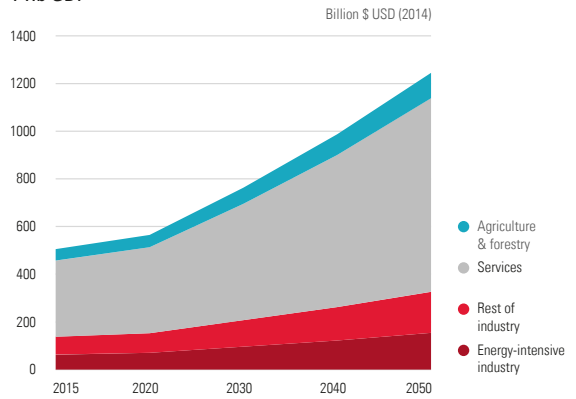
# ARGENTINA-HARD PATH

## INDICATORS

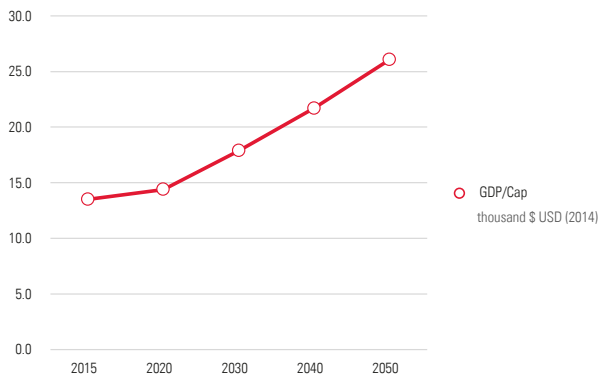
F1.a Population



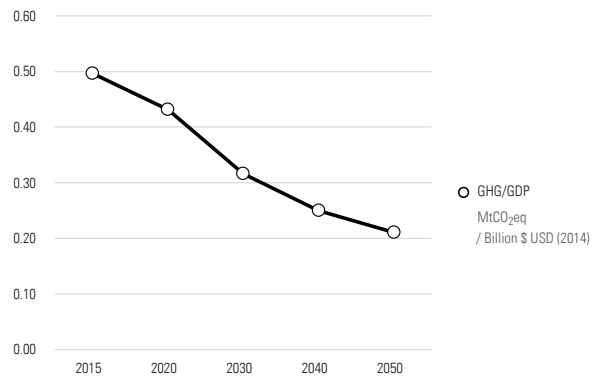
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

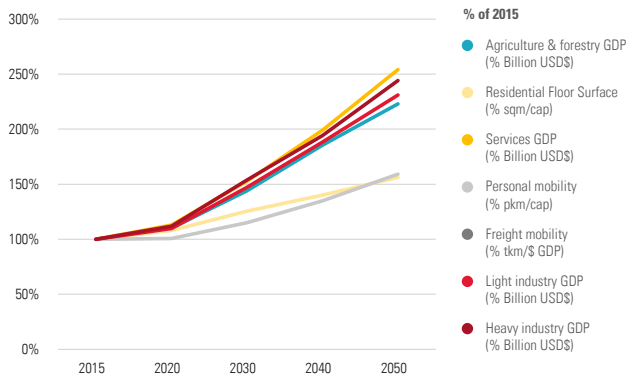


F1.d GHG/GDP

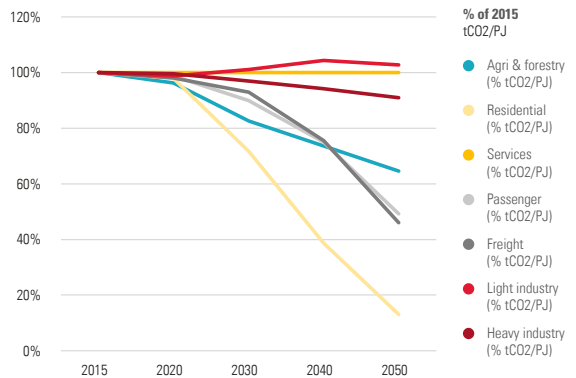


## DRIVERS

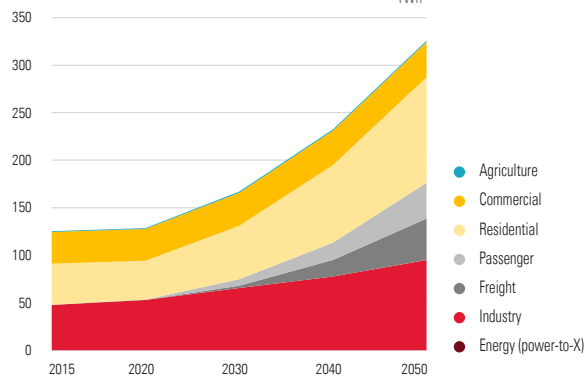
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



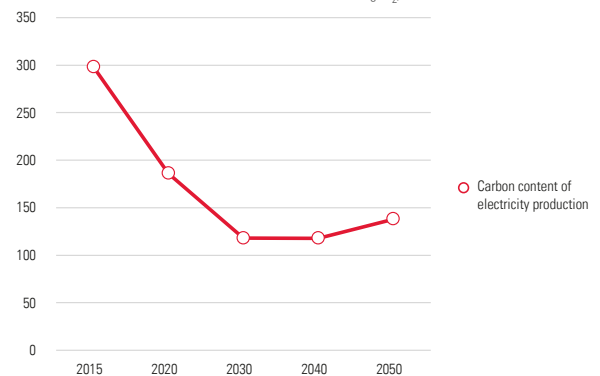
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

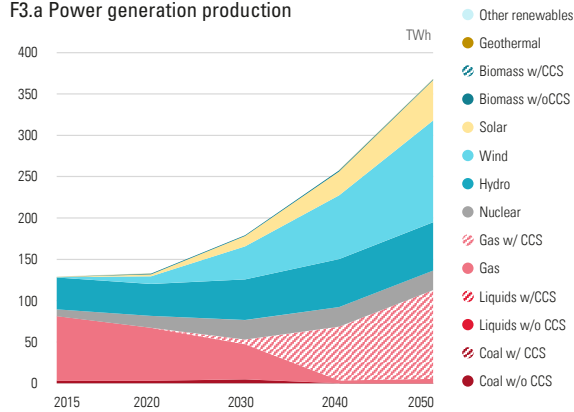


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

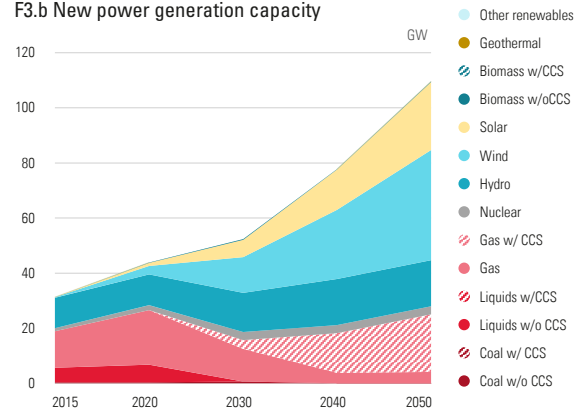


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

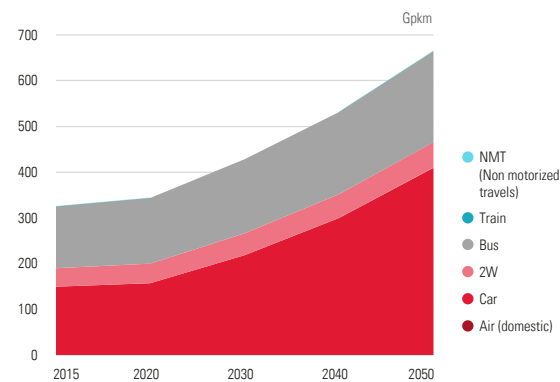
F3.a Power generation production



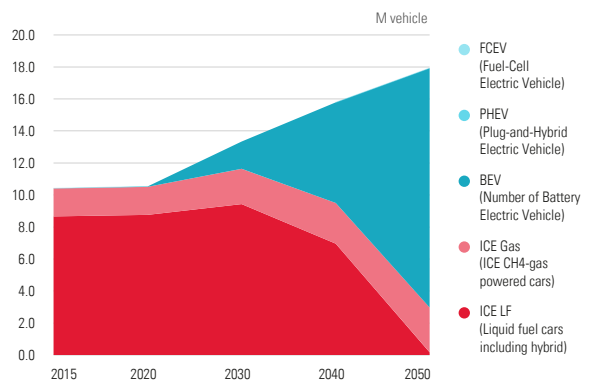
F3.b New power generation capacity



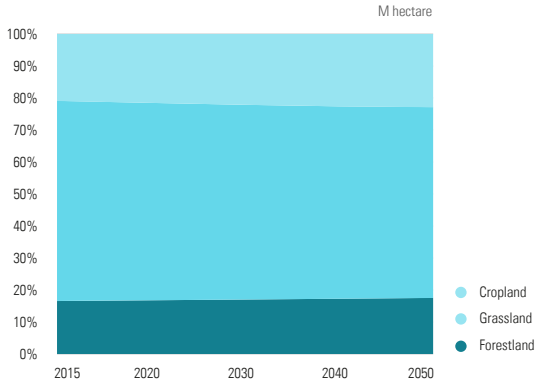
F3.c Modal structure



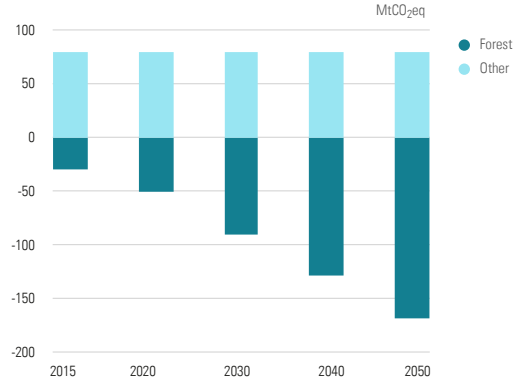
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

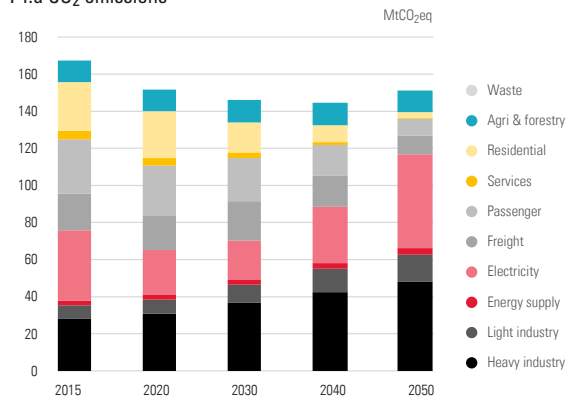


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

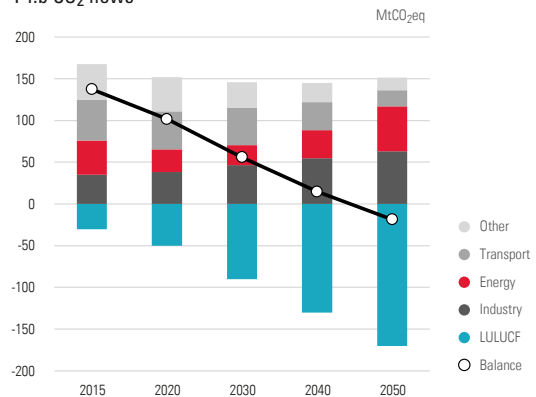


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



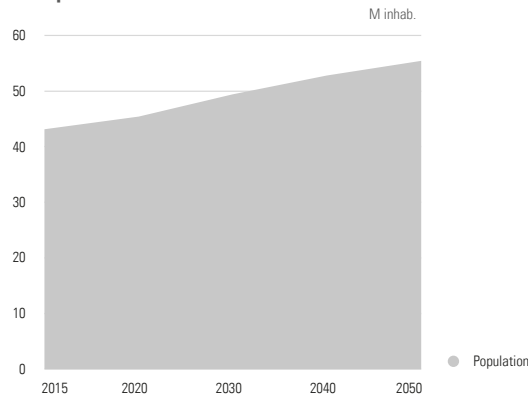
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



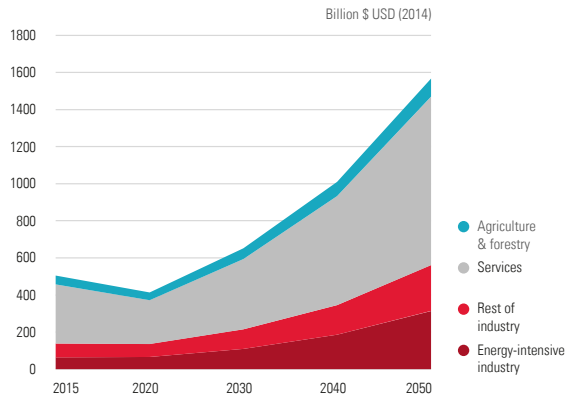
# ARGENTINA-ENL DDP

## INDICATORS

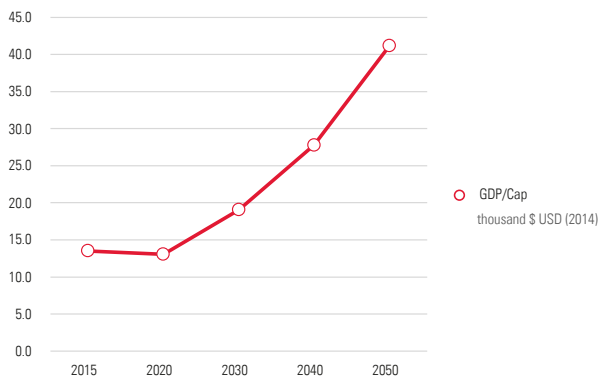
F1.a Population



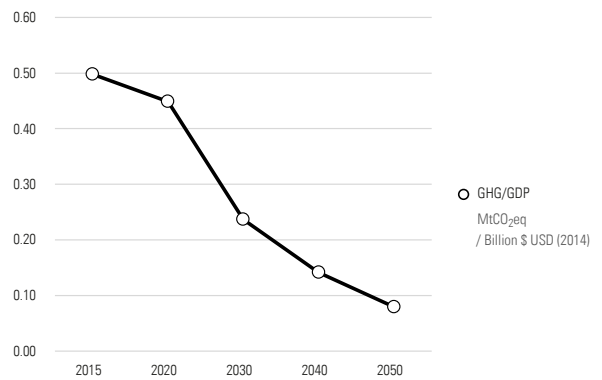
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

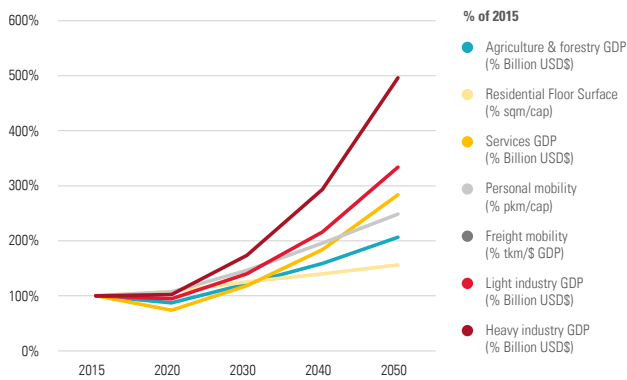


F1.d GHG/GDP

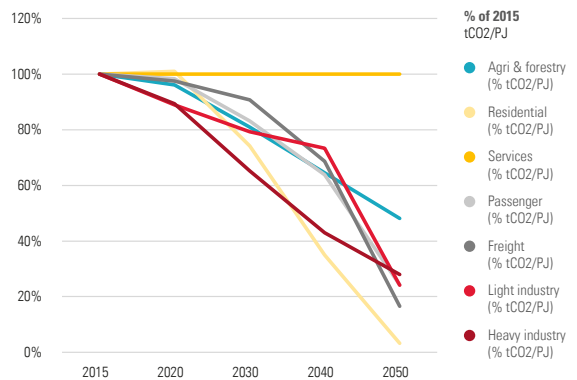


## DRIVERS

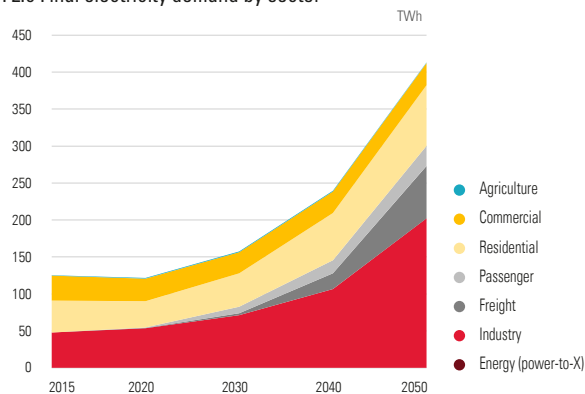
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



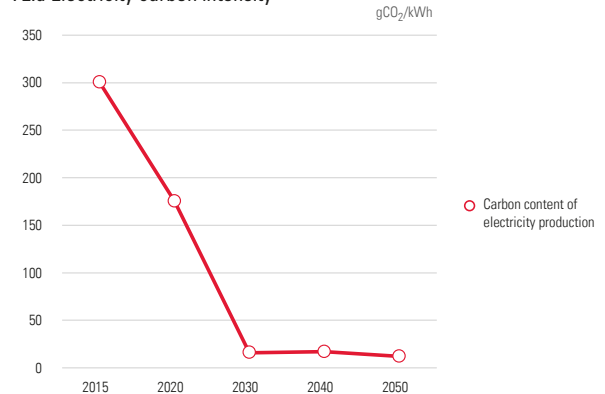
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector



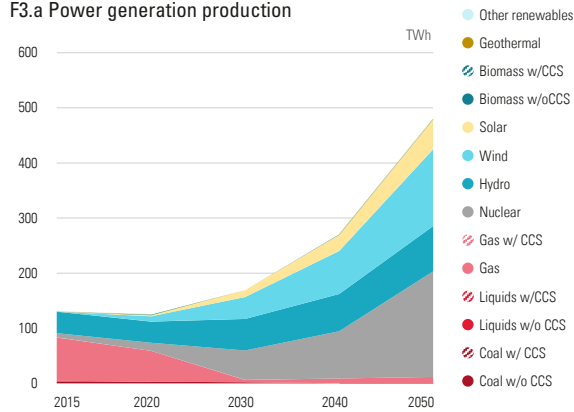
F2.d Electricity carbon intensity



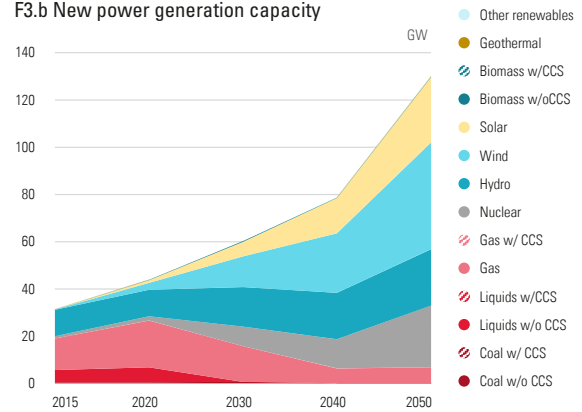


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

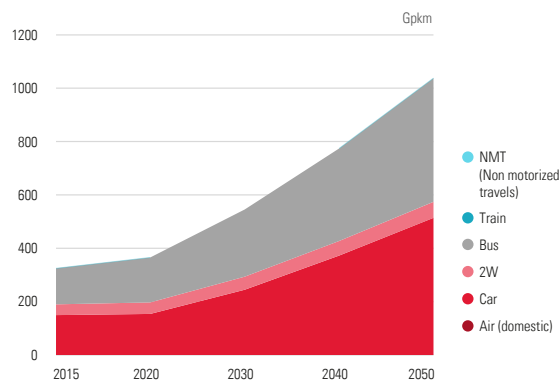
### F3.a Power generation production



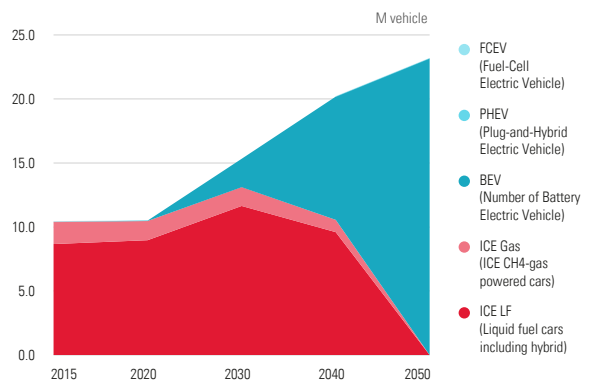
### F3.b New power generation capacity



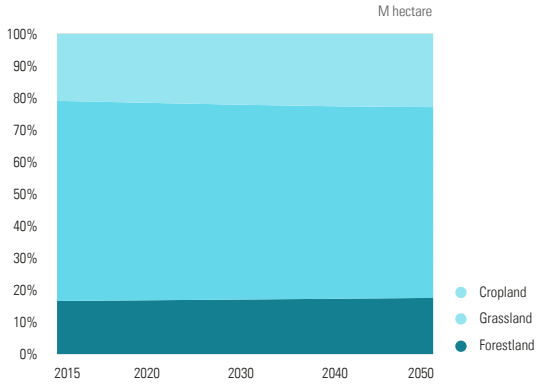
### F3.c Modal structure



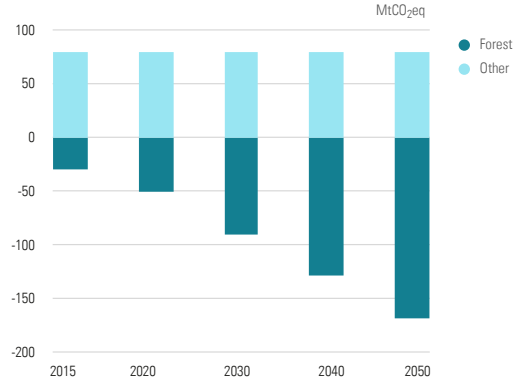
### F3.d Car stock



### F3.d Land use

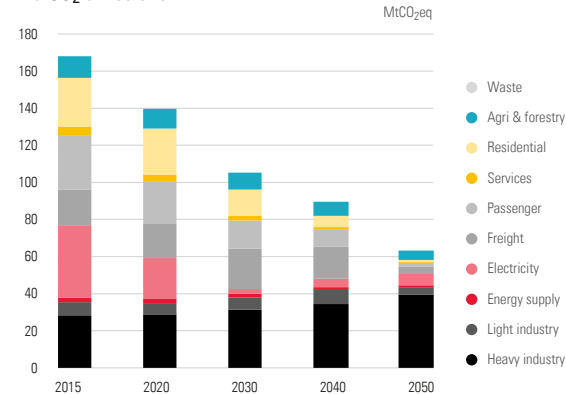


### F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

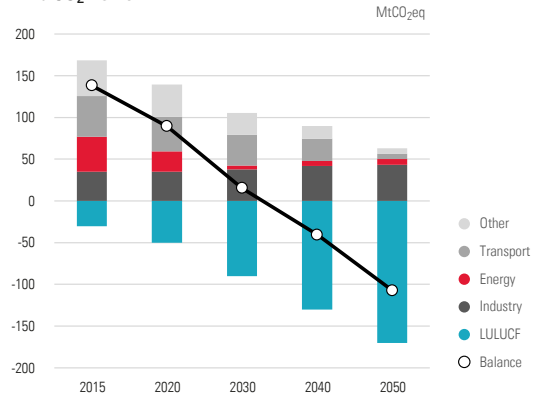


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

### F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



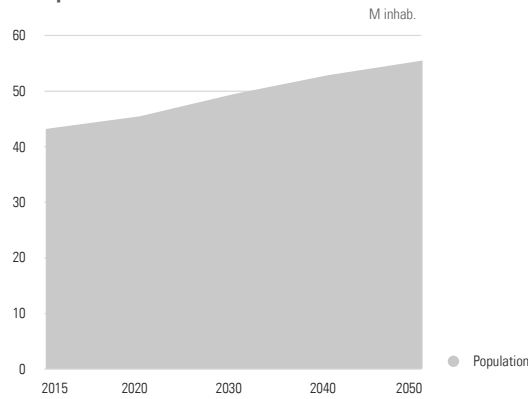
### F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



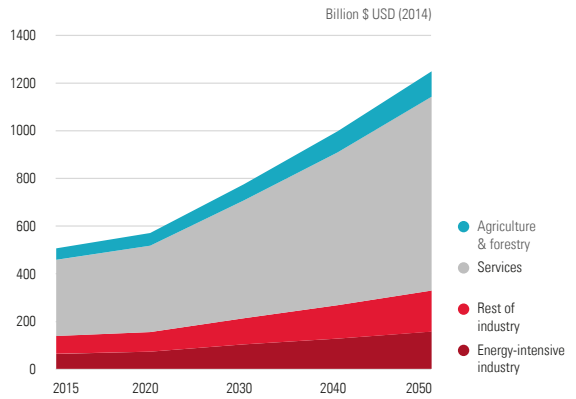
# ARGENTINA-ENDOGENOUS DDP

## INDICATORS

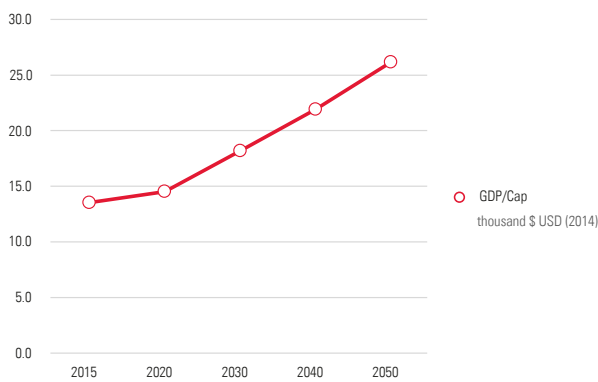
F1.a Population



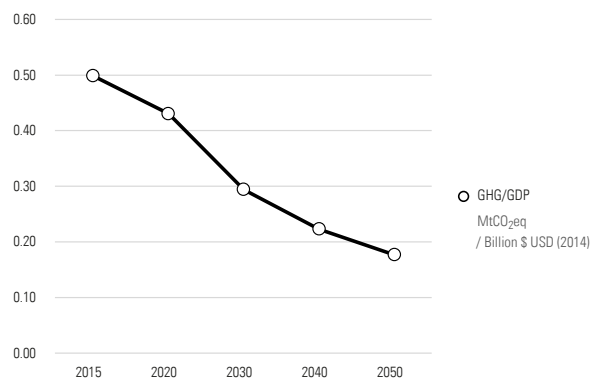
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

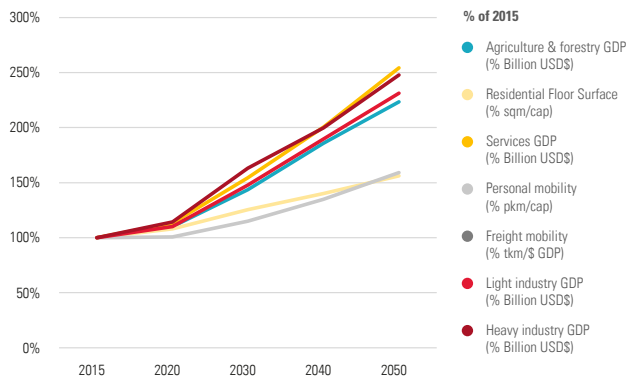


F1.d GHG/GDP

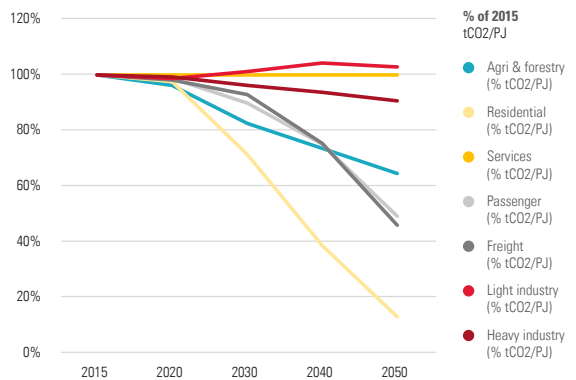


## DRIVERS

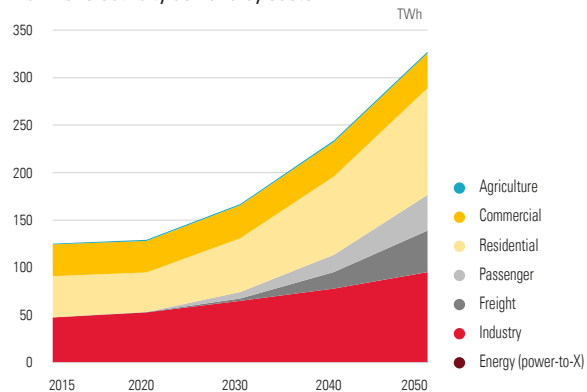
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



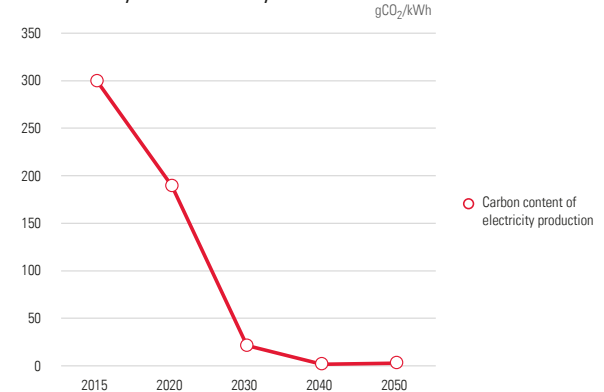
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

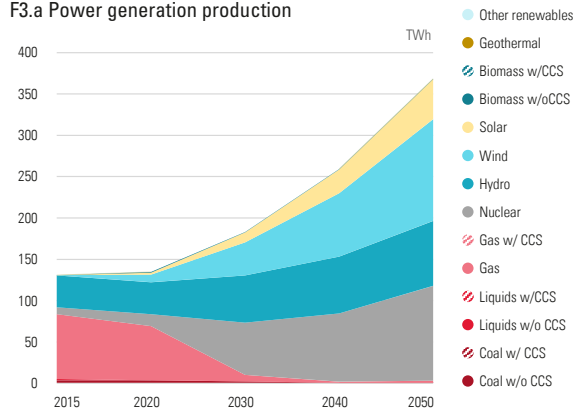


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

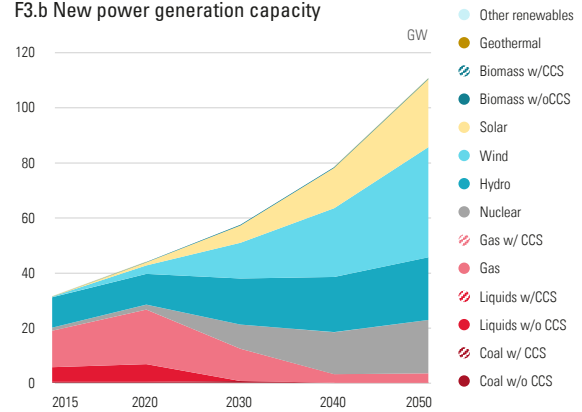


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

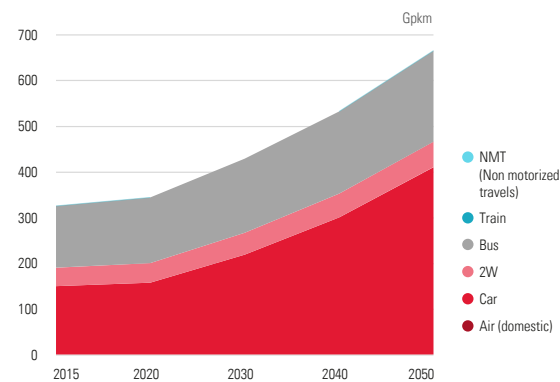
F3.a Power generation production



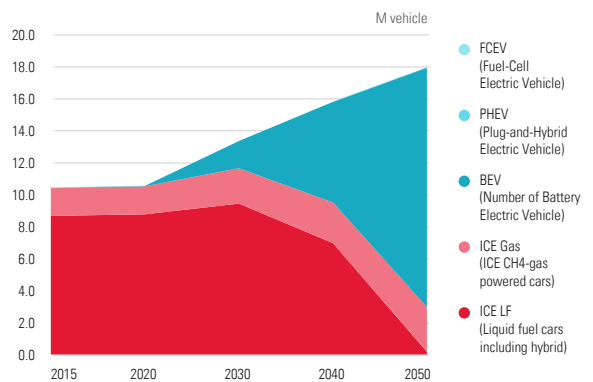
F3.b New power generation capacity



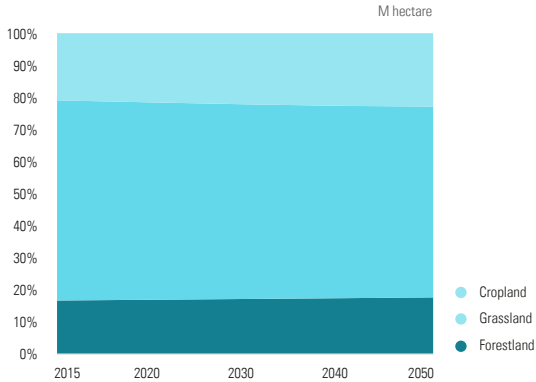
F3.c Modal structure



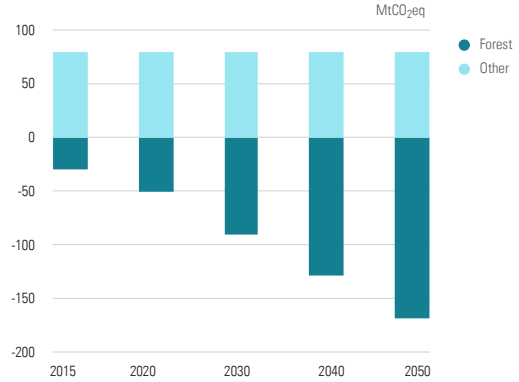
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

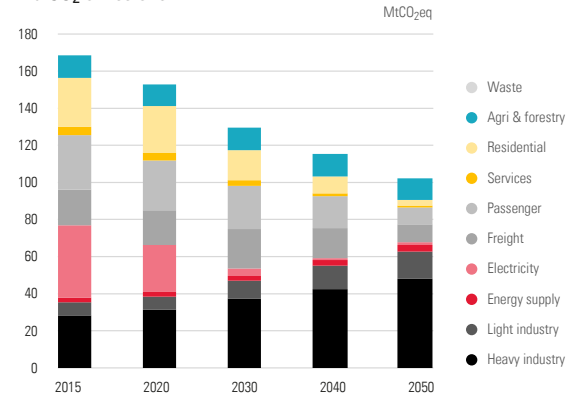


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

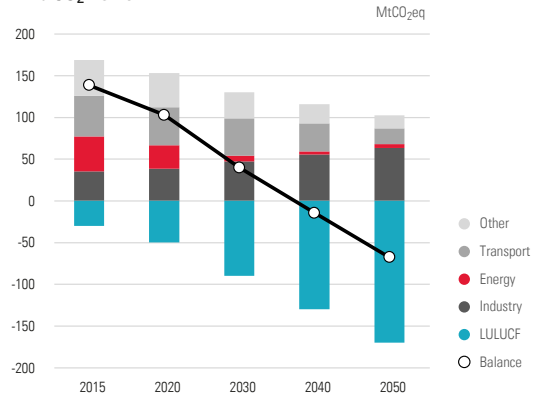


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



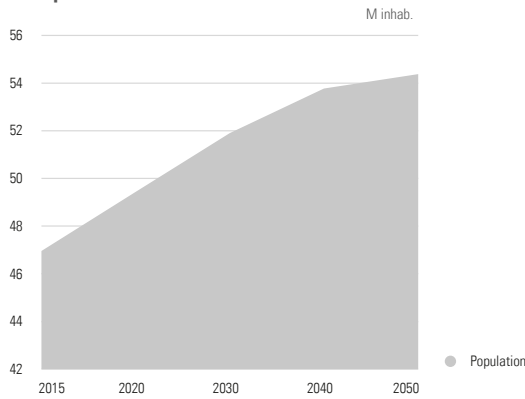
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



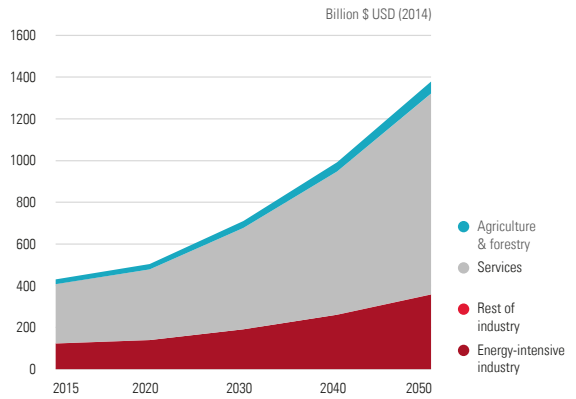
# COLOMBIA-NDC

## INDICATORS

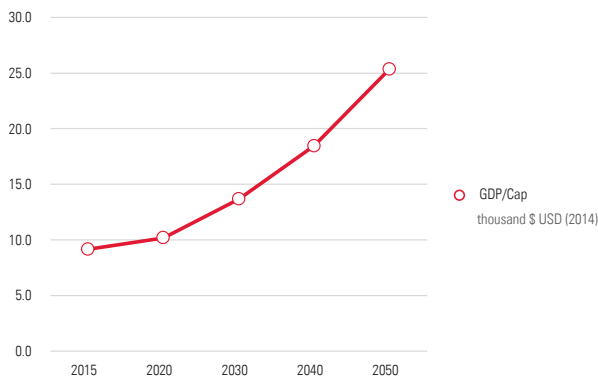
F1.a Population



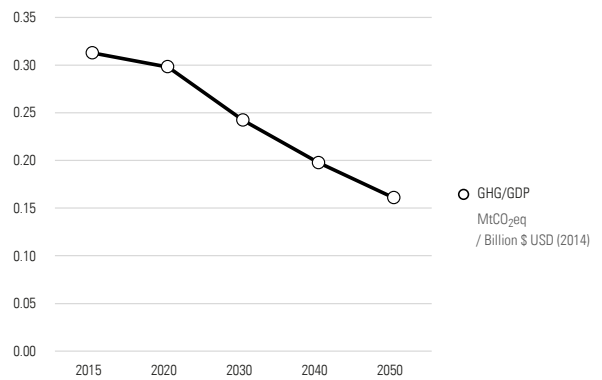
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

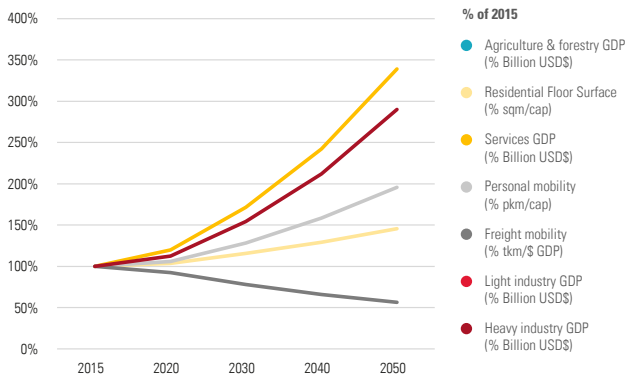


F1.d GHG/GDP

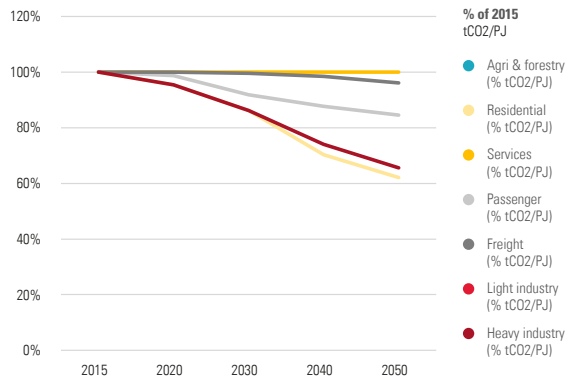


## DRIVERS

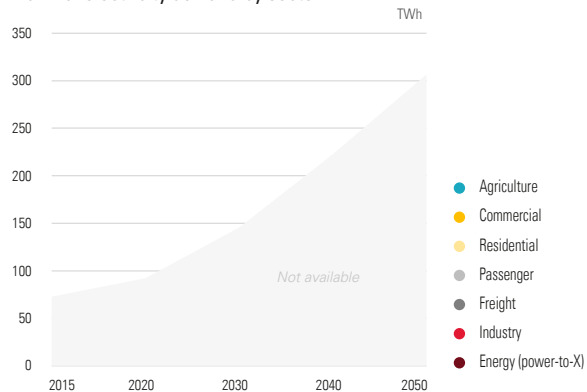
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



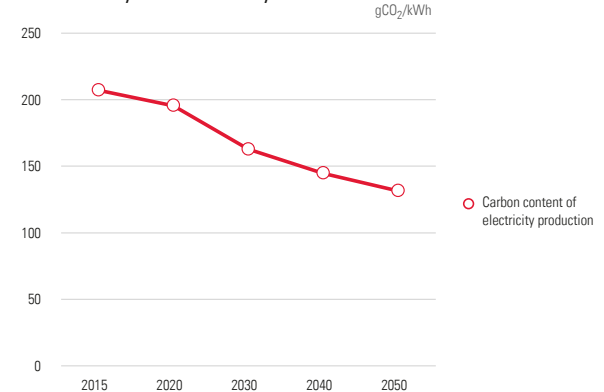
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

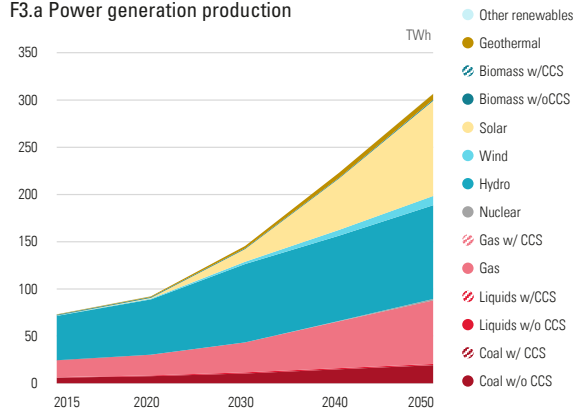


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

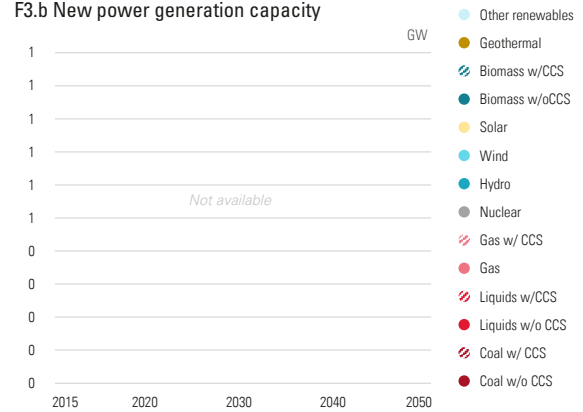


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

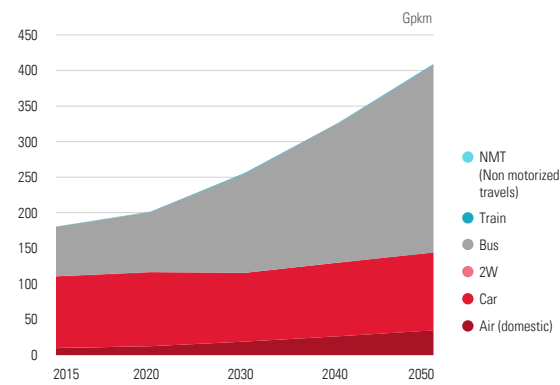
F3.a Power generation production



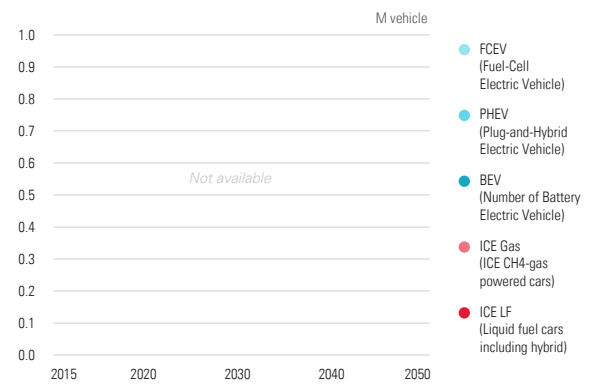
F3.b New power generation capacity



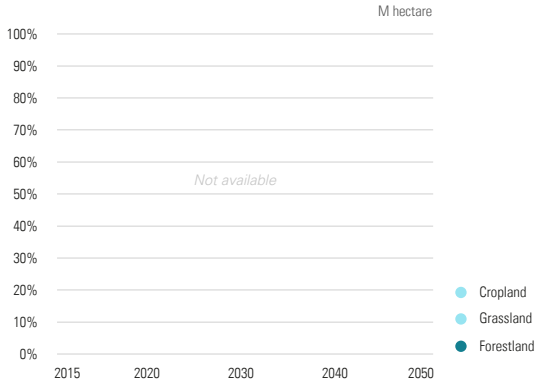
F3.c Modal structure



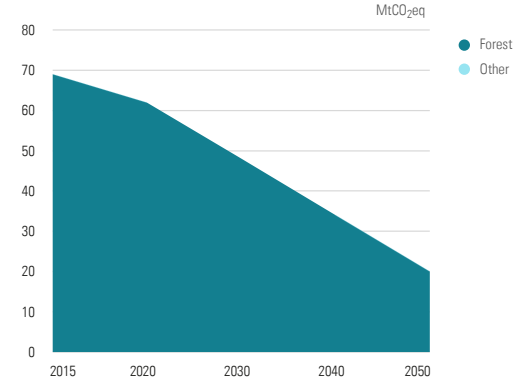
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

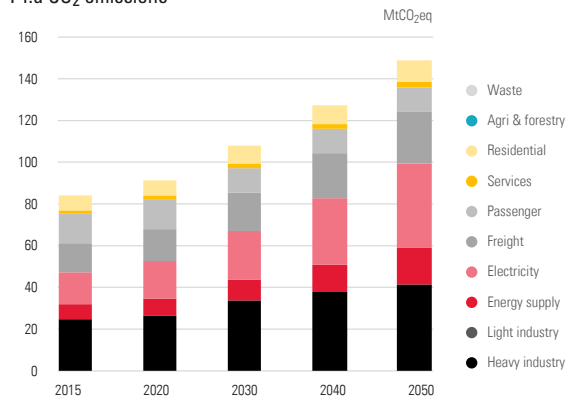


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

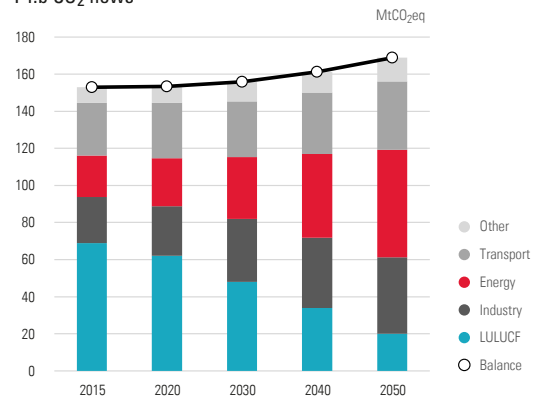


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



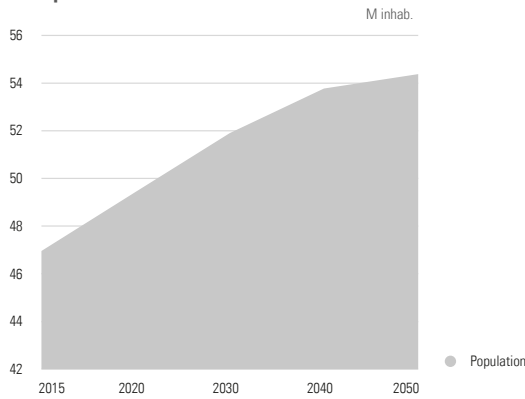
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



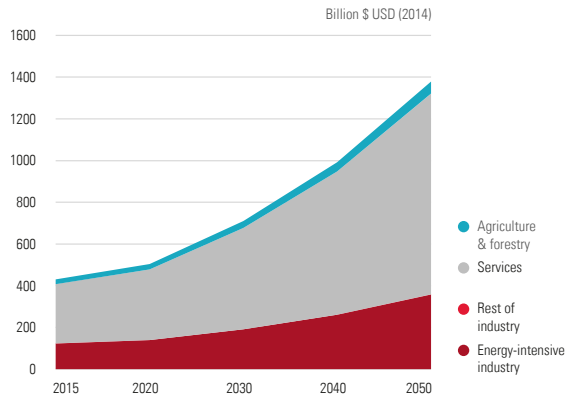
# COLOMBIA-B2DC

## INDICATORS

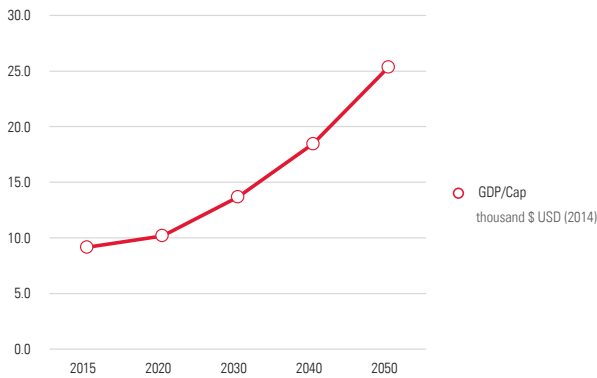
F1.a Population



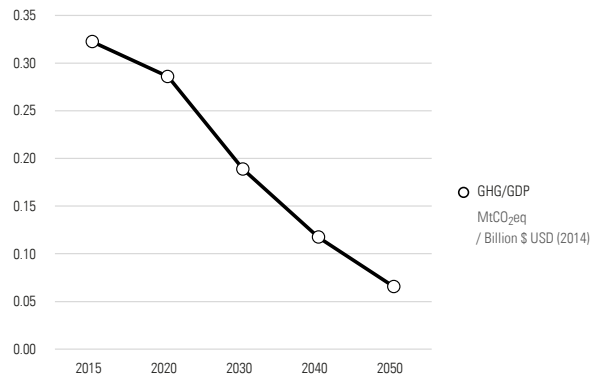
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

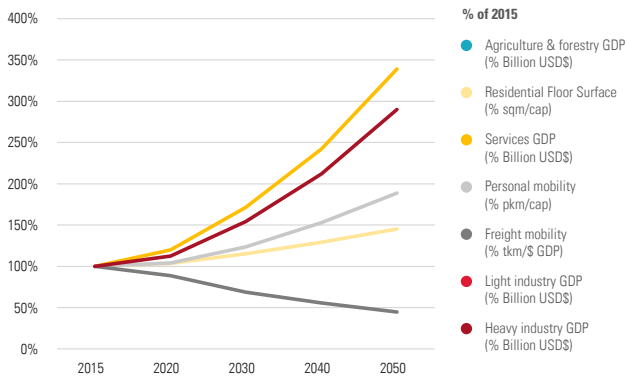


F1.d GHG/GDP

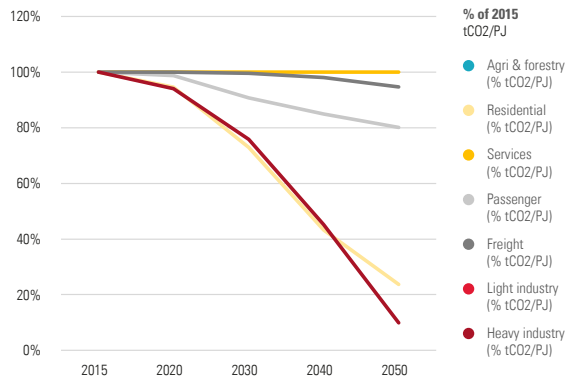


## DRIVERS

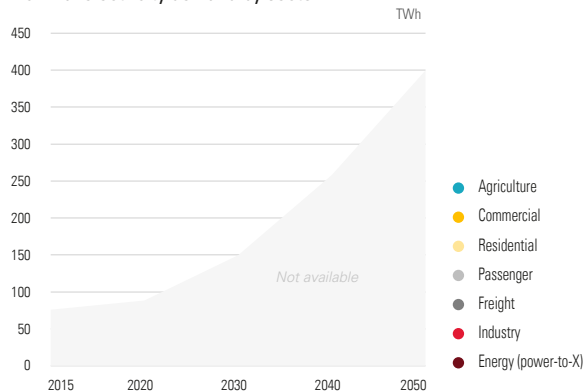
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



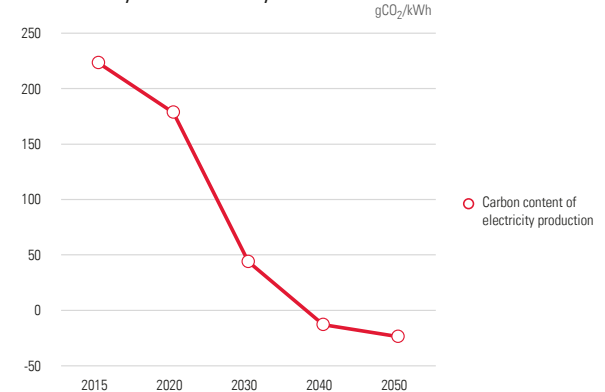
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

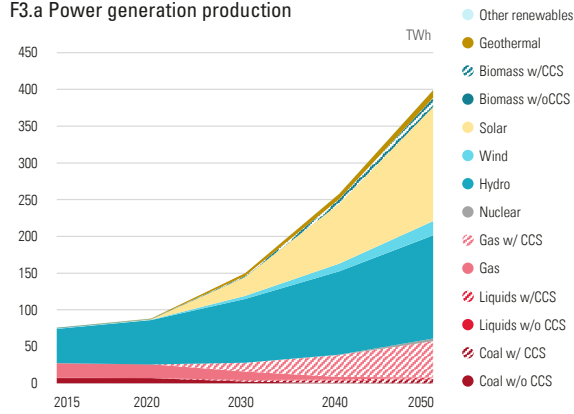


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

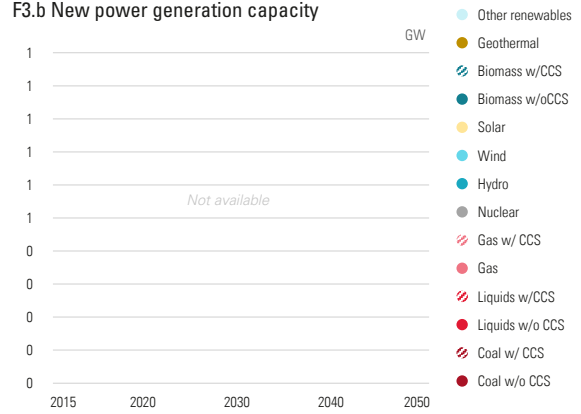


# POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

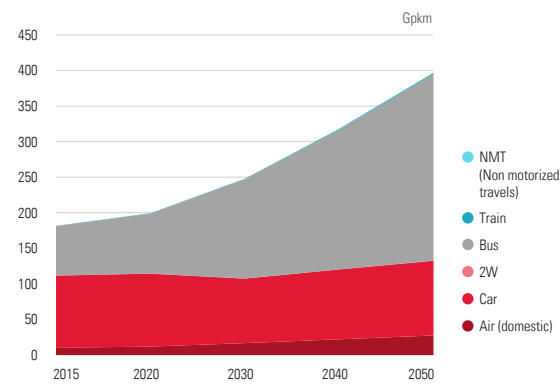
F3.a Power generation production



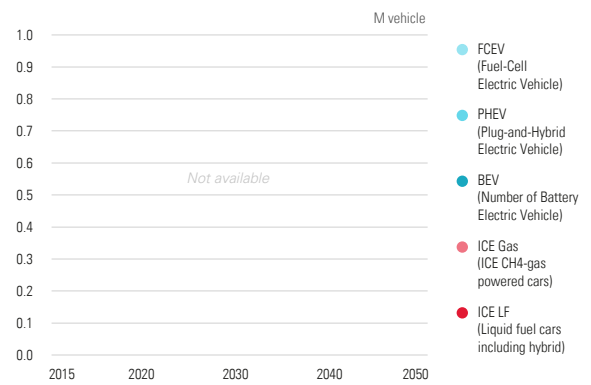
F3.b New power generation capacity



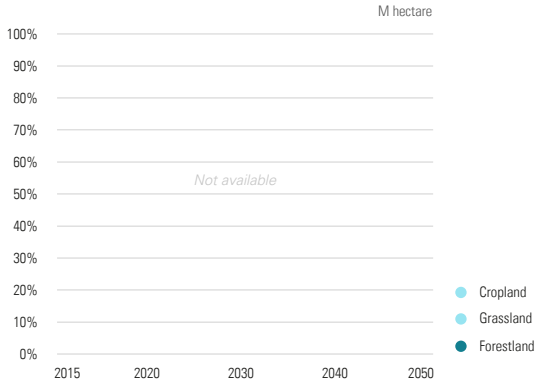
F3.c Modal structure



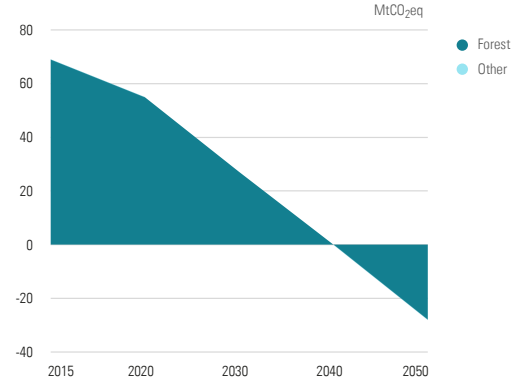
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

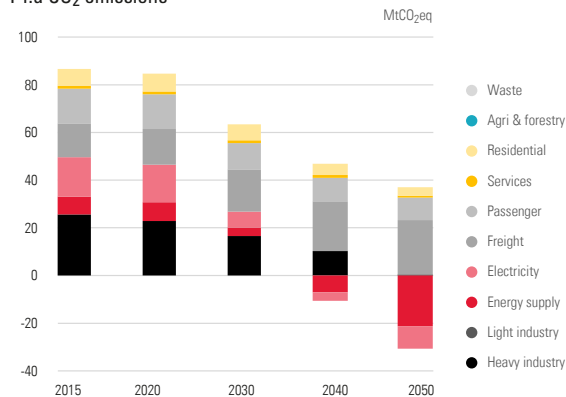


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

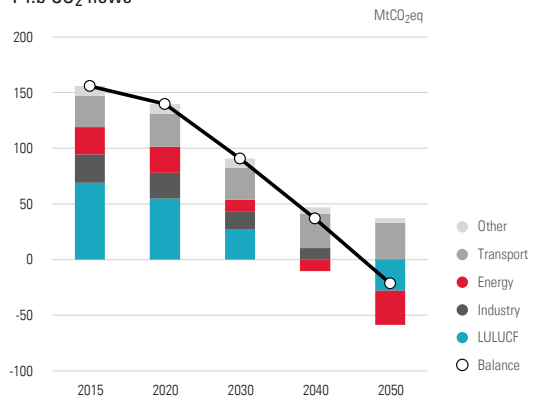


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



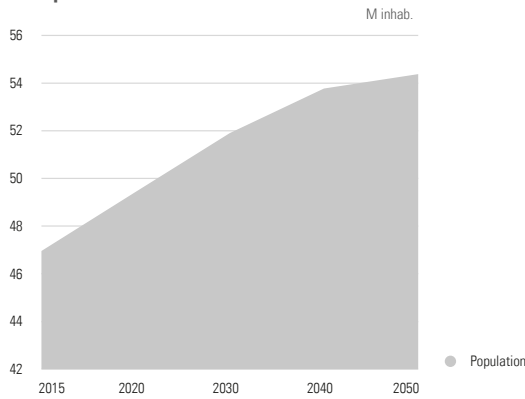
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



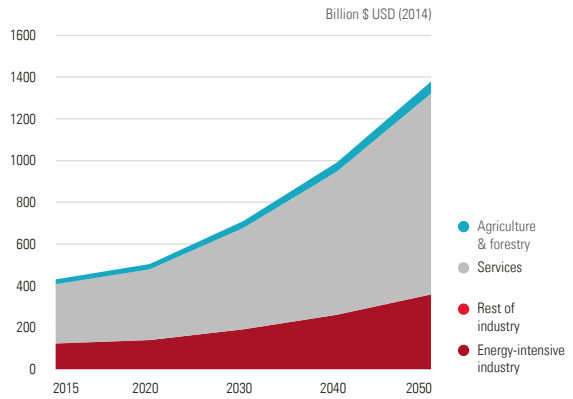
# COLOMBIA-2DS

## INDICATORS

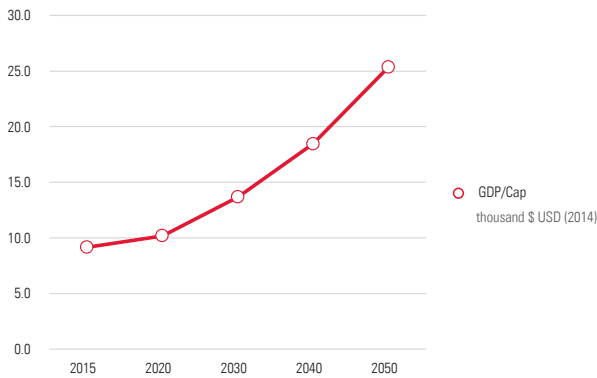
F1.a Population



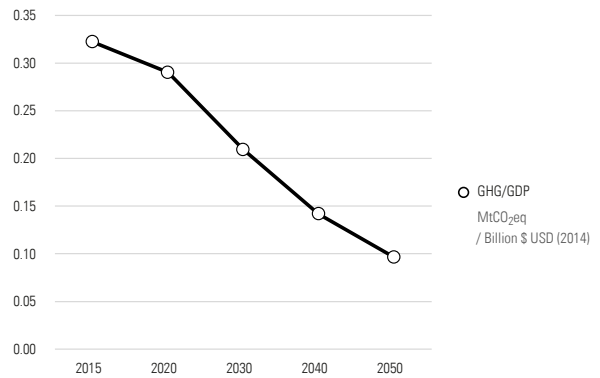
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

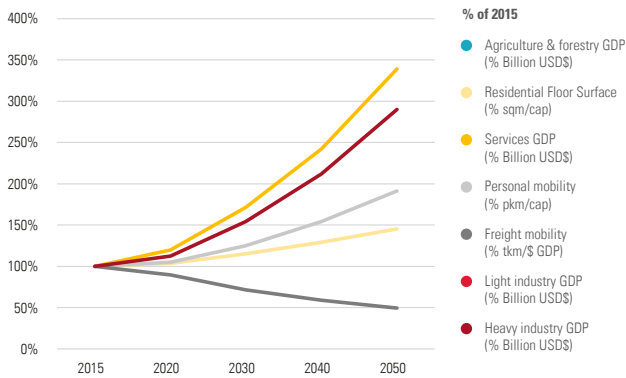


F1.d GHG/GDP

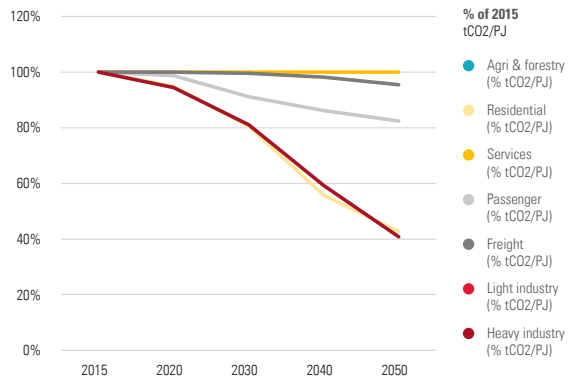


## DRIVERS

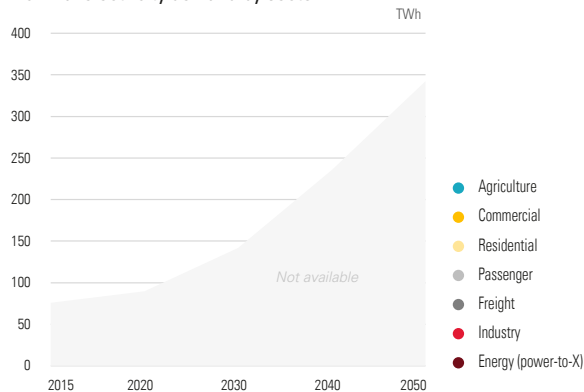
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



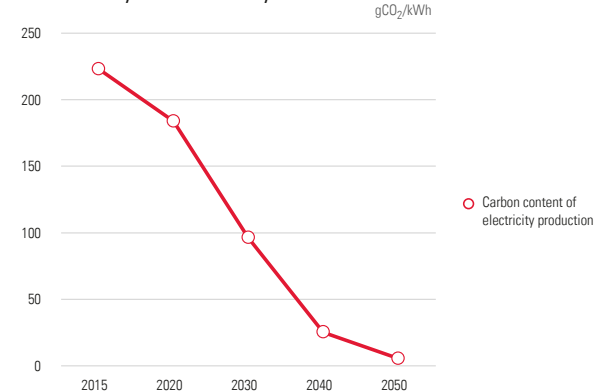
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector



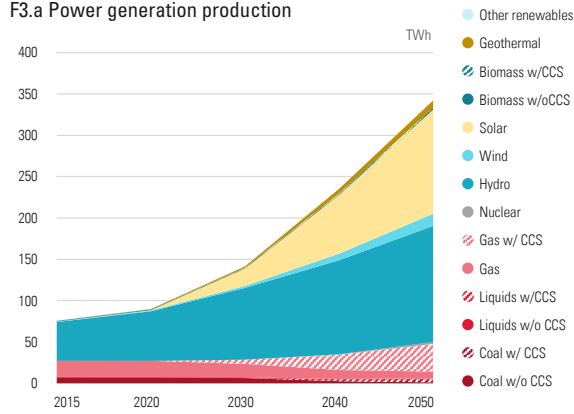
F2.d Electricity carbon intensity



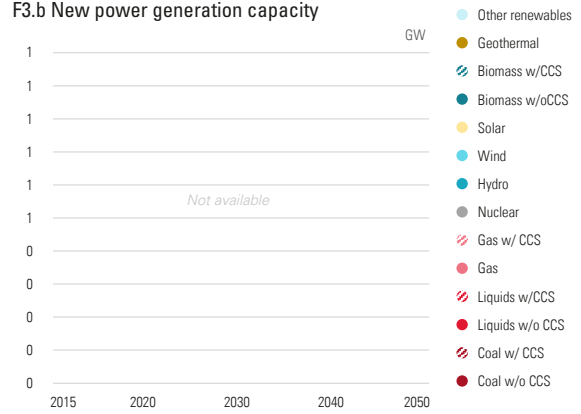


# POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

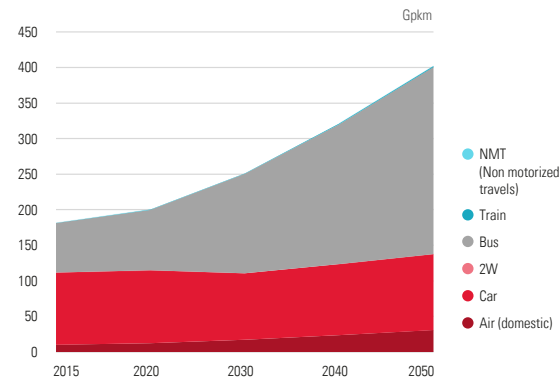
F3.a Power generation production



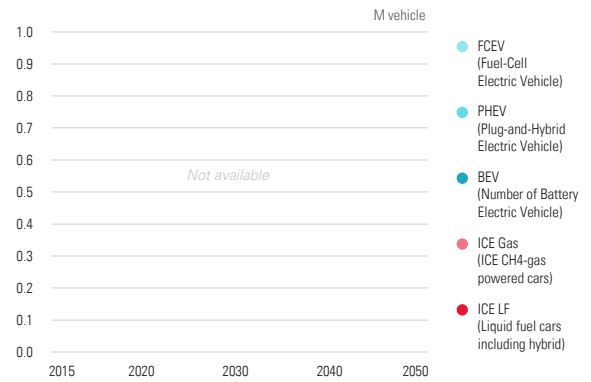
F3.b New power generation capacity



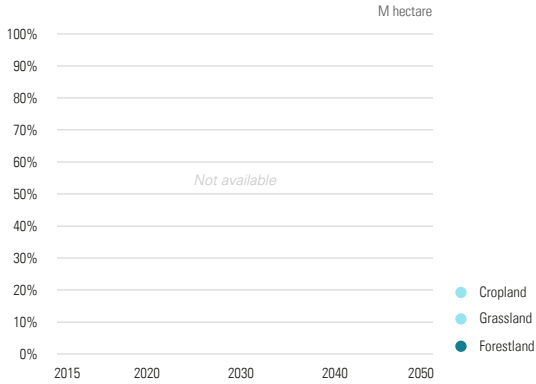
F3.c Modal structure



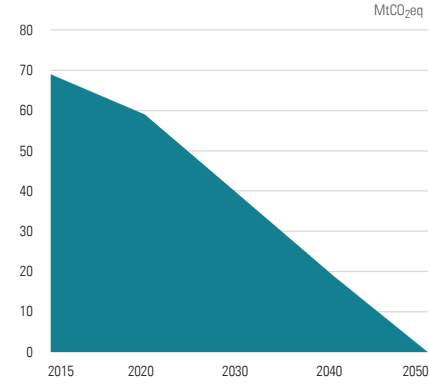
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

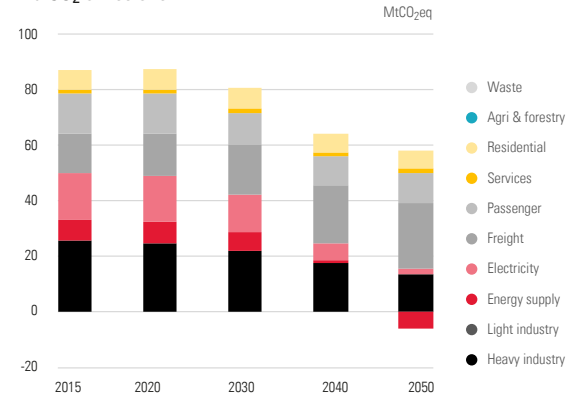


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

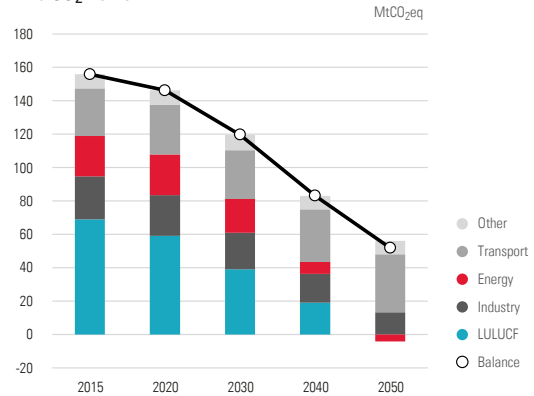


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



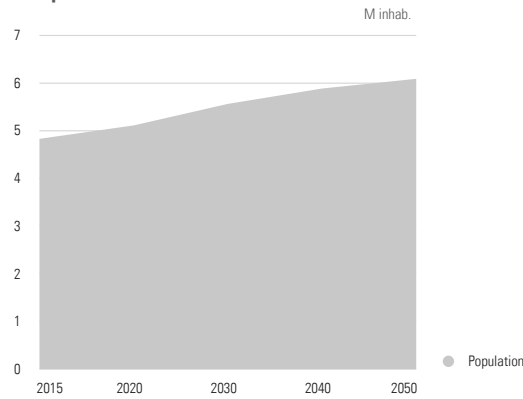
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



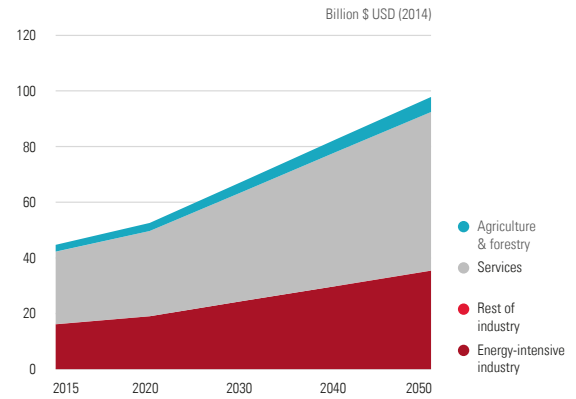
# COSTA RICA-BAU

## INDICATORS

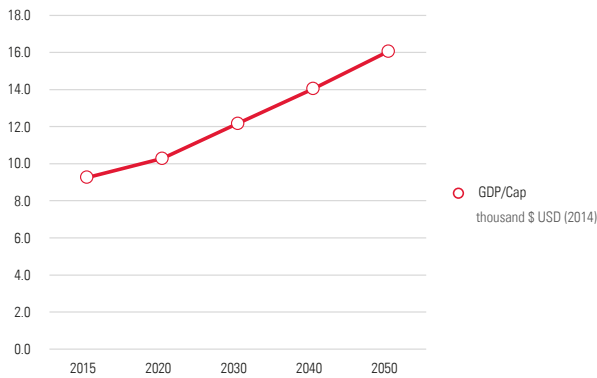
F1.a Population



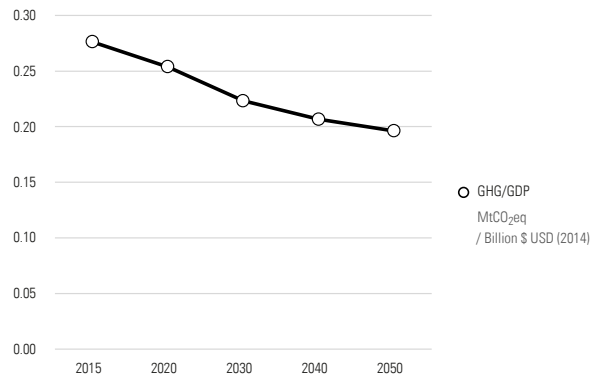
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

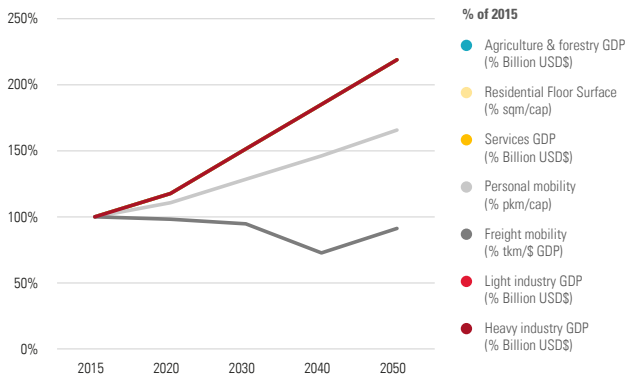


F1.d GHG/GDP

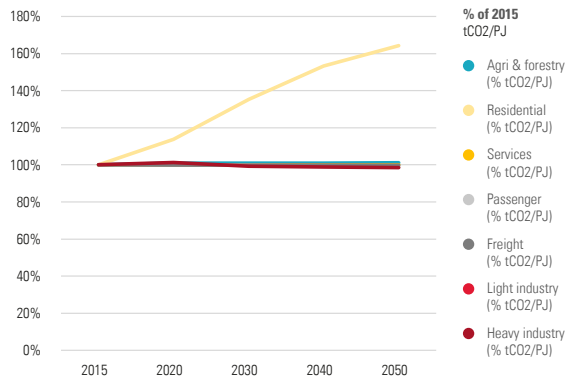


## DRIVERS

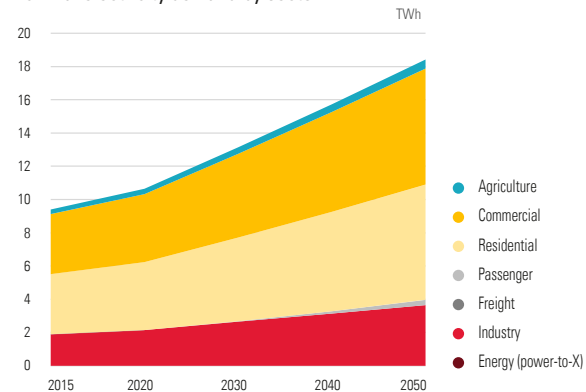
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



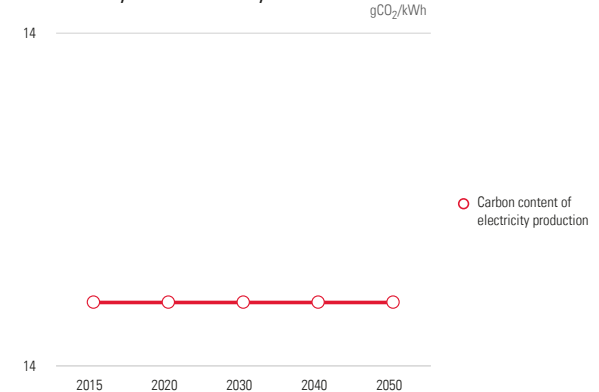
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

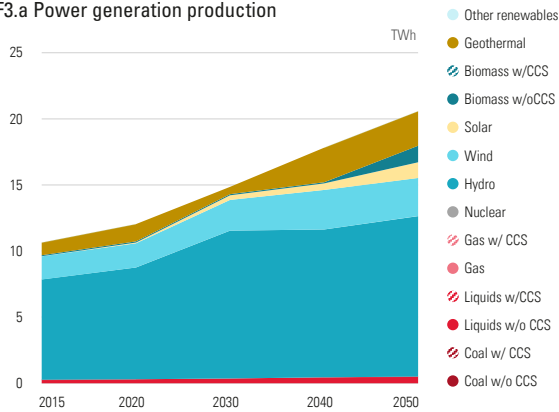


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

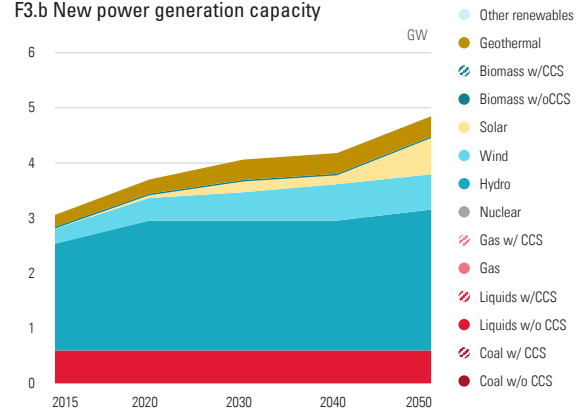


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

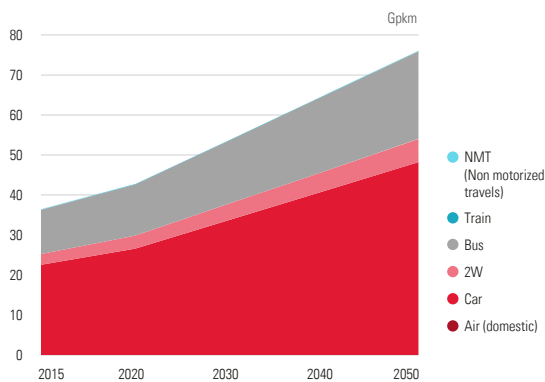
### F3.a Power generation production



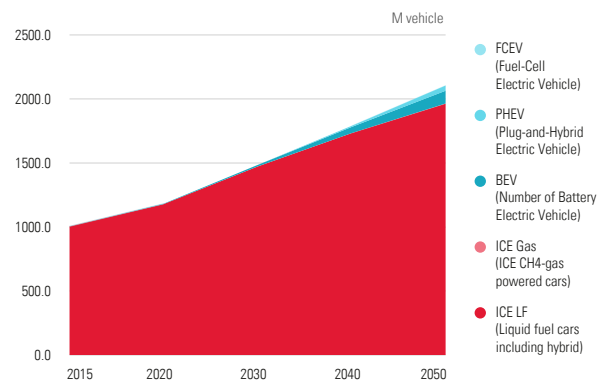
### F3.b New power generation capacity



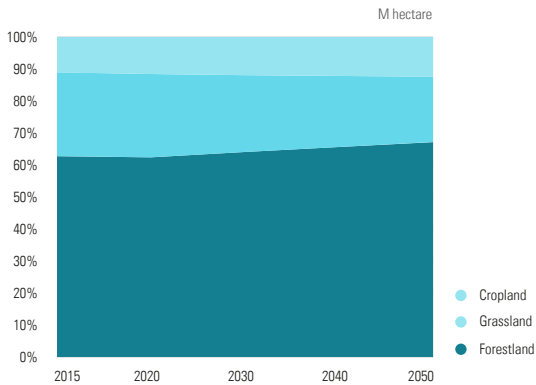
### F3.c Modal structure



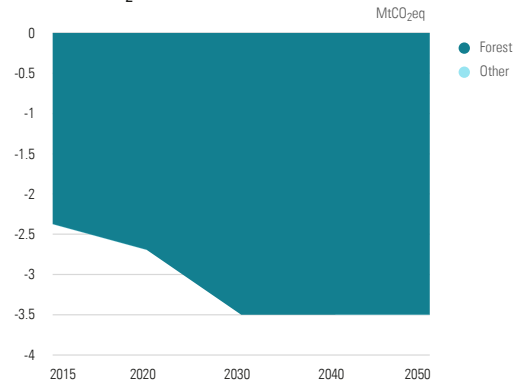
### F3.d Car stock



### F3.d Land use

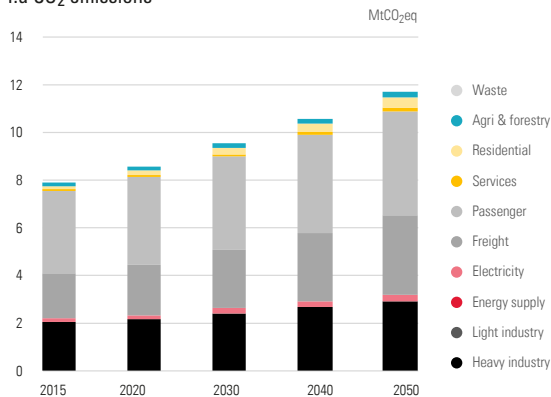


### F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

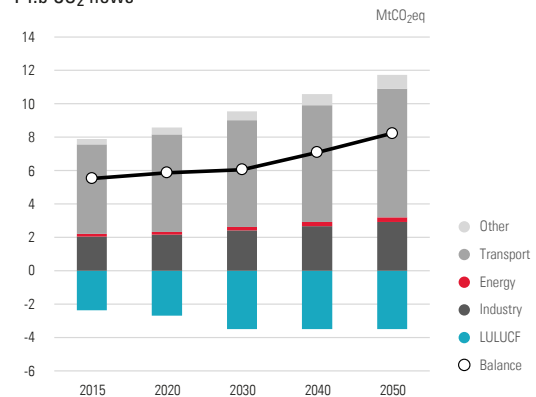


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

### F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



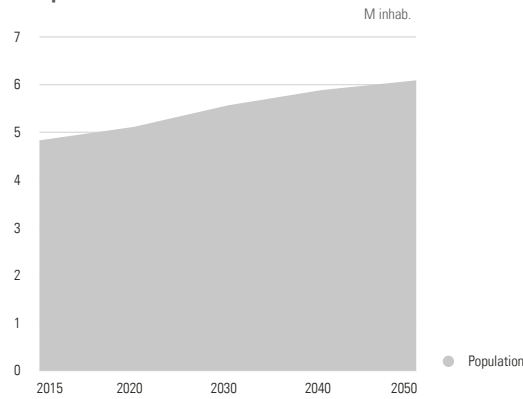
### F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



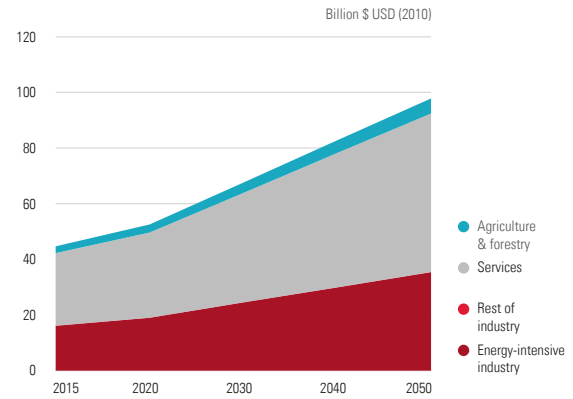
# COSTA RICA-1.5°C

## INDICATORS

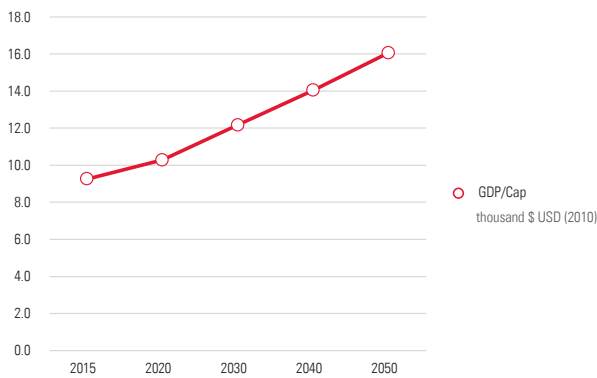
F1.a Population



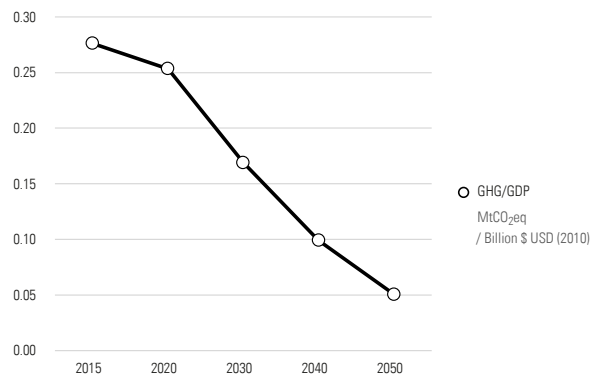
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

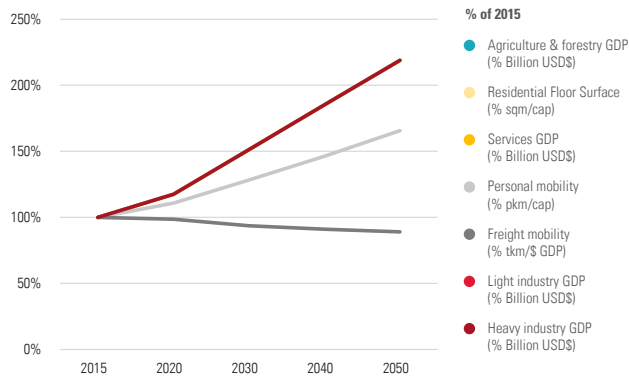


F1.d GHG/GDP

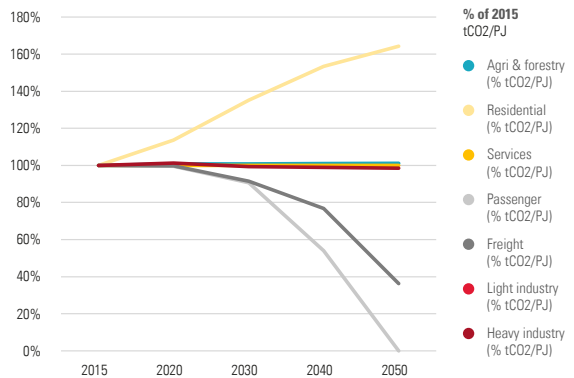


## DRIVERS

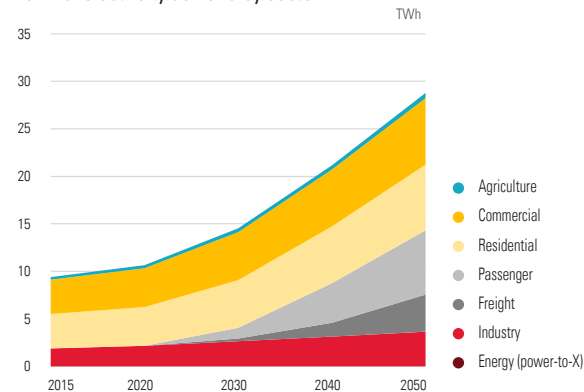
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



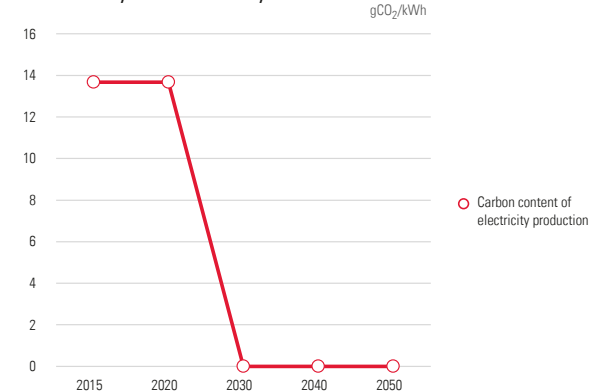
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

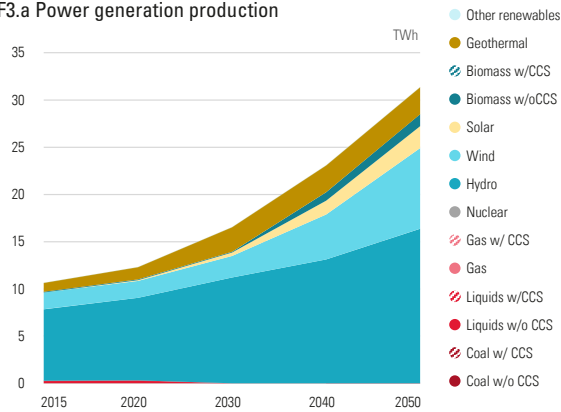


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

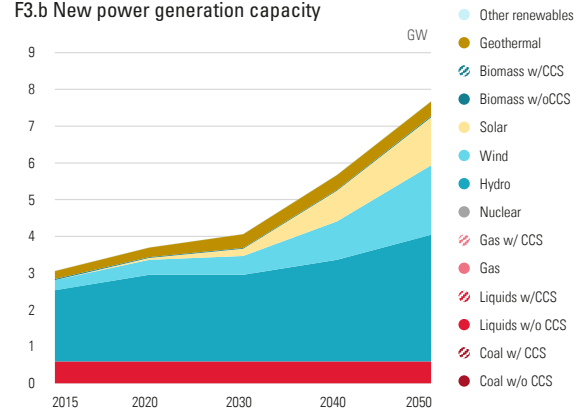


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

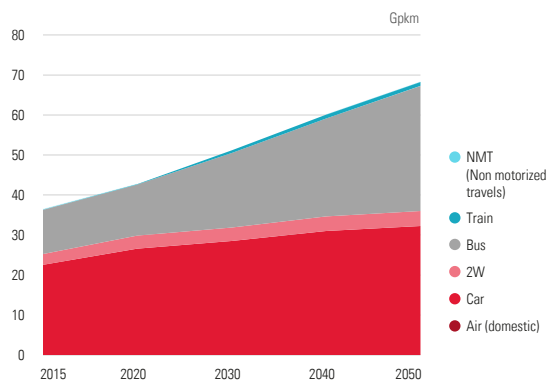
### F3.a Power generation production



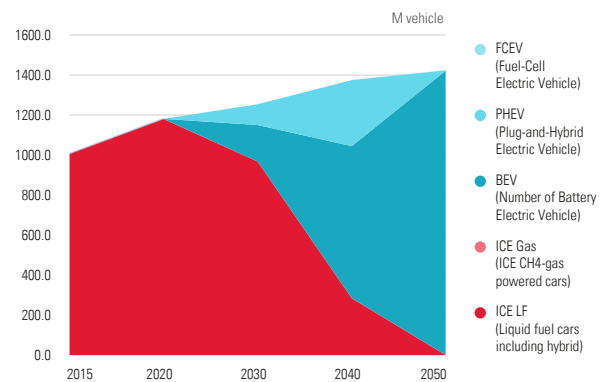
### F3.b New power generation capacity



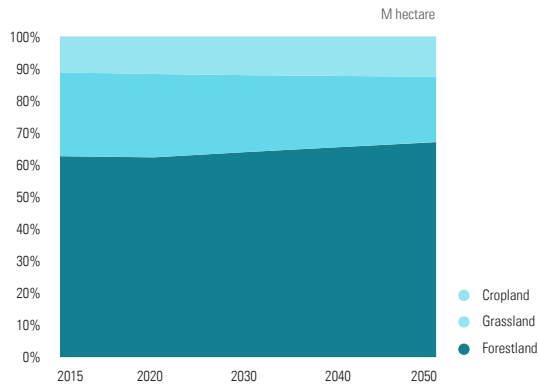
### F3.c Modal structure



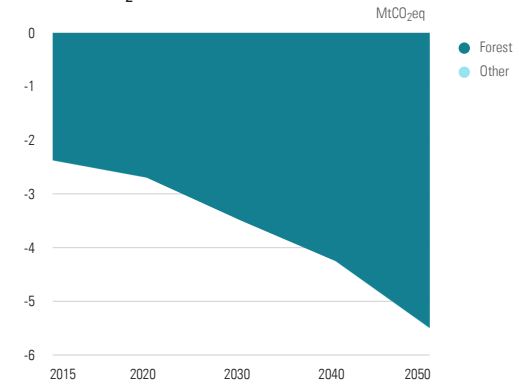
### F3.d Car stock



### F3.d Land use

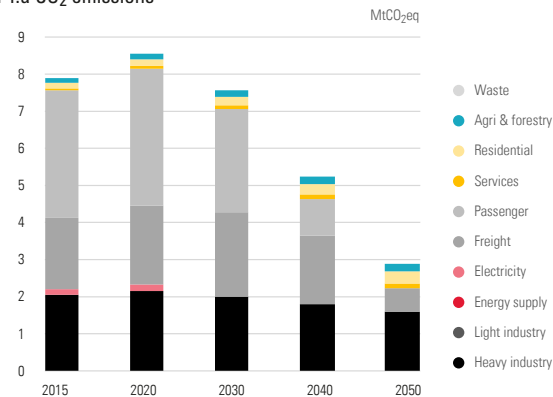


### F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

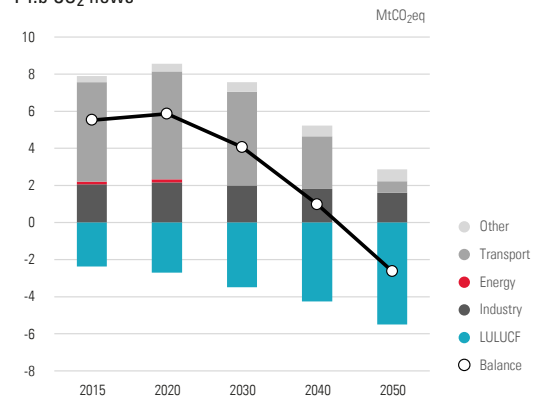


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

### F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



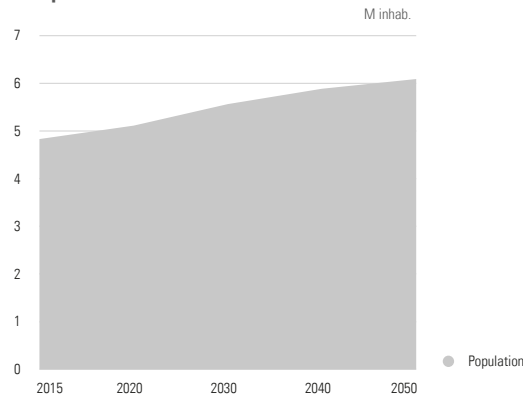
### F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



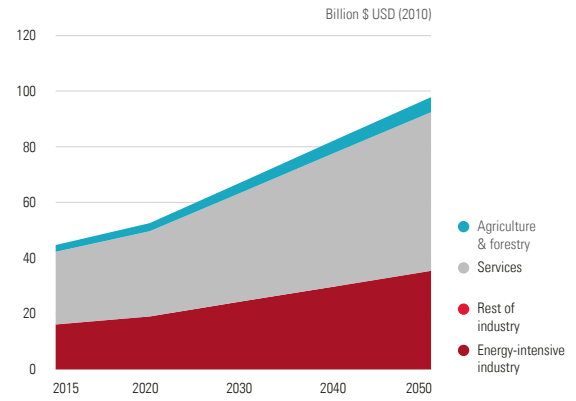
# COSTA RICA-2.0°C

## INDICATORS

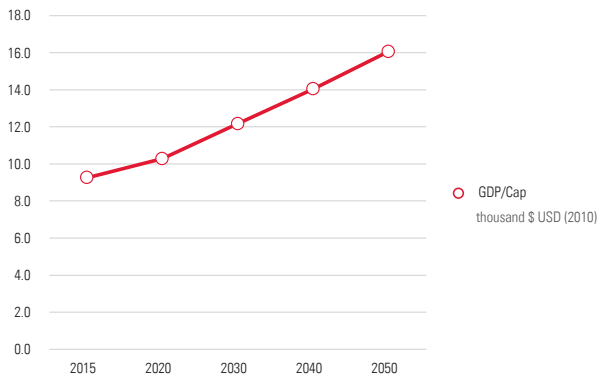
F1.a Population



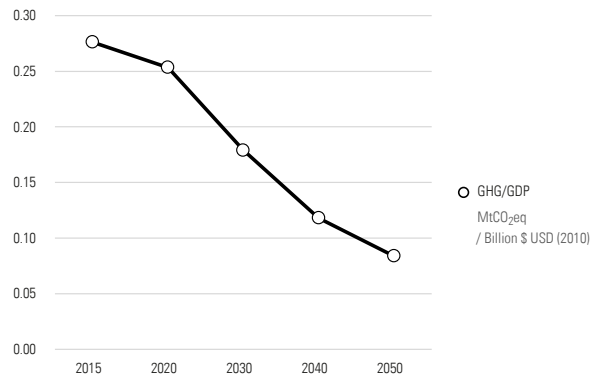
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

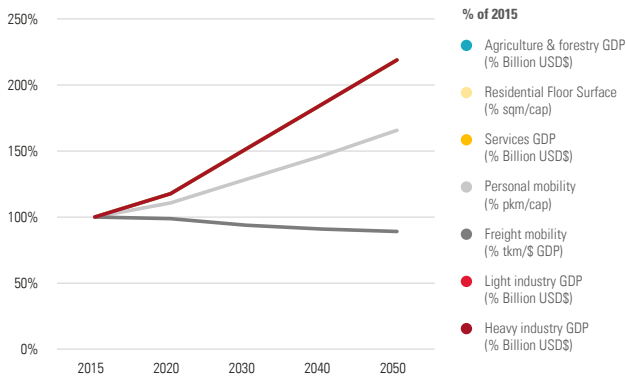


F1.d GHG/GDP

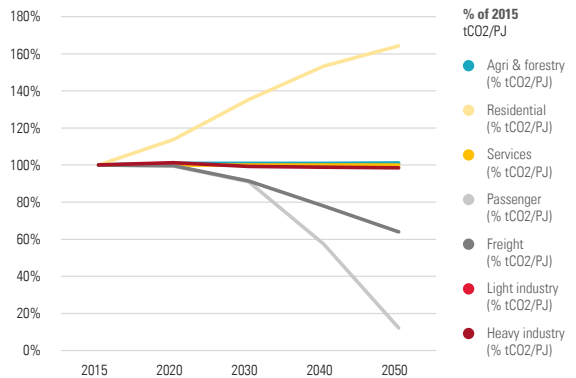


## DRIVERS

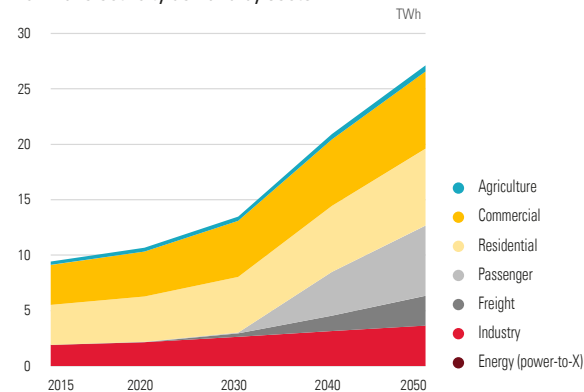
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



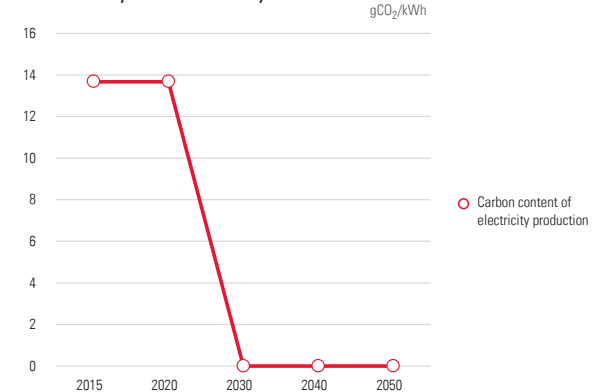
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

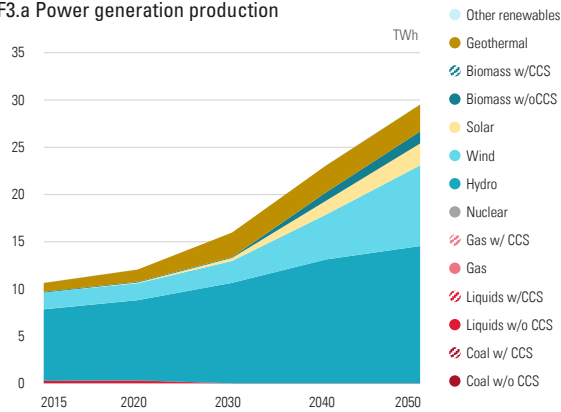


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

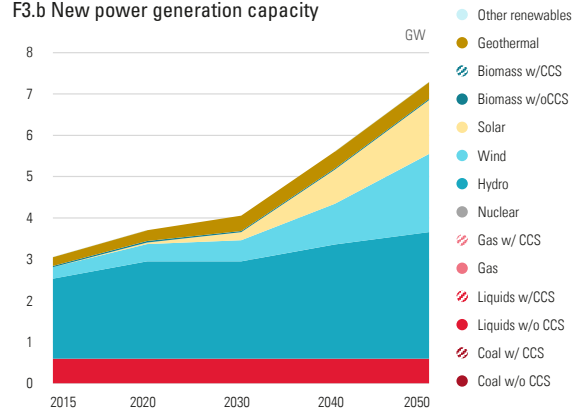


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

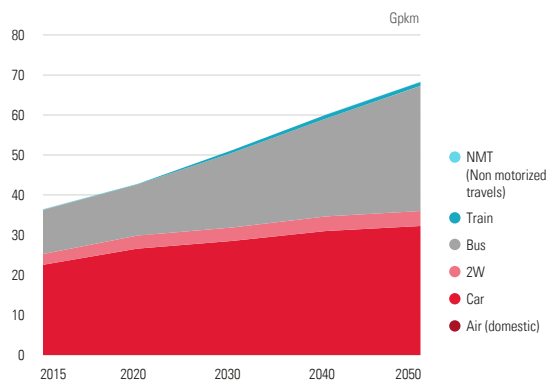
F3.a Power generation production



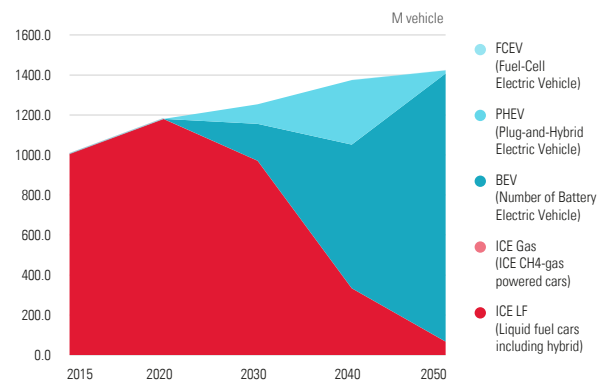
F3.b New power generation capacity



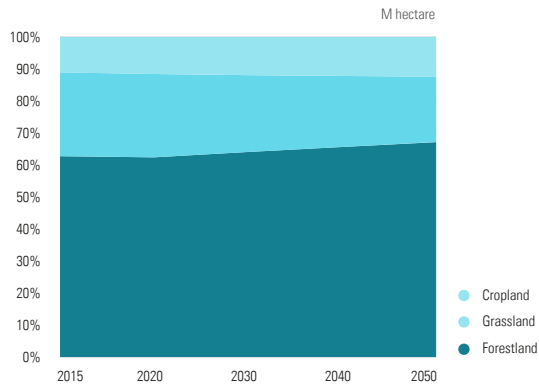
F3.c Modal structure



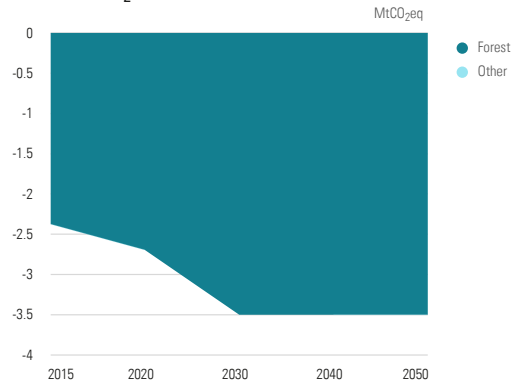
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

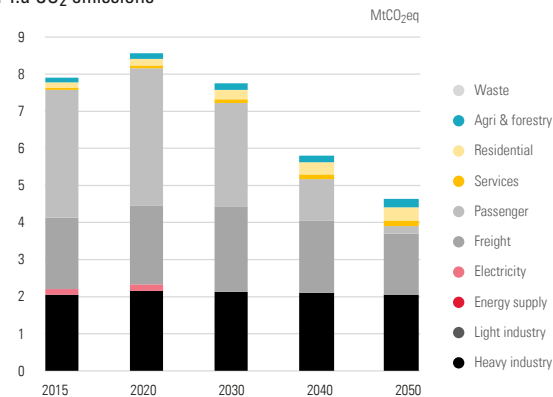


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

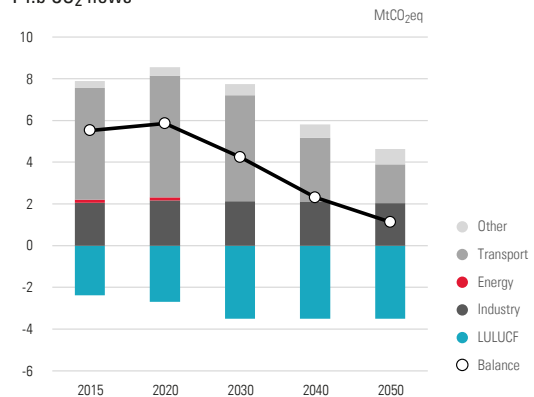


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



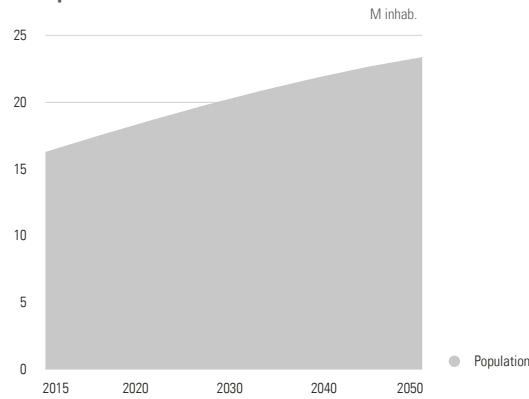
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



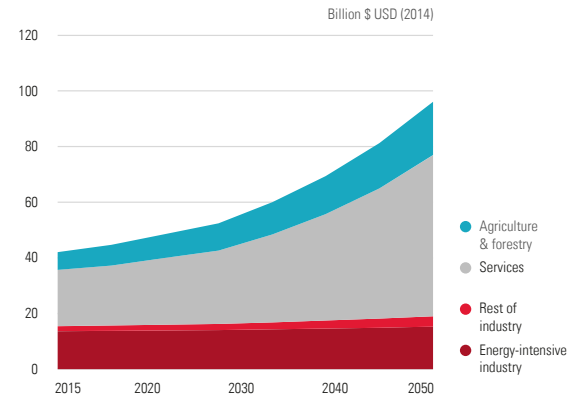
# ECUADOR-CURRENT POLICY

## INDICATORS

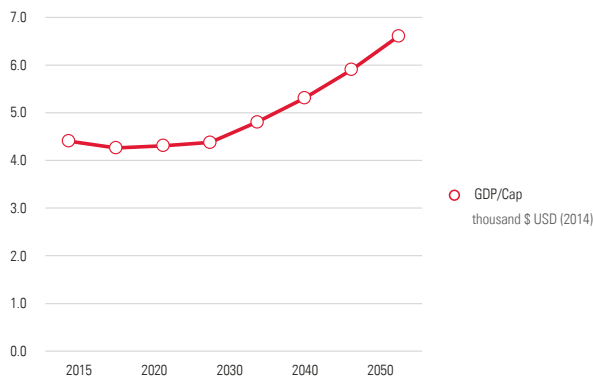
F1.a Population



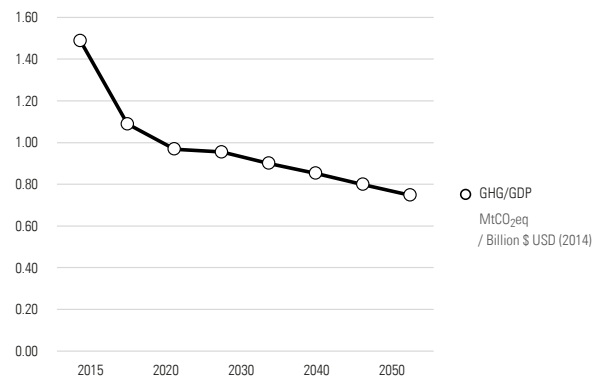
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

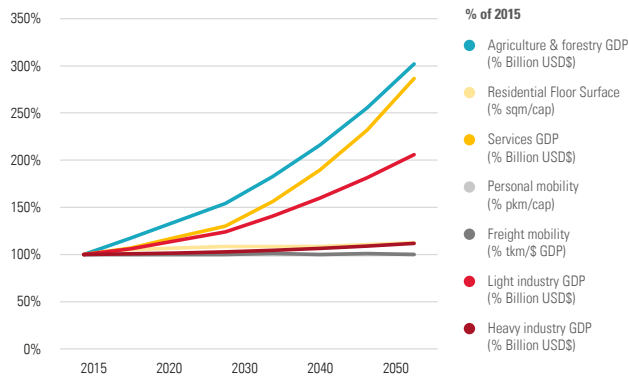


F1.d GHG/GDP

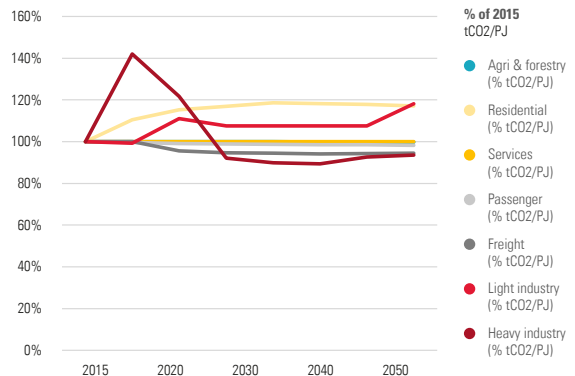


## DRIVERS

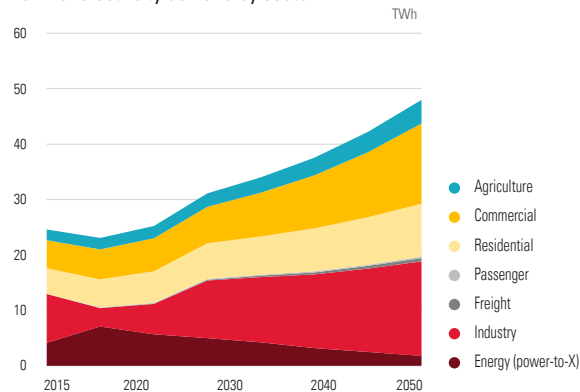
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



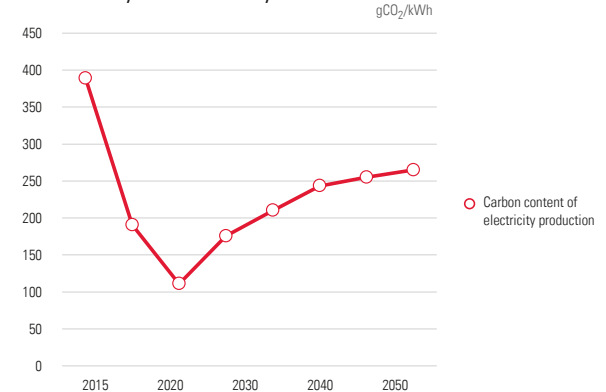
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector



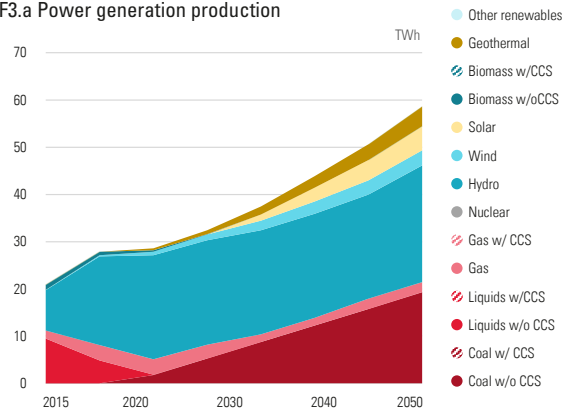
F2.d Electricity carbon intensity



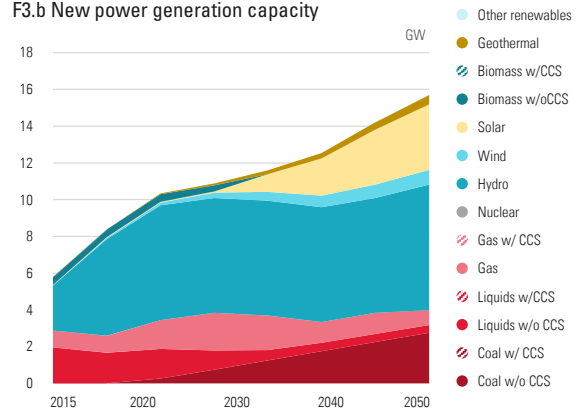


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

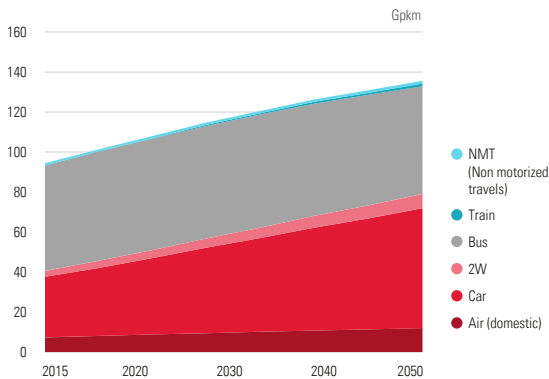
F3.a Power generation production



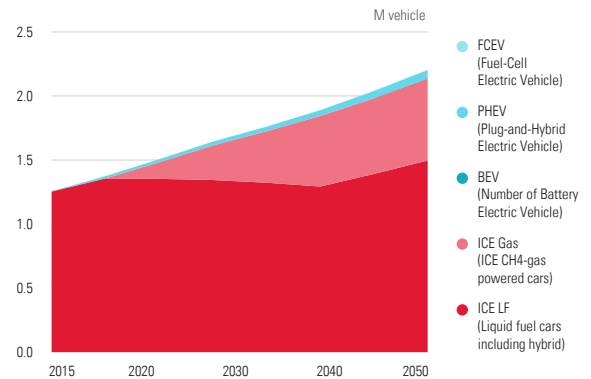
F3.b New power generation capacity



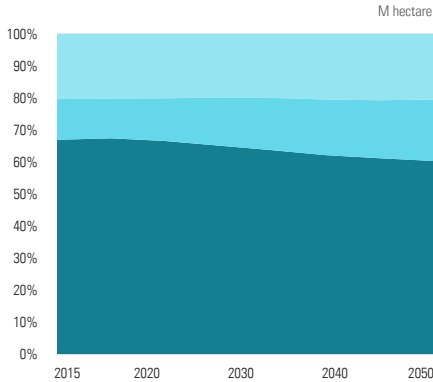
F3.c Modal structure



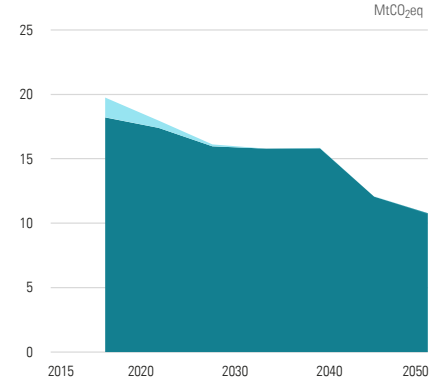
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

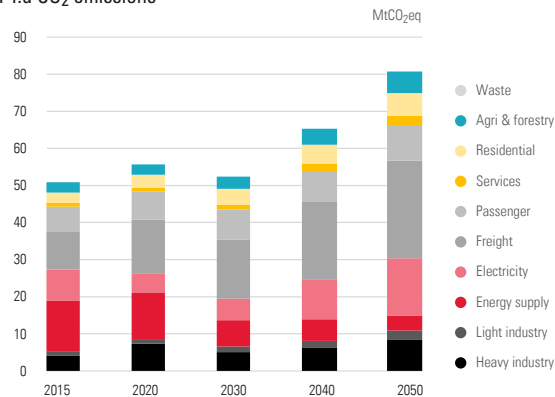


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

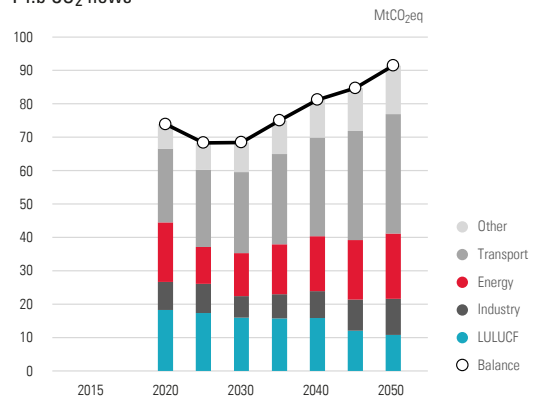


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



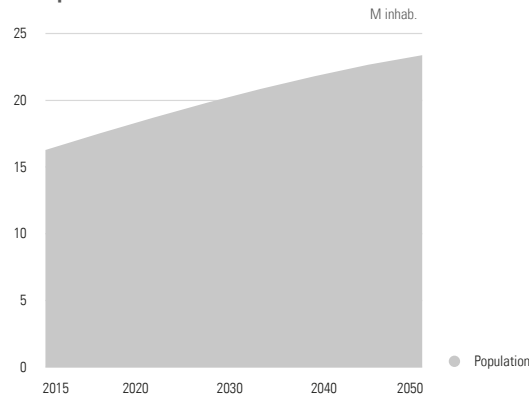
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



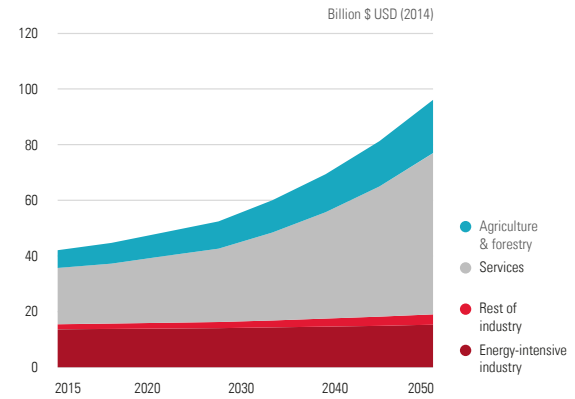
# ECUADOR-NDCC

## INDICATORS

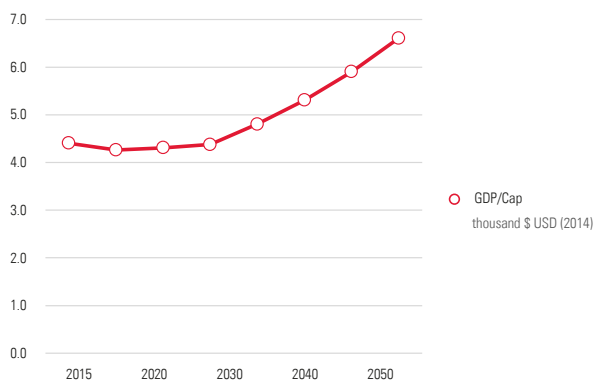
F1.a Population



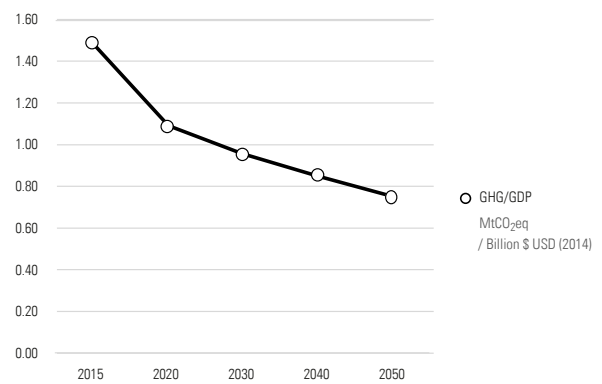
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

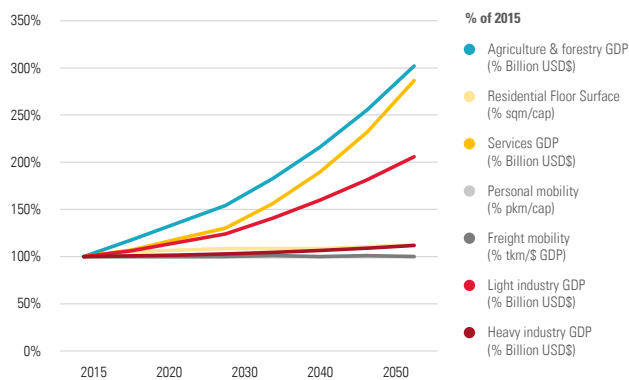


F1.d GHG/GDP

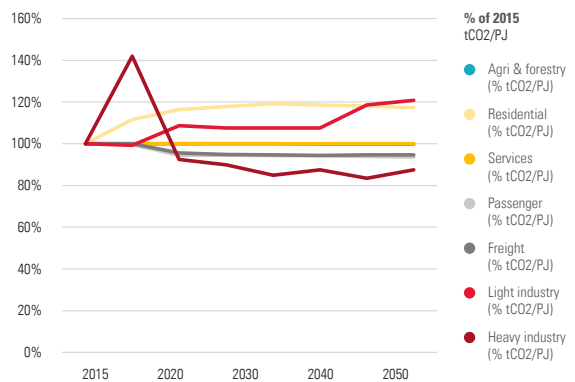


## DRIVERS

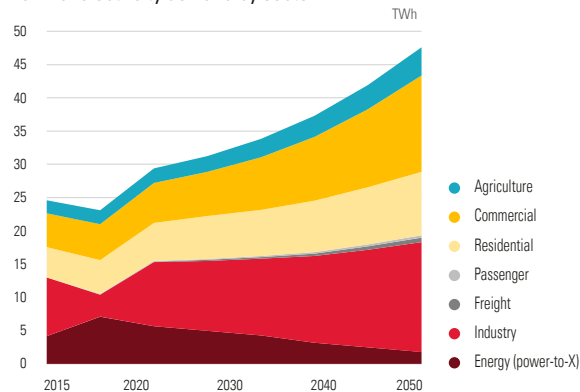
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



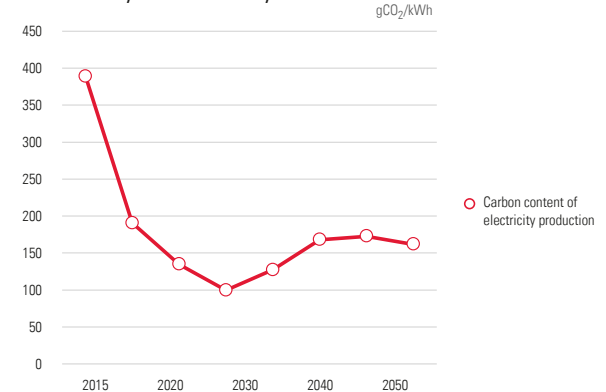
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

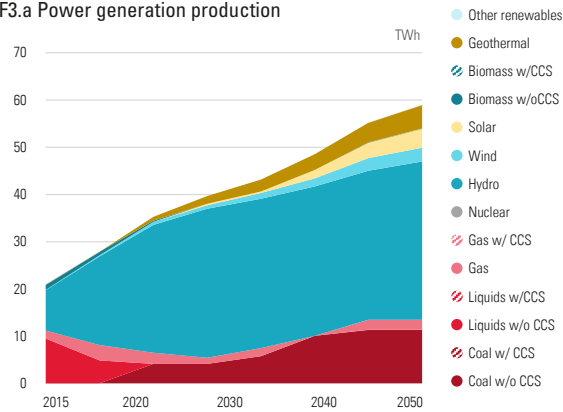


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

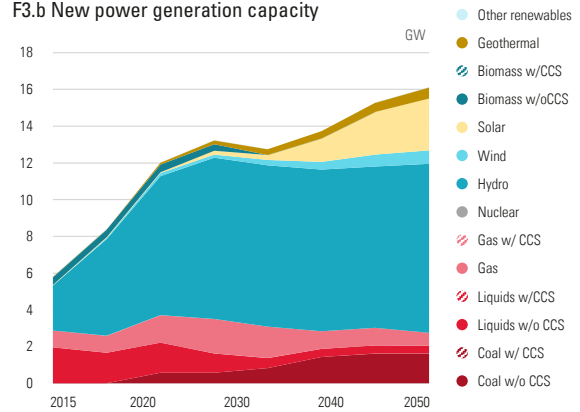


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

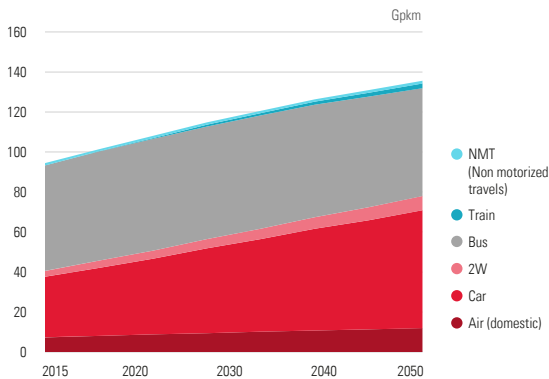
### F3.a Power generation production



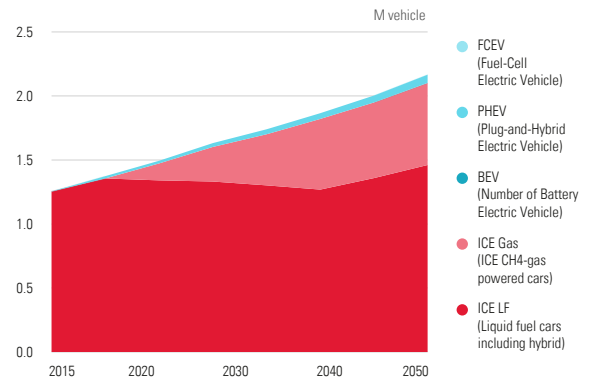
### F3.b New power generation capacity



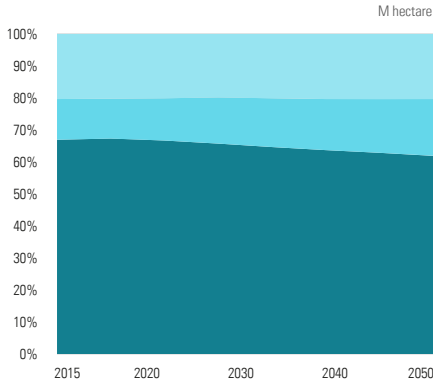
### F3.c Modal structure



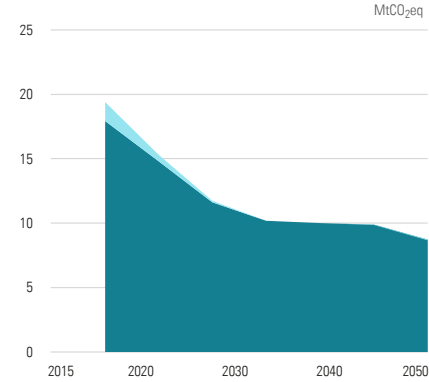
### F3.d Car stock



### F3.d Land use

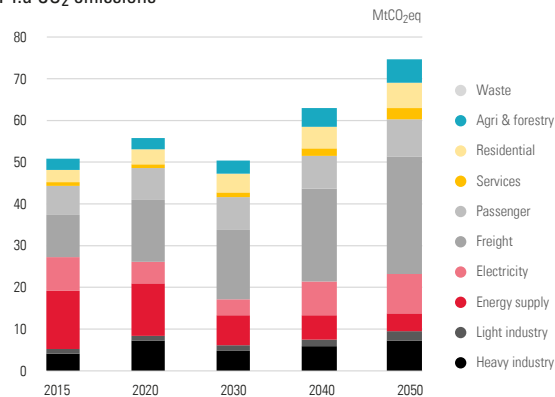


### F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

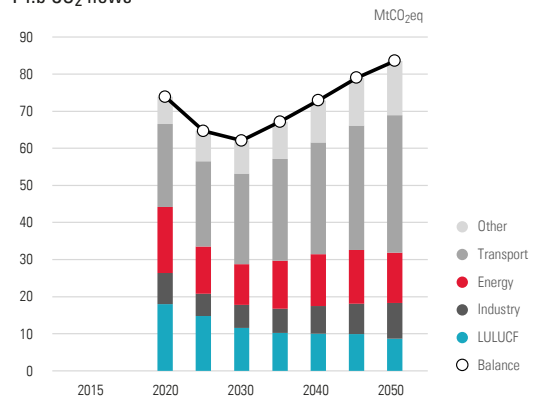


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

### F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



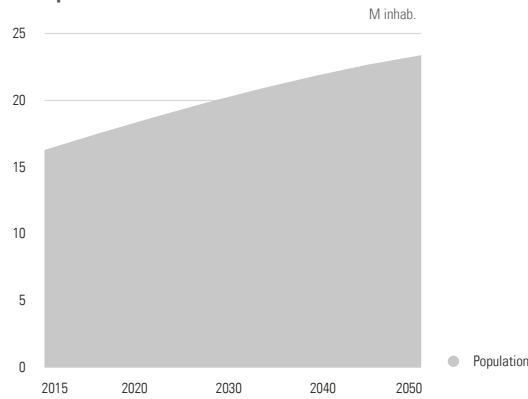
### F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



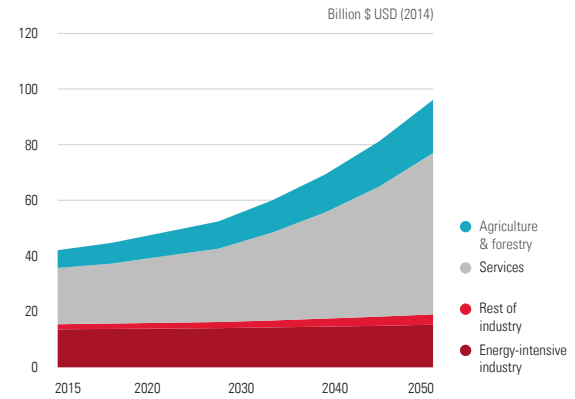
# ECUADOR-NDCu

## INDICATORS

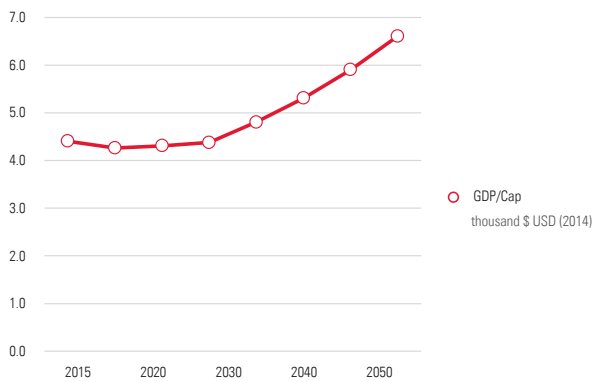
F1.a Population



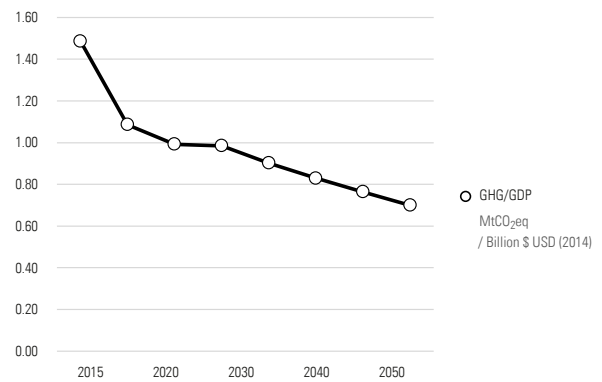
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

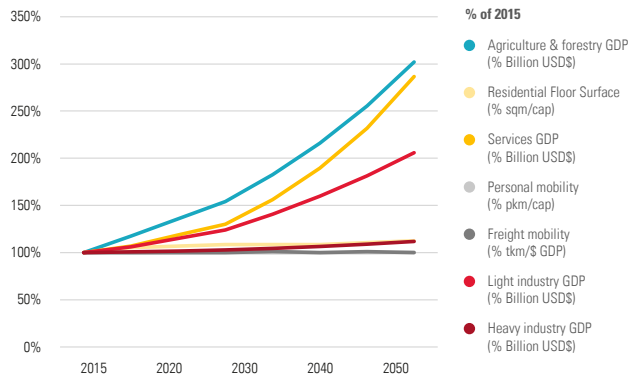


F1.d GHG/GDP

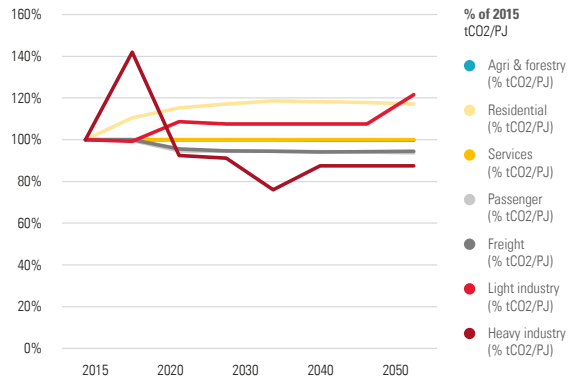


## DRIVERS

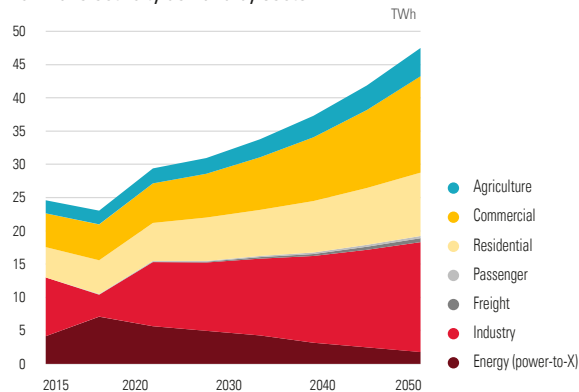
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



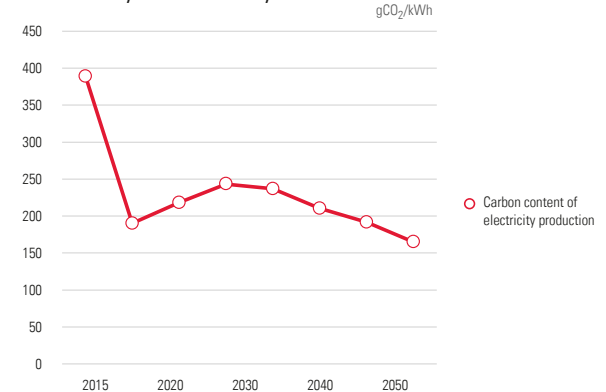
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

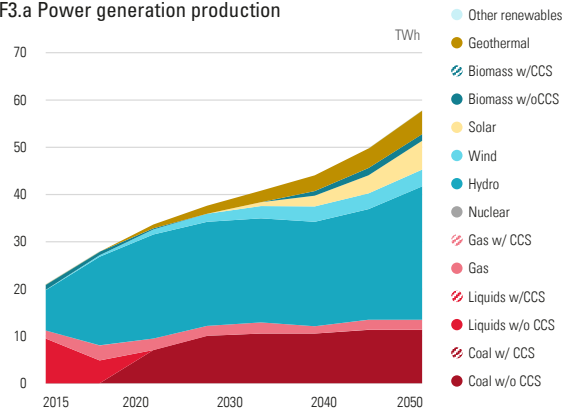


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

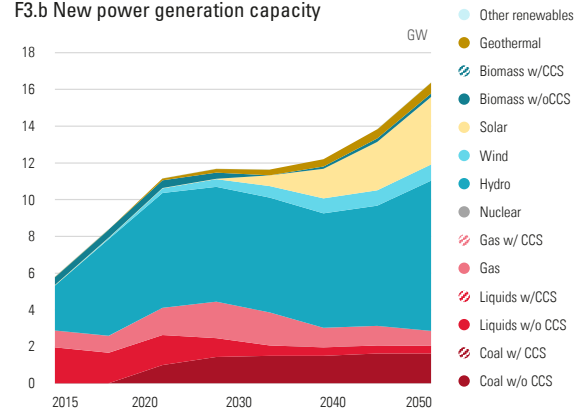


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

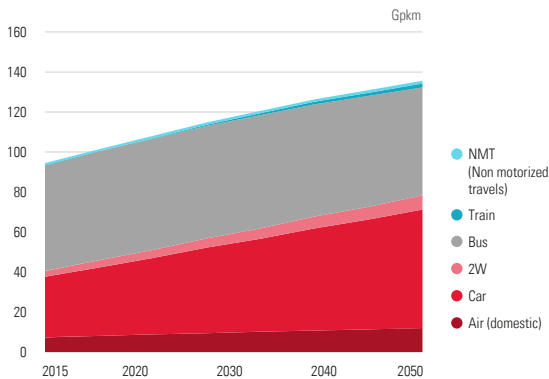
F3.a Power generation production



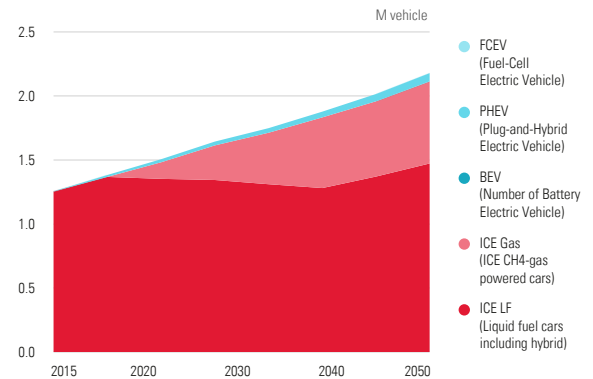
F3.b New power generation capacity



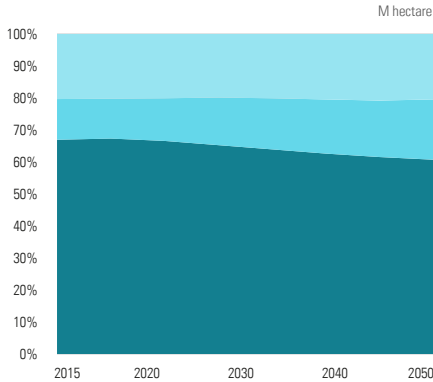
F3.c Modal structure



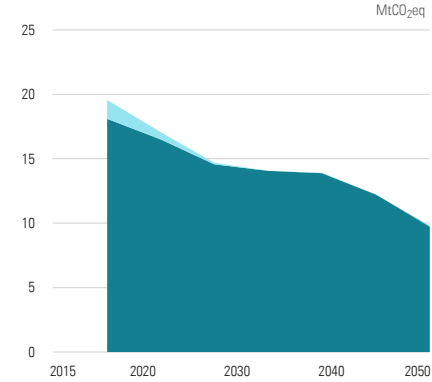
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

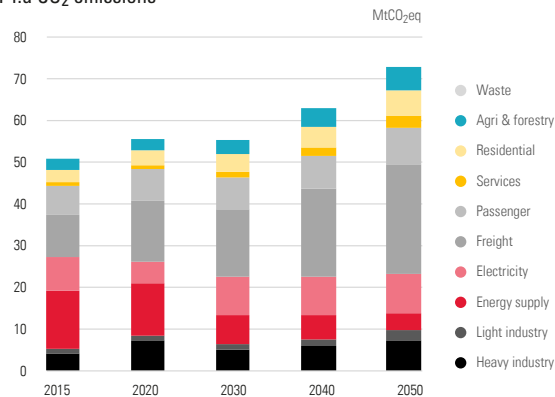


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

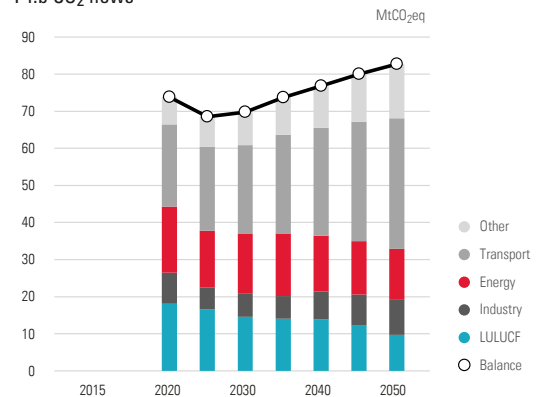


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



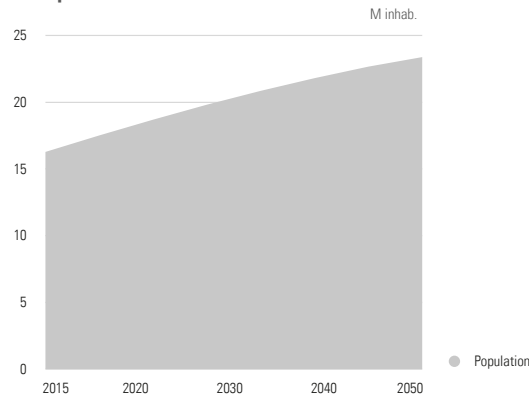
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



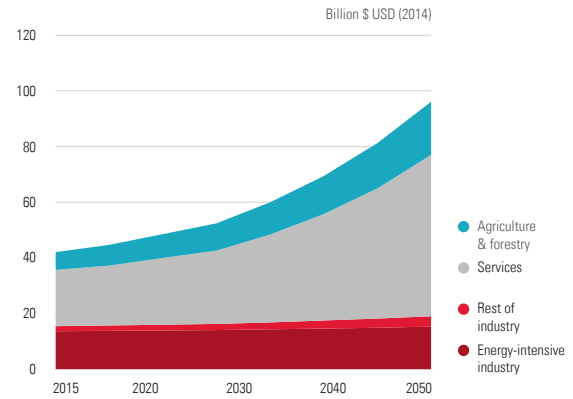
# ECUADOR-REFO

## INDICATORS

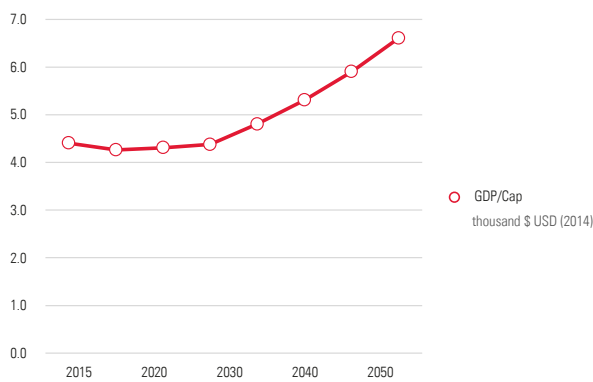
F1.a Population



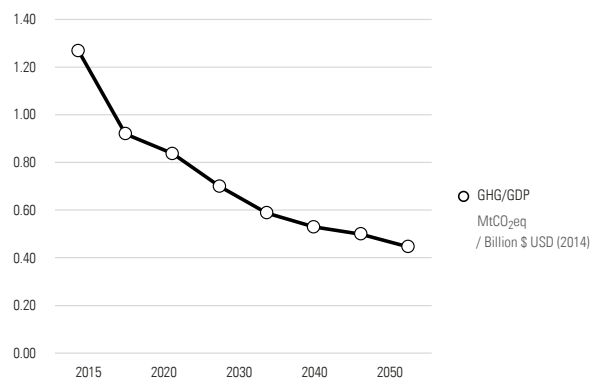
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

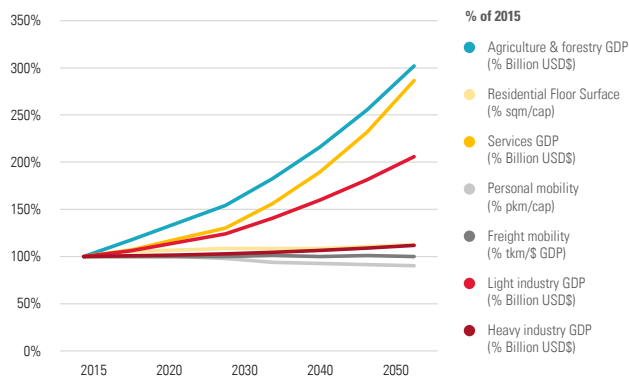


F1.d GHG/GDP

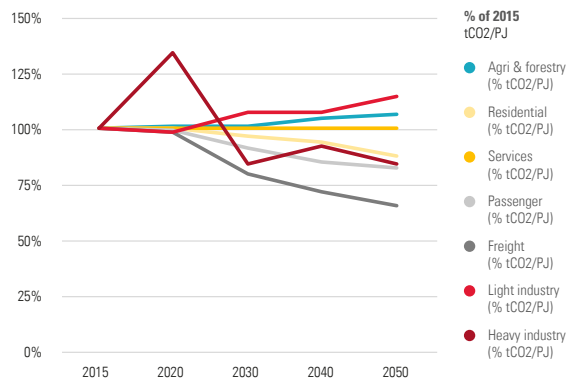


## DRIVERS

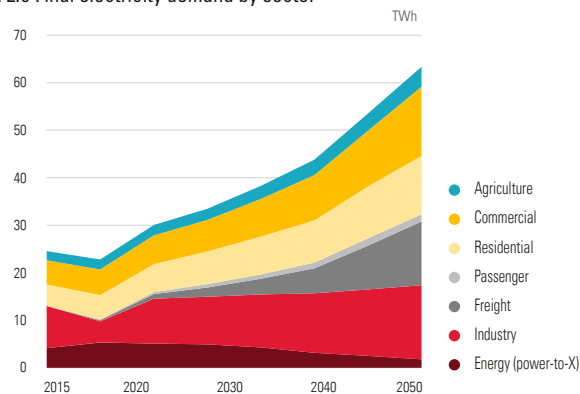
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



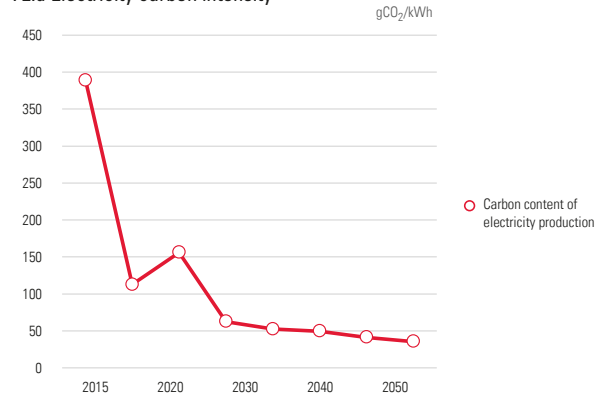
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

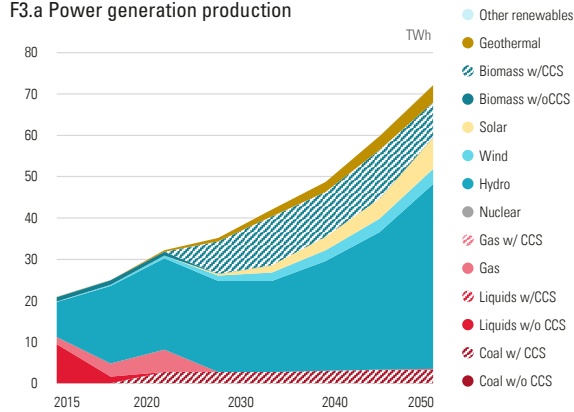


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

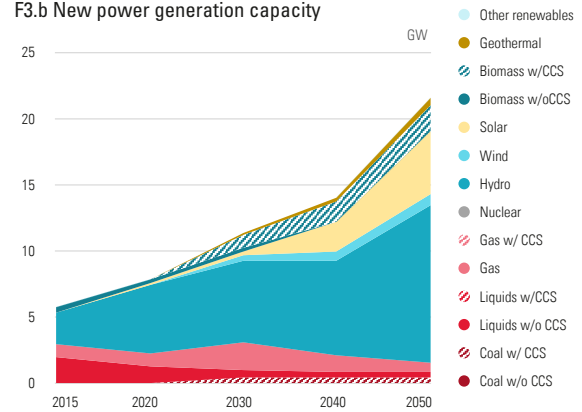


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

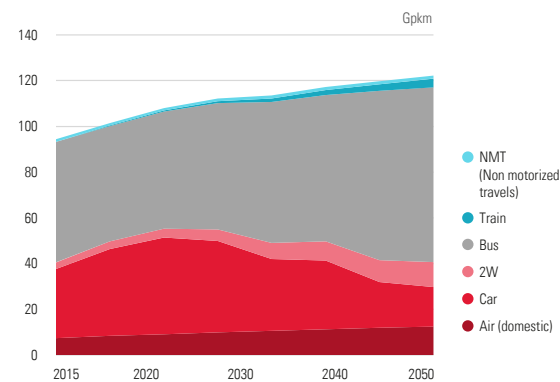
F3.a Power generation production



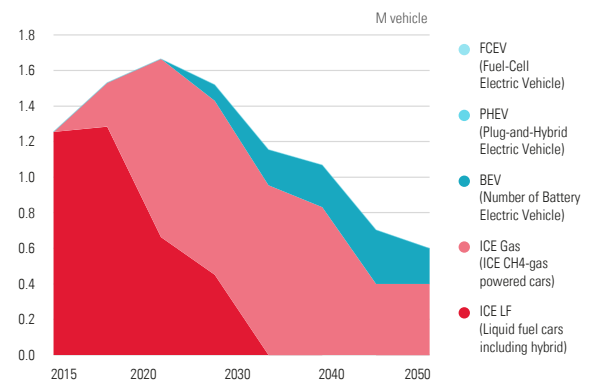
F3.b New power generation capacity



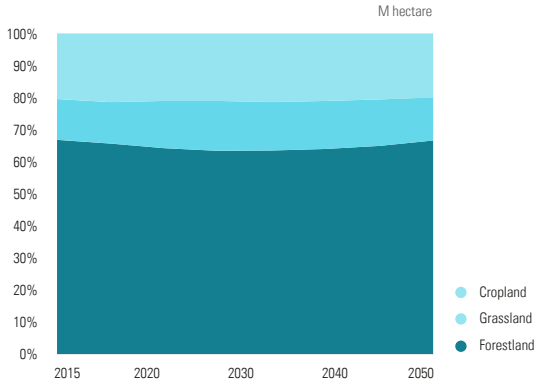
F3.c Modal structure



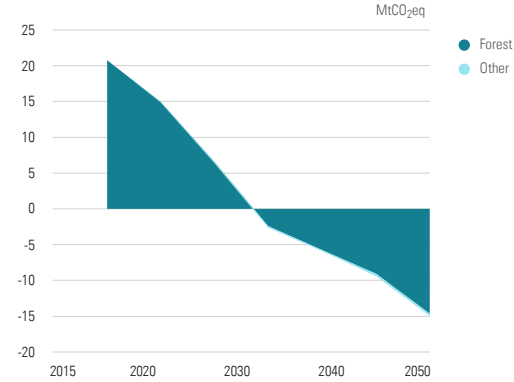
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

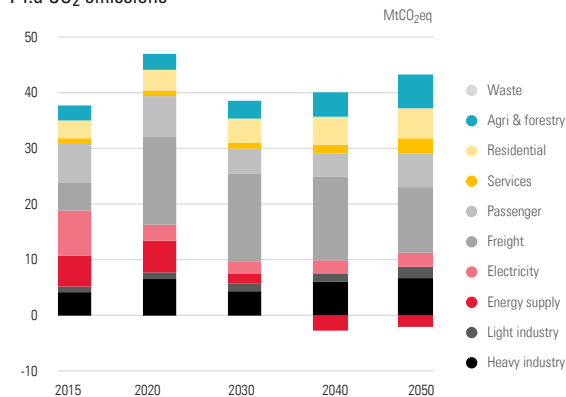


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

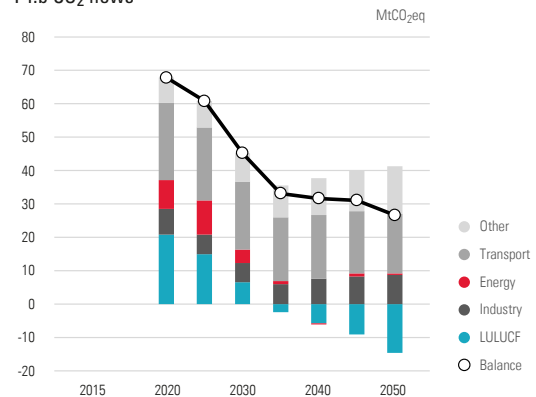


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



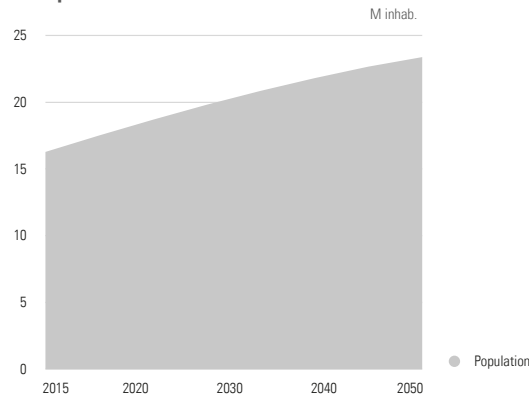
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



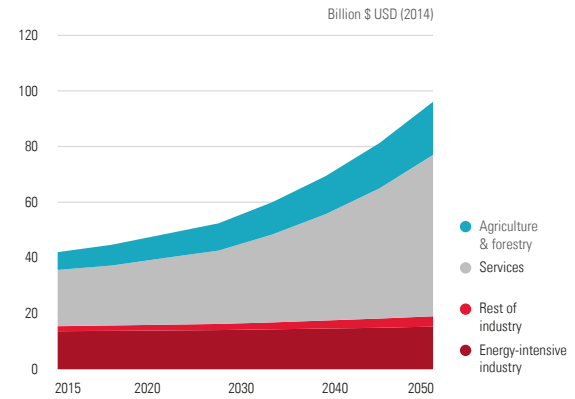
# ECUADOR-DDP 2°C

## INDICATORS

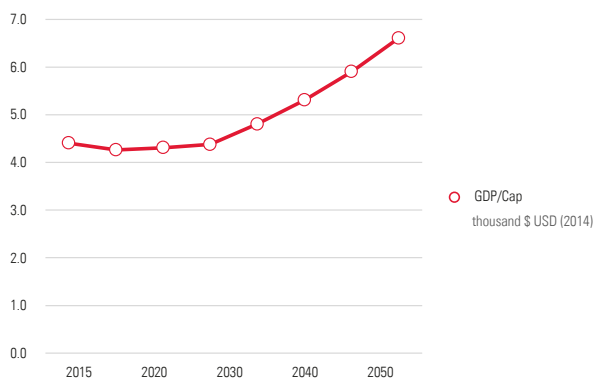
F1.a Population



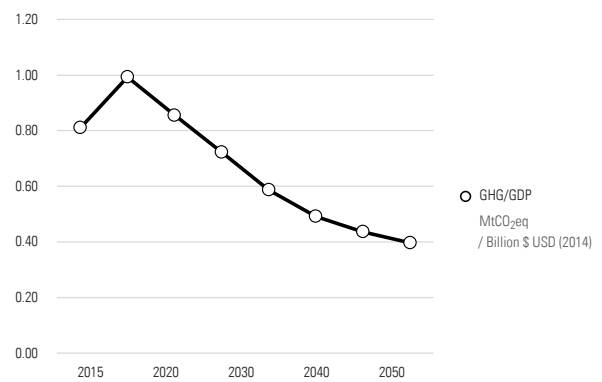
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

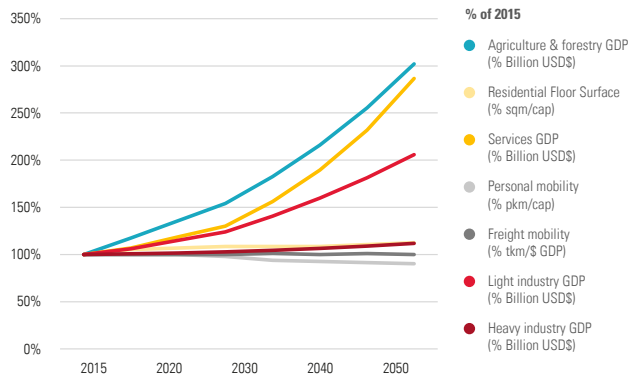


F1.d GHG/GDP

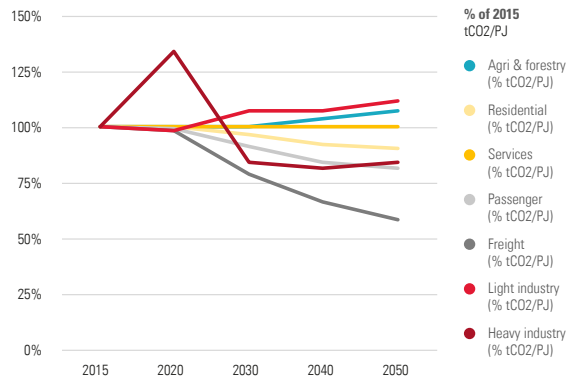


## DRIVERS

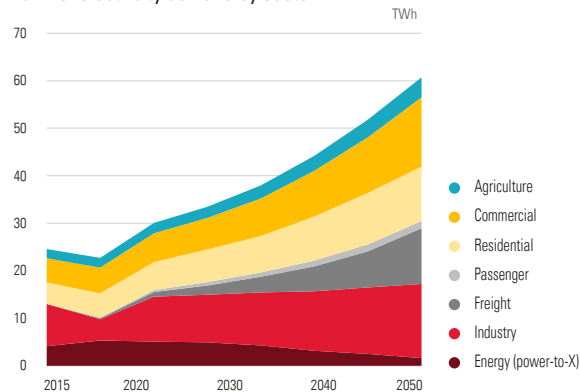
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



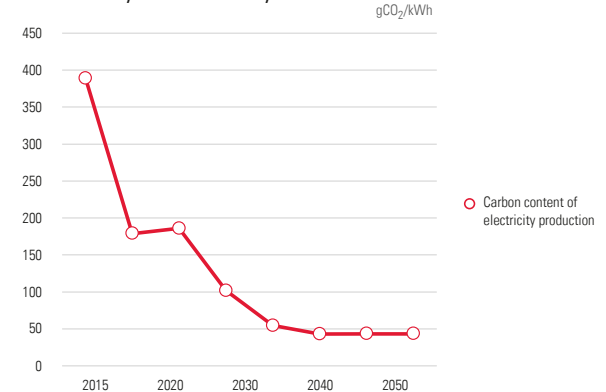
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector



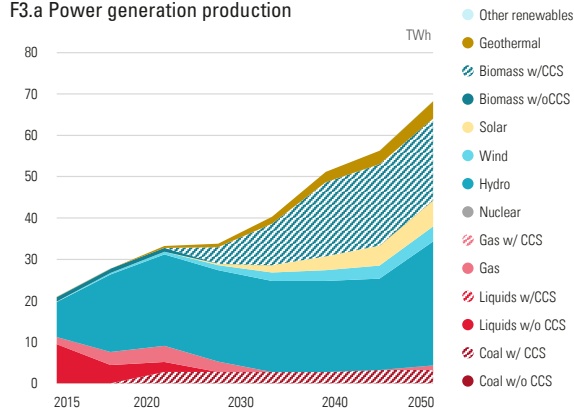
F2.d Electricity carbon intensity



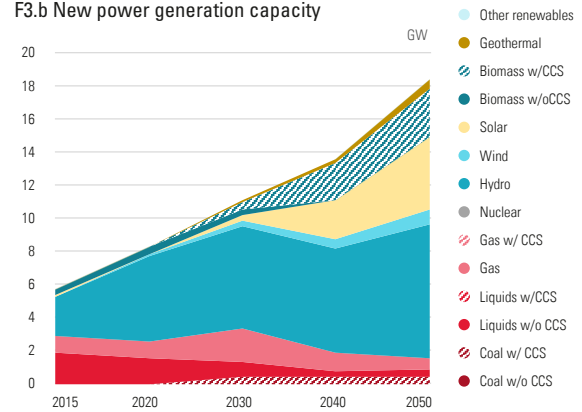


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

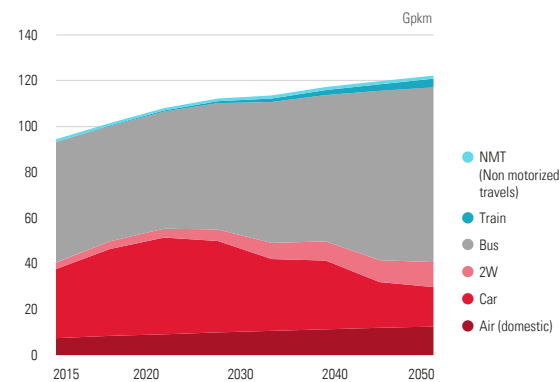
F3.a Power generation production



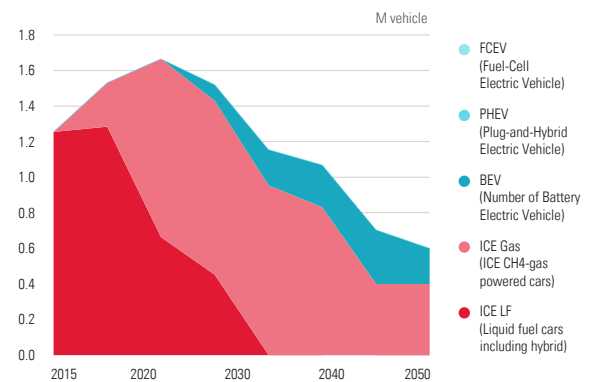
F3.b New power generation capacity



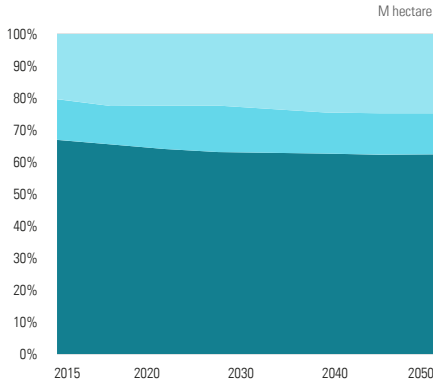
F3.c Modal structure



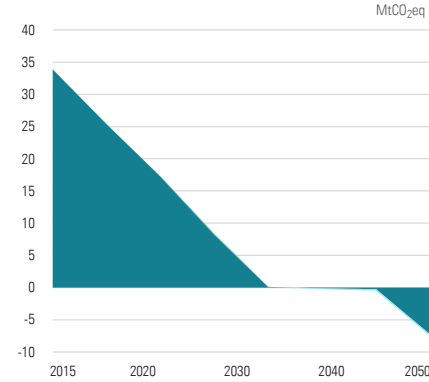
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

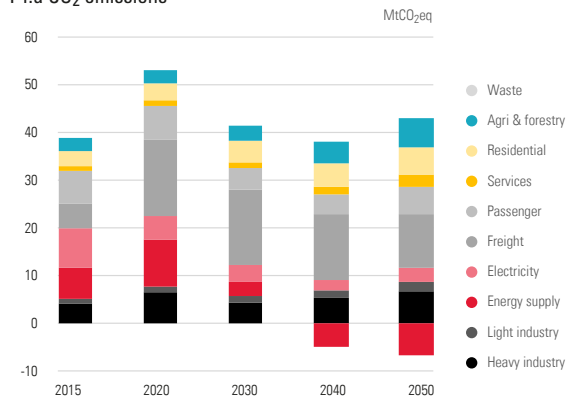


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

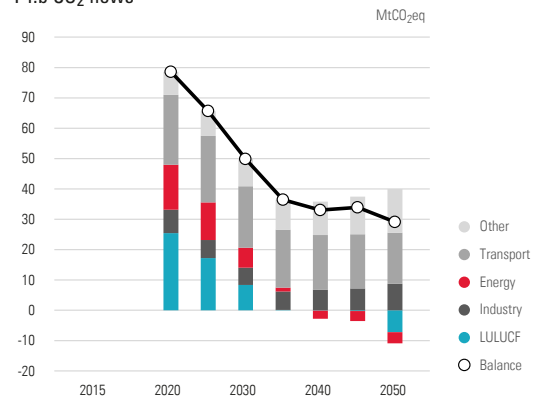


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



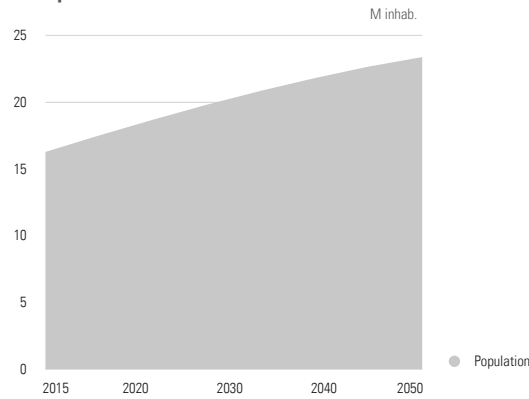
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



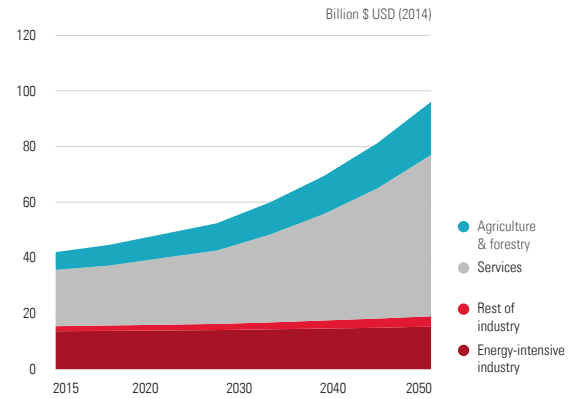
# ECUADOR-DDP 1.5°C

## INDICATORS

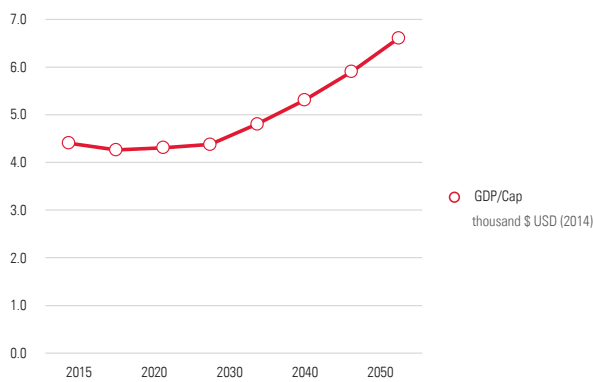
F1.a Population



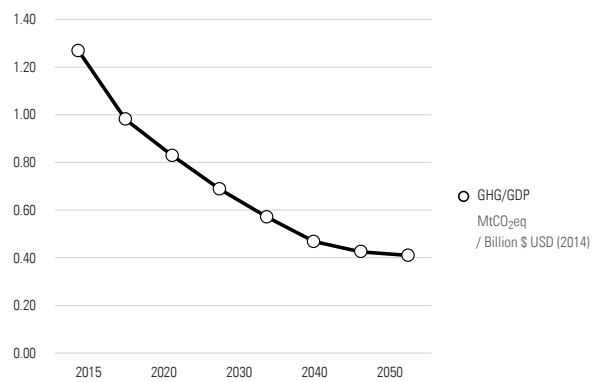
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

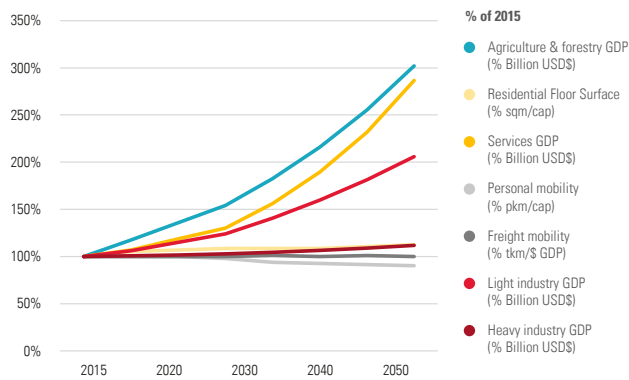


F1.d GHG/GDP

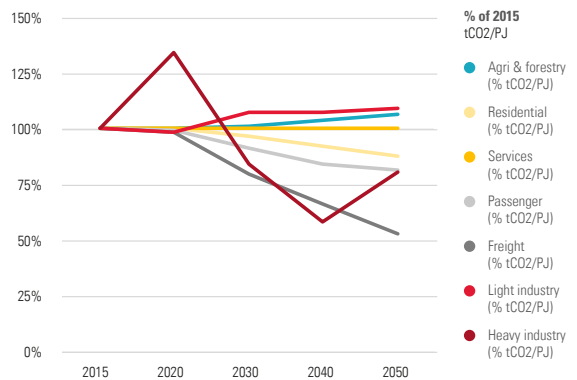


## DRIVERS

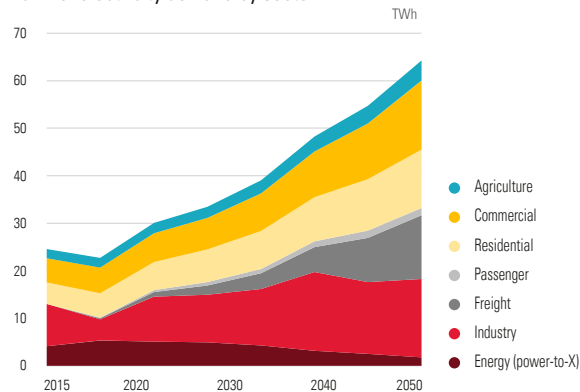
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



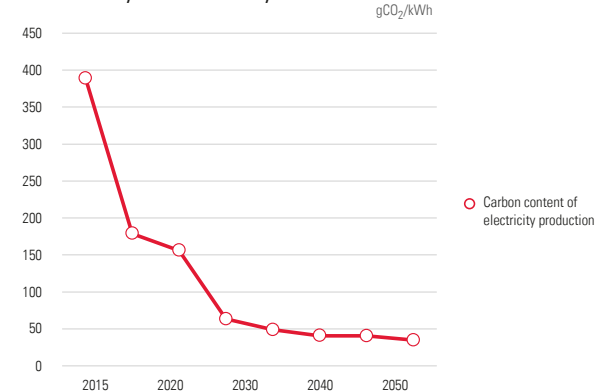
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

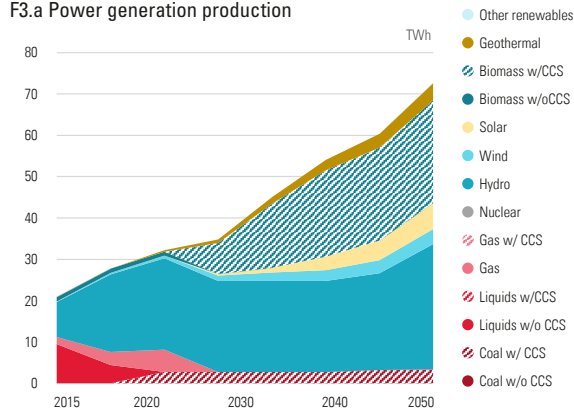


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

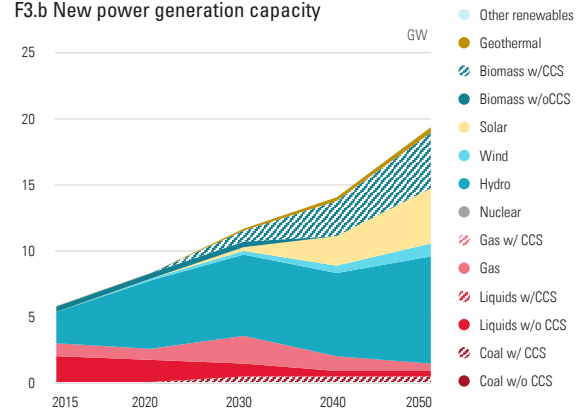


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

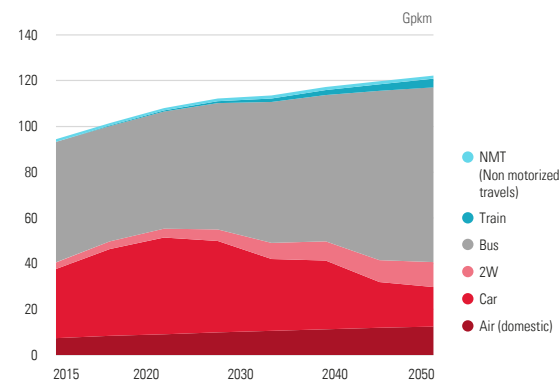
F3.a Power generation production



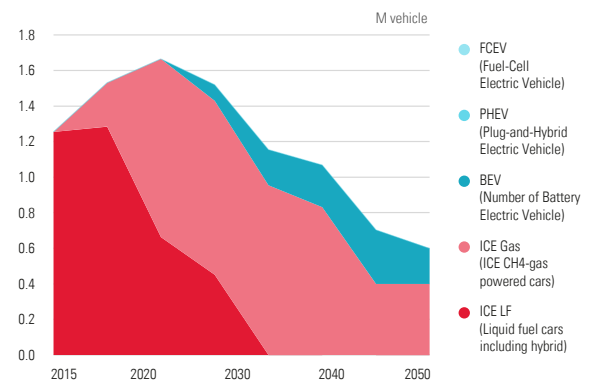
F3.b New power generation capacity



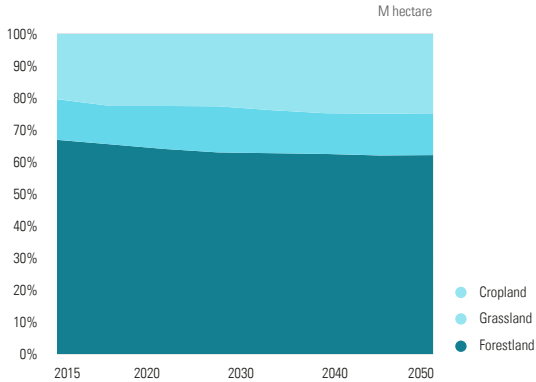
F3.c Modal structure



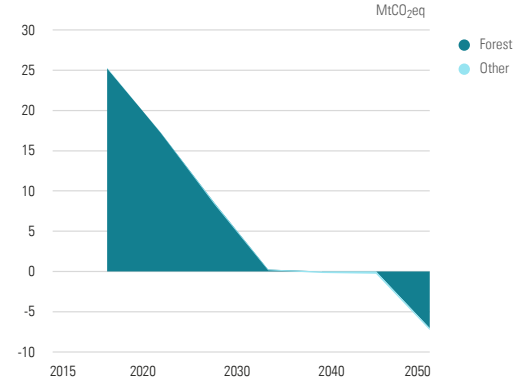
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

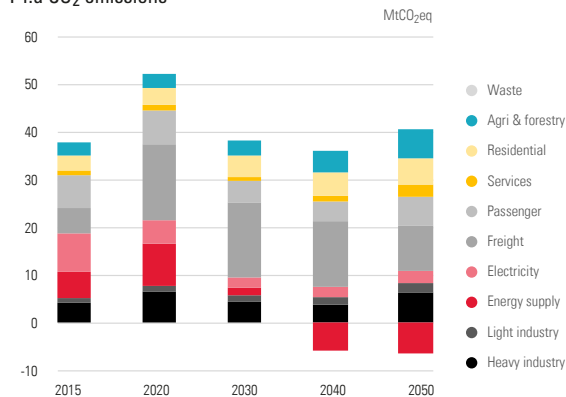


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

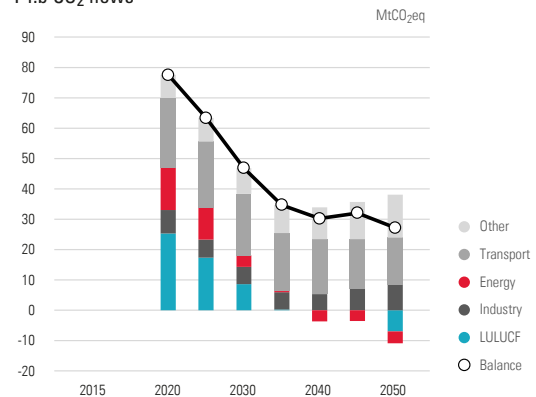


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



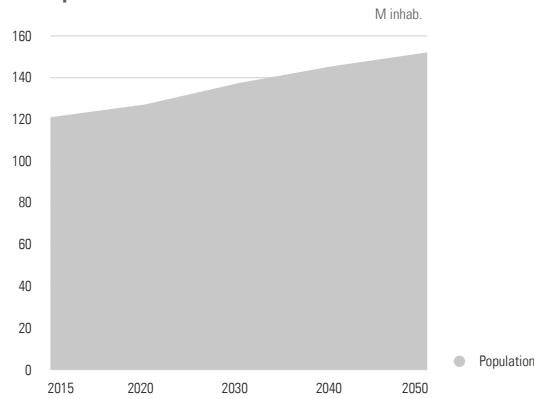
F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



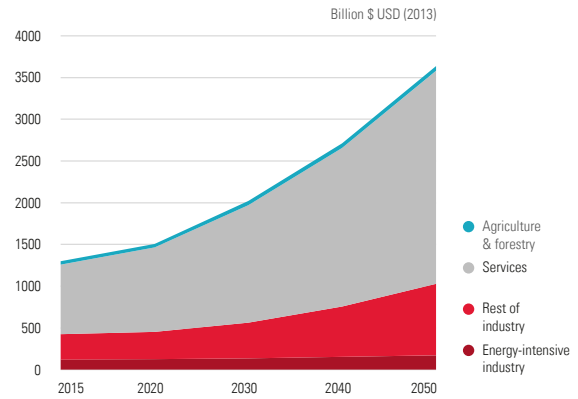
# MEXICO-CPS

## INDICATORS

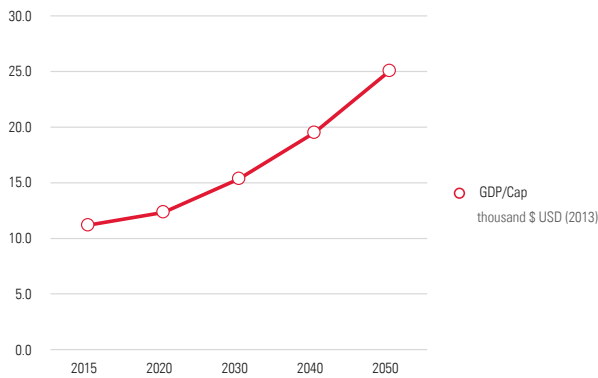
F1.a Population



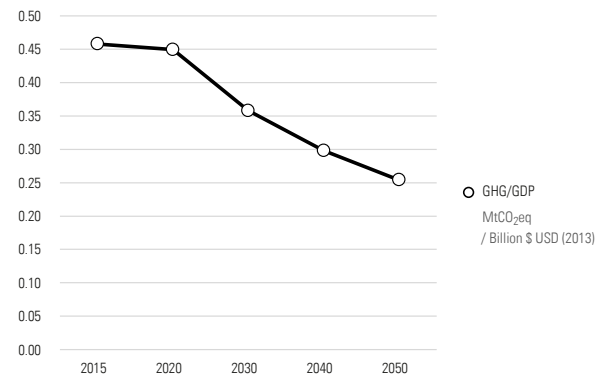
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

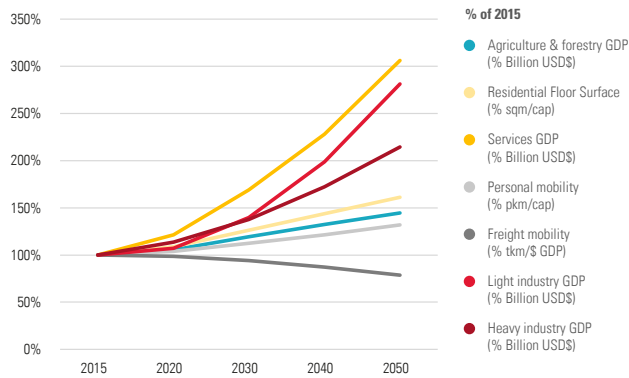


F1.d GHG/GDP

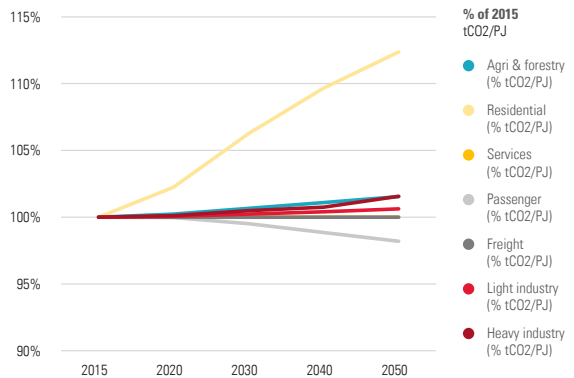


## DRIVERS

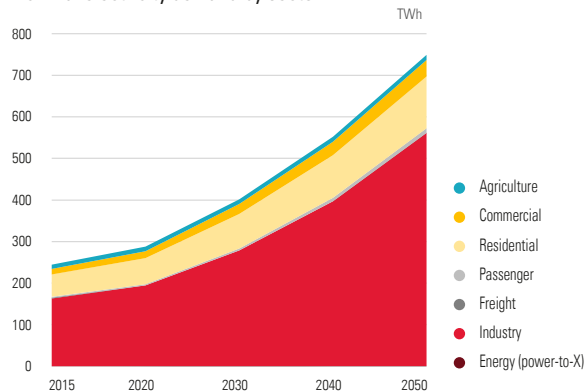
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



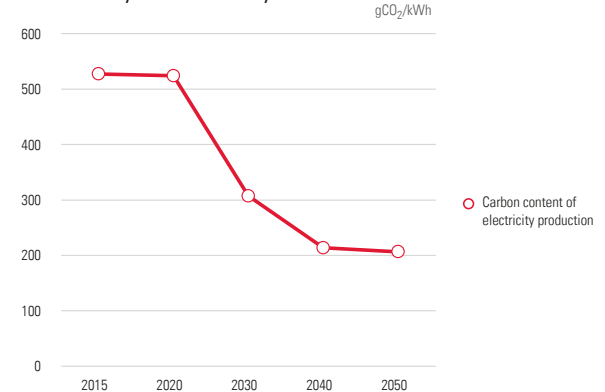
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

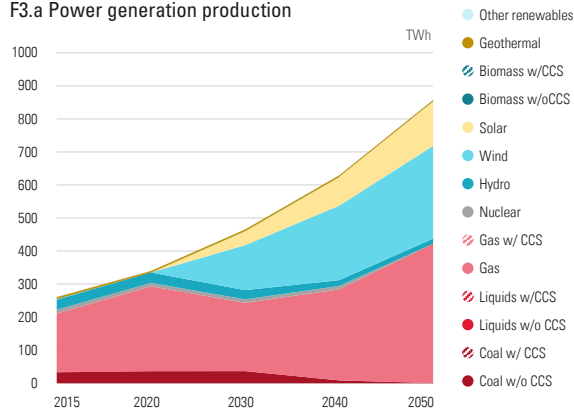


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

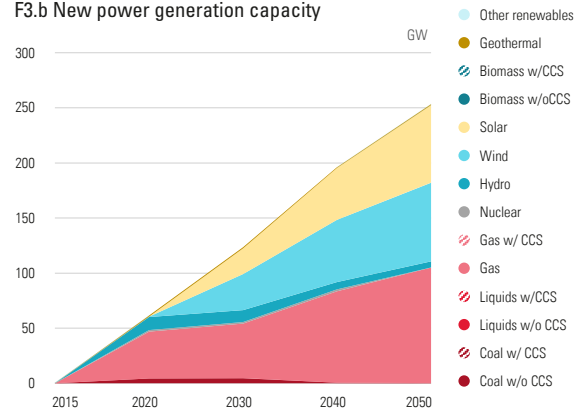


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

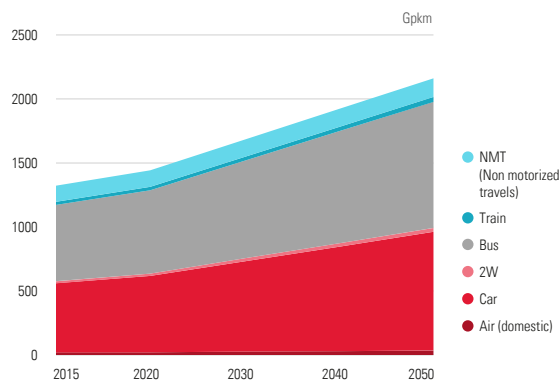
### F3.a Power generation production



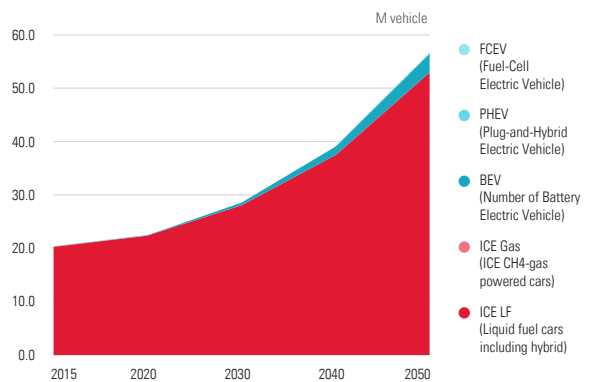
### F3.b New power generation capacity



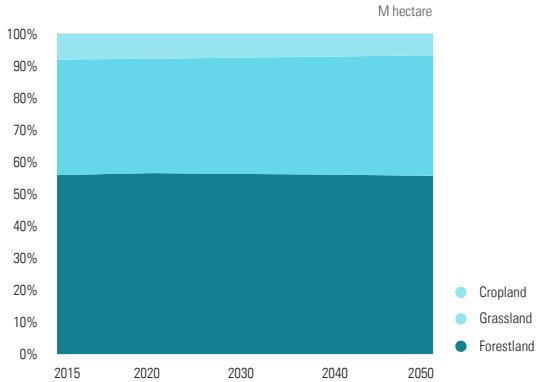
### F3.c Modal structure



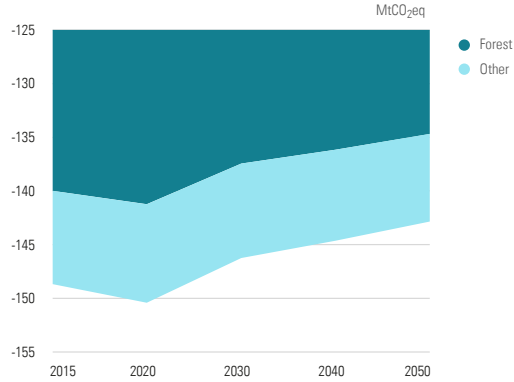
### F3.d Car stock



### F3.d Land use

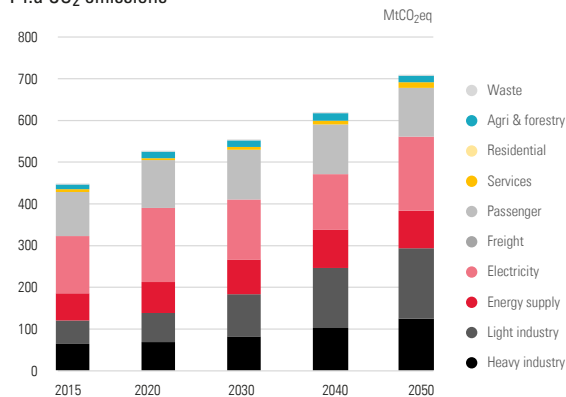


### F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

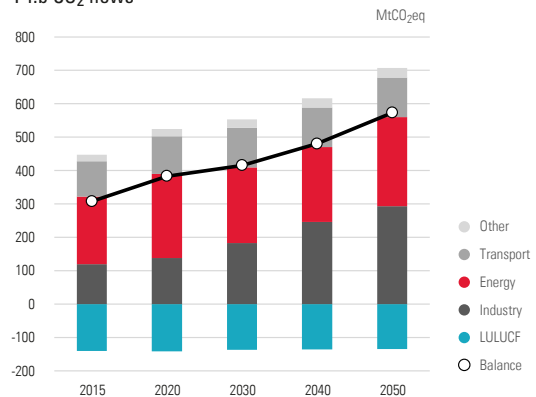


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

### F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



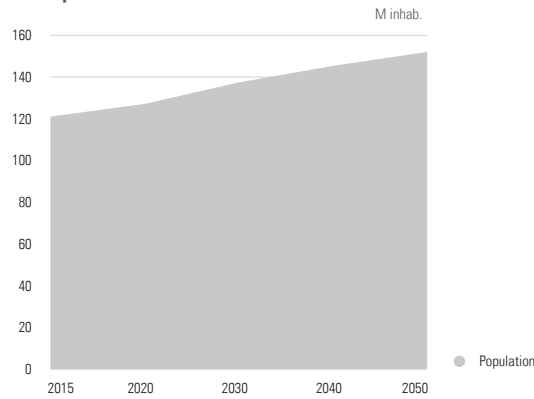
### F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



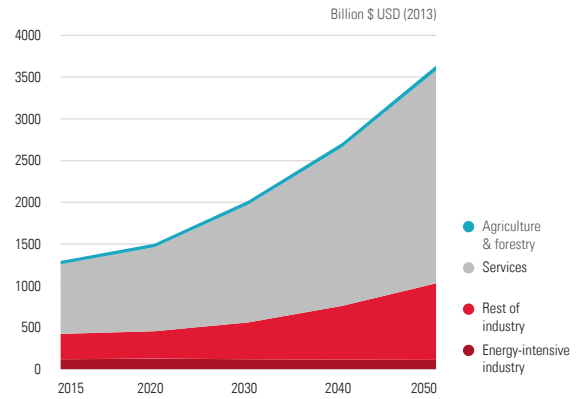
# MEXICO –DDP

## INDICATORS

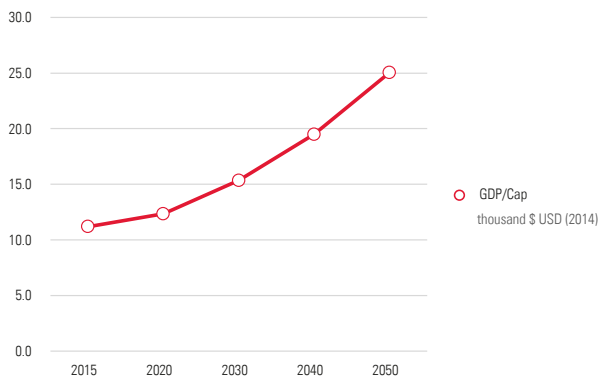
F1.a Population



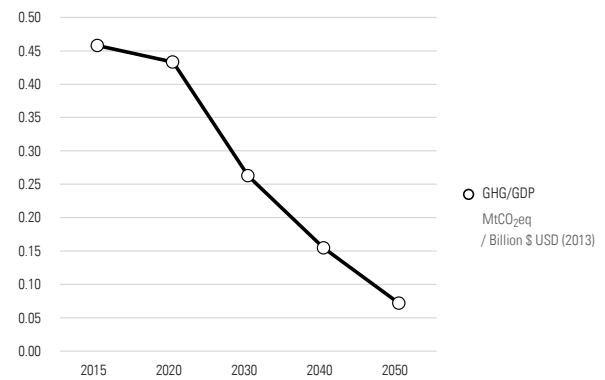
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

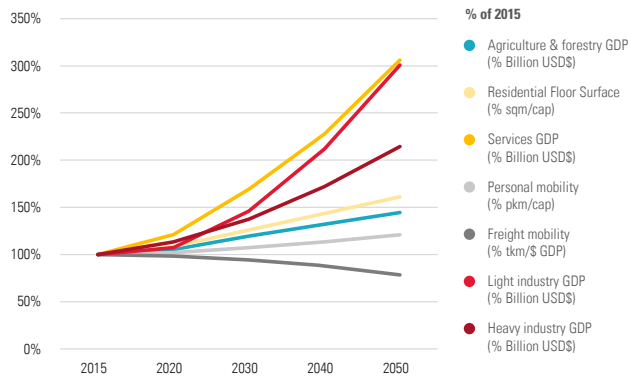


F1.d GHG/GDP

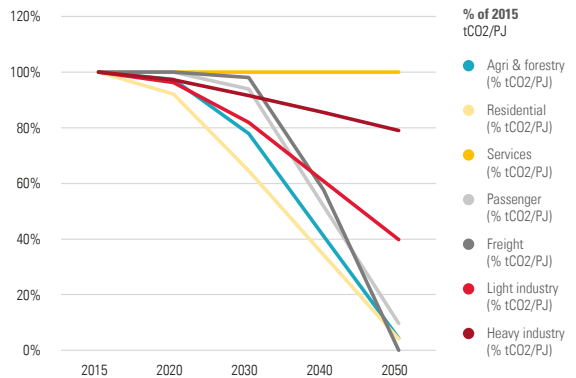


## DRIVERS

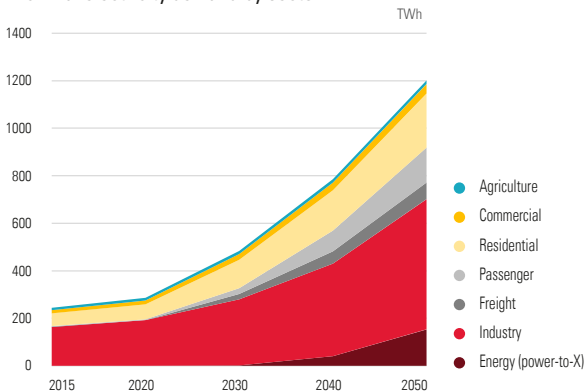
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



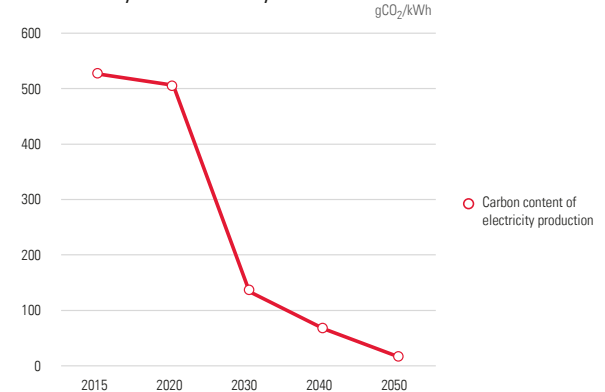
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector

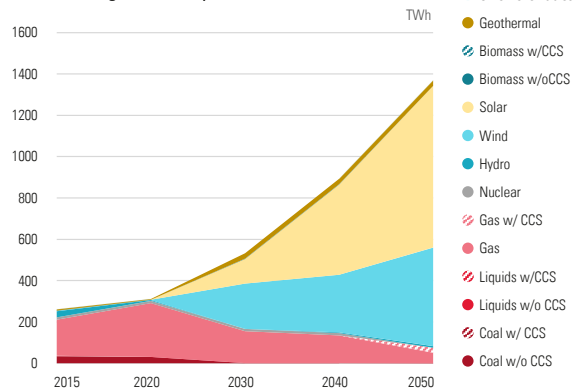


F2.d Electricity carbon intensity

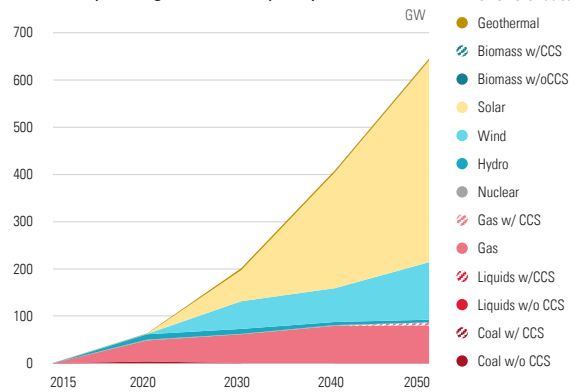


## POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

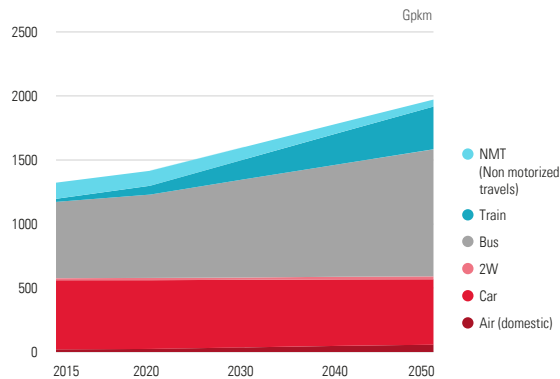
### F3.a Power generation production



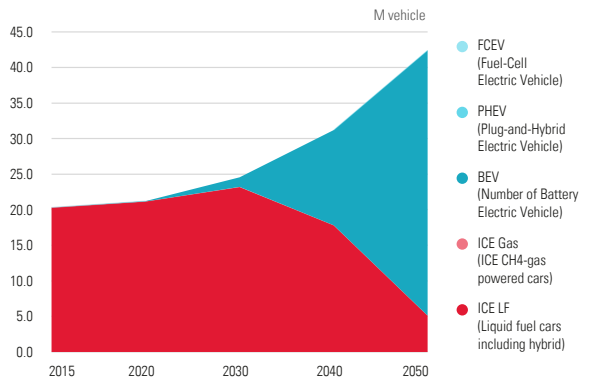
### F3.b New power generation capacity



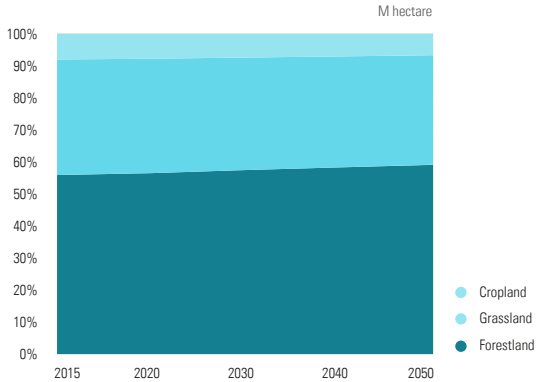
### F3.c Modal structure



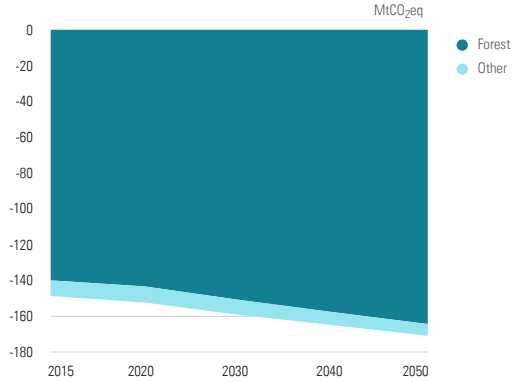
### F3.d Car stock



### F3.d Land use

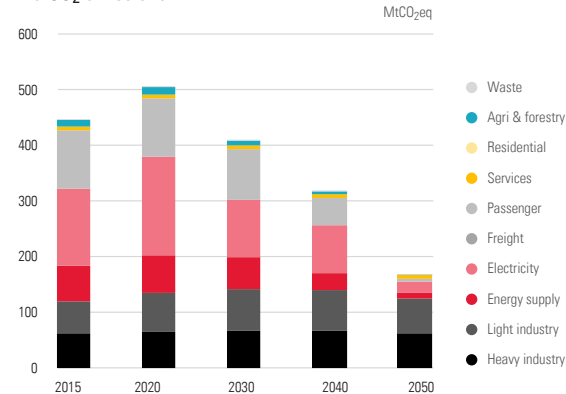


### F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

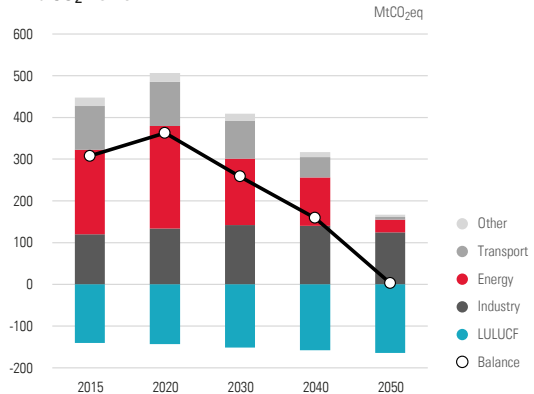


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

### F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



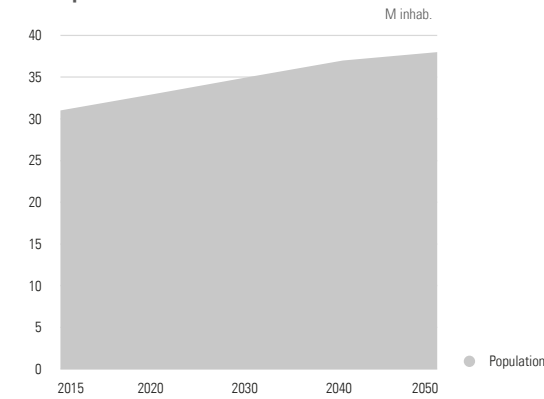
### F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



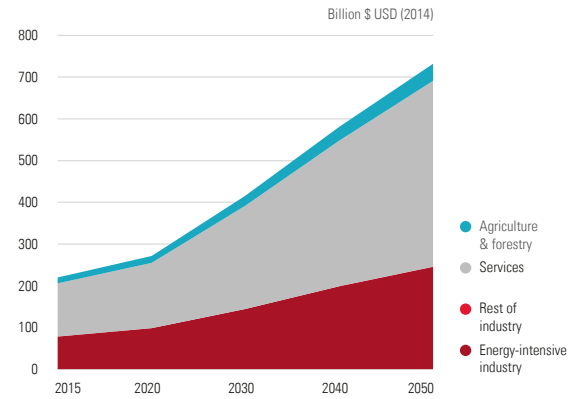
# PERU-DDP

## INDICATORS

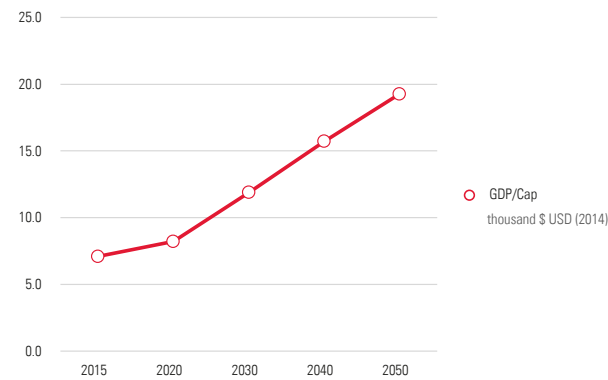
F1.a Population



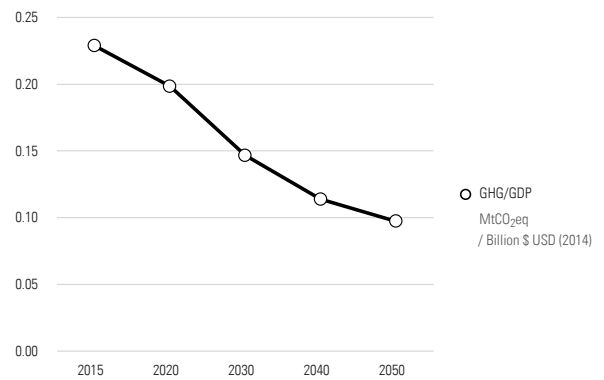
F1.b GDP



F1.c GDP per capita

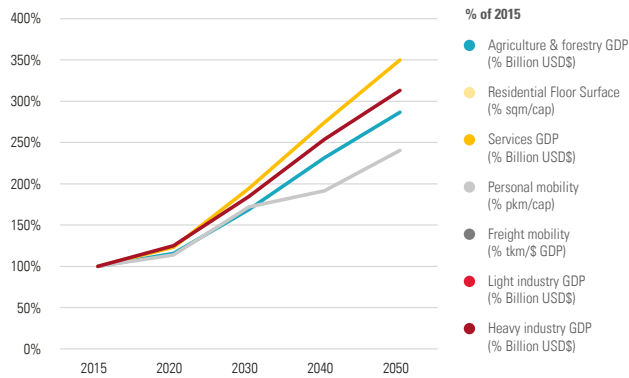


F1.d GHG/GDP

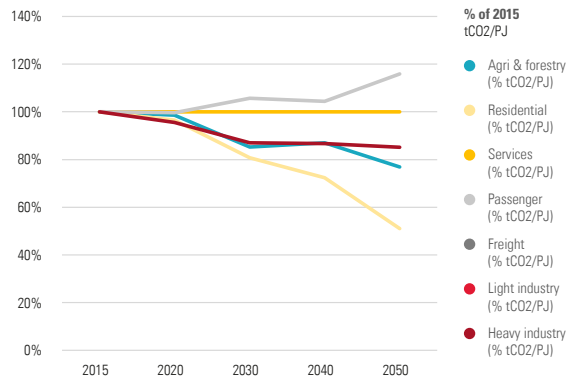


## DRIVERS

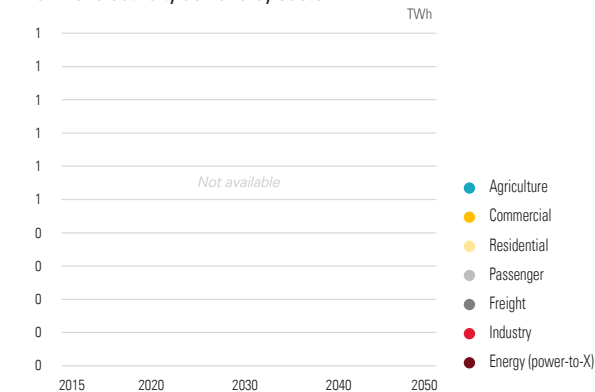
F2.a Sectorial emissions main drivers



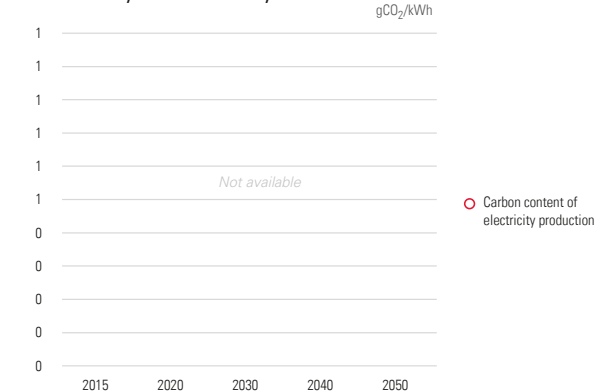
F2.b Electrification & fuel switching



F2.c Final electricity demand by sector



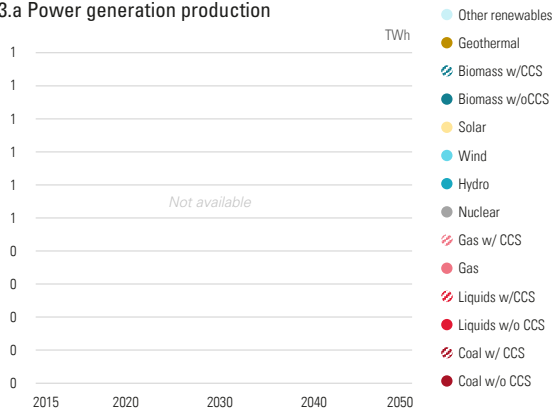
F2.d Electricity carbon intensity



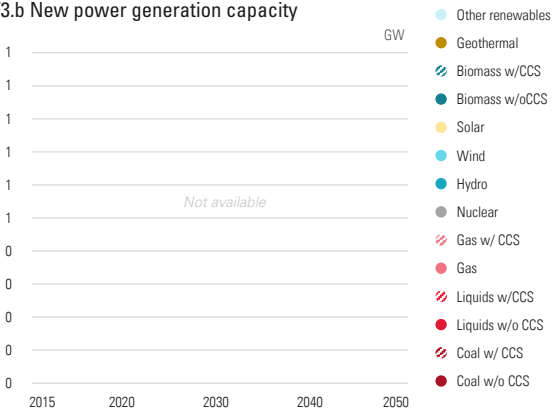


# POWER GENERATION, TRANSPORT AND AFOLU

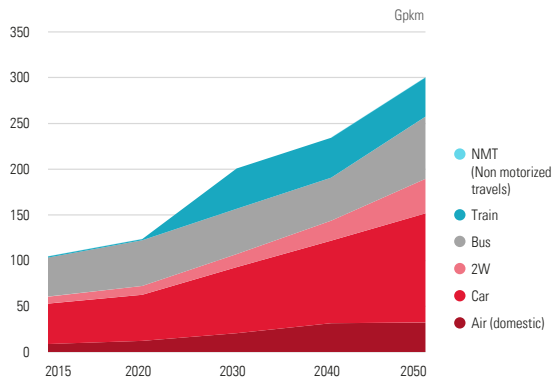
F3.a Power generation production



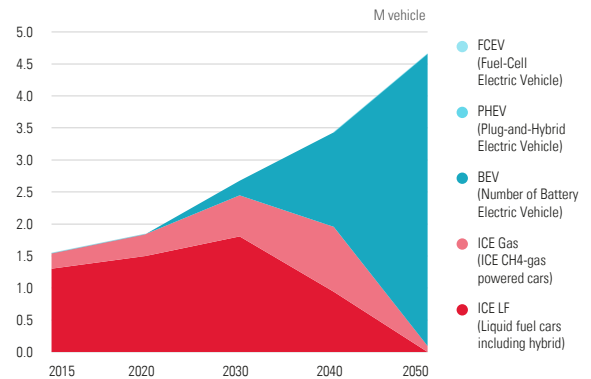
F3.b New power generation capacity



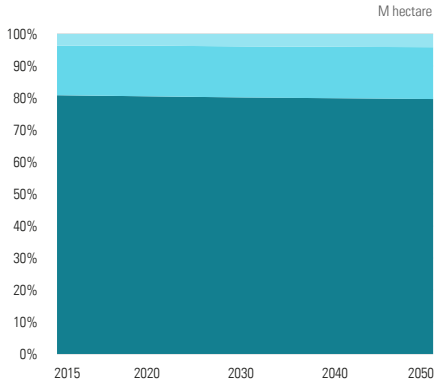
F3.c Modal structure



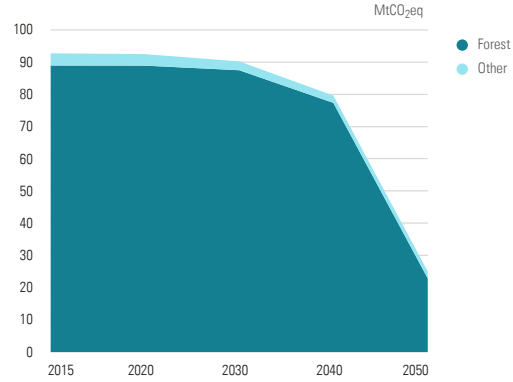
F3.d Car stock



F3.d Land use

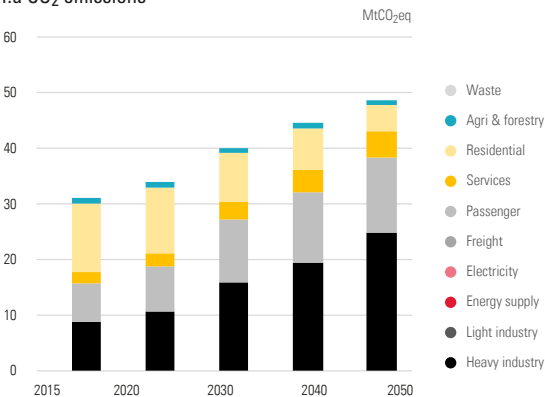


F3.e FOLU CO<sub>2</sub> flows

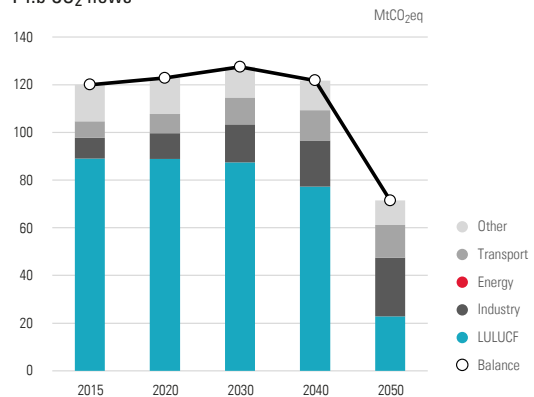


## CO<sub>2</sub> FLOWS

F4.a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



F4.b CO<sub>2</sub> flows



# IDDRI

The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) is an independent, not-for-profit policy research institute based in Paris. Its objective is to identify the conditions and propose tools to put sustainable development at the heart of international relations and public and private policies. IDDRI is also a multi-stakeholder dialogue platform and supports stakeholders in global governance debates on the major issues of common interest, such as actions to mitigate climate change, protect biodiversity, strengthen food security, and to manage urbanisation. The institute also participates in work to build development trajectories that are compatible with national priorities and the sustainable development goals.

[www.iddri.org](http://www.iddri.org)



The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is the largest source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean. Established in 1959, the IDB supports Latin American and Caribbean economic development, social development and regional integration by lending to governments and government agencies, including State corporations.

[www.iadb.org](http://www.iadb.org)



The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) Group funds, supports and accelerates the transition to a fairer and more sustainable world. Focusing on climate, biodiversity, peace, education, urban development, health and governance, our teams carry out more than 4,000 projects in France's overseas departments and territories and another 115 countries. In this way, we contribute to the commitment of France and French people to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

[www.afd.fr](http://www.afd.fr)



The 2050 Pathways Platform is a multi-stakeholder initiative launched at COP 22 by High-Level Climate Champions Laurence Tubiana and Hakima El Haite to support countries seeking to develop long-term, net zero-GHG, climate-resilient and sustainable-development pathways. Designed as a space for collective problem-solving, the platform will also build a broader constellation of cities, states, and companies engaged in long-term low-emissions planning of their own, and in support of the national strategies.

[2050pathways.org](http://2050pathways.org)