



Republic of Nicaragua
Office of the President of the Republic
Private Secretariat for National Policies

2020: A YEAR OF CHALLENGES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

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Managua, 6 January 2020

FOUR REASONS 2020 IS A CRITICAL YEAR



1. Time is running out...



2. The moment of truth for climate financing



3. The year the Paris Agreement goes into effect

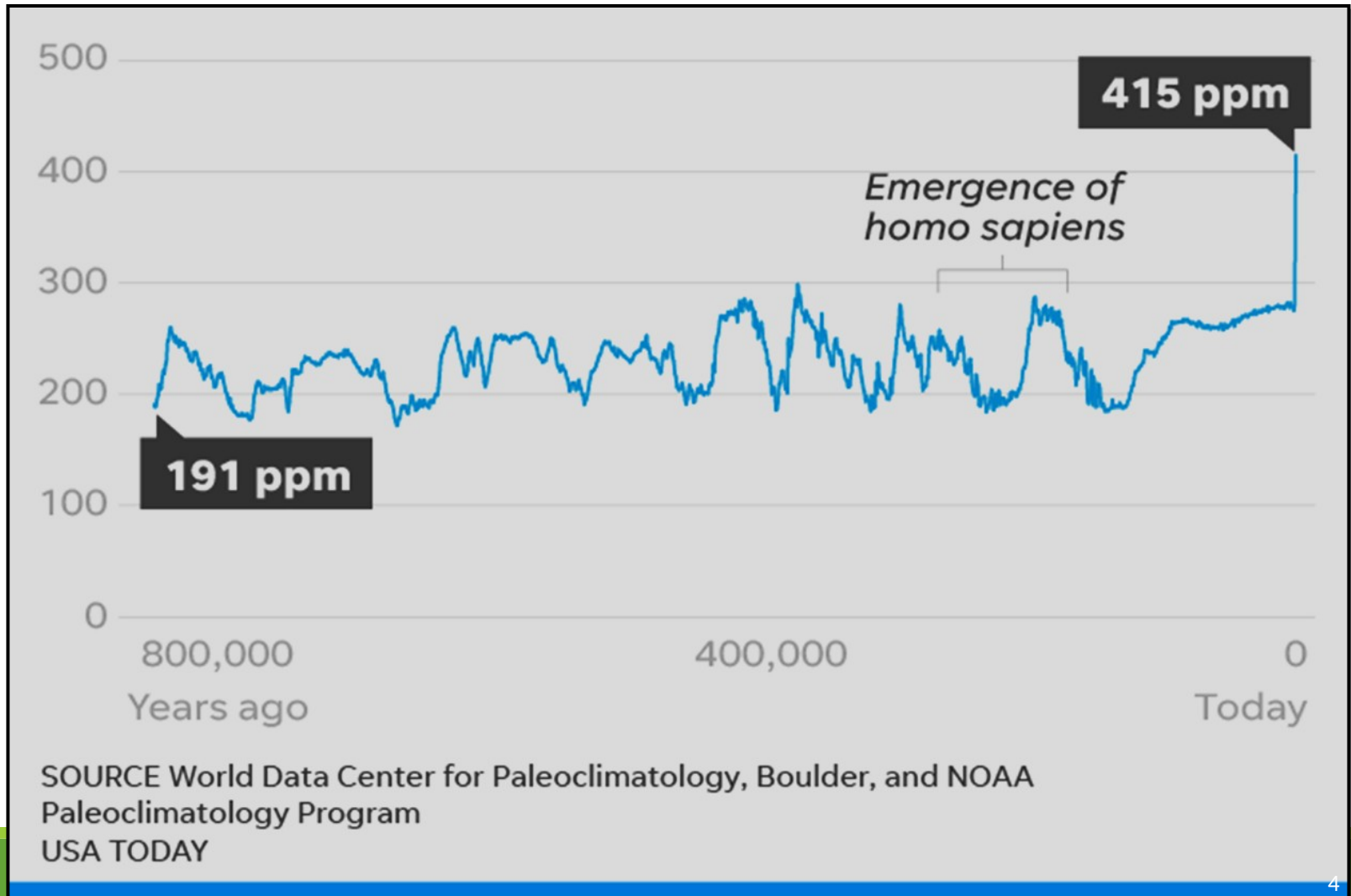


4. COP26 in Glasgow must reverse the failures of COP25 in Santiago/Madrid

1. TIME IS RUNNING OUT...

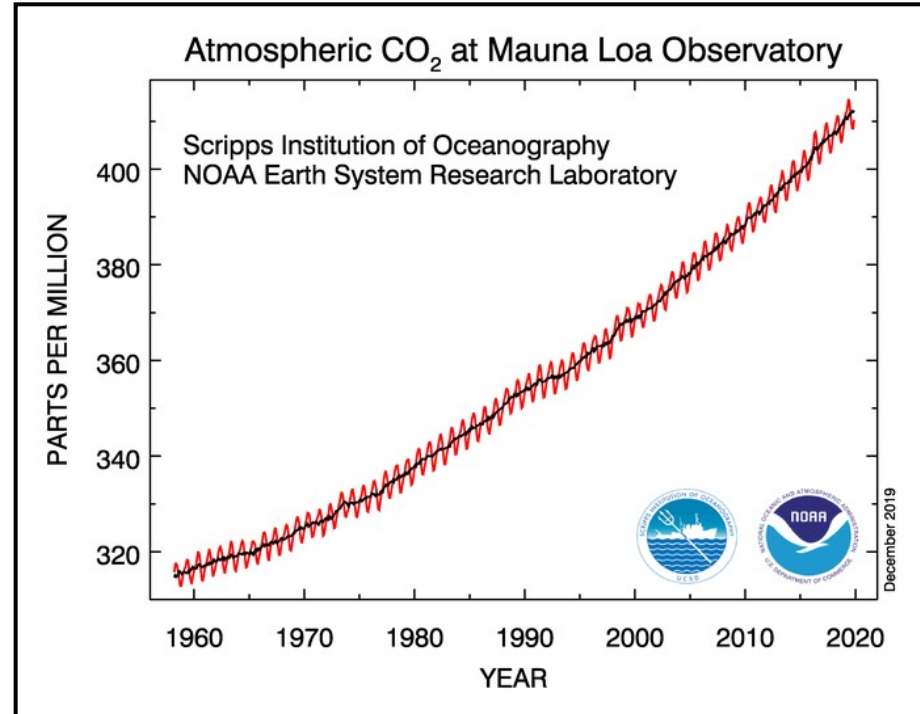
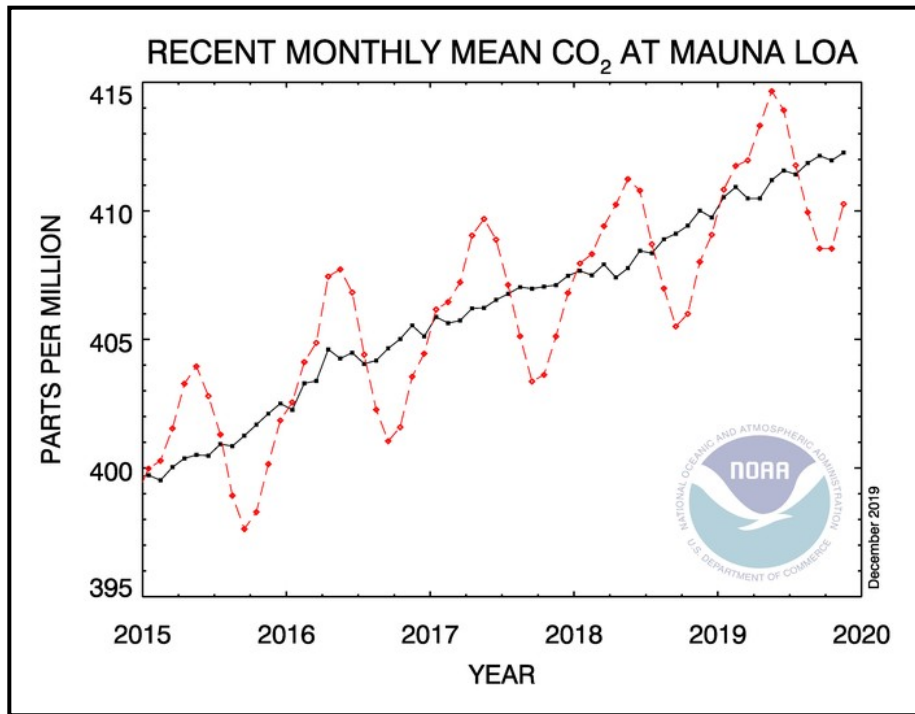
GHG EMISSIONS AND GLOBAL TEMPERATURES CONTINUE TO RISE YEAR AFTER YEAR

Emissions levels throughout history (800,000 years)



CURRENT ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATION OF CO₂ (Data from Mauna Loa Observatory)

November 2019:	410.27 ppm
November 2018:	408.02 ppm
Highest reading in 2019:	415.0 ppm



AVERAGE GLOBAL TEMPERATURES CONTINUE TO RISE

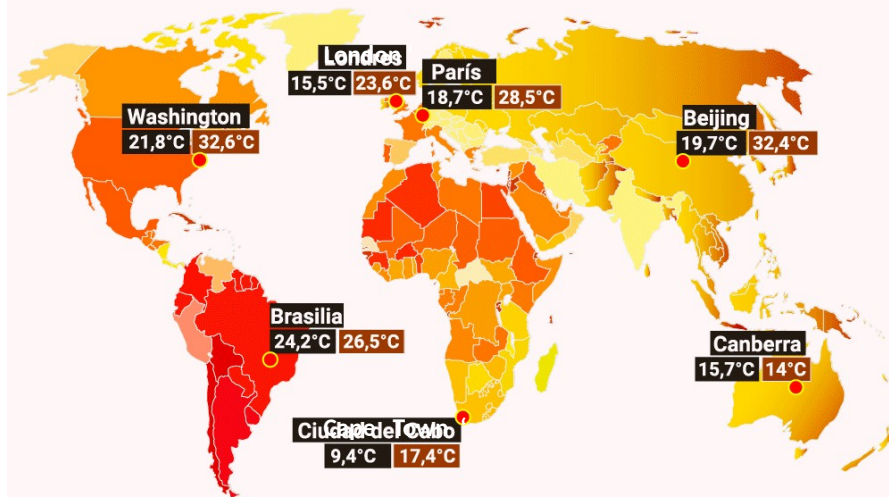
Last July was the hottest year in 140 years of recorded planet temperatures, which has reduced Arctic and Antarctic ice to record lows.

The hottest month on record

1901-1930

Average temperatures

July 2019

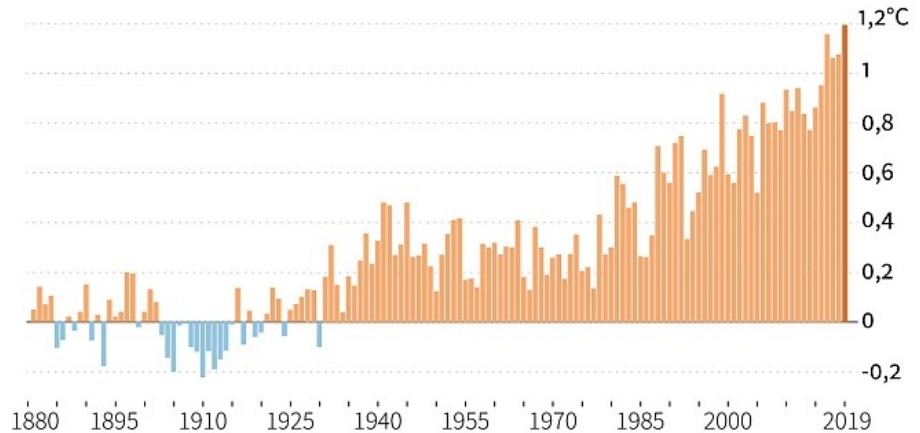


Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

infobae

July temperatures

Temperatures for the month of July compared to average for the preindustrial period (1850-1900)



Source: Copernicus Climate Change Service

© AFP



Global average temperature changes
1880-2015: Cumulative and accelerating

THE CARBON CLOCK

The Carbon Clock shows how much CO₂ can be released into the atmosphere to limit global warming to a maximum of 1.5° C and 2° C, respectively.

As of late 2017, the atmosphere can absorb no more than 420 Gt of CO₂e if we want to stay below the threshold of 1.5° C.

But given that around 42 Gt of CO₂ is being emitted globally every year—the equivalent of 1332 tons per second—that budget will be depleted in just over nine years.

The budget for staying below the 2° C threshold is 1170 Gt of emissions, which will be depleted in 26 years.



https://www.mcc-berlin.net/fileadmin/data/clock/carbon_clock.htm?i=267623

2°C scenario

1.5°C scenario



AS OF SUNDAY, 5 JANUARY 2020 AT
5:00PM

2°C scenario

1.5°C scenario

CO₂ emissions [tons/sec]
1'331

time left until CO₂ budget depleted
year month day hour min sec
25 10 4 2 46 54 14











CO₂ budget left [tons]
1'085'516'408'282



AS OF SUNDAY 5 JANUARY 2020 AT
5:00pm

A HALF DEGREE OF WARMING MAKES A BIG DIFFERENCE:

Explaining IPCC Special Report on +1.5° C

	1.5°C	2°C	2°C IMPACTS
EXTREME HEAT Global population exposed to severe heat at least once every 5 years	 14%	 37%	2.6x WORSE
ARTIC OCEAN FREE OF ICE Number of ice-free summers	 AT LEAST 1 EVERY 100 YEARS	 AT LEAST 1 EVERY 10 YEARS	10x WORSE
SEA LEVELS Global sea level rise by 2100	 0.40 METERS	 0.46 METERS	.06M MORE
LOSS OF VERTEBRATE SPECIES Vertebrates that will lose at least half of their range	 4%	 8%	2x WORSE
LOSS OF PLANT SPECIES Plants that will lose at least half of their range	 8%	 16%	2x WORSE

LOSS OF INSECT SPECIES

Insects that lose at least half of their range



3x
WORSE

ECOSYSTEMS

Amount of Earth's land area where ecosystems will shift to a new biome



1.86x
WORSE

PERMAFROST

Amount of Arctic permafrost that will thaw



38%
WORSE

CROP YIELDS

Reduction in maize harvests in tropics



2.3x
WORSE

CORAL REEFS

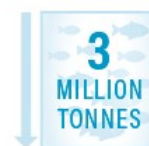
Further decline in coral reefs



UP TO 29%
WORSE

FISHERIES

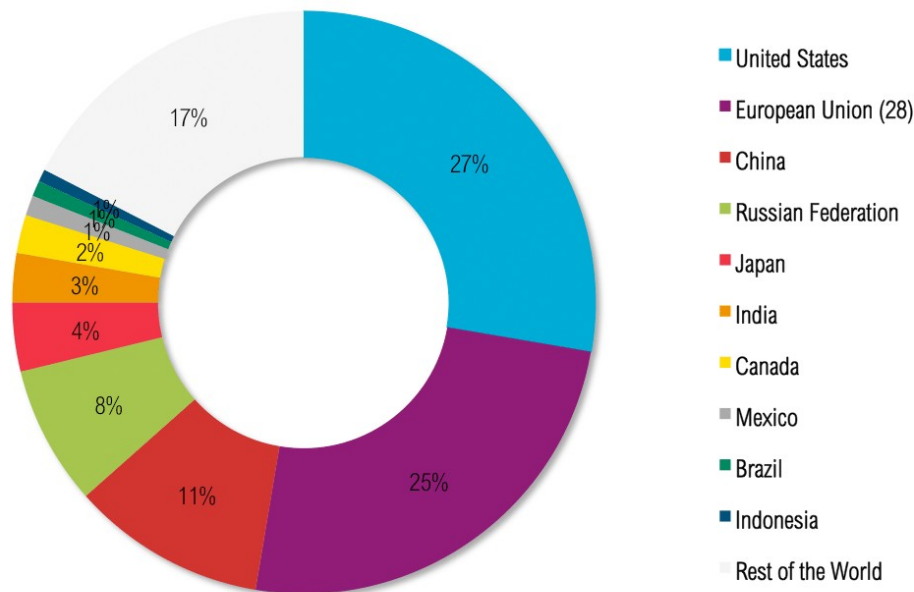
Decline in marine fisheries



2x
WORSE

HISTORIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR CO₂ EMISSIONS

Cumulative CO₂ Emissions 1850–2011 (% of World Total)



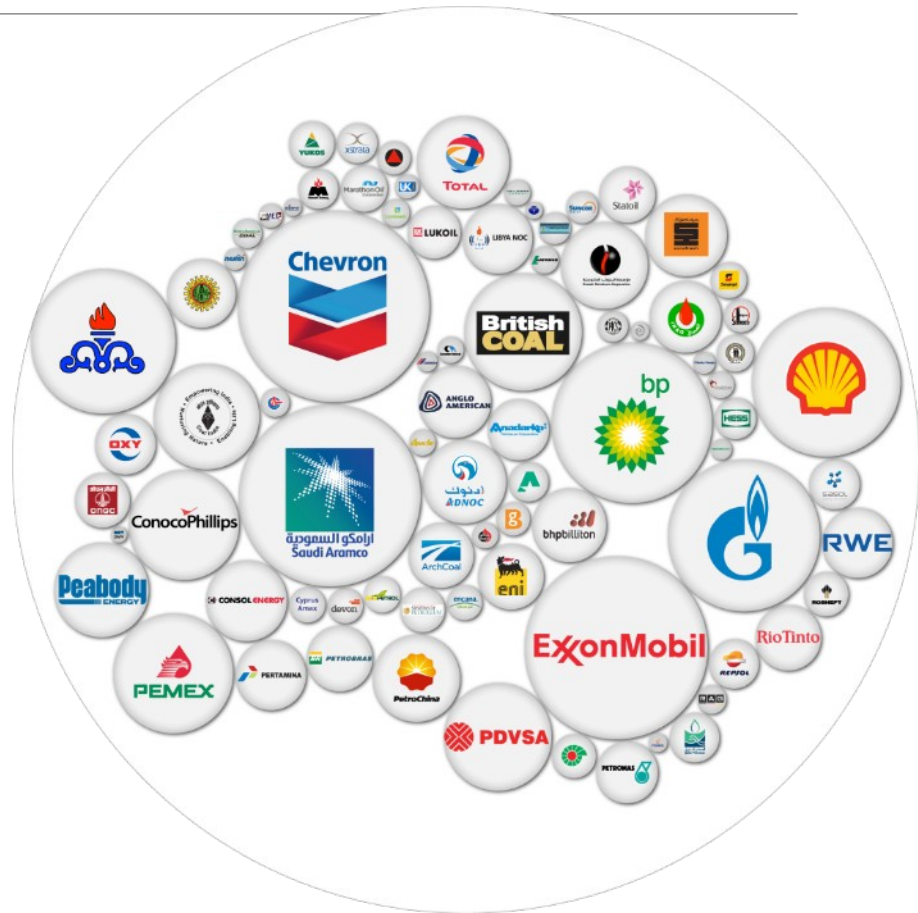
<http://bit.ly/11SMpjA>

 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

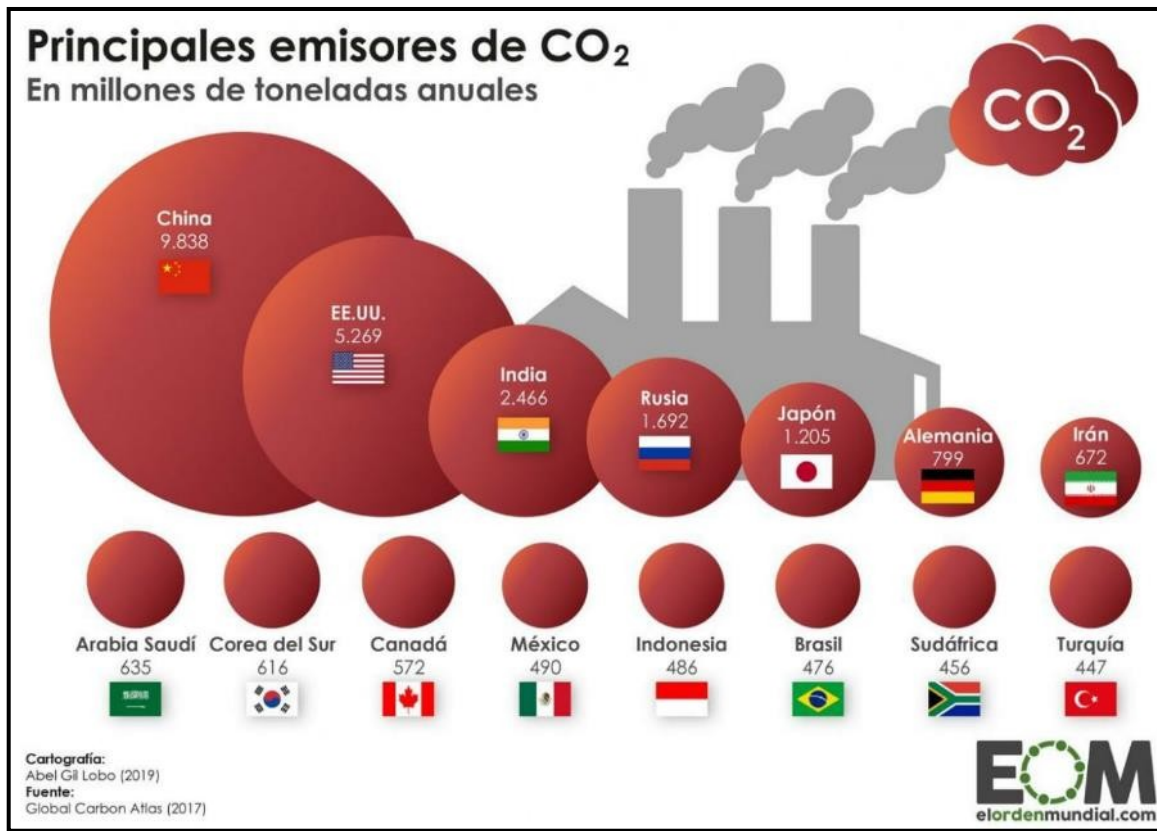
HISTORIC RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MAJOR CORPORATIONS

In a research paper recently published in the journal *Climatic Change*, Heede traced 914 Gt of CO₂e (63% of cumulative worldwide industrial emissions of CO₂ and methane between 1751 and 2010), finding that:

- 315 Gt of CO₂e were emitted by investor-owned entities,
- 288 Gt of CO₂e were emitted by state-owned enterprises, and
- 312 Gt of CO₂e by nation-states.
- Half of these emissions occurred since 1986.



WHO ARE THE BIGGEST CO₂ EMITTERS TODAY?

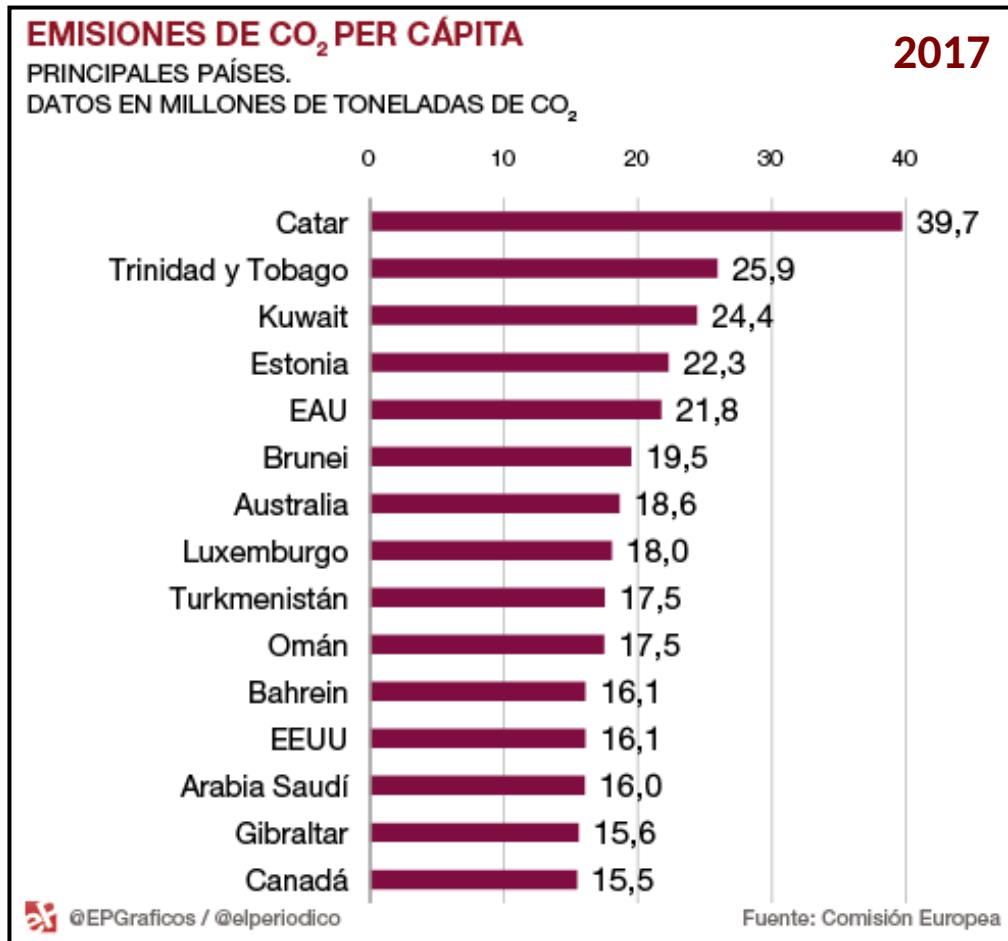


The 10 biggest emitters account for 72 % of global emissions.

The 100 countries that emit the least account for less than 3 % of global CO₂e.

Nicaragua accounts for 0.03 %, equivalent to 0.64 tons of CO₂e *per cápita*.

WHO ARE THE BIGGEST CO₂ EMITTERS TODAY?

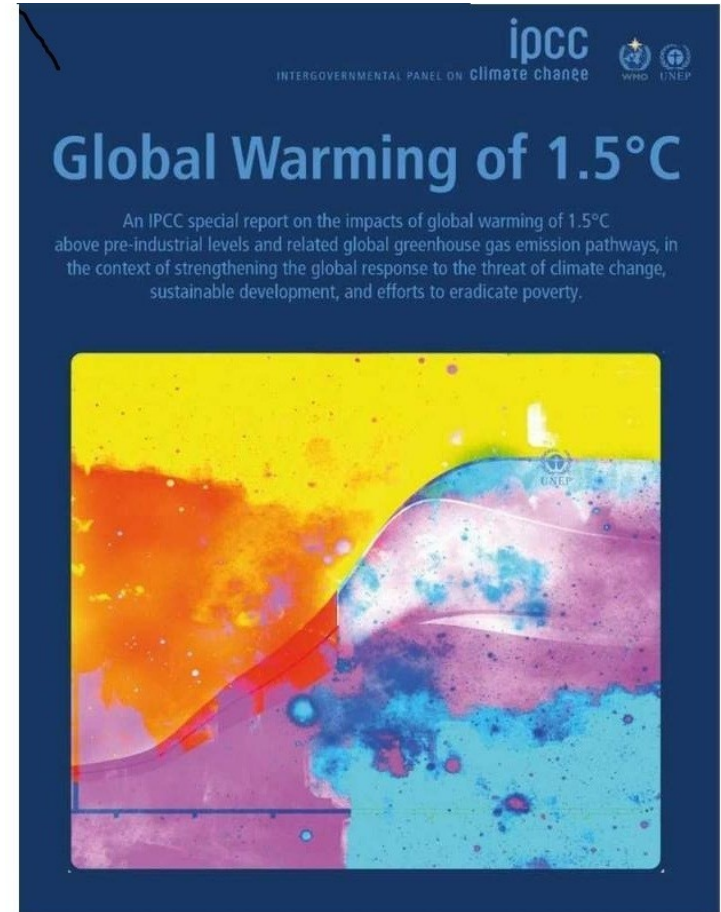


WHAT SHOULD WE DO?

In its Special Report on **Global Warming of 1.5 °C** the IPCC states that emissions must be reduced by 45 % by 2030 and a sustainable Carbon Neutral society must be achieved by 2050.

How can we achieve this?

- Land use, agriculture, cattle ranching, reducing deforestation, forests
- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Electromobility
- Buildings and cities
- Cement industry
- Air and maritime transport
- Others



2. THE MOMENT OF TRUTH FOR CLIMATE FINANCING

**FROM COP15 IN COPENHAGEN TO COP25
IN SANTIAGO/MADRID**

HISTORY OF THE US\$100 BILLION FOR CLIMATE FINANCING

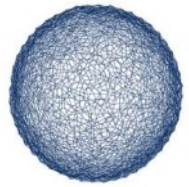
COP15 (Copenhagen, 2009): the developed countries make a commitment to create a US\$ 30 billion fund for the 2010-2012 period, followed by **US\$ 100 billion** annually starting in **2020** to fight climate change in the poor countries.

“Today I’d like to announce that in the context of a strong accord in which all major economies stand behind meaningful mitigation actions and provide full transparency as to their implementation, the United States is prepared to work with other countries toward a goal of jointly mobilizing \$100 billion a year by 2020 to address the climate change needs of developing countries.”

Hillary Clinton, Copenhagen, 2009



QUOTES FROM COP DECISIONS



COP15
COPENHAGEN
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2009

COP-15 COPENHAGEN, 2009

- 8. In The context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, developed countries commit to a goal of jointly mobilizing **USD 100 billion annually by 2020** to address the needs of the developing countries. **This funding will come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, and alternative sources of finance.** Copenhagen Accord (FCCC/CP/2009/11/Add.1)



COP16
CMP6 México2010

COP-16 CANCUN, 2010

- Decision 1/CP.16: 2-d) Mobilization and provision of **scaled-up, new, additional, adequate and predictable financial resources** is necessary to address the adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries.
- 98. Recognizes that developed country Parties commit, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly **USD 100 billion** annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries.



COP17/CMP7
UNITED NATIONS
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2011
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

COP-17 DURBAN, 2011

- Recalling that developed country Parties have committed, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly **USD 100 billion** annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries.



DOHA 2012
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP18·CMP8

COP-18 DOHA, 2012

Reaffirming that developed country Parties commit, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly **USD 100 billion** per year by 2020 to address the needs of the developing country Parties, and **that funds provided to developing country Parties may come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources.**

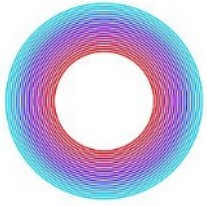
66. Urges all developed country Parties to scale up climate finance from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources, to the **joint goal of mobilizing USD 100 billion per year by 2020.**

67. Invites developed country Parties to submit, by the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, information on their strategies and approaches for mobilizing scaled-up climate finance to USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.

69. Decides to extend the work programme on long-term finance for one year to the end of 2013, with the aim of informing developed country Parties in their efforts to identify pathways for mobilizing the scaling up of climate finance to USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from public, private and alternative sources in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, and informing Parties in enhancing their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilisation and effective deployment of climate finance in developing countries. (FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.1)

COP-19 WARSAW, 2013

3. Recognizes the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to a goal of mobilizing jointly **USD 100 billion** annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.
5. Acknowledges the pledges and announcements made by developed country Parties since the eighteenth session of the Conference of the parties, including the financial contributions that have been made to the Adaptation Fund in 2013 fulfilling the Adaptation Fund Board's fundraising goal of **USD 100 million**.
7. Urges developed country Parties to maintain continuity of mobilization of public climate finance at increasing levels from the fast-start finance period in line with their commitment to the goal of mobilizing **USD 100 billion** per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation. (FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1)



LIMA COP20/ CMP10
CONFERENCIA DE NACIONES UNIDAS
SOBRE CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO 2014

COP-20 Lima, 2014

4. Also takes notes that the pledged contributions have exceeded the fundraising goal initially set by the Adaptation Fund Board of **USD 100 million** for calendar years 2012 and 2013 (FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/9/Add.1)

9. Recognizes that developed country Parties commit, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly **USD 100 billion** per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. (FCCC/CP/2014/10/Add.2)

WHAT DOES THE PARIS AGREEMENT SAY?

54. *Also decides* that, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3 of the Agreement, developed countries intend to continue their existing collective mobilization goal through 2025 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation; prior to 2025 the **Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries...**

Article 9

1. Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.
2. Other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.
3. **As part of the global effort, developed country Parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.**



COP 23- Bonn

- “Further recognizing the commitment undertaken by **developed country Parties to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020** to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.”



COP 24 - Katowice

- “Reiterates its determination to improve the provision of urgent, appropriate financing, technological support and the creation of capacity in the developed countries to improve the Parties’ level of ambition for action prior to 2020 . In this regard, it strongly urges the developed country Parties to increase their level of financial support with a specific roadmap for achieving the objective of jointly mobilizing **USD 100 billion annually by 2020** for mitigation and adaptation at the same time that they significantly increase levels of financing for adaptation and to provide even more appropriate technology and support for capacity building.”

2010: REPORT OF THE HIGH-LEVEL ADVISORY GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE FINANCING (AGF)



Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon ordered a special report to assess ways to raise the US\$ 100 billion promised in the Copenhagen Agreement.



The AGF published its report in November of 2010:

- Mobilizing US\$ 100 billion is “*challenging but feasible.*”
- The report stresses innovative public sources that can be doubly beneficial by raising funds and incentivizing emissions reductions, such as through carbon taxes and by auctioning emission rights through emissions trading schemes.

World Bank 2015: *CLOSING THE FINANCIAL GAP*

The Bank estimated that in 2013 some US\$ 34 billion in climate financing flowed from developed countries to developing ones, falling almost US\$ 70 billion short of the annual commitment.

Part of this shortfall could potentially be covered by institutions that finance world development.

Furthermore, there are **policy options** that developed countries could apply to **free up public funds** to help meet the US\$70 billion obligation.



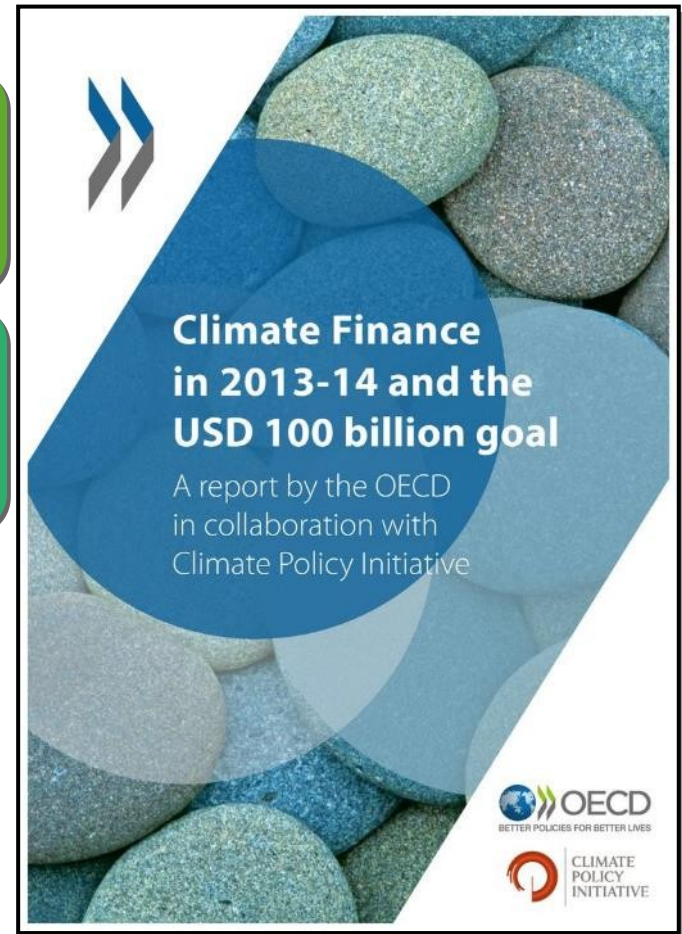
- Setting carbon prices
- Eliminating fossil fuel subsidies

OECD, 2014: CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2013-14 AND THE USD 100 BILLION GOAL

1. Its key conclusion is that “climate finance reached USD 62 billion in 2014 and USD 52 billion in 2013, with an average for the two years of USD 57 billion per year.”

2. In October 2015, a group of 112 NGOs signed a letter to the governments of the developed countries objecting to the content of the OECD document:

- A. It equates pledged funds with disbursed funds.
- B. Greater transparency is essential to ensure that what is counted as climate financing is actually new and in addition to existing international development commitments.
- C. It mechanically adds private financing to public financing.



CONCLUSIONS ON THE US\$ 100 BILLION AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The US\$ 100 billion figure is not based on any studies.

No studies argue that climate change started in 2020 or 2025.

- Climate change was an established fact before Copenhagen.

COP25 left it to **COP26** to decide whether the *Working Group on Long-term Climate Finance* should continue.



CONCLUSIONS ON THE US\$ 100 BILLION AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Climate finance funds should be:

- Liquid
- New
- Additional
- Adequate
- Affordable
- Predictable



WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR?

Replenishment of GEF funds

Replenishment of GCF funds

TOTAL



SOME REACTIONS

"The \$100 billion [commitment] cuts in two ways. On the one hand, the countries have not been honest at all in mobilizing that funding. Second, had they been honest, we would see that it's much too small to be decisive."

Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University (August 2015)



THE SAGA CONTINUES...



2018:

- Secretary General Antonio Guterres instructed the President of France, Emmanuel Macron, and the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Andrew Holness, to identify sources of funding to meet the commitment.



2019:

- At the SAMOA Pathway meeting (74th session of the UN General Assembly), Prime Minister Holness stated that climate financing is woefully inadequate.



3. ONE YEAR UNTIL THE PARIS AGREEMENT GOES INTO EFFECT

**THE KYOTO PROTOCOL AND THE DOHA
AMENDMENT EXPIRE**

KEY DATES FOR THE PARIS AGREEMENT



The entry into force of the **Paris Agreement** means that the **Kyoto Protocol** and its **Doha Amendment** expire and the legal basis for the carbon markets is no longer in effect.

SO WHAT ARE CARBON MARKETS?

The Paris Agreement gave the OK for governments and businesses to use something like a stock market in which they can purchase quotas, emission rights, or tons of un-emitted Carbon Dioxide equivalents (CO₂e).

The final goal is for a country to acquire the leftover emissions that another country did not use, or for firms that need them to purchase them for their own needs.

All of this is done in order to “discount” the emissions from a country’s own emissions inventory and thus meet its targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



THREE KEY COMPONENTS OF ARTICLE 6 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

PARAGRAPH 6.2

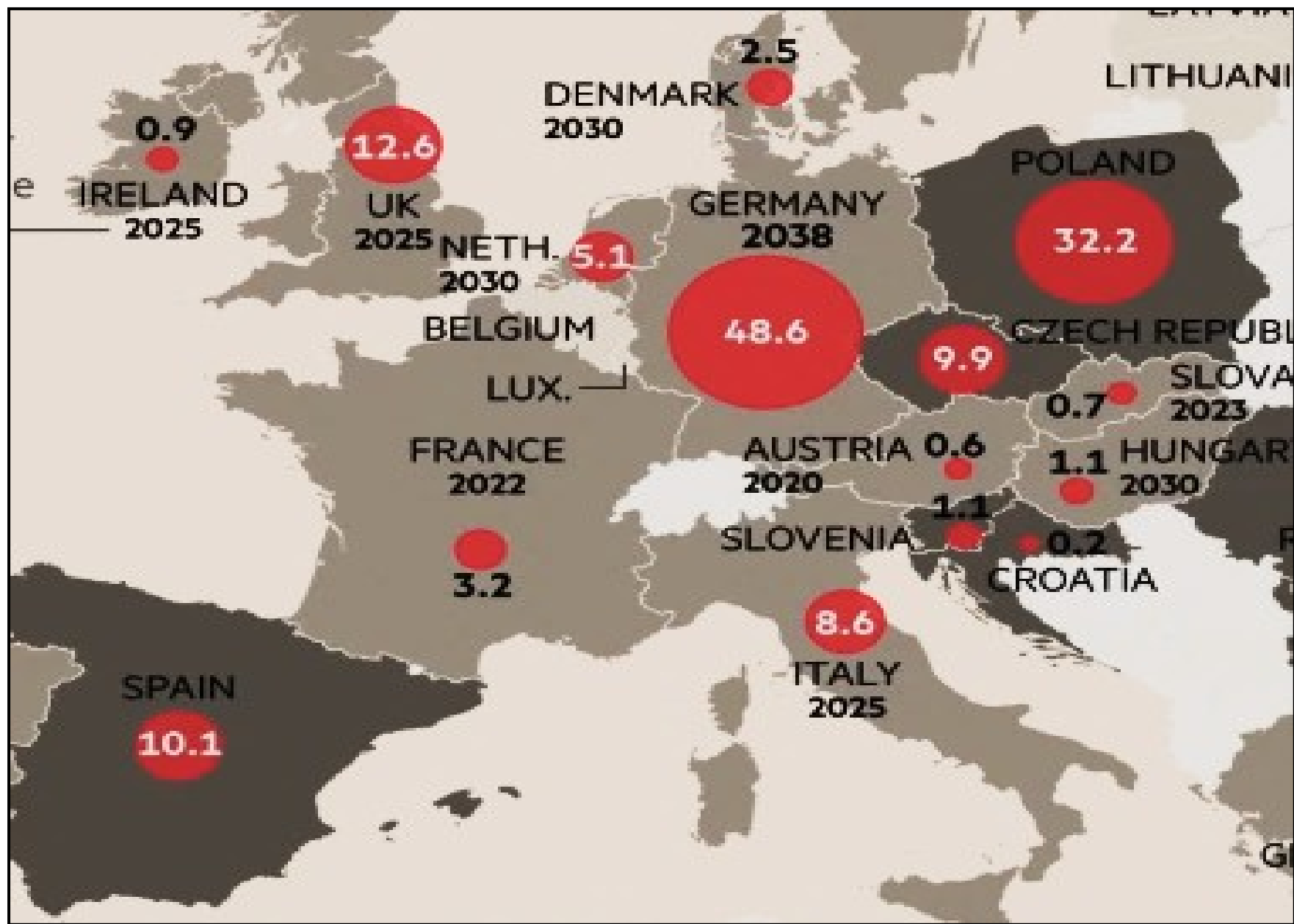
- The accounting framework for the transfer of “mitigation results” or carbon credits between countries, including with other entities and sectors such as international aviation.

PARAGRAPH 6.4

- It requires the development of a mechanism similar to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol.
- It would be a “credit referral system” that allows projects or programs to be approved by the mechanism.
- These projects/programs would have to demonstrate that the reductions or emissions that did not occur were the result of the project/program, and would otherwise not have occurred. This concept is known as “additionality.”

PARAGRAPH 6.8.

- It is a non-market approach
- Countries are expected to deliver a technical program of work to determine how to collaborate in a non-commercial fashion, such as through carbon taxes.



THE IMPORTANCE OF COAL TO THE POLISH ECONOMY



“Coal continues to be cheapest for Poland. Gas heat is approximately 50% more expensive.”

“For the security of our economy and of our citizens we say, ‘of course we are going to move toward renewable energy sources, we care about the climate, and we want to use the latest technology.’ But we don’t want to risk a blackout!” said Grzegorz Tobiszowski, a European Deputy from the Law and Justice Party.

As of today, some 130,000 people work in Polish mines. The Polish Mining Group is the largest company in the Silesia region and most of its employees work underground.

“One mining job generates four jobs around it. So we are really talking about 300,000 people associated with the industry,” says Tomasz Glogowski of the Polish Mining Group.

4. COP26 IN GLASGOW MUST REVERSE THE FAILURE OF COP25 IN SANTIAGO/MADRID

**THE COMMITMENT IS TO RAISE AMBITION
TO REDUCE EMISSIONS**

COP25 WAS CALLED “*THE AMBITION COP*”

It was to pave the way for raising the ambition of State Parties and thus achieve the goal of the **Paris Agreement** to limit global warming to 1.5° C or at least 2° C. But the 2015 commitments would actually take the planet to 3.7°C.



BUT ITS RESULTS WERE A BIG DISAPPOINTMENT



“The international community has missed an important opportunity to show greater ambition for the mitigation, adaptation, and financing needed to confront the climate crisis. But we should not give up and I will not give up.”

António Guterres
Secretary General of the United Nations
15 December 2019

“LOSS AND DAMAGE” WAS NOT RAISED TO THE SAME LEVEL AS MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION



Financing for loss and damage continues to be perhaps the most polemic issue in the negotiations.

- Developing countries are already suffering the effects of climate change.
- The 'Warsaw International Mechanism' on loss and damage (WIM) lacks a financial component.



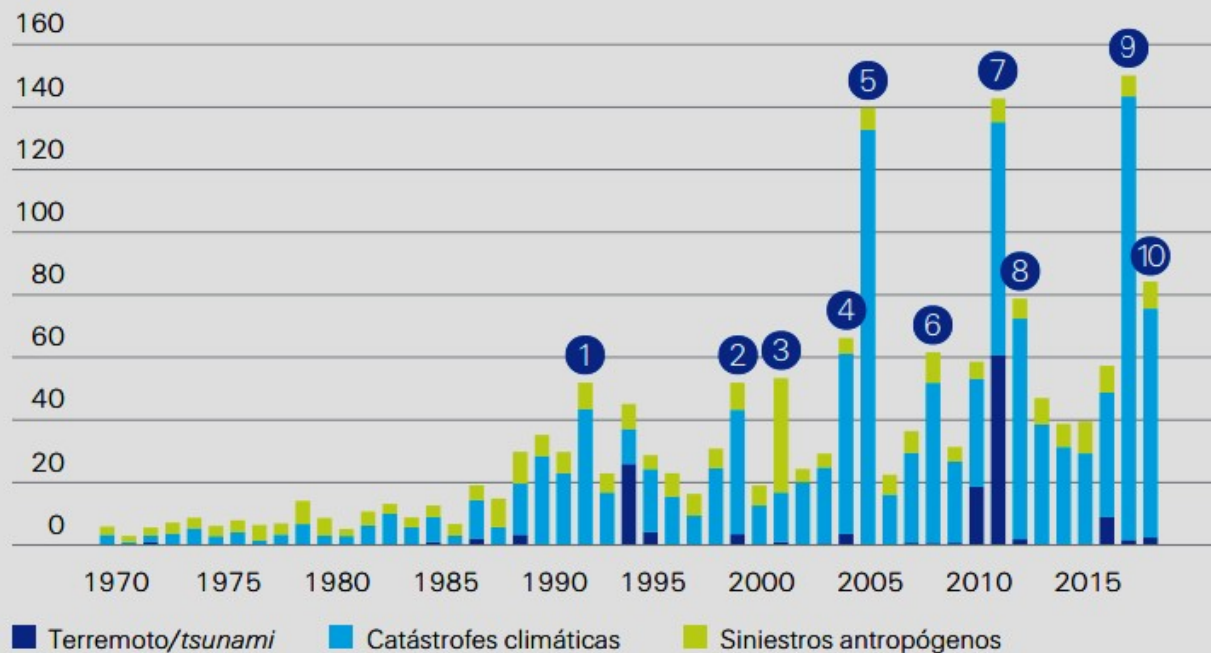
Some climate economic models indicate damages on the order US\$ 1.1-1.7 trillion annually in developing countries by 2050.

INSURANCE CLAIMS FROM NATURAL DISASTERS

US\$ 75 billion in insurance losses were inflicted when Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans in 2005, making it one of the most catastrophic events to hit the insurance and reinsurance industry in history.

Insurance claims stemming from natural disasters, 1970-2018 in 2018 dollars

1. Hurricane Andrew
2. The Lothar European Windstorm
3. September 11, 2001 attacks
4. Hurricanes Ivan, Charley, and Frances
5. Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma
6. Hurricanes Ike and Gustav
7. Earthquakes in Japan and New Zealand, flooding in Thailand
8. Hurricane Sandy
9. Hurricanes Harvey, Irving, and Maria
10. Camp Fire, Typhoon Jebi



Source: Swiss Re Institute

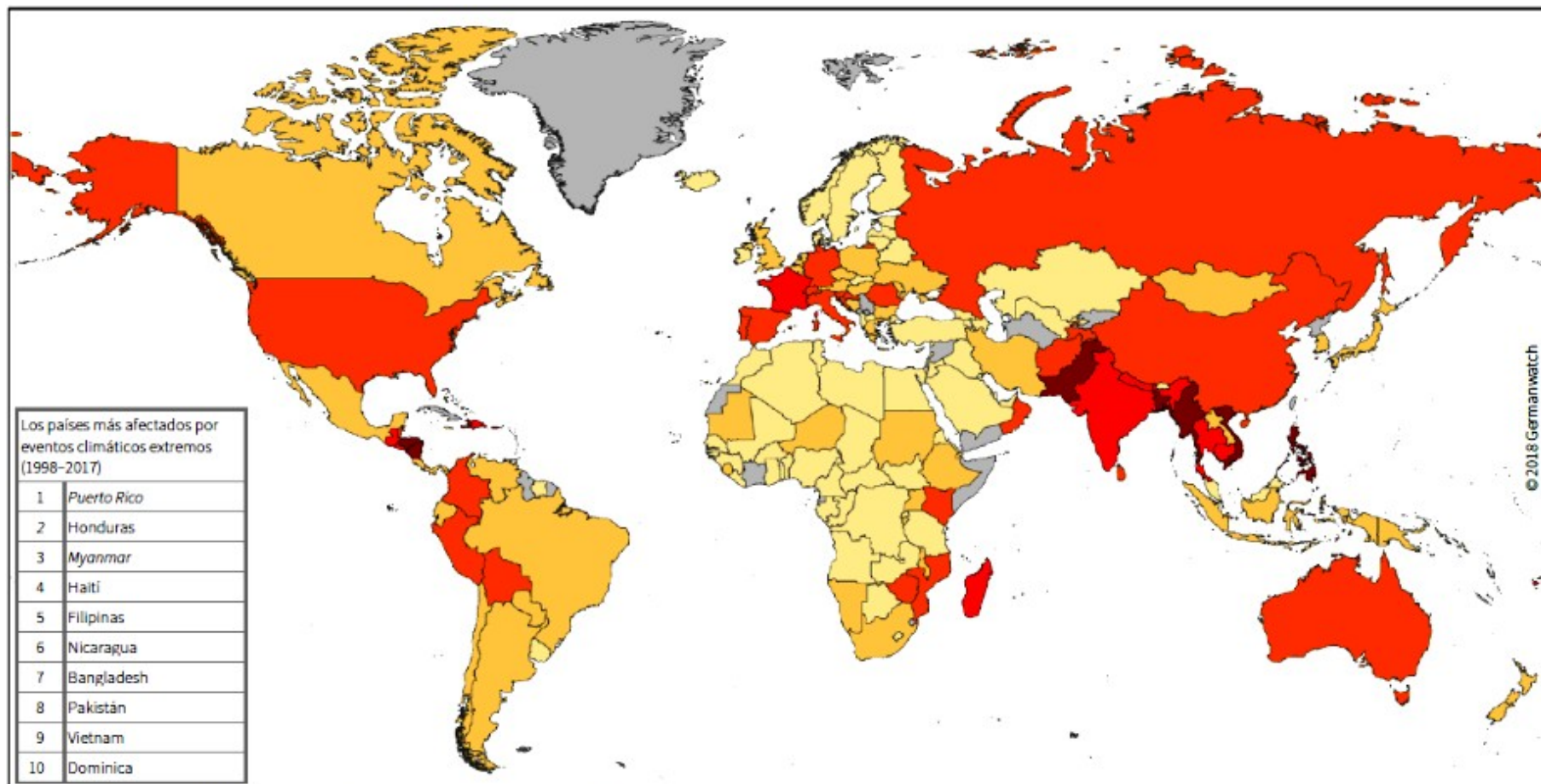
WHAT IS THE NEGOTIATING SOLUTION FOR THE COP26 IN GALSGOW?

An effective and fair market mechanism for:

- Loss and Damage, and
- Financing for Mitigation, Adaptation, and Loss and Damage.



WORLD MAP OF GLOBAL CLIMATE RISK INDEX, 1998–2017



En cursiva: Los países en que 90% de las pérdidas / los casos mortales ocurrieron dentro de un año/o un evento.

Indice de Riesgo Climático Global: Ranking 1998–2017



“The government and people of Nicaragua hope that the Paris Conference, COP 21, will produce a commitment to Climate Justice as well as an essential Compensation Policy that can translate into direct, unconditional cooperation funds.

“Those who are responsible for the emissions and the degradation, depredation, and disruptions should accept responsibility for our losses. They should contribute to recovery at a level commensurate with their responsibility in order to restore the right of the world's peoples to health, life, and Mother Earth.”



Excerpt from the message by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of Nicaragua, to the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 2015.

THE UNITED STATES INTRANSIGENTLY OPPOSED ALL FINANCE MEASURES, PARTICULARLY THOSE FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE

Developed countries such as the United States and Australia have been hostile to the idea of financing the developing countries that are experience the irreversible effects of climate change.

The developed countries essentially do not want to accept responsibility for their historic emissions and show a lack of ambition to reduce their current emissions levels.



Donald J. Trump ✓
@realDonaldTrump



The concept of global warming was created by and for the Chinese in order to make U.S. manufacturing non-competitive.

♥ 67.2K 2:15 PM - Nov 6, 2012



THE YOUNG GENERATION TAKES ITS PLACE

COP26 is the last chance for this generation of leaders to do something to slow climate change. Today's 16-year-olds will be voters in two years, producing a new correlation of forces in many countries that will grow stronger every year.



Demonstrations in Madrid during COP25



GOBIERNO DE LA REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA
Nicaragua
Costa Original!
Siempre linda!



GRACIAS