Republic of Nicaragua
Office of the President
Secretariat for Climate Change

CLIMATE CRISIS AND NICARAGUA'S POSITION AT THE 26 CONFERENCE OF PARTIES ON CLIMATE CHANGE (COP26)

Secretariat for Climate Change
Office of the President of the
Republic of Nicaragua

Managua, 27 de july 2021

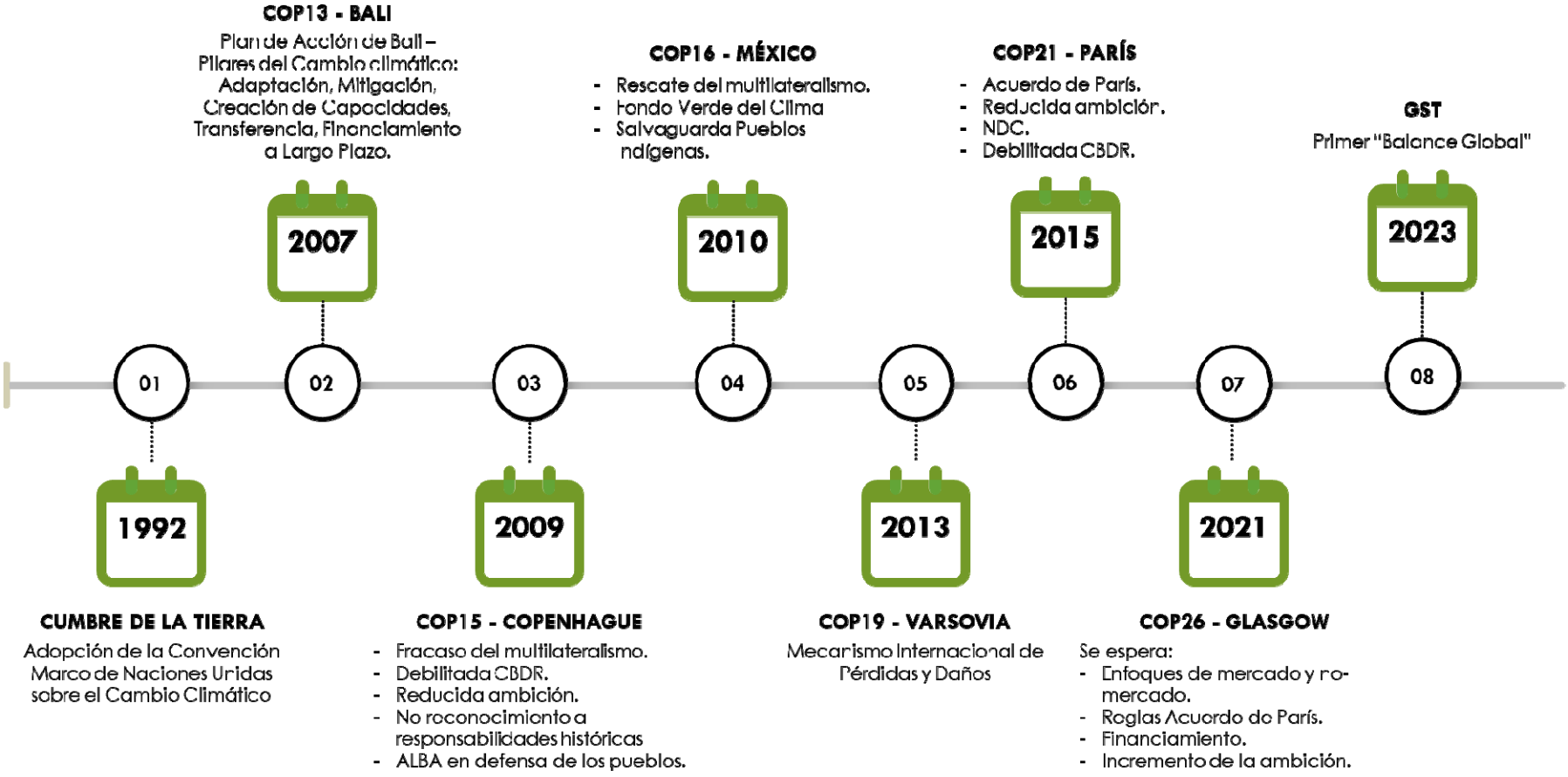
Climate Crisis and Nicaragua's position before the 26 Conference of Parties on climate Change (COP26)

Content:

- The Paris Agreement
- Why are we talking about a Climate Crisis?
- Climate anomalies in Nicaragua
- Nicaragua's most important advances in tackling climate change
- Current status of Climate Negotiations
- Nicaragua's position

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

París agreement



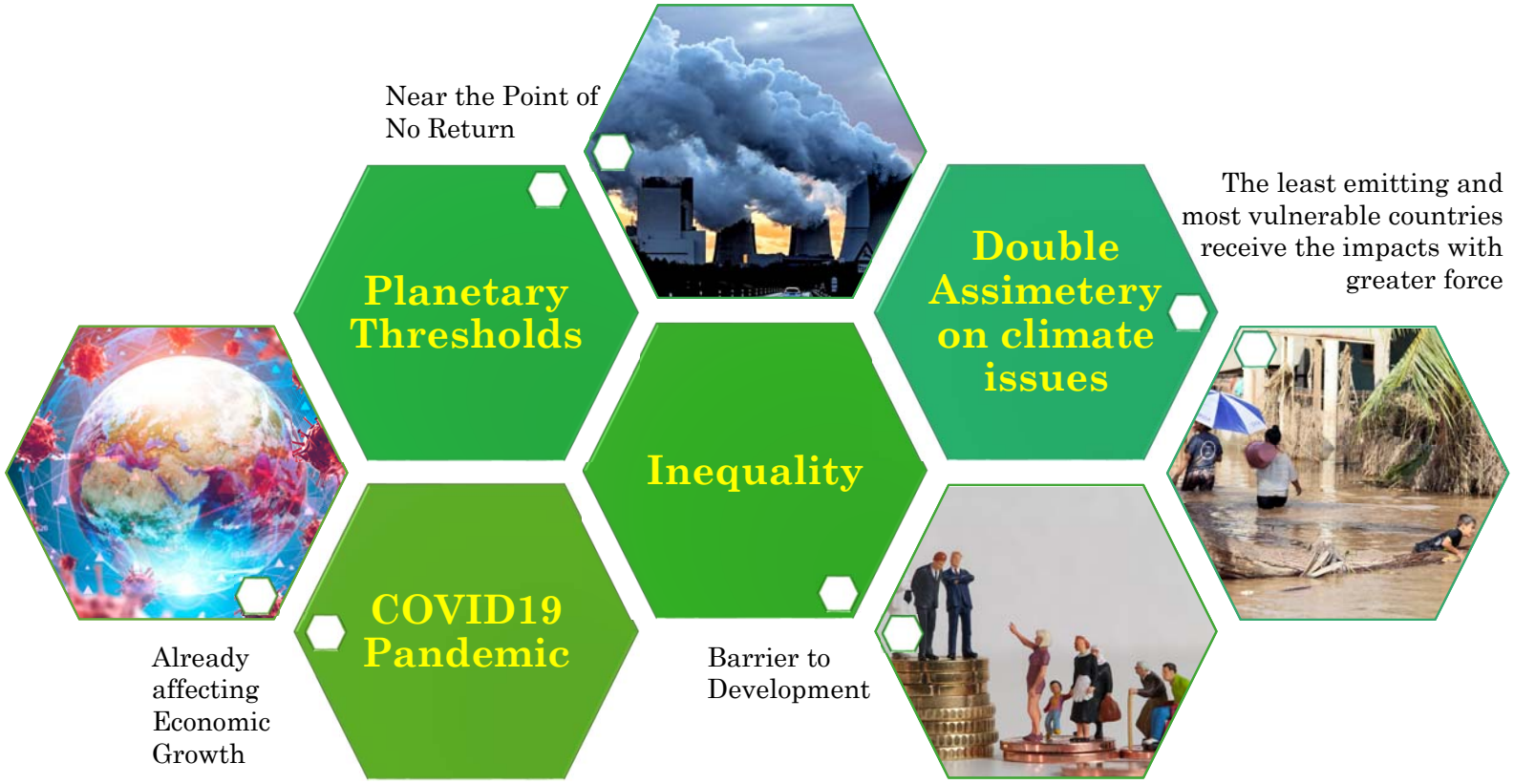
RELEVANT MILESTONES OF THE CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS

PARIS AGREEMENT
OBJECTIVE: STRENGTHEN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNFCCC

- ☑ Its aim is to limit global warming to well below 2 ° C, preferably 1.5 ° C, compared to pre-industrial levels.
- ☑ Nationally Determined Contributions, according to Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capacities.
- ☑ Developed countries must reach their maximum emissions and start the descent (peaking).
- ☑ Financing for developing countries for adaptation, Losses and Damages.
- ☑ Strengthened Transparency Mechanism: Unification of reports before the UNFCCC, International Verification, robust regulatory framework (MRV).

Why do we talk about a "Climate crisis"?

ECLAC RECOGNIZES 4 CRISES THAT AFFECT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



The Climate Crisis "Period of No Return"

The **climate crisis** is produced by the increase in temperature, which in turn is generated by emissions from developed countries.

Global problem, but with local impacts on vulnerable groups and sectors such as: Women, Children, indigenous and rural communities, and the agricultural sector, environment and forests.

Climate Inaction will generate greater losses and damage to the economy.

The **climate crisis** is the main threat to meet socioeconomic well-being.

The **climate crisis** exacerbates the pre-existing socioeconomic conditions in our economies, increasing poverty and inequality between developing and developed countries.

GLOBAL GHG EMISSIONS

Current emissions are higher than

59,000 million t of CO2e

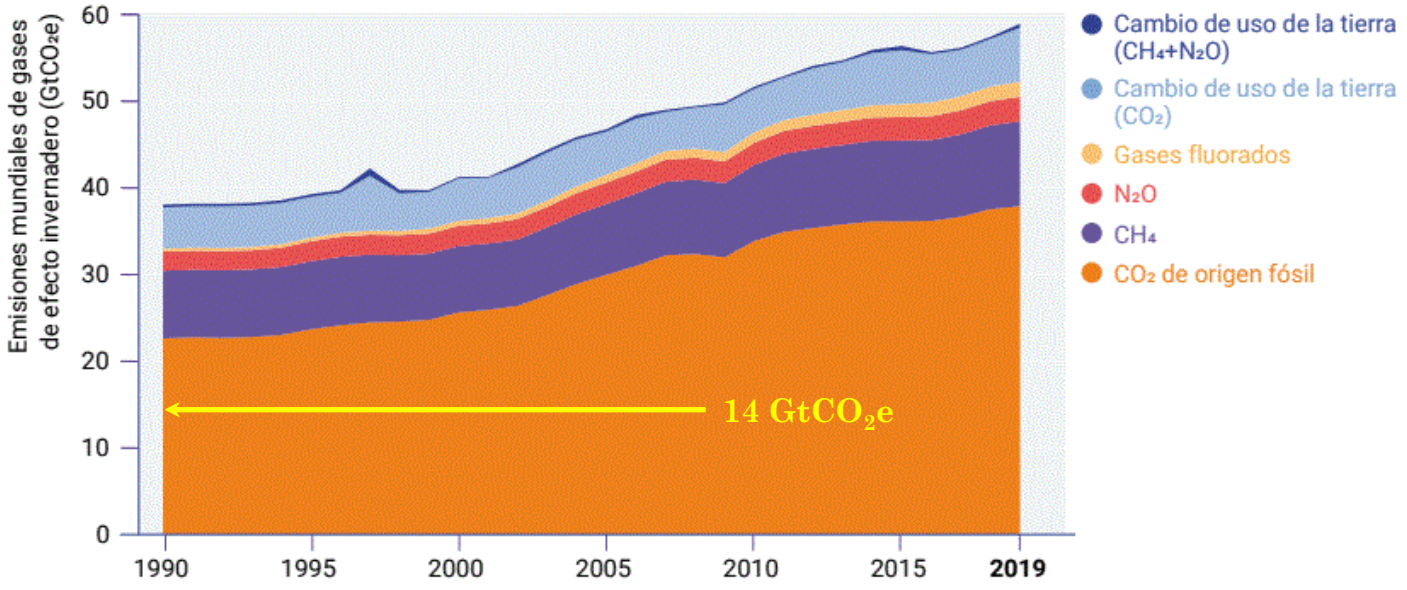
Norm indicates that they should not be greater than

14,000 million t of CO2e

There is an overload in the atmosphere of

45,000 million t of CO2e

Gráfico ES.1: Emisiones mundiales de GEI y su origen



Source: PNUMA. 2020. *Emissions GAP Report 2020.*

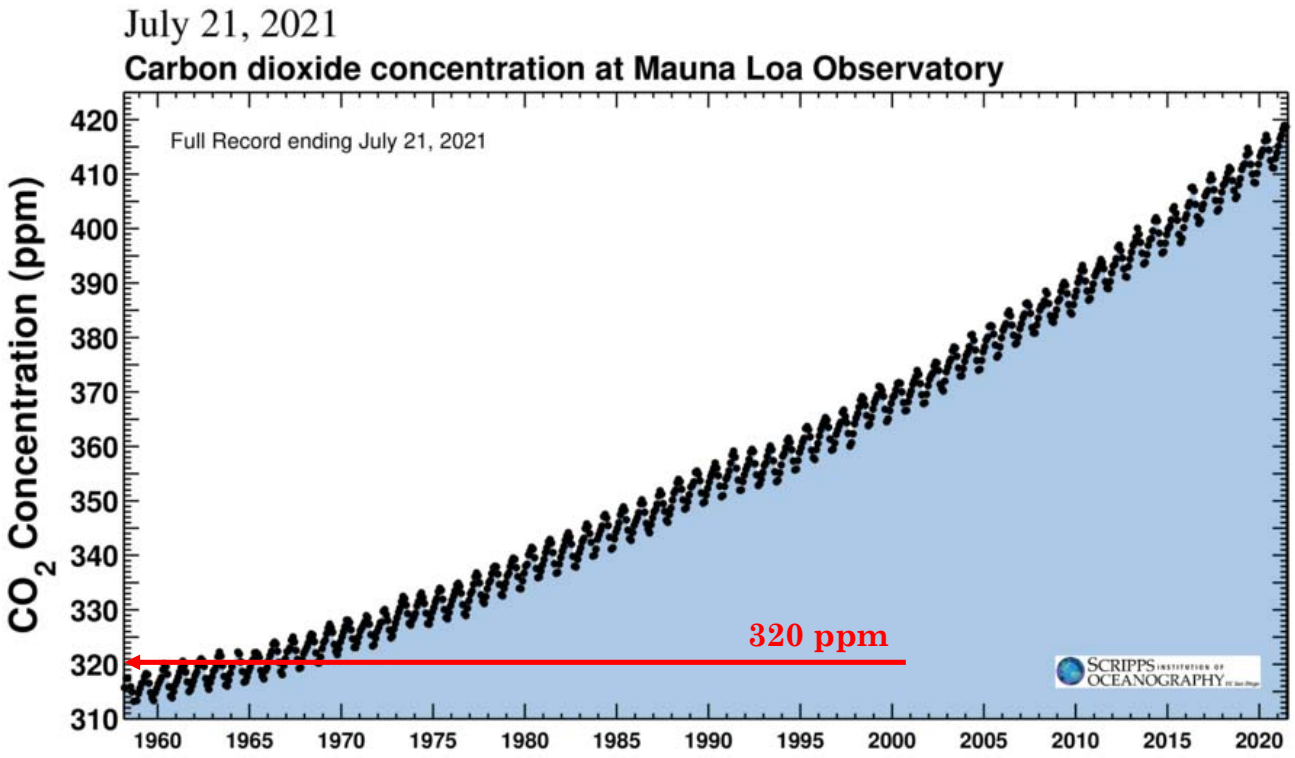
CURRENT CONCENTRATION OF CO2 IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Concentration as of July 21, 2021:

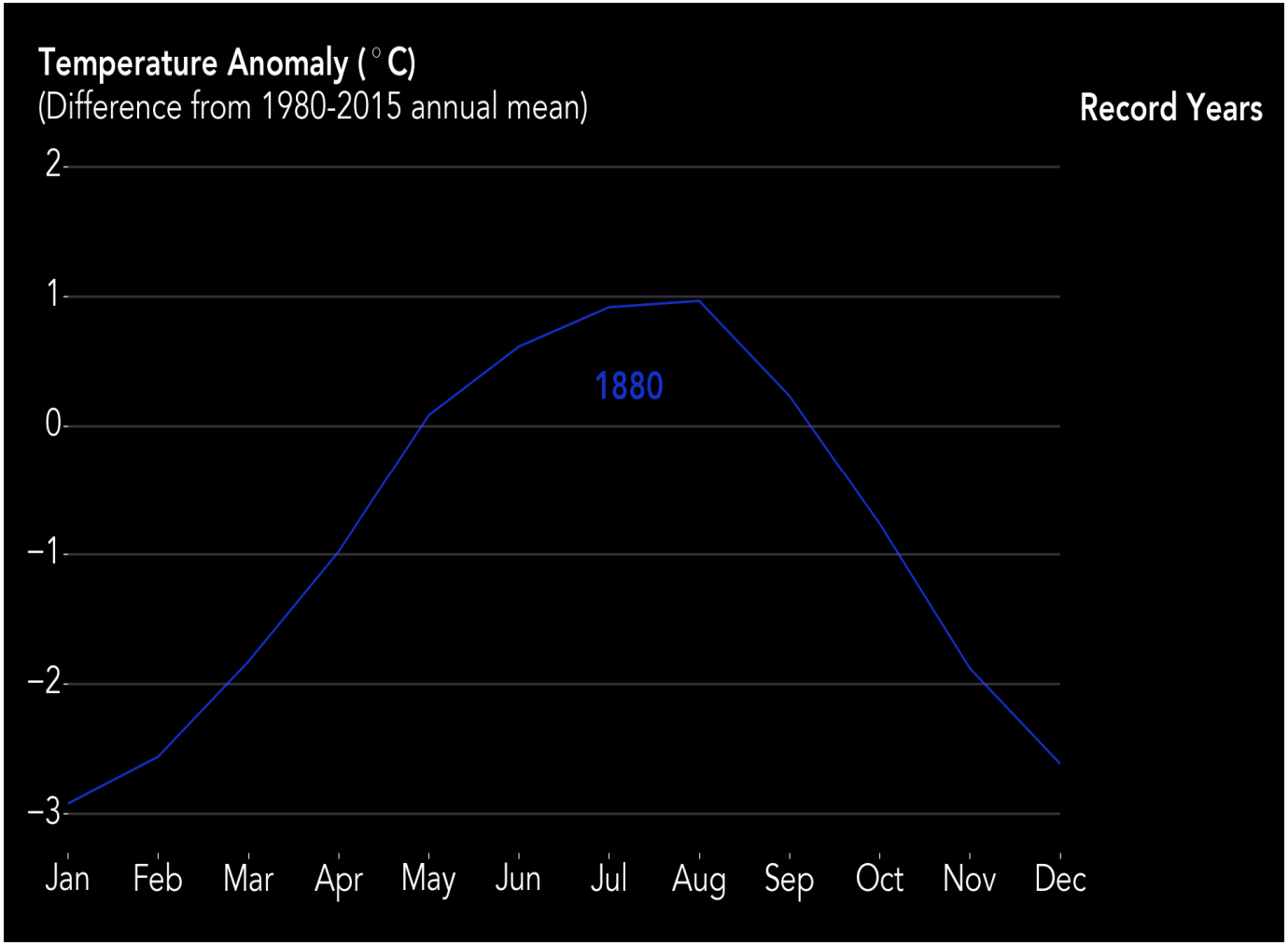
416.62 ppm

Maximum standard according to science:

320 ppm



Source: https://keelingcurve.ucsd.edu/

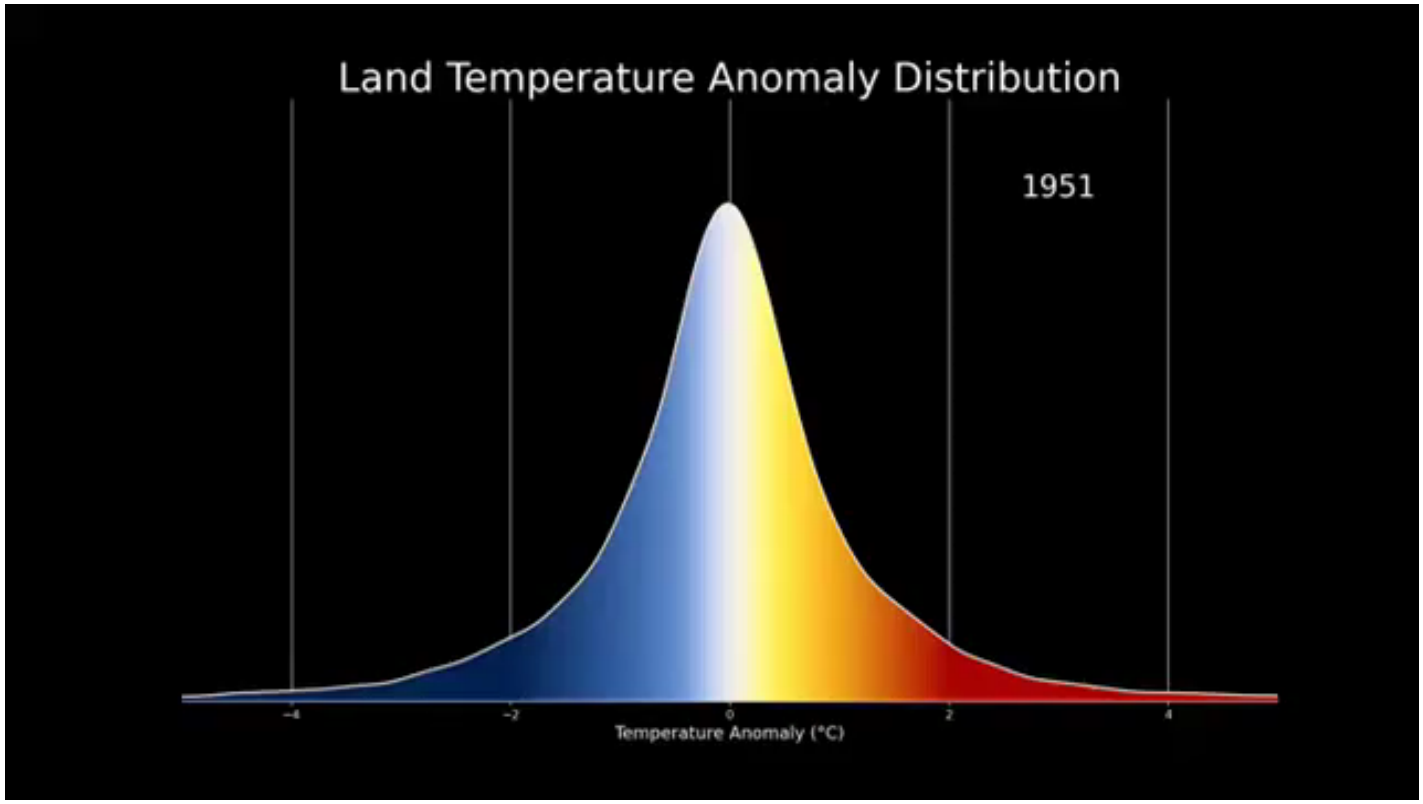

Temperature Anomaly (°C)
(Difference from 1980-2015 annual mean)
Record Years
2
1
0
−1
−2
−3
1880
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

Changes in Earth's temperature since 1950

As land temperatures have risen since 1950, hotter days have become more common and colder days have become less common.

As the bell curve shortens, you can see that more data is trending to the right, revealing increasingly hot days.

Fuente: climate.nasa.gov



Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities. Why?

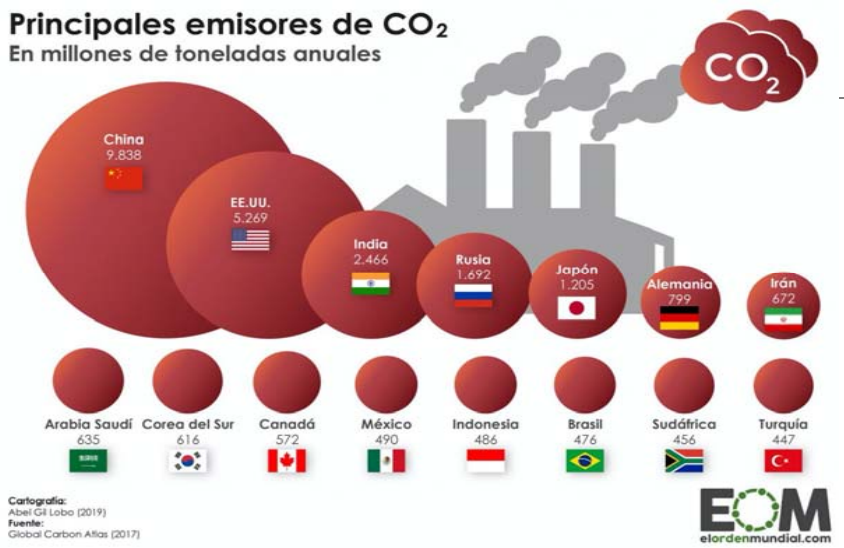


Table 2: The Long-Term Climate Risk Index (CRI): the 10 countries most affected from 1998 to 2017 (annual averages)

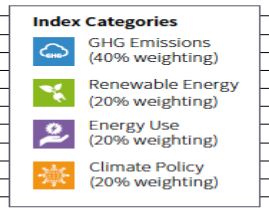
CRI 1998–2017 (1997–2016)	Country	CRI score	Death toll	Deaths per 100 000 inhabitants	Total losses in million US$ PPP	Losses per unit GDP in %	Number of events (total 1998–2017)
1 (100)	Puerto Rico	7.83	150.05	4.061	5 033.16	4.204	25
2 (1)	Honduras	13.00	302.45	4.215	556.56	1.846	66
3 (3)	Myanmar	13.17	7 048.85	14.392	1 275.96	0.661	47
4 (2)	Haiti	15.17	281.30	2.921	418.21	2.642	77
5 (5)	Philippines	19.67	867.40	0.971	2 932.15	0.576	307
6 (4)	Nicaragua	20.33	163.60	2.945	223.25	1.009	45
7 (6)	Bangladesh	26.67	635.50	0.433	2 403.84	0.640	190
8 (7)	Pakistan	30.17	512.40	0.315	3 826.03	0.567	145
9 (8)	Vietnam	31.67	296.40	0.350	2 064.74	0.516	220
10 (44)	Dominica	33.00	3.35	4.718	132.59	21.205	8



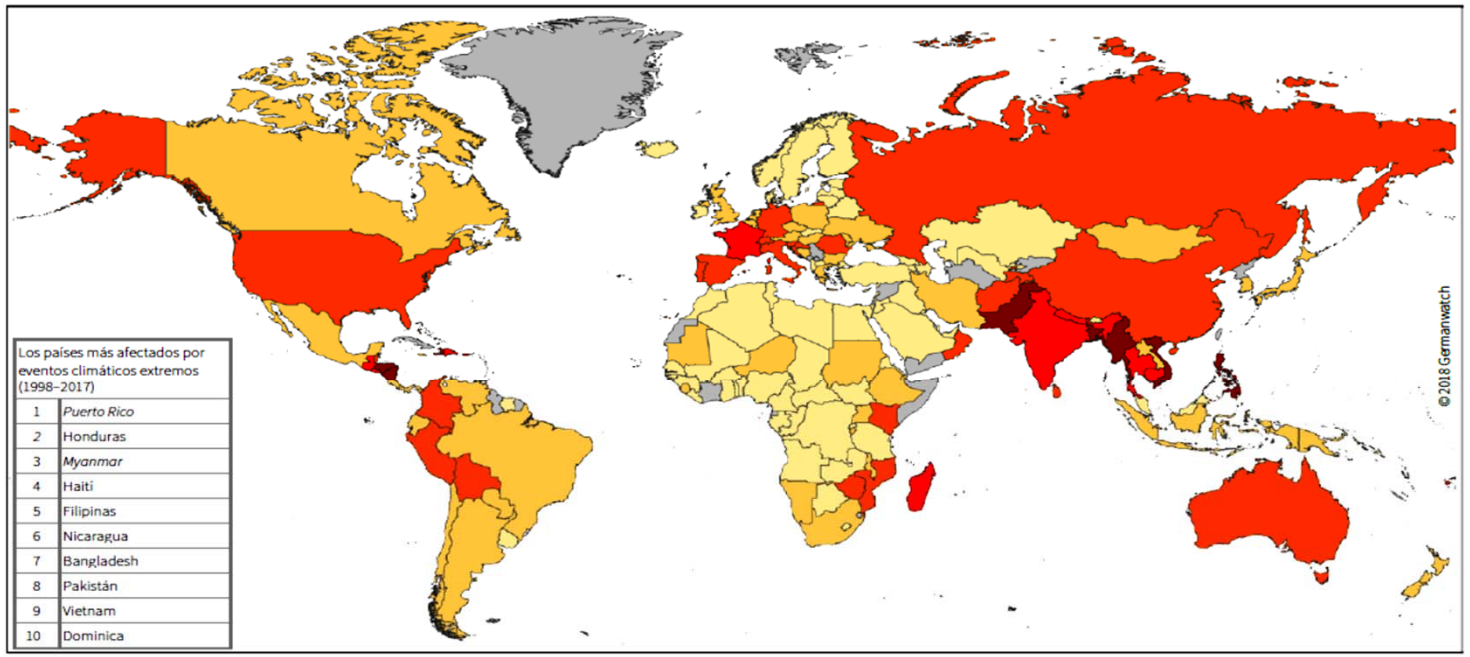

CLIMATE PERFORMANCE INDEX 2019

Source: GermaWatch

Rank		Country	Score***	Categories
1.*		–	–	
2.		–	–	
3.		–	–	
4.	–	Sweden	75.77	
5.	▲	Denmark	71.14	
6.	▼	Morocco	70.63	
7.	▲	United Kingdom	69.80	
8.	▼	Lithuania	66.22	
9.	▲	India	66.02	
10.	▲	Finland	63.25	
11.		Chile	62.88	
12.	–	Norway	61.14	
13.	▲	Luxembourg	60.91	
14.	▼	Malta	60.76	
15.	▼	Latvia	60.75	
16.	▼	Switzerland	60.61	
17.**	▲	Ukraine	60.60	
18.	▲	France	57.90	
19.	▲	Egypt	57.53	
20.	▼	Croatia	56.97	
21.	▲	Brazil	55.82	
22.	▼	European Union (28)	55.82	
23.	▲	Germany	55.78	
24.	▼	Romania	54.85	
25.	▼	Portugal	54.10	
26.	▼	Italy	53.92	
27.	▼	Slovak Republic	52.69	
28.	▲	Greece	52.59	
29.	▼	Netherlands	50.89	
30.	▲	China	48.16	
31.	▲	Estonia	48.05	
32.	▼	Mexico	47.01	
33.	▲	Thailand	46.76	
34.	▲	Spain	46.03	
35.	▼	Belgium	45.73	
36.	▲	South Africa	45.67	
37.	▲	New Zealand	45.67	
38.	▼	Austria	44.74	
39.	▼	Indonesia	44.65	
40.	▼	Belarus	44.18	
41.	▲	Ireland	44.04	
42.	▼	Argentina	43.77	
43.	▼	Czech Republic	42.93	
44.	▼	Slovenia	41.91	
45.	▲	Cyprus	41.66	
46.	▲	Algeria	41.45	
47.	▼	Hungary	41.17	
48.	▲	Turkey	40.76	
49.	▼	Bulgaria	40.12	
50.	▼	Poland	39.98	
51.	▼	Japan	39.03	
52.	–	Russian Federation	37.85	
53.	▼	Malaysia	34.21	
54.	▼	Kazakhstan	33.39	
55.	▼	Canada	31.01	
56.	▼	Australia	30.75	
57.	▲	Islamic Republic of Iran	28.41	
58.	▼	Korea	26.75	
59.	▼	Chinese Taipei	23.33	
60.	–	Saudi Arabia	22.03	
61.	▼	United States	18.60	



WORLD MAP WITH GLOBAL CLIMATE RISK INDEX

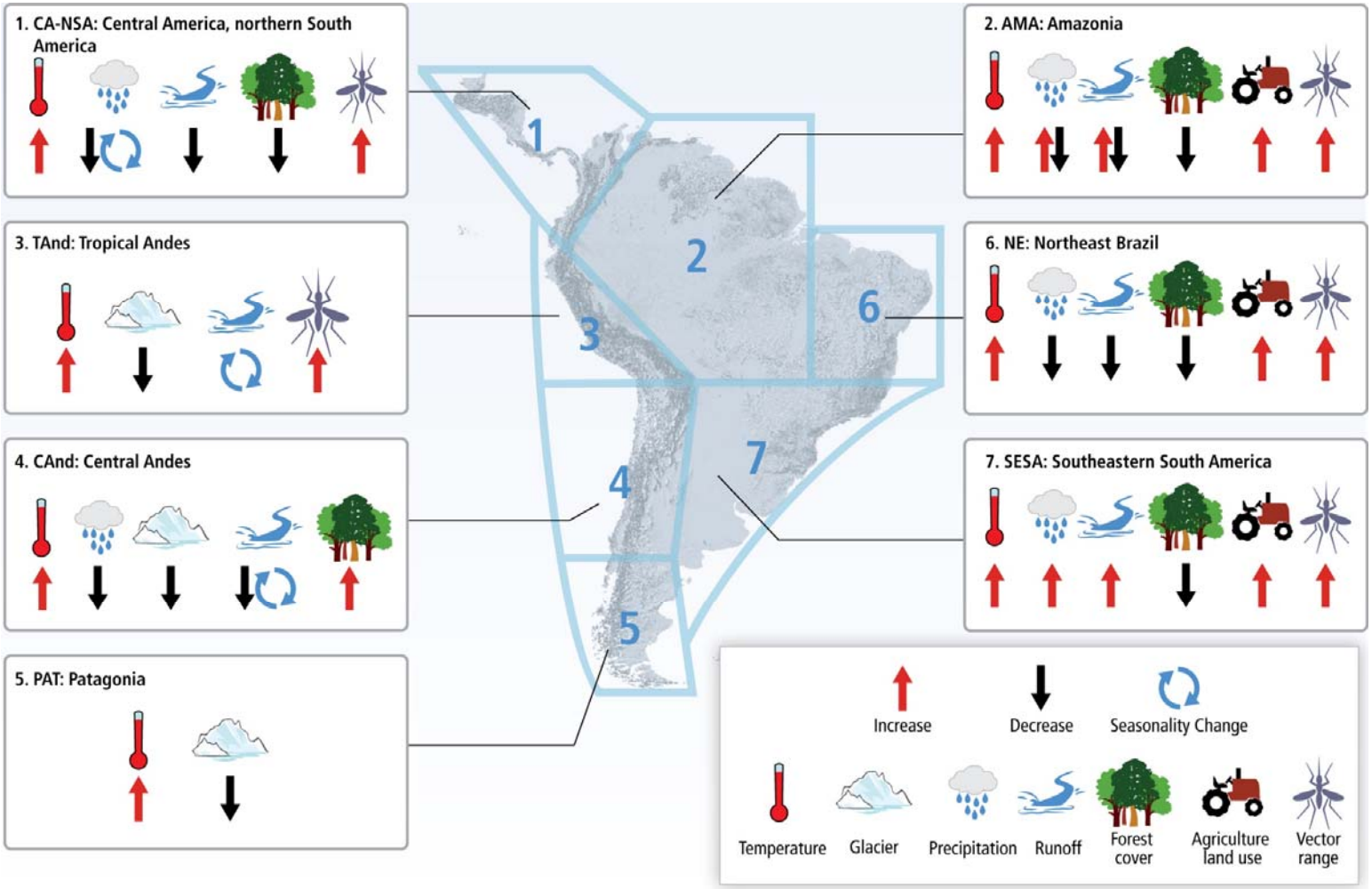


En cursiva: Los países en que 90% de las pérdidas / los casos mortales ocurrieron dentro de un año/ o un evento.

Indice de Riesgo Climático Global: Ranking 1998–2017

1- 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 50 | 51 - 100 | >100 | Datos no disponinibles

Source: Germanwatch y Munich Re NatCatSERVICE



Summary of Observed Changes in Climate and Other Environmental Factors in Representative Regions of South and Central America

What Does Science Tell Us About Implementation OF The Paris Agreement?

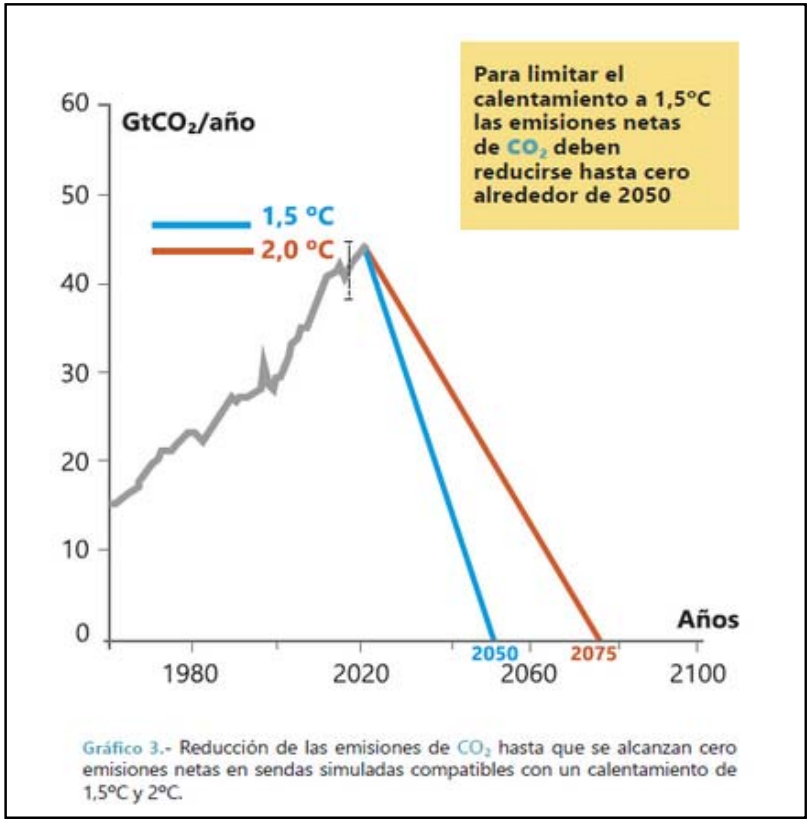


Gráfico 3.- Reducción de las emisiones de CO_2 hasta que se alcanzan cero emisiones netas en sendas simuladas compatibles con un calentamiento de 1,5°C y 2°C.

WHAT WOULD BE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE?

ACCORDING TO UNEP, 1.5°C BY 2025

LESS WATER

- **4.6 billion people will live with extreme water scarcity in 2080.**
- **(World Bank, 2013)**

LESS FOOD

- **20 to 25 million more malnourished children under the age of 5 in 2050.**
- **(IPCC, 2014)**

WORSTENING OF HEATLH CONDITIONS

- **250,000 additional deaths per year between 2030 and 2050.**
- **(WHO, 2014)**

MASS EXTINCTIONS

- At +2 ° C, 5.2% of the species will become extinct;
- At +3 ° C it would be 8.5%, and
- At + 4.3 ° C, it will be a catastrophic 16%.
- (Urban, 2015)

LESS WELLBEING

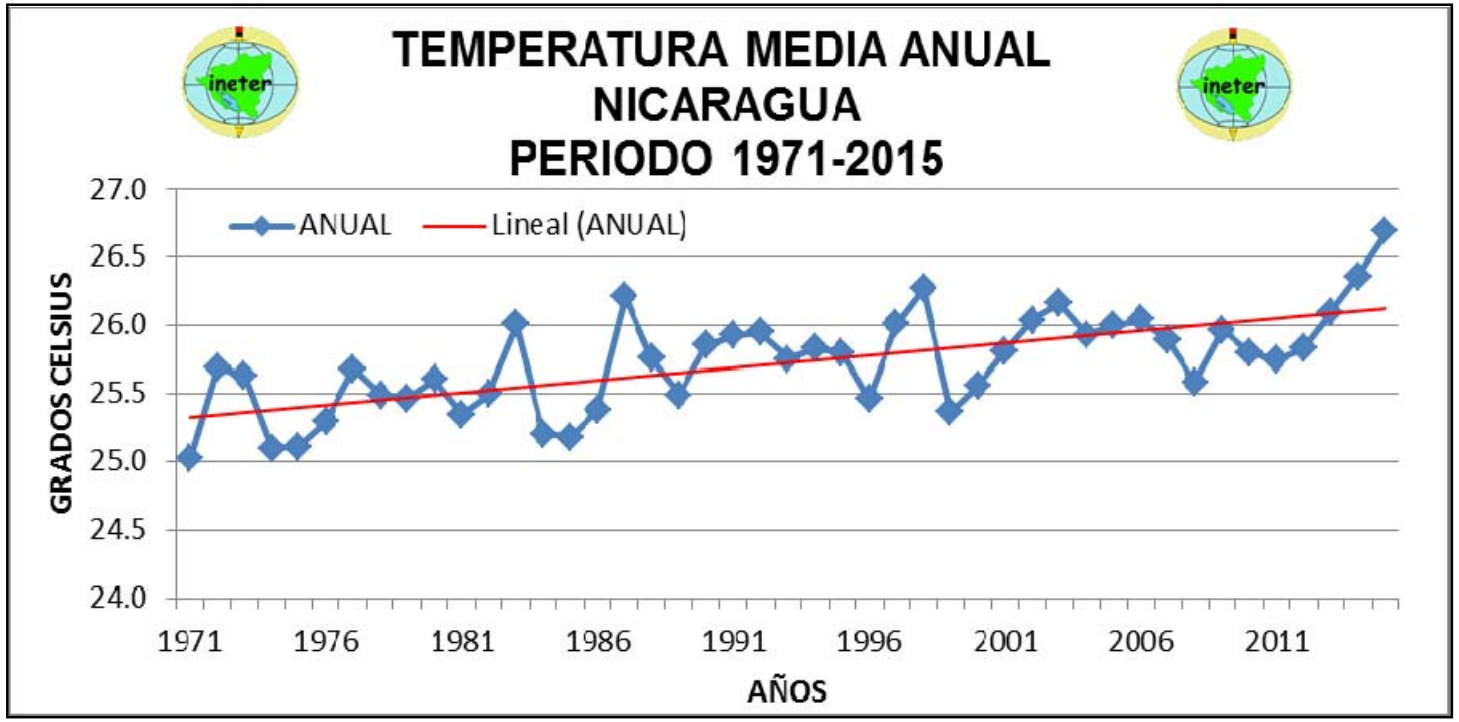
- **200 million people could be environmental migrants in 2050.**
- **(IPCC, 2014).**

Evidence of climate change in Nicaragua

HISTORICAL TEMPERATURE CHANGES IN NICARAGUA

The temperature trend in Nicaragua shows a sustained increase for decades.

INCREASE OF + 1.7 ° C BETWEEN 1971 AND 2015



HISTORICAL TEMPERATURE CHANGES IN NICARAGUA

Seen in detail:

In all seasons, the absolute minimum temperature data showed increases, between extreme decades, ranging from 0.2 ° C to 1.6 ° C.

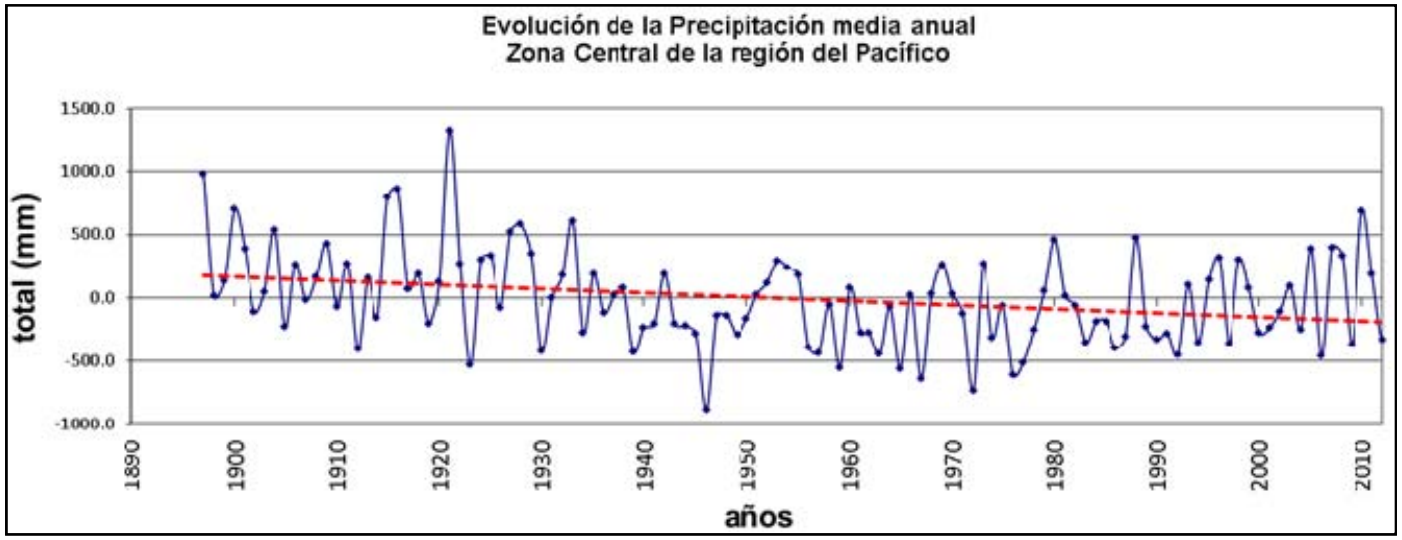
Similar increases showed the absolute maximum temperatures, with the exception of Chinandega and Masatepe, which showed decreases of the order of –0.3 ° C and –0.8 ° C, respectively.

Climate Regions	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2015
Pacific West	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Pacific Central	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.8**
Pacifico South	-0.1	-	0.2	0.4
Central North	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7
Central South	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.9**
RACCN-RACCS	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.9**
National Anomaly	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7

Source: INETER, 2015

HISTORICAL TEMPERATURE CHANGES IN NICARAGUA

Precipitation decreases relatively significantly, because when calculating the percentage difference between the early twentieth century, THE REDUCTION IN PRECIPITATION RANGES BETWEEN 12% AND 24%.



Source: INETER, 2015

Effects of climate change on the HEALTH of Nicaraguan families

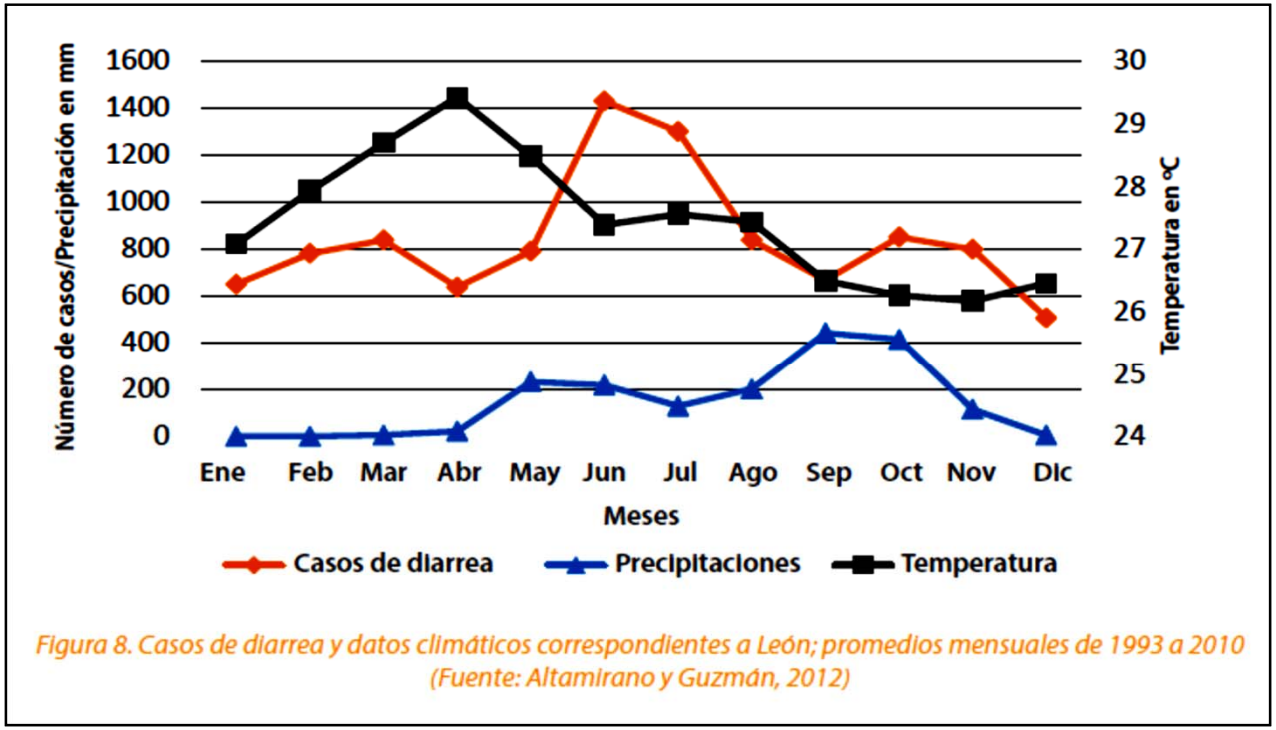


Figura 8. Casos de diarrea y datos climáticos correspondientes a León; promedios mensuales de 1993 a 2010 (Fuente: Altamirano y Guzmán, 2012)

Effects of climate change on the health of Nicaraguan families

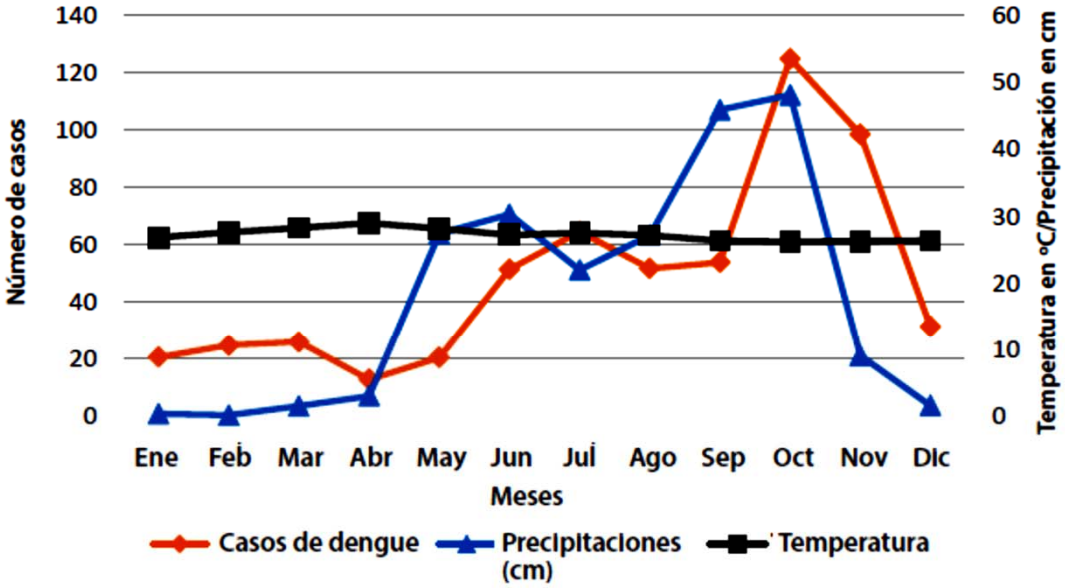


Figura 9. Casos de dengue y datos climáticos correspondientes a Chinandega; promedios mensuales de 1993 a 2010 (Fuente: Altamirano y Guzmán, 2012)

Effects of climate change on the health of Nicaraguan families

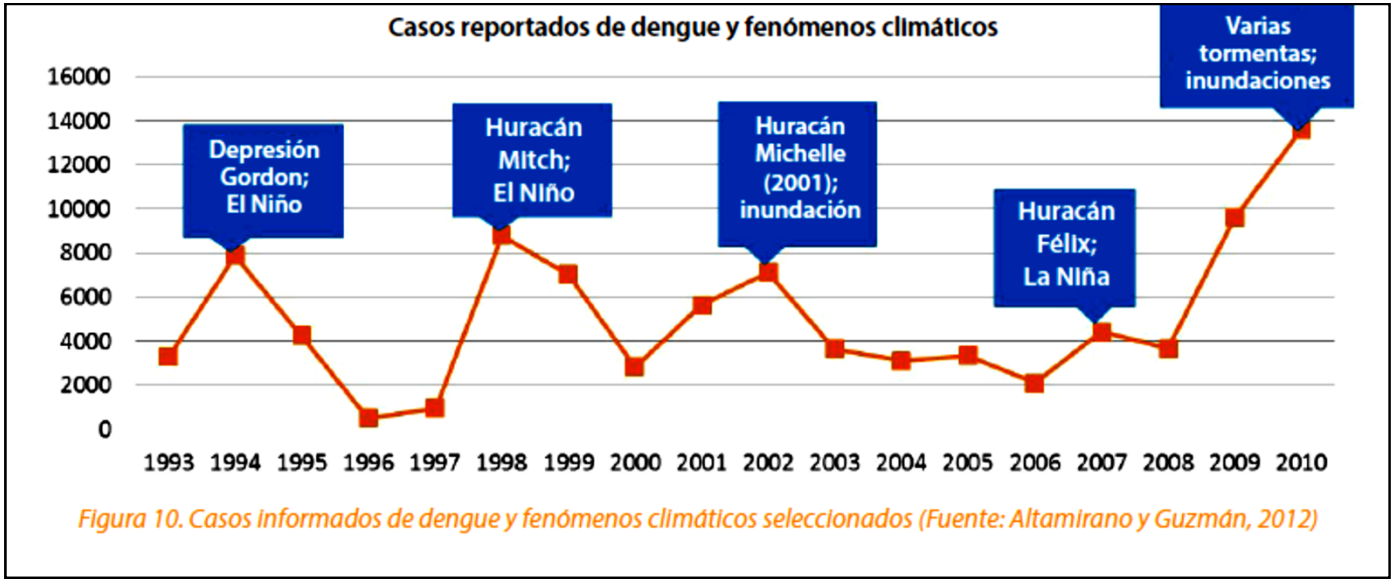


Figura 10. Casos informados de dengue y fenómenos climáticos seleccionados (Fuente: Altamirano y Guzmán, 2012)

Effects of climate change on Nicaraguan agricultural production

GRÁFICO 22

NICARAGUA: PROYECCIONES DE LOS RENDIMIENTOS DEL MAÍZ A PARTIR DEL ESCENARIO A2, 2026-2100

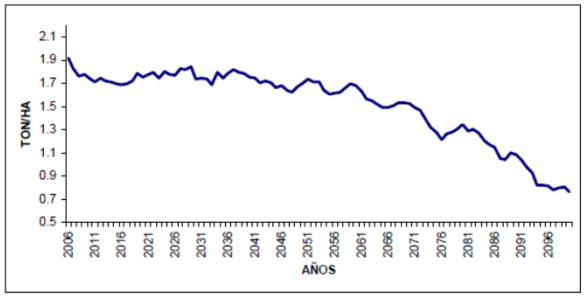
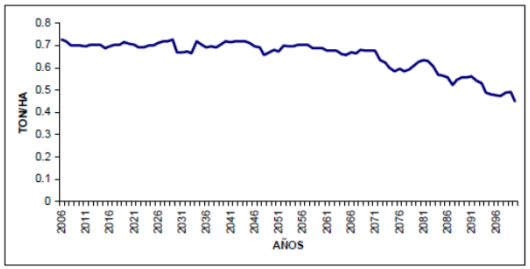
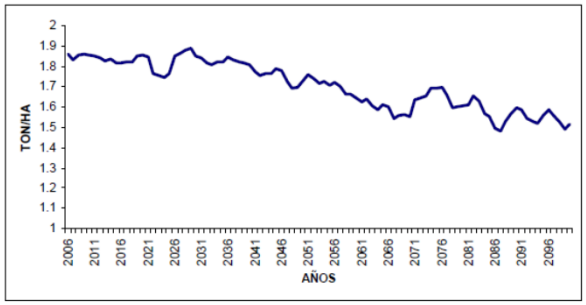


GRÁFICO 23

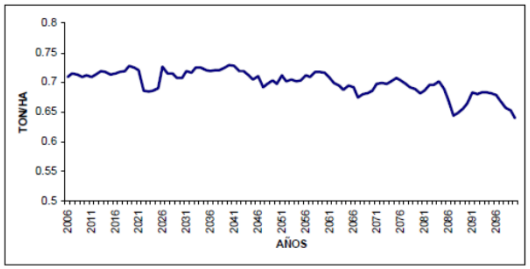
NICARAGUA: PROYECCIONES DE LOS RENDIMIENTOS DEL FRIJOL A PARTIR DEL ESCENARIO A2, 2006-2100



NICARAGUA: PROYECCIONES DE LOS RENDIMIENTOS DEL MAÍZ A PARTIR DEL ESCENARIO B2, 2026-2100



NICARAGUA: PROYECCIONES DE LOS RENDIMIENTOS DEL FRIJOL A PARTIR DEL ESCENARIO B2, 2006-2100



Main threats of climate change in Nicaragua

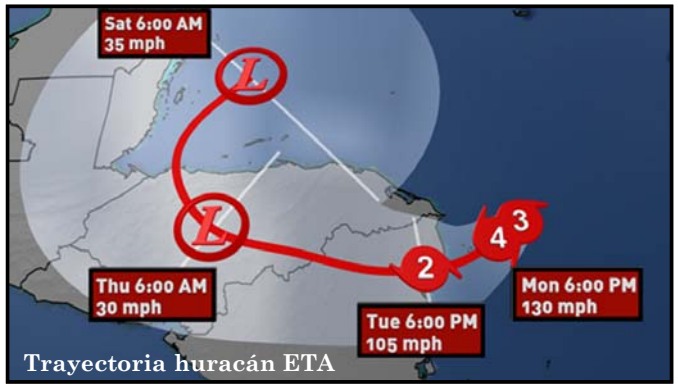
Threats arising from future climate change:

- Higher temperature
- Less rainfall
- Greater intensity of Hurricanes
- Greater variability of regional phenomenon
- Sea level rise

LOSSES AND DAMAGES CAUSED BY HURRICANES ETA AND IOTA IN NICARAGUA (MILLIONS OF CÓRDOBAS)

Sectors	Damages	Losses	Additional Costs	TOTAL
Social	9,130.4	132.3	310.9	9,573.6
Productive	2,284.4	2,932.9	29.8	5,247.1
Infrastructure	12,994.0	127.3	896.3	13,967.7
Environment	2,854.9	1,988.6	-	4,843.5
Humanitarian Aid	120.9	341.8	8.9	471.5
TOTAL	27,334.6	5,522.9	1,245.8	34,103.4
Millions of dollars	795.9	160.8	36.3	993.0
With respect to GDP	6.6 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	8.3 %

GDP (millions of cordobas): 411,312.1

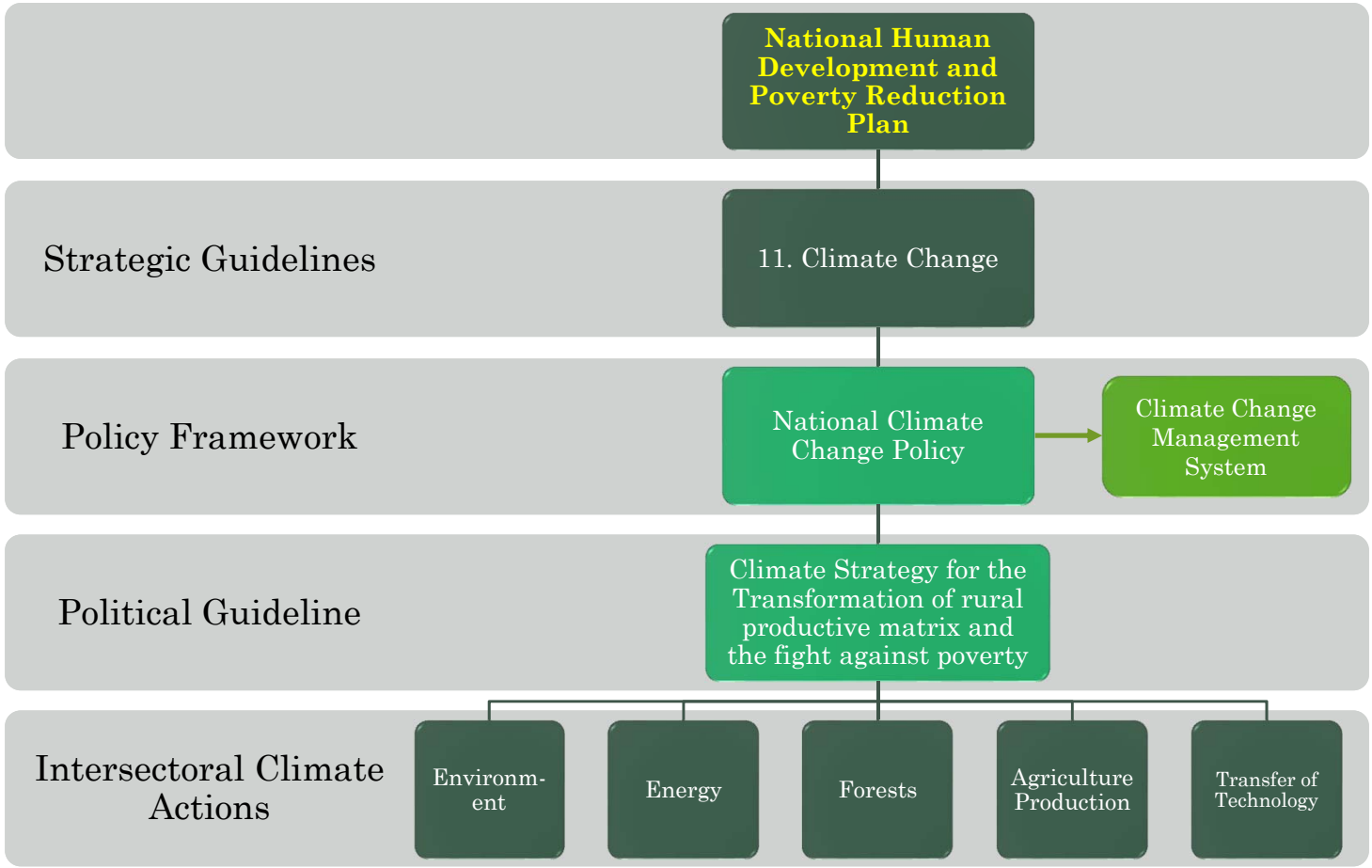


Trayectoria huracán ETA


Efectos del paso del Huracán IOTA

NICARAGUA'S MOST IMPORTANT ADVANCES IN TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change management and its relationship with the fight against poverty and for Human Development



IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CLIMATE AGENDA

"AS A NON ANNEX 1 COUNTRY"

Enabling Meassures

- National Communication on Climate Change
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)
- Reference Emission Levels from Forests
- I Voluntary Report on the SDGs
- National Adaptation Plan
- Biannual Update Report (BUR)
- Enhanced Transparency Mechanism (CBIT)

Climate Actions

- National Plan for the Expansion of Electricity Generation, 2016-2030
- Projects and Programs of Environmental Management and Natural Resources with: GCF, GEF, CABEI, FAO, EU.
- National Reforestation Crusade
- National Forest Program, 2020-2030
- More than 25 SNPCC Strategies
- Capacity Building and Technology Transfer Initiatives in Climate Change
- Promotion and mobilization of climate funds

Current Status of Climate Negotiations

MOST SENSITIVE ISSUES IN RECENT NEGOTIATIONS (SB)

Virtual Meetings on Climate	Climate Financing	Carbon Markets under "Article 6"	Adaptation	Losses and Damages
• Effectiveness of virtual versus face-to-face modalities	• $ 100 billion promise unfulfilled • Long-term financing	• Transition from Kyoto to Paris • New instruments • New governance • Contributions to the Adaptation Fund • Markets and non-markets	• Balance Adaptation-Mitigation	• Raise the Bar • Implement the Warsaw Mechanism • Santiago network

MOST SENSITIVE ISSUES IN RECENT NEGOTIATIONS (SB)

Global Balance	Revised Timeframes	Periodic Revisions	Transparency	The Road to COP26
• Wait until 2023 • Then 5 years for the next	• NDC: 5 vs 10 years	• Who will conduct them and how.	• Reliable information • How to prevent double counting	• Greater commitments • Greater ambitions

What does Nicaragua propose?

Nicaragua participates in different country groups

Nicaragua's diplomatic efforts in international negotiations on Climate Change, always attached to the science regarding this planetary scourge, has allowed our country to promote consensus among developing countries.

Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA)

Central American Integration System (SICA)

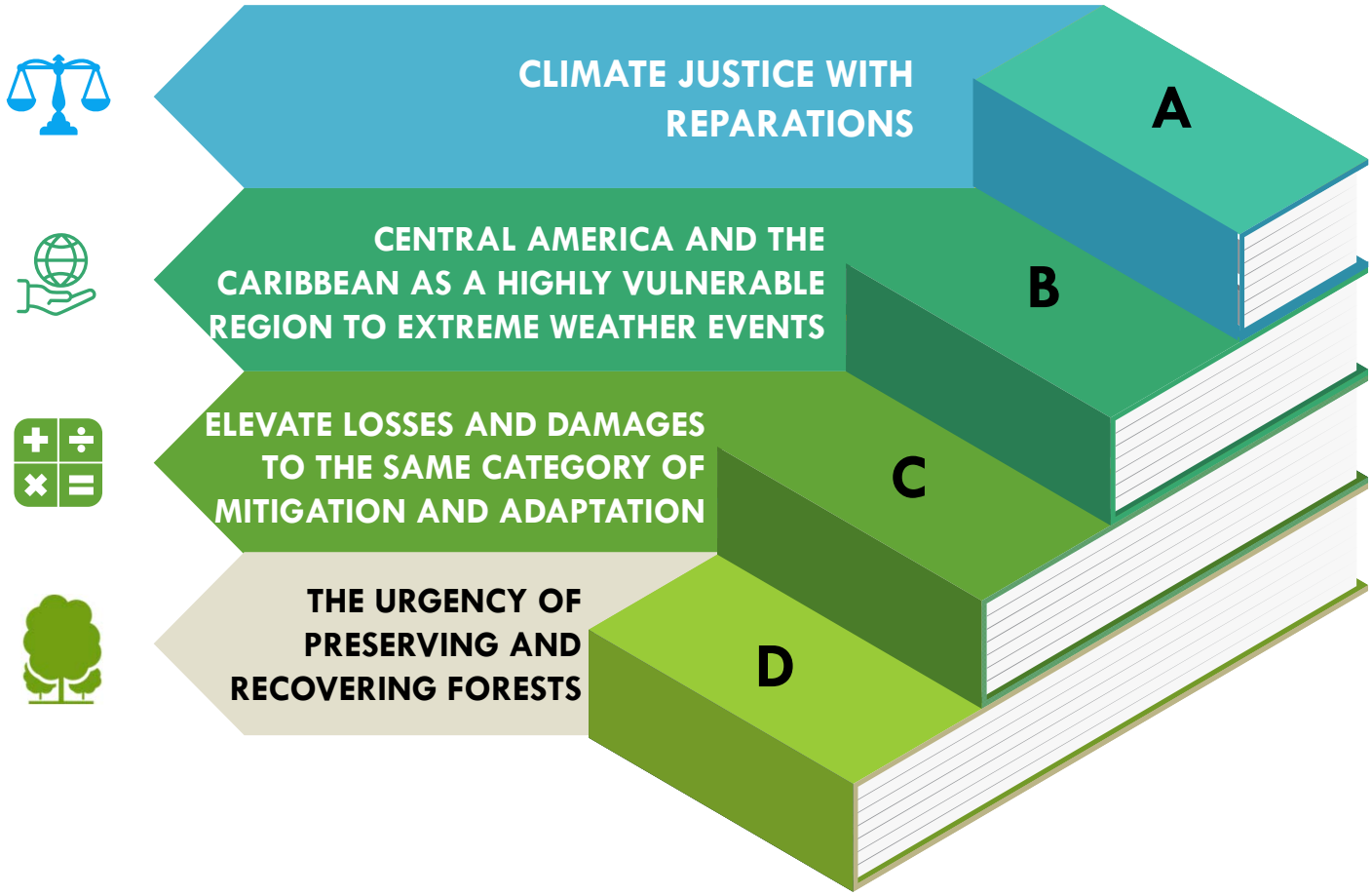
Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)

Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC)

G77 + China

Like-minded Developing Countries (LMDC)

NICARAGUA PROPOSES 4 DECLARATIONS TO THE CONVENTION



POSITIONS DEFENDED BY NICARAGUA

1. Reaffirm the Mandates of the Mother Earth Summit, held in La Paz, Bolivia, last April 2021.
2. Defend Climate Justice with Reparations, as part of the Principle of Common, but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capacities.
3. Eliminate Coercive Unilateral Measures, which are illegal and violate International Law.
4. Demand the 100 billion dollars for the Green Climate Fund, which continues to be unfulfilled by the Developed Countries.
5. Expedite the implementation of the Adaptation Fund under the Paris Agreement.
6. Demand ambitious goals so that Developed countries reduce their domestic emissions and do not use Market schemes to evade their historical responsibilities.

POSITIONS DEFENDED BY NICARAGUA

7. Avoid the commoditification of Mother Earth through the so-called Cooperative Mechanism (Art. 6, Paris Agreement), which is nothing more than the establishment of Carbon Markets.
8. Raise Losses and Damages to the same level of Mitigation and Adaptation.
9. Incorporate climate finance into all the pillars of the United Nations Framework Convention, according to the Bali Action Plan.
10. Incorporate approaches to attend vulnerable groups, including within climate actions: Women, Boys, Girls, Youth, Indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples, and the Elderly
11. Demand that Latin America and the Caribbean be declared a region sensitive to the impacts of Climate Change.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH