



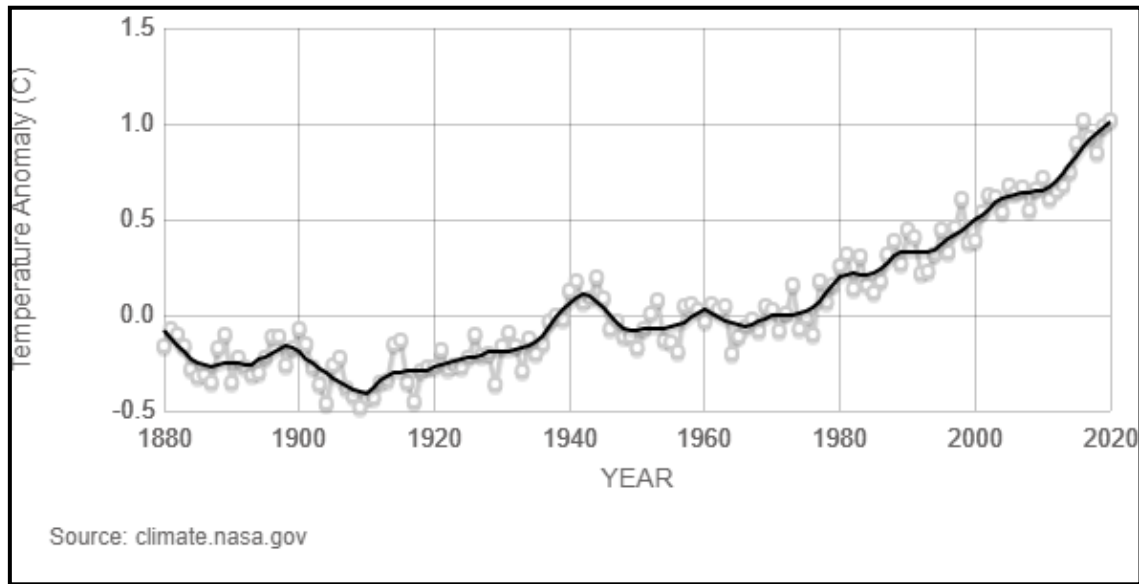
Republic of Nicaragua
Presidency of the Republic
Climate Change Secretariat

NICARAGUA'S POSITION IN THE COP26

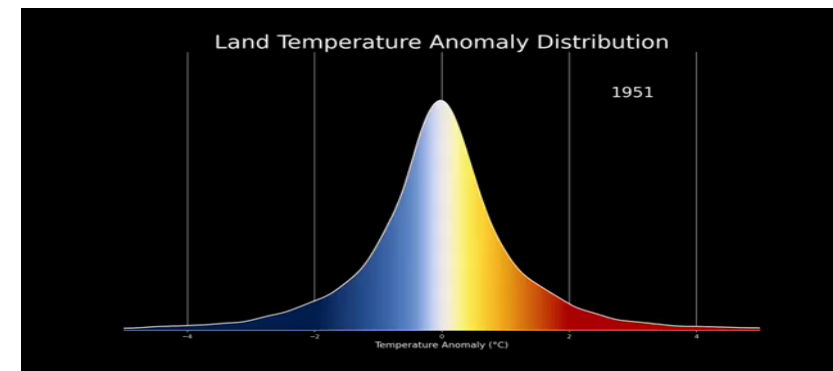
Cro. Javier Gutiérrez
Climate Change Secretary
Presidency of the Republic
Republic of Nicaragua

THE GLOBAL TEMPERATURE CONTINUES TO INCREASE

Nineteen of the hottest years have occurred since the year 2000, with the exception of 1998. 2020 equalled 2016 as the hottest year on record since records began to be kept in 1880 (Source: NASA/GISS).



Global index of earth-ocean temperature

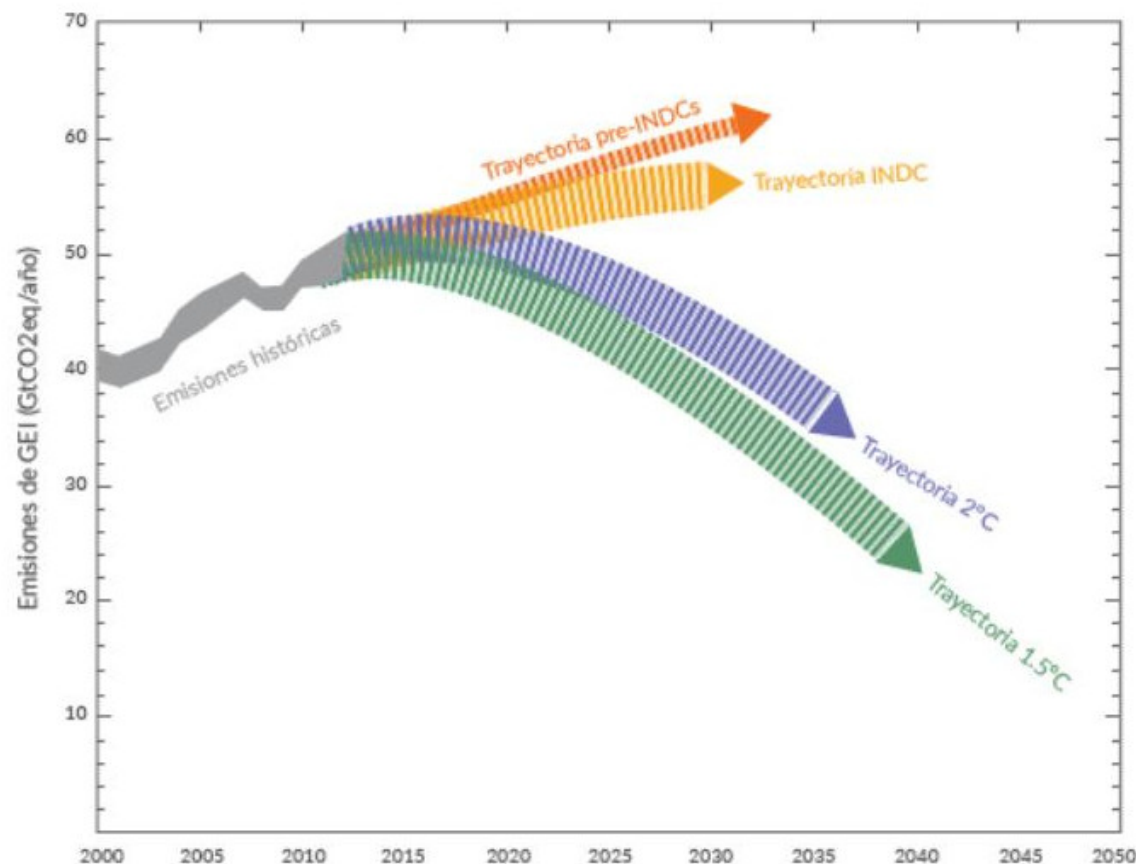


As the Earth's temperature has increased since 1950, the hottest days have become more common and the coldest days less common.

PARIS AGREEMENT

- The sum of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are not enough to reach the target of 2 °C, let alone the target of 1.5 °C.
- It is necessary to increase ambition if the intention is indeed to reach the Agreement's targets.

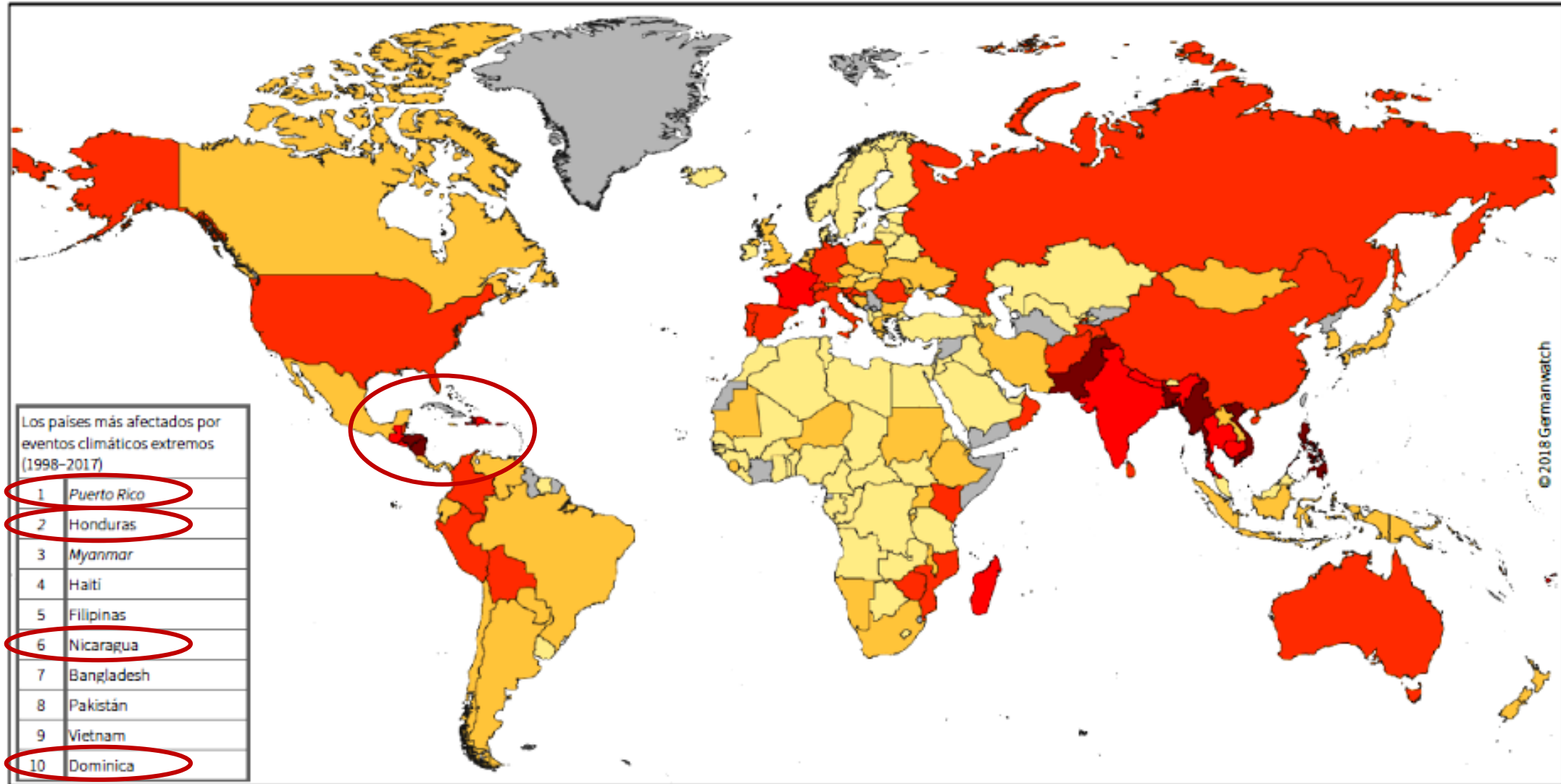
Projections of global greenhouse gas emissions according to different scenarios



Legend

- Historic emissions
- Trajectory pre-INDCs including commitments assumed by countries at Cancun in the COP2016 prior to 2020
- INDC Trajectory (if countries meet the NDCs they present)
- Trajectory at 2°C (scenario science recommends to avoid global warming of more than 2°C)
- Trajectory at 1.5°C (scenario science recommends to make possible avoiding global warming of more than 1.5°C)

Adapted by Conexión COP from Graphic #2 of "Synthesis Report on the aggregate effect of tentative national contributions: an update" by the CMNUCC (May 2016)



In italic: Countries where 90% of losses/fatalities took place within a year of some event

Index of Global Climate Risk: Ranking 1998-2017



Fuentes: Germanwatch y Munich Re NatCatSERVICE

PRINCIPLE OF COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITIES



Social, economic and environmental Justice



Solidarity and cooperation between States



Conserve, protect y re-establish the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem



Compensate the disadvantaged situation of developing countries

PRINCIPLE OF HISTORIC RESPONSIBILITIES

Developed
countries

Historic
greenhouse
gas
emissions

Rapid
irreversible
climate
decline



The Government and people of Nicaragua hope that from the Paris COP21 Conference there will come a commitment to **Climate Justice**, as well as an indispensable **Reparations Policy** in the form of **direct unconditional cooperation**.

The emitters and those responsible for the depredation, degradation and imbalances **ought to acknowledge our losses and contribute to recovery in proportion to their responsibilities**, so as to restore the Right to Health and Life of Mother Earth and all the Peoples of the World.



From the message of the President of Nicaragua, Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to the 70th Period of Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015.

NICARAGUA DOES ITS PART

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

Approved via Presidential
Decree in February 2019

Policy lines



Farming development resistant to the impact of climate variables



Low carbon energy development strategy able to adapt to climate change



Development of human settlement adapted to climate change and low in greenhouse gas emissions



Infrastructure adapted to climate change and low in greenhouse gas emissions



Use and conservation of eco-systemic services



Conservation, restoration and rational use of forests and promotion of forest plantations



Promoting knowledge, research, funding and information on adaptation and mitigation of climate change

DEFORESTATION AND REDUCTION OF EMISSIONS

Nicaragua has a

**Strategy to Reduce
Emissions from the
Deforestation and Forest
Degradation**

(ENDE-REDD+).



Objective:

address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation

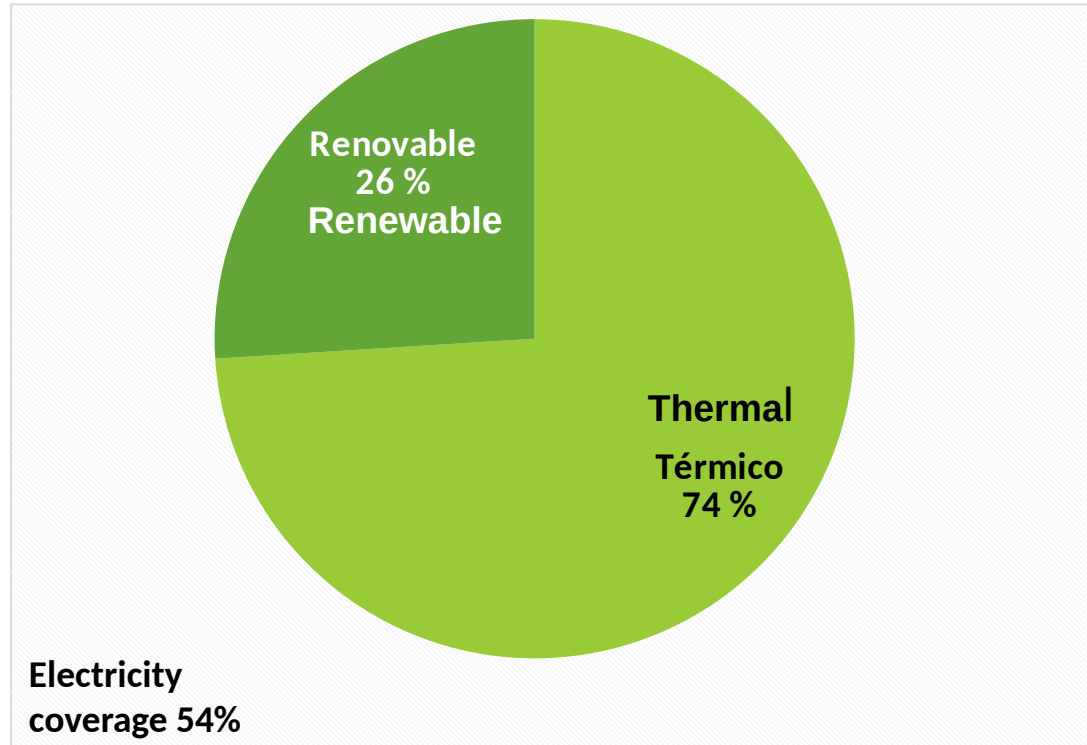
Permit access to the resources of international mechanisms on forests and climate change.

For Nicaragua, the concept of forests includes:

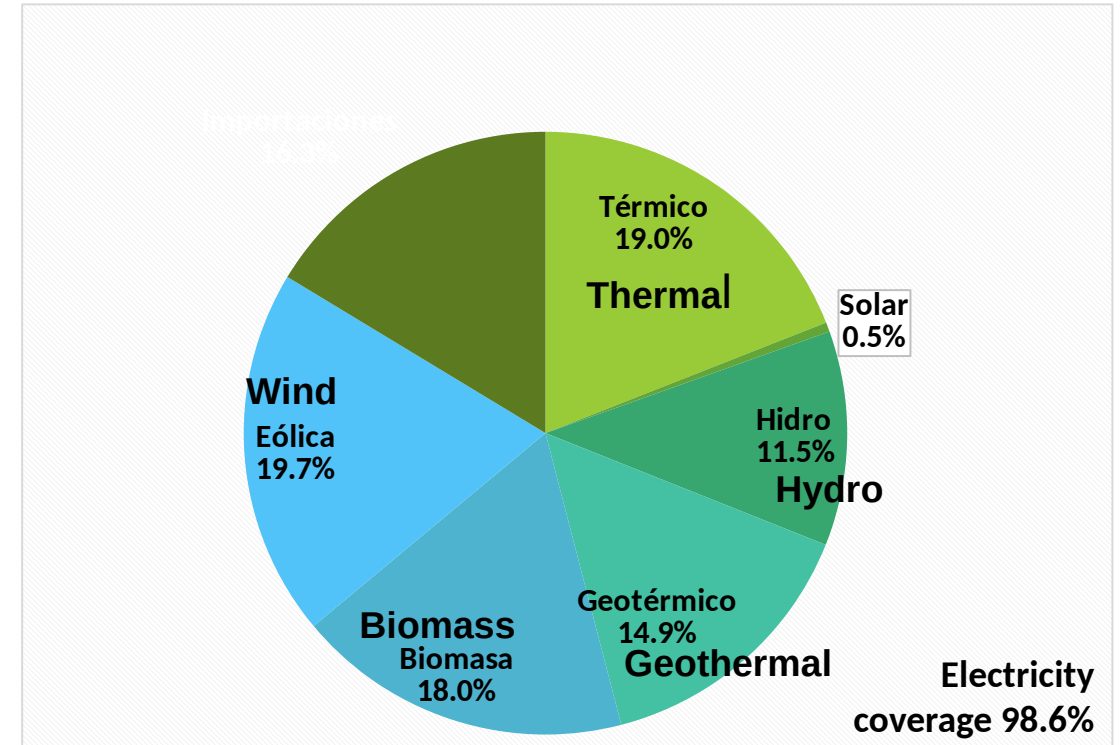
- Trees;
- Bamboo;
- Both arabica and robusta coffee
- Cocoa;
- Rubber.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION: CHANGING THE ELECTRICITY GENERATION MATRIX

2006

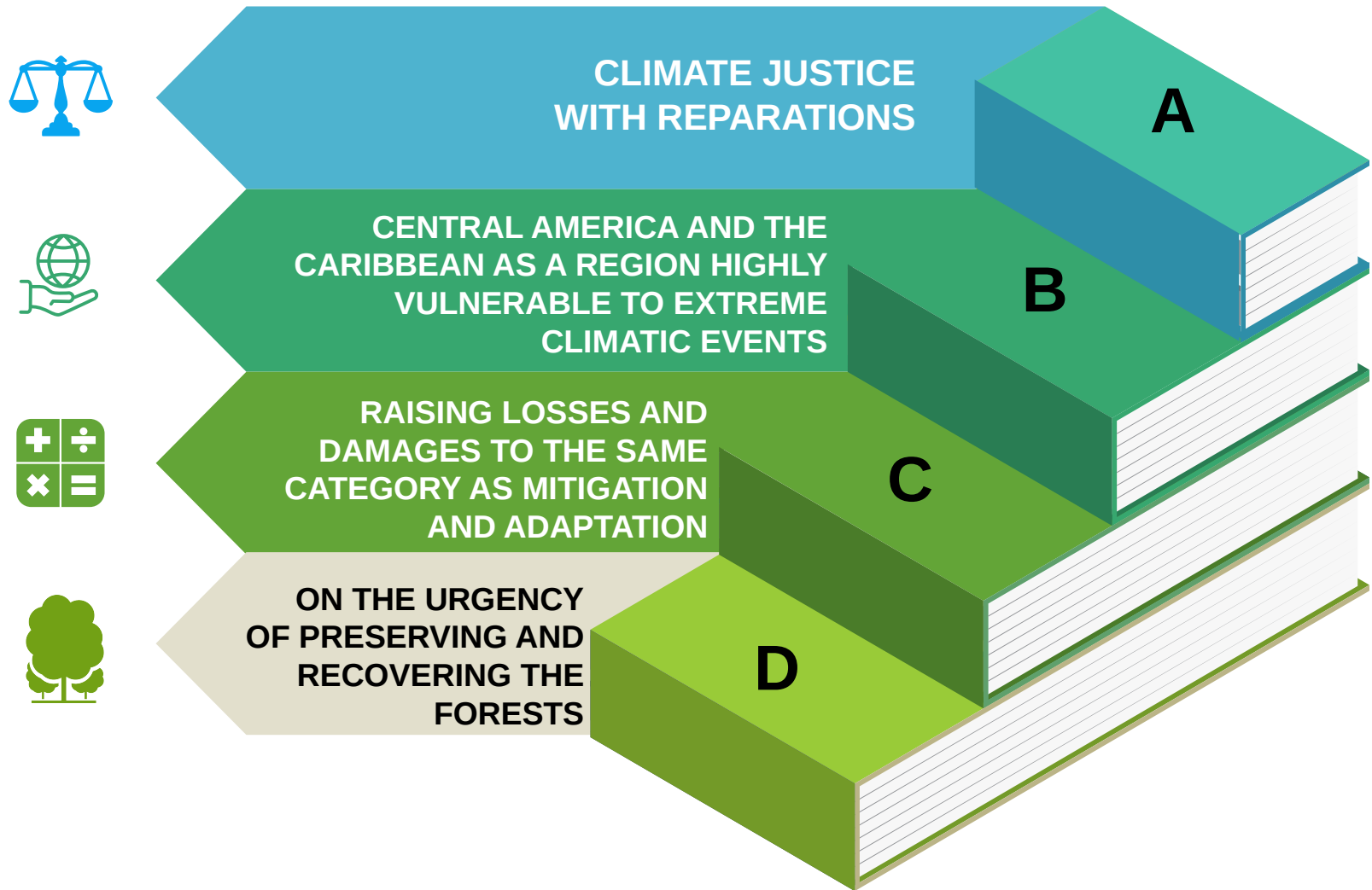


MAY 2021

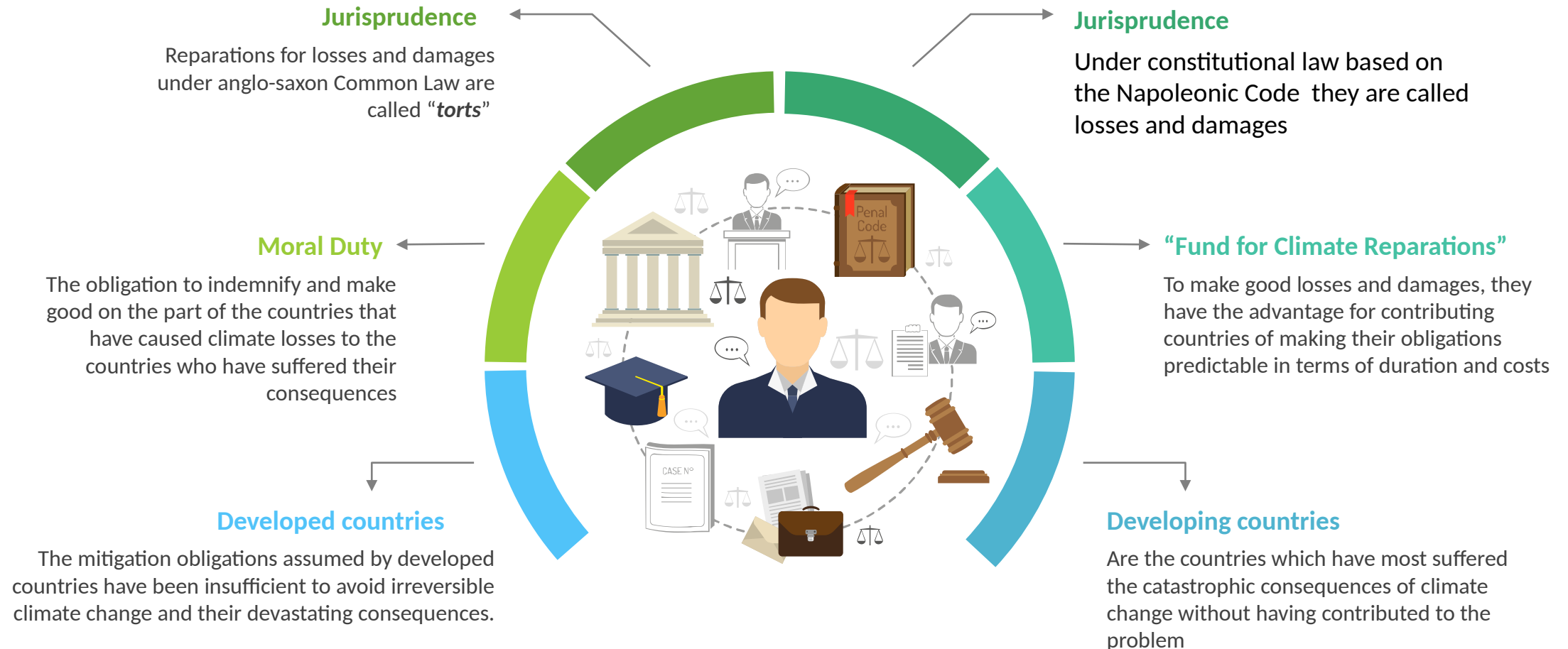


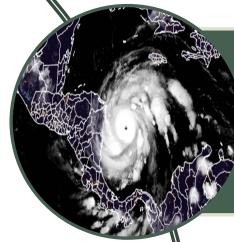
WHAT DOES NICARAGUA PROPOSE?

NICARAGUA PROPOSES 4 DECLARATIONS TO THE CONVENTION



DECLARATION ON CLIMATE JUSTICE WITH REPARATION





15

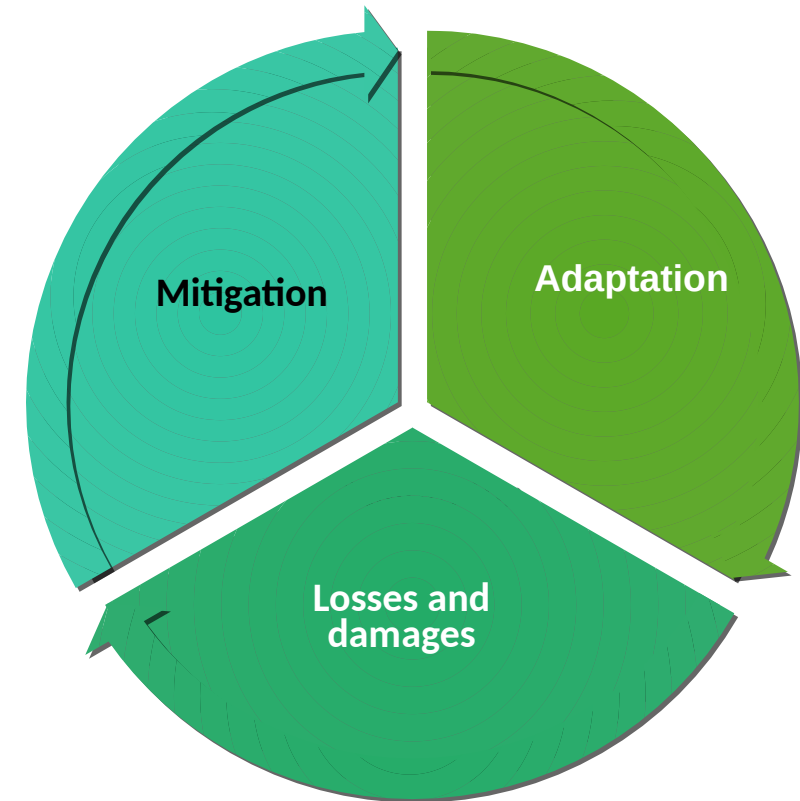
RAISING LOSSES AND DAMAGES TO THE SAME CATEGORY AS MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

According to World Bank Data, the impact of extreme natural disasters

- Is equivalent to an annual global loss of US\$18 billion
- Also causes general disruption and dislocation to families and businesses that translate into costs of at least US\$390 billion a year and
- Causes approximately 26 million people to fall into poverty every year

Eight of the ten countries most affected by the quantifiable effects of extreme meteorological phenomena in 2019 were in the category of low to medium income countries

- Half of them were among the least advanced countries



It is necessary to close the cycle of Climate Change

DECLARATION ON THE URGENCY OF PRESERVING AND RECOVERING THE FORESTS



VITAL

Considering the vital role of forests in all areas of the discussion of climate change, such as Losses and Damages Adaptation and Mitigation.

TARGETS

Beyond the emissions targets among the priorities of climate finances we ought to focus on efforts at restitution, protection and conservation of forests

COOPERATION

Greater technical cooperation and means of implementation as the most effective way of achieving better social environmental benefits for the people who depend on forests



THANK YOU VERY MUCH



Nicaragua participates with different groups of countries

Nicaragua's diplomatic efforts in the international negotiations on Climate Change, always based on the science relating to this planetary scourge, has made it possible for our country to bring about important 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)