



Republic of Nicaragua
Presidency of the Republic
Private Secretariat for National Policies

CLIMATE JUSTICE

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Minister
Private Secretary for National Policies
Presidency of the Republic
Republic of Nicaragua

*“The Government and the People of Nicaragua hope that a commitment to **Climate Justice** will emerge from the Paris Conference, COP21, as well as an indispensable **Compensation Policy** converted into **direct and unconditional cooperation**.*

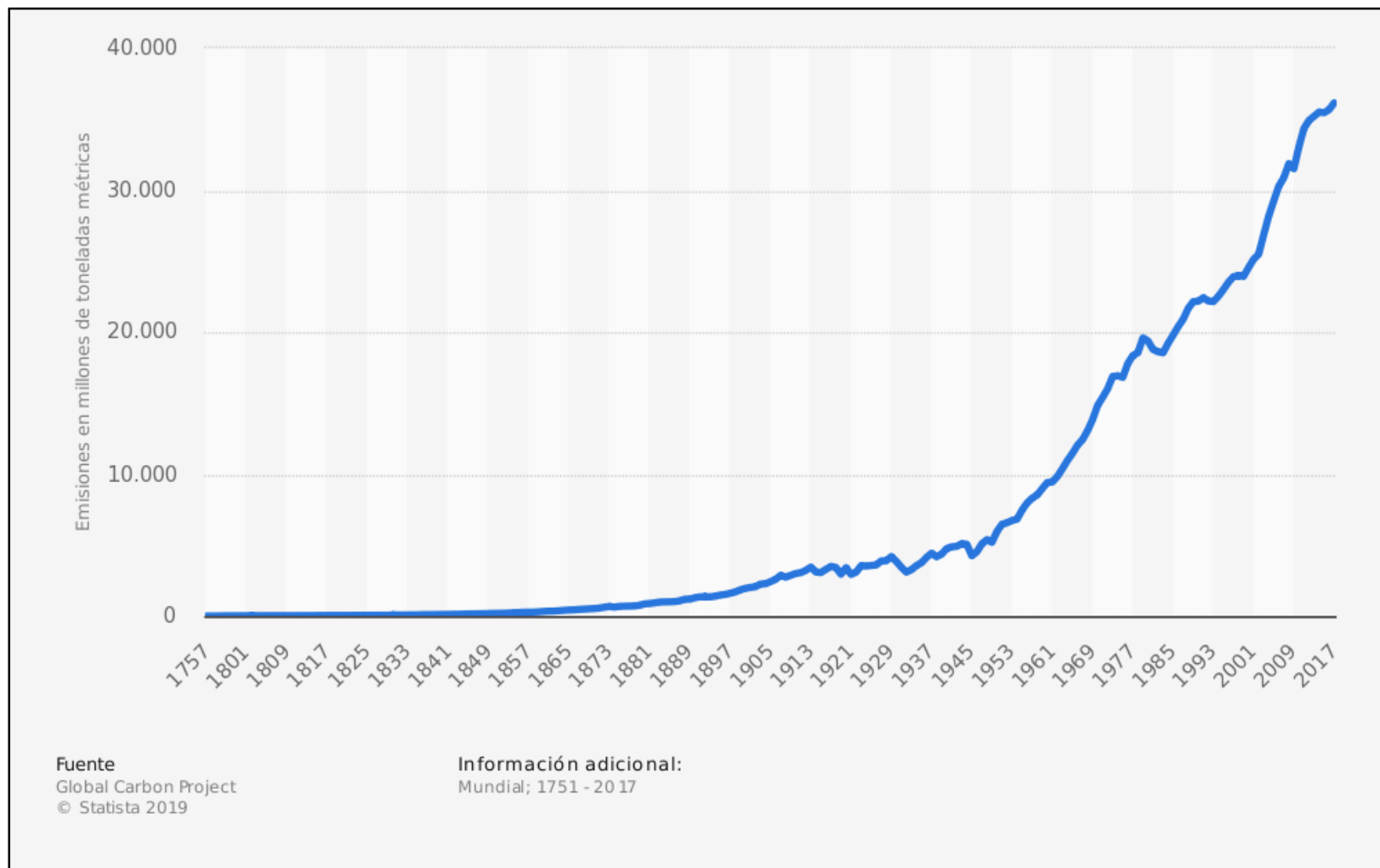
*Emitters and those responsible for depredation, degradation and imbalances **must recognize our losses**, and **contribute to recovery, to the extent of their responsibilities**, to restore the Right to Health and Life of Mother Earth and of the Peoples of the world.”*



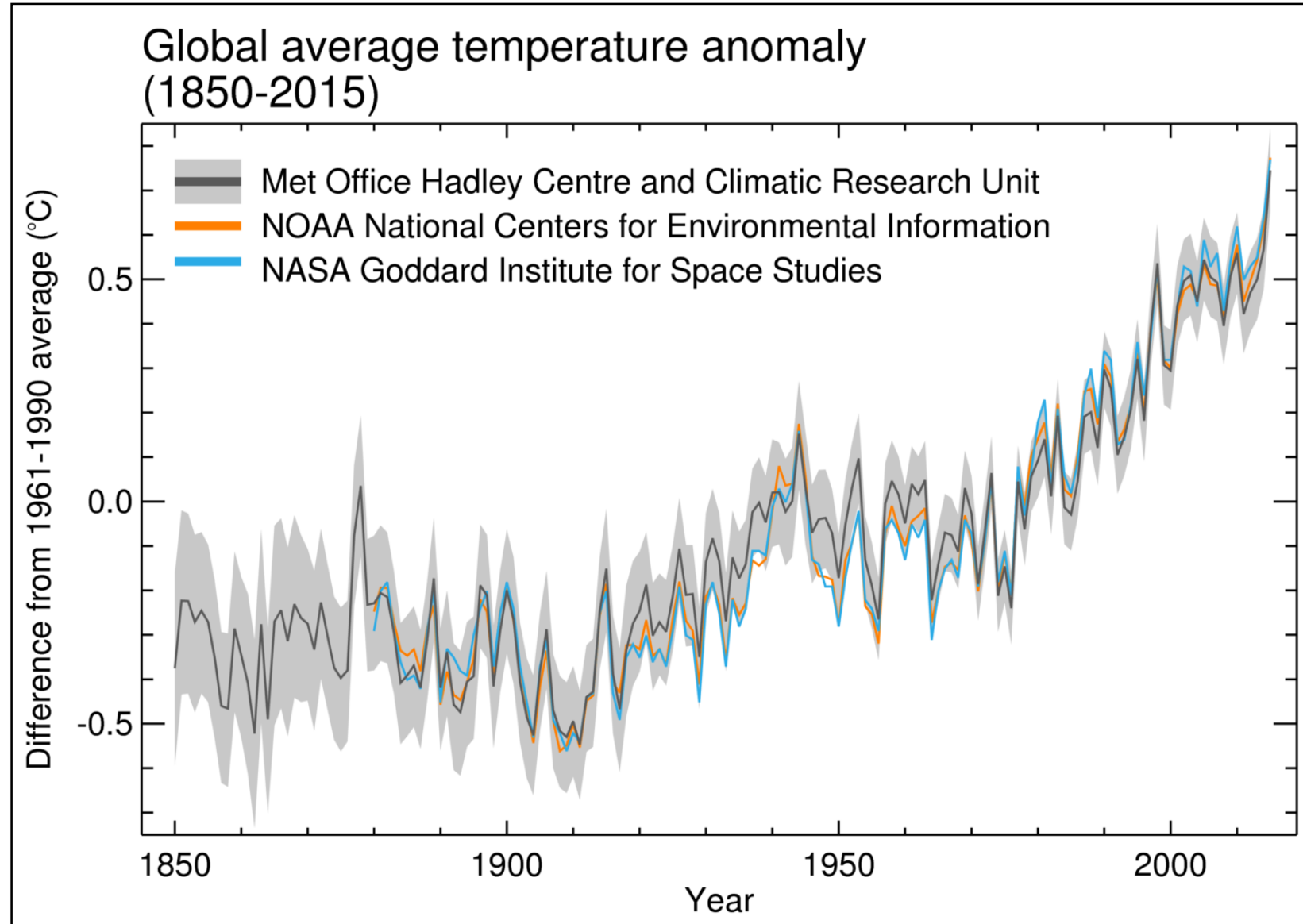
Message of the President of Nicaragua, Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to the 70th Period of Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, September 2015.

HISTORICAL LEVELS OF EMISSIONS IN THE LAST 260 YEARS

Historical and global CO2 emissions from industrial activity and fossil fuels from 1751 to 2017 (in million metric tons)



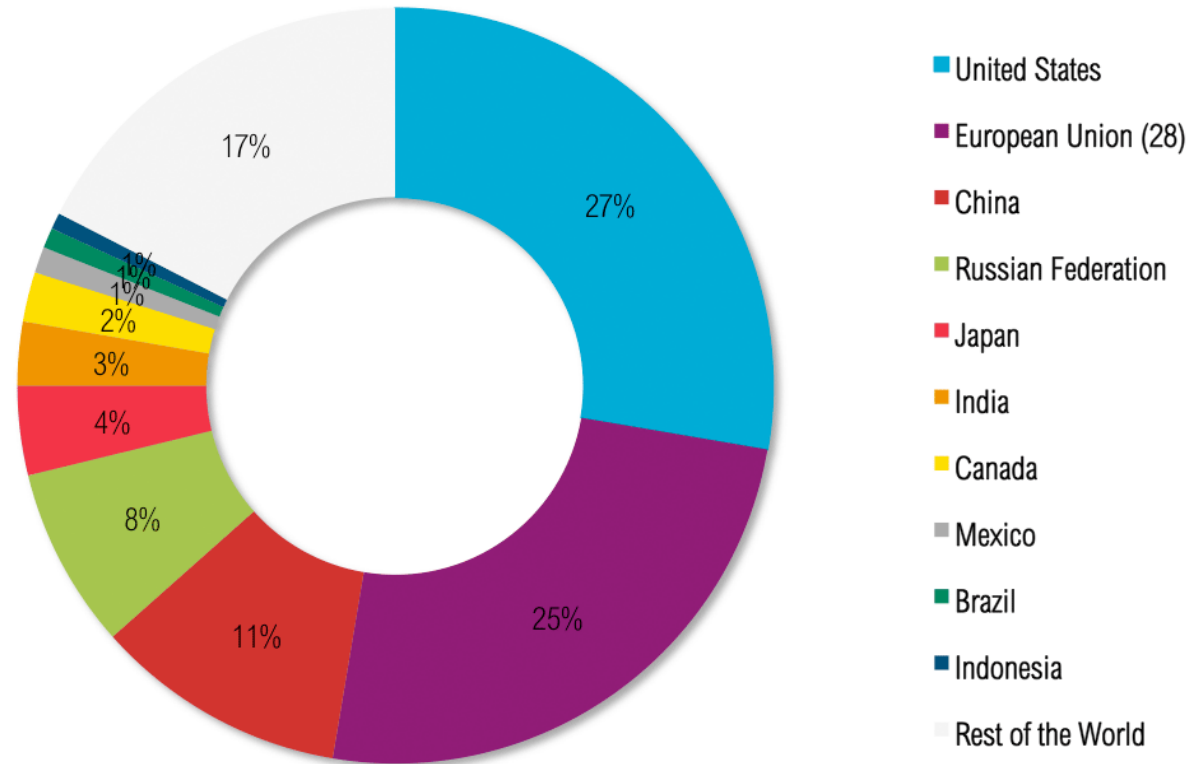
HISTORICAL LEVELS OF GLOBAL TEMPERATURES



HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITIES BY COUNTRY

- The 10 largest historical emitters represent 83% of emissions.
- They have the equivalent CO₂ and have the economic resources.
- Only they can decrease the carbon gigaton gap from 55 to 40 or 34 gigatons.
- Only they have the carbon and the resources.

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



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

 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

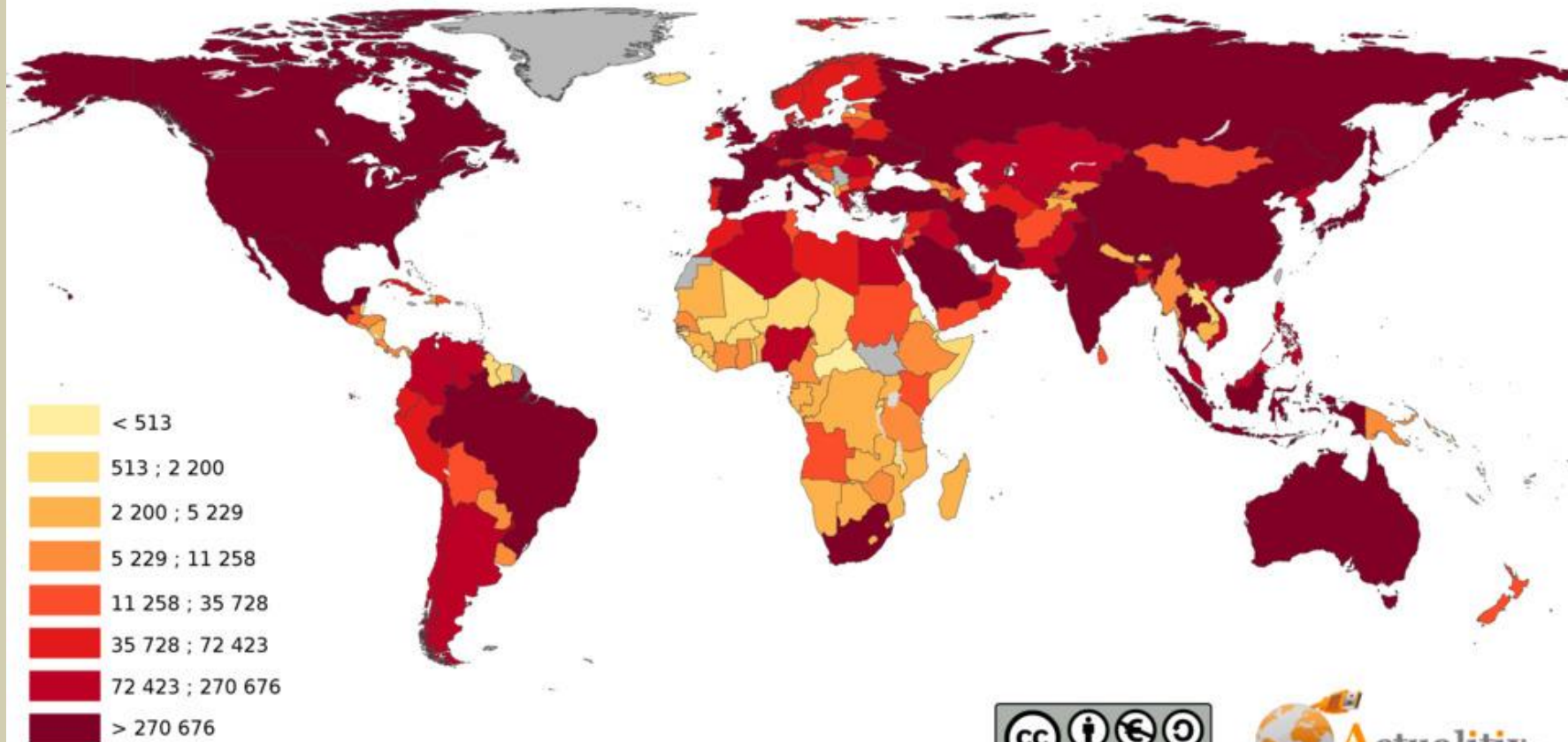
HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITIES BY COMPANIES

According to a research published in *Climate Change* magazine, Heede tracked emissions by 914 Gt of CO₂e (63% of cumulative global emissions of CO₂ and industrial methane between 1751 and 2010), finding that:

- 315 Gt of CO₂e have been related to entities owned by investors,
- 288 Gt of CO₂e with state companies and
- 312 Gt of CO₂e with nation-states.
- Of these emissions, half have been issued since 1986.



Emisiones de CO2 (kt)



Fuente : Banco Mundial - 2011
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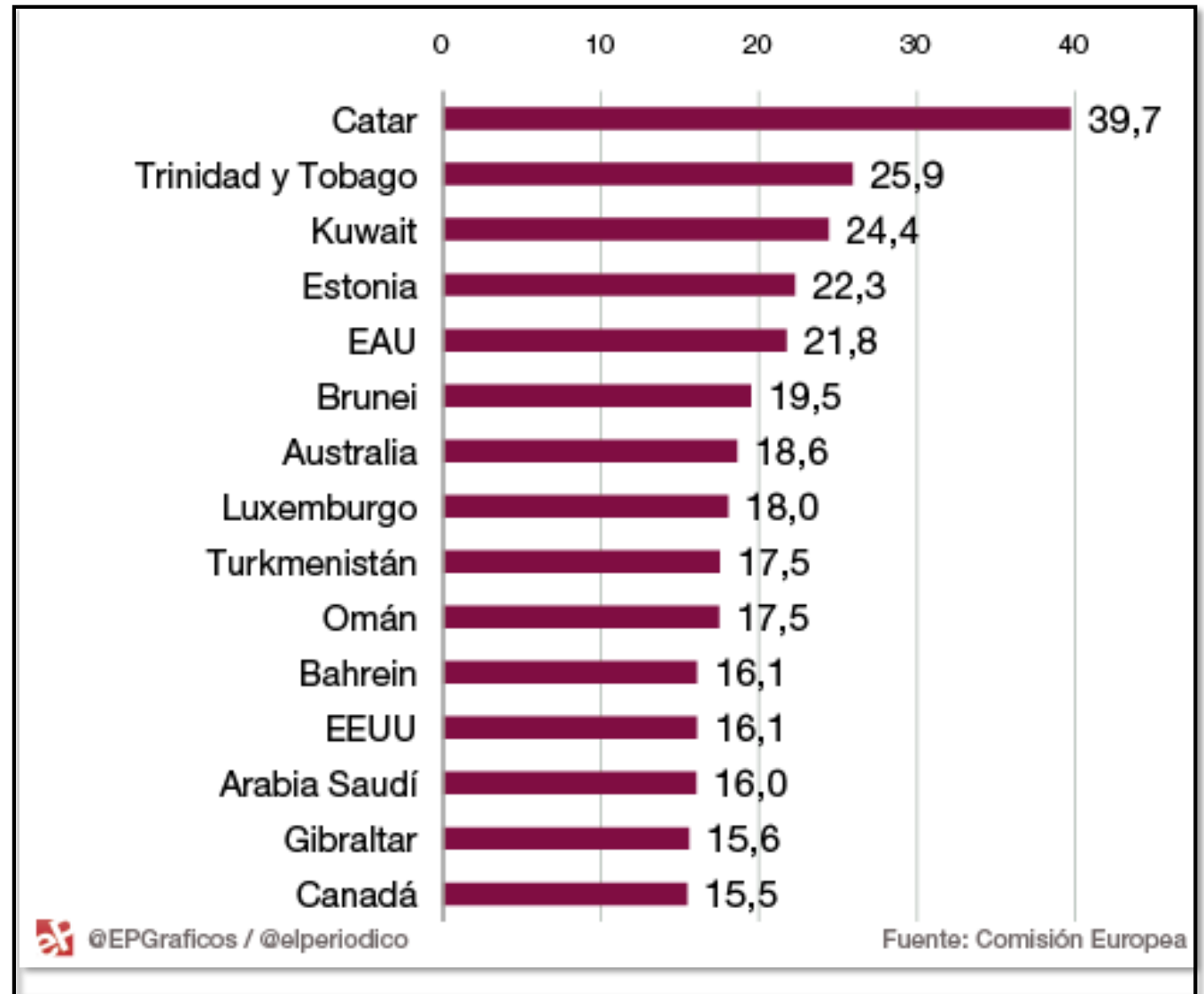
MAP OF GLOBAL CO2 EMISSIONS

WHO ARE THE BIG CO2 EMITTERS TODAY?

CO2 EMISSIONS PER CAPITA (DATA FROM 2017)

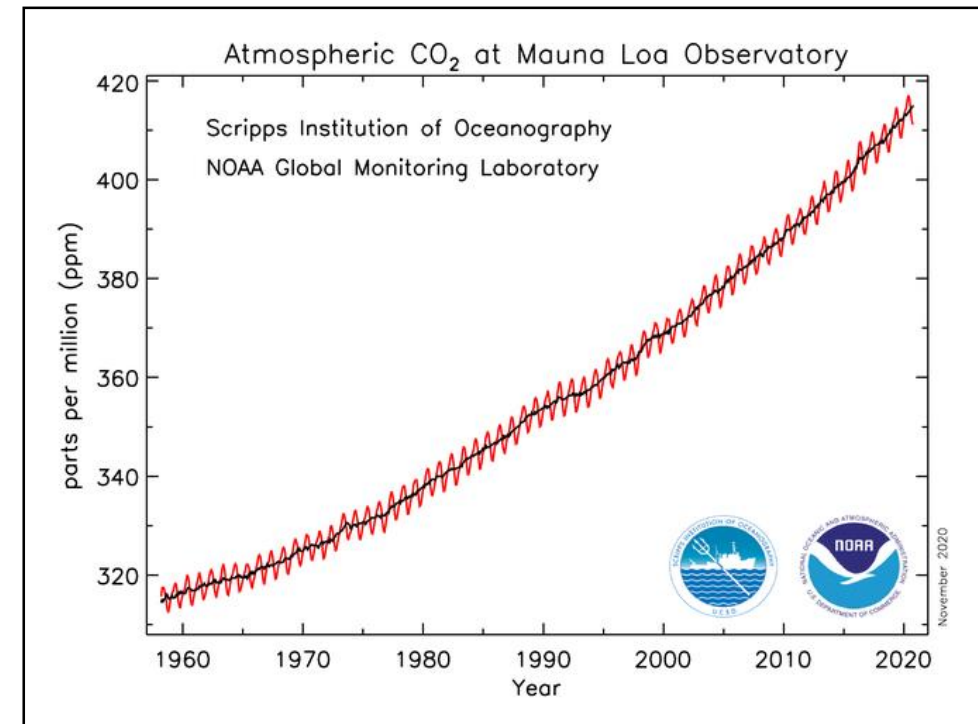
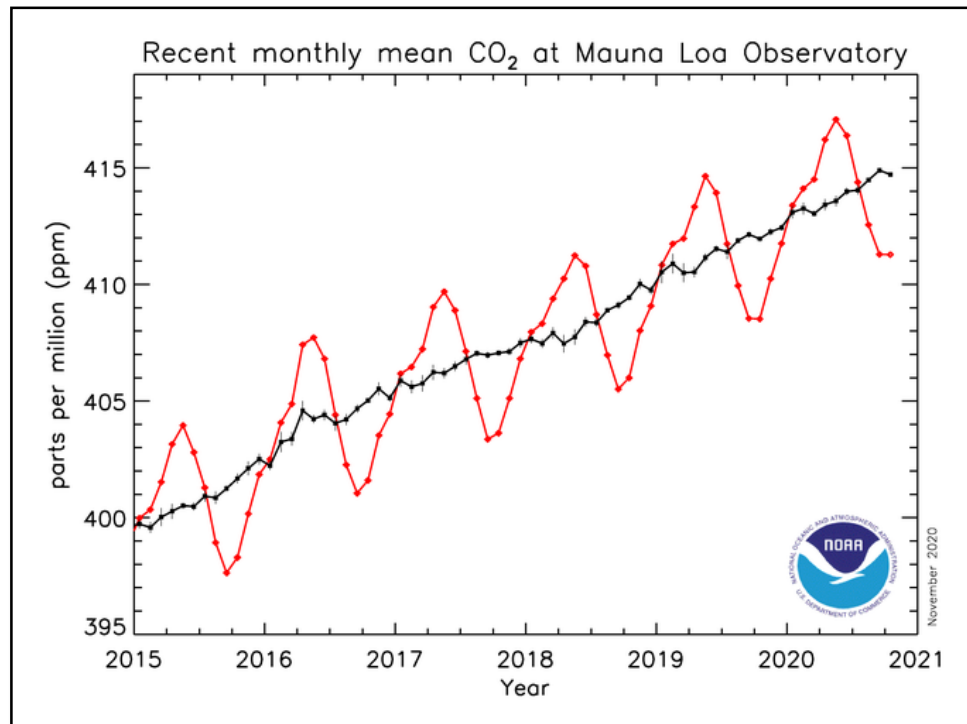
MAIN COUNTRIES

DATA IN MILLIONS OF TONS OF CO2



CURRENT LEVELS OF GHG CONCENTRATION IN THE ATMOSPHERE

October 2020: 411.28 ppm
October 2019: 408.52 ppm
Last update: November 6, 2020

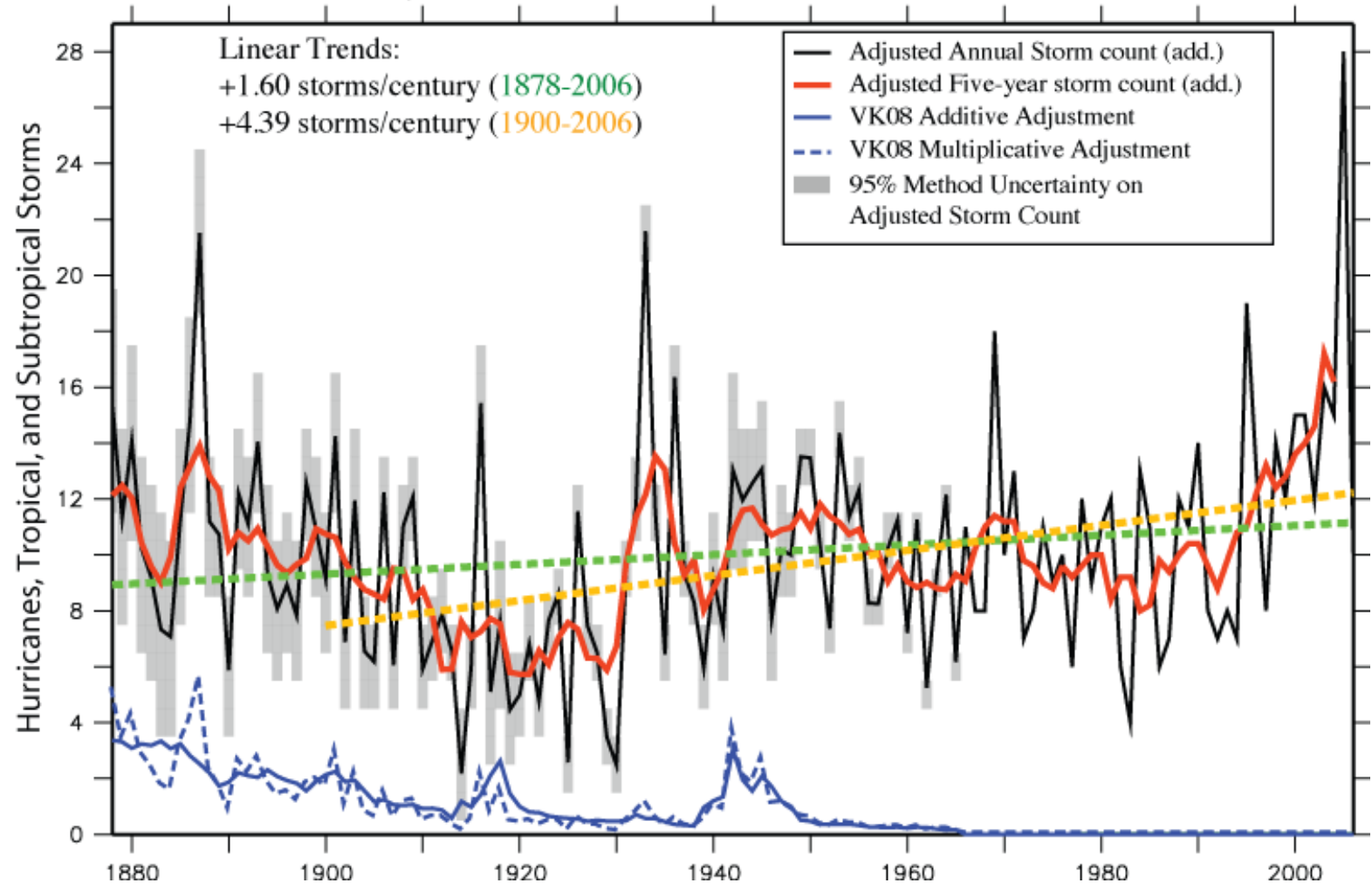


CONSEQUENCES

HISTORICAL TREND OF STORMS IN THE ATLANTIC

- There is an increasing trend in the number of storms on the Atlantic per year.
- The IPCC forecasts are that, as climate change advances, tropical storms will be more frequent and of greater intensity.

Atlantic HURDAT Storms (Adjusted for Estimated Missing Storms) 1878-2006



2020 ATLANTIC HURRICANE SEASON

(DATA AS OF NOVEMBER 14, 2020)

Forecast parameters	Observed in 2020	1981-2010 Average as of November 11	% of 2020 compared to the 1981-2010 average	2020 season range / historical counts
Storms	30	11.5	261%	1
Stormy days	115	56.1	205%	3
Hurricanes	12	6.1	197%	2
Hurricane days	32.25	23.3	138%	15
Major Hurricanes (MH)	5	2.6	192%	5
Days with MH	7.5	6.1	125%	15
Accumulated Cyclonic Energy (ACE)	168	101	166%	8

Source: Philip Klotzbach (@philklotzbach), meteorologist, Colorado State University (CSU).

EL NIÑO / LA NIÑA PHENOMENA

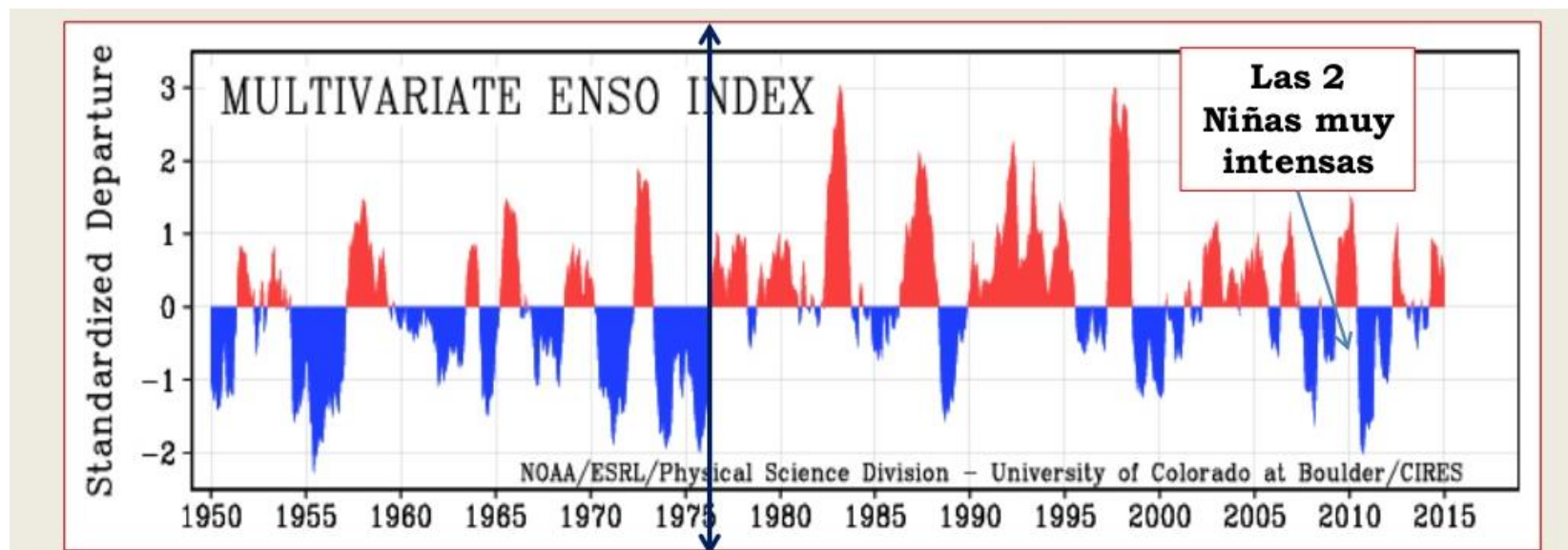
IPCC forecasts, with climate change:

- The alternation between El Niño and La Niña will be more and more frequent.
- Flooding and droughts episodes will become more frequent and intense.

ENSO intensity index: 1950-2015

Red: El Niño with warmer central tropical on the Pacific Ocean

Blue: La Niña with colder central tropical on the Pacific Ocean



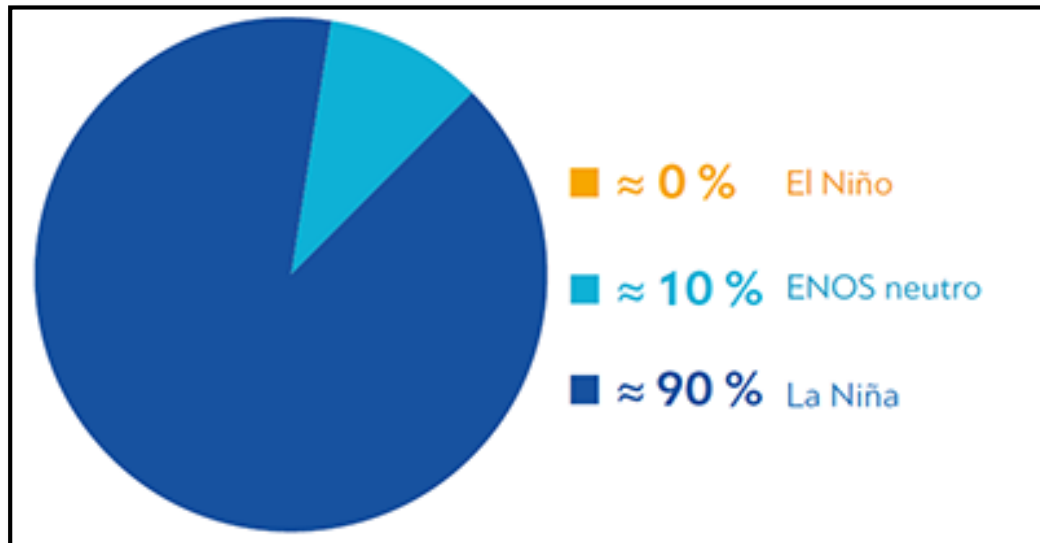
ENSO events before 1976 were dominated in this index (MEI) by La Niña and then in 1976 by El Niño, but when there are more recent events by La Niña, the effects are increasingly intense, as in 2007 -2008 and then in 2010-2011.

Source: MEI-NOAA Data up to January 2015

Source: Dr. Douglas Laing. 2015. *The Collective Future in the Geographical Valley of the Cauca River.*

EL NIÑO / LA NIÑA TODAY

PROBABILITY ESTIMATE OF ENSO
OCCURRENCE FROM NOVEMBER 2020
TO JANUARY 2021

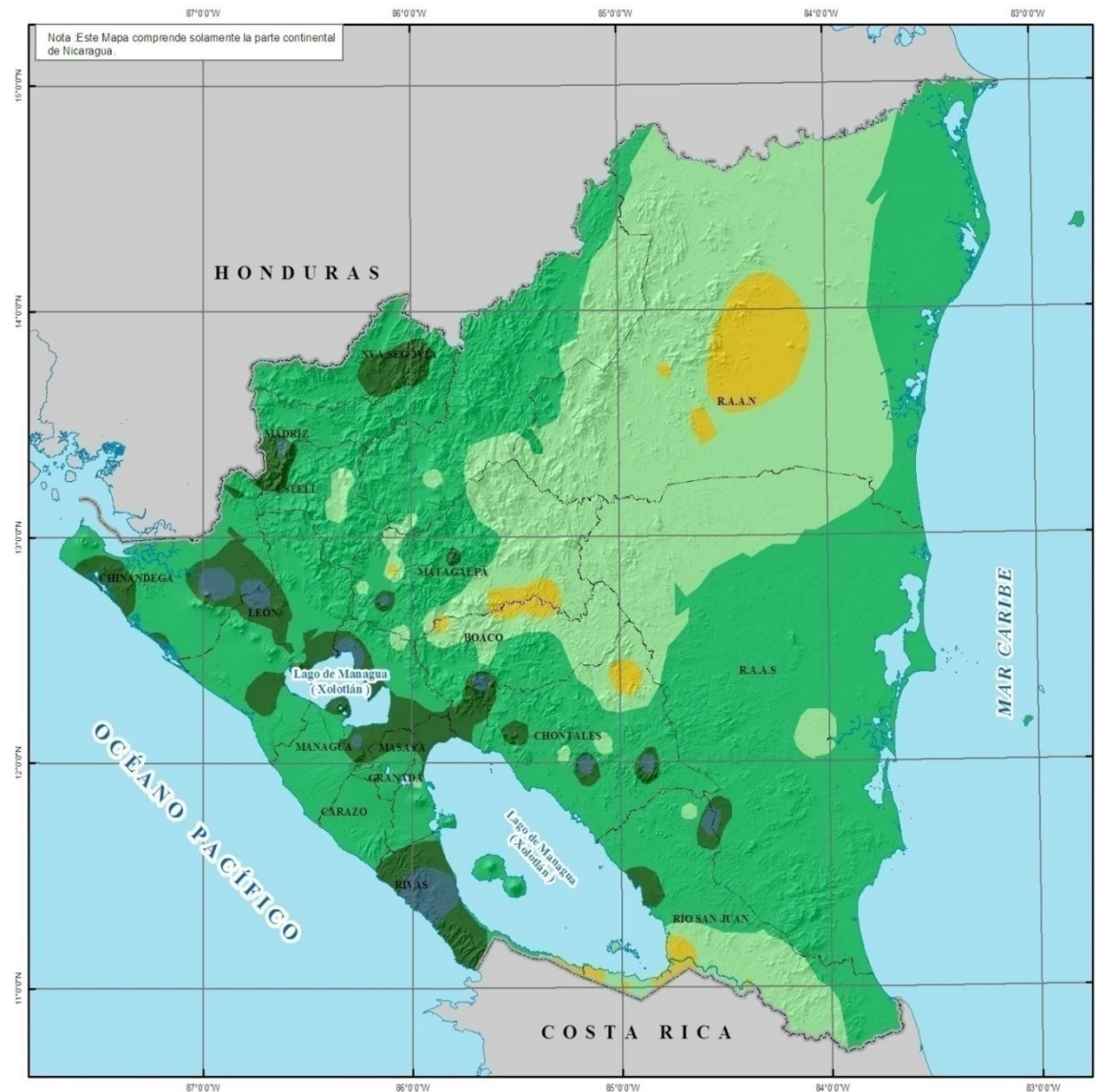


According to the World Meteorological Organization, there is a 90% probability that La Niña conditions will persist between November 2020 and January 2021.

For the period from February to April 2021, the probability of continuing La Niña conditions decreases to around 55%, while the probability of a neutral ENSO increases to 40%.

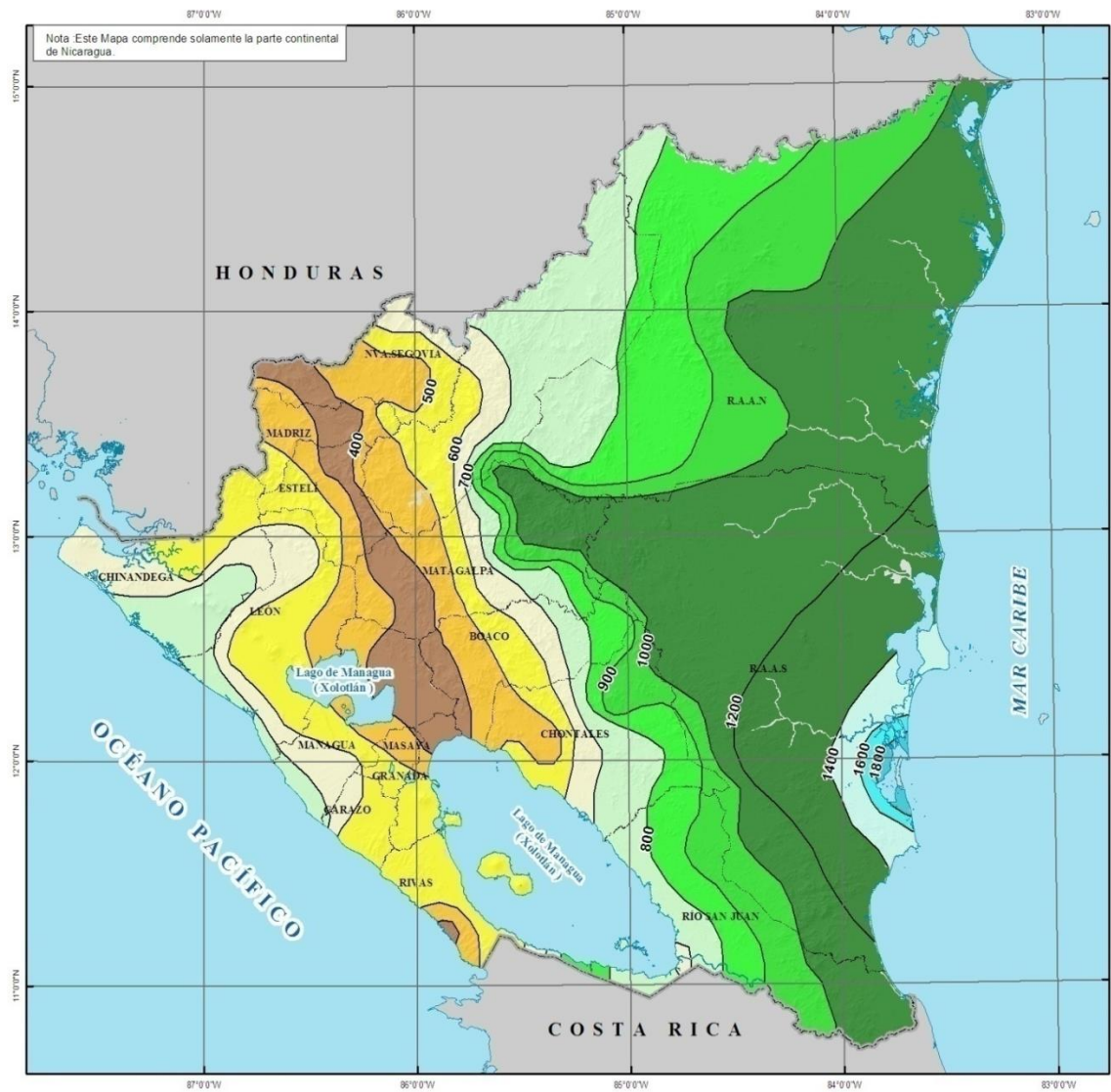
LA NIÑA: RAINFALL BEHAVIOR IN NICARAGUA (MAY- OCTOBER)

- Drought in the Caribbean Region
- Floods in the Pacific Region and some parts of the Central and North Regions.



EL NIÑO: RAINFALL BEHAVIOR IN NICARAGUA (MAY- OCTOBER)

- Abundant rains in the Caribbean Region.
- Drought in the Pacific Region and Dry Corridor.



THE LACK OF A LOSS AND DAMAGE REGIME

NICARAGUA'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE LOSS AND DAMAGE MECHANISM.

At COP-19 in Warsaw, Poland, in 2013, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage was created, with the active participation of Nicaragua, overcoming the resistance of the United States.

Nicaragua has promoted the inclusion of Losses and Damages in adherence to climate change mitigation and adaptation projects for climate financing.



NICARAGUA'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE LOSS AND DAMAGE MECHANISM

Nicaragua has proposed in recent Conferences of the Parties (COP) that the issue of loss and damage be elevated to the same category as mitigation and adaptation within the Framework Convention.

At COP-25 in Santiago, Madrid, there was an effort made by several States, including Nicaragua, to propose contributions, formulas, all blocked by the United States.



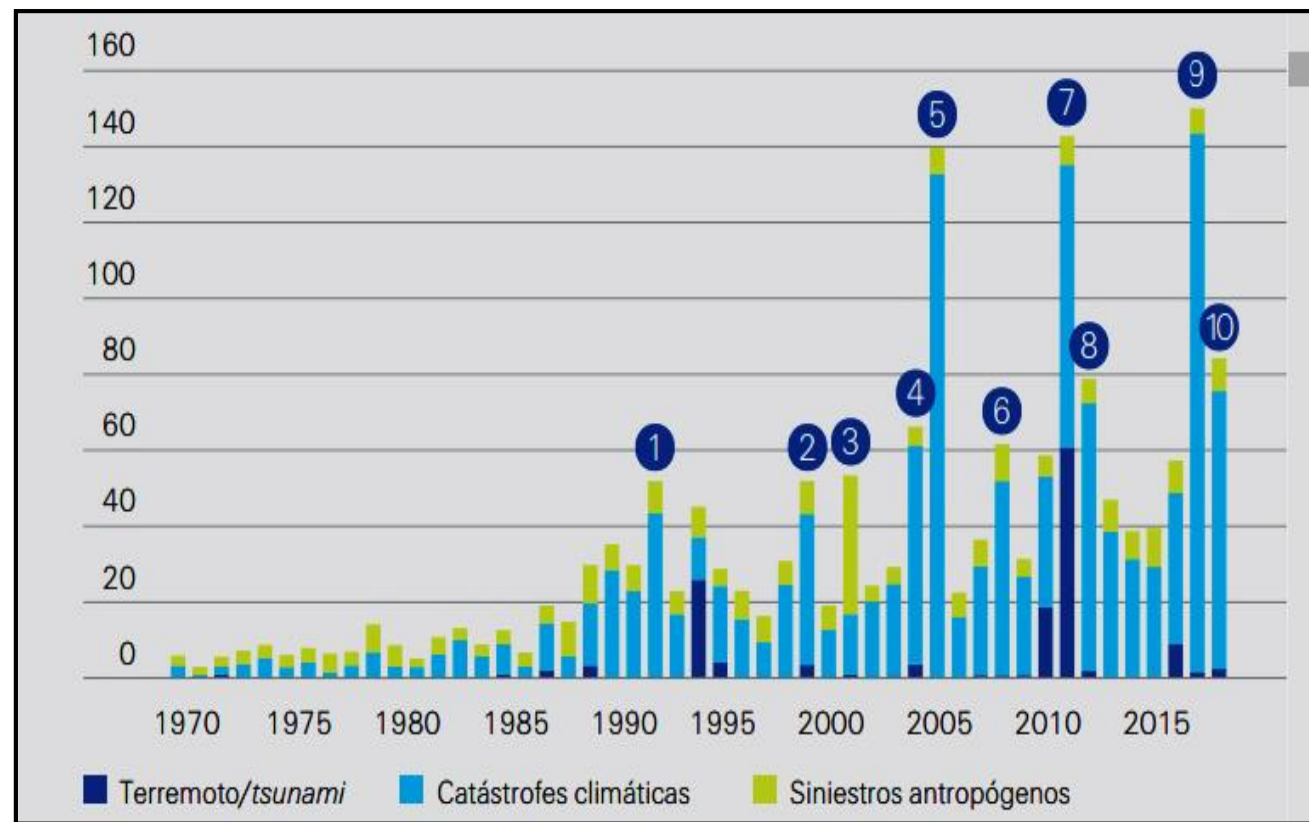
INSURED DAMAGES DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES

An estimated \$ 75 trillion (\$ 75 billion) were the insured losses caused by Hurricane Katrina hitting New Orleans in 2005, one of the largest catastrophic events for the insurance and reinsurance industry in history.

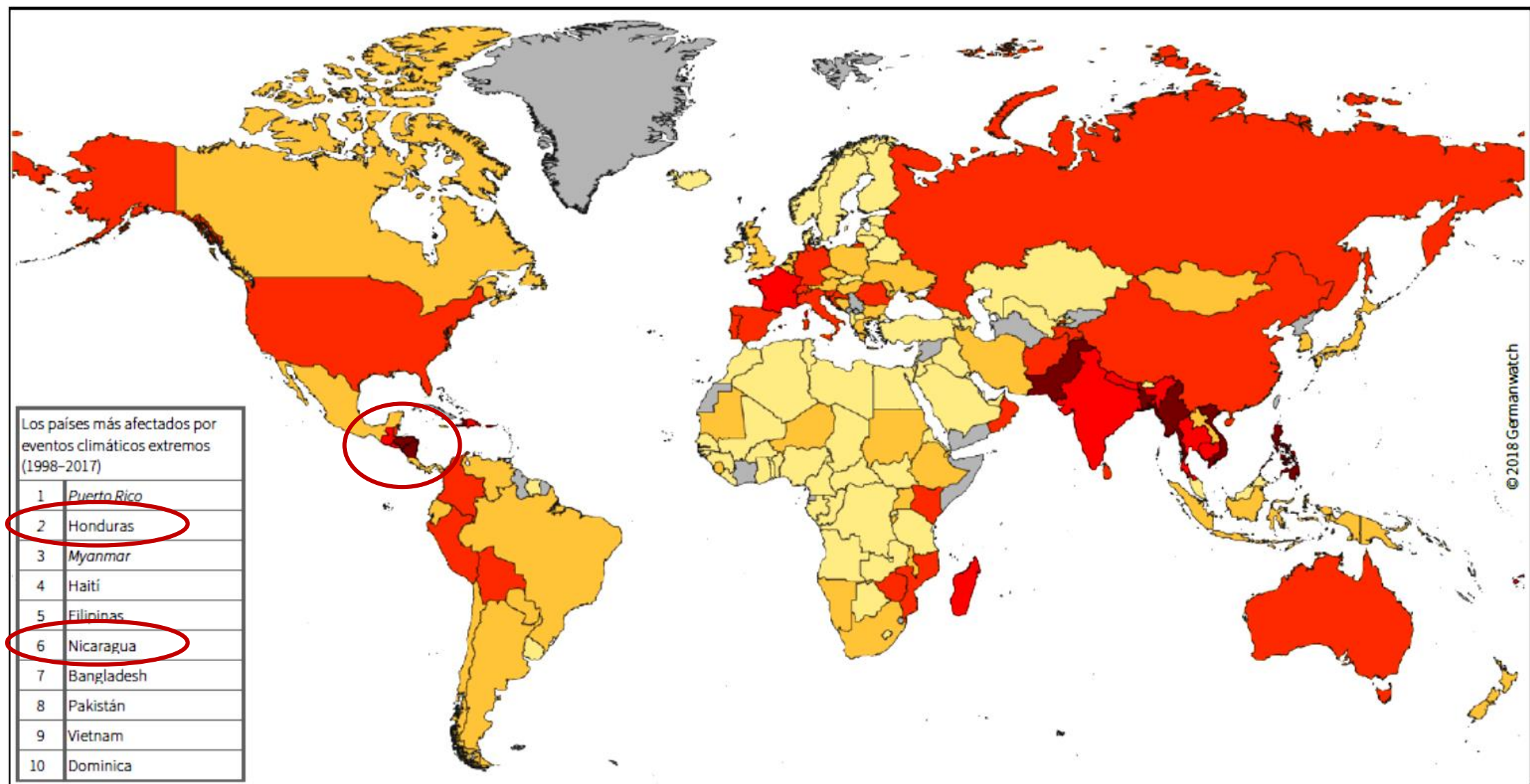
Insured catastrophic losses, 1970-2018, in USD billion at 2018 prices

1. Hurricane Andrew
2. Winter Storm Lothar
3. The 9/11 attacks
4. Hurricanes Ivan, Charley and Frances
5. Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma
6. Hurricanes Ike and Gustav
7. Earthquakes in Japan, New Zealand, floods in Thailand
8. Hurricane Sandy
9. Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and María
10. Camp Fire, Typhoon Jebi

Source: Swiss Re Institute



CENTRAL AMERICA: HIGHLY VULNERABLE REGION



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

Índice de Riesgo Climático Global: Ranking 1998-2017



- CAPAS BASES
- CAPAS



23

HURRICANE MITCH, 1998 (CATEGORY 5)

In Nicaragua:

- Deaths: 3,800
- Missing Persons: 885
- Casualties: 867,752
- Direct losses: US\$ 1,262



HURRICANE FELIX, 2007 (CATEGORY 5)

In Nicaragua:

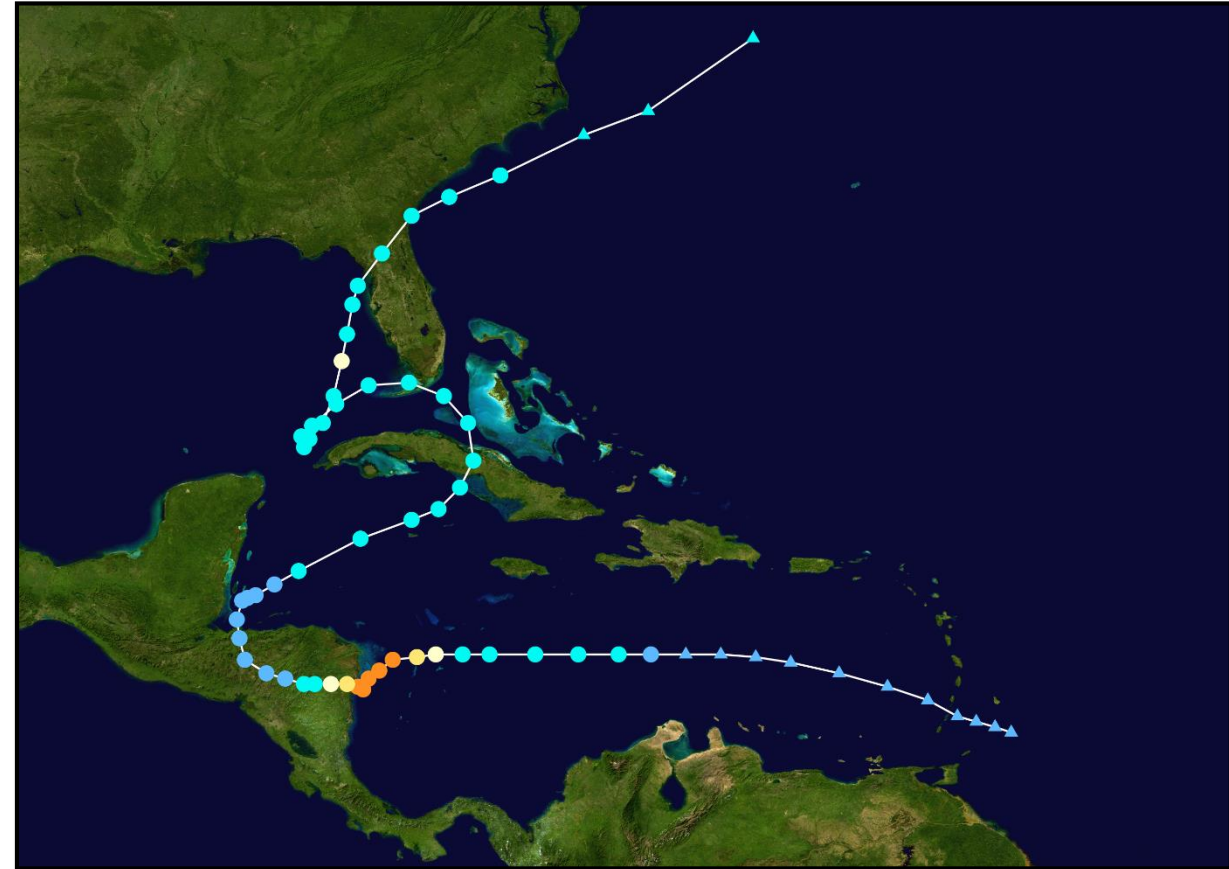
- Deaths: 159
- Casualties: +160 thousand
- Direct losses: US\$ 716.3 million



HURRICANE ETA, NOVEMBER 2020 (CATEGORY 4)

In Nicaragua:

- 0 direct fatalities.
- Material damage estimated (preliminary) at C\$ 6,128.4 million (US\$ 172.0 million), equivalent to 1.5% of the GDP.
- Replacement and immediate restoration needs amount to C\$ 1,249.9 million (US\$ 36.4 million).



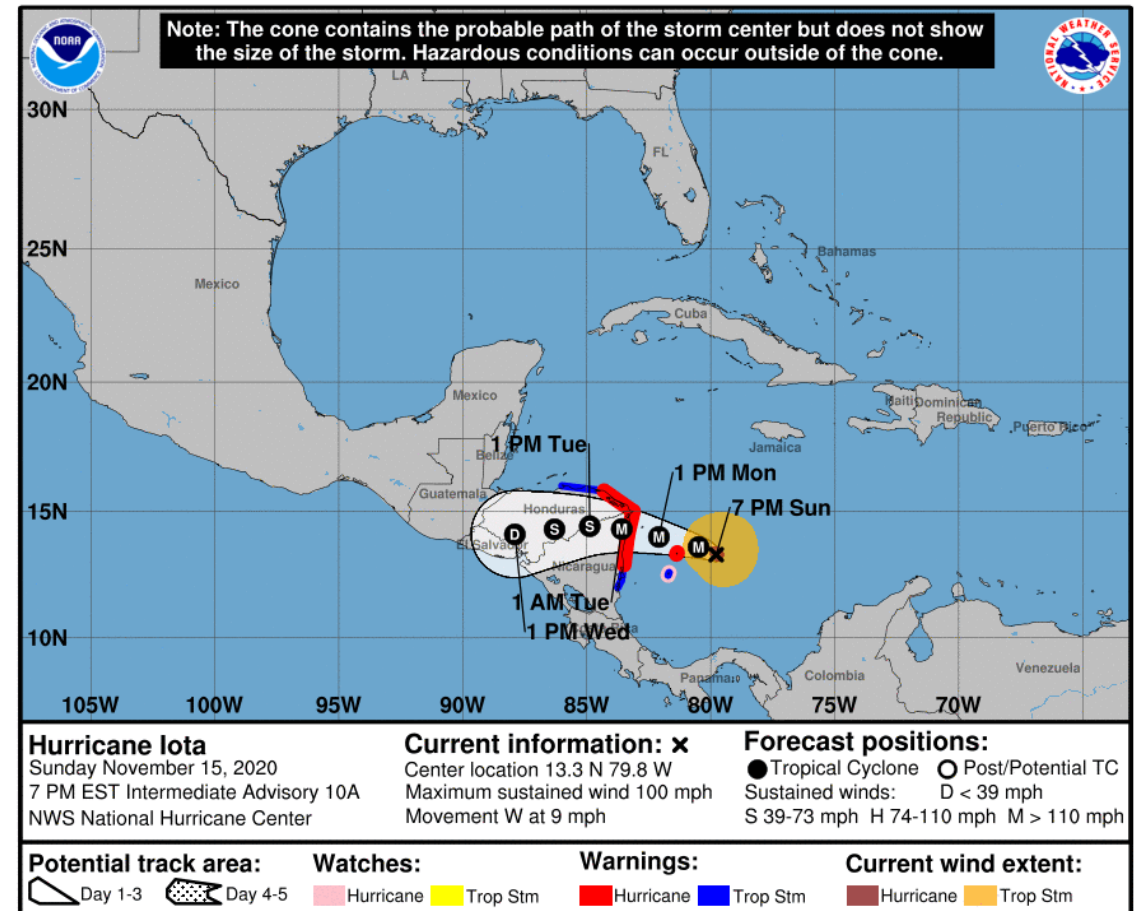
IN RELATION TO THE PASSAGE OF HURRICANE ETA

“The capabilities were tested again. And we have demonstrated against hurricanes, against tropical storms, and we only remember with this hurricane Hurricane Felix, Felix had a much greater impact and destroyed the city of Rosita, in Bluefields it devastated Corn Island, the great and the small, it destroyed the forests: but we managed to avoid deaths, we managed to avoid deaths. And the organization of the people was fundamental, the organized people, the organized youth, the Army with its different air, land, and sea directions, the Police with its different directions, the firefighters with all their effort and the capacities of the institutions of health ready to attend emergency cases.”



HURRICANE IOTA, NOVEMBER 2020 (CATEGORY 4, ESTIMATED)

The National Hurricane Center estimates that it will hit the northeast coast of Nicaragua with category 4.



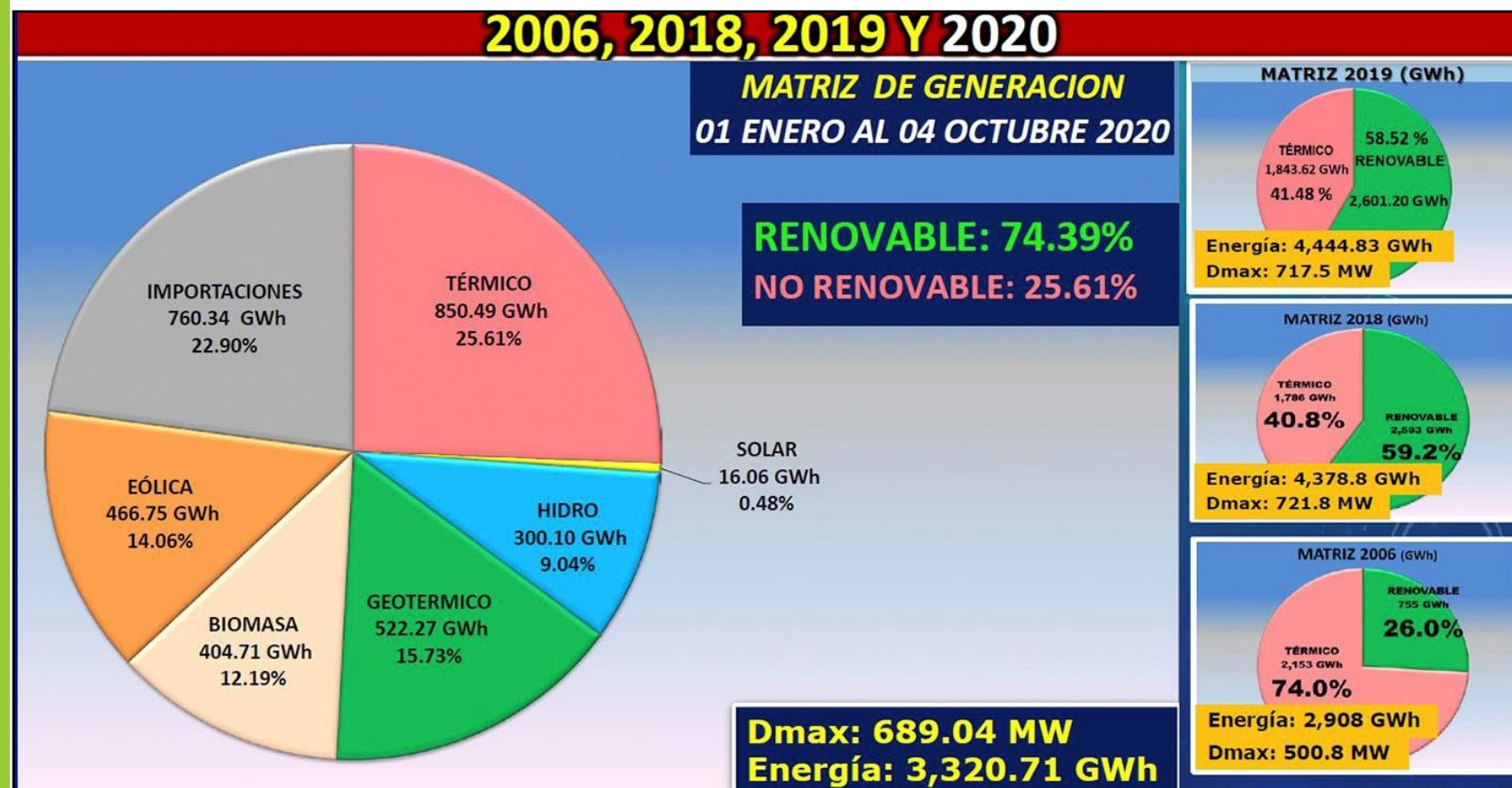
NICARAGUAN POLICIES

CHANGE IN THE ENERGETIC MATRIX

In 2006, only 26% of the energy generated in Nicaragua was from renewable sources.

In 2020, more than 74% of the energy consumed in the country is generated from renewable sources.

Goal 2023: to achieve 90% of electricity generation from renewable sources.



DEFORESTATION AND EMISSION REDUCTION

Nicaragua has a Strategy for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ENDE-REDD+).



Objective: to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation.

It allows access to resources from international mechanisms on forests and climate change.

For Nicaragua, the concept of reforestation includes:

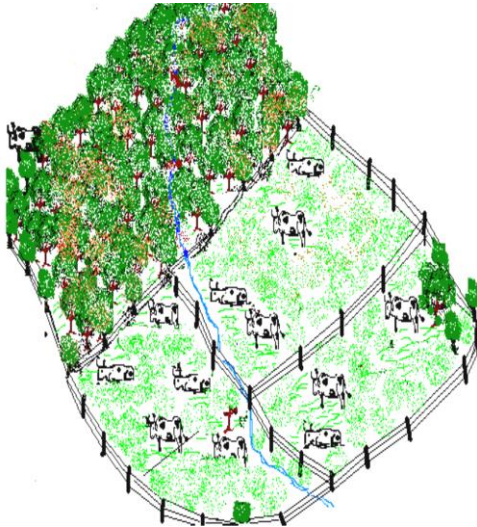
- Trees,
- Bamboo,
- Coffee, both Arabica and Robusta,
- Cacao,
- Rubber.

AGREEMENT WITH THE FOREST PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

1. Preparation Phase: US\$ 8.8M

- US \$ 3.8 million
- US \$ 5.0 million (June 2016)

2012-2017

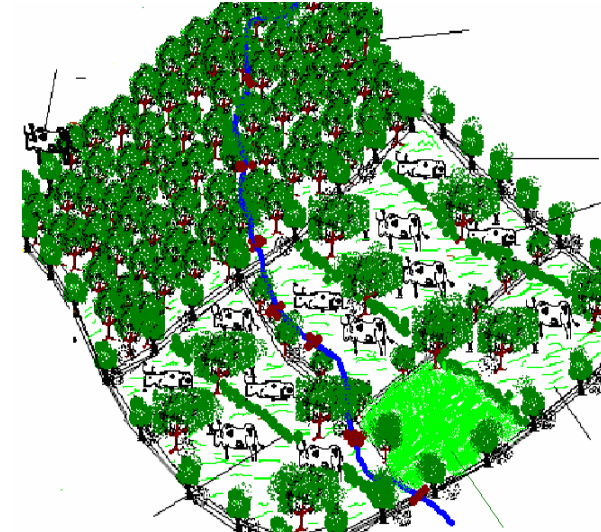


PRIVATE AND
PUBLIC
INVESTMENT

2. Payments for results:

- US\$ 55 million
- 11 million tons of CO2 in 5 years on the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua.

2018-2022



BIOCLIMA PROJECT

Approved by the Green Climate Fund:

- On November 13, 2020 at meeting B.27.

Amount:

- US\$ 115.6 million

Expected Benefit:

- Capturing of 47.3 Million Tons of GHG in 20 years
- 51,100 direct beneficiaries plus 614,721 indirect

Accredited Entity:

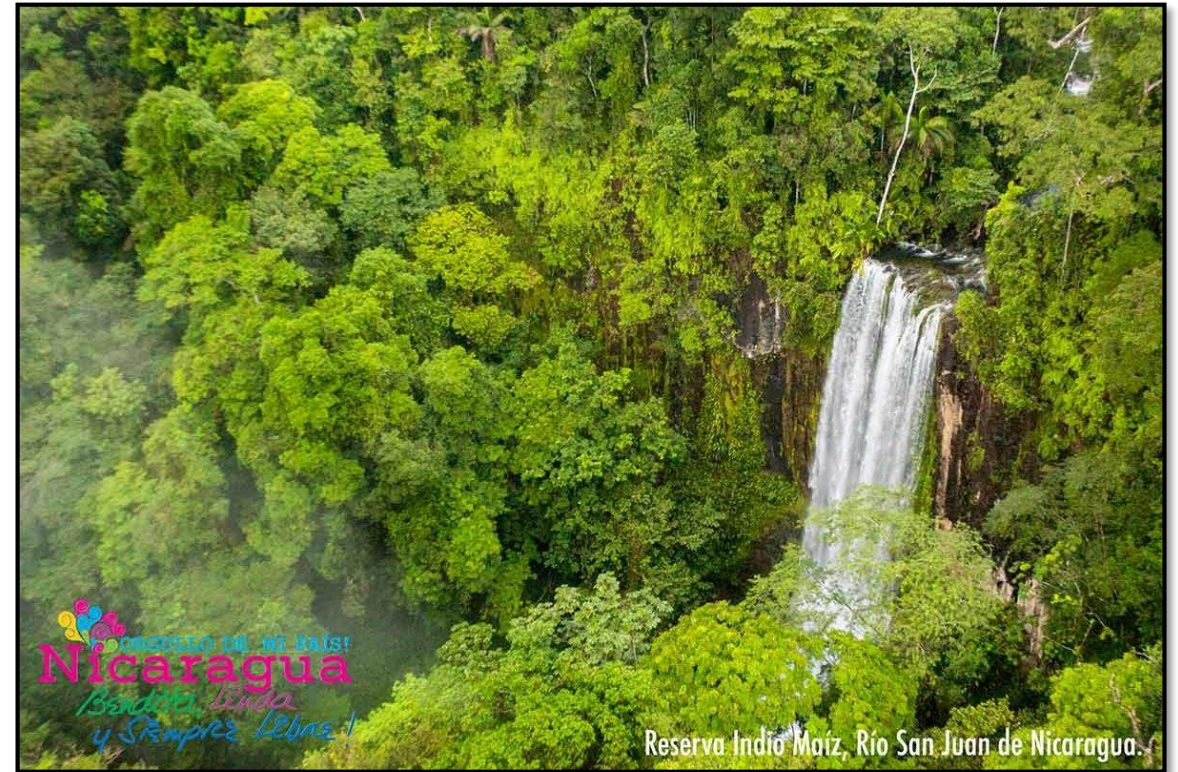
- CABI

Executing Entity:

- MARENA

Technical assistance:

- FAO



IN PERSPECTIVE: FOREST INVESTMENT FUND

Actual status

- In advanced stage of formulation to be presented to the GCF.

Objective

- To promote investments in Community Forestry, Forest Plantations and the Establishment of Agroforestry and Silvopastoral Systems.

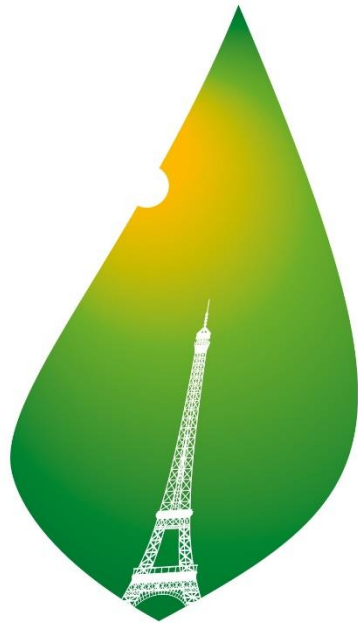
Strategy

- GCF would contribute US\$ 50 million as a “first loss” to attract other private financiers, with the goal of achieving US\$ 250 million in investments.



NICARAGUA AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT

COP 21 – PARIS, 2015

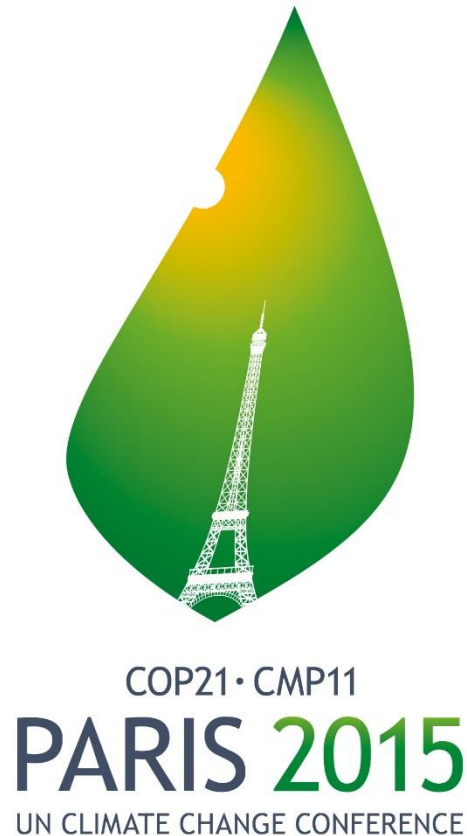


COP21 • CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Developed countries proposed 2° C as a target and developing countries 1° C as a target.

Nicaragua and Bolivia negotiated 1.5° C instead of 1° C, which was accepted by the COP and the Paris Agreement proposes to stop the rise in temperature by less than 2° C and preferably by 1.5° C.

COP 21 – PARIS, 2015

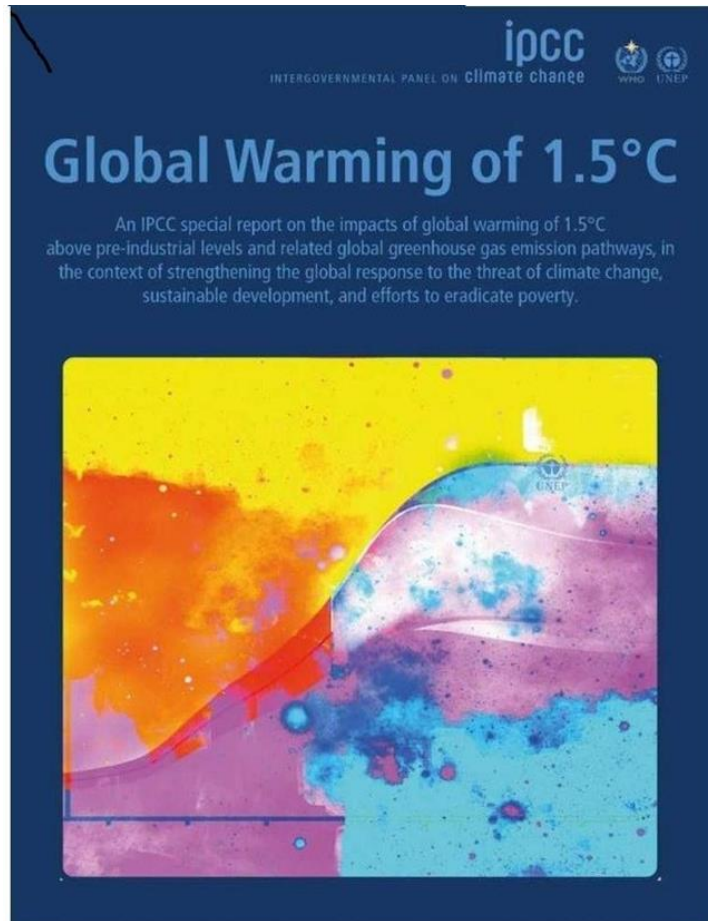


Nicaragua and Bolivia argued that the 2° C goal had its IPCC study on what is required to reach such a result.

That was also approved by COP-21 and the IPCC was tasked with reviewing the work and reporting by 2018.

The IPCC met this deadline and the 1.5 ° C study was published in October 2018.

COP 21 – PARIS, 2015



The IPCC Report postulates that in order to slow down to 1.5° C in this century, **emissions must be cut down by 45% by 2030 and societies with net zero emissions by 2050.**

Today, everyone, including Secretary General Antonio Guterres, accepts the IPCC targets of 1.5° C as the goals to be achieved.

COP 21 – PARIS, 2015



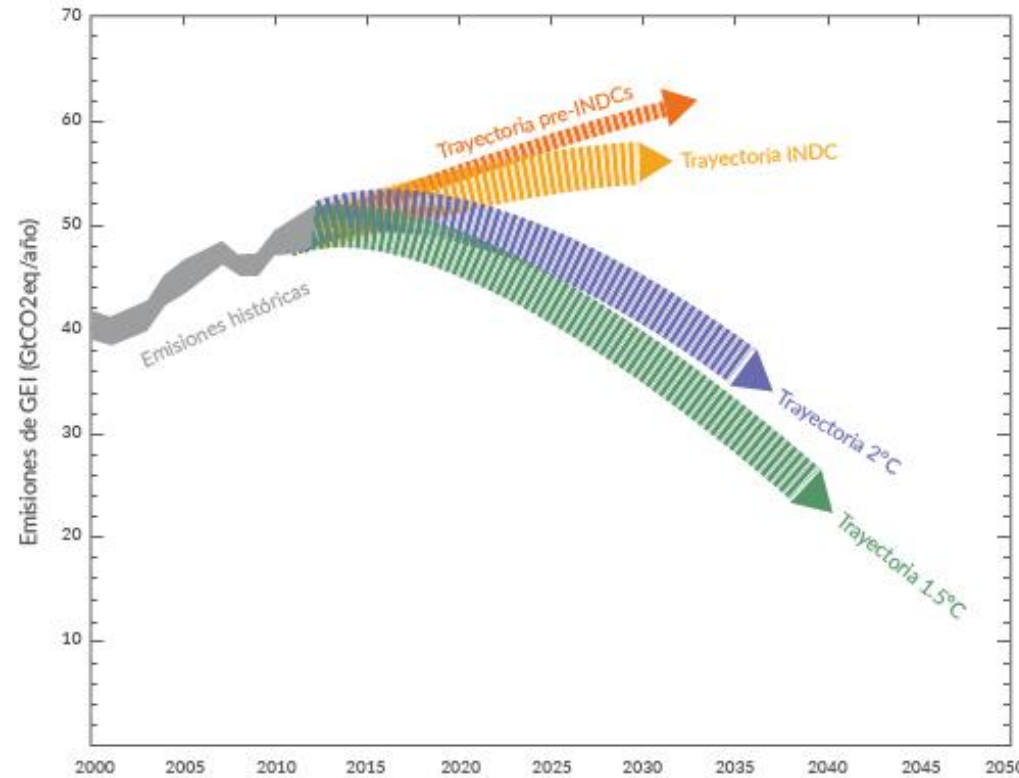
Our delegation argued the weaknesses of the Paris Agreement proposal:

- Ambitions to reduce carbon dioxide emissions were **insufficient** to limit the temperature to 2° C and less chance of achieving 1.5° C, and
- We warned the catastrophic consequences for our peoples, if the developed countries do not meet their reduction goals.

These arguments were supported by numerous environmental organizations and scientific centers.

COP 21 – PARIS, 2015

Global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions projections according to different scenarios



Adaptado por ConexiónCOP del Gráfico n°2 del "Reporte de síntesis sobre el efecto agregado de las contribuciones tentativas determinadas a nivel nacional: una actualización" de la CMNUCC (mayo 2016).

- Historical emissions
- **Pre-INDCs trajectory** (scenario that includes the commitments assumed by the countries at COP-16 in Cancun for the pre-2020 period)
- **INDC trajectory** (scenario if the INDCs presented by the countries are met)
- **2° C trajectory** (scenario recommended by science to have a possibility of not exceeding 2° C of global warming)
- **1.5 ° C trajectory** (scenario recommended by science to have a possibility of not exceeding 1.5° C of global warming)

COP 21 – PARIS, 2015



In October 2017, Nicaragua signed our country's adherence to the Paris Agreement, because there was already consensus among the vast majority of countries that the **2015 commitments were insufficient** and more ambition was expected, a position that remains in force and was even the main issue of the COP25 in Madrid, and which the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres called **"The COP of Ambition"**.

CLIMATE FINANCING

THE STORY OF THE \$ 100 BILLION FOR CLIMATE FINANCING

COP15 (Copenhagen, 2009): developed countries commit to create a fund of US\$ 30 billion for the period 2010-2012 and **US\$ 100 billion annually**, starting in **2020**, to combat climate change in poor countries.

“I would like to announce that in the context of a solid agreement, in which all the major economies are aligned behind significant measures that serve to mitigate the situation and give full transparency to their implementation, the **United States is prepared to work with other countries to achieve the goal of jointly mobilizing US\$ 100 billion a year by 2020** to meet the climate change needs of developing countries.”

Hillary Clinton, Copenhagen, 2009



WHAT DOES THE PARIS AGREEMENT SAY?

Artículo 9

1. Las Partes que son países desarrollados deberán proporcionar recursos financieros a las Partes que son países en desarrollo para prestarles asistencia tanto en la mitigación como en la adaptación, y seguir cumpliendo así sus obligaciones en virtud de la Convención.
2. Se alienta a otras Partes a que presten o sigan prestando ese apoyo de manera voluntaria.
3. En el marco de un esfuerzo mundial, las Partes que son países desarrollados deberían seguir encabezando los esfuerzos dirigidos a movilizar financiación para el clima a partir de una gran variedad de fuentes, instrumentos y cauces, teniendo en cuenta el importante papel de los fondos públicos, a través de diversas medidas, como el apoyo a las estrategias controladas por los países, y teniendo en cuenta las necesidades y prioridades de las Partes que son países en desarrollo. Esa movilización de financiación para el clima debería representar una progresión con respecto a los esfuerzos anteriores.

54. *Decide también* que, de conformidad con el artículo 9, párrafo 3, del Acuerdo, los países desarrollados tienen la intención de mantener su actual objetivo colectivo cuantificado de movilización hasta 2025 en el contexto de una labor real de adaptación y de la transparencia en la aplicación; antes de 2025, la Conferencia de las Partes en calidad de reunión de las Partes en el Acuerdo de París establecerá un nuevo objetivo colectivo cuantificado que será como mínimo de 100.000 millones de dólares anuales, teniendo en cuenta las necesidades y prioridades de los países en desarrollo;

CONCLUSIONS ON US\$ 100 BILLION AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The \$ 100 billion is not a study-based figure.

There are no studies that support the onset of Climate Change in 2020 or 2025.

- Climate Change was already a factor even before Copenhagen.

COP25 agreed to leave up to COP26 to make a decision on whether or not to continue the Working Group on Long-Term Climate Financing.



CONCLUSIONS ON US\$ 100 BILLION AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The funds for climate financing should be:

- New
- Additional
- Suitable
- Affordable
- Predictable
- Liquids



WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO DATE?

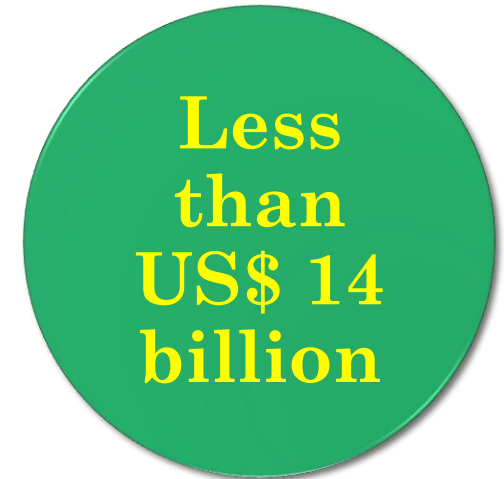
Replenishment of funds
of the GEF



Replenishment of funds
of the GCF



TOTAL



THE STORY CONTINUES ...



2018:

- Secretary General Antonio Guterres requested the President of France, Emmanuel Macron, and the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Andrew Holness, to identify the sources to fulfill this commitment.

2019:

- Samoa Trajectory Meeting (74th UN General Assembly): Prime Minister Holness expresses that climate finance is hopelessly fragmented.

NICARAGUA DOES ITS PART ...

SO FAR, NICARAGUA HAS COMPLIED WITH:

- ✓ IV National Communication on Climate Change
- ✓ IV Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) and I Biannual Report
- ✓ NDC update
- ✓ Plan for National Adaptation
- ✓ Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement
- ✓ Reference Levels of Forest Emissions
- ✓ Policy on Adaptation and Mitigation and Response System to Climate Change



THANK YOU VERY
MUCH

