



Central Asia's potential for climate adaptation

Nature Based Solutions Anchoring in the UNFCCC COP26 Outcomes

**Joining forces for snow leopard conservation in the context of climate adaptation for
local communities. UNFCCC COP-26, Glasgow, 10 November 2021**

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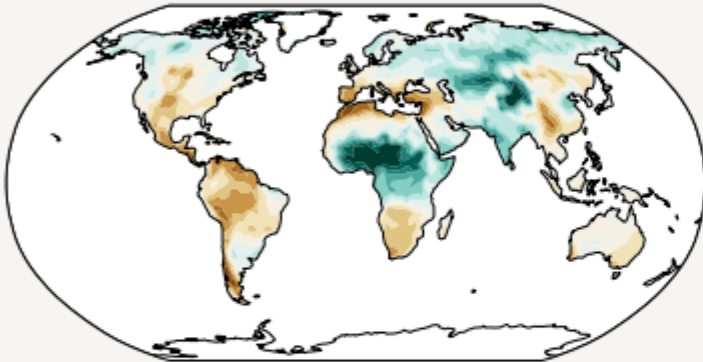
IPCC AR6 SPM: Water shortage is hard global problem

Central Asia is not in “guaranteed” trouble with water. Adaptation is possible, while it is very difficult task required international cooperation
Snow Leopard can live in global warming, if we will help him by adaptation and mitigation efforts (limit global warming)

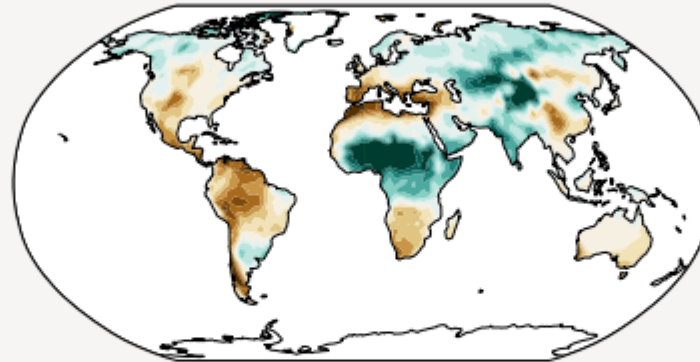
d) Annual mean total column soil moisture change (standard deviation)

Across warming levels, changes in soil moisture largely follow changes in precipitation but also show some differences due to the influence of evapotranspiration.

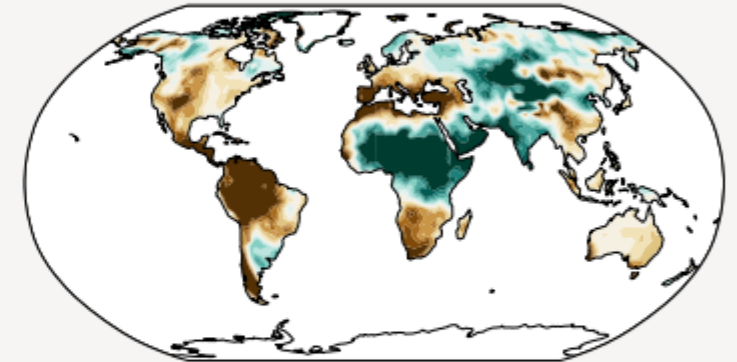
Simulated change at 1.5 °C global warming



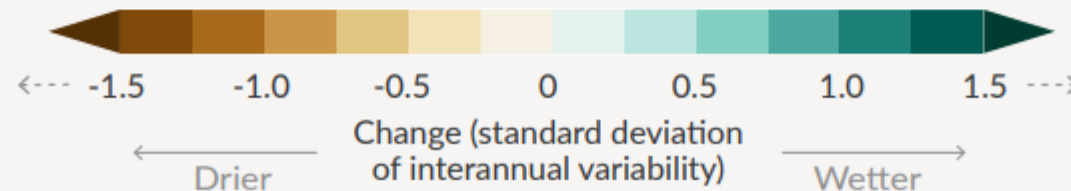
Simulated change at 2 °C global warming



Simulated change at 4 °C global warming



Relatively small absolute changes may appear large when expressed in units of standard deviation in dry regions with little interannual variability in baseline conditions

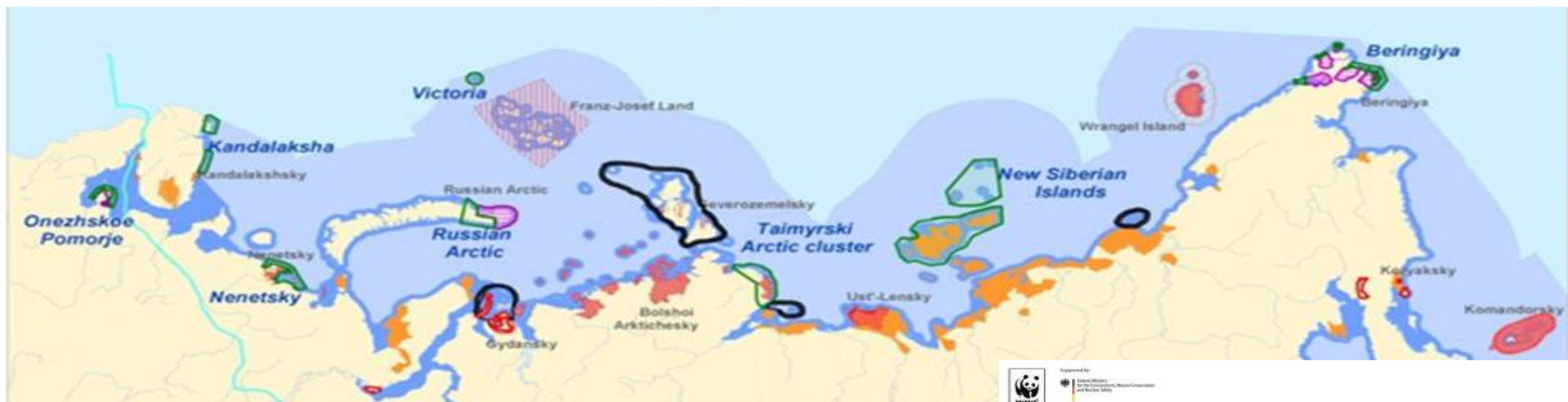




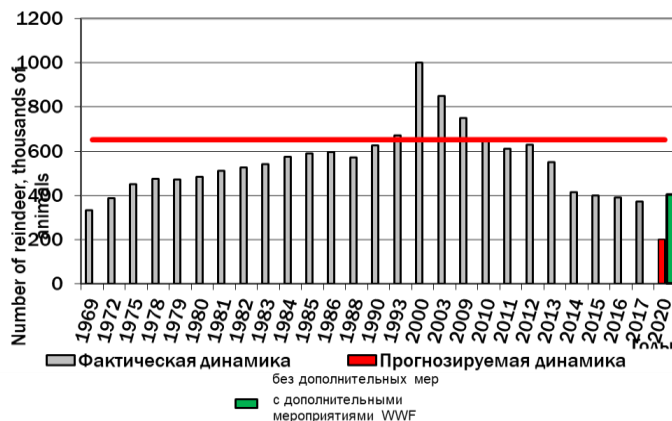
Supported by:
Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety
based on a decision of the German Bundestag

WWF Russia has experience, but NBS should be in fixed in the UNFCCC decisions. IKI is very good channel for adaptation.

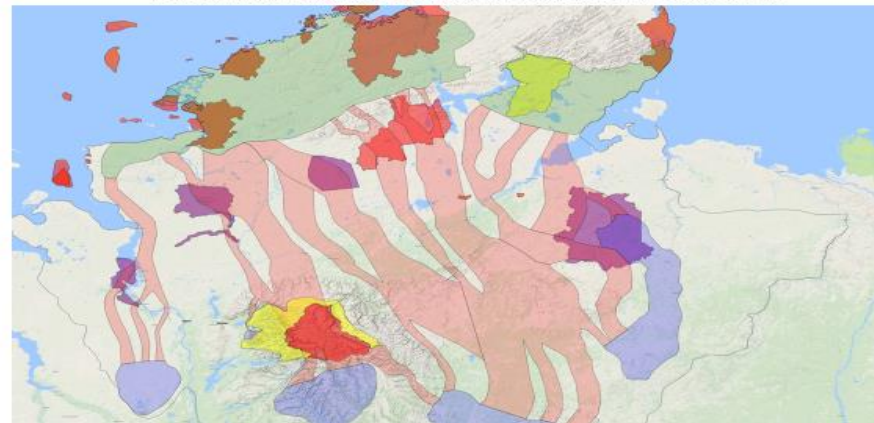
Russian-German IKI project: Biodiversity conservation in Russian Northern territories by expanding and enhancing of protected area system adapted to climate change (2017-2024)



The trend in the Taimyr reindeer population



The map of summer and winter pastures, migration routes of wild reindeer and net of Nature Reserves





Political priority – Land nature in 1/CP.26

Formally recognize the crucial role played by nature for climate mitigation and adaptation, to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement

Call on countries to maximize the potential of nature in NDCs, LTS and other plans. Include an explicit reference to nature-based solutions as including **a diverse range** of marine, coastal, freshwater and land ecosystems

Formally recognize the link between biodiversity and climate change, played by ecosystems for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Call for addressing the gaps in the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement regarding nature, noting the importance of **Article 5** and Article 7.2 of the agreement.

Acknowledge the outcomes of the SBSTA dialogues on oceans, and land and adaptation, and create a process to further anchor oceans in the UNFCCC regime.

Acknowledge the outcomes of the Standing Committee on Finance Forum on Financing NbS.



Спасибо за внимание!

- ❑ **On-line курсы** [курс.изменениеклимата.pf](https://kurs.izmenenieklimata.pf) курс САФУ «Изменение климата риски и проблемы» и лекции WWF «Изменение климата в России»

(естественное и антропогенное, глобальное, в Арктике, в России и в конкретном регионе; Парижское соглашение; «лес и климат»; адаптация):

<https://wwf.ru/what-we-do/climate-and-energy/lektsii-izmenenie-klimata/>

видеолекции, презентации (*.ppt) и текстовые материалы (пособие, *.doc)

- ❑ **Интерактивные уроки для школьников** (старших и младших)
Регистрация и получение материалов на [урок.изменениеклимата.pf](https://urok.izmenenieklimata.pf)

- ❑ **Просветительские материалы для широкой аудитории**

Простые ответы на сложные вопросы по климату (100 вопросов)

<https://wwf.ru/resources/prostye-otvety-na-slozhnye-voprosy-po-klimatu/>

Включая раздел Парижское соглашение, углеродное регулирование и **NBS**

<https://wwf.ru/about/faq/?topic=1332>