Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

NAP-Ag

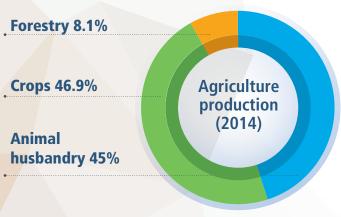
Uruguay



KEY ADAPTATION OBJECTIVES AND CONCERNS

Agriculture represents 70% of national exports. The population of Uruguay is 3.3 million. The amount of food produced feeds 28 million people.

Over half of the farms (25 500 out of 44 000) are family-managed, 38% of farmers exploit small farms with herds below one hundred head of cattle. These holdings are the most vulnerable to the challenges of climate variability and change.



Services 10% Forestry 8% Fisheries 2% N. of people employed in Crops 27% the sector (2013)**Animal** husbandry 53%

Women Men People employed in agriculture by gender (2103)

KEY CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITIES AND IMPACTS ON THE AGRICULTURE SECTORS

- Increase of frequency and severity of drought periods, effects over grass-fed beef.
- Reduction in seasonal forage and loss of resilience of farm systems.
- Increased risk of forest fires.
- Intense rainfall over short periods of time: waterlogging of soils, increased risk of soil erosion, and contamination of water sources.
- animal husbandry and crops.

Unseasonal frosts and their effect on

and diseases.

Potential increase in pressure from pests

- Risks of land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification, loss of resilience.
- Socioeconomic effects due to infrastructure failure, reduced production and failed crops.
- Change in turbidity and temperature of water on
- the Rio de la Plata.

NAP PROCESS TIMELINE

Institutional **Policies** Establishment of the Climate Division 1994 of Ministry of Environment Establishment of a Climate Unit 2000 Ministry of Agriculture National System of Response to 2009 Climate Change (SNRCC) put in place 2010 National Plan for Climate Change Submission of INDC – Adaptation 2015 component National Policy for Climate Change New Cabinet of Environment and in process. Wide participation from 2016 confirmation of Secretary of Climate stakeholders started in April 2016. Change in the office of the President. **NAP Process**

Adaptation measures in cattle production, water Development of research and data collection on sources, feed and rangeland management. the impacts and adaptation to climate change and

ADAPTATION ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN

plans to reduce erosion and preservation of organic matter in croplands. Resettlement of population vulnerable to floods,

Development of soil use and management

- and land-use planning. Development and strengthening of the National Protected Areas System, which contributes to the protection of climate change and variability
- vulnerable biodiversity and ecosystems. Restoration and maintenance of coastal ecosystems

services.

- Development of information systems, climate services and monitoring programs, particularly for the environmental, agriculture and emergency
- sectors, and development of early warning systems, to support decision-making. Strengthening of weather, climate and water services. Development, strengthening and decentralization of the National Emergency
- Lessons learned on key drivers for

variability.

adaptation planning 1. A two way process is needed: a. Top-down: provides a regulatory framework and policy tools to implement adaptation measures. Bottom-up: Commitment of the stakeholders is key to drive the success of the plan.

- 2. The knowledge management process must be included in any adaptation planning to effectively capture develop and share lessons learned and to communicate results and experiences.

Farmers and their organizations must be involved from the beginning.

3. Researchers and academia are building blocks for the construction of sound climatic change policies.

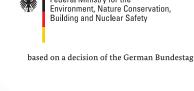




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