Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

NAP-Ag

Uruguay

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

KEY ADAPTATION OBJECTIVES AND CONCERNS

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.

• Increase of frequency and severity of drought periods, effects over grass-fed beef.
• Reduction in seasonal forage and loss of resilience of beef systems.
• Increased risk of forest fires.
• Increased risk and spread of pests: multi-harvesting of seeds, increased risk of soil erosion, and contamination of water sources.
• Environmental and their effect on animal husbandry and crops.
• Potential increase in pressure from pests and diseases.
• 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

Lessons learned on key drivers for adaptation planning

• Adaptation measures to capture production, water use, waste, land and temporal management.
• Development of soil and water management plans to enhance soil and preservation of organic matter is crucial.
• Investments in a productive and resilient in floods, and flood-prone planning.
• Development and strengthening of the National Protected Areas System, which contributes to the protection of climate change and biodiversity, and ecosystems.
• Institutions and maintenance of coastal ecosystems services.
• Development of research and data collection on the impacts and adaptations to climate change and variability.
• Development of information services, climate services and monitoring programs, particularly for the meteorological, agricultural and emergency services, and climate early warning systems, to support decision-making.
• Strengthening of weather, climate and water services.
• Strengthening of monitoring and dissemination of the National Emergency System.

ADAPTATION ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN

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

• People employed in the sector by gender (2013)

Women

Men

Agriculture production (2014)

Agriculture production (2014)

Animal husbandry 63% Animal husbandry 63%

Fisheries 2% Fisheries 2%

Crops 27% Crops 27%

Total N. of people employed in the sector (2013)

People employed in the sector by gender (2013)

Women

Men

Animal husbandry 64%

Agriculture 81%

Women

Men

Women

Men

Farmers’

Women

Men