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Challenges and opportunities

climate agenda in the sector

agricultur and forest in Uruguay

futuro latinoamericano
diálogo, capacidades y desarrollo sostenible

FARN
FUNDACIÓN AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES

CEUTA

IPAM Amazônia

With the support of
Climate Knowledge Network (CDKN):

CDKN Climate & Development Knowledge Network

1. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

- Disaggregated greenhouse gases
- It is presented as goals by 2030 compared to 1990
- Absolute reduction targets combines with other intensity reduction per unit of output
- Projects a scenario with its own resources and other additional

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Gas	Sector/Activity	With domestic resources With additional means of implementation	With additional means of implementation
CO2	LULUF Net CO2 removal by 2030 with domestic resources by means of the targets listed to the right	Remove 13200 Gg annually Remove 19200 Gg annually	Remove 13200 Gg annually Remove 19200 Gg annually
CH4	Beef Production (Accounts for 78% of CH4 emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 33% Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 46%	Beef Production (Accounts for 78% of CH4 emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 33% Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 46%	Beef Production (Accounts for 78% of CH4 emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 33% Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 46%
	Other sectors and activities (Accounts for 15% of CH_4 emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 45% Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 60%	Other sectors and activities (Accounts for 15% of CH_4 emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 45% Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 60%	Other sectors and activities (Accounts for 15% of CH_4 emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 45% Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 60%
N2O	Beef Production (Accounts for 61% of N_2O emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 31% Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 41% Other sectors and activities (Accounts for 39% of N_2O emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 40% Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 55%	Beef Production (Accounts for 61% of N_2O emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 31% Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 41% Other sectors and activities (Accounts for 39% of N_2O emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 40% Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 55%	Beef Production (Accounts for 61% of N_2O emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 31% Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 41% Other sectors and activities (Accounts for 39% of N_2O emissions by 2010) Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 40% Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 55%

2. Analysis of favorable and unfavorable factors

- **Factors incidents for analysis :**
  - **Institutional: policy frameworks, policy instruments, institutional arrangements**
  - **Productive, economic factors**
  - **Cultural factors, paradigms**
  - **Stakeholder participation, integration, dialogue**
  - **Synergies mitigation / adaptation**

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Mitigation measures presented in CO2

Measures in CO 2	Legal Framework / Arrangements	Productive / economic	Installed capacity	Political / economic / social consensus	Cultural / paradigms	Strateg M + A
Removal of CO2 from deforestation	F Law	F/Unf Dependent on exogenous factors	F	F/Unf Consensus at the political level. Still lack consensus with academia, social organizations	F/Un Productivism versus conservationist	M
CO2 removal by strengthening native forest	F Law	F/Un Conservationists tariff restrictions compete with other land use more reantables	F/Un Coverage measurement capability but no composition	F	F/Un Productivism vs conservacionist	M+A

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Mitigation measures presented in CO2

Measures in CO 2	Legal Framework / Arrangements	Productive / economic	Installed capacity	Political / economic / social consensus	Cultural / paradigms	Strateg M + A
Removal CO2 by improved soil management	F	F/Unf Depends on the time scale	F/Unf Gaps between productive sector	F	Unf	M+A
Removal of zero tillage in agriculture production	F	F	F	F/Unf Management conditional	F/Unf Management Conditional	M+A

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Mitigation measures presented in CH4 y N2O

Measures in CH4 y N2O	Legal Framework / Arrangements	Productive / economic	Installed capacity	Political / economic / social consensus	Cultural / paradigms	Strategy M + A
Reducing emissions intensity per unit of output	F/Unf Existence of dialogue without internalizing the DC component	F/Unf Product with better environmental standards but not yet reflected in profitability	F/Unf Incipient development gap by sector	F/Unf It depends on the management, production natural field vs fattening poultry	F/Unf Intensive prevailing paradigm on soils and pastures	M+ A Measure relative reduction conditioned management

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Mitigación measures presenten in N2O

Measures in N2O	Legal Framework / Arrangements	Productive / economic	Installed capacity	Political / economic / social consensus	Cultural / paradigms	Strateg M + A
Aggregate reduction intensity in relation to product of de country	F/D There institutional framework of promoting the efficient use but no effective control mechanisms	F/Unf Price rise may encourage a more rational use but not internalize d the alternative	Unf No monitoring and controlling the use of nitrogen fertilizers	F/Unf Consensus on the need for rational use of nitrogen fertilizers but not with the private sector	F/Unf Emerging paradigm of sustainable production with new modes of production integrated agro chemical or agro-ecological paradigm vs	M + A

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Adaptation measures prioritized*

Measures in Adaptation	Legal Framework / Arrangements	Installed Capacity	Political / economic / social consensus	Cultural / paradigms	Strategy
Conformation research and knowledge networks	F Unit Sustainability and Climate Change MGAP Roundtables with still weak private sector	F / Unf Experience in science link - emerging policy applied research	F	F	A
Creating systematic information services and meteorological monitoring	F/Unf Creation of the Integrated National Agricultural Information System. Creation and allocation of $ INUMET. Intregracion information systems after creating difficulties harmonization	F/Unf Decommissioning disembedding generated between the current need and supply of climate services for decision making	F/Unf Decommissioning disembedding generated between the current need and supply of climate services for decision making	F/Unf Climate information is not used for decision making in the productive sector	A

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*** priorized in this report**

3. Challenges for improvement and greater ambition in implementing the INDCs

3.1. Ensure the implementation and improvement of contributions

Build a medium term climate policy with multy-party participation, and multisectoral as a state policy, and from that framework boost national contributions

Develop the budget for national commitments (NDC) to reduce emissions to climate change; the Executive Branch must build altogether and know the cost of having the implementation of the specific measurement to implemen both mitigation and adaptation to the effects of be included in successive national budgets . Know and understand the various instruments and mechanisms of international climate finance to access funds.

Prioritize contributions in mitigation measures with co-benefits of adaptation, mainly in the agricultural sector. Deterioration and soil degradation, and ecosystem services key to the country should not be involved in the response strategy. Overall, this approach has a broad level of acceptance in the public and social sector.

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3. 2 Suggestions for the revision of the INDCs and presentation of National Contributions

Mitigation

Implement processes of consensus building among key stakeholders: from the projected growth data to the normalization of directives that come into contradiction Afforestation

To effectively promote integrated agroforestry models that allow the generation of integrated production systems, with emission reductions, but simultaneously with synergies in adaptation and improvement of ecosystem resilience

Mitigation + Adaptation

Develop immediately capacities for the implementation of a national strategy for sustainable management of Monte Nativo, through the generation of instructions for management plans, priority areas for conservation and restoration _, technical capacities for implementation, monitoring instruments, controlling and effective control.

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3. 2 Suggestions for the revision of the Indian and presentation of National Contributions

Respect to the reduction of emissions intensity per kilo of meat it is understood that there is a potential for reducing emissions with co benefit of adaptation based on sustainable management of natural field. Strategies should be to promote more research/action local experiences of meat production processes based on rotational grazing and improvement of the natural field.

Regarding measures related to reducing emissions in the production of other meats, milk and rice should develop strategies for internalization in the productive sector, to the extent that there is also an associated risk of market barriers to environmental standards.

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+ Adaptation

Agile generate technical and academic skills to research and management of meteorological monitoring and registration; analysis and systematization which respond to the demand for climate services for decision taking.

Generate a field of knowledge and new professional profile linked to the translation of information for climate services to decision-making in production in a format of "edge" or area of "bridge" between sectors

Strengthen capacities to governance of the meteorological registration and observation system _ through the experience developed by other countries in the region, which have already been collaborators of Uruguay in capacity building in the sector. Effectuate the technical, academic management but also the political dimension in relation to the sector.

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+ adaptation

- **Stimulate the agricultural production sector in the internalization of climate information and climate services for decision-making in the productive, aimed at developing capabilities of spontaneous _ and planned adaptation. Narrowing the technological gap of the sector through training and incentives for the formation.**

- **Thanks…**

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