

Workshop: EWS and contingency plans in the agriculture sector, summary of views of Uruguay derived from the submission (following the guiding questions)

Question 1. Uruguay has started to develop a comprehensive farmer centred EWS since 2012, as a key component of our NAP, building on previously existing isolated climatic and weather services. We see EWS and contingency plans as a public good and a very powerful tool for improving climate risks management and decision making. Our experience is showing that building EWS and contingency plans is a long and complex process, intensive in terms of data, GIS, calibrated models, knowledge, identification of farmers needs stakeholders participation, because the agricultural sector is very heterogeneous from biophysical and socio-economic points of view and information has to be useful for decision making at local and farm level and for policy design.

We are developing our EWS considering four issues: a) risk and damage analysis and definition of thresholds, b) monitoring and alerts; c) dissemination and communication; and d) response capability. One of the main initial difficulties we have already faced is establishing the threshold values in the EWS that trigger the contingency plan and climate index insurance (e.g. hydric stress, fodder scarcity).

Question 2. Based on our needs the Convention could facilitate the development of EWS and contingency plans through at least three main ways:

- a) **Implement a stocktake**, in the context of SBSTA, to assess and systematize the current situation, progress and prospects among Parties on EWS and contingency plans, including, among others: data libraries, platforms, hubs, capacity needs, success stories, institutional arrangements, identification of key factors of success and lessons learned.
- b) **Find practical ways to support Parties** to generate or improve EWS and contingency plans at national and sub-national level, as appropriate. Collaborative and compatible warning systems and contingency plans among neighboring countries could also be supported (e.g. for droughts, floods, pest and diseased, etc.).
- c) Uruguay wishes to propose considering the creation of a **knowledge management web platform**, under the UNFCCC Secretariat, for exchanging experiences, guidelines, decision support tools and lessons learned **on EWS and contingency plans**, as well as for the topics to be covered in the workshop on risks assessment and vulnerability.

Question 3. On **potential areas for synergies** among processes under the Convention, we consider that the development of EWS and contingency plans are part of NAPs and are closely related to the definitions on means of

implementation: including finance, capacity building and technology transfer (where one concrete option is to take advantage of the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and CTCN process ongoing).

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION