



---

## Workshop on improved livestock management systems

---

# Koronivia Joint Work in Agriculture

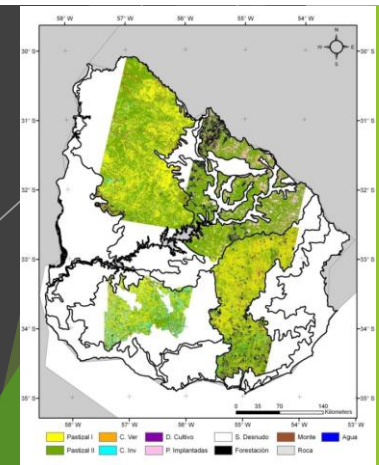
---

## The experience of Uruguay

November 24, 2020

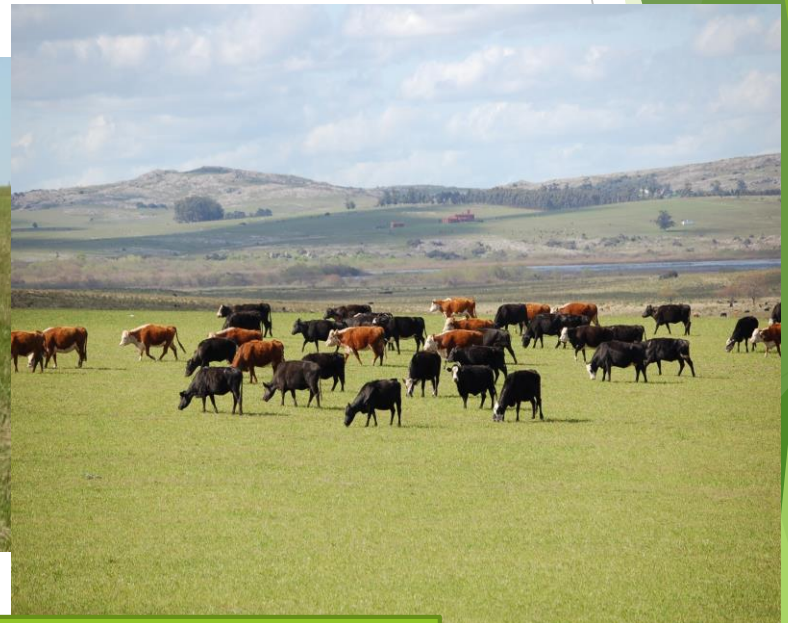
Walter Oyhantçabal  
Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery  
Sustainability and climate change Unit

[woyhantcabal@gmail.com](mailto:woyhantcabal@gmail.com)



*Q1: What are your countries' national experiences with improving livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others?*

- ▶ Uruguay is a rangelands and livestock country with an economy strongly based on the agricultural sector (70% of all exports).



12 M cattle transforming inedible by humans cellulose into high quality protein while keeping rangelands biodiversity

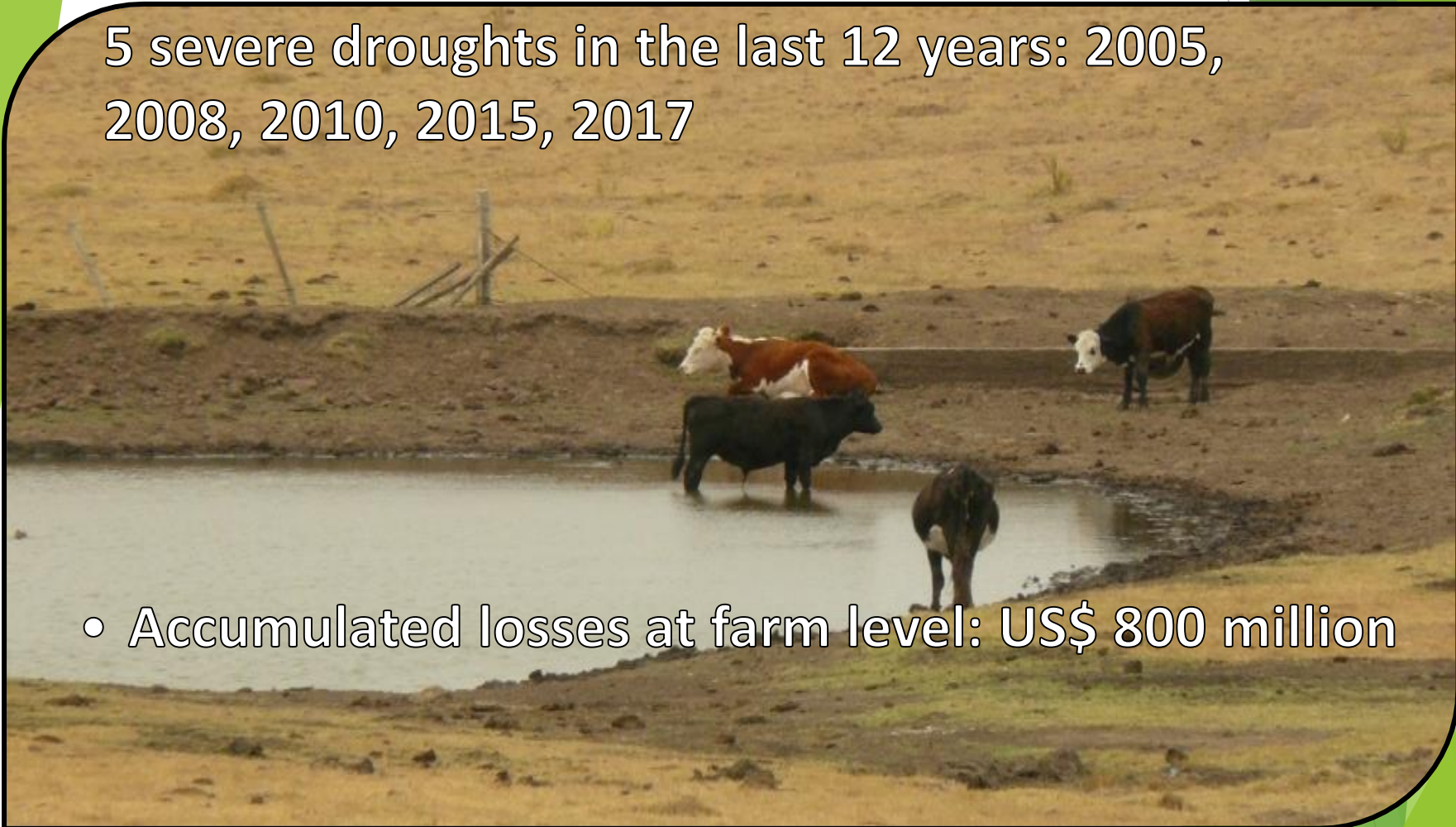
# FREQUENT PROBLEMS IN CATTLE AND SHEEP



# Adaptation to climate variability and change is urgent

5 severe droughts in the last 12 years: 2005, 2008, 2010, 2015, 2017

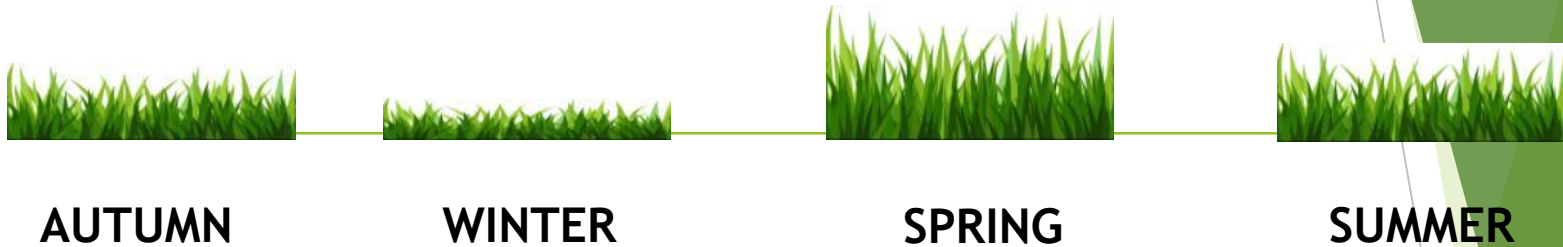
- Accumulated losses at farm level: US\$ 800 million



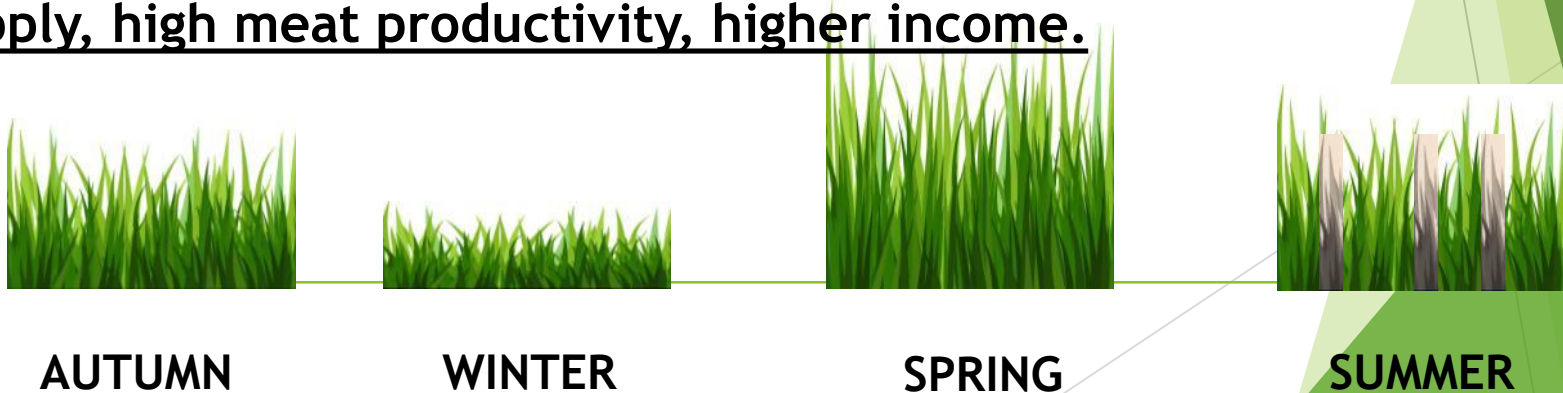
*Q2: How did Uruguay address co-benefits and synergies with multiple objectives when improving livestock management systems?*

# “Working with more grass” and changing spacial and temporal forage management

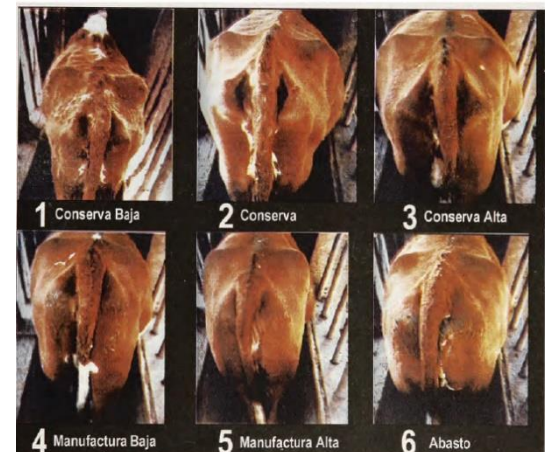
**Baseline:** overgrazing, low NPP, low forage supply, low meat productivity an low net income



**Opportunity:** optimum leaf area, high NPP, high forage supply, high meat productivity, higher income.



# High impact knowledge intensive technologies and co-innovation

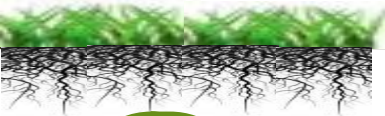
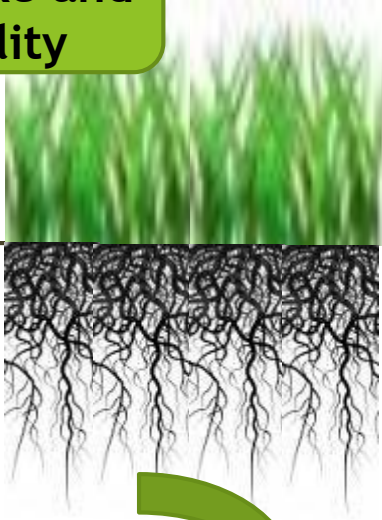


**Drivers of change**



**Regeneration,  
higher intake and  
digestibility**

**Low  
intake**



**Land  
degradation,  
low SOC**

**+ C  
and  
+N**

**Rebuilding  
SOM & SOC**





# Adaptation and cobenefits approach in Uruguay:

## $\Delta$ Adaptation:

Soil health restoration, biodiversity conservation, water availability, shade and shelter, body condition

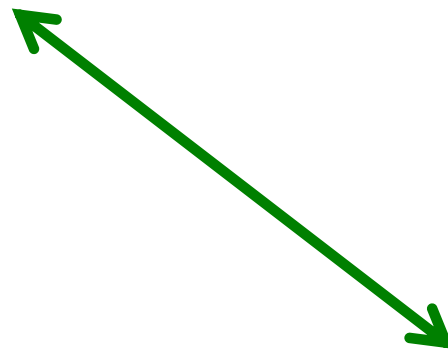
$\Delta$  Food security and livelihoods



## $\Delta$ Mitigation:

( $\Delta$  C sinks in soils and biomass, less emissions per kg of meat, better manure management & circularity)

$\Delta$  meat productivity

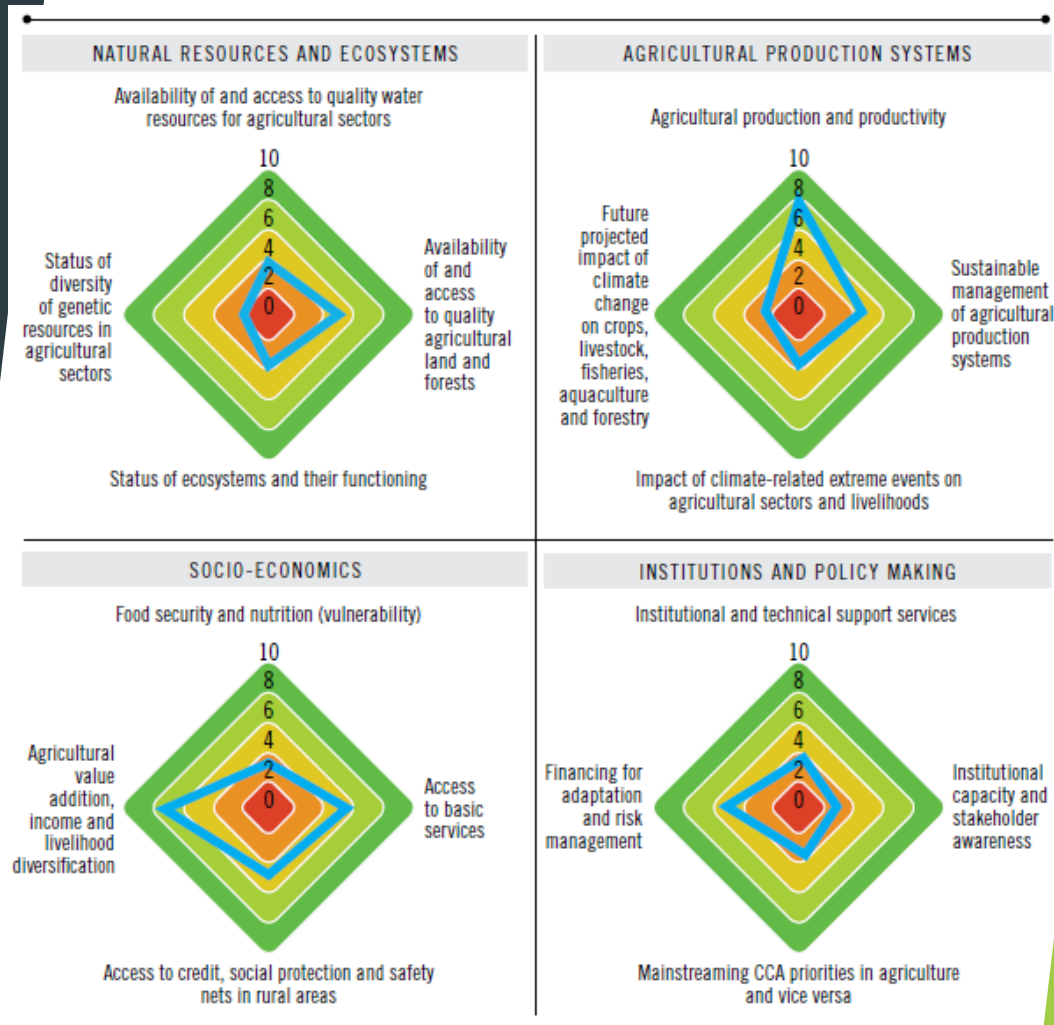


### Q3: How did Uruguay set goals and measure progress in improving livestock management systems?

- ▶ **NAP - Agr.** Includes M&E indicators based on FAO Tool



- ▶ Adaptation and mitigation targets in our NDC:



# Quantitative indicators: examples in NAP and NDC targets (w/Mol)

	Adaptation	Food security and mitigation co-benefits
3 M ha grasslands (30%) with improved management of pastures and animals	Yes	Yes
25% increase in the shade and shelter forest area, including silvopastoral systems. (100.000 ha)	Yes	Yes
Better manure management: circularity of nutrients in at least 75% of dairy farms.	Yes	Yes
CH <sub>4</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O emissions reduction intensity in beef sector by 37% compared to 1990	Yes	Yes

# International collaboration and platforms are key: Uruguay is active part of...



PLACA



Initiative  
20x20

## ***Q4.1: Which challenges does Uruguay face in improving livestock management systems***

- ▶ Implement the NAP in livestock sector
- ▶ Strengthen technology transfer and extension services to small family farmers (2/3 of all farmers)
- ▶ Improve decision support systems for climate risk management for all farmers (public good)
- ▶ Develop and extend drought index insurances
- ▶ Provide finance to family farmers for water, shade and shelter and paddocks.
- ▶ The COVID pandemic is making these challenges more difficult for an agricultural exporting developing economy

## ***Q4.2: How can KJWA and UNFCCC constituted bodies help to address these challenges in Uruguay?***

- ▶ KJWA: to create an **enabling environment** that opens/strengthens windows in CBs and financial entities to mobilize dedicated resources (Capacity Building and Finance) to, among others:
  - ▶ (1) Strengthen technology transfer systems,
  - ▶ (2) Contribute with the government and farmers organizations to build capacities on the ground to upscale good practices and finance investments for a more sustainable, resilient and low carbon livestock sector: e.g. fencing, water supply to animals, shade and shelter and silvopastoral systems
  - ▶ (3) Support to subsidize the premium of an index insurance for droughts in (30.000) small vulnerable family farmers

Uruguay is working for productive and resilient livestock production systems that provide socioeconomic benefits, with efficient feed conversion, higher biodiversity, enhanced sinks, less emissions intensity and better animal welfare.

*¡Thanks much! / ¡Muchas gracias!*

