

Views of URUGUAY on the three questions that guided the exchange in the Workshop on identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale, as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects (SBSTA 44).

For Uruguay food systems are the backbone of the economy, which turns food security a fundamental priority. When we look at the relation between agriculture and climate change, adaptation becomes the priority for us.

Adaptation measures refer to the wide range of actions and institutions that raise the adaptive capacity of agricultural systems. Adaptation measures can include risk management, national and local planning, financing, economic incentives, climate services, research and knowledge systems and strengthening of extension services, among others. Successful adaptation requires to put in place a combination of measures and concrete means of implementation adapted to the diversity of agricultural systems. Identifying co-benefits during the cost-benefit analysis can contribute to better prioritizing resource allocation and to ensure the sustainability of the adaptation measures put in place.

Question 1: EXPERIENCE OF THE COUNTRY

Uruguay is building experience in planned adaptation in agriculture and we are working on an agenda that integrates adaptation and other co-benefits into a sustainable development perspective. Examples of these types of actions on the ground in Uruguay refer to: (1) Creation of the Rural Development Boards as the place that allows for the participation of key stakeholders, such as farmers' organizations, local and national government, research institutions and extension services to identify adaptation needs and design and implement support actions; (2) soils use and management plans in cropping systems to reduce erosion and increase resilience, with co-benefits in terms of fertility, productivity and soil carbon; (3) beef production adaptation based on the ecosystem services of natural grasslands that covers 60% of the area in Uruguay, with co-benefits in terms of productivity and soil carbon; and (4) decision support systems for risk management, including early warning systems, weather forecasts and pilot index insurances for droughts in beef production and excess rainfall in horticulture.

Question 2: HOW PROCESSES UNDER THE CONVENTION FACILITATE THE IDENTIFICATION OF ADAPTATION MEASURES

Several processes under the Convention can help to identify adaptation measures. The development of NAPs is one of the most relevant processes on this regard. We are starting our NAP process jointly with other 7 countries, in the framework of a global programme with FAO and UNDP. Learning from other countries in the NAP process and sharing

lessons learned is a key way to generate knowledge and build capacities. CTCN can contribute providing technology solutions, capacity building and advise to policies. The Adaptation Committee can also play an important role, by providing technical support, information, knowledge and good practices to the Parties. Links with IPCC are quite relevant as well, as IPCC informs the Parties on climate perspectives, likely scenarios, and vulnerabilities and opportunities and costs of adaptation. We visualize SBSTA as a key body to facilitate Convention's technological support options to Parties, given its mandate.

Some comments shall be made in regards to go in to action. Assessment of vulnerabilities and risks is the basis for identification of adaptation measures. Adaptation is a planned innovation process, so data, information and knowledge are key to identify adaptations options. But adaptation is also a process related to the future and, in consequence, to uncertainties. It is quite a trial and error continuous process and, as such, monitoring, cost-benefits analysis and impact assessment are key to enhance a learning by doing process. It is well recognized that adaptation is very context specific, so there are no "general solutions" or "directly replicable" solutions; tailored made measures are in consequence needed.

UNFCCC has already created a broad institutional framework; now we need to make it work efficiently to help developing countries better adapt to climate change adverse effects.

Question 3: SYNERGIES BETWEEN PROCESSES UNDER THE CONVENTION

As I have said, Uruguay is building experience in adaptation measures. In this process, we have some lessons learned but we also have needs and gaps, i.e. institutional arrangements for associative irrigation.

Finally, our main message is to emphasize the fundamental role of national and international institutions in the provision of **public goods** that foster the initiatives of farmers, communities and private sector. We identify facilitating access to information and knowledge as one of the principal ways to reduce asymmetries among actors. Information is key to make better decisions on climate risk management, access to finance and build capacities. Uruguay believes that the provision of public goods can make a great contribution to identify and facilitate the adoption of **adaptation measures** on the ground, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender co-benefits. We see a great opportunity for synergies between different UNFCCC processes and for synergies with other UN Conventions and organizations (Biodiversity, Desertification, IPCC, WMO) and other institutions, such as international and regional research and technology centers. Adaptation is, as well, a fundamental contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Thank you very much.