

URUGUAY

THIRD NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES IN THE UNITED NATIONS
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE



MVOTMA

Ministerio de Vivienda,
Ordenamiento Territorial
y Medio Ambiente.

Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and
Environment- MVOTMA

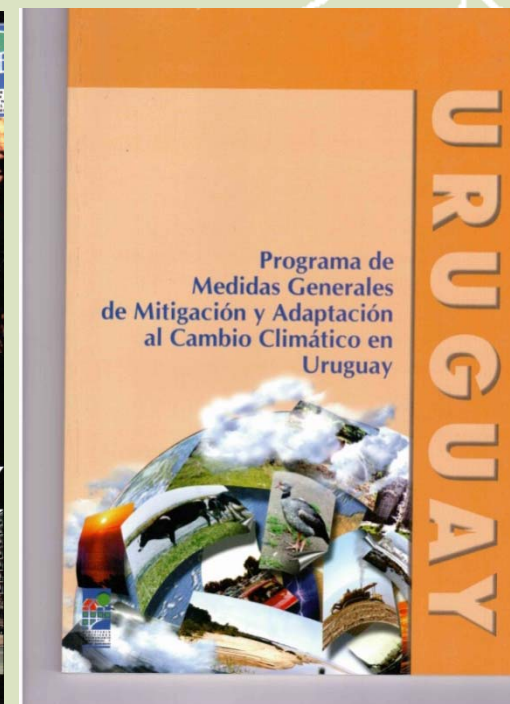
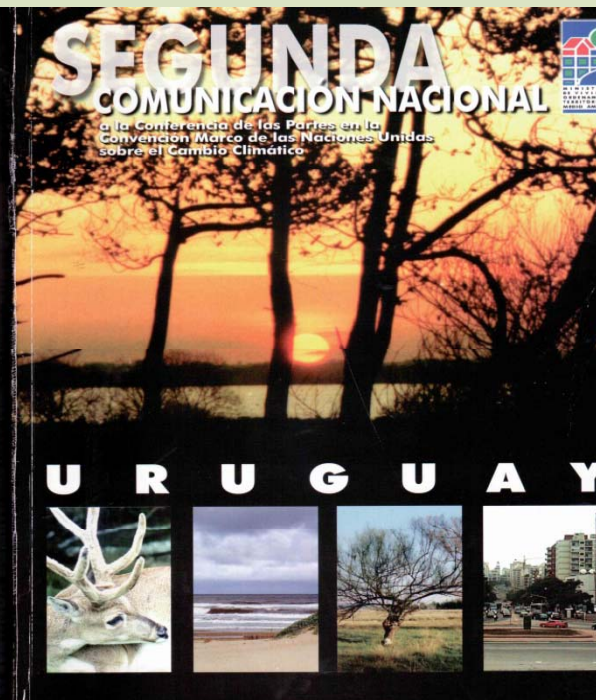
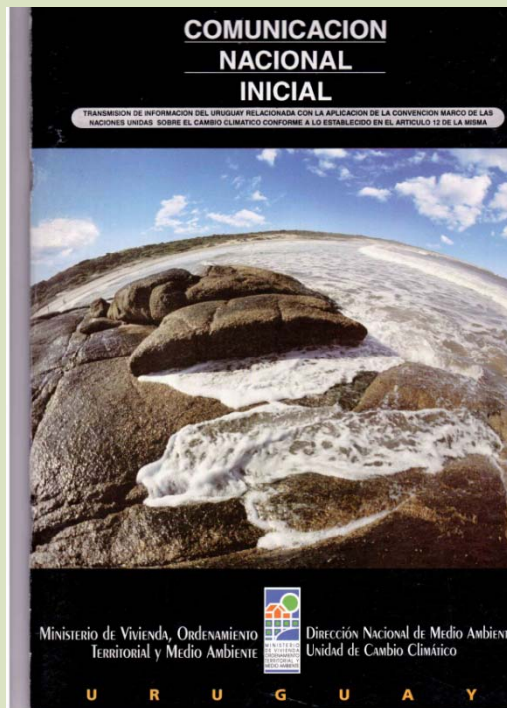
National Environment Directorate- DINAMA

Climate Change Unit – UCC

4 December, 2010

Cancún / México

- 1997. Initial National Communication to the UNFCC. COP 3/ Japan
- 2004. Second National Communication. Uruguay was the first country non Annex I using the New Guidelines approved in the COP8.
 - *Programme of General Measures on Mitigation and Adapatation to Climate Change (PMEGEMA)*



URUGUAY

TERCERA COMUNICACIÓN NACIONAL THIRD NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

A LA CONFERENCIA DE LAS PARTES
EN LA CONVENCION MARCO DE
LAS NACIONES UNIDAS
SOBRE EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
IN THE UNITED NATIONS
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON
CLIMATE CHANGE

2010

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SUMMARY

1. NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES
2. NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY
3. MEASURES TAKEN OR ENVISAGED TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION
4. OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE
CONVENTION
5. CONSTRAINTS, GAPS AND RELATED FINANCIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND CAPACITY NEEDS



1.MAIN FEATURES

- Continental territory: 176.215 km²
- Territorial sea: 140.000 km².
- *Population*: 3.241.003 people
- *Literacy rate* for people aged 15 years and over reached: 97.5% in 2006
- *GDP to education*: 4.5% in 2009
- *Employment rate* increased parallel to the growth of the country's economy: 58.4% in 2009

TNCI NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES



- The **agriculture** sector is important in the economy of the country (being livestock, crops and forestry the main sources for export).
- The **tourism** is also important, mainly in the coastal zone.
- As to its **natural resources**, the uruguayan territory hosts a significant eco-regional and eco-systemic, specific and genetic biodiversity.
- Primary **energy** supply is poorly diversified, and although energy from wind and biomass waste sources were introduced to the power grid in 2007 and 2008, the country remains strongly dependent on oil and hydraulic power.



- **Climate:** is located in the temperate zone, with temperatures of 17.5°C, humidity of 75% and annual accumulated rainfalls of 1,300 mm.
- The most adverse climate phenomena observed in the country are related to occasional **hydrometeorological events** such as *droughts, floods, frosts, heat waves, hail and squall*, that have various environmental, social and economic impacts in the different regions of the country, depending on the intensity of the phenomenon.
- In the last ten years, the country has experienced extreme **floods** and **droughts**, increasing both in intensity and frequency as compared to historical records.



- **Floods:** In 2007 left more than 14,000 people evacuated, with economic losses estimated to exceed US\$ 21 million.
In the 2009-2010 period, left more than 14,886 people evacuated.
- **Droughts:** In 1999-2000 economic damage exceeded US\$ 200 million
In 2008-2009 it had a deleterious effect on more activities, and it was more ravaging than the earlier drought, with potentially greater and deeper effects, which could indicate a higher economic damage.



2. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- **UNFCCC Ratification:** 1994.
- **Kyoto Protocol Ratification:** 2000.
- **Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA):** created in 1990 and designated as National Authority on Climate Change in 1990.
- **Climate Change Unit:** created in 1994 for the implementation of the Convention at national level and designated as DNA in 2001.
- **COTAMA:** Technical Advisory Committee on Environment, formed by gov. agencies and Ministries, private sector, NGOs.
- **May 2009:** Decree 238/009 established the creation of the **National System to Respond to Climate Change and Variability (SNRCC)**.
- **February 2010:** the **National Plan on Climate Change (PNRCC)** was presented

- ❑ **National System to Respond to Climate Change and Variability (SNRCC):** cross sectional coordination of any action to be undertaken by public and private institutions.
 - **SNRCC** is coordinated by MVOTMA
 - **Coordination Group:** Ministries, National Emergencies System (SNE), Budgeting and Planning Office (OPP) , National Mayors Congress.
 - **Ad hoc Advisory Committee** integrated by experts from Ministries, academia, technical institutions, NGOs, production sector, national experts.

- ❑ **National Plan on Climate Change (PNRCC):** strategic framework that identifies actions and measures that society and the various sectors will have to implement to adapt to climate change and climate variability, as well as the efforts required to mitigate the greenhouse gases emissions.

National Plan on Climate Change (PNRCC)

ADAPTATION

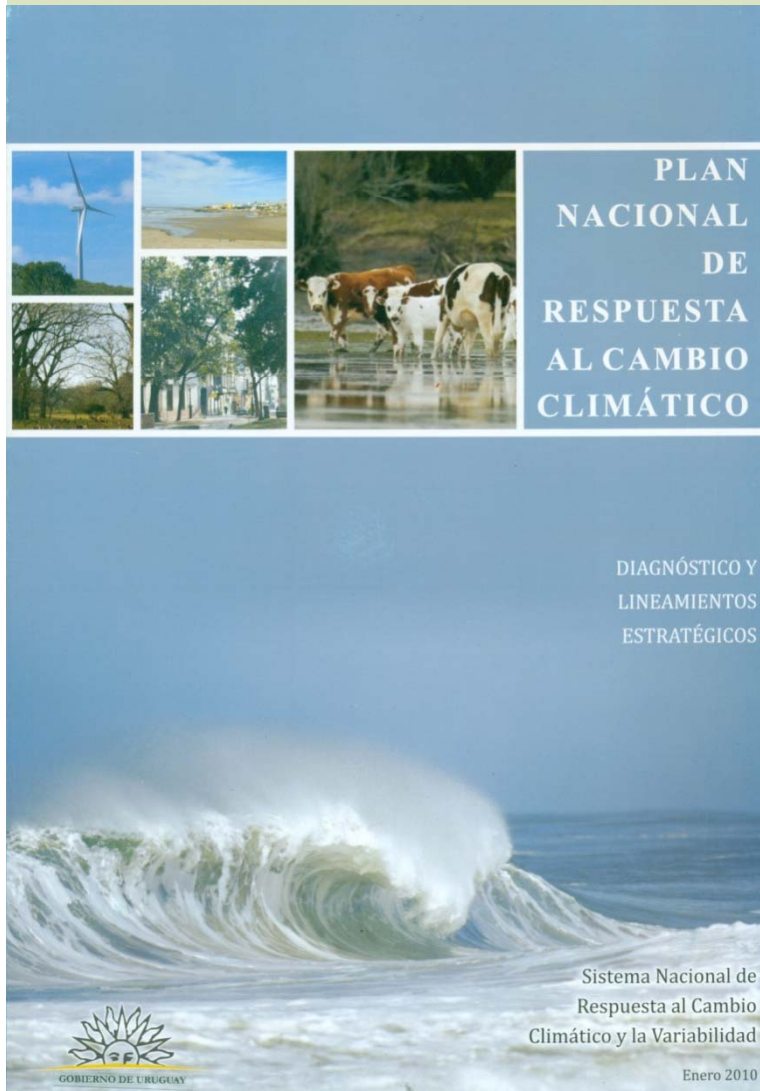
- Risk management
- Water resources
- Energy
- Ecosystems and biodiversity
- Production and consumption
- Industrial production
- Tourism, consumption and quality of life

MITIGATION

- Abatement of emissions by sector
- Implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) provided by the Kyoto Protocol.

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

- Institutional strengthening and organization
- Data management
- Innovation and training on science and technology
- International agenda
- Communications and education





Resumen Ejecutivo

*Inventario Nacional de Emisiones
de Gases de Efecto Invernadero: 2004*



*Evolución de Emisiones de Gases
de Efecto Invernadero 1990 - 2004*



MINISTERIO de VIVIENDA, ORDENAMIENTO
TERRITORIAL y Medio AMBIENTE

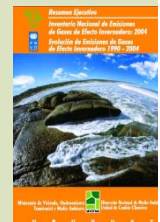


DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL de Medio AMBIENTE
Unidad de Cambio Climático

U R U G U A Y

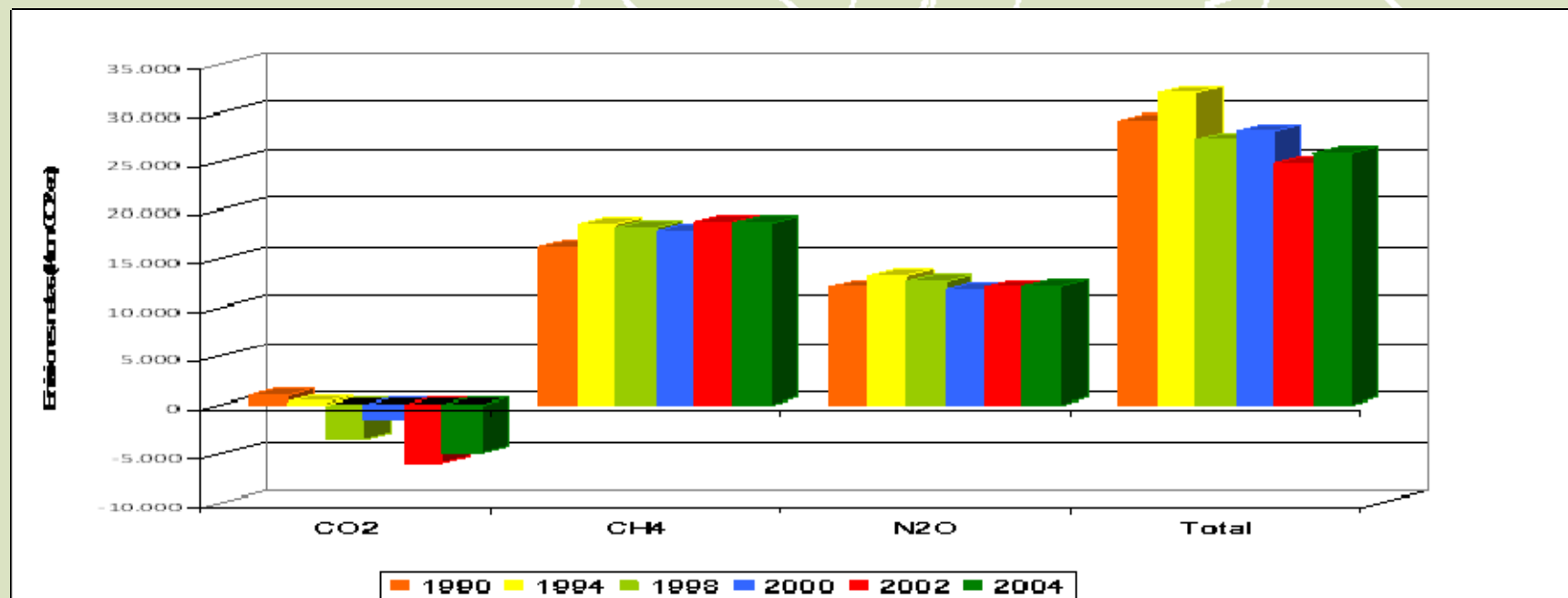
- The TNC summarizes the results of the 2004 National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, and a Comparative Study of the Country's Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions for the years 1990, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004.

- The **Agriculture sector** accounted for 80 % of the 2004 national emissions expressed in equivalent CO₂. Due to the relative importance of this sector, efforts were made to improve the quality of its emission estimates.
- A group of national experts was established under the coordination of the Climate Change Unit, which developed country specific emission factors for CH₄ from enteric fermentation and for N₂O on agricultural soils with grazing animals (IPCC Tier-2 method).
- The **evolution of the 1990-2004 emissions of the main direct greenhouse gases** (CO₂, and N₂O) was studied based on the reports of the appropriate Inventories developed by Uruguay, and applying the Global Warming Potential (GWP) for a 100-year horizon.

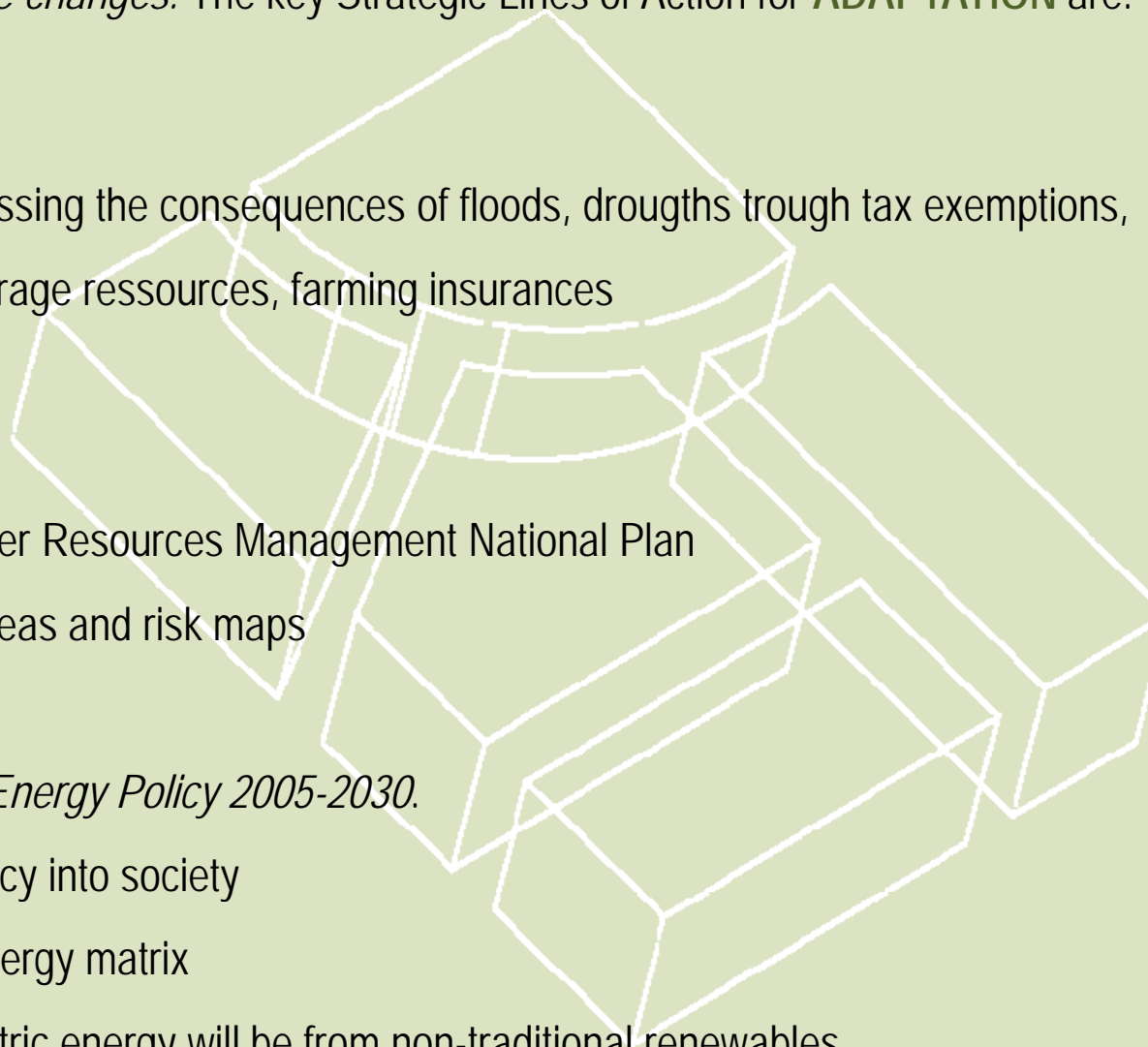


TNC I NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES

- Except for the year 2000, over the 1990 - 2004 period the CO₂ emissions showed a declining trend.
- CH₄ emissions showed a slightly increasing trend throughout the 1990-2004 period;
- N₂O emissions showed mild variations
- The overall result is that between 1990 and 2004, the country's total emissions expressed in a common unit - ktons of equivalent CO₂ were reduced in approximately 11.3%, mainly due to a significant absorption of CO₂ by the woody biomass and soils.



Evolution of Net emissions 1990-2004 in CO₂eq

- *The National Plan defines adaptation as **Uruguay's most relevant line of action** to allow for an effective response to climate change and to contribute to the reduction of risks and damages as the country faces increasingly intense changes. The key Strategic Lines of Action for **ADAPTATION** are:*
 - **Integrated risk management:**
 - Consolidate the SNE, addressing the consequences of floods, droughts through tax exemptions, credit support, water and forage resources, farming insurances
 - Land Planning regulations
 - **Water resources:**
 - Develop the Integrated Water Resources Management National Plan
 - Cartography of floodable areas and risk maps
 - **Energy:**
 - Strategic guidelines of the *Energy Policy 2005-2030*.
 - Promote the energy efficiency into society
 - The diversification of the energy matrix
 - Meta 2015: 50% of the electric energy will be from non-traditional renewables
- 

- **Ecosystems and biodiversity:**
 - National Protected Areas System :Plan for 2010-2014
 - Ecosystem management of fisheries
 - Adaptation to climate change in costal zones
 - Land Planning regulations
- **Production and Consumption:**
 - Sustainable land management, animal and plant breeding and the use of adapted species.
 - In the agriculture sector, the lines are oriented to the horizontal integration of farmers for water management



- Quality of life of the Uruguayan population:
 - General action plan for the control of the mosquito *Aedes aegypty*
 - National Plan of Housing 2010-2014
- **Tourism, industrial production and consumption**
- Integration of the cultural change among people, to encourage a rational and responsible consumption
- Guidelines to promote clean industries
- Promote energy efficiency in industries
- National Plan of Sustainable Tourism 2009-2020
- National Plan of production and consumption 2010-2015



- Includes measures for the abatement of emissions in: **agriculture / energy / transportation / waste**
- Considers the implementation of **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)** projects as a tool for mitigation



- **Eolic Energy:** 10 projects (75MW)
- **Biomass Energy:** 10 projects (198 MW): solid urban waste, rice husks and forestry waste
- **Solar energy**
 - Water Heating (hotel, hospital, residential, commercial)
 - Photovoltaic (rural schools, small communities)
- **Small projects** in farms and communities
- **CDM:** 13 projects with national approval



- The National Plan gives importance to those measures that contribute to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of the climate change preparedness processes that require intersectorial and inter-institutional actions, and other cross-cutting public policy tools to conduct the adaptation and mitigation efforts. They are presented in five items:
 - Organization and institutional strengthening.
 - Data management.
 - Technological research and development activities.
 - International agenda.
 - Education and communication activities.



- IN THE PROCESS OF PREPARATION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL COMMUNICATION
 - Consolidate technical groups integrated with different sectors and institutions
 - Promote the participation of all the actors involved



Preparation of national communications is a process that needs continuous support .

This process strengthens the capacity of the country to develop and implement policies and measures on Climate Change.

This process allowed to:

1. Capacity building to consolidate the MVOTMA as National Focal Point to the Convention
2. Contribute to integrate the Climate Change in public policies and develop the SNRCC.
3. Promote the participation of all the actors involved in Climate Change



PLANS FOR PREPARATION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR FOURTH NATIONAL COMMUNICATION

- Uruguay started the consultation process to identify the contents of the Fourth National Communication
- The Endorsement of the Government of Uruguay was sent for the financing of the Fourth National Communication through the Expedite Mechanism from the GEF for National Communications, through UNDP

- **FOURTH NATIONAL COMMUNICATION**

1 Adaptation

- Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of adaptation measures in Uruguay through the identification and application of indicators.

2. National GHG Inventories

- More frequent: Annually
- To contribute to MRV

3. Mitigation

- Mitigation potentials estimation (by sectors)
- NAMAs identification (measures / projects)
- National Registry for NAMAs

4. Other information

- Technology transfer: apply the TNA methodology to identify needs
- Identification of needs on capacity building related to UNFCCC negotiation outcomes
- Education: Support the development of a national education strategy in climate change
- Information: Support the development of an Information National System for Climate Change (proposed in the PNRCC)

THANK YOU

December 2010

Climate Change Unit
DINAMA –MVOTMA
URUGUAY

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