



MVOTMA

Ministerio de Vivienda
Ordenamiento Territorial
y Medio Ambiente

URUGUAY CASE STUDY:

Drought risk management based on seasonal climate forecast

Montevideo, Uruguay

10-12 de diciembre 2014

**División Cuencas y Acuíferos
DINAGUA - URUGUAY**

Paradigm shift: From Drought Crisis management to Drought Risk management

year 2010

This transition is difficult because, historically, little has been done to understand and address the risks associated with drought.

¿RISK?
¿RISK MANAGEMENT?



RISK is "the relationship between a threat and the vulnerability of the society that is impacted, a latent or potential condition whose level depends on the probable intensity of the threat and the existing vulnerability. The risk is therefore a dynamic, changing and theoretically controllable condition "

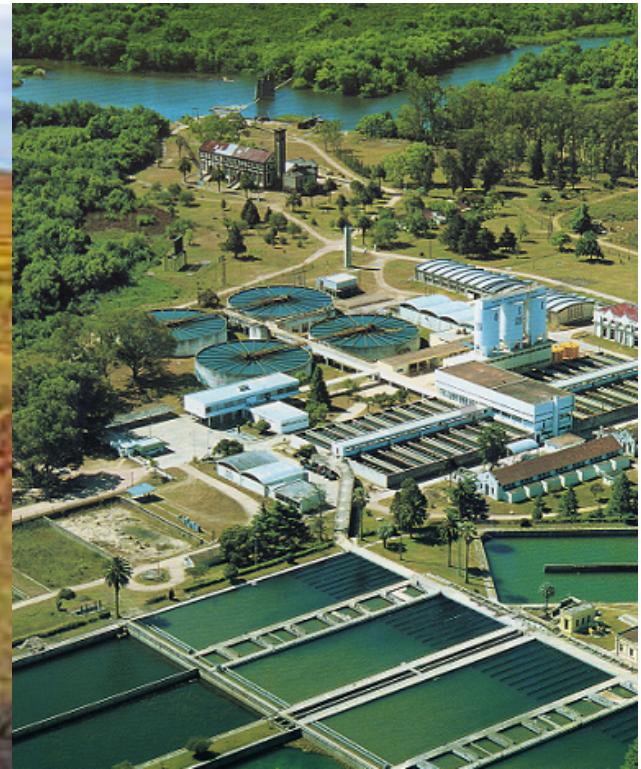


Risk management is the social process by which a society influences on the reduction, forecasting and or control of the risk levels

HISTORICALLY, WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN FOCUSED ON:

- MAJOR WATER USERS (MAINLY RICE PRODUCERS),
- INDUSTRIES
- DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

COVERING 90 % OF THE SURFACE WATER CONSUMPTION .

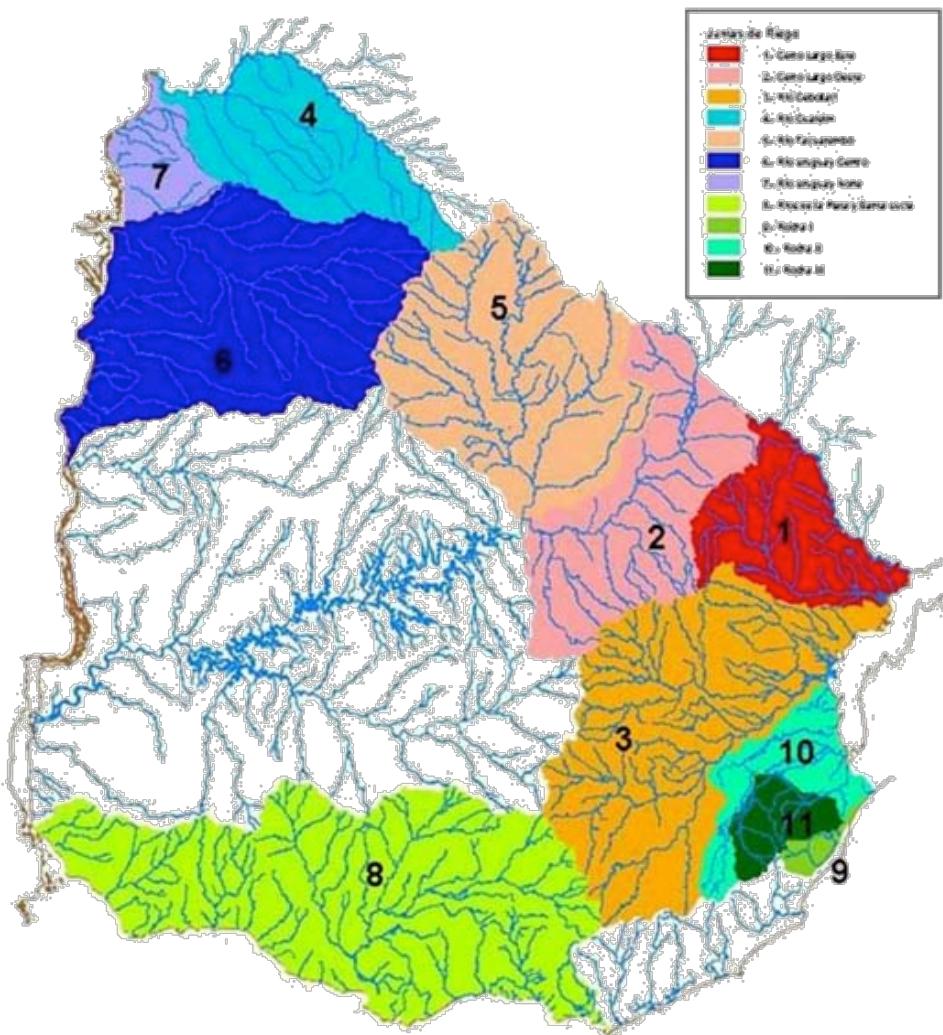


Overall, the most critical time of the year when talking about water resources management is when the demands intensify, that is from December to March.

In that period is when water demands concentrate, to supplement with irrigation water needs not covered by precipitation.

- The Water Authority has defined a criterion of authorizing up to **0,4 It/s/km²** to issue water rights, taking into account the contributing watershed at the location of the intake.
- That flow of **0,4 It/s/km²** corresponds to **1 mm/month specific runoff**, and is associated with Q95 (95 % of the time this flow is exceeded during summer time)

REGIONAL ADVISORY IRRIGATION BOARDS

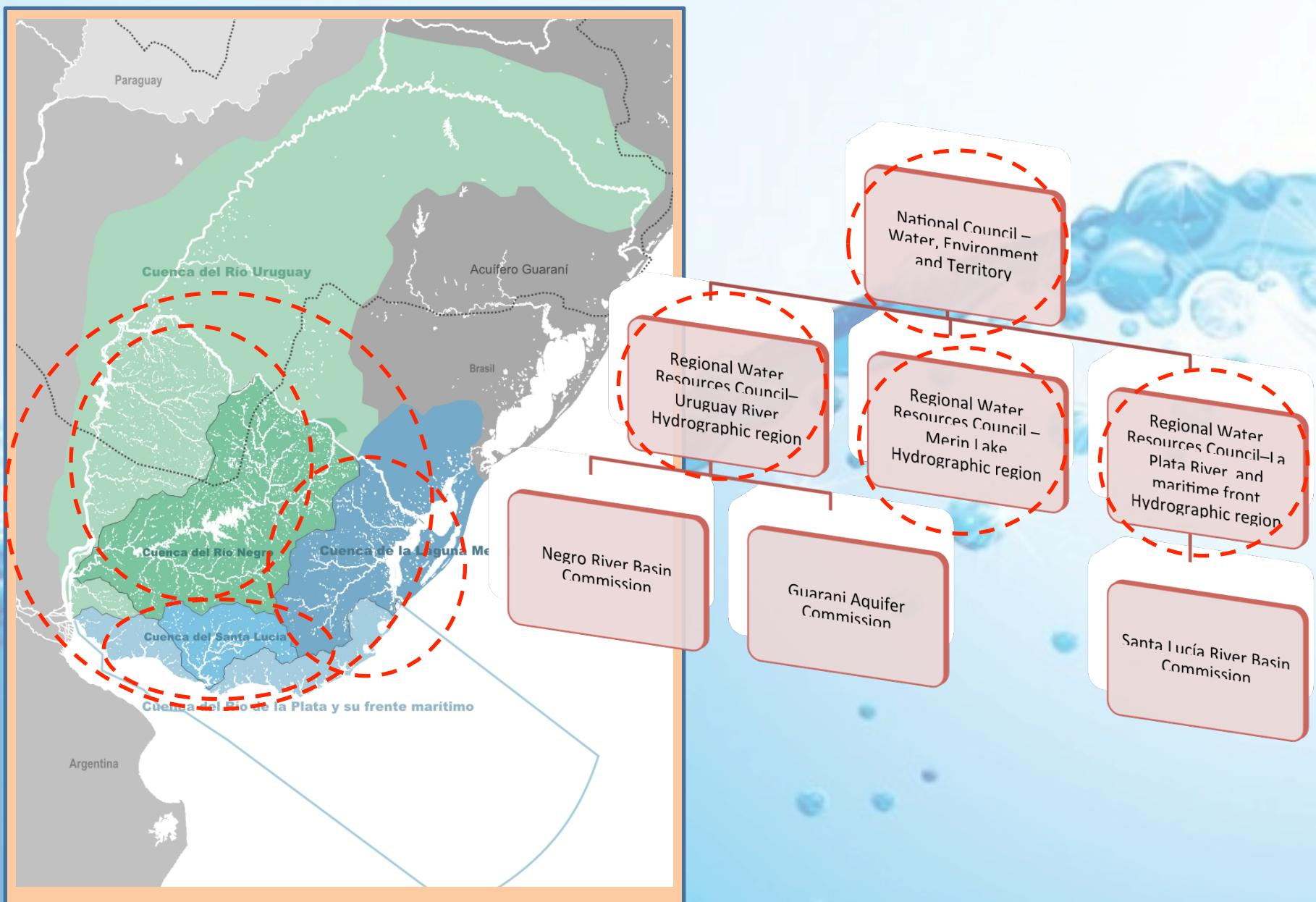


They are a natural space to advise the Water Authority about management and allocation of the water resources

Participants: DINAGUA-MVOTMA
(presiding), RENARE-MGAP
(secretariat) Representatives of
irrigators
representatives of the landowners)

Among other tasks : Coordinate the equitable distribution of the available water in times when there is deficit
Advise on the possible establishment of shifts to pump water.

NATIONAL WATER POLICY LAW (N° 18.610) - SET 2009

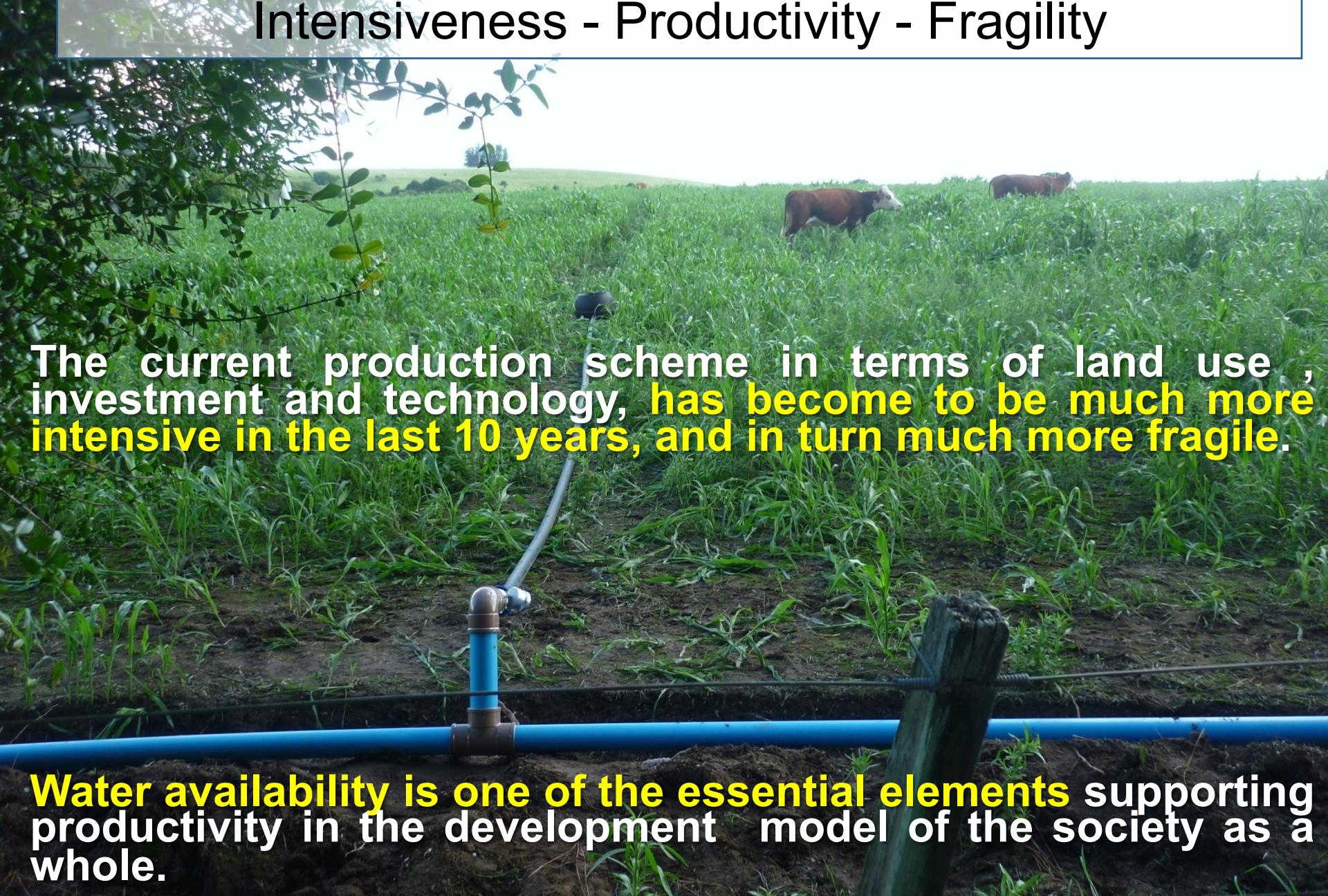


Why the need to work more together?

Intensiveness - Productivity - Fragility



The current production scheme in terms of land use , investment and technology, has become to be much more intensive in the last 10 years, and in turn much more fragile.



Water availability is one of the essential elements supporting productivity in the development model of the society as a whole.

MID 2010 - SEASONAL CLIMATE FORECAST WAS THE STARTING POINT OF THE PARADIGM CHANGE

There is a high statistical correlation between La Niña (cold phase of El Niño) and our region.

The Working Group on Climate Trends of the University of the Republic (UdelaR) and the National Directorate of Meteorology (DNM) forecasted for the months of October, November and December 2010, conditions of rainfall below normal for all the country:

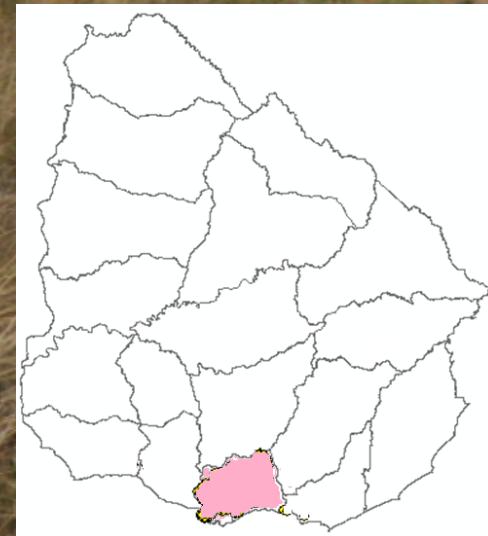
20% for the upper tercile

35% for the middle tercile

45% for the lower tercile

Meanwhile, it was expected that the average temperature for October- November-December 2010 were close to normal over the whole country.

Responding to the National Emergency System (SINAE) call, at the end of October 2010, for institutions at the national and department level to respond to the negative precipitation anomaly expected since mid 2010 for the national territory, the National Water Directorate (DINAGUA) decided to develop a wide-span institutional participation strategy in the Department of Canelones as a starting point.

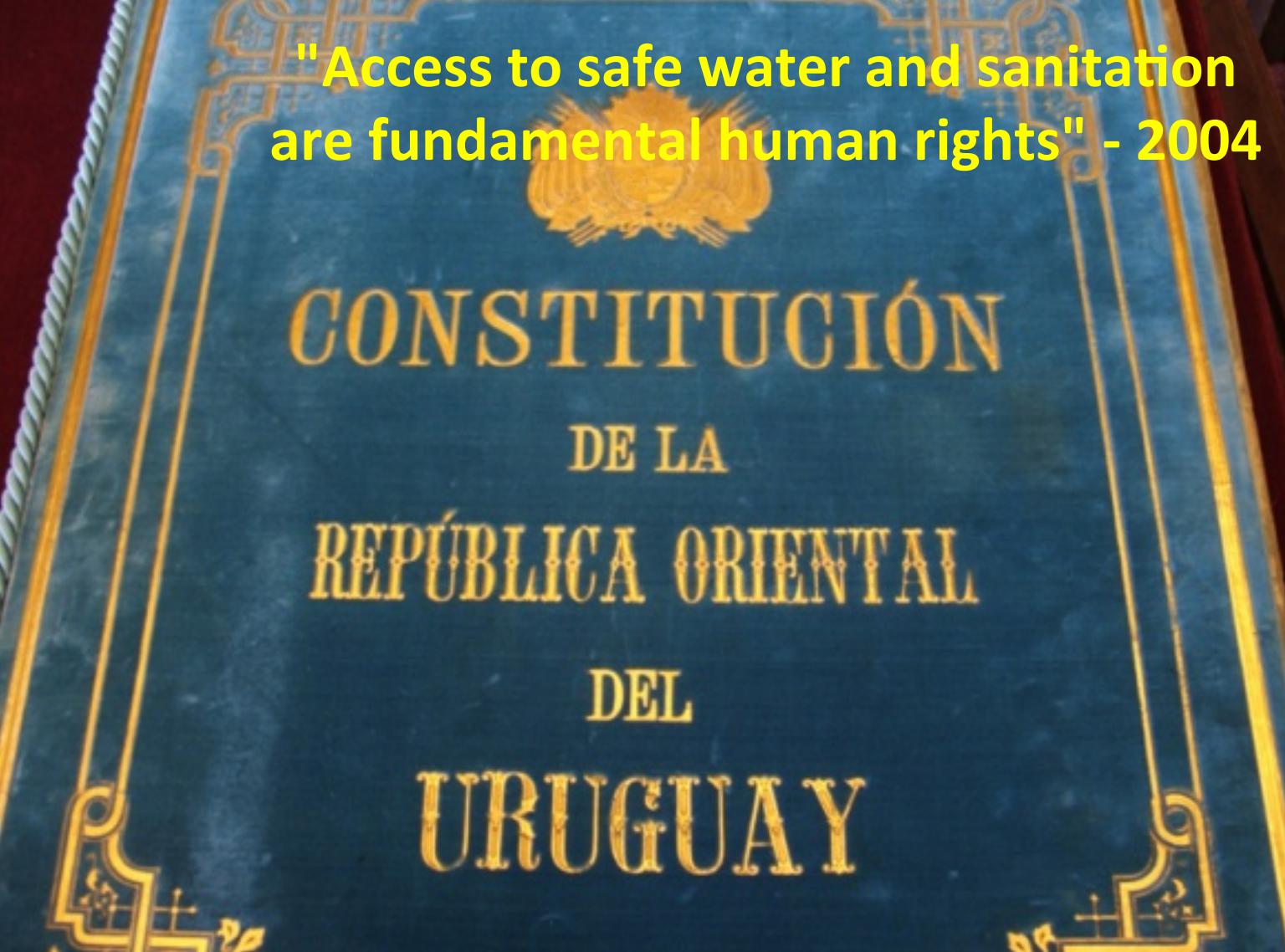


CHARACTERISTICS OF WATER USERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CANELONES

- Small family production (**small farms , low water availability , high concentration of requests for support in times of drought**)
- They are affected approximately **2-3 times per decade**, when the soil water content is low
- It's a different economic and infrastructure scale compare to that of those holding water rights
- Because of their production scale, many of them without water rights. An institutional response is needed.



"Access to safe water and sanitation
are fundamental human rights" - 2004



CONSTITUCIÓN
DE LA
REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL
DEL
URUGUAY



HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

10 DECEMBER

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES:

Help the decision making process in the definition of the necessary measures to undertake by each institution

Identifying:

- 1- the hydrologic threat using indicators of future water availability,
- 2-and combining it with the local expertise on the vulnerability of users in relation to needs for human and animal consumption

To ensure access to potable water and water for troughs.

Develop in greater detail the initial products:

- Map stakeholders
- Map water intake structures (surface and underground waters)
- Instruments to help propose adaptation measures
- Capacity building (good and bad practices, why to have a water right, managing risk)

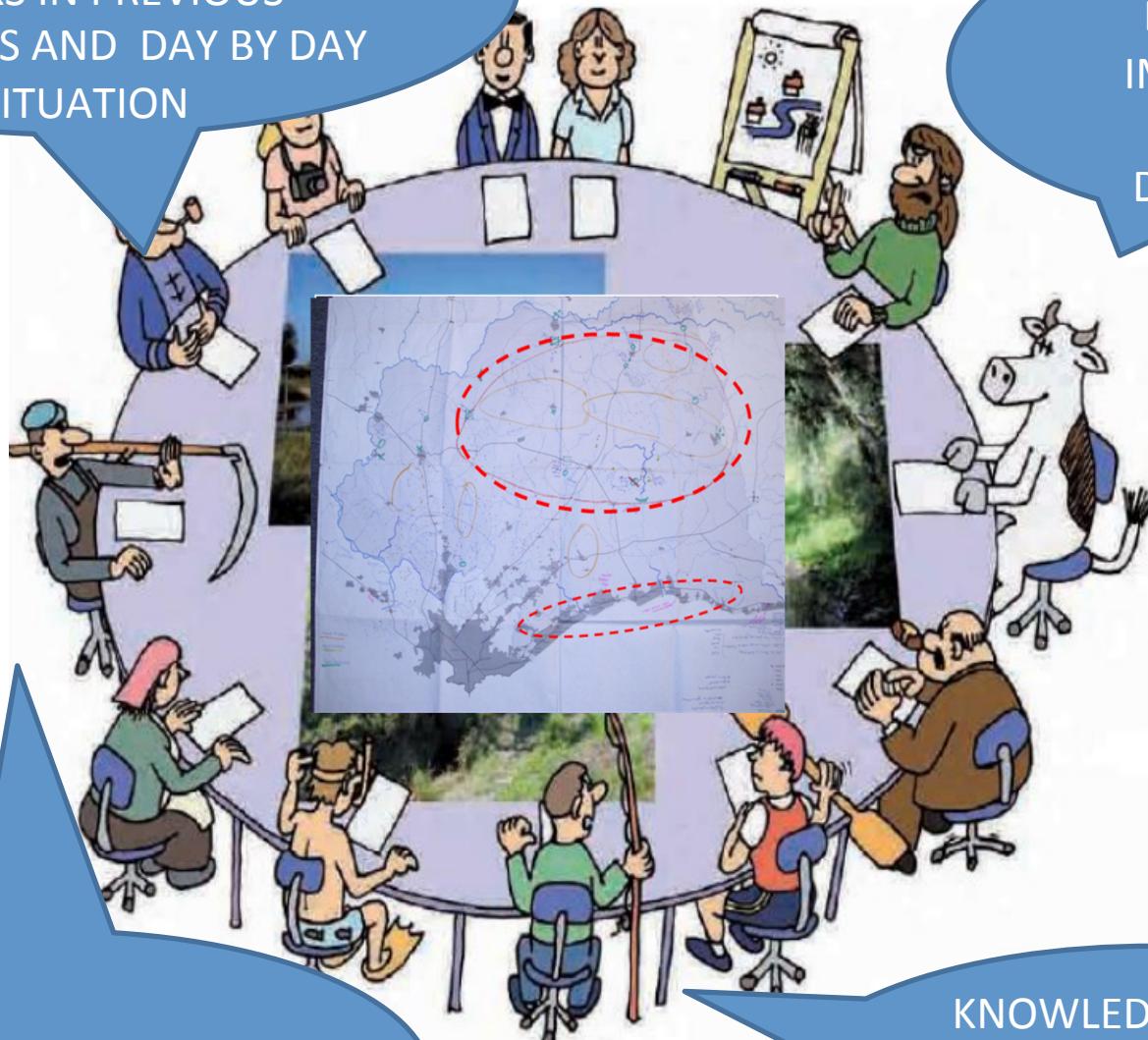
To incorporate drought risk management in water policies

KNOWLEDGE OF THE
BEHAVIOUR OF RIVERS AND
CREEKS IN PREVIOUS
DROUGHTS AND DAY BY DAY
SITUATION

KNOWLEDGE OF
DROUGHT
IMPACTS OF
PREVIOUS
DROUGHTS

KNOWLEDGE OF THE
VULNERABILITIES

KNOWLEDGE OF THE
EMERGENCY RESPONSE
GIVEN IN PREVIOUS
DROUGHTS



SURFACE WATER RISK MAP AS AN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TOOL

Based on a technical analysis, adequate locations were selected to pump water during the emergency, to supply potable water for people, livestock, and to extinguish fires.

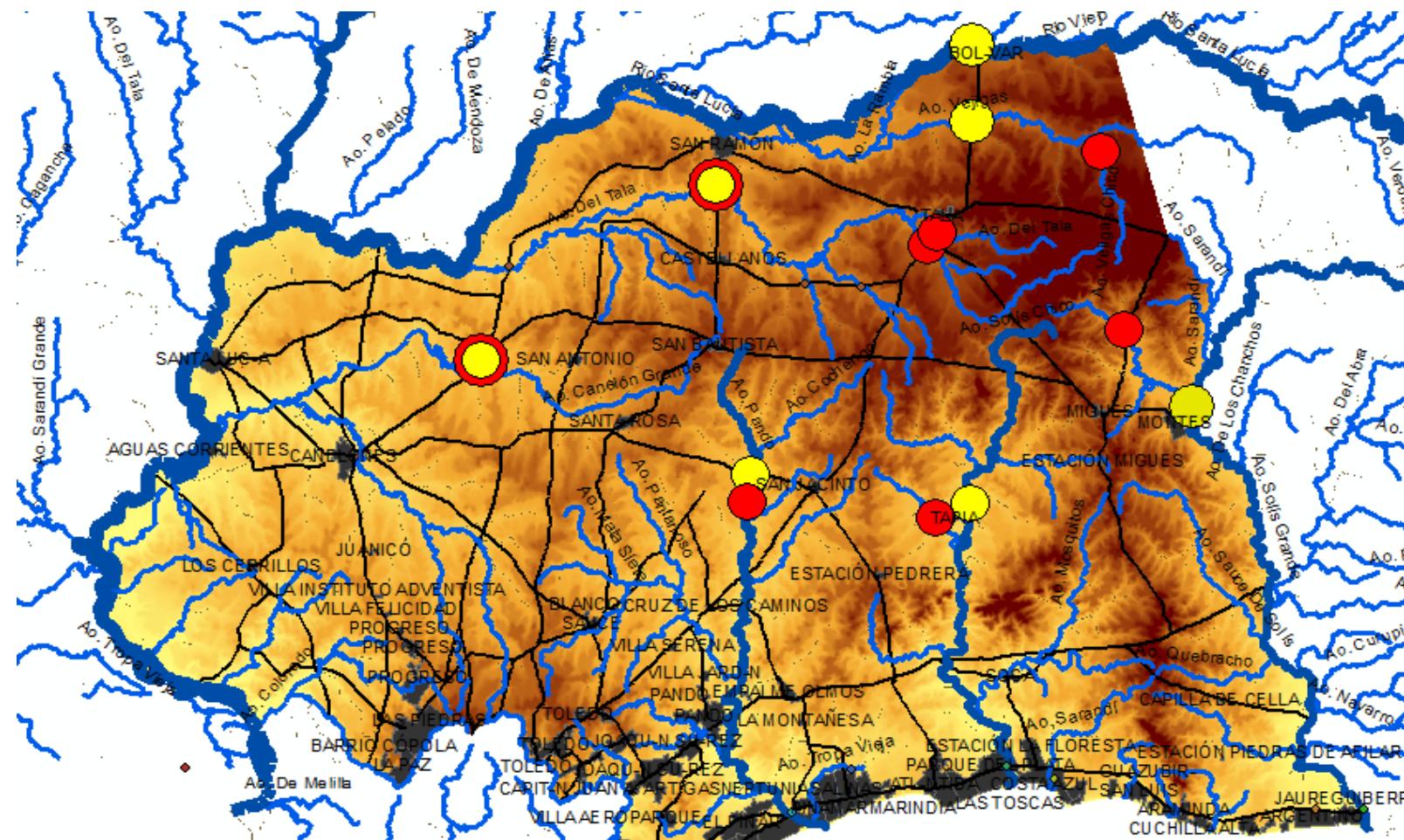
For that, it was taken into account:

- 1. Adequate contributing area at the point of extraction, based on the pumps available at the municipality**
- 2. Not to affect water rights in force**
- 3. Good access to the extraction point**

Surface water availability was based on the calculation of the specific flow q (7.5) (minimum average of seven consecutive days in the summer months , with five-year recurrence) determined at the gauged basins in the south of the country, with data between 1980 and 2004. The value of 0.15 l /s/km² was adopted, instead of 0.4 l/s/ km² (specific flow used to issue water rights, exceeded 95 % of the time during the summer months)

WATER INTAKE LOCATIONS DURING THE DROUGHT 2008-2009 (IN RED)

RECOMMENDED WATER INTAKE LOCATIONS FOR THE DROUGHT 2010-2011 TO SATISFY THE DEMAND (IN YELLOW)



SITIOS DE DONDE SE EXTRAJO AGUA 2008-2009

POSIBLES SITIOS PARA LA EXTRACCIÓN DE AGUA



MVOTMA
Expte. 2012/08299

MINISTERIO DE VIVIENDA, ORDENAMIENTO TERRITORIAL Y
MEDIO AMBIENTE

MINISTERIO DE GANADERÍA AGRICULTURA Y PESCA

MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA, ENERGÍA Y MINERÍA

ASUNTO 150/2012

Montevideo, 16 OCT 2012

VISTO: el Acuerdo Marco entre los Ministerios de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca y Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería para Cooperación con opción de adhesión para todas las Intendencias Departamentales del País;

RESULTANDO: I) la Dirección Nacional de Aguas se encuentra abocada a incorporar la Gestión de Riesgo en la formulación e implementación de las Políticas Públicas, en especial de la sequía por el gran impacto económico y social que genera. Por Gestión de Riesgo se entiende el proceso social mediante el cual una sociedad influye en la reducción, previsión y/o control de los niveles de riesgo que atraviesa. El riesgo se obtiene de relacionar la amenaza (por ejemplo la sequía) con las vulnerabilidades de los elementos expuestos;

II) en virtud de la exitosa experiencia de trabajo interinstitucional denominada "Etapa 1": Hacia la incorporación de

This interinstitutional cooperation agreement, is the **consolidation** of the **paradigm shift**: from Drought Crisis Management to Drought Risk Management, initiated in 2010, **regardless of the effective presence of drought events.**



National Drought Management Policy Guidelines

A Template for Action



Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)

Towards a National Inventory of Water Intake Structures



2012-2013-2014

National inventory of Water Intake Structures– Form 2014

MVOTMA DINAGUA Declaración de Fuentes de Agua

Puede realizar la declaración por medio de Internet en la siguiente dirección: www.mvotma.gub.uy

Este formulario debe ser llenado en forma clara y legible con letra de imprenta mayúscula, usando preferentemente tinta negra. No se admiten tachaduras ni erratas.

REGISTRO		Granja	Día / /	
Término a solo de la unidad receptora	DICOSE	Uso doméstico	Nº de Registro (Por ejemplo: DICOSE)	Min
	Agrícola	Industria		Año
	Animales de Granja	Turismo		
				Hojas anexadas:
				NP TOTAL

1 - EMPRESA

RAZÓN SOCIAL				
APELIDO				
DIRECCIÓN CONSTITUCIONAL				
CALLE		NÚM. DE PUERTA	NÚM. DE APTO	TELÉFONO
LOCALIDAD		DEPARTAMENTO		CELULAR
CORREO ELECTRÓNICO:				

2 - ESTABLECIMIENTO

DEPARTAMENTO	SUPERFICIE TOTAL
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3 - POZOS

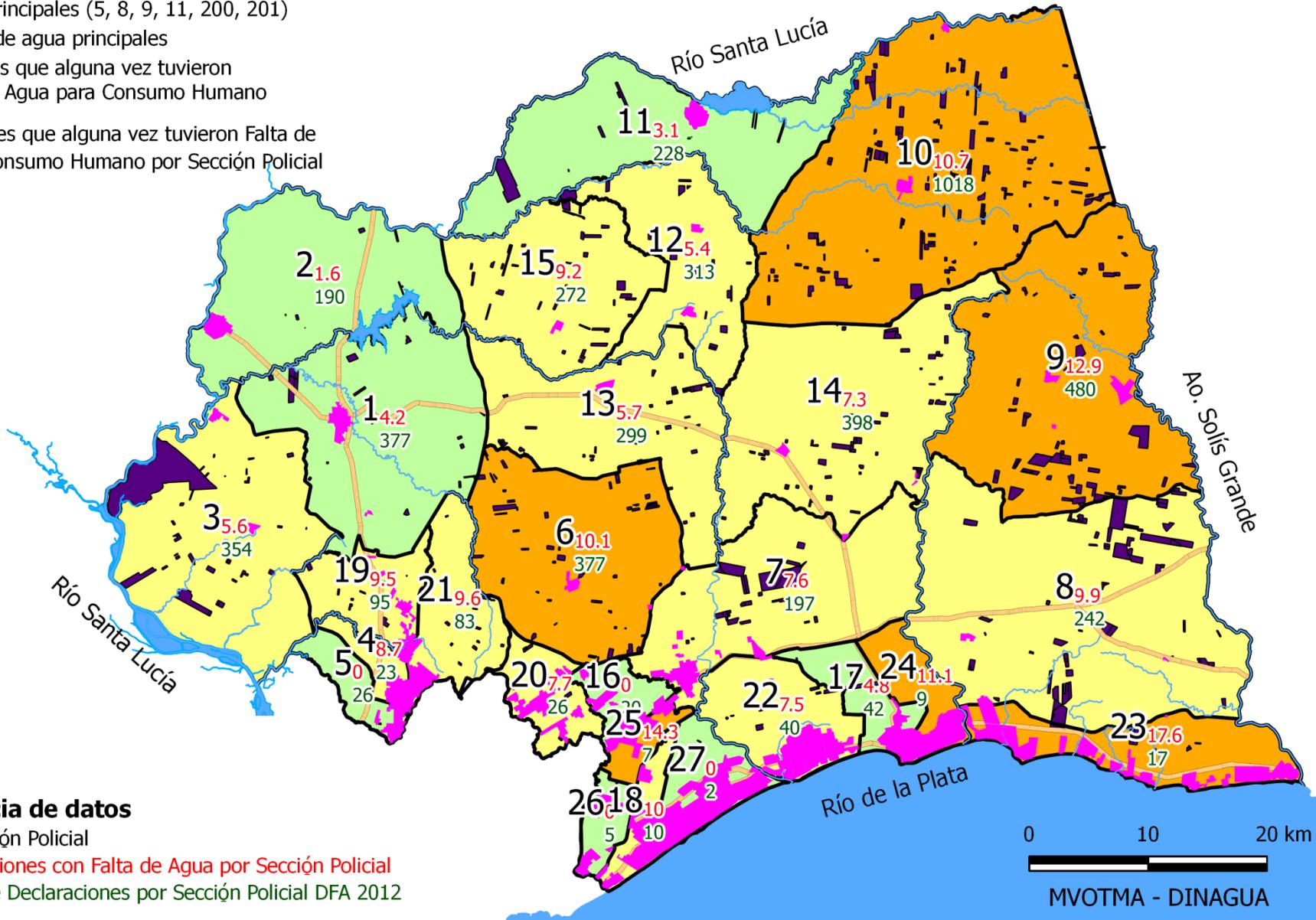
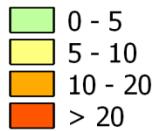
Si tiene algún pozo?	SI NO				
Códigos del Tipo de Pozo: Código 1: Pozo de triscal Código 2: Pozo profundo					
Tipo de pozo	Padrón N°	Profundidad	Caudal del Pozo	Caudal Estimado (Sustento)	Uso del agua
1		m	L/h	L/h	1 2 3 4 5
2		m	L/h	L/h	
3		m	L/h	L/h	
4		m	L/h	L/h	
5		m	L/h	L/h	
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277		m	L/h	L/h	
278		m	L/h	L/h	
279		m			

Lack of water for human consumption

Leyenda

- Sección Policial
- Localidades
- Rutas Principales (5, 8, 9, 11, 200, 201)
- Cursos de agua principales
- Padrones que alguna vez tuvieron Falta de Agua para Consumo Humano
- Falta de Agua para Consumo Humano

% Productores que alguna vez tuvieron Falta de Agua para Consumo Humano por Sección Policial



Referencia de datos

Nº de Sección Policial

% Declaraciones con Falta de Agua por Sección Policial

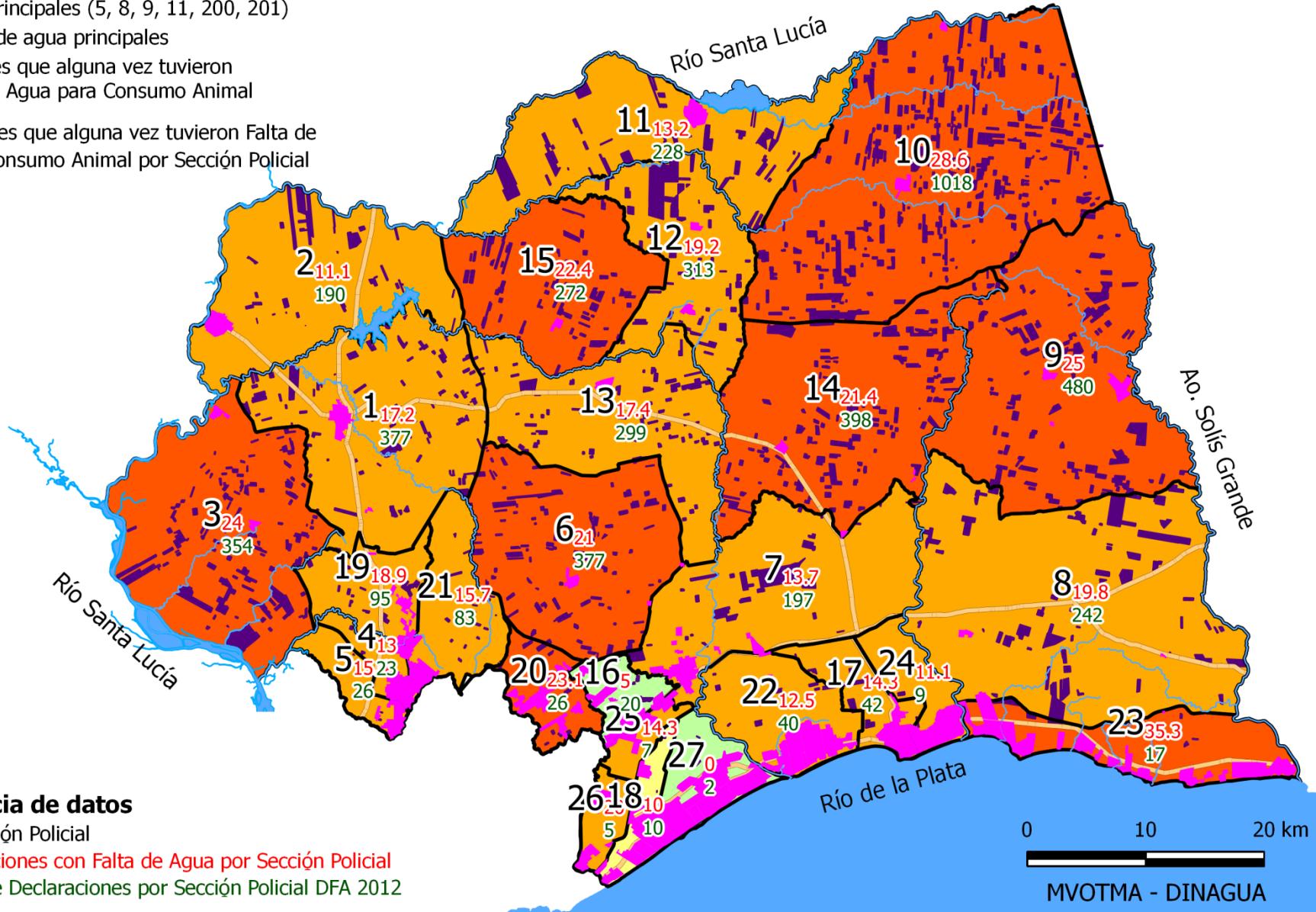
Cantidad de Declaraciones por Sección Policial DFA 2012

Lack of water for animal consumption

Leyenda

- Sección Policial
 - Localidades
 - Rutas Principales (5, 8, 9, 11, 200, 201)
 - Cursos de agua principales
 - Padrones que alguna vez tuvieron Falta de Agua para Consumo Animal

% Productores que alguna vez tuvieron Falta de Agua para Consumo Animal por Sección Policial

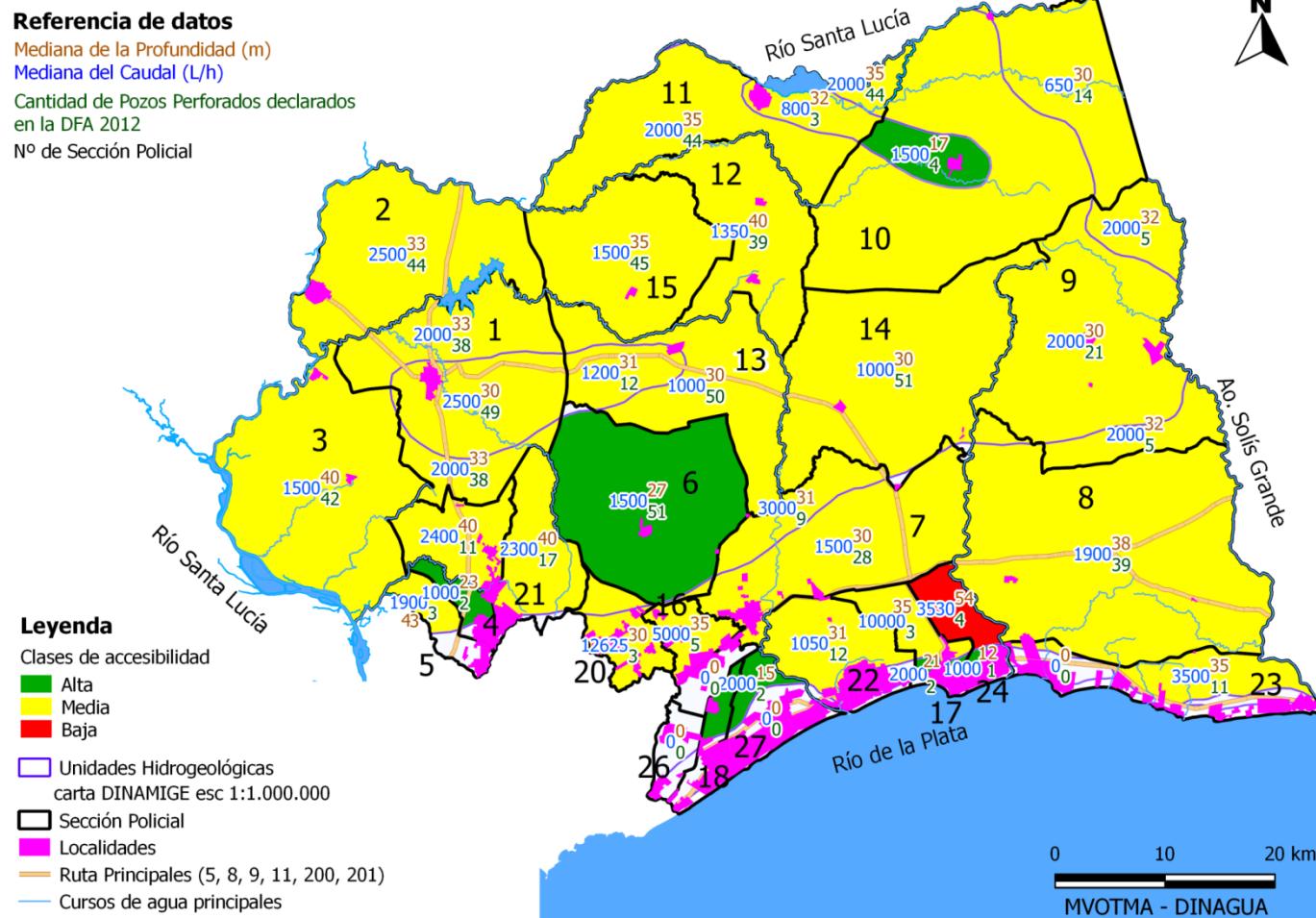


Groundwater Accessibility for family producers

High-Medium-Low levels, from an economic point of view

Based on:

- Flow required for domestic and for livestock demands
- Financial help given by the Project: “Sustainable and integral family production” – MGAP





CONCLUSIONS

Need to know the risk



Need to manage the risk

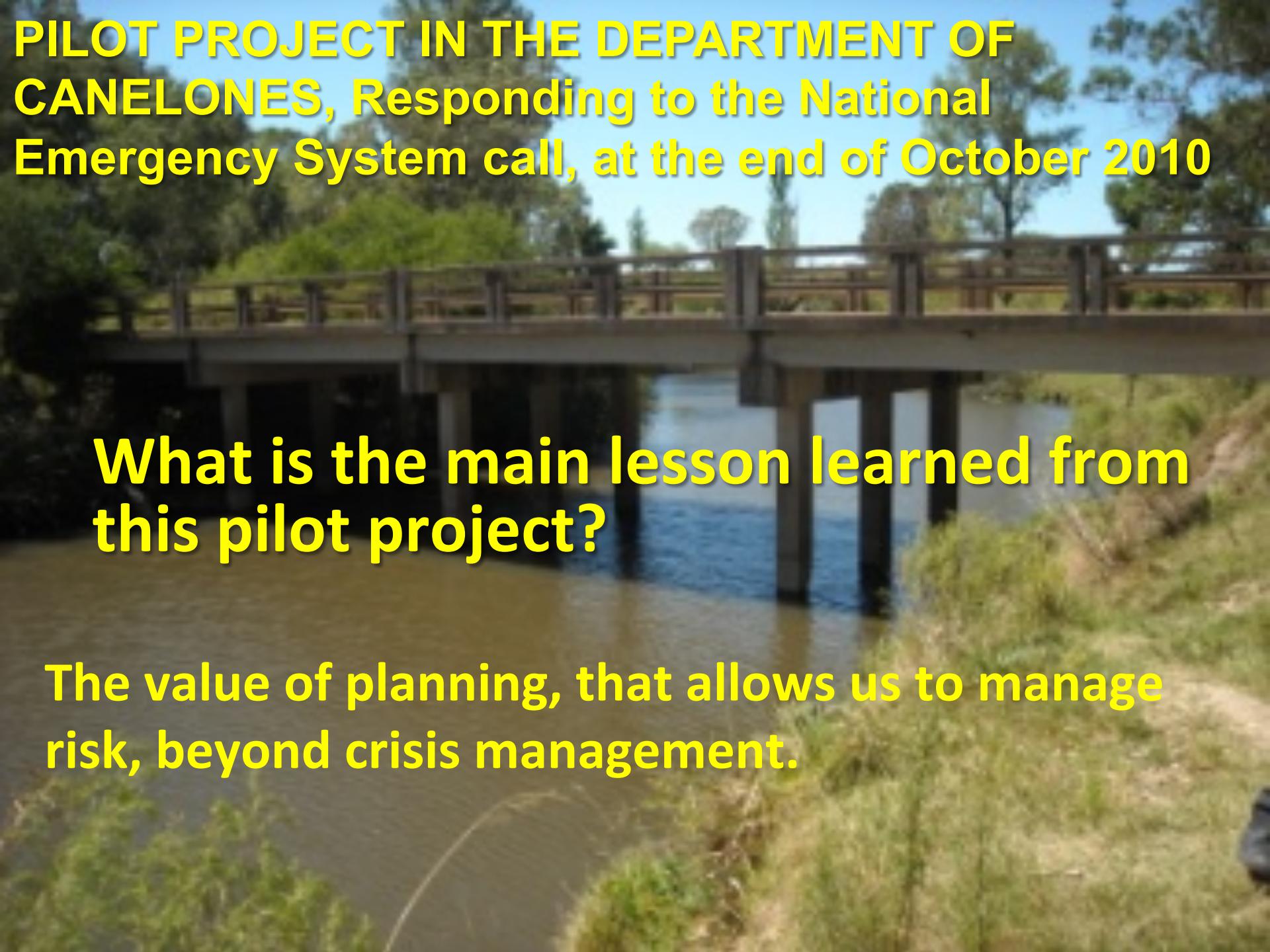


It lies within the purview of the Basin
Commissions

**IT IS THE START OF A STRATEGY FULLY RELATED TO
BASIN MANAGEMENT.**

**THE BIG CHANGE IS THE INCORPORATION OF THE
CONCEPT OF RISK , WHICH INCLUDES THE
VULNERABILITY, IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
WATER RESOURCES.**

**PILOT PROJECT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
CANELONES, Responding to the National
Emergency System call, at the end of October 2010**

A photograph of a bridge spanning a river. The water level is high, reaching up to the bridge's supports. The bridge has a wooden railing and is surrounded by greenery. The sky is clear and blue.

**What is the main lesson learned from
this pilot project?**

**The value of planning, that allows us to manage
risk, beyond crisis management.**



MVOTMA
Ministerio de Vivienda
Ordenamiento Territorial
y Medio Ambiente

Thanks!

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