

The National Climate Change and Variability Response System (NCCRS)

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Topics for the presentation:

- -The National Climate Change and Variability Response System
 - -Objectives
 - -Institutional arrangements
 - -Institutional development and main achievements
- -Examples of science-policy
 - -Coastal Adaptation
 - -Climate variability and Social Vulnerability Indicators

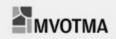
- -The National Climate Change and Variability Response System -Objectives
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The National Climate Change and Variability Response System – NCCRS- was created by the Executive Branch Decree Number 238/09 of May 20th, 2009.

It is an horizontal coordination framework between every institution, public and private, that work in climate change issues, or that are affected by climate change.

The Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment is in charge of the system.































The Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment is the Focal Point to the UNFCCC and in this matter represent the country in the internacional negotiations.



















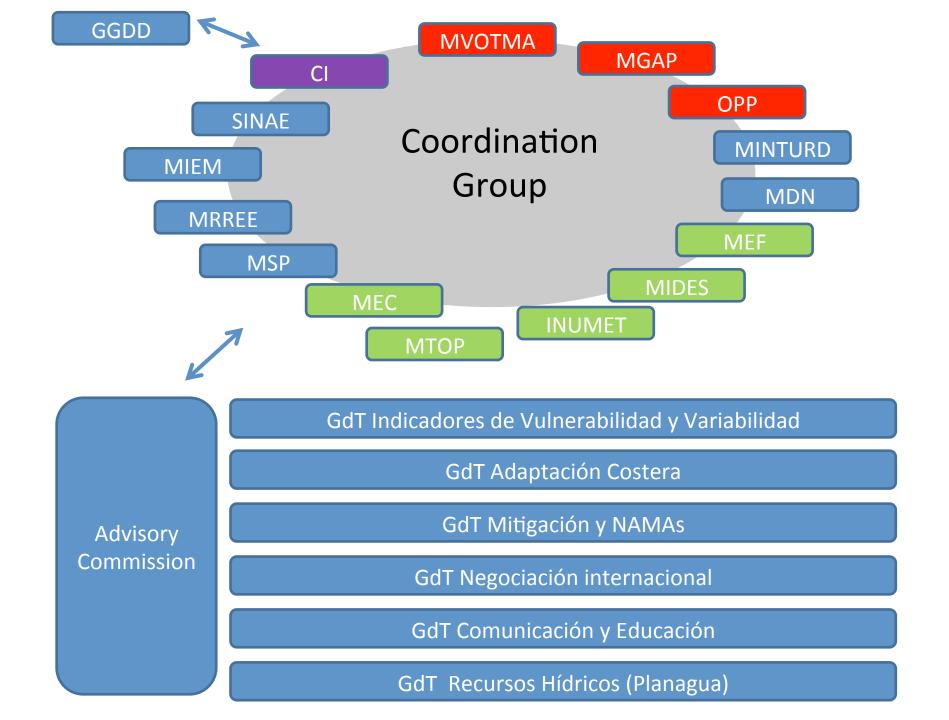
The NCCRS coordinates and plans the actions needed for the prevention of risks, the mitigation and adaptation of climate change.

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The NCCRS has two bodys:

- -the coordination group
- -the advisory commission (organized in ad hoc working groups)

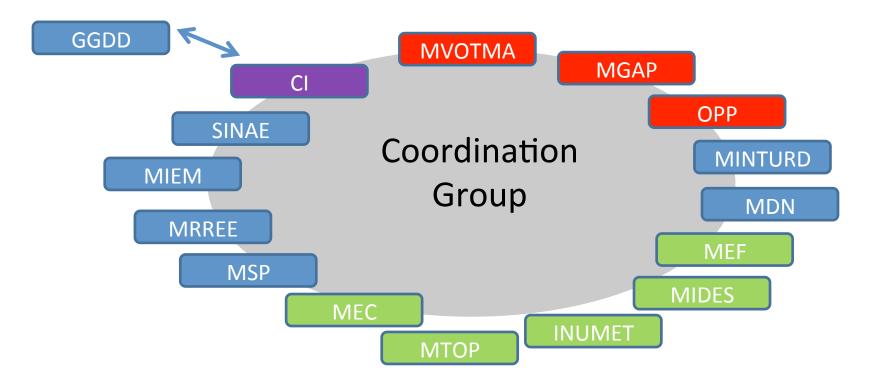




- -The Coordination Group is presided by the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment, the Ministry of Livestock, Agricutlure and Fisheries and the Office of Planning and Budget of the Presidency.
- -Other ministries that are involved by Decree: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Minning, Ministry of External Relations, Ministry of Tourism and Sports, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of National Defense
- -Other ministries that are invited: Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Transportation and Public Works.

-In the Coordination Group there is also the Uruguayan Institute of Meteorology, the National Emergency System and the Congress of Mayors (by where all 19 Departmental Governments are represented).

-The Coordination Group has its ordinary meeting on the first Thursdays of each month and follows a yearly meeting calendar





- -The Coordination Group agrees by consensus an Strategical Agenda at the beggining of each year and a Year Workplan.
- -The Strategical Agenda includes all major topics the NCCRS wants to deal in each year, it creats Working Groups with a mandate, and it prioritazes which topics are most relevant.
- -The Strategical Agenda is then wrapped in the Yearly Meeting Calendar were all topics are developed in the first Thursdays Ordinary Meeting and potential third Thursdays Extraordinary Meetings.



-The NCCRS has an interim Technical Executive Secretariat, that is implemented by the Spanish Agency for International Development Project "Institutional Strenghtening for the NCCRS" which is carried out by the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment.



- -The Advisory Commission is currently organized in six ad hoc working groups, mandated by the Coordination Group:
 - -Climate Variability and Social Vulnerability Indicators
 - -Coastal Adaptation
 - -Mitigation and NAMAs
 - -International negotiations
 - -Communication, Sensibilization and Education
 - -Water recourses

- -The Advisory Commission is integrated by technical experts that represent academic, technical and research institutions, within which the following institutions are:
 - -Ministries
 - -University of the Republic
 - -National Pubic Education Administration
 - -Research and Innovation National Agency
 - -National Development Corporation
 - -Uruguayan Antarctic Institute
 - -Environmental NGOs
 - -Production organizations
 - -International cooperation consultants
 - -IPCC Uruguayan members

- -The Working Groups of the Advising Commission are organized with two co-chairs selected by the Coordination Group, and meet regularly regarding their mandate and work needs.
- -The Working Groups reports to the Coordination Group two or three times a year.

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NCCRS 2009-2014

- Creation of the NCCRS, Executive Decree 238/09.
 Advisory Commission organized in WGs for the National Climate Change Plan preparation
- 2010. Presentation of the National Climate Change Response Plan
 Advisory Commission meeting to adress prioritation
 Third National Communication for the UNFCCC
 Participation of the NCCRS in the UNFCCC COP Cancún
- 2011. National Projects Portofoilio (planning structure for the National Plan Interdepartmental Workshops accross the country for local needs. First High Level Meeting
- First Year WorkPlan approved
 Metropolitan Region Climate Plan
 Participation of the NCCRS in the UNFCCC COP Doha

NCCRS 2009-2014

2013 First Strategic Agenda of the NCCRS
Second Year Work Plan
Advisory Commission in working groups
Second High Level Meeting
Subnational planning training for departmental governments.

2014 Second Strategic Agenda of the NCCRS
Third Year Work Plan
Advisory Commission in working groups
Third High Level Meeting (5 years of the NCCRS)
Agreement with the Metropolitan Region
Participation of the NCCRS in UNFCCC – COP Lima

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Coastal Adaptation Example

- Agreement between the University of the Republic and the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment
- Several products including Coastal Vulnerability Mapping Methodology and Coastal Vulnerability Mapping
- The Agreement included the participation of the Interdisciplinary Coastal Management Research Center and the Coastal Adaptation Working Group of the NCCRS.
- Both the Working Group and the Research Center stablished an agreed agenda during 2013-2014 to develop the products.

Coastal Adaptation Example

Coastal Vulnerability Mapping

Technical Vulnerability Index

+

Technical
Extreme Events
Resilience Index

+

Deparmental Governments and Ministry's expert judgement



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Climate Variability and Social Vulnerability Indicators

- In 2013 the Advisory Commission Working Group for Climate Variability and Social Vulnerability Indicators was created.
- The WG is integrated with more tan 25 technical experts and has meet more than 30 times over the last year to come up with 28 climate change and variability indicators and 18 Social Vulnerability indicators related to climate.
- The indicators may assit in the national overall monitoring of climate conditions in relationship with general decission making at the NCCRS Coordination Group (for example how certain flood or storm surge or drought behaved in relation to previous ones in the same place or between places).

Climate Variability and Social Vulnerability Indicators

List of climate indicators:

Temperatura media anual TMA *		
Olas de calor OC		
Olas de frio OF		
Helada meteorológica HM		
Helada agro-meteorológica (sobre césped) HA		
Déficit pluviométrico DP		
Déficit hidrológico DH		
Sequía agropecuaria 1 SA1		
Sequía agropecuaria 2 SA2		
Déficit fuentes de agua potable DFA		
Precipitación acumulada media anual PAMA *		
Precipitación intensa diaria 1 PID **		
Precipitación intensa diaria 2 PDD		
Máxima anual de precipitación horaria MPH		
Máxima anual de precipitación diaria MPD		
Máxima anual de precipitación en diez días MPZ		
Umbral de precipitación frecuente UPF		
Umbral de precipitación poco frecuente UPP		
Umbral de precipitación muy poco frecuente UPM		
Umbral de precipitación extrema UPX		
Exceso hidrológico inundaciones EHI		
Tormentas TT *		
Vientos fuertes 1 VF1 *		
Vientos fuertes 2 VF2		
Marejada fuerte MF		
Nivel medio del Mar NMM *		
Incendios forestales y en campos IFC **		
Tornados TO **		

Climate Variability and Social Vulnerability Indicators

Structure of climate indicators:

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL		
INDICADOR	Temperatura Media Anual	
OBJETIVO	Informar sobre la evolución anual de la temperatura media de Uruguay,	
	pudiendo eventualmente evidenciar variaciones anuales e interanuales de las	
	temperaturas promedio para evaluar tendencias de cambio climático	
	(calentamiento global).	
AREA TEMATICA	CC	
DESCRIPCIÓN	Promedio anual (del 1º de enero al 31 de diciembre) de la temperatura del aire en	
	grados Celsius (°C) en estaciones convencionales.	
RELEVANCIA	Sensibilización pública, negociaciones internacionales, argumentación para la	
	mitigación. Adaptación de largo plazo ¿	
FÓRMULA DE		
CÁLCULO		
DEFINICIÓN DE	Fuente: Observaciones diarias.	
VARIABLES		
UNIDAD	Grados Celsius (℃) 16.7 ℃ (1999) - 18.7 ℃ (2001)	
ALCANCE	Todo el país INUMET -21 estaciones meteorológicas convencionales. + INIA 5	
GEOGRÁFICO	estaciones meteorológicas	
SERIE DE TIEMPO	1980-presente	
FUENTE DE DATOS	INUMET e INIA	
AUTOR	MVOTMA-DINAMA	
INFORMACIÓN OPERATIVA		
CÓDIGO	TMA	
PERIODICIDAD	Anual – Junio	
ESTADO DE	Concepto Desarrollo Operativo X (INUMET e Indicadores	
IMPLEMENTACIÓN	Ambientales DINAMA)	
PRIORIDAD	Alta X Media	

Thank you!

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