



Ecological intensification of livestock production in native grasslands: a case of co-innovation in Uruguay

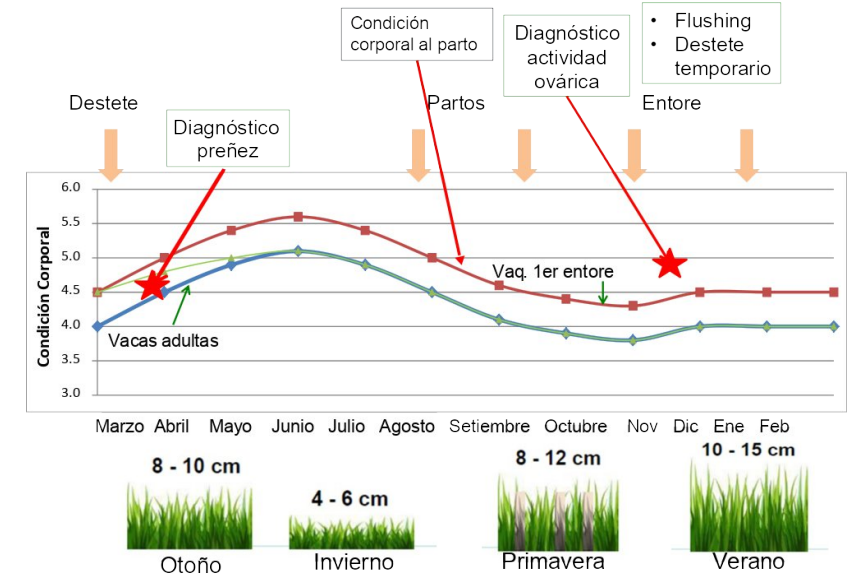
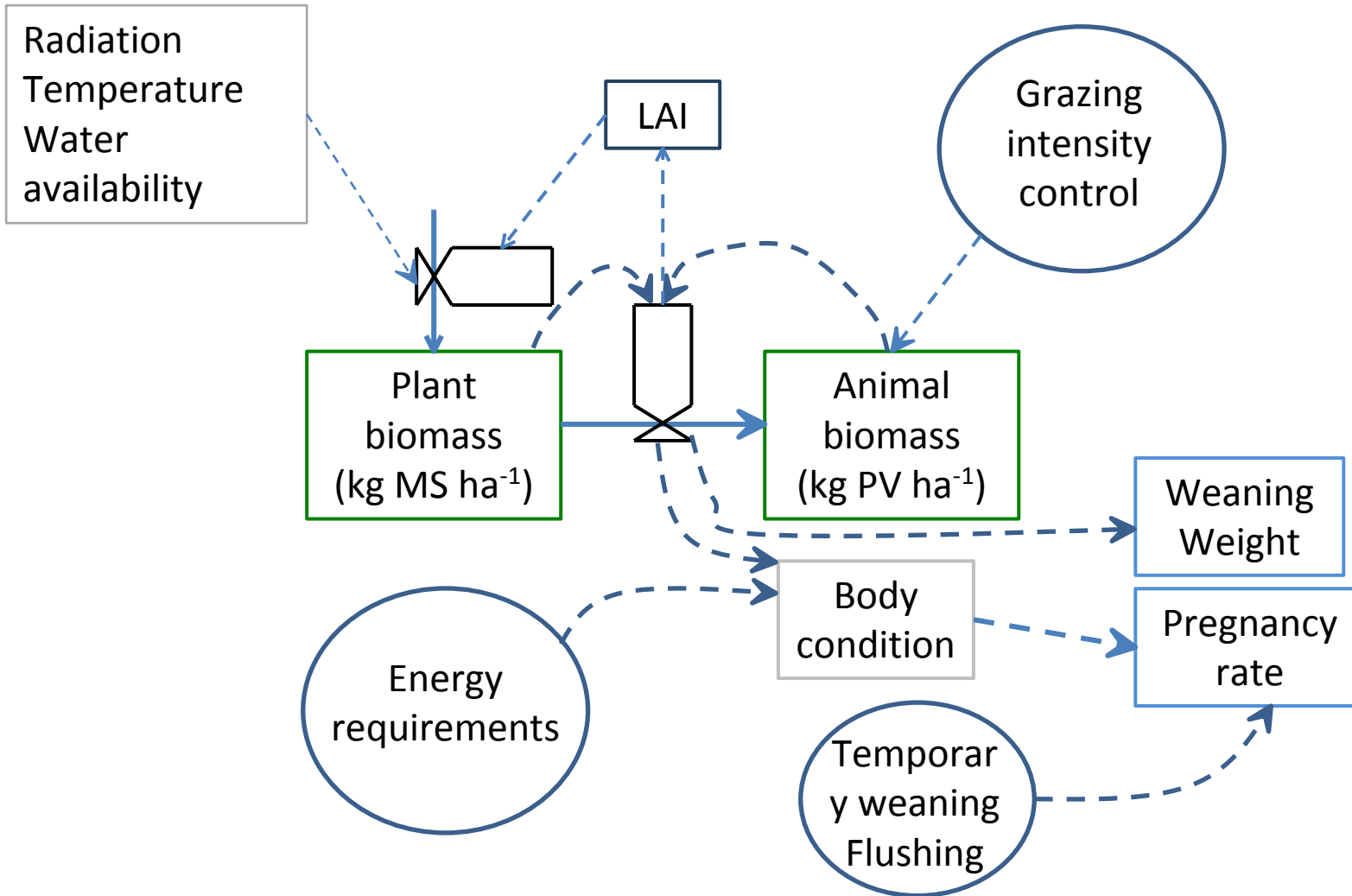
Ing. Agr. Dr. Santiago Dogliotti, Soca P, Piñeiro G, Paparamborda I, Scarlato S, Figueroa V, Ruggia A, Aguerre V, Piñeiro JM, Abrigo M



Introduction: problem situation

- Pampas and Campos grasslands: hotspot of biodiversity, carbon sink, food production and other ecosystem services
- Extensive livestock production (beef and sheep) allows grasslands conservation and ecosystem services provision at higher rates than conversion to crop land or forestry plantations
- However,
 - Livestock sector is the main contributor to GHG emissions in Uruguay
 - Over-grassing causes grassland deterioration
 - Low profitability and farmers' income reduces competitiveness with alternative land use options

Introduction: opportunities



Estimated productivity gap > 50%

Poor control of energy and mass flows, or control based on increasing inputs and infrastructure

Project aim

Contribute to GHG emission intensity reduction and natural grasslands conservation and restoration while increasing productivity and farmers' income without increasing risks and input use in grazing livestock systems based on natural grasslands.

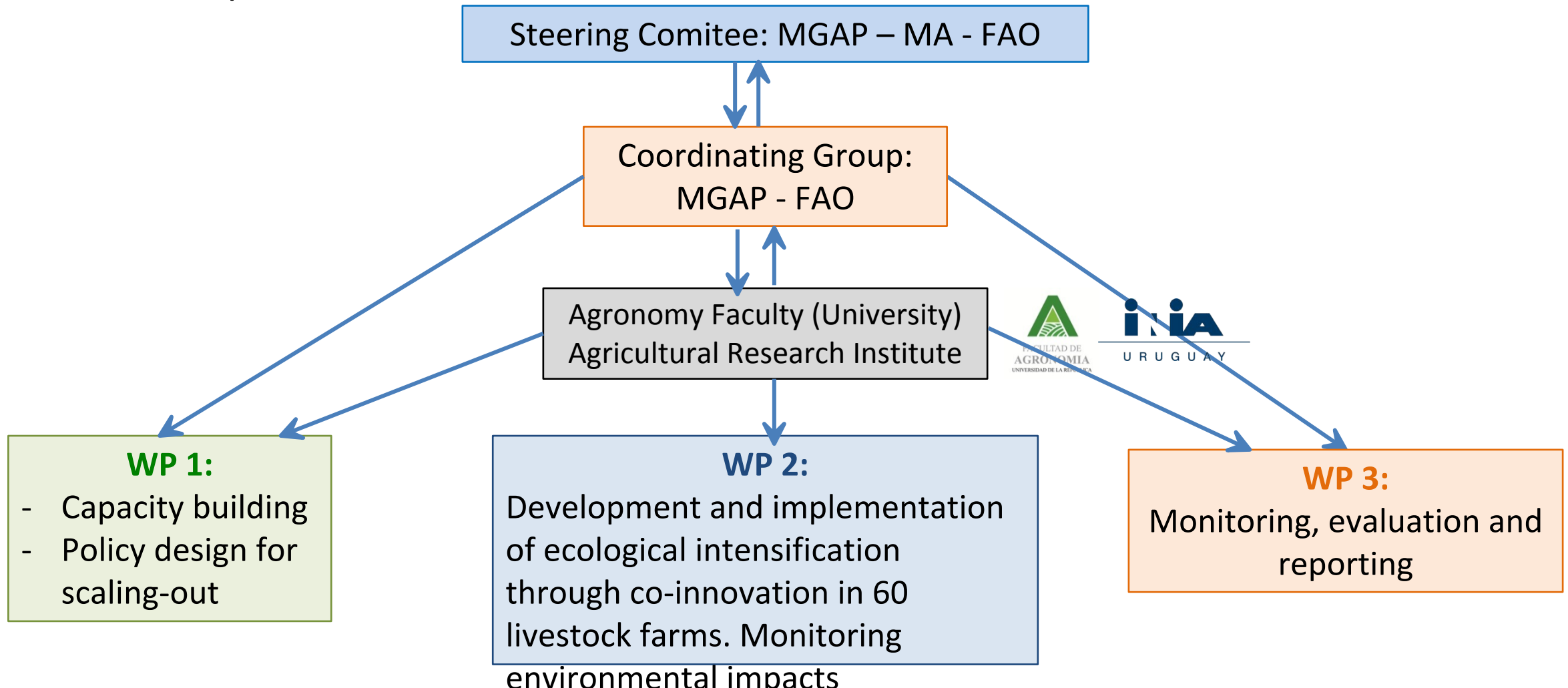
- July 2019 – June 2023

- A **strategy to scale-out projects results** is one of the main project products

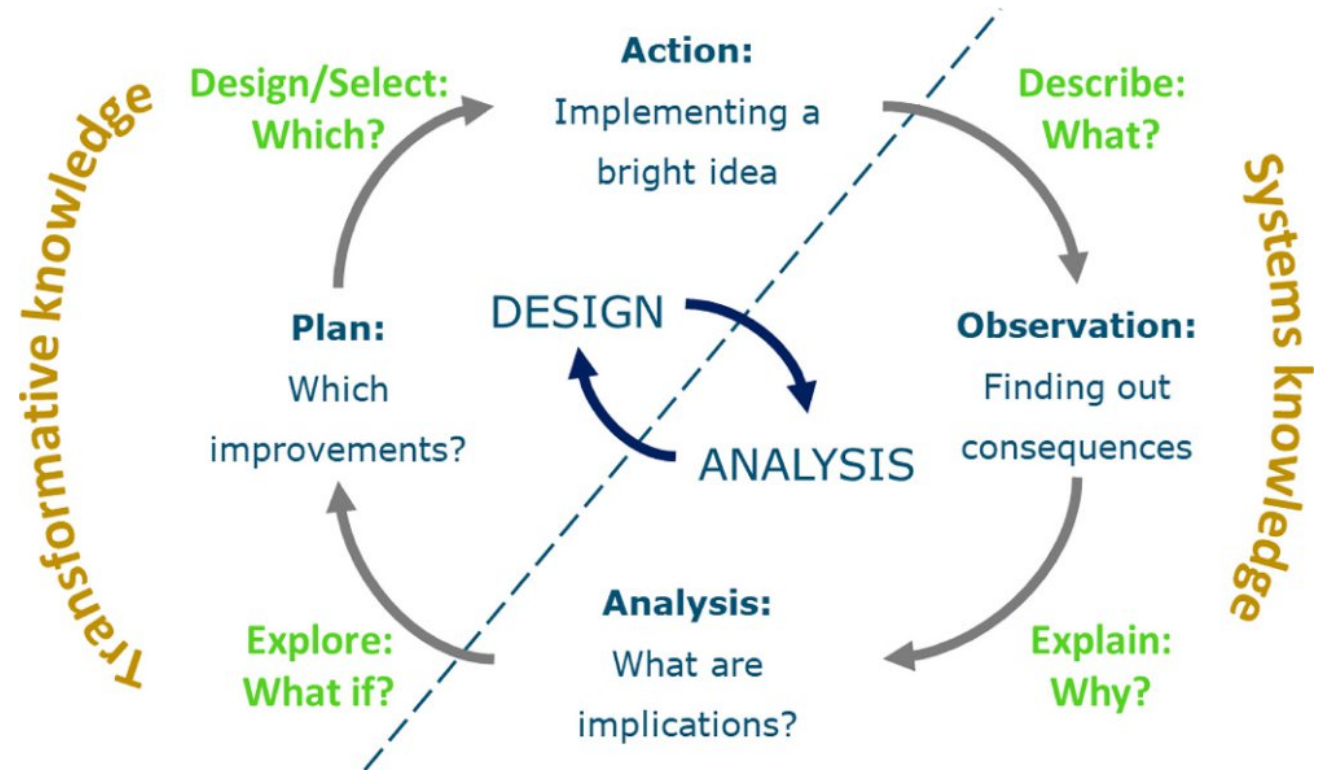
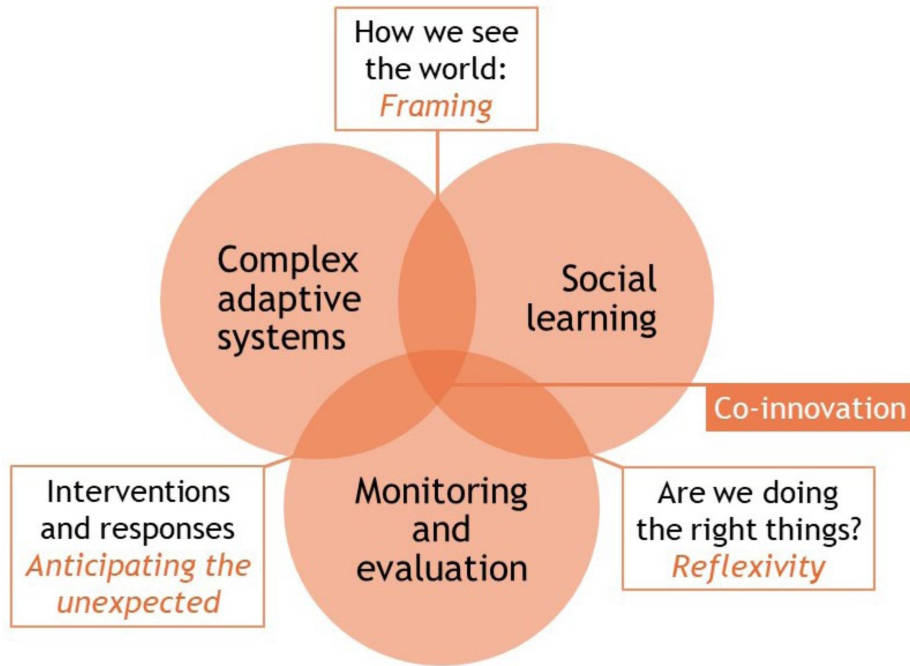


Project structure

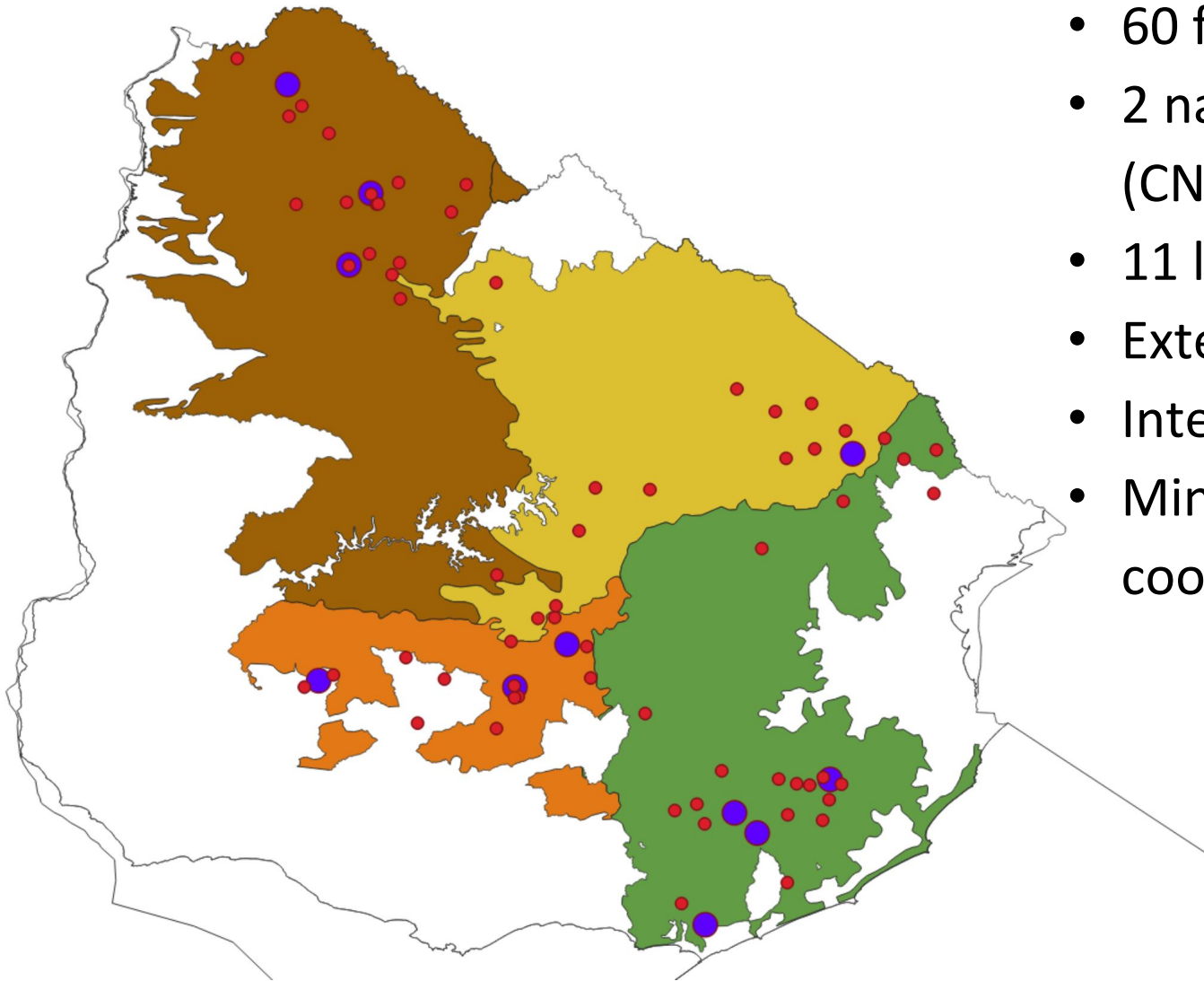
The project is an initiative from the **Uruguayan government** driven by national priorities for support sustainable development and funded by **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** and local counterparts



The coinnovation approach



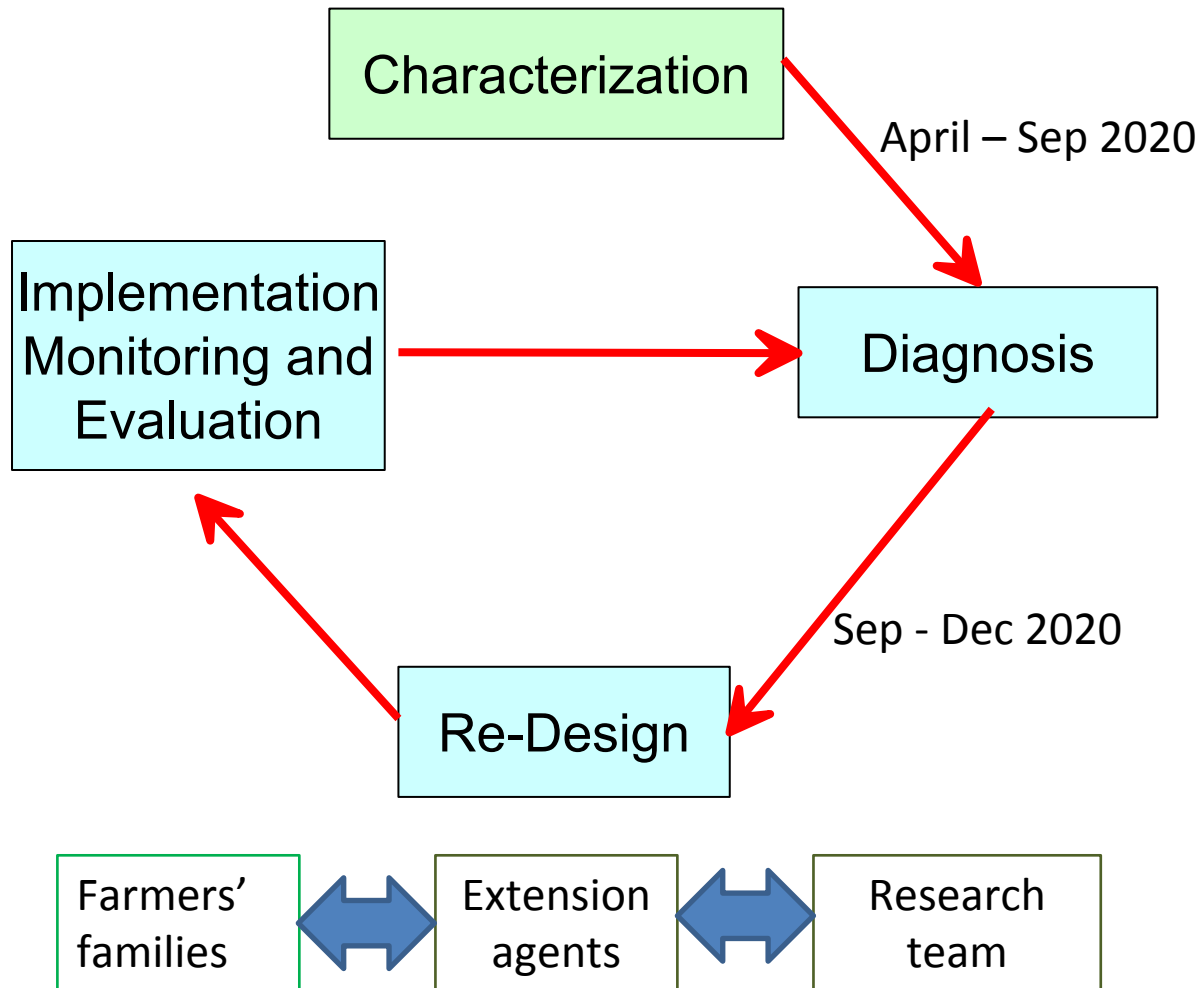
WP2: Co-innovation project participants



- 60 farms, 174 people, 33000 ha
- 2 national farmers' organizations (CNFR y CAF)
- 11 local farmers' organizations
- Extension agents (11)
- Interdisciplinary Research team (10)
- Ministry of Agriculture and FAO coordination team (5)

The coinnovation approach

Farm level



Whole project level

- Monthly monitoring and planning meetings (extension agents – field coordinators)
- Athenaeum for case study discussions (8 per year)
- Open field days (8 per year)
- Annual evaluation & planning workshops (5 per year)
- “Anticipating actions” workshops (at demand)
- Training courses for extension agents (one per year)
- Policy briefing and press conferences and releases

The coinnovation approach: development of tools to aid extension agents work

- Worksheets for diagnosis, redesign, planning and monitoring (calculation of indicators, simulation of scenarios, projections, etc.)
- Tools to ease communication with farmers and learning by farmers
- Information flow and data management



To finish this first presentation...

- Results from almost two years of implementation of redesign plans are promising, showing positive impacts in most farms (see session 11 on Wednesday)
- Is it possible to scale out this approach and project results?
- How?
(see session 9 on Tuesday)

