



Water use in rainfed agriculture (2013-2017)



BRAZIL IN NUMBERS

Hydrographic Regions of Brazil



5th largest country in the world (area of 8,514,876 km² - 3,287,594 sq mi)

213 million inhabitants (IBGE, 2021)

5,570 cities located in **26** States and **1** Federal District

12th largest economy in the World and **1st** in South America (GDP US\$ 1,42 trillion, 2020)

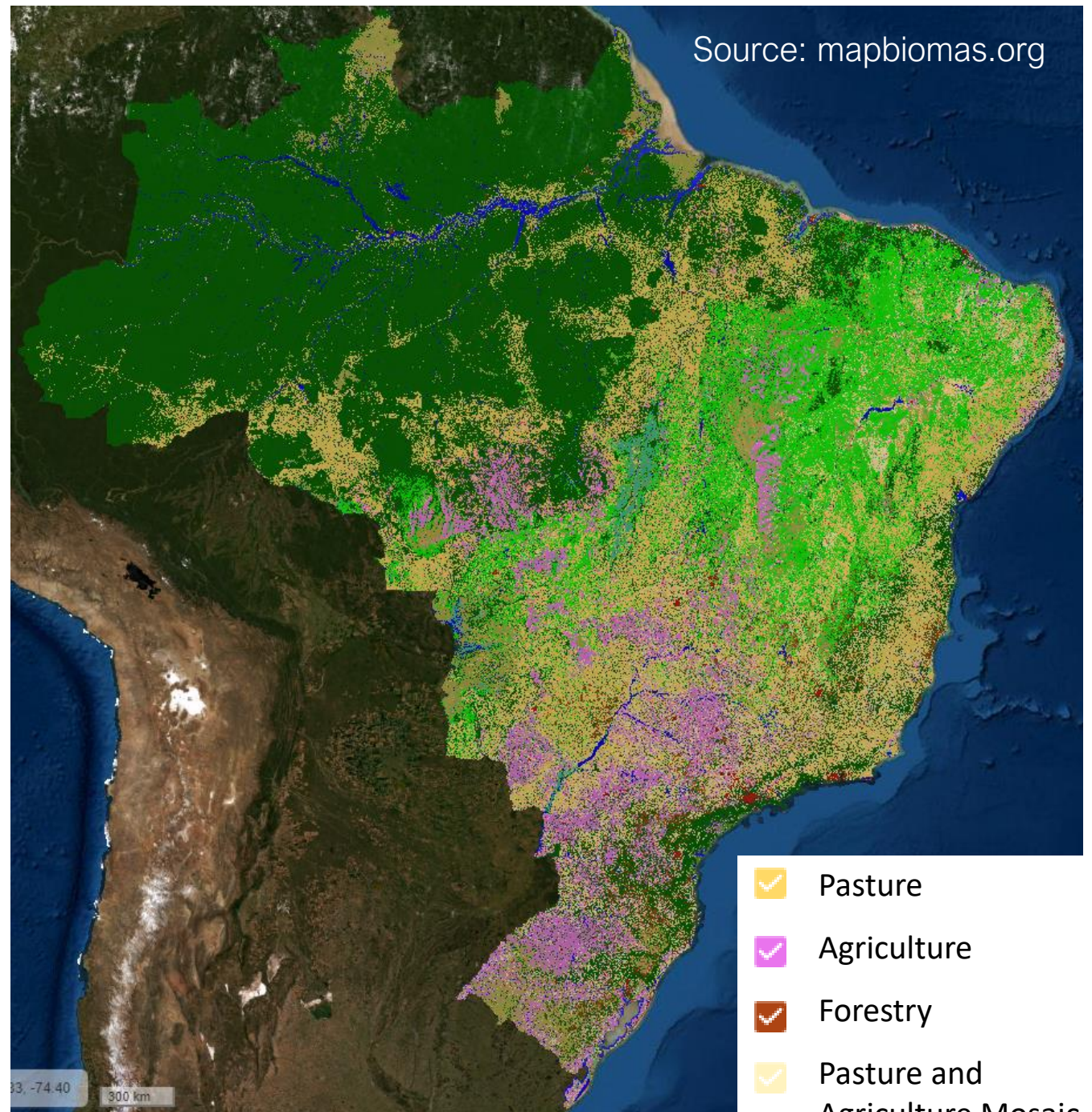
≈12% of the Planet's fresh water is in Brazil

83 boundary and transboundary rivers

Context

Brazilian Agriculture

- ❑ Harvested area: 83.4 million ha (2020)
- ❑ 9 crops > 1 million ha:
 - Soy: 45% | Corn: 22% | Sugarcane: 12%
 - 2-3% each: Beans, Wheat, Coffee, Rice, Cotton, Manioc
- ❑ Second crop is usual: as Corn (14.5 million ha)



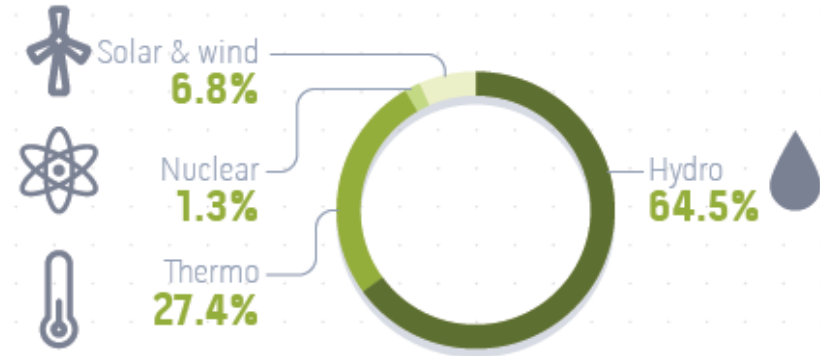
Context

*Water uses increases
ANA monitors water use in Brazil*

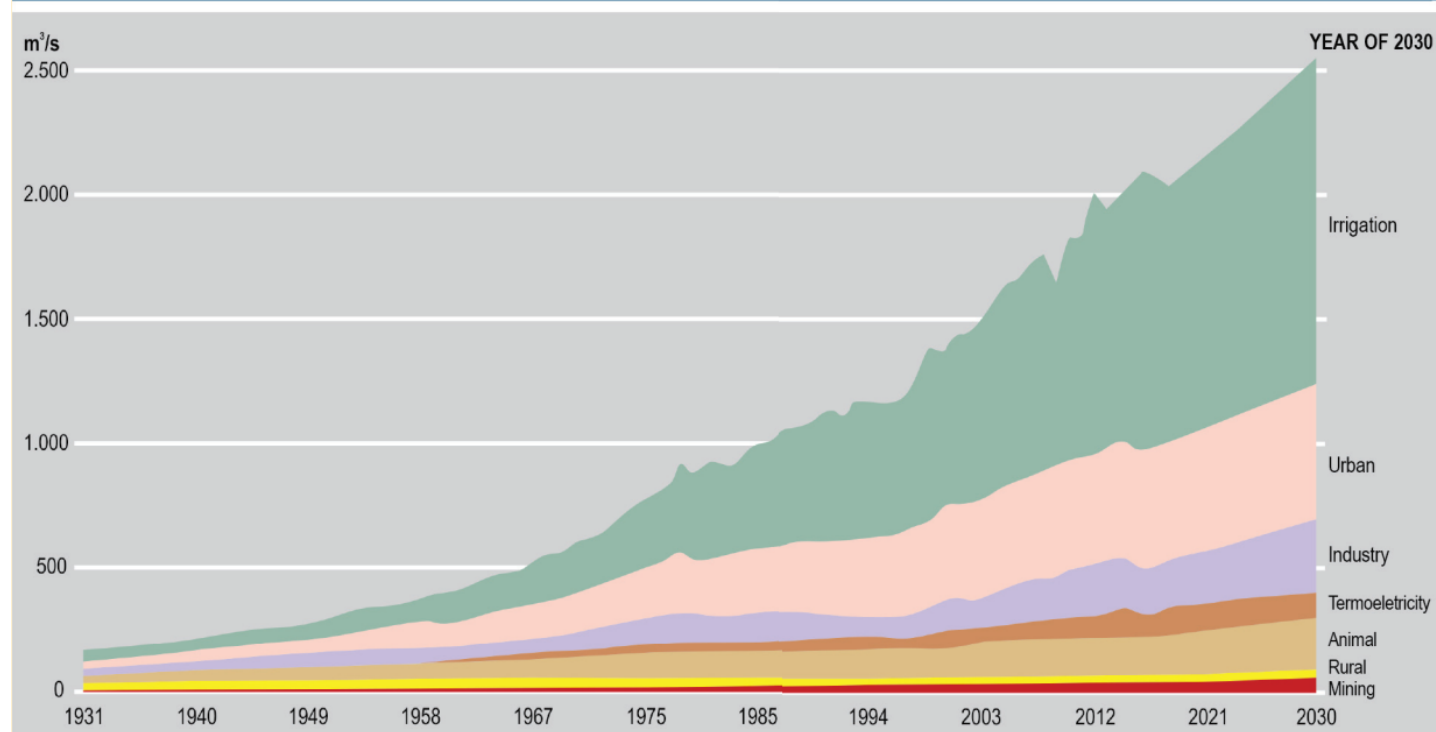
TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWN IN BRAZIL (ANNUAL MEAN)



BRAZIL'S ELECTRICITY MATRIX



WATER WITHDRAWAL EVOLUTION IN BRAZIL (PER USER SECTOR) – 1931/2030



Context

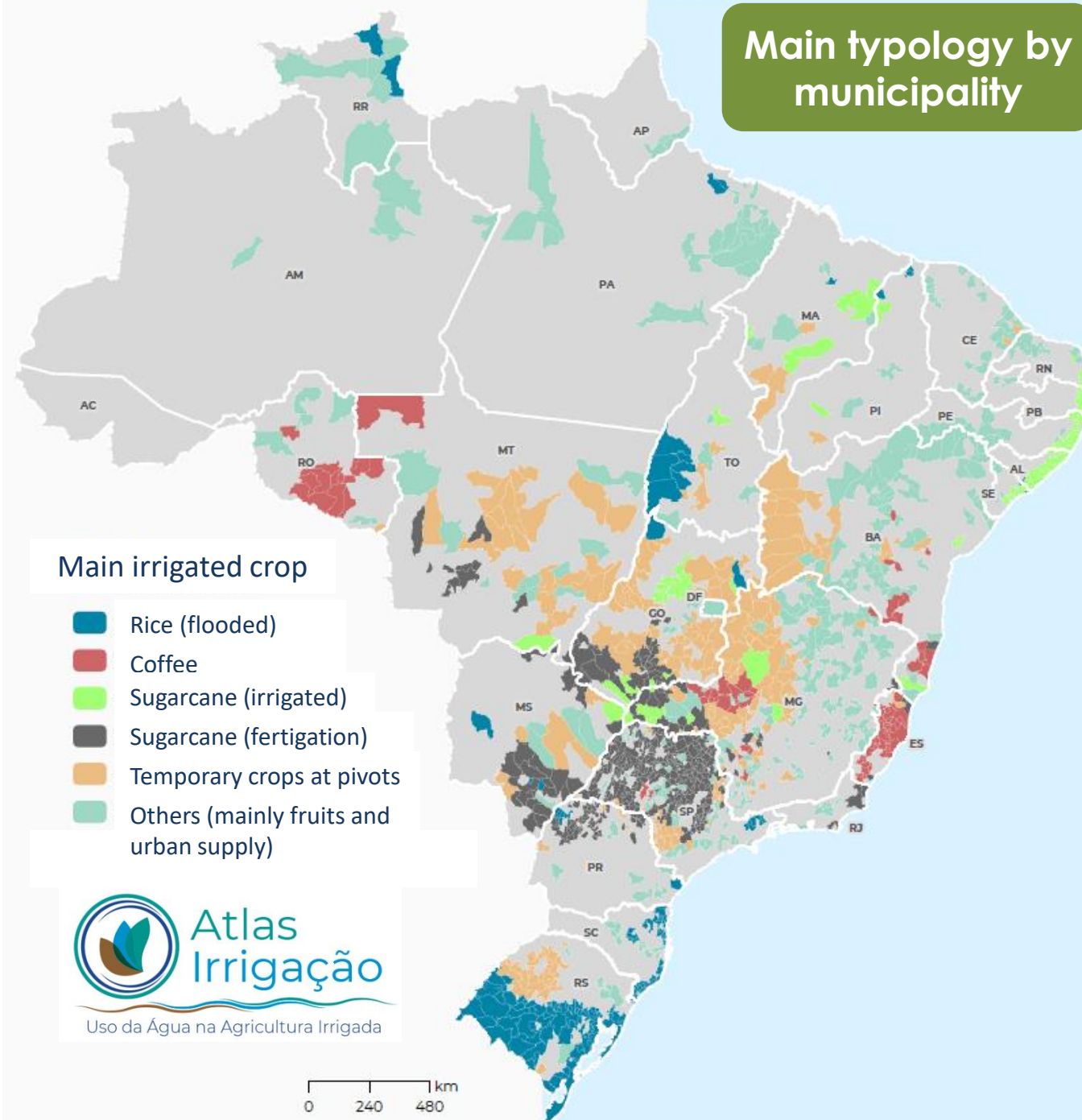
Irrigated Agriculture

- ❑ Growing at 200,000 hectares/year (+ 2 trillion liters of water consumption/year)
- ❑ Actual areas: 5.3 million ha (irrigated) + 2,9 million ha (sugarcane fertigation = reuse from industrial processes)
- ❑ Potential of 55 Mha (total) or 13 Mha (effective)



<http://atlasirrigacao.ana.gov.br>

Main typology by municipality



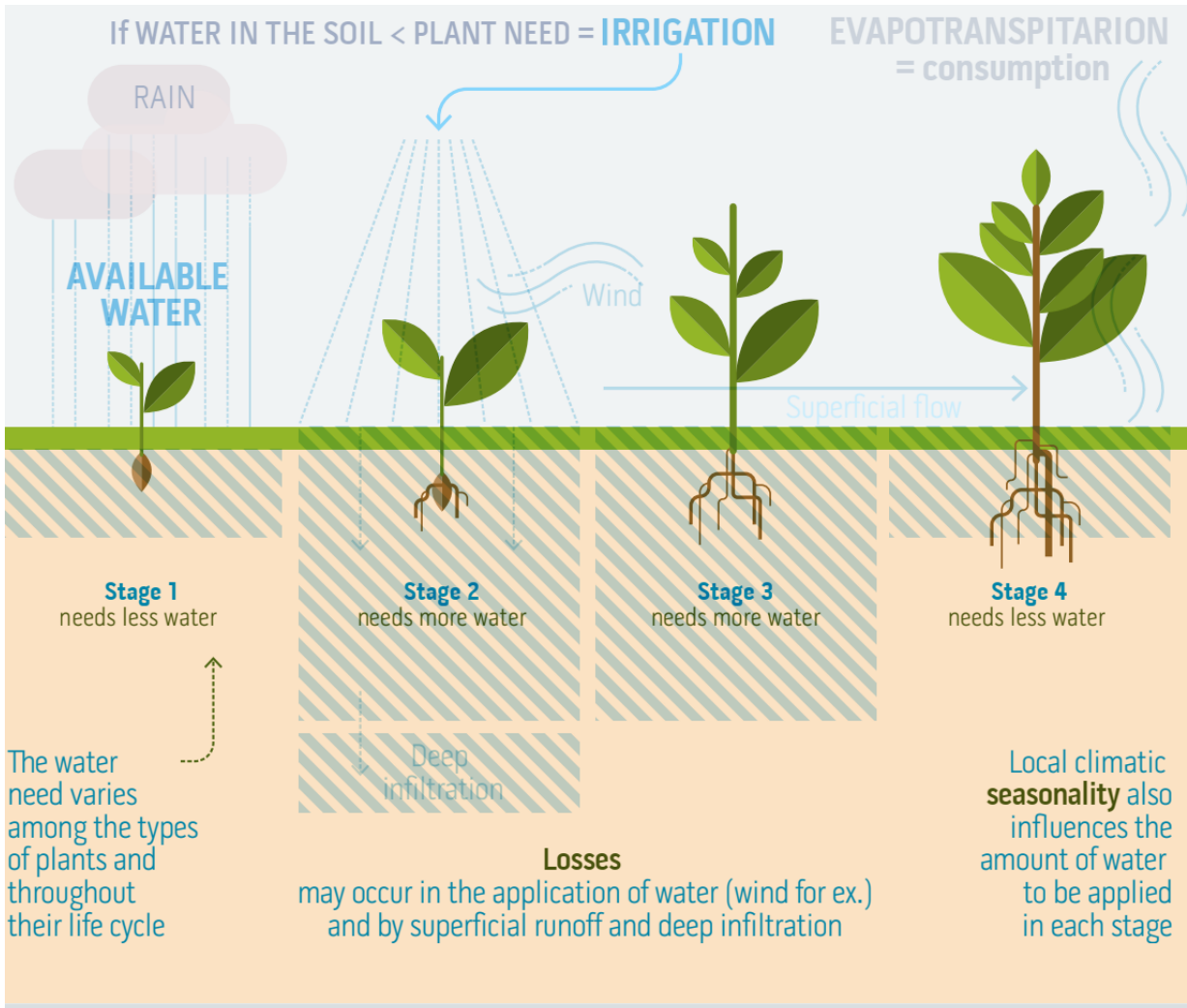
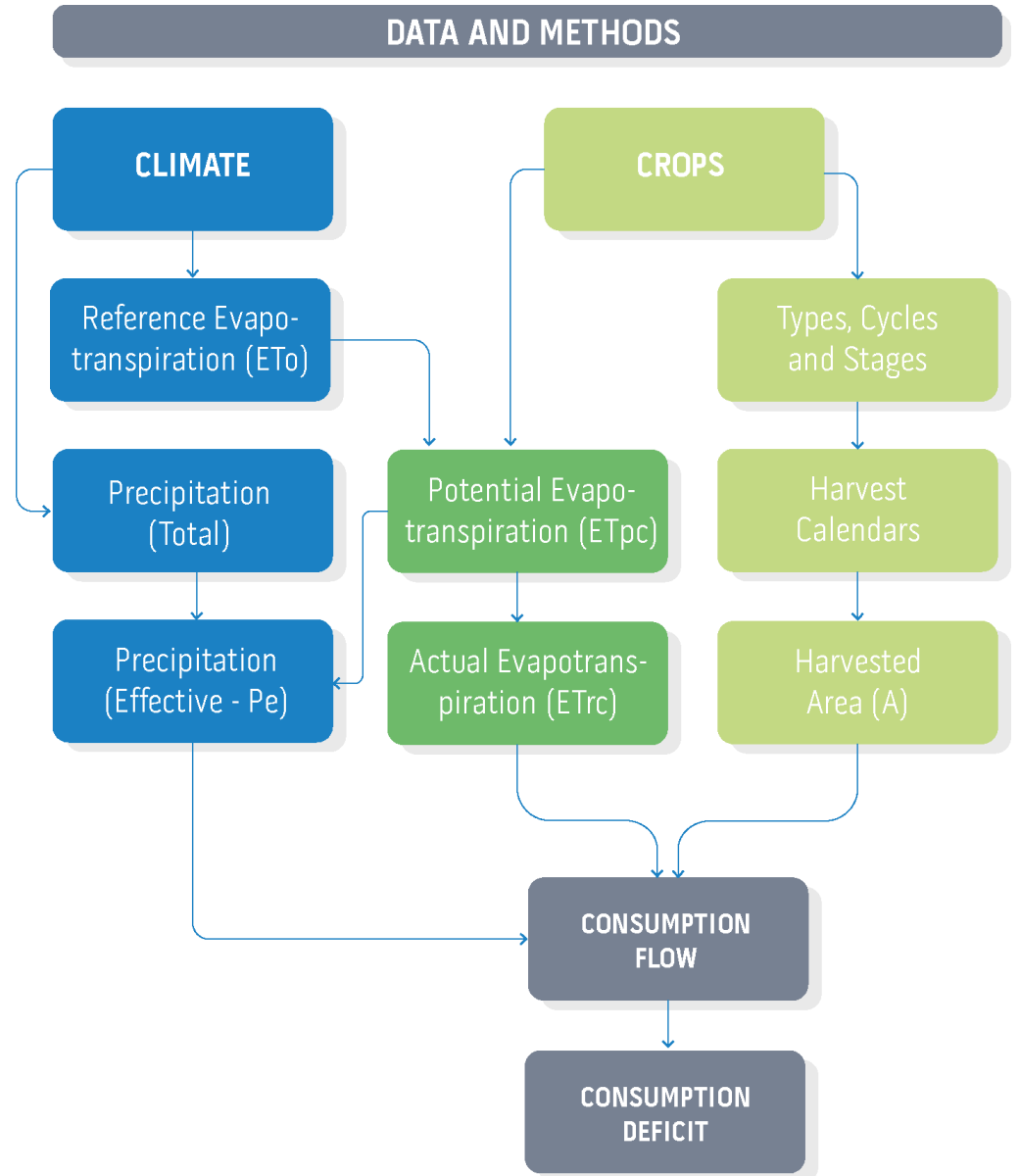


Figure 32 - Flow chart for the Estimate of Flows Demanded by Irrigation.

Source: ANA (2017).



Results

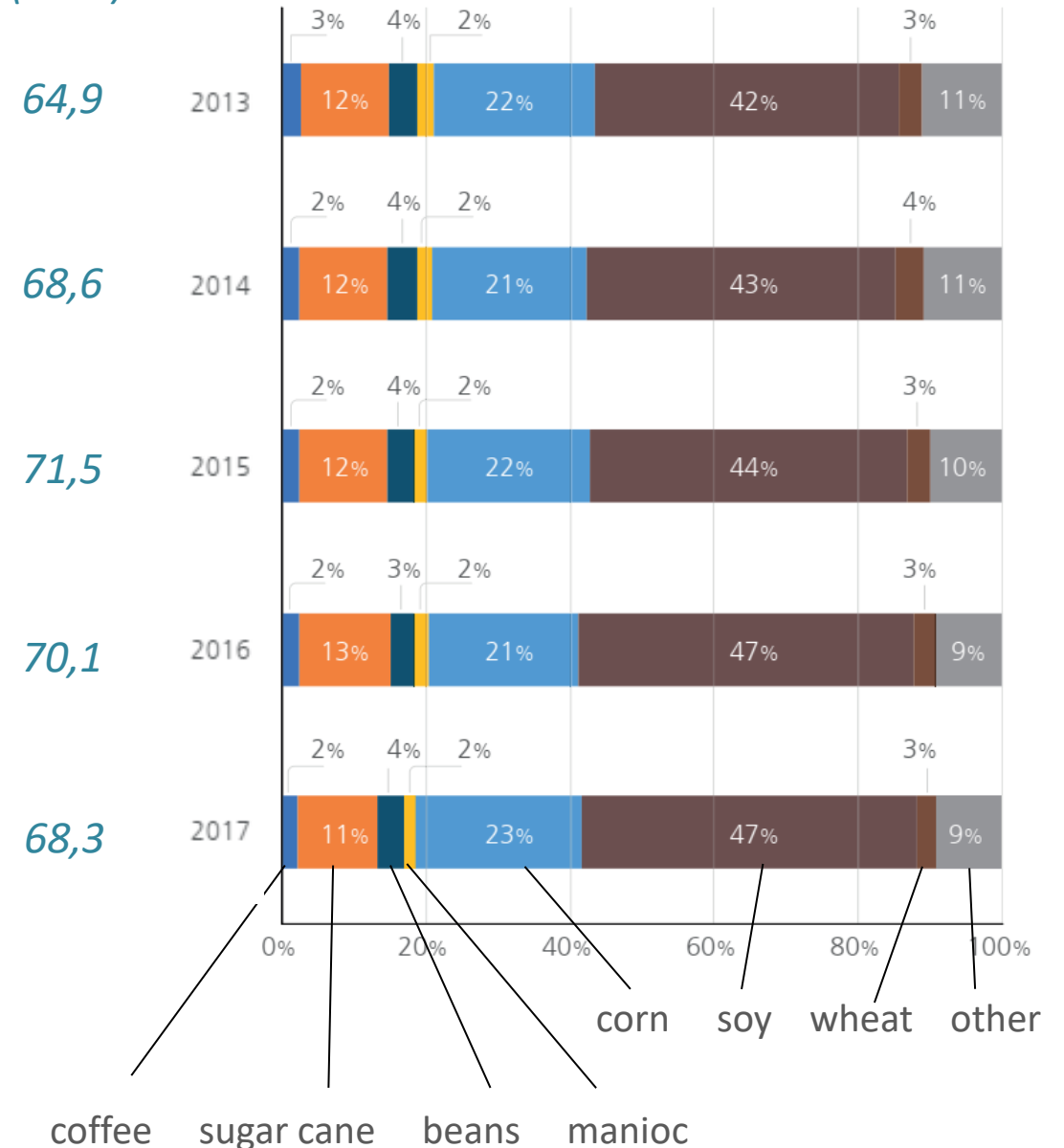
Rainfed Agriculture

- ❑ Analysis and disaggregation of IBGE agricultural research microdata
- ❑ The Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (LSPA) is an IBGE survey that monitors crops from the intention phase to harvest, since the 1970s
- ❑ As a result, we obtained the harvested areas from rainfed agriculture (by month, crop, and municipality - 2013-2017)



Total (Mha)

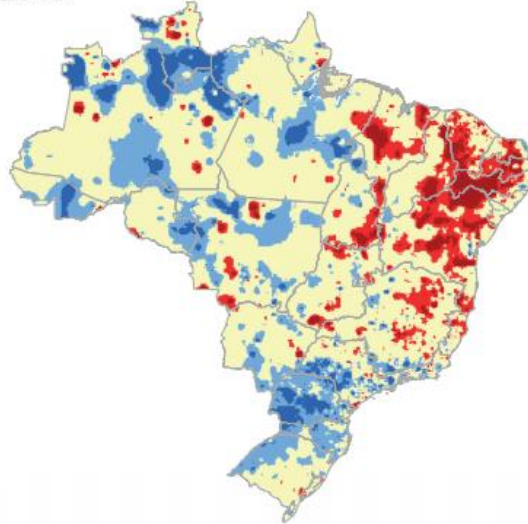
Harvested area by crop - Brazil



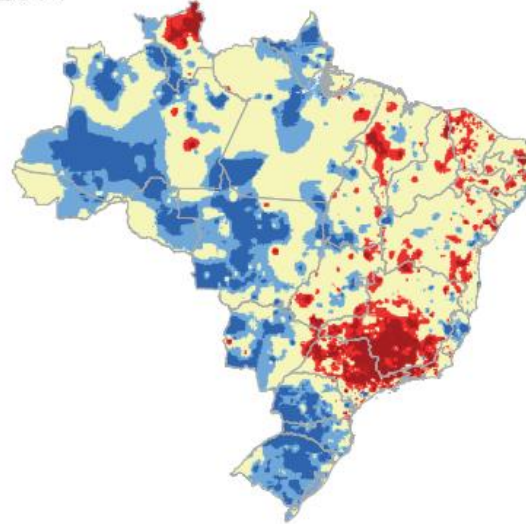
Results

Challenging Years for Rainfed Agriculture

2013



2014

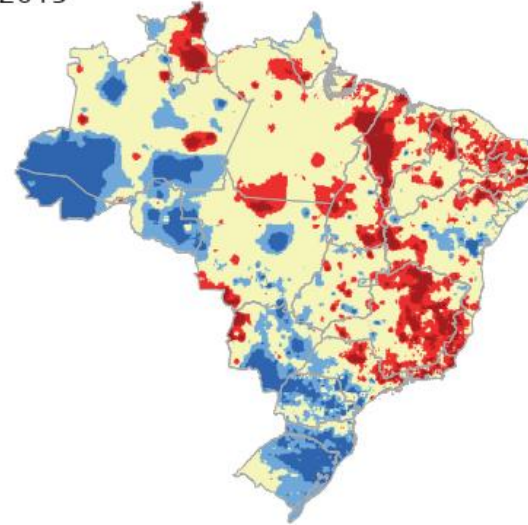


Precipitation

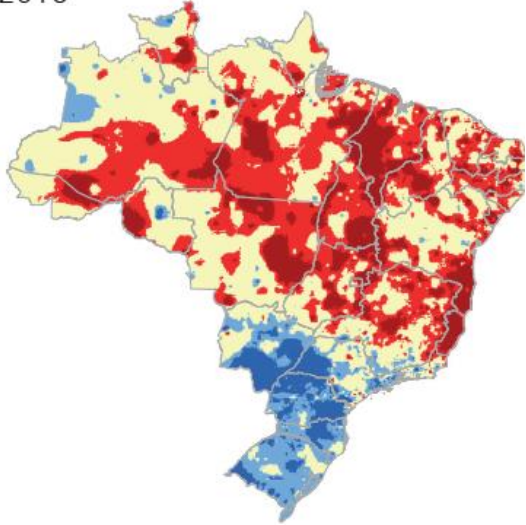
Anomaly based on historical records

- Extremely dry
- Very dry
- Normal
- Very rainy
- Extremely rainy

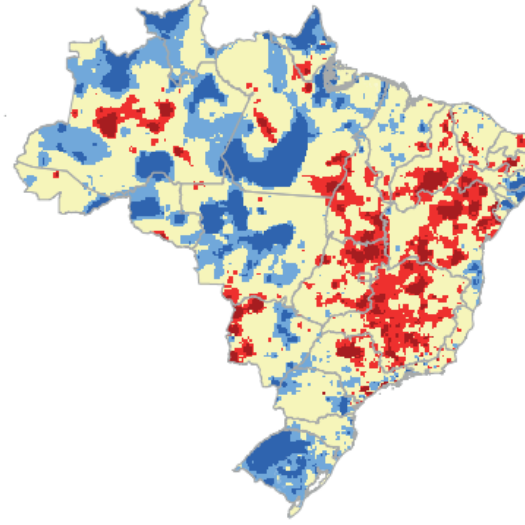
2015



2016

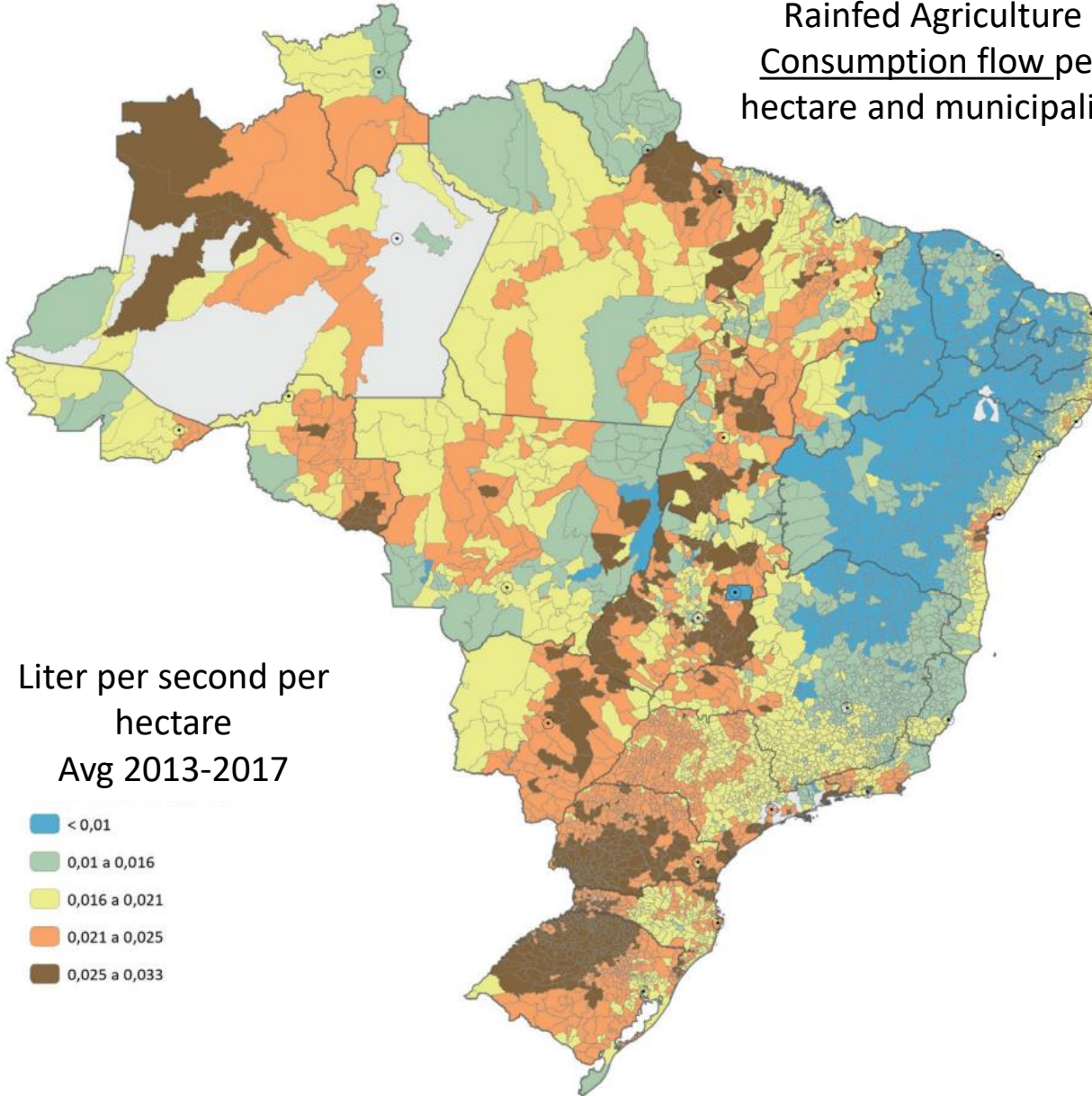


2017

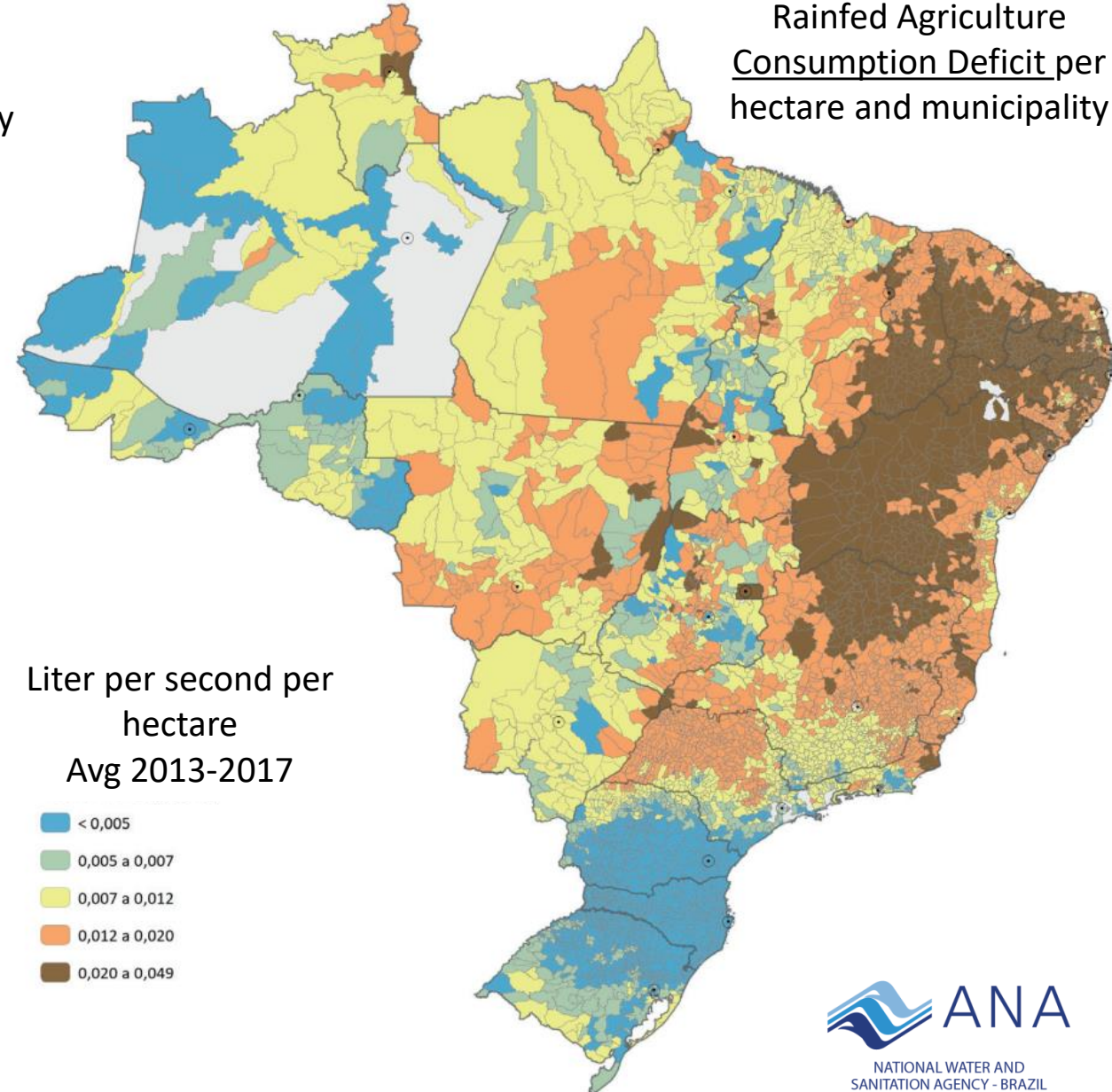


Results

Rainfed Agriculture
Consumption flow per
hectare and municipality



Rainfed Agriculture
Consumption Deficit per
hectare and municipality



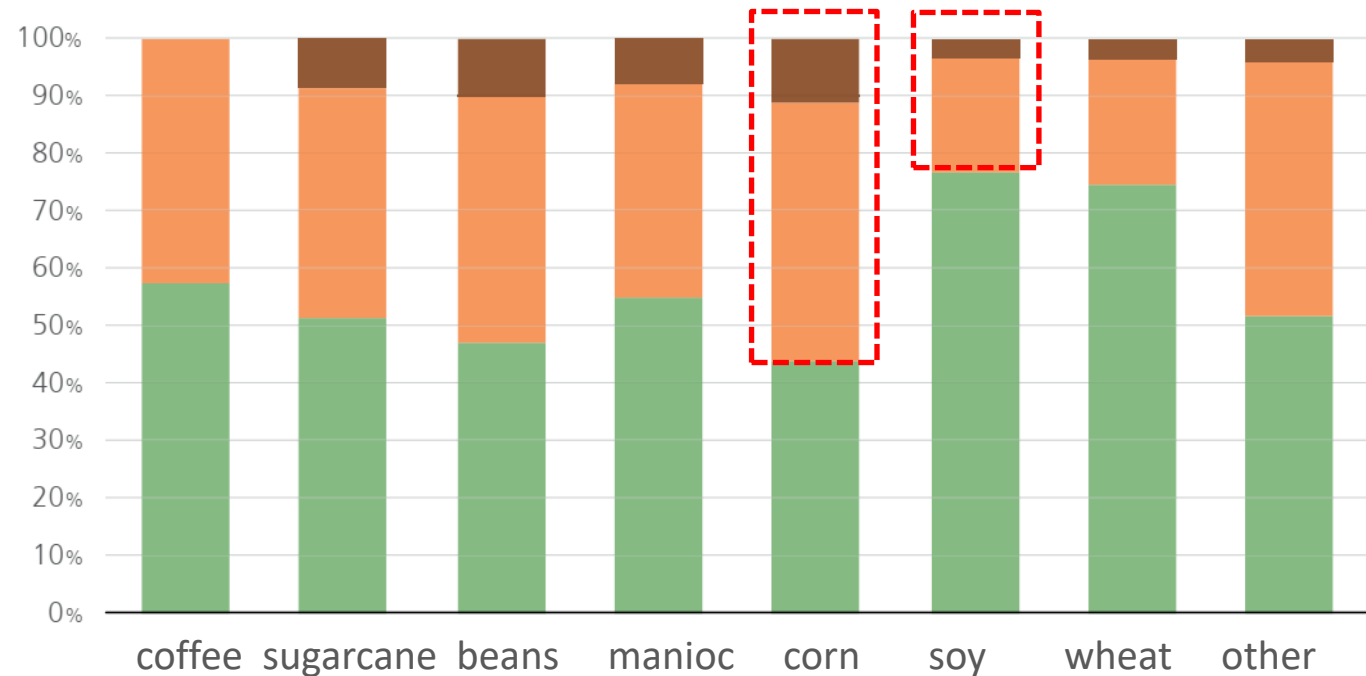
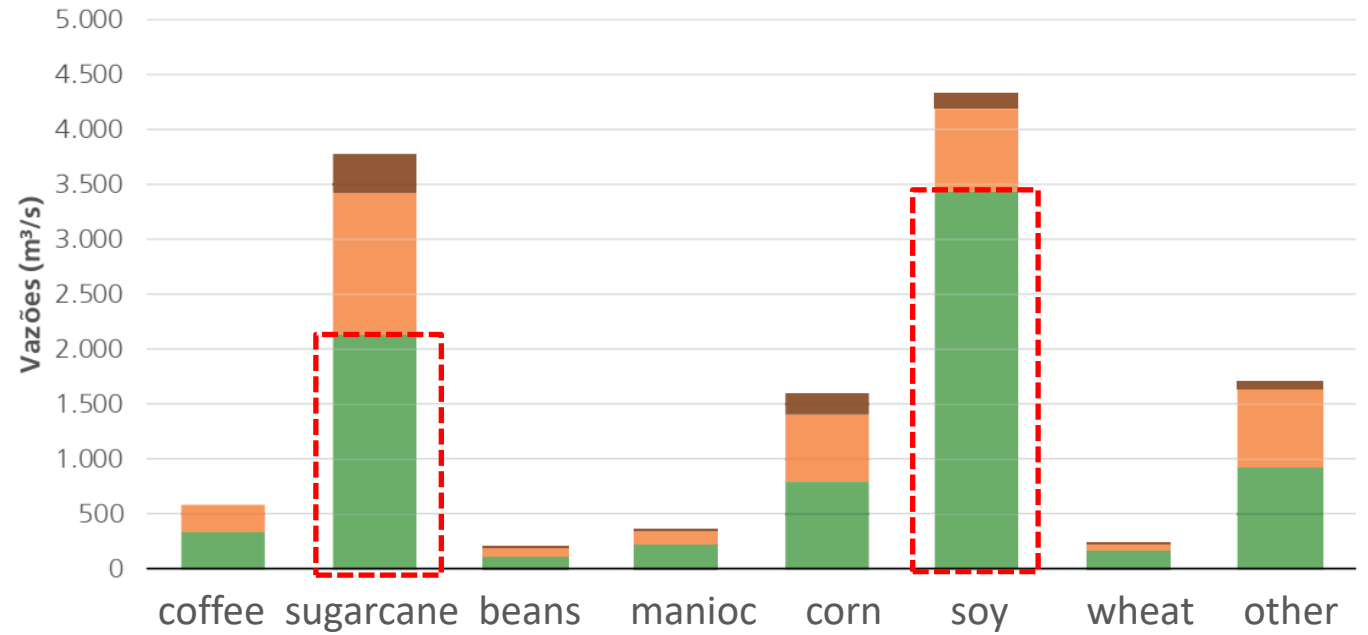
Results

WATER USE & DEFICIT/SHORTAGE (annual avg 2013-2017)

- Consumption
- Deficit – Effect
- Deficit – Close to harvest

Water use statistics are very different from other agricultural indicators due to the length of cycles for each crop, the usual planting period, the regions where they occur and climate variability.

Ex.: Sugarcane: 12% in area and 26% in consumption | Corn: 23% vs. 11%



Results

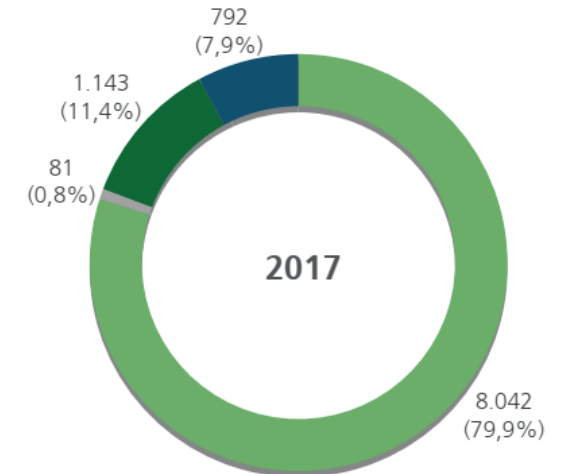
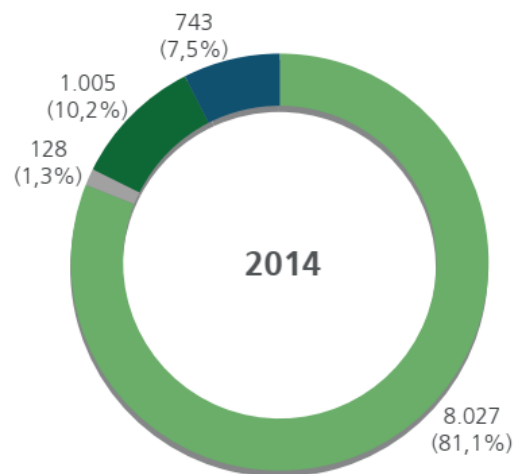
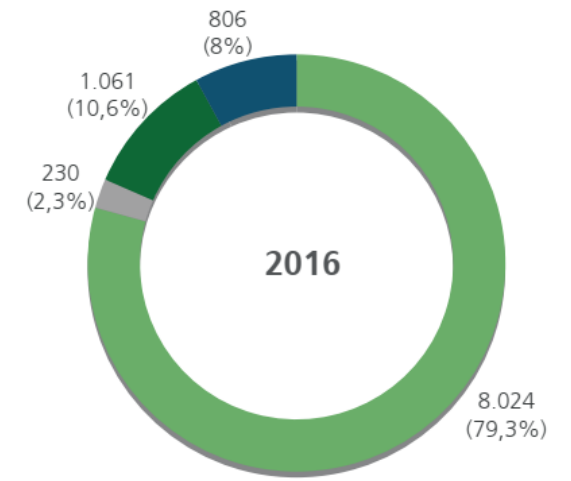
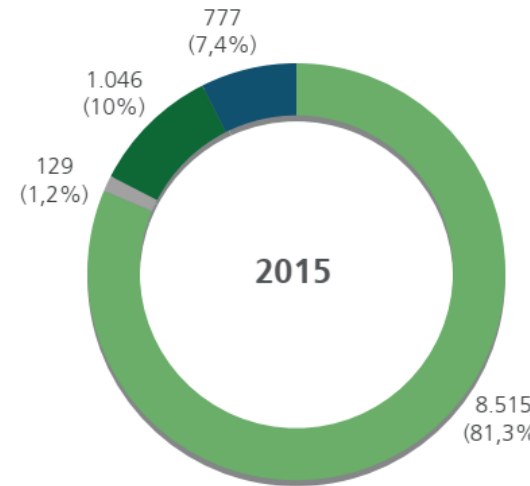
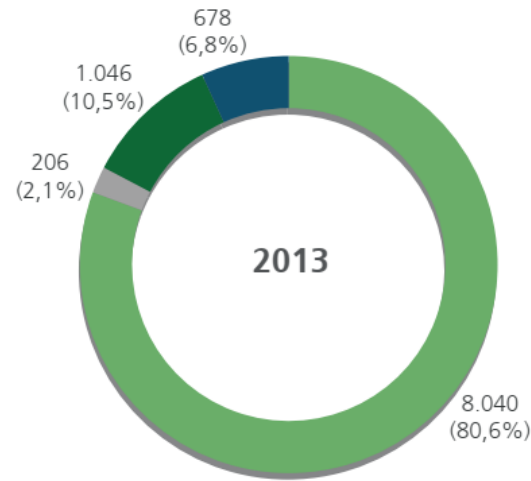
Summary of water consumption by rainfed and irrigated agriculture in Brazil (m³/s) - 2013-2017

GREEN WATER

- Rainfed – Harvested areas
- Rainfed – Not harvested
- Irrigated (green consumption)

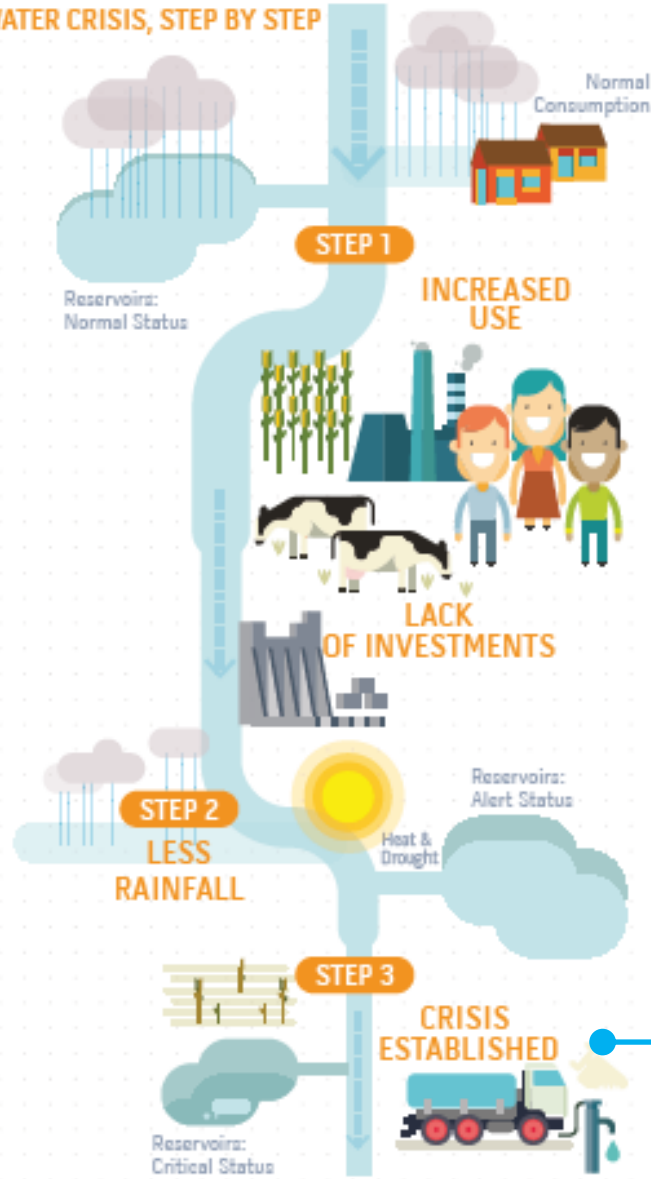
BLUE WATER

- Irrigated (blue consumption)

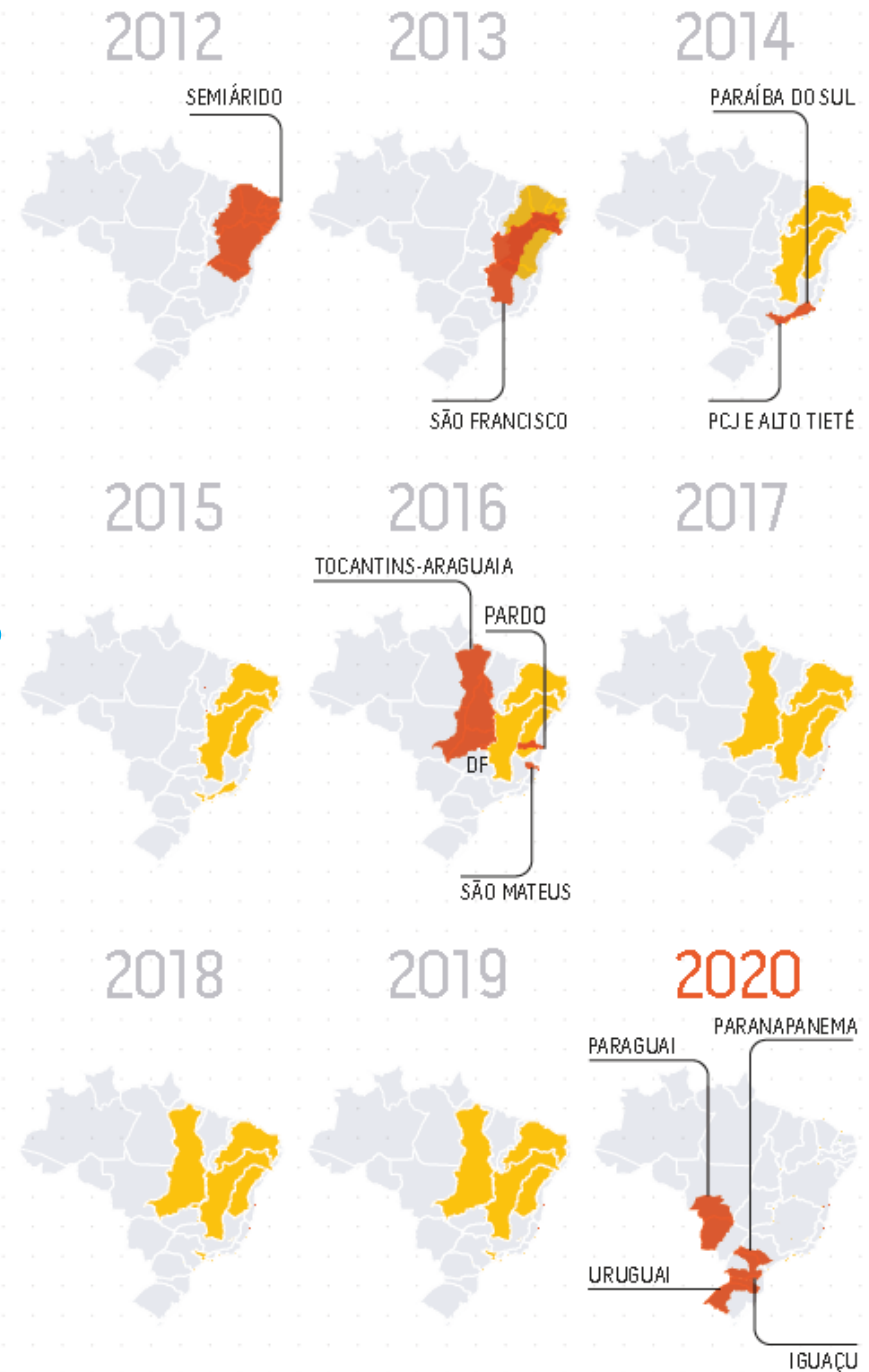


Water Crisis due to many aspects and reasons, including climate events

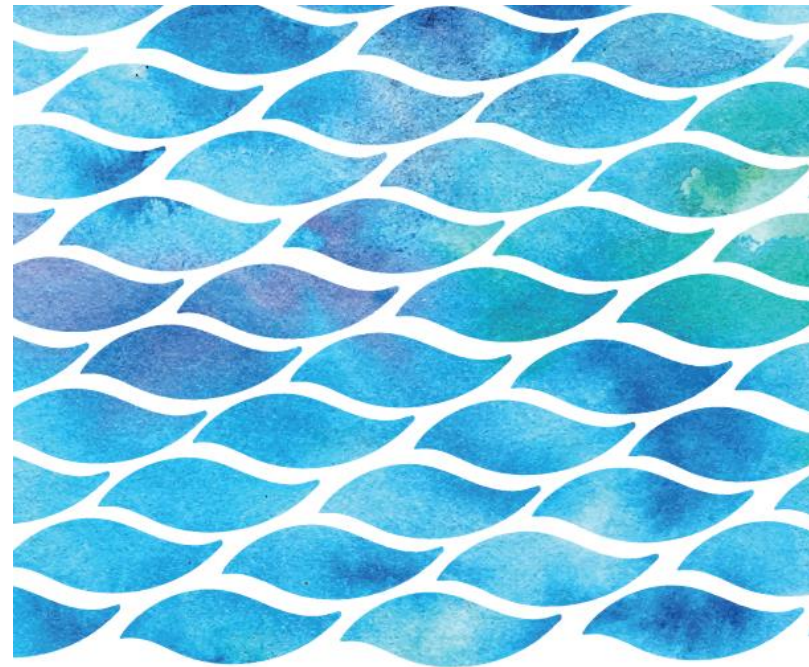
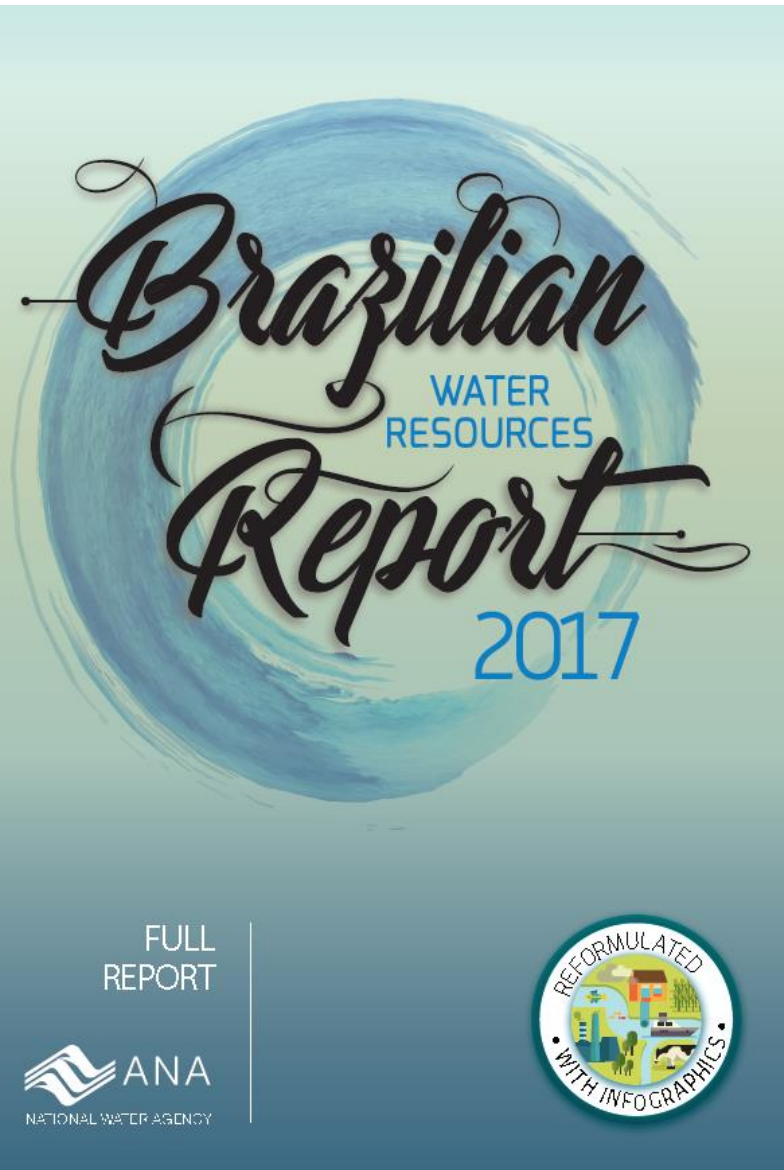
WATER CRISIS, STEP BY STEP



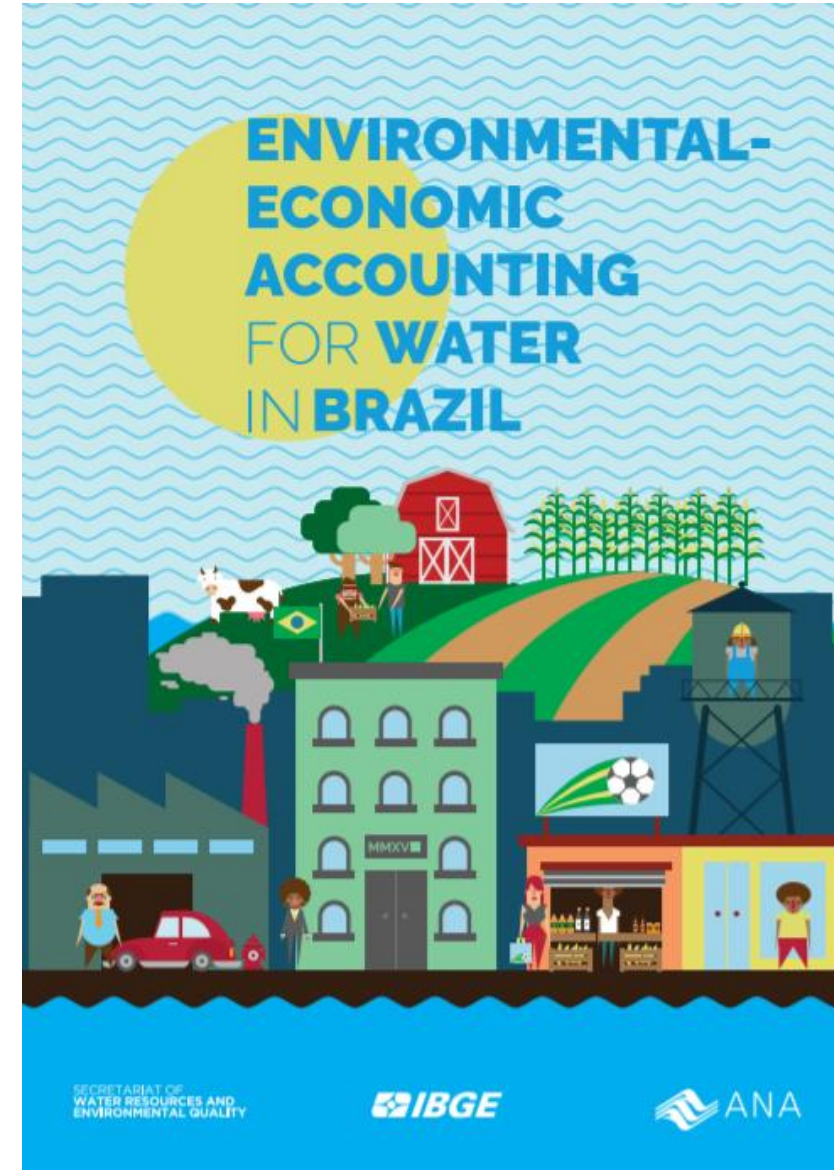
Basins/areas under water crisis (national scale)



Other documents available in English:



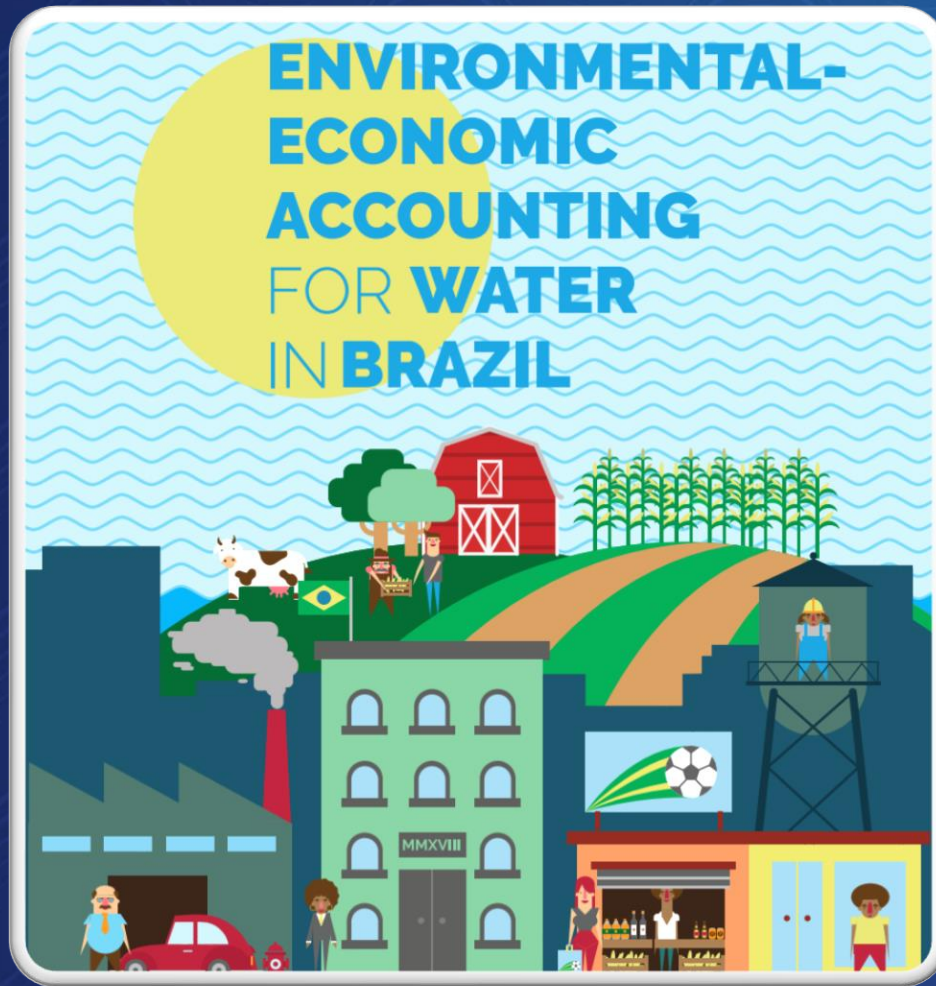
SDG 6 IN BRAZIL
ANA'S VISION OF
THE INDICATORS



<http://ana.gov.br>

#AÁguaÉUmaSó

Thanks!



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