

## Summary of the results of the National Study of Water (2018)<sup>1</sup>

Concerning result 2.2. More efficient use of water resources, restoring soil properties, and improving GHG mitigation practices by farmers and gremios through the adoption of new climate smart practices and technologies, below is a summary of the results of the [National Study of Water \(2018\)](#) for the crops considered in the CSICAP project.

It is identified that there is a high vulnerability of water resources in the rice-growing intervention areas, since 77% of the municipalities have high or very high water vulnerability in dry years, and 17.2% in the average year; it is also estimated that the green water footprint is 20.4 million cubic meters per year and the blue water footprint is 4 million cubic meters. In the case of the banana chain, high water vulnerability is identified because 90% of the municipalities are categorized as high or very high for a dry year, and 40% high in an average year. In terms of water resource demand, the green water footprint is 3.5 million cubic meters, and the blue footprint is 967 million cubic meters per year. The sugarcane chain has a high-water vulnerability, with 77.6% of municipalities classified as high or very high in dry years and 51.1% in medium years. In terms of water demand, the green footprint is estimated at 10.2 million cubic meters and the blue footprint is 1.2 million cubic meters per year. In the Panela (raw sugar cane) chain, 45.9% of the municipalities have very high- and high-water vulnerability in the dry year and 16.1% in the medium year, in which the green water footprint is 20.5 million cubic meters, and the blue water footprint is 2.1 million cubic meters per year. In the potato chain, 69.2% of the municipalities have high and very high vulnerability in the dry year and 45.1% in the medium year. Also, the green water footprint is 20.1 million cubic meters, and the blue water footprint is 2.2 million cubic meters per year. In the corn chain, 64.7% of the municipalities have high or very high-water vulnerability in dry years and 17.6% in medium years. In terms of water use, the green water footprint is 20.9 million cubic meters, and the blue water footprint is 3.4 million cubic meters per year. Finally, in the livestock chain of the 29 selected municipalities, 37.9% are classified as high or very high-water vulnerability in dry years and 10.3% in medium years; associated with water demand, the green water footprint reaches 14.4 million cubic meters and the blue footprint 2.6 million cubic meters per year.

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<sup>1</sup> Please note that this summary is included in Annex 6 ESMF