



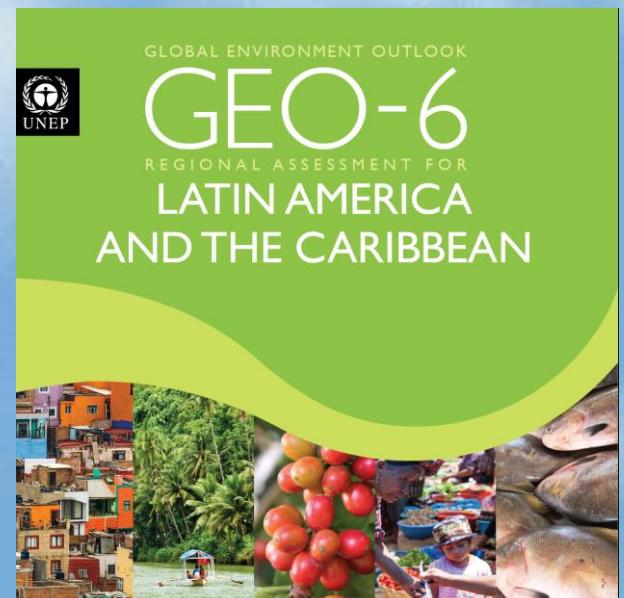
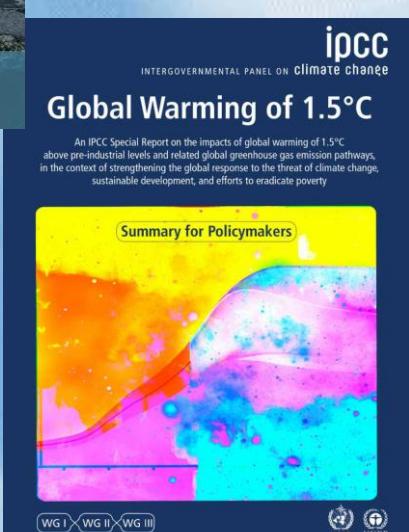
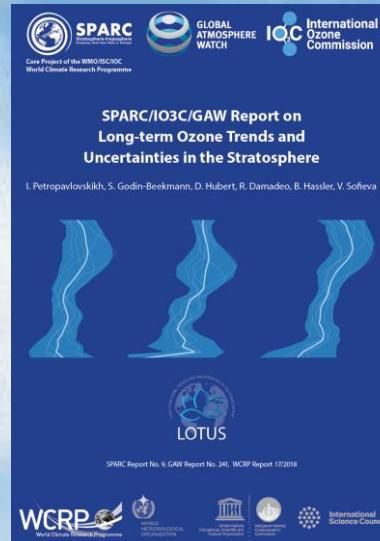
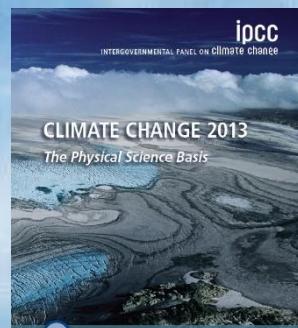
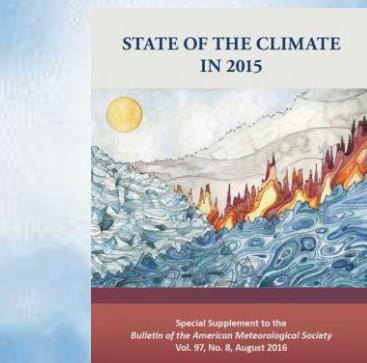
*Comissão Permanente de Relações Exteriores e Defesa Nacional
Senado Federal, Brasília, 30 de maio de 2019*

Aspectos científicos das mudanças climáticas globais

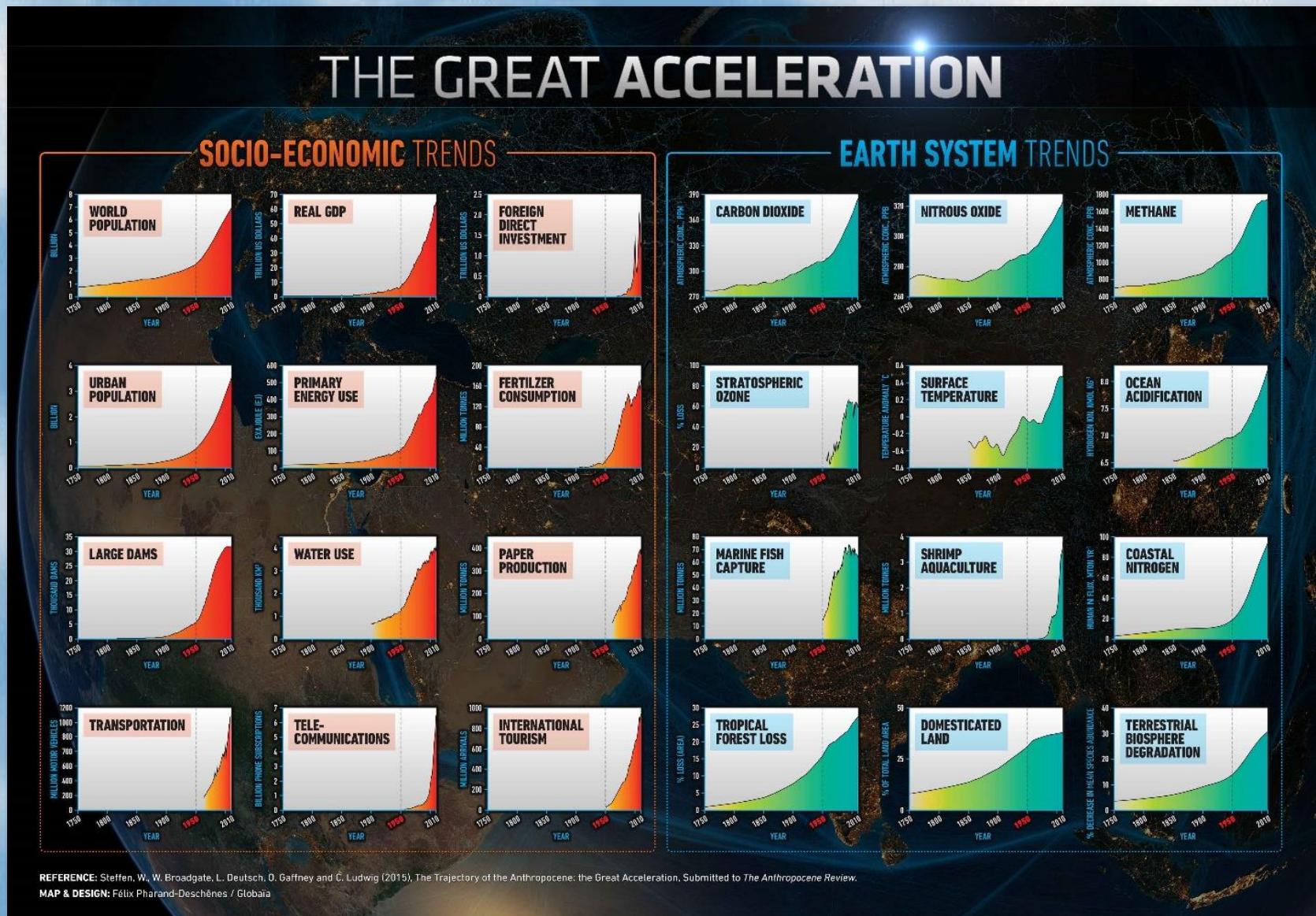
Prof. Paulo Artaxo

Laboratório de Física da Atmosfera
Instituto de Física
Universidade de São Paulo - USP

A Ciência é muito sólida nesta área, com centenas de relatórios de agências internacionais e milhares de artigos científicos

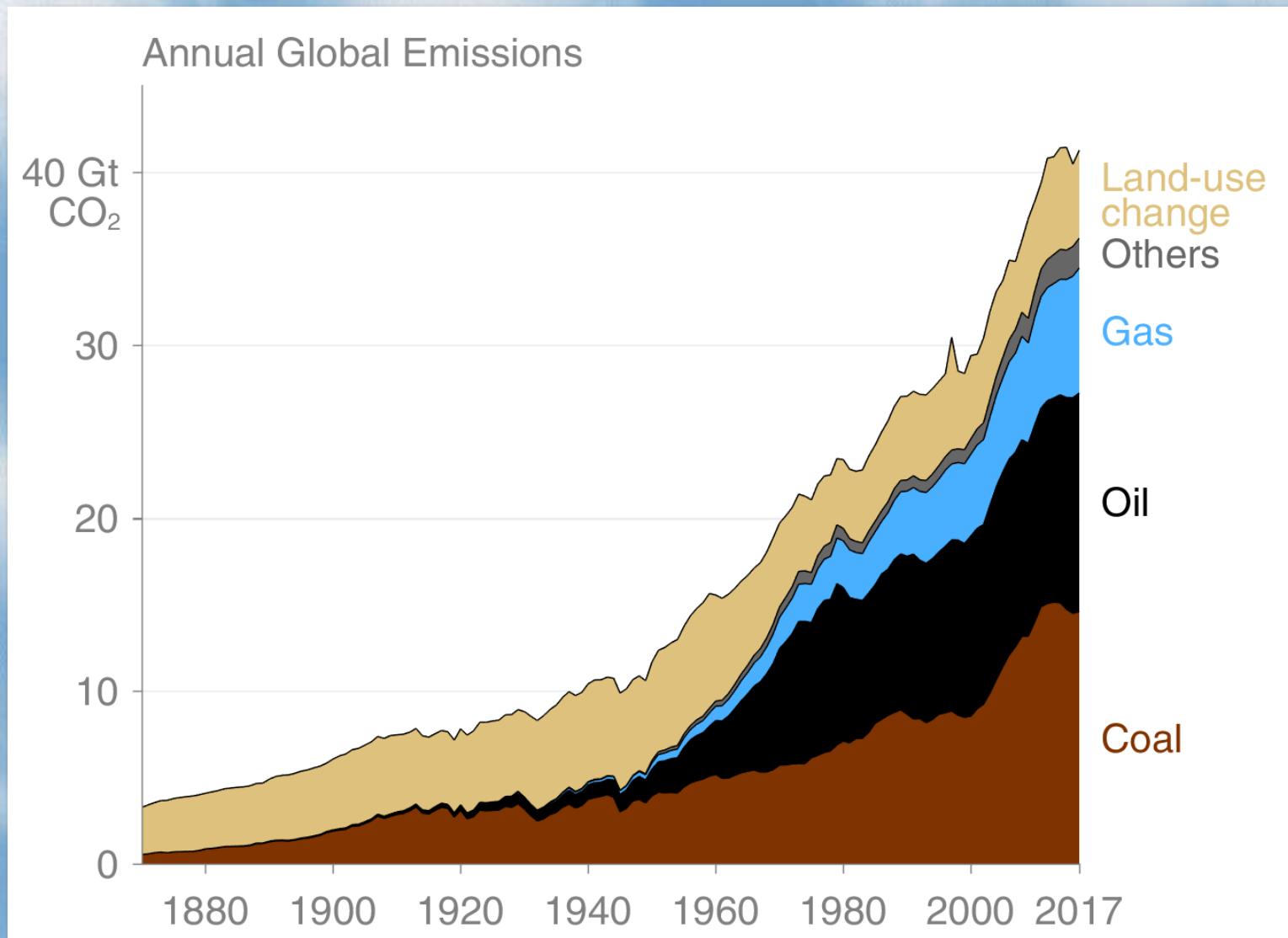


Estamos mudando nosso planeta rapidamente e de muitas formas



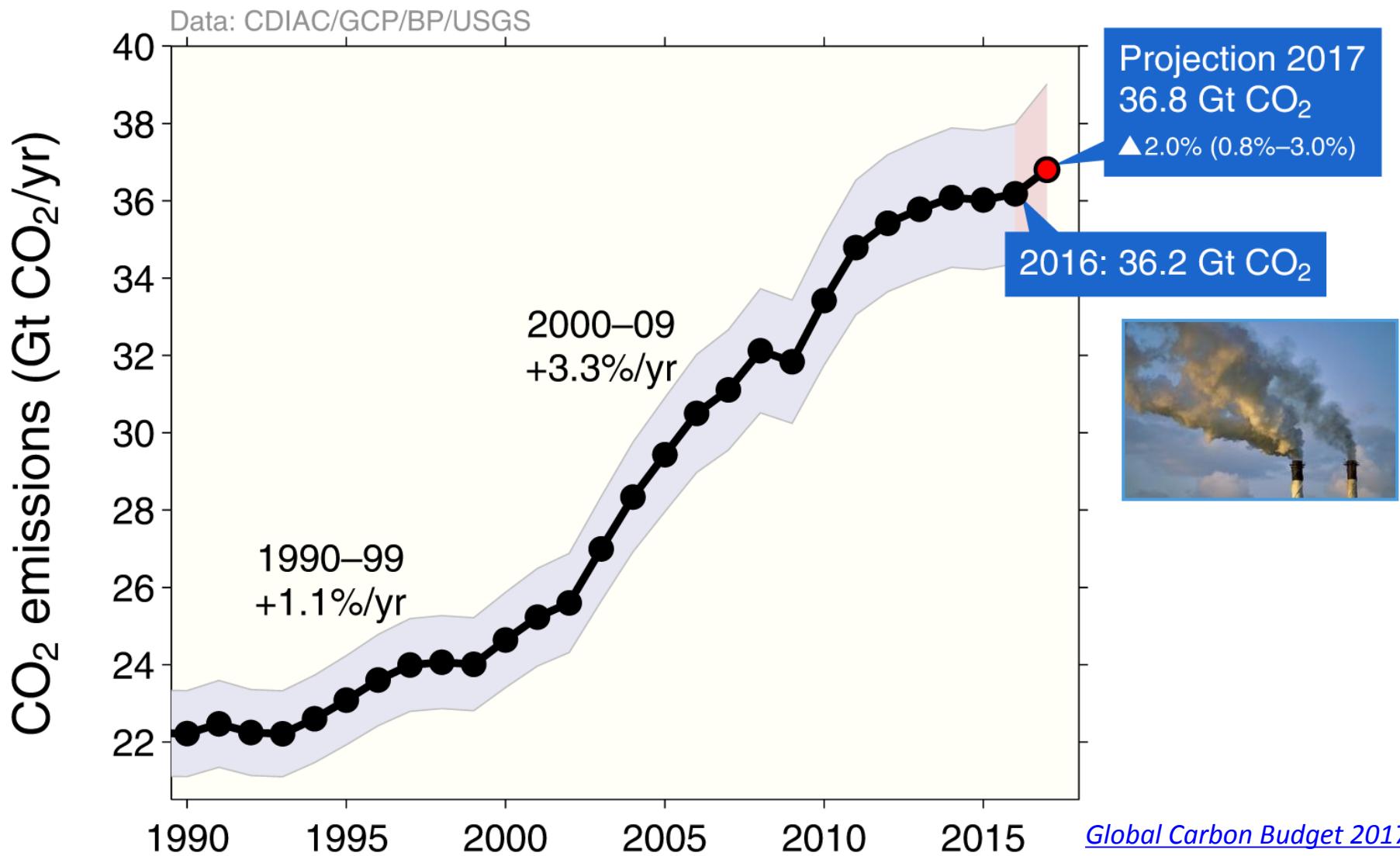
Quais são os impactos destas mudanças?

Emissões globais de carbono: Mudanças de uso do solo dominaram as emissões até 1940. Combustíveis fósseis dominam hoje (90%)



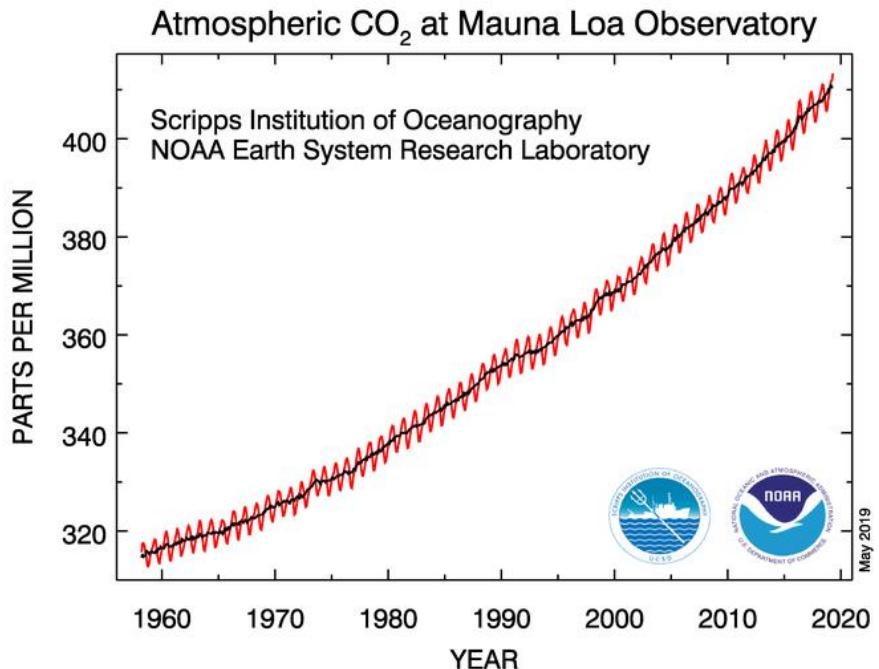
Source: Le Quéré et al 2018; Global Carbon Budget 2018

Emissões globais de CO₂: 36.8 GtCO₂ em 2017, 62% acima de 1990

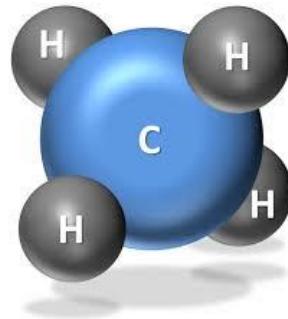
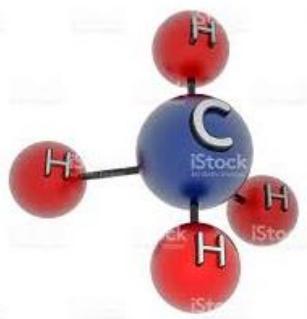
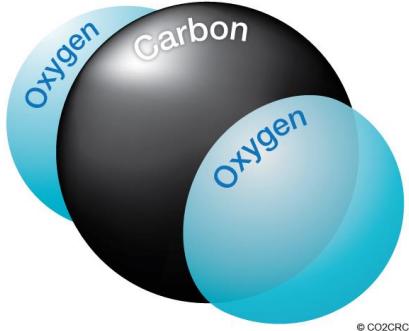
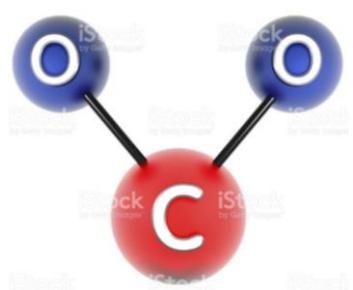
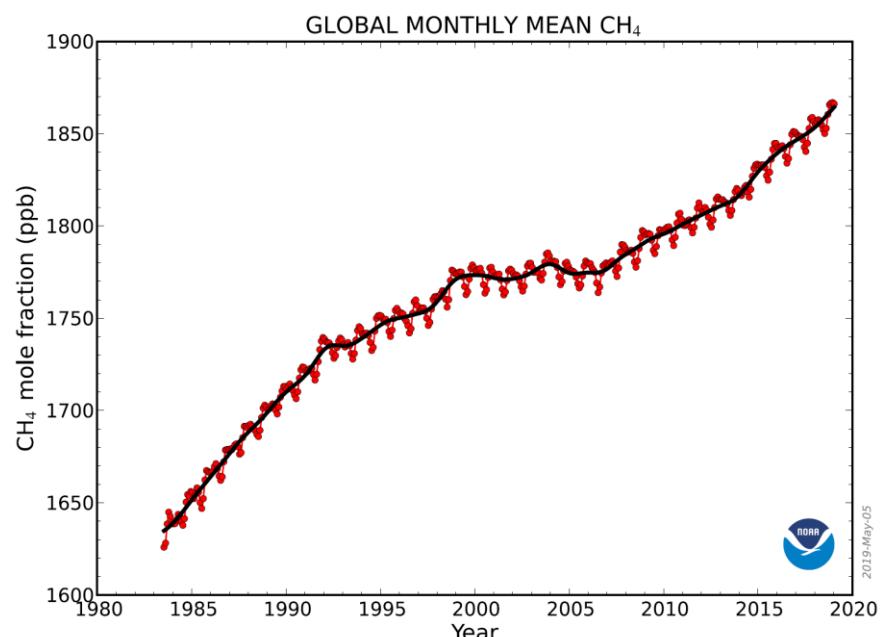


Aumento na concentração de dióxido de carbono (CO_2) e metano (CH_4)

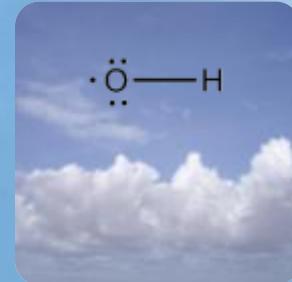
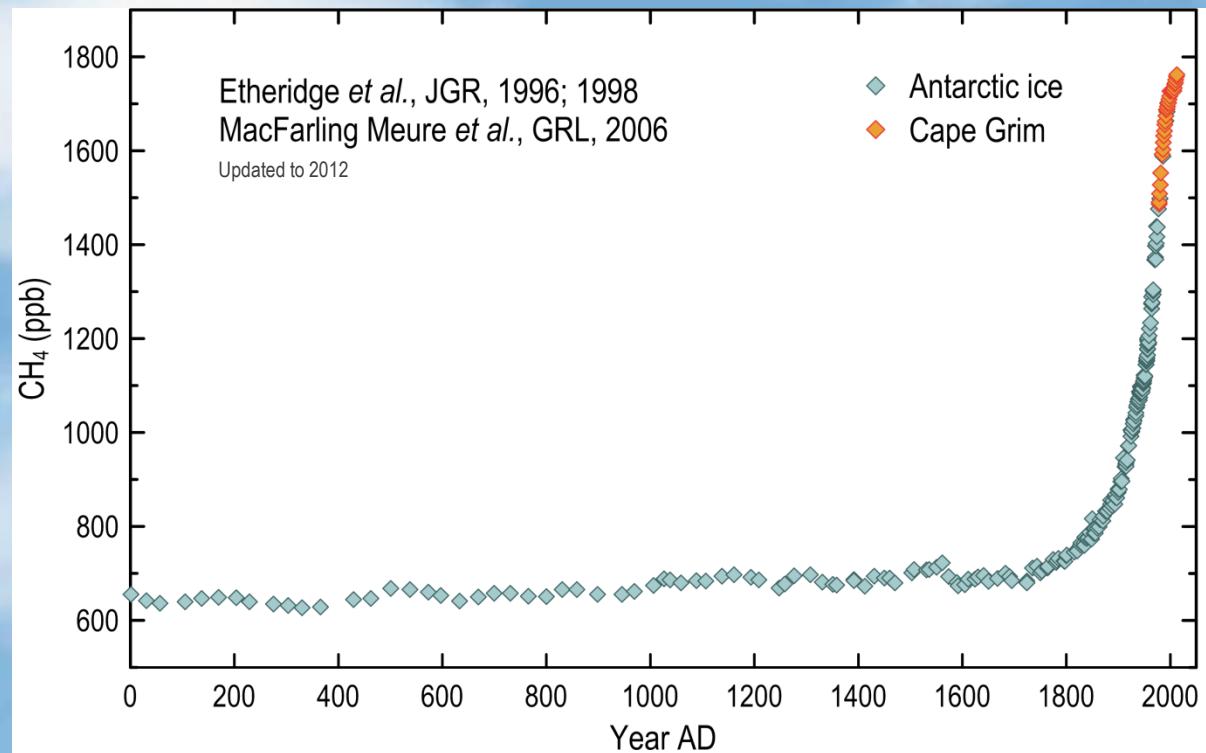
CO₂: Aumento de 44% desde 1850



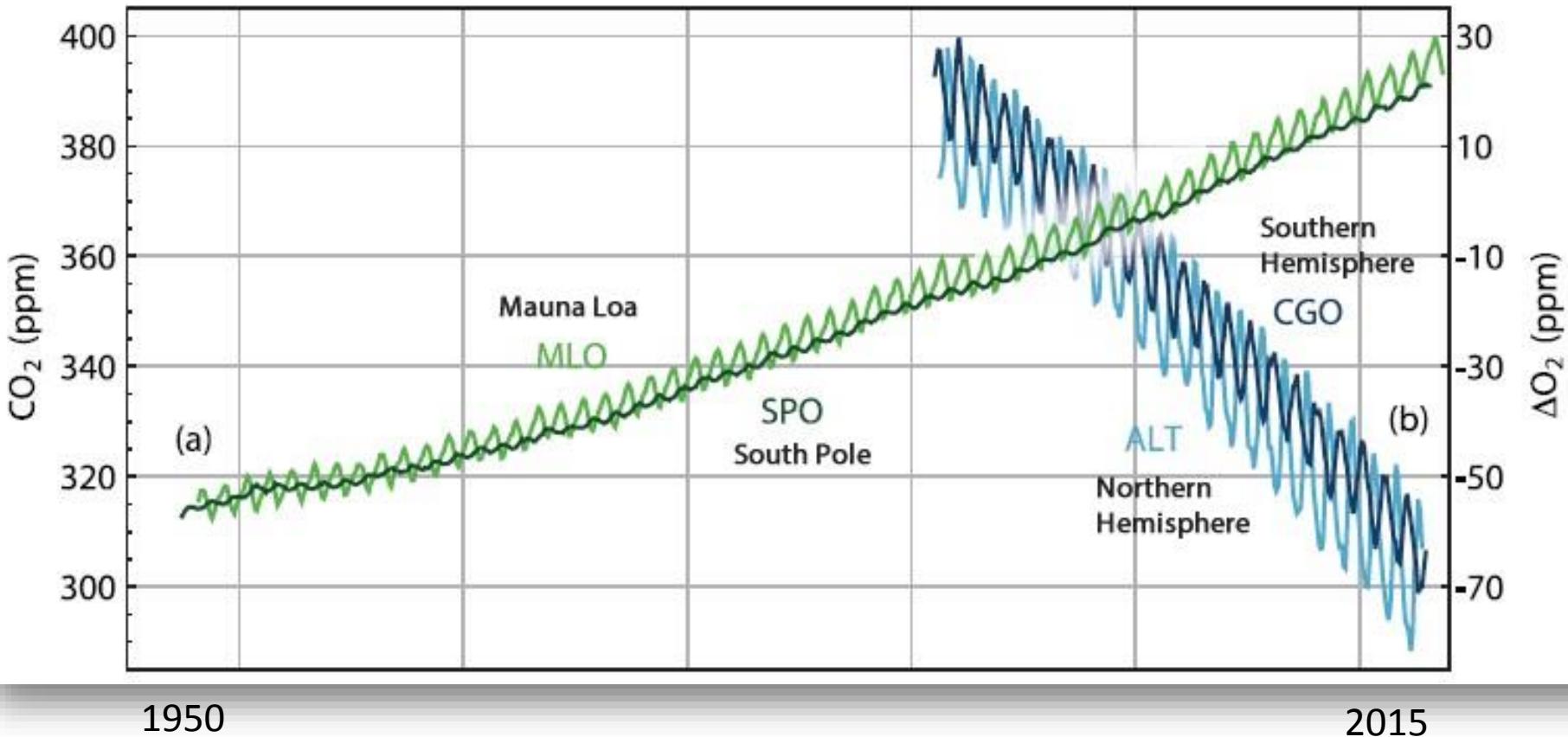
CH₄: Aumento de 175% desde 1850



Metano: Gás de efeito estufa 28 vezes mais forte que o CO₂ e de meia vida de 11 anos.



Aumento de CO₂ e diminuição de O₂



Absorção Infravermelha de radiação por gases de efeito estufa

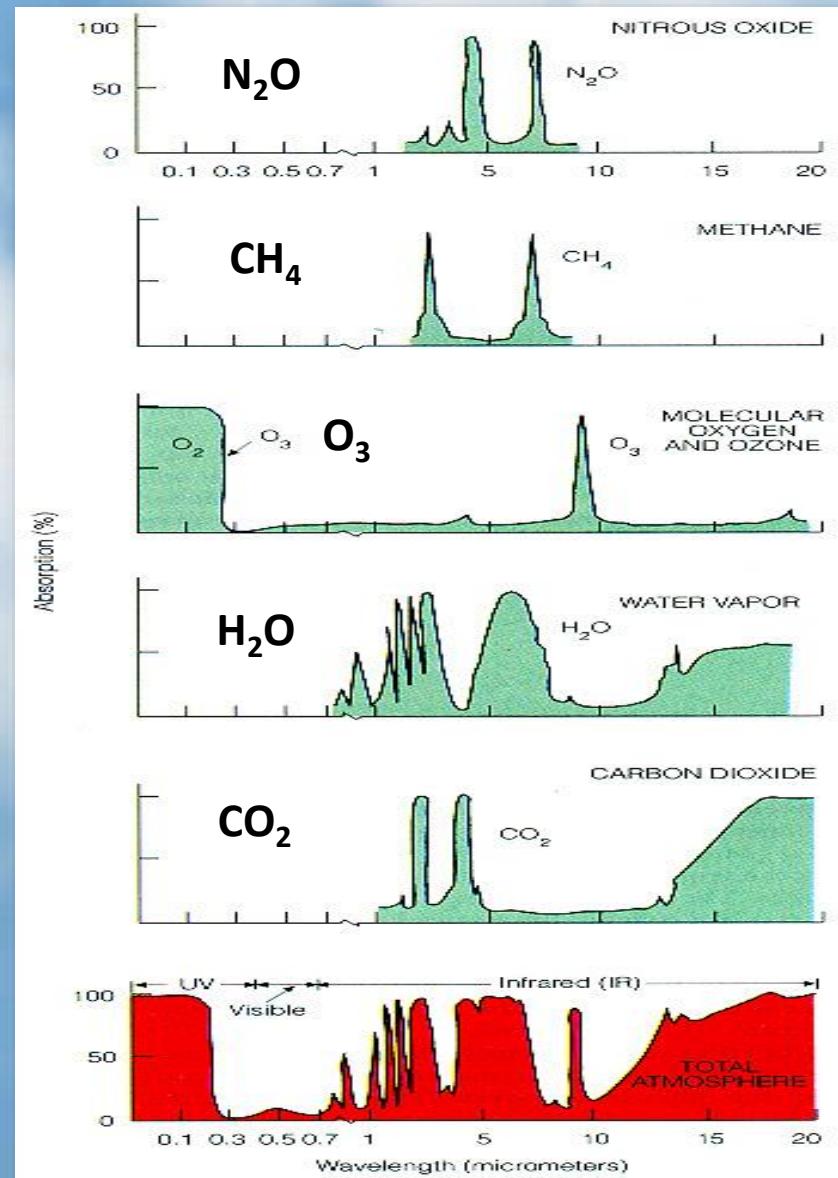
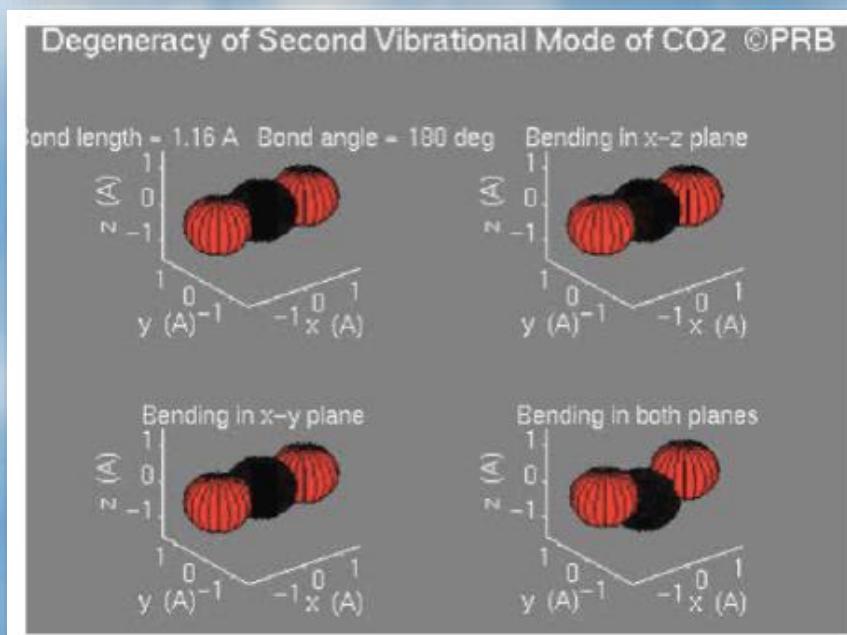
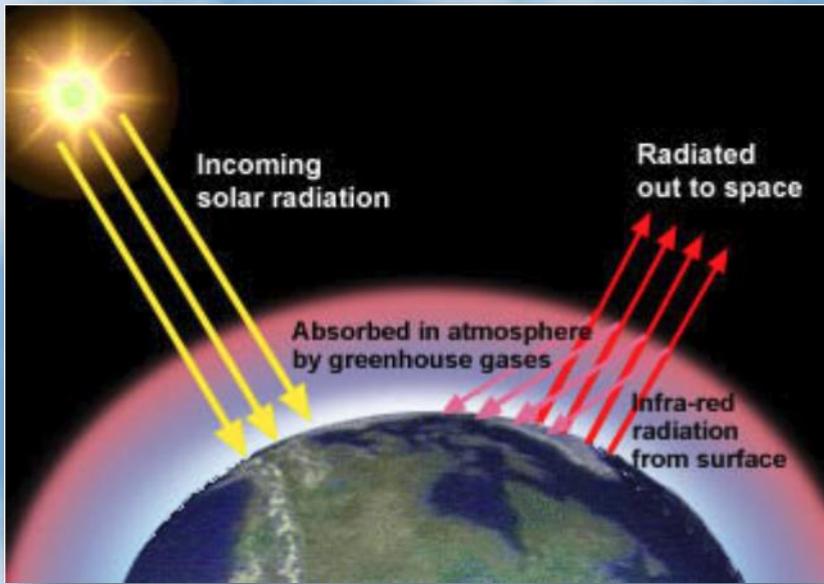
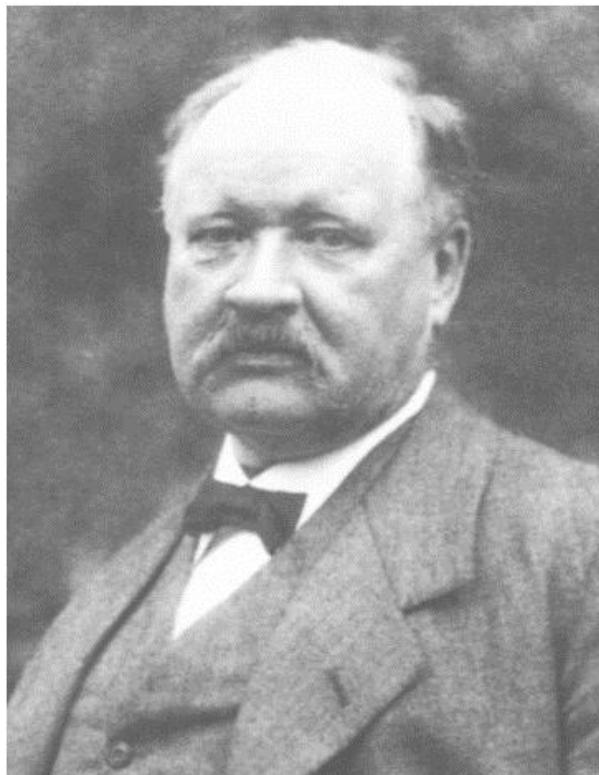


FIGURE 2.1.0
Absorption of radiation by gases in the atmosphere.

Em 1896, a primeira previsão climática: Svante Arrhenius



Arrhenius

Arrhenius quantificou em 1896 as mudanças na temperatura da superfície (aprox. 5 C) que deveriam ocorrer se dobrássemos a concentração de CO₂, baseado nos conceito do efeito "glass bowl" introduzido em 1824 por Joseph Fourier.

Matéria de jornal de 1912!!!

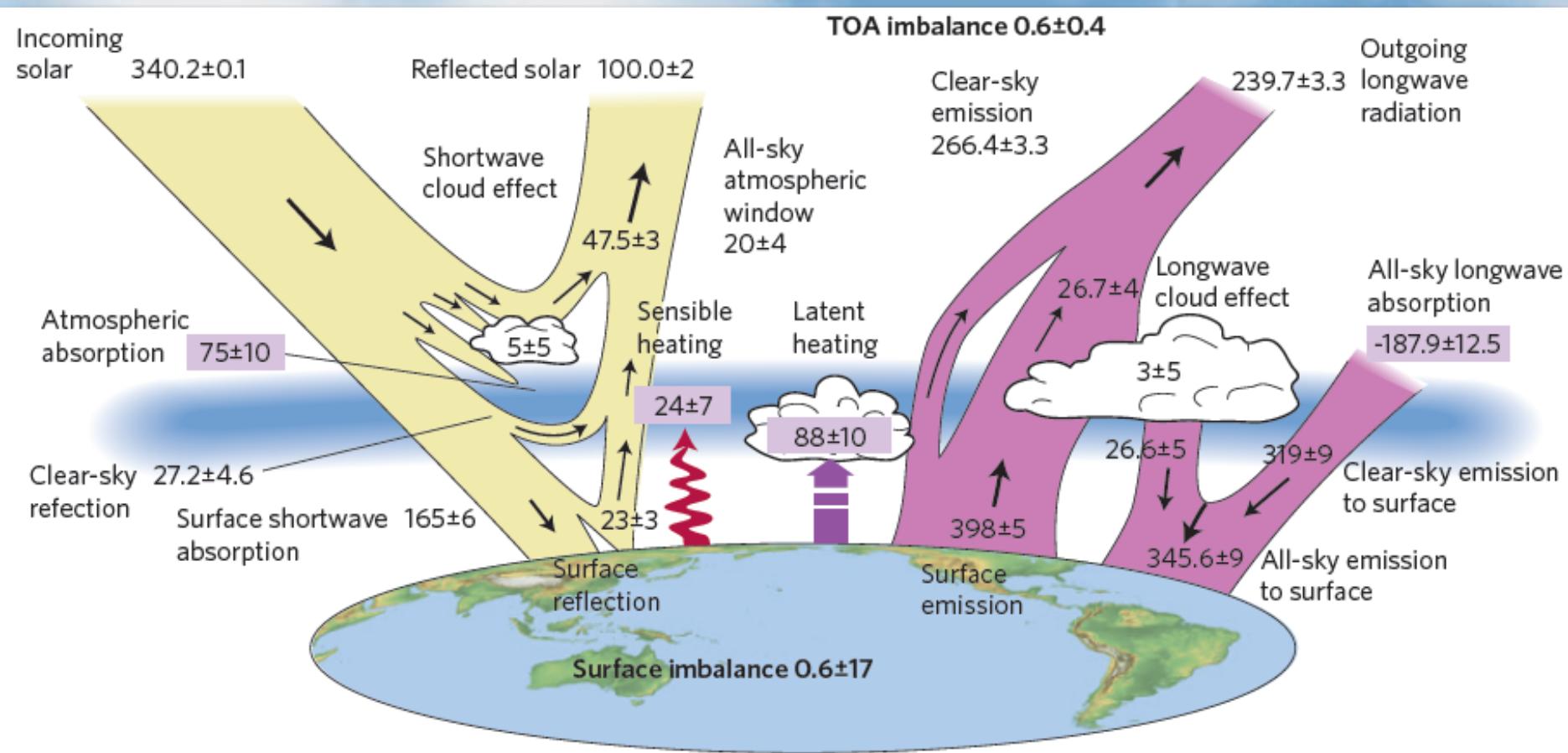
The Rodney & Otamatea Times
WAITEMATA & KAIPARA GAZETTE.
PRICE—10s per annum in advance
WARKWORTH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1912.
3d. per Copy.

Science Notes and News.

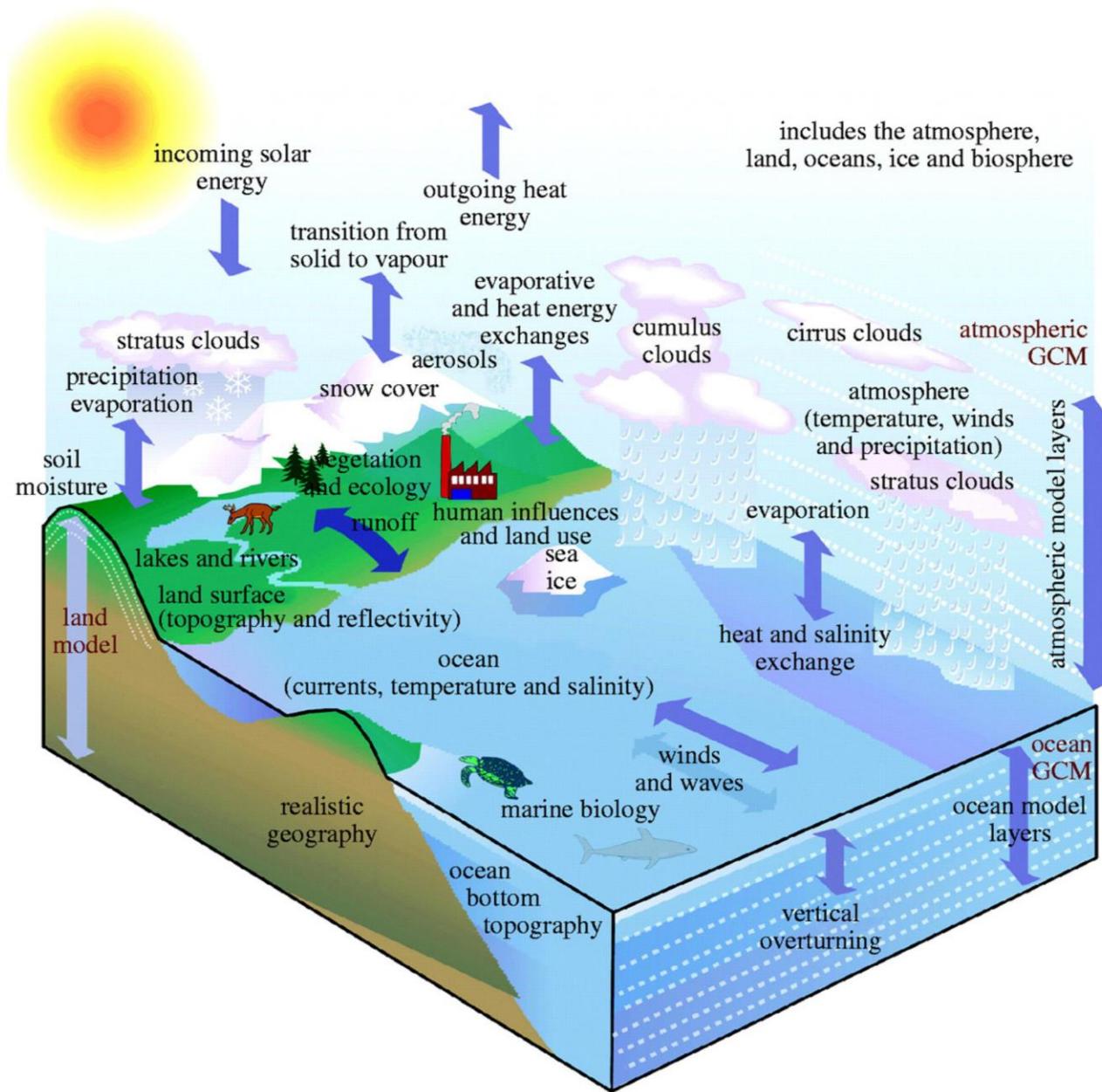
COAL CONSUMPTION AFFECTING CLIMATE.

The furnaces of the world are now burning about 2,000,000,000 tons of coal a year. When this is burned, uniting with oxygen, it adds about 7,000,000,000 tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere yearly. This tends to make the air a more effective blanket for the earth and to raise its temperature. The effect may be considerable in a few centuries.

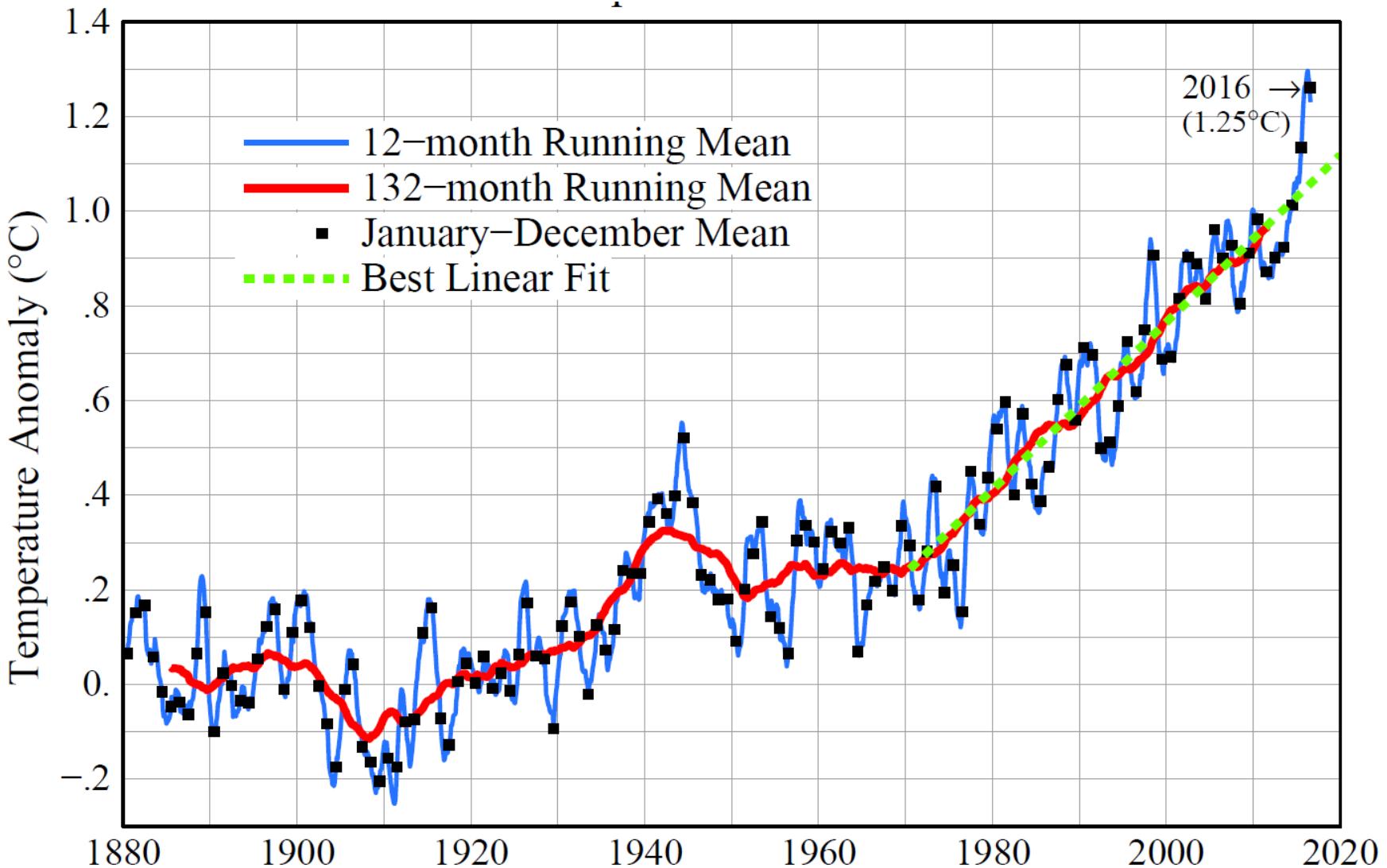
Balanço de energia do sistema terrestre (w/m^2)



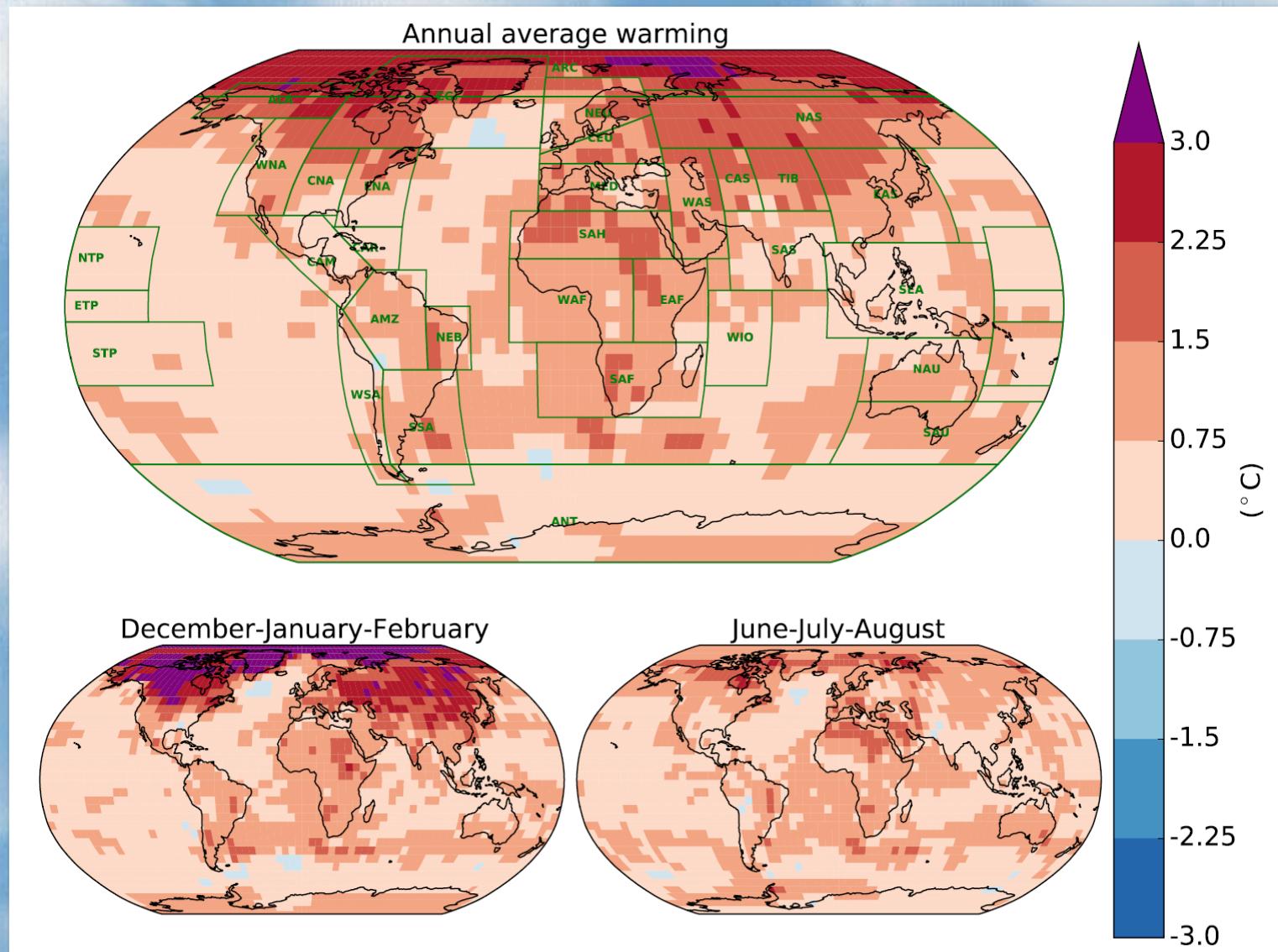
Estamos alterando o complexo sistema climático terrestre



Temperatura média global 1880-2017

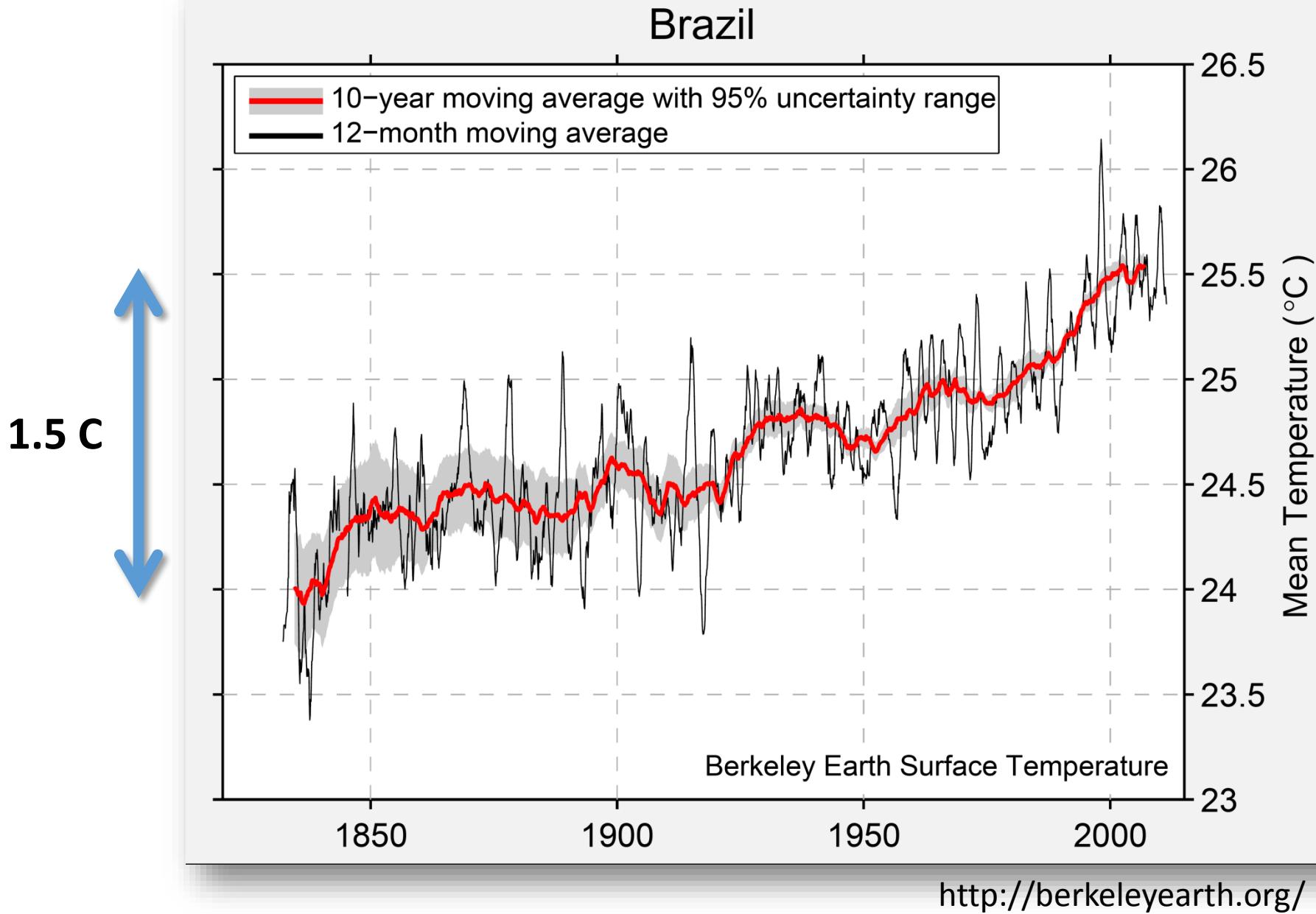


Aumento observado da temperatura 1901 a 2012

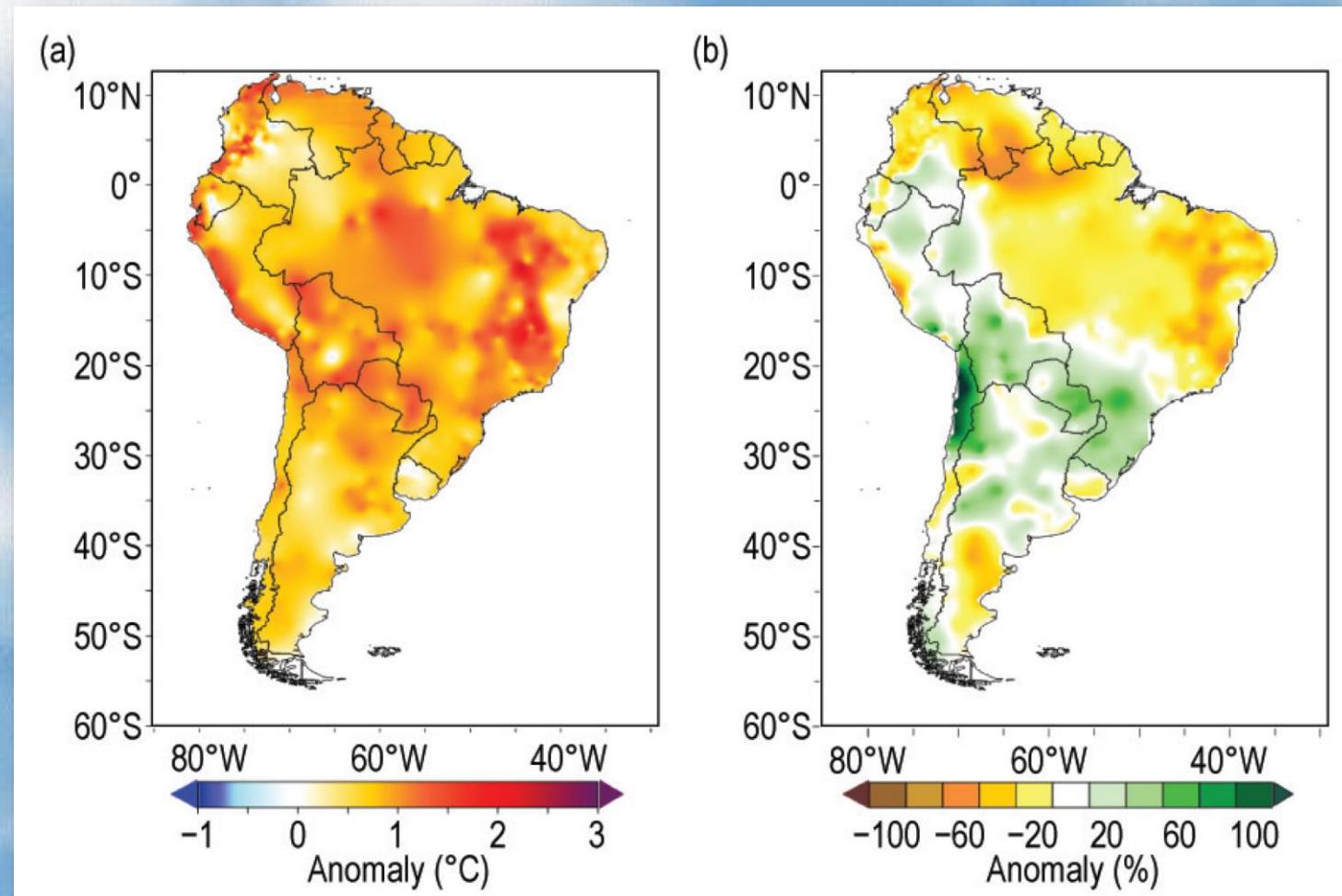


Source: IPCC 2018 Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C

Aumento da temperatura média no Brasil



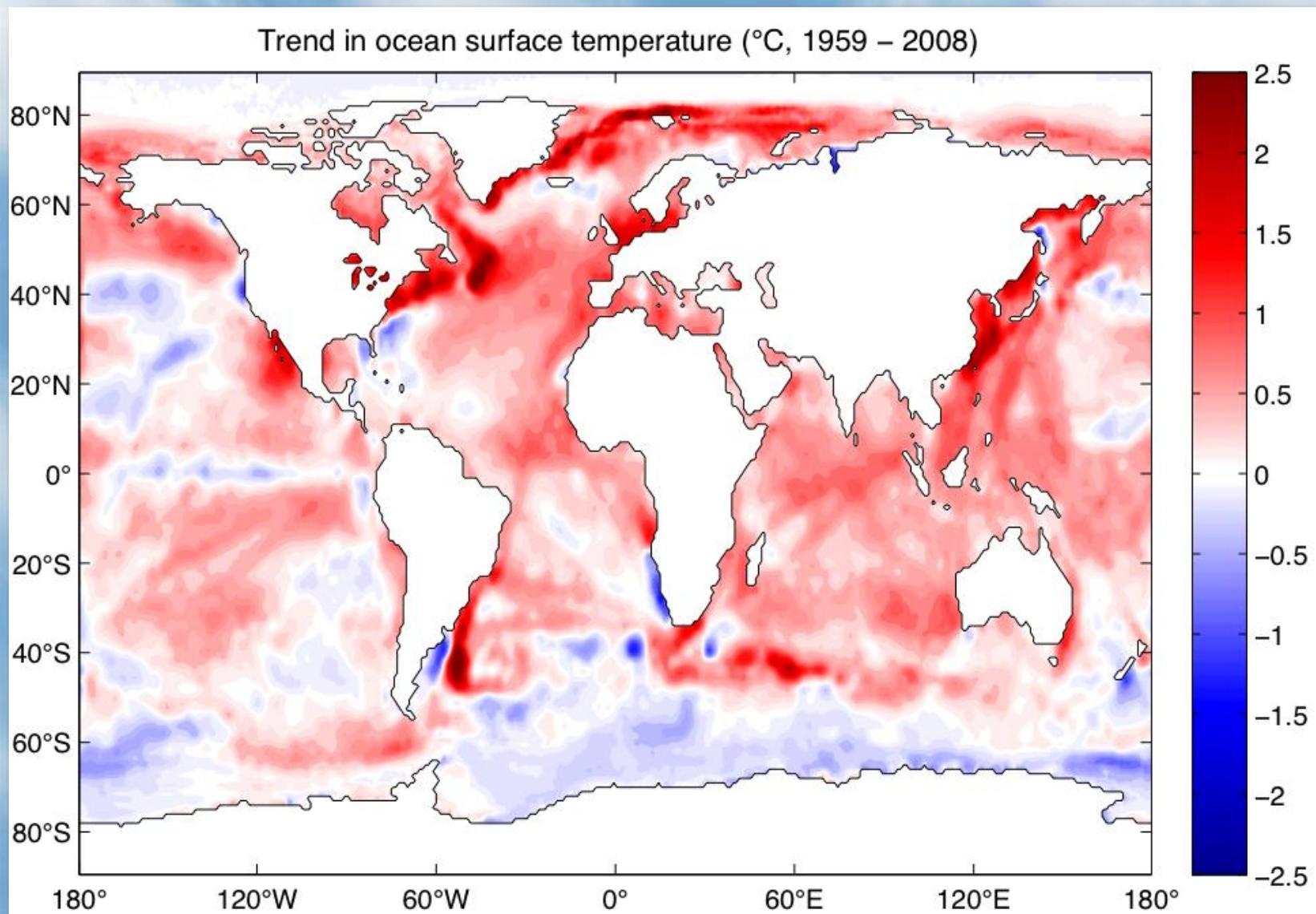
América do Sul: (a) anomalias de temperaturas ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) e (b) anomalias de chuva (%)



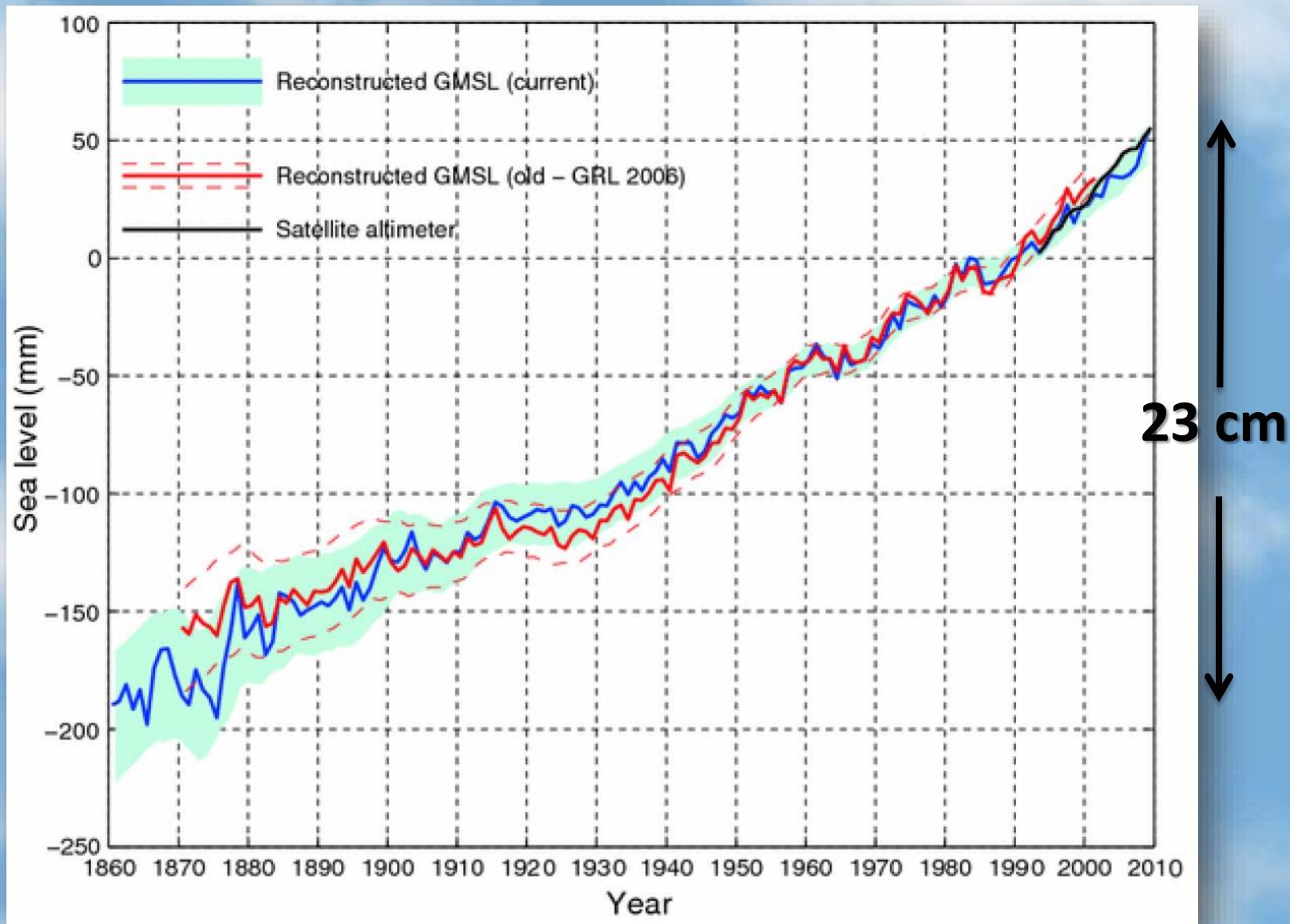
Período de base: 1981–2010.

Fonte: *State of the Climate in 2015*, Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., 97 (8), 2016.

Temperatura dos oceanos, também aumentando - 1959 - 2008



Nível médio dos oceanos subindo - 1860 a 2010

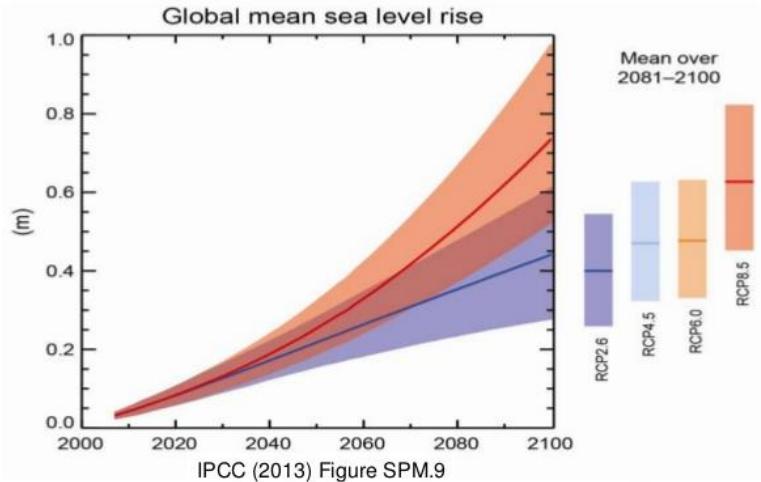


Global mean sea level (GMSL) reconstructed from tide gauge data (blue, red) and measured from satellite altimetry (black).

Source: Church and White (2011).

Cidades brasileiras em risco pelo aumento do nível do mar

The rate of sea level rise is *very likely* to increase



IPCC AR5 Working Group I
Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
WMO UNEP

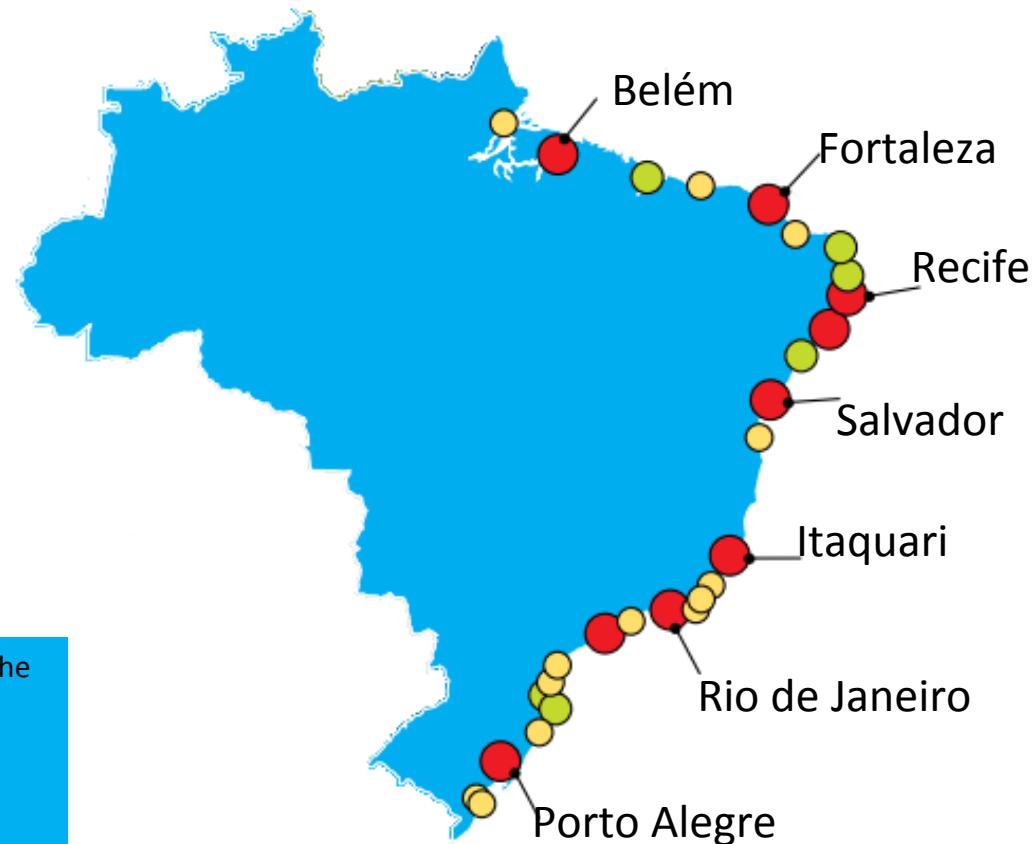
In the 20th century, sea levels rose by an estimated 23 cm, and the conservative global mean projections for sea-level rise between 1990 and 2080 range from 22 cm to 100 cm.

Oceans, which have been absorbing 80% of the temperature increase attributable to global warming, are expanding as ice sheets in the North and South poles melt.

These events have led to a rise in sea levels and increased flooding in coastal cities.

The projected rise in sea levels could result in catastrophic flooding of coastal cities.

Thirteen of the world's 20 megacities are situated along coastlines.



City size

Small

Intermediate

Big

Population of cities

Small: 100 - 500 thousand

Intermediate: 500 thousand - 1 million

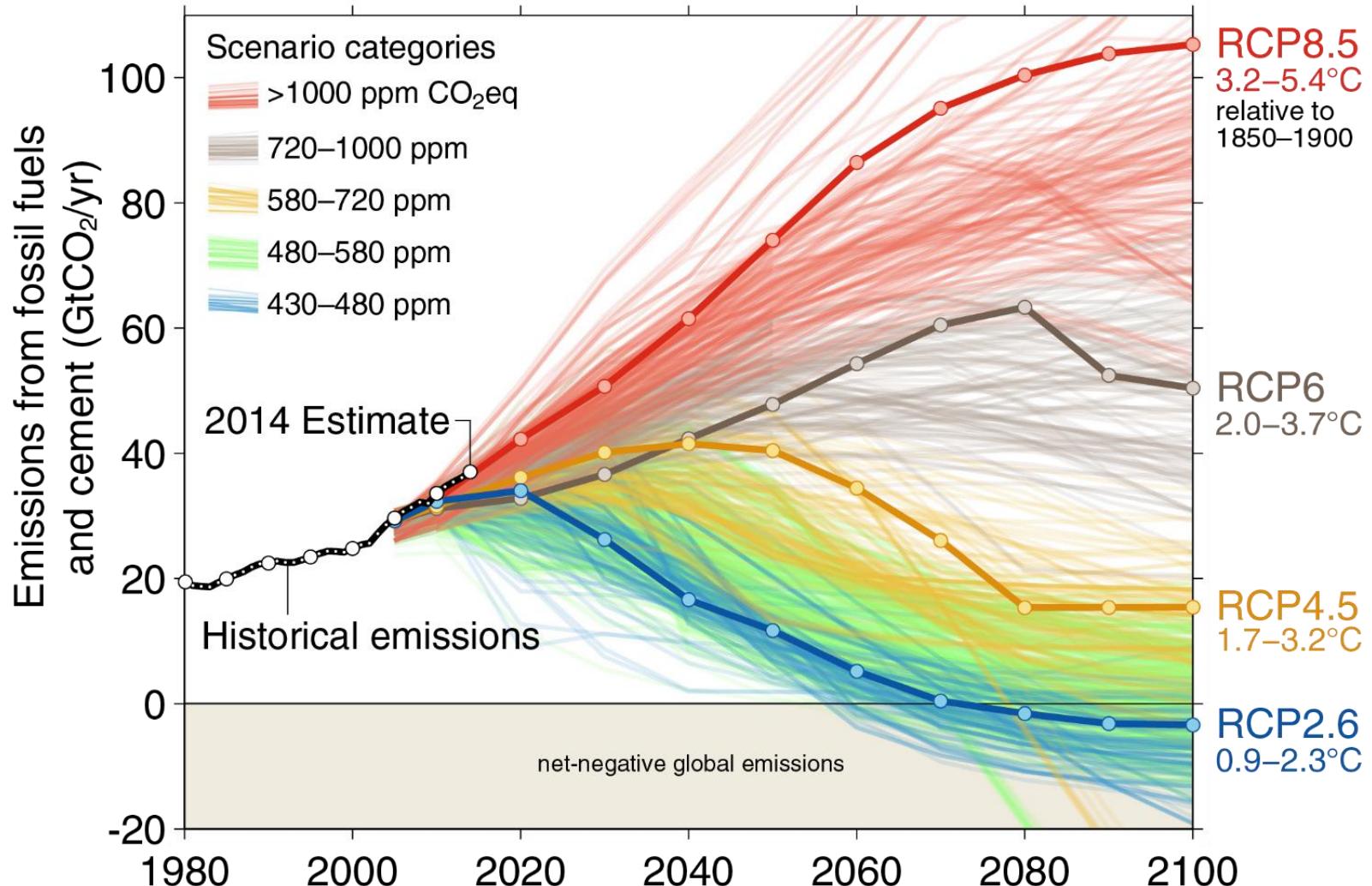
Big: More than 1 million

Emissões observadas e cenários futuros

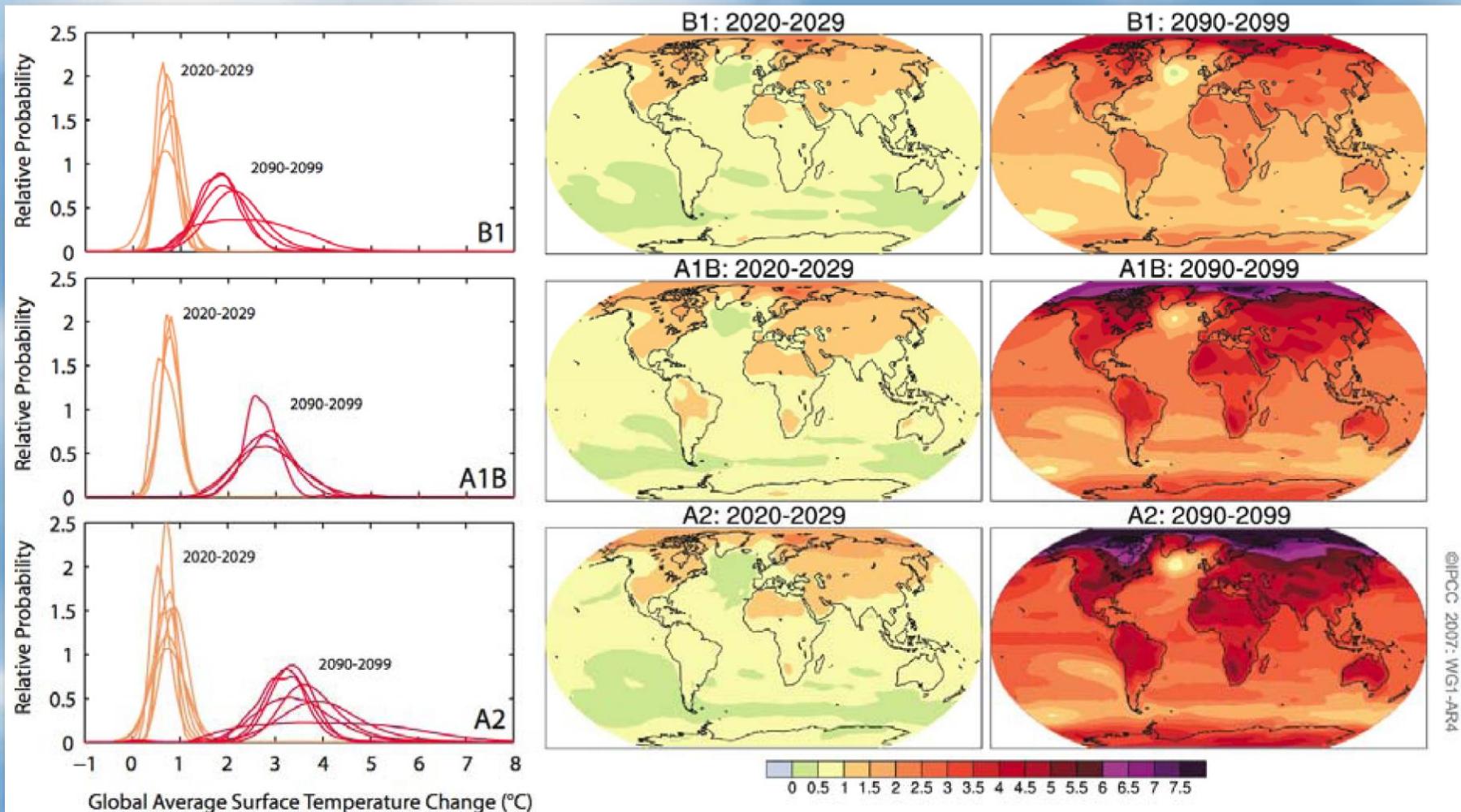
As emissões estão a caminho de um aumento de 3.2–5.4°C acima de valores pré-industriais

Forte e contínua mitigação são necessários para a meta de 2°C

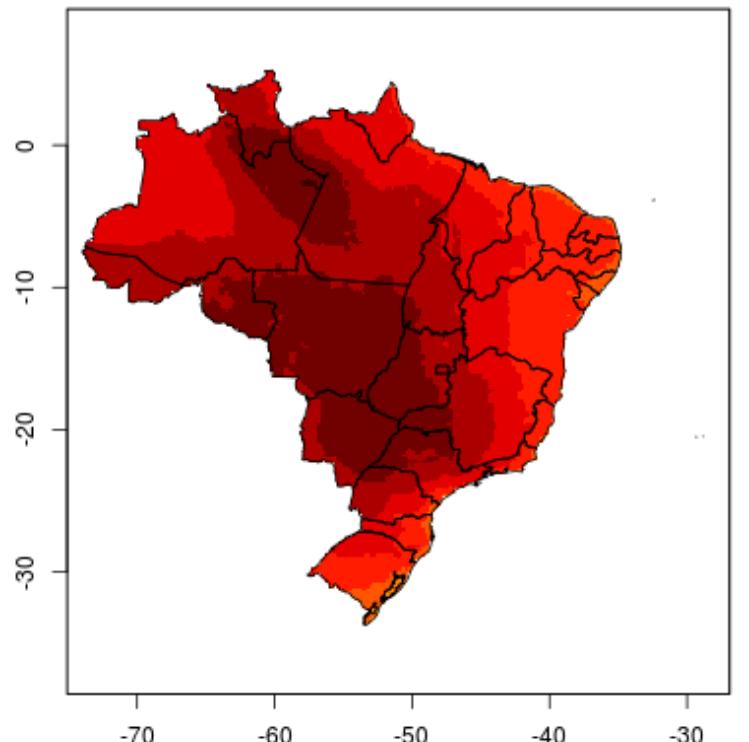
Source: [Fuss et al 2014](#)



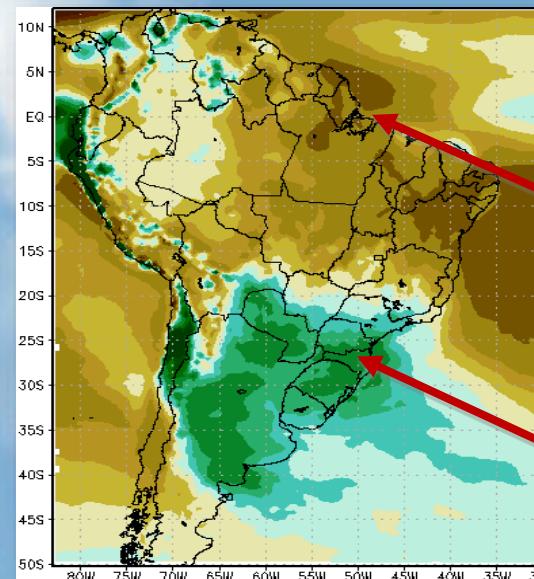
Estimativas do aumento da temperatura para 2029 e 2099 de acordo com 3 cenários de emissões



Aumento médio de temperatura esperado para o Brasil 2071-2099



Mudança na precipitação esperada para o Brasil 2071-2100



Mudanças na chuva (%) em 2071-2100 relativo a 1961-90.

Amazonia e Nordeste do Brasil
→ redução de chuvas

Sudeste da America do Sul → aumento nas chuvas

Áreas continentais se aquecem mais que áreas oceânicas

Forum Econômico Mundial: Relatório Riscos Globais 2019

5 Maiores riscos em termos de probabilidade

2017	2018	2019
Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events
Large-scale involuntary migration	Natural disasters	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
Major natural disasters	Cyber-attacks	Natural disasters
Large-scale terrorist attacks	Data fraud or theft	Data fraud or theft
Massive incident of data fraud/theft	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation	Cyber-attacks

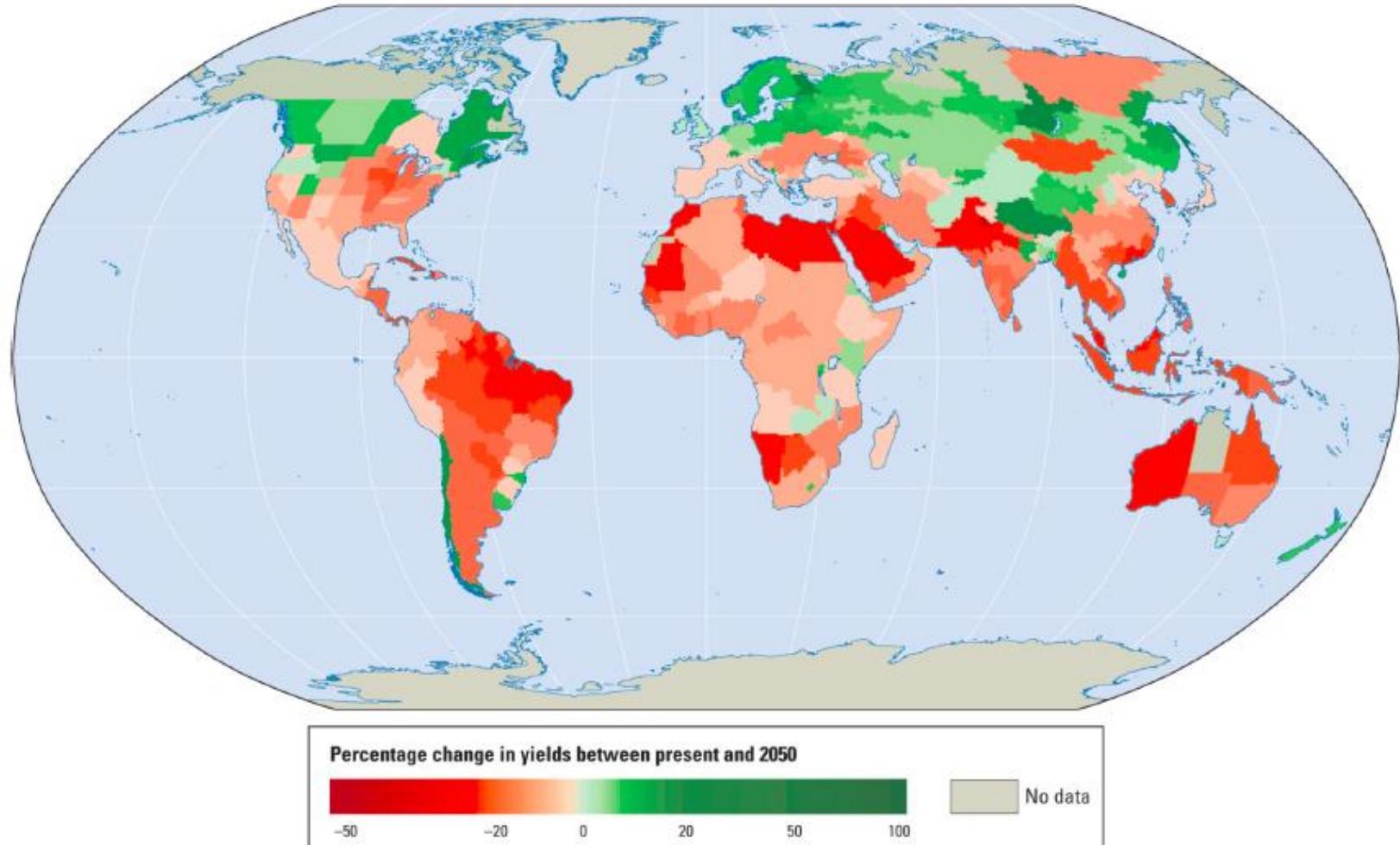
5 maiores riscos globais em termos de impactos

2017	2018	2019
Weapons of mass destruction	Weapons of mass destruction	Weapons of mass destruction
Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
Water crises	Natural disasters	Extreme weather events
Major natural disasters	Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation	Water crises
Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation	Water crises	Natural disasters

Economic Environmental Geopolitical Societal Technological

Importante: São questões levantadas por economistas. Não são cientistas ou de ONGs.

Impactos na produção de alimentos em um planeta 3°C mais quente

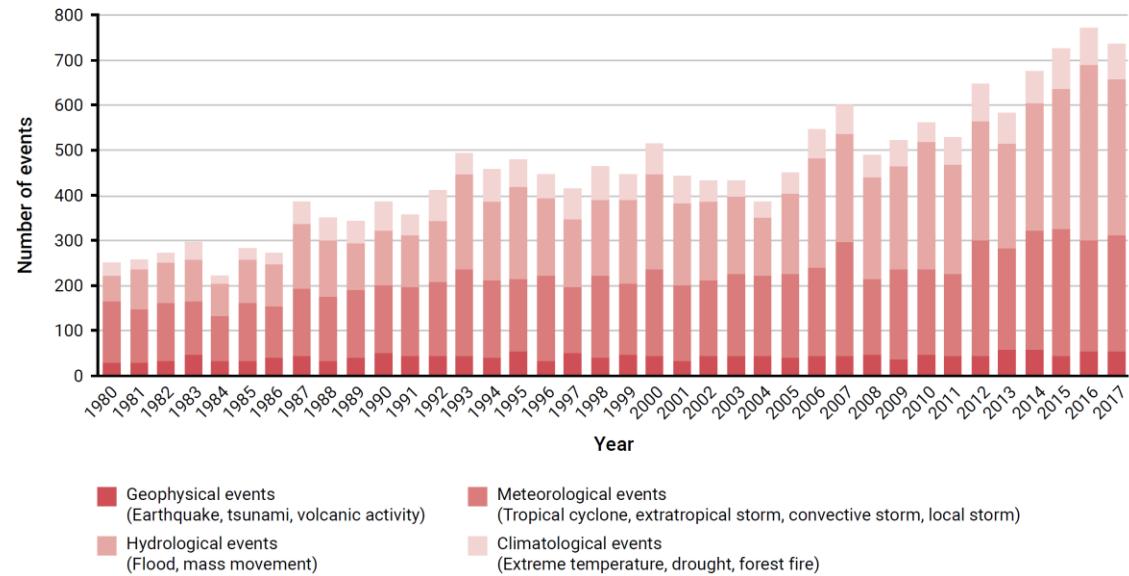


World Economic Forum: Global Risks 2016

Riscos: Aumento na intensidade e frequencia de eventos climáticos extremos



Figure 2.22: Trends in numbers of loss-relevant natural events



Source: Munich Re (2017)

Já está ocorrendo desde a década de 80

Soluções



More efficient use of energy



Greater use of low-carbon and no-carbon energy

- Many of these technologies exist today
- Nearly a quadrupling of zero- and low-carbon energy supply from renewable energy by 2050



Improved carbon sinks

- Reduced deforestation and improved forest management and planting of new forests
- Bio-energy with carbon capture and storage



Lifestyle and behavioural changes

AR5

Produção de energia



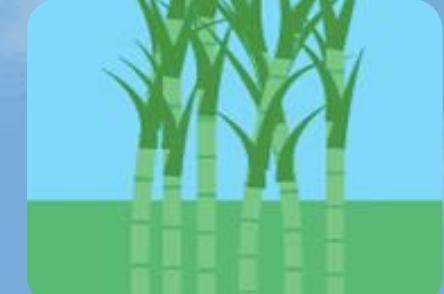
Transporte



Agricultura



Biocombustíveis



Os 17 objetivos do desenvolvimento sustentável adotados pela ONU

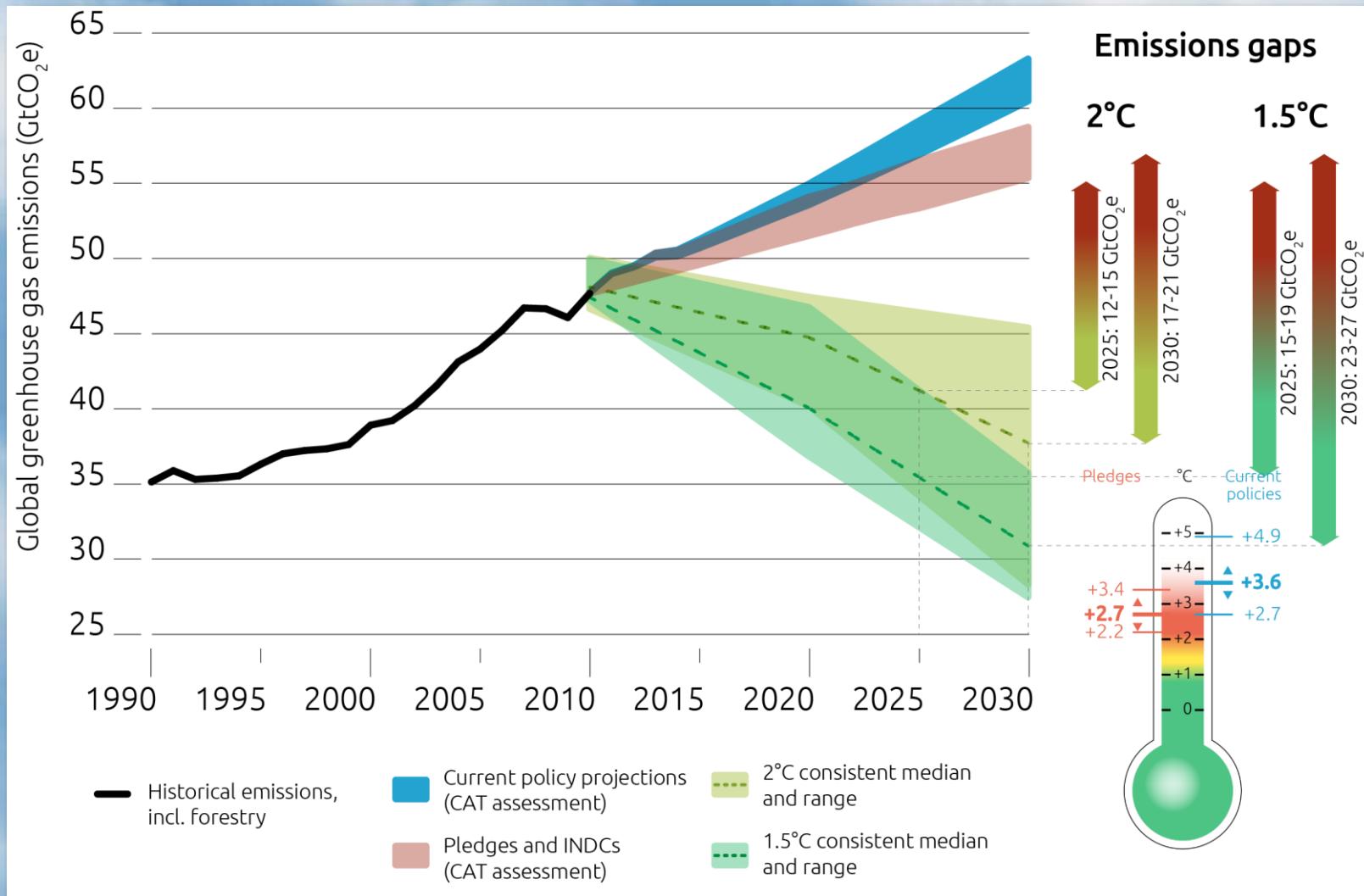
O desenvolvimento sustentável é definido como o desenvolvimento que procura satisfazer as necessidades da geração atual, sem comprometer a capacidade das futuras gerações de satisfazerem as suas próprias necessidades.



OBJETIVOS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL

1 ERADICAÇÃO DA POBREZA	2 FOME ZERO E AGRICULTURA SUSTENTÁVEL
	
3 SAÚDE E BEM-ESTAR	4 EDUCAÇÃO DE QUALIDADE
	
5 IGUALDADE DE GÊNERO	6 ÁGUA POTÁVEL E SANEAMENTO
	
7 ENERGIA LIMPA E ACESSÍVEL	8 TRABALHO DE CENTE E CRESCIMENTO ECONÔMICO
	
9 INDÚSTRIA, INOVAÇÃO E INFRAESTRUTURA	10 REDUÇÃO DAS DESIGUALDADES
	
11 CIDADES E COMUNIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS	12 CONSUMO E PRODUÇÃO RESPONSÁVEIS
	
13 AÇÃO CONTRA A MUDANÇA GLOBAL DO CLIMA	14 VIDA NA ÁGUA
	
15 VIDA TERRESTRE	16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES EFICAZES
	
17 PARCERIAS E MEIOS DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO	

Acordo de Paris: Compromisso de mais de 190 países da ONU



Que nível de emissão nos levam as políticas atuais (azul), as INDCs (rosa) e o que é preciso para ficar nos 2 graus (amarelo) e no 1,5 grau C (verde)

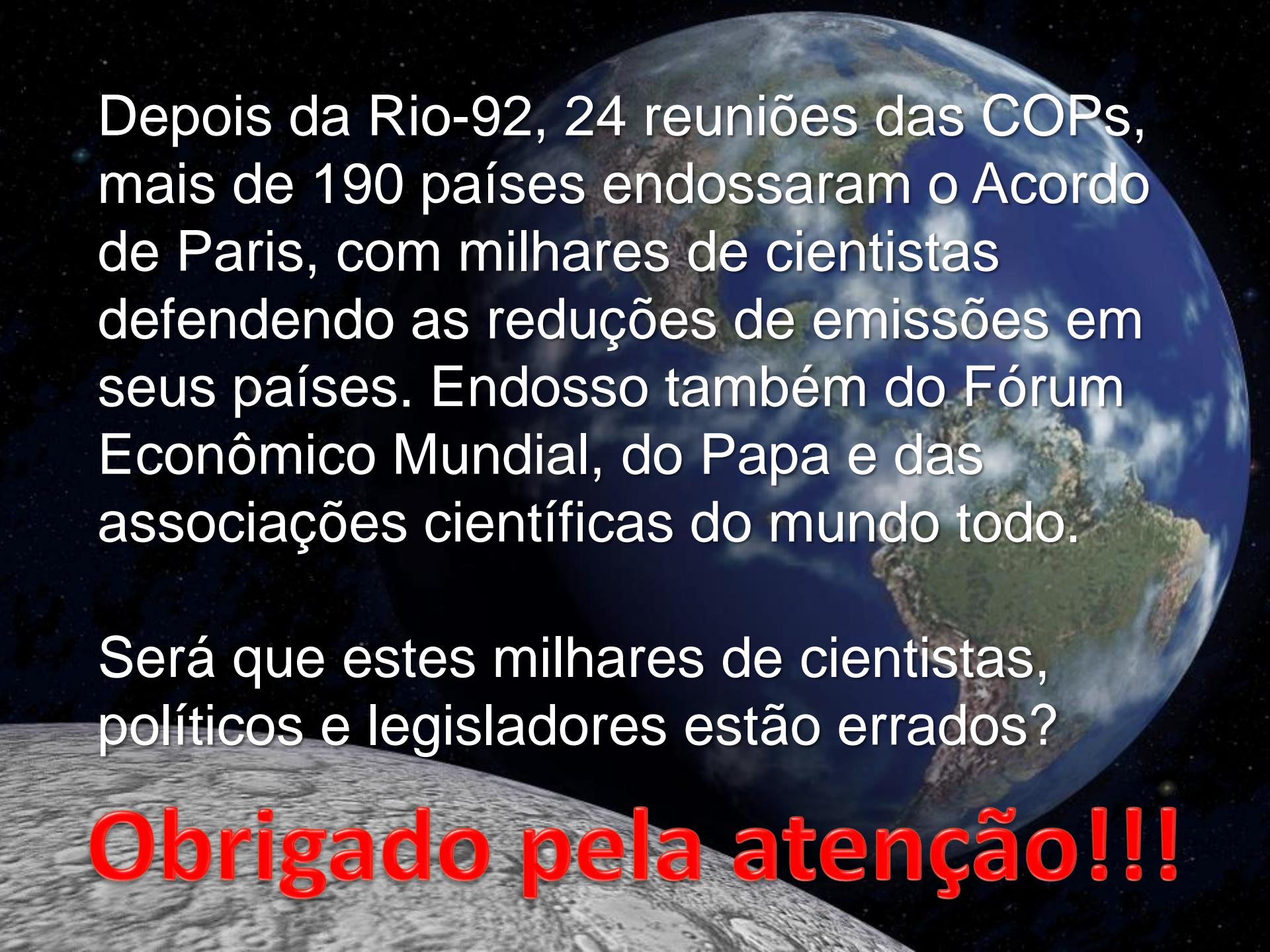
Questões éticas

Encyclical Letter *LAUDATO SI'* of Pope Francis (2015)



I urgently appeal for a new dialogue about how we are shaping the future of our planet. We need a conversation which includes everyone, since the environmental challenge we are undergoing, and its human roots, concern and affect us all.



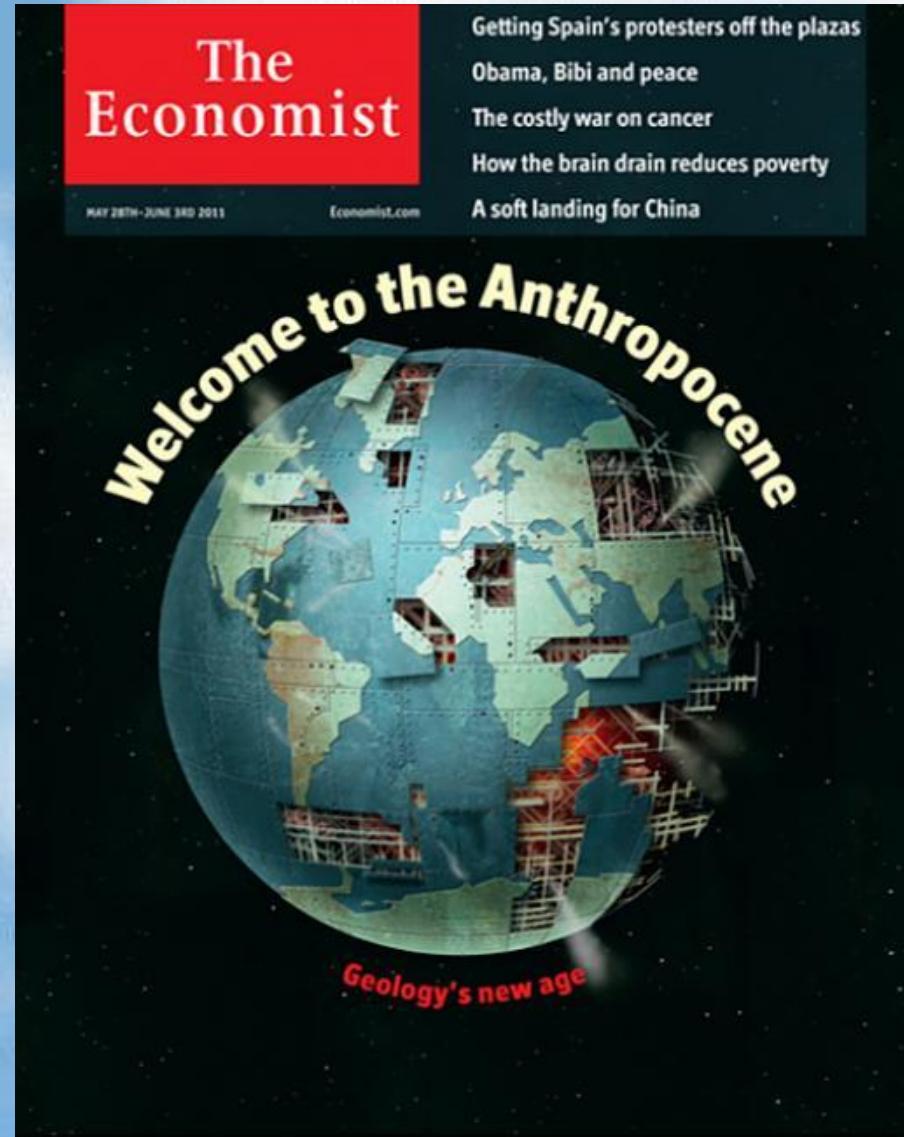


Depois da Rio-92, 24 reuniões das COPs, mais de 190 países endossaram o Acordo de Paris, com milhares de cientistas defendendo as reduções de emissões em seus países. Endosso também do Fórum Econômico Mundial, do Papa e das associações científicas do mundo todo.

Será que estes milhares de cientistas, políticos e legisladores estão errados?

Obrigado pela atenção!!!

Slides Extras

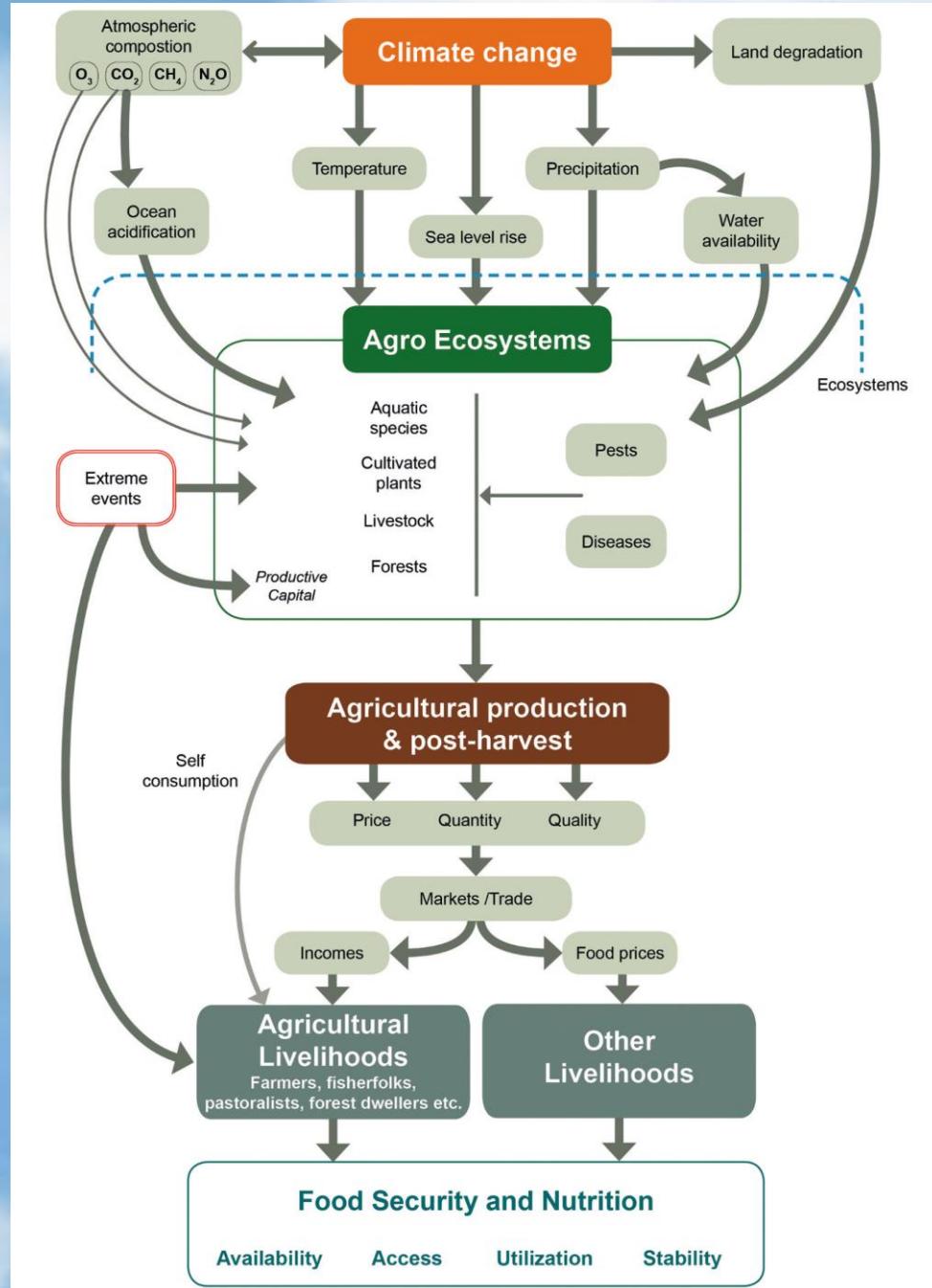


O Antropoceno se refere à época recente em que os humanos e nossas sociedades se tornaram uma força geofísica planetária

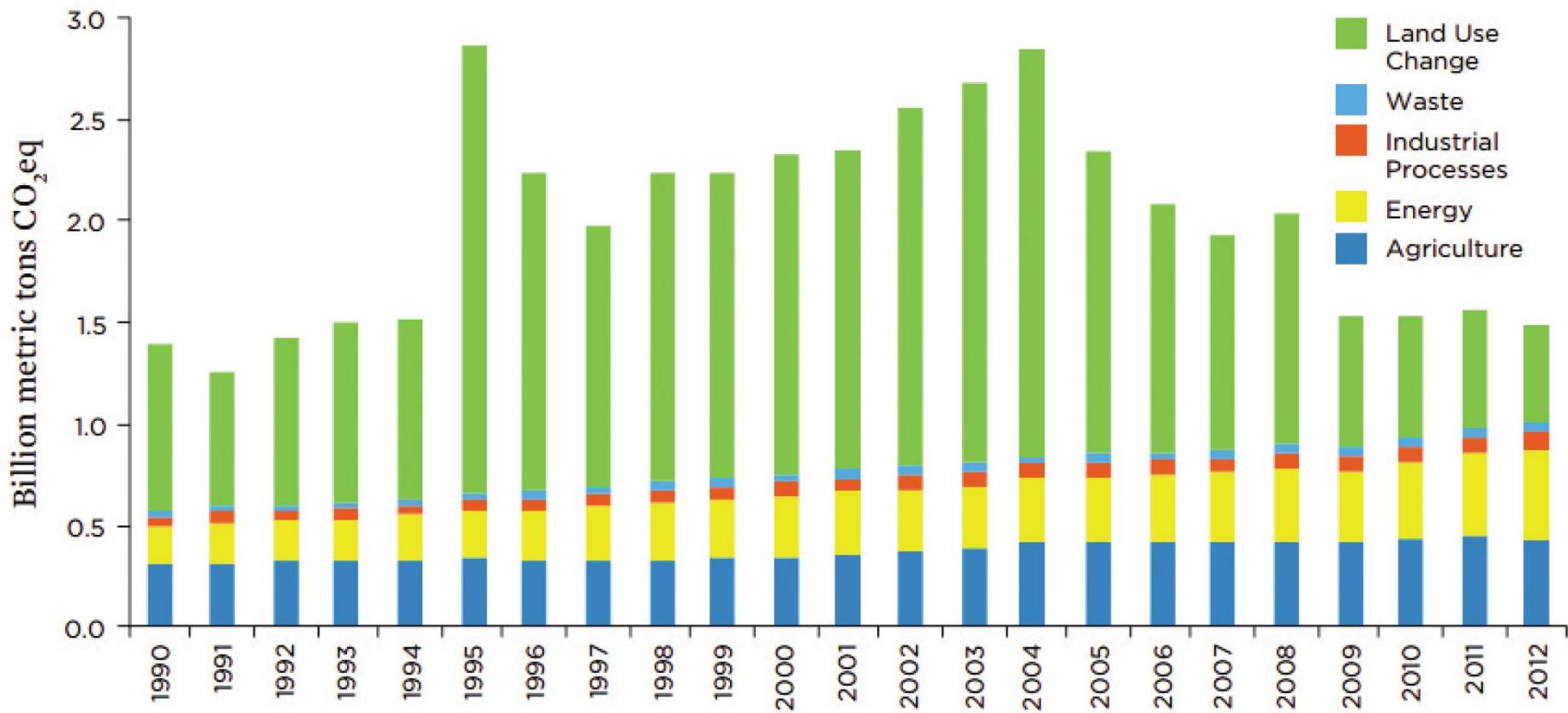
The Economist, 2011

Efeitos em cascata do impacto de mudanças climáticas na segurança alimentar

FAO (2016a).

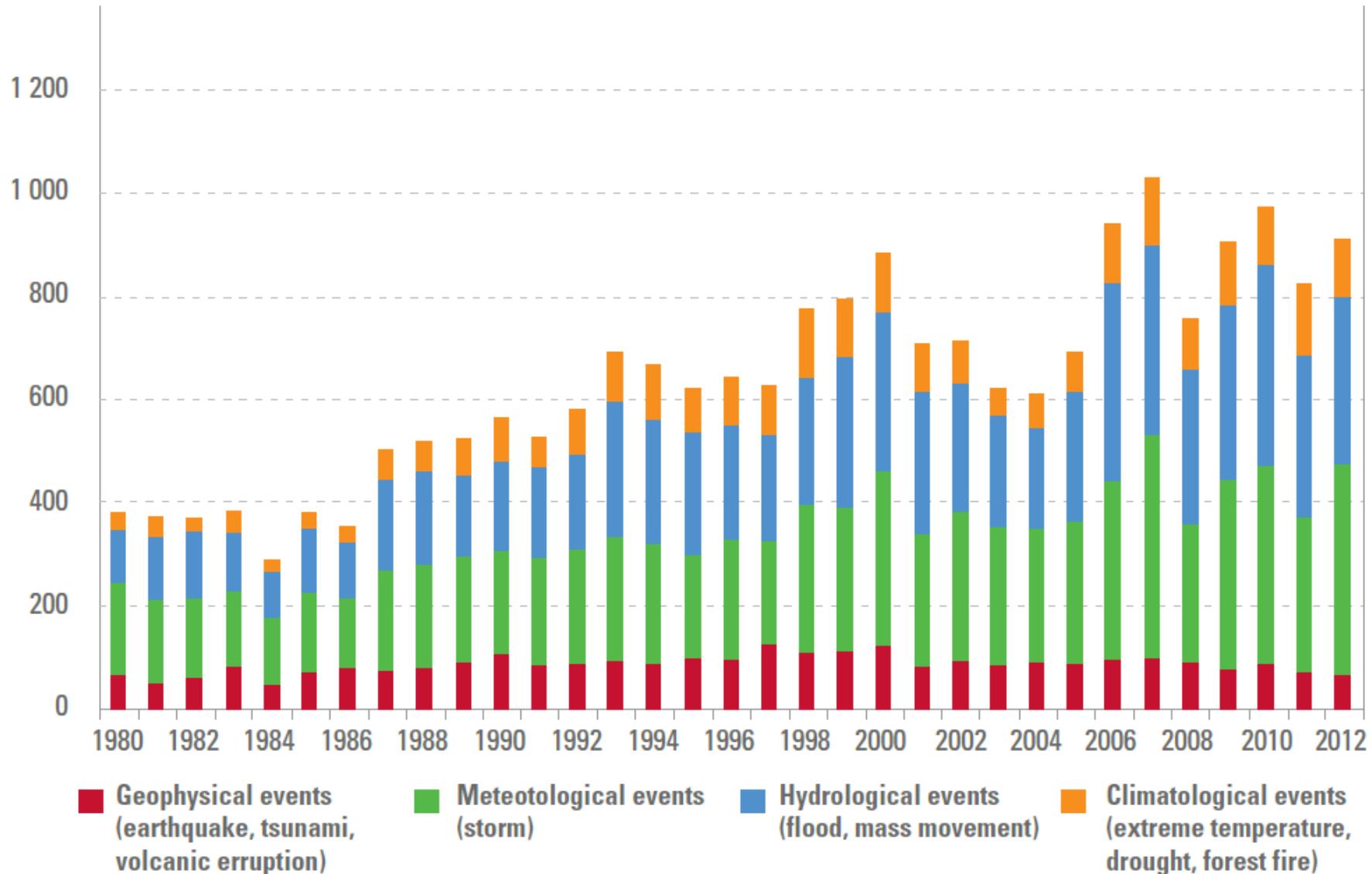


Trends in GHG emissions from different sectors in Brazil during 1990 – 2012.

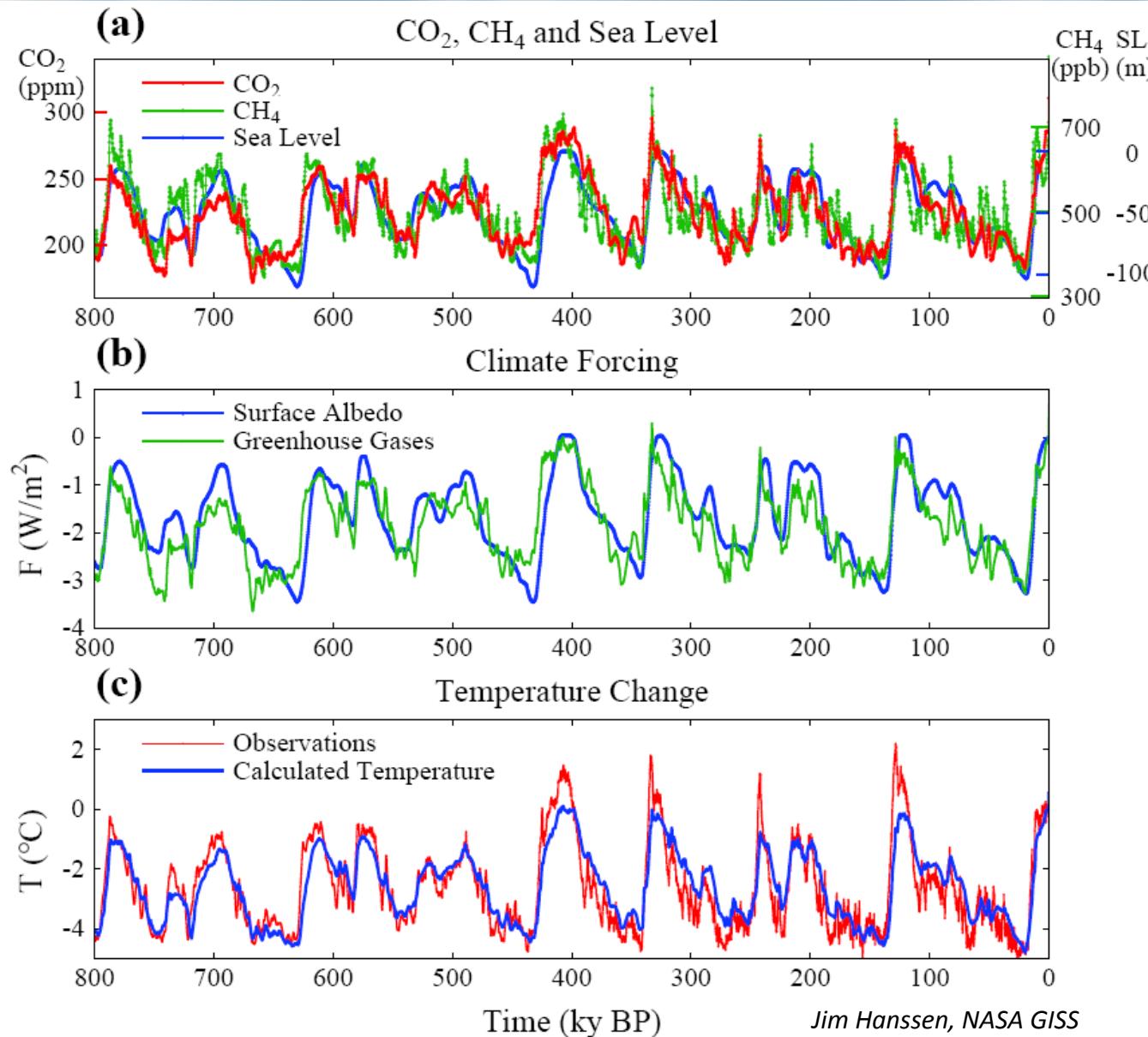


Wolosin and Springer, 2014

Numero de desastres naturais 1980–2010



800.000 anos de história climática



(a) CO₂, CH₄ e nível do mar nos últimos 800.000 anos

(b) Forçantes climáticas devido a mudanças nos gases de efeito estufa e áreas congeladas.

(c) Temperatura global calculada baseada nas forçantes acima e em uma sensibilidade climática de $\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}\text{C}$ por W/m^2 .

Para onde vão as emissões de CO₂ (2006-2016)

Fontes = Sorvedouros



34.1 GtCO₂/yr

91%



9%

3.5 GtCO₂/yr

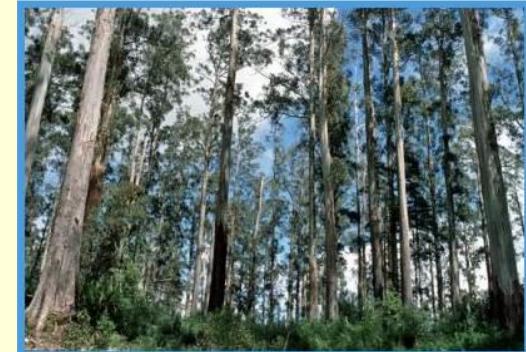
16.4 GtCO₂/yr

44%



31%

11.6 GtCO₂/yr

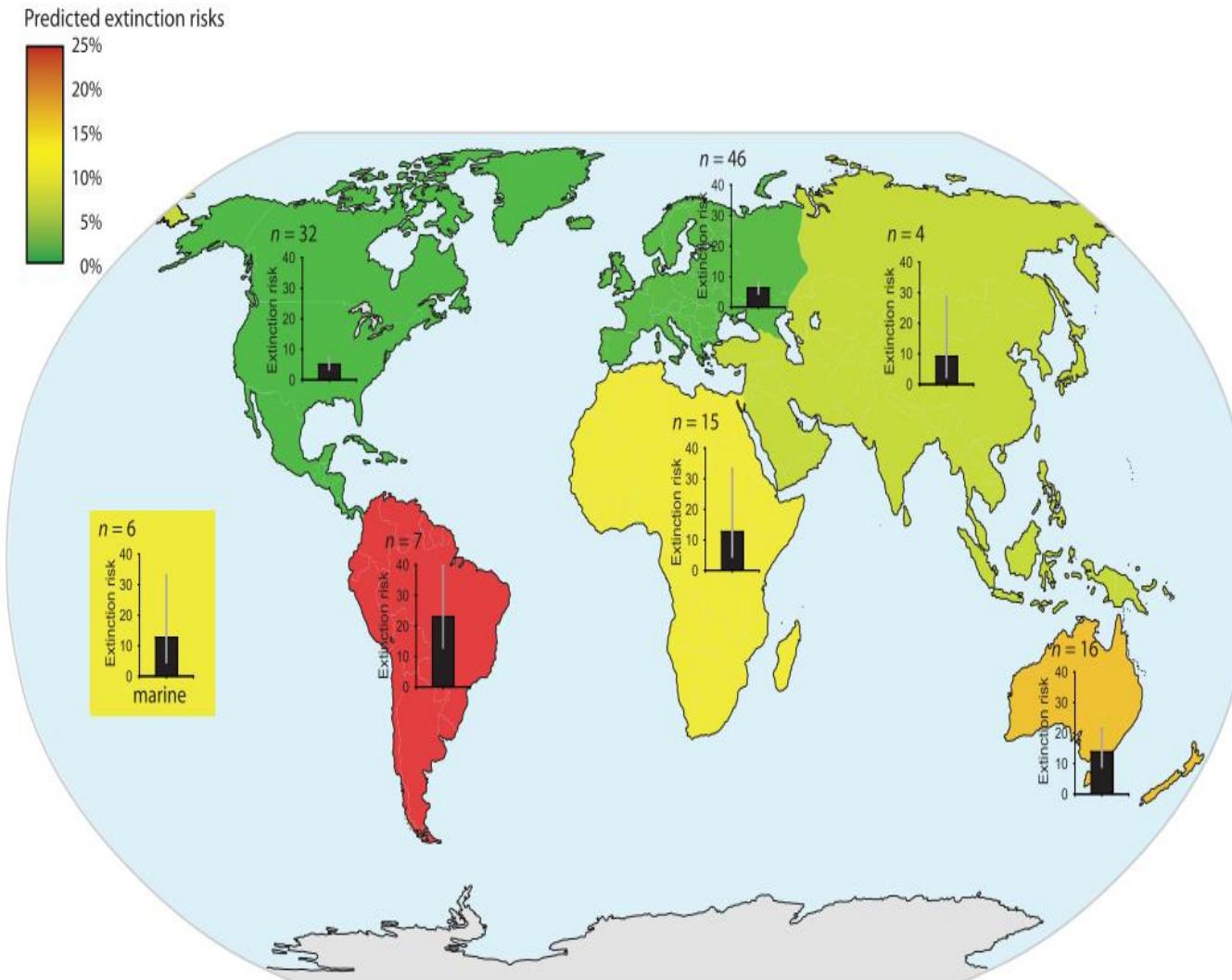


25%

9.7 GtCO₂/yr



Risco de perdas de espécies biológicas



Os maiores riscos: América do Sul, Austrália (14 a 23%)

Fonte: Urban M.C-Nature, 2015