

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

Aspectos científicos das mudanças climáticas globais

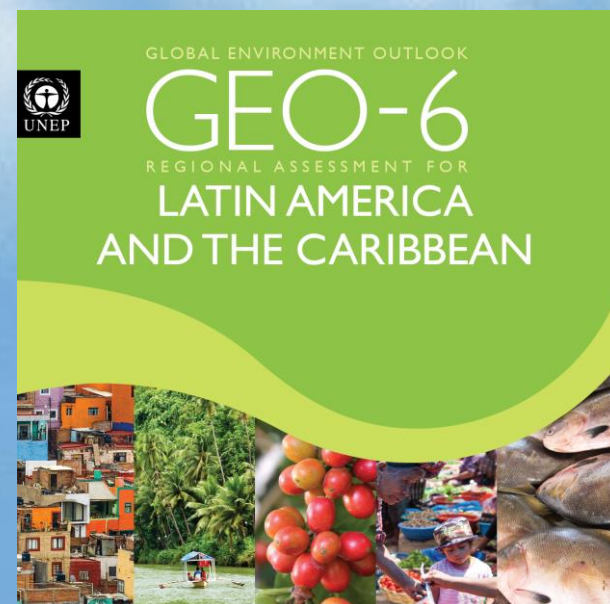
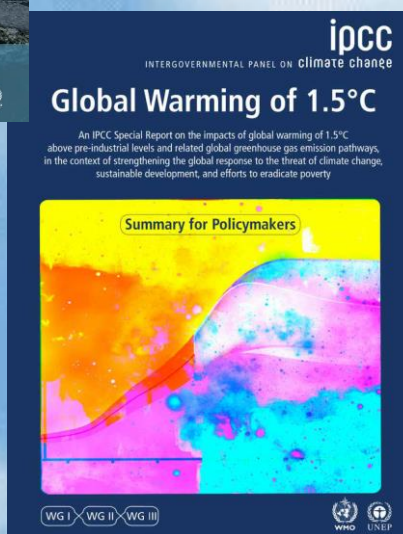
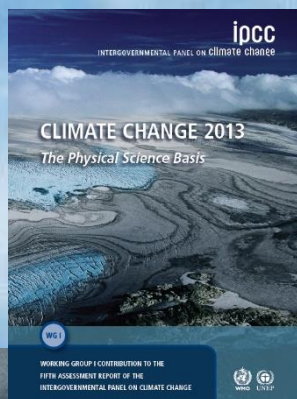
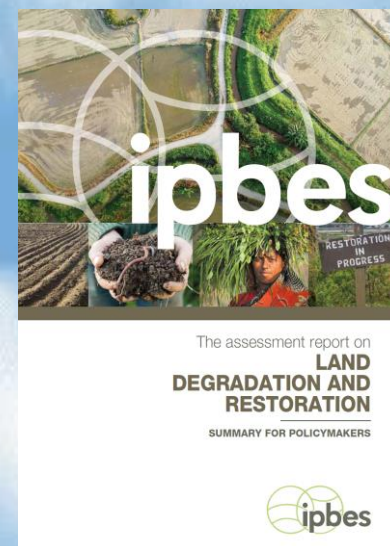
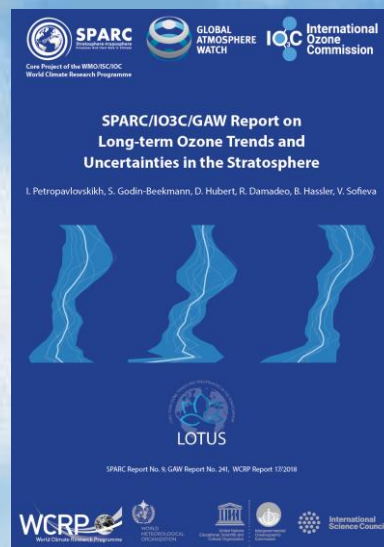
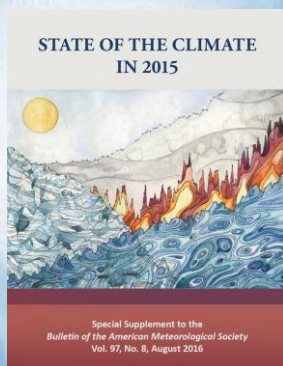
Prof. Paulo Artaxo

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Universidade de São Paulo - USP

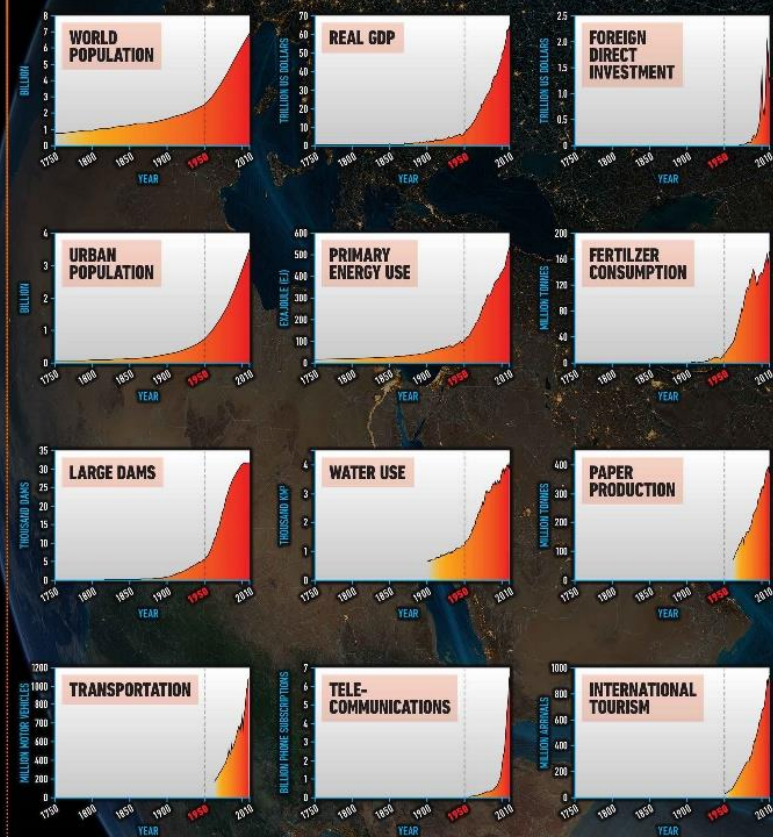
A Ciência é muito sólida nesta área, com centenas de relatórios de agências internacionais e milhares de artigos científicos



Estamos mudando nosso planeta rapidamente e de muitas formas

THE GREAT ACCELERATION

SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRENDS



EARTH SYSTEM TRENDS

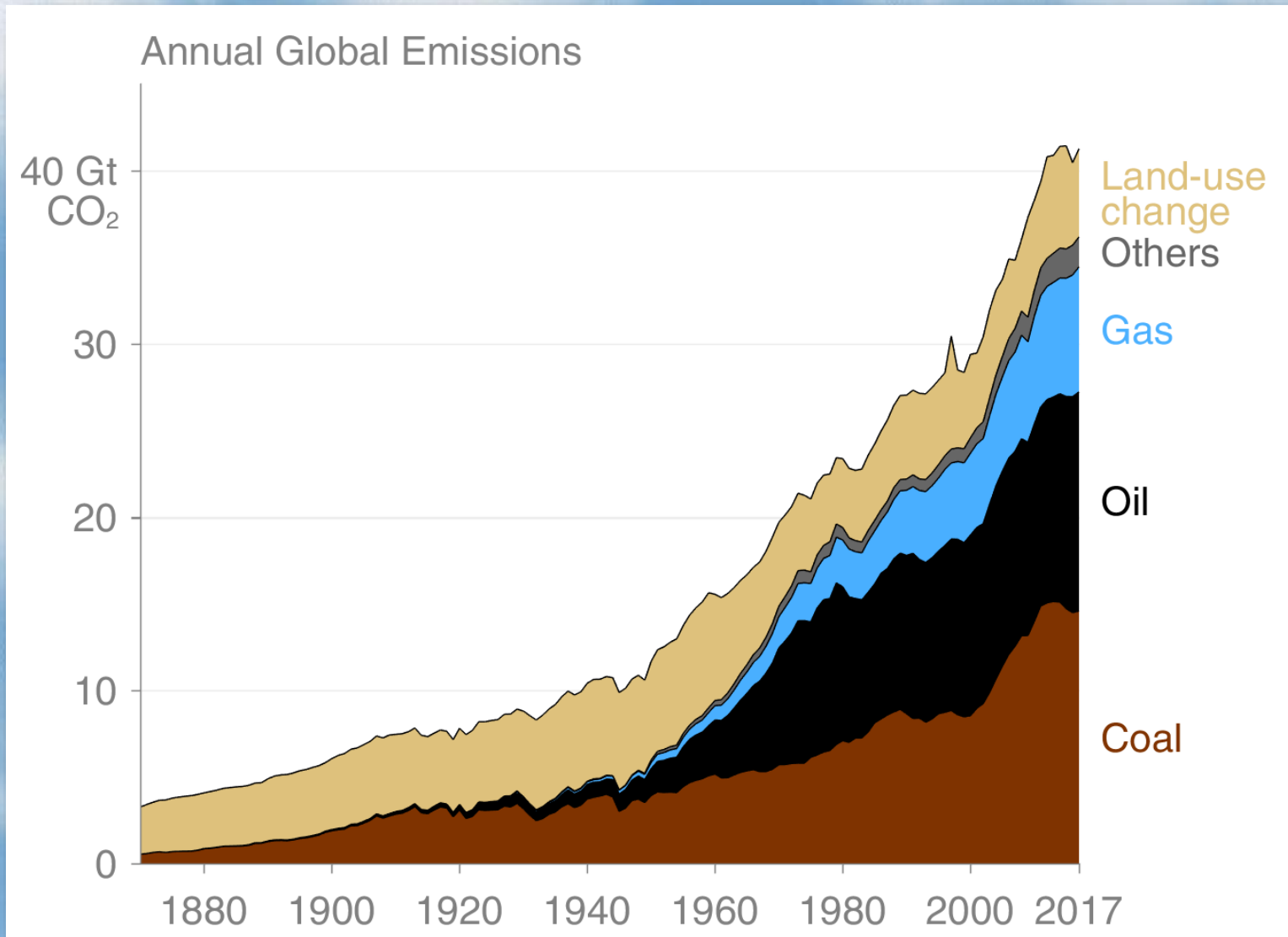


REFERENCE: Steffen, W., Broadgate, L., Deutsch, O., Gaffney, C., Ludwig (2015), The Trajectory of the Anthropocene: the Great Acceleration, Submitted to *The Anthropocene Review*.

MAP & DESIGN: Félix Pharand-Deschênes / Globaia

Quais são os impactos destas mudanças?

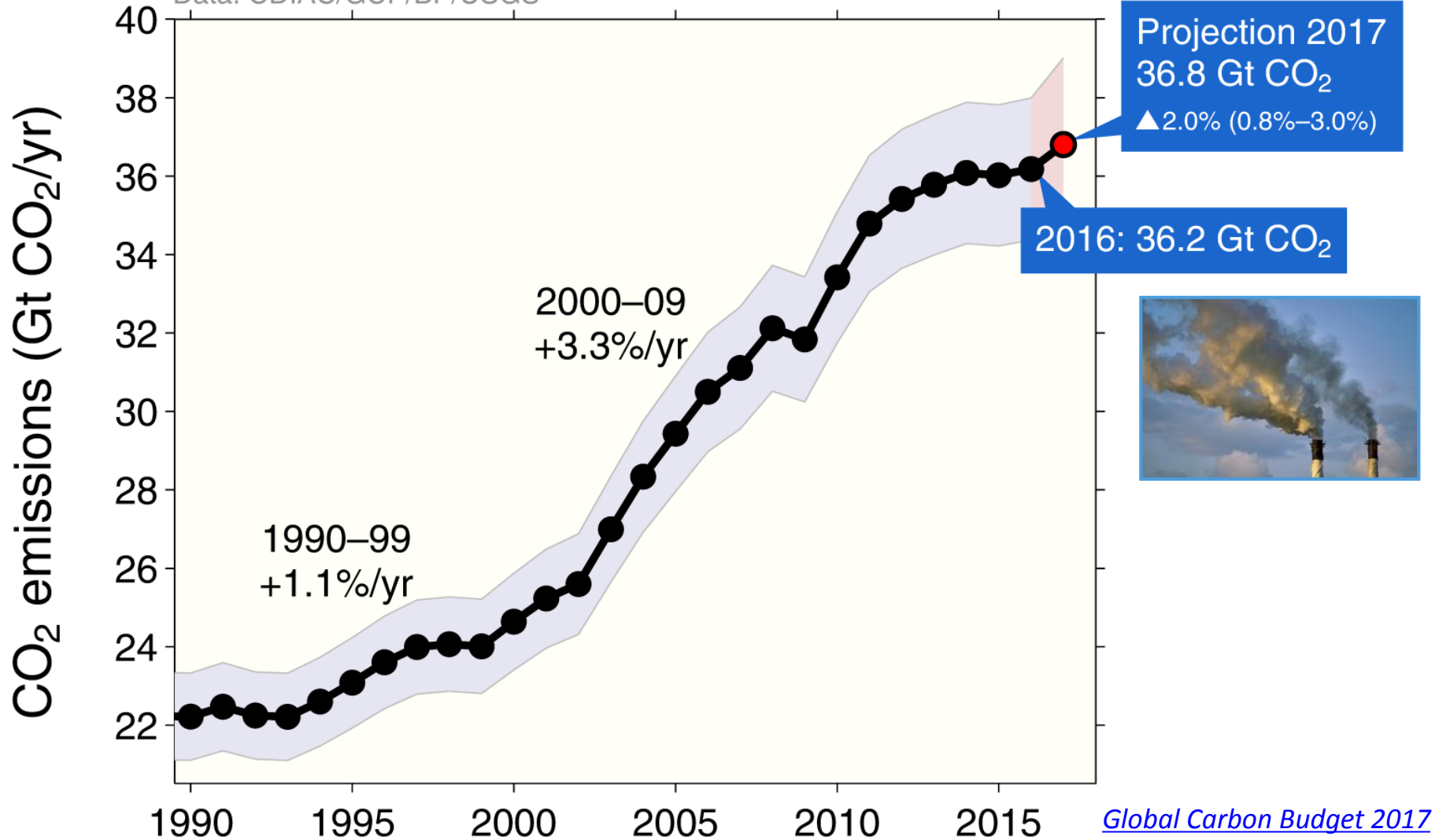
Emissões globais de carbono: Mudanças de uso do solo dominaram as emissões até 1940. Combustíveis fósseis dominam hoje (90%)



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

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

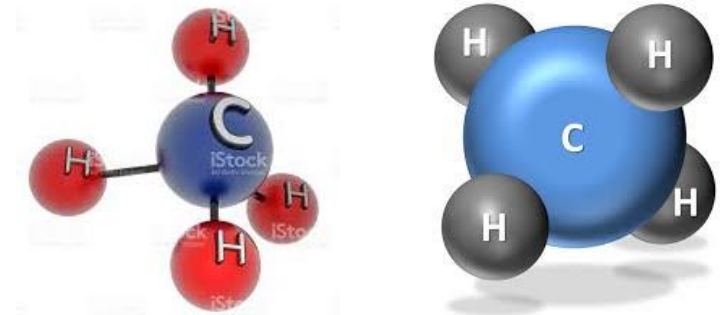
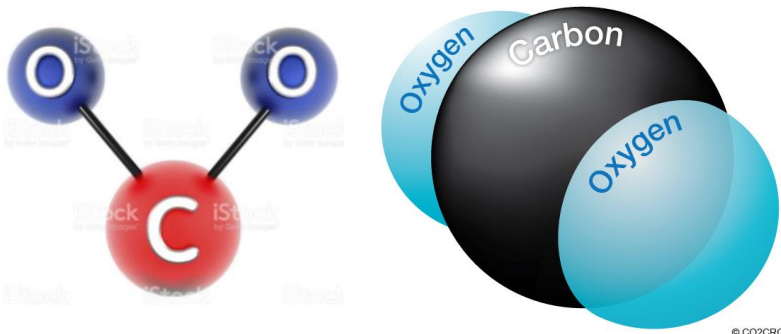
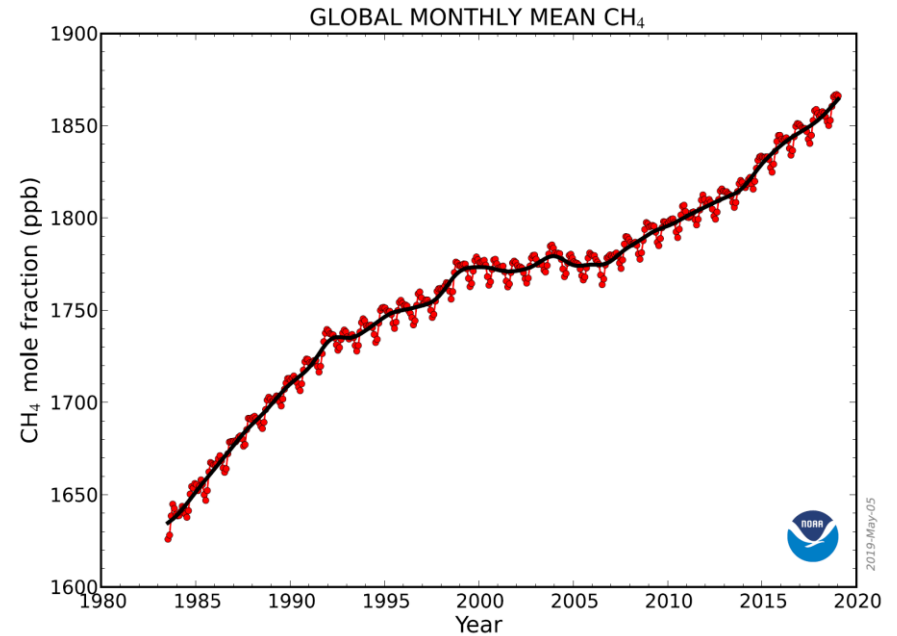
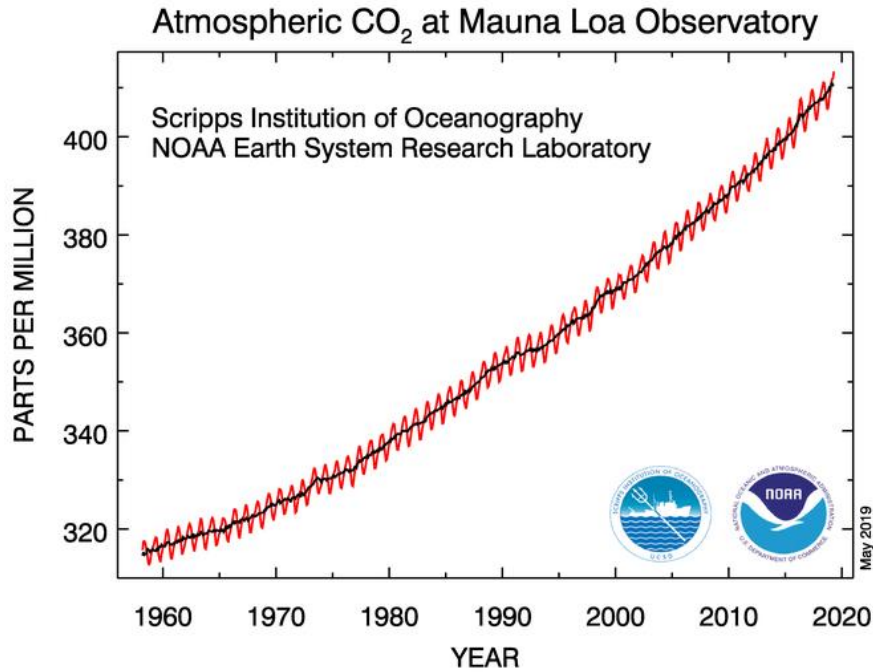
Data: CDIAC/GCP/BP/USGS



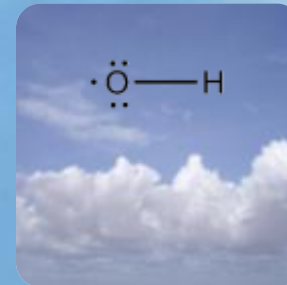
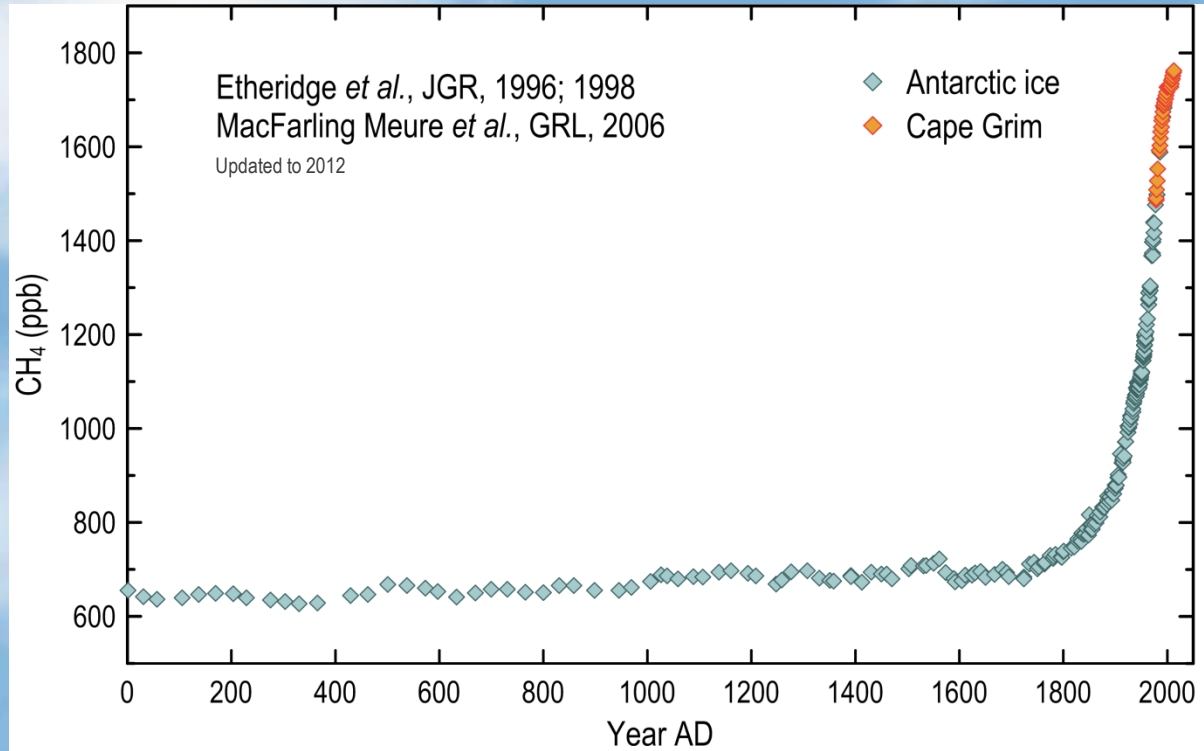
Aumento na concentração de dióxido de carbono (CO₂) e metano (CH₄)

CO₂: Aumento de 44% desde 1850

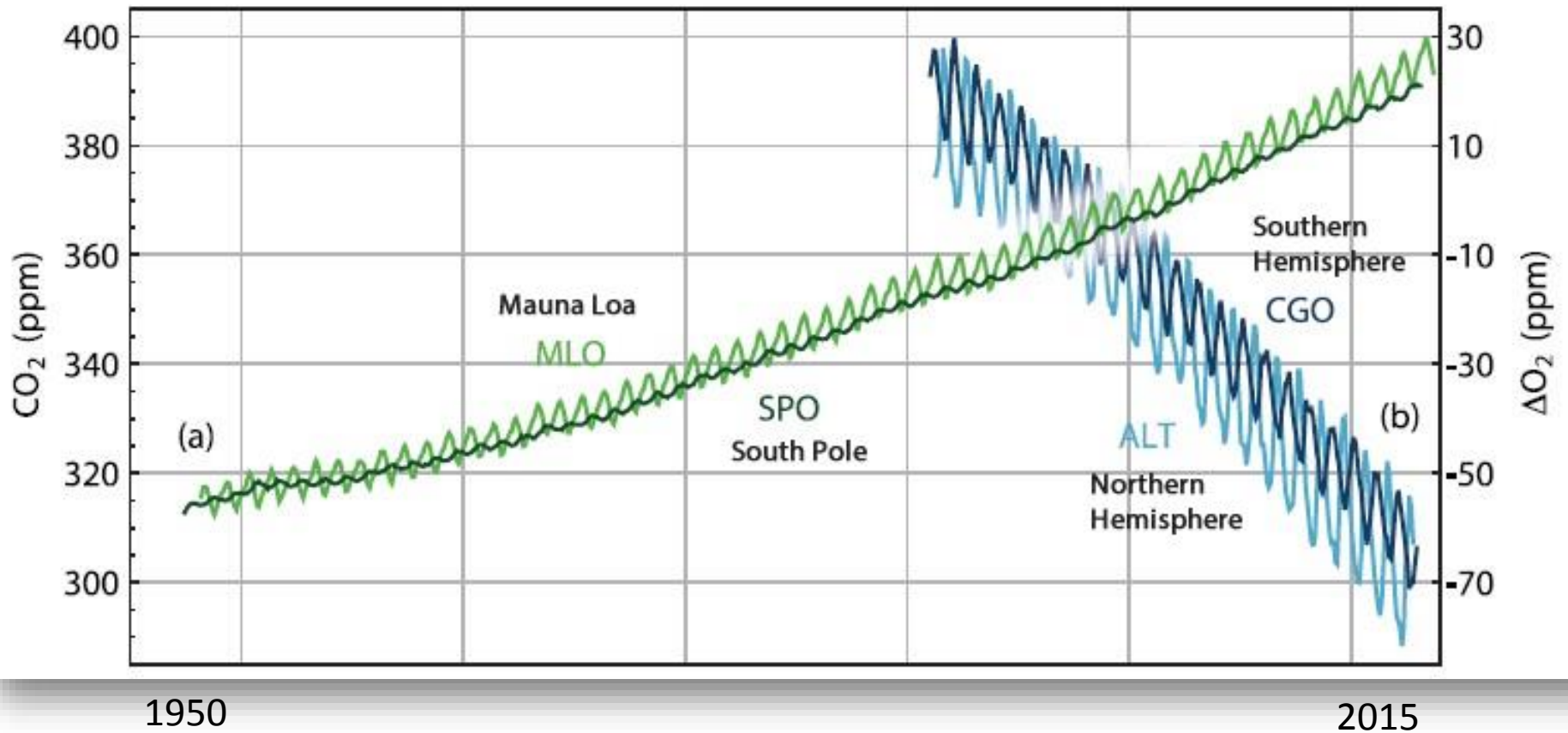
CH₄: Aumento de 175% desde 1850



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

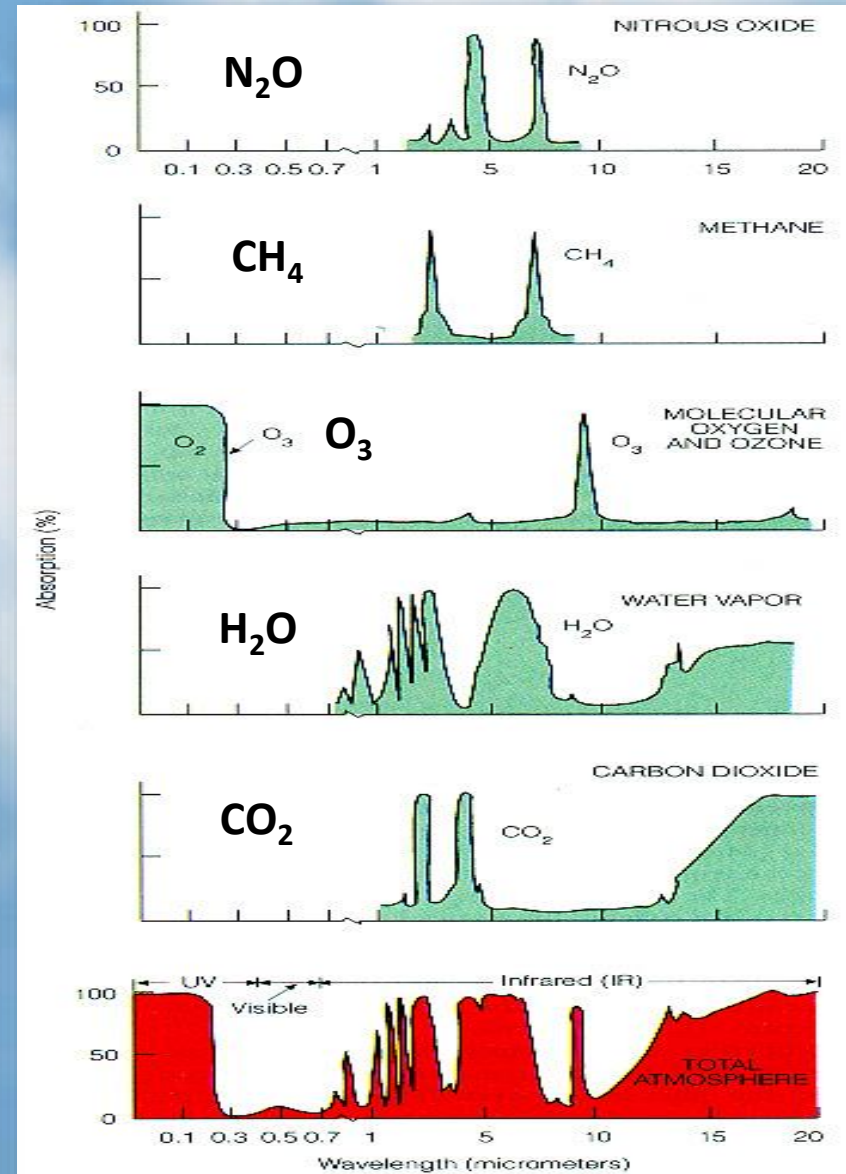
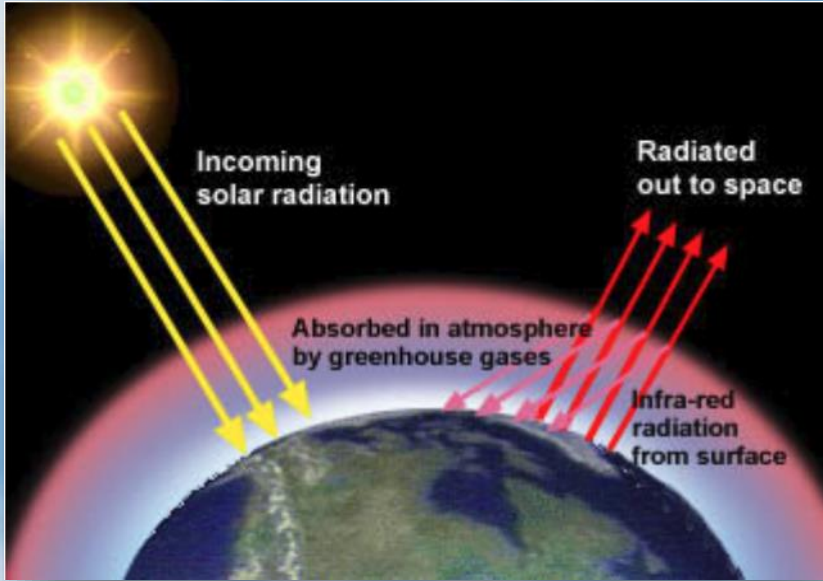
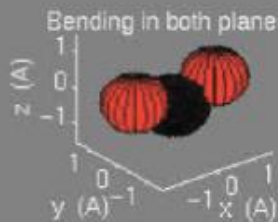
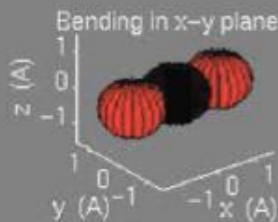
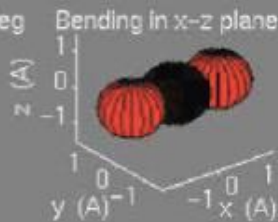
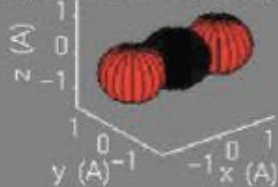


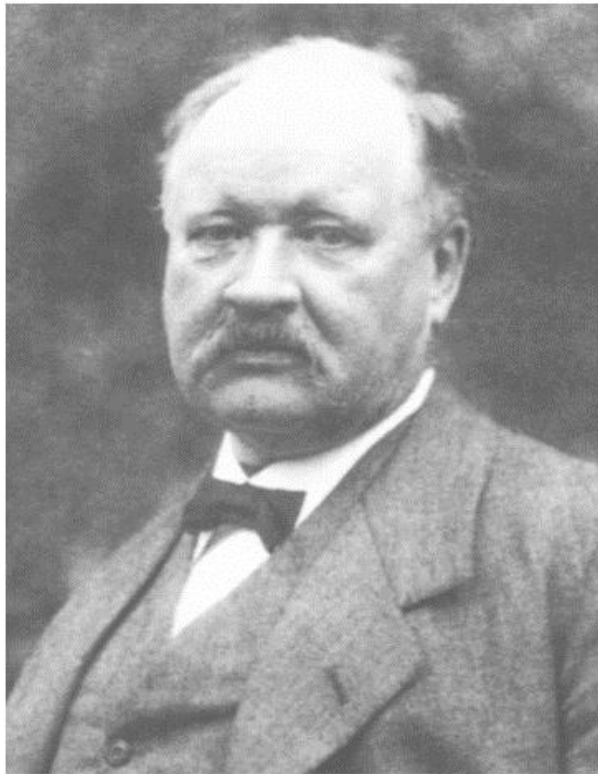
FIGURE 2.10 Absorption of radiation by gases in the atmosphere.

Degeneracy of Second Vibrational Mode of CO₂ ©PRB

Bond length = 1.16 Å Bond angle = 180 deg



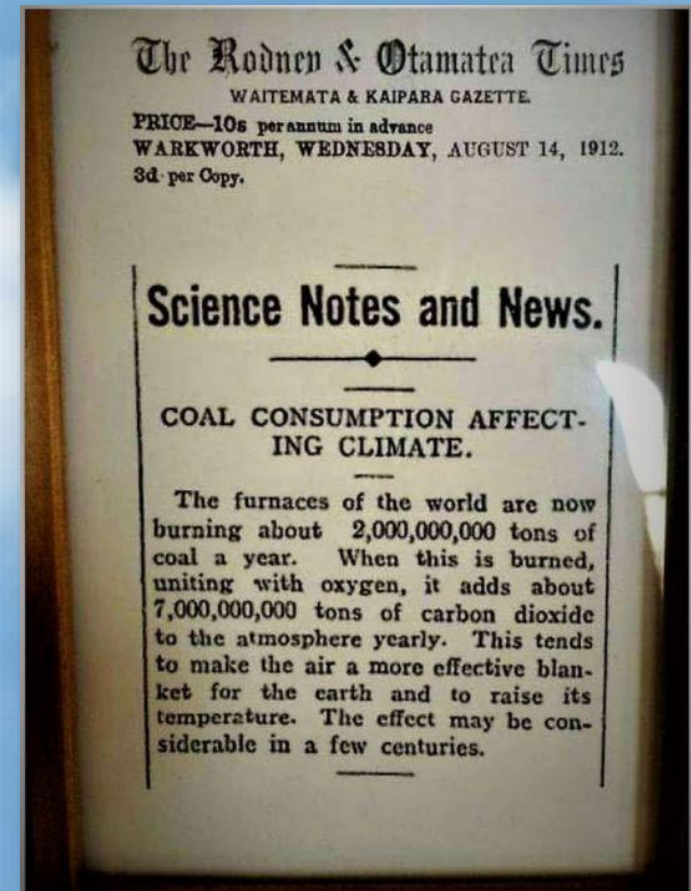
Em 1896, a primeira previsão climática: Svante Arrhenius



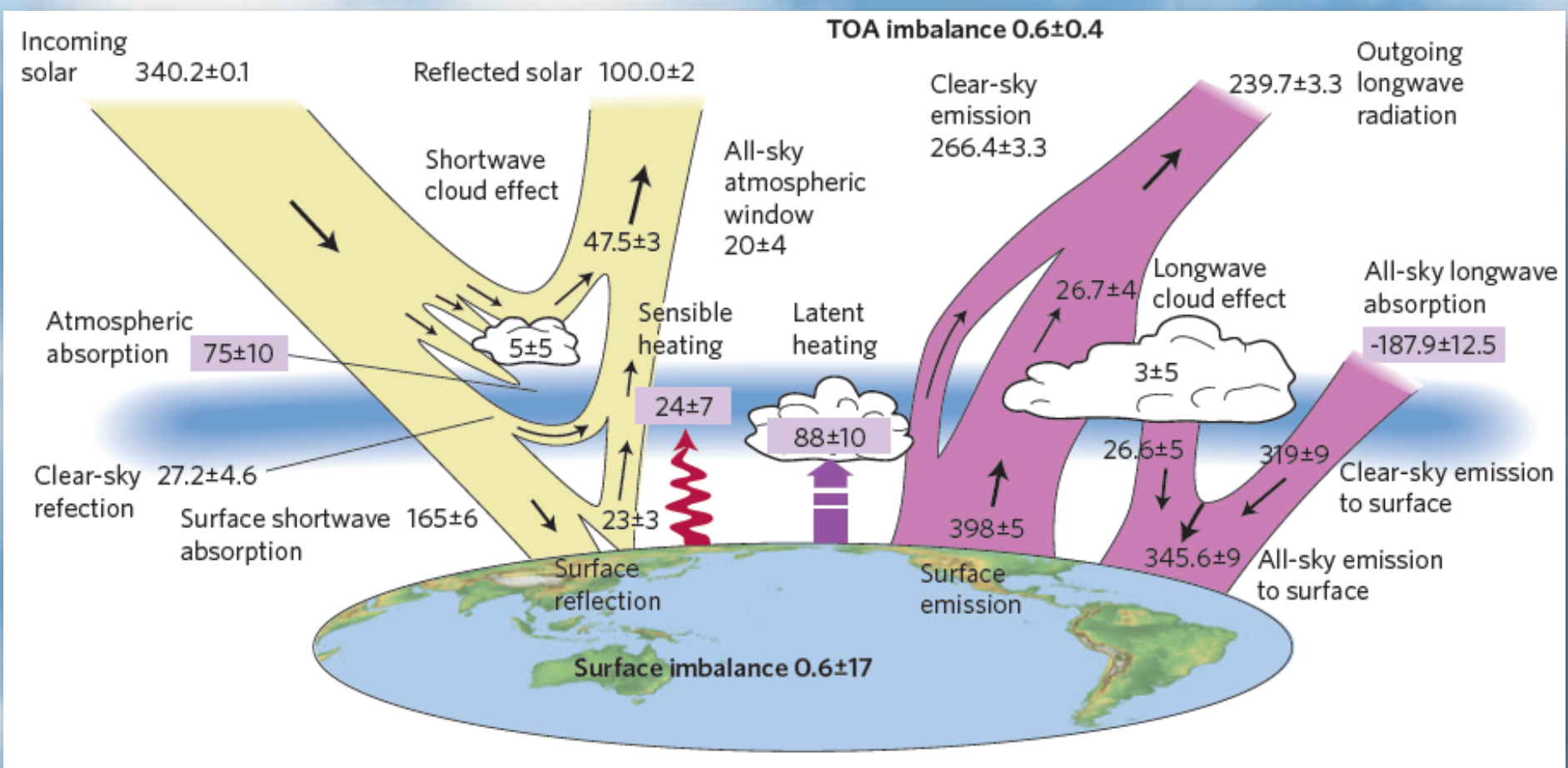
Arrhenius

Arrhenius quantificou em 1896 as mudanças na temperatura da superfície (aprox. 5 C) que deveriam ocorrer se dobrássemos a concentração de CO_2 , baseado no conceito do efeito "glass bowl" introduzido em 1824 por Joseph Fourier.

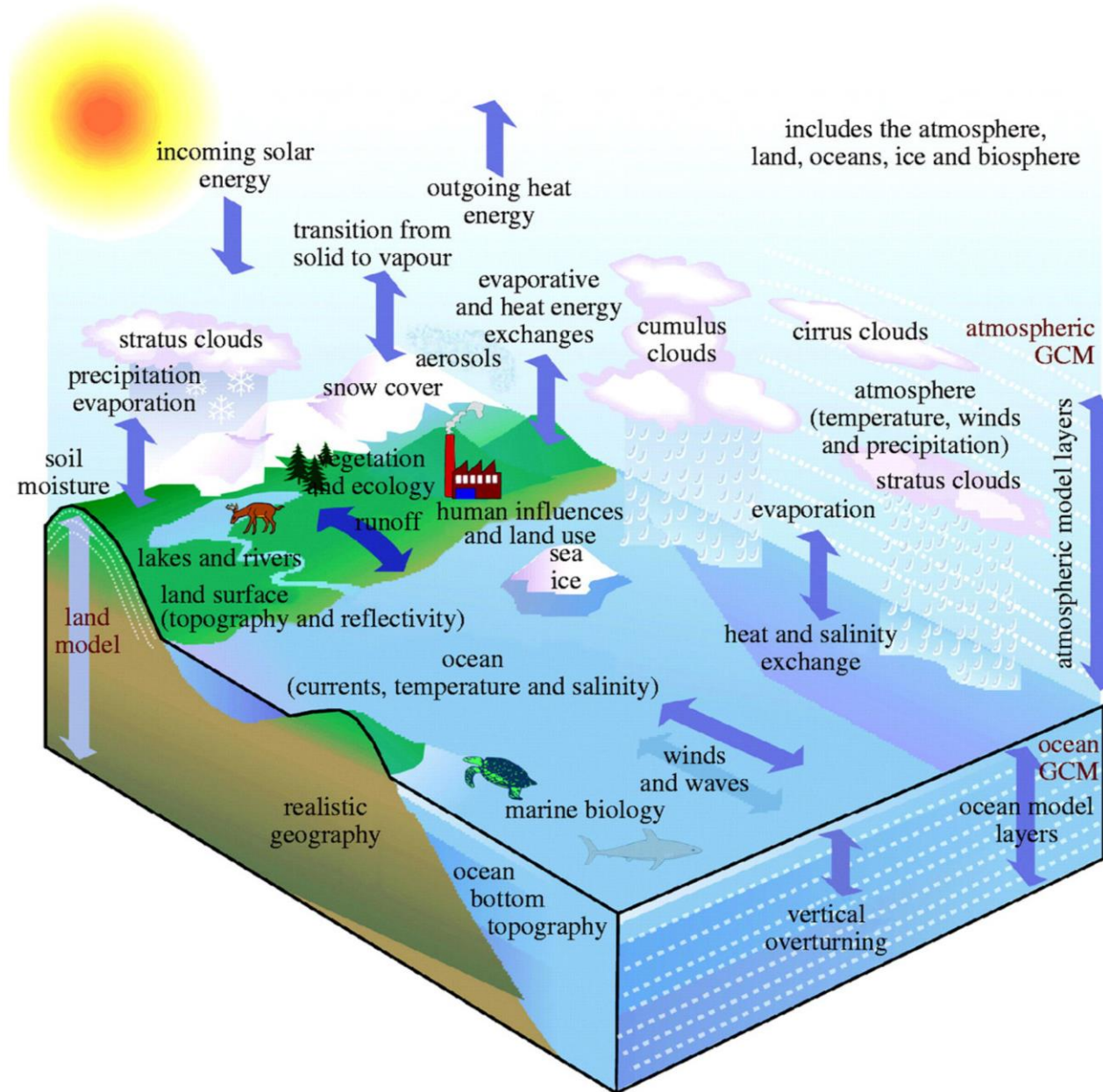
Matéria de jornal de 1912!!!



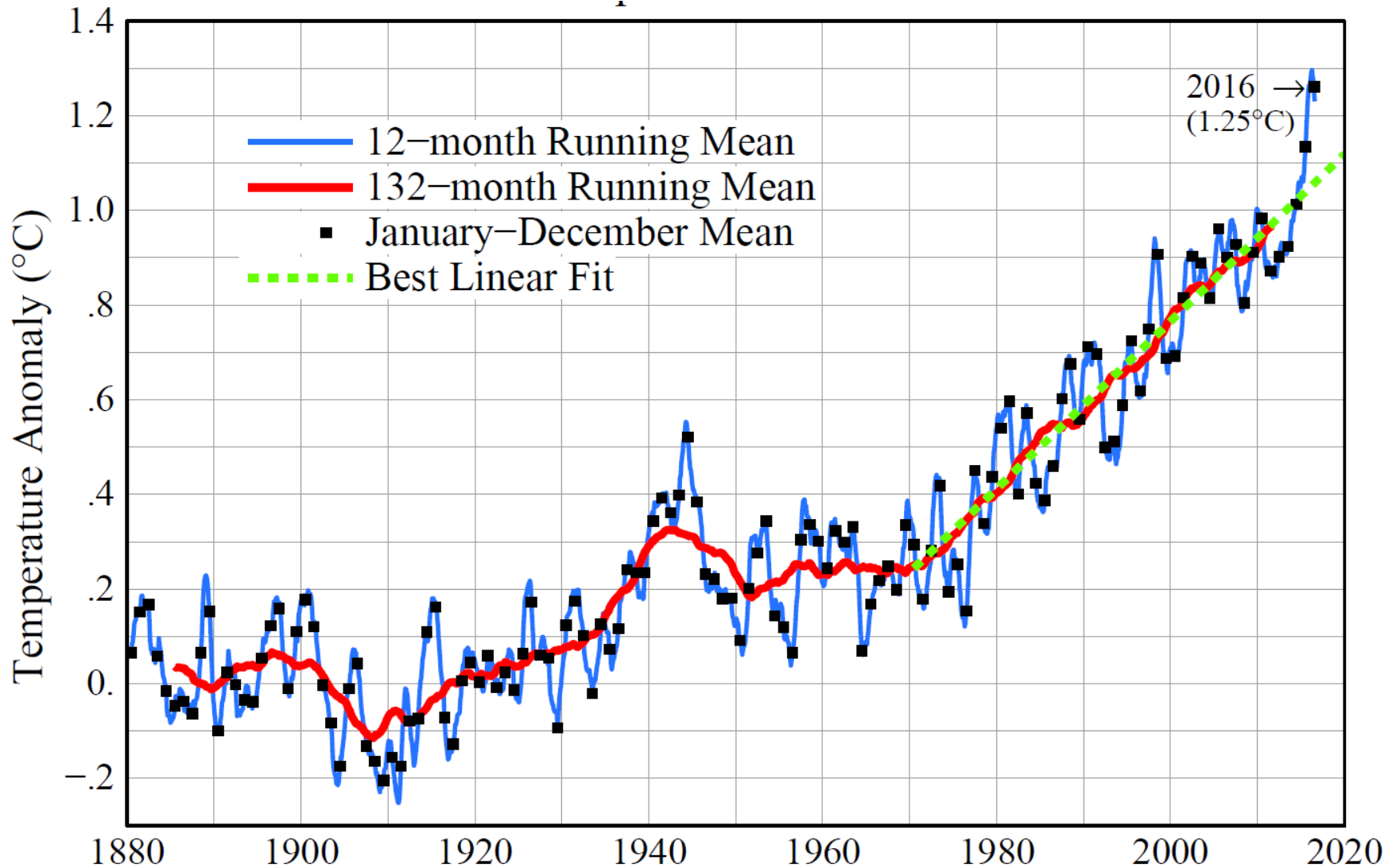
Balanço de energia do sistema terrestre (w/m^2)



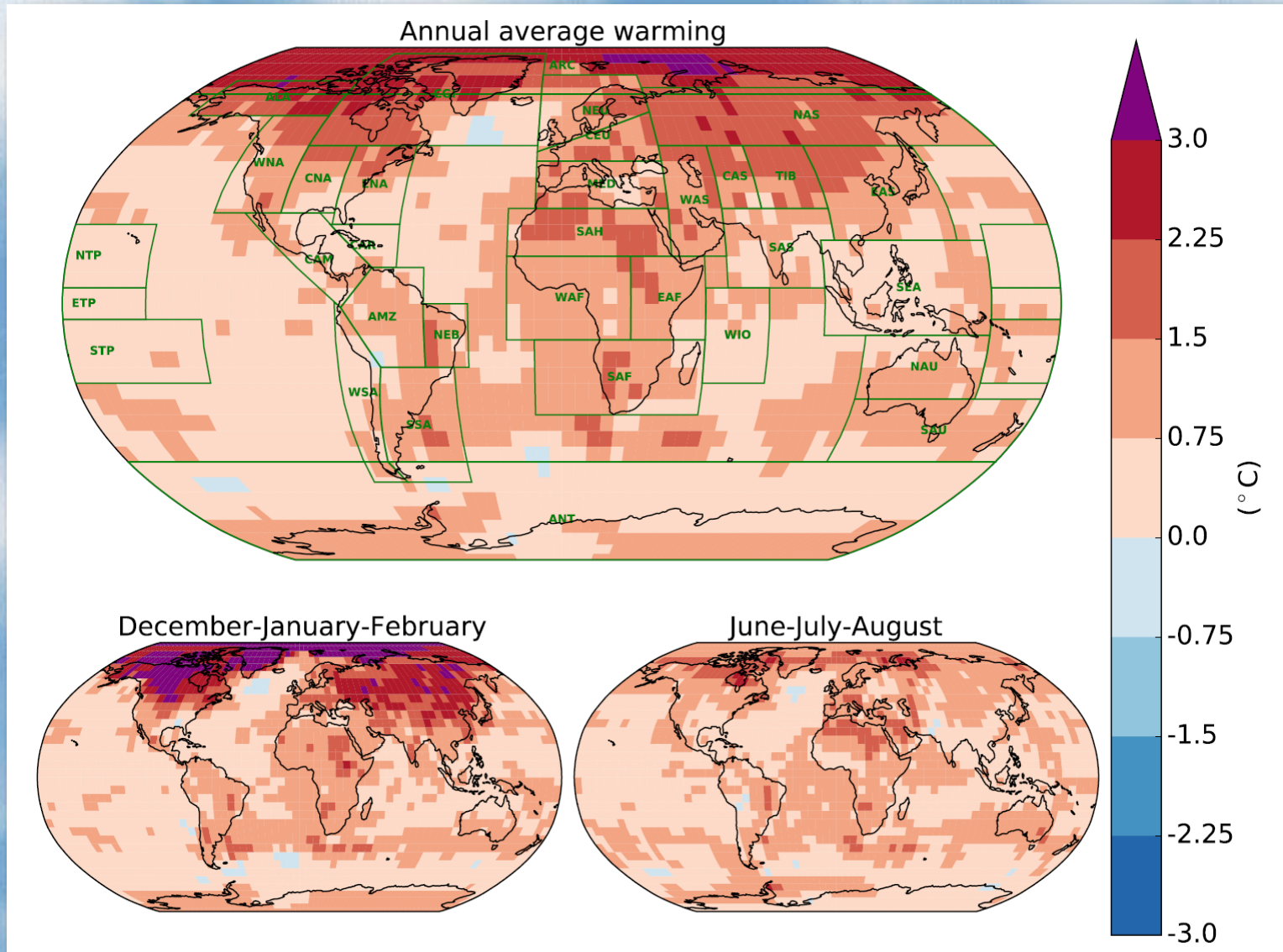
Estamos alterando o complexo sistema climático terrestre



Temperatura média global 1880-2017

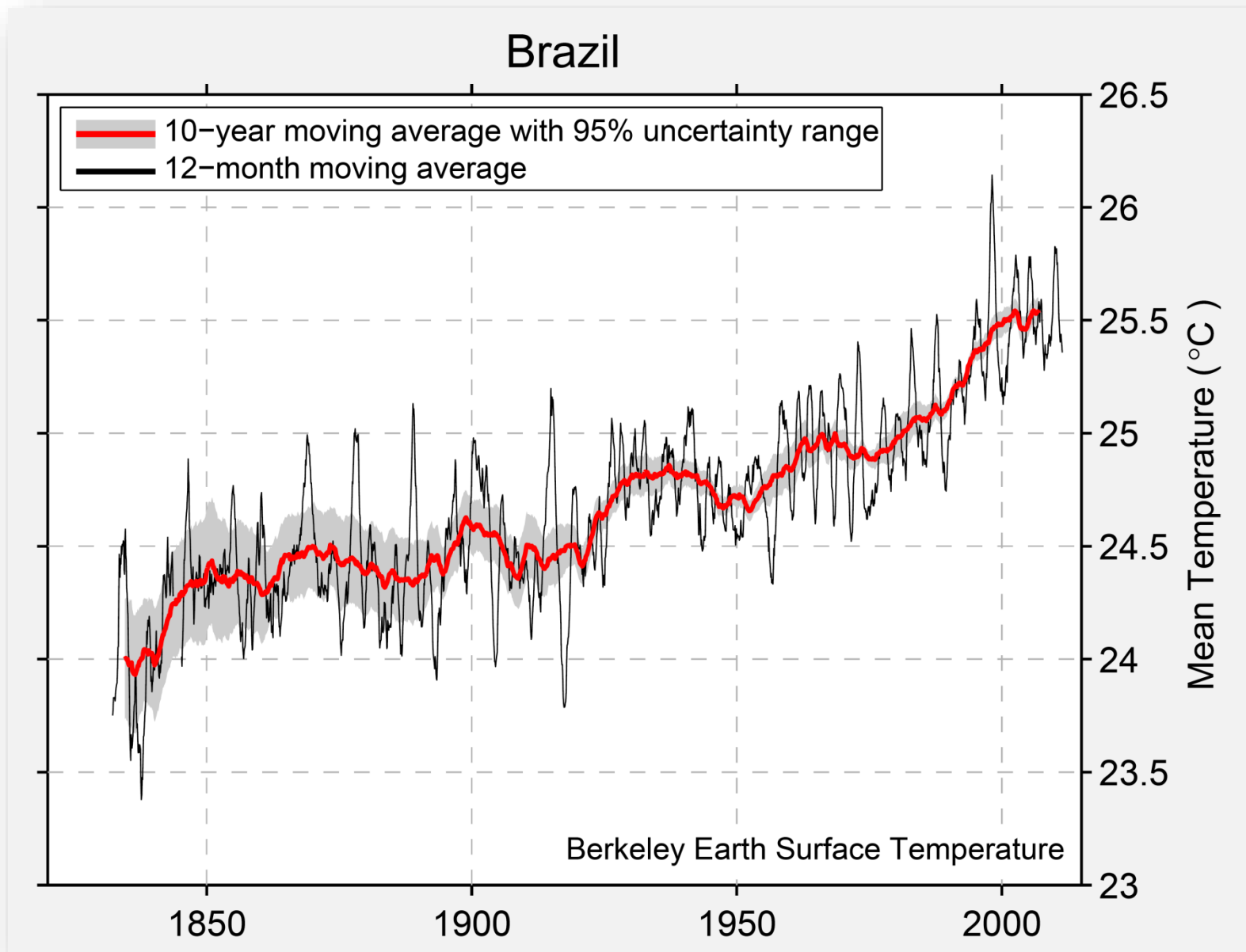


Aumento observado da temperatura 1901 a 2012

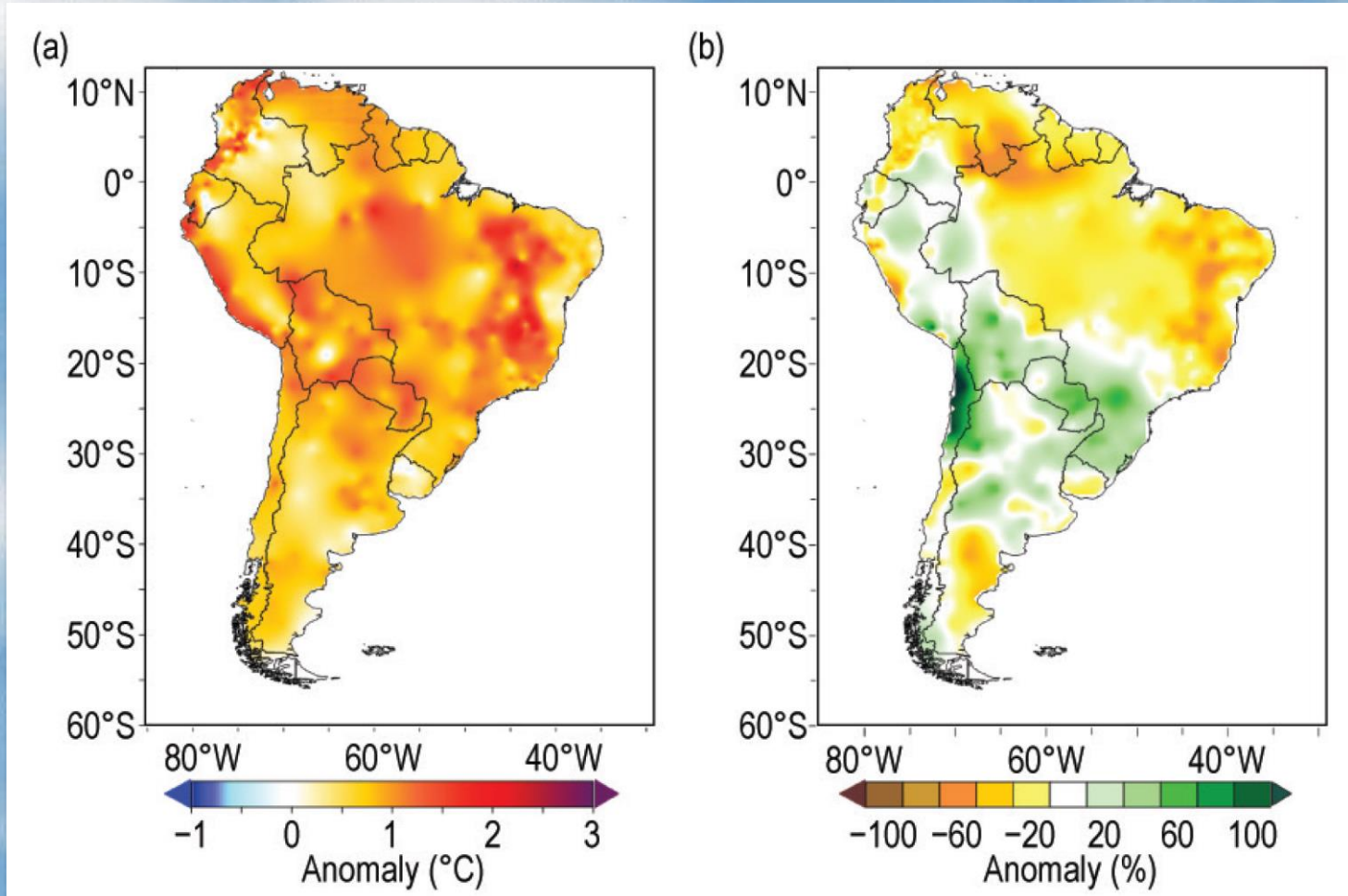


Source: IPCC 2018 Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C

Aumento da temperatura média no Brasil



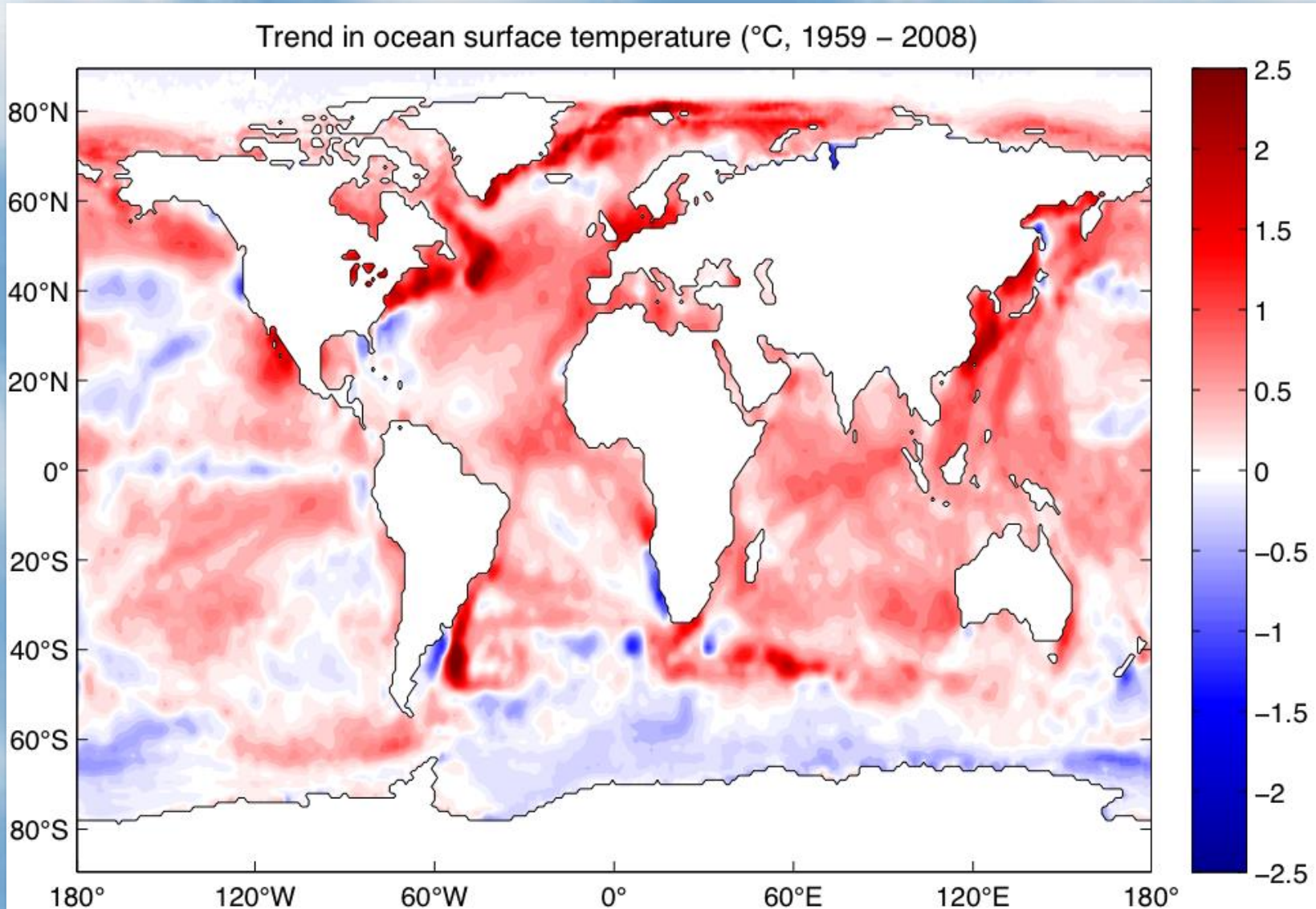
América do Sul: (a) anomalias de temperaturas (°C) e (b) anomalias de chuva (%)



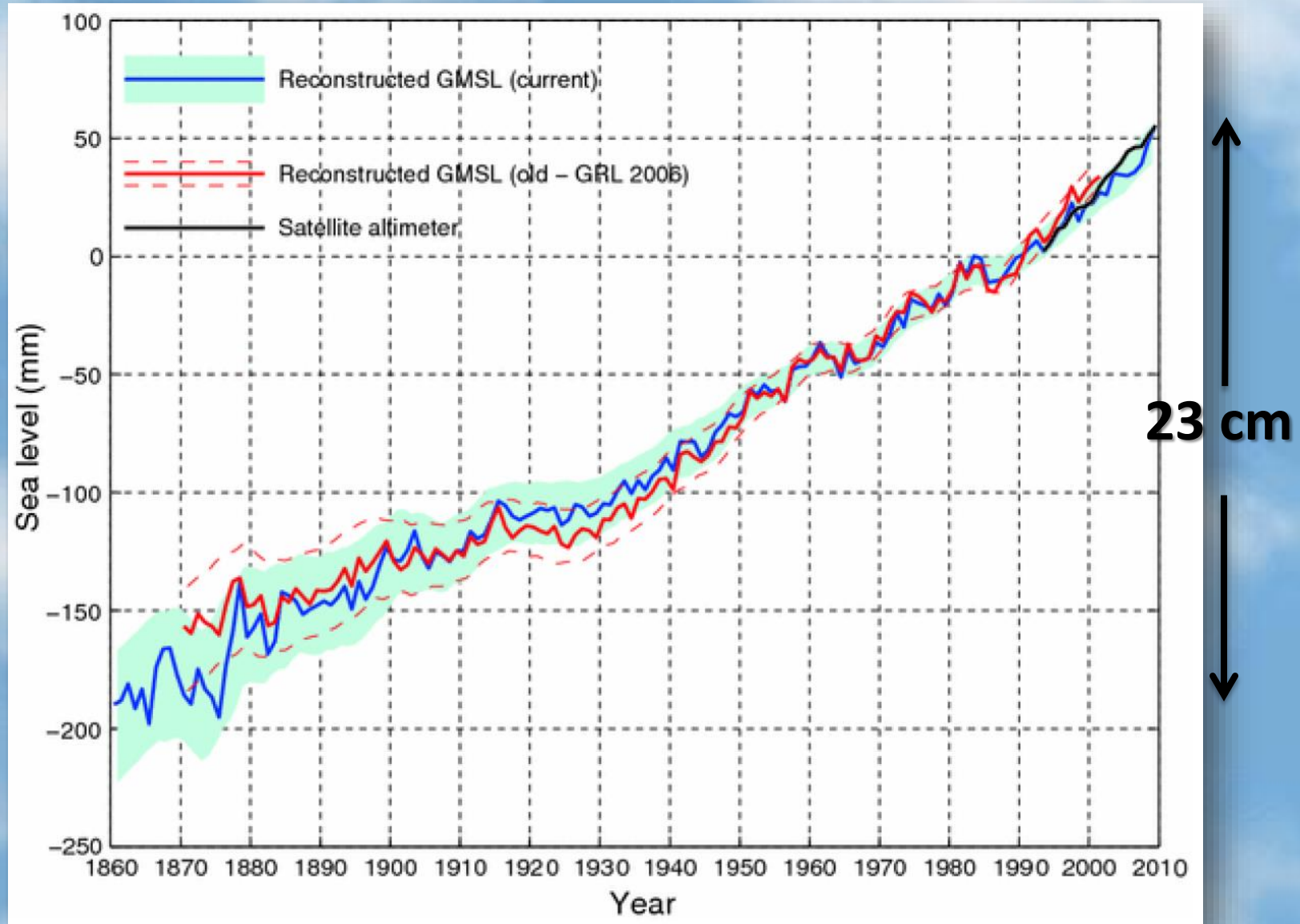
Período de base: 1981–2010.

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

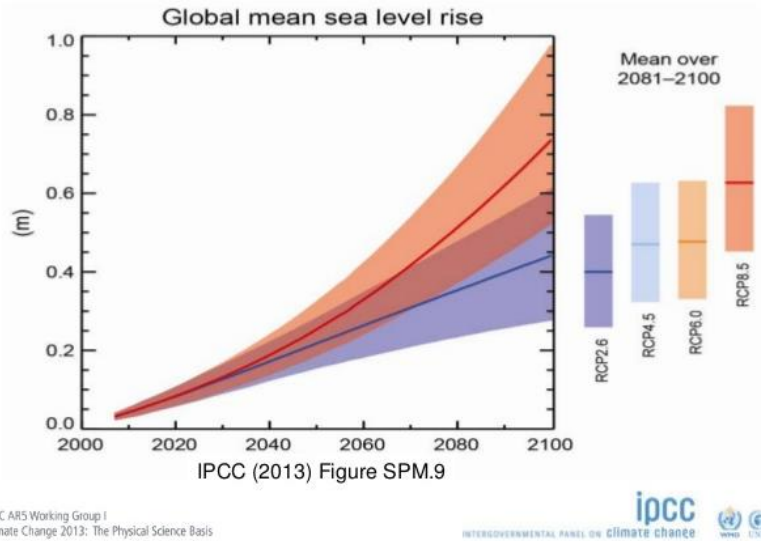


Global mean sea level (GMSL) reconstructed from tide gauge data (blue, red) and measured from satellite altimetry (black).

Source: Church and White (2011).

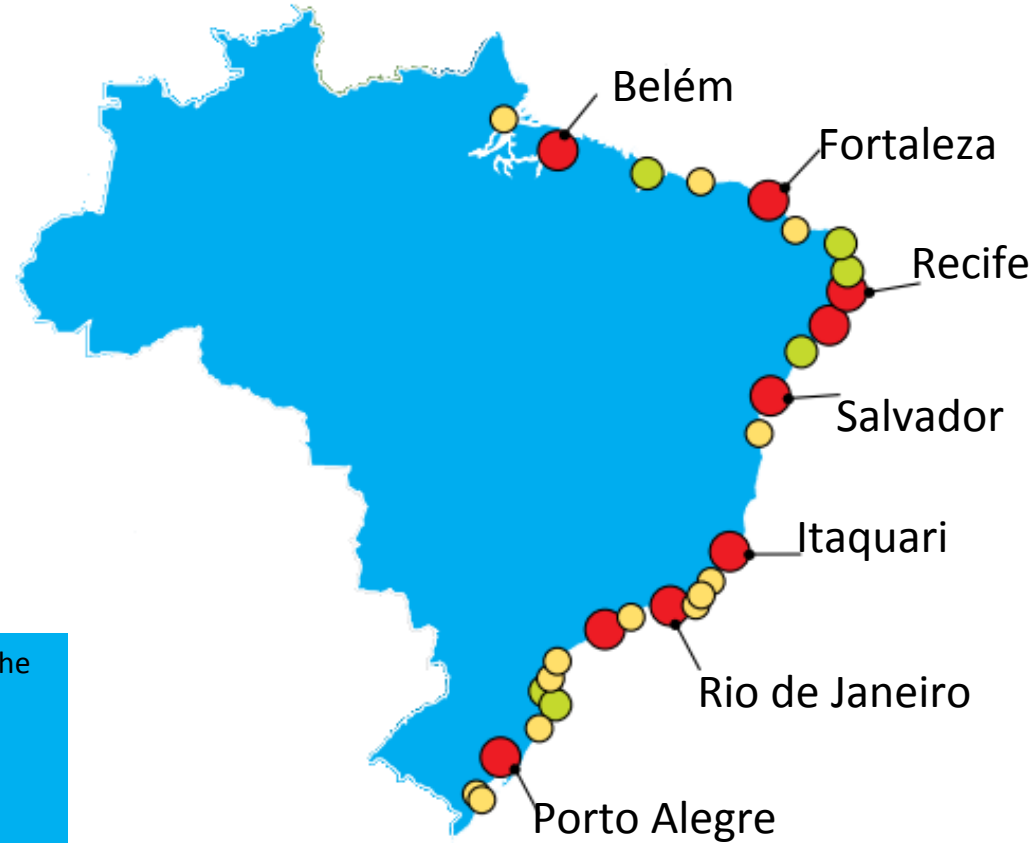
Cidades brasileiras em risco pelo aumento do nível do mar

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



City size

- Small
- Intermediate
- Big

Population of cities

Small: 100 - 500 thousand

Intermediate: 500 thousand - 1 million

Big: More than 1 million

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.

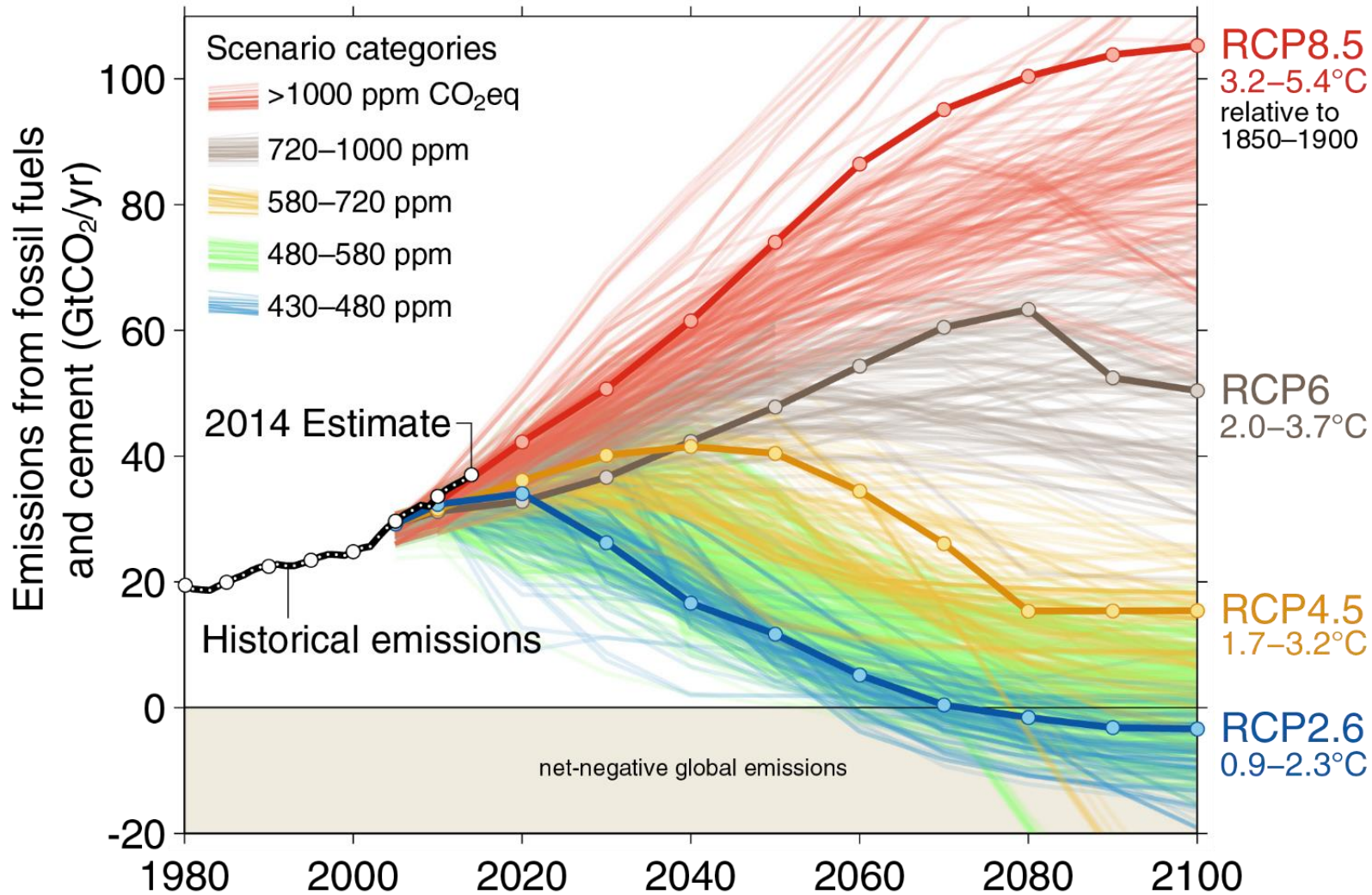
The projected rise in sea levels could result in catastrophic flooding of coastal cities.

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

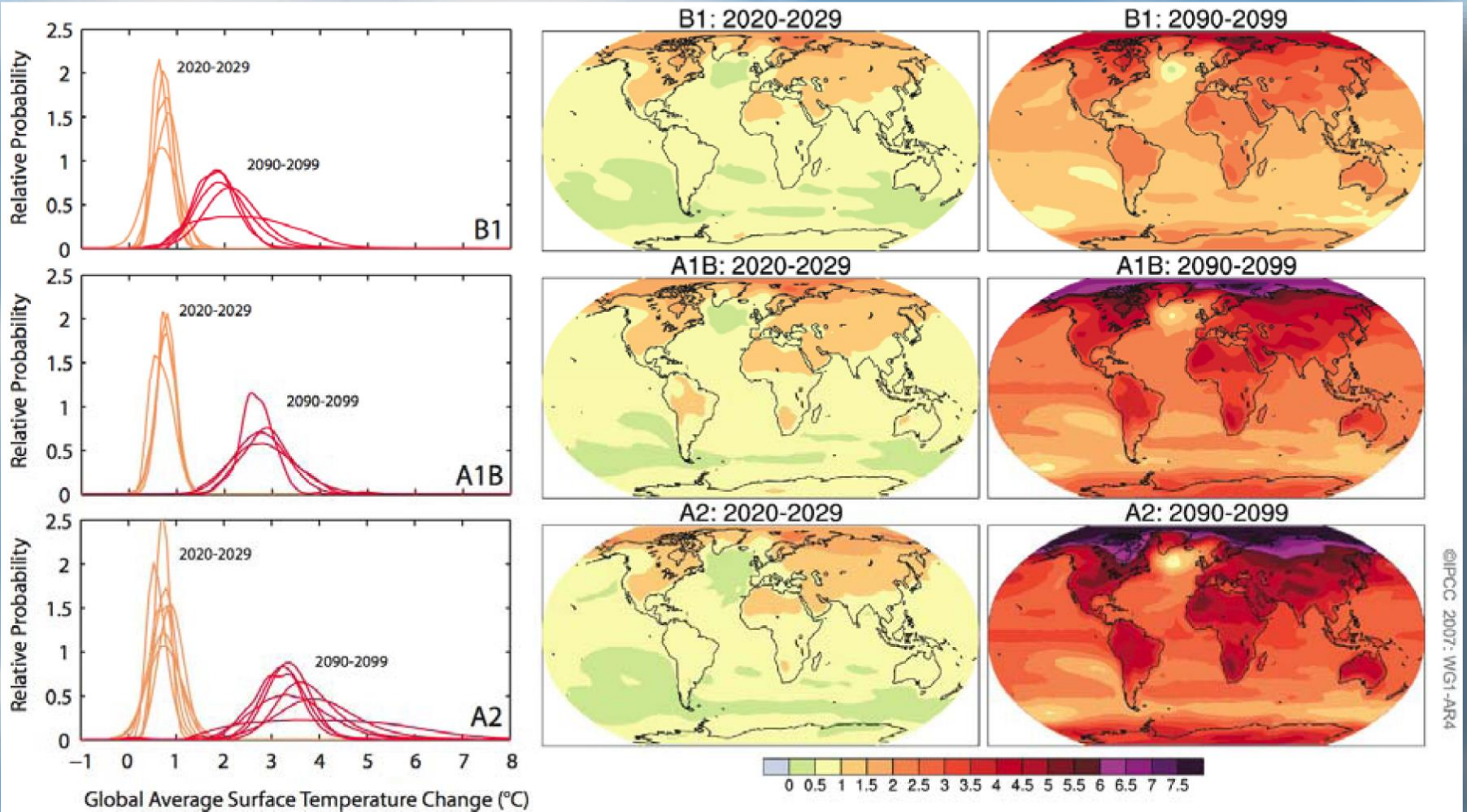
Emissões observadas e cenários futuros

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

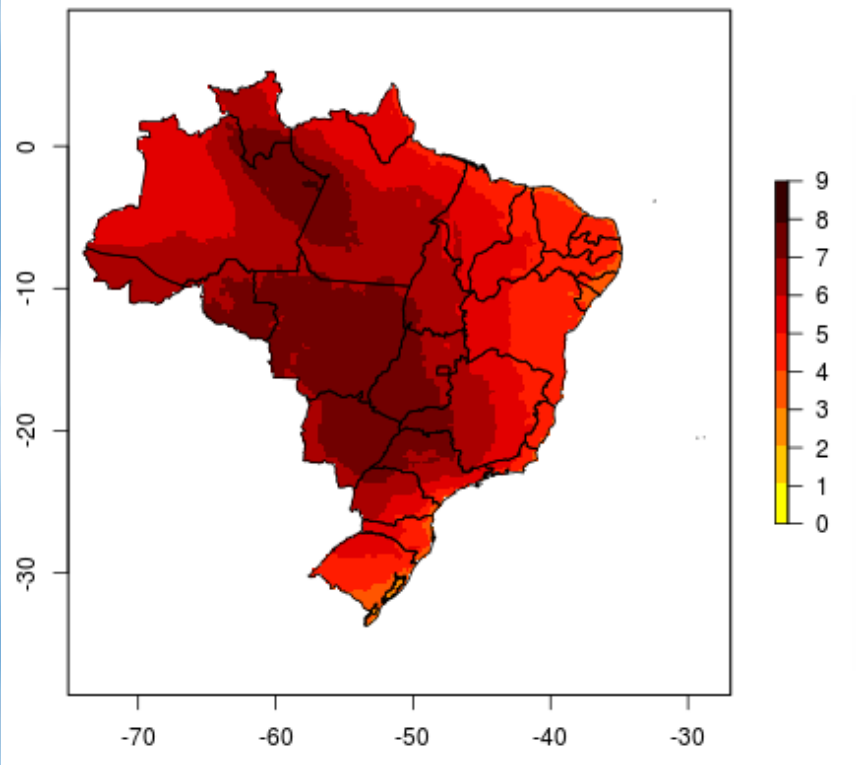
Source: [Fuss et al 2014](#)



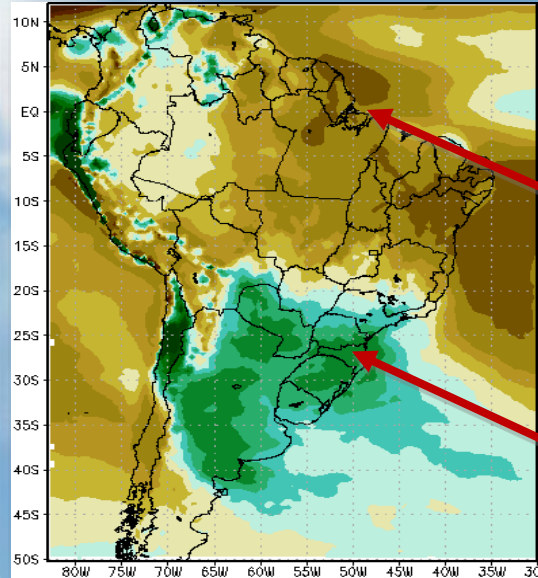
Estimativas do aumento da temperatura para 2029 e 2099 de acordo com 3 cenários de emissões



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

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 |

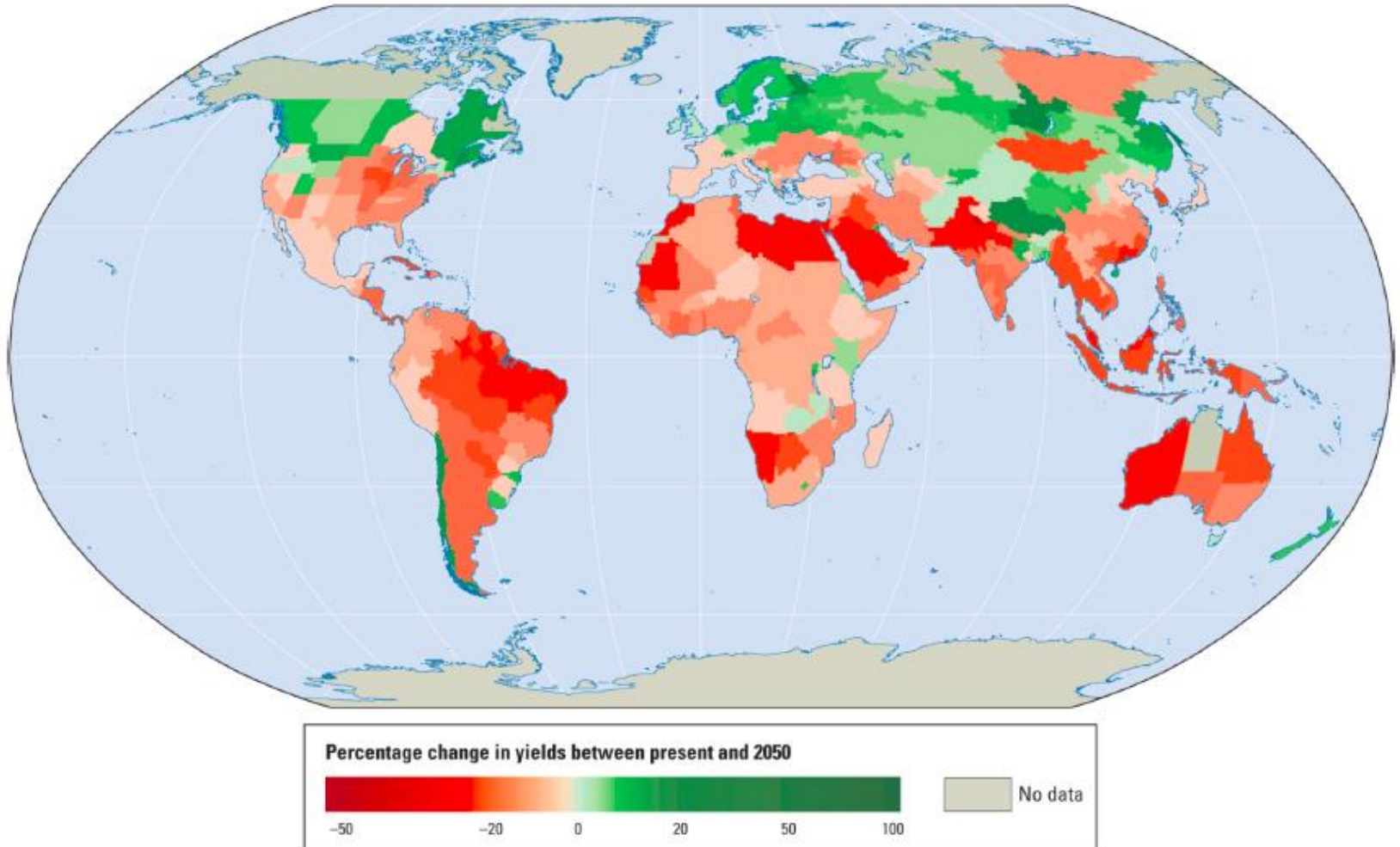
5 maiores riscos globais em termos de impactos

| 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.

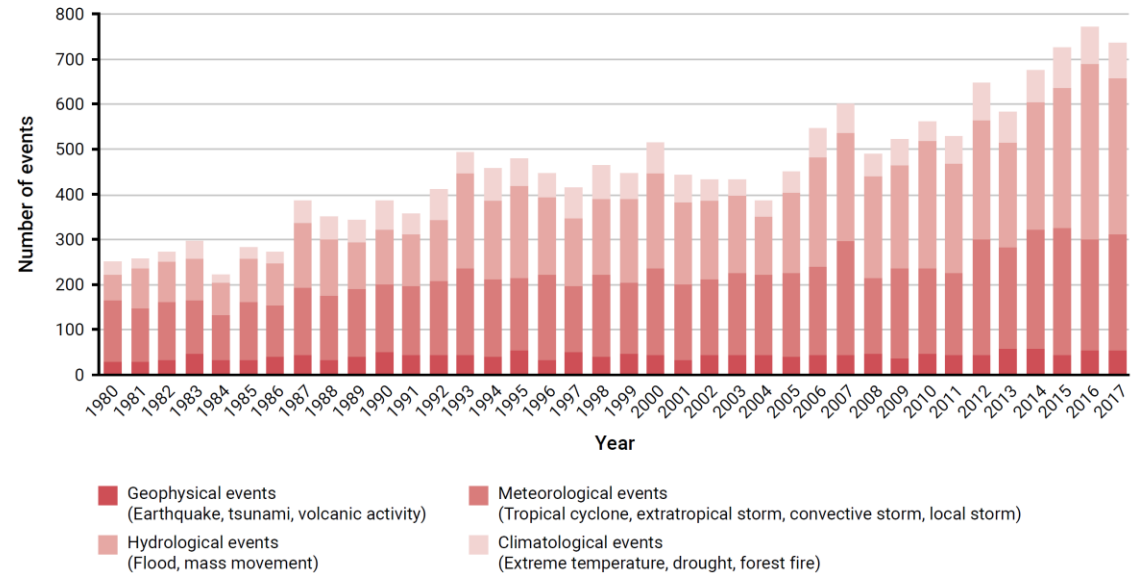
Impactos na produção de alimentos em um planeta 3°C mais quente



Riscos: Aumento na intensidade e frequência 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.



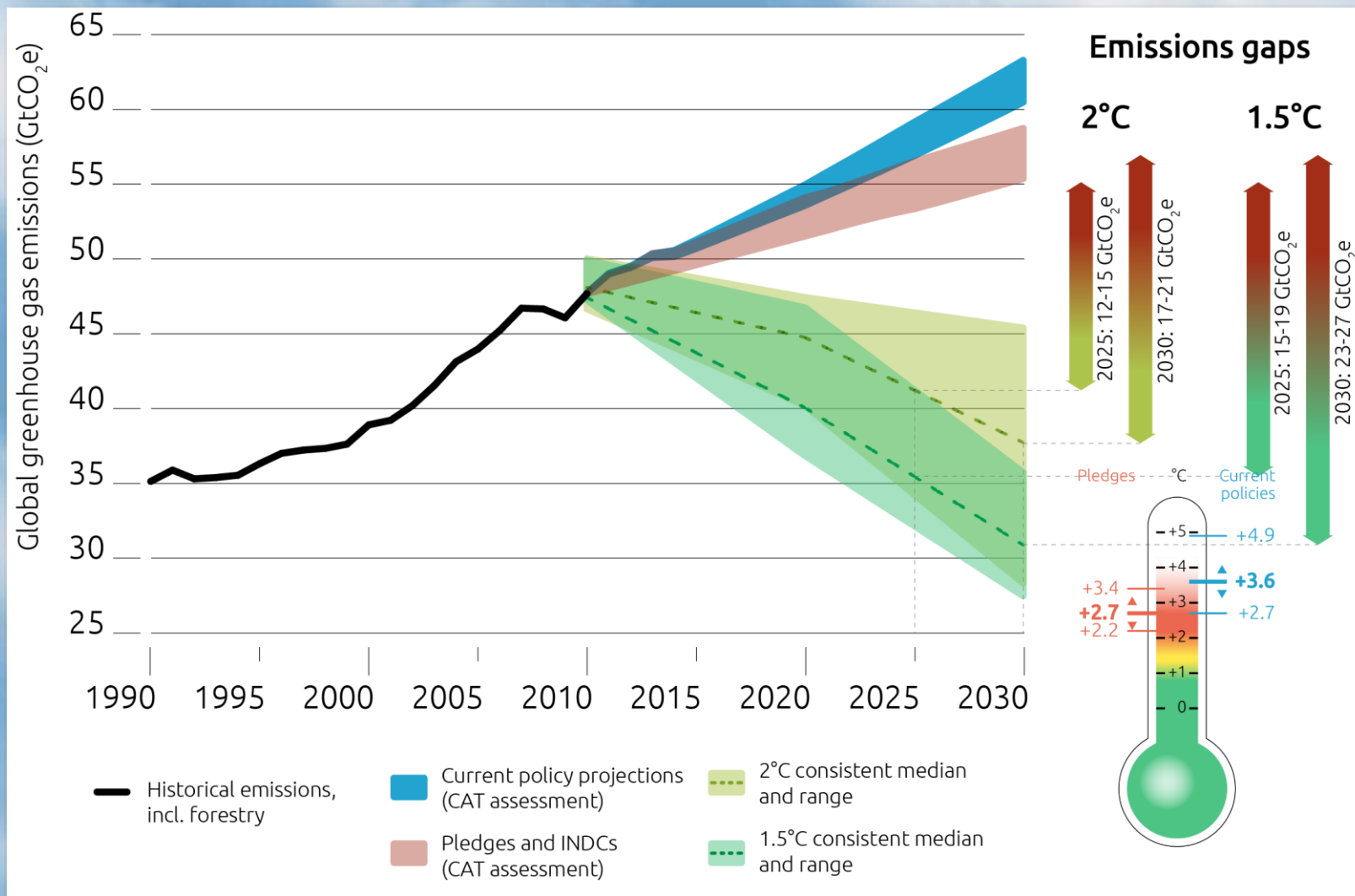
OBJETIVOS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL
17 OBJETIVOS PARA TRANSFORMAR NOSSO MUNDO



OBJETIVOS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL



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)

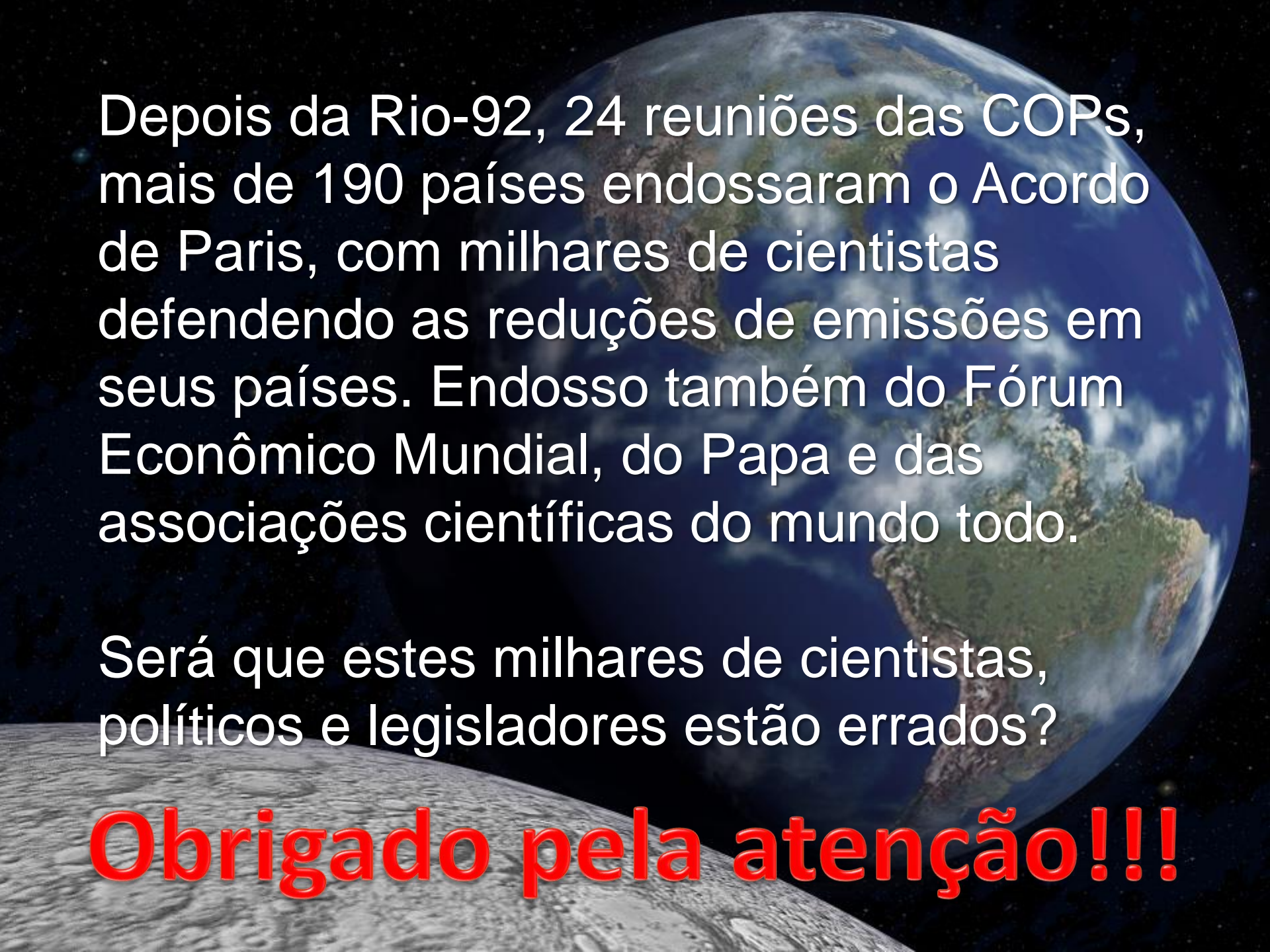
Questões éticas

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.

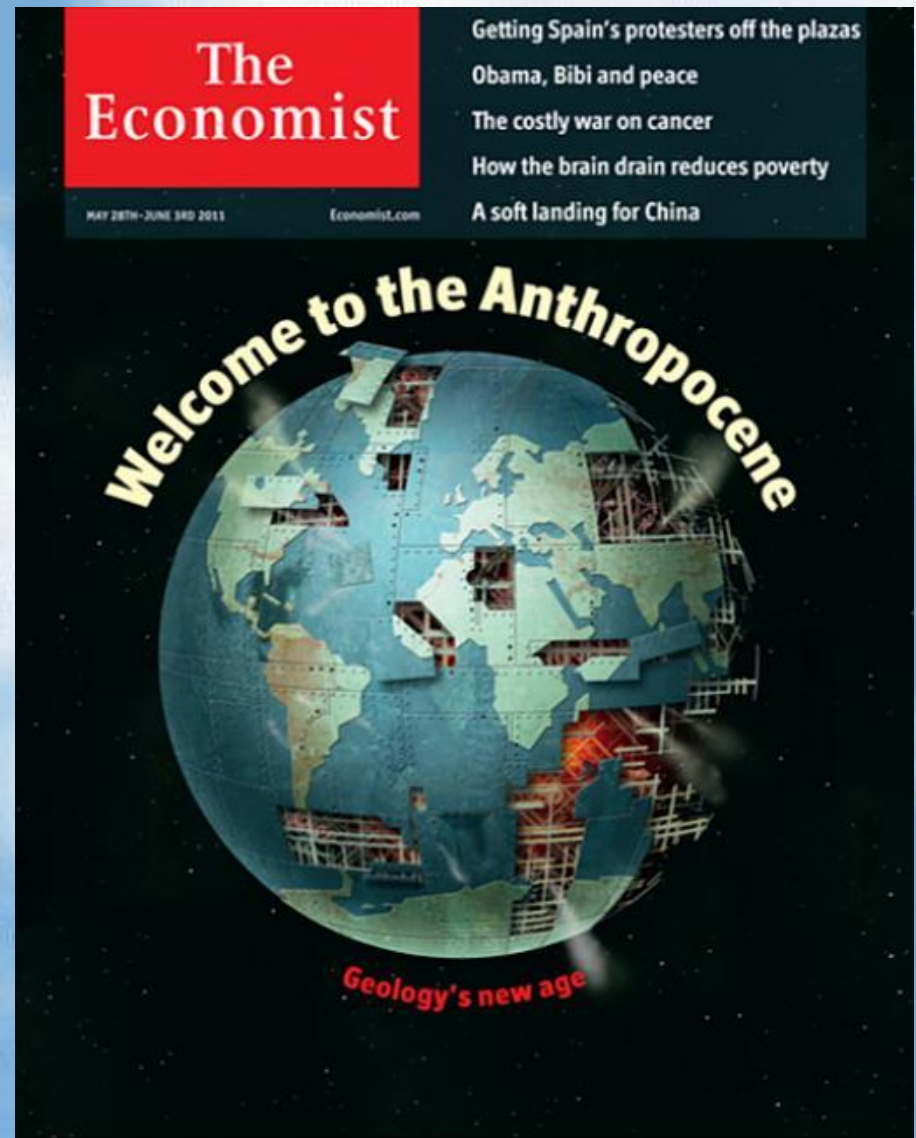
Será que estes milhares de cientistas, políticos e legisladores estão errados?

Obrigado pela atenção!!!

Slides Extras

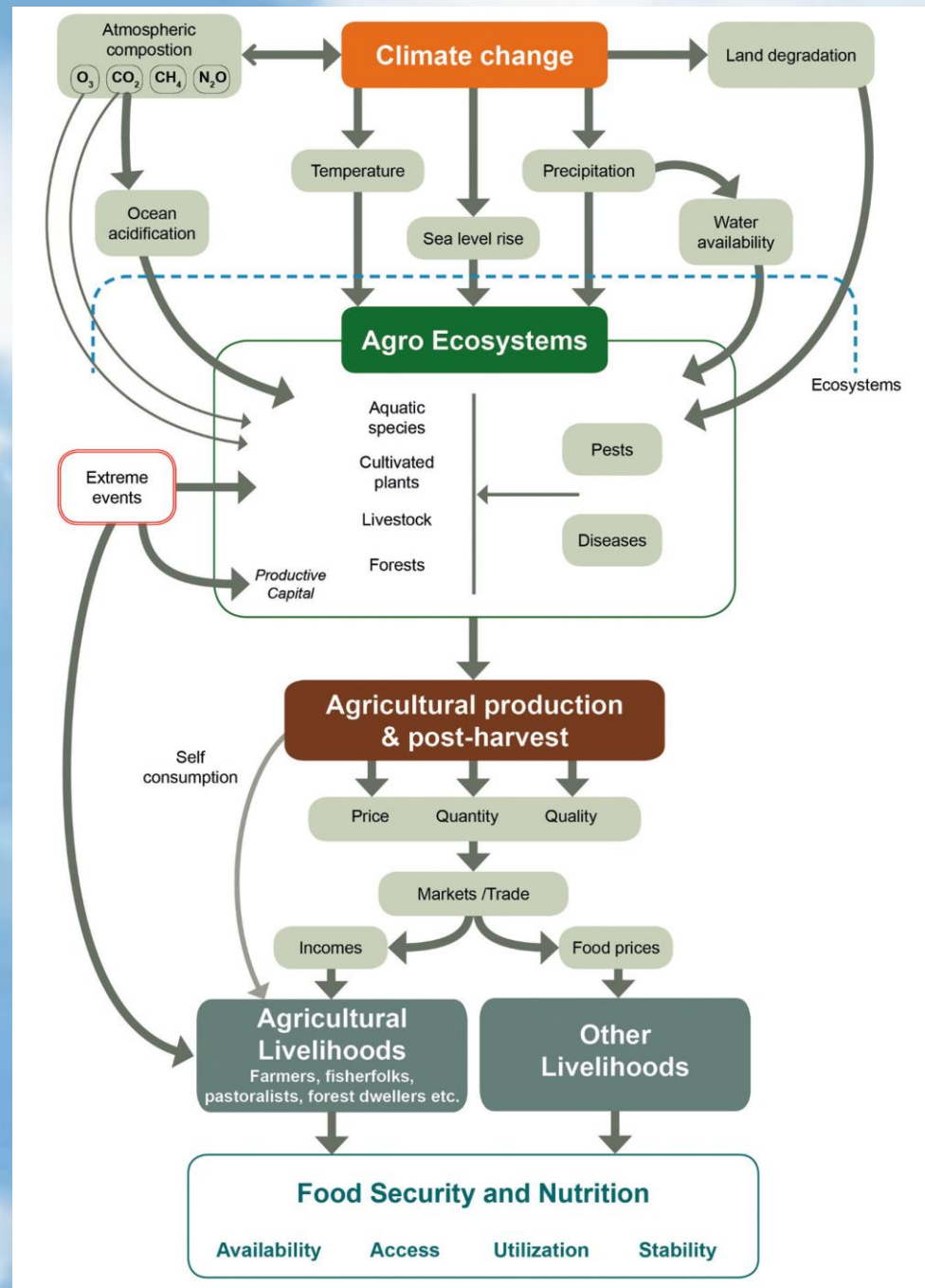


O Antropoceno se refere à época recente em que os humanos e nossas sociedades se tornaram uma força geofísica planetária

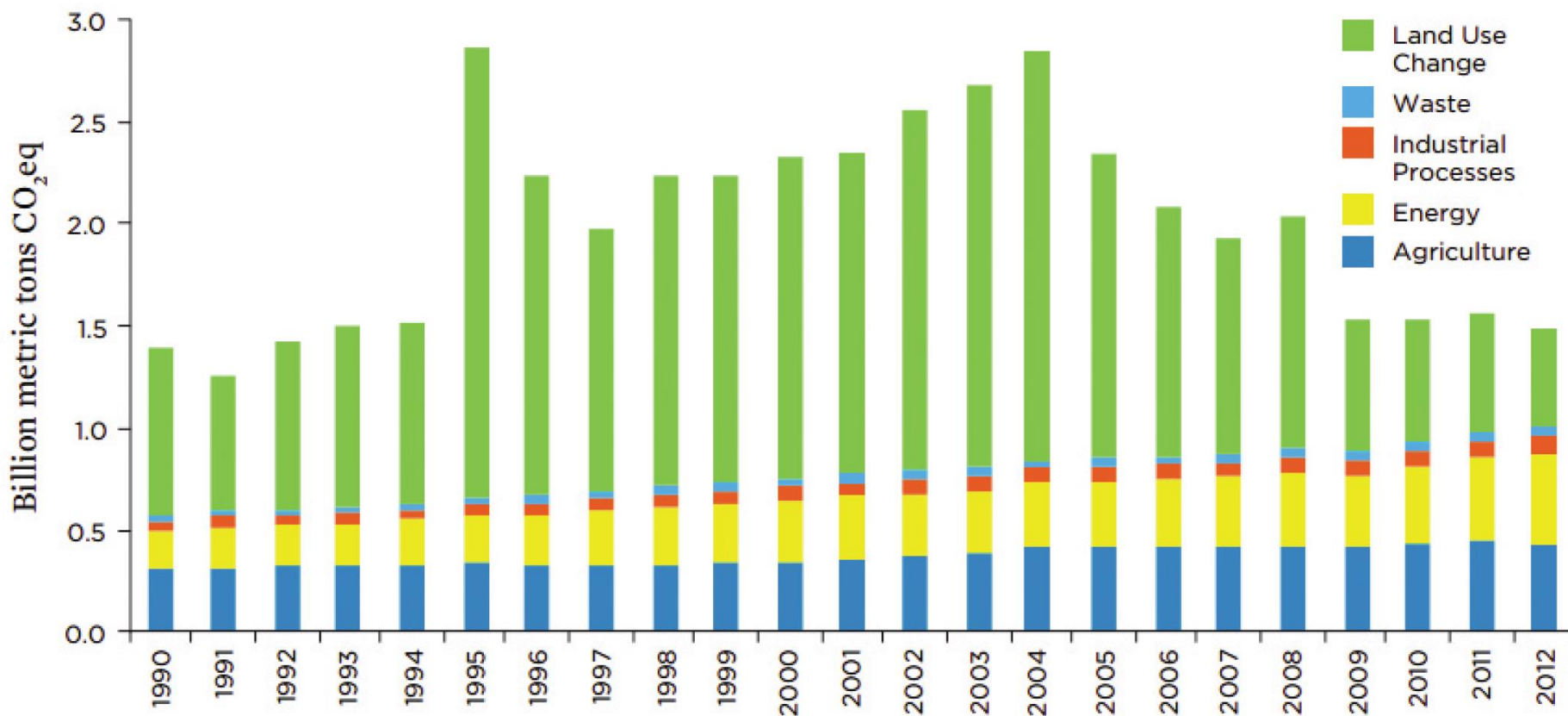


The Economist, 2011

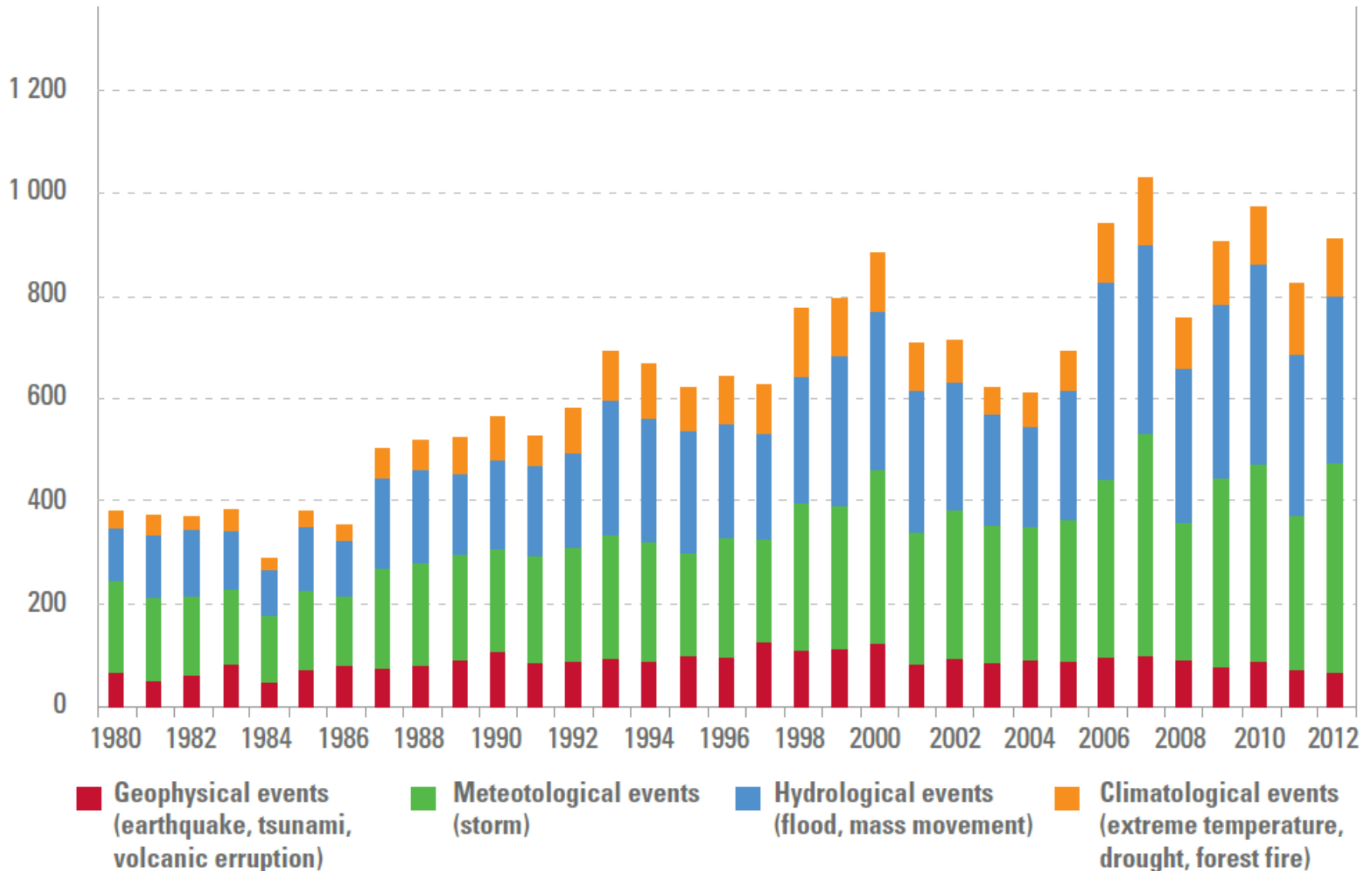
Efeitos em cascata do impacto de mudanças climáticas na segurança alimentar



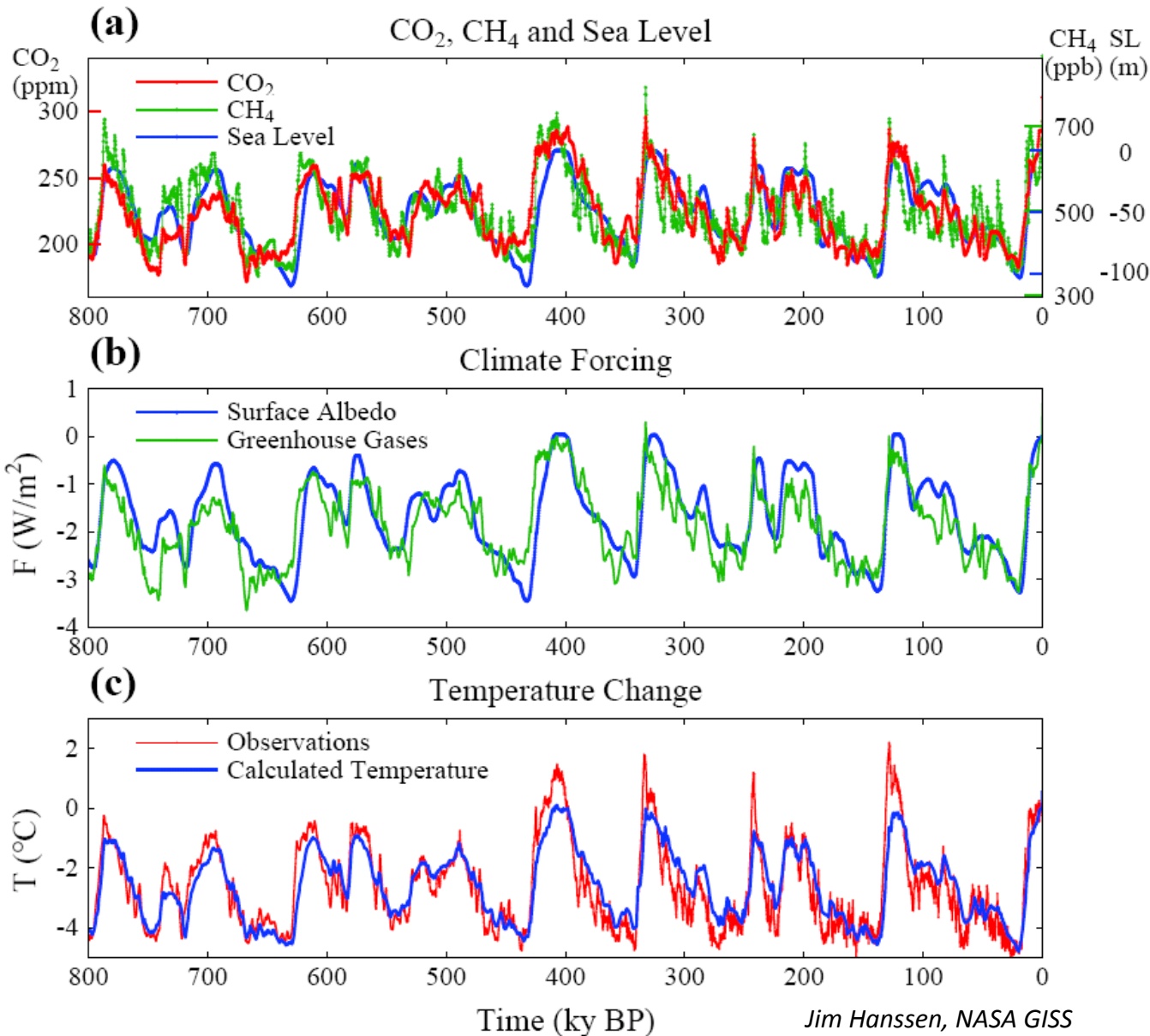
Trends in GHG emissions from different sectors in Brazil during 1990 – 2012.



Numero de desastres naturels 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 3/4°C por W/m².

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

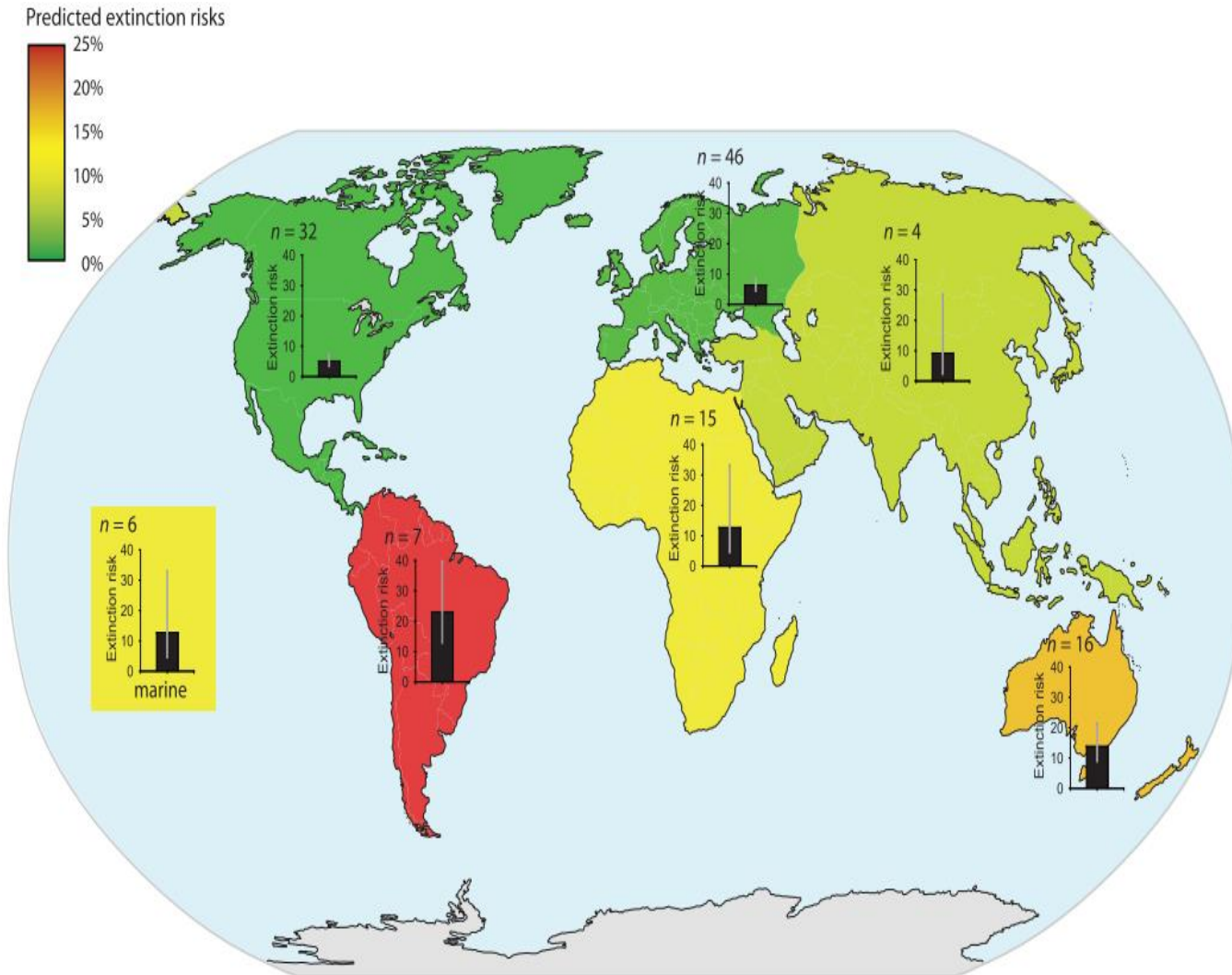


25%

9.7 GtCO₂/yr



Risco de perdas de espécies biológicas



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