



5º Relatório do Painel Intergovernamental sobre Mudanças Climáticas (IPCC)

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Audiência Pública, Câmara dos Deputados , 11 de dezembro, 2014

- Quais são as principais novidades do AR5 em relação ao publicado em 2007 (AR4)? Quais as projeções para o Brasil/América do Sul?
- Quais são os problemas decorrentes das mudanças climáticas que o Brasil enfrenta atualmente ou poderá enfrentar nos próximos anos?
- Quais são as dificuldades em se implementar políticas de mitigação e adaptação aos impactos das mudanças climáticas?
- A pobreza e a desigualdade social, somadas aos impactos das mudanças climáticas projetadas, podem ser catastróficas?

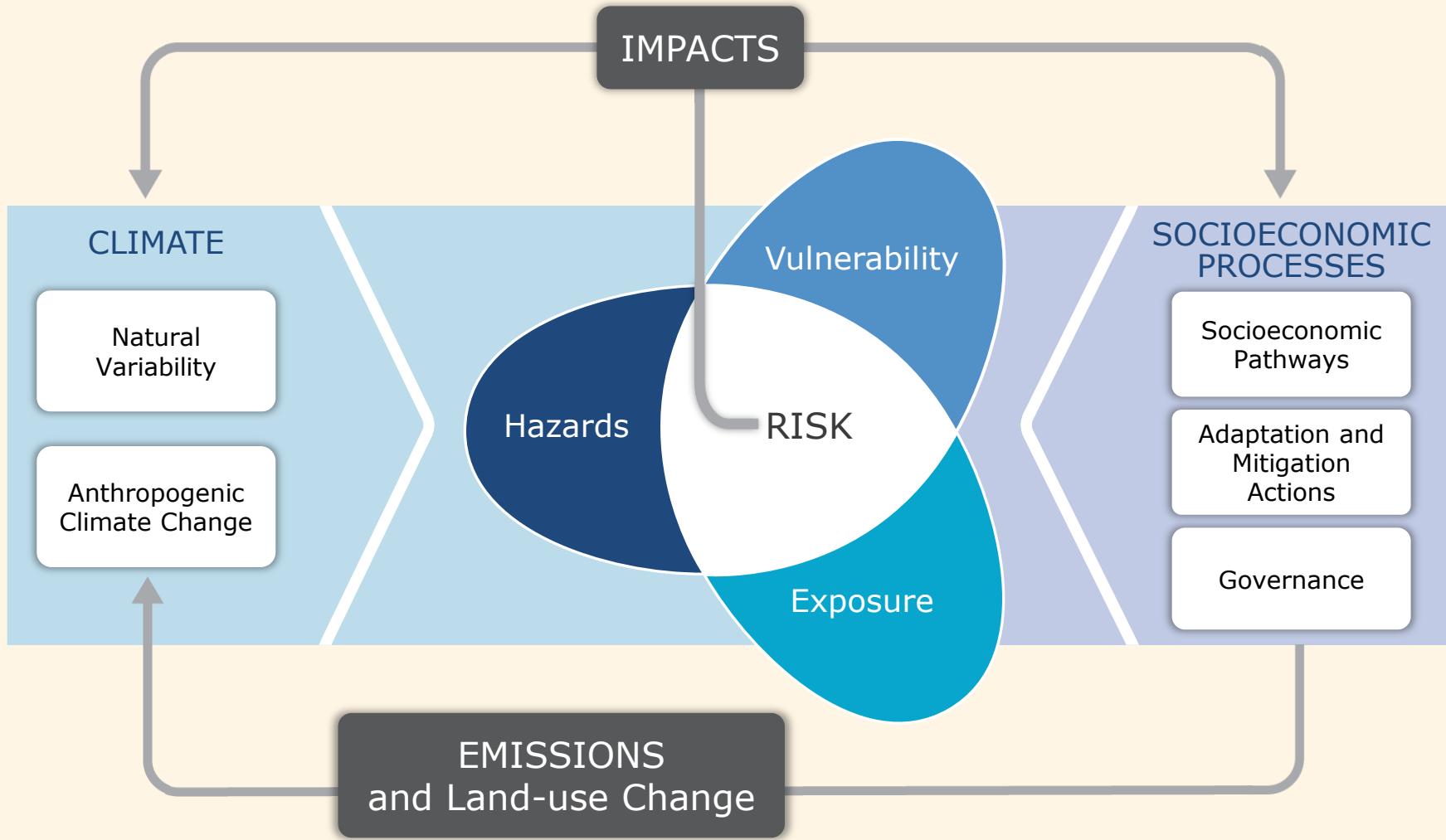


GRUPOS DE TRABALHO DO IPCC

- WG I : The Physical Science Basis
- WGII: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability
- WG III: Mitigation of Climate Change

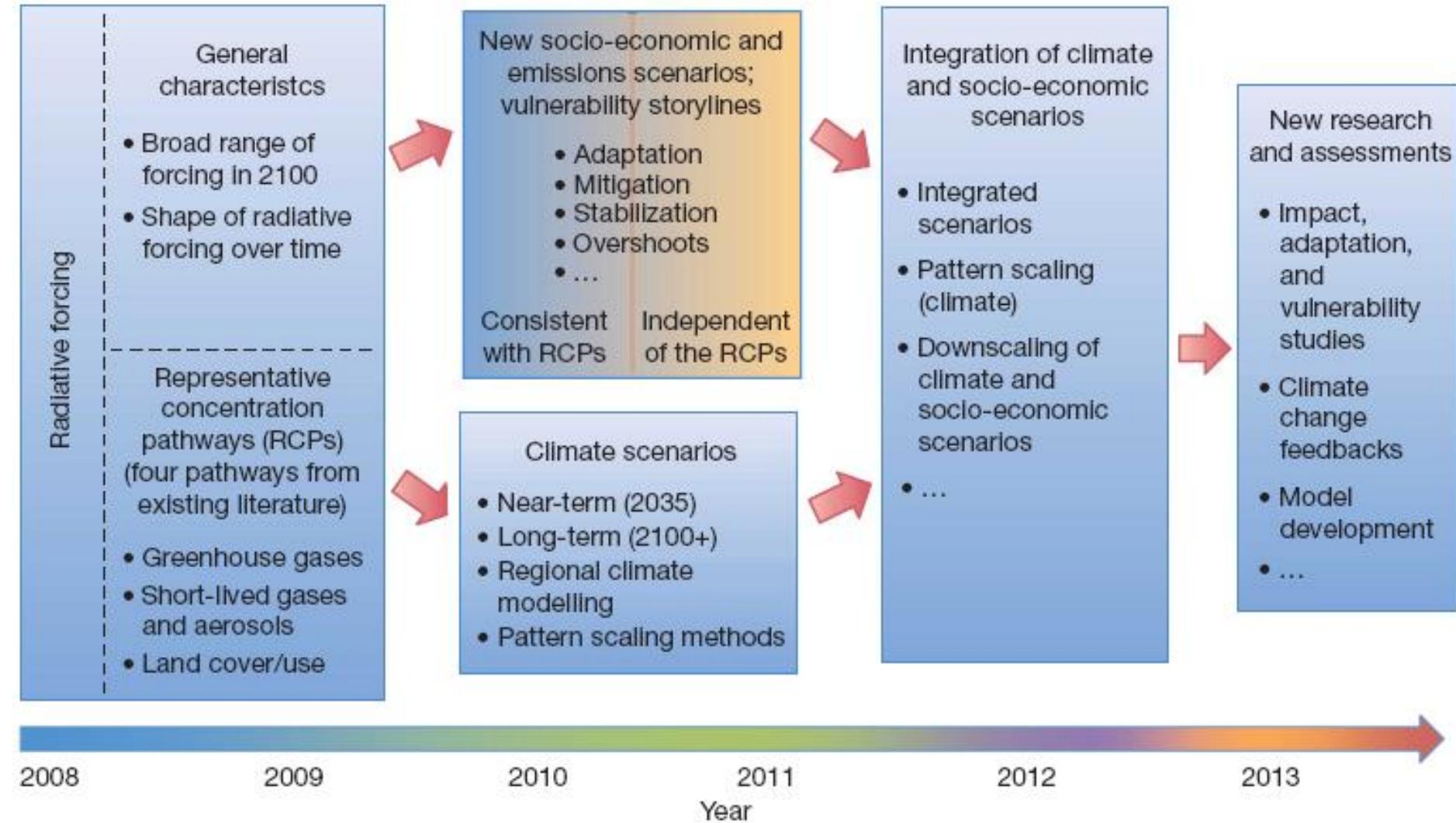
- Human influence on the climate system is clear
- The more we disrupt our climate, the more we risk severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts
- We have the means to limit climate change and build a more prosperous, sustainable future

AR5 WGI SPM, AR5 WGII SPM, AR5 WGIII SPM

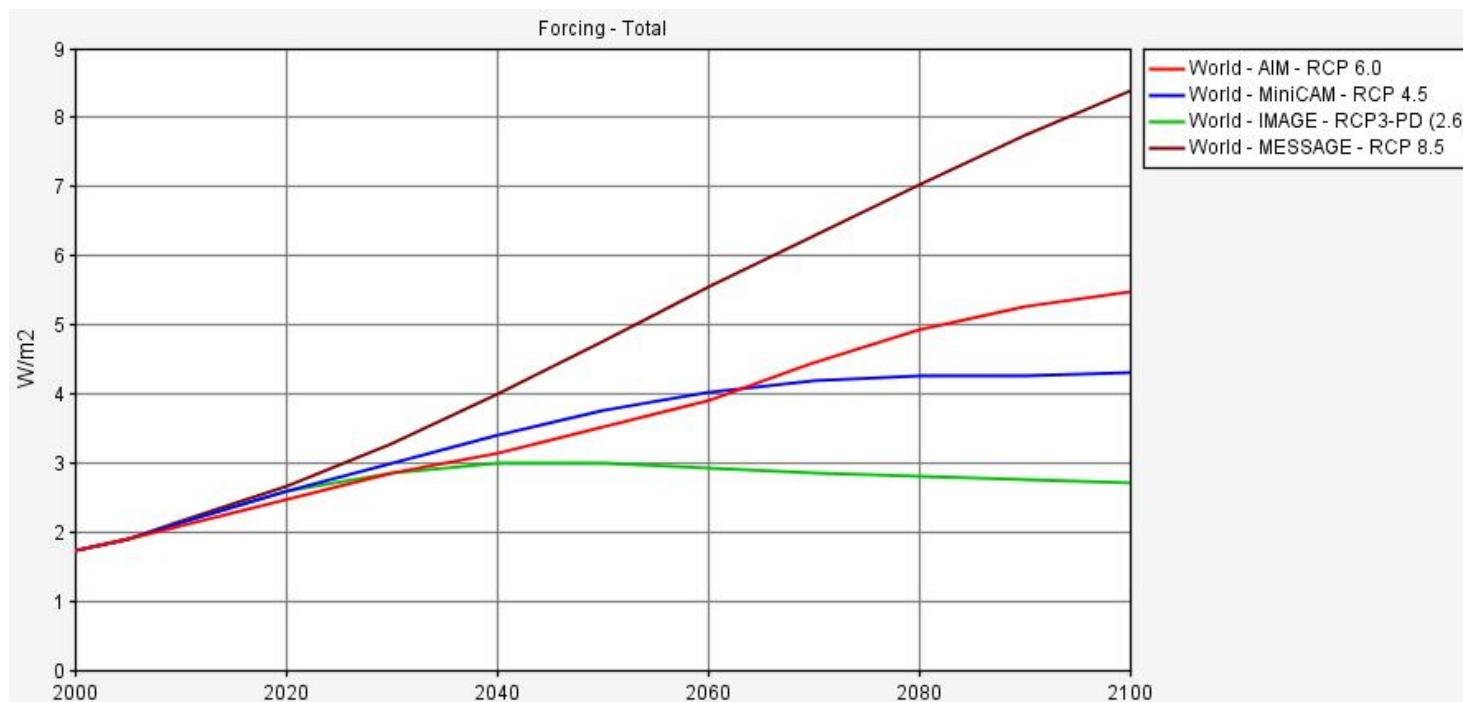


Risco de impactos relacionados ‘variabilidade climáticas’ são resultados da interação entre os riscos relacionados ao clima e a exposição e vulnerabilidade dos sistemas naturais e humanos

Abordagem para construção dos cenários no AR5



Trajetórias de Concentração de GEE



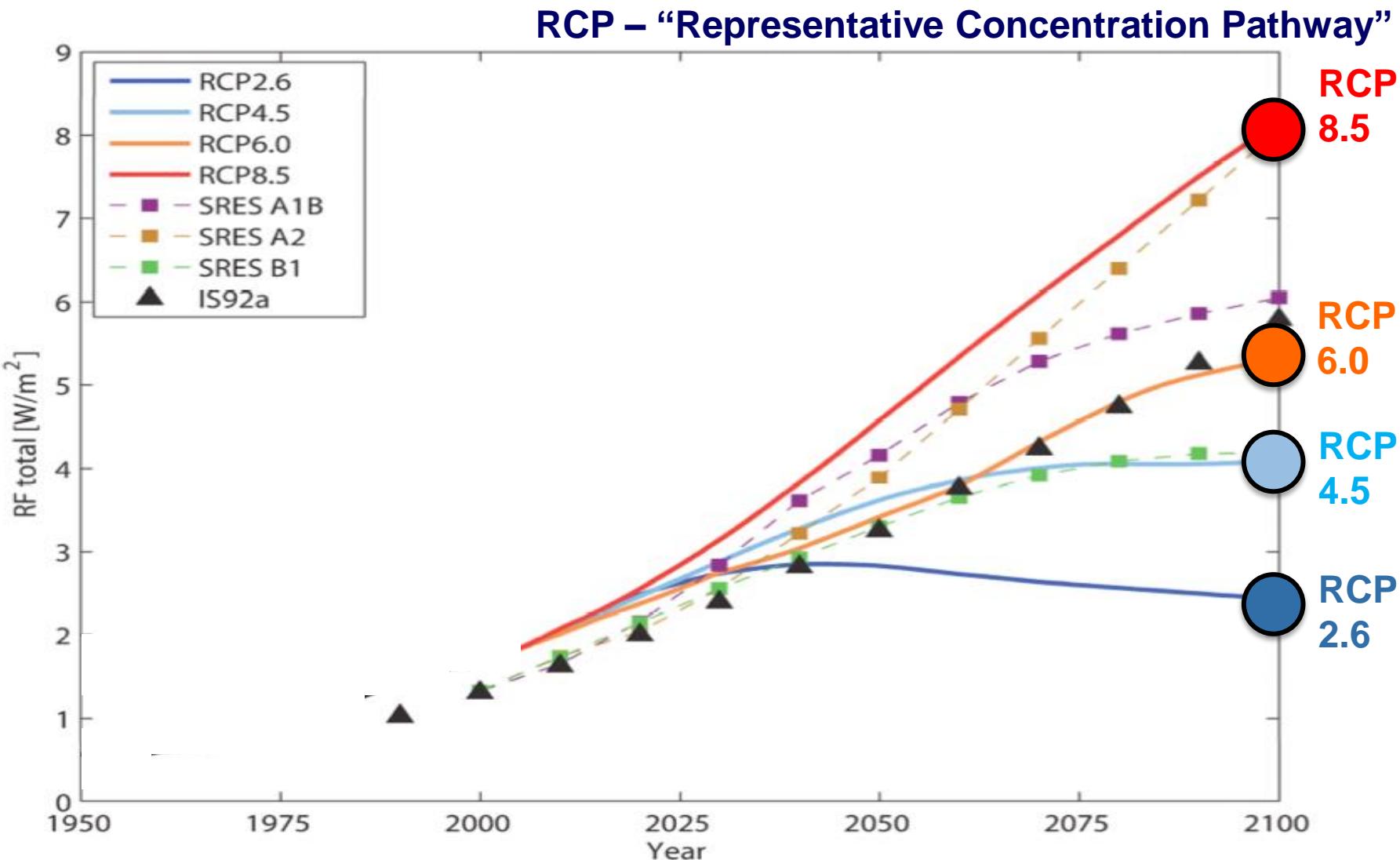
Moss et all, Nature, vol. 463, 2010

Table 1 | The four RCPs

Name	Radiative forcing	Concentration (p.p.m.)	Pathway	Model providing RCP*	Reference
RCP8.5	$>8.5 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ in 2100	$>1,370 \text{ CO}_2\text{-equiv. in 2100}$	Rising	MESSAGE	55,56
RCP6.0	$\sim 6 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ at stabilization after 2100	$\sim 850 \text{ CO}_2\text{-equiv. (at stabilization after 2100)}$	Stabilization without overshoot	AIM	57,58
RCP4.5	$\sim 4.5 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ at stabilization after 2100	$\sim 650 \text{ CO}_2\text{-equiv. (at stabilization after 2100)}$	Stabilization without overshoot	GCAM	48,59
RCP2.6	Peak at $\sim 3 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ before 2100 and then declines	Peak at $\sim 490 \text{ CO}_2\text{-equiv. before 2100 and then declines}$	Peak and decline	IMAGE	60,61

* MESSAGE, Model for Energy Supply Strategy Alternatives and their General Environmental Impact, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria; AIM, Asia-Pacific Integrated Model, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan; GCAM, Global Change Assessment Model, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, USA (previously referred to as MiniCAM); IMAGE, Integrated Model to Assess the Global Environment, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, The Netherlands.

Forçante Radiativa Antropogênica Total (IS92a (SAR), SRES (TAR/AR4), RCP (AR5)

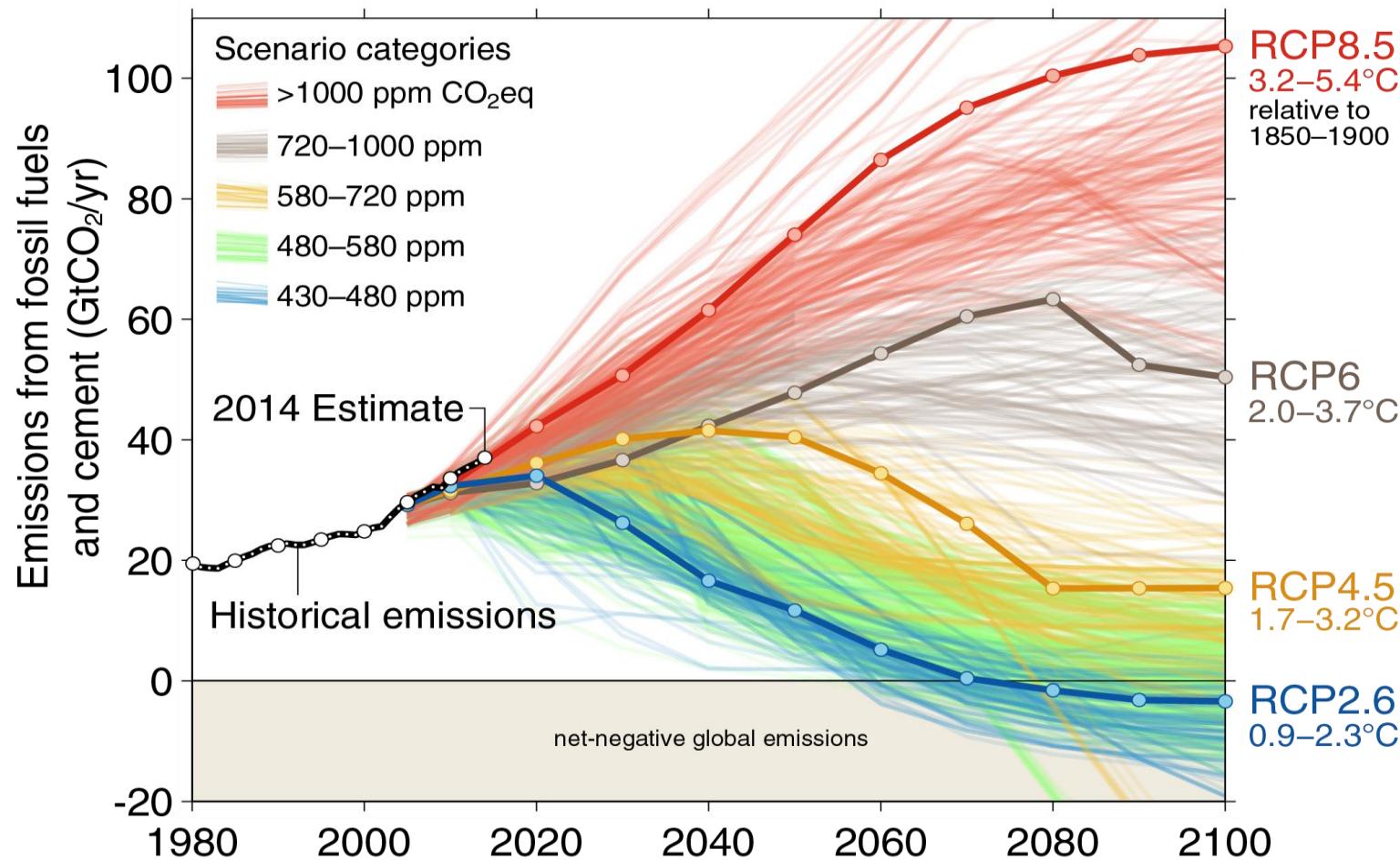


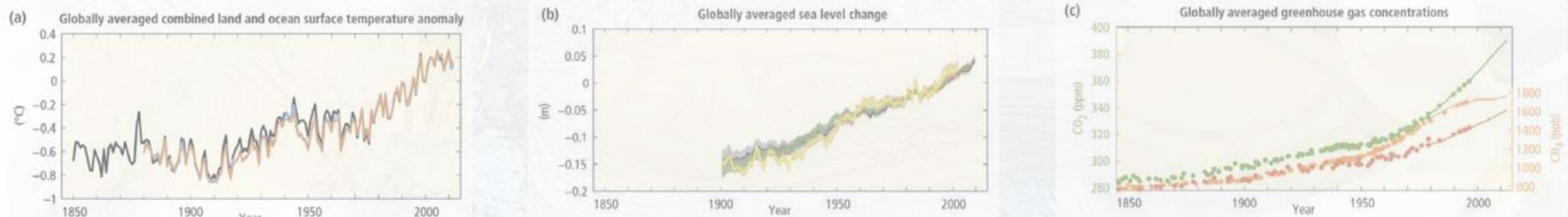
See Fig.1.15 in AR5

Emissões Observadas e Cenários

As emissões globais estão no 'caminho' para um aumento na temperatura entre 3.2–5.4°C (em relação ao período pré-industrial)

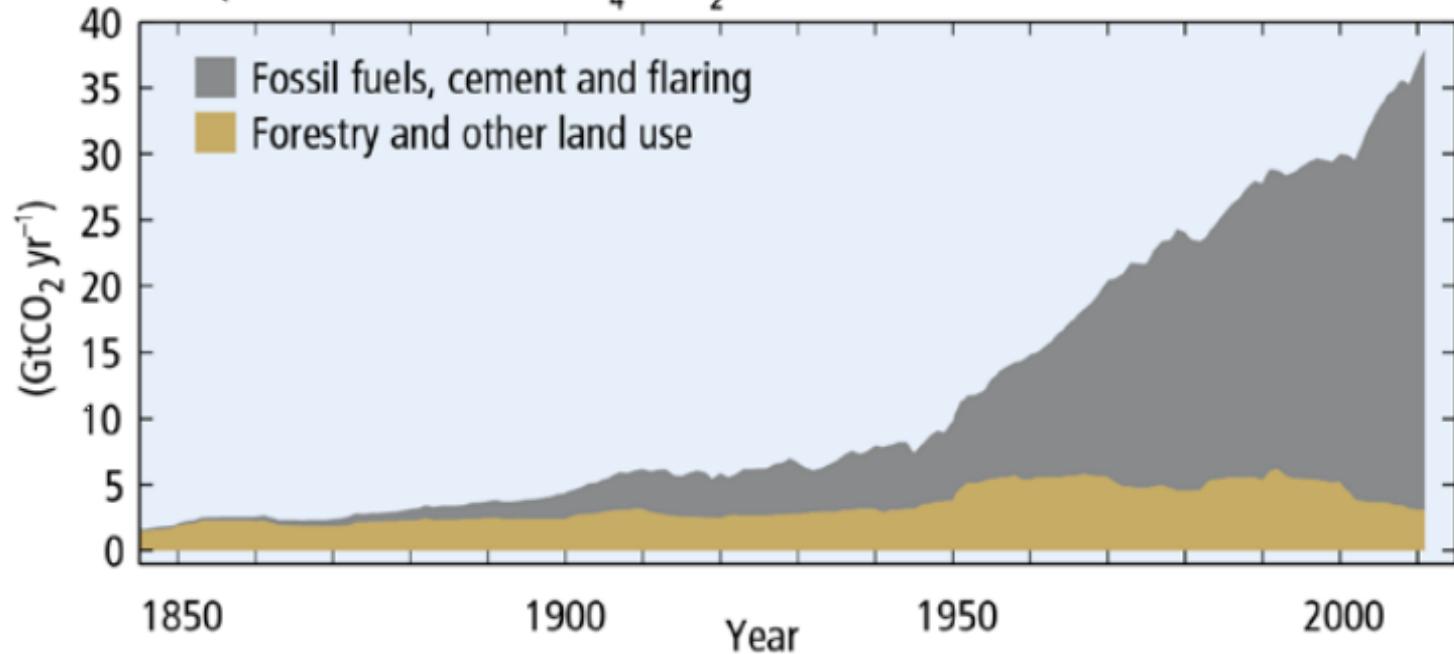
Fortes e persistentes ações de mitigação são necessárias para manter a temperatura abaixo de 2°C





Global anthropogenic CO₂ emissions

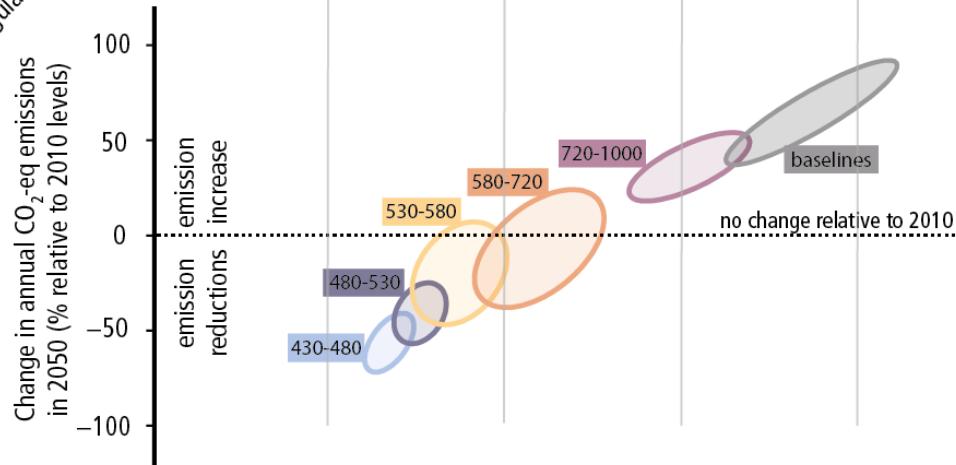
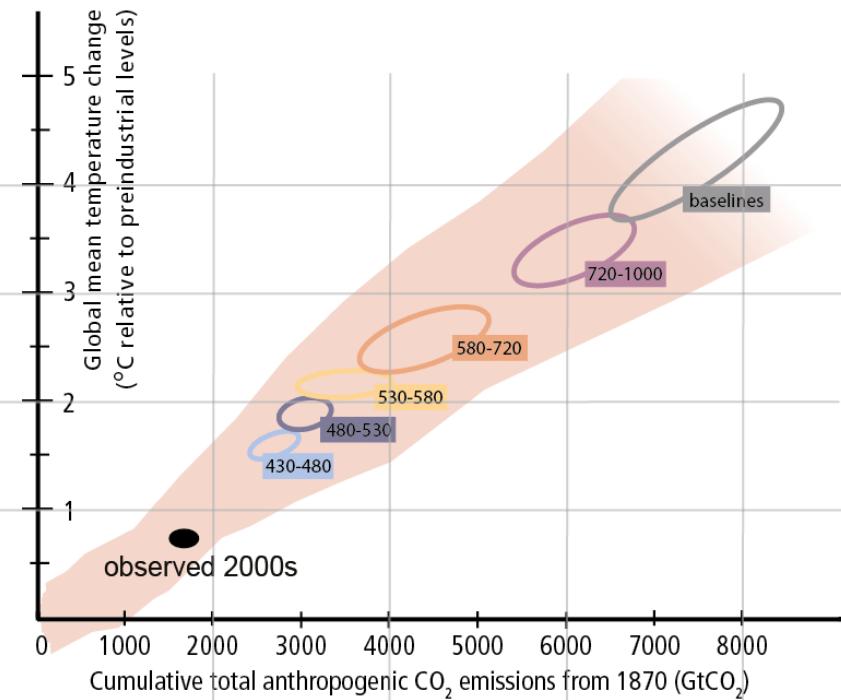
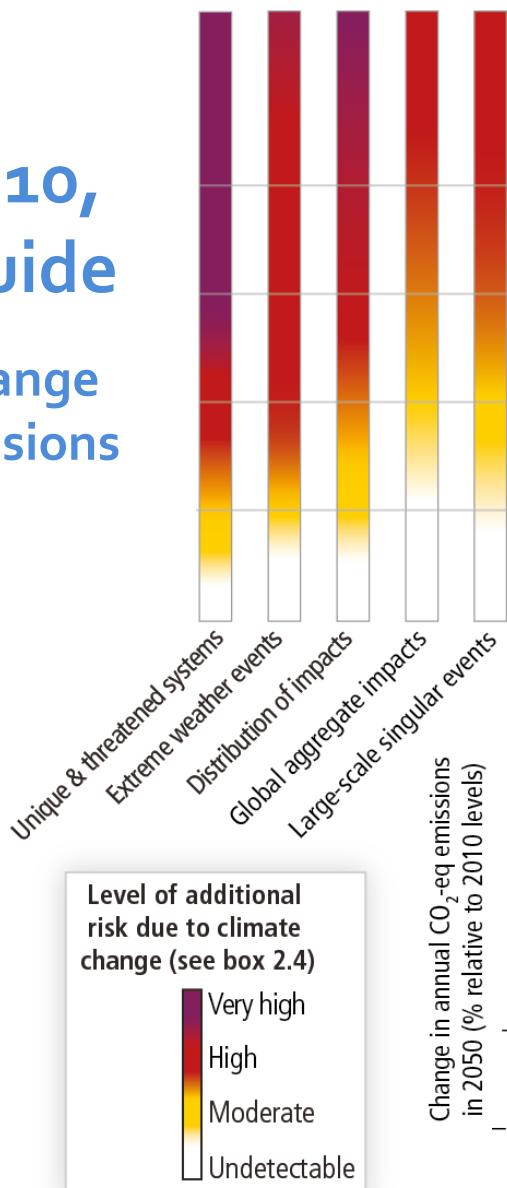
Quantitative information of CH₄ and N₂O emission time series from 1850 to 1970 is limited



(A) Risks from climate change... (B) ...depend on cumulative CO₂ emissions...

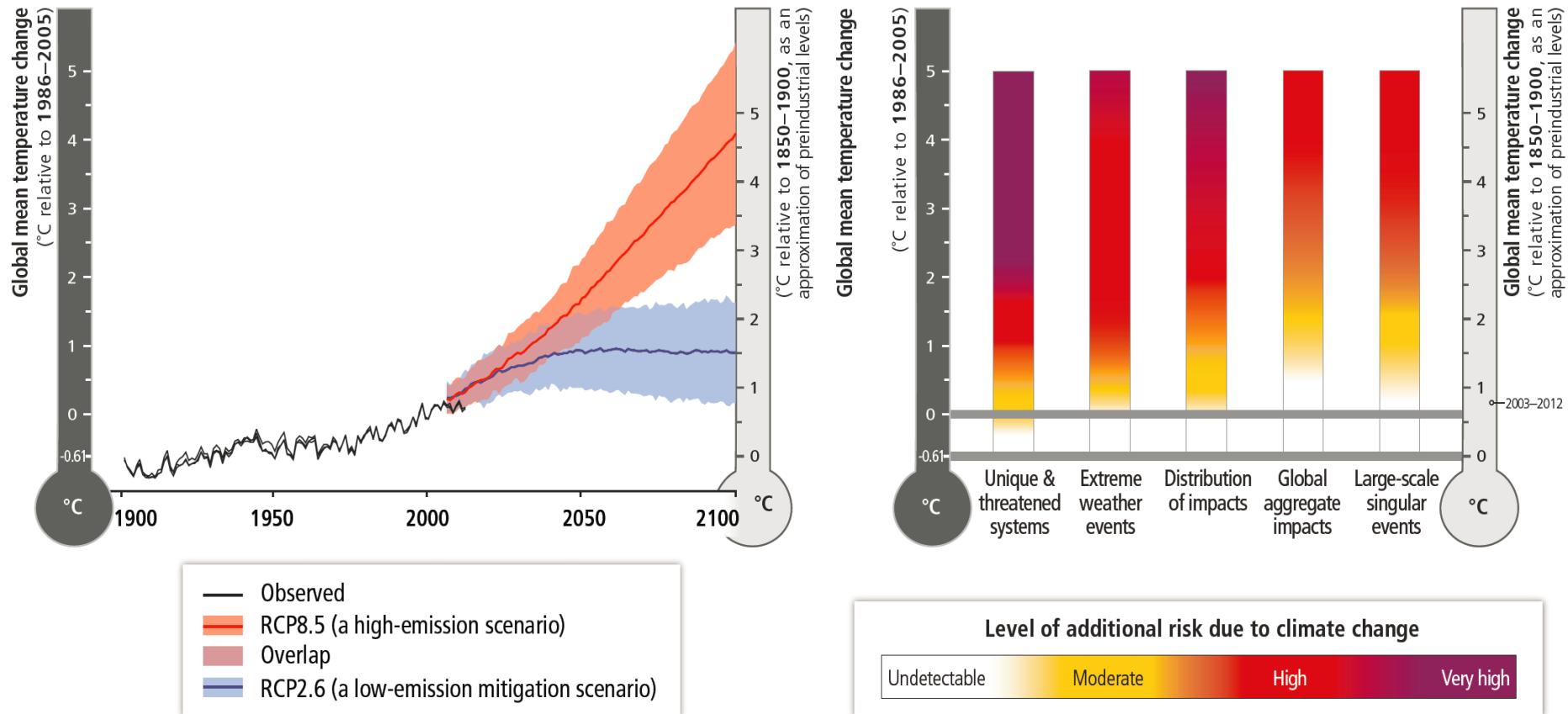
Figure SPM.10, A reader's guide

From climate change
risks to GHG emissions

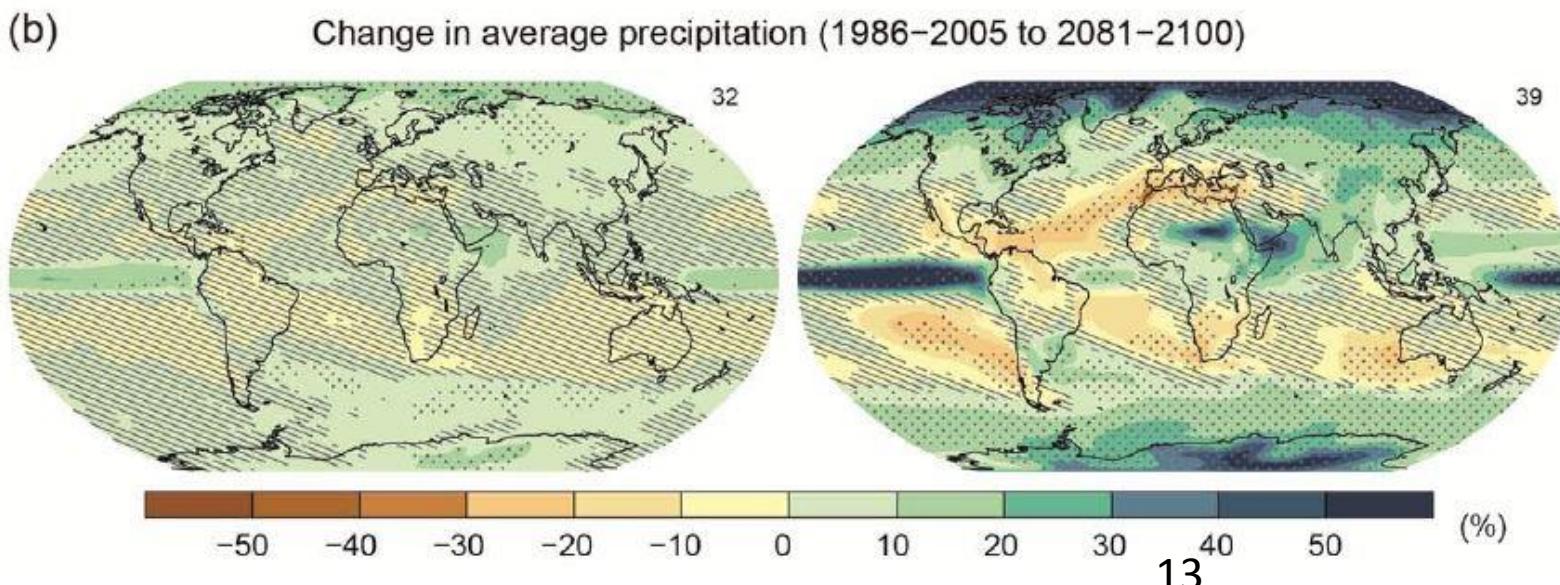
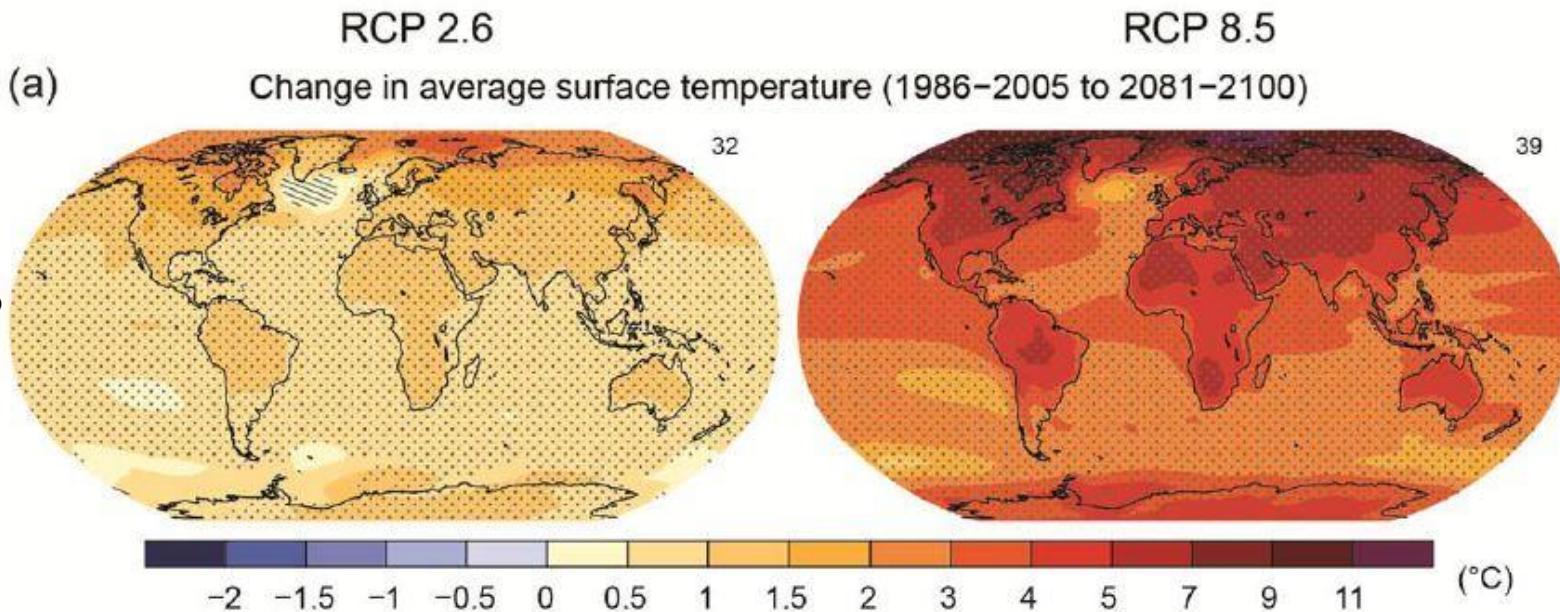


(C) ...which in turn depend on annual
emissions over the next decades

Considerando os dois cenários extremos o efeito sobre o risco associado às mudanças climática podem ser observados nesta figura



PROJEÇÕES DO IPCC AR5



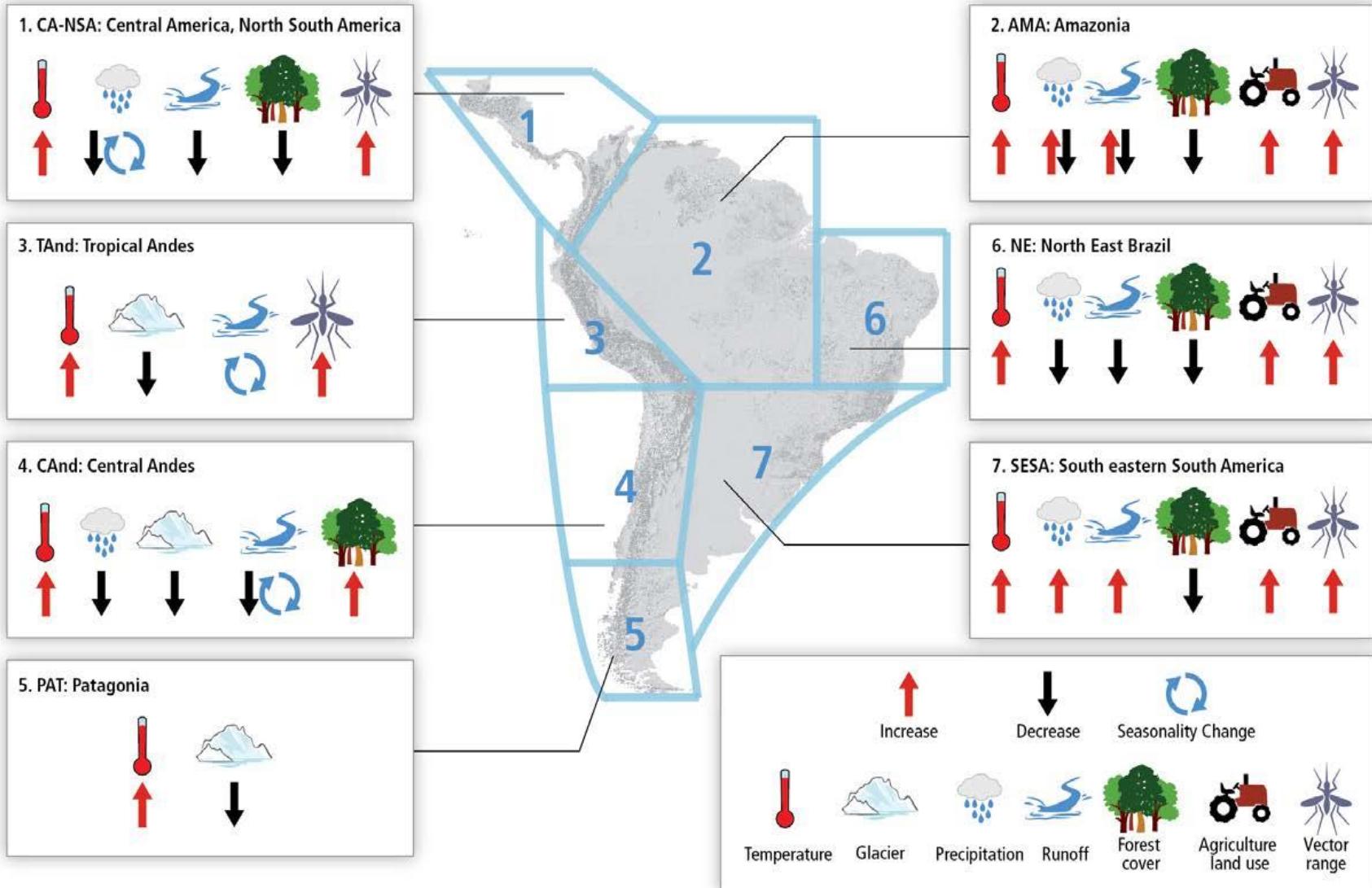
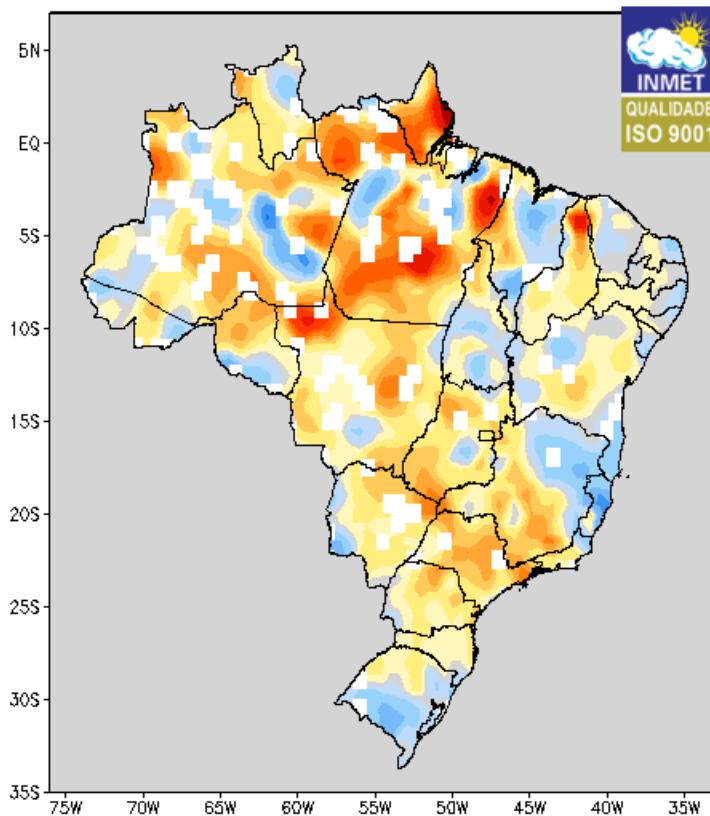


Figure 27-7: Summary of observed changes in climate and other environmental factors in representative regions of CA and SA. The boundaries of the regions in the map are conceptual (neither geographic nor political precision). Information and references to changes provided are presented in different sections of the chapter.

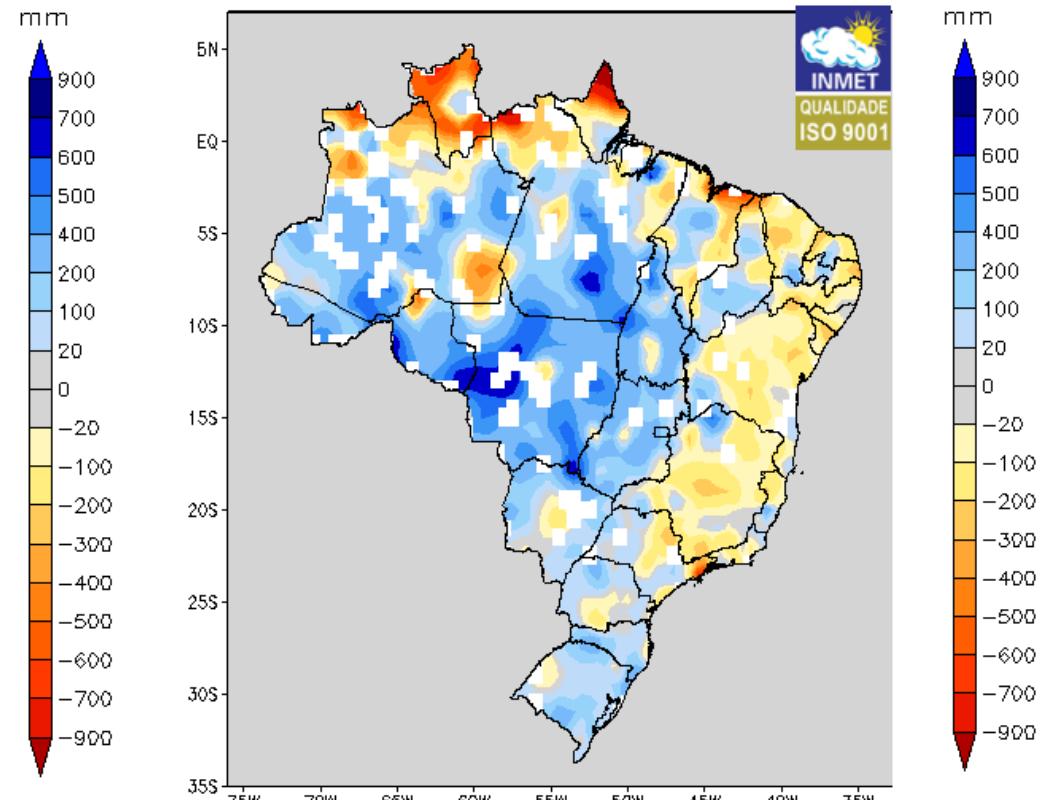
DESVIO DE PRECIPITACAO TRIMESTRAL

Trimestre Novembro, Dezembro de 2013, Janeiro de 2014
Referencia: Normal Climatologica (1961–1990)



DESVIO DE PRECIPITACAO TRIMESTRAL

Trimestre Fevereiro, Março, Abril de 2014
Referencia: Normal Climatologica (1961–1990)



2014-

Fonte: INEMET

Cortesia: Gilvan Sampaio (CCST/INPE)

Some of the changes in extreme weather and climate events observed since about 1950 have been linked to human influence



AR5 WGI SPM

- Muitas espécies (aquáticas e terrestres) tiveram sua distribuição geográfica, padrões de migração, interações, entre outros, alteradas em respostas aos padrões climáticos atuais (*high confidence*)
- Impactos negativos de mudanças climáticas na produção de culturas agrícolas têm sido mais comuns que impactos positivos (*high confidence*)
- A vulnerabilidade e exposição social que emergem de fatores não climáticos associados a inequalidades multidimensionais são potencializadas por processos de desenvolvimento desigual (*very high confidence*).
- *Os impactos derivados de extremos climáticos recentos (ondas de calor, secas, incêndios, etc) expõe vulnerabilidade significativa de alguns ecossistemas e vários sistemas humanos (very high confidence)*

- Alterações nos padrões de precipitação em regiões da SA e CA (*high confidence*). Aumento de eventos extremos;
- Mudanças no volume e na hidrógrafa de rios vem sendo observados (*high confidence*).
- Mudanças no uso da terra contribuindo à degradação ambiental e exacerbando impactos negativos das MC (*high confidence*)
- Conversão de ambientes nativos tem sido a maior causa de perda de ecossistemas e biodiversidade (*high confidence*)
- Produtividade agrícola é reflexo em segurança alimentar – grande variabilidade na região (*medium confidence*)
- Energias renováveis a partir de biomassa tem potencial de impactar uso e cobertura do solo, e pode ser afetada pela variabilidade determinada pelas MCs (*medium confidence*).
- Apesar da melhora em condições sociais, ainda há um nível alto e persistente de pobreza na maioria dos países da região, aumentando risco e vulnerabilidade às MC (*high confidence*).

Alguns eventos extremos durante 2007-2013- América do Sul



Seca Rio Solimões
(2010)



Seca Sul Venezuela (2009)



Inundações na Amazônia (2009)



Chuvas em Alagoas
(2010)



Tempestade Agatha América
Central (2010)



Alagamentos
Colômbia
(2008)



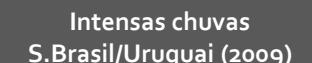
Onda de Frio
Bolívia
(2010)



Chuvas/Deslizamentos
Andes
Central Peru (2009)



Chuvas/Deslizamentos Ilha
Grande (2010)



Intensas chuvas
S.Brasil/Uruguaí (2009)



Chuvas Vale do Itajaí (2008)



Chuvas Rio de
Janeiro (2010)



Chuvas São Paulo (2010)



Ondas de calor Santos
(2010)







Considerações Finais

(Medidas de Mitigação/oportunidades)

- Padrão de consumo e uso de recursos naturais;
- Sistemas de produção deve considerar sua sustentabilidade em relação ao balanço energia/carbono e aos sistemas ecológicos;
- Produção agrícola e uso do solo;
- Investimento na eficiência e no uso responsável de alimentos (segurança alimentar); energia (educação “energética”); transporte; bens de consumo;



Contato

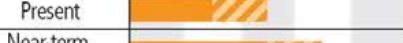
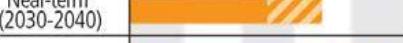
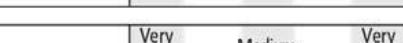
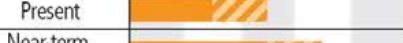
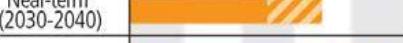
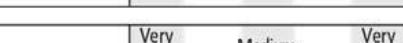
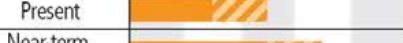
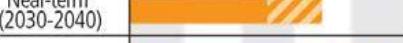
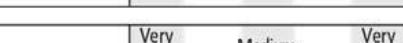
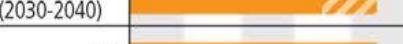
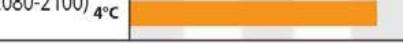
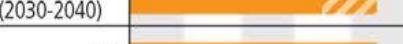
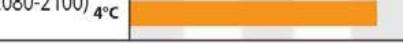
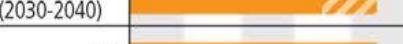
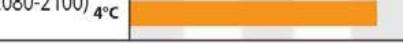
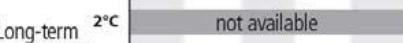
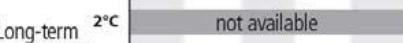
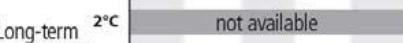
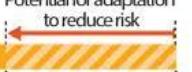
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Obrigado

Table 27-8: Key risks from climate change and the potential for risk reduction through mitigation and adaptation.

Key risk	Adaptation issues and prospects	Climatic drivers	Supporting ch. sections	Timeframe	Risk for current and high adaptation																				
Water availability in semi arid and glacier melting dependent regions and flooding in urban areas due to extreme precipitation (high confidence)	Need to replace deficit of water supply. Improve land use and urban flood management (including infrastructure), establish early warning systems and better weather and runoff forecasts. Control infectious diseases.	  	27.3.1, 27.3.7		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td>Very low</td><td>Medium</td><td>Very high</td></tr> <tr> <td>Present</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Near-term (2030-2040)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present				Near-term (2030-2040)				Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C				4°C			
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Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C																									
4°C																									
CA coral reef bleaching (high confidence)	Limited evidence for autonomous genetic adaptation of corals; other adaptation options are limited to reducing other stresses, mainly enhancing water quality and limiting pressures from tourism and fishing.	 	27.3.3		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td>Very low</td><td>Medium</td><td>Very high</td></tr> <tr> <td>Present</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Near-term (2030-2040)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present				Near-term (2030-2040)				Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C				4°C			
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4°C																									
Decrease in food production and food quality (medium confidence)	Develop new varieties (classical and biotech) capable to adapt to the changes in CO ₂ , temperature and drought. Mitigate impacts in food quality and its effects on human and animal health. Plan to mitigate the economic impacts of land use change.	   	27.3.4, 27.3.6, 27.3.7		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td>Very low</td><td>Medium</td><td>Very high</td></tr> <tr> <td>Present</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Near-term (2030-2040)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present				Near-term (2030-2040)				Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C				4°C			
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Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C																									
4°C																									
Spread of vector-borne diseases in altitude and latitude (high confidence)	Develop early warning systems for disease control and mitigation based on climatic and other relevant inputs. Many factors augment vulnerability. Establish programs to extend basic public health services.	   	27.3.7.1, 27.3.7.2		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td>Very low</td><td>Medium</td><td>Very high</td></tr> <tr> <td>Present</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Near-term (2030-2040)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C</td><td>not available</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>4°C</td><td>not available</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		Very low	Medium	Very high	Present				Near-term (2030-2040)				Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C	not available			4°C	not available		
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Near-term (2030-2040)																									
Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C	not available																								
4°C	not available																								
Climatic drivers of impacts																									
								Risk & potential for adaptation																	
Warming trend	Extreme temperature	Precipitation	Extreme precipitation	Carbon dioxide concentration	Drying trend	Snow cover	Ocean acidification	 Potential for adaptation to reduce risk																	
								Risk level with high adaptation	Risk level with current adaptation																

The window for action is rapidly closing

65% of our carbon budget compatible with a 2° C goal already used

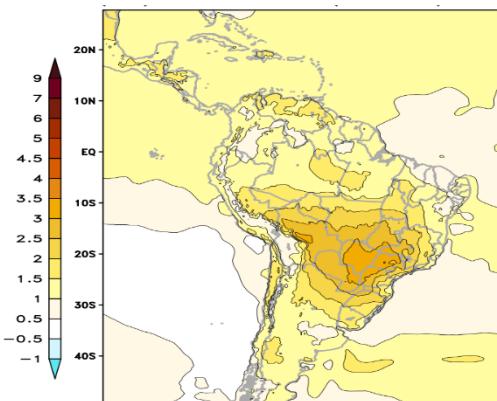


AR5 WGI SPM

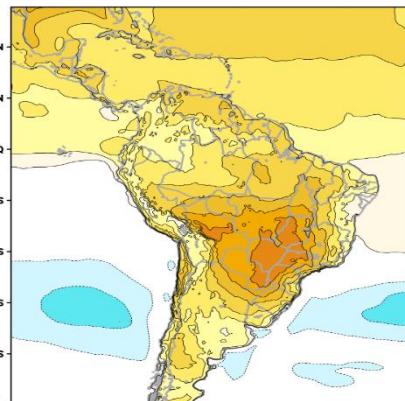
DIFERENÇA entre climas futuros e presente 1961-1990 DJF

TEMP

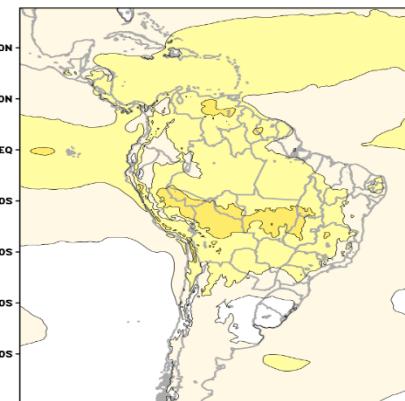
Eta HG2-ES RCP45



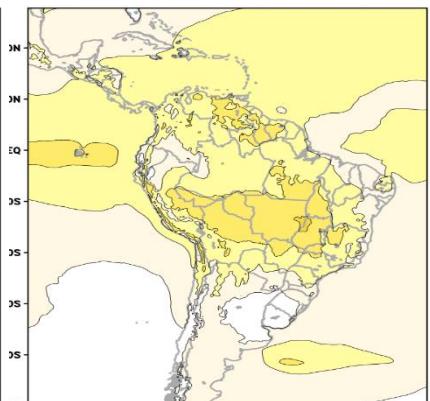
Eta HG2-ES RCP85



Eta MIROC5 RCP45



Eta MIROC5 RCP85



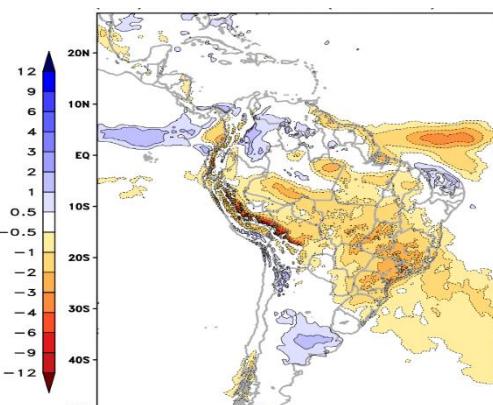
2011-2040

2041-2070

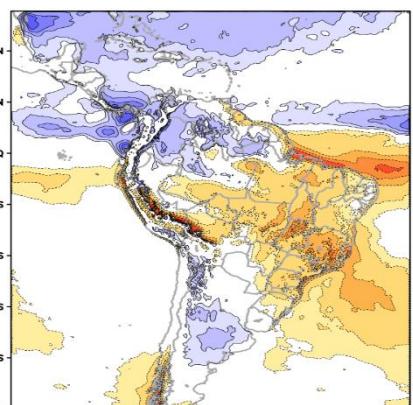
2071-2099

2011-2040

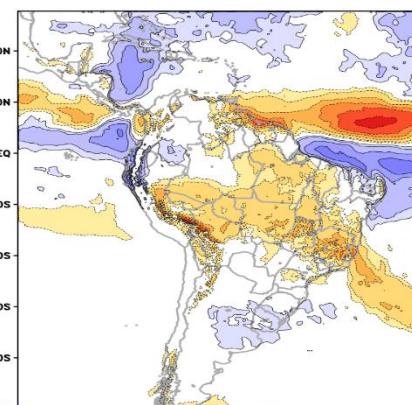
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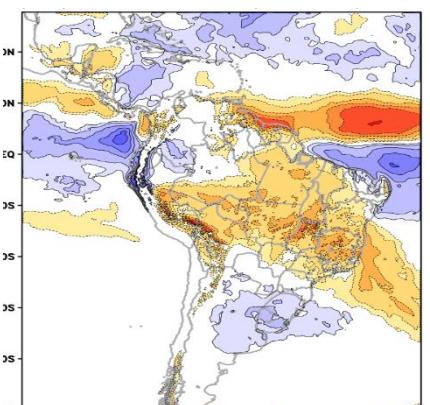
Eta HG2-ES RCP85



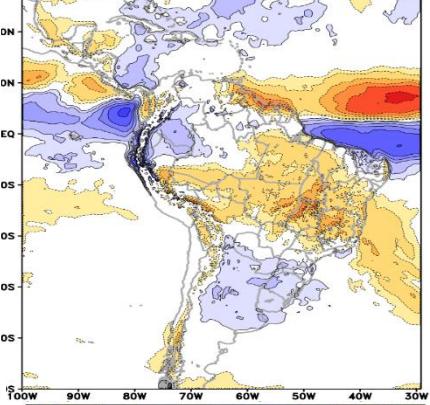
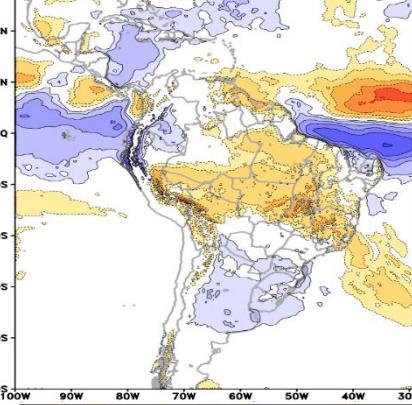
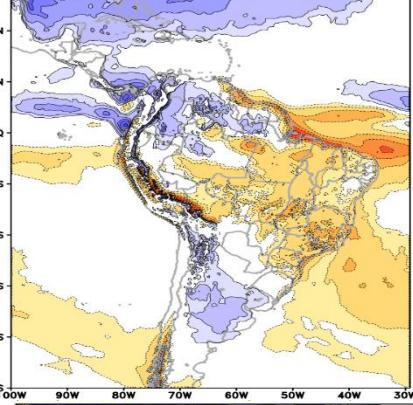
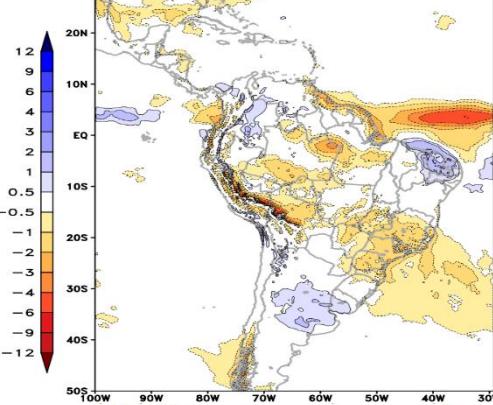
Eta MIROC5 RCP45



Eta MIROC5 RCP85



2041-2070



2071-2099

