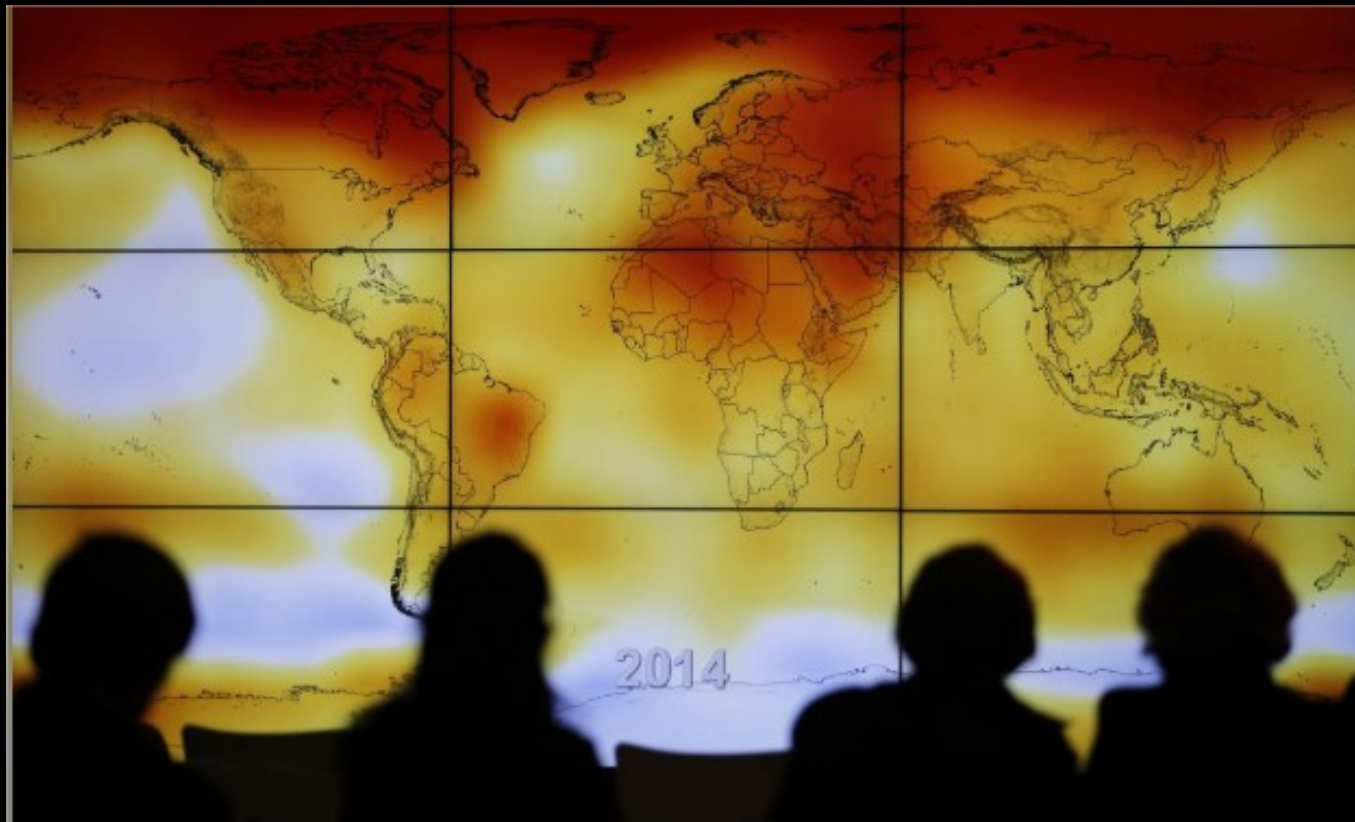
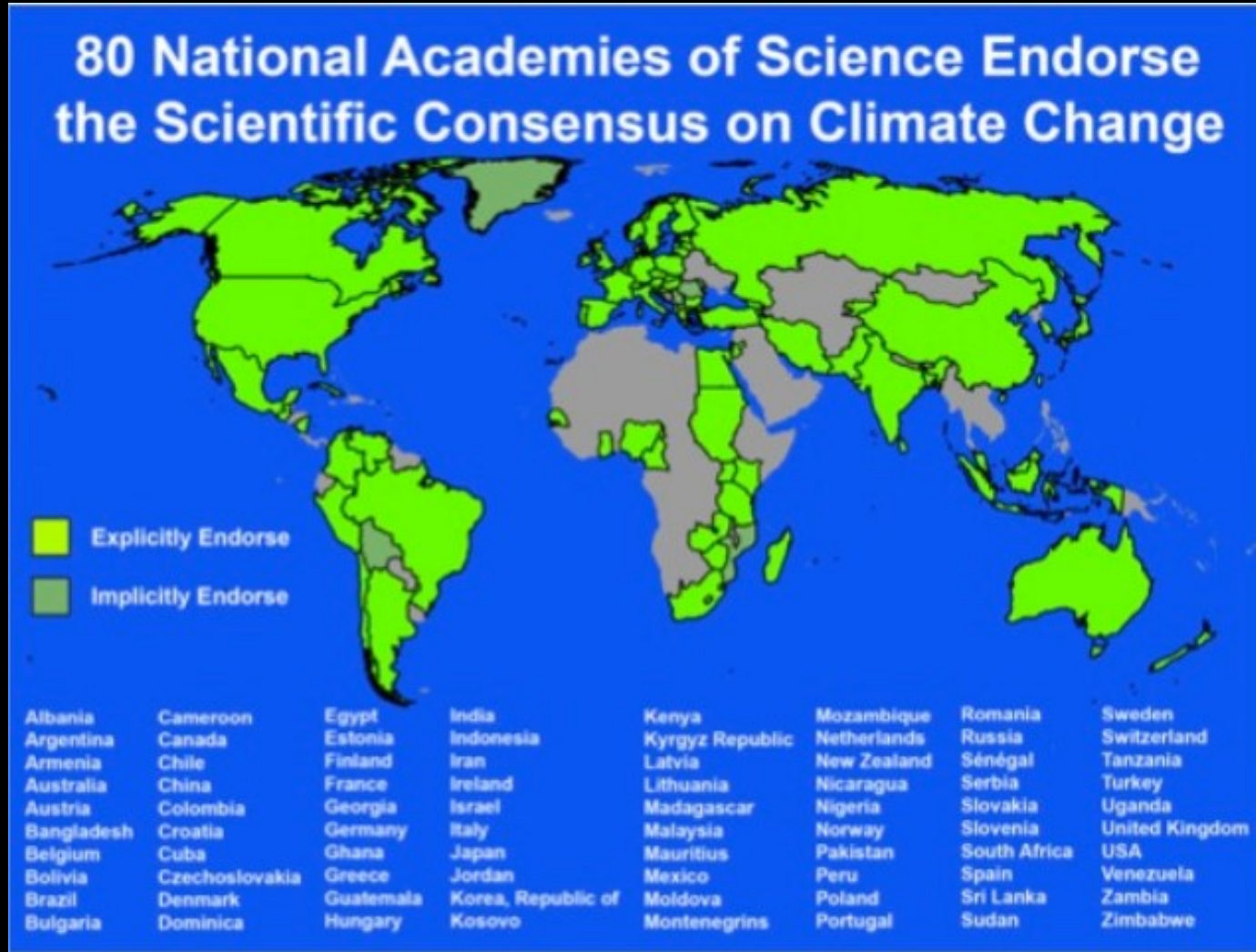


2020 - 2030 : o decênio crucial



Luiz Marques
IFGW, 20 de Agosto de 2019
luiz.marques4@gmail.com

As mudanças climáticas antropogênicas são um **consenso científico** endossado por 80 Academias Nacionais de Ciência.





200 organizações científicas
subscrevem o consenso sobre as
mudanças climáticas antropogênicas

List of Worldwide Scientific Organizations

The following are scientific organizations that hold the position that Climate Change has been caused by human action:

- ▶ Academia Chilena de Ciencias, Chile
- ▶ Academia das Ciencias de Lisboa, Portugal
- ▶ Academia de Ciencias de la República Dominicana
- ▶ Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales de Venezuela
- ▶ Academia de Ciencias Medicas, Fisicas y Naturales de Guatemala
- ▶ Academia Mexicana de Ciencias, Mexico
- ▶ Academia Nacional de Ciencias de Bolivia
- ▶ Academia Nacional de Ciencias del Peru
- ▶ Académie des Sciences et Techniques du Sénégal
- ▶ Académie des Sciences, France

2001

17 Academias Nacionais de Ciências Declaração conjunta (*Science*, editorial)

| EDITORIAL

The Science of Climate Change

Joint Statement

+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 18 May 2001:
Vol. 292, Issue 5520, pp. 1261
DOI: 10.1126/science.292.5520.1261

Article

Info & Metrics

eLetters

A joint statement issued by the Australian Academy of Sciences, Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Sciences and the Arts, Brazilian Academy of Sciences, Royal Society of Canada, Caribbean Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, French Academy of Sciences, German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina, Indian National Science Academy, Indonesian Academy of Sciences, Royal Irish Academy, Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei (Italy), Academy of Sciences Malaysia, Academy Council of the Royal Society of New Zealand, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Turkish Academy of Sciences, and Royal Society (UK).

2001

Joint statement (*Science*, editorial)

“Reconhecemos o IPCC como a mais confiável fonte de informação sobre as mudanças climáticas e sobre suas causas e endossamos seu método de estabelecer esse consenso”



We recognize the IPCC as the world's most reliable source of information on climate change and its causes, and we endorse its method of achieving this consensus.



increasing consensus on the science

2014

The Royal Society &
The National
Academy of Sciences

Joint statement



CLIMATE CHANGE EVIDENCE & CAUSES



*An overview from the Royal Society and the
US National Academy of Sciences*

CLIMATE CHANGE IS ONE OF THE DEFINING ISSUES OF OUR TIME. It is now more certain than ever, based on many lines of evidence, that humans are changing Earth's climate. The atmosphere and oceans have warmed, accompanied by sea-level rise, a strong decline in Arctic sea ice, and other climate-related changes.

“É agora mais certo que nunca (...) que os humanos estão mudando o clima do planeta”

CLIMATE CHANGE IS ONE OF THE DEFINING ISSUES OF OUR TIME. It is now more certain than ever, based on many lines of evidence, that humans are changing Earth's climate. The atmosphere and oceans have warmed, accompanied by sea-level rise, a strong decline in Arctic sea ice, and other climate-related changes.

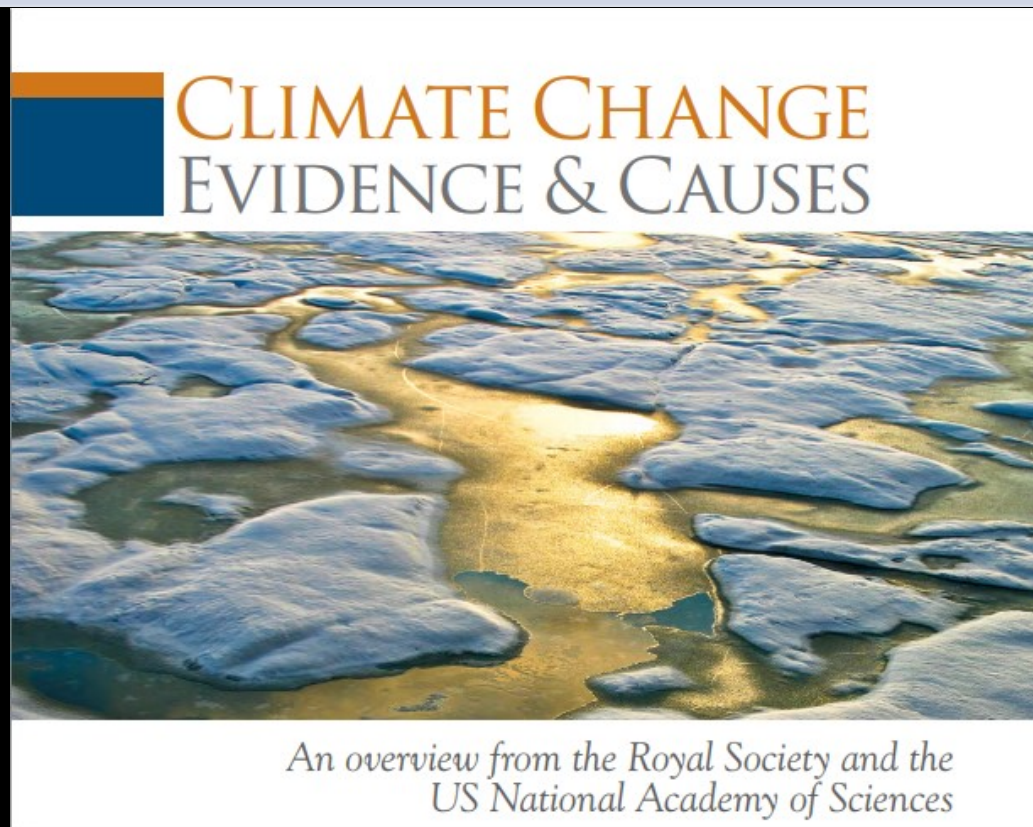
2014

The Royal Society (UK)

&

The National Academy
of Sciences (U.S.)

Declaração conjunta



2018

MIT

(Mass.)

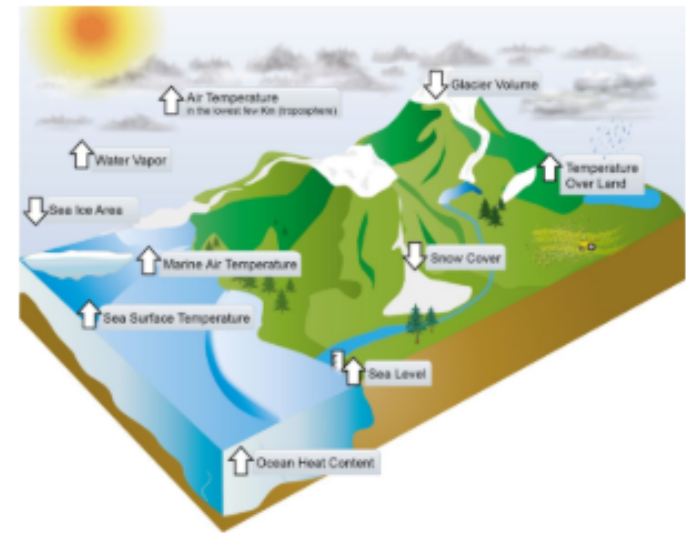
Scientists Agree: Global Warming is Happening and Humans are the Primary Cause

Contents

- [Widespread scientific consensus >](#)
- [Consensus and scientific uncertainty >](#)
- [Consensus worldwide >](#)

The evidence is overwhelming. Record-breaking temperatures, humidity, and sea level rise, along with many other indicators, show that the Earth is warming fast, and that all the heat-trapping emissions we release into the atmosphere from burning fossil fuels is changing our climate.

The time to act is now. But, many powerful industry interests have hindered action and have, **largely through surrogates**, spread dangerous myths about climate change.

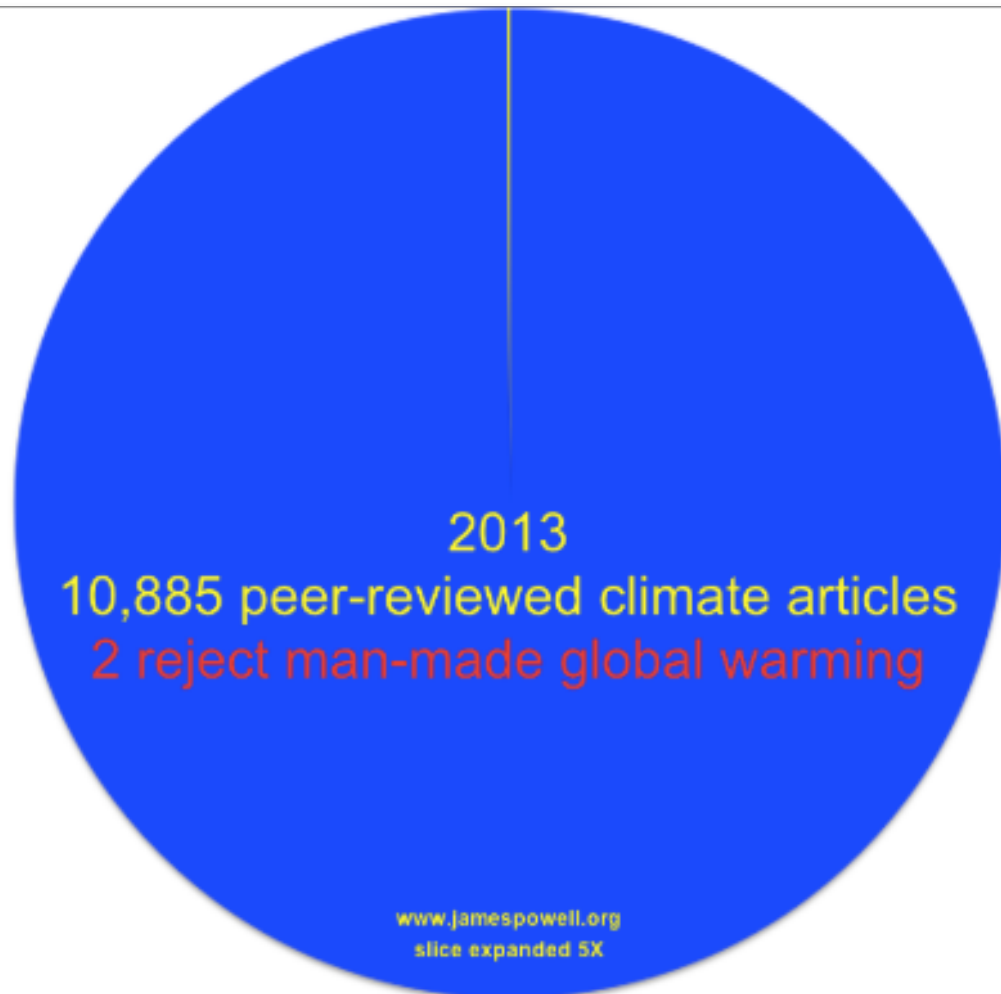


Human fingerprints

Image: IPCC AR5

10,883 out of 10,885 scientific articles agree: Global warming is happening, and humans are to blame

Virtually all of the scientific papers published in 2013 accept climate change [UPDATED]



https://www.salon.com/2014/03/25/10853_out_of_10855_scientists_agree_man_made_global_warming_is_happening/

This level of consensus is equivalent to the level of agreement among scientists that smoking causes cancer – a statement that very few people, if any, contest today.

The Scientific Consensus on Climate Change



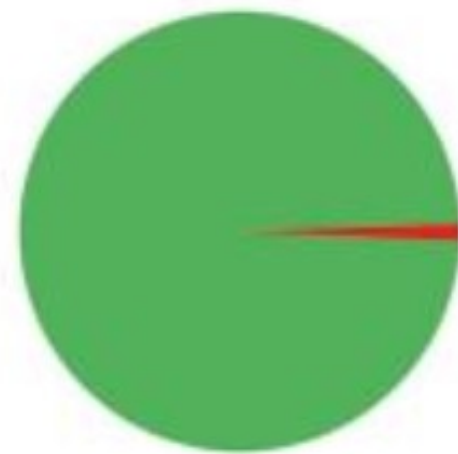
97%

Doran and
Zimmerman 2009
79 scientists



97.5%

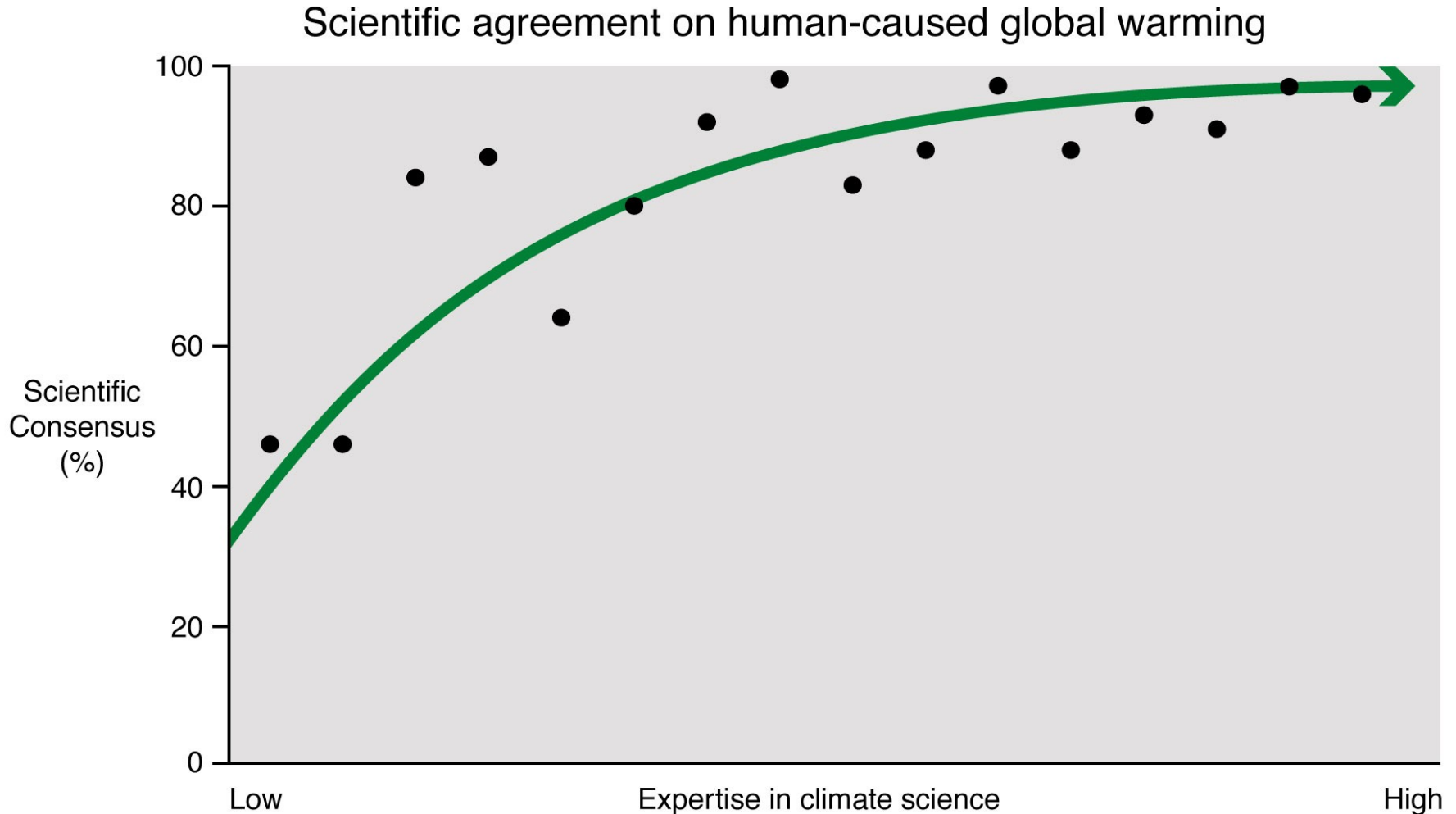
Anderegg et al 2010
908 scientists



98.5%

Cook et al 2013
10,306 scientists

Correlação entre consenso científico e expertise em ciência do clima: quanto maior a expertise específica sobre a ciência do clima, maior é o consenso



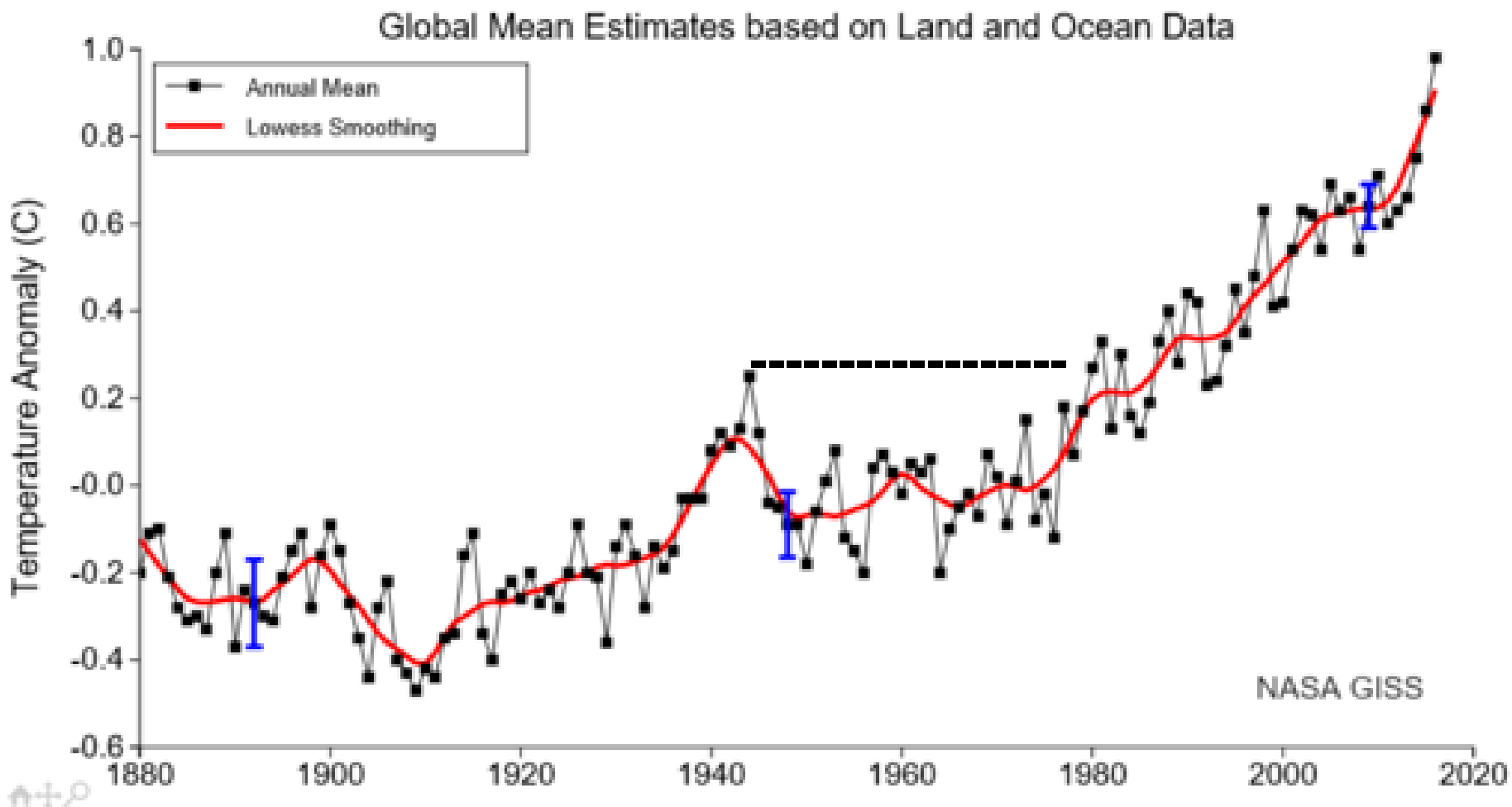
O que a ciência afirma:

1. O aquecimento global é real
2. Há em curso um colapso da biodiversidade
3. Ambos processos são antropogênicos
4. Eles estão se acelerando

Algumas evidências:

“Cada década desde a de 1970 foi claramente mais quente que a década precedente

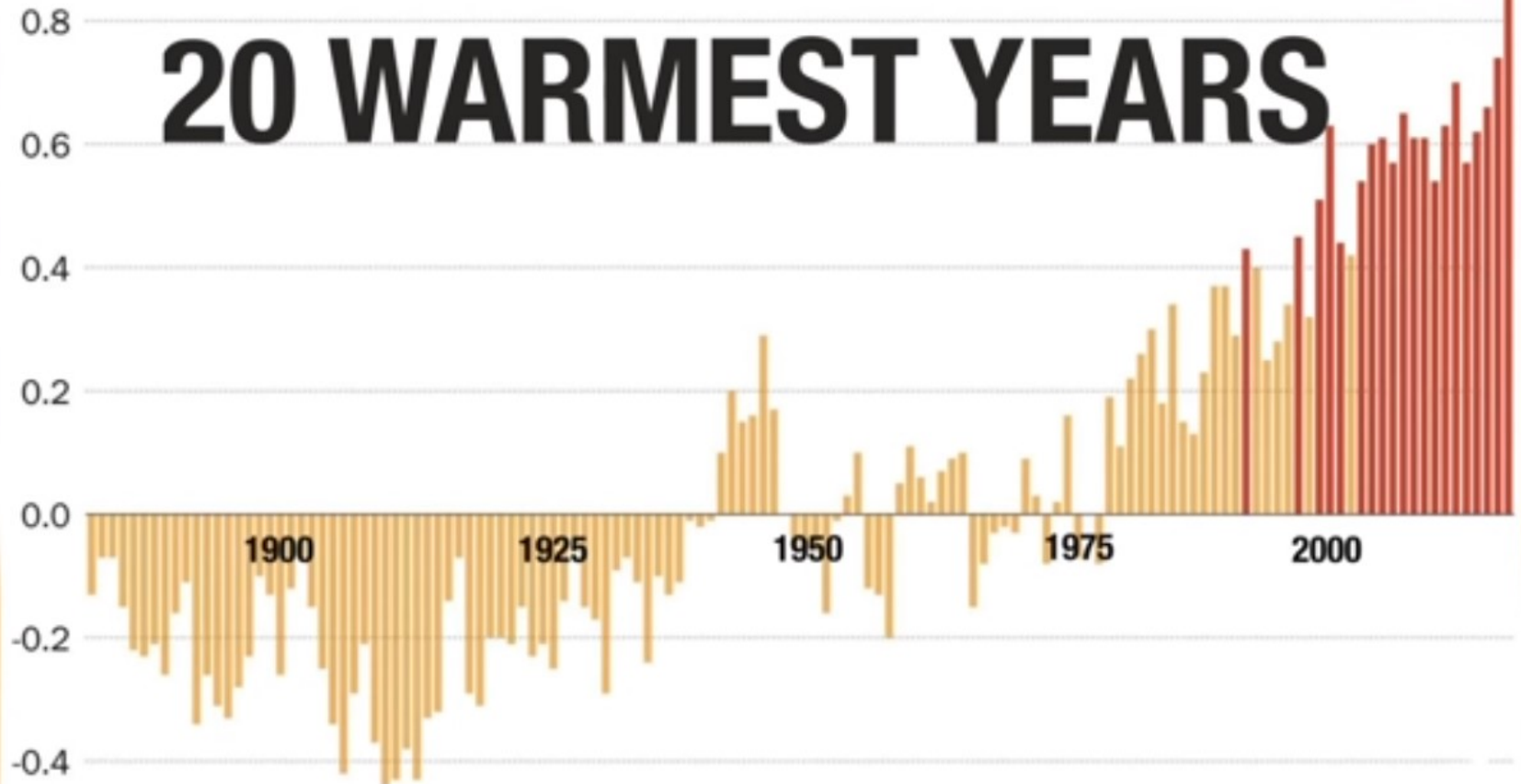
Each decade since the 1970s has been clearly warmer than the one immediately preceding
Climate Change: A Summary of the Science, Royal Academy, 2010



O decênio 2014 – 2023 será o mais quente dos últimos 150 anos

Met Office predicts 2014-23 will be the warmest decade for 150 years

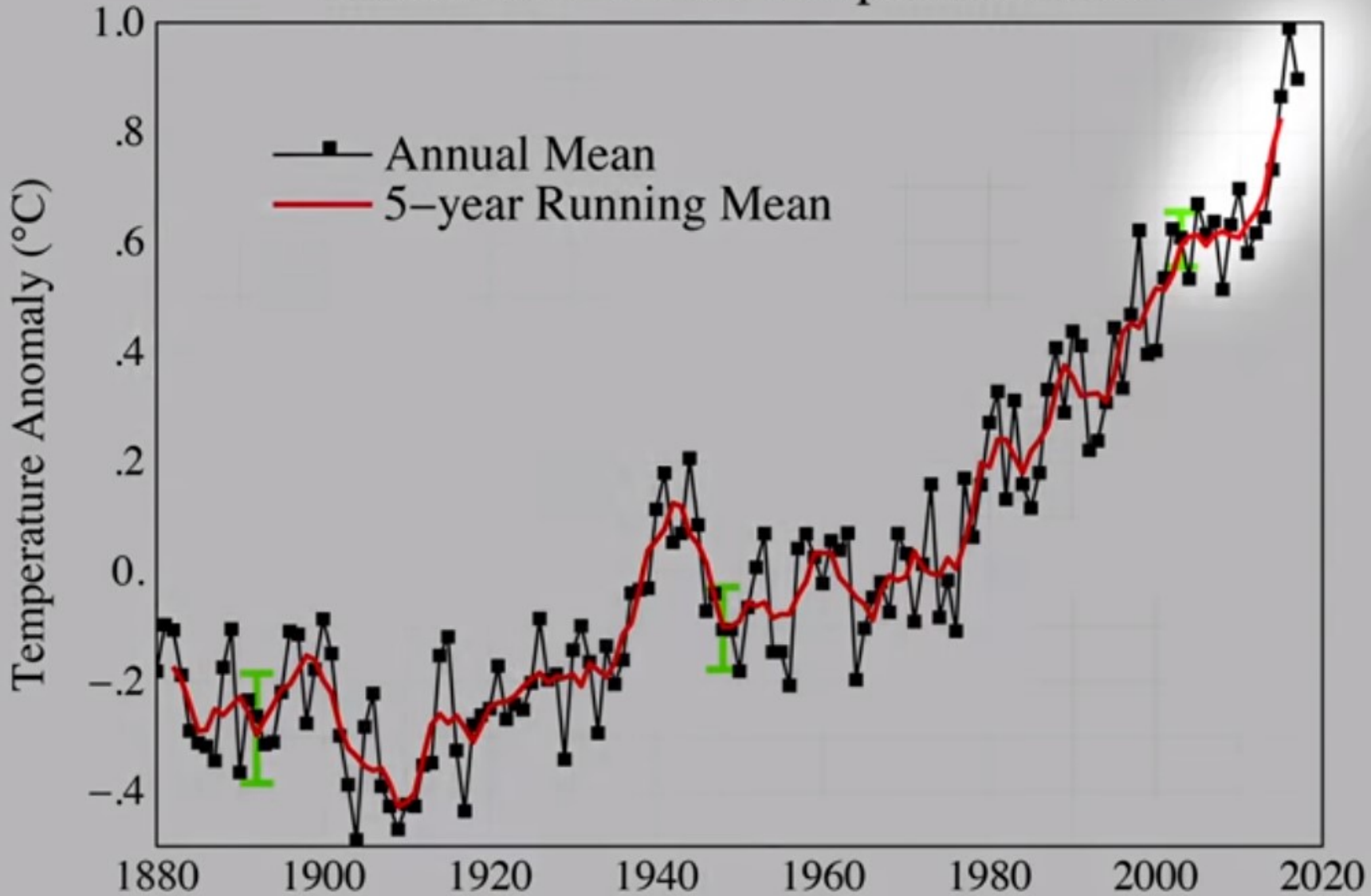
20 dos 22 últimos anos foram os mais quentes dos registros históricos (desde 1880)



Source : NOAA - temp deviation from 20th Century Average

Desde 2014 o aquecimento global acelera-se ainda mais

Global Land–Ocean Temperature Index



Earth's 5 warmest years on record have occurred since 2014



1.1 °C
2017

2014-2019:
6 anos mais quentes
dos registros
históricos

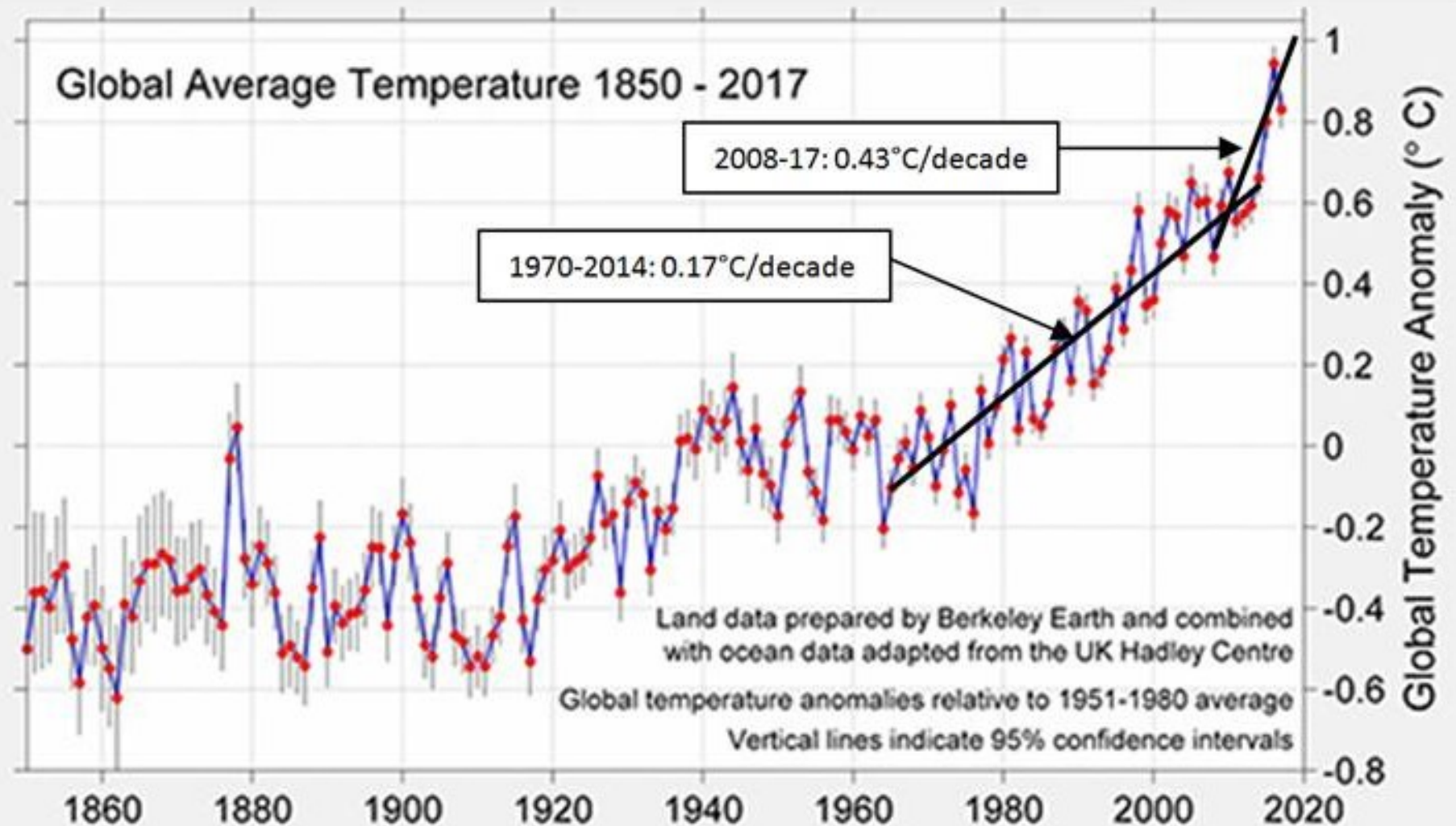
James Hansen *et al.*, "Young People's Burden: Requirement of Negative CO₂ Emissions", *Earth System Dynamics Journal*, 2017

<https://app.box.com/s/t050csk2z20iqk9u14vnllz3i15dh5i0>

Aceleração: ritmo do aquecimento **multiplica-se por 2,5** na comparação entre os dois períodos

Fonte: Climate Change Data Center da Chiangmay University.

<http://ccdatacenter.org/PageFact.aspx?FactPageID=8&Categories=YES>.



A taxa de aquecimento do oceano em 1992 - 2015 quase dobrou em relação à taxa das 3 décadas anteriores

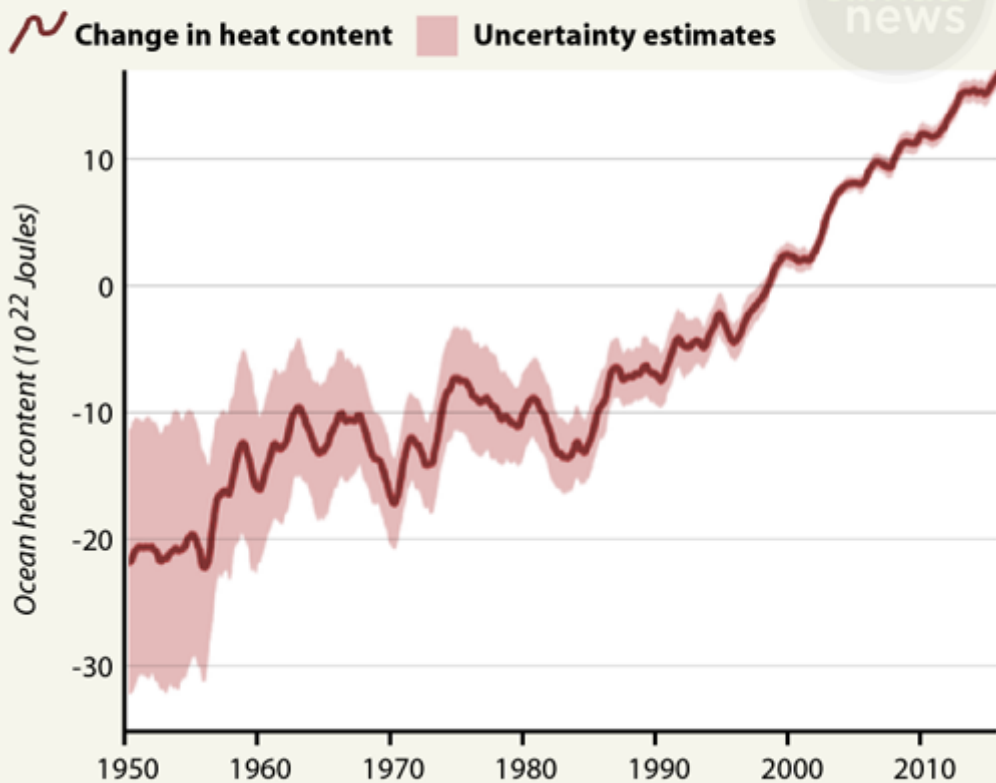
(1960 - 1991)

World's Oceans Warming at Faster Rate

The rate at which oceans have warmed has nearly doubled since 1992, compared to previous decades, according to a study by U.S. and Chinese scientists that created a record of ocean warming between 1960-2015.

OCEAN HEAT

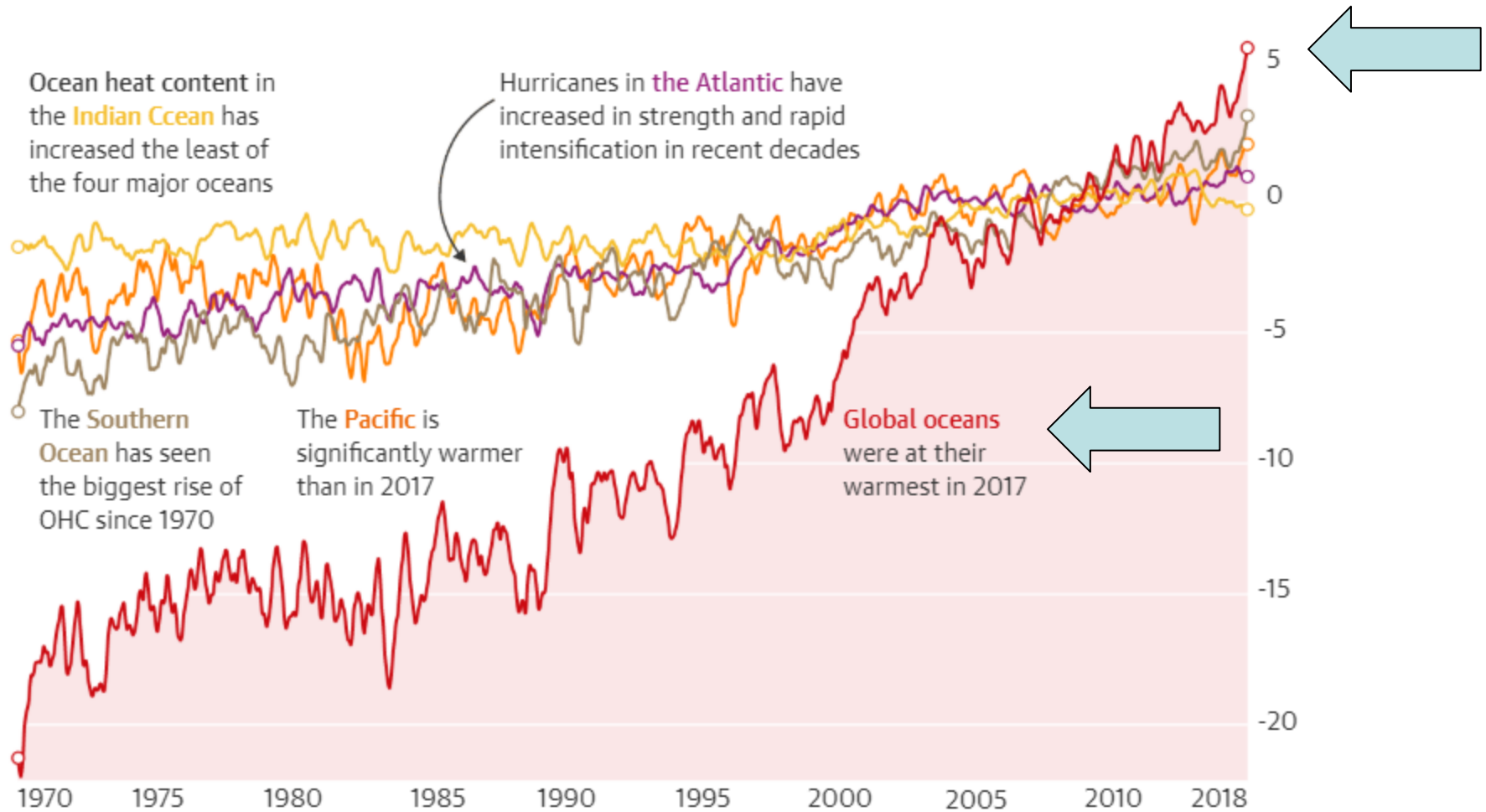
Surface to 2,000 meters deep, 1950-2015



Lijing Cheng *et al.*, "Improved estimates of ocean heat content from 1960 to 2015". *Science Advances*, 10/III/2017

2017: recorde histórico de temperatura média nos oceanos

Ocean energy is rapidly increasing

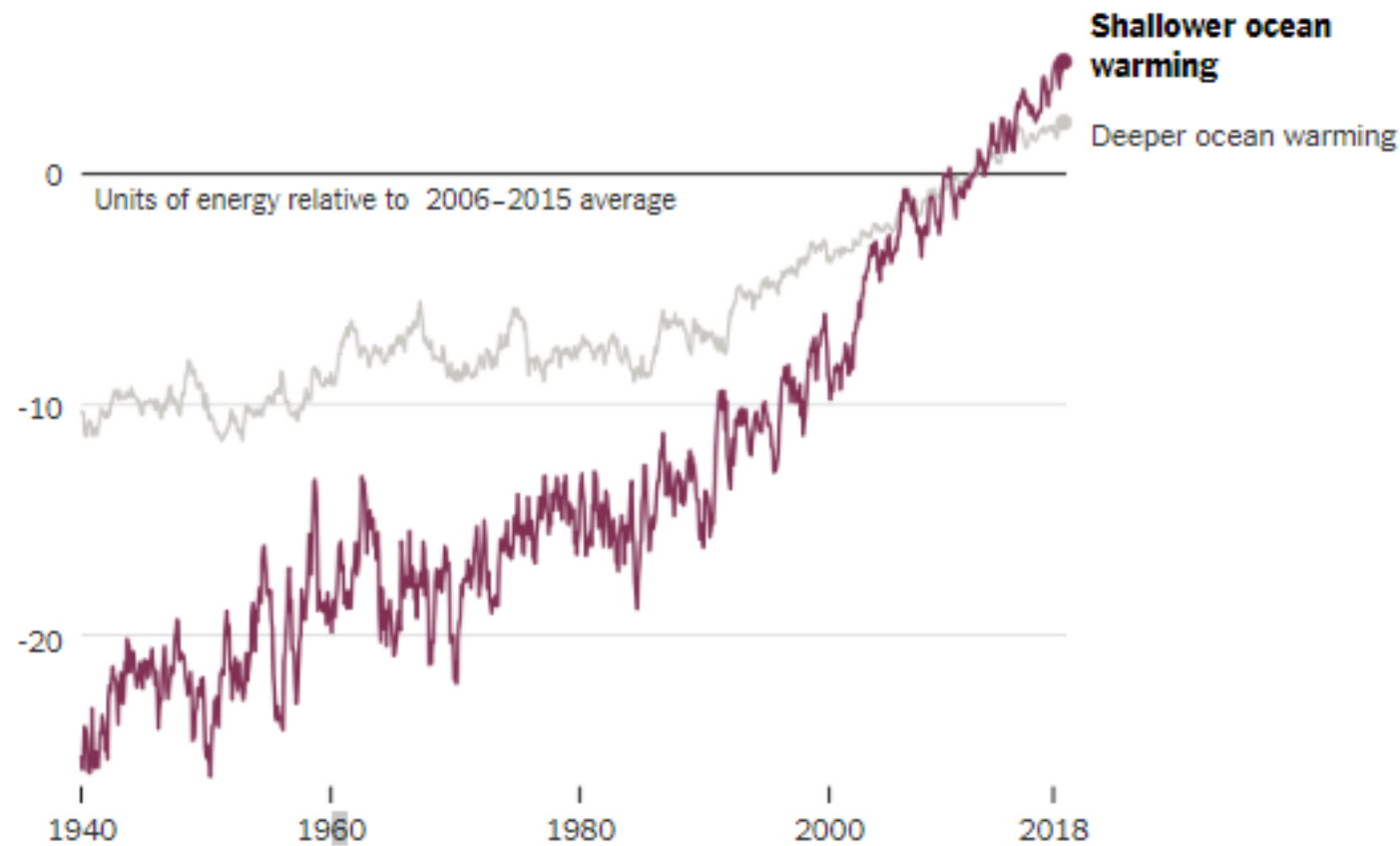


Source: Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Notes: Ocean Heat Content is based on anomaly (10²² Joules)

<https://www.theguardian.com/weather/ng-interactive/2018/sep/11/atlantic-hurricanes-are-storms-getting-worse>

The Oceans Are Heating Up

Data since the 1940s shows that the heat content of the oceans has been increasing. Waters closest to the surface have warmed significantly over the past two decades.



Note: Shallower ocean warming describes depths between 0 and 700 meters. Deeper ocean warming is between 700 and 2,000 meters.

By The New York Times | Source: Lijing Cheng et al., Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Beijing

Frequência de ondas de calor marítimo (MHW)

(5 ou mais dias)

Ocean heatwave days have tripled in recent years

Globally averaged number of heatwave days*

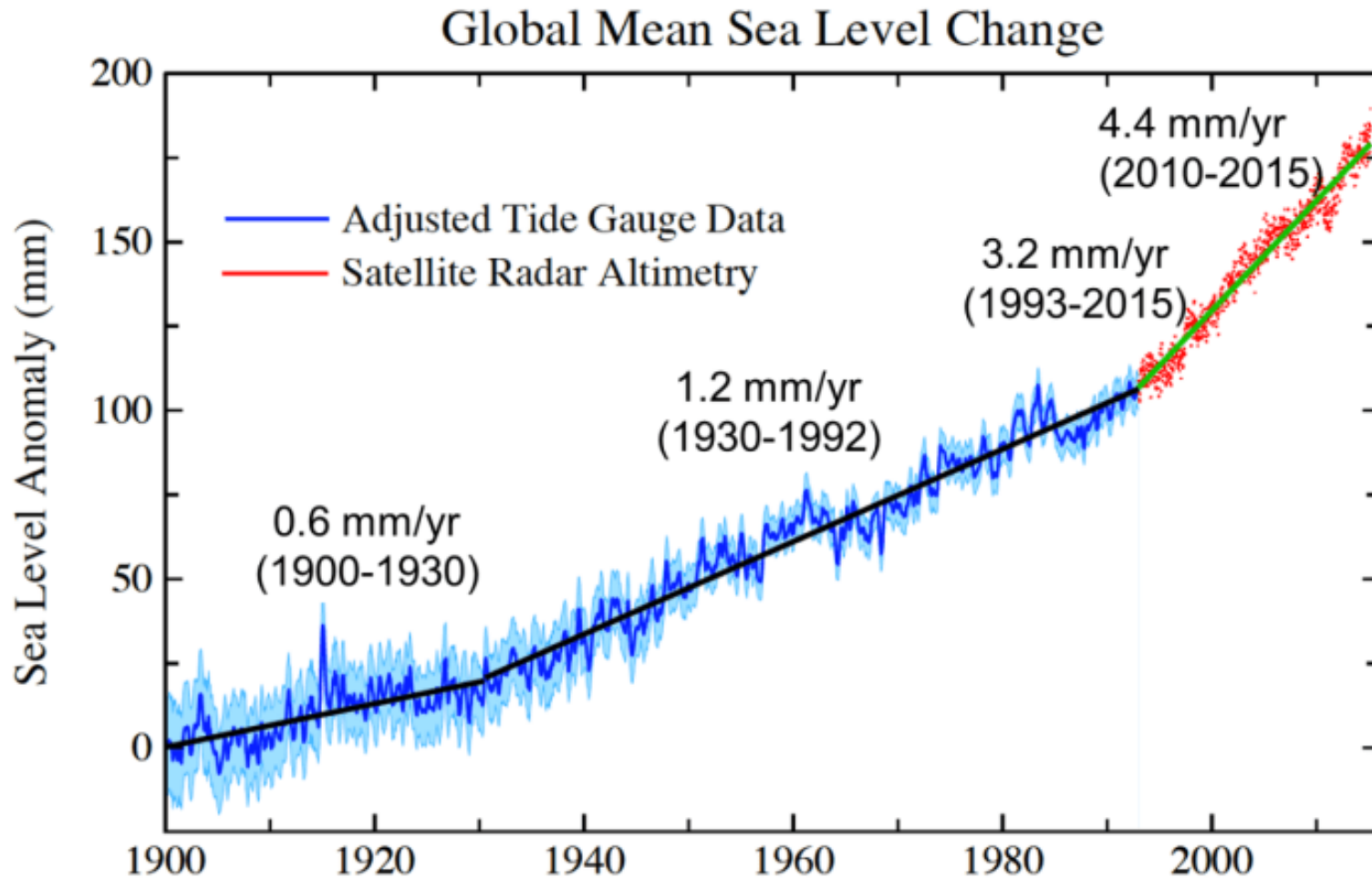


Guardian Graphic | Source: Smale et al, Nature Climate Change, 2019. No data for 1909 and 1910. *Average number of heatwave days per one-degree square of ocean

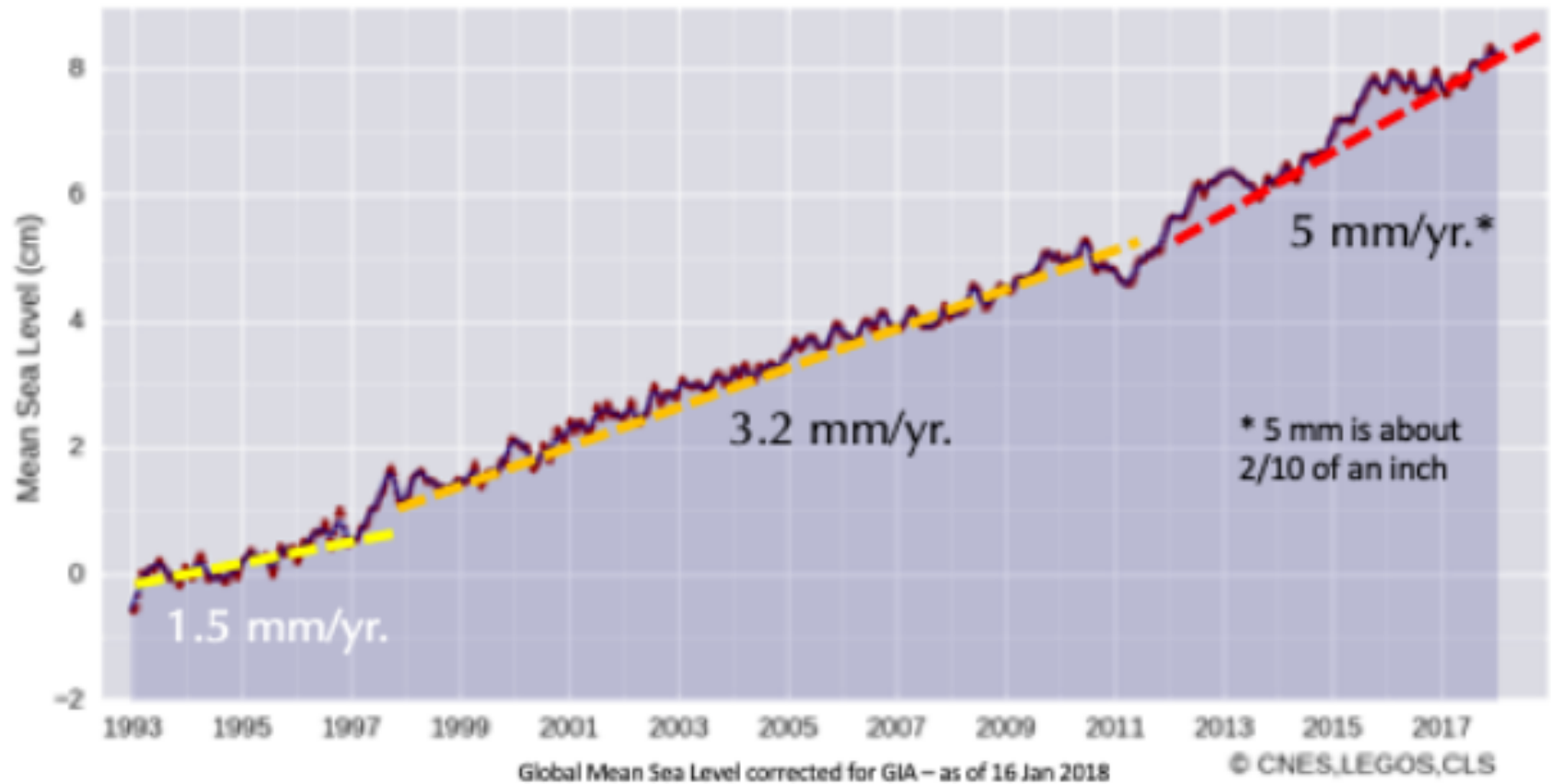
Damian Carrington, "Heatwaves sweeping oceans 'like wildfires', scientists reveal". *TG*, 4/III/2019

https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/mar/04/heatwaves-sweeping-oceans-like-wildfires-scientists-reveal?CMP=share_btn_link

A velocidade da elevação média global do nível do mar aumenta ainda mais no segundo decênio do século (4,4 mm/a)

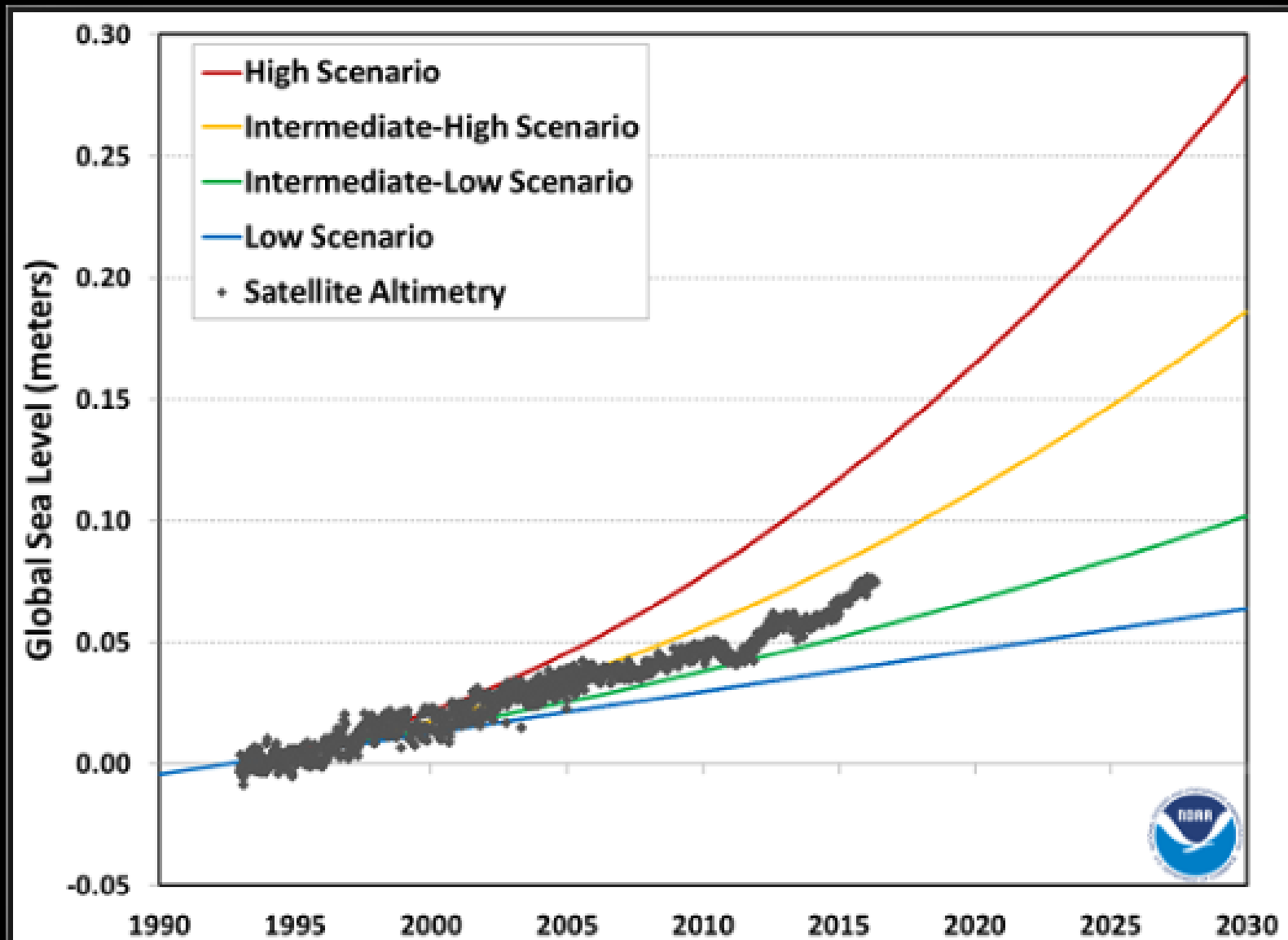


The Rate of Global Sea Level Rise is now accelerating exponentially.



“As noted on the graph in just 25 years, we can see the rate go from an annual average of 1.5 mm, to 3.2mm, and then 5mm in the most recent short period of six years. While some might

2017: a elevação observada está entre os cenários “Intermediate High” e “Intermediate Low”

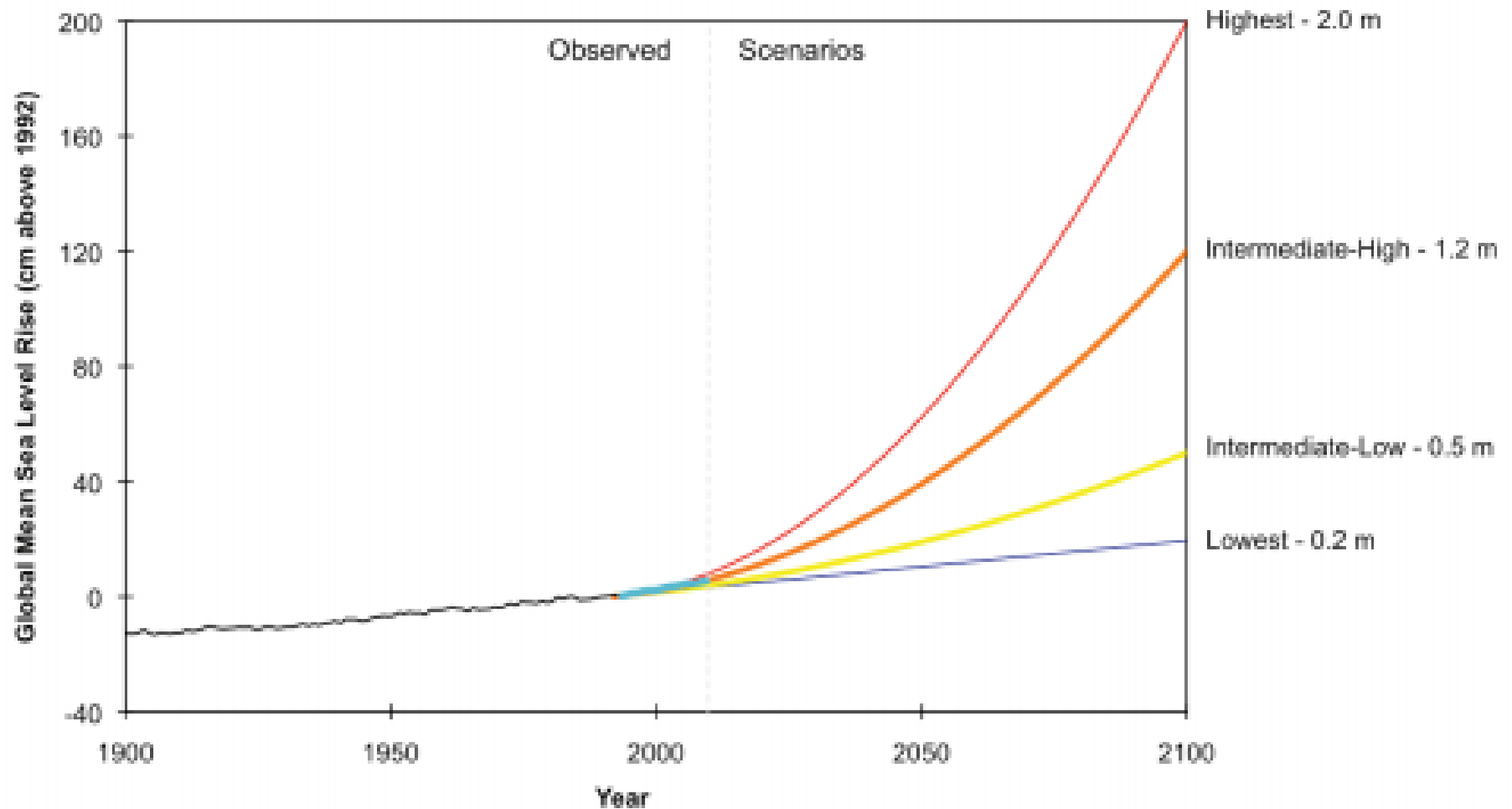


19 cm

10 cm

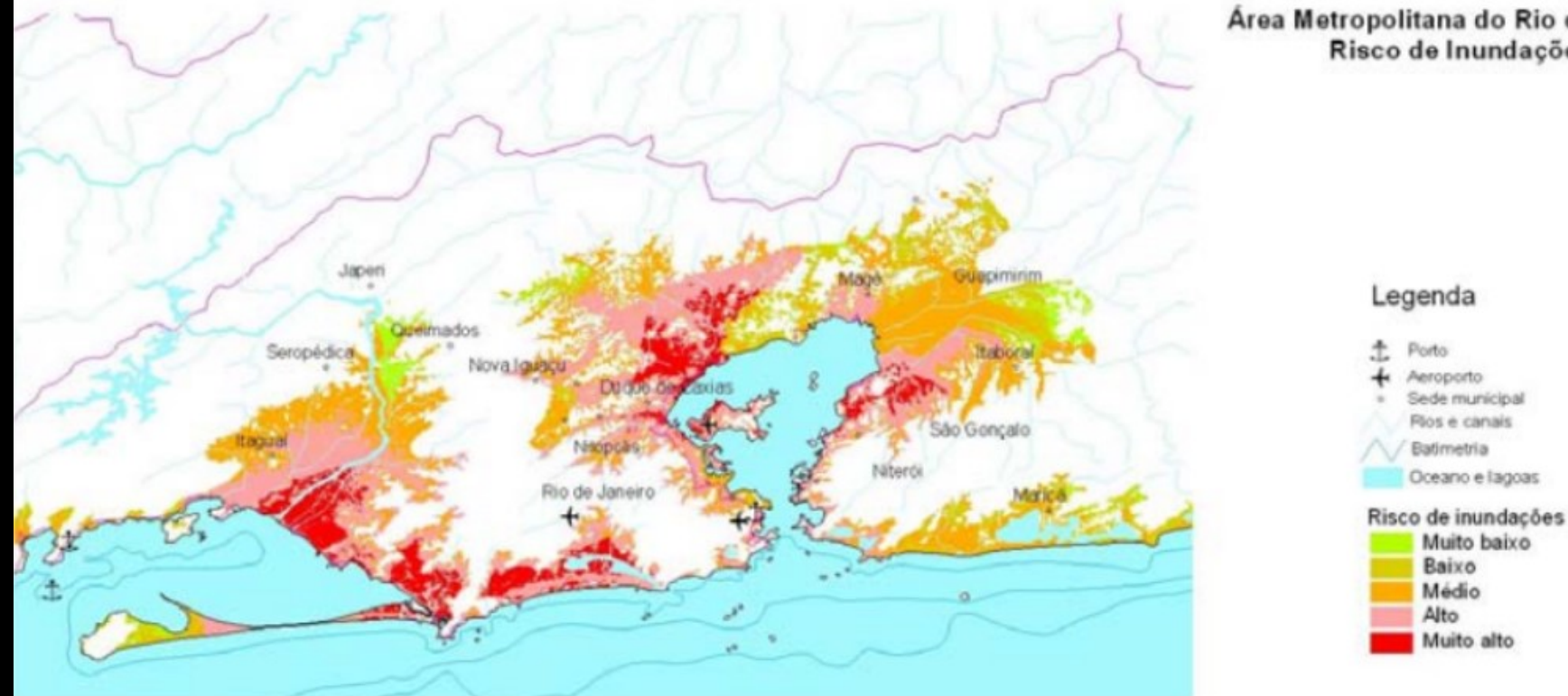


Os cenários em jogo, segundo o NOAA:



Risco de Inundações na Área Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro

Área Metropolitana do Rio de Janeiro Risco de Inundações



Elaborado no Laboratório de Gestão do Território - UFRJ

Fonte: http://portalgeo.rio.rj.gov.br/protocolo/pcontrole/documentos/visao_goeconomica_egler2_1.Pdf

<https://www.ecodebate.com.br/2016/12/14/rio-debaixo-dagua-e-o-fim-da-praia-de-copacabana-artigo-de-jose-eustaquio-diniz-alves/>

Degradação dos habitats e declínio da biodiversidade



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

Nature's Dangerous Decline 'Unprecedented' Species Extinction Rates 'Accelerating'

***Current global response insufficient;
'Transformative changes' needed to restore and protect nature;
Opposition from vested interests can be overcome for public good***



***Most comprehensive assessment of its kind;
1,000,000 species threatened with extinction***

Degradação dos habitats e declínio da biodiversidade



nature
International journal of science

Nature **569**, 171 (2019)

Humans are driving one million species to extinction

Landmark United Nations-backed report finds that agriculture is one of the biggest threats to Earth's ecosystems.

Jeff Tollefson

1 milhão ou 12,5% do total estimado de 8 milhões de espécies na Terra podem se extinguir nas próximas poucas décadas

SPECIES

8 million

Total species estimated on Earth

12.5%

Could go extinct over
the next few decades

That includes:

10% of insects



40% of amphibians

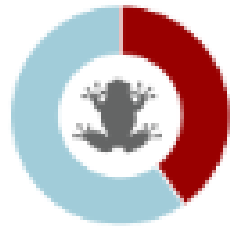


33% of reef corals, sharks,
and marine mammals



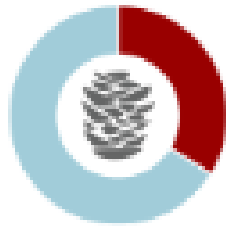
One in four species are at risk of extinction

Species assessed by the IUCN Red List



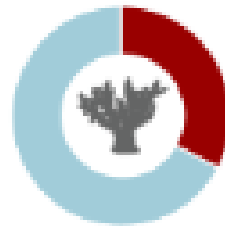
Amphibians

40%



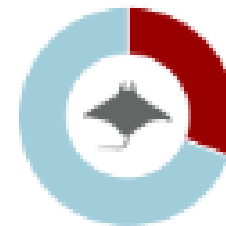
Conifers

34%



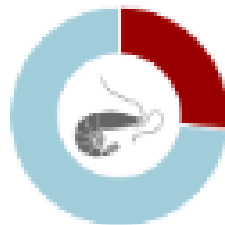
Reef corals

33%



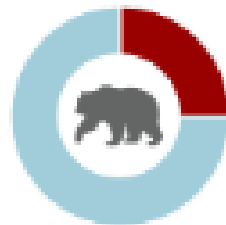
Sharks and rays

31%



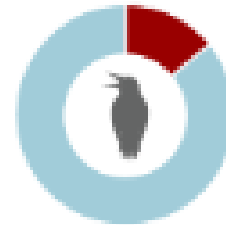
Selected crustaceans*

27%



Mammals

25%



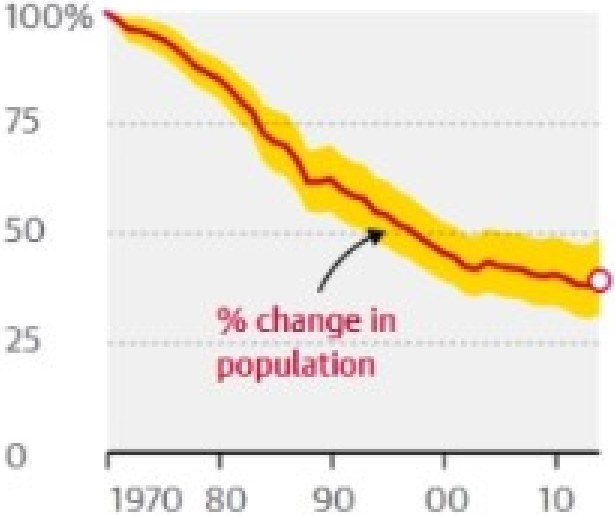
Birds

14%

*Assessed species include lobsters, freshwater crabs, freshwater crayfishes and freshwater shrimps

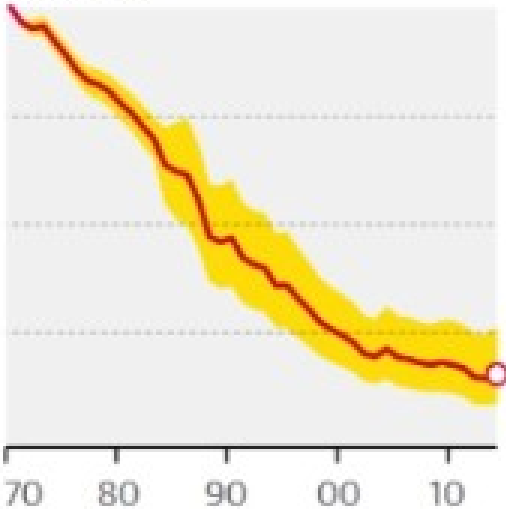
Perdas de populações de vertebrados - 3.430 avaliadas

Worldwide, 60% of vertebrate animals have been wiped out since 1970



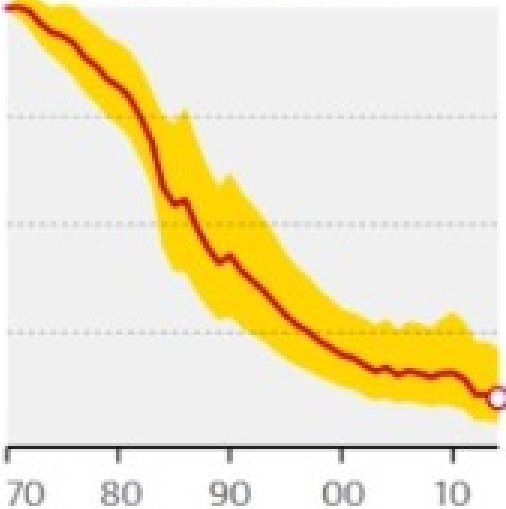
Freshwater habitats are the worst hit, with populations having collapsed by 83%

As a result of the collapse, Indian crocodiles are on the verge of extinction



South and central America is the worst affected region globally

An 89% total drop - Giant otters and spider monkeys are among the species most affected

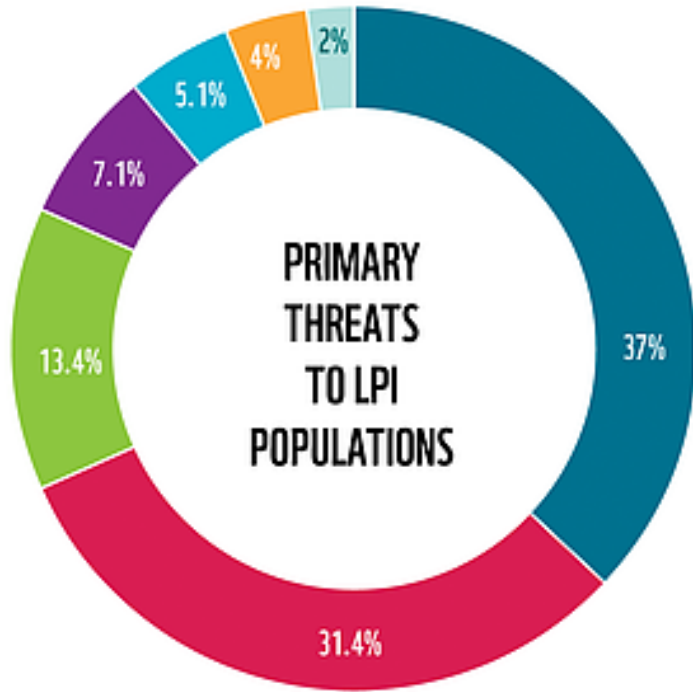


Guardian graphic. Source: Living Planet index, WWF/ZSL. Note: shaded areas show the statistical uncertainty surrounding the trend

INFOGRAPHIC

PRIMARY THREATS TO LPI POPULATIONS

Information on threats has been identified for 3430 populations in the LPI assigned to seven categories. Other populations are either not threatened or lack threat information (WWF, ZSL, 2014).



81,85% caça e desmatamento
(3.430 populações)

37% - Exploração (captura e caça)

31.4% - Mudança e degradação de habitat

13.45% - Perda de habitat

7.1% - Mudanças climáticas

5.1% - Espécies invasoras

4% - Poluição

2% - Doenças

“O maior levantamento global de plantas com sementes revela uma taxa alarmante de extinção”
Desde 1900, 3 espécies extintas por ano, 500 vezes mais rápido que a taxa de base



nature
International journal of science

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NEWS • 10 JUNE 2019

World's largest plant survey reveals alarming extinction rate

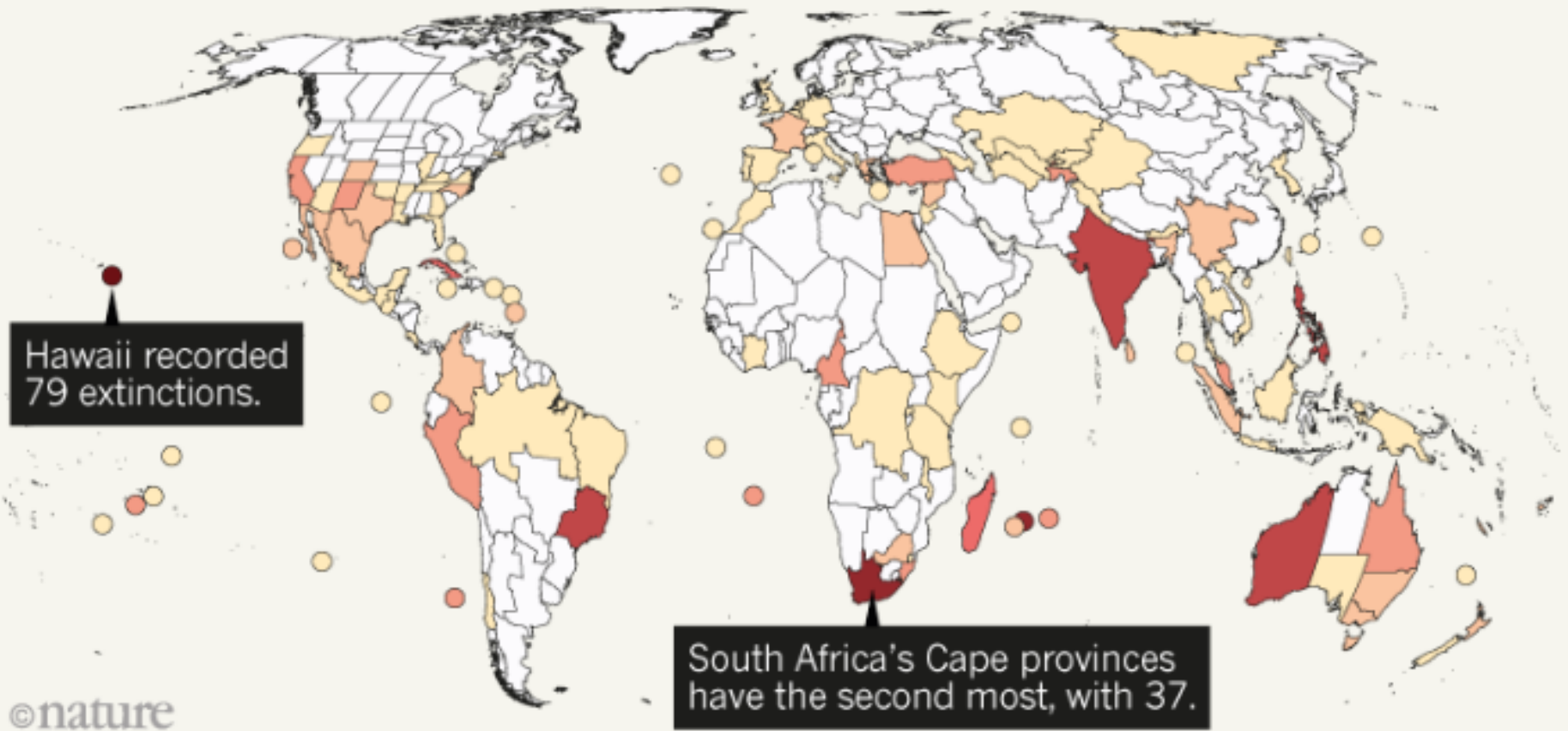
Since 1900, nearly 3 species of seed-bearing plants have disappeared per year - 500 times faster than they would naturally.

Heidi Ledford

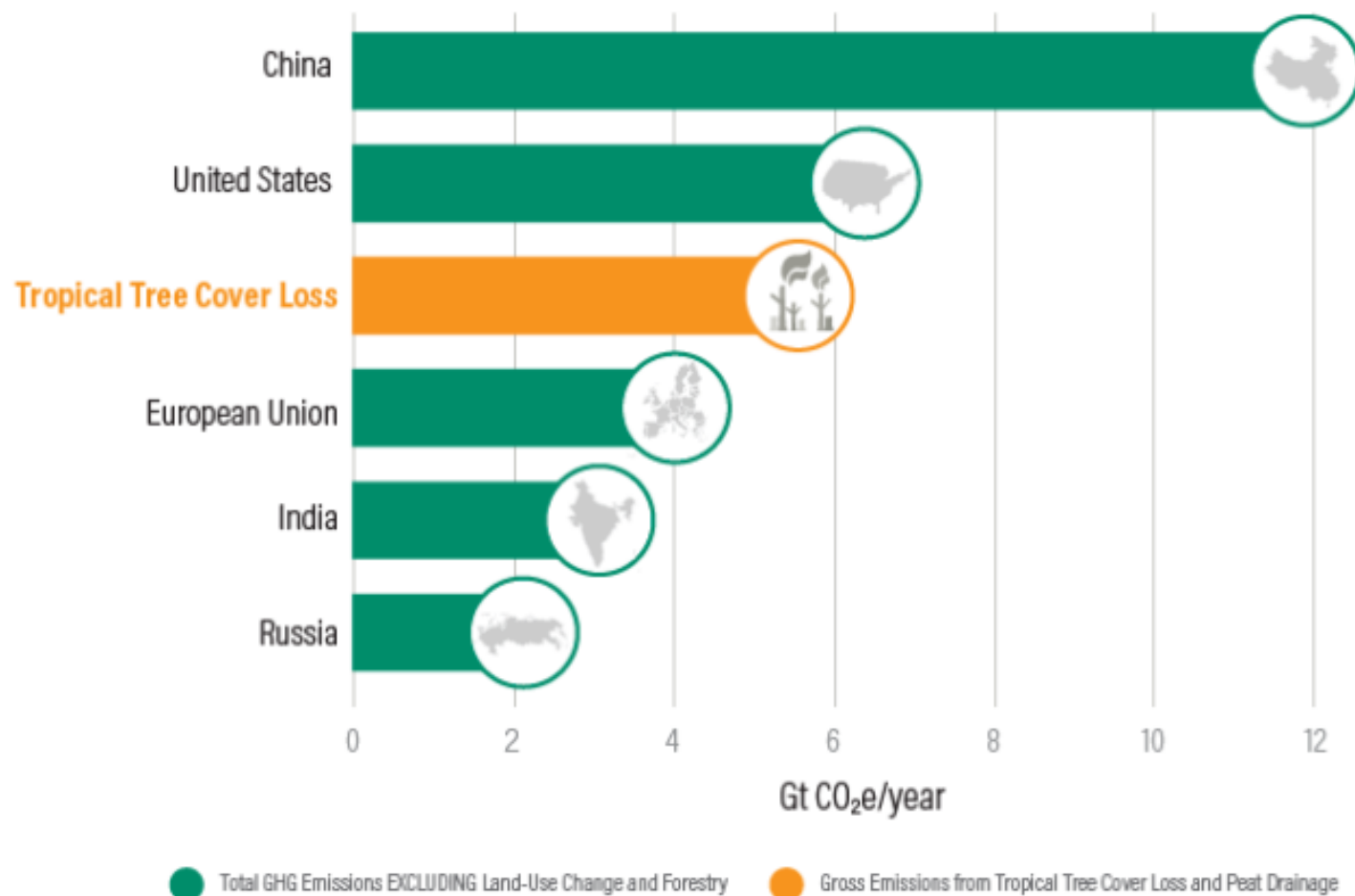
EXTINCTION PATTERN

The number and locations of seed-bearing plant species that have disappeared since 1900.

□ 0 □ 1-2 □ 3-5 □ 6-10 □ 11-20 □ 21-30 □ 31-40 □ 41-79



If Tropical Deforestation were a Country, it Would Rank Third in CO₂e Emissions



Source: Seymour & Busch, 2016.

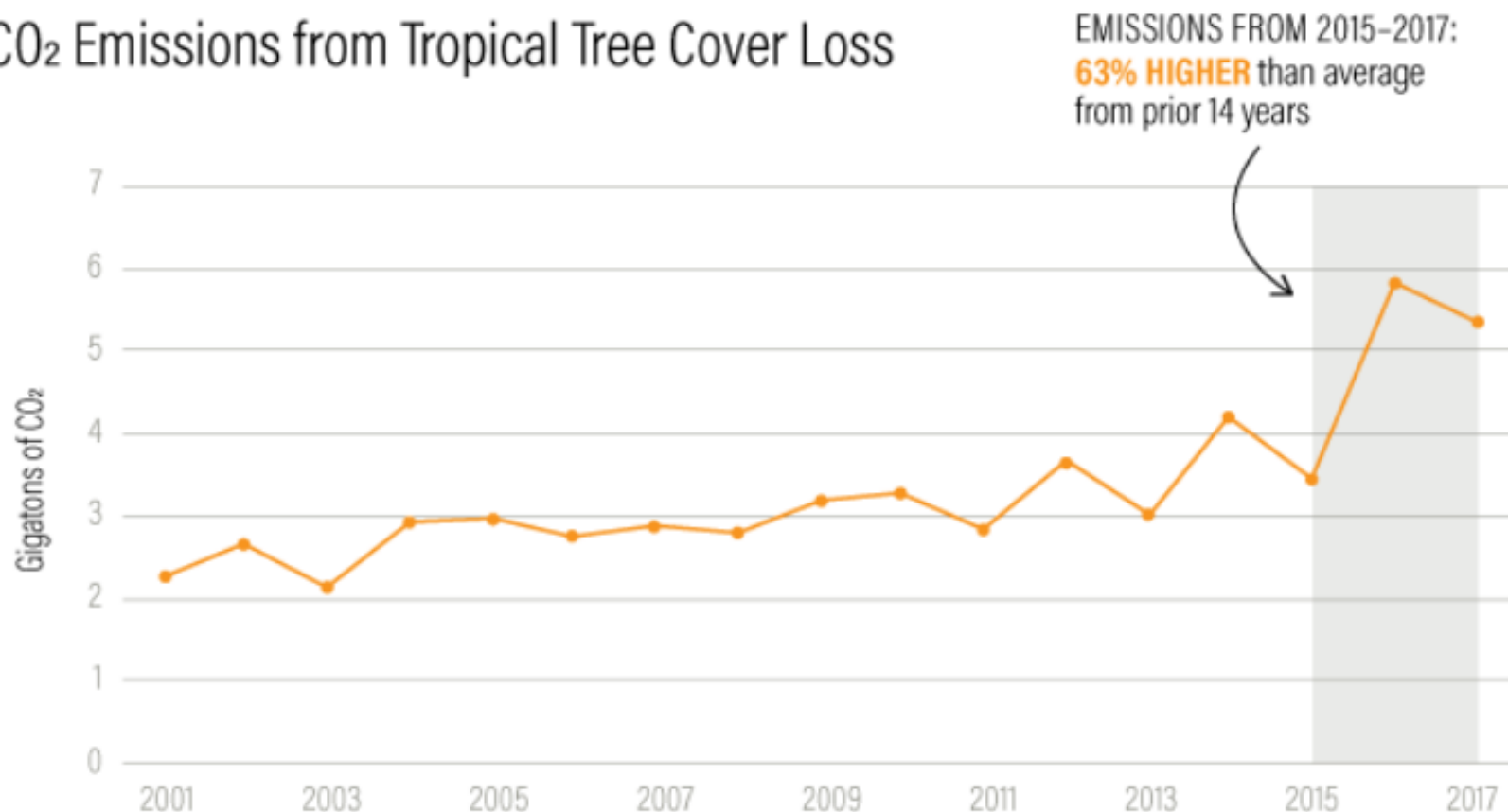


WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

https://blog.globalforestwatch.org/climate/by-the-numbers-the-value-of-tropical-forests-in-the-climate-change-equation?utm_campaign=gfw_climate&utm_source=monthlyrecap&utm_medium=hyperlink&utm_term=emissionsnumbers_10_2018

It's getting worse. Average annual emissions in the last three years were 63 percent higher than in the preceding 14 years.

CO₂ Emissions from Tropical Tree Cover Loss



Note: Loss calculated at a 25% tree cover density



WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

https://blog.globalforestwatch.org/climate/by-the-numbers-the-value-of-tropical-forests-in-the-climate-change-equation?utm_campaign=gfw_climate&utm_source=monthlyrecap&utm_medium=hyperlink&utm_term=emissionsnumbers_10_2018

Três Teses

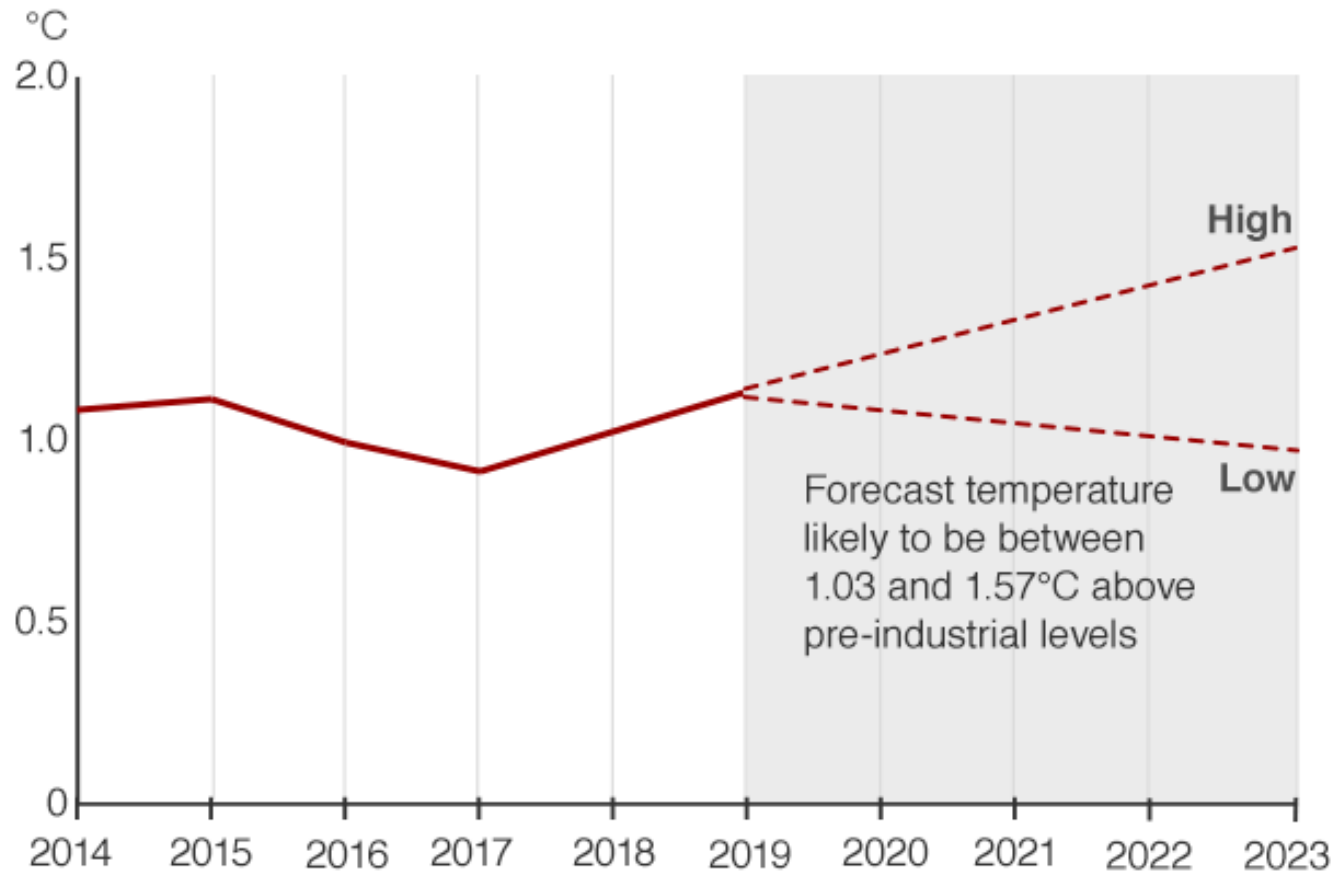
1 – Um aquecimento médio global de 2°C acima do período pré-industrial pode ocorrer no 2º ¼ do século

2 – Um aquecimento de 2°C é globalmente desastroso, nunca foi enfrentado pela espécie humana e pode ser atingido antes no Brasil (2030 ou anos 2030)

3 – Os 10 próximos anos serão cruciais. Eles decidirão sobre nossas chances de manter o aquecimento abaixo do nível de um colapso socioambiental global

Tese 1 – Um aquecimento médio global 2°C acima do período pré-industrial pode ocorrer no 2º ¼ do século

Varição interanual depende do El Niño



1,57°C

1,03°C

Forecast temperature likely to be between 1.03 and 1.57°C above pre-industrial levels

Matt McGrath, "Climate change: World heading for warmest decade, says Met Office". BBC, 6/11/2019

Confidence limit for 2015-2018 figs is 95%, confidence limit for 2019-23 is 90%

Source: Met Office



> 1,5°C já é provavelmente inevitável por causa do desequilíbrio energético do planeta:

“Mais aquecimento é inevitável. Ocorrerá mesmo sem mais GEE”

(“More warming is coming down the pipeline. It will occur without adding any more greenhouse gases”. 2012)

DR. JAMES HANSEN
FORMER HEAD OF THE
NASA GODDARD INSTITUTE
FOR SPACE STUDIES



- Desequilíbrio energético do planeta

“Há um desequilíbrio energético temporário. Mais energia está chegando do que saindo da Terra e isso continuará até que a Terra se aqueça o bastante para de novo irradiar para fora tanta energia quanto ela absorve do sol.

“O desequilíbrio energético total é de cerca de $6/10 \text{ W/m}^2$. É enorme. É cerca de 20 vezes maior que a taxa de energia usada pela humanidade”.

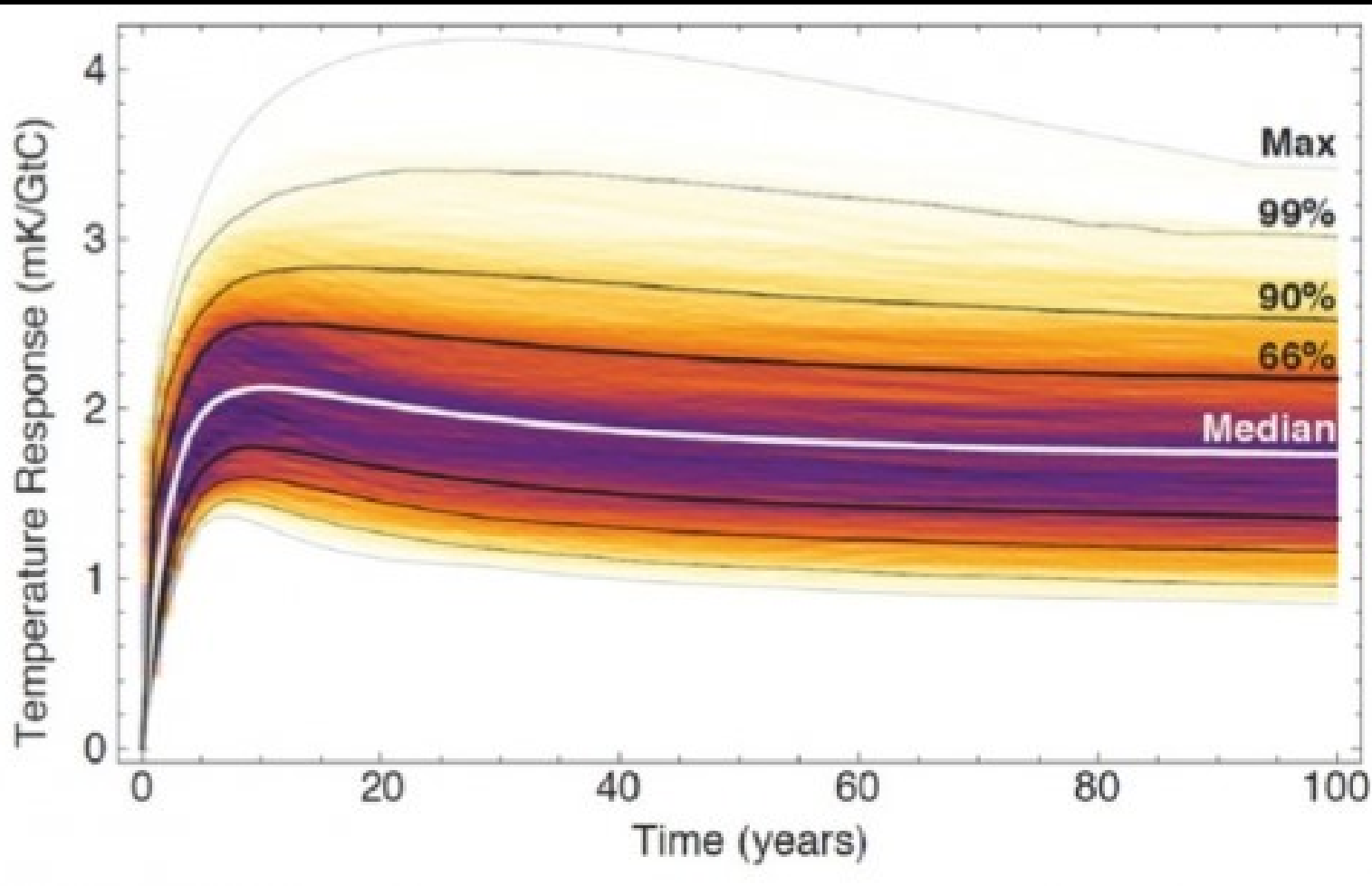
There is a temporary energy imbalance. More energy is coming in than going out until Earth warms up enough to again radiate to space as much energy as it absorbs from the Sun. **More warming is coming down the pipeline. It will occur without adding any more GhG** [...] The total energy imbalance now is about $6/10 \text{ W/m}^2$. [...] It is enormous. It is about 20 times greater than the rate of energy used by all the humanity”.

“É o equivalente a explodir 400 mil bombas atômicas de Hiroshima por dia, 365 dias por ano. É quanto a Terra está absorvendo em energia suplementar todos os dias”

“That is how much energy Earth is gaining each day” (James Hansen)

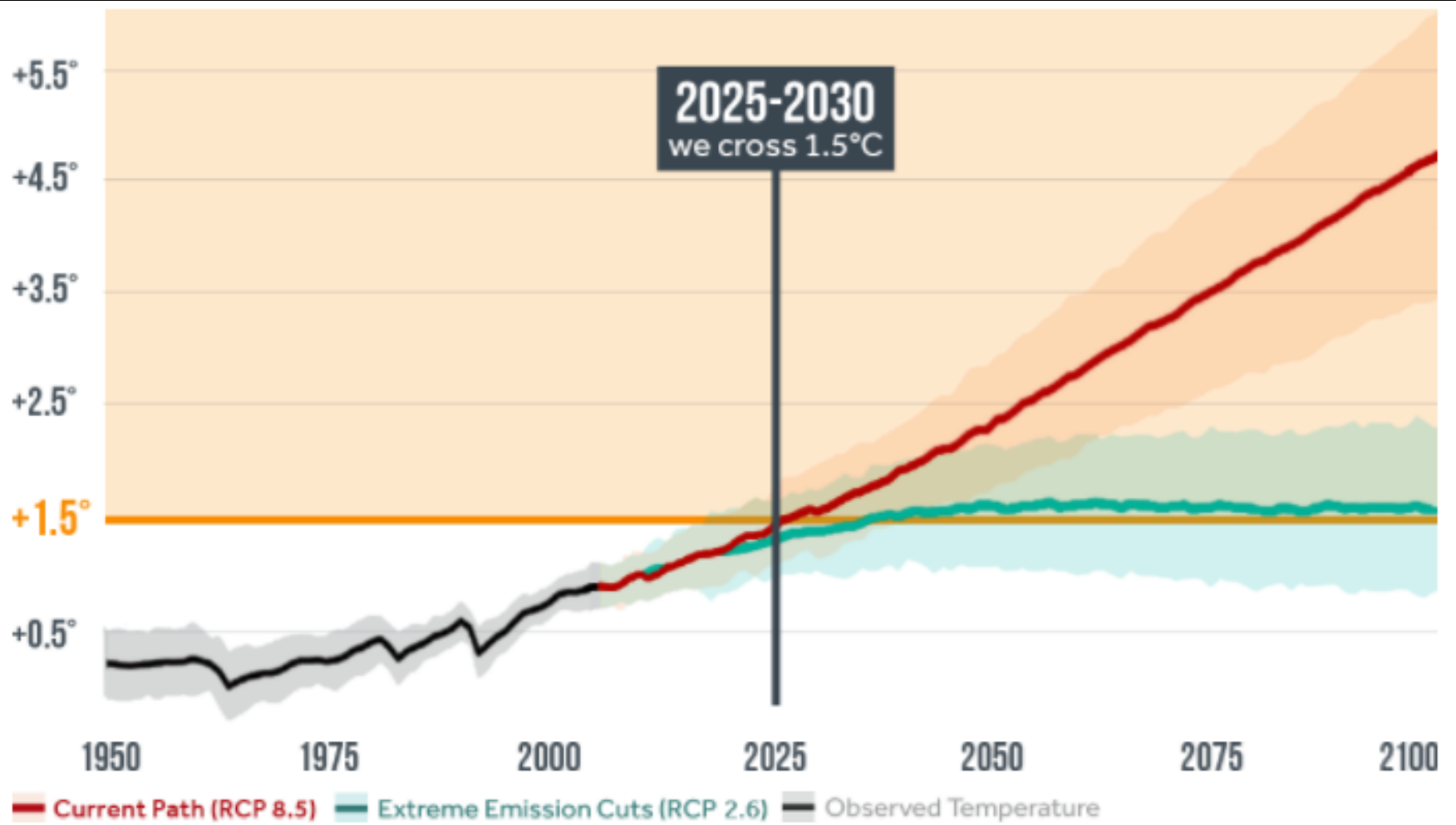


Há defasagem de ~10 anos entre a emissão de CO₂ e seu máximo impacto sobre o aquecimento



Cf. Katharine L Ricke & Ken Caldeira, “Maximum warming occurs about **one decade** after a carbon dioxide emission”. *Environmental Research Letters*, 9, 2/XII/2014.

Quando? 1,5°C em 2025 - 2030 (Climate Central)



Climate Central Research Report, "Flirting with the 1.5°C Threshold". 20/IV/2016

<http://www.climatecentral.org/news/world-flirts-with-1.5C-threshold-20260>

1,5°C - Quando?

Kevin Trenberth, NCAR
Abril de 2016



“Não vejo em absoluto como não ultrapassaremos o limite de 1,5°C na próxima década ou num prazo do gênero”.

“I don’t see at all how we’re going to not go through the 1.5 degree-number in the next decade or so,” Dr. Trenberth added.

SCIENCE | 2016 Already Shows Record Global Temperatures

The New York Times
19/IV/2016

O aquecimento global ocorrerá antes do que pensamos



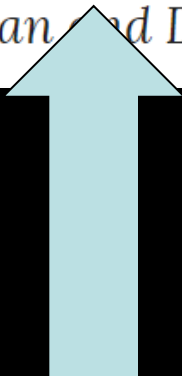
nature
International journal of science

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COMMENT • 05 DECEMBER 2018

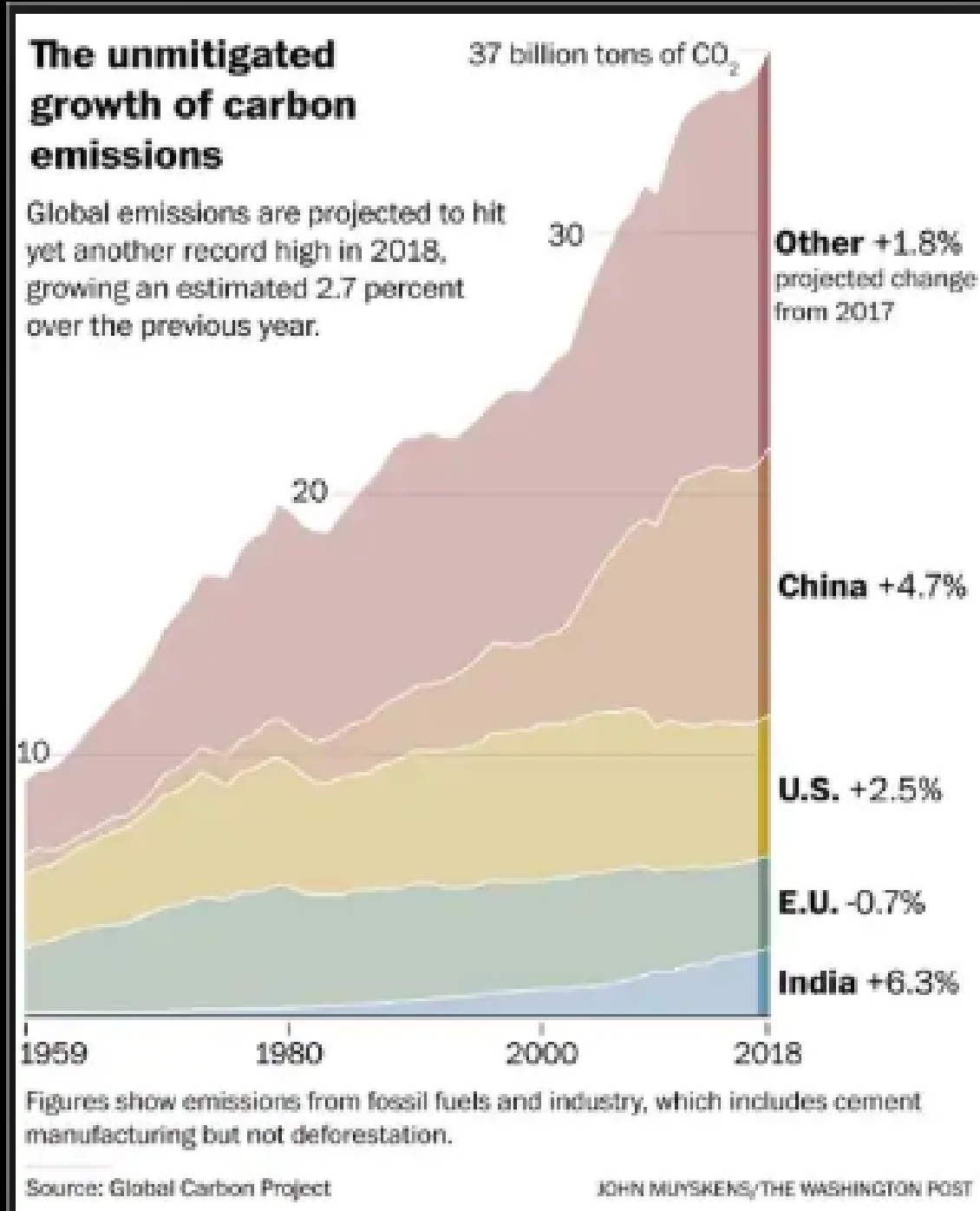
Global warming will happen faster than we think

Three trends will combine to hasten it, warn Yangyang Xu, Veerabhadran Ramanathan and David G. Victor.



a. As emissões de CO₂ continuam aumentando

Em 2018: +63% em relação a 1990



b. Efeito paradoxal do menor uso de carvão

“Os aerossóis, incluindo os sulfatos, nitratos e os compostos orgânicos, refletem a luz solar. Esse escudo de aerossóis manteve o planeta mais frio, possivelmente em até $0,7^{\circ}\text{C}$ globalmente”

[outras avaliações: $0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ a $1,1^{\circ}\text{C}$]

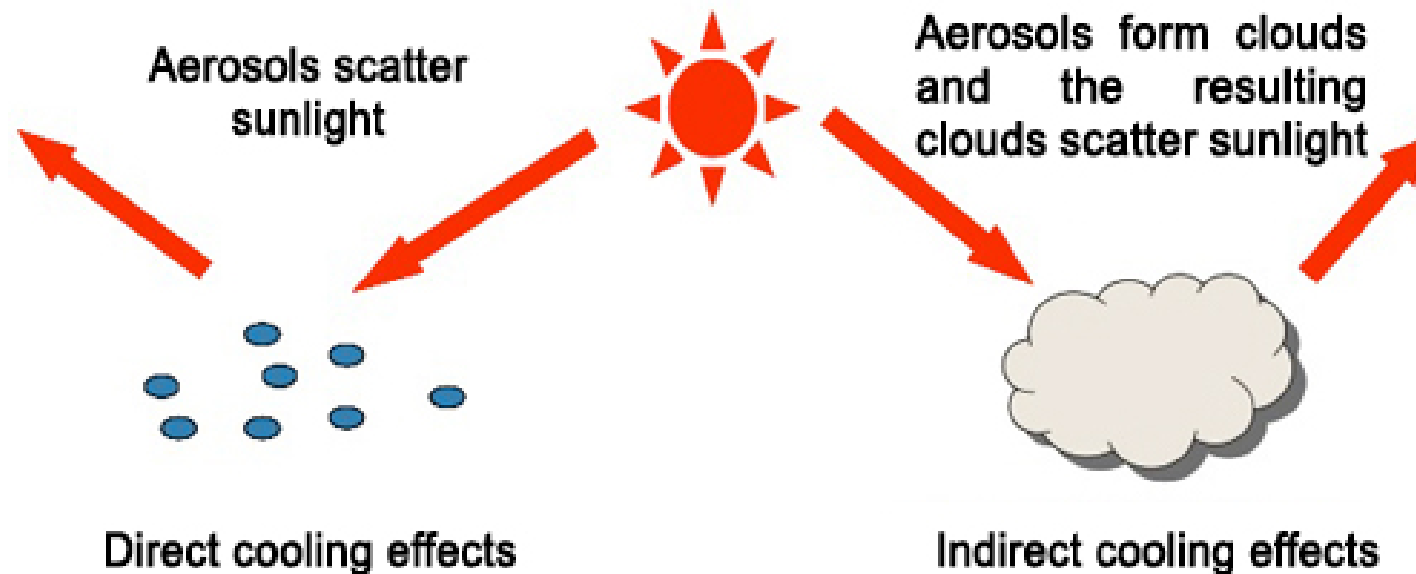
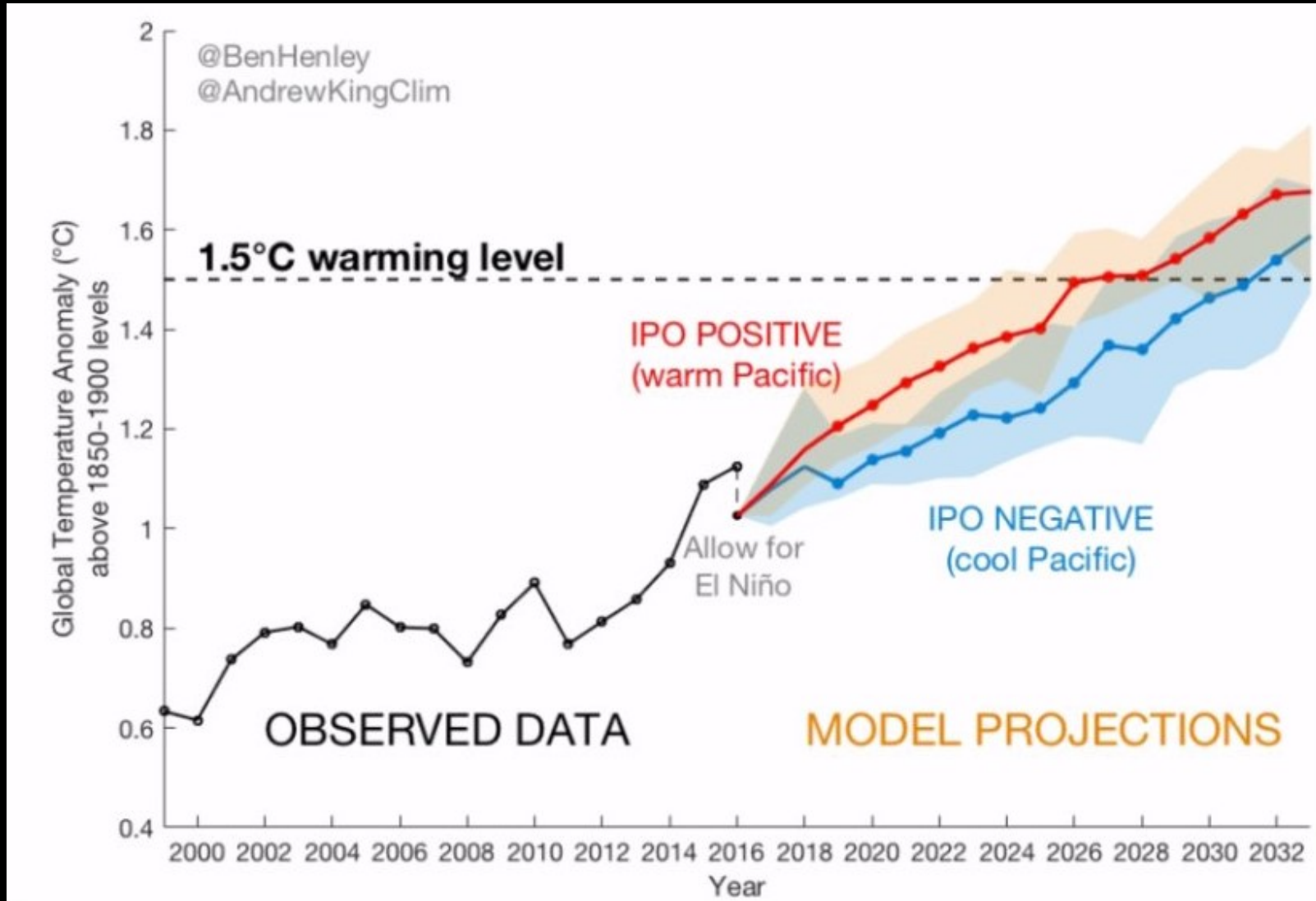


Figure 1. Global cooling effects of aerosols.

c. há sinais de que o planeta está entrando em uma fase de aquecimento natural, que pode durar algumas décadas, por causa da Oscilação Interdecadal do Pacífico.



2°C acima do período pré-industrial no
2º ¼ do século

two°



2035 - 2045

ES MIND HEALTH TECH SUSTAINABILITY EDUCATION VIDEO PODCASTS BLOG

“A Terra cruzará o limiar perigoso do clima até 2036”

CLIMATE

Earth Will Cross the Climate Danger Threshold by 2036

“Para não se ultrapassar o limiar de 2°C, os níveis de CO₂ devem-se manter **abaixo de 405 ppm**” 

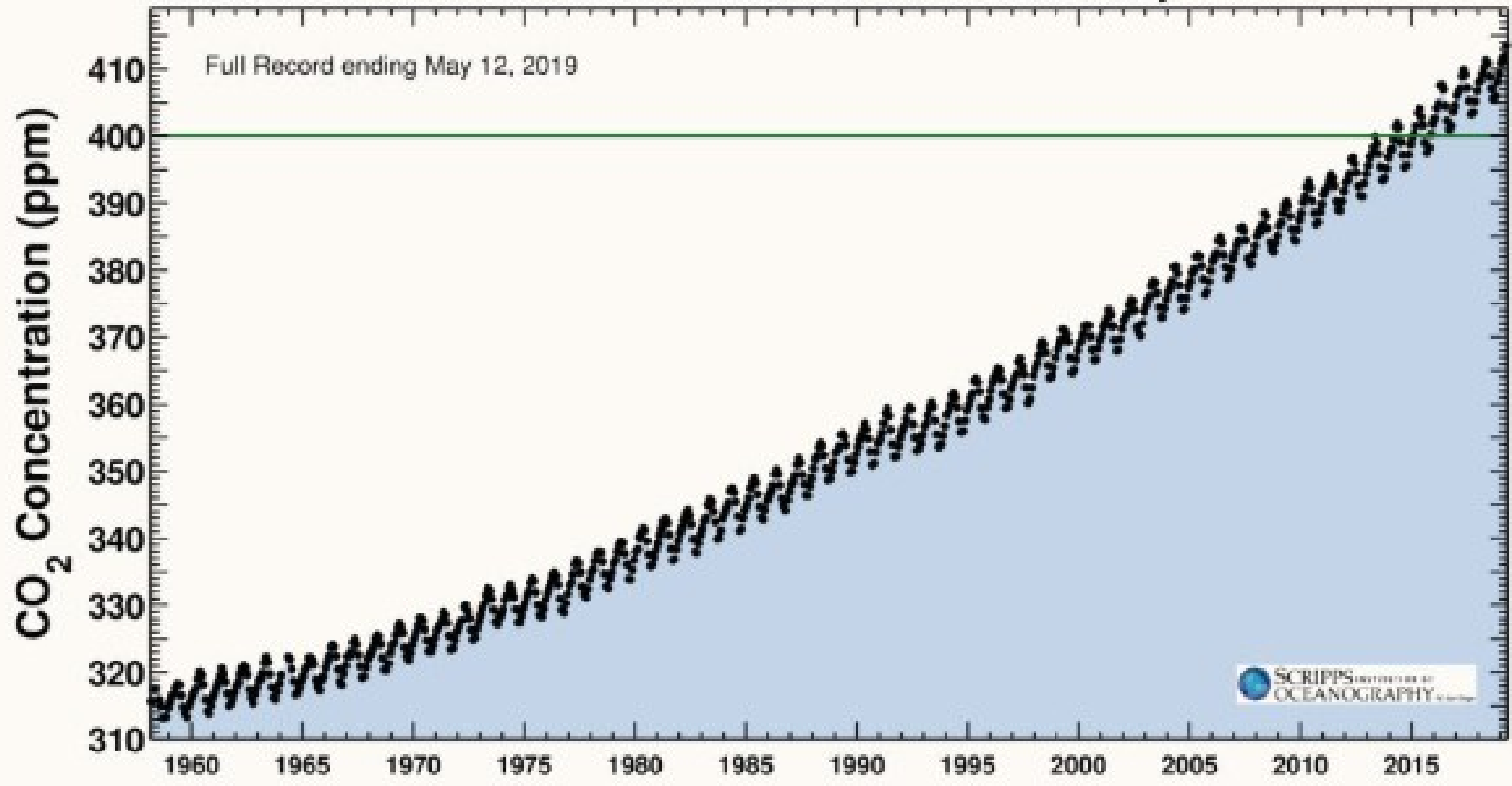
Michael E. Mann, *Scientific American*, 1/IV/2014

As concentrações atmosféricas de CO₂ já ultrapassaram 415 ppm em Maio de 2019

Latest CO₂ reading
May 12, 2019

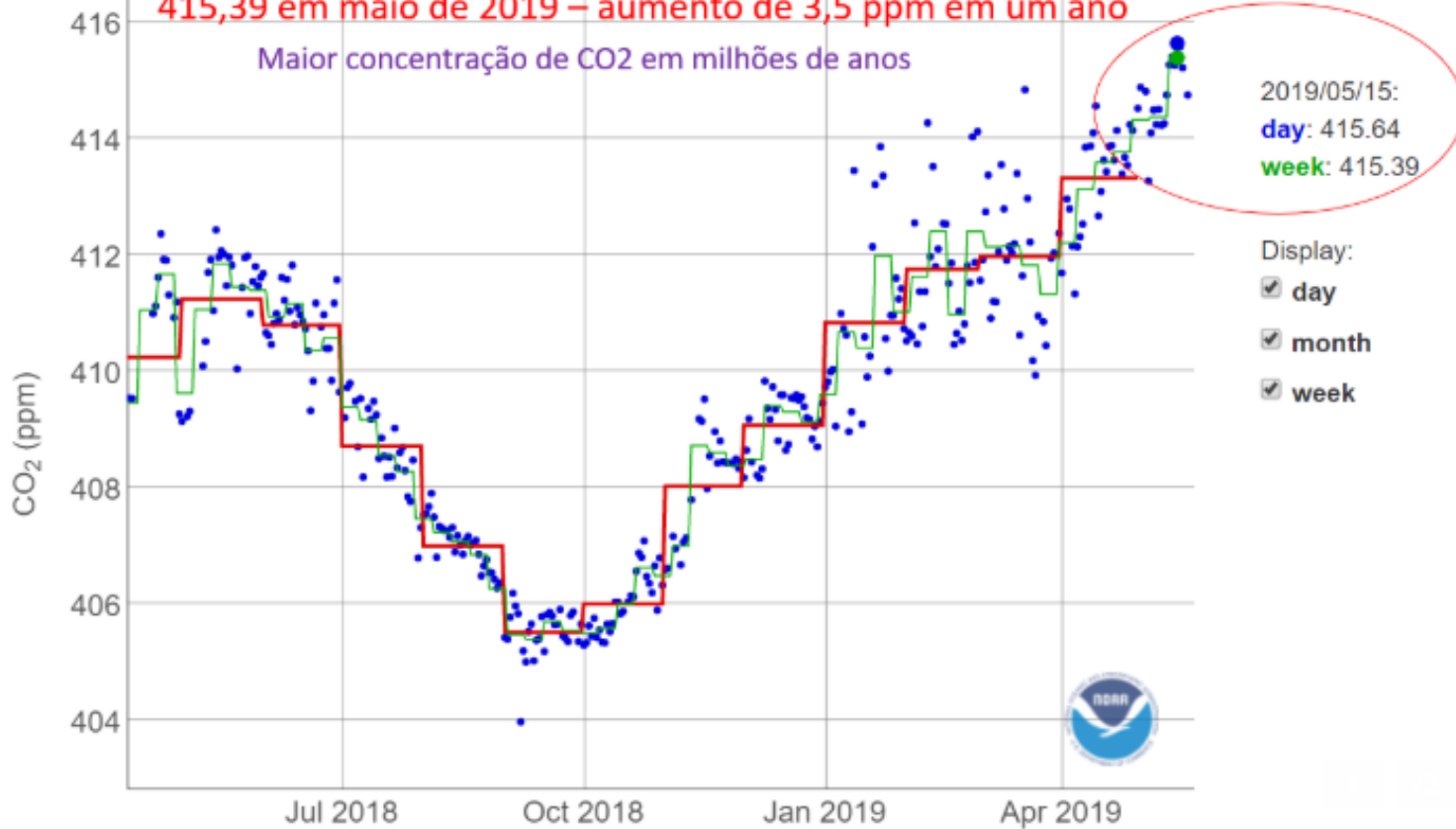
415.39 ppm

Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory



2017 – 2018: aumento de 3,5 ppm

Concentração semanal de CO2 passou do máximo 411,85 ppm em maio 2018 para 415,39 em maio de 2019 – aumento de 3,5 ppm em um ano



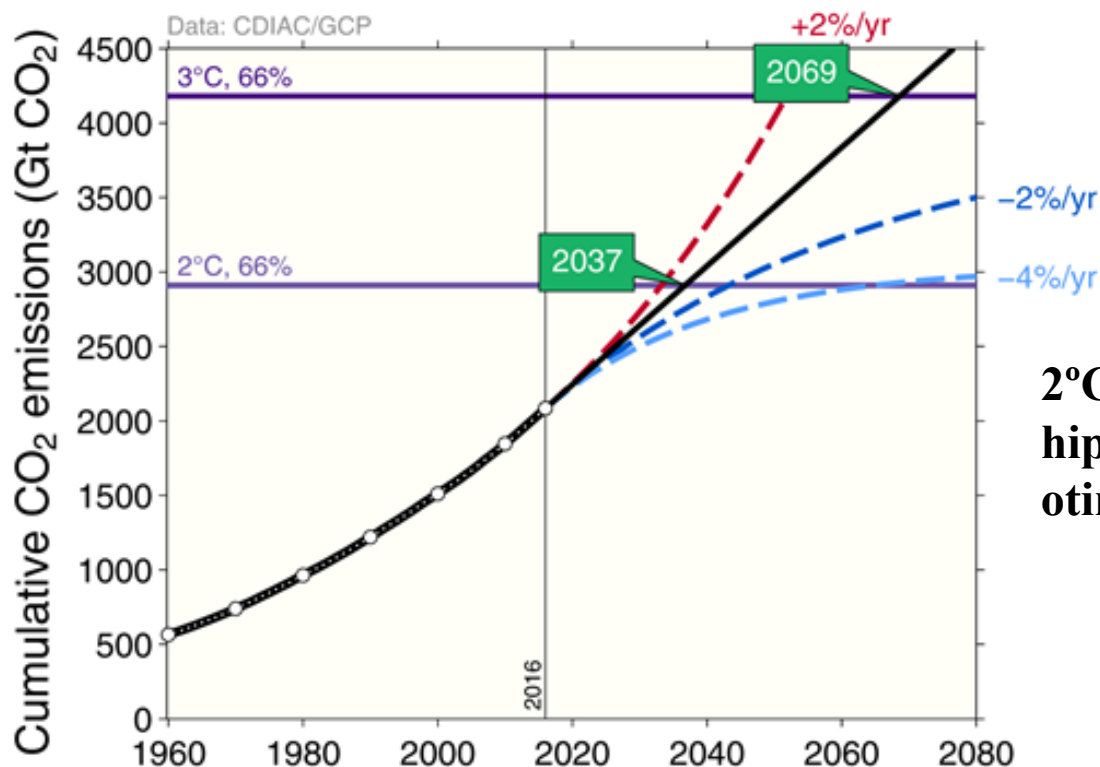
Mantida essa taxa, atinge-se 450 ppm em 2030

Mais provável (66%): 2°C em 2037 e 3°C em 2069



Cumulative global CO₂ emissions and temperature

Cumulative global CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels, industry, and land use change and four simplified future pathways compared to probability of exceeding different temperatures



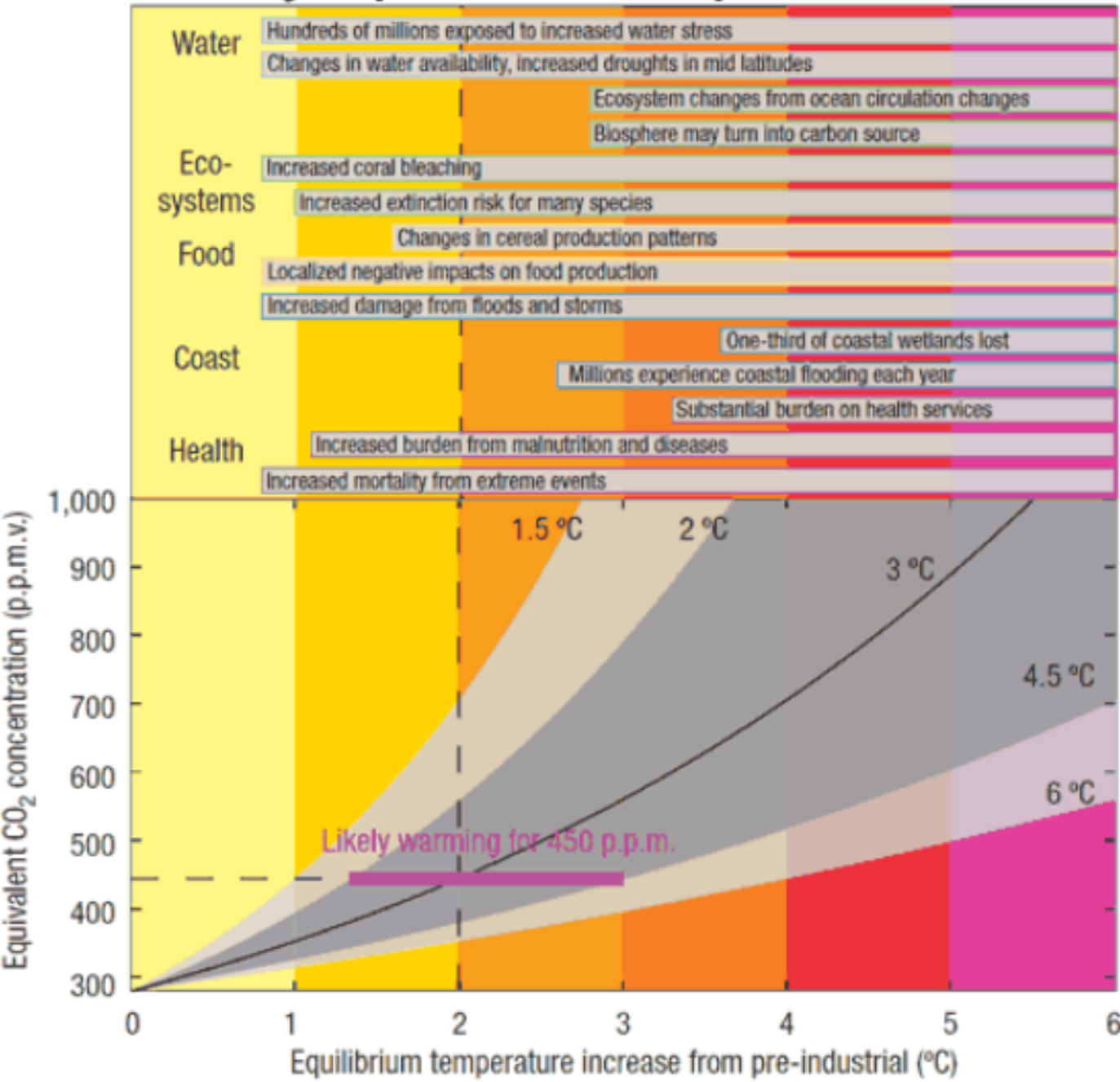
2°C em 2070, na hipótese mais otimista



The green boxes show the year that the exceedance budgets are exceeded assuming constant 2016 emission levels
The years are indicative and vary depending on definition and methodology

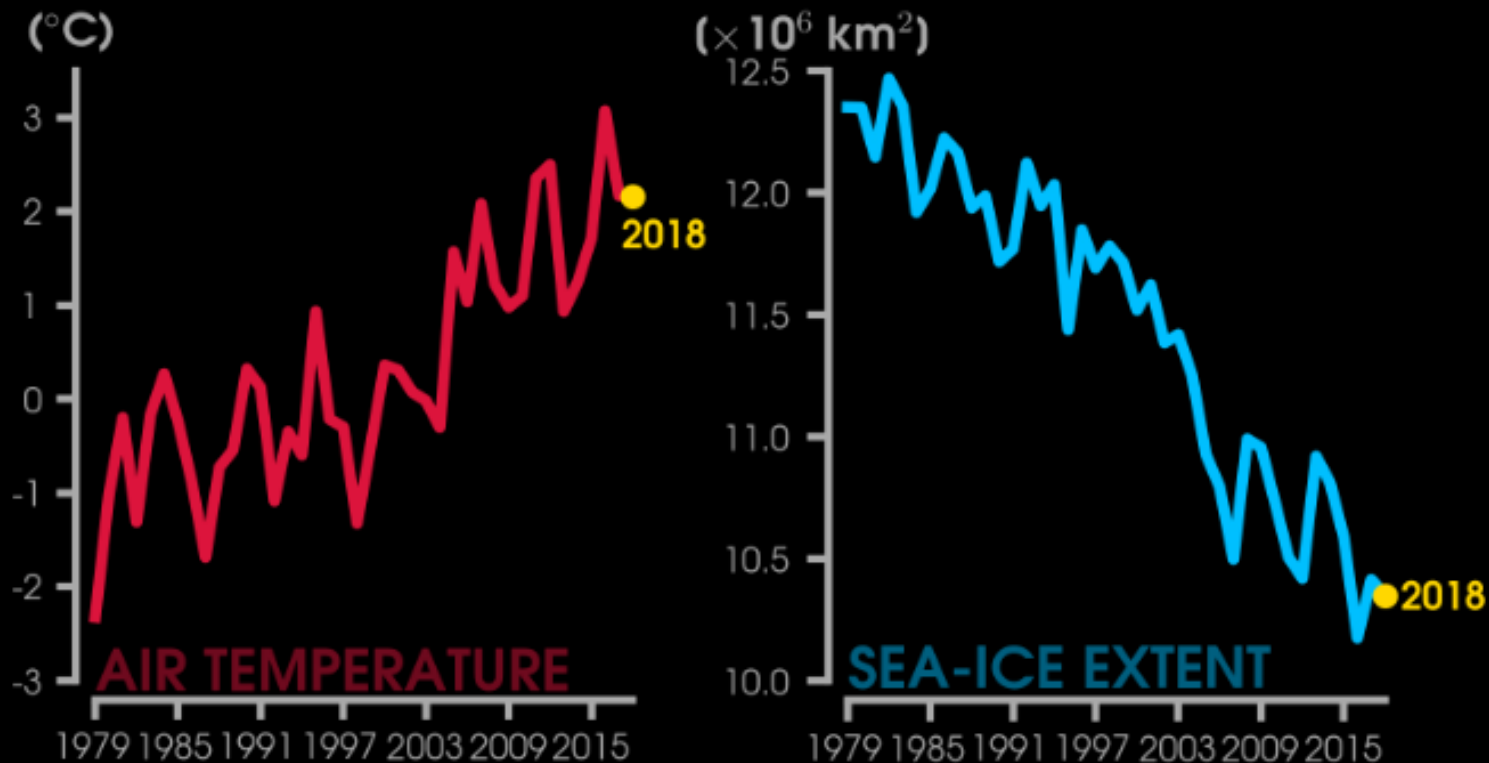
Key Impacts from Temperature Rise

([Knutti and Hegerl 2008](#))



Amplificação Ártica: 2°C global implica entre 3,2°C e 6,6°C em 2050 no Ártico

ARCTIC CLIMATE



DATA: Berkeley Earth Data using NOAA/ESRL (WRIT Tool)
SOURCE: <https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/cgi-bin/data/testdap/timeseries.pl>
BASELINE: Temperature anomalies computed from 1981-2010

DATA: NSIDC Sea Ice Index v3.0 (ANNUAL, Satellite)
SOURCE: <ftp://sidacs.colorado.edu/DATASETS/NOAA/G02135>
GRAPHIC: Zachary Labe (@ZLabe)

O colapso dos pergelissolos já começou



nature
International journal of science

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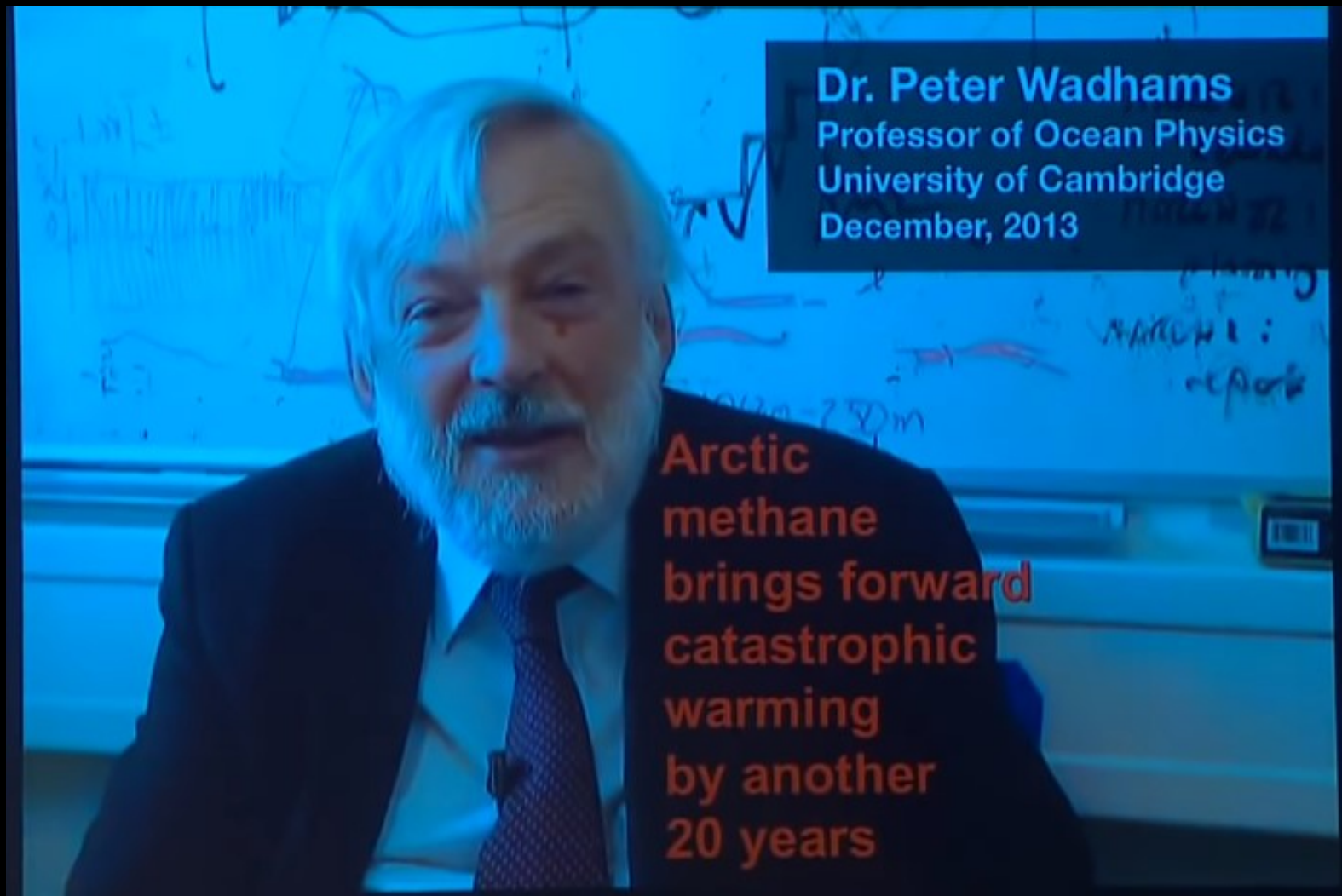
COMMENT • 30 APRIL 2019

Permafrost collapse is accelerating carbon release

The sudden collapse of thawing soils in the Arctic might double the warming from greenhouse gases released from tundra, warn Merritt R. Turetsky and colleagues.

[Merritt R. Turetsky](#) , [Benjamin W. Abbott](#), [Miriam C. Jones](#), [Katey Walter Anthony](#), [David Olefeldt](#), [Edward A. G. Schuur](#), [Charles Koven](#), [A. David McGuire](#), [Guido Grosse](#), [Peter Kuhry](#), [Gustaf Hugelius](#), [David M. Lawrence](#), [Carolyn Gibson](#) & [A. Britta K. Sannel](#)

“O metano liberado no Ártico engendra um aquecimento catastrófico nos próximos 20 anos”

A video frame showing Dr. Peter Wadhams, a man with a grey beard and hair, wearing a dark suit and tie. He is positioned in front of a whiteboard filled with handwritten notes and diagrams. The scene is lit with a blue light. A dark blue text box is overlaid on the right side of the frame.

Dr. Peter Wadhams
Professor of Ocean Physics
University of Cambridge
December, 2013

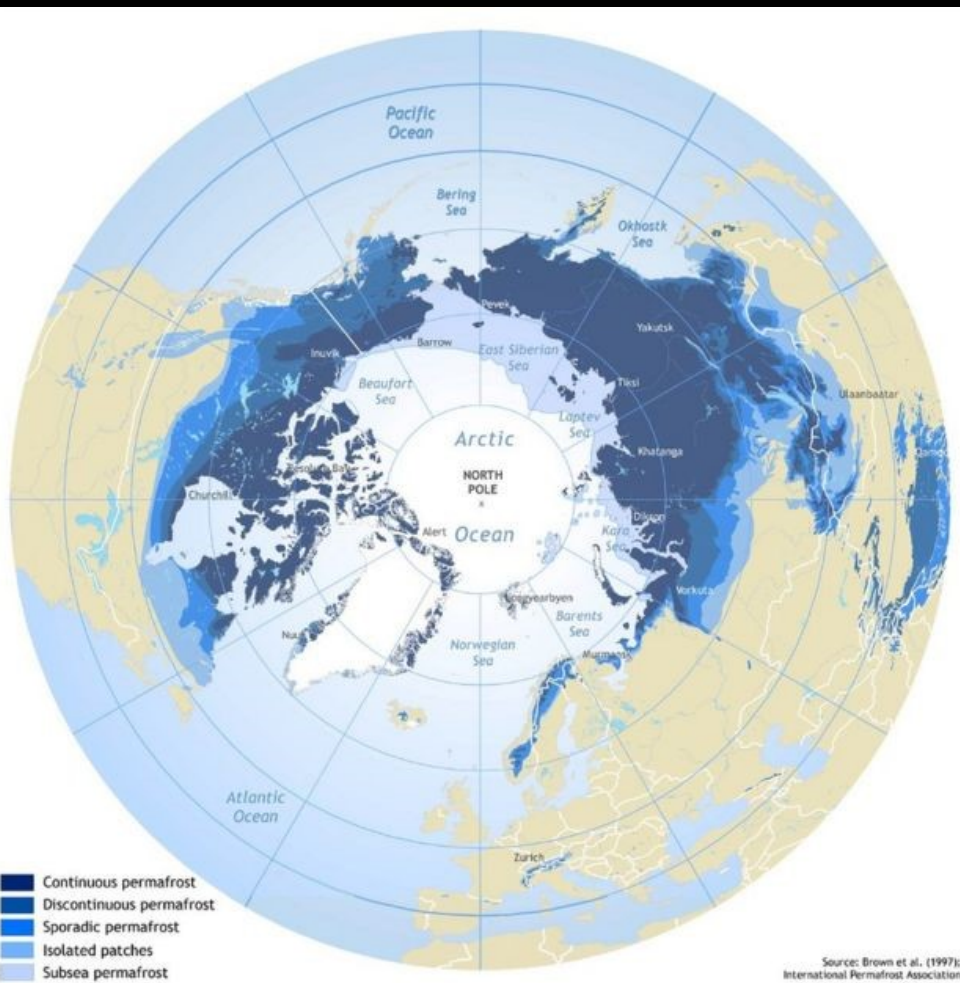
**Arctic
methane
brings forward
catastrophic
warming
by another
20 years**

Stuart Scott: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FPdc75epOEw>

Segundo o Arctic Methane Emergency Group (AMEG) de Cambridge : “O CH₄ pode-se tornar a **maior forçante radiativa** nos próximos 20 anos”. Mesmo que isso não se verifique, é clara a maior participação do metano no

âmbito dos GEE.

24% das terras do hemisfério norte são pergelissolos (*permafrost*)



Jean Jouzel, ex-vice-presidente do IPCC (2017):



JEAN JOUZEL

Climatologue et glaciologue, Vice-président du GIEC
Médaille d'or du CNRS en 2002
prix Nobel de la paix en 2007 avec le GIEC
Membre de l'Académie des sciences

“Para manter alguma chance de permanecer abaixo dos 2°C é necessário que o pico das emissões seja atingido **no mais tardar em 2020**”.

Citado por Pierre Le Hir, “Réchauffement climatique: la bataille des 2 °C est presque perdue”. *Le Monde*, 31/XII/2017.

Carbon budget: “Three years to safeguard our climate”

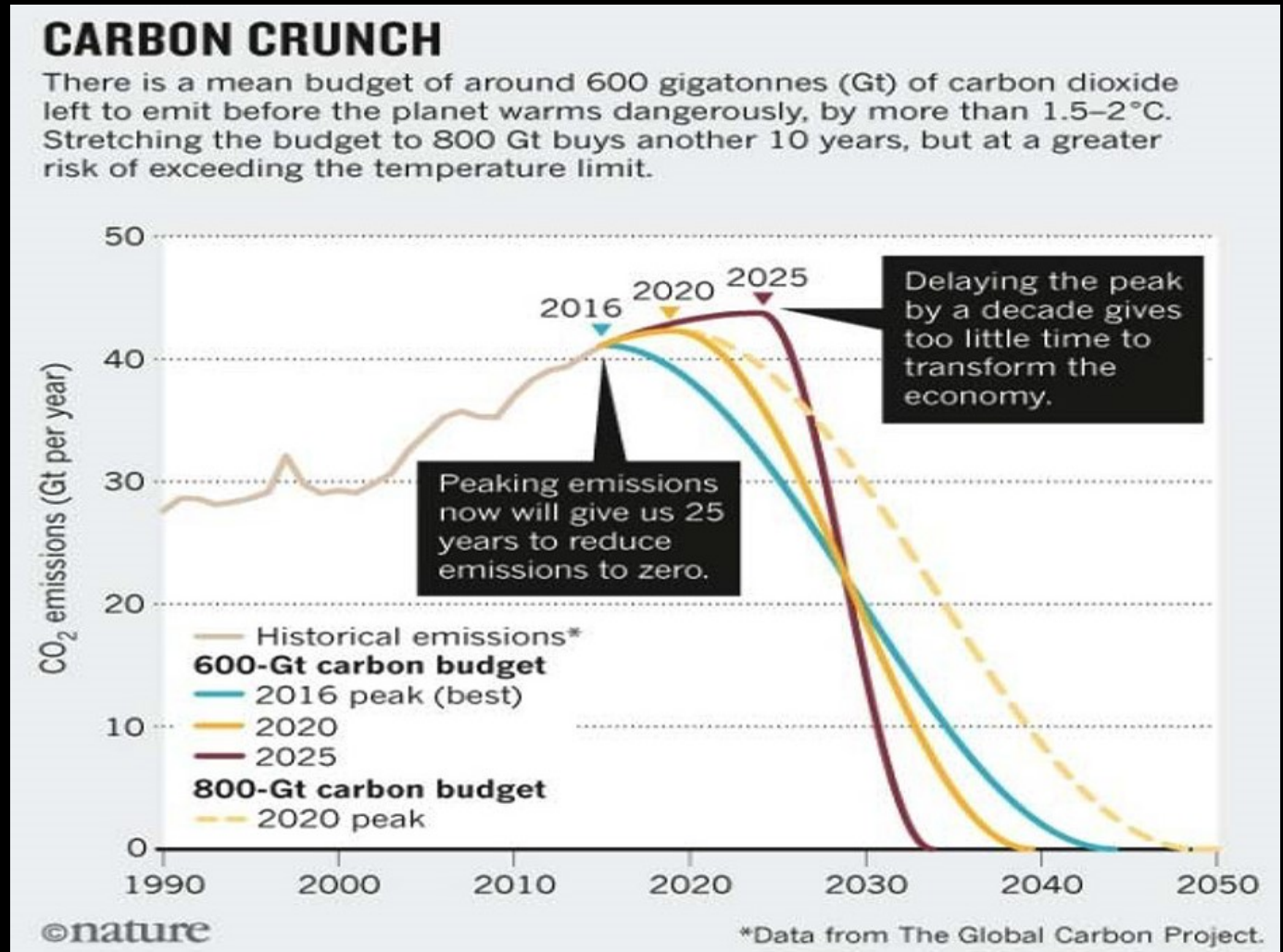
Emissões:

Pico e
redução a
zero

2016 => 2050

2020 => 2040

2025 => 2035



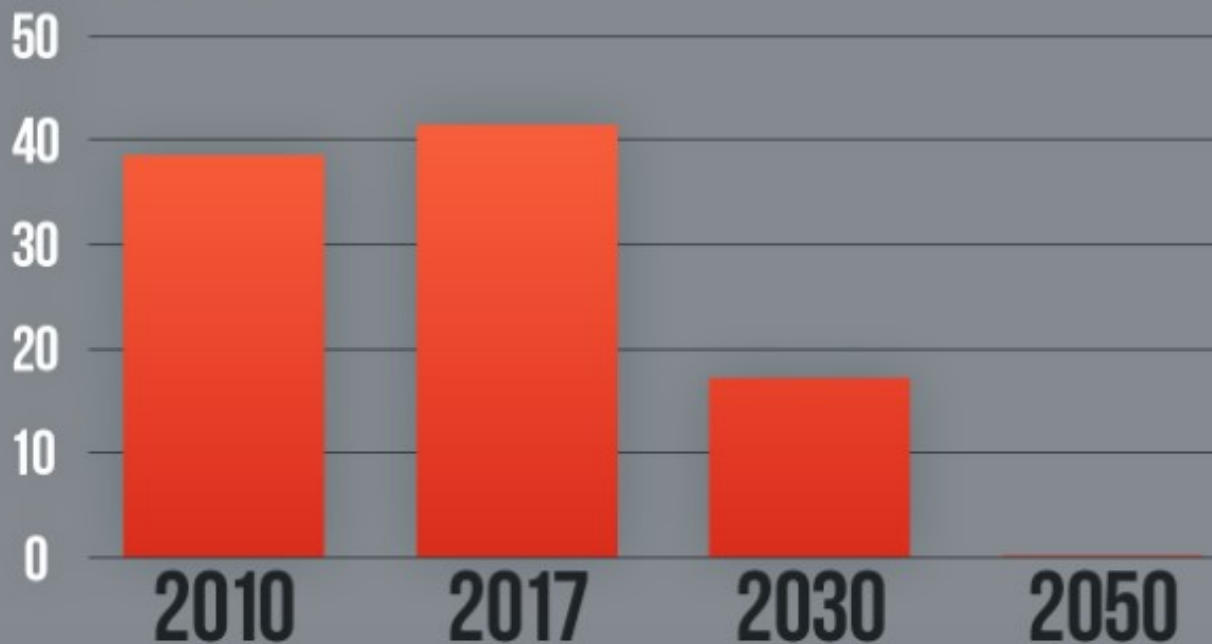
Christiana Figueres, Hans Joachim Schellnhuber, Gail Whiteman, Johan Rockström, Anthony Holey & Stefan Rahmstorf, “Three years to safeguard our climate”. *Nature*, 29/VI/2017

Carbon Budget para manter o aquecimento em 1,5°C (com overshoot)

BIG CHANGES NEEDED

Limiting Global Warming to 1.5°C Will Require Deep Emissions Cuts

(GtCO₂ per year)



1.5°C is equal to 2.7°F
Source: IPCC Global Warming of 1.5°C Report

CLIMATE CO₂ CENTRAL

2020 = 40 Gt

2030 = 18 Gt

2040 = 8 Gt

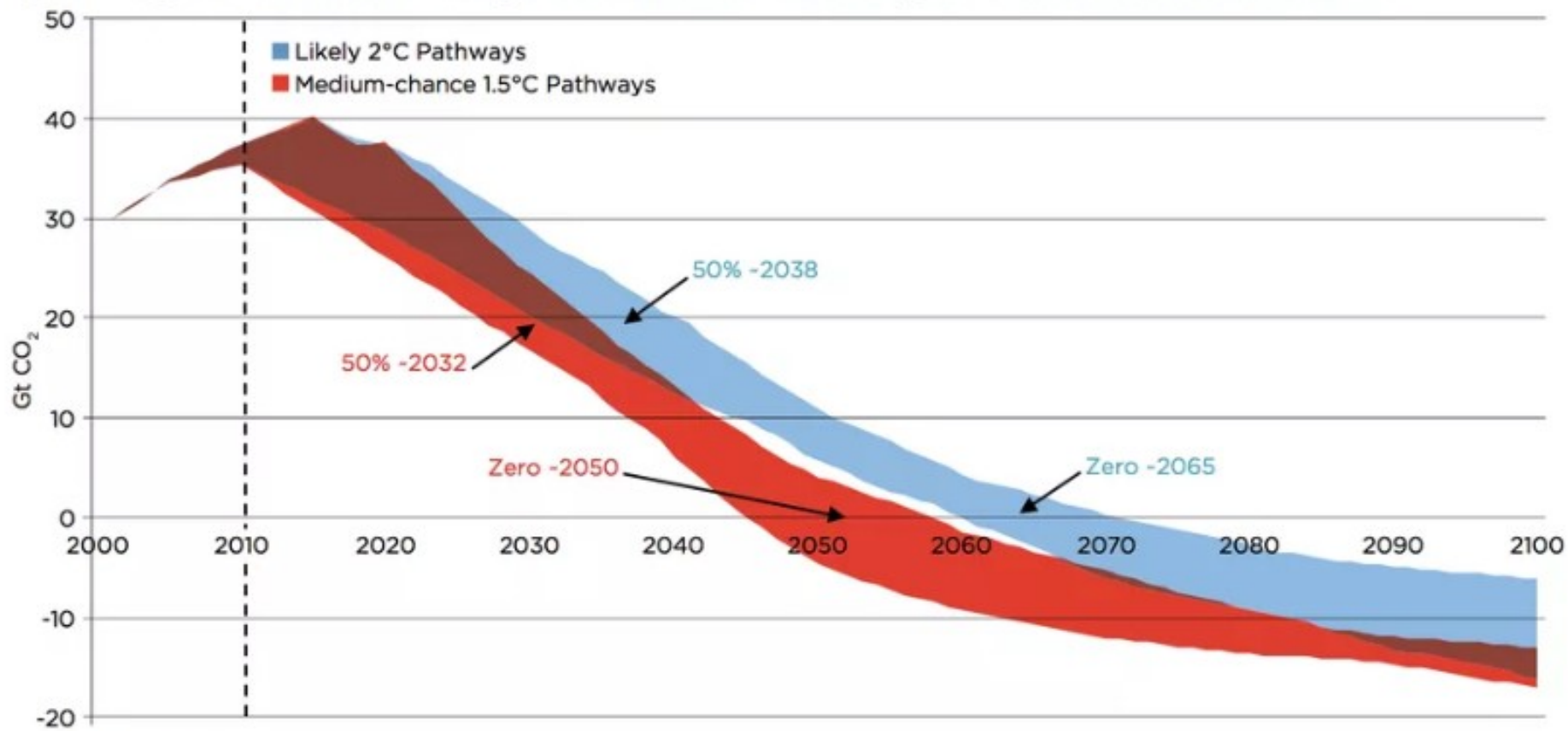
2050 = 0 Gt
(emissões líquidas)

Em 2030 emissões globais de CO₂ devem cair a apenas **44%** de seu nível de 2017 (= 41 GtCO₂) e atingir zero líquido até 2050

Após “0 net” emissões em 2050, emissões negativas

To hit the brakes at 1.5 degrees, global carbon emissions would need to immediately begin plunging, faster than they ever have, and hit zero by 2050 (and then **go negative**):

Figure 1: Range of Global Emissions Pathways in Scenarios Consistent with Likely Chance of 2°C or Medium Chance of 1.5°C¹⁸



Sources: Joeri Rogelj et al

Três Teses

1 – Um aquecimento médio global de 2°C acima do período pré-industrial pode ocorrer no 2º ¼ do século

2 – Um aquecimento de 2°C é globalmente desastroso, nunca foi enfrentado pela espécie humana e pode ser atingido antes no Brasil (2030 ou anos 2030).

3 – Os 10 próximos anos serão cruciais. Eles decidirão sobre nossas chances de manter o aquecimento abaixo do nível catastrófico.

Tese 2

Um aquecimento de 2°C é globalmente desastroso, nunca foi enfrentado pela espécie humana e pode ser atingido antes no Brasil (2030 ou anos 2030)

“Não temos evidência de que um aquecimento de 1,9°C é algo com que se possa lidar facilmente, e 2,1°C é um desastre”

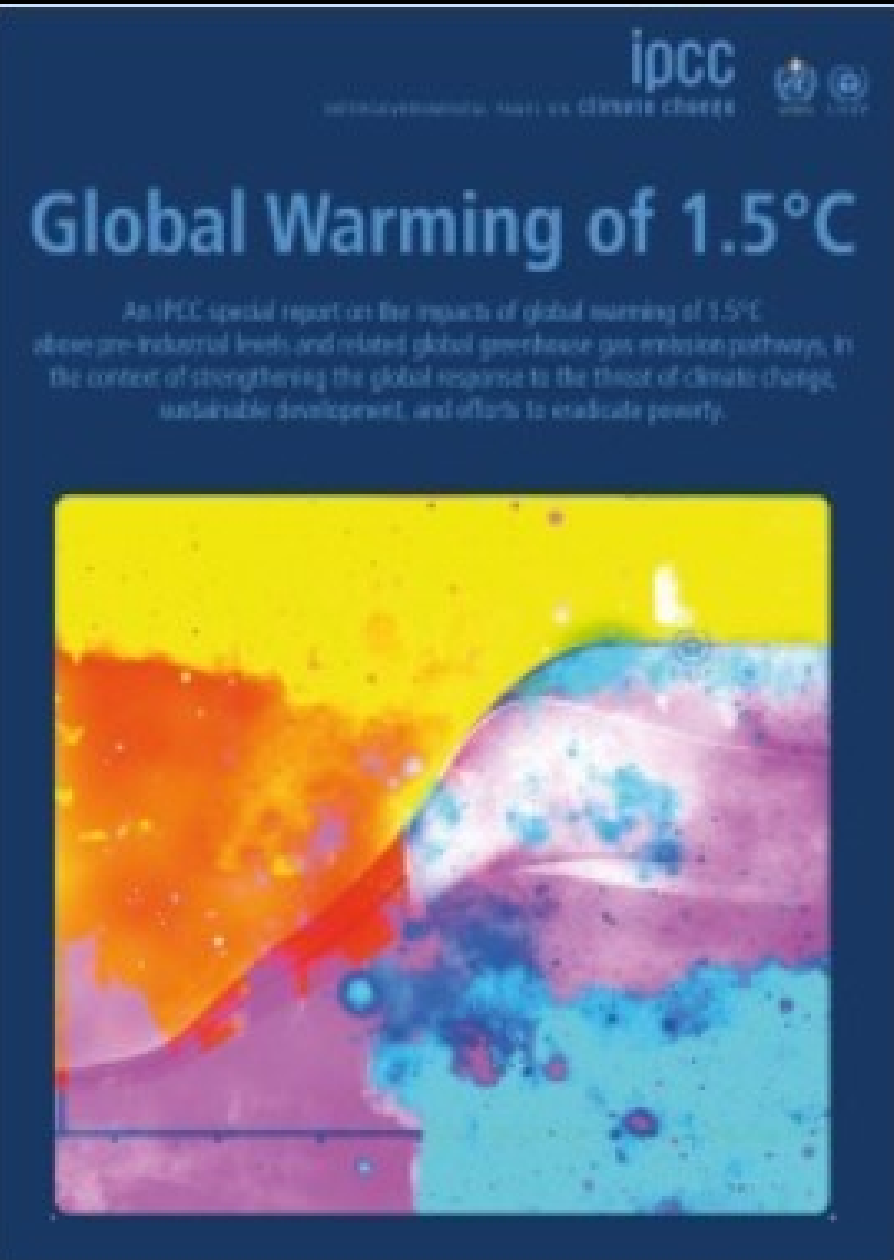
Sir Brian Hoskins

Diretor do Grantham
Institute for Climate Change,
Imperial College, Londres:



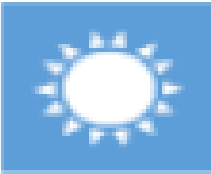


Cf Andrew Simms, “A cat in hell’s chance – why we’re losing the battle to keep global warming below 2C”, *The Guardian*, 19/11/2017: “We have no evidence that a 1.9C rise is something we can easily cope with, and 2.1 is a disaster.”

Por que 2°C é desastroso?

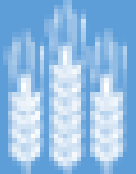


8 / X / 2018

What's the difference between 1.5°C and 2°C?

		1.5°C WORLD	2°C WORLD
	HEATWAVES		
	Tropics	2 months	3 months
	ANNUAL WATER AVAILABILITY		
	Central America	20% reduction	30% reduction
	EXTREME PRECIPITATION		
	South East Asia	7% increase	10% increase

What's the difference between 1.5°C and 2°C?

	1.5°C WORLD	2°C WORLD
 WHEAT YIELDS - RISK OF REDUCTIONS UP TO		
West Africa	45% reduction	60% reduction
East Africa	25% reduction	35% reduction
Central America	25% reduction	40% reduction

1.5C

2C

3.5C

Marine heatwaves

Increase in global marine heatwave days per year

x16

x23

x41

Ocean acidity

By 2050

▲ 17%

(-8-+22)

▲ 29%

(+3-+32)

By 2100

▲ 9%

(-10-+17)

▲ 24%

(-4-+44)

By 2300

▲ 6%

(-9-+24)

▲ 16%

(-5-+44)

Atlantic meridional overturning circulation

AMOC strength in 2100

▼ 11%

▼ 34%

1.5C

2C

Annual maximum daily temperature

▲ 1.7C

(+1.2-+2)

▲ 2.6C

(+2.1-+2.9)

Hot days

▲ 16%

(+10-+19)

▲ 25%

(+20-+29)

Warm spell duration

▲ 17 days

(+15-+19)

▲ 35 days

(+33-+36)

	1.5C	2C	3C
Average drought length (months)	▲ 2	▲ 4	▲ 10
Population exposed to water scarcity	▲ 271m <small>(+159-+383)</small>	▲ 388m <small>(+249-+527)</small>	
Global population exposed to severe drought	▲ 132.5m <small>(±216.2)</small>	▲ 194.5m <small>(±276.5)</small>	

https://interactive.carbonbrief.org/impacts-climate-change-one-point-five-degrees-two-degrees/?utm_source=web&utm_campaign=Redirect

1.5C

2C

Global exposure to heatwaves

Population facing at least one severe heatwave every 5 years

14%

(9-18)

37%

(32-45)

Population facing at least one severe heatwave every 20 years

50%

(43-56)

70%

(66-76)

Population facing at least one extreme heatwave every 20 years

9%

(6-14)

28%

(22-36)

Frequency of warm extremes over land

▲ 129%

▲ 343%

Frequency of cold extremes over land

▼ 54%

▼ 82%

2C nunca foi enfrentado pela civilização e nem mesmo pela espécie humana

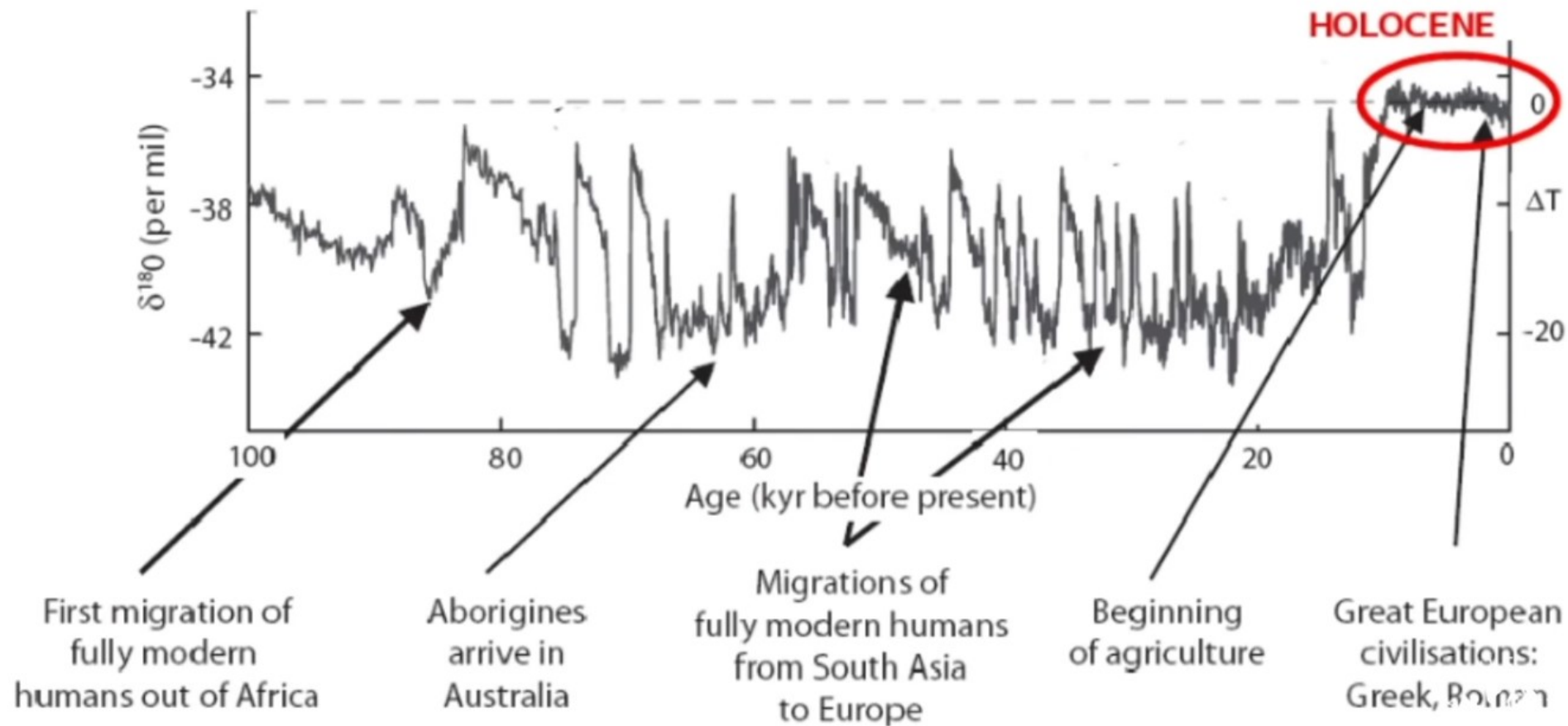


Owen Gaffney, Stockholm Resilience Centre:

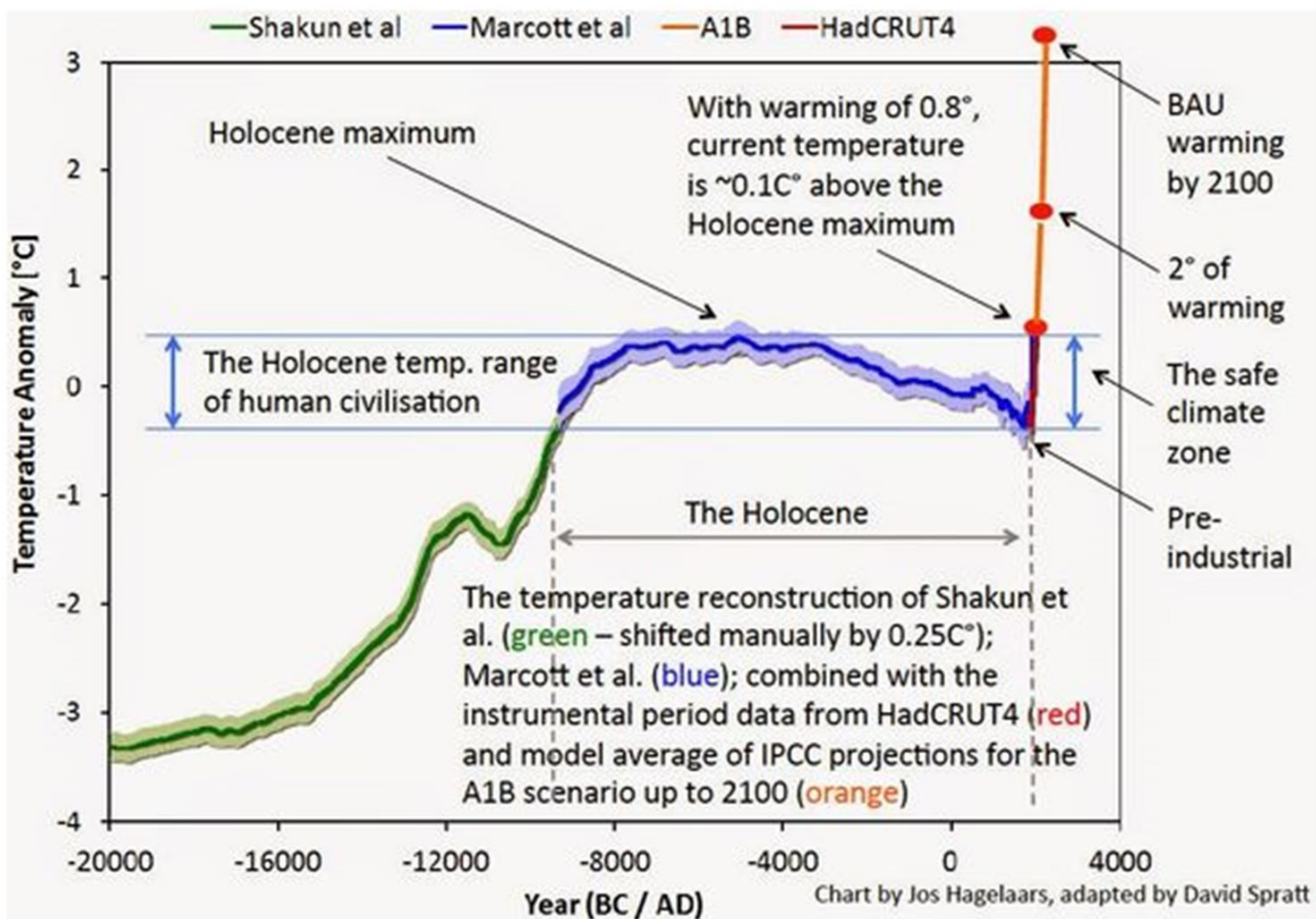
“As sociedades industriais receberam da enganosa estabilidade do Holoceno - os últimos 11.700 anos -, um falso senso de segurança”

Owen Gaffney, “Anthropocene now”. *New Scientist*, 22/IV/2017, pp. 24-25: “Industrial societies have been given a false sense of security by the deceptive stability of the Holocene, the last 11,700 years”.

Falsa percepção de segurança: a estabilidade climática do Holoceno (11.700 anos AP – 1950)



Oran. R. Young, Will Steffen W., "The Earth System: Sustaining Planetary Life-Support Systems". In: Folke C., Kofinas G., Chapin F. (eds) *Principles of Ecosystem Stewardship*. Nova York, 2009

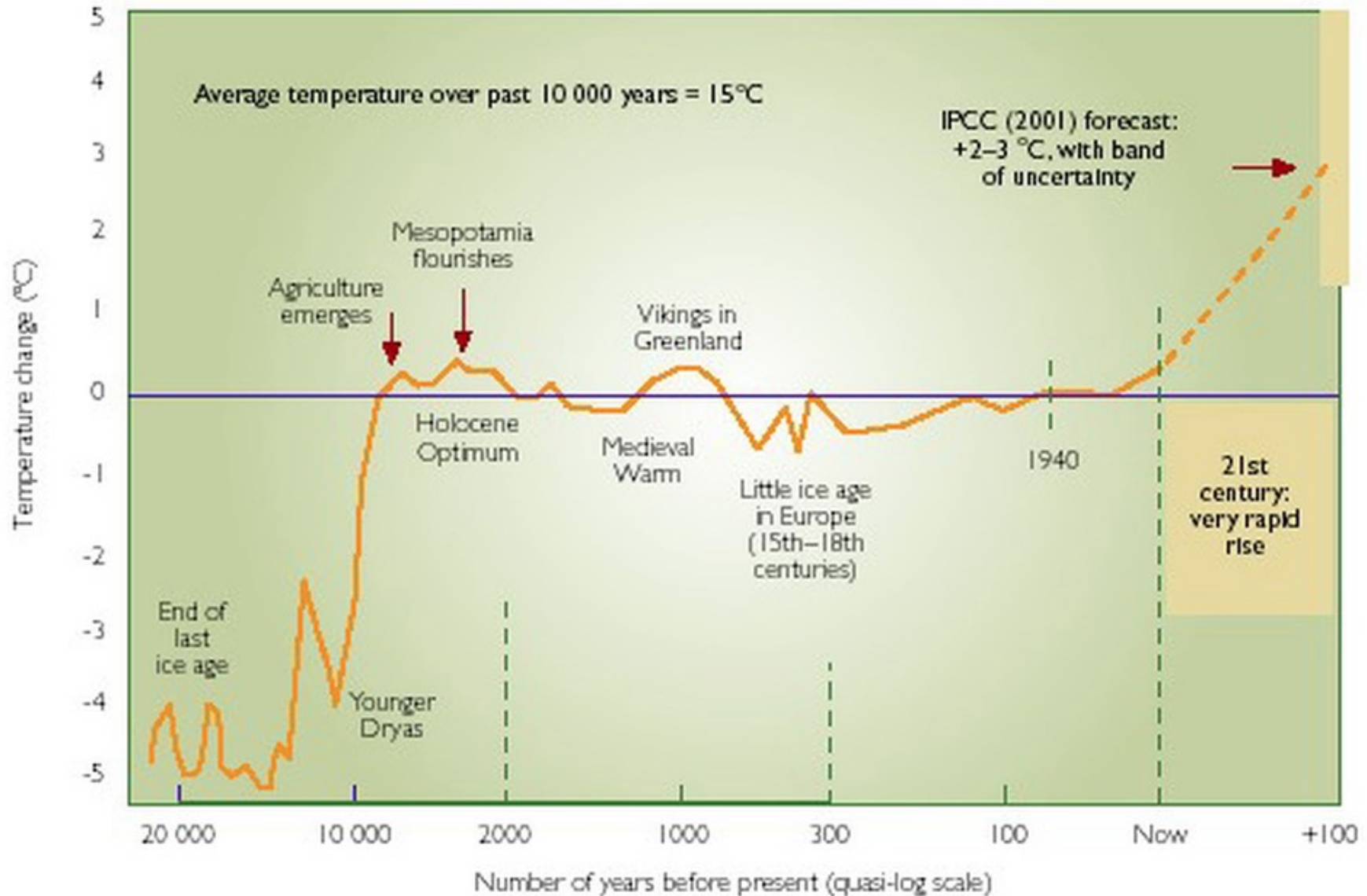


Global temperature and the Holocene safe-climate zone

MARCOTT, Shaun A. *et al.* “A Reconstruction of Regional and Global Temperature for the Past 11,300 Years”. *Science*, 339, 6124, 8/III/2013, pp. 1198-1201.

Estabilidade da temperatura do Holoceno

Variabilidade natural menor que 1°C



2°C deixará a Terra mais quente do que o foi há milhões de anos

"Global warming of 2°C would leave the Earth warmer than it has been in millions of years".

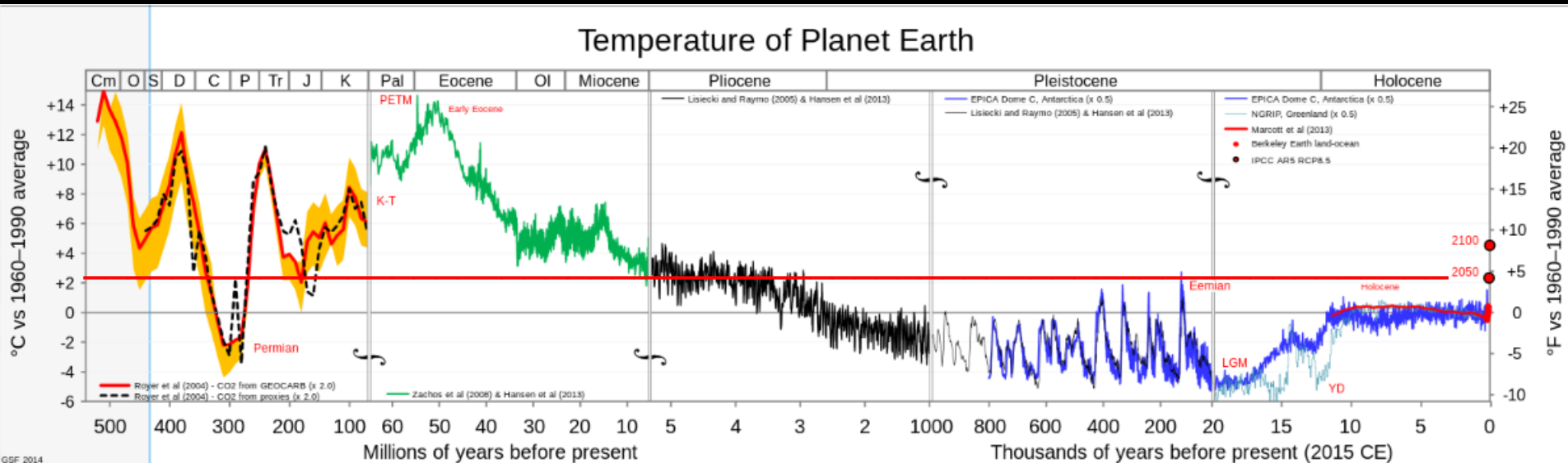


Gavin Schmidt, Michael Mann, Caspar Ammann, entre outros

“A temperatura global jamais excedeu os valores pré-industriais em mais de 2°C durante o Quaternário”
(2,588 M.a – presente)

M. Willeit *et al.*, “Mid-Pleistocene transition in glacial cycles explained by declining CO₂ and regolith removal”. *Science Advances*, 5, 4, 3/IV/2019: “global temperature never exceeded the preindustrial value by more than 2°C during the Quaternary”.

Quaternário 2,58 M.a AP



Ken Caldeira, Stanford University: “na história geológica, transições de atmosfera de baixo CO₂ para as de alto CO₂ aconteceram tipicamente a taxas de menos de 0,00001 grau por ano. Estamos recriando o mundo dos dinossauros cinco mil vezes mais rápido”.

O Brasil está entre as regiões mais vulneráveis

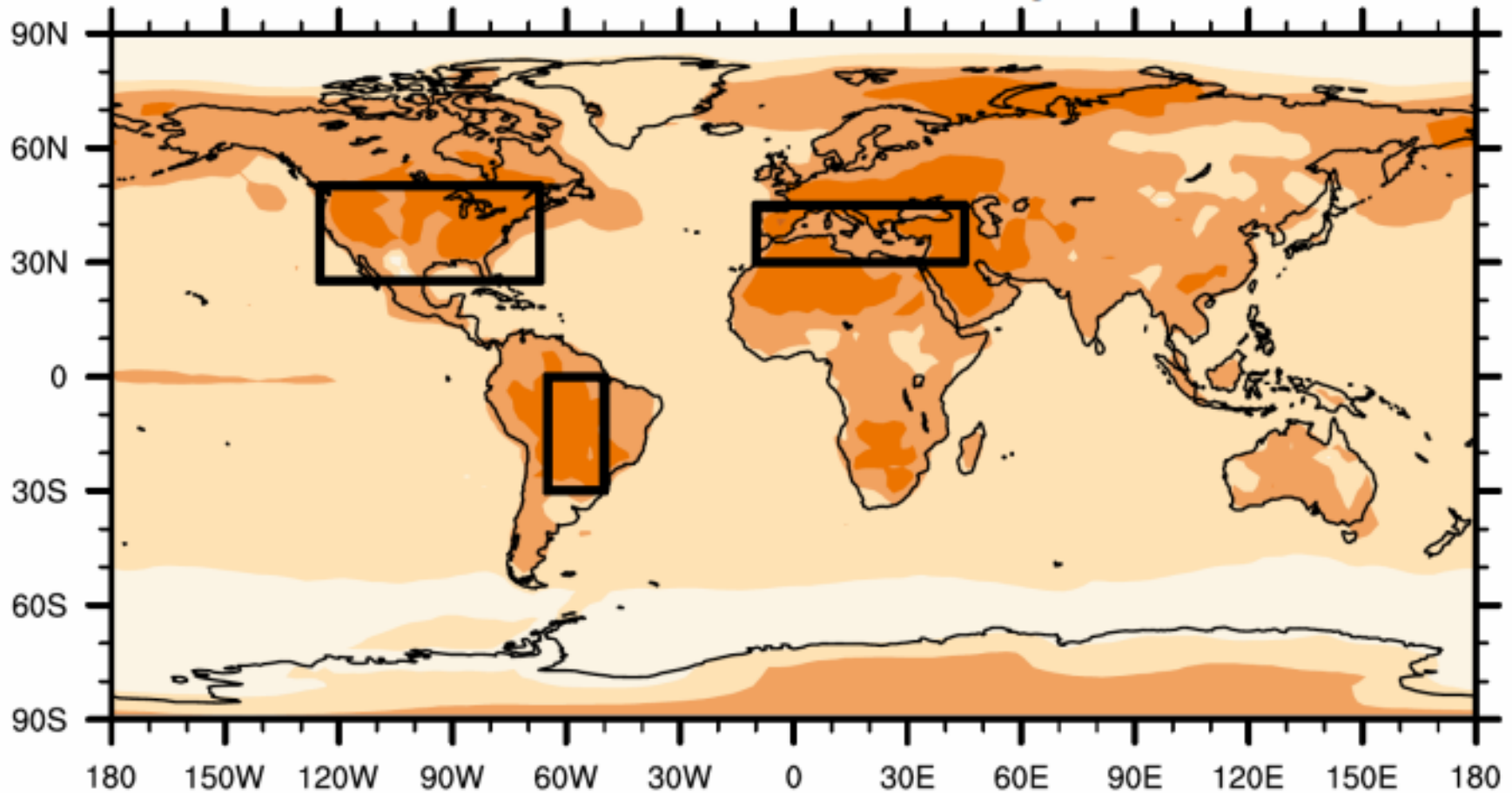
“O limite de 2°C das temperaturas médias em relação ao período pré-industrial pode ser cruzado em 2030 no Mediterrâneo, na **região central do Brasil** e nos EUA”

“and only by the mid-2040s for the global mean temperature, under the business-as-usual (RCP8.5) emissions scenario”

Sonia Seneviratne *et al.*, “Allowable CO₂ emissions based on regional and impact-related climate targets”. *Nature*, 529, 28/1/2016: «a regional 2°C threshold was passed in the simulations around year 2000 for TNn in the Arctic, while it is projected to be reached by ca. 2030 for TXx in the Mediterranean, Brazil and the contiguous U.S., and only by the mid-2040s for the global mean temperature, under the business-as-usual (RCP8.5) emissions scenario.”

Aquecimento global vs regional

TXx local change when $\Delta T_{\text{glob}} = 2^{\circ}\text{C}$



Intensity of hot extremes (TXx): let TX be the daily maximum temperature, then TXx is the annual maximum value of TX

“A probabilidade de aquecimentos extremos no Brasil é mais alta e ocorre antes no tempo [c. 2060] na RCP 8.5 (...) A chance de atingir um aquecimento maior que 4°C é elevada neste século”

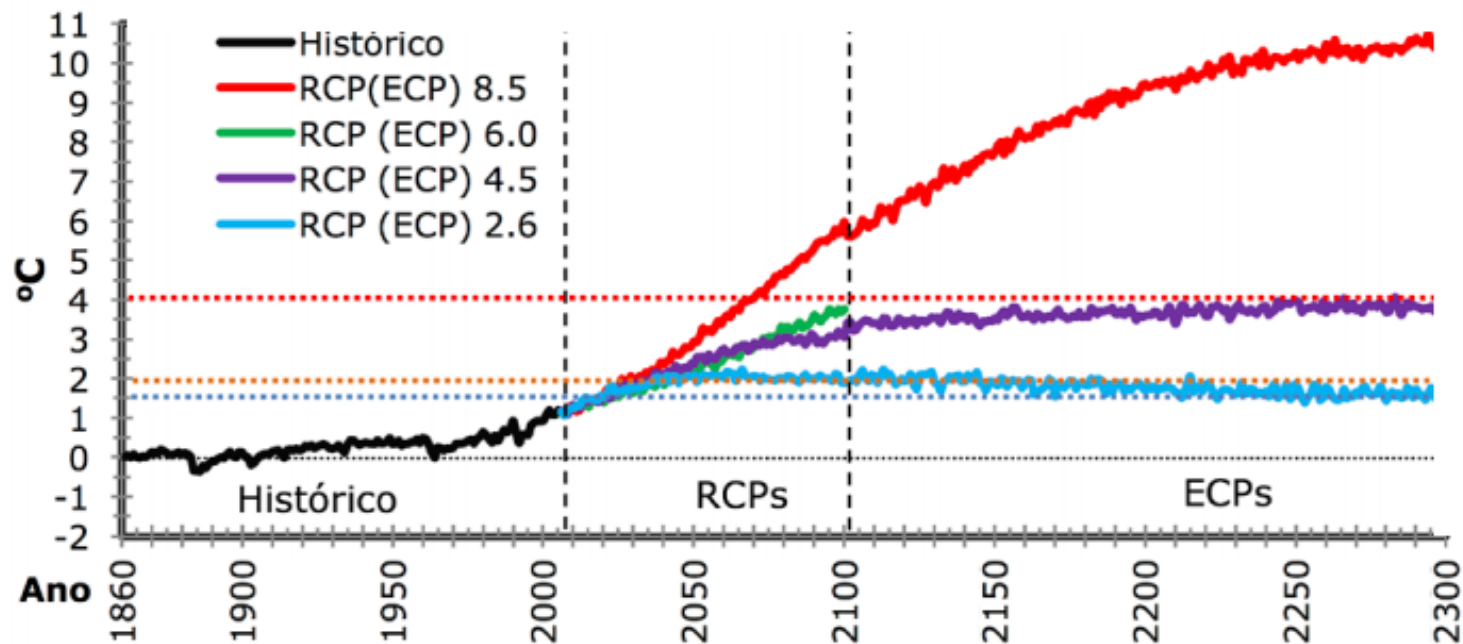
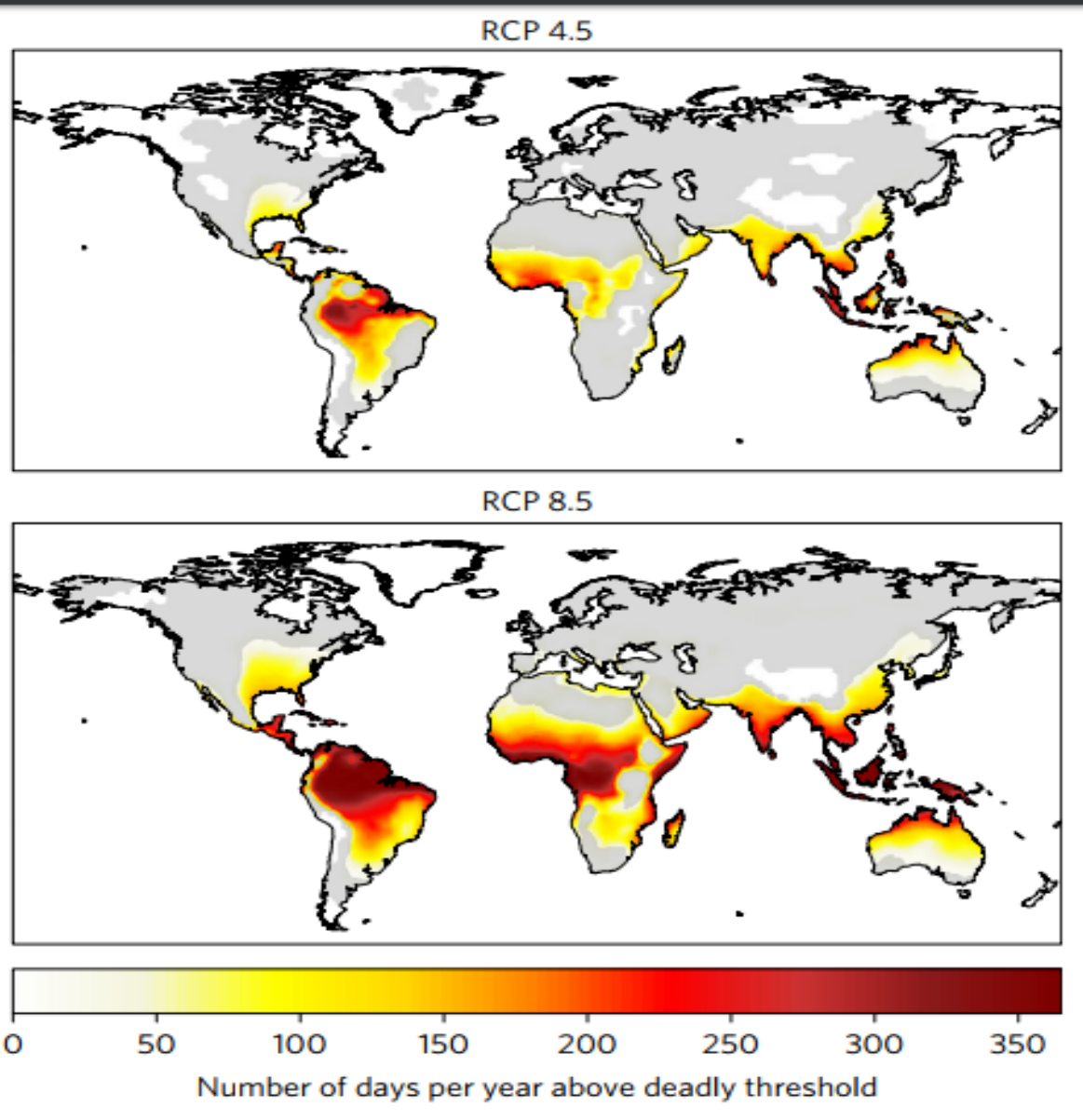


Figura 1. Séries temporais de mudanças temperatura média anual próxima da superfície (C) desde 1861 até 2300 em relação ao período Pré Industrial (1861-1890) para o Brasil. As linhas tracejadas azul e laranja representam os limites de estabilização de temperatura de 1,5°C e 2°C, definidos no Acordo de Paris. A linha vermelha é o limite de 4°C. (Seção 2, Figura 3).

Carlos A. Nobre, José A. Marengo, Wagner R. Soares, Eduardo Assad, Roberto Schaeffer, Fabio R. Scarano, Sandra S. Hacon, *Riscos de Mudanças Climáticas no Brasil e Limites à Adaptação*, Março de 2016 (baseando-se em IPCC AR5 – RCP8,5)

Dias por ano até 2100 acima do limiar de letalidade da temperatura combinada com a umidade relativa do ar em dois cenários



dois cenários

Camilo Mora *et al.*, "Global risk of deadly heat". *Nature Climate Change*, 19/VI/2017

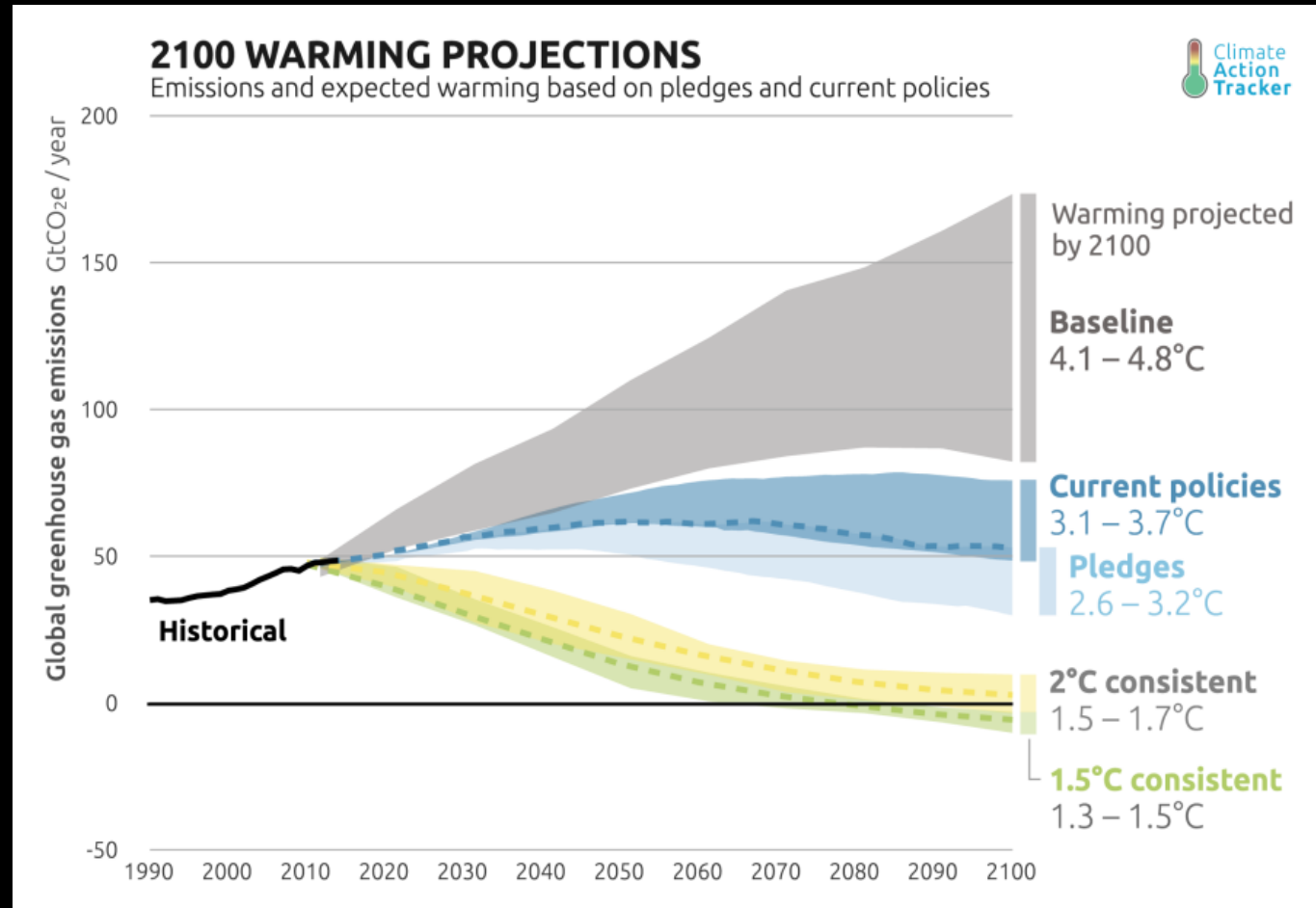
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Tese 3 – Os 10 próximos anos decidirão sobre nossas chances de manter o aquecimento abaixo do nível catastrófico



**What we do over the next
10 years will determine the
future of humanity for the
next 10,000 years.**

Prof Sir David King, Ex-
Government Chief Scientist

“Estamos em um ponto de inflexão. Os próximos anos serão os mais importantes da história da humanidade”.

A portrait of Kathleen Dean Moore, an older woman with long, wavy white hair and blue eyes. She is wearing a dark grey or black top. The background is a blurred wooden wall with a purple cushion visible at the bottom.

“We are living in a hinge point. The next couple of years will be the most important years in the history of humanity”.

KATHLEEN DEAN MOORE
ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHER

The Second Warning: A Documentary Film

<https://communications.oregonstate.edu/oregon-state-productions/feature-film-program/second-warning-documentary-film>>

“Temos 12 anos para limitar uma mudança climática catastrófica”.

IPCC SR1.5 2018

The Guardian
2018

We have 12 years to limit climate change catastrophe, warns UN

Urgent changes needed to cut risk of extreme heat, drought, floods and poverty, says IPCC

● [Overwhelmed by climate change? Here's what you can do](#)



▲ A firefighter battles a fire in California. The world is currently 1C warmer than preindustrial levels. Photograph: Ringo HW Chiu/AP

“Devemos nos mobilizar hoje com a máxima urgência para transformar a economia no prazo de uma década”.



Paul Gilding, 2019

“Any rational response to the scientific evidence would suggest that **we should mobilize today with the utmost urgency to transform the economy inside a decade.** This is no longer a long-term issue. (...) The only issue that matters is acceleration; acceleration of the response. So it’s all about speed now.” *High Likelihood Human Civilization Coming to an End starting 2050.*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z-EX2BoKIJI>

4 dos 5 riscos com maior impacto nos próximos 10 anos estão diretamente associados às crises climáticas

Global Risks Report

The 5 risks that will have the biggest impact in the next 10 years

	rank
Weapons of mass destruction	1
Extreme weather events	2
Natural disasters	3
Failure of climate change mitigation & adaptation	4
Water crises	5

Source: Global Risks Perception Survey 2017-2018, World Economic Forum



António Guterres
secretário-geral da ONU
(Setembro de 2018)

“Se não mudarmos nossa rota até 2020, corremos o risco de deixar passar o momento em que é ainda possível evitar uma mudança climática desenfreada, com consequências desastrosas para a humanidade e para os sistemas naturais que nos sustentam”.

É a primeira vez que o termo “*runaway climate change*” emerge no cauteloso vocabulário diplomático.

“The time for action was yesterday or the day before,” said Robert Watson, the chair of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) which compiled the research.



“Proteger a biodiversidade é tão importante quanto combater as mudanças climáticas”

▲ Protecting biodiversity is “as important as fighting climate change,” said Robert Watson, chair of IPBES speaking in Medellin, Colombia on 22 March Photograph: Joaquin Sarmiento/AFP/Getty Images



Since the start of colonisation by Europeans 500 years ago, he said 30% of biodiversity has been lost in the region. This will rise to 40% in the next 10 years unless policies and behaviours are transformed.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/mar/23/destruction-of-nature-as-dangerous-as-climate-change-scientists-warn>



Jake Rice, Co-chair of the regional assessment for the Americas

Conclusão: atenuação dos impactos futuros

- Não é mais possível evitar um futuro pior.
- Mas é ainda possível atenuar essa piora, aumentando nossas chances de adaptação.

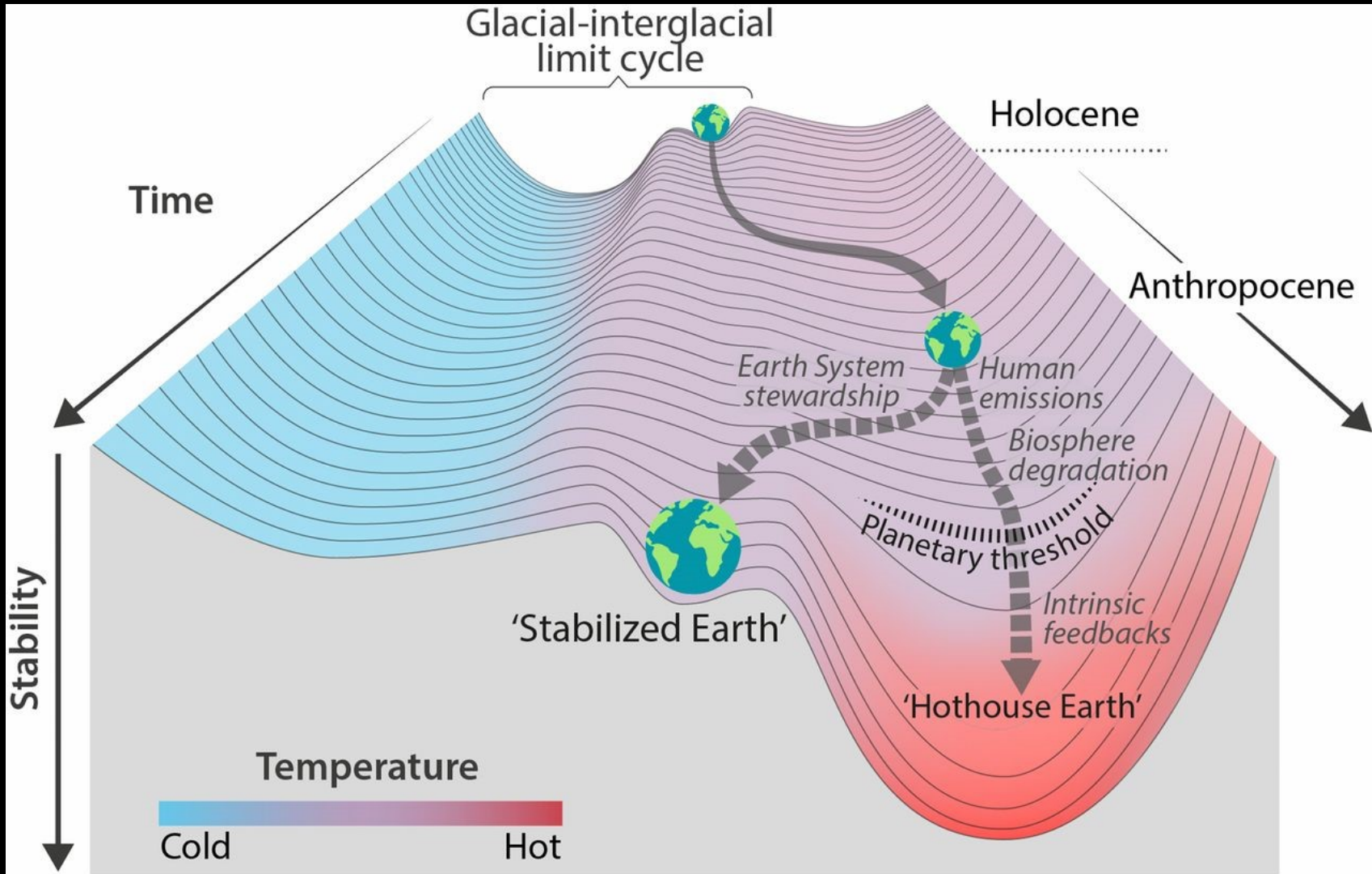
Cada décimo de grau a mais de aquecimento acima do aquecimento atual (1,1°C - 1,5°C) ou cada redução das áreas selvagens cria um planeta mais hostil para a maioria das espécies pluricelulares, inclusive a nossa.

Os adolescentes e os jovens, conscientes da massa falida planetária que os adultos lhes estão legando, instam seus governos a: “declarar **estado de emergência ecológica e social**”.



Um estado de urgência ecológica e social implica dar dois primeiros passos:

Passo 1 - **reconhecer** a gravidade extrema da situação atual: iminência de uma bifurcação



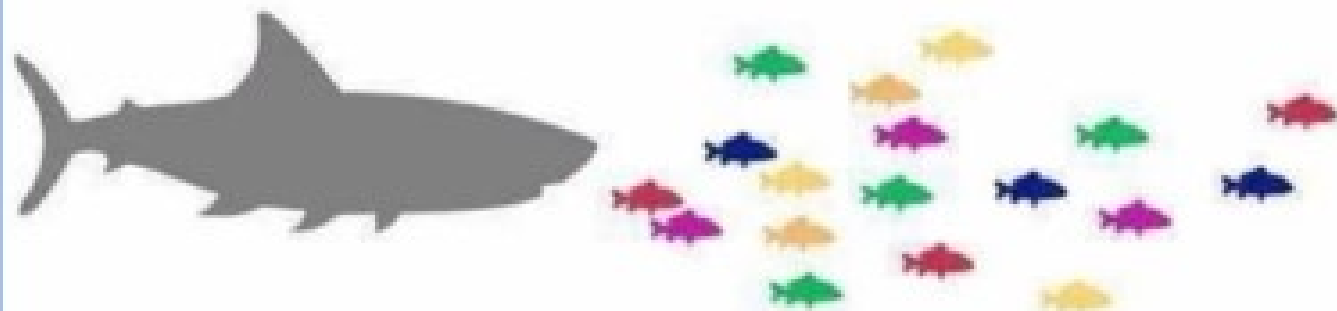
Passo 2 – agir para mudar. Uma sociedade alternativa é possível



“Se é tão impossível achar a solução neste sistema, talvez devêssemos mudar o próprio sistema.”

Passo 2 - agir para mudar:

- diminuição da desigualdade e
- Desmatamento zero, reflorestamento (Acordo de Paris) e proteção da biodiversidade
- Diminuição drástica da dieta carnívora
- Avaliar as alternativas políticas em função dessa emergência climática



Não entre em pânico,

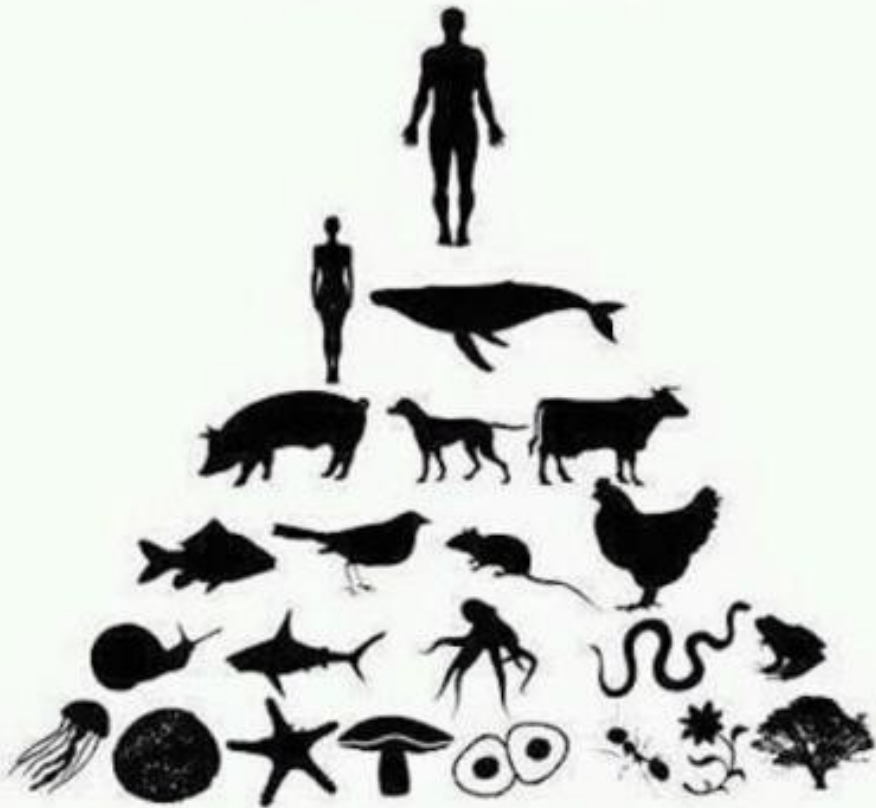


organize-se!

Obrigado!

luiz.marques@gmail.com

EGO



ECO

