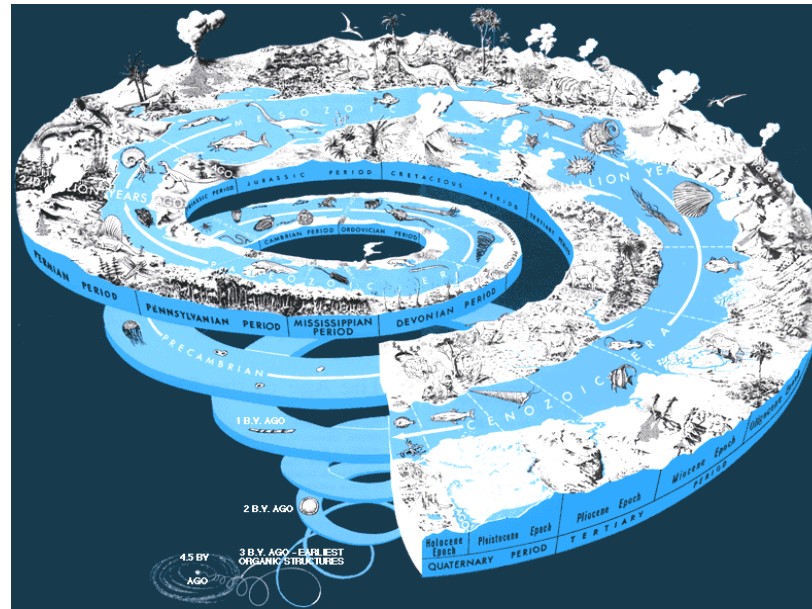


Gerenciamento do Risco Climático em Recursos Hídricos como Estratégia de Adaptação a Mudança



Francisco de Assis de Souza Filho

24 a 26 de fevereiro de 2010
Hotel Anacã, São Carlos, SP

Três Perguntas

- Qual o Problema?
- Qual a informação disponível sobre ele?
- O que podemos fazer?

Delimitação do Problema

Global Water Resources: Vulnerability from Climate Change and Population Growth

Charles J. Vörösmarty,^{1,2,4,5*} Pamela Green,^{1,2,4}
Joseph Salisbury,^{1,3,4} Richard B. Lammers^{1,2,4}

The future adequacy of freshwater resources is difficult to assess, owing to a complex and rapidly changing geography of water supply and use. Numerical experiments combining climate model outputs, water budgets, and socioeconomic information along digitized river networks demonstrate that (i) a large proportion of the world's population is currently experiencing water stress and (ii) rising water demands greatly outweigh greenhouse warming in defining the state of global water systems to 2025. Consideration of direct human impacts on global water supply remains a poorly articulated but potentially important facet of the larger global change question.

Greenhouse warming continues to dominate the world's science and policy agenda on global change. One fundamental concern is the impact

water demand (RWD) defined as the ratio of water withdrawal or water use to discharge. We consider the domestic and industrial sectors

14 JULY 2000 VOL 289 SCIENCE www.science

Relative Change in Demand per Discharge

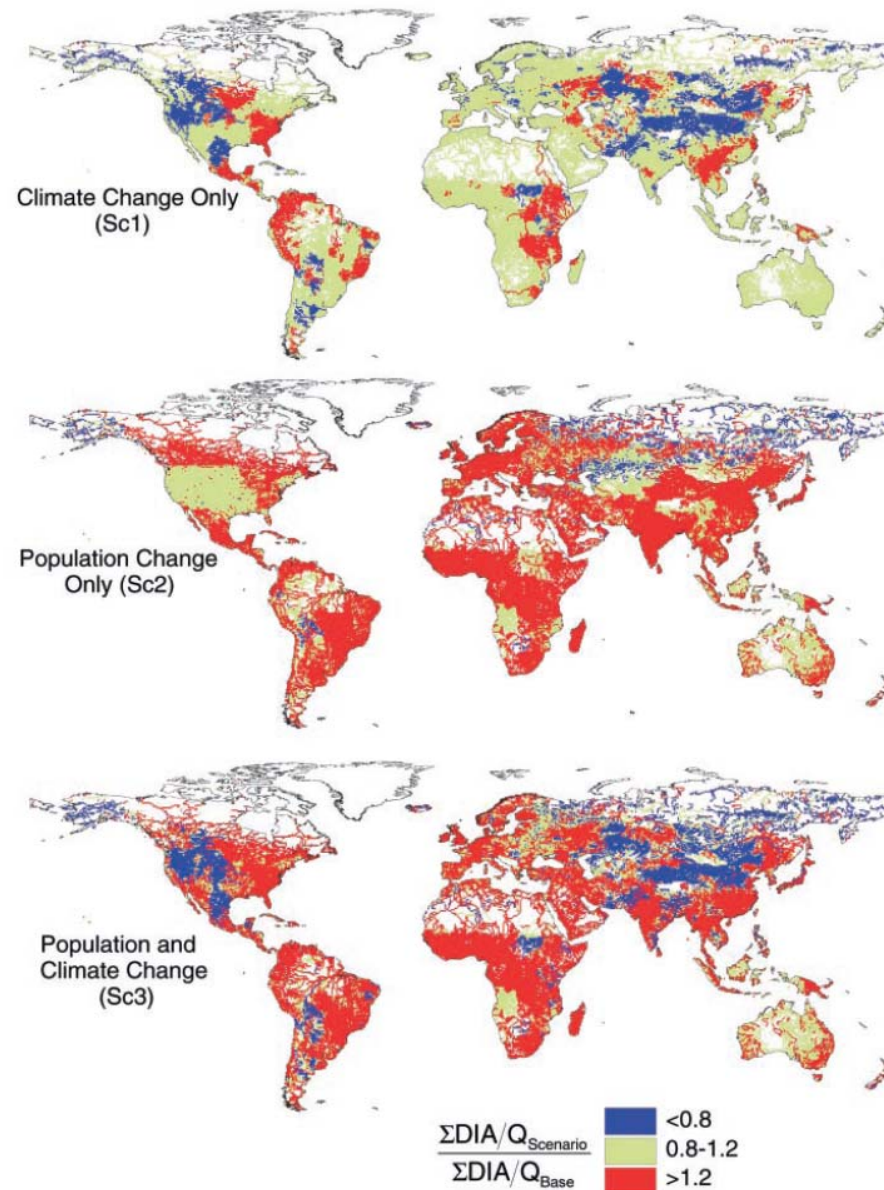
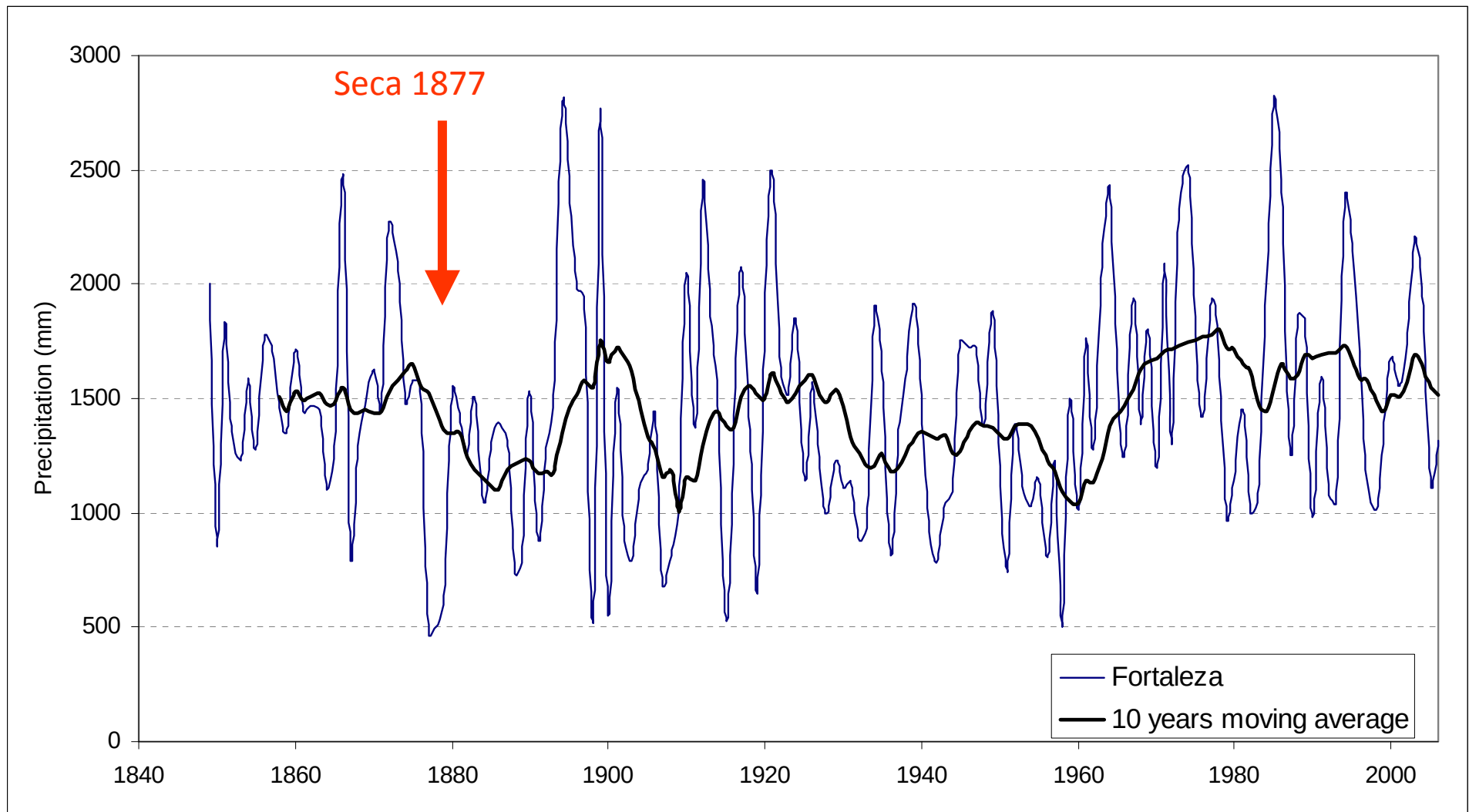
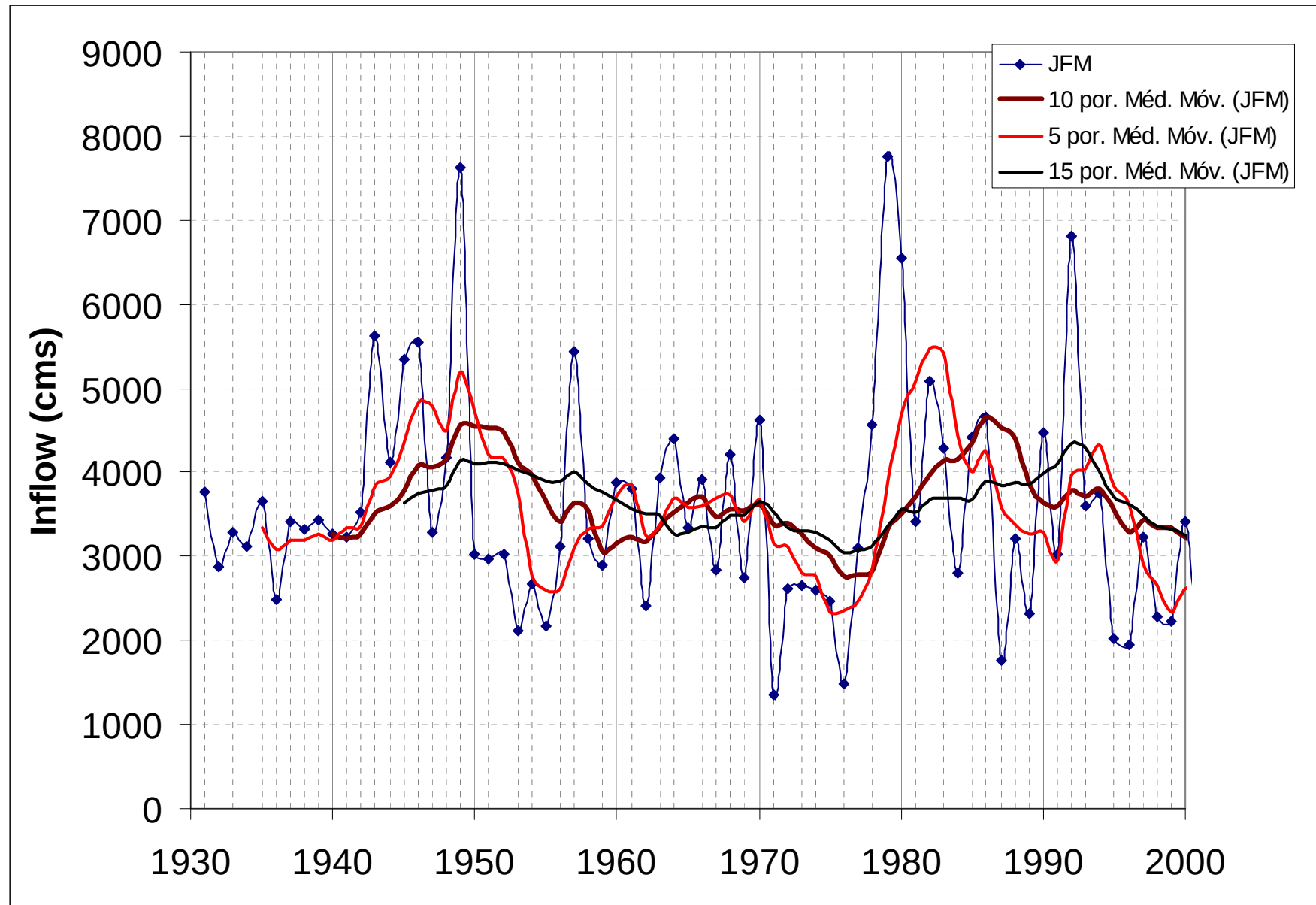


Fig. 3. Maps of the change in water reuse index ($\Sigma DIA/Q$) predicted by the CGCM1/WBM model configuration under Sc1 (climate change alone), Sc2 (population and economic development only), and Sc3 (both effects). Changes in the ratio of scenario-specific $\Sigma DIA/Q$ ($\Sigma DIA/Q_{Scenario}$) relative to contemporary ($\Sigma DIA/Q_{Base}$) conditions are shown. A threshold of $\pm 20\%$ is used to highlight areas of substantial change.

Precipitação em Fortaleza 1849-2006



Sobradinho Inflow



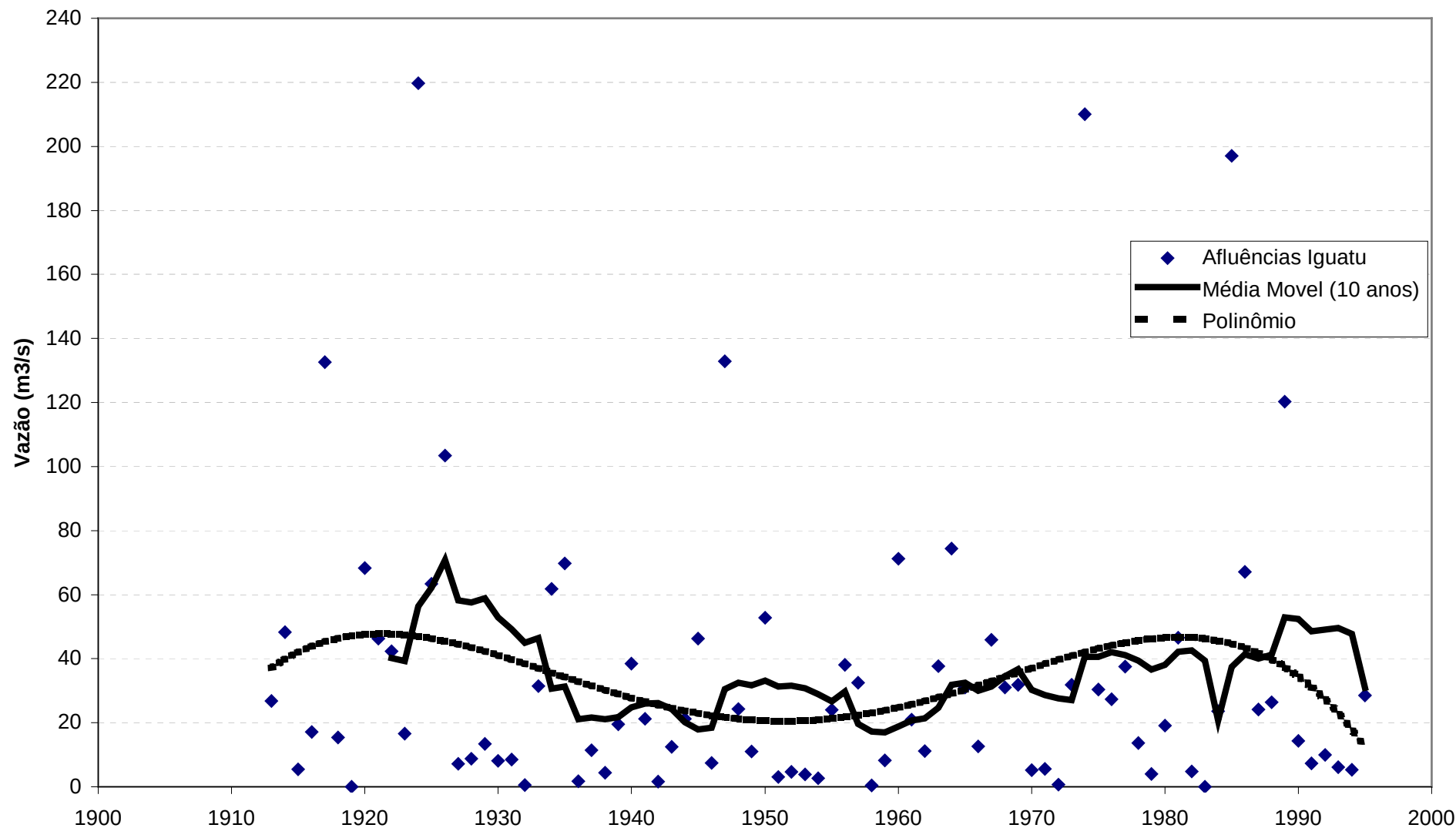
Parana River Basin

Brazilian Power Production

- The stream flow in Parana Basin increase after 70's
- This Basin produce 60% of Brazilian Hydropower Production
- 90% of Brazilian Electricity is produce by Hydropower;

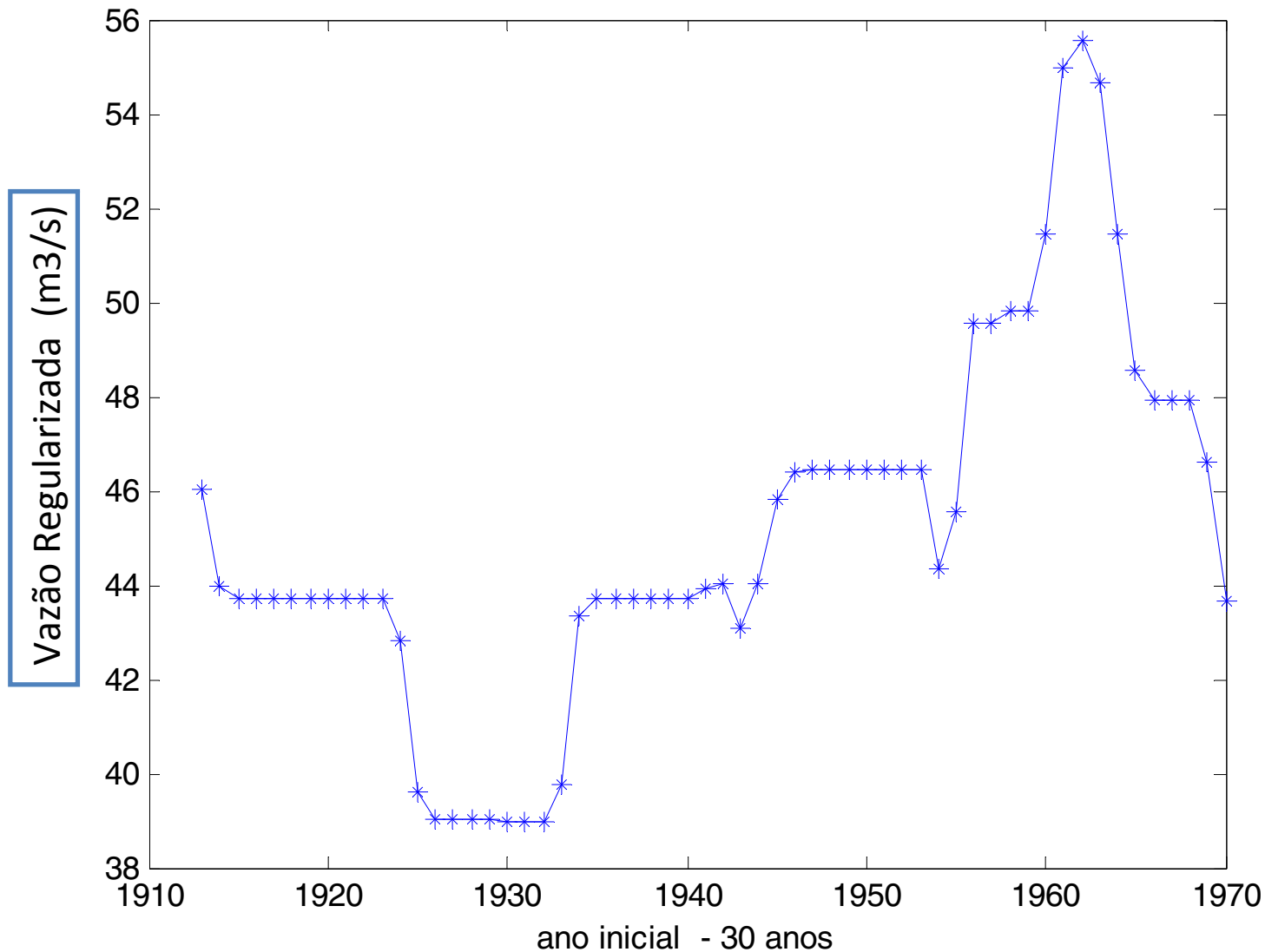
Seção Fluvial	antes 1970	1970-1990	crescimento %
Rio Parana em Jupiá	5.852 ⁽⁺⁾	6.969	19.1
R. Paranapanema em Rosana	1.057 ⁽⁺⁾	1.545	46.2
R. Paraná em São José	6.900 ⁽⁺⁾	8.520	23.3
R. Paraná em Guaira	8.620 ⁽⁺⁾	11.560	34.1
R. Paraná em Posadas	11.600 ^(*)	14.255	22.9
R. Paraná em Corrientes	15.265	19.510	27.8

Afluências ao Reservatório Orós



Reservatório Orós

Liberações com 90% de Garantia calculada para uma Janela de 30 anos



CLIMATE CHANGE

Stationarity Is Dead: Whither Water Management?

P. C. D. Milly,^{1*} Julio Betancourt,² Malin Falkenmark,³ Robert M. Hirsch,⁴ Zbigniew W. Kundzewicz,⁵ Dennis P. Lettenmaier,⁶ Ronald J. Stouffer⁷

Systems for management of water throughout the developed world have been designed and operated under the assumption of stationarity. Stationarity—the idea that natural systems fluctuate within an unchanging envelope of variability—is a foundational concept that permeates training and practice in water-resource engineering. It implies that any variable (e.g., annual streamflow or annual flood peak) has a time-invariant (or 1-year-periodic) probability density function (pdf), whose properties can be estimated from the instrument record. Under stationarity, pdf estimation errors are acknowledged, but have been assumed to be reducible by additional observations, more efficient estimators, or regional or paleohydrologic data. The pdfs, in turn, are used to evaluate and manage risks to water supplies, waterworks, and floodplains; annual global investment in water infrastructure exceeds U.S.\$500 billion (1).



An uncertain future challenges water planners.

In view of the magnitude and ubiquity of the hydroclimatic change apparently now

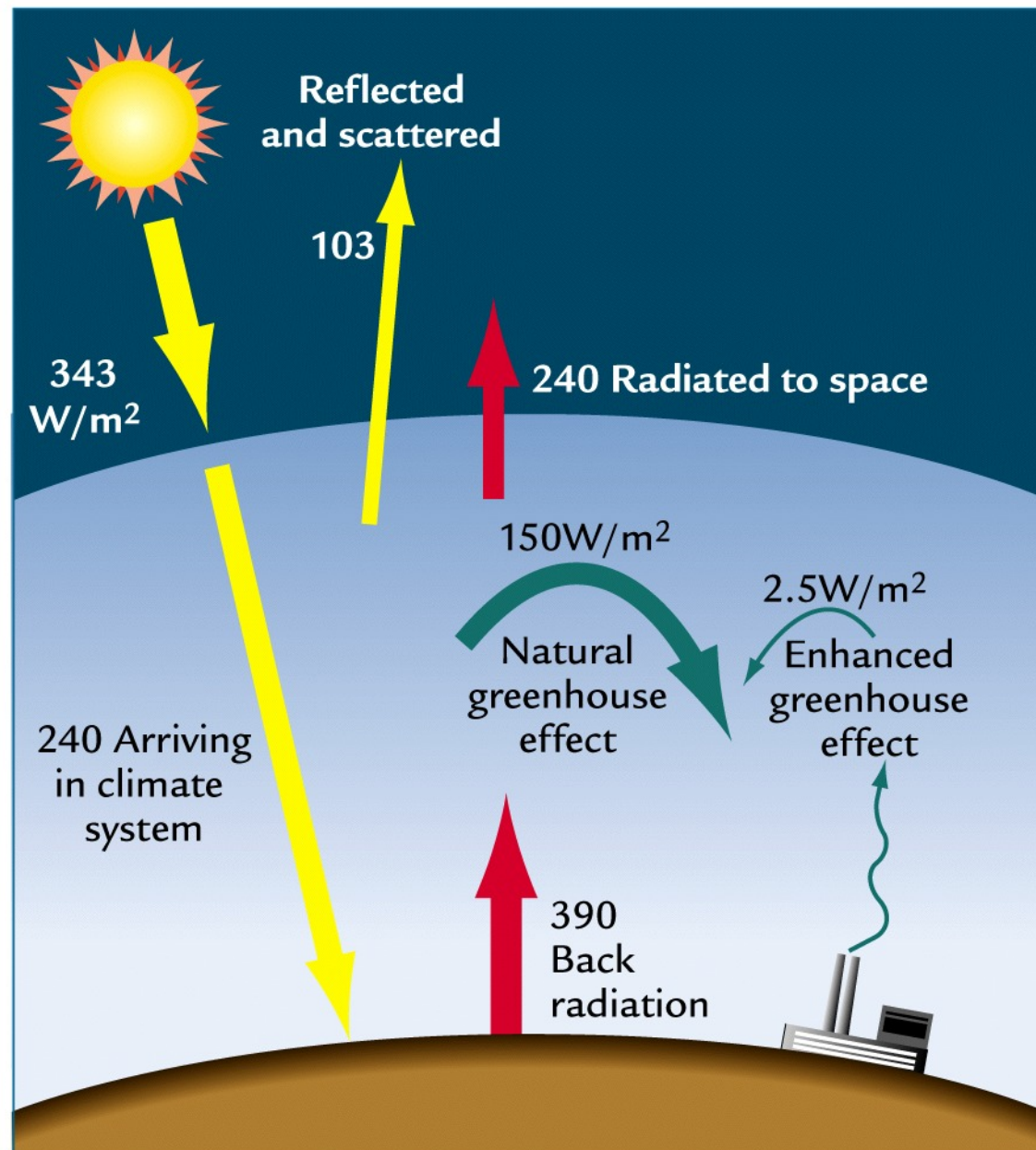
Climate change undermines a basic assumption that historically has facilitated management of water supplies, demands, and risks.

that has emerged from climate models (figure, p. 574).

Why now? That anthropogenic climate change affects the water cycle (9) and water supply (10) is not a new finding. Nevertheless, sensible objections to discarding stationarity have been raised. For a time, hydroclimate has not demonstrably exited the envelope of natural variability and/or the effective range of optimally operated infrastructure (11). Accounting for the substantial uncertainty of climatic parameters estimated from short records (13) effectively hedged against such climate changes. Additionally, climate predictions were not considered credible (12, 14).

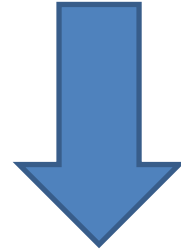
Recent developments have led us to opinion that the time has come to move beyond the wait-and-see approach. Projections of runoff changes are bolstered by recently demonstrated retrodictive skill of climate models. The global pattern of observed annual streamflow trends is unlikely to be

Efeito Estufa: Ação Antrópica



Mudança do Comportamento médio

Mudança no processo de variação do sistema

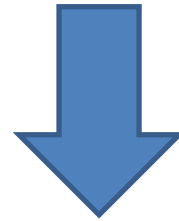


Resiliencia dos Sistemas Socio-Naturais

Serviços Ambientais

Disponibilidade Hídrica Quantitativa

Disponibilidade Hídrica Qualitativa



- Incertezas sobre a Escassez Relativa dos Recursos Hídricos:
Usos da Água
- Toda a infra-estrutura foi projetada sob o paradigma da estacionariedade

Informações

Tópicos

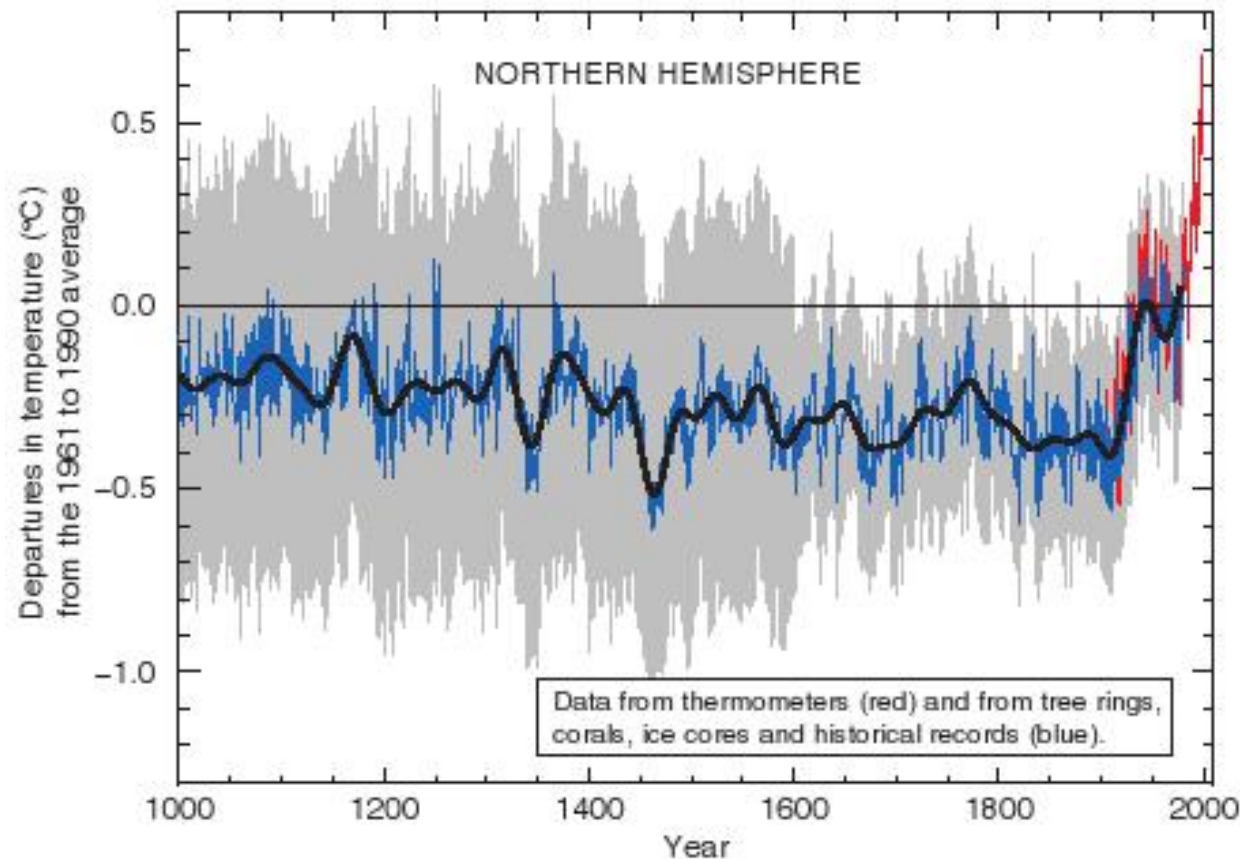
- O Clima tem história
- Qual a capacidade dos modelos de mudança climática representarem a variabilidade climática de alta e baixa frequência?

Proxy records, climate reconstruction, and ... *hockey*?

Temperature reconstruction from proxy and historical obs.

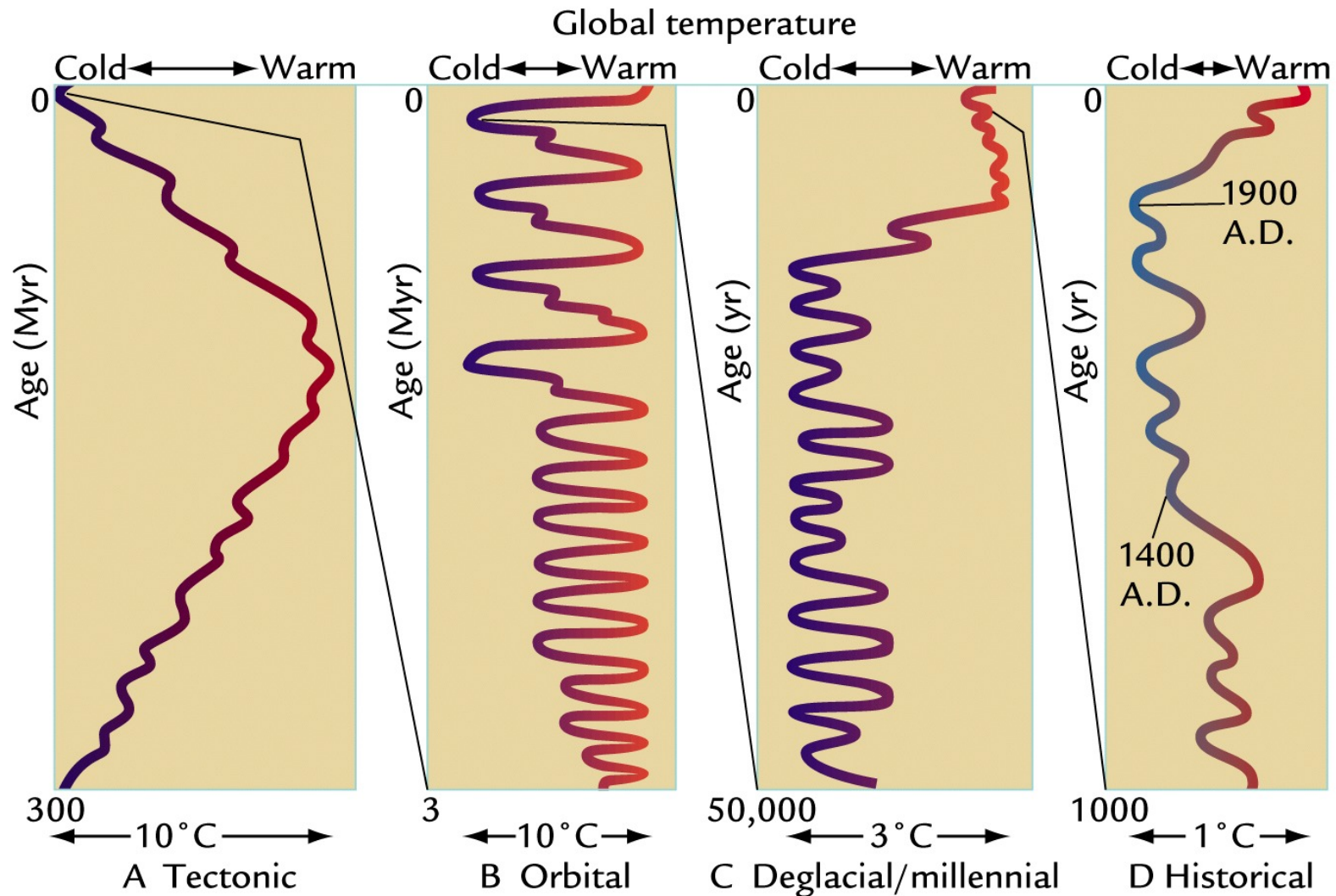
1,000 years

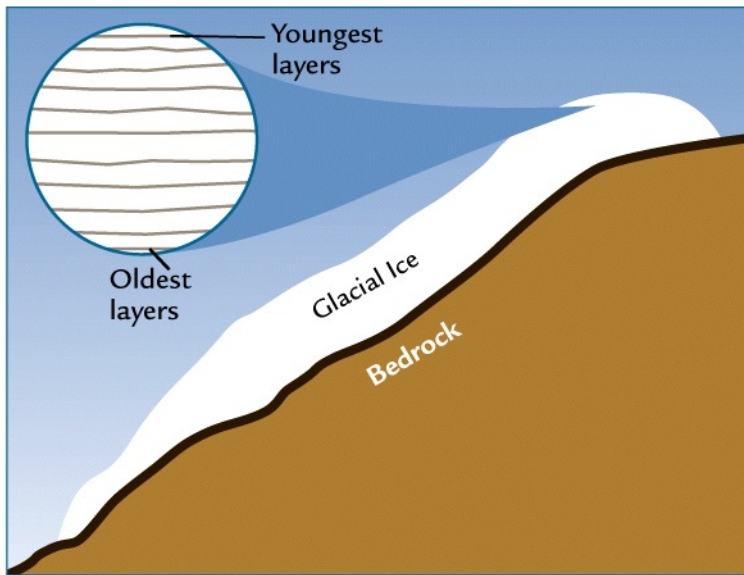
Figure 16.6 in Ahrens



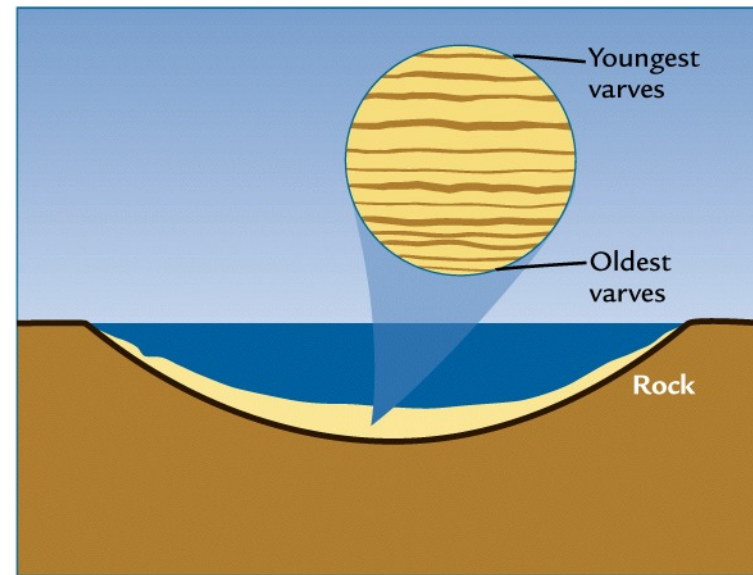
IPCC, Third Assessment Report, 2001

Evolução do Clima na Terra em Diferentes Escalas Temporais

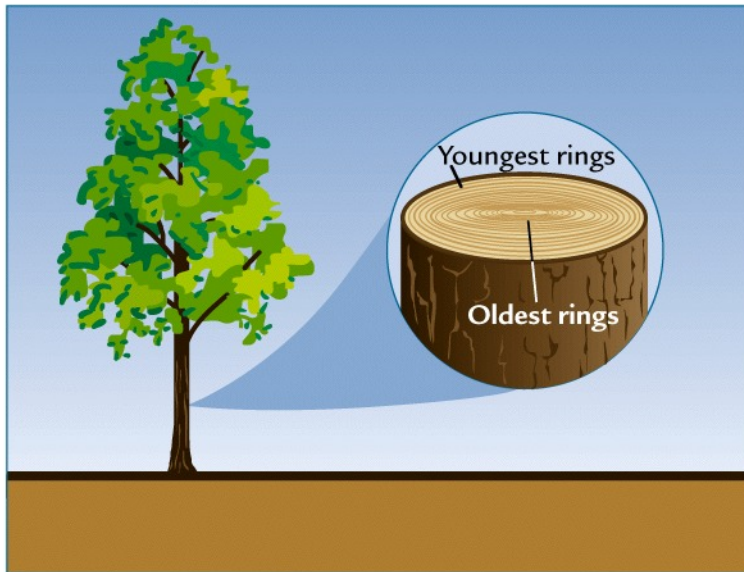




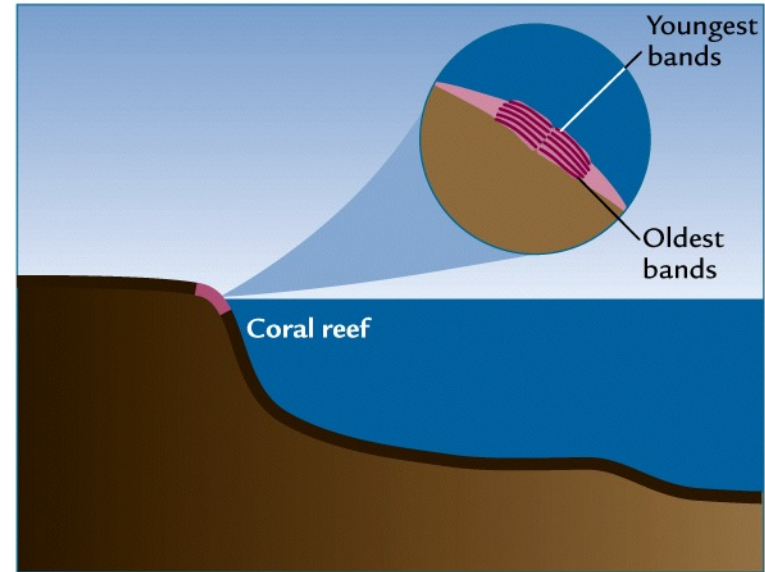
A Annual ice layers



B Annual sediment varves

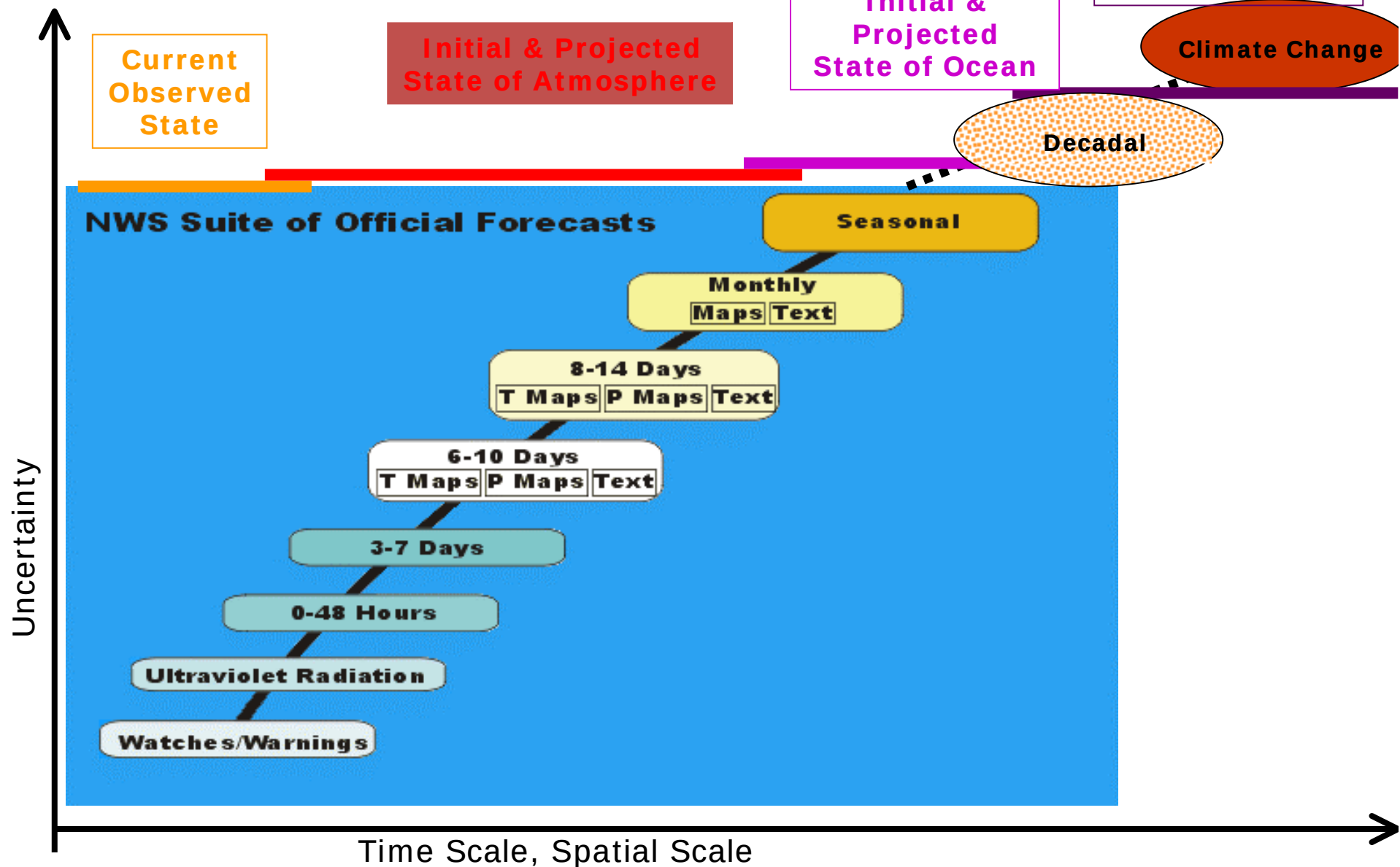


C Annual tree rings



D Annual coral bands

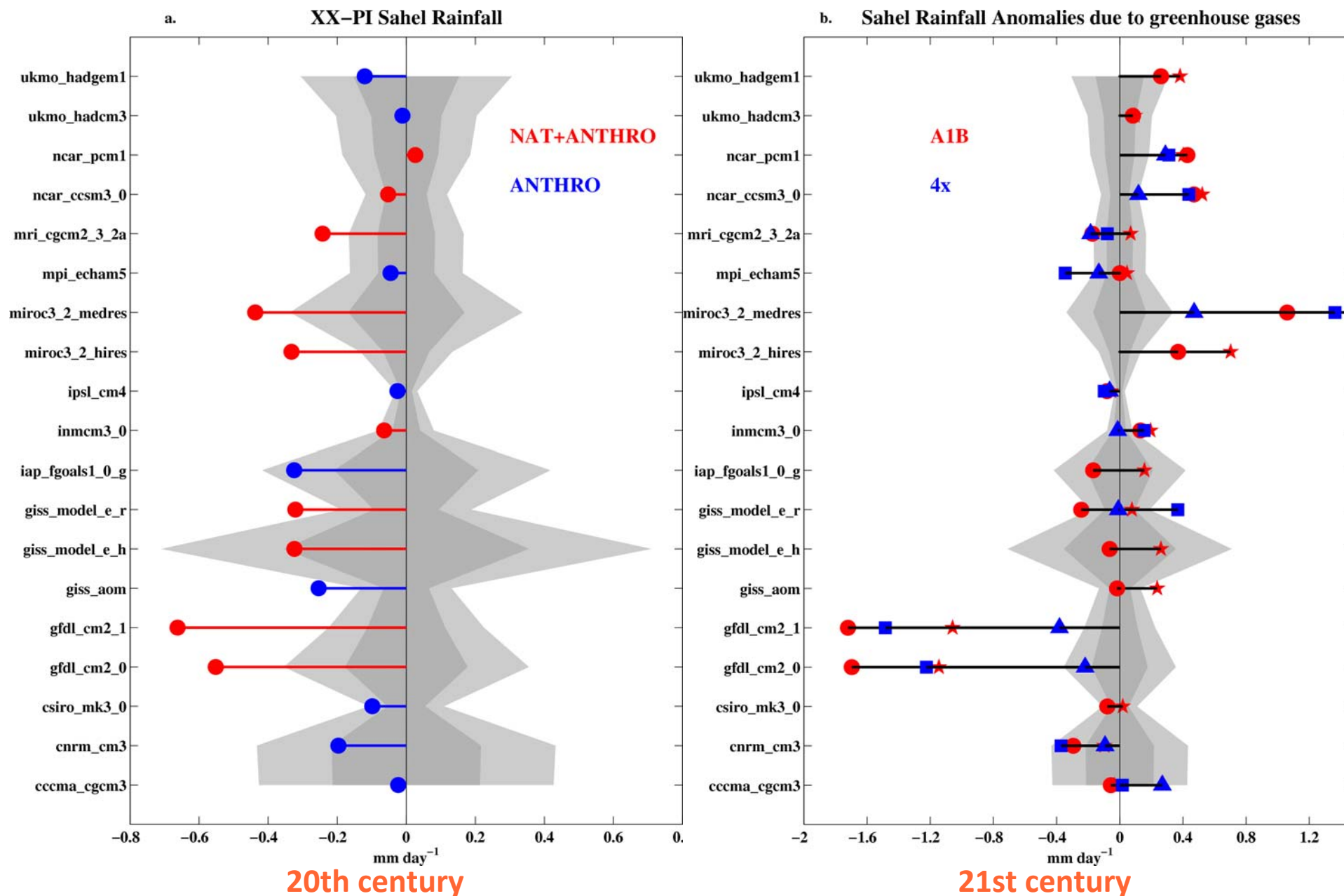
Avaliação do Risco em Múltiplas Escalas



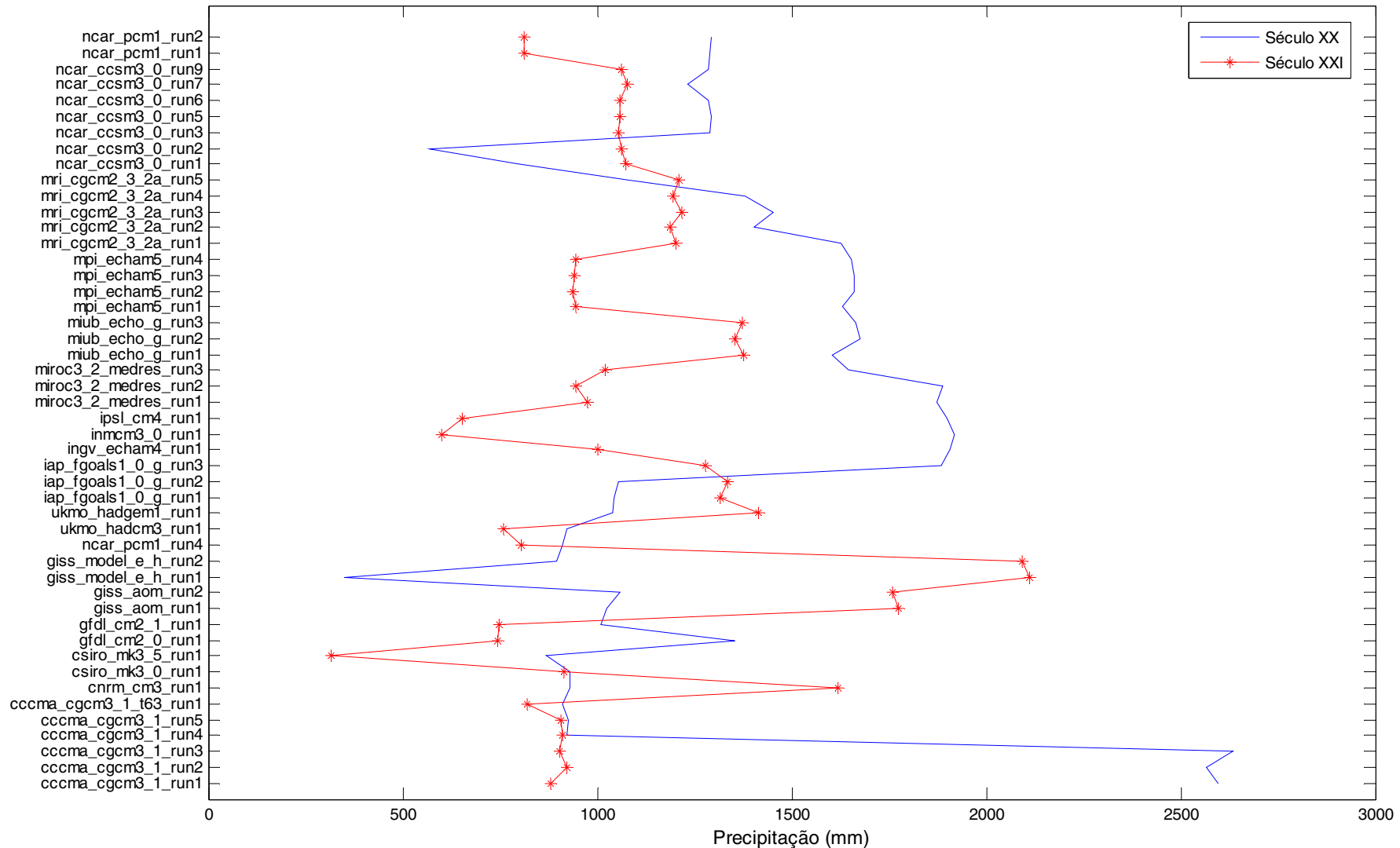
From Lisa Goddard

20th v 21st century Sahel climate change

Biasutti, M and A Giannini, 2006 (Geophys. Res. Lett.)

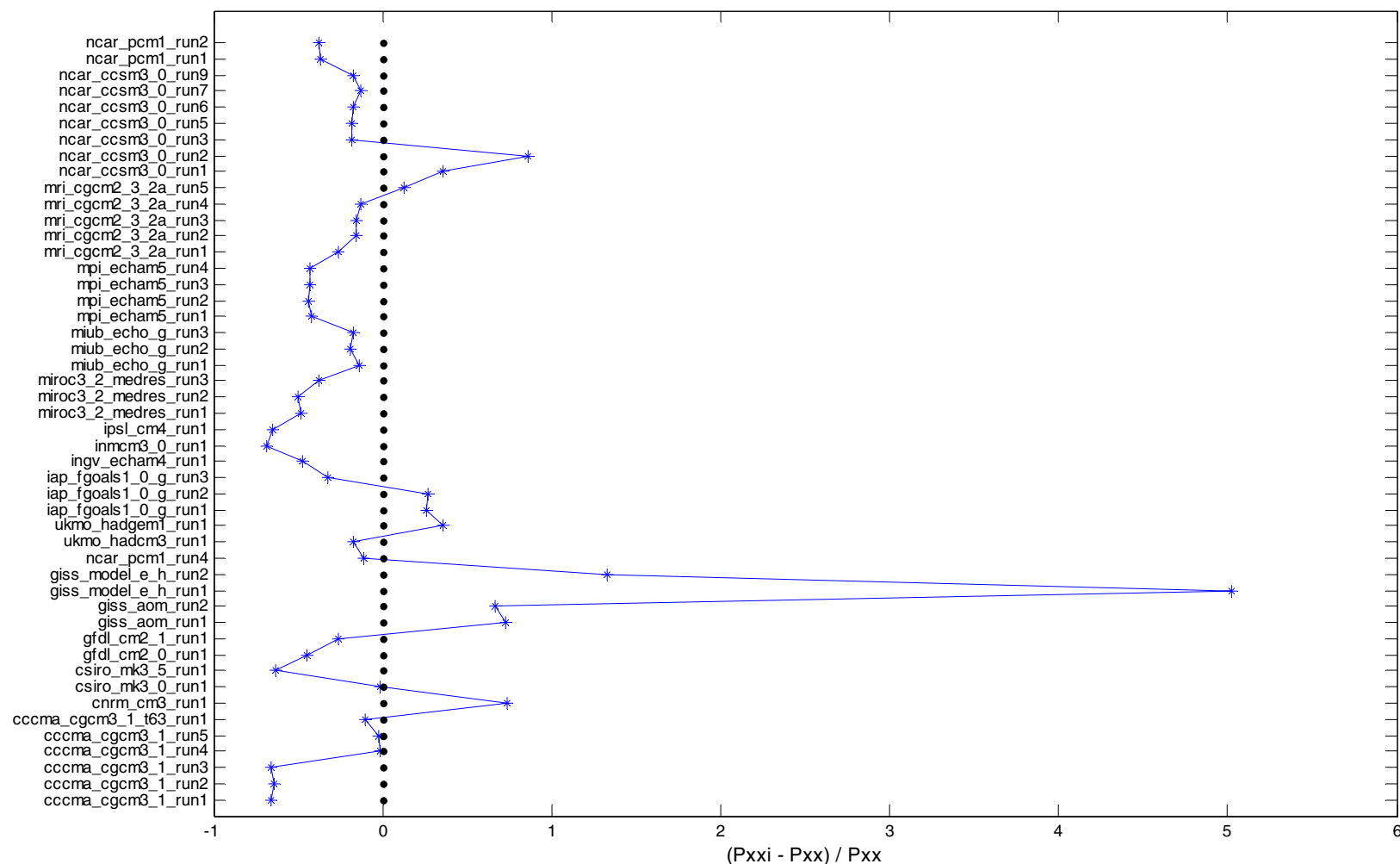


Precipitação NEB



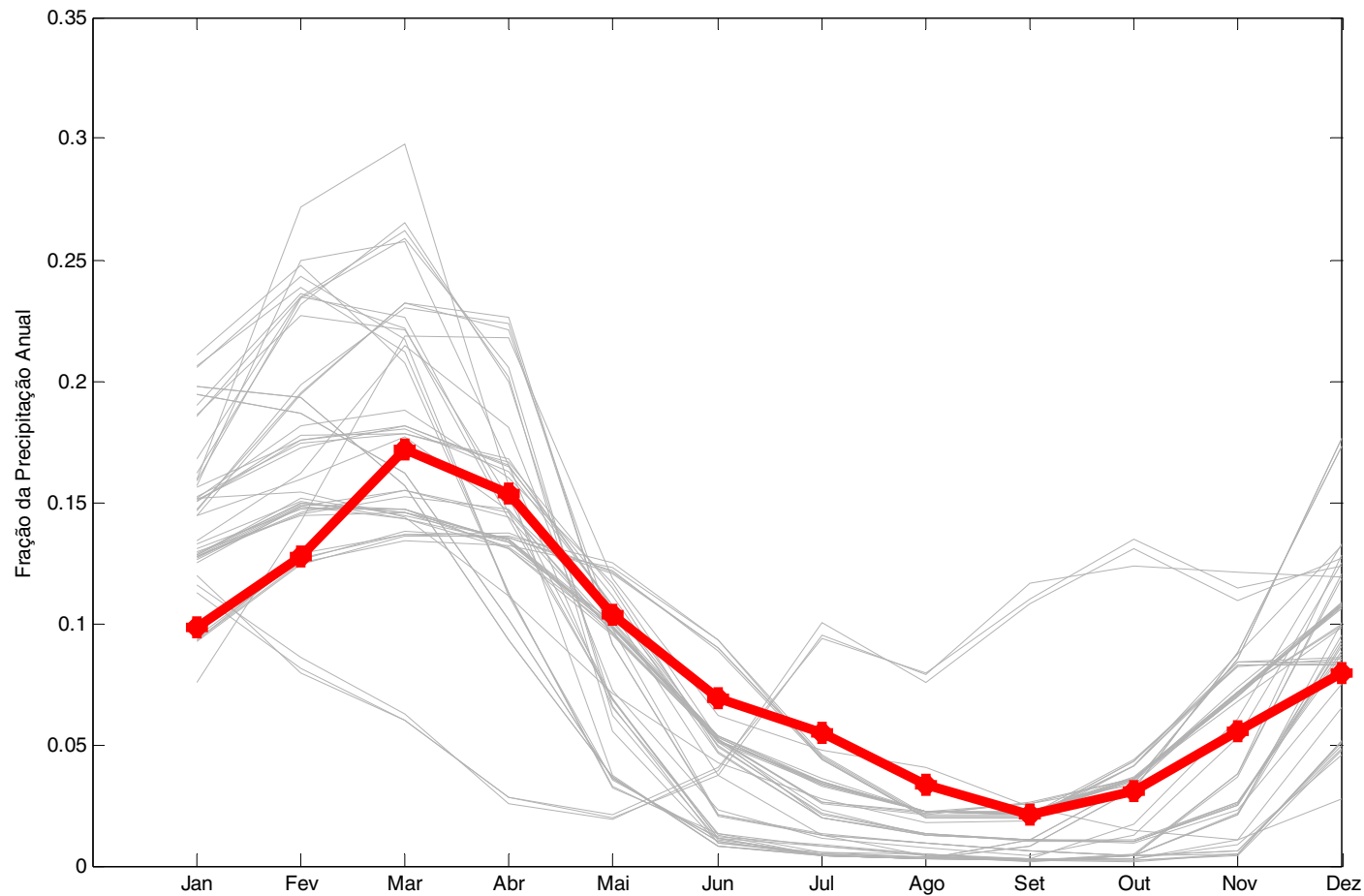
Precipitação NEB - Sec. XXI

Cenário A1B

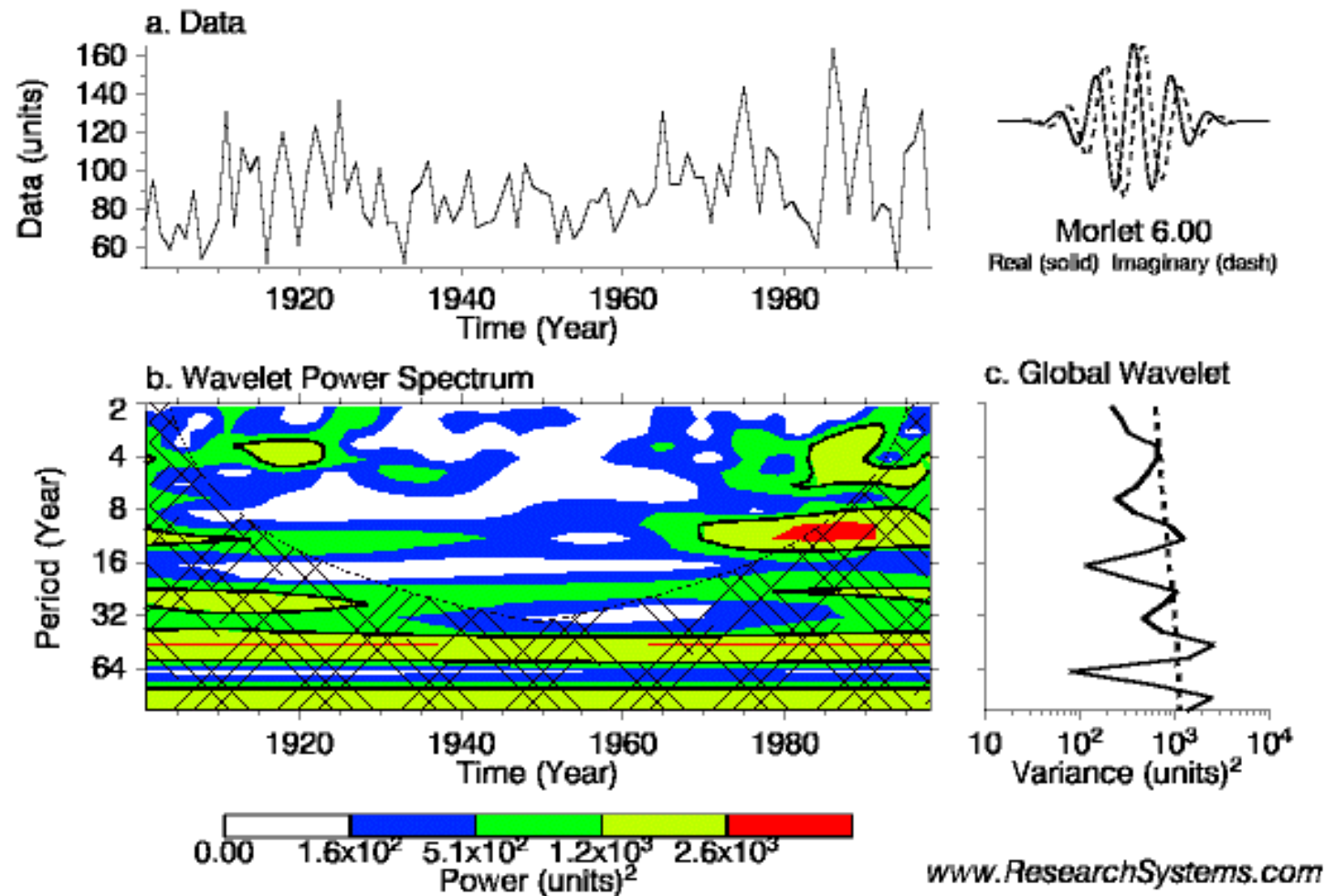


Sazonalidade Sec. XX

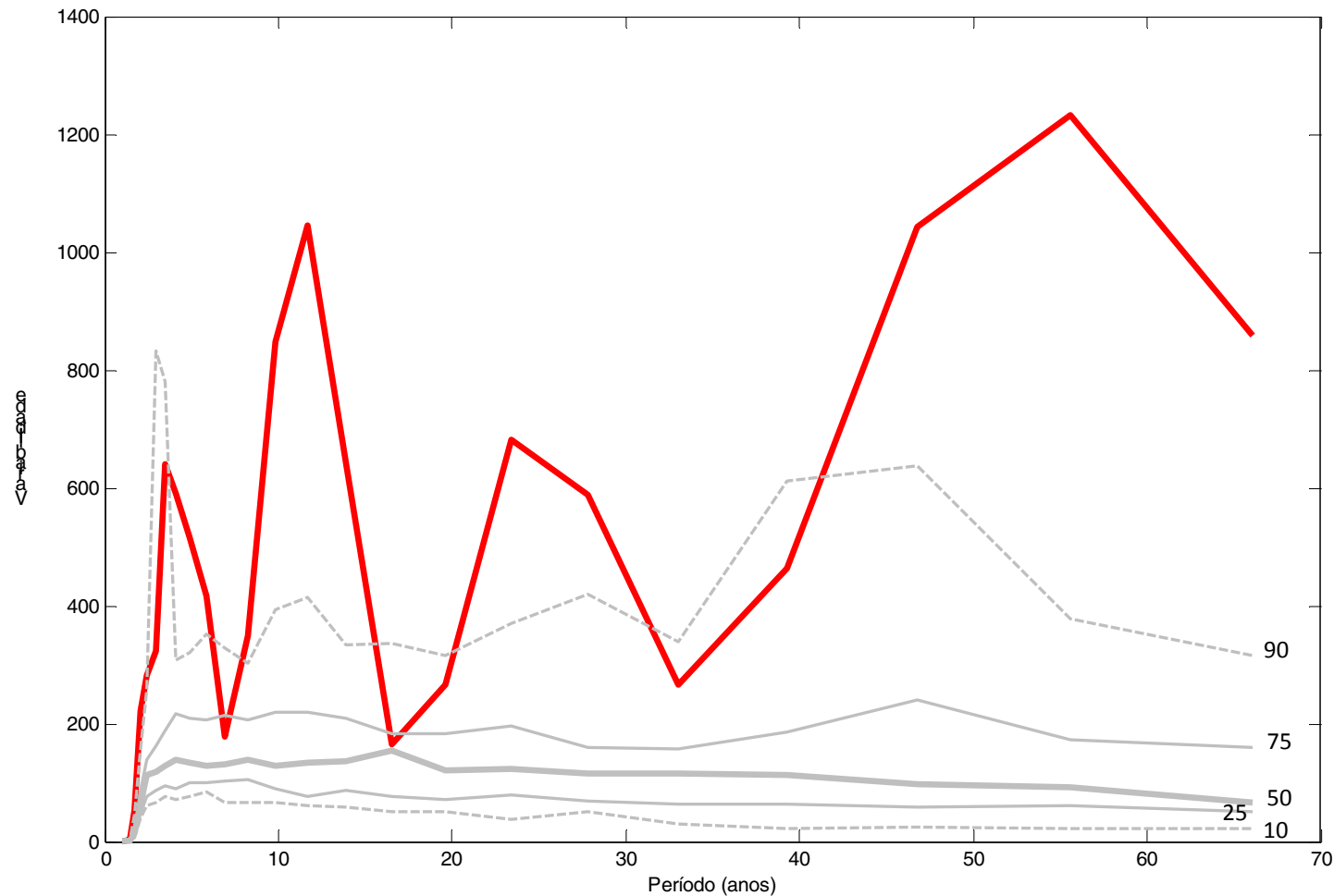
NEB 1S 19S; 34W 45W



Wavelet Precipitação no NEB

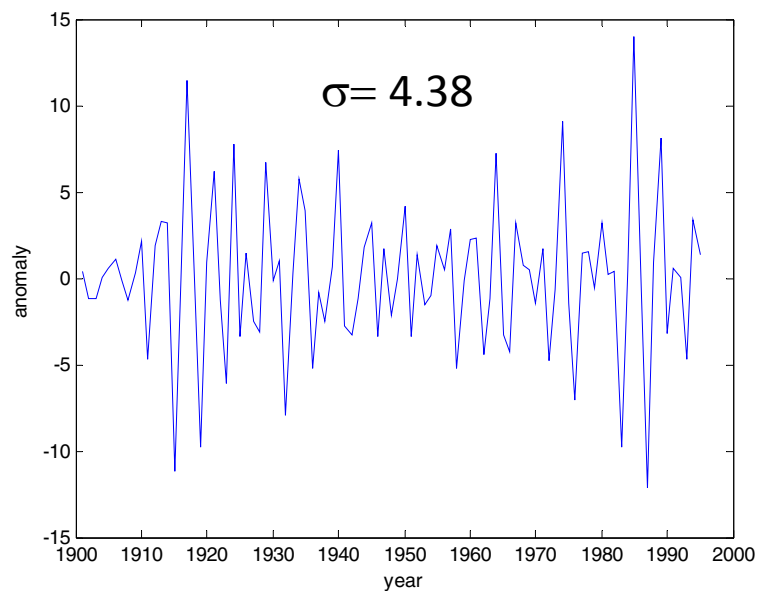


Global Wavelet da Precipitação Modelos de Mudança Global e Histórico

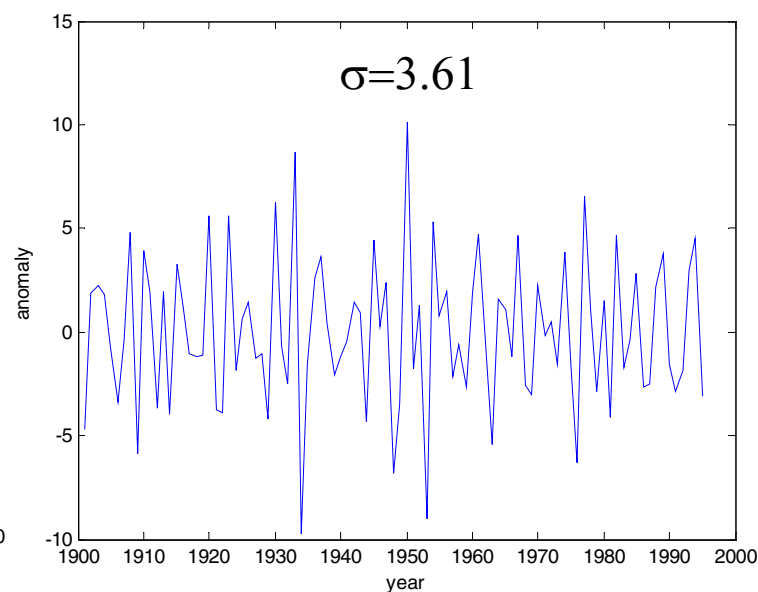


Frequência Anual Precipitação NEB

Observation

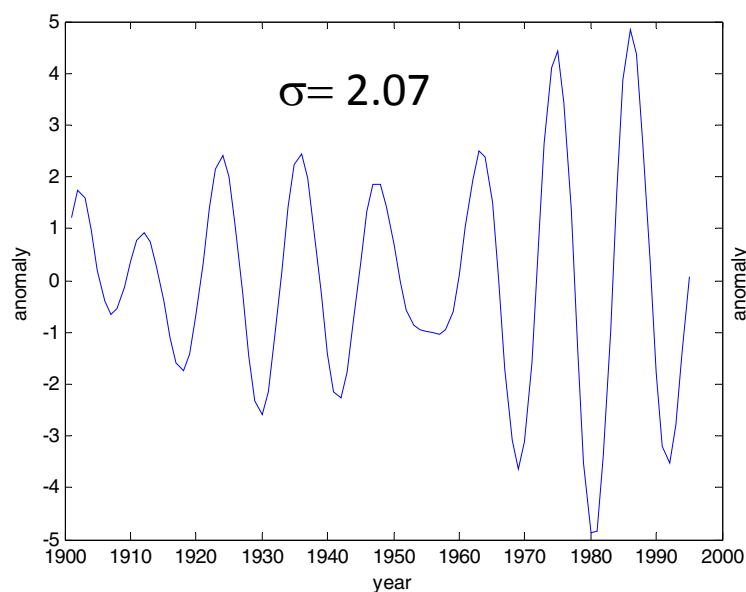


mpi_echam5_NEB_01



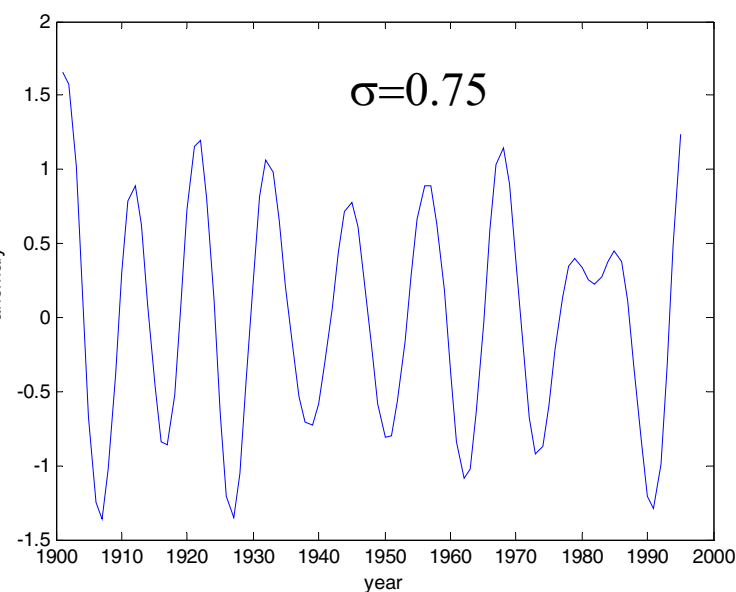
High
Frequency
Anomaly
(2-6 years)

$\sigma = 2.07$

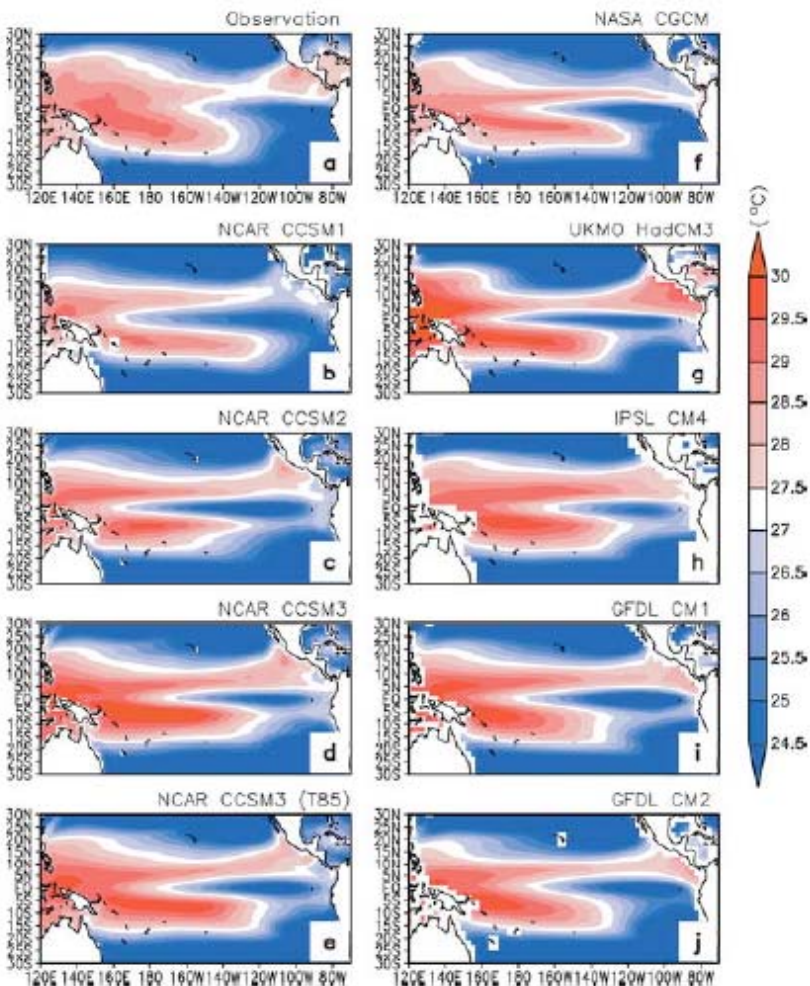


Low
Frequency
Anomaly
(9-16 years)

$\sigma = 0.75$



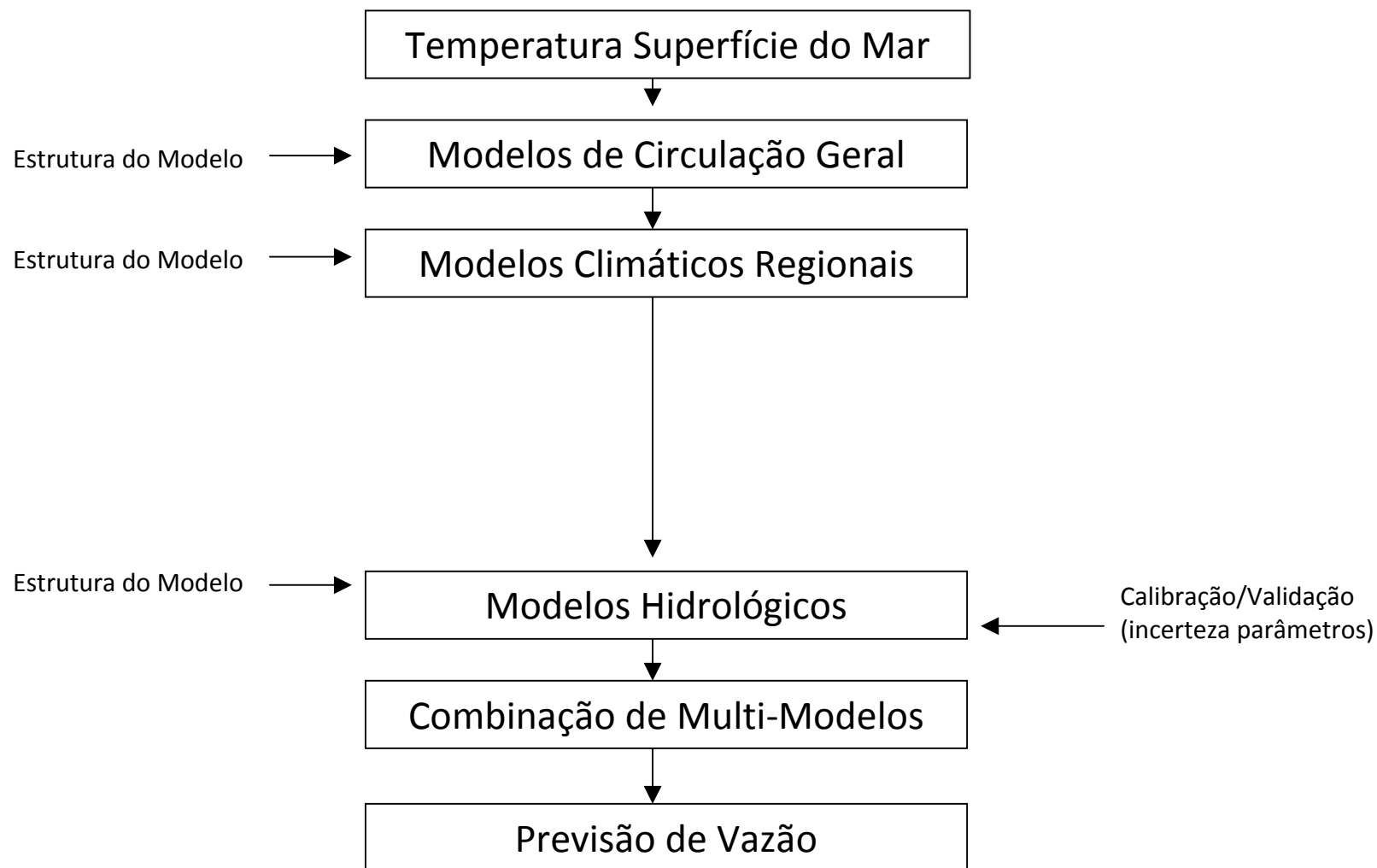
Clima do Oceano Pacífico Tropical



No strategy for fixing biases

From Sarachik Presentation

Clima de Vazões: Propagação de Incertezas “END to END”



O que se pode Fazer?

ADAPTAÇÃO

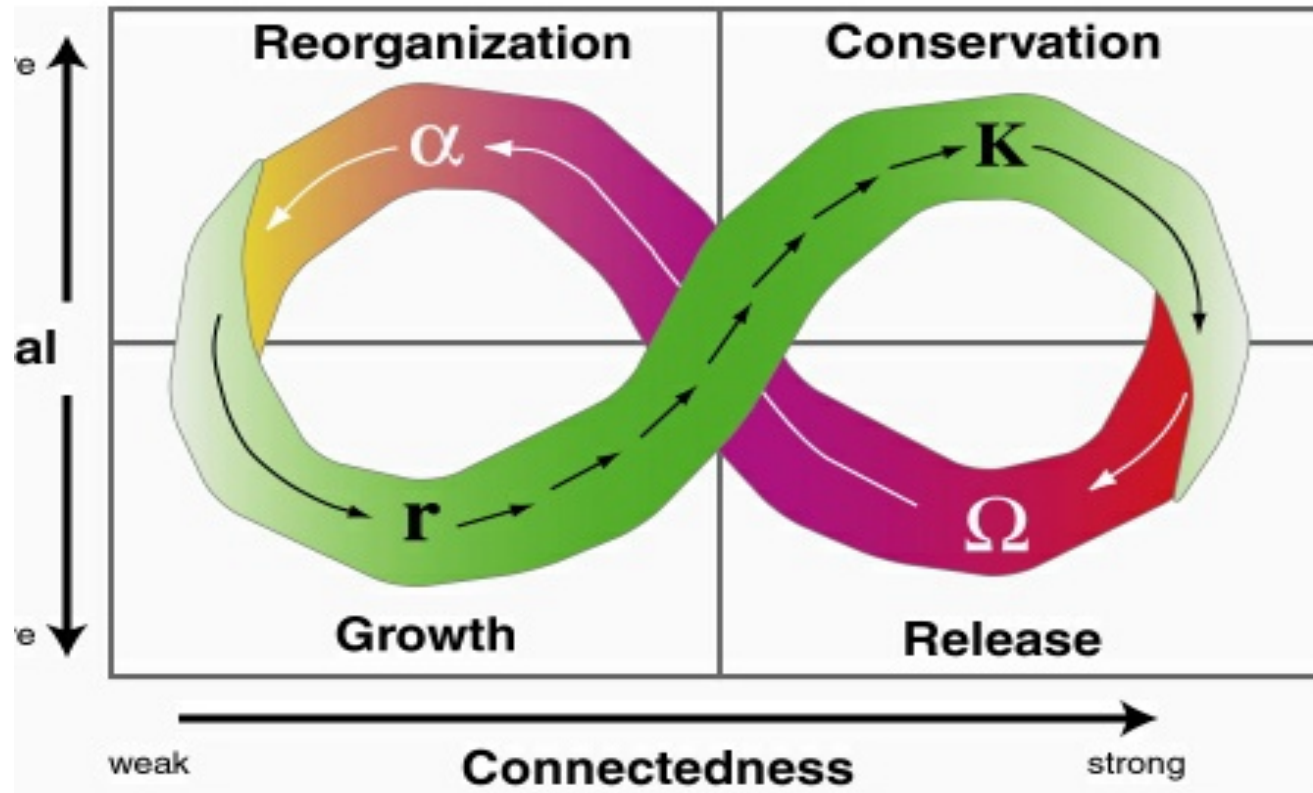
Governança Adaptativa em Sistemas Complexos

- Fornecimento de Informação
- Tratar com Conflitos
- Induzir o cumprimento das regras
- Prover Infra-estrutura
- Estar Preparado para Mudanças
- Gerenciar o Risco



Elinor Ostrom

Ciclo Adaptativo



- Draws attention to shorter, but critical release and reorganization phases
- Tool for thinking about systems starting with premise that disturbance and change are normal (rather than seeking to predict or find optimal or final stable states)

From Label (2006) after Holling (2001)

Gerenciamento do Risco Climático

- Não necessitamos impor certezas quando elas não existem => Devemos tratar as incertezas
- Pesquisa Desenvolvimento e Inovação

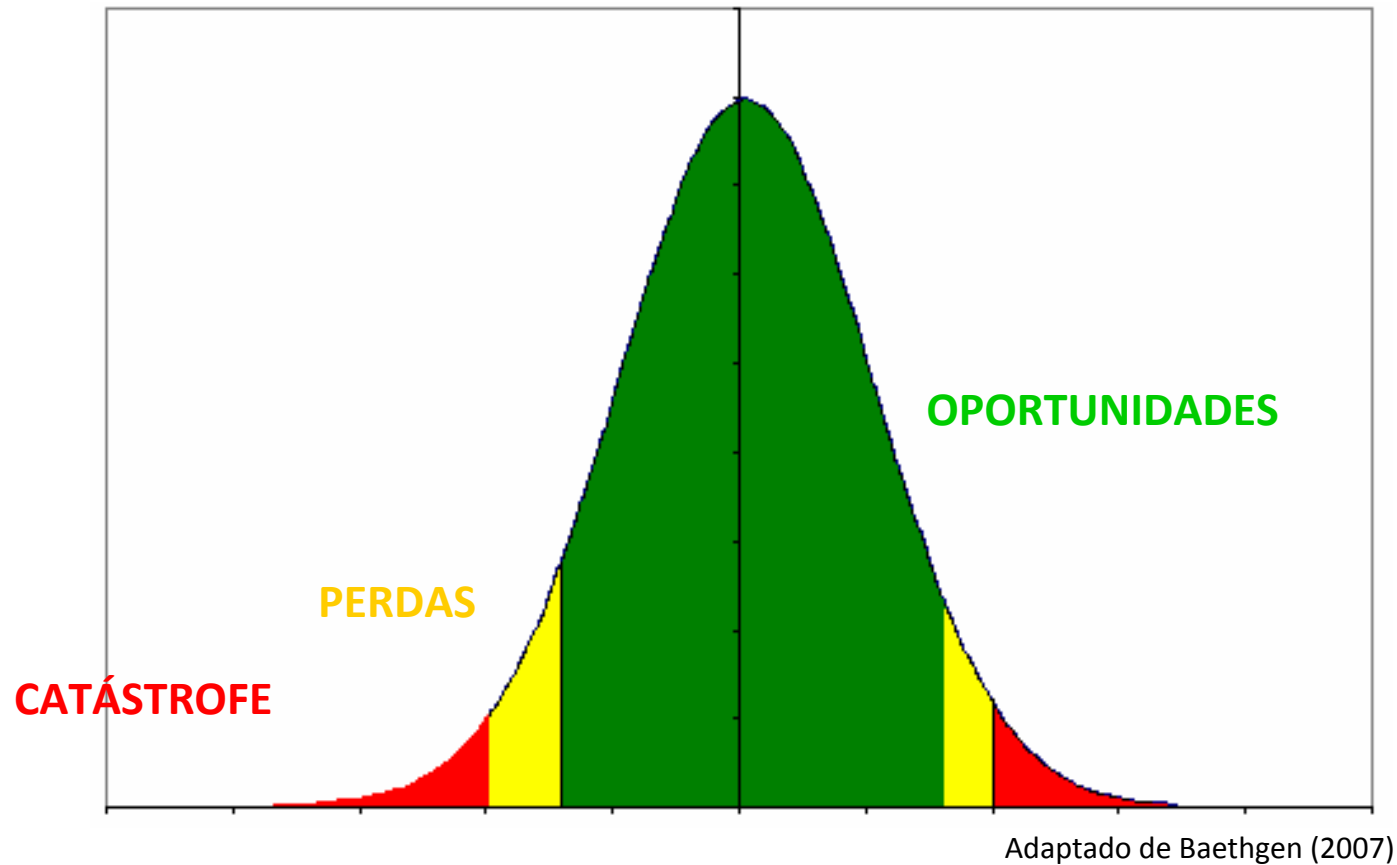
Definição de Risco



Abraham de Moivre
1711

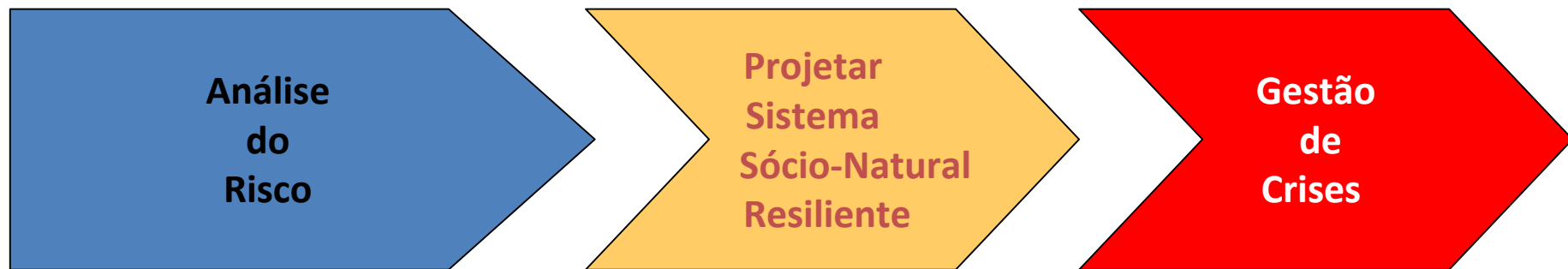
$$\text{Risco} = \text{Probabilidade} \times \text{Dano}$$

Fundamento da Gestão do Risco Climático

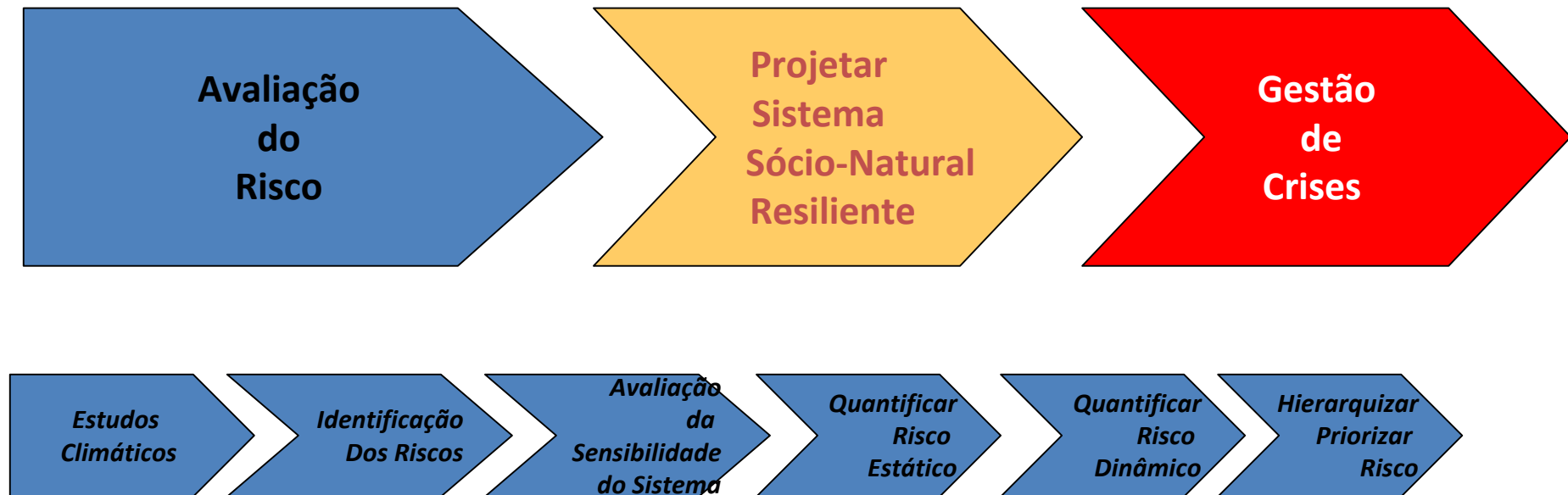


Engenharia de Risco x Gerenciamento dos Riscos

Gerenciamento do Risco Climático



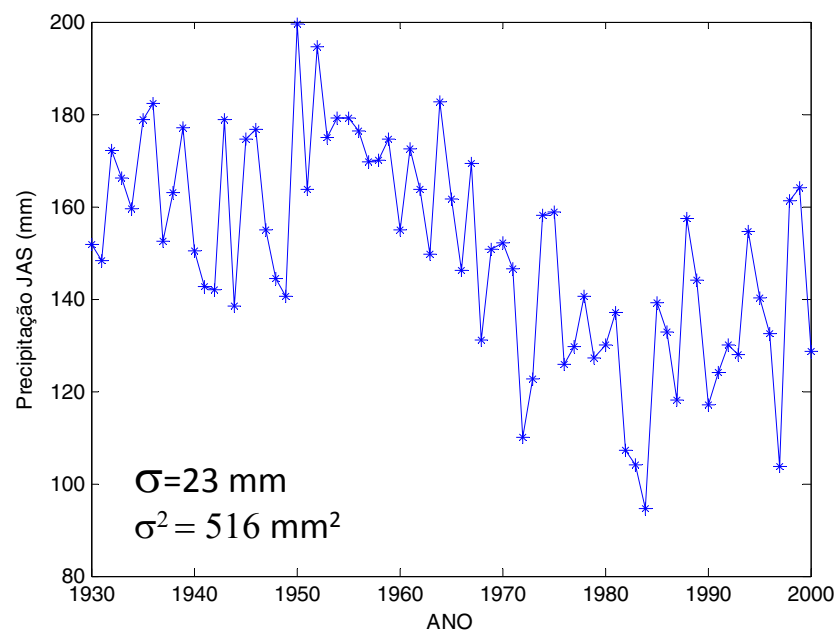
Gerenciamento do Risco Climático (Análise de Risco)



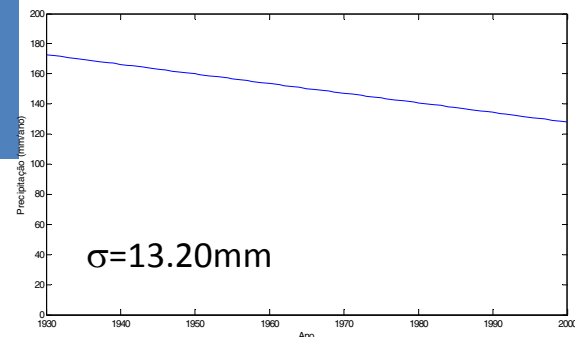
Estudos Climáticos

(Identificar Padrões de Variação do Sistema)

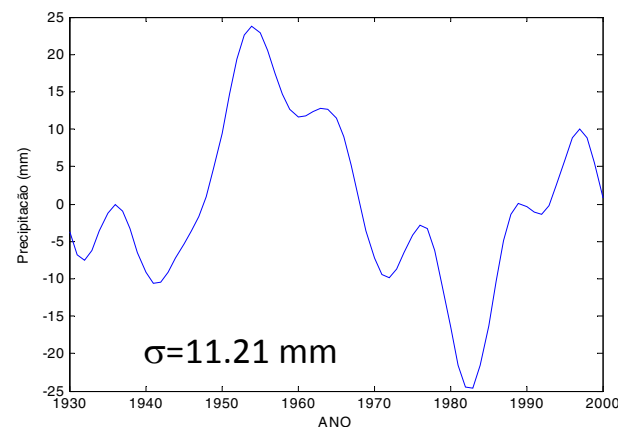
Precipitação SAHEL



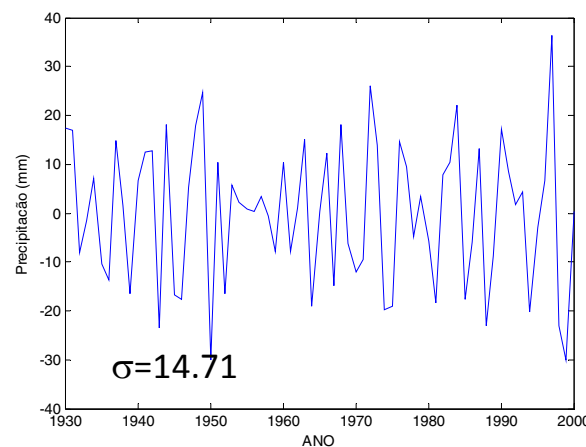
Sen declividade = 0.64
Mann-Kendall Tau Test



Tendência
34% Variância



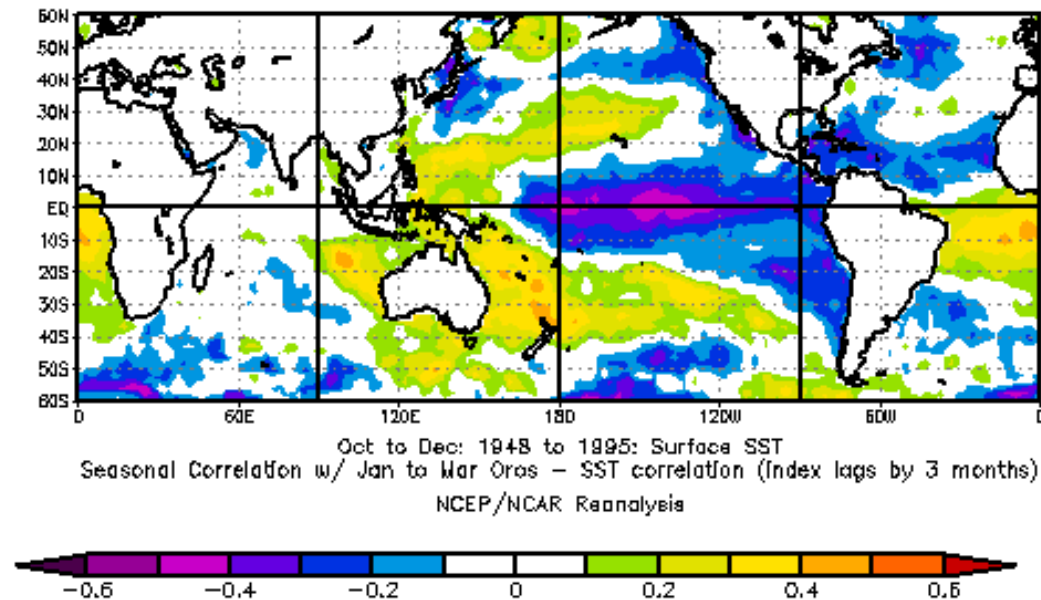
Baixa
Frequência
24% Variância



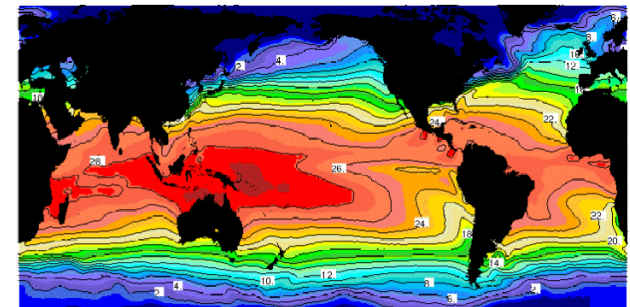
Alta
Frequência
42% Variância

Estudos Climáticos

(Identificar os Sistemas Climáticos produtores da Variabilidade Hidrológica)

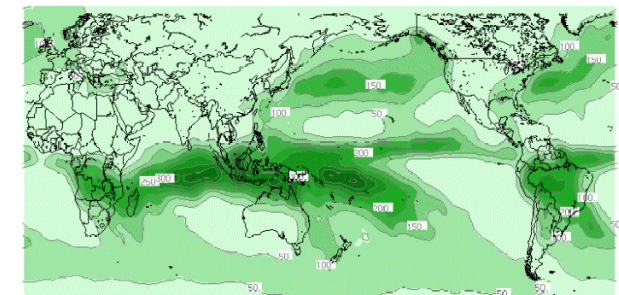


*Correlação das Vazões Afluentes ao Oros e a
Temperatura da Superfície do Mar*



Jan

Animação feita pelo IRI

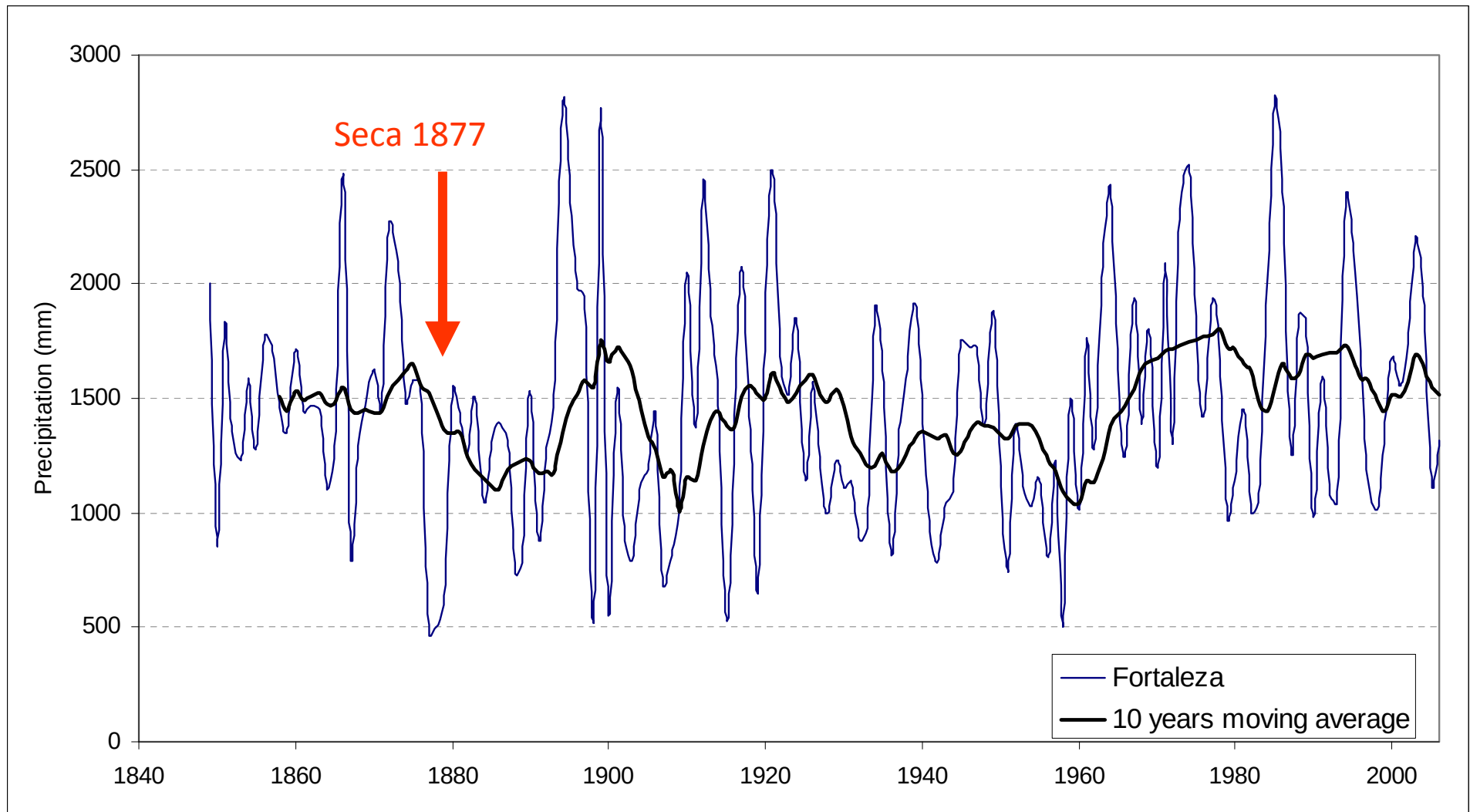


Jan

A variabilidade hidrológica esta associada a fenômenos climáticos em escala planetária.

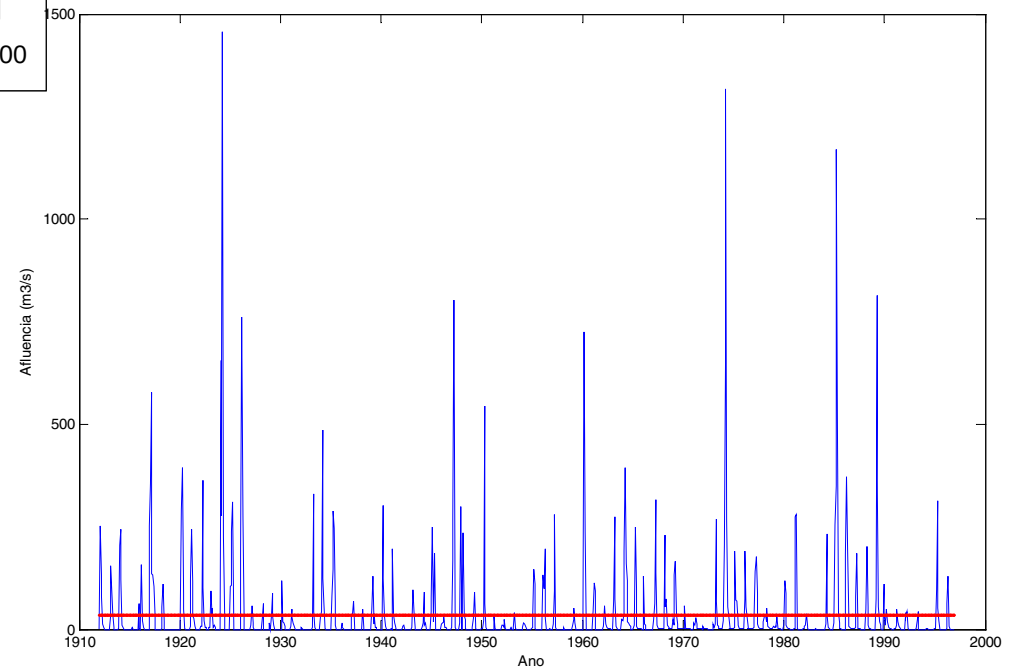
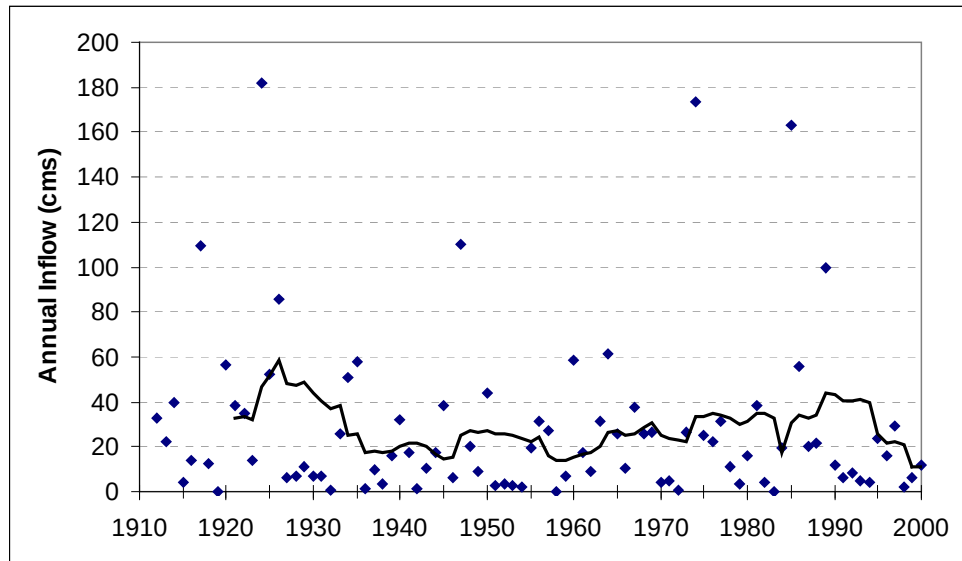
Identificação do Risco Climático

Precipitação em Fortaleza 1849-2006

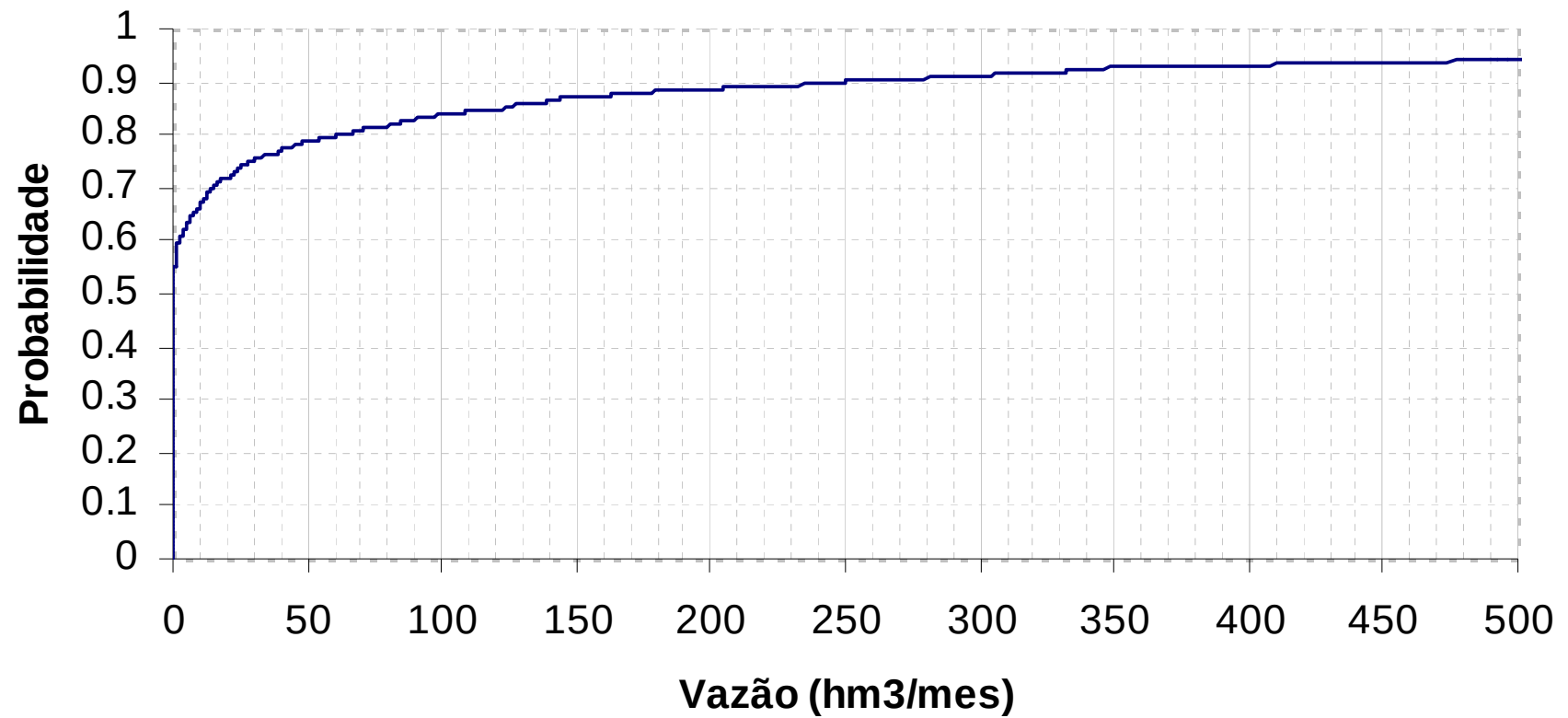


Sensibilidade do Sistema

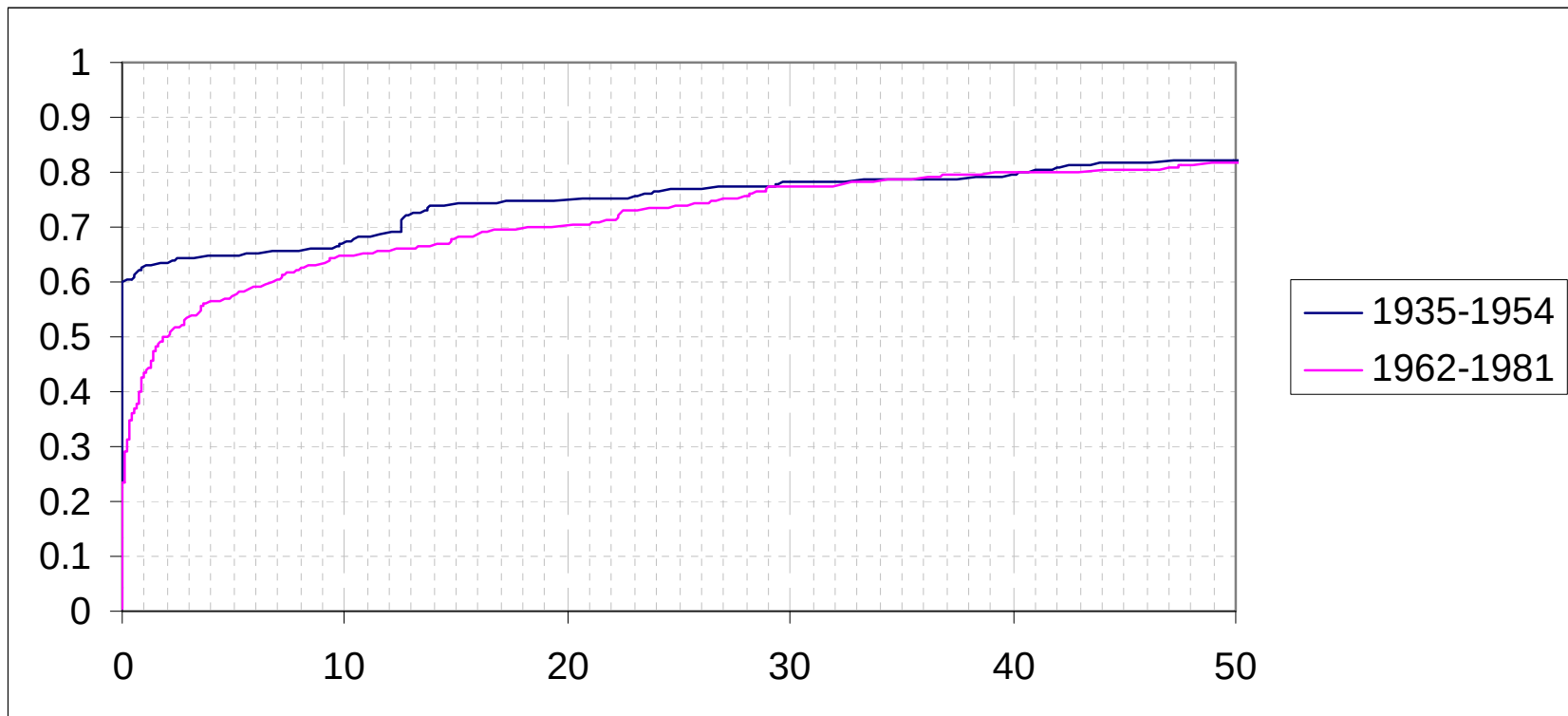
Afluência ao Reservatório Orós



Risco Estático

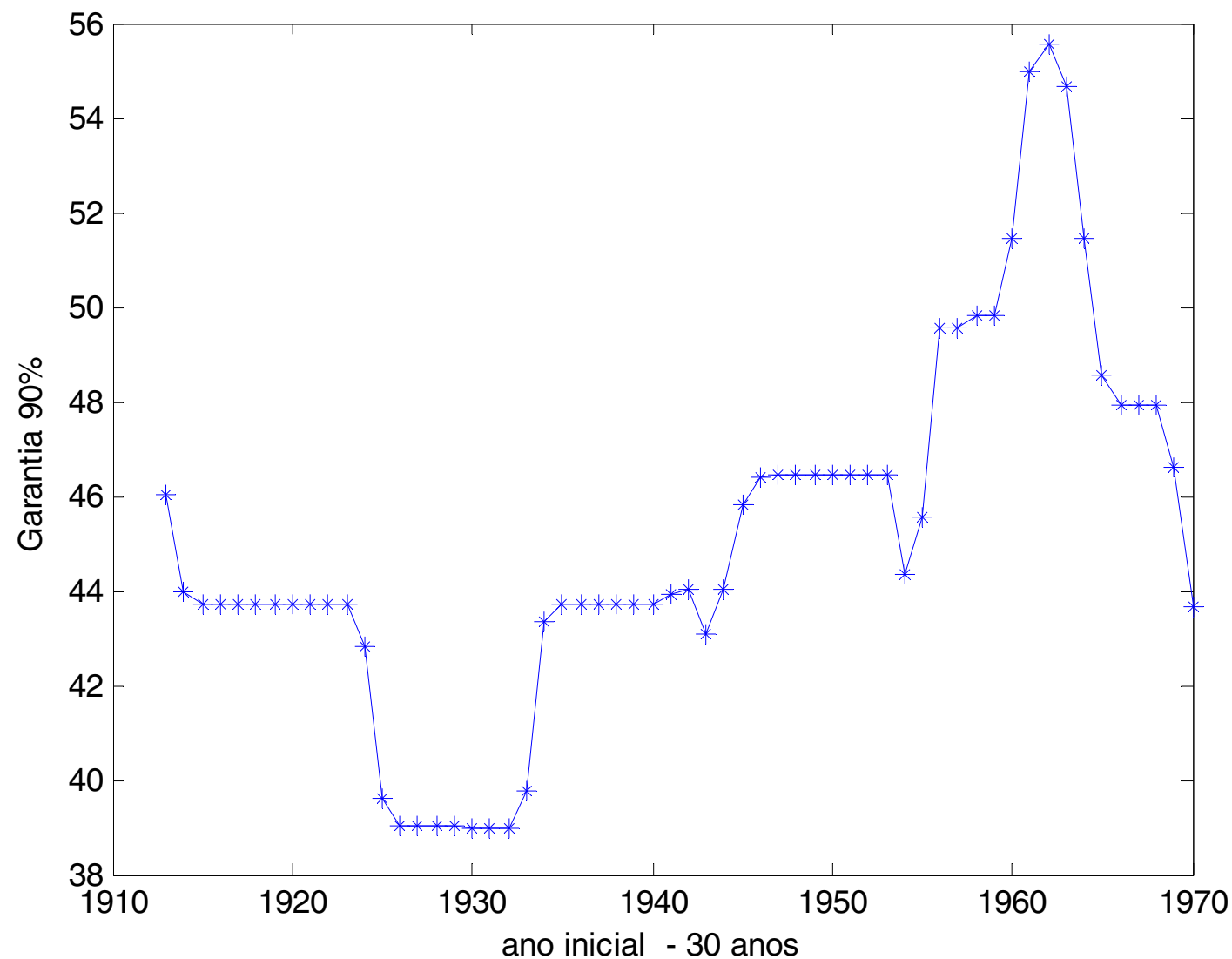


Risco Dinâmico

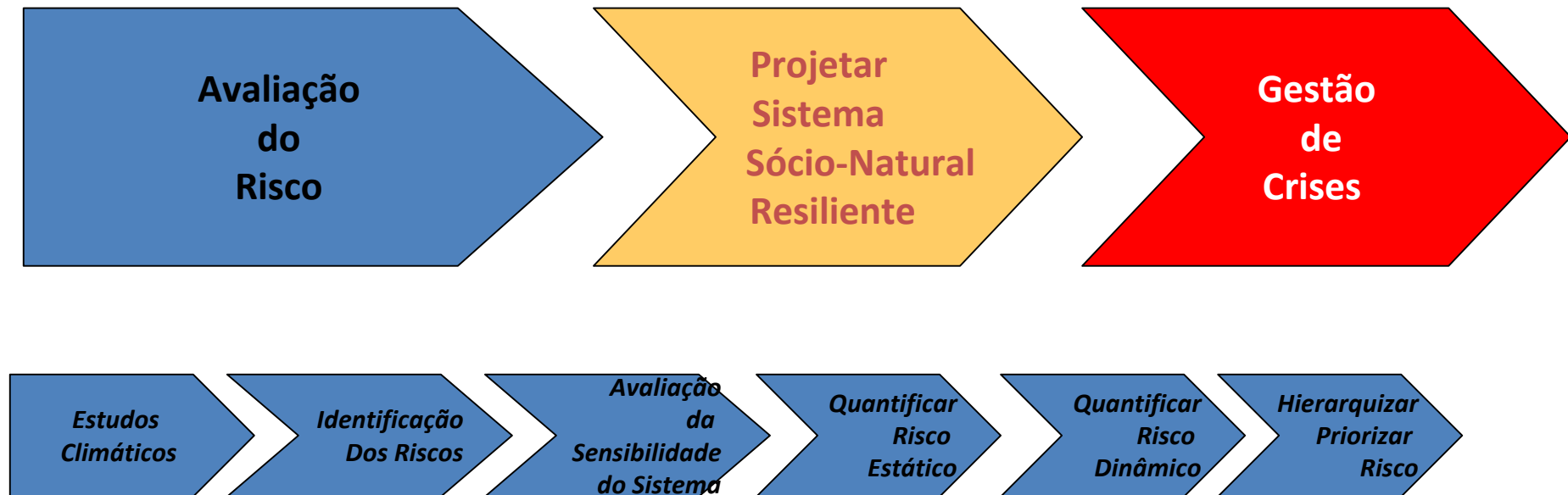


Risco Dinâmico

Reservatório Orós - Regularização com 90% de Garantia Calculada em um Janela de 30 anos



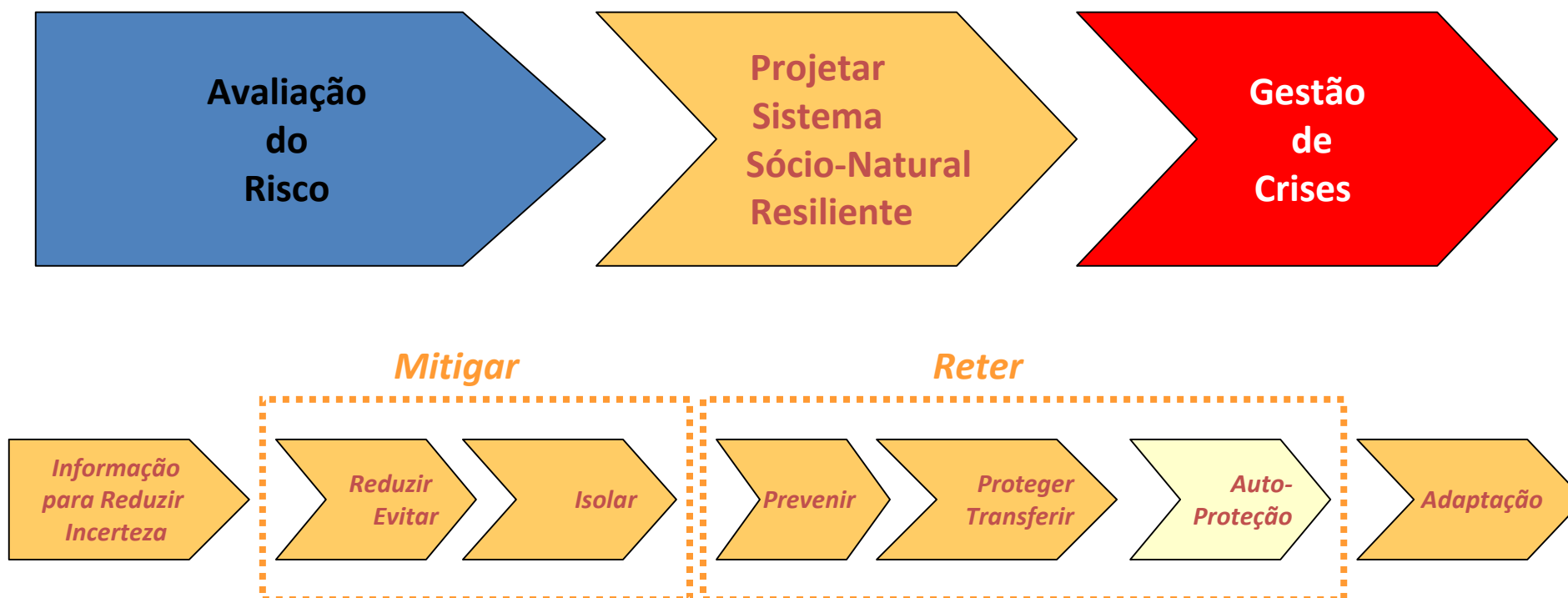
Gerenciamento do Risco Climático (Análise de Risco)



Gerenciamento do Risco Climático (Sistemas Resilientes)



C. S. Holling



Estratégia de Gerenciamento de Risco

RISCO
NATURAL



Eliminar
Reduzir
Isolar

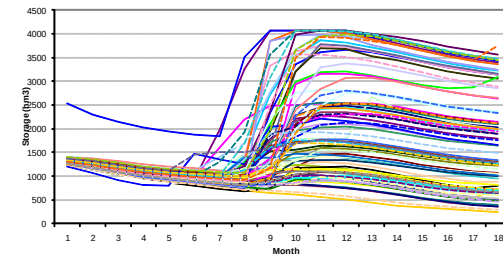
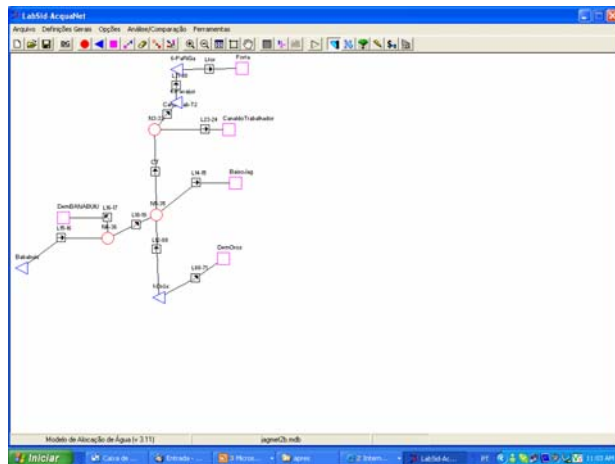
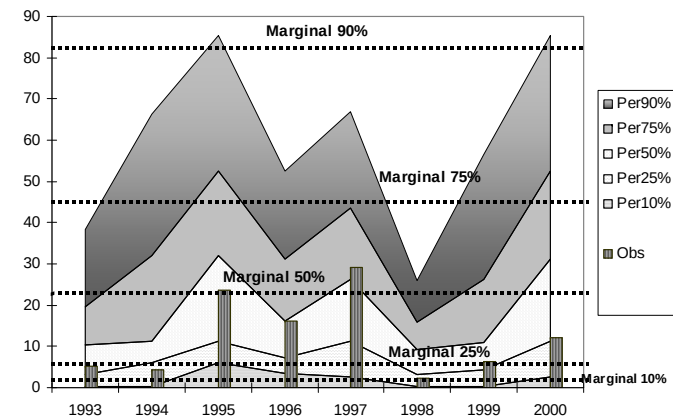
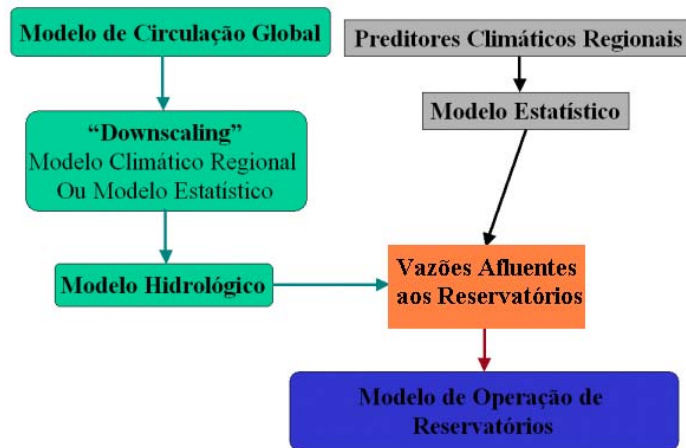
SOCIEDADE



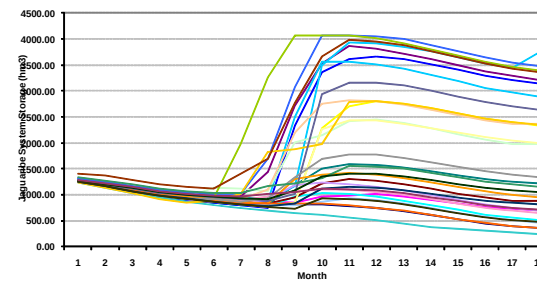
Prevenir
Proteger
Comunicar

INFORMAÇÃO

Previsão Climática



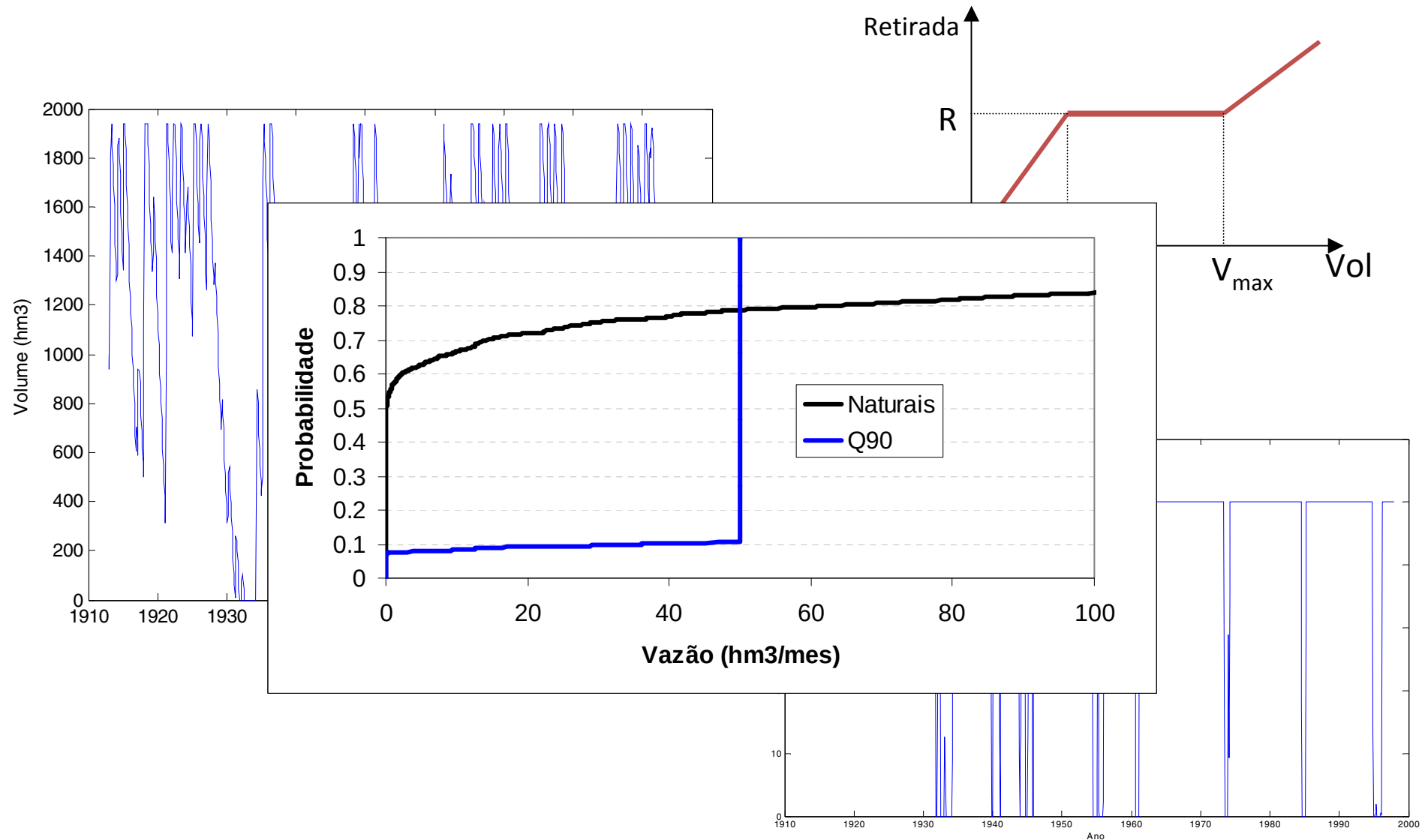
Climatologia



Previsão

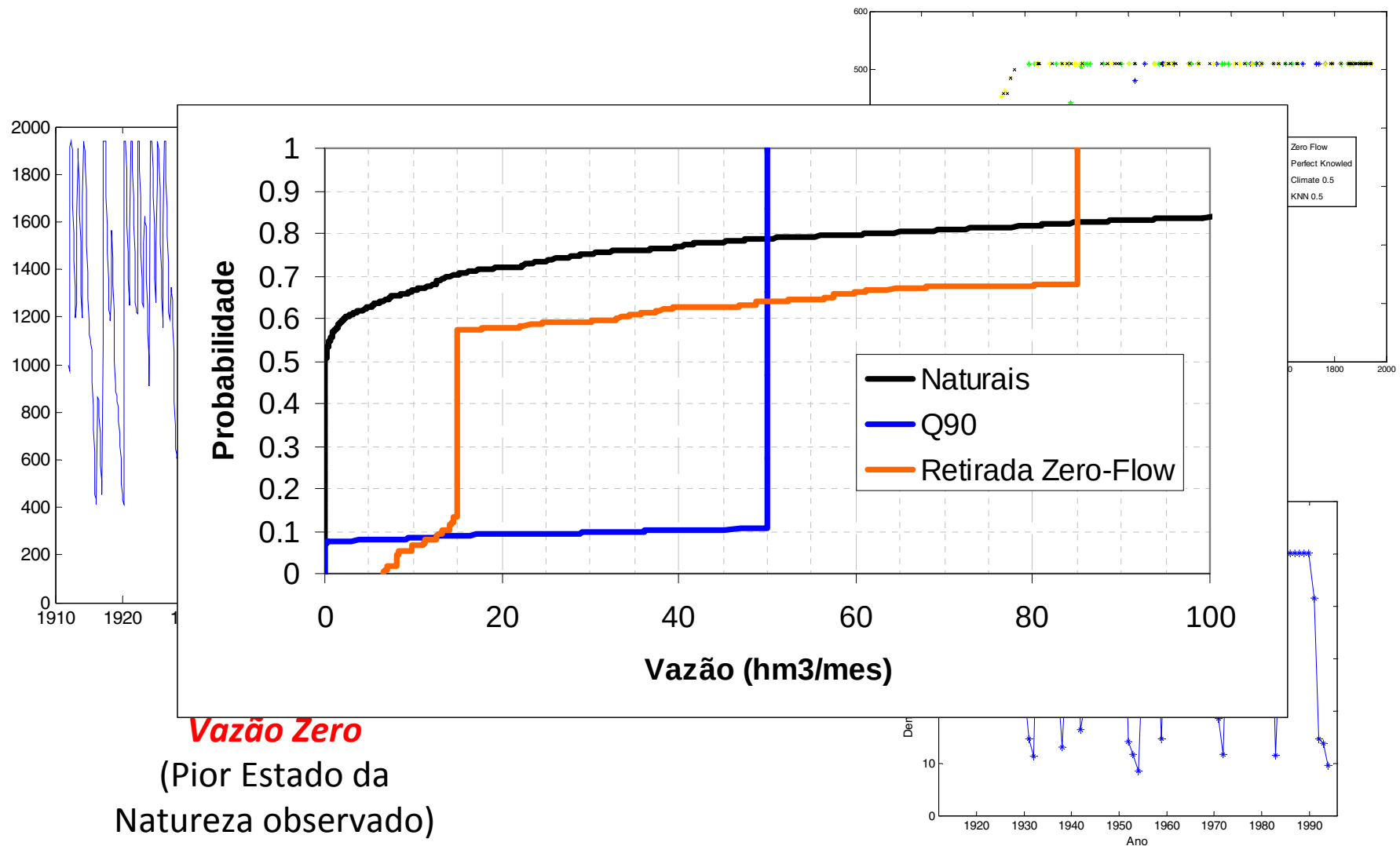
REDUZIR/EVITAR

Infra-Estrutura: Reservatório



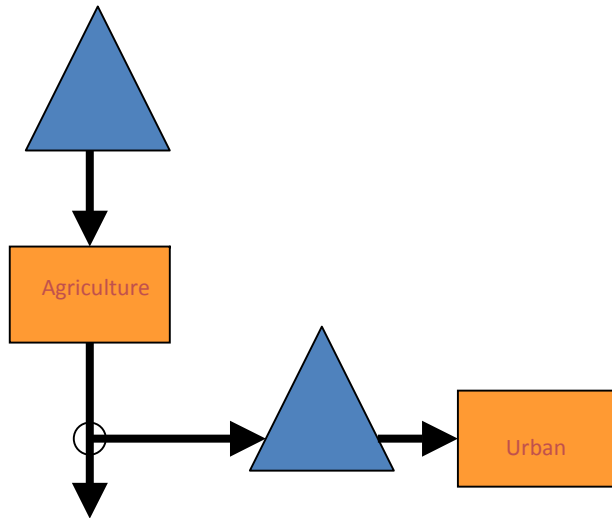
ISOLAR

Salvaguardas (Hedging)

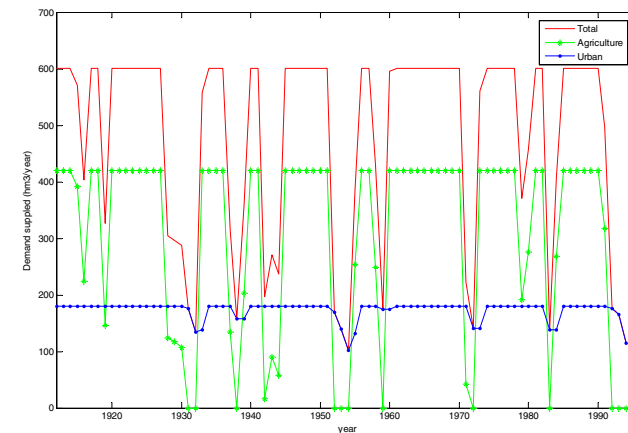
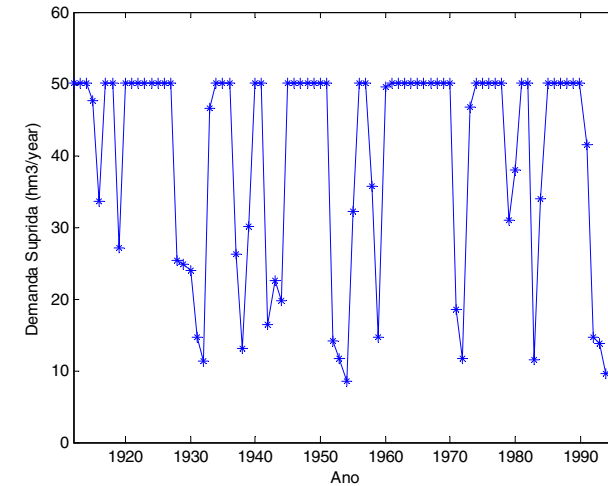
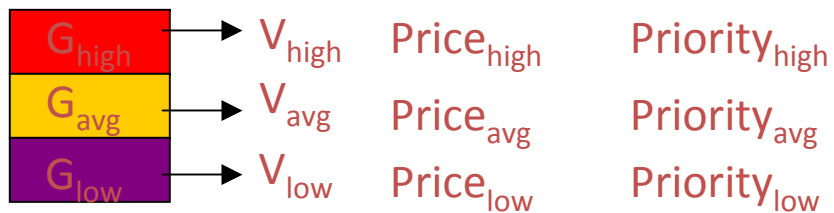


PREVINIR

Cobrança / Opções / Realocação

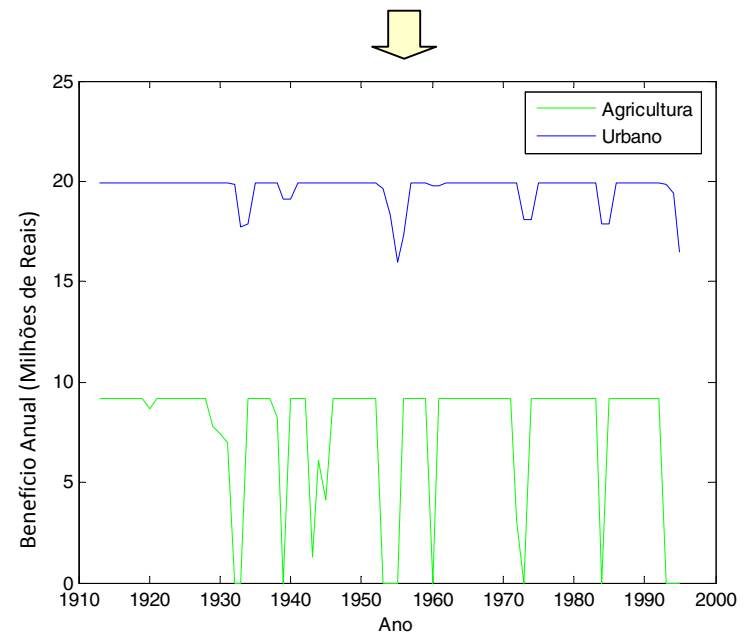
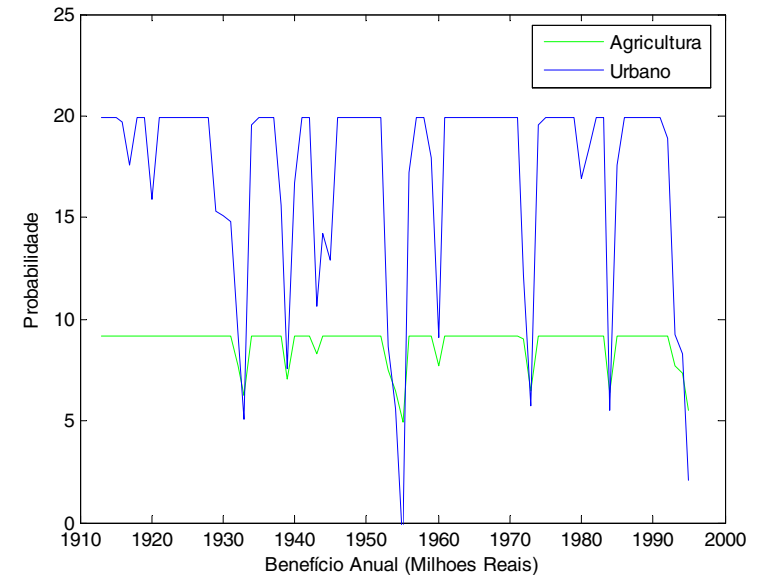
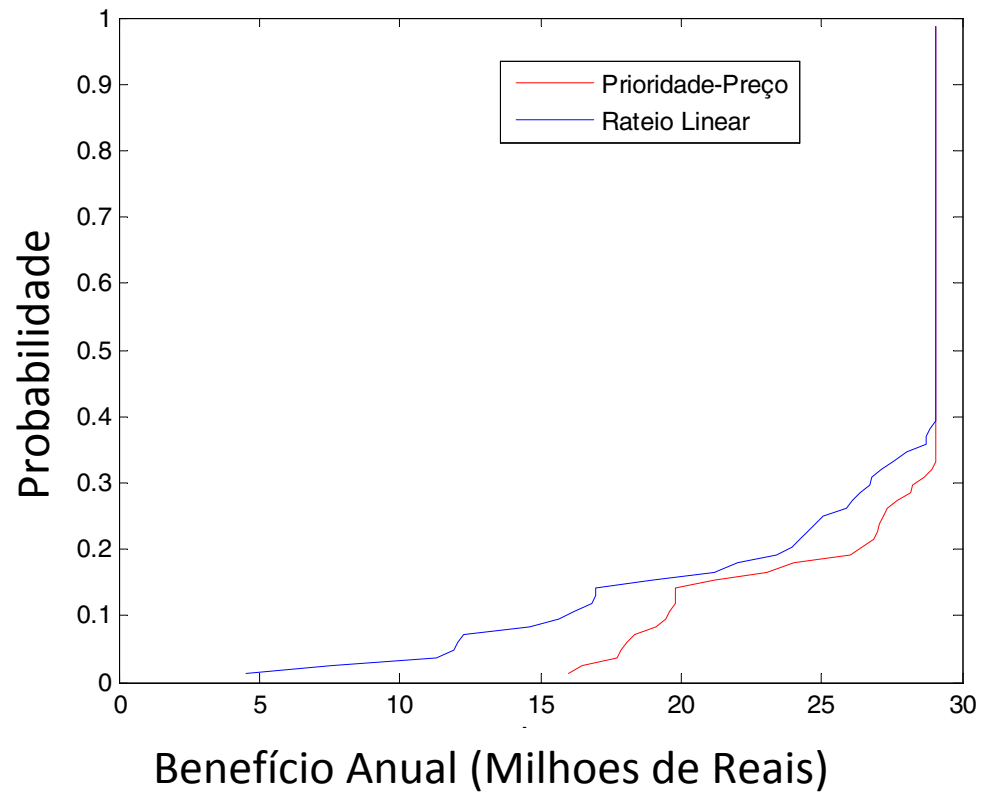


$$\text{Allocate Volume} = V_{\text{high}} + V_{\text{avg}} + V_{\text{low}}$$



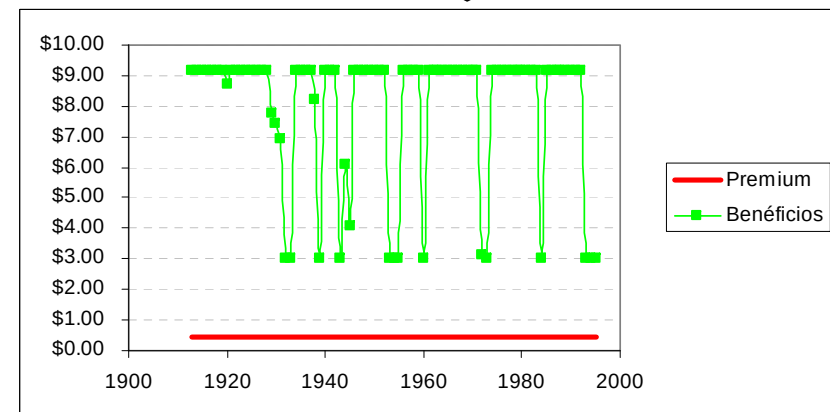
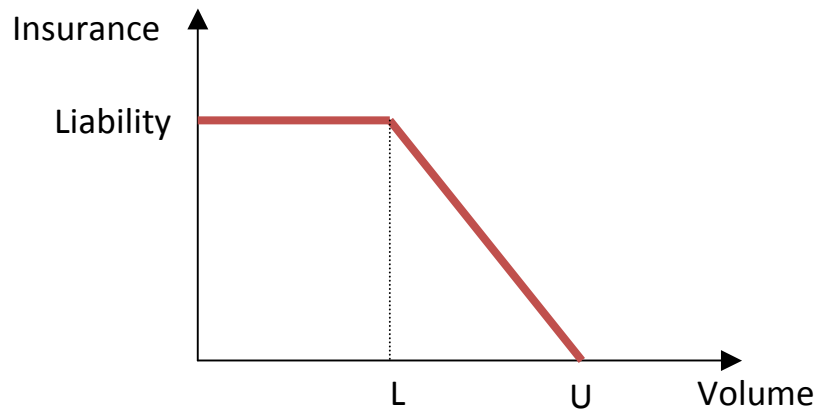
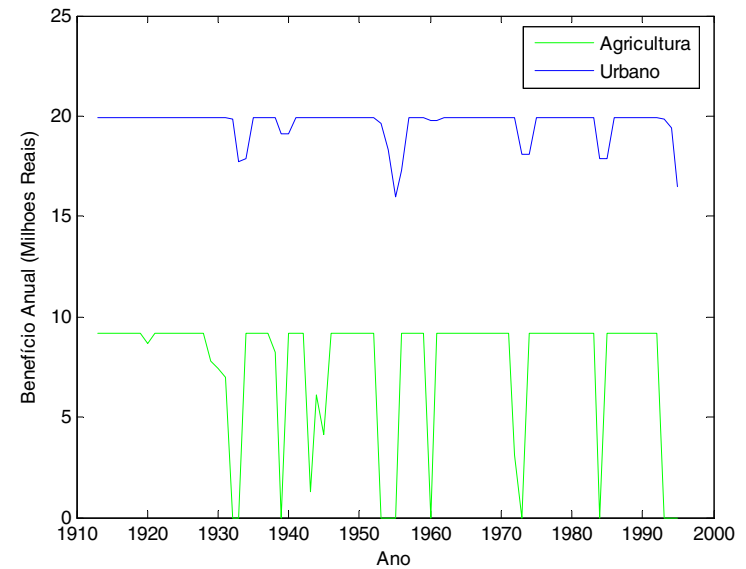
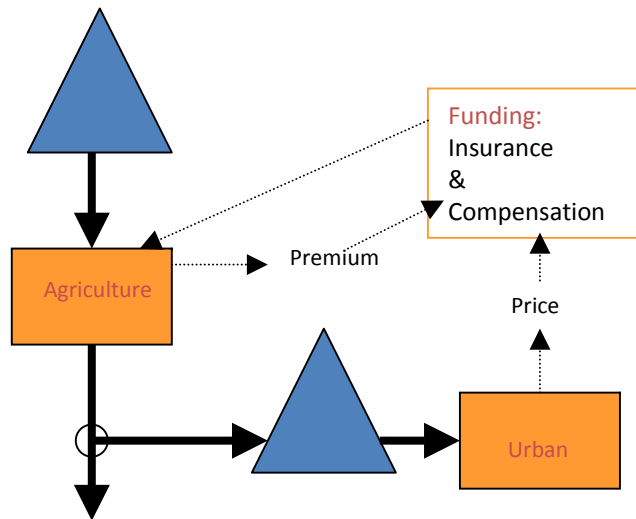
PREVINIR

Cobrança / Opções / Realocação



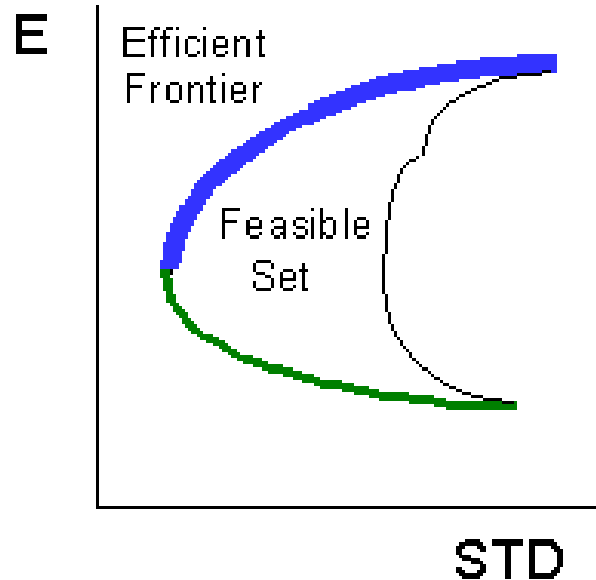
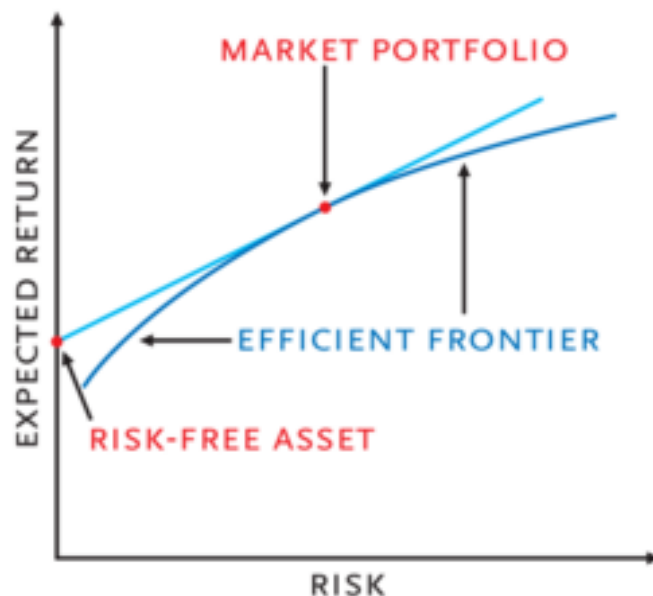
PROTEGER/TRANSFERIR

Seguro



AUTO PROTEÇÃO

Teoria Moderna do Portfólio



Harry Markowitz

1952 by the Journal of Finance

O Prof. de Finanças Harry Markowitz iniciou uma revolução ao sugerir que o calor da segurança para um investidor pode ser melhor avaliado pela média e desvio padrão e sua correlação com outros seguros no portfólio.

AUTO PROTEÇÃO

Teoria Moderna do Portfólio *Matematicamente*

- Retorno Esperado:

$$E(R_p) = \sum_i w_i E(R_i)$$

$$E(R_p) = w_A E(R_A) + (1 - w_A) E(R_B) = w_A E(R_A) + w_B E(R_B)$$

Onde R é o retorno.

- Variância do Portifólio:

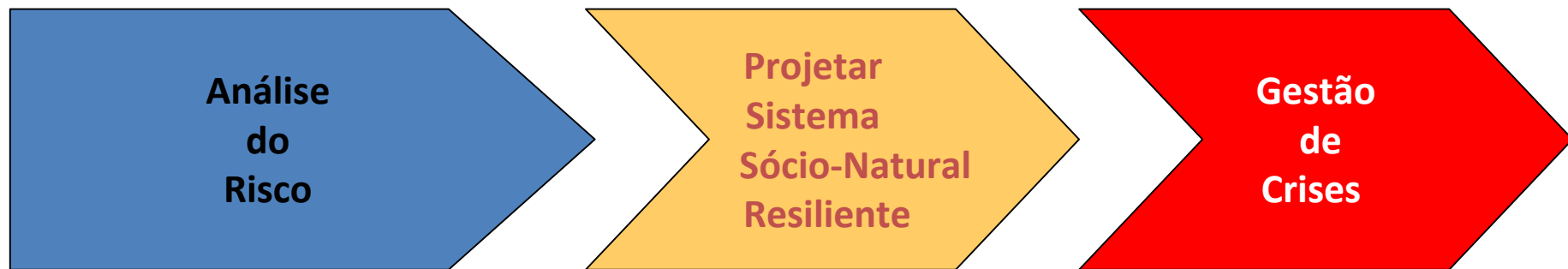
$$\sigma_p^2 = \sum_i \sum_j w_i w_j \sigma_{ij} = \sum_i \sum_j w_i w_j \sigma_i \sigma_j \rho_{ij}$$

$$\sigma_p^2 = w_A^2 \sigma_A^2 + w_B^2 \sigma_B^2 + 2w_A w_B \rho_{AB} \sigma_A \sigma_B \quad (\text{Diversificação})$$

- Volatilidade do Portifólio

$$\sigma_p = \sqrt{\sigma_p^2}$$

Gerenciamento do Risco Climático



Três Perguntas

- Qual o Problema?
- Qual a informação disponível sobre ele?
- O que podemos fazer?



FIM

Fim

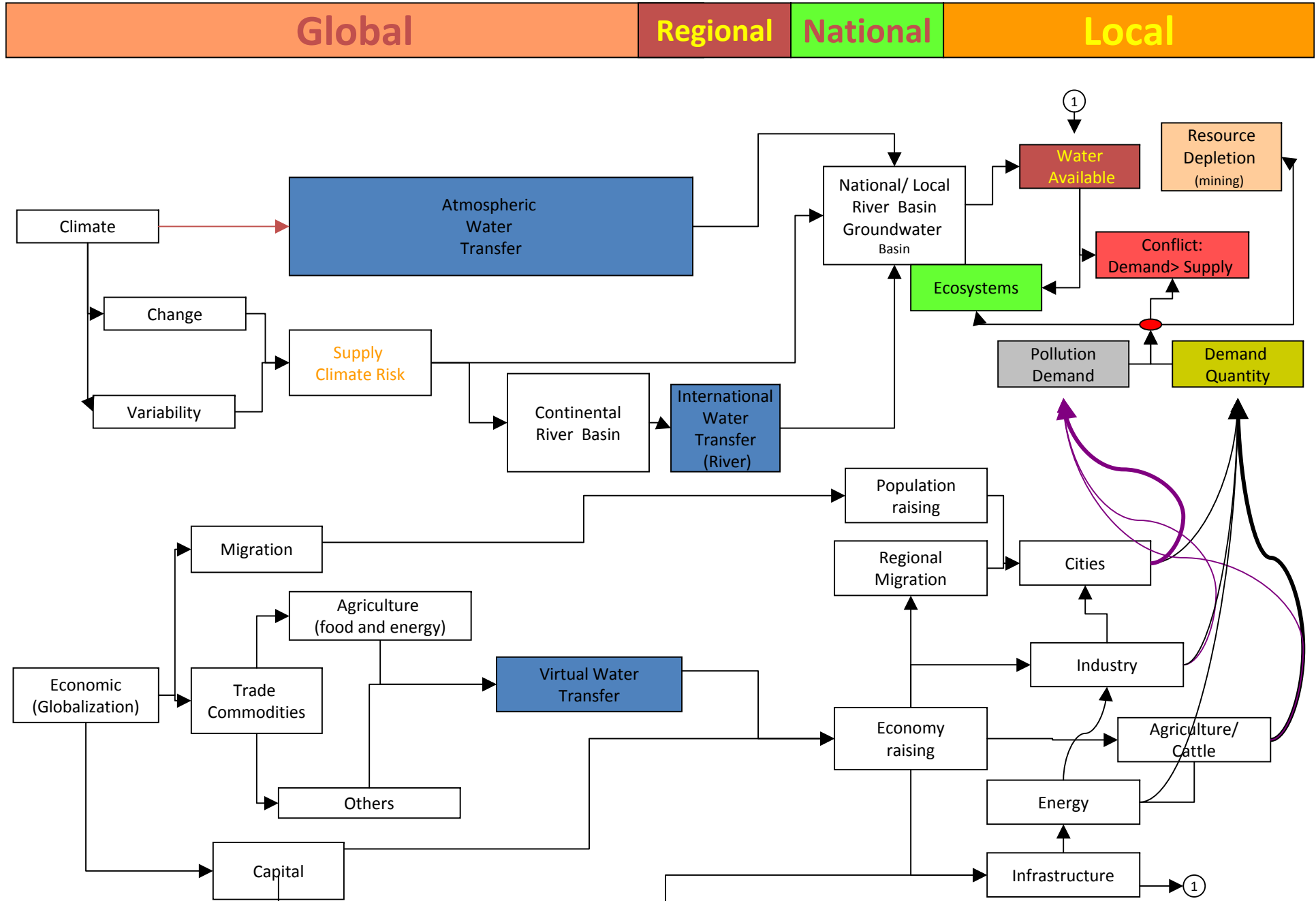
FIM

- "Prezados amigos participantes da reunião em São Carlos, "Mudanças Climáticas Globais e seus Impactos nos Recursos Hídricos no Brasil", dias 24, 25 e 26 de fevereiro de 2010,
- Mais uma vez venho lembrá-los que a reunião terá por finalidade precípua a discussão de temas e insumos fundamentais para a pesquisa, para apresentação ao CNPq, CT-HIDRO e FINEP.

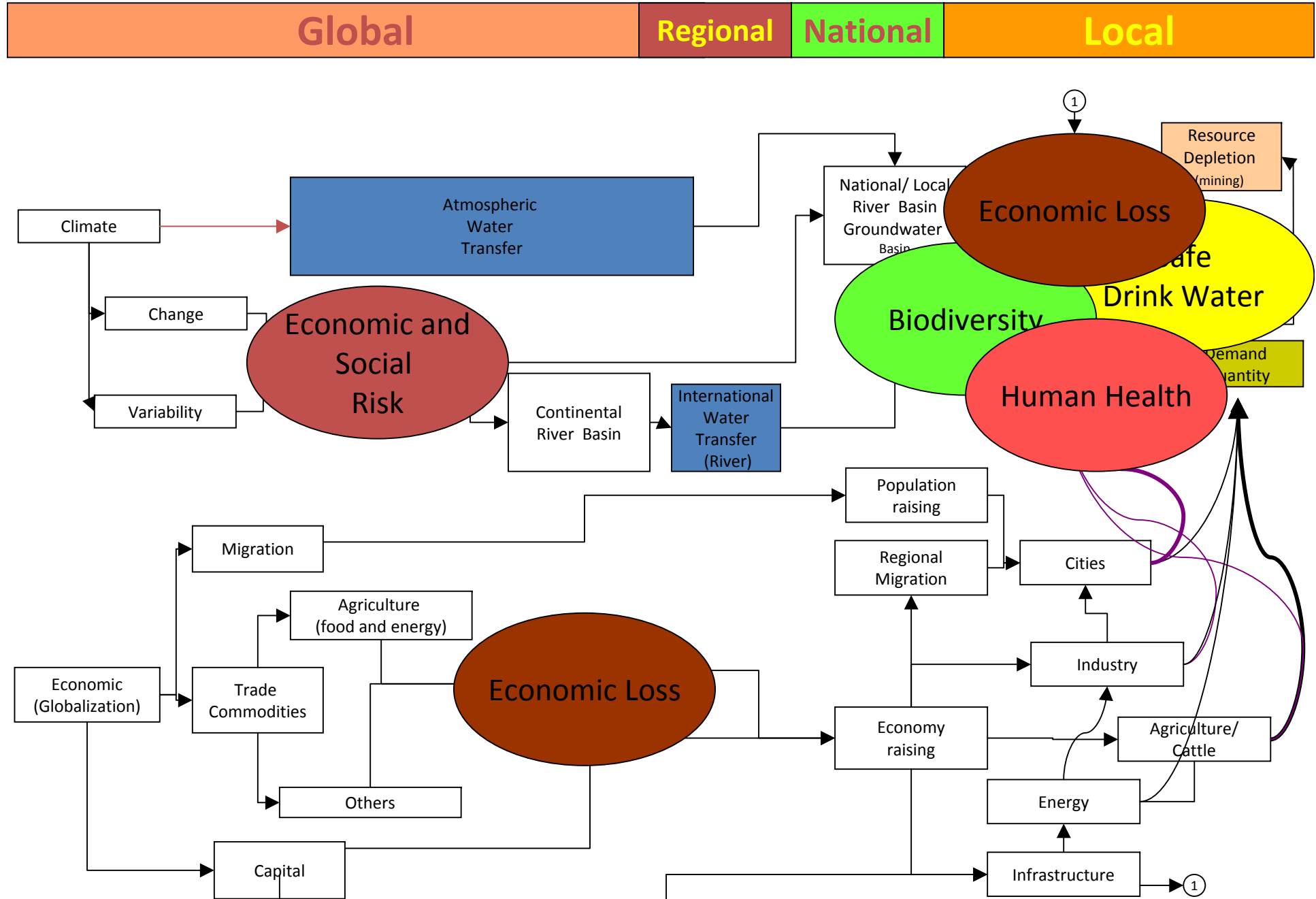
Tópicos

- Visão Geral sobre Variabilidade e Mudança Climática: de onde partimos?
- Questões para a discussão:
 - Qual a Importância dos padrões de variação de Baixa frequência? Quais os seus impactos? e quais as estratégias de gestão do risco associado?
 - Qual a capacidade dos modelos de mudança climática representarem a variabilidade climática de alta e baixa frequência?
 - Qual a sensibilidade da precipitação a mudanças/variações de temperatura?
 - Qual a resiliência dos Ecossistemas e dos sistemas sociais a V&MC?
 - Qual a estratégia de adaptação e gerenciamento do risco climático considerando a variação (alta e baixa frequência) e a mudança climática?

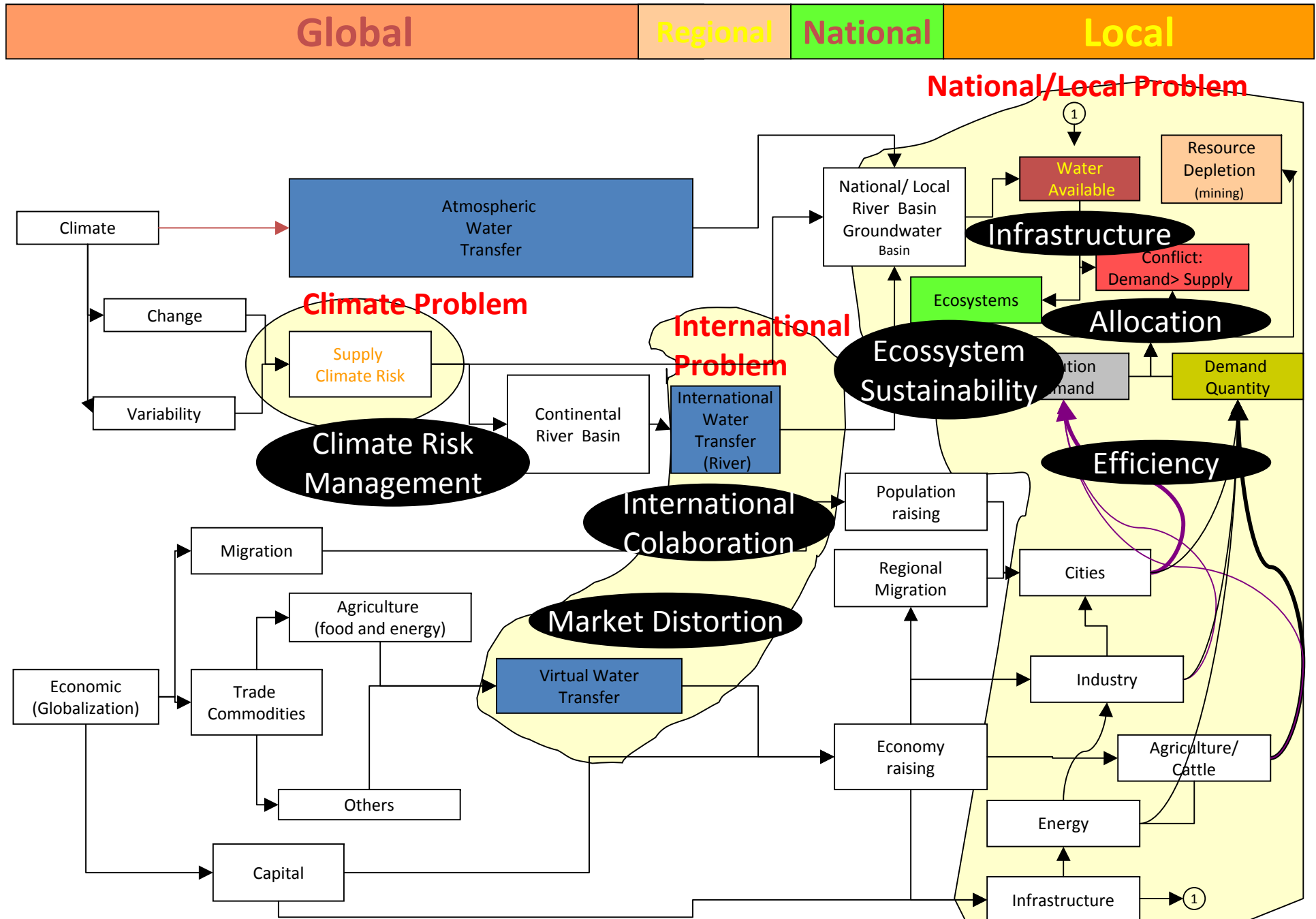
Structure of Water Problem: Influence Diagram



Structure of Water Problem: Influence Diagram



Structure of Water Problem: Influence Diagram

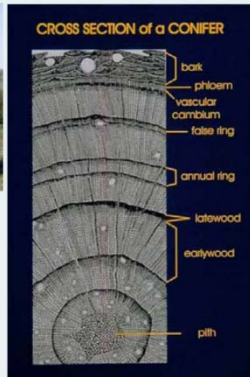


From Connie Woodhouse

How is past streamflow reconstructed from tree rings?

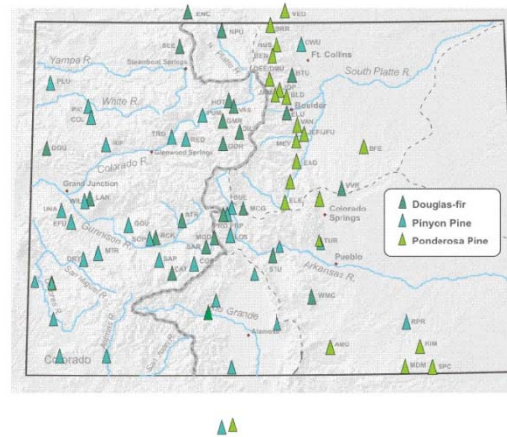


Moisture-sensitive tree species growing on open, well drained sites reflect moisture variability in their ring widths and are targeted for collection.

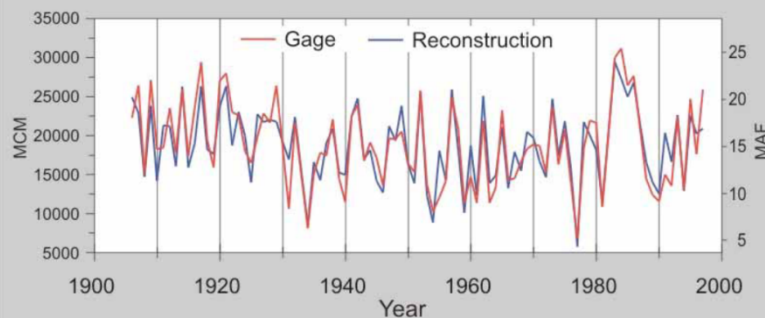


Cores collected from about 20 trees are dated, measured, and averaged into site tree-ring chronologies.

Recent tree-ring collections from moisture-sensitive sites

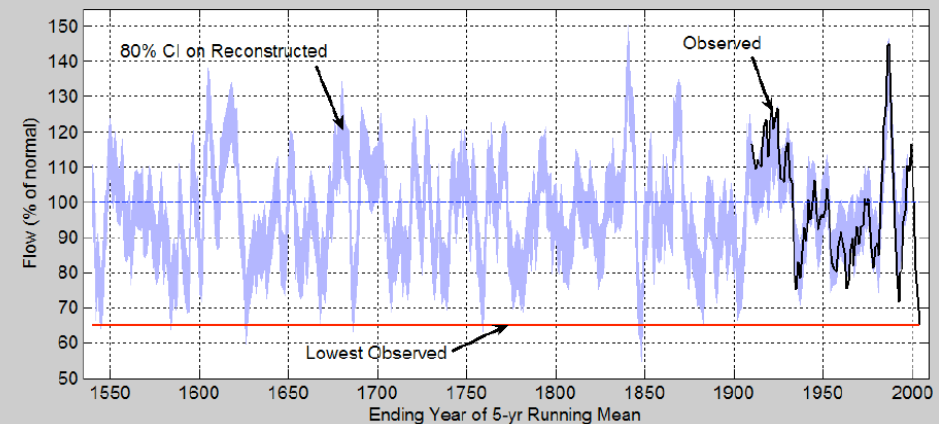


Lees Ferry reconstruction and gage values 1906-1995

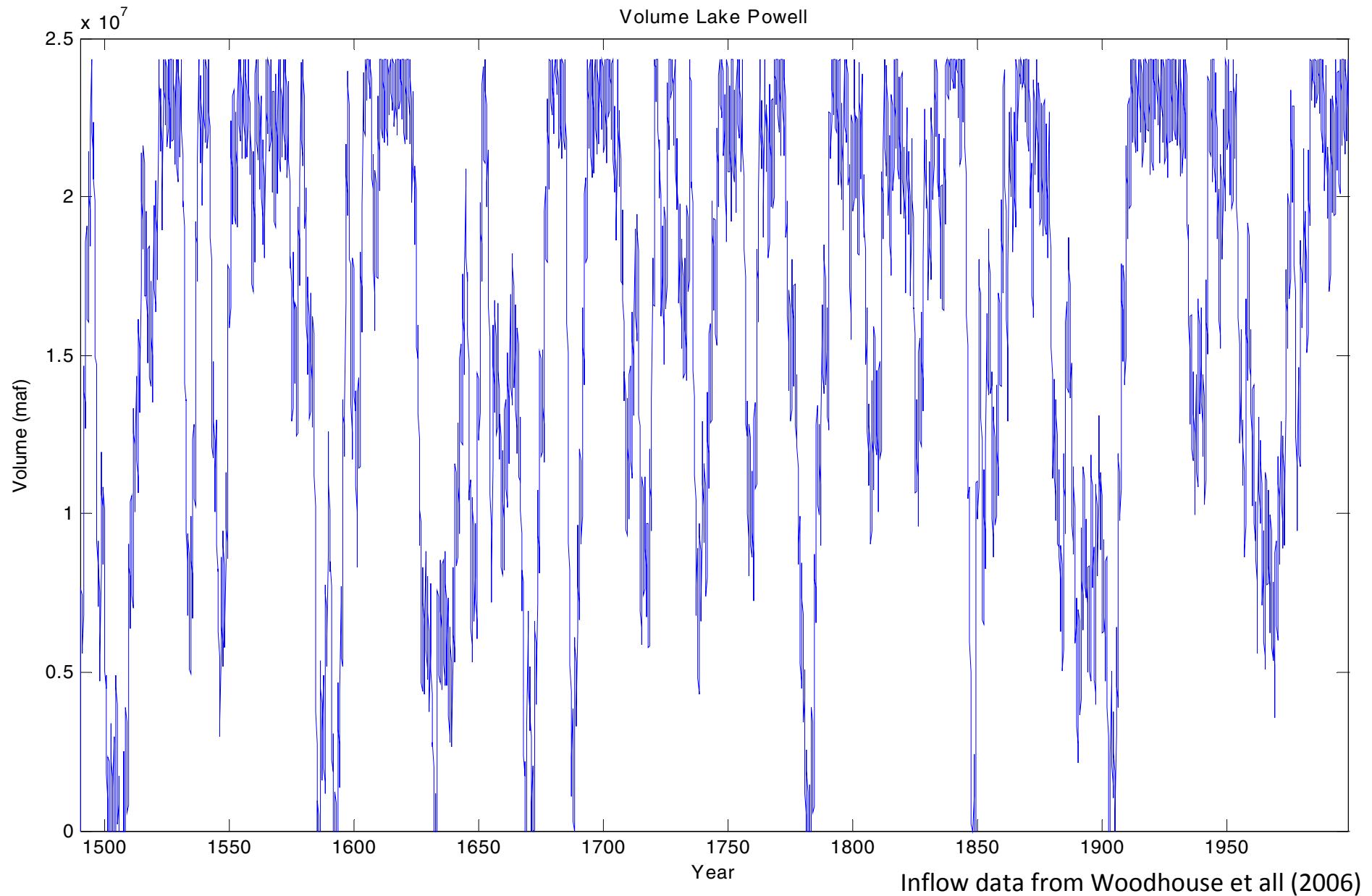


Lees Ferry Reconstruction, 1536-1997
5-Year Running Mean

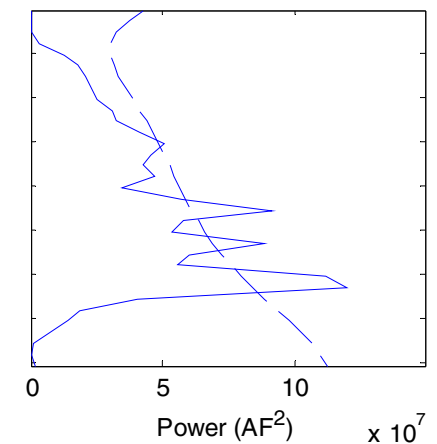
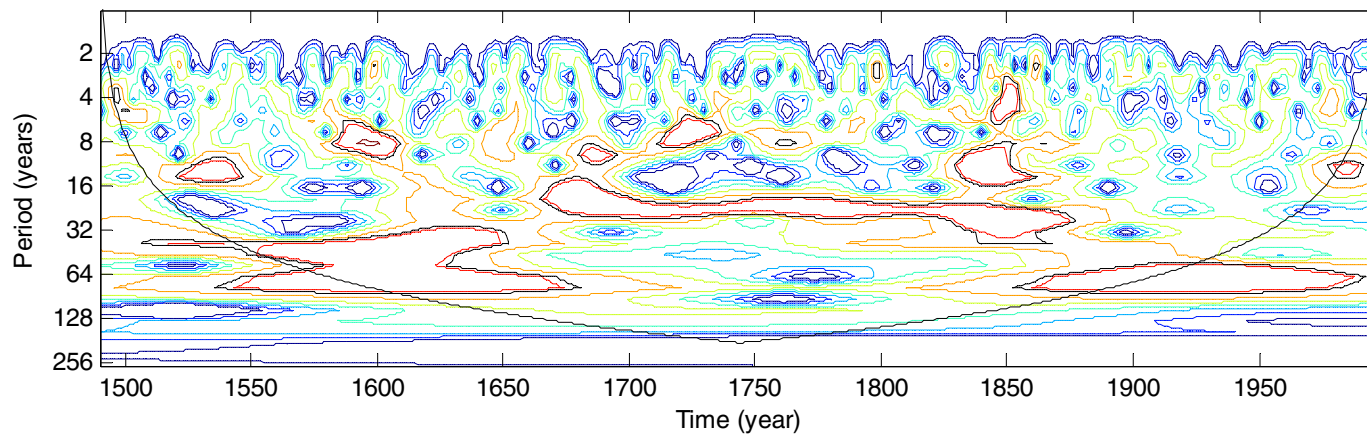
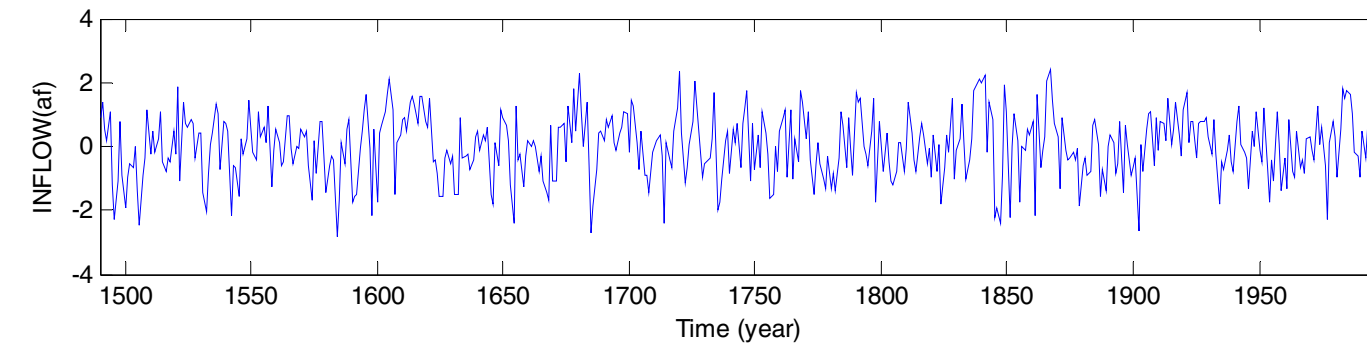
Assessing the 1999-2004 drought in a multi-century context



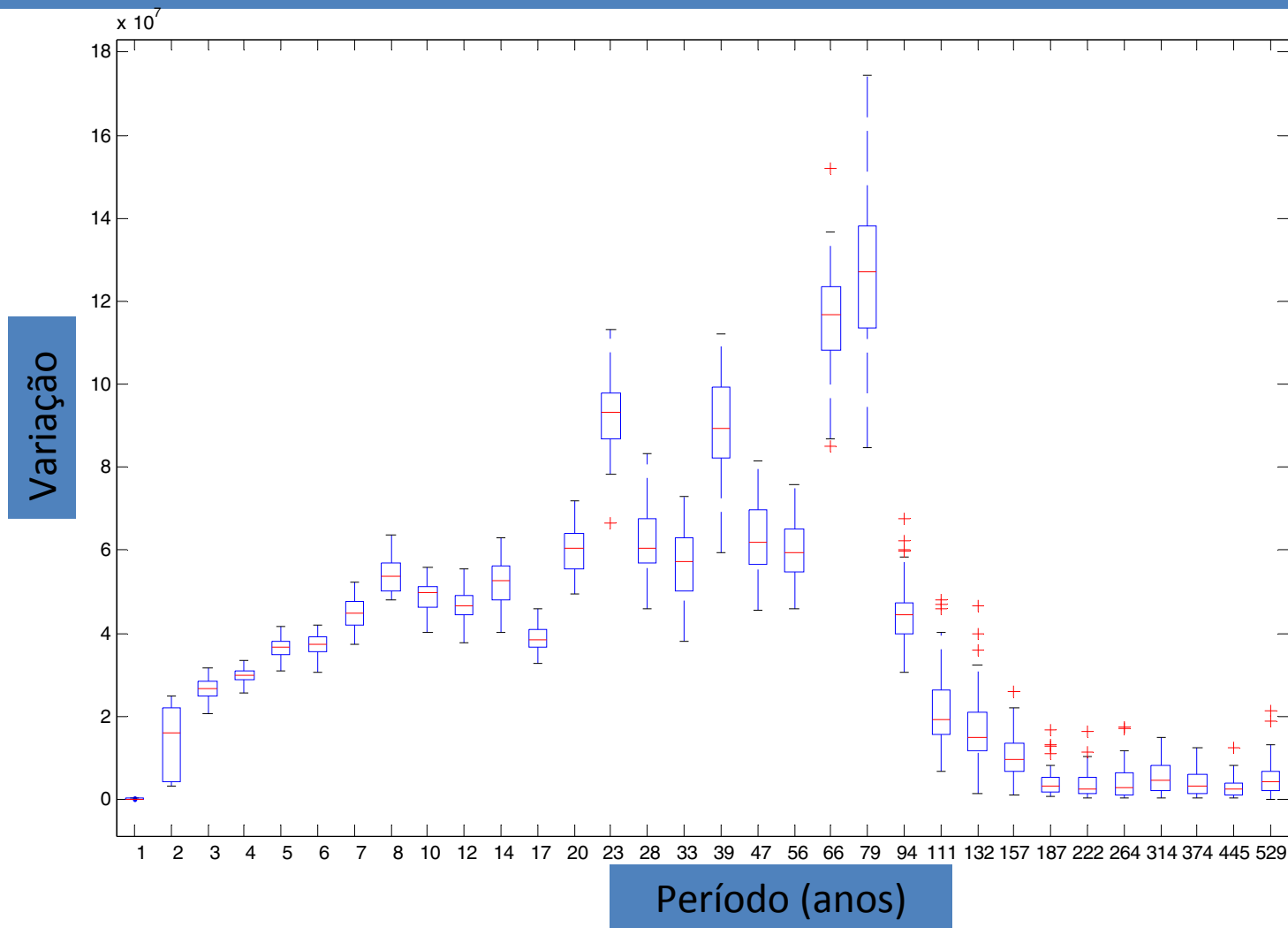
Lake Powell Storage (Yield=13maf/Year)



Vazão do Rio Colorado em Lees Ferry

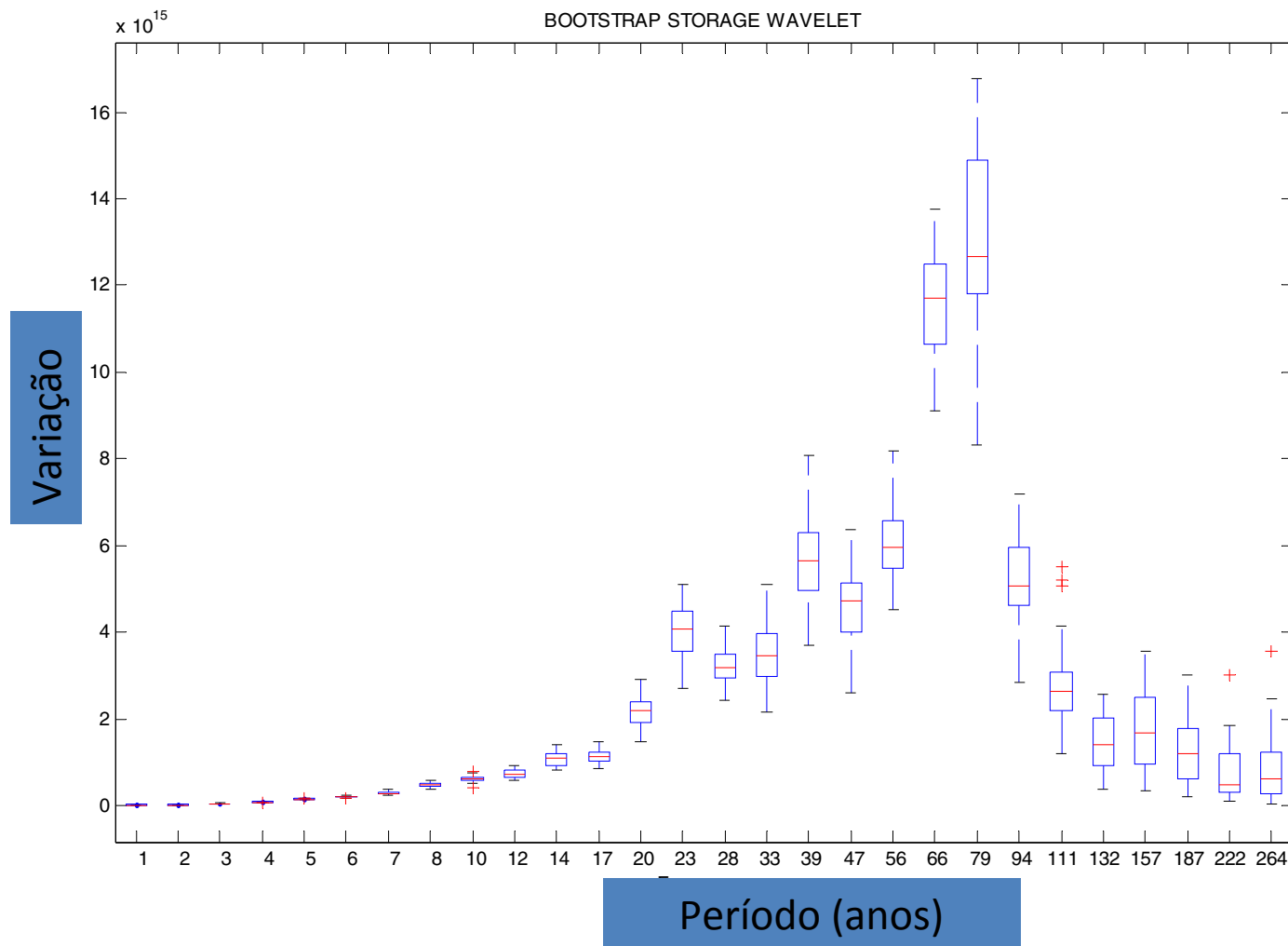


Bootstrap Wavelet Global das Vazões em Lees Ferry (40 time series)



Armazenamento em Lake Powell

Bootstrap Wavelet Global (40 time series)

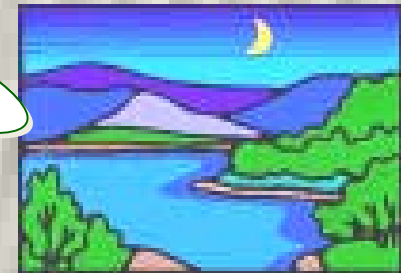




CLIMA

Gerenciamento

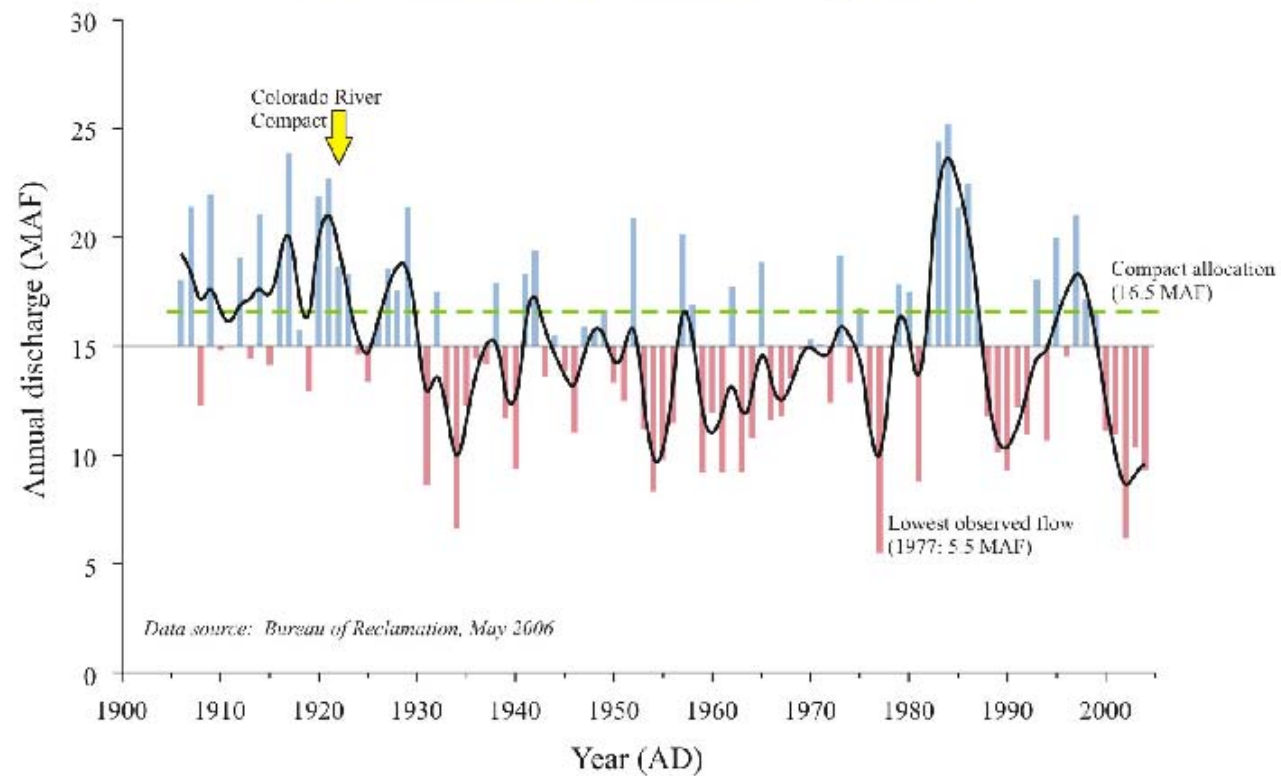
ÁGUA





From Meko

The “Observed” Lees Ferry Flows

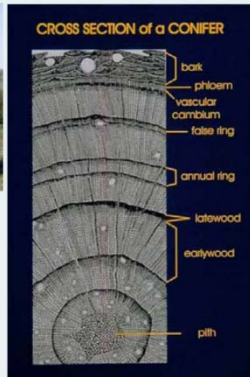


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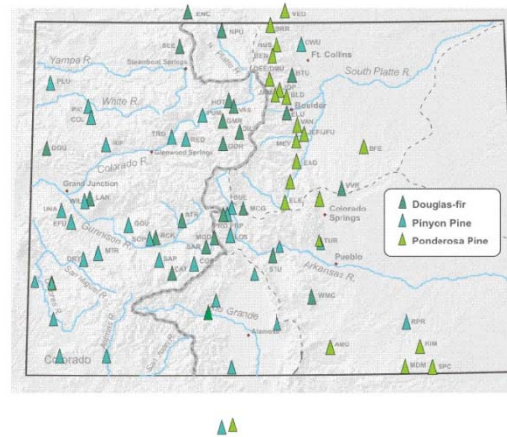


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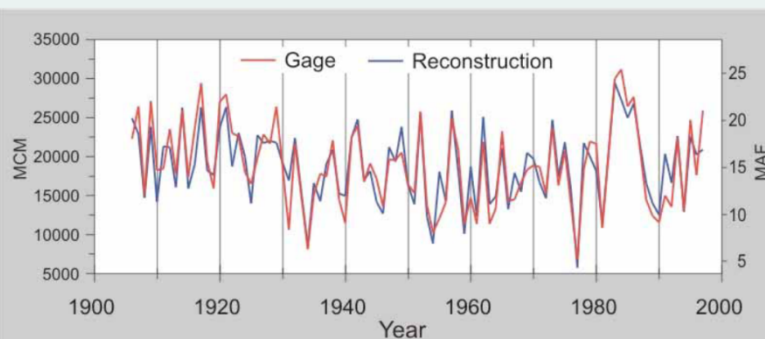


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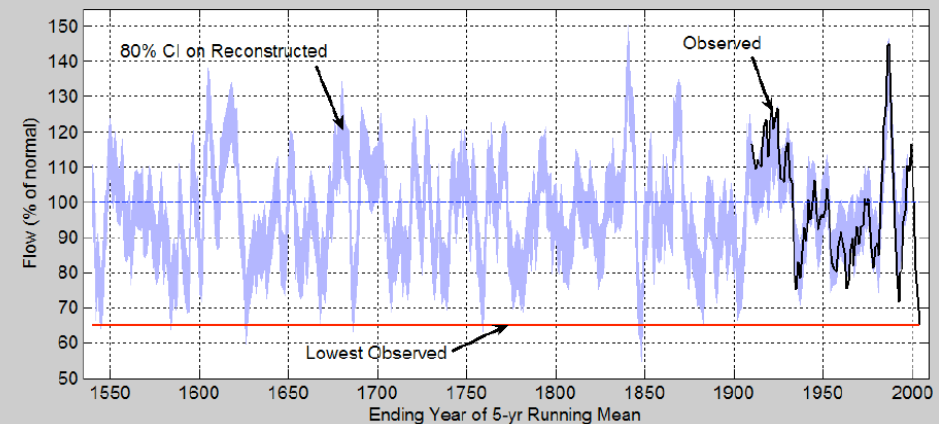


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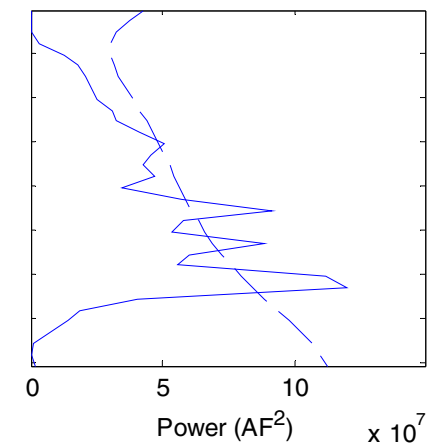
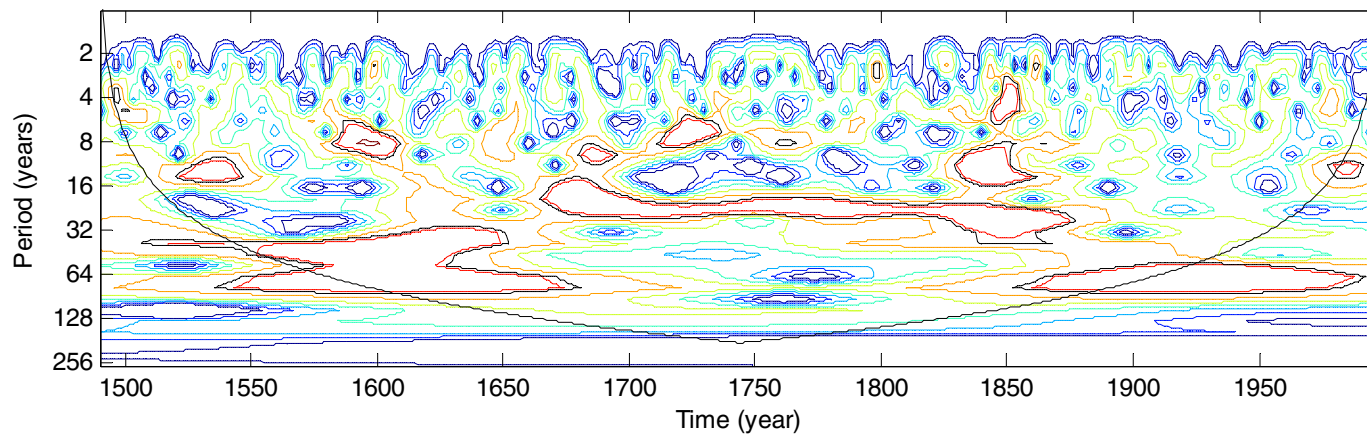
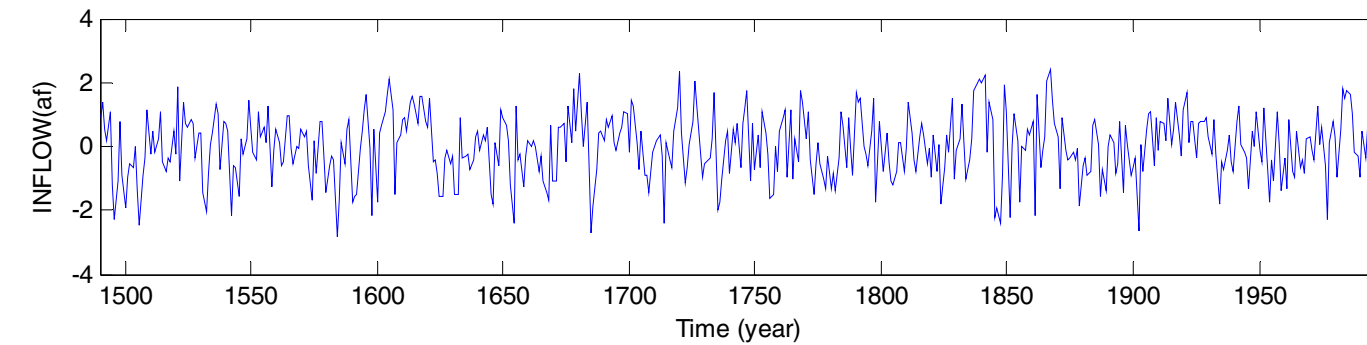


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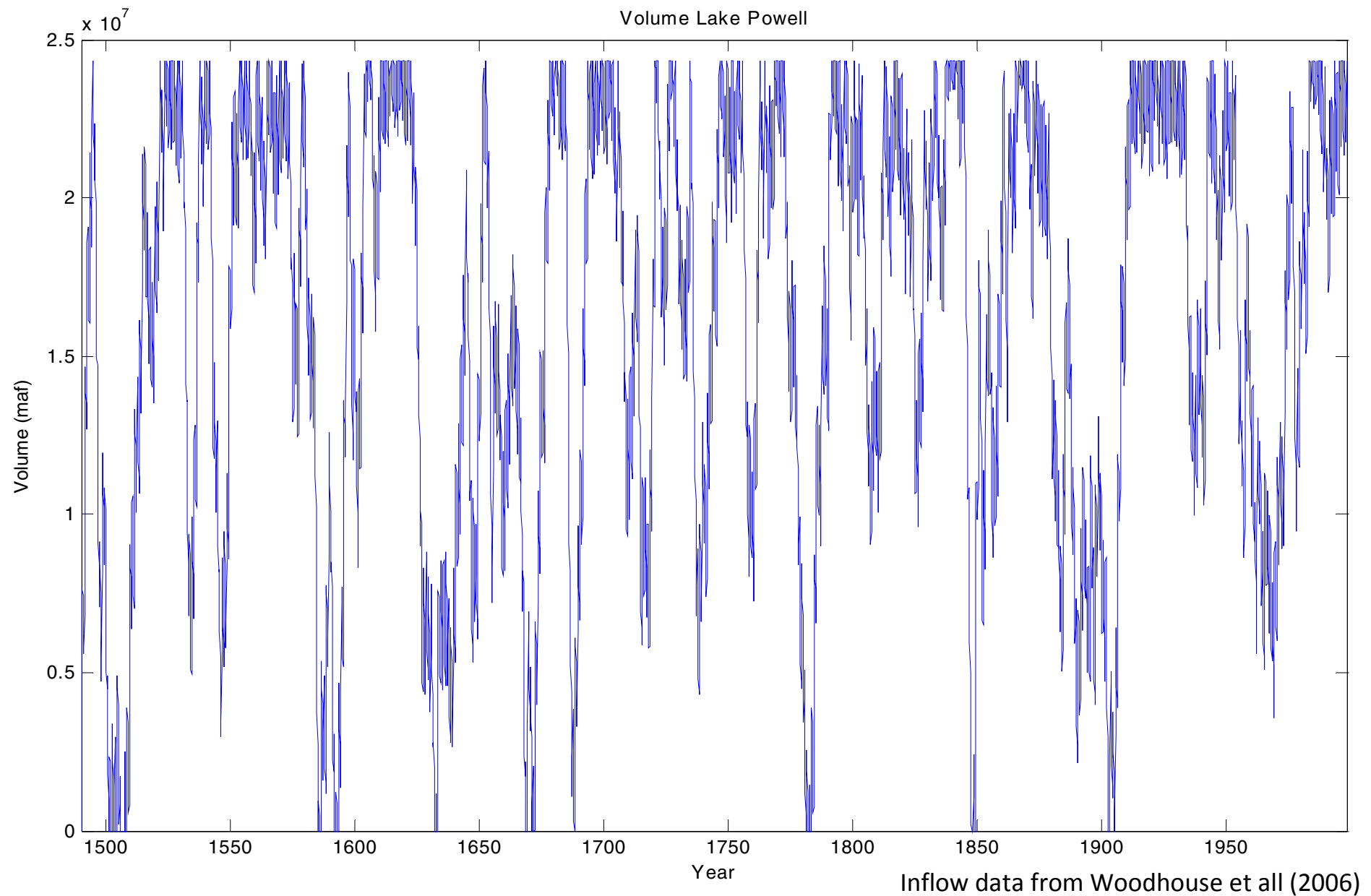
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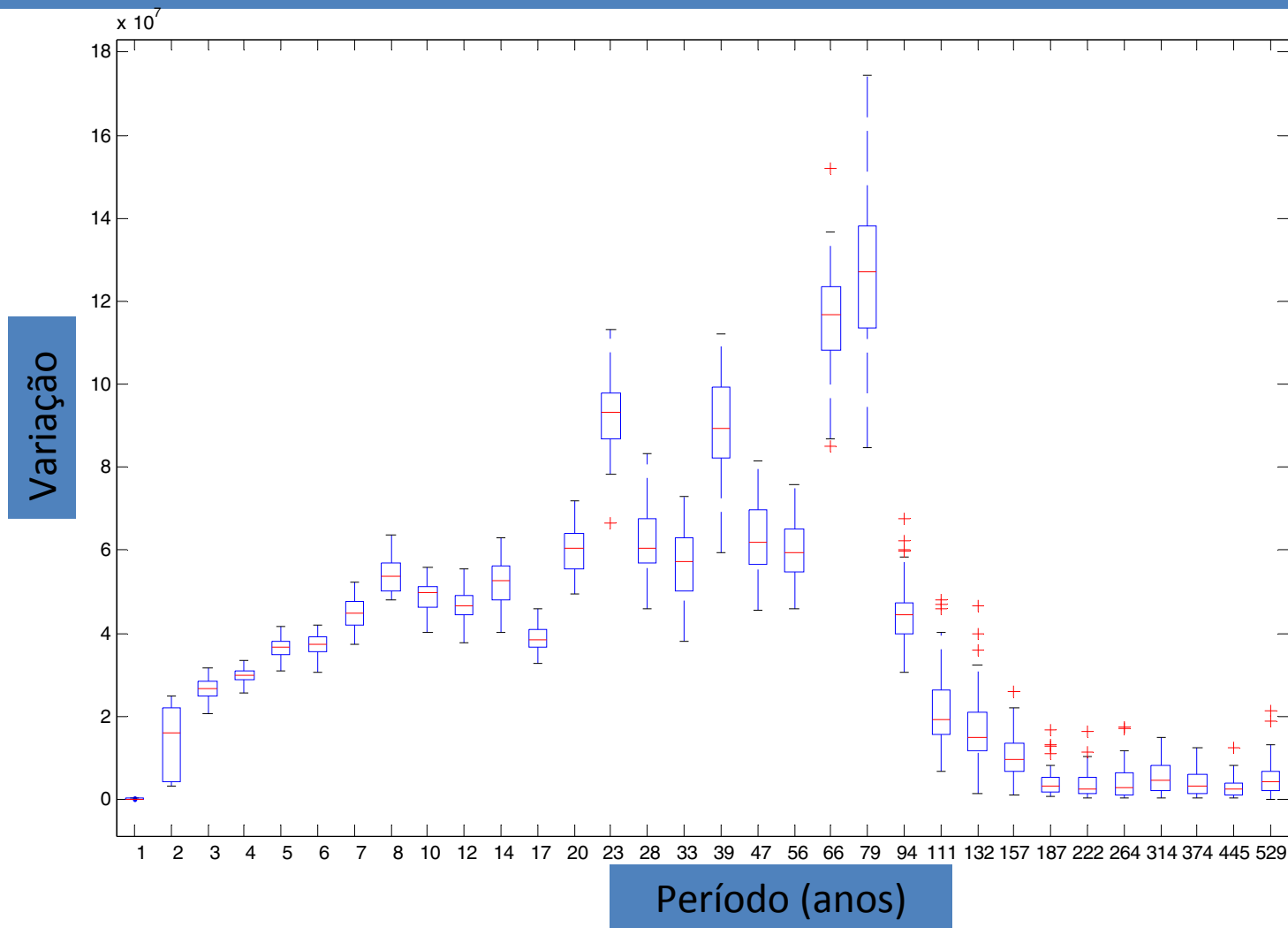
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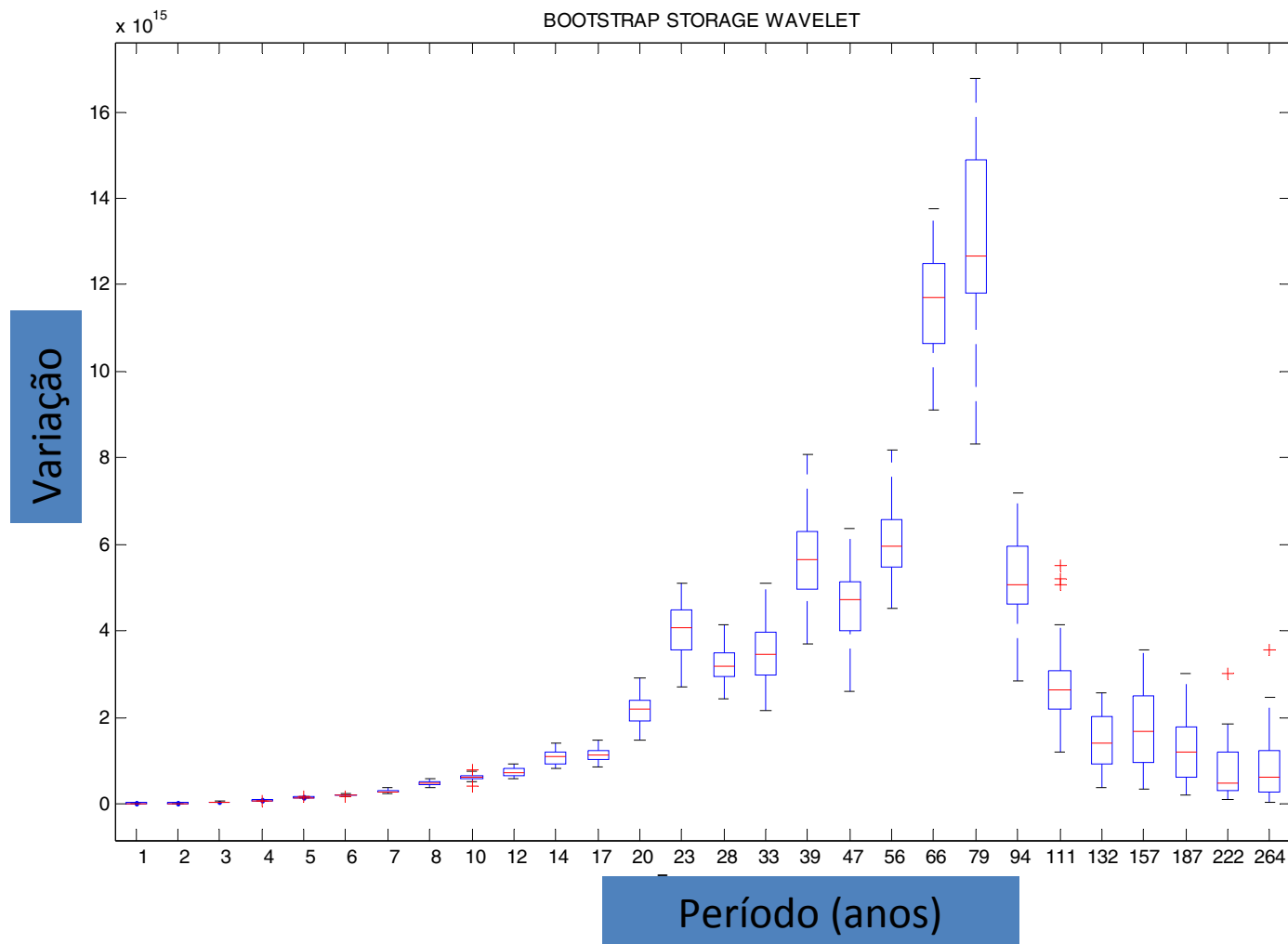
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Armazenamento em Lake Powell

Bootstrap Wavelet Global

(40 time series)



Tópicos

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Visão Geral

(1/2)

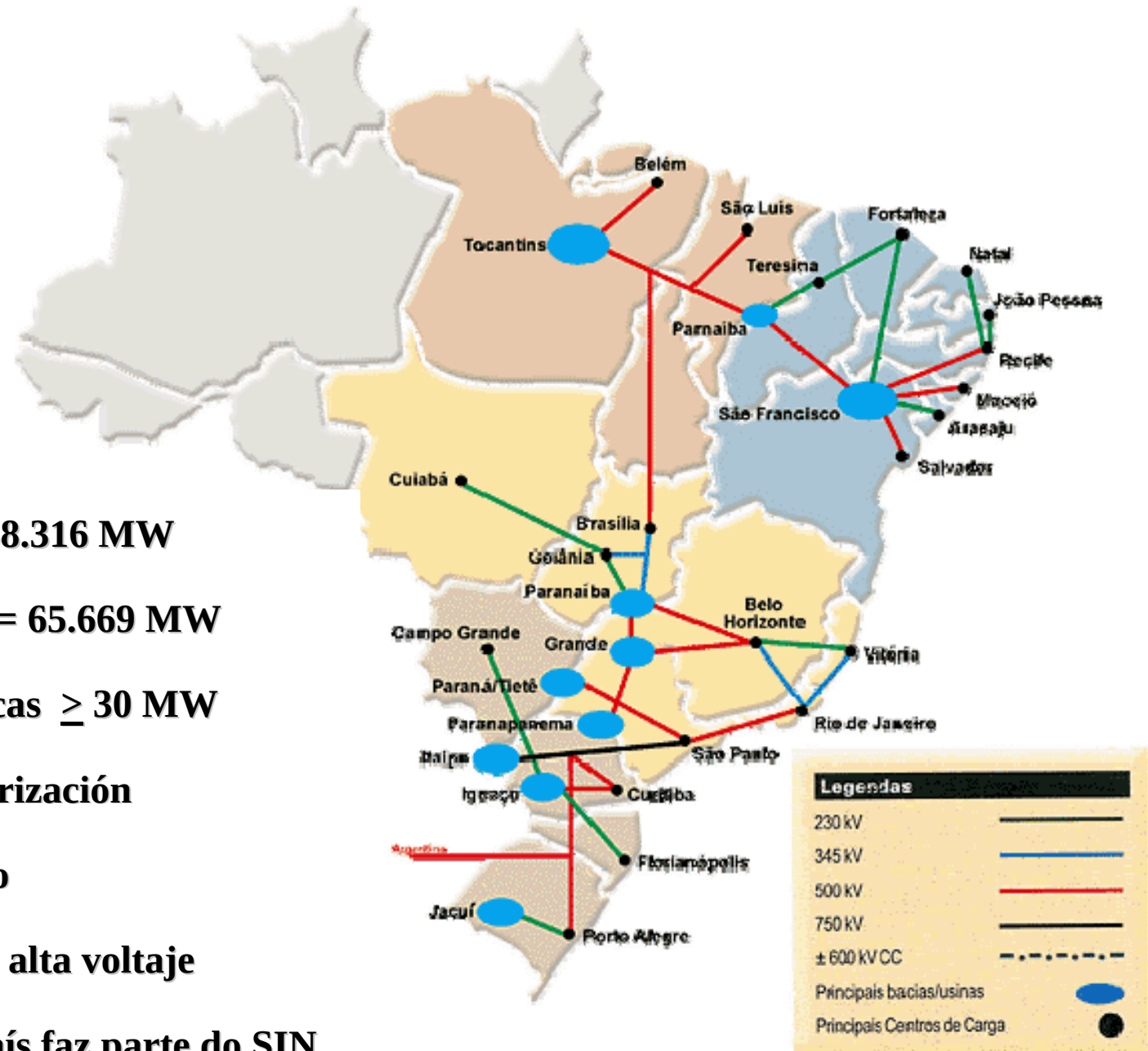
- Mudanças Climáticas aconteceram no passado do planeta e impuseram significativas extinções de espécies
- A terra tem se resfriado nos últimos 55 milhões de anos.
- Estamos em um período inter-glacial; sendo *muito improvável* que aconteça a próxima glaciação antes de 30 mil anos.
- Toda a História das sociedades humanas como conhecemos deu-se no Holosceno. Outros modos (padrões) climáticos são terrenos desconhecidos para as sociedades humanas.
- Nos últimos mil anos tivemos um período de aquecimento na idade média (1000-1300) e uma pequena idade do gelo entre (1400-1900)

Visão Geral

(2/2)

- A atmosfera armazena 597 GtC de CO₂ no período pré-industrial, este valor foi acrescido de 165 GtC.
- Este aumento no CO₂ pode aumentar a radiação que chega a superfície da terra ($\sim 2\text{W/m}^2$), este aumento possui incerteza principalmente associada a dinâmica do principal componente do efeito estufa o vapor de água.
- Este aumento de radiação condiciona aumento de temperatura média.
- O aumento de temperatura condiciona aumento da umidade do ar.
- A variação da precipitação não é uma decorrência imediata do aumento da umidade; sendo fortemente condicionada pelo seu transporte. Sendo este transporte o principal portador de incerteza da sensibilidade das precipitações a temperatura em escala global e de sua distribuição espacial.

SISTEMA INTERLIGADO BRASILEIRO



- Demanda máxima = 58.316 MW
- Capacidade instalada = 65.669 MW
- 96 Usinas hidroelétricas $\geq$ 30 MW
- 57 Embalses de regularización
- Sinergismo hidrológico
- 70.000 km de líneas de alta voltaje
- 96% da geração no país faz parte do SIN



End