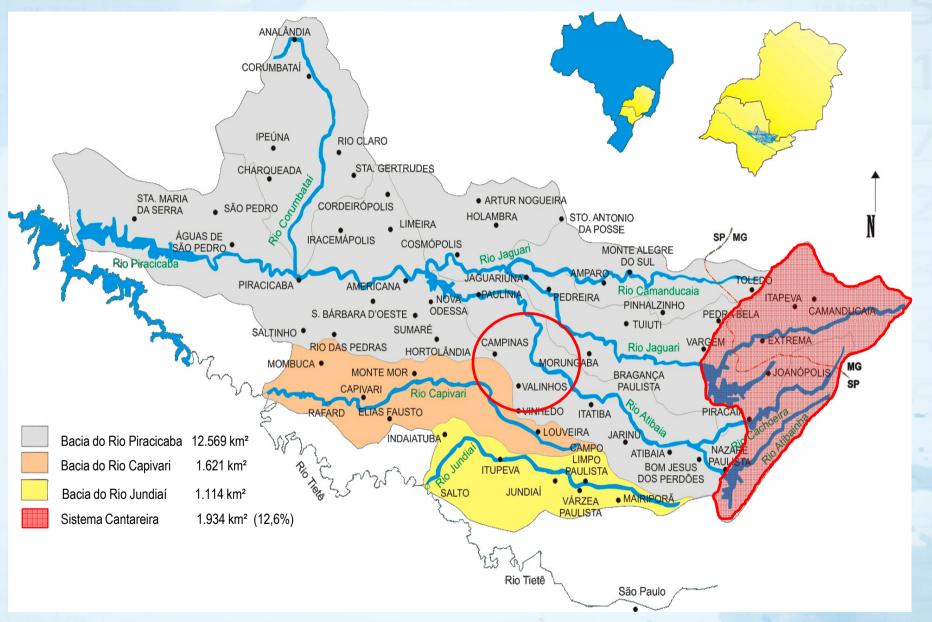
# Crise Hídrica

Jerson Kelman Presidente da Sabesp









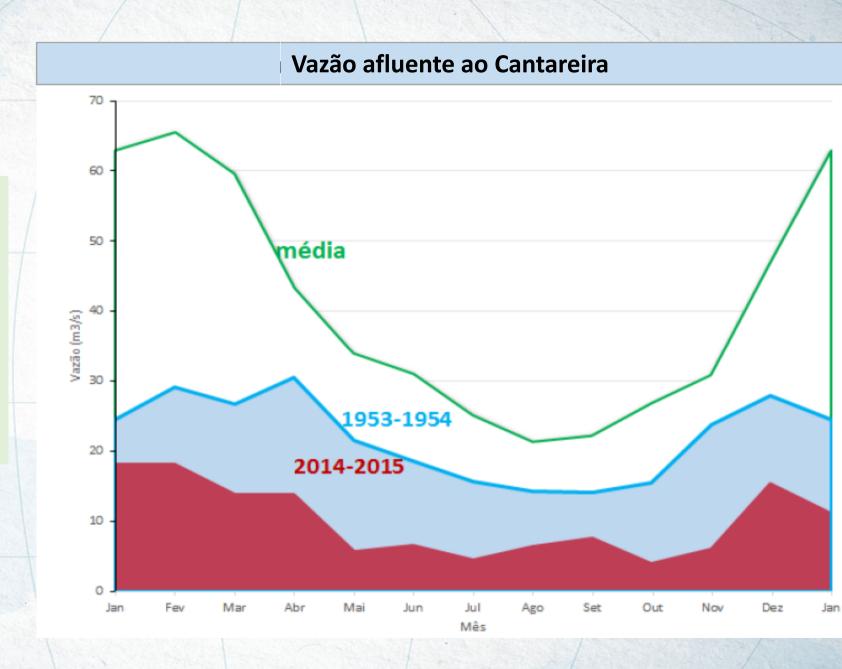
# Sistema Cantareira



O Sistema Cantareira abastece, em condições normais, quase a metade da população da Região Metropolitana de São Paulo (21 milhões) nais grave seca em 84 os de monitoramento

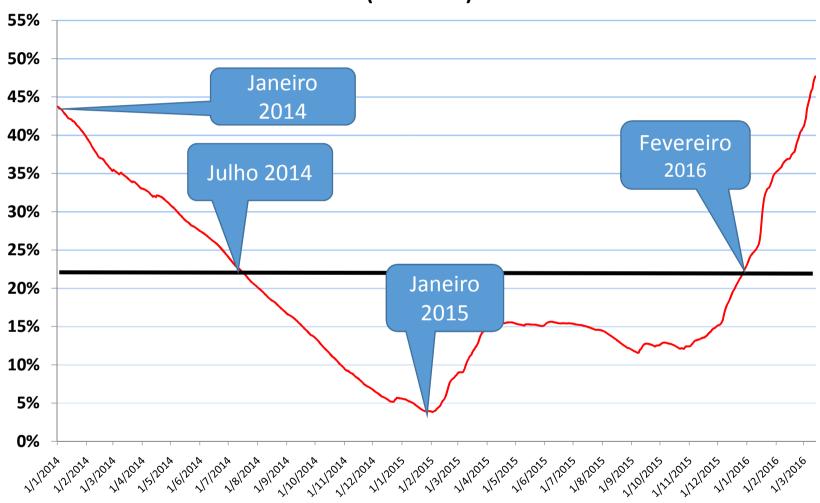
$$P(Q < q_{2014} = 0.004)$$

empo de recorrência de 250 anos

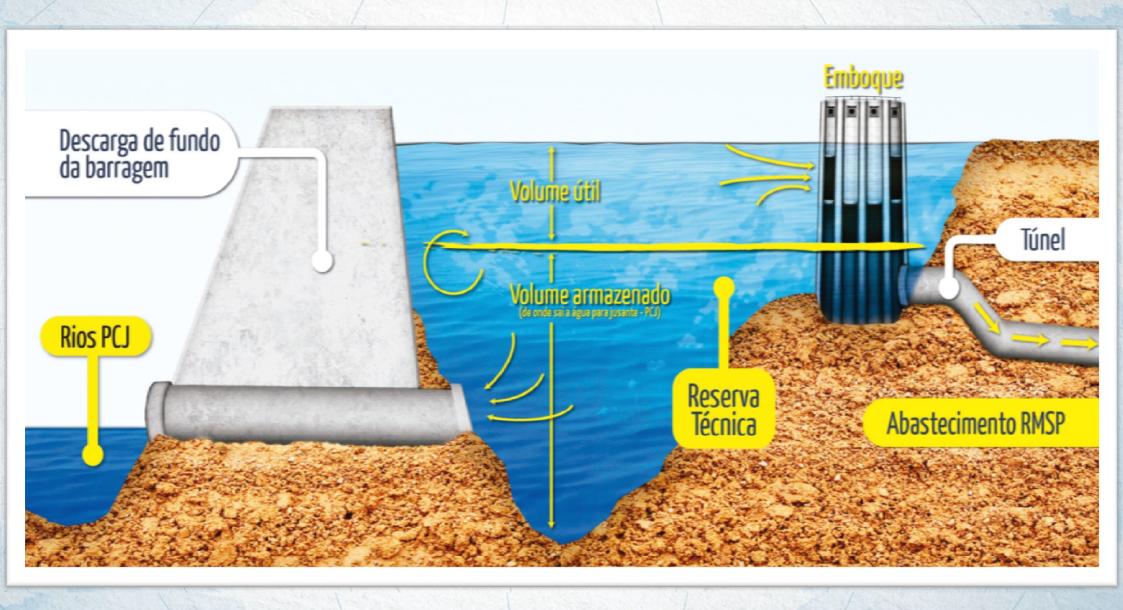


# Armazenamento do Cantareira





# Garantia do abastecimento – Captação da Reserva Técnica do Cantareira

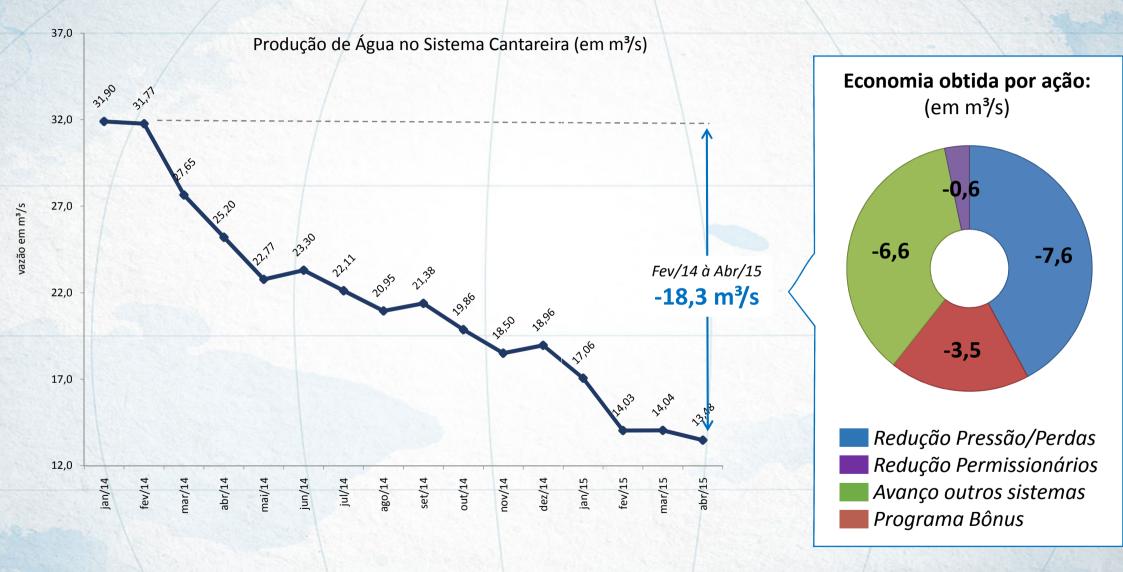


# Garantia do abastecimento – Captação da Reserva Técnica do Cantareira





# Ações executadas reduziram em 58% a utilização de água do Cantareira em abril de 2015



Comparação com Fevereiro/14 = último mês de produção normal, antes início das ações de combate à crise hídrica.

# Redução na Produção de Água na RMSP por Sistema (em m³/s)

SISTEMA	FEV/14	ABR/15	DIF
Cantareira	31,77	13,48	-18,29
Guarapiranga	13,77	15,05	+1,28
Alto Tietê	14,97	12,25	-2,72
Rio Grande	4,94	5,09	+0,15
Rio Claro	3,83	3,87	+0,04
Alto Cotia	1,16	0,76	-0,40
Baixo Cotia	0,88	1,01	+0,13
Ribeirão Estiva	0,096	0,086	-0,010
TOTAL RMSP	71,42	51,60	-19,82

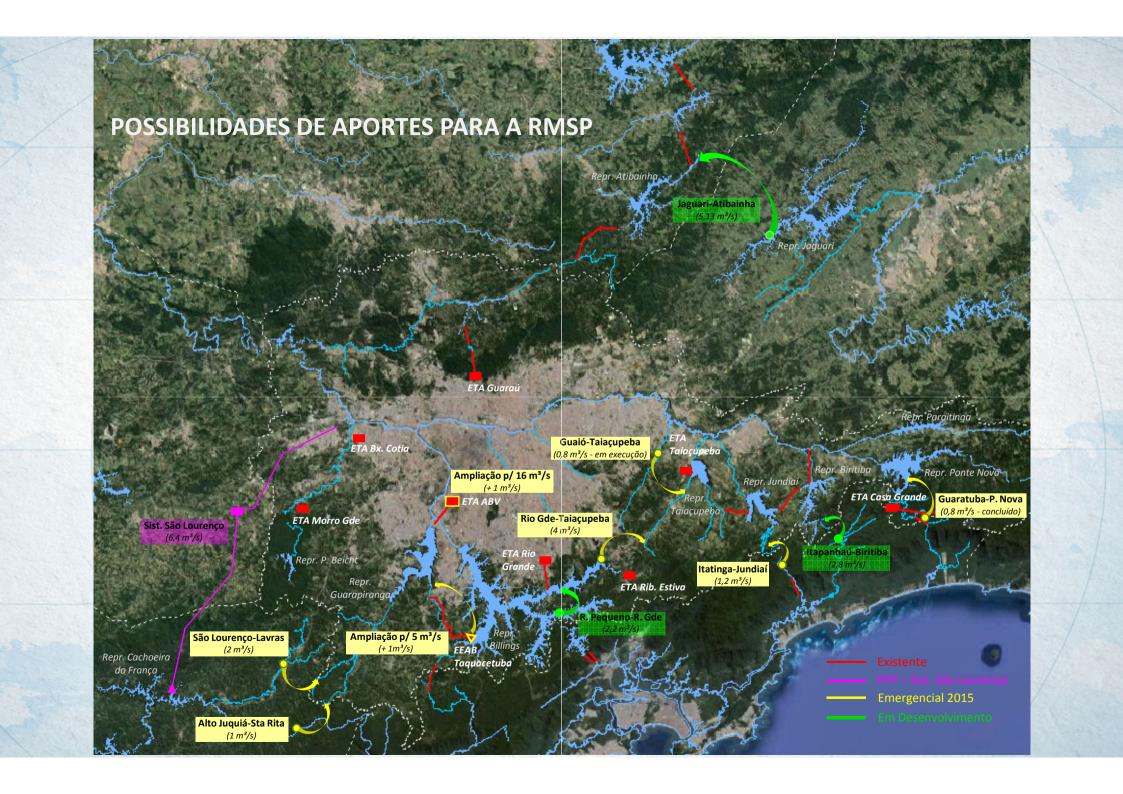
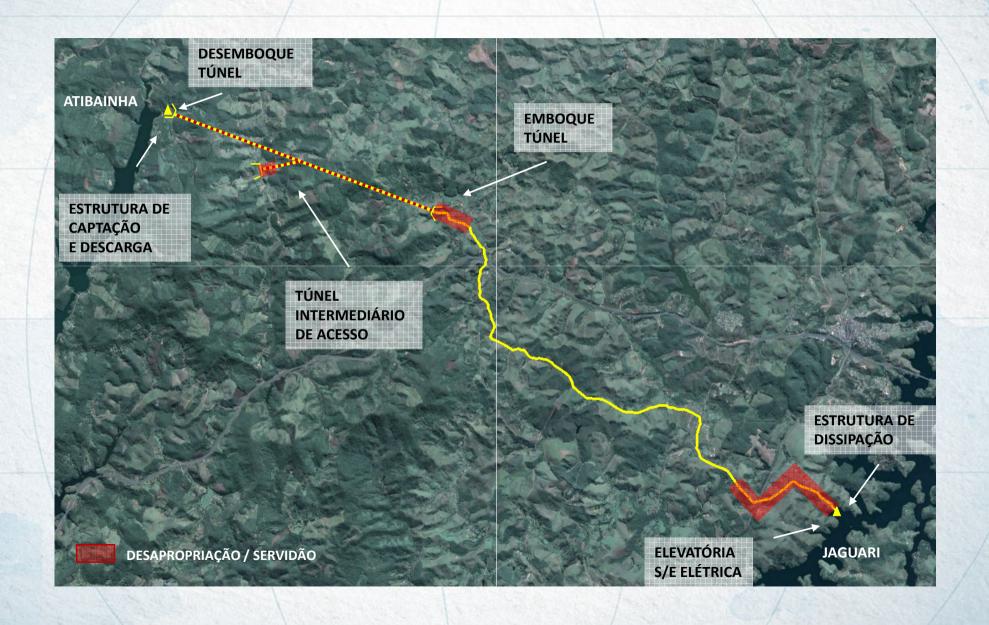


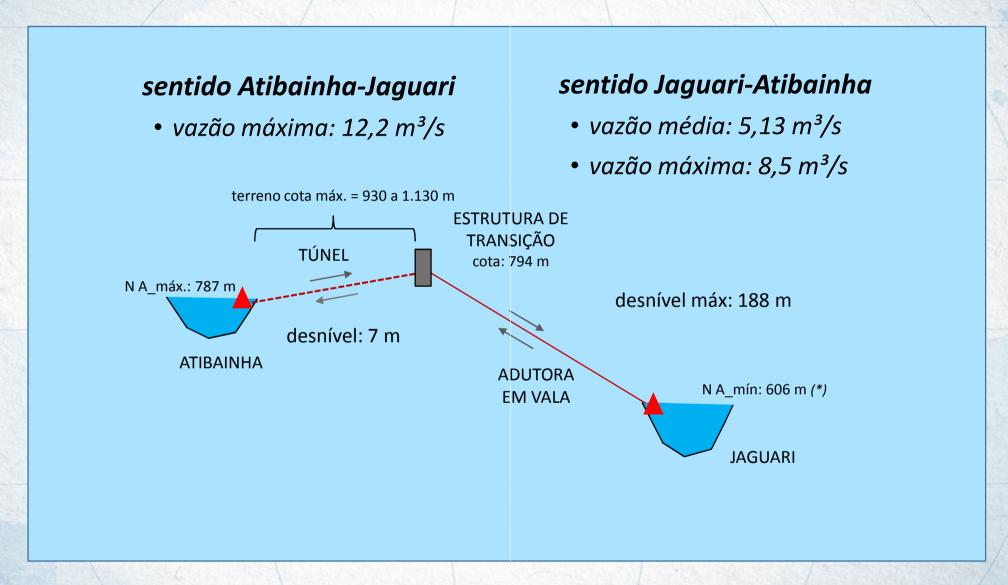
Figura 1: Representação esquemática da hidrografia da área objeto dos estudos



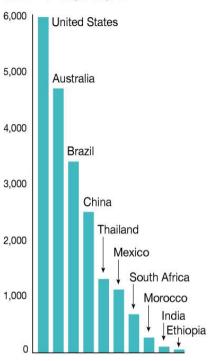
# Interligação entre reservatórios Jaguari (Paraíba do Sul) e Atibainha (PCJ)



# Interligação entre reservatórios Jaguari (Paraíba do Sul) e Atibainha (PCJ)

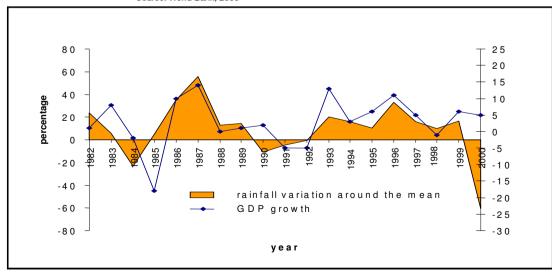


### Cubic metres per capita



# Austrália e Etiópia têm igual variabilidade climática

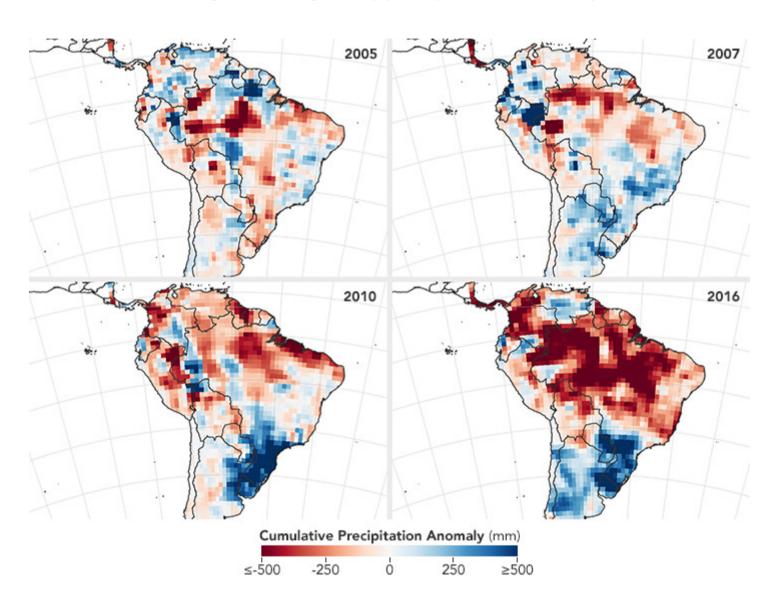
Source: World Bank, 2005

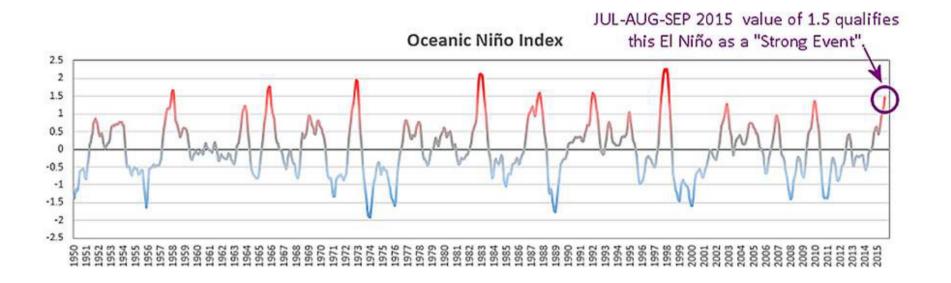




Chuva e PIB: Etiópia 1982-2000

# August through May precipitation anomaly





Entre 1999-2001 tivemos La Niña forte e crise hídrica. O período 2007 a 2014 foi de predomínio de La Niña, com cheias em parte da Amazônia e secas no Centro Oeste e Sudeste. Se o padrão continuar, é provável que uma crise hídrica considerável comece no final de 2016.

Mensagem particular do Prof. Paulo Cesar Colonna Rosman, Ph.D.
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
17/01/2016



### PALAVRA FINAL Jerson Kelman

# É possível fazer prognósticos sobre o futuro observando o passado?

Todos sabem que as vazões afluentes às usinas hidroelétricas que foram observadas no passado não ocorrerão de forma idêntica no futuro. Mas, se o processo estocástico "utilizado" pela Natureza for estacionário, as estatísticas por exemplo, as médias – do futuro serão próximas às do passado. A hipótese de estacionariedade é o pilar prin-

sive nas regiões onde haverá aumento da precipitação, devido ao aumento da evapotranspiração, por sua vez causada pelo aumento da temperatura. Segundo o estudo, a vazão média para o período de 2011 a 2040, quando comparada ao período de 1961 a 1990, diminuirá cerca de 20% na bacia do rio Paraná e de 30% na bacia do rio São

ção das curvas cota x área x volume e cota x m3/s x MW dos principais reservatórios e usinas do SIN.

Segundo, não basta considerar as previsões de mudança climática nos cenários futuros de afluência às usinas. É preciso considerar também os efeitos da mudança de uso do solo (não incluída no estudo da FBDS), que, de acor-

Usina	1931-1992	1993-2012	Δ
Itaipu	9789 m³/s	11817 m <sup>3</sup> /s	+ 20%
Sobradinho	2814 m <sup>3</sup> /s	2161 m <sup>3</sup> /s	- 23%

# Climate change: a challenge to decision-makers in managing Brazilian hydro systems

A. Livino, Harvard University, Brazil
J. Briscoe, E. Lee and P. Moorcroft, Harvard University, USA
J. Kelman, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The study described here aims to contribute to the investigation of impacts of climate and land-use changes on the hydrological cycle in Brazil. It explores how the climate and vegetation models can be used credibly in conjunction with hydrological models to investigate the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle. The paper describes work done in the Parana river basin, and ongoing work in the Tanakir river having the control of the parana river basin.

Prazilian electric power generation is dominated by hydropower, which accounts for more than 80 per cent of production. Altogether, Brazil is building or planning more than 33 GW of new hydropower capacity in the next 10 years, most of it (around 75 per cent) in the Amazon. An important historical challenge to the operational planning of the Brazilian interconnected electrical system has been the stabilization of energy supply, as a result of the seasonal and annual uncertainty of hydro resources.

The present study, investigating the impacts of climate and land-use changes on the hydrological cycle, will provide new insights for two reasons. First, the hydrological model uses more realistic runoffs, precipitation and evapotranspiration, which are generated from a biosphere model coupled with a regional climate model, thus incorporating land-use change and climate change into the assessment of future water resources for hydropower planning in Brazil. Second, the work promotes cutting-edge research and interaction among scientists, engineers, and also decision-makers who are participating from the beginning of this study, and may influence the presentation of the results and the most sensitive variables to be analysed.

The Paraná basin was chosen primarily to address the valid concerns of practitioners that few, if any, of the plethora of climate models are credible, because they make no effort to explain important features of Brazilian hydrology. In this case, the test was to see whether the results of the models would be able to explain 'the Paraná paradox', namely a large secular increase in flows of the Paraná river in recent decades.

The Tapajos basin was chosen because there are major plans for development of this currently undeveloped basin in the coming decades. Plans include hydropower, but also navigation, which is vital for a cheaper and more environmentally friendly export of grains.

### 1. Background

Climate change studies and assessment of changes in land use are often used as the basis for generating scenarios, which can assist in decision making in various sectors. However, practitioners show justified scepticism about these studies, since the results vary so widely and there are seldom efforts to show that the models can reproduce known hydrological features.

Many studies have been conducted to estimate and

analyse the hydrological impacts of climate change and the changes in land use. There is great interest in this type of study in Brazil because:

- more than 80 per cent of the electric energy is produced by hydroelectric plants;
- hydropower will retain a dominant role in the foreseeable future, despite the fact that most new plants will be built in the Amazon; and,
- most of the new plants will not have regulating reservoirs as a result of environmental constraints and the flatness of the terrain, which means that the energy output will be more dependent on the flow of the river, which in turn is directly linked to rainfall and soil characteristics and vegetation of the watershed\*.

Studies of climate change and its influence on the hydrological cycle suffer from a mismatch between the spatial scales characteristic of each model type. Global climate models (GCM) usually work in the range of 1 × 1 (approximately 120 × 120 km) and seek to represent the processes and relationships between the atmosphere, the vegetation and the soil. On the other hand, hydrological models are traditionally used to represent and simulate the processes of runoff generation and their propagation in the drainage network in the catchment area. Most of these models consider only the processes of the land phase of the hydrological cycle, using rainfall as input data. They usually work on scales of 5 × 5 km. An advantage in the use of a regional climate model (RCM, such as BRAMS -Brazilian Regional Atmospheric Model) is that the current resolution (a scale of a few rather than hundreds of kilometres) enables them to capture the heterogeneity of the processes that influence the generation of the flow in the river basin scale without the need for disaggregation (downscaling). Both types of model, climate and hydrological, represent, with different levels of accuracy, the interaction soil x climate x vegetation. To use them jointly, it is necessary to deal with the redundant representations. In this context, this study sought to investigate the best hydrological models to contribute to the assessment of impacts in river flows, using as input the results of atmospheric models and vegetation.

\*In other words, the future powerplants will tend to be nun-of-the-river, the same as those recently built or being built on the Madeim river (Jirau and Santo Antonio), Xingu river (Belo Monte), and Teles Pires river (Teles Pires and Colider).

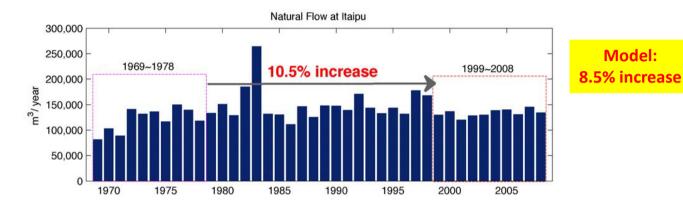
## Mudança climática?

Aumento da temperatura devido à mudança de clima incrementa a evapotranspiração e a retenção de vapor de água na atmosfera.

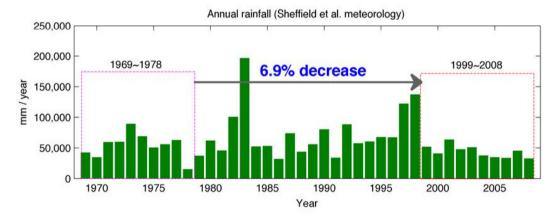


Aumento simultâneo do efeito estufa e do albedo.

Os efeitos da mudança de uso do solo podem ser mais relevantes do que os decorrentes da mudança climática.

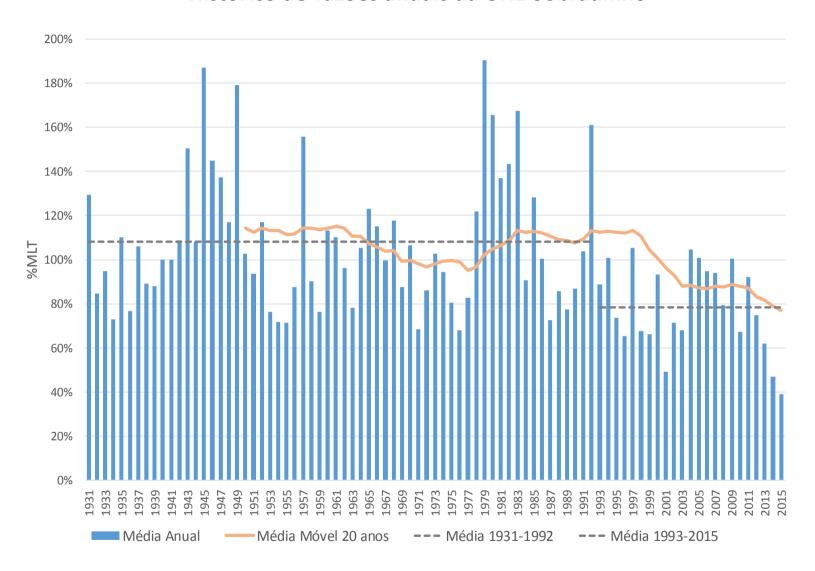


Model:



Livino, Angela, John Briscoe, Eunjee Lee, Paul Moorcroft, and Jerson Kelman. 2014. Climate change as a challenge to decision-makers in the management of the Brazilian hydropower Systems. *The International Journal on Hydropower and Dams*. 21(4):57-61.

# Histórico de vazões anuais da UHE Sobradinho



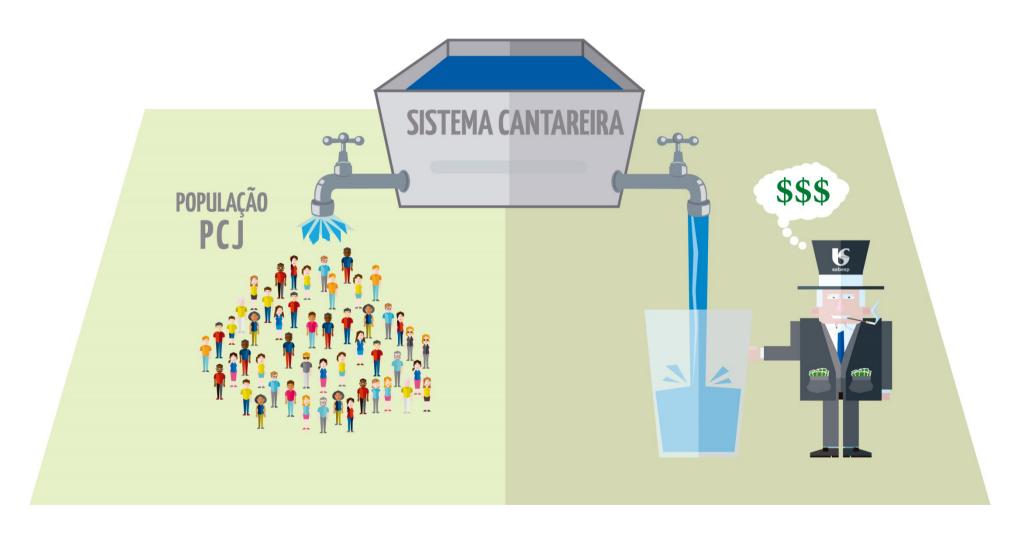
Fonte: Energy Report da PSR, junho de 2016



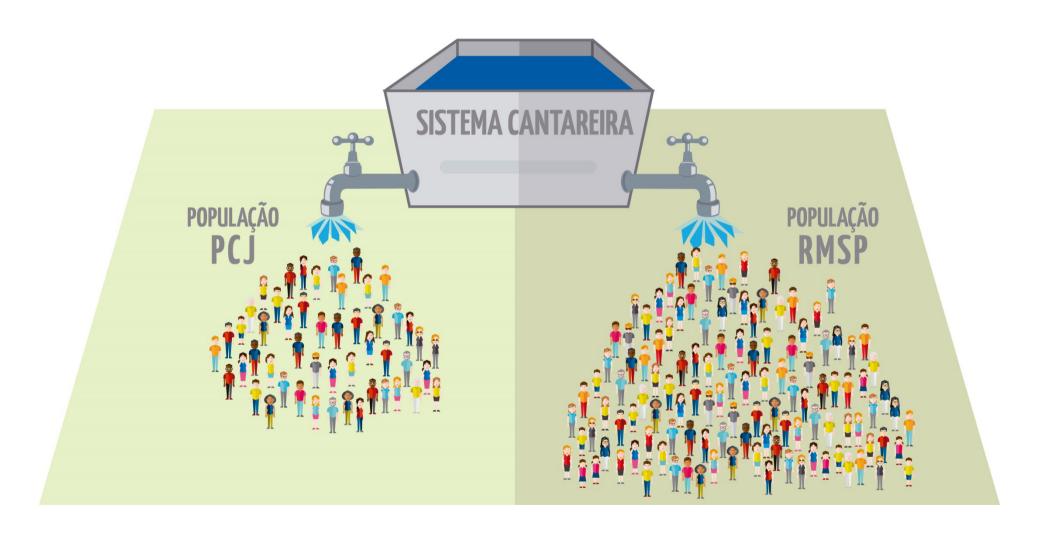




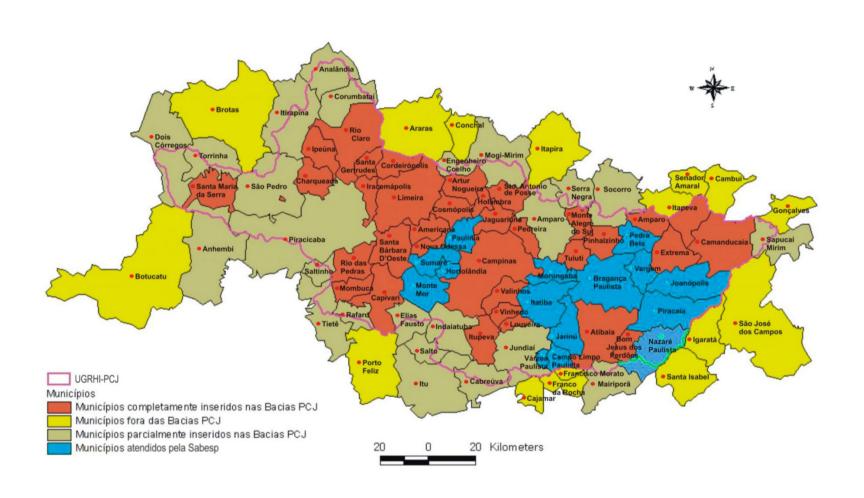
# Como o pedido de outorga é percebido...



# Não se trata de atender à Sabesp e sim à população da RMSP.



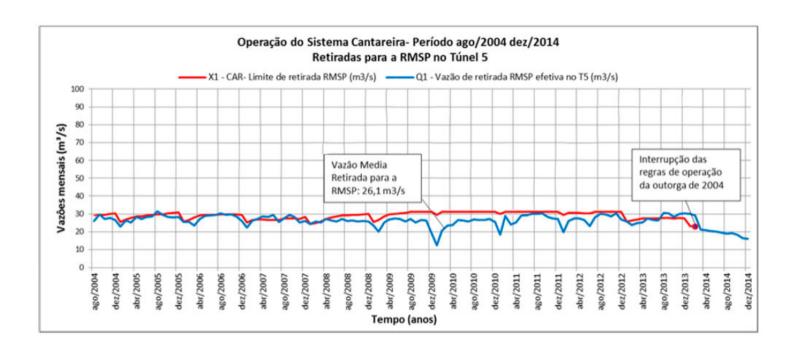
# Municípios Completamente inseridos nas Bacias PCJ



Nem todas cidades do PCJ dependem das vazões descarregadas do Sistema Cantareira e algumas das cidades da Bacia do PCJ são operadas pela SABESP.

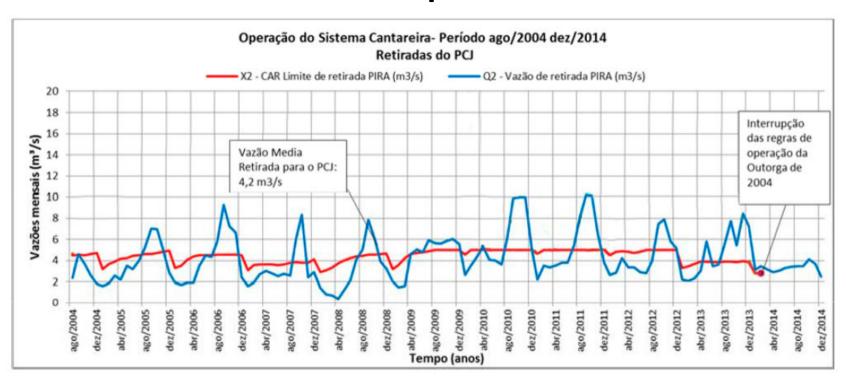


# Vazões retiradas para RMSP



A vazão média retirada pelo Túnel 5 foi de 26,1 m³/s e os valores ficaram, na maior parte do tempo, dentro do estabelecido pela curva de aversão ao risco CAR, e quando foi necessário retirar além do limite da CAR, utilizada a reserva do Banco de Águas.

# Vazões retiradas para Bacias PCJ



A operação do Sistema Cantareira pelo PCJ também obedeceu a regra da outorga de 2004. A vazão média retirada pelo PCJ foi de 4,2 m³/s e sempre que os valores extrapolavam o valor definido pela curva de aversão ao risco CAR, o Banco de Águas supriu os déficits.

Até 2013, supunha-se que a única contribuição relevante das quatro represas para a população do PCJ seria o controle de cheias. Porém a seca de 2014-2015 revelou que se os reservatórios não existissem teria ocorrido drástico racionamento na região de Campinas.

# Vazões observadas em Valinhos e Vazões Incrementais em Valinhos (m³/s)

