



Pontificia Universidad
JAVERIANA
Bogotá

INSTITUTO JAVERIANO DEL AGUA

Cambio climático y sistemas hídricos

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Bogotá, 27 Agosto 2020

Foro Virtual:

VARIABILIDAD Y CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO, EN EL MARCO DEL POT DE BOGOTÁ D.C.

27 de agosto de 2020

SESIÓN 1: La adaptación al cambio y la variabilidad climática desde una perspectiva académica

OBJETIVO:

Identificar la importancia de la relación ordenamiento territorial vs variabilidad climática, para identificar las posibles acciones de adaptación al cambio climático a implementar en Bogotá, en contexto Regional, Rural y Urbano.

PRINCIPAL ACCIÓN: FORMULAR, DISEÑAR, IMPLEMENTAR, Y HACER SEGUIMIENTO A UN PLAN DE ADAPTACIÓN PARA PLANIFICAR (NO ORDENAR) LA CIUDAD-REGIÓN BOGOTÁ-CUNDINAMARCA CON ENFOQUE DE RIESGO POR IMPACTO AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

METODOLOGÍA PARA EL DESARROLLO DEL OBJETIVO 1

Estimación riesgo por cambio climático

$$\text{Riesgo} = \text{Peligro} * \text{Exposición} * \text{Vulnerabilidad}$$

P=Peligro

V= Vulnerabilidad f=(S,C)

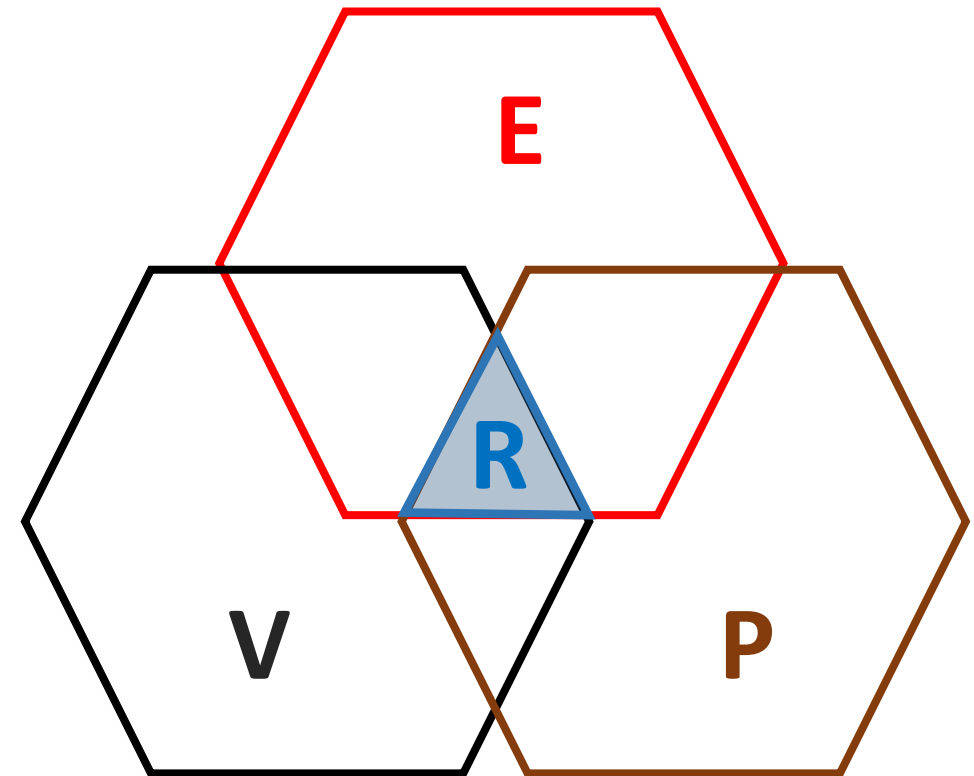
S=Sensibilidad

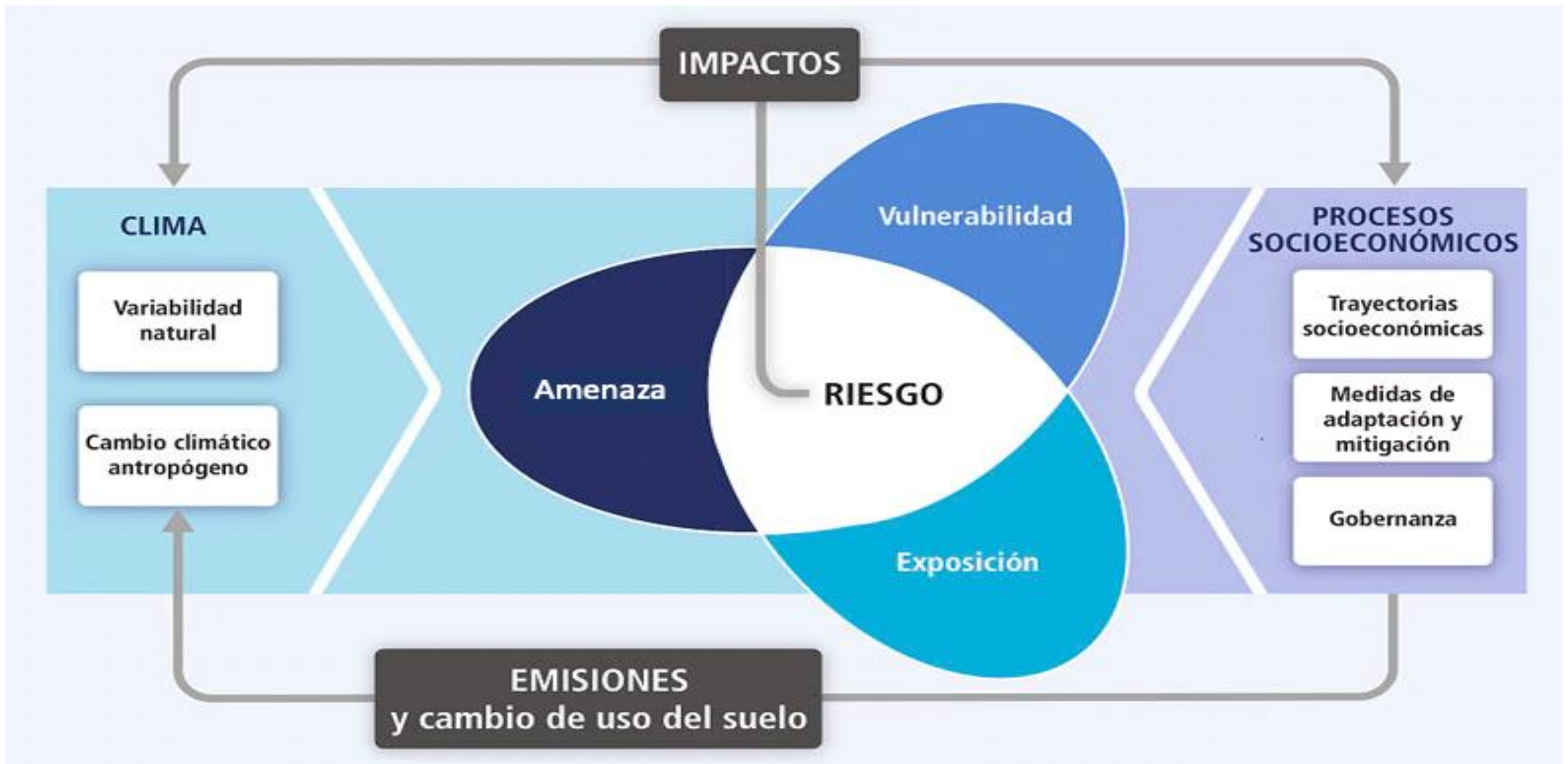
C=Capacidad de adaptación

E= exposición

R= Riesgo

IPCC AR5





Fuente: Mauricio González 2012



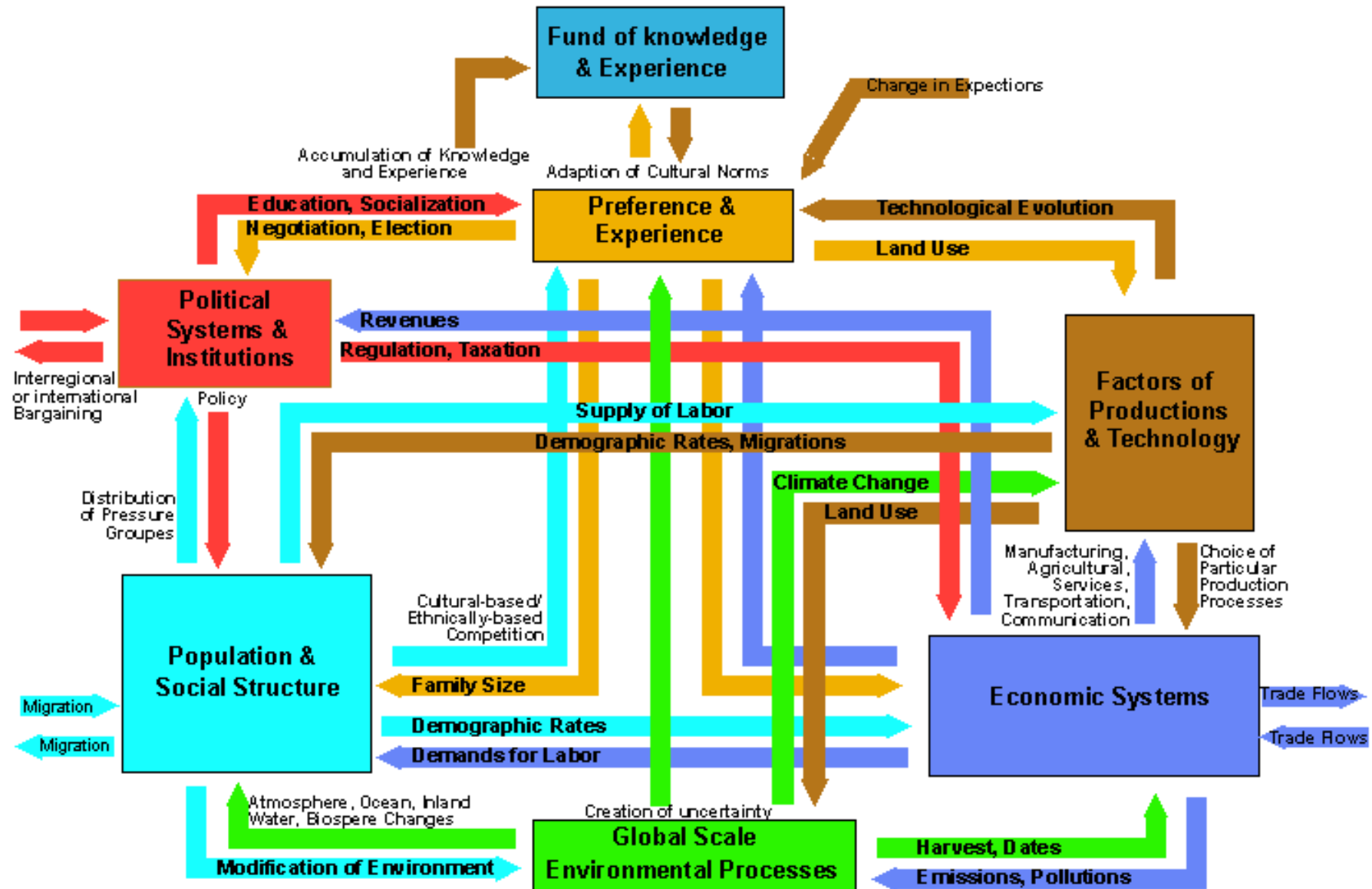


Fuente: Mauricio González 2012

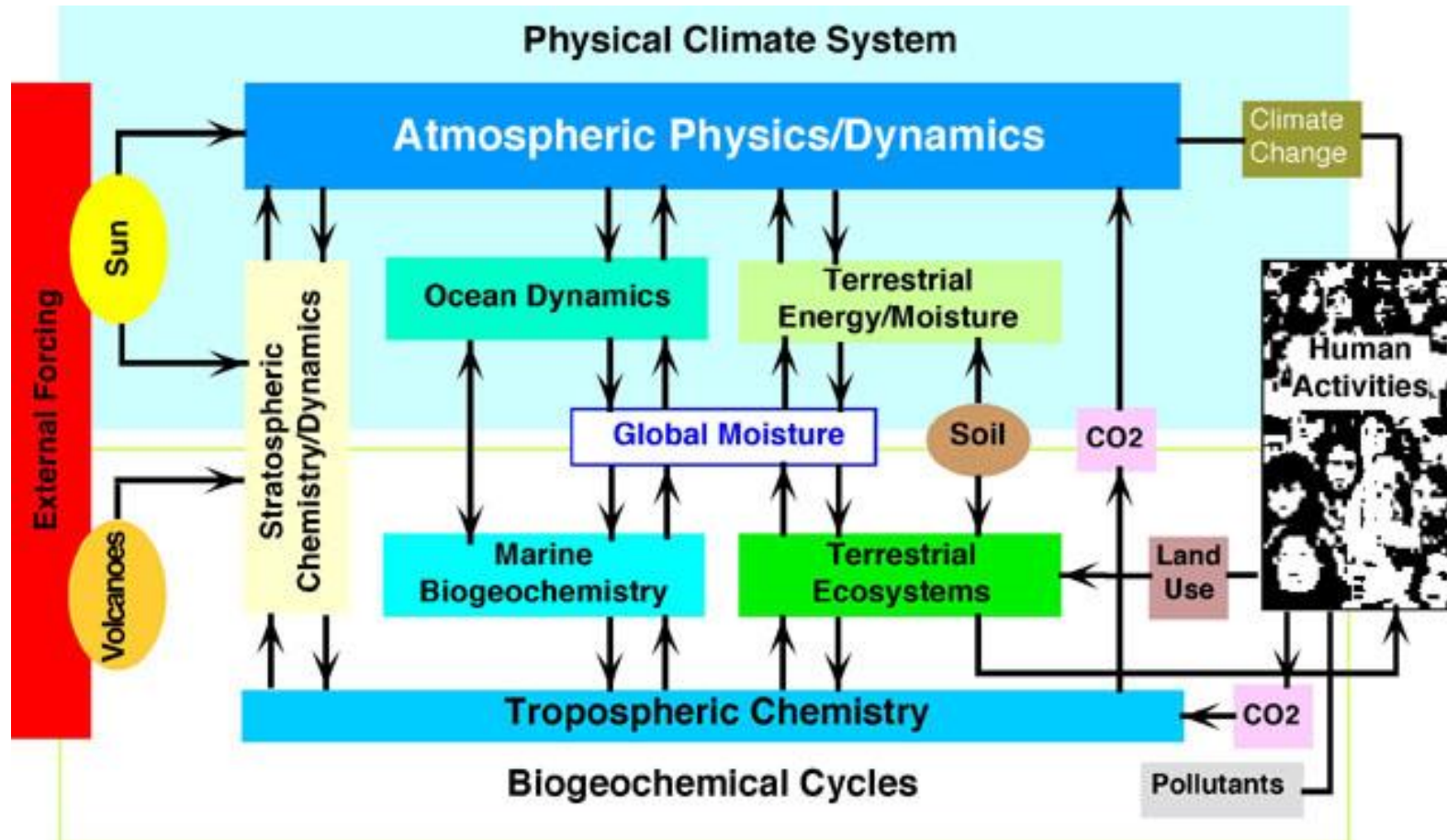


Fuente: Mauricio González 2012

Social Process Diagram



The Bretherton Diagram- Simplified



(from Earth System Science: An Overview, NASA, 1988)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental Pollution

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envpol

Review

The study of urban metabolism and its applications to urban planning and design

C. Kennedy^{a,*}, S. Pincetl^b, P. Bunje^b^aDepartment of Civil Engineering, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada^bInstitute of the Environment, UCLA, CA, United States

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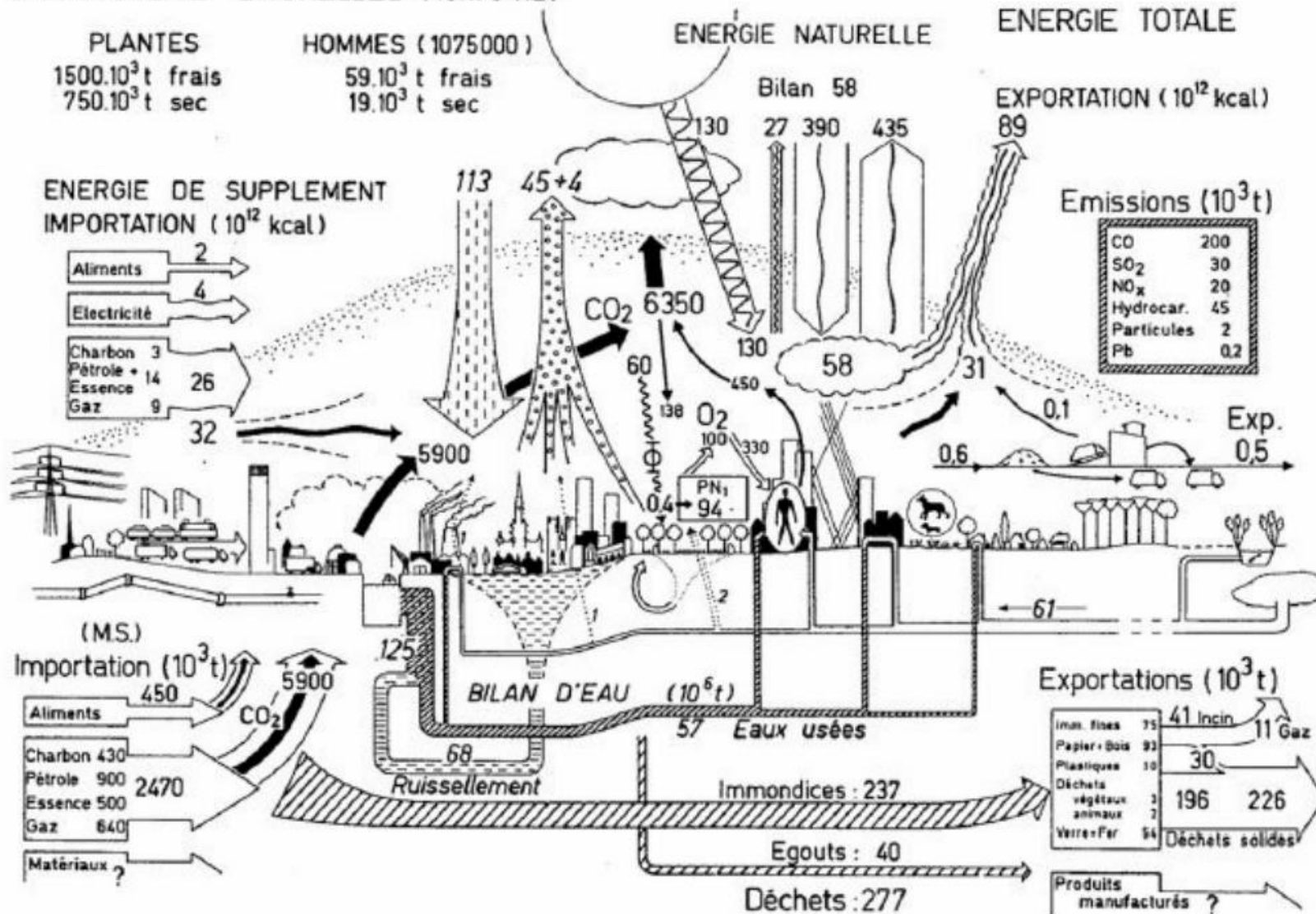
ABSTRACT

Following formative work in the 1970s, disappearance in the 1980s, and reemergence in the 1990s, a chronological review shows that the past decade has witnessed increasing interest in the study of urban metabolism. The review finds that there are two related, non-conflicting, schools of urban metabolism: one following Odum describes metabolism in terms of energy equivalents; while the second more broadly expresses a city's flows of water, materials and nutrients in terms of mass fluxes. Four example applications of urban metabolism studies are discussed: urban sustainability indicators; inputs to urban greenhouse gas emissions calculation; mathematical models of urban metabolism for policy analysis; and as a basis for sustainable *urban design*. Future directions include fuller integration of social, health and economic indicators into the urban metabolism framework, while tackling the great sustainability challenge of reconstructing cities.

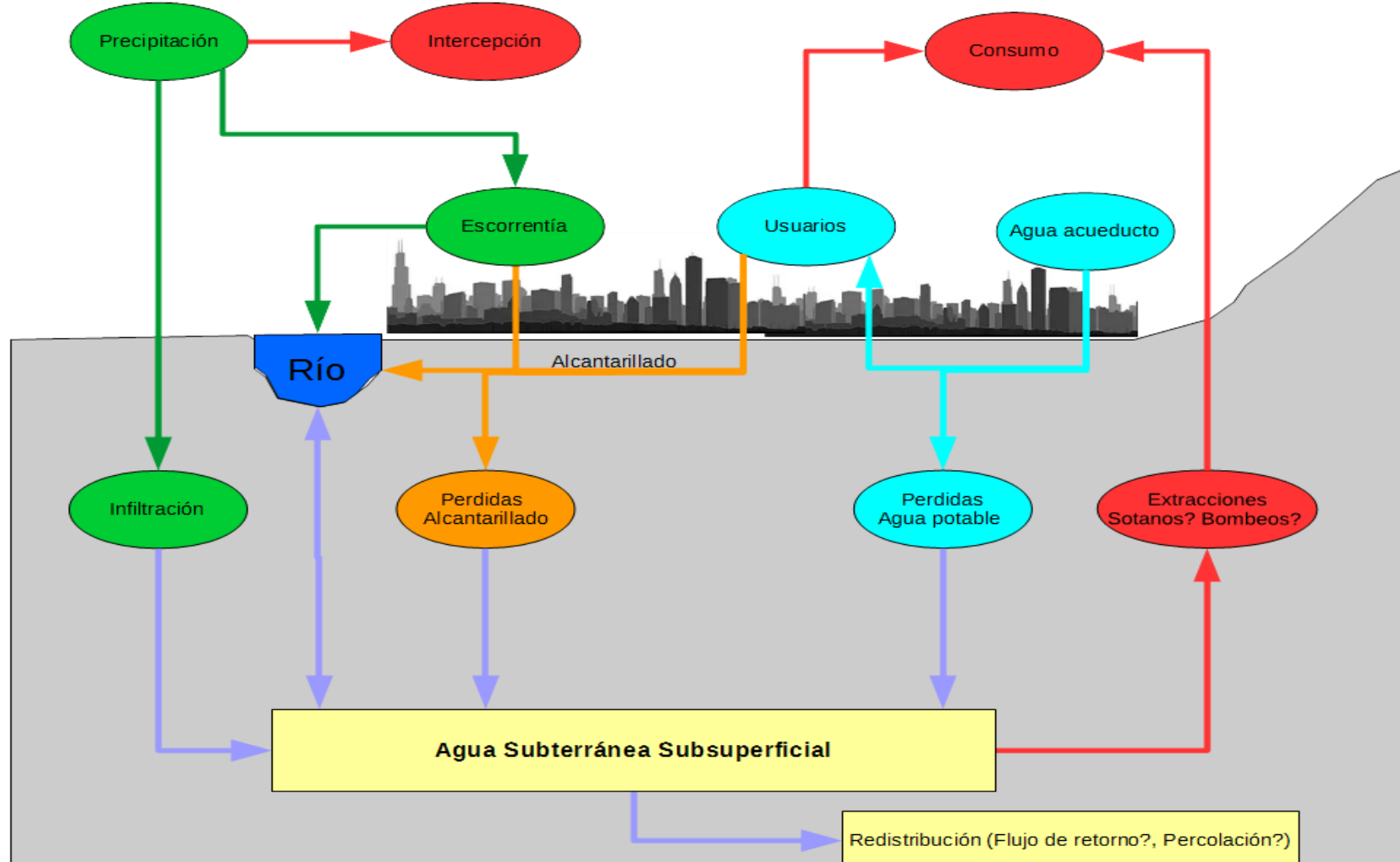
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ECOSYSTEME BRUXELLES (16.178 ha)



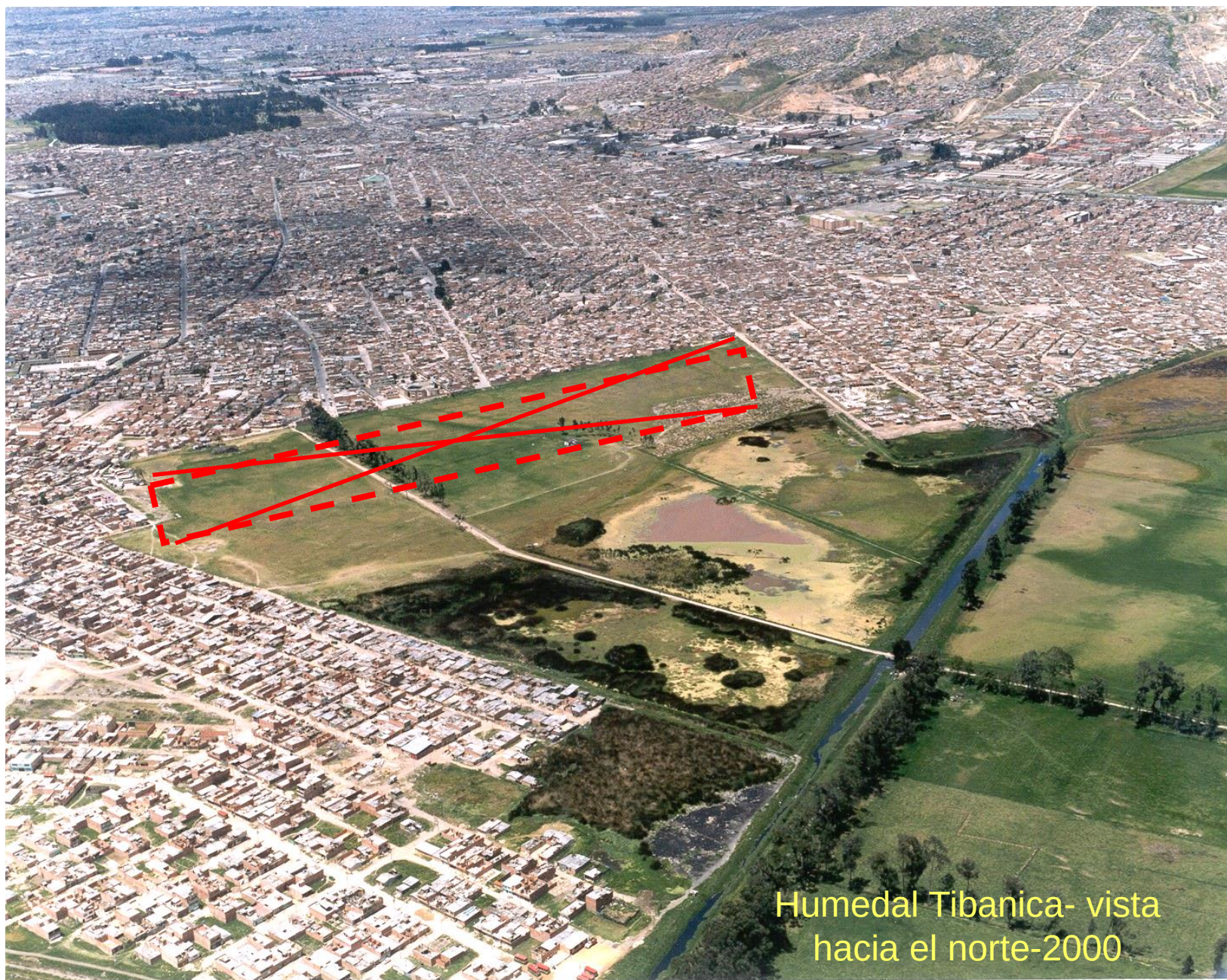
Ciclo hidrológico necesario, pero no suficiente (CICLOS BIOGEOQUÍMICOS Y AMBITO DE REGIÓN HÍDRICA)



HUMEDAL URBANO: Ecosistema inmerso y aislado en la matriz de paisaje urbano.
Su estructura y procesos son “controlados” y subsidiados culturalmente.



DINÁMICA SOCIAL-ESPACIAL EN EL PAISAJE
presión por suelo urbano de “bajo costo” para vivienda



Humedal Tibanica- vista
hacia el norte-2000

Bogotá, Humedal Juan Amarillo 1951



Bogotá, Humedal Juan Amarillo 2006

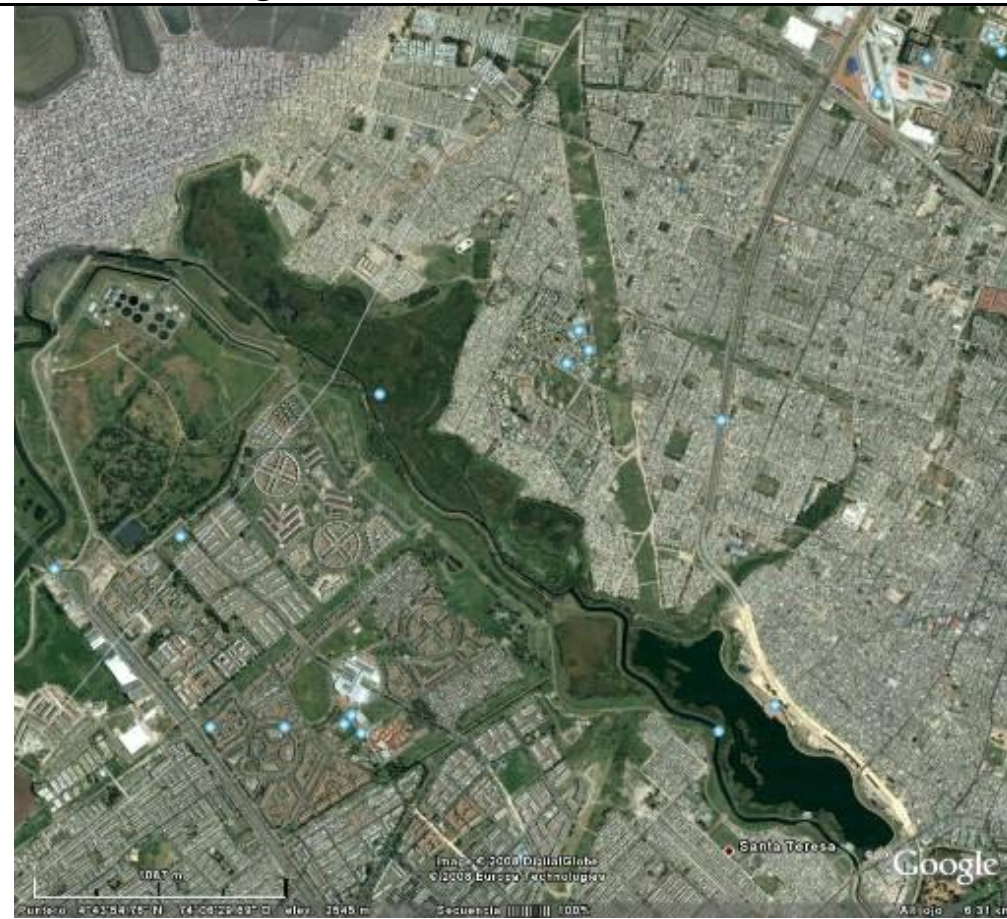




Figura 2. Humedal La Vaca 1980 – 2006 (fuente IGAC, Quickbird)

Bogotá, Humedal Jaboque 1949

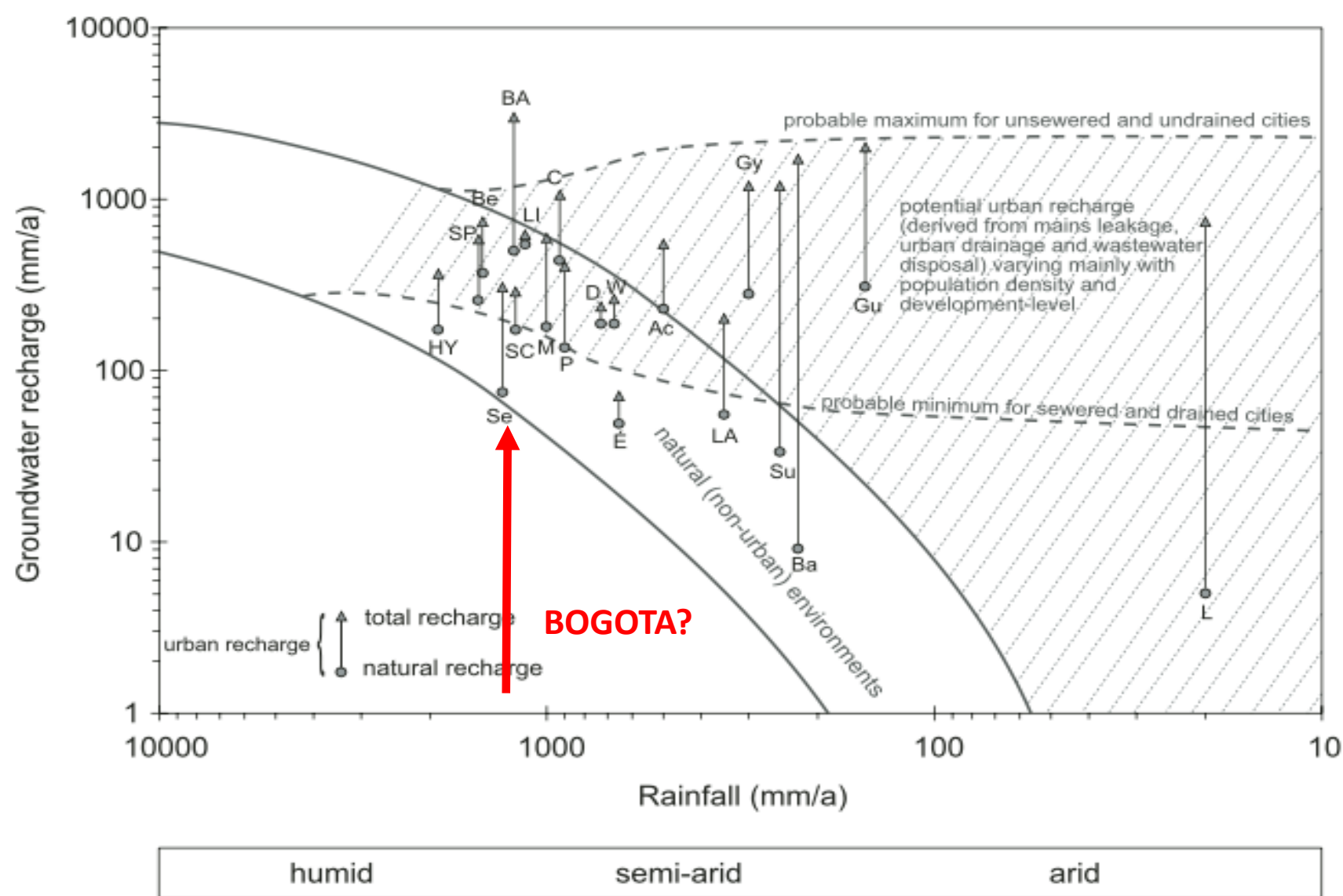


Bogotá, Humedal Jaboque 2006



HUMEDAL DE LA VACA





La recarga artificial inducida por la urbanización puede llegar a ser significativa. En ese sentido, es importante replantear los elementos más relevantes del ciclo hidrológico urbano. Fuente: Garcia-Fresca, B., and Sharp, J.M., Jr., 2005

HOMBRE AUTORIDAD

Tomado de: Rodriguez, C. Mayo 2011



Universidad de la Sabana

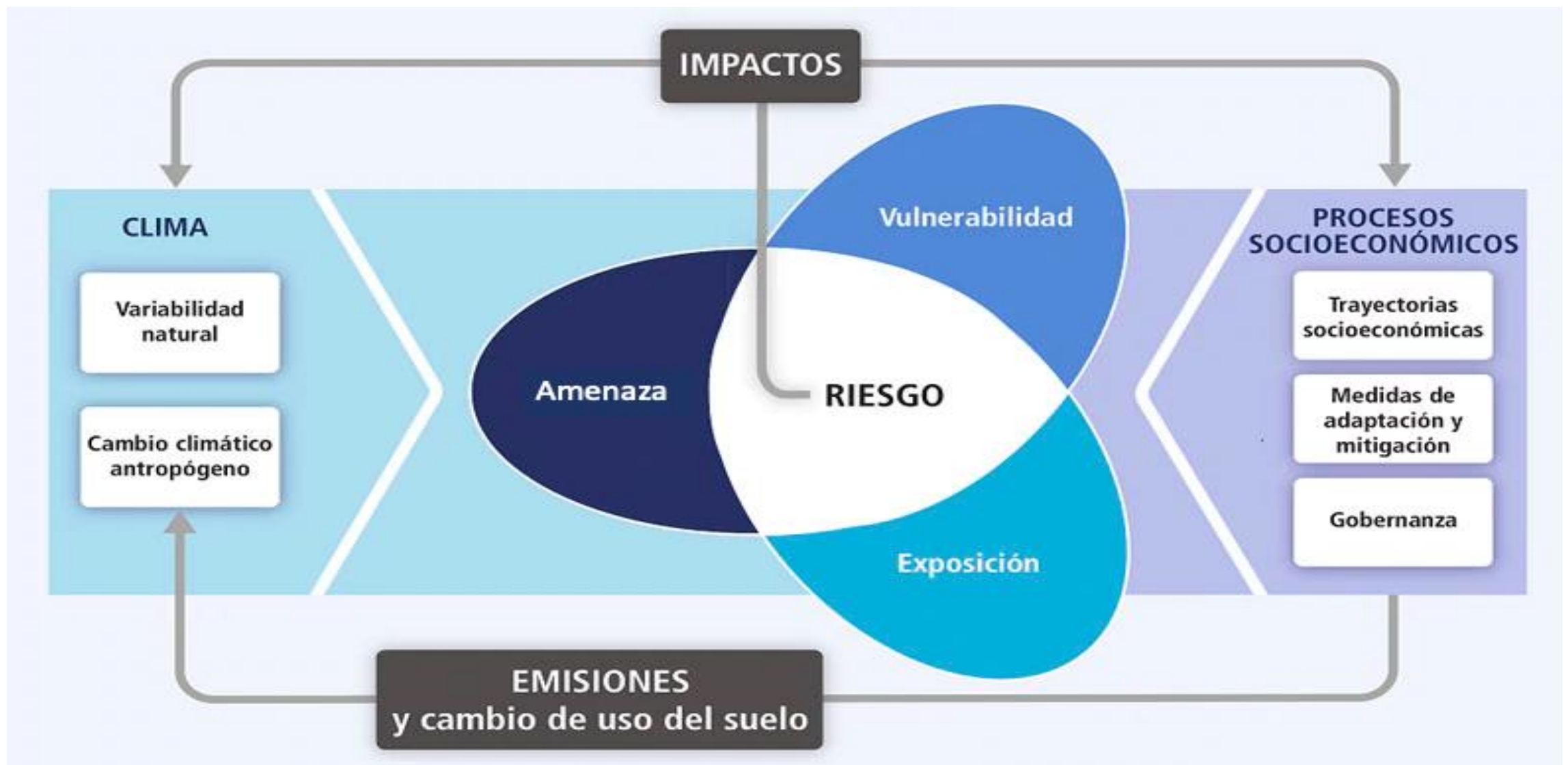


Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	AMJ	MJJ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
1980	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
1981	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
1982	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2
1983	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8
1984	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-1.1
1985	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
1986	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2
1987	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1
1988	0.8	0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9
1989	-1.7	-1.5	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
1990	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
1991	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4
1992	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
1993	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
1994	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
1995	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9
1996	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5
1997	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3
1998	2.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5
1999	-1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5	-1.7
2000	-1.7	-1.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8
2001	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
2002	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
2003	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
2004	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
2005	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8
2006	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0
2007	0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4
2008	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7
2009	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6
2010	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
2011	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0
2012	-0.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	-0.3
2013	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4					

Índice oceánico de El Niño (ONI)

El Índice Oceánico de El Niño (ONI en inglés): Media móvil de tres meses de las anomalías de la temperatura superficial del mar para la región El Niño 3.4 (es decir, la franja comprendida entre 5°N-5°S y 120°-170°W).

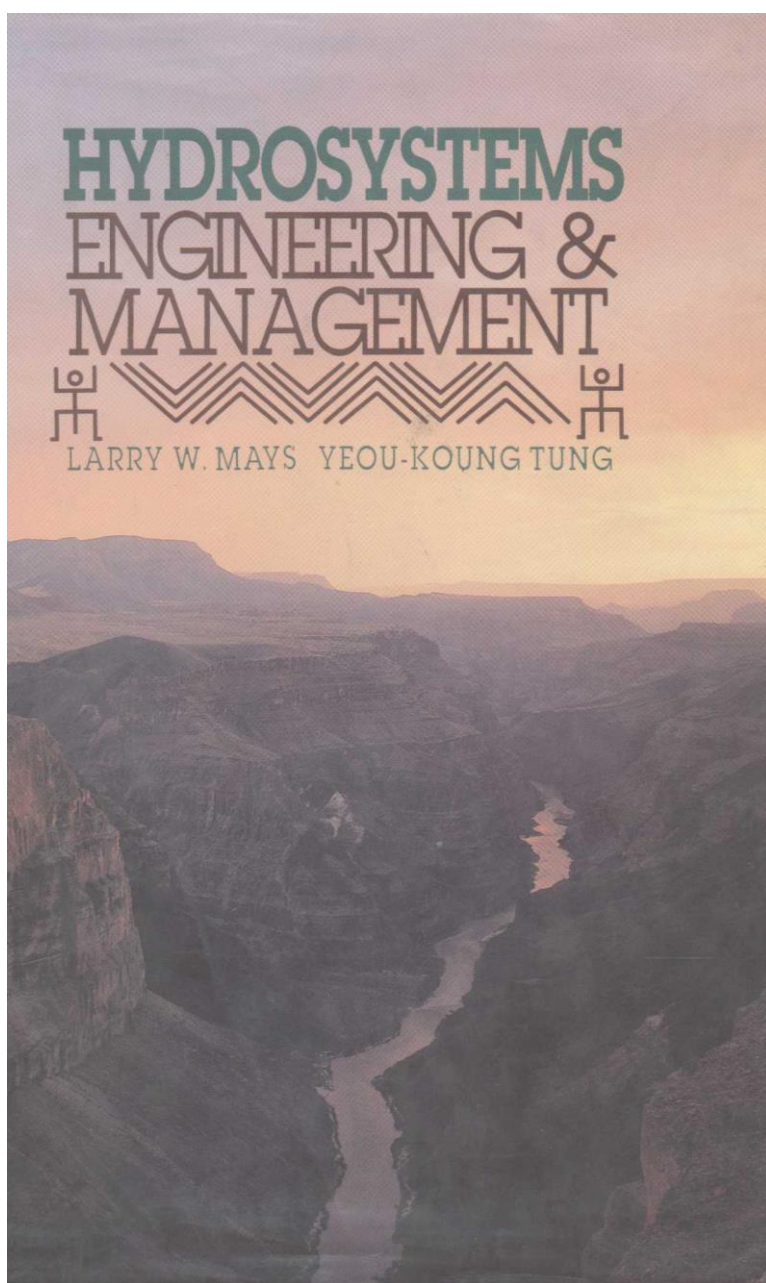
Fuente: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-NOAA, 2013



SISTEMA SOCIOECOLÓGICO



VILA DE PESCADORES > Militão dos Santos

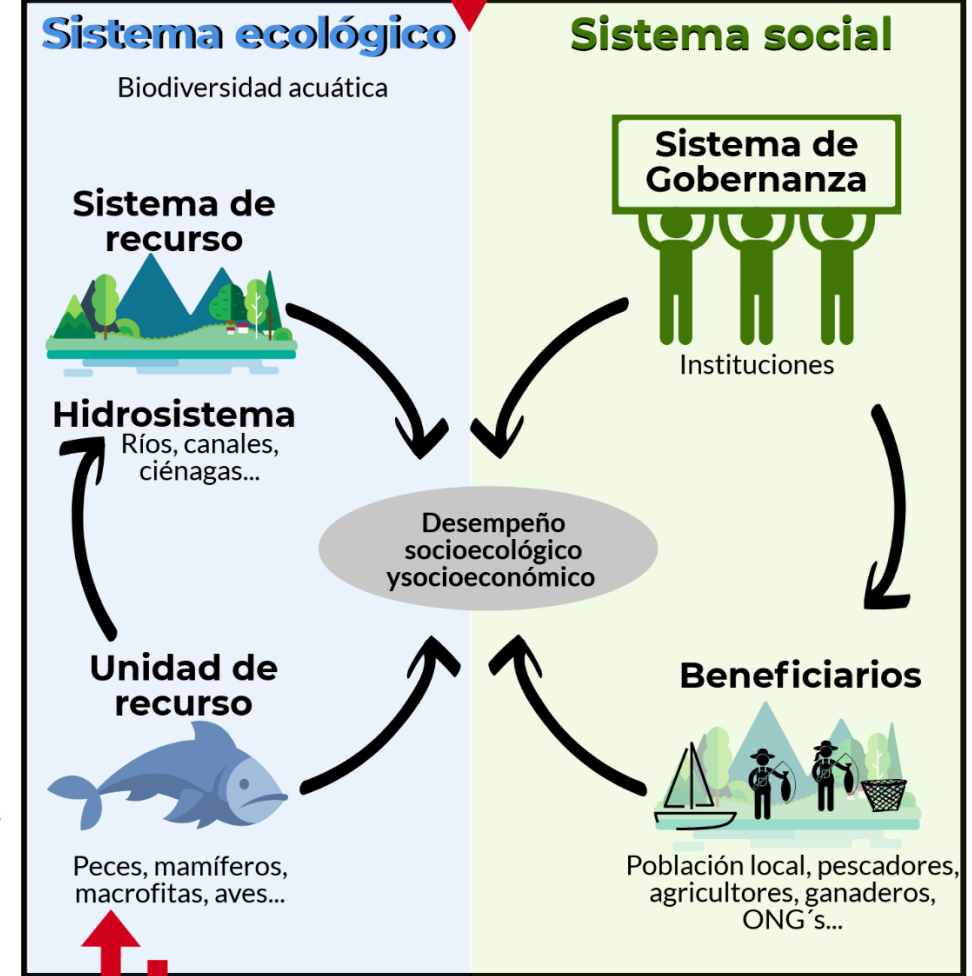


Herramientas

Oferta de servicios

Impulsores

Demanda de servicios



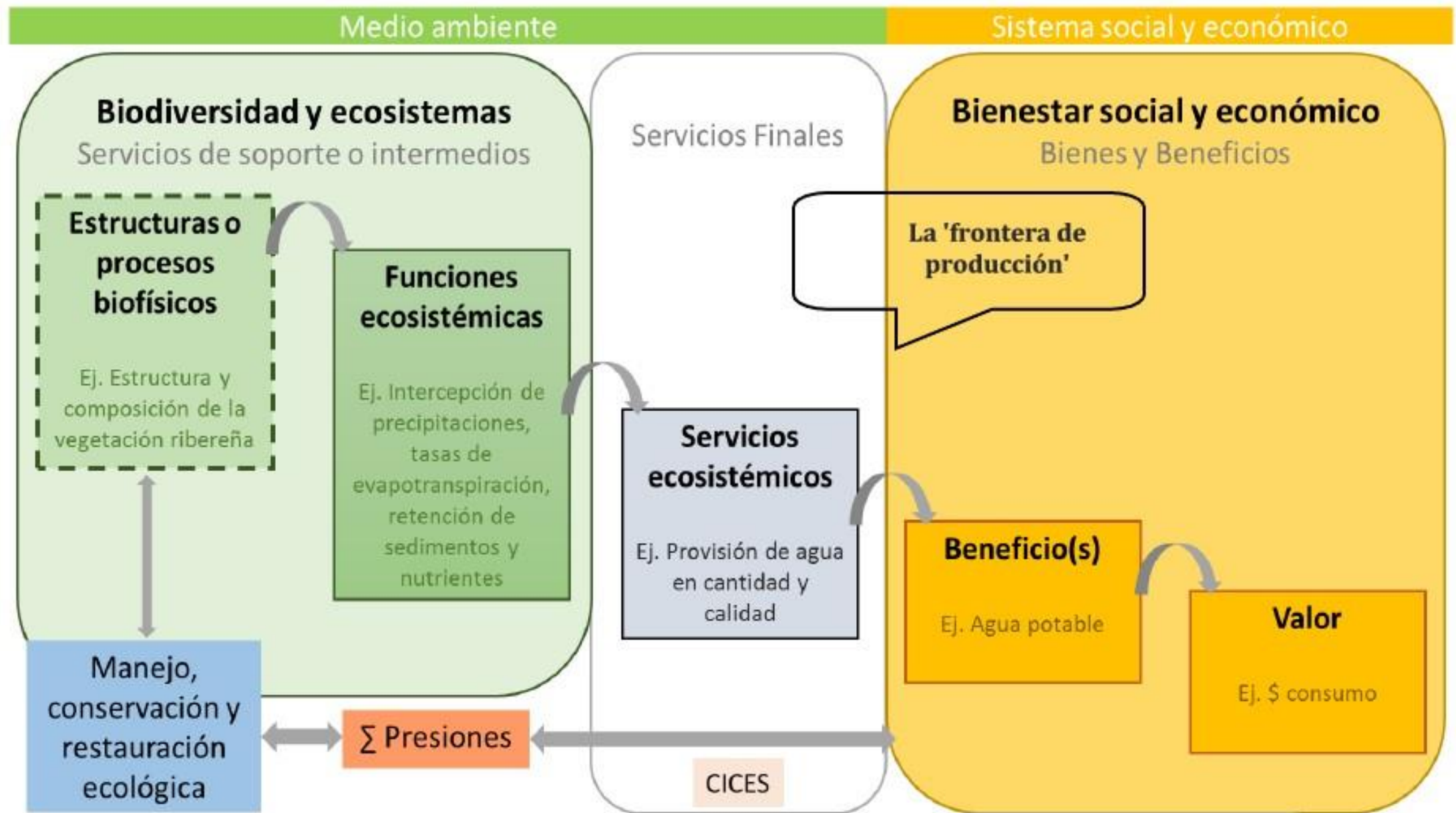
icos

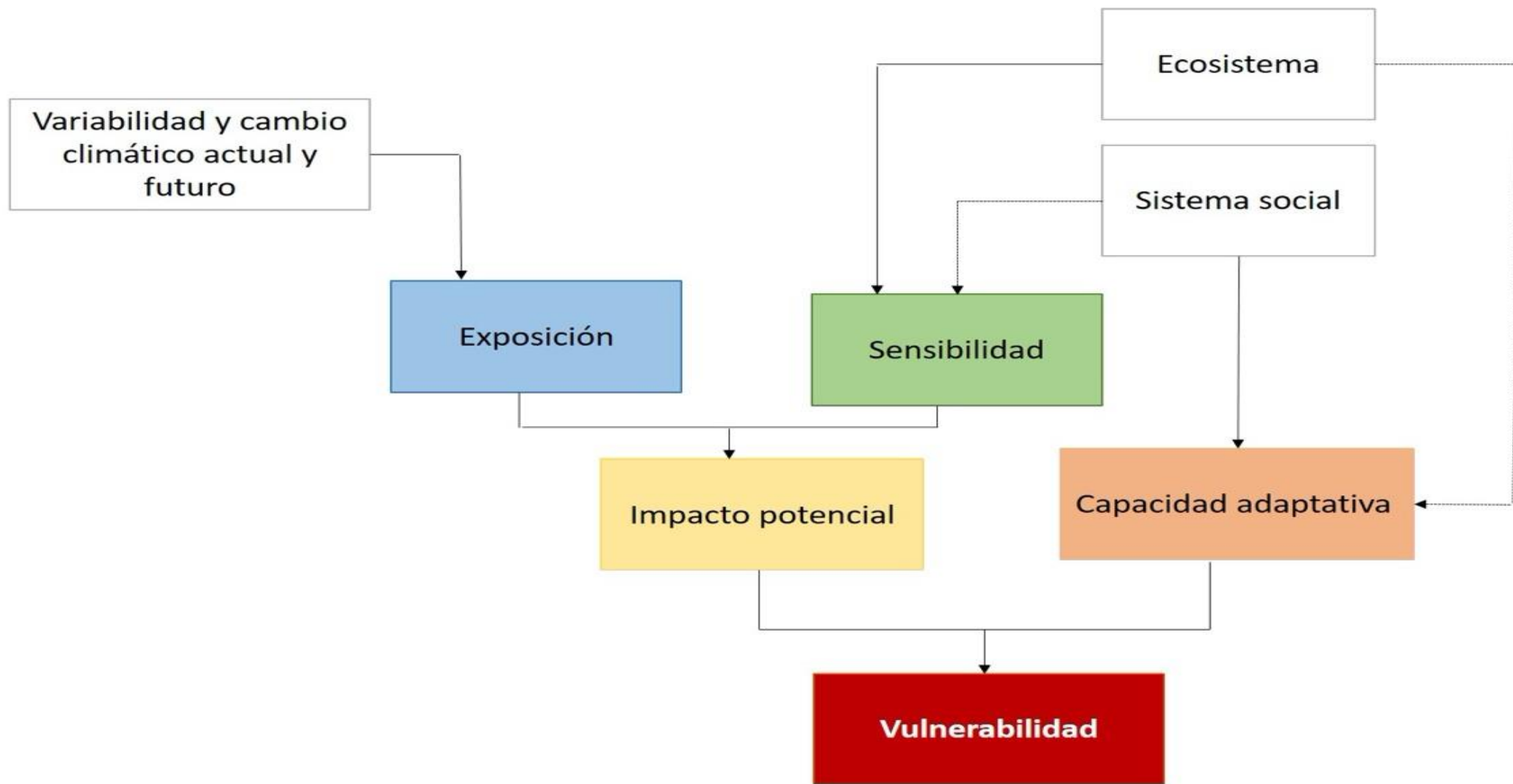
M. Hidrosocial

Adaptado de Santos et al (2015). De la gestión de los recursos pesqueros a la gestión de los ecosistemas: La aproximación de los servicios de los ecosistemas aplicada a la gestión pesquera. En Ambiente.

DE HIDROSISTEMA HACIA SISTEMA SOCIOECOLÓGICO

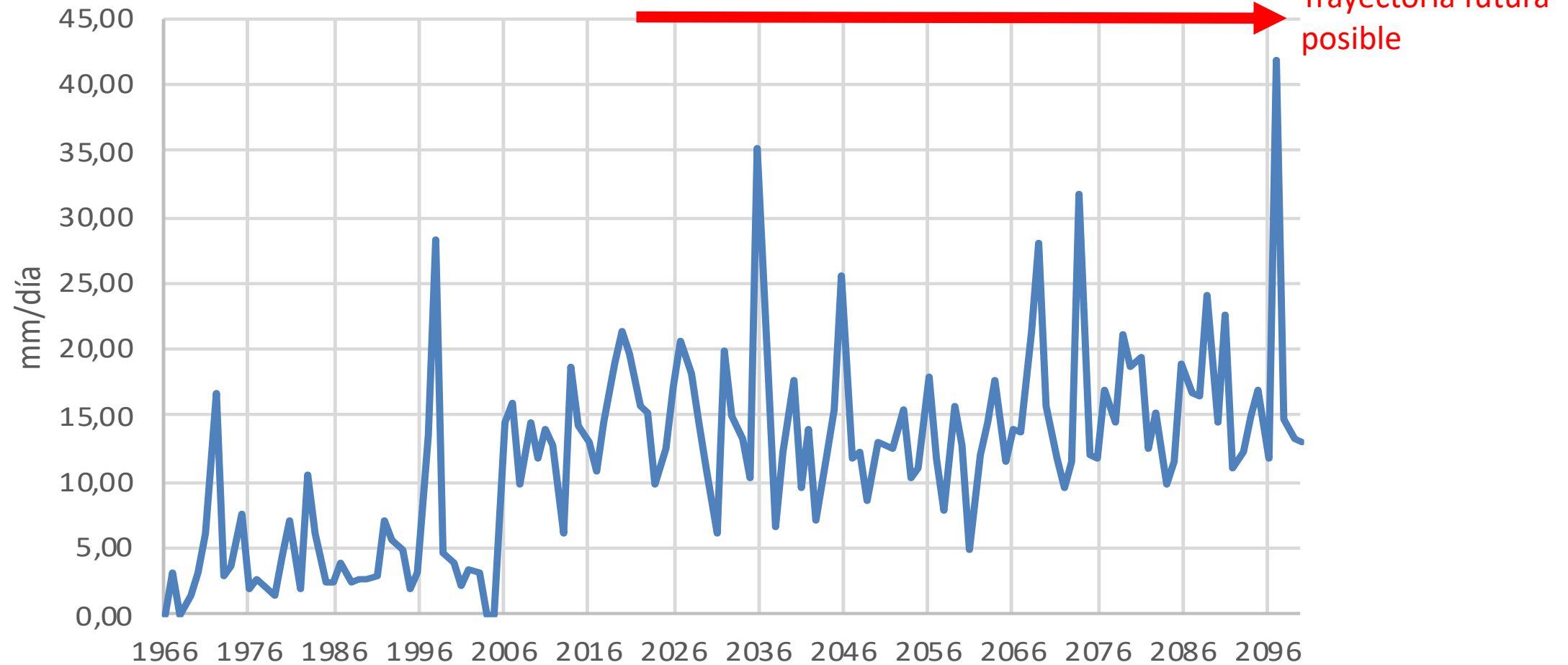
Modelo de Cascada de los Servicios Ecosistémicos





.... Hablando de SUDS (por ejemplo)

Precipitación máxima en 24 horas



DEFINICIÓN DE SH

“the availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods, ecosystems and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks to people, environments and economies”

Water security goes **beyond water scarcity** to take account not only of a country's water resource endowment, but also of the productive and protective actions the country has taken to secure water (Grey and Sadoff 2007, 545)

PHI-VIII Seguridad Hídrica:

Respuestas a los desafíos Locales, Regionales y Mundiales





Fig. 1. Addressed United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals numbered by respective category (United Nations Department, 2015, Griggs et al., 2013).

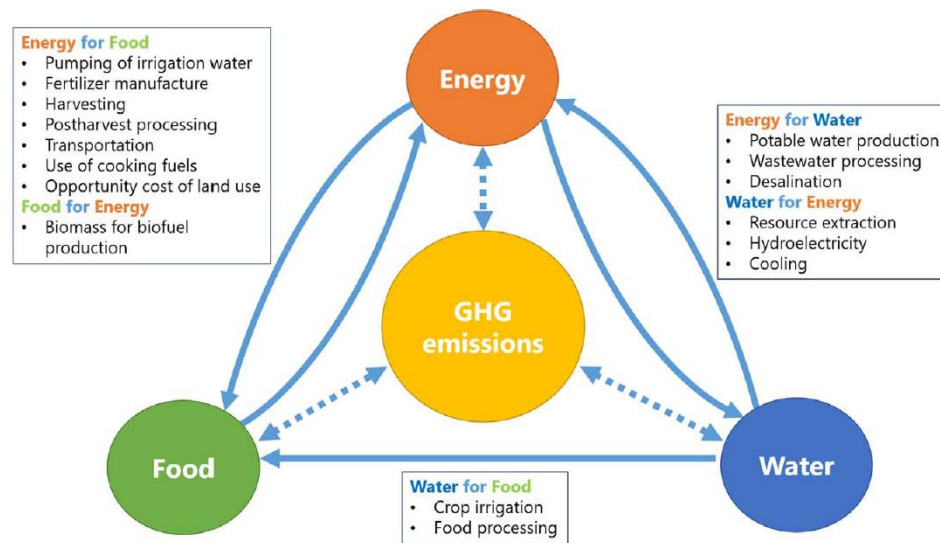


Fig. 2. Energy-Water-Food Nexus.

Sustainable planning of the energy-water-food nexus using decision making tools

Niclas Bieber^{a,1}, Jen Ho Ker^{a,1}, Xiaonan Wang^{a,b,*}, Charalampos Triantafyllidis^c,
Koen H. van Dam^a, Rembrandt H.E.M. Koppelaar^d, Nilay Shah^a



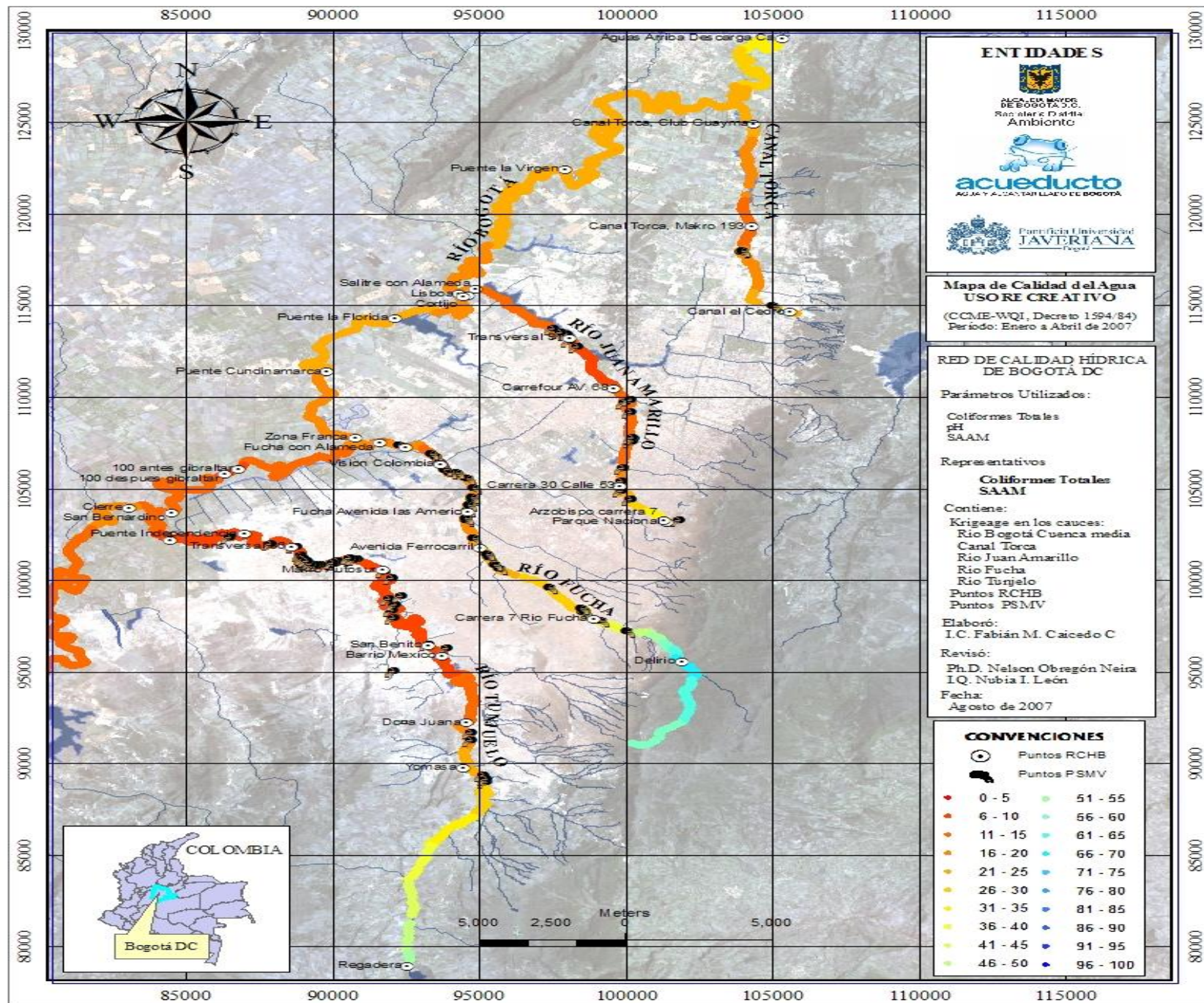
LÁMINA 6

Chute du Tequendama

Las añoranzas como referentes
para la toma de decisiones no son
suficientes en contextos
acelerados de cambio

*...mejor usar la buena ciencia como base
para la gestión integrada del territorio
y los recursos naturales*

PNGRH ↔ PNGIBSE



Tomado de IPCC SR1.5 (2018)

Observed monthly global mean surface temperature

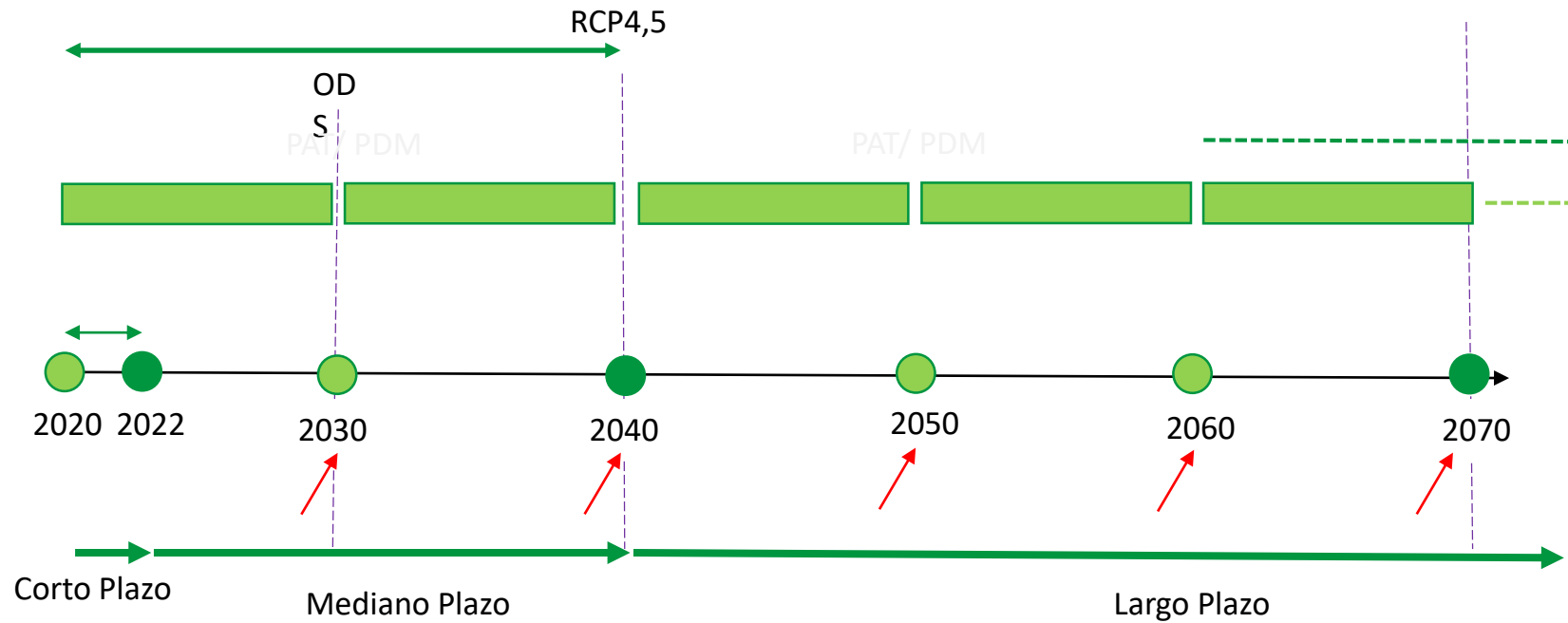
Estimated anthropogenic warming to date and likely range

2017

Likely range of modeled responses to stylized pathways

- Global CO₂ emissions reach net zero in 2055 while net non-CO₂ radiative forcing is reduced after 2030 (grey in b, c & d)
- Faster CO₂ reductions (blue in b & c) result in a higher probability of limiting warming to 1.5°C
- No reduction of net non-CO₂ radiative forcing (purple in d) results in a lower probability of limiting warming to 1.5°C

Paola Andrea Arias Gómez /Escuela Ambiental - Facultad de Ingeniería –
Universidad de Antioquia / Mayo 8 de 2019



HORIZONTES TEMPORALES Y TRAYECTORIAS (ESCENARIOS)