

# Desafíos de la agricultura y su dependencia al recurso hídrico en un contexto de cambio climático

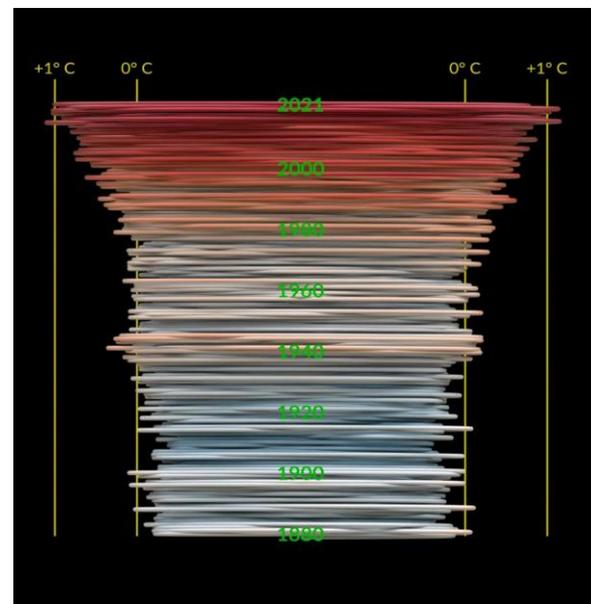
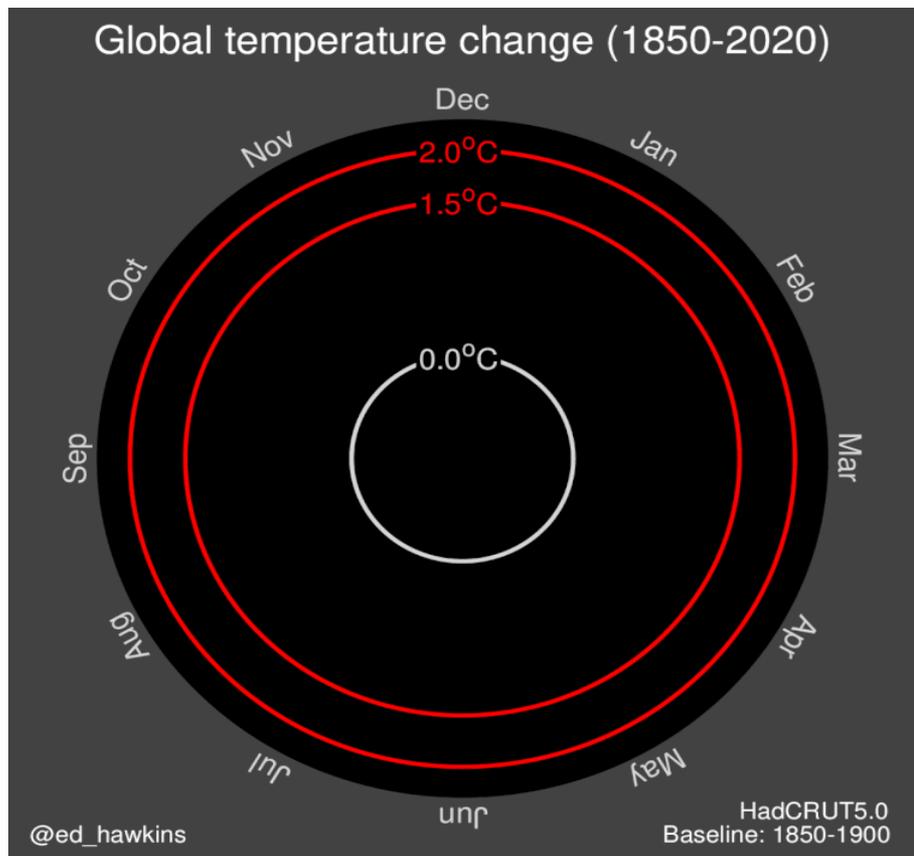
Ignacio Fuentes<sup>1</sup>

# Introducción



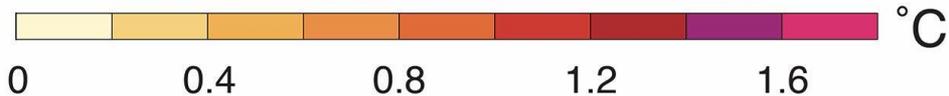
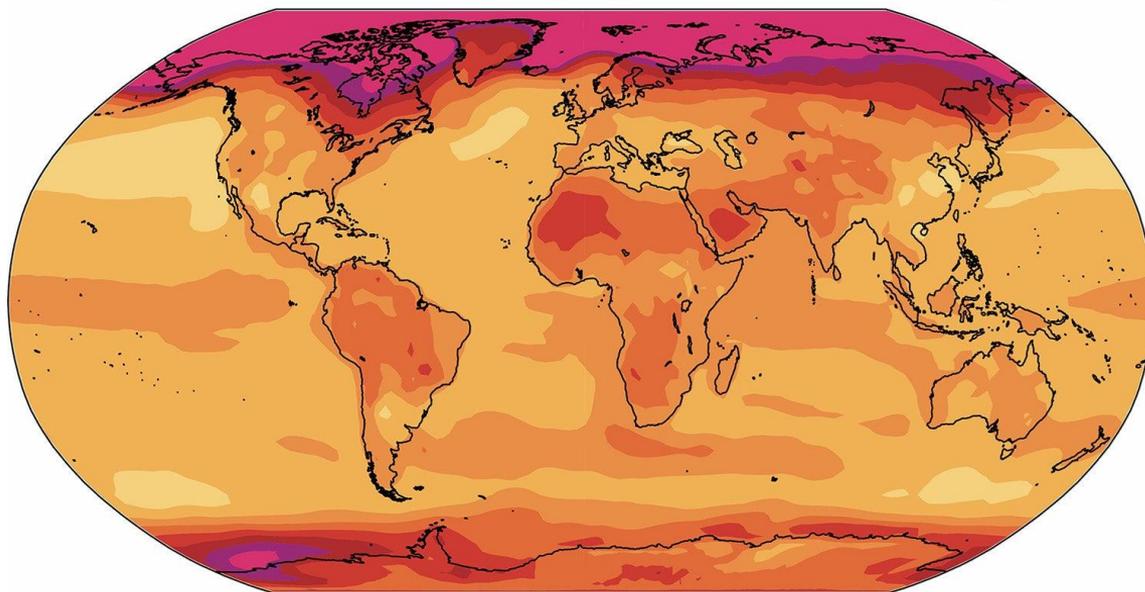
- El lema durante un par de décadas en Chile fue el de construir una “potencia agroalimentaria”.
- Sin embargo, así como la revolución verde a nivel global encontró serios desafíos en su desarrollo, Chile también se topó con una serie de dificultades para hacer realidad esta consigna.
- En la actualidad, y dado el avance en el proceso de desertificación y de cambio climático, tal concepto parece haber mutado al de “seguridad alimentaria y sustentabilidad”.
- Los recursos hídricos juegan un rol fundamental para el desarrollo de la agricultura, pero también cumplen funciones ecosistémicas esenciales.
- Además, si queremos referirnos a la seguridad alimentaria también debemos dar cuenta de la seguridad hídrica, sobre todo en un contexto de cambios globales.

# Contexto



# Temperaturas

**Change in Annual Temperature**  
from historical anthropogenic climate forcing

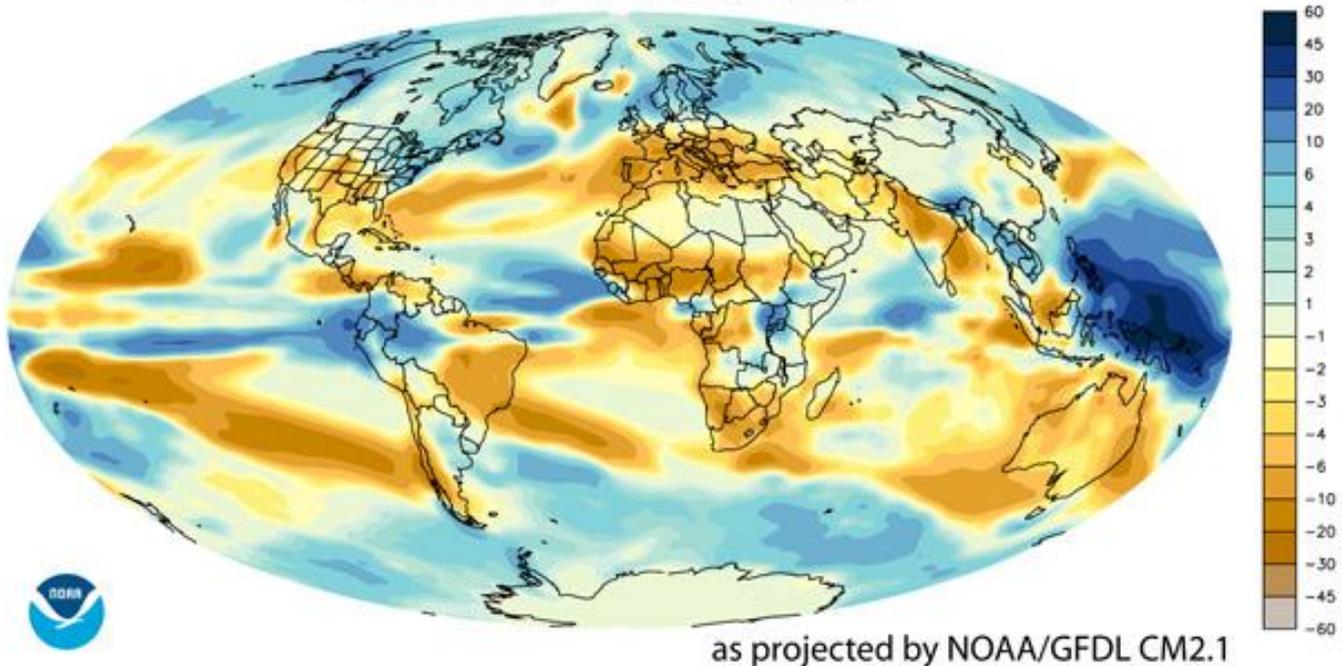


# Retroceso de glaciares



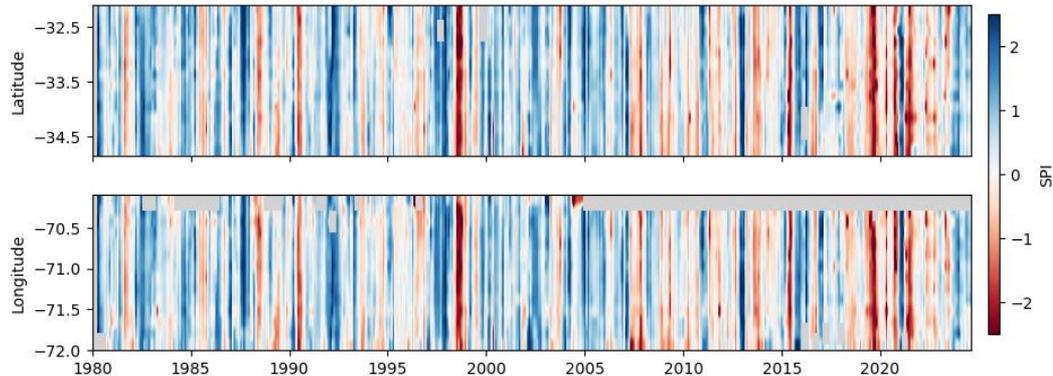
# Proyecciones en precipitaciones

CHANGE IN PRECIPITATION BY END OF 21st CENTURY  
inches of liquid water per year



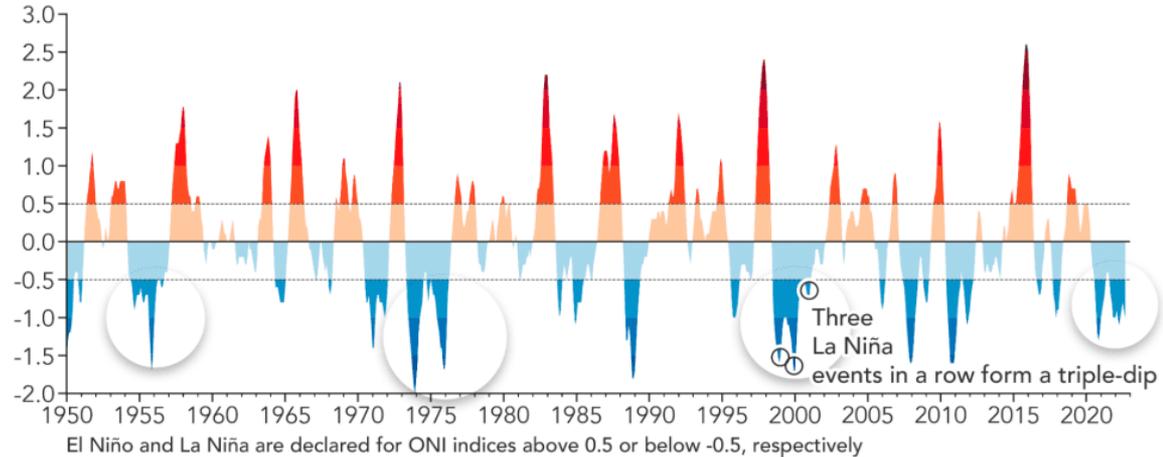
# Variabilidad climática

“Se proyecta ampliamente que a medida que el planeta se caliente, la variabilidad climática y meteorológica aumentarán. Cambios en la frecuencia y severidad de eventos climáticos extremos y en los patrones meteorológicos tendrán consecuencias significativas para los sistemas humanos y naturales. Se proyectan incrementos en las frecuencias de estrés a las temperaturas elevadas [olas de calor], sequías y eventos de inundación para el resto del siglo, y se espera que estos tengan muchos efectos adversos por sobre los impactos aislados del cambio en las temperaturas medias (IPCC, 2012)”



# El Niño - La Niña

**Triple-dips in seasonal trends of the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI)**  
In rare instances, a La Niña can return for three consecutive winters—a so-called 'triple-dip'



NASA: La Niña Times Three:

<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/150691/la-nina-times-three>

“A pesar de que bajo el calentamiento asociado a gases de efecto invernadero se proyectan eventos más frecuentes de El Niño fuerte, la frecuencia de La Niña multi-anual crece desproporcionadamente más.”

## HOW DOES CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECT FLOOD RISK?

### WARMER & WETTER ATMOSPHERE

A warmer atmosphere can hold more moisture – approx 7% more for every degree of warming.

### MORE ENERGY FOR STORMS

The extra heat in the atmosphere means there is more energy for weather systems that generate intense rainfall.



### MORE INTENSE DOWNPOURS

More moisture in the atmosphere means we get more of our rainfall in the form of short, intense downpours. This increases the risk of flash flooding.

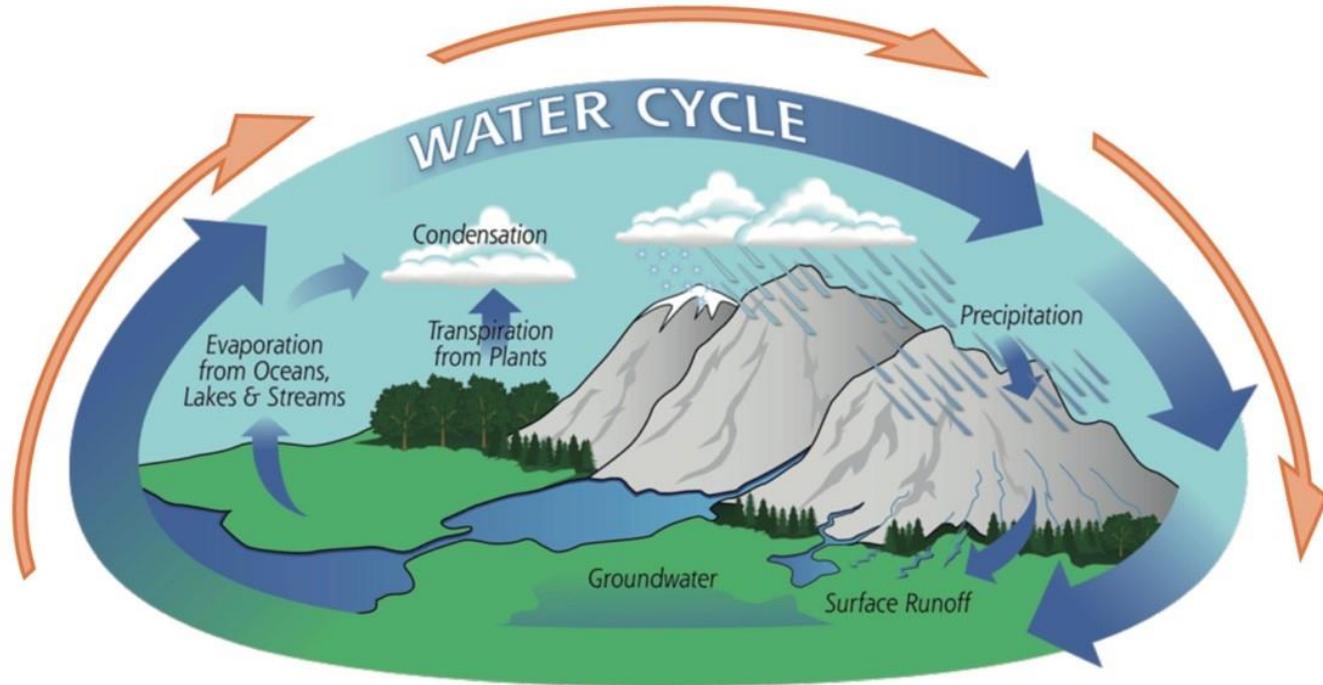
### COASTAL FLOODING

Climate change is also increasing risks of coastal flooding due to higher sea levels.



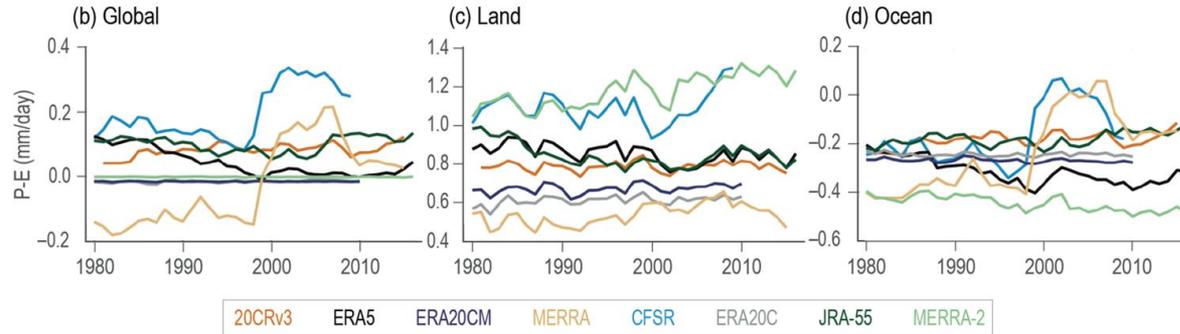
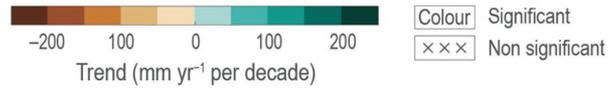
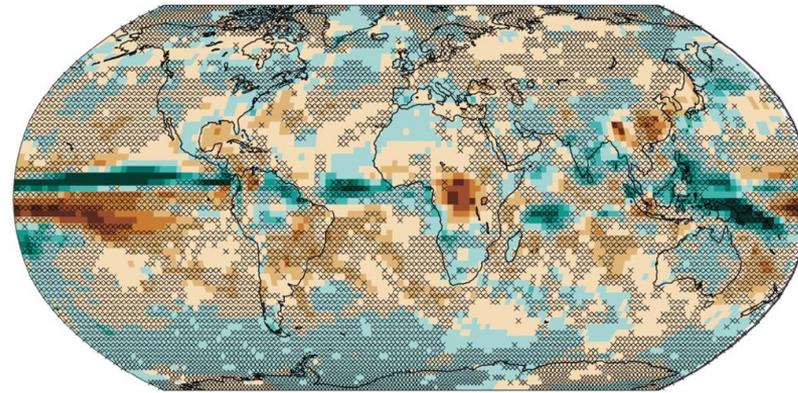
# Ciclo del agua

Accelerated by 2~4% per degree Celsius since 1960



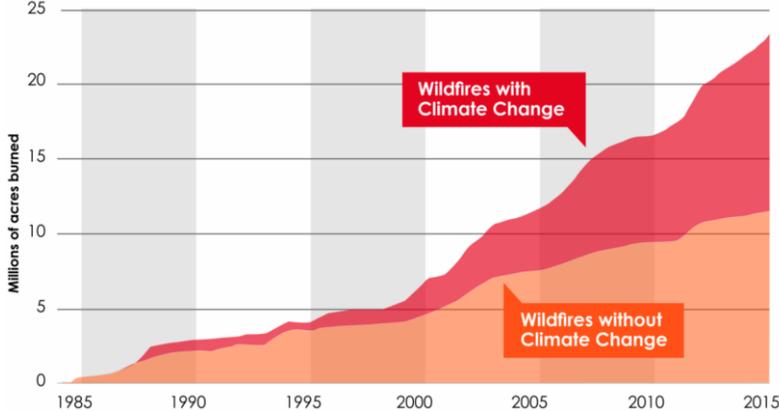
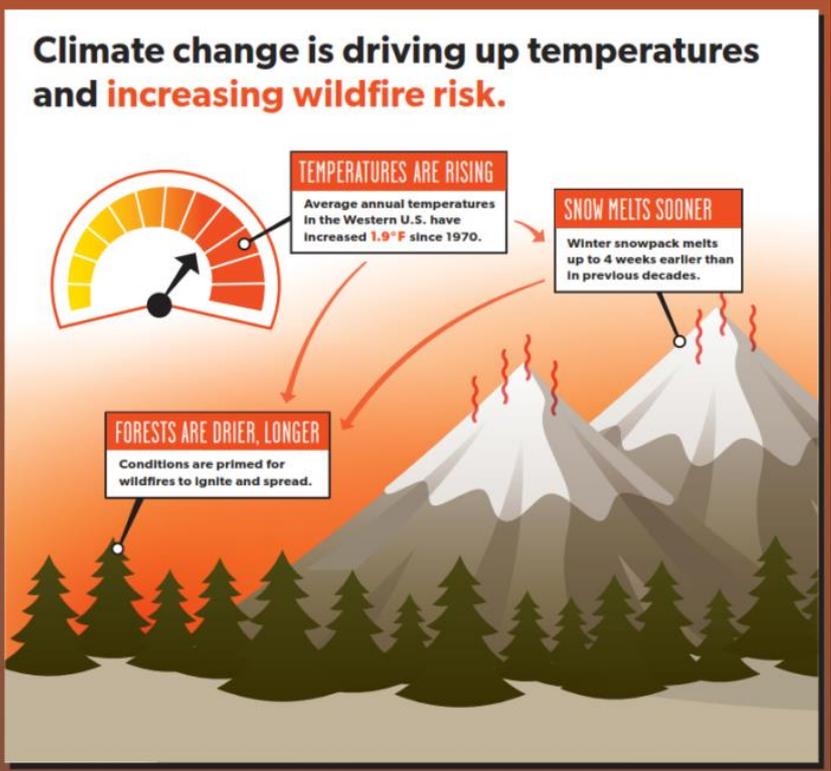
# Changes in precipitation minus evaporation

(a) Spatial pattern of ERA5 P-E trends of 1980–2019

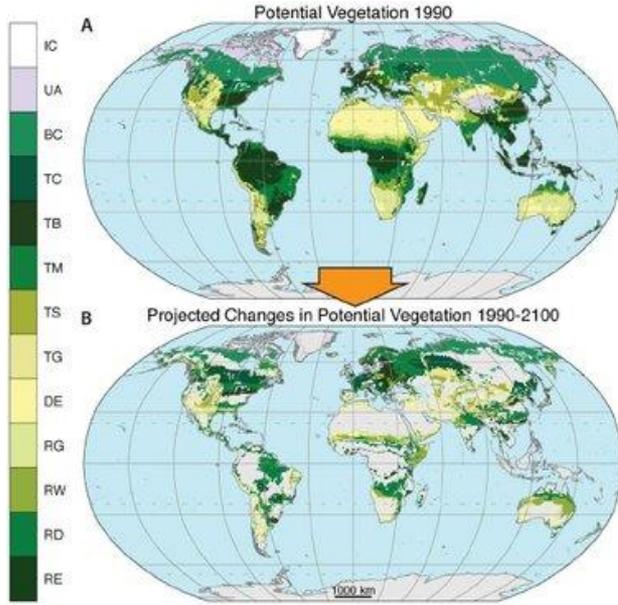


Masson-Delmotte et al. (2021). IPCC sixth report.

# Incendios



# Cambios vegetación

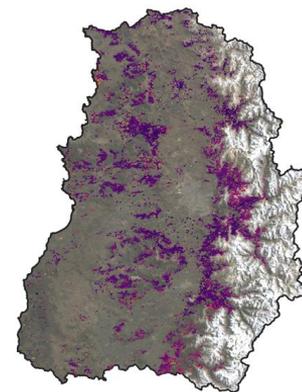
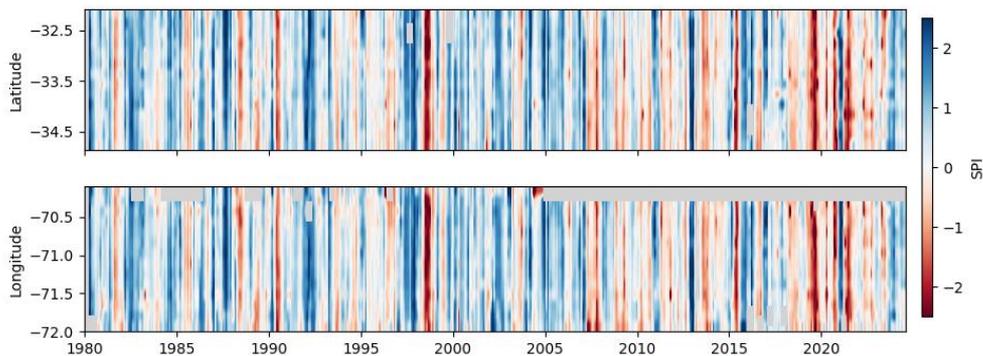


## Browning events

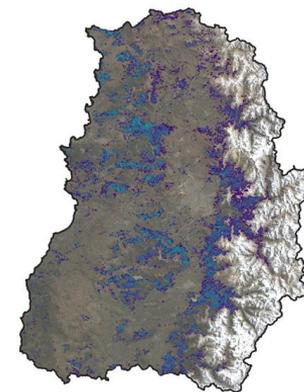


IC: ice; UA: Tundra and alpine; BC: boreal conifer forest; TC: Temperate conifer forest; TB: temperate broadleaf forest; TM: temperate mixed forest; TS: temperate shrubland; TG: temperate grassland; DE: desert; RG: tropical grassland; RW: tropical woodland; RE: tropical deciduous broadleaf forest.

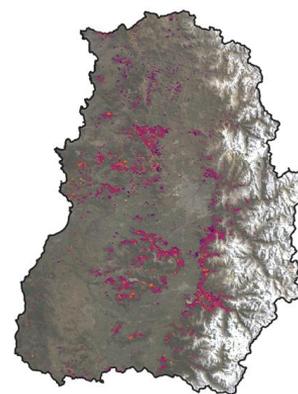
# Sequía 2019-2020



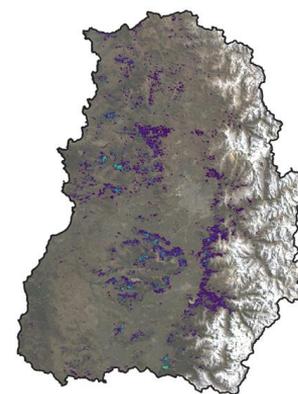
NDVI change dates  
2019-07 2021-01



NDVI absolute change magnitudes  
0 0.5

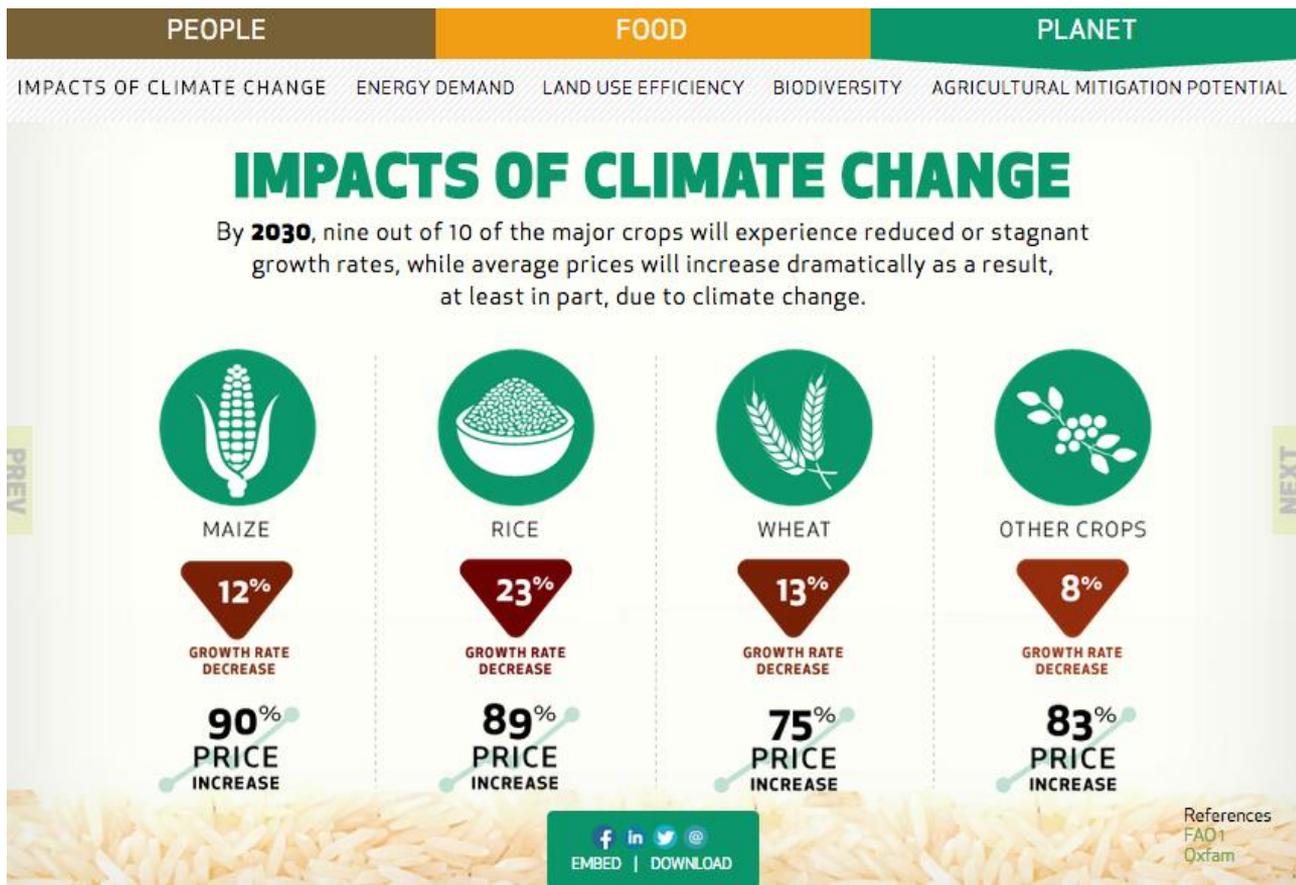


LAI change dates  
2019-07 2021-01

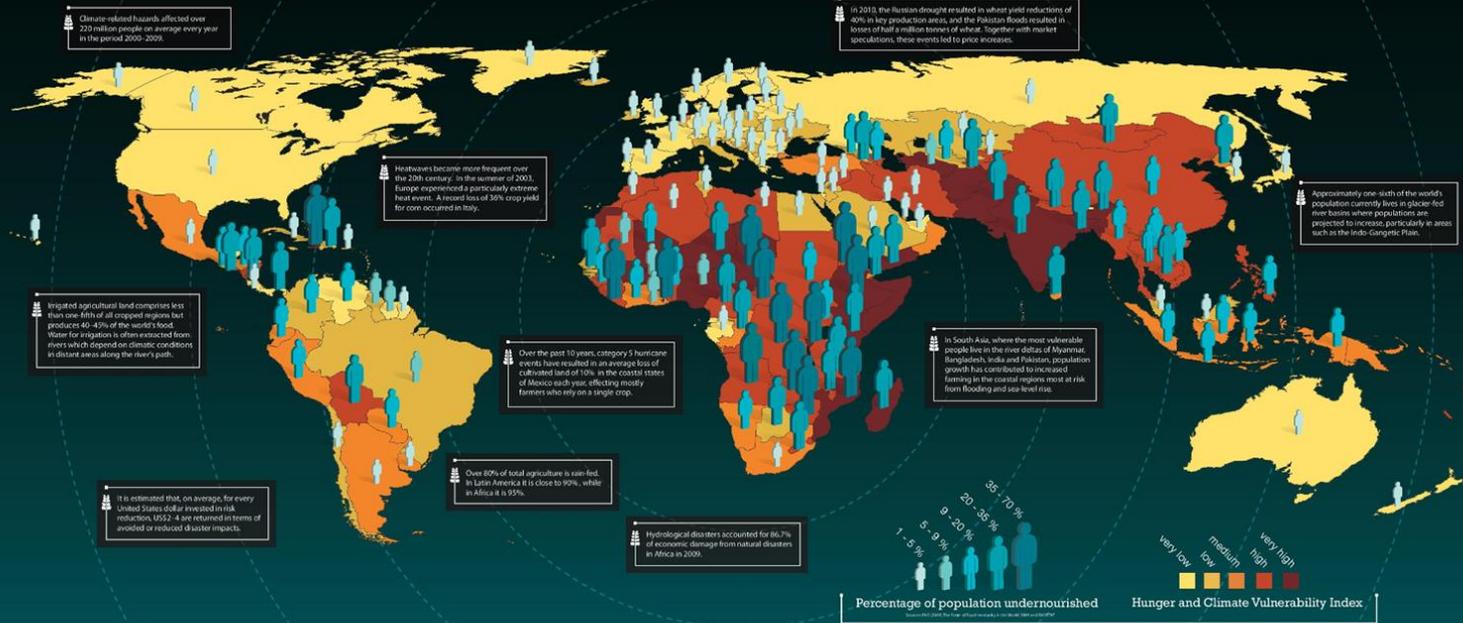


LAI absolute change magnitudes  
0 3.85

# Alimentos



# Food insecurity and climate change



## MEAN TEMPERATURE

Average temperatures are expected to increase across the globe in the coming decades. In mid to high latitudes increasing average temperatures can have a positive impact on crop production, but in seasonally arid and tropical regions the impact is likely to be detrimental.

## MEAN PRECIPITATION

On average an increase in global precipitation is expected, but the regional patterns of rainfall will vary—some areas will have more rainfall, while others will have less. There are high levels of uncertainty about how the pattern of precipitation will change, with little confidence in model projections on a regional scale. Areas that are dependent on seasonal rainfall, and those that are highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture for food security, are particularly vulnerable.

## EXTREME EVENTS

Recurrent extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and tropical cyclones worsen livelihoods and undermine the capacity of communities to adapt to even moderate shocks. This results in a vicious circle that generates greater poverty and hunger. The impacts on food production of extreme events, such as drought, may cancel out the benefits of the increased temperature and growing season observed in mid to high latitudes.

## CO<sub>2</sub> FERTILISATION

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) concentrations are known to be increasing. However, the effect of CO<sub>2</sub> fertilisation on crop growth is highly uncertain. In particular, there is a severe lack of experimental work in the Tropics exploring this issue. There is some evidence that although CO<sub>2</sub> fertilisation has a positive effect on the yield of certain crops, there may also be a detrimental impact on yield quality.

## DROUGHT

Meteorological drought (the result of a period of low rainfall) is projected to increase in intensity, frequency and duration. Drought results in agricultural losses, reductions in water quality and availability, and is a major driver of global food insecurity. Droughts are especially devastating in arid and semi-arid areas, reducing the quantity and productivity of crop yields and livestock. Seven hundred million people suffering from hunger already live in semi-arid and arid zones.

## HEATWAVES

In all cases and in all regions, one in 20-year extreme temperature events are projected to be hotter. Events that are considered extreme today will be more common in the future. Changes in temperature extremes even for short periods can be critical, especially if they coincide with key stages of crop development.

## HEAVY RAINFALL AND FLOODING

While uncertain, it appears that there will be more heavy rainfall events as the climate warms. Heavy rainfall leading to flooding can destroy entire crops over wide areas, as well as devastating food stores, assets (such as farming equipment) and agricultural land (due to sedimentation).

## MELTING GLACIERS

Melting glaciers initially increase the amount of water flowing in river systems and enhance the seasonal pattern of flow. Ultimately, however loss of glaciers would cause water availability to become more variable from year to year as it will depend on seasonal snow and rainfall, instead of the steady release of stored water from the glacier irrespective of that year's precipitation.

## TROPICAL STORMS

For many arid regions in the Tropics, a large portion of the annual rain comes from tropical cyclones. However, tropical cyclones also have the potential to devastate a region, causing loss of life and widespread destruction to agricultural crops and lands, infrastructure, and livelihoods. Some studies suggest tropical cyclones may become more intense in the future with stronger winds and heavier precipitation. However, there is a limited consensus among climate models on the regional variation in tropical cyclone frequency.

## SEA-LEVEL RISE

Increases in mean sea-level threaten to inundate agricultural lands and salinise groundwater in the coming decades and centuries. Sea-level rise will also increase the impact of storm surges which can cause great devastation.

## CHANGES IN HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Climate change has the potential to affect different diseases, including respiratory illness and diarrhoea. Disease results in a reduced ability to absorb nutrients from food and increases the nutritional requirements of sick people. Poor health in a community also leads to a loss of labour productivity.

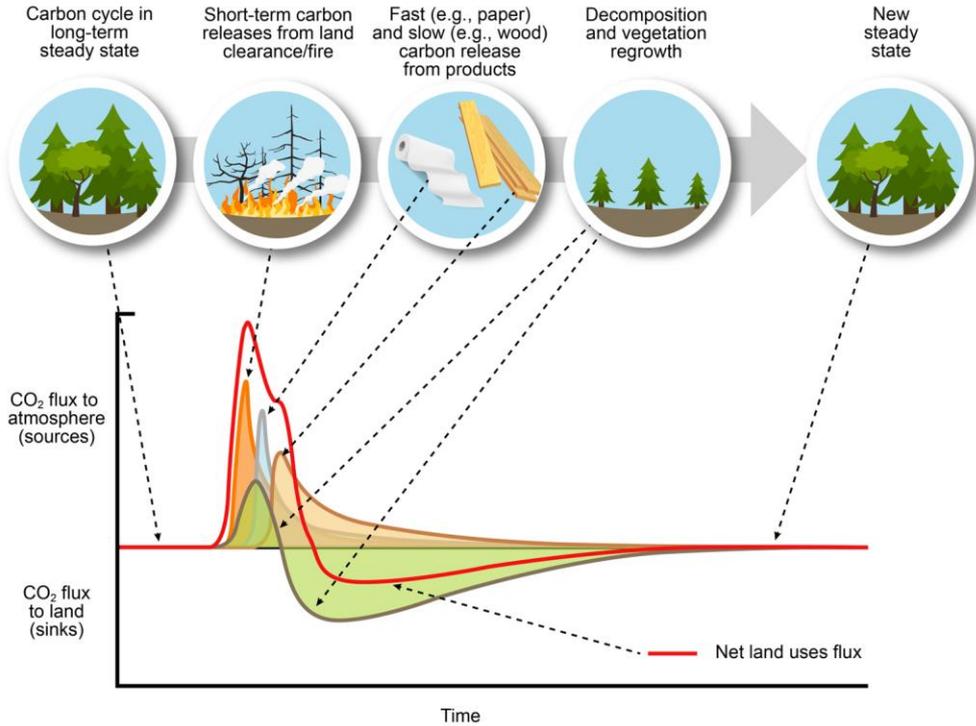
The production of this poster was partly funded by the Government of Luxembourg.

For more information on food security and climate change and for references for the poster, please visit: [www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate-change/guide/impacts/food](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate-change/guide/impacts/food) or [www.wfp.org/climate-change](http://www.wfp.org/climate-change)

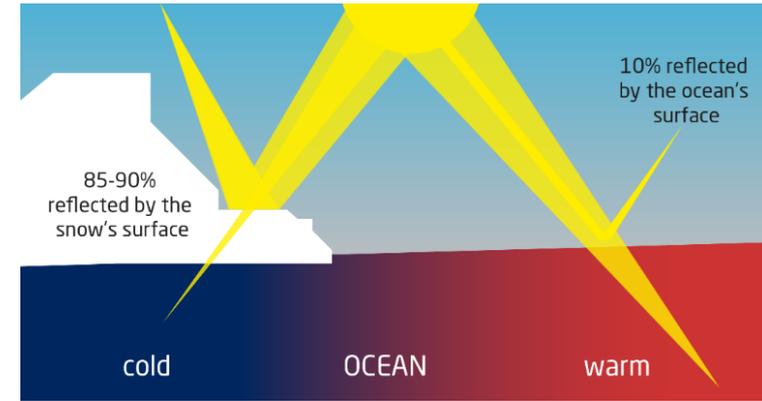
# Proceso complejo

## Múltiples interacciones

Carbon Flux Response to Land-Cover and Land-Use Change



## Múltiples feedbacks

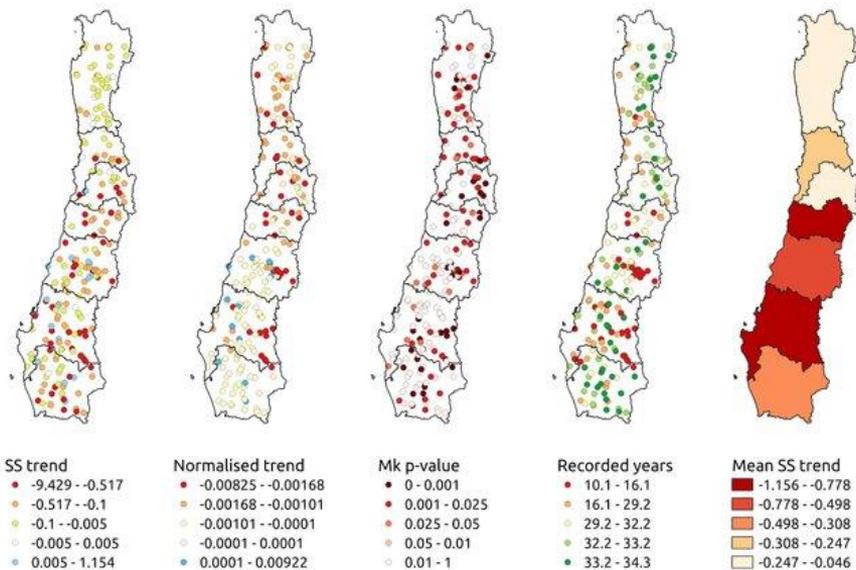


## Puntos de inflexión

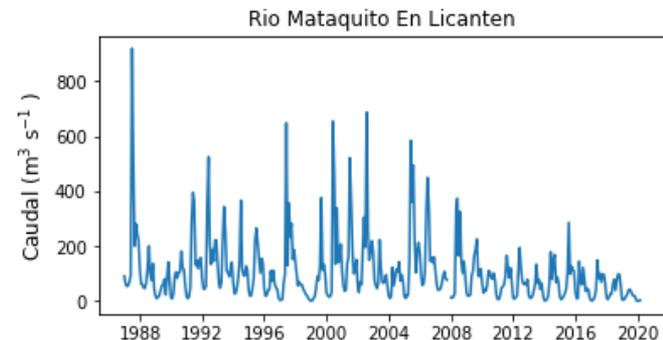
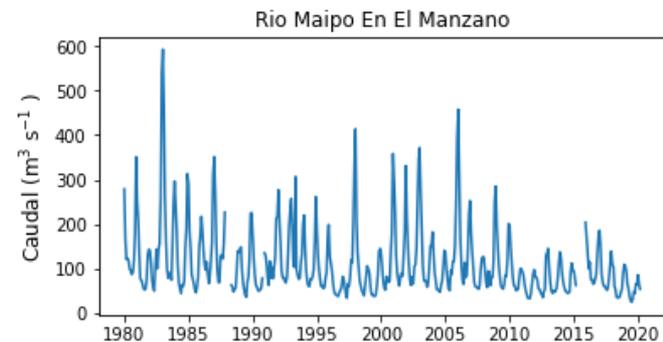
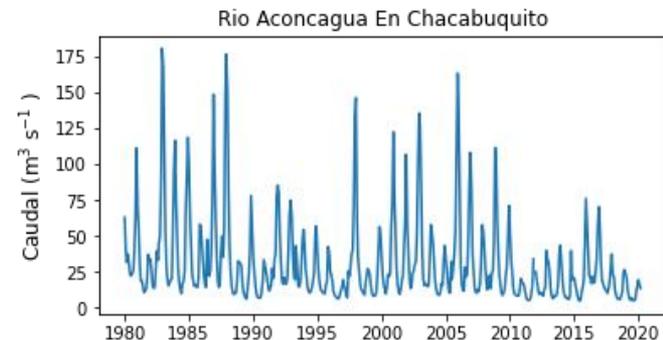
### Tipping point



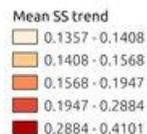
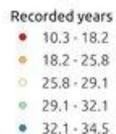
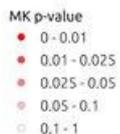
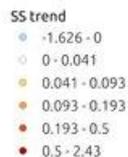
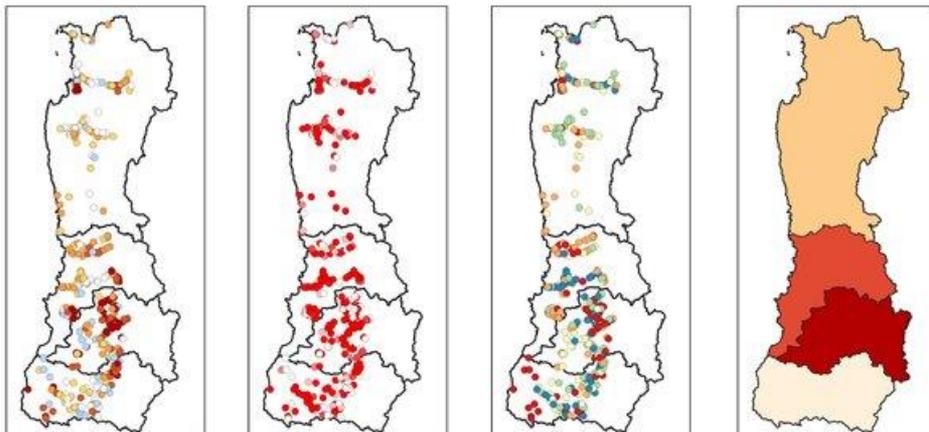
# Recursos hídricos: Aguas superficiales



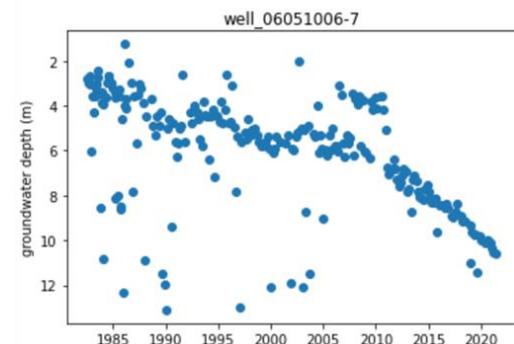
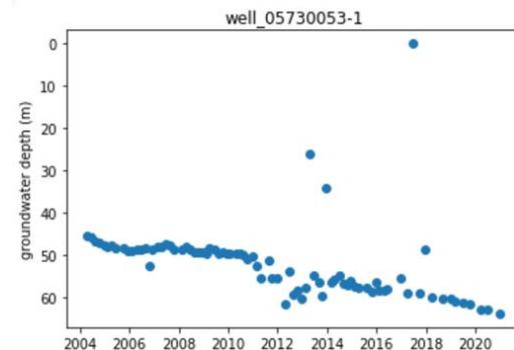
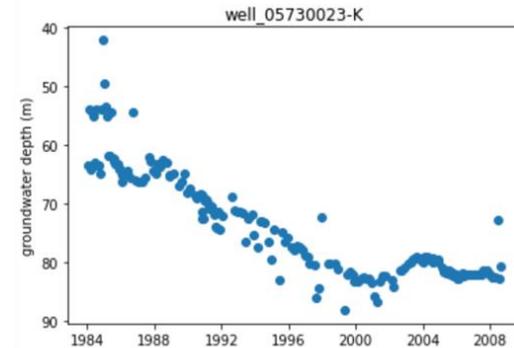
- 52% de las estaciones presentan tendencias negativas
- Tendencia media de  $-0.83 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ año}^{-1}$



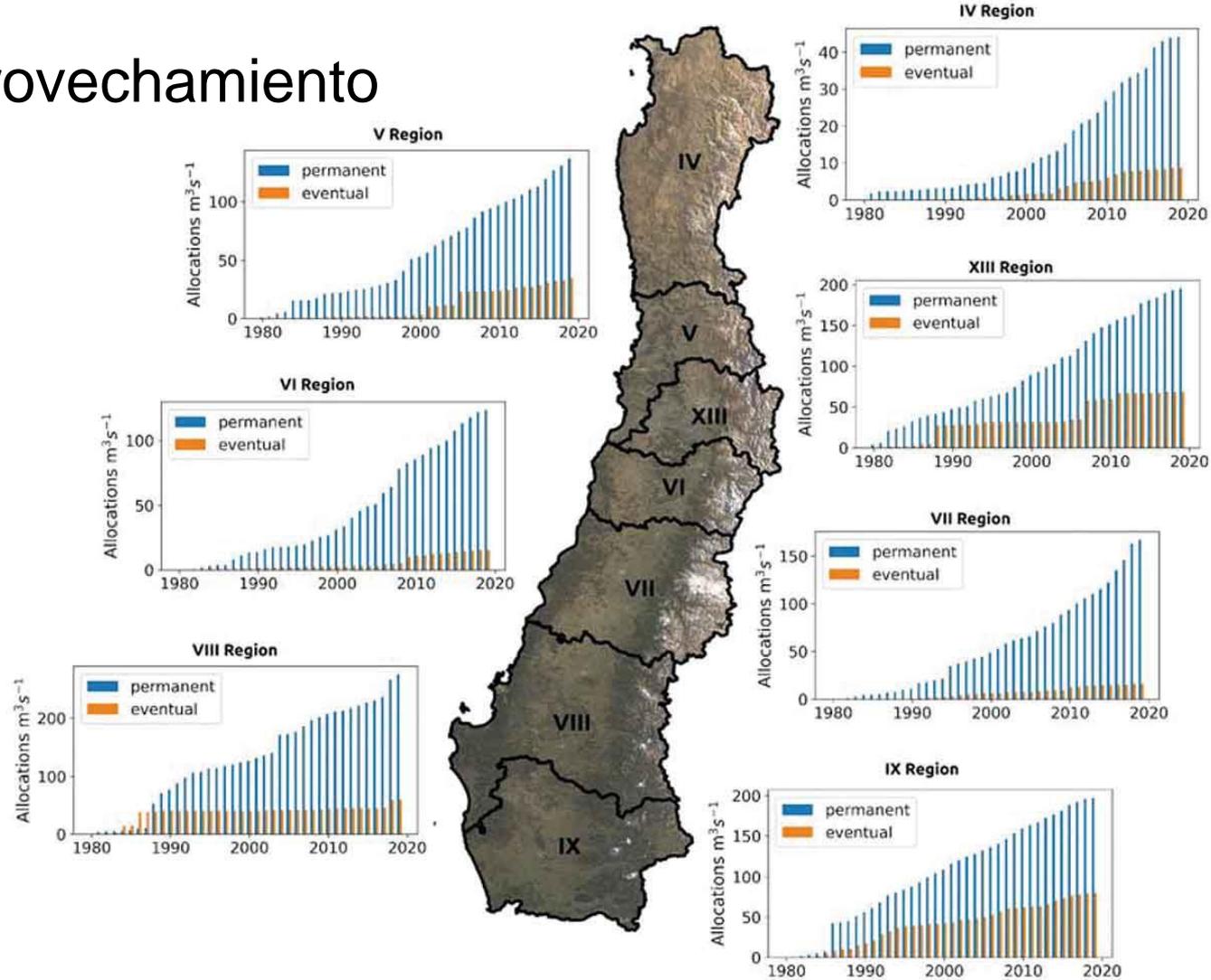
# Aguas subterráneas en Chile



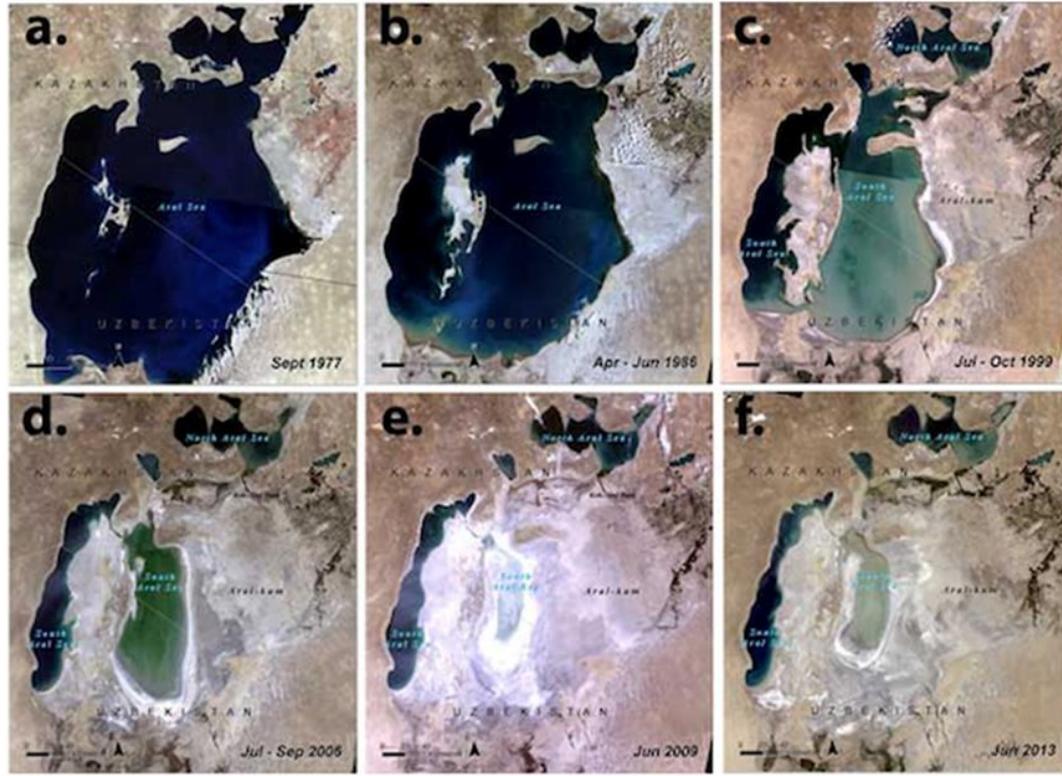
- 65% de los pozos presentan tendencias negativas
- Niveles piezométricos decaen en promedio  $0.34 \text{ m año}^{-1}$



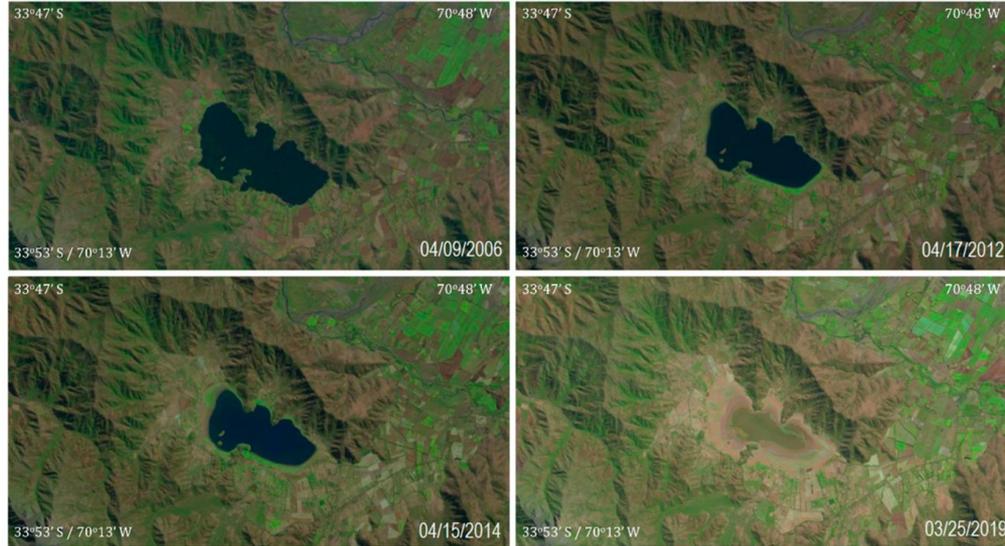
# Derechos de aprovechamiento de aguas (DAA)



# Síndrome del Mar Aral



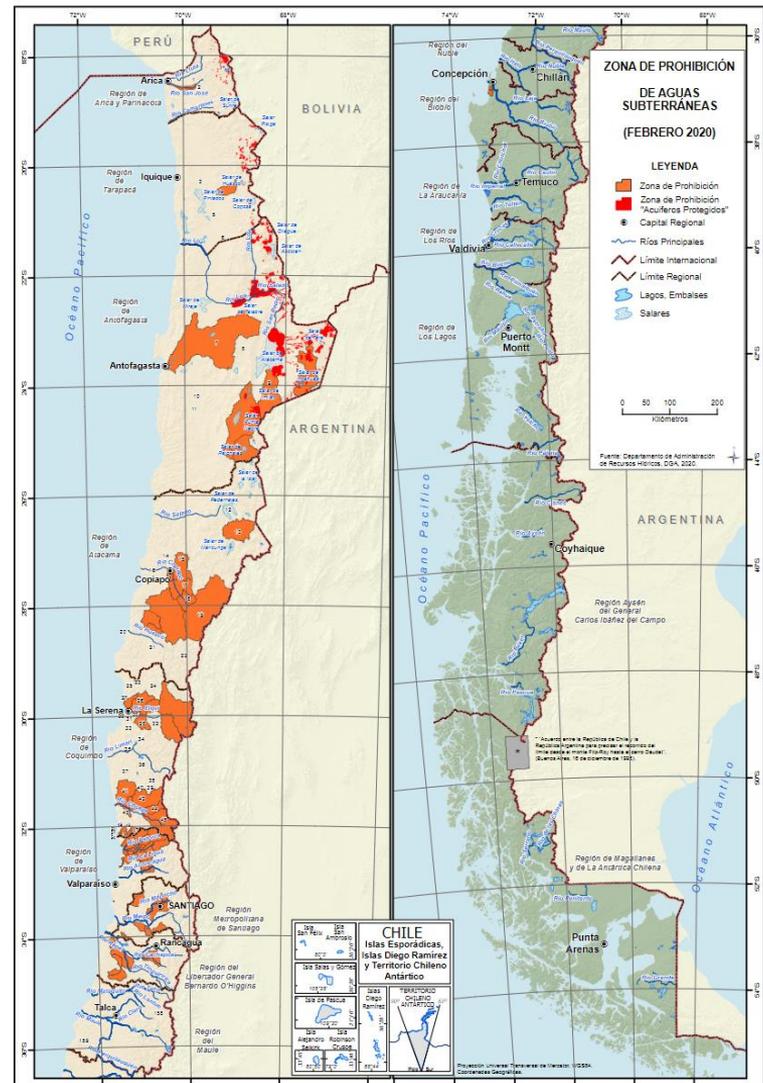
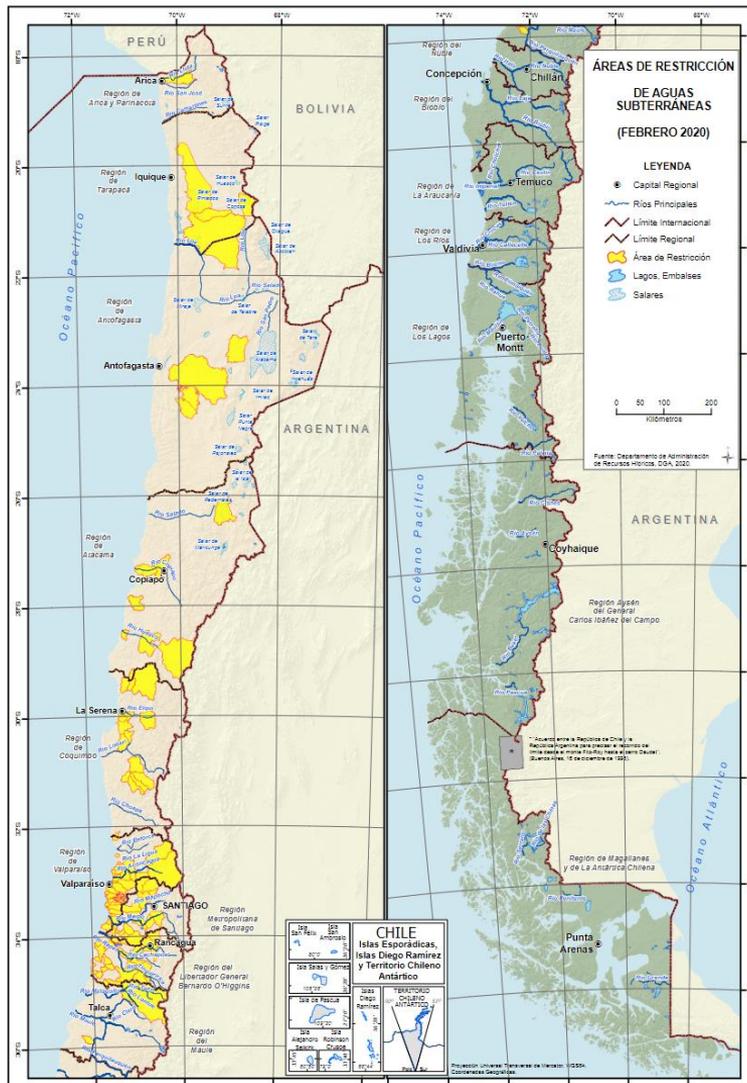
# ¿En Chile?



Valdés-Pineda, R., García-Chevesich, P., Valdés, J. B., & Pizarro-Tapia, R. (2020). The first drying lake in Chile: causes and recovery options. *Water*, 12(1), 290.

## ¿Disponibilidad v/s demanda?

- Si bien la demanda puede variar en función de la disponibilidad, los volúmenes concedidos son estáticos (cantidad de DAA constituidos) y se ha constatado sobre-otorgamiento de derechos en distintas cuencas.
- Por otro lado, la disponibilidad es variable (variabilidad climática intra e interanual).
- Gobernanza deficiente regida particularmente en una suerte de anarquía en el uso en función de la titularidad de DAA (¿quiénes gestionan el agua en Chile?). También existen zonas de prohibición y áreas de restricción, así como también declaraciones de agotamiento. Sin embargo, las regularizaciones de DAA continúan.



**CHILE**  
Islas Especiales,  
Islas Diego Ramírez  
y Territorio Chileno  
Antártico

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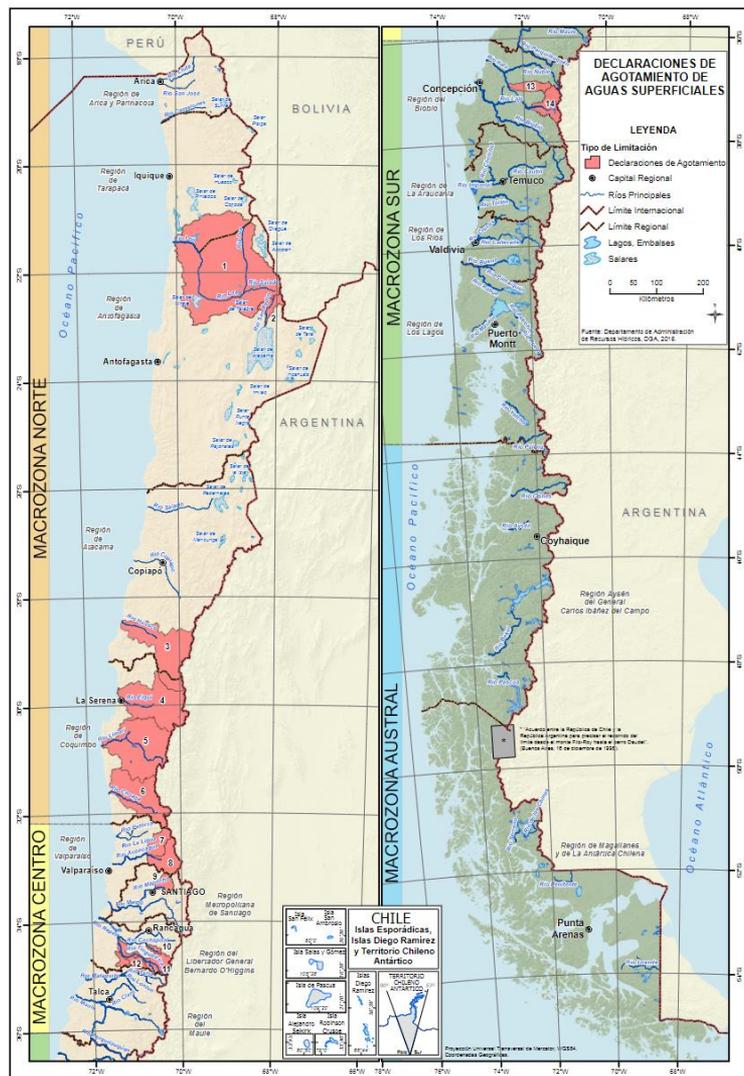
Proyección UTM, Datum de Santiago, Datum Geocéntrico Geográfico.

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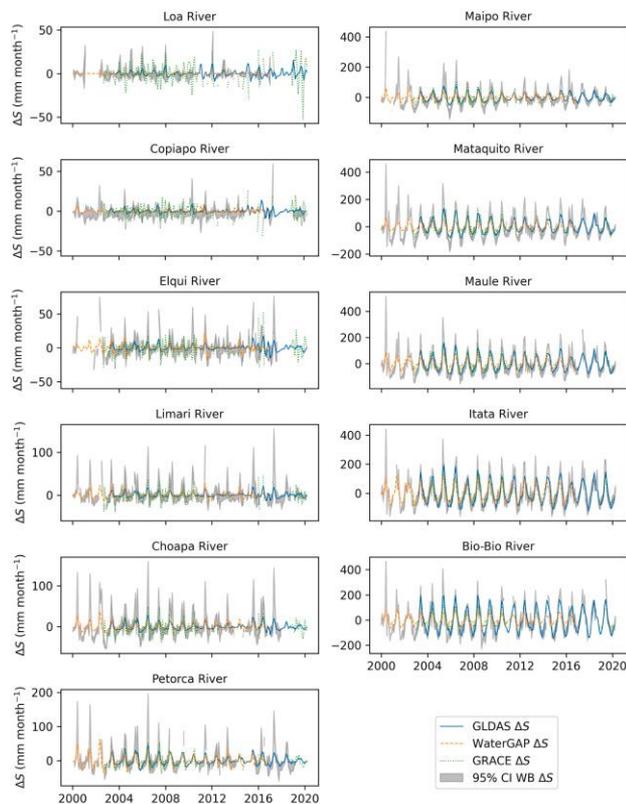
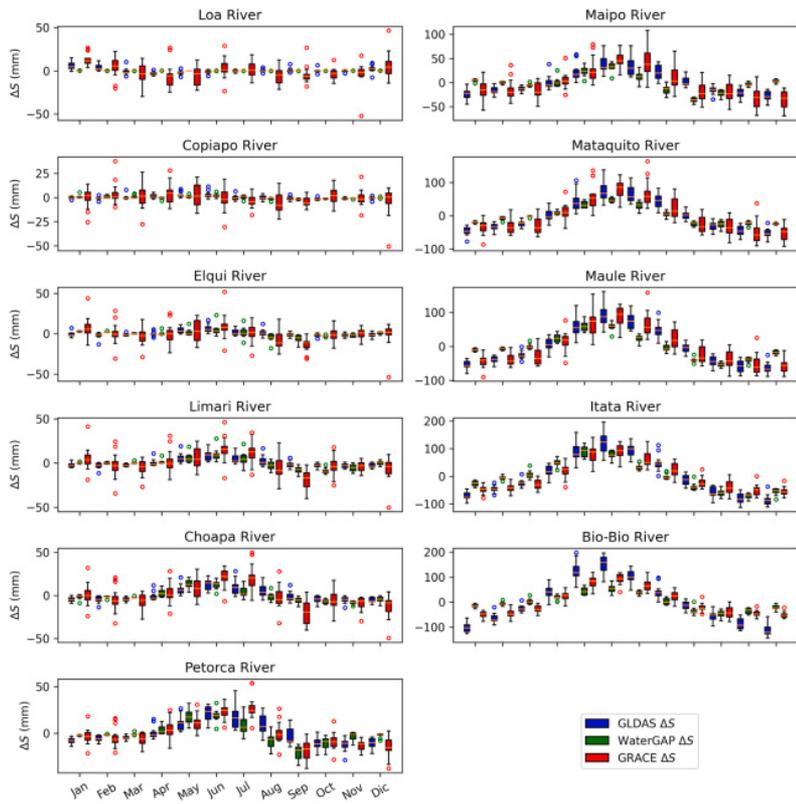
Proyección UTM, Datum de Santiago, Datum Geocéntrico Geográfico.

# Agotamiento



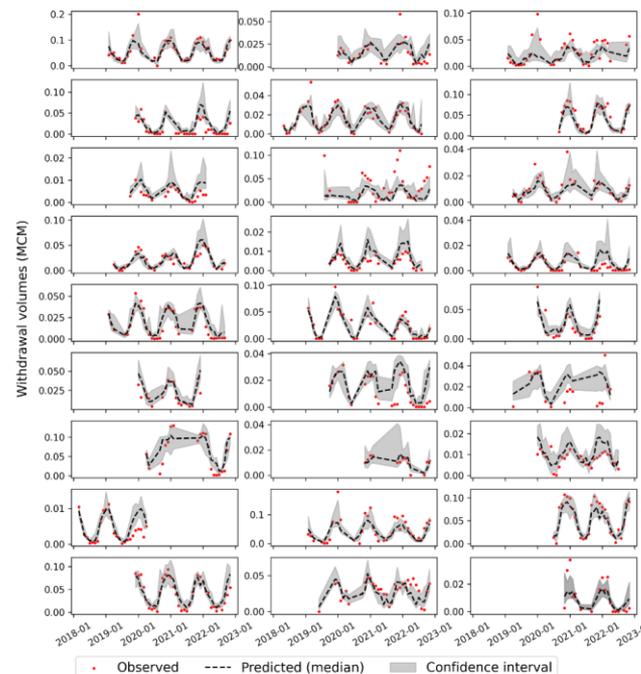
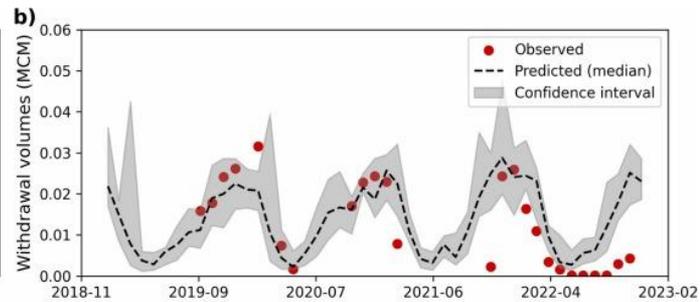
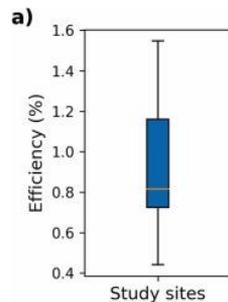
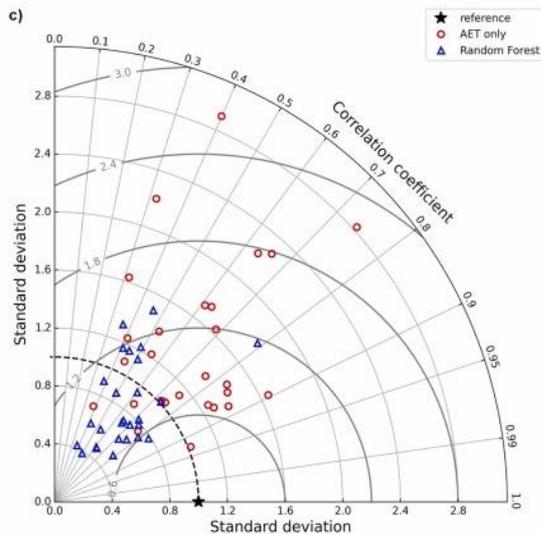
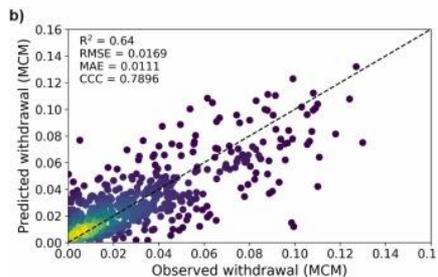
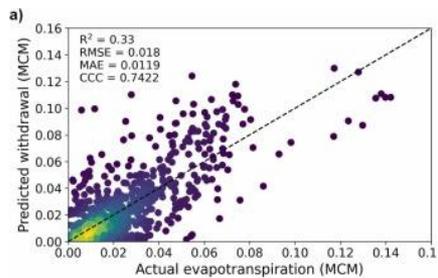
# Desafíos/oportunidades

## Conocimiento de cuencas: cuantificación, monitoreo, modelamiento



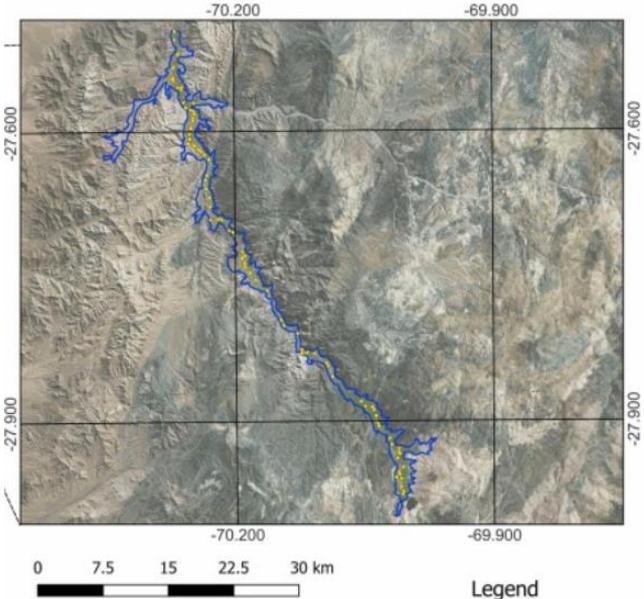


# Auditoría, fiscalización y priorización de recursos

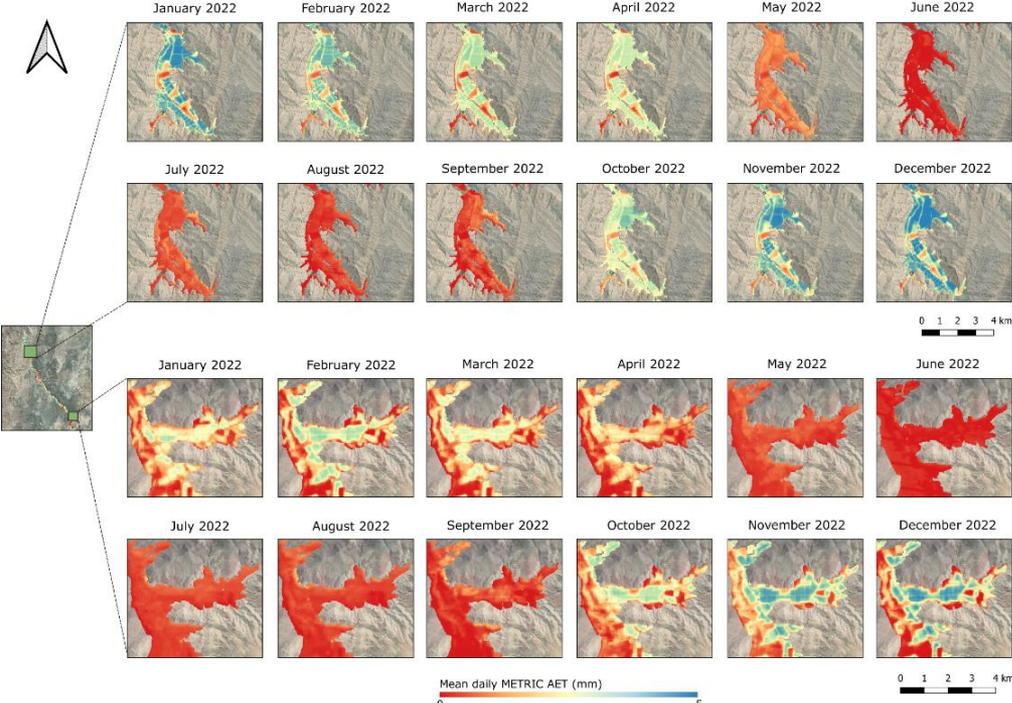


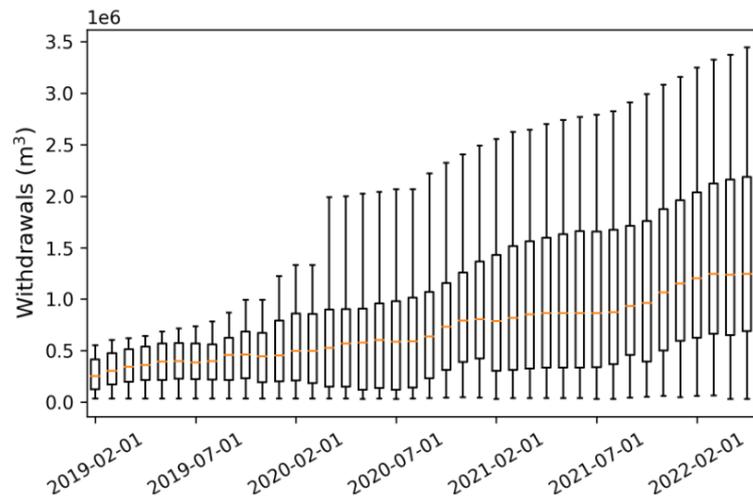
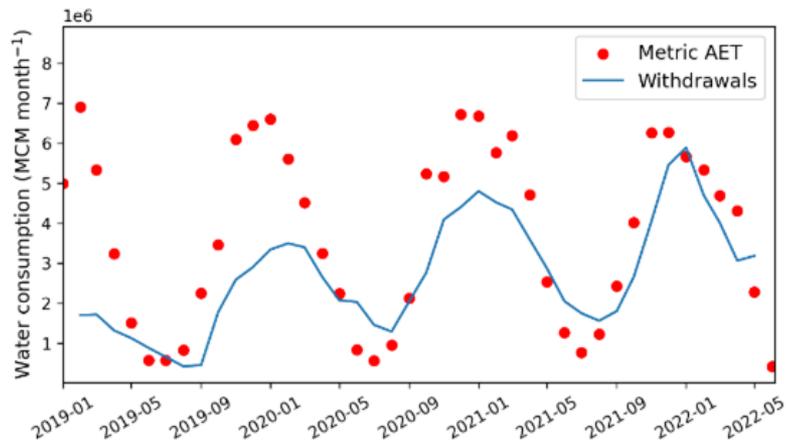
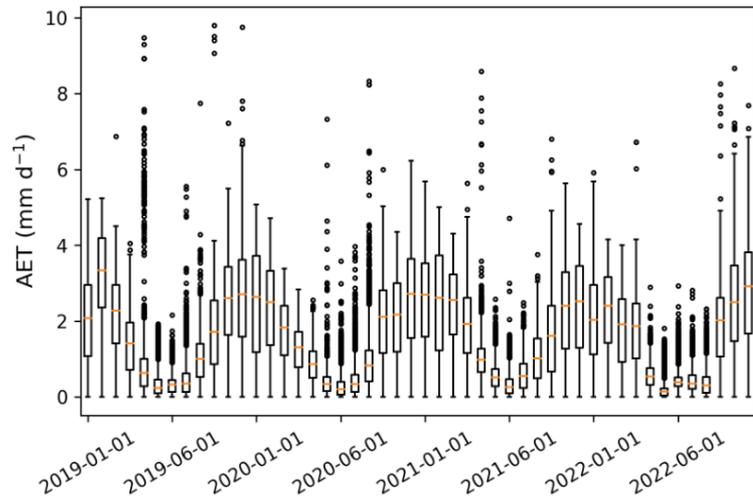
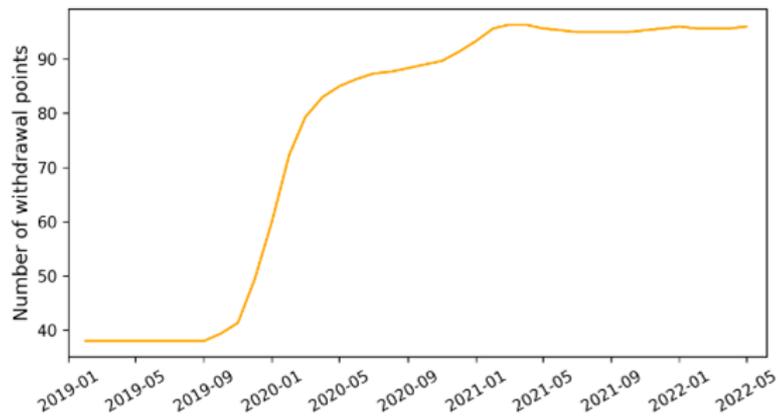
# Democratización y transparencia en el manejo de cuencas/regiones

B) Study region



- Legend
- Withdrawal points
  - Study sites
  - Study region





# Gestión de los recursos hídricos (adaptación y mitigación)

- Mayor eficiencia en el uso del agua (tecnificación del riego, cultivos y variedades más eficientes, entre otros).
- Prácticas de manejo agrícolas (aumento en la retención de agua en los suelos y reducción de la evaporación).
- Cambio en el uso del suelo y reconversión (migración de la agricultura).

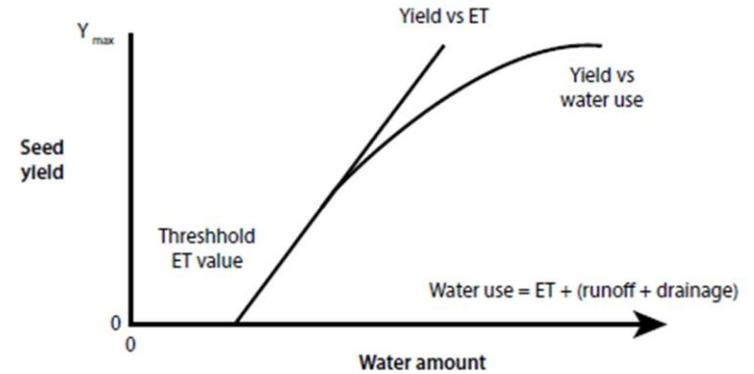
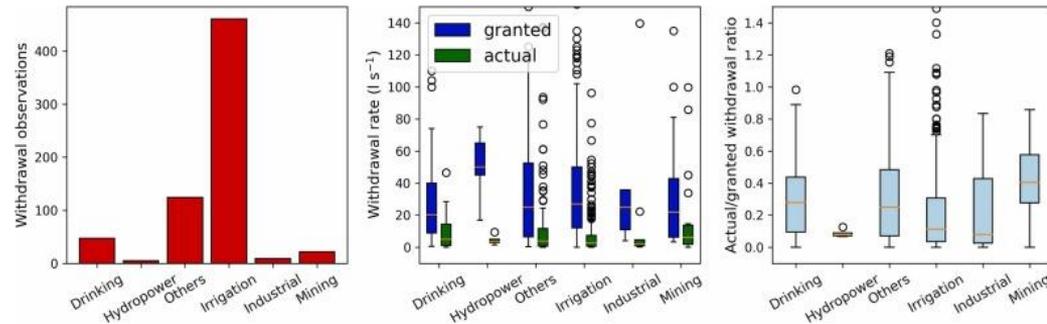


Figure 8. Generalized relationship between yield and water amount (ET or water use). (Stone and Schlegel 2006)



# Conclusiones

- El cambio climático es evidente (consenso científico en artículos revisados por pares del orden del 99%) y traerá consecuencias devastadoras en las próximas décadas.
- La interacción entre el cambio climático y deficiencias en la gobernanza y gestión hídricas han conducido a un progresivo agotamiento de los recursos hídricos y a una mayor escasez de agua.
- Las tecnologías y el modelamiento nos permiten cuantificar, monitorear y fiscalizar de mejor forma los recursos y su uso.
- La gestión de los recursos hídricos tiene un rol fundamental que desempeñar para afrontar los desafíos del escenario actual.
- Existe la necesidad de pasar de modelos de gobernanza y gestión rígidos, opacos, individuales y basados en la competencia a modelos adaptativos, dinámicos, integrales, transparentes y basados en la colaboración.

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¡Gracias por su atención!

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