

nrg4SD Ministerial Roundtable
Québec, Canada, 28 August 2011
Session 1 – Climate Change

São Paulo

Bruno Covas
State Environment Secretary

Benchmark to Subnational Action

Regions inducing National Commitments

São Paulo

- target 20%CO₂ reduction by 2020, base 2005
- Law (#13798) was enacted 9 Nov 2009
- clear, mandatory and absolute
 - *the first non-Annex I region to establish a mandatory greenhouse gas emissions reduction target*

Brazil

- had no pledges to Copenhagen CoP15 until 13 Nov 2009
- target GHG reduction, between 36.1% and 38.9% related to *business as usual* trendline growth by 2020*
- Law (#12197) enacted 29 Dec 2009 (weeks later than SP)
- “voluntary” target, equivalent to 11%-26% base 2005 (Decree #7390, 9 Dec 2010)

Different emission profiles and sizes

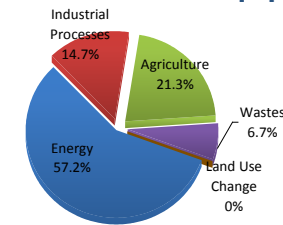
SP emissions are equivalent to :

- 6% of national total emissions;
- **24% of Energy sector emissions;**
- **26% of Industrial Processes emissions**
- **23% of Wastes sector emissions**
- **16% of national total emissions (excluding deforestation)**

(2005)

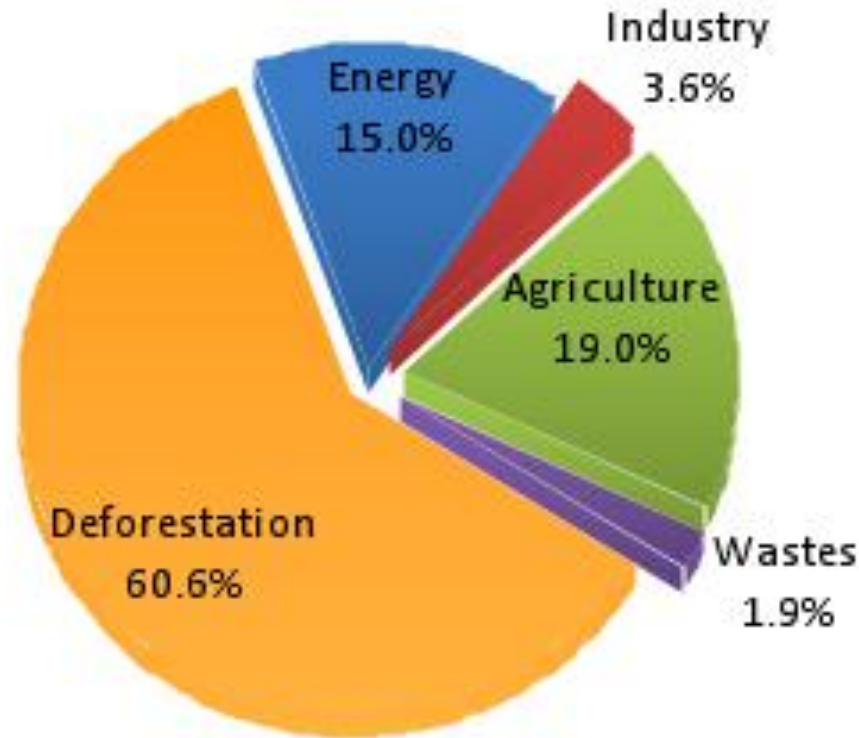
São Paulo

140 Mt CO₂eq



Brasil

2193 Mt CO₂eq

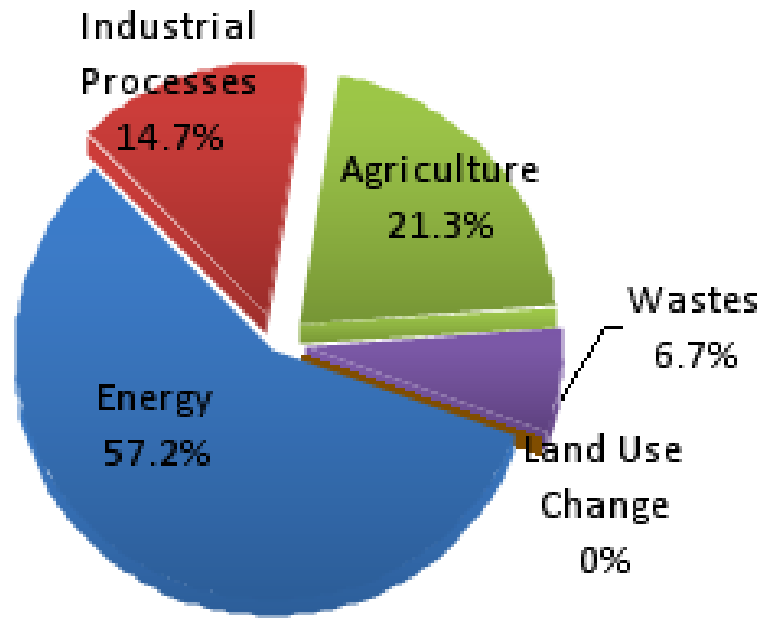


Coordination problem: while Deforestation actions avoid emissions only once, Infrastructure related policies have long term effects

SP Climate Change Law has a challenging implementation:

- different strategies for mitigation
 - sustainable transportation
 - agricultural plans
 - strategic environmental assessments
 - ecological-economic zoning
 - alternative offset mechanisms (e.g. induced avoided deforestation through banning use of Amazon illegal timber)
- an Adaptation Plan including
 - land use & emergency preparedness
 - prevention to economic losses and adequate financing responses

São Paulo



(Shares of 140
MtCO₂eq in 2005)

São Paulo Climate Change Law (in English)

www.sp.gov.br/spcc