



Congreso Nacional del Medio Ambiente (Conama 2012)
Madrid del 26 al 30 de noviembre de 2012



Cities and Regions Take Action. Strategies to Confront Climate Change

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November, 27, 2012 - Madri

The path to Rio+20...

2010

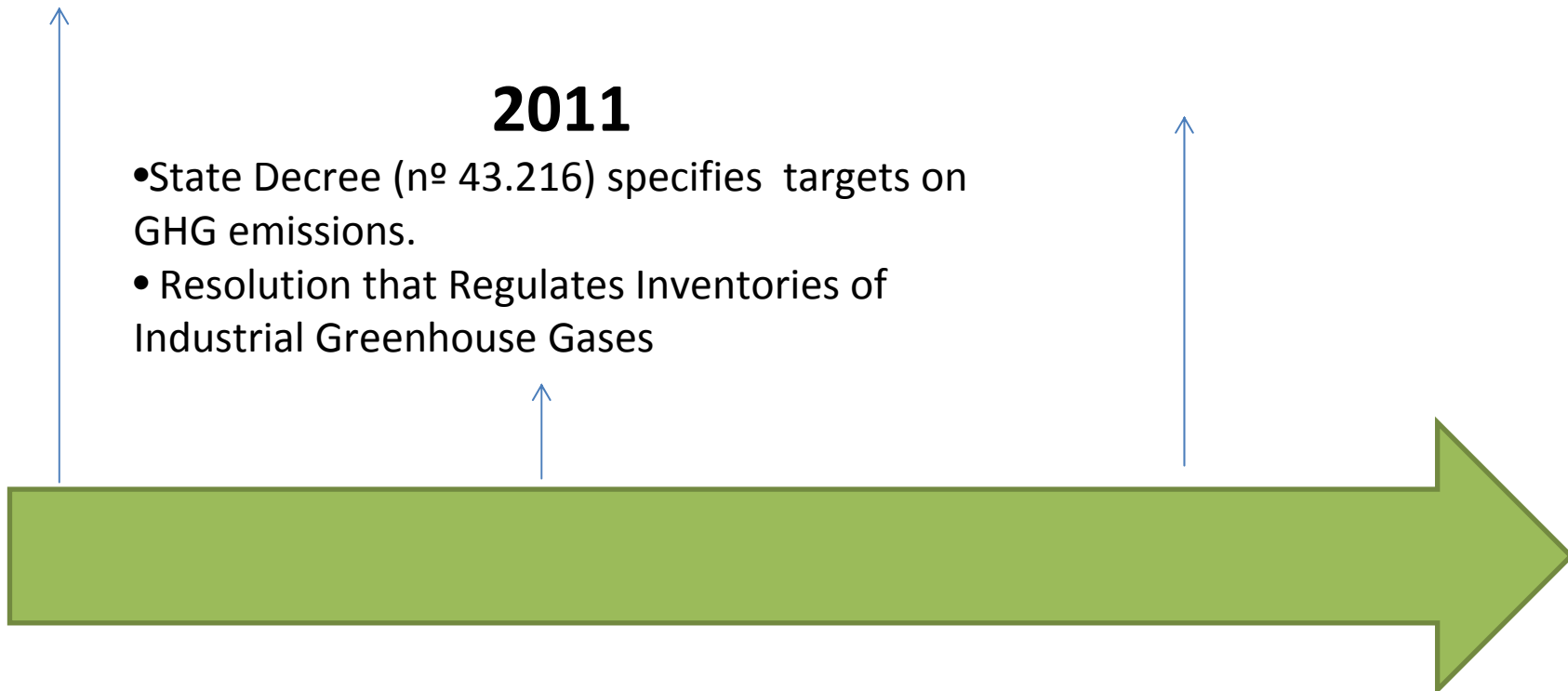
- State Policy on Global Climate Change and Sustainable Development (State Law nº 5.690)

2012

- State plan on climate.
- The Declaration of Rio.
- Rio's Green Economy Roadmap.
- Sustainable Development Committee.

2011

- State Decree (nº 43.216) specifies targets on GHG emissions.
- Resolution that Regulates Inventories of Industrial Greenhouse Gases



State Policy on Global Climate Change and Sustainable Development (2010)

GOALS:

- To stimulate changes in production and consumption patterns
- To enable the use of renewable energies
- To enhance technological infrastructure with the aim at improving energy and natural resources efficiency
- To identify and implement mitigation and adaptation policies locally required
- To boost the competitiveness of goods and services which foster a low carbon economy
- To increase the surface of protected ecosystems and to promote the recovering of degraded areas

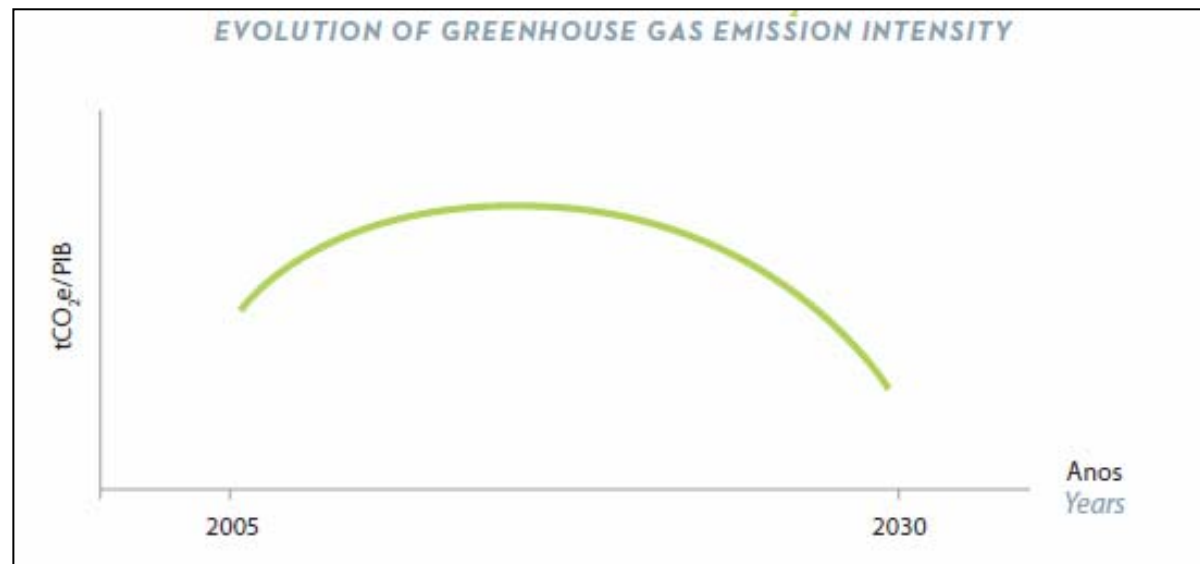
State Decree (2011)

Targets for Reducing Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

As detailed in Decree no. 43216 of September 30, 2011 the targets for reducing GHG emissions in Rio de Janeiro are fixed, both for the state as a whole, as for some specific sectors of activity.

State of Rio de Janeiro

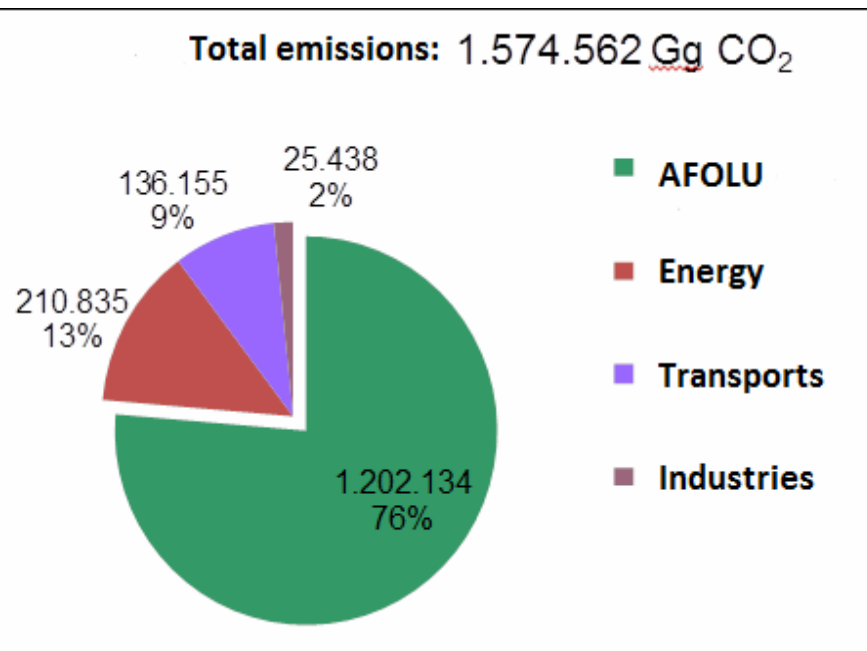
The carbon intensity of the economy of the state of Rio de Janeiro in 2030, measured in terms of CO₂ equivalent emissions per unit of gross domestic product (GDP) should be below the level of 2005.



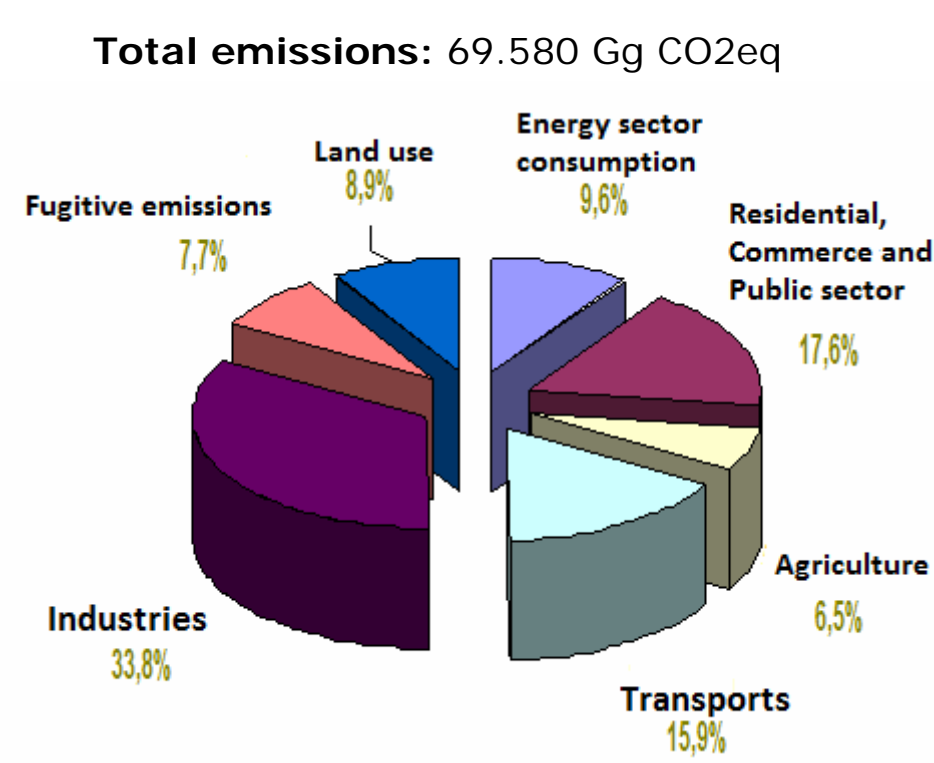
GHG emissions in Brazil *versus* Rio de Janeiro (2005)

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro



Source: National Inventory (2009)



Source: Rio de Janeiro State Inventory (2007)

A new State Inventory will be launched in 2013 concerning 2010's emissions.

State Decree (2011): targets

Energy:

- By 2030 the share of clean or low carbon energy should increase by 40% compared to 2010.
- By 2030 1.000 MW in cogeneration should be installed, increasing by 400% the capacity measured in 2010 (230MW).
- Waste-to-energy initiatives should be permanently supported.

Transports:

- By 2030 GHG emissions in transport should decrease by 30% compared to 2010.

Sanitation and Waste:

- By 2030 GHG emissions in both sanitation and waste sectors should decrease by 65% compared to 2005.
- By 2030 recycling of residential waste should increase to 15%, from a base of 2% verified in 2010.

State Decree (2011): targets

Public sector:

- By 2030 GHG emissions in the public sector should decrease by 30% compared to 2005, through the adoption of energy efficiency measures.

Agriculture & forestry sectors:

- By 2030 the sustainable development program for rural areas, *Rio Rural*, which covered 400.000 ha in 2010, should be expanded to 1.700.000 ha.

Industry:

- *A cap and trade* carbon market is being negotiated with the Private Sector.

State plan on climate change

The purpose of the Plan is to promote a climate realignment of the development model of the state of Rio de Janeiro from the perspective of a low carbon economy, to be efficient in the use of natural resources and also socially inclusive. It also proposes the adoption of measures for adaptation to the impacts of the territory of intense weather events due to climate change.

The sector targets will be monitored every five years, at the time of the revision of the State Plan on Climate Change, taking into consideration the results of the State Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the State Inventory of Forests

For Download:

<http://www.rj.gov.br/web/sea/exibeConteudo?article-id=373573>

Rio's Green Economy Roadmap

The Green Economy Roadmap aims to identify the main initiatives of sustainable development and the green economy promoted by the departments of the State Government.



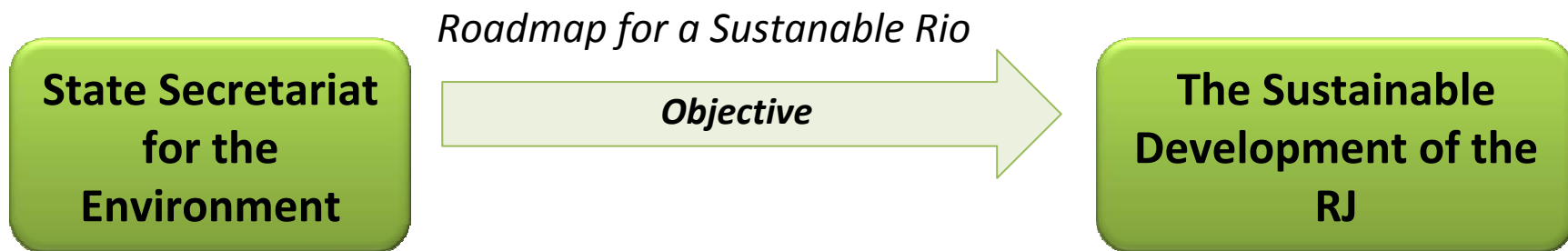
key areas :

- Energy
- Waste
- Transport
- Industry
- Agriculture



From this survey, the state government will devise strategies and targets to consolidate a new development model, long-term governance and foster a cross that promotes sustainability in all sectors of government.

Rio's Green Economy Roadmap



Development programs:

- Carta do Sol;
- Rio Capital da Energia / Promoting new energy sources;
- FECAM;
- Atlantic Rainforest Found

Economic Instruments:

- Green development poles
- New Metrics;
- BVRio;
- Green Fiscal Police/ ICMS verde;
- PSA

Regulatory instruments:

- Law n° 5.690/april 2010 Climate Change;
- Decree n° 43.216/sept.2011 Climate Change;
- Decree n° 43.210/sept.2011 Exemption for wind and solar;
- Resolution n° 216/june.2011 Sustainable Procurement;
- Resolution INEA n° 43/nov.2011 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Questionnaire;
- Environmental Permits

Rio Declaration

The Declaration of Rio de Janeiro was signed in June 2012 on the occasion of the World Summit of Federated States and Regions

Federated States and Regional Governments Committed to a New Paradigm for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

Some signatories:

Rio de Janeiro	Flanders	Abemas
Basque Country	Kwazulu	ANAAF
Catalonia	Manitoba	
São paulo	Misiones	
Quebec	La Reunion	
Brittany	San Luis	
Buenos Aires	Santa catarina	
Ceara	Wales	
Fatick	Wallonia	

Rio Declaration Goals

2013

- to explore the creation of an inter-regional platform for the elaboration and, if possible, adoption of comparable metrics for measuring relevant indicators for a more inclusive, greener and smarter economy with GDP and beyond.

2014

- to identify and promote the accounting and evaluation, as appropriate, of the relevant assets and challenges in developing a green economy for the Federated State or Region.

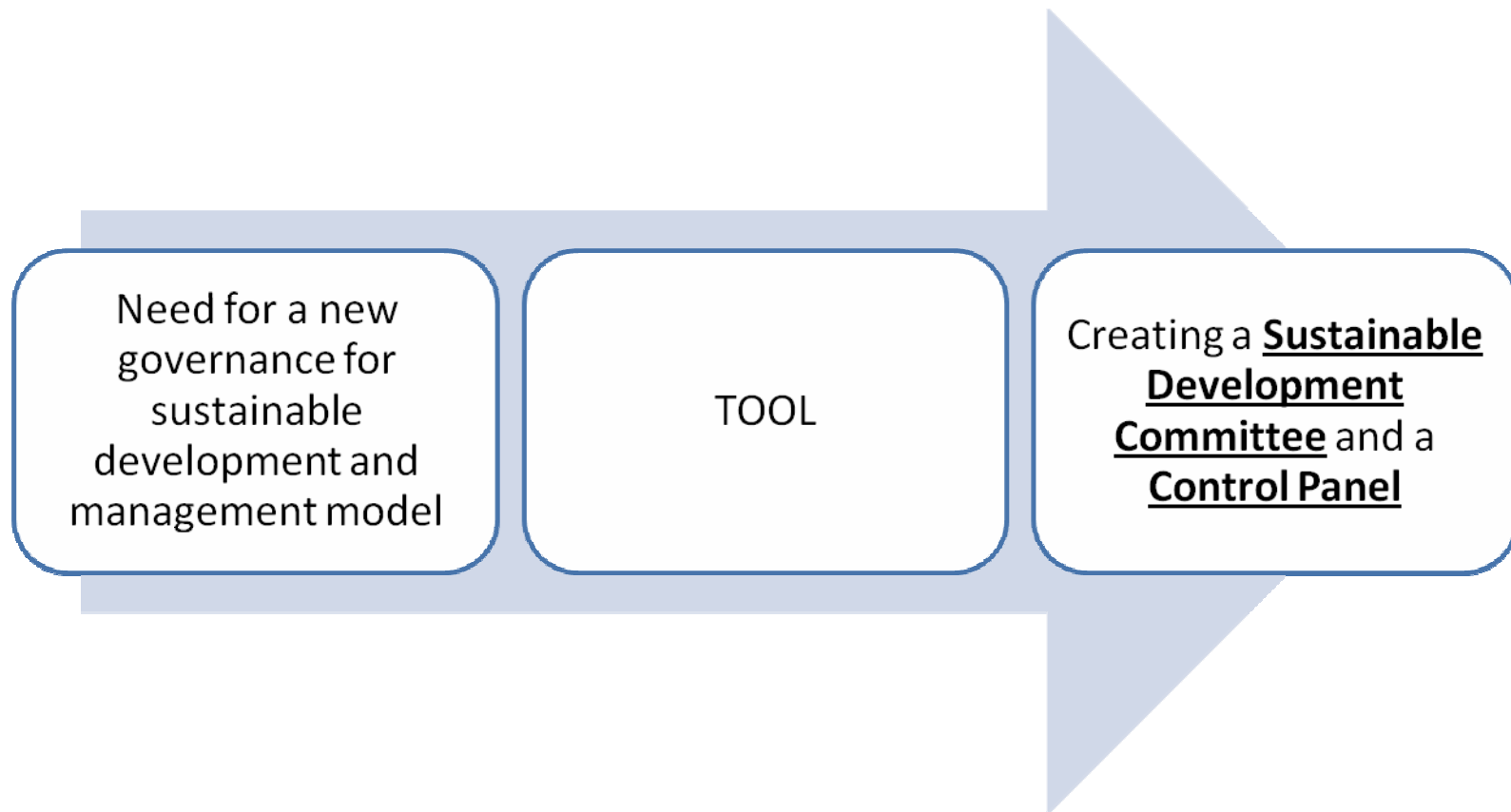
2015

- to create legislation or policy mechanisms, as appropriate, to prioritize low carbon development, create green jobs and provide training for greening the traditional brown-sectors of the subnational economy.

2016

- to develop a Plan or Strategy, as appropriate, outlining the transition to a new green economy including objectives to make such a transition within existing sustainable development plans or strategies, with areas, targets and indicators in line with the concepts outlined below.

Planning and Management



Sustainable Development Committee

Subsecretary of
Green Economy

Staff Office

Planning
Secretary

Secretary of Economic
Development, Energy,
Industry and Services,

Secretary of financial
management of the state.

Development Committee



Is an instrument for monitoring the actions and commitments made by the State of Rio de Janeiro and make of the state an example of sustainable development. The tool can also suggest new studies and indicators to facilitate synergy between different areas of the government.

Unfoldings of Rio + 20 – Control Panel

***Control panel* → Instrument for the Governance and Management Model**

- Responsibilities of the Working Group:
 - Control indicators;
 - Request to the competent preparation of sectoral indicators when necessary;
 - Proposing the adoption of steps and milestones;
 - Suggest, if necessary, additional public policies aimed at achieving the goals;
 - Encourage the integration of concepts;
 - Facilitate communication between the various state agencies;
 - Addressing barriers to full compliance with the goals;
 - Report regularly to the State Government on the results of monitoring.
- Management goals:
 - Identification of control points
 - Informal: The information on the progress of targets is provided by a server;
 - Procedure: server collects several opinions related actors.

Control Panel - Exemple



PACT FOR SANITATION

<http://www.rj.gov.br/web/sea/exibeconteudo?article-id=330838>

objectives	The Pact for Sanitation Program aims to universalize in the state of Rio de Janeiro, access to sanitation systems, minimizing the negative impacts resulting from the absence of these systems on population health, the environment and economic activities
Context	Basic sanitation is still a major problem in many municipalities Fluminense. In 2007, when the pact was drawn up by Sanitation, only about 60% of sewage was collected and only about 24% of this amount was treated. Furthermore, most of the solid waste disposal had not had adequate and 49 dumps and landfills 14 into operation this year. The Pact was created by Sanitation is divided into three sub-programs - Dump Zero, Rio and Guanabara Clean + Clear - fruits partnerships with state departments of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock and Works, the State Company for Water and Sewage (Cedae) and the National Health Foundation (Funasa).
Legal Framework	State Decree 42.930/11. The Pact is in accordance with the guidelines of the National Sanitation (Federal Law No. 11.445/07 and Decree 7.217/10).
Goals	See specific goals of Zero Waste Dump programs, Rio + Clear and Guanabara Clean
Results	See the results of Zero Waste Dump programs, Rio + Clear and Guanabara Clean
Means	Fecam (R\$ 370 million); PAC and the National Health Foundation (Funasa). Already invested R\$ 260 million in programs to clean up the Guanabara Bay (PDBG) Sanitation and Barra da Tijuca and Jacarepaguá. Another R\$ 150 million are underway in both programs.
Partners	SEA, SEAPEC, SEOBRAS, CEDAE, FUNASA and the municipalities.
Indicators	Specific indicators and their subprograms
others	

Goals of Rio de Janeiro

The carbon intensity of the state of Rio de Janeiro in 2030 will be less than 2005.

The per capita GHG emissions from wastewater should be reduced by 65% compared to 2005.

Increasing the generation of clean energy and low carbon in the state by 40% from 2010 to 2030.

Pact for sanitation intends to exhaustion health of the population to 80% by 2018.

Target for 2014: 0% dumps; 15% controlled landfills; 85% of landfills.

By 2030, increase from 40 to 400 km linear projects and works on river banks to minimize the impacts of heavy rains and recover environmentally disordered areas under occupation.



Thank you!