Methane to Markets Partnerships - Landfill Subcommittee

Long Beach - CA September, 21, 2009

Brazil Environment Agency of Sao Paulo State Joao Wagner Alves









News in Brazil:

There are 45 biogas projects in the CDM pipeline 20 in Sao Paulo State.

Title	State	Situation	kCERs	Waited	Success	Energy
Onyx landfill gas recovery project - Tremembe, Brazil NM21)	SP	Registered	84	141	60%	
Caieiras landfill gas emission reduction	SP	Registered	103	553	19%	
ESTRE's Paulínia Landfill Gas Project (EPLGP)	SP	Registered	251	229	110%	
Project Anaconda	SP	Registered	22	126	18%	
ESTRE Itapevi Landfill Gas Project (EILGP)	SP	Registered	30	40	75%	
Quitaúna Landfill Gás Project	SP	Registered				
Estre Pedreira Landfill Gás Project (EPLGP)	SP	Registered	40	49	82%	
Terrestre Ambiental Landfill Gás Project	SP	Registered	26	32	80%	
Embralixo/Araúna - Bragança Landfill Gas Project	SP	Registered				
URBAM/ARAUNA - Landfill Gas Project (UALGP)	SP	Registered				
Alto-Tieté landfill gas capture project	SP	Registered				
Marilia/Arauna Landfill Gas Project	SP	validation				
CGR Guatapará landfill Project	SP	Validation				
Landfill gas to energy project at Lara landfill, Mauá	SP	Registered	303	1076	28%	10,0
Bandeirantes Landfill Gas to Energy Project (BLFGE).	SP	Registered	2868	5113	56%	22,0
São João Landfill Gas to Energy Project	SP	Registered	528	914	58%	20,0
Projeto de Gás de Aterro TECIPAR – PROGAT	SP	validation				6,5

only 29 can be found at National Autority webpage.

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- 5. Actions to approval a Climate Change Law in State of Sao Paulo
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- 7. Meeting organized by ICLEI in Rio Grande do Sul (23 and 24)

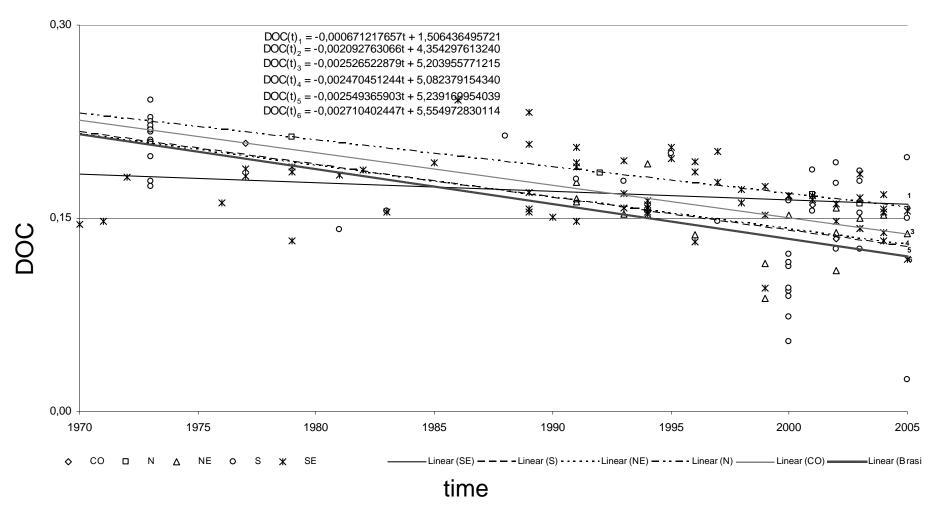
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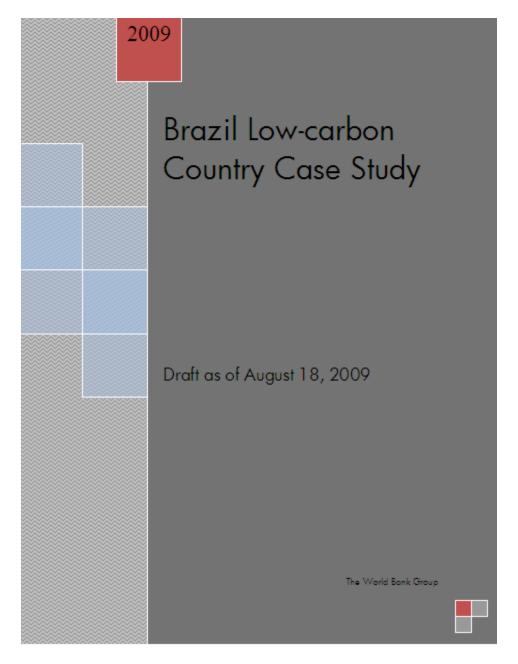
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DOC variation between 1970 and 2005 [gCH₄/gMSW]

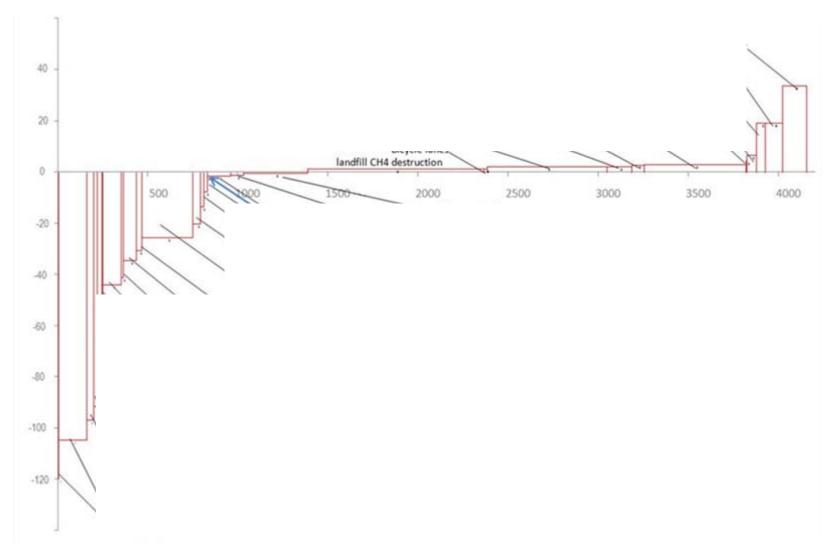


Summary of more than 250 analysis of composition between 1970 and 2005

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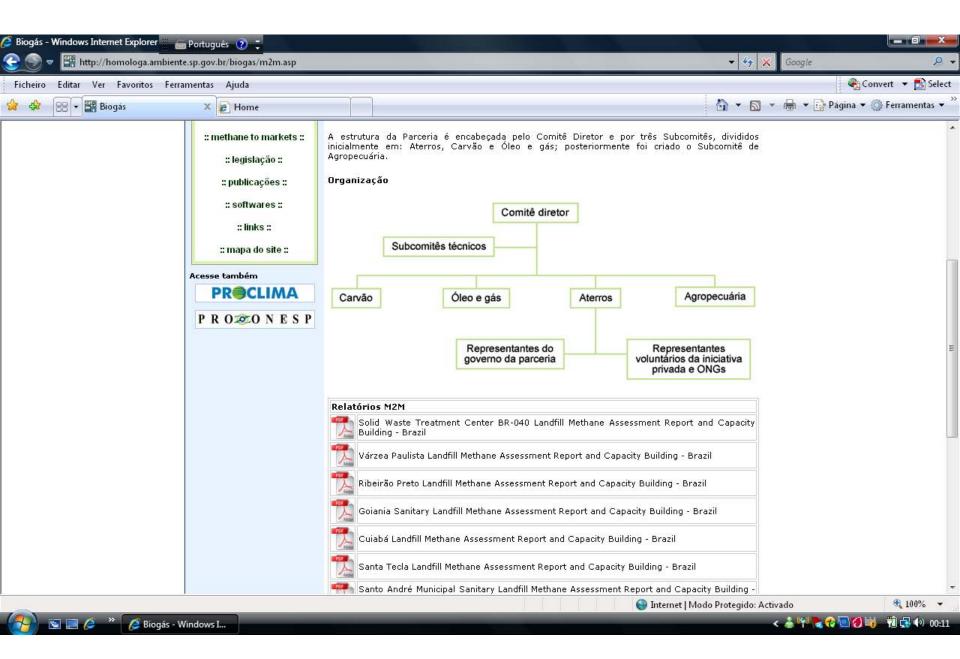
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Wastewatrer = Marginal abatement cost mitigation is above US\$50/tCO₂e

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Last week at finantial times



Regional collaboration to address climate change

– A Message from São Paulo State, Brazil.

At the eve of the Fifteen Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15), to be held in Copenhagen next December, one of the major challenges is to achieve adequate multilateral agreements in a timely manner, preserving the integrity of the climate system and stabilizing the Earth's temperature at safe levels. Also, it is crucial to adapt to the impacts of climate change, present and future. This requires ambitious actions on reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases, as well as providing means for sustainable development through financing, technology transfer, capacity building and information exchange.

Several initiatives and debates are being reported throughout the World and actions to respond to the threats posed by global warming need to be built up at all levels. In many cases, regional governments at subnational level (states, provinces and others) are more capable to act in policy, programs, legislation and fiscal mechanisms, covering areas like energy, environment, transport and land-use. Measures implemented at the sub-national level can also influence action at the municipal and at the national levels. The draft negotiating text of the COP15 recognizes the role of regional and local governments and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is now launching a project to foster climate policies at such levels.

Regional governments can therefore be important drivers of a low-carbon economy, contributing to breaking the climate deadlock. Such approach considers in a proactive way the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, by which all nations should effectively contribute to tackle the challenges of the changing climate.

São Paulo, as the co-Chair of the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (www.nrg4SD. net) is aware of its responsibility. It is the Brazilian most populated (40 million) and developed (31% of national GDP) state. Producing one fourth of the world's bioethanol and with a significant hydropower participation, its energy matrix accounts with a share of more than 50% of renewables. This contributes to a relatively low per capita carbon emission (around 2.5 t CO2 equivalent in 2006) coupled with a good standard of living.

Such favorable situation in terms of sustainability, however, is not a reason to wait for global solutions exclusively at multilateral level. Top actions include: (i) large Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects landfill gasto-energy; (ii) a large fleet of flexible fuel vehicles running on bioethanol, plus tests on uses of biofuels in buses; (iii) a voluntary sustainability certification scheme for the sugarcane sector covering nearly 80% of all plants in the State; (iv) the proposal for a a 10% global target for renewable energy, taken by Brazil to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, (v) a Riparian Forest Program, aiming to extend the forest cover from 13.9% to 20% of the state territory; (v) a detailed ecological economic zoning for sugarcane cultures, defining where production can be expanded, restricted or prohibited, taking into consideration underground water vulnerability, biodiversity and mechanical harvesting potentials; (vi) a State Climate Change Policy foreseeing targets (global and sectoral) and timetables for GHG emission reductions, plus a clamate change adaptation fund supported by royalties from the production of oil and gas.

Since 1995 the State has a Climate Change Program.

Such experience is available for information exchange, capacity building, programs and policies, as well as other types of international cooperation. For more details please access NRG4SD (www.nrg4SD.net) or email Dr. Oswaldo Lucon, Technical Adviser, São Paulo State Environment Secretariat (oswaldol@cetesbnet.sp.gov.br).

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Proposal:

 A meeting (open or closed) with partners that received US-EPA study and other involved or interested parties Thank you Environment Agency of Sao Paulo State

www.cetesb.sp.gov.br/biogas joaoa@cetesbnet.sp.gov.br

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