The Inter-municipal Public **Consortium** of the Western Metropolitan Region of Sao Paulo (CIOESTE) was legally established in November 2013. It includes 8 of the 39 Municipalities of Metropolitan Sao Paulo; **Barueri, Carapicuiba, Cotia, Itapevi, Jandira, Osasco, Pirapora Do Bom Jesus and Santana Do Parnaíba.**

**São Paulo State**
- 33% Brazilian GDP

**SP Metropolitan area**
- 18% Br GDP
- 10% Brazilian population
- 39 Municipalities
- 5 consortium

**CIOESTE region**
- 2.5% Brazilian GDP
- 1% Brazilian Population
CIOESTE is a governmental entity regulated by federal Law 11,107 issued on April 6th 2005. The inter-municipal consortium is an agreement to cooperate on a common agenda having pooling efforts to achieve specific objectives:

- **Economic Regional Development**
- Infrastructure
- Urban Development
- Health
- Human rights and social inclusion
- Public Safety
- Capacity Building
- Education, Sport e Culture
- Environment
Multi level Governance

The Consortium entity stand for a new level of governance at the public sector in Brazil, and has a privileged position to dialogue with, cities, state and national officials as well as civil society actors.
• UNFCCC – Climate Neutral Now

• LEDS LAC

• Real Assistance – Energy study and GHG 1st inventory

• São Paulo State Climate Change Protocol

• Brazilian Party at COP21

• CAF Tech Assistance – Vulnerability Index

• European Union Mission – TAIEF

• Environmental Licensing Capacity Building

• Biofuel Regional Plant

• Mobility Plan

• Convenant of Mayors
Accenture
Amazon
APC – American Power Convention Corporations
Atlântic Solutions
Azul Linhas Aéreas
Amil
Burger King
Capgemini – Consulting Tecnologies
Cielo
Ecolab Brasil
Fidellity
Gafisa
General Electric
GPTW
Dupont
Heinz / Kraft
Honeywell
HP – Hewlett Packard Enterprise
Mary Kay -
Mc Donald’s
Neoris Pratical Visionaris
Sony
Under Armor
Verifone
Wal Mart
Xerox
LEDS GP, NREL, CIOESTE

Connecting practitioners and policymakers through a network in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase resilience to climate change impacts, achieve social, economic and environmental development goals.
Climate Change

Consider global climate change by supporting the transition to high performing, low carbon economies. By September 30, 2017, U.S. government partnerships will be developing policies to reduce and improve climate resilience. The level and intensity of climate change will result in a substantial rise in sea levels, which will cause significant, irreversible damage to ecosystems and human populations. The U.S. government is working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the U.S. government is working with international partners to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The CIOEeste Project is a partnership of 10 governments in Brazil, Uruguay, Vietnam, Argentina, and Nigeria.

For Brazil, the CEO of CIOEeste, an association of 10 city governments in Sao Paulo, participated in the 2015 LEDS GP Annual Workshop in Paris. The project led to a request for assistance from the Remote Export Advice on LEDS (REAS) dataset to strengthen the capacity of CIOEeste and the respective municipalities to develop and maintain a greenhouse gas (GHG) and energy inventory system. The CIOEeste completed the inventory system, which informs policy decisions and prioritizes specific climate actions at the subnational level. The CIOEeste has used the GHG inventory, resulting in an economic development proposal that includes submission of GHG emission mitigation targets to the state assembly by July for approval, and is expected to be further utilized for prioritizing projects and policies. Moving ahead, CIOEeste plans to host a workshop in FY 2016 quarter three with participation from LEDS GP and CIOEeste officials, technical staff, the municipalities, and Federal and State governments.

During the workshop, CIOEeste will launch the energy and GHG monitoring as part of their commitment to green growth. CIOEeste will train its officials and municipality representatives to develop inventories to track GHG emissions, which will inform policymaking and prioritization of projects.

Uruguay built capacity during the 2015 LEDS GP Annual Workshop. This information strengthened the development of the National Climate Change Policy and the development of a Global Environment Facility (GEF) transportation proposal. Through participation in the LEDS Global Partnership, the National Energy Directive of Uruguay improved its technical capacity in: 1) low-emission transport planning, 2) regional planning, 3) short-lived climate pollutants, 4) co-benefit analysis, and 5) integration of climate change in LEDS. National Energy Directive staff indicated that the improved technical capacity gained through LEDS membership is contributing to a strengthened National Climate Change Policy in Uruguay.

In 2014 a LEDS GP expert for the Subnational Integration of LEDS (SNI) Working Group provided a technical review of Vietnam’s Thanh Hoa Provincial Green Growth Action Plan. The plan incorporated the comments from the review into the action plan, which was approved in FY 2015 quarter two. In 2015, the Department of Planning and Investment of Thanh Hoa requested additional support on strategies and best practices to mobilize investment for the implementation of the projects under the provincial green growth action plan. These recommendations are expected to assist the provincial officials to develop strategies to mobilize investment for specific projects, which will also help facilitate a panel discussion on the Green Growth Action Plan at the 2016 Asia LEDS Platform Forum planned in FY 2016 quarter three. The U.S. Government will report the insights of this additional support at that time.
2016 Guangzhou International Urban Innovation Conference
& Guangzhou International Innovation Festival
Guangzhou, China
December 5-8, 2016

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