



Community of Practice on reduction of  
Methane emissions from organic sources in  
Latin America and the Caribbean



**WORKSHOP  
REPORT**

Kick-off Workshop  
November 14 and 15, 2023

Bogotá - Colombia



# Introduction

## The Community of Practice on Methane Emission Reduction from Organic Sources in Latin America and the Caribbean (CoP MetLAC)

was launched in early October 2023 as a joint initiative of the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) and ImplementaSur, within the framework of the Recycle Organics LAC, and the Regional Platform LEDS LAC, with funding from the Global Methane Hub (GMH).

The goal of MetLAC is to promote and support the development of public policies, business models, and investment projects that contribute to the reduction of methane emissions from organic sources and other sustainable development objectives through actions such as composting, anaerobic digestion, reduction of food waste, and similar initiatives.

To achieve this purpose, organizations related to this topic in 10 Latin American and Caribbean countries were invited to be members of MetLAC and participate in activities such as exchange of experiences, capacity building, and technical assistance. These activities aim to provide the members with knowledge and tools to accelerate processes in their organizations and countries and share their learning with a broader range of regional stakeholders.

One of the initial activities of the Community was an in-person workshop held in Bogotá, Colombia, on November 14 and 15 to lay the groundwork for MetLAC's work. This facilitated knowledge exchange among participating institutions, established a baseline of progress and interests, and identified thematic priorities for planned activities.

This document contains a systematization of the central moments and messages from the workshop.



# General Information:

November 14 and 15, 2023.  
Holiday Inn Express Hotel,  
Bogota, Colombia.



## 42 people from

Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Grenada, Honduras, Mexico, and Peru, as well as the facilitating organizations



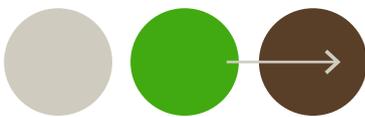
## Workshop Objectives

- Build/strengthen the spirit of community among members
- Establish a common reference framework regarding the importance of methane emission reduction.
- Identify initiatives, progress, and lessons learned by participating institutions and countries.
- Identify common challenges and needs.
- Identify success stories, methodologies, and existing resources.
- Identify and prioritize topics for exchange, training, and technical assistance.

# Agenda

The sessions during the workshop focused on sharing and discussing different strategies for promoting technologies and developing policies that contribute to reducing methane emissions from organic sources. The discussions included the experiences of participating countries and the conditions that facilitate the implementation of organic waste treatment initiatives.

In each segment, emphasis was placed on key learnings, opportunities, challenges, and identified needs. During the final session, community members identified topics and modalities for future MetLAC work and opportunities to disseminate the generated knowledge.



	Mon. 13 Nov.	Tue. 14 Nov.	Wed. 15 Nov.	Thu. 16 Nov.
6:00		Included breakfast for lodged participants		
7:00			Commuting	
8:00	CoP Staff Internal Planning Meetings	Setting up the context, exploring country experiences, opportunities and challenges for replication and scaling up	Site Visit (Private Big-scale Compost Plant)	Guests Check out
9:00				
10:00				
11:00				
12:00		Lunch	Commuting	
13:00		Exploring financing experiences, Summarizing opportunities and needs	Lunch	
14:00			Commuting	
15:00			Prioritizing topics for CoP work - plenary discussion	
16:00				
17:00				
18:00	Guests Check in	Free time		
19:00	Dinner	Networking Cocktail	Dinner	
20:00				

# Participants:

42 people from 28 organizations from 10 countries of the MetLAC CoP and from facilitating organizations.

(See the list of participants in the Annexes)



RED ARGENTINA DE  
MUNICIPIOS FRENTE AL  
CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO



ASACOMP



Buenos  
Aires  
Ciudad



THE CITY OF  
BELMOPAN

INCORPORATED  
2000 AD

City of  
Promise



THE UNIVERSITY  
OF THE  
WEST INDIES



CENTRE FOR  
BIOSECURITY  
STUDIES



InstitutoPólis



Agencia de  
Sustentabilidad y  
Cambio Climático



Ministerio de  
Transportes y  
Telecomunicaciones

Gobierno de Chile



COMPOST  
CHILE



MUNICIPALIDAD DE  
SANTA JUANA  
Por nuestra tierra y su gente



GSWMA  
GRENADA SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



Energía

Gobierno de la República



Agricultura  
y Ganadería

Gobierno de la República



GOBIERNO DE LA  
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO



Oaxaca de Juárez  
Por una ciudad educadora  
2022 - 2024



sinba



Energía Renovable  
ECO  
CARBON  
100% Reciclada  
por un planeta Mejor



cooperación  
alemana

DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



MinAmbiente  
Ministerio de Ambiente  
y Ordenamiento Territorial



Comisión de Regulación  
de Agua Potable y  
Saneamiento Básico



UNIVERSIDAD  
NACIONAL  
DE COLOMBIA



Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética



Red  
Bio  
LAC

Red de Bioseguridad para  
Latino América y el Caribe



BOGOTÁ  
Secretaría de Ambiente



CONTROL  
AMBIENTAL  
COLOMBIA



Energía



Kick-off In-person Workshop  
Day 01 - Tuesday,  
November 14th



**Allison Bender**  
Executive Director



## Opening remarks

“There are many initiatives that contribute to the reduction of methane emissions from organic sources, but they are scattered, so the creation of the MetLAC CoP is an opportunity to identify more and better initiatives. It will also allow us to learn from the lessons learned by other countries in the region”



**Gerardo Canales**  
ImplementaSur Director



## Opening remarks

“The invitation for each of those present is to be a catalyst for change, learning from what is already happening in Latin America and the Caribbean, so that we can scale up existing initiatives and multiply them throughout the region as quickly as possible”



**Ana María Majano**  
LEDS LAC Communities  
of practice coordinator



## MetLAC methodology

“The workshop aims to lay the groundwork for the work of the MetLAC CoP, facilitating knowledge exchange among participating institutions, establishing a baseline of progress and interests, and identifying thematic priorities for planned activities. Similarly, it seeks to build a sense of community among individuals and organizations that are members of the MetLAC CoP.”





## Interactive exercise for participant introductions

Participants were invited to stand up, walk around the space, choose a partner, and introduce themselves for a period of 3 minutes. Every 3 minutes, a bell rang, prompting them to switch partners.

The activity was repeated 5 times, allowing each participant to meet 5 new people.



**Allison Bender**  
Executive Director



 [View presentation](#)

## Context and Framework Session

Presentation: Waste and Methane: Strategies to use technologies and policies on reducing emissions

- Methane is **86 times more potent than CO<sub>2</sub>** over a 20 years, making it essential to reduce its emissions to limit short-term warming and have an immediate beneficial impact on climate change and public health.
- **Without significant methane reductions**, in addition to decarbonization efforts, global temperature rise is likely to exceed 2°C by mid-century. By reducing short-lived climate pollutants, including methane, the increase in the global average temperature can be avoided by 0.6 degrees Celsius.
- What is the fastest way to address methane emissions? Implementing policies and projects that:
  - Reduce emissions in landfills
  - Divert organic waste towards productive use instead of disposal



**Gerardo Canales**  
Director



 [View presentation](#)

## Context and Framework Session

Presentation: Waste and Methane:  
Strategies to use technologies and  
policies on reducing emissions

There are three more common technologies that allow the reduction of methane emissions. The first two are more favourable alternatives because they prioritize treatment over final disposal.



Emerging types of projects include the treatment of organic waste using black soldier fly and the generation of organic charcoal.

“The most important thing is to prevent organic waste from reaching landfills.”





## Brooks Shaffer

Director of the Methane Mitigation Program



[View presentation](#)

## Context and Framework Session

### Presentation: Waste and Methane: Strategies to use technologies and policies on reducing emissions

There are different policy instrument options for emission reduction, some of which include:



**Mandates:** a set of tools at the basic and forceful level, imposing requirements on agents. For example, generators should be required to separate their organic waste and donate it to food banks or local authorities.



**Objectives and goals:** part of the strategy and can be set at the national, municipal, or business level. For example, reducing organic waste going to landfills by 30% by a certain date.



**Incentives:** can be economic or recognition-based. For example, environmental awards for municipalities or companies that separate waste or charge citizens or businesses based on the weight of waste.



**Financing mechanism:** promotes cost recovery. For example, citizens are charged for waste management services through utility bills.



**Taxes:** Taxing landfill disposal to create more competitive alternatives.



**Certifications:** Creating national certifications for compost that ensure quality and build trust in the market.



**Sanctions:** For example, penalizing illegal landfills or service providers who do not fulfil their contracts.



**Data collection:** Measurement is the foundation for good management.



**Training and education programs:** Involving all stakeholders, from national and local governments to citizens.



### Bruke Braveboy

Landfill Supervisor at the Solid Waste Authority of Grenada



 View presentation

## Progress of Member Countries - Experiences Panel

### Presentation: Progress in Grenada

Grenada has a data collection system through interactive software that allows:

- Create a waste transporter registry: name, registration, client, etc., and track trucks: date, entry/exit time, material, weight, and destination.
- Synchronization of truck scales and storage with allowed vehicle weight.
- Communication with waste transporters to determine the place of origin, type of material, and instructions for appropriate disposal areas.
- Generation of landfill fee invoices.

Additionally, there is a ban on the disposal of pruning waste in landfill



### Claudio Garrido

Head of Environment and Sustainability, Municipality of Santa Juana



 View presentation

## Progress of Member Countries - Experiences Panel

### Presentation: Progress in Chile

- Chile has a pioneering waste revaluation system with community participation.
- The municipality has the first municipal-scale composting plant, built where an illegal landfill was located.
- Between March and April 2019, 99 tons of landfill disposal were reduced.
- The compost is returned to small rural family agriculture to produce vegetables, which are sold within the community, creating a circular economy cycle.



## Leonardo Enrique Navarro Jiménez

Commissioned Expert of the Commission for the Regulation of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation



[View presentation](#)

## Progress of Member Countries - Experiences Panel

### Presentation: Progress in Colombia

Colombia has a successful waste management fee collection system. Currently, they are working on a new tariff framework that will be introduced in the first semester of 2024 and includes:

- Waste measurement per collection route, user georeferencing, sustainable and integrated waste management, and selective collection.
- 7 activities (commercialization, sweeping, collection, transportation, urban cleaning, utilization, treatment, and final disposal).
- Quality regime and discounts (5 activities).
- Market segments based on density economies, environmental costs, and public-private partnerships (APP).
- Service technification (clean and efficient technologies).



## Opportunities for Exchange and Replication

Tables were organized with representation from different countries and stakeholders. The aim was to address the following questions:

What other **experiences** can you share in addition to the cases included in the previous panel?

What **challenges** exist for replicating these experiences?

Based on the presentations and cases mentioned by others at your table, have you identified new **opportunities/areas of action** for your respective organizations or countries?

What **needs** are there to successfully carry out the shared experiences?



**Graciela Hernández**  
Analyst



**Adriana Bazán Fuster**  
Senior Climate Finance  
Associate



**José Iván Rojas**  
EcoCarbon Director



**Andrea Rivera Garré**  
Eco Social Director &  
Sinba Co-Founder (Peru)



## Overview of the development and financing of projects for methane emission reduction

### Presentation: Development of organic waste treatment projects

The most common types of projects for methane reduction are highlighted:



Considerations to ensure project bankability:

- Take into account local conditions.
- Align the project's interests with those of financial institutions.
- Determine the most appropriate ownership and operation scheme for the project.
- Structure the business model to ensure financial sustainability.
- Include a monitoring, reporting, and verification system in the project design.
- Connect and seek support from the respective focal points.
- Ensure technical capabilities to develop and support the application process for funding.
- Ensure a constant flow of raw materials.
- Promote the development of a by-products market.

**Climate Financing Actor Ecosystem:** Network of actors interacting to mobilize and catalyze financing (both national and international) for low-carbon and climate-resilient development. An ecosystem represents specific functions and interactions among the actors. It is essential to understand the ecosystem to:

- Connect supply and demand.
- Understand the types of funding sources.
- Recognize the types of climate financing instruments and mechanisms (loans, grants, bonds, and mixed financing).
- Enable purposeful discourse.



**Ana Maria Majano**

Coordinator of  
Communities of Practice  
| Regional Platform LEDSLAC



## Discussion of learning, opportunities and strengthening need

Tables were organized with representation from different countries and stakeholders.

The table discussions aimed to address the following questions:

- What have been the main learnings from today?
- What opportunities have been identified during the presentations and discussions?
- What challenges do countries face in seizing these opportunities?
- What needs to be strengthened to address the challenges and take advantage of these opportunities?
- What does each participating organization need and what can it contribute in terms of experiences, knowledge, tools, etc.?



The texts are presented exactly as they were written by the participants

# Opportunities for Exchange and Replication:

## Identified Challenges



### Information Management

- Traceability of data that facilitates reporting.
- Identify traceable data collection systems.

### Policy

- Long-term planning, ensuring continuity of national, regional, and municipal policies.
- (Lack of) political collaboration/coordination between municipal and national levels.
- Eliminate the exemption or segregation of vulnerable populations in waste management. (On the contrary, they often do it out of necessity and instinctively)
- Continuity in the implementation of public policies related to cross-sector valorization.
- Tax incentives.
- Concrete waste landfill reduction target

### Regulatory Framework

- Diagnosis of policies and regulations that interfere with waste valorization.
- Reduction aiming to achieve 100% valorization of organic waste.
- Articulated normative framework.
- Laws in favor of environmental products.
- Research and development (R&D) in synergy with state regulation.
- Generate regulation that coordinates operational levels.
- Coordination with regions and municipalities.
- Have metrics and standardized regulations, ideally through LAC organizations.
- Regulatory framework, such as for methane gas, for the composting network.

### Business Models

- Implement real circularity with organic waste.
- Improve business models for public activities.
- Logistics for home pickup of organic waste (to avoid complaints and dropouts).
- (Creating links) private investment in cases where the activity is public.
- Identify benefits for private entities to encourage their involvement.
- Development and promotion of organic waste utilization projects.
- Have and create economies of scale in countries with small populations.

### Awareness and Capacity Building

- Strengthening the capacities of the involved actors.
- Local awareness and training on sustainable waste management.
- Brain drain. Individuals with experience leaving countries in search of better economic opportunities.
- (There is a need for) capacity development/communication campaign to change behaviors. There are containers for waste, but citizens do not segregate.
- Paradigm shift in the average citizen (to value organic waste).
- Remove the romanticism from waste management. Acknowledge the problem and the need to incorporate costs and change personal and corporate habits.
- Isolated rural communities that burn or bury waste (50% lack access to garbage trucks for collection).

### Financing

- To access financing, the participation of various actors is required (governments, private entities, and international organizations).
- Creation of carbon markets in each country.
- Lack of funding for project implementation + execution.

### Context

- Tourists visiting the Caribbean islands generate three times the waste of the local population.

# Opportunities for Exchange and Replication:

## Identified opportunities



### Technologies

- Domestic biogas system + domestic compost
- Territorial relevance: the technology is not unique, it always has to be adapted to the local context
- Ecocarbon accelerates the composting process
- Ecocarbon is adaptable technology in all countries
- “From waste to food” projects (fish guts + chicken feed)
- Replicate ecocarbon projects in the region
- Grenada: Potting soil business (high-quality compost)
- Integration of waste/resource recovery techniques.
- Use of technologies (networks and applications to organize household waste collection)
- Large amount of biomasses with high valorization potential in various uses and through technologies.

### Awareness

- Teach primary school children to segregate so that their siblings realize it, building awareness by doing so.
- Work with the concept of community ownership.

### Financing

- Unify forces to mobilize financing.
- Existence of grants and/or municipal funds that incentivize the community to organize for waste management.
- Modification of the international financing scheme.
- Bring international resources for investment.
- Share international financing launches among the countries of LAC.
- Financial instruments, carbon tax to promote private investment.
- Integrate circular economy, energy valorization, value-added products from waste.

### Business Model/ Projects

- Generate social costs as data to design business models.
- Generation of new products and markets through the valorization of organic waste.
- There are people and companies willing to pay for waste removal.
- Biotrash to remunerate people for their waste.
- Offering composting with trace elements.
- Reputational benefit for those who start the challenge of managing their organic waste.

- Private entities with corporate goals and/or municipal budget incentive programs.
- Not just selling the product but selling the narrative.
- Circular economy, keep it in the country, replace imports of fertilizers + fossil fuels.
- It's challenging for smaller countries to have economies of scale, but they can produce biogas on a small scale.

### Experience Exchange

- Disseminate successful cases in the CoP and cooperate to promote replicability in other countries.
- Share contact information and organization of participants.

### Technical Assistance

- Technical assistance between countries.
- Cooperation with the State Energy Commission and calls for proposals.
- Promote technical assistance to leverage the different experiences of the members.”

# Opportunities for Exchange and Replication:

## Identified needs



### Policies

- Create policies, regulations regarding organic waste.
- Political will.
- Compliance structure.

### Financing

- Resources for regulatory authorities to control illegal dumping (increased after charging landfill fees).
- Supervision of waste management process from collection.
- Unified criteria for access to financing and free training for government officials.
- Improvement of international financing processes.
- Financing aimed at the commitment and administration of technologies for sustainable practices.
- Promotion of financing options and training to structure bankable projects. Support for long-term sustainability until project completion.

### Regulation

- Normative regulation that obliges taking responsibility for one's own waste.
- Clear and agile legal framework for non-traditional emerging technologies in residual biomass valorization.
- Technical standards for rescuing food for people and/or animals (food bank and other options).
- Normative frameworks.
- Seek methodologies and procedures to certify treatment and valorization projects for carbon mechanisms and contribute to NDCs; complying with MRV

### Technologies

- Need for separate waste collection after source separation (cost cannot be covered).
- Upgrading of garbage containers.
- Need for a production center for material granularity.
- Currently, there is a need to acquire a waste-to-protein conversion plant, with the participation of local stakeholders.

### Business Models

- Support in promoting/marketing products "green from biomass".
- Identification and creation of markets (stimulate them).
- Deepen collaborative models for waste management in each country, as well as at the Latin American and Caribbean levels.
- Economies of scale.
- Technical capacity skills.

### Information Management

- Quantification of waste by generator.
- Daily resource management.

### Awareness and Training

- Capacity development to find and develop local champions, raise awareness. Training of trainers programs.
- Build national capacities for industrialization (do not sell the product in its raw form).
- Educational tools with differentiated messages for target groups.
- Communication campaigns to engage adults.
- Practical educational programs to engage children.
- Technology transfer, generation of national industry, and capacity building.
- Awareness for the government, citizens, businesses, and consumption culture.
- Recognition of products derived from biomass.

# Opportunities for Exchange and Replication:

## Identified Cases



### Policy

- **Colombia:** NAMA Panela
- **Colombia:** NAMA Biogas
- **Chile:** National strategy for organic waste, organic waste bill, registration of composting plants and valorization facilities for organic waste.
- **Colombia:** Law 1715 of 2014. Tax incentives categorize waste as biomass.
- **Colombia:** Carbon tax and non-causation mechanism.
- **Grenada:** Use of organic fertilizer to replace significant chemical fertilizers.
- **Grenada:** Rastafarian community interested in organic production

### Awareness

- **Chile:** Support to municipalities in home composting (Compost Chile).
- **Chile:** Santa Juana: How to involve the population in source separation?
- **Chile:** Funding guides (Chile).

### Technologies

- **Peru:** Sinba case - removal of organic waste, transformation process into flour (animal feed).
- **Peru:** Ecocarbon Peru case.
- Producers use coffee production waste to generate biogas and replace firewood for cooking. Use of coffee fruits and wastewater.
- **Honduras:** Utilization and transformation of fattening cattle to convert it into compost. El Corral company.
- “Central de Abasto” in Mexico City. food recovery, biodigester and composting.
- **Colombia:** Agreement with cavalry school (digesters to produce gas for battalion dining facilities).
- **Dominican Republic:** Implementation of biodigesters in Santo Domingo for communities with backyard pigs (2 pigs per family to have a source of energy for cooking).
- **Belize:** Construction of new transfer stations. Waste sorting and separation are a problem. Too much to separate
- **Argentina:** Composting plant in Corrientes.
- **Argentina:** Composting plant in Bariloche.
- **Colombia:** Energy substrate for biomass production in Bogotá.
- **Colombia:** Ambiental Control of Colombia (Facatativá).
- **Colombia:** Technical studies for organic waste treatment (GIZ Colombia).
- **Colombia:** Project with restaurants in Colombia to treat organic waste and return it as compost to the same value chains.
- **Colombia:** CARDER program in Antioquia, implementation of municipal treatment plants, and use of organic fertilizer in agricultural production.

### Information Management

- **Peru:** Sinba Peru: technical data on the use of waste for flour production and food reuse.
- **Colombia:** MRV Colombia: has a resolution for MRV of the protocol on how they should be implemented in residual biomass projects.

### Waste Management

- **Mexico:** In Oaxaca, they have a integral waste program (waste sorting, differentiated collection, and composting).
- Colombia Case and Brazil Case = organic waste collection system with the involvement of recyclers' associations.



Kick-off In-person Workshop  
Day 02 - Wednesday,  
November 15th

Field Visit  
to Control  
Ambiental  
Composting  
Plant





## Ana Maria Majano

Coordinator of  
Communities of Practice  
| Regional Platform LEDES  
LAC



## Review of opportunities and strengthening needs

The opportunities and needs were presented, systematized, and organized by the team based on the sessions of day 1, and participants were asked to read and discuss them in light of the following question:

Is there anything to add, remove, or correct?



## Prioritization exercise

A few minutes were provided for individual reflection and ‘voting’ on the list developed based on the previous discussion.

A discussion took place to confirm priorities and potential modalities (exchange, training, technical assistance).

A space was provided for participants to indicate experiences they can share on the prioritized topics.



## Results of prioritization exercise

The following are the results of the “voting” prioritization of modalities, organized according to thematic areas.

### Type of modality:

-  **Bimonthly Exchange Sessions** - 90-minute sessions to share and discuss cases, lessons learned, challenges, and opportunities on a specific topic.
-  **Training** - online sessions lasting 2-3 hours or more to strengthen skills in a specific area.
-  **Technical Assistance** - technical support for a member organization, on-demand

Policies	Regulation	Business model	Financing	Technologies
				
Long-term strategies	Certifications, quality standards	Public-private collaboration	Carbon markets	Composting
Consistency and coordination	Fees	Development of markets for by-products	Project structuring	Biochar
Establishment of goals	Inspection	Collaborative projects	Attracting investments	Loss and waste
Fiscal Policy	Cost recovery	Development of projects with a circular approach	Identification of financing sources	Animal food production
Operationalization of national policies			Tax incentives	Biogas at different scales
			Public budget	Biomethane
				Landfill gas
				Black soldier fly

Information Management	Awareness/ Capacity Building	Other	Inclusion
7 2 4	3 3 7	1	3
Information management system	Communication campaigns	Sargassum	Small-scale solutions
MRV	Strengthening capacities for municipalities	Legal disposal + open burn of waste	Working with informal recyclers
Information analysis	Capacity building for the central government		
	Educational programs (curriculum)		
	Materials or data for awareness programs		



## Next Steps and Closing



Upload workshop materials to a private file on the website - week of November 20



Review of brief country profiles - until November 30



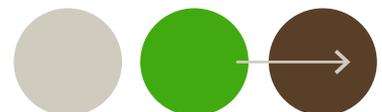
First online exchange session - late January 2024



Workshop report - December



Public webinar - December 2023





# Conclusions and Next Steps



## Conclusions and Next Steps



- According to participant's answers to the exit poll, the workshop met the proposed objectives.
- Participants had the opportunity to familiarize with the work of other CoP members and expand their network of contacts.
- The discussions held in the workshop served to identify thematic priorities for exchange, training and capacity building activities.
- These priorities and the experiences shared by participants will be the basis for the preparation of a detailed work plan and the design of specific activities.
- CoP members will be informed about further activities through the established communication channels: electronic mail and a Whatsapp group exclusive for members.

# Annexes:

## List of Participants

Full Name	Country	Institution
Valentina De Marco	Argentina	Argentine Network of Municipalities facing Climate Change
Maria Julia Mazzarin	Argentina	Argentine Composting Association
Joaquin Otsubo	Argentina	Buenos Aires City
Kirk Osmond Douglas	Barbados	Centre for Biosecurity Studies at the University of the West Indies
Roberto Antonio Matus	Belize	Belmopan City Council
Victor Hugo Argentino De Morais Vieira	Brasil	Polis - Instituto de Estudos Formação e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais
Claudia Andrea Jara Ramirez	Chile	Sustainability and Climate Change Agency
Norma Margarita Plaza Vergara	Chile	Ministry of the Environment
Eduardo Hector Javier Araneda Schuler	Chile	CompostChile
Claudio Osvaldo Garrido Zambrano	Chile	Santa Juana Municipality
Fabiola Moreno Torres	Colombia	GIZ Colombia
Andres Armando Arevalo Amaya	Colombia	Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (Energy Sector)
Blanca Cecilia Medina Petro	Colombia	Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Agriculture and Livestock Sector)
Leonardo Enrique Navarro Jiménez	Colombia	Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Regulatory Commission (CRA)

Full Name	Country	Institution
Sandra Ruiz	Colombia	Directorate of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.
Carmen Sofía Duarte González	Colombia	National University of Colombia
Maryeni Karina Enríquez Enríquez	Colombia	Mining and Energy Planning Unit, Ministry of Mines and Energy.
Yudtanduly Acuña Monsalve	Colombia	RedBioLAC
Leonardo Téllez	Colombia	District Secretariat of the Environment of Bogota
Diego Fermín Cárdenas	Colombia	Control Ambiental
Zamir Mosqueda Garcia	Colombia	Special Administrative Unit of Public Utilities
Nidya Chaparro	Colombia	Ministry of Mines and Energy
Javan Frederick Williams	Grenada	Ministry of Carriacou & Petite Martinique Affairs and Local Government
Burke Ammar Braveboy	Grenada	Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority
Titus David Antoine	Grenada	Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy
Jose Angel Acosta Zavala	Honduras	Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock
Jorge Alfredo Carcamo Ardón	Honduras	Secretariat of Energy
Graciela De Paz Fuentes	Mexico	Mexico City Supply Center, Economic Development Undersecretary
Elsa Ortiz Rodriguez	Mexico	Oaxaca Municipality
Jose Ivan Rojas Garcia	Peru	Ecoguerreros del Perú y el mundo
Andrea Pierina Rivera Garre	Peru	Sinba

# Annexes:

## Agenda November 14, 2023

Time	Activity
08:00 08:20	<p><b>Kick-off Meeting</b></p> <p><b>Open marks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Allison Bender</b>, Executive Director CCAP</li> <li>▪ <b>Gerardo Canales</b>, ImplementaSur Director</li> <li>▪ <b>Sebastián Carranza</b>, Director of Climate Change and Risk Management, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia (Video)</li> </ul> <p><b>Explanation of the MetLAC methodology and the Workshop.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ana María Majano</b>, Coordinator of Communities of Practice at LEDS LAC</li> </ul>
08:20 08:45	<p><b>Participatory exercise for the presentation of participants.</b></p> <p>Facilitator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ana María Majano</b>, LEDS LAC</li> </ul>
08:45 09:30	<p><b>Context session</b></p> <p><b>Presentation:</b> “Waste and Methane: Strategies to use technologies and policies on reducing emissions”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Brooks Shaffer</b>, CCAP Methane Mitigation Program Director [ENGLISH]</li> <li>▪ <b>Gerardo Canales</b>, Director ImplementaSur[SPANISH]</li> </ul> <p><b>Questions and answers</b></p>
09:30 10:00	<p>Coffee and networking and group photo</p>
10:00 11:15	<p><b>Progress in member countries - Panel of experiences</b></p> <p><b>Panelists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Grenada:</b> Bruke Braveboy, Landfill Supervisor, Grenada Solid Waste Authority. [ENGLISH]</li> <li>▪ <b>Chile:</b> Claudio Garrido, Head of Environment and Sustainability, Municipality of Santa Juana. [SPANISH]</li> <li>▪ <b>Colombia:</b> Leonardo Enrique Navarro Jiménez, Commissioned Expert, Commission for the Regulation of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation – CRA. [SPANISH]</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Santiago Uribe Cuentas</b>, Climate Policy Associate, CCAP [SPANISH]</li> </ul>
11:15 12:30	<p><b>Opportunities for collaboration and replication</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of the methodology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Ana María Majano</b>, LEDS LAC</li> </ul> <p><b>Discussion at working groups</b></p>

12:30 14:00	Lunch at the Holiday Inn hotel
14:00 15:30	<p><b>Overview of the development and financing of projects on reducing methane emissions</b></p> <p><b>Presentation:</b> Development of organic waste treatment projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Graciela Hernández</b>, Analyst, ImplementaSur. [SPANISH]</li> <li>▪ <b>Adriana Bazán Fuster</b>: Senior Climate Finance Associate, CCAP [ENGLISH]</li> </ul> <p><b>Panelists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Peru:</b> Jose Ivan Rojas Garcia, Ecoguerreros del Perú y el mundo.</li> <li>▪ <b>Perú:</b> Andrea Rivera Garré, Eco Social Director &amp; Co-Founder, Sinba. [SPANISH]</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Sebastian Lema</b>, Director of Carbon Markets and Climate Finance, CCAP [ENGLISH]</li> </ul> <p><b>Discussion in working groups based on the presentations and cases</b></p>
15:30 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 17:30	<p><b>Discussion of learning, opportunities and strengthening needs</b></p> <p><b>Explanation of the methodology:</b> Ana María Majano, LEDS LAC</p> <p><b>Discussion at working groups, facilitated by teams from CCAP, ImplementaSur and LEDS LAC</b></p>
17:30 18:00	Closing
18:30 21:00	Networking cocktail

# Annexes:

## Agenda November 15, 2023

Time	Activity
08:00 12:00	<b>Departure for a field visit</b> [SPANISH] Composting Plant Control Ambiental
12:00 15:00	Lunch on the road and return to the Holiday Inn Express hotel
15:00 15:45	<b>Review of opportunities and strengthening needs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presentation of opportunities and needs systematized/organized by the team based on the sessions on day 1.</li> <li>▪ Discussion with participants: is there anything to add, delete, or edit?</li> </ul>
15:45 16:15	Coffee break
16:15 17:00	<b>Prioritization exercise</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Explanation of methodology and summary of key messages about opportunities, challenges and needs - Ana María Majano</li> <li>▪ Open discussion</li> <li>▪ Board work - prioritization of topics for CoP work</li> </ul>
17:00 18:00	<b>Next steps and closure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Next steps and communication channels - LEDS LAC</li> <li>▪ Space to complete the exit survey (online)</li> <li>▪ Thanks and closing - CCAP e ImplementaSur</li> </ul>
18:00	<b>Free time</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dinner at the hotel for those who request it</li> <li>▪ Departure of participants who have return flights.</li> </ul>

# Annexes: Photo Gallery



To see our complete photo gallery click here.





# MetLAC

Community of Practice on reduction of methane emissions from organic sources in Latin America and the Caribbean

Workshop report  
November 14 and 15, 2023

