MetLAC

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

WORKSHOP REPORT

Second in-person workshop - May 27–29, 2025

Santiago - Chile

RECYCLE ORGANICS
Reducing Methane From Waste

CCAP

ImplementaSur
CLIMATE ACTION

PLATAFORMA REGIONAL LEDS LAC
ESTRATEGIAS DE DESARROLLO RESILIENTE Y BAJO EN EMISIONES

Global Methane Hub

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:
Environment and Climate Change Canada
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada
CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION
a UNEP convened initiative

WORKSHOP
REPORT

Second in-person workshop,
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01.
Introduction and context

Introduction:

The Community of Practice on reduction of Methane emissions from organic sources in Latin America and the Caribbean (CoP MetLAC)

is an initiative launched in October 2023 as a collaborative effort by the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP), ImplementaSur, and the LEDS LAC Regional Platform, with financial support from the Global Methane Hub (GMH). Currently, the CoP MetLAC has 42 member institutions from 14 countries in the región and 2 organizations with a regional scope who participate in both in-person and virtual exchange sessions, capacity building, and technical assistance, with the purpose of promoting and supporting the development of public policies, business models and investment projects to reduce methane emissions from organic sources in LAC.

One of the initial activities of the CoP was an in-person workshop held in Bogotá, Colombia, on November 14–15, 2024, to lay the foundations for the work of the CoP MetLAC, establish a baseline of progress and interests, and identify thematic priorities for planned activities.

This **second in-person CoP Workshop** took place from May 27–29, 2025, in Santiago, Chile. The objective of this event was **to provide a space for in-person interaction, exchange, and joint learning around public policies and business models for technologies that contribute to reducing emissions from organic waste; to strengthen the sense of community among members; and to identify needs and priorities for the future work of the CoP MetLAC and its partners.**

In addition to strengthening members' capacities and promoting collaboration among them, the outcomes of these discussions will guide the future work of our Community and partners.

This document presents a systematization of the key moments and messages from the second Workshop.

General Information:

May 27–29, 2025.
Santiago, Chile

50 participants

from Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, representing CoP members, guests, panelists, and facilitating organizations.

Workshop objectives:

- Provide MetLAC CoP members with an in-person (analog) space for personal interaction, exchange, and joint learning on public policies and business models for technologies that contribute to reducing emissions from organic waste.
- Strengthen the sense of community among members.
- Collaboratively identify the key needs and priorities that will guide the future work of the MetLAC CoP and its partners.

Agenda

	May 27	May 28	May 29
Morning	Opening and welcome		Welcome and recap of the second day
	Objectives and methodology, Participant introductions		Discussion on lessons learned from the field visit
	Introduction – Guide on Methane Mitigation Projects and Policies		
	Panel on the Policy Framework for Reducing Methane from Organic Waste in Chile	Visit to the Santa Marta Landfill	Priorities and modalities for the future work of the CoP
	Coffee and Networking		
	Panel on the Implementation of Organic Waste Policy at the Local Level in LAC		
	Group discussion on good practices, challenges, and needs	Visit to Red de Alimentos	Conclusions and Closing
Afternoon	Presentation of successful business model experiences		
	Practical group exercise and plenary discussion	Visit to the La Pintana Composting Plant	
	Instructions for the field visit and closing of the day's activities		

General presentation | Panel | Thematic presentation

Field visit | Participatory exercise

Participants:

50 people from 31 organizations across 12 countries of the CoP and the facilitating organizations.

(See list in the Annexes)

Synergies and Coordination:

This event sought to leverage the synergies, coordination, and impact of different initiatives developed under the Recycle Organics Program.

RECYCLE ORGANICS
Reducing Methane From Waste

Project:

Accelerating Project Implementation and Creating Enabling Conditions to Reduce Emissions.

Project:

Development of Organic Waste Recovery Policies to Reduce Methane and CO2 Emissions in Argentina".

Funded by:

CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS
a UNEP convened initiative

Project:

Recycle Organics program in Small Island Developing States.

Funded by:

Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

02.

Day 01 - Tuesday, May 27, 2025

Opening Remarks

The workshop began with welcome remarks from representatives of the host country government, the Global Methane Hub (GMH), and the facilitating organizations of the Community of Practice:

Tomás Saieg
Head of the Office of Legislative Implementation and Circular Economy

Carolina Urmeneta
Director of Circular Economy, GMH

Global Methane Hub

Allison Bender
Executive Director

CCAP

Gerardo Canales
Director

ImplementaSur
CLIMATE ACTION

> "We need an emergency brake, and that is methane"
>
> **Carolina Urmeneta**

Ana María Majano
Coordinator of the Communities of Practice

PLATAFORMA REGIONAL LEDS LAC
ESTRATEGIAS DE DESARROLLO RESILIENTE Y BAJO EN EMISIONES

Objectives and methodology, and participant introductions

A review was conducted of the Community's objectives, its composition, the working methodology, and the workshop's goals. In addition, an exploratory activity was carried out using the Mentimeter tool to gather participants' expectations for the workshop.

Participants' responses on workshop expectations

Subsequently, a participatory introduction exercise was held, allowing attendees to interact dynamically and meet at least two new participants.

Brooks Shaffer
Director, Methane Mitigation Program

CCAP

Daniela Bermúdez
Project Manager

ImplementaSur
CLIMATE ACTION

View presentation

Introduction: Guide on projects and policies for methane mitigation

Presentation: Transformative Waste Action project LAC – Uruguay, Honduras, and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

- **Integrated approach to methane mitigation:** The project combines enabling policies, project development, and knowledge transfer to reduce methane emissions in the waste sector in Brazil, Honduras, and Uruguay, aligning with the Global Methane Pledge to achieve a 30% reduction by 2030.
- **Context-specific solutions:** Specific strategies were designed for each country, addressing their political and institutional realities, from strengthening national plans in Honduras, promoting the circular economy in Uruguay, to fostering municipal coordination in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
- **Practical guide for LAC region:** The project will conclude in August 2025 with the launch of the "Guidebook: Methane Mitigation Projects and Policies (MMPP)", providing a step-by-step methodology, case studies, and practical recommendations for replicating methane mitigation initiatives across Latin America and the Caribbean.

Panel 1:
Panel on the Policy Framework in Chile

Objective:

To discuss key elements of Chile's policy framework that support the development of actions and investments contributing to the reduction and recovery of organic waste and, therefore, to the reduction of methane emissions. The panel considered perspectives from different areas of the central government, as well as insights and experiences from municipalities and private sector actors in relation to these policies. Emphasis was placed on the importance of policy coherence and inter-institutional coordination.

Santiago Uribe
Climate Policy Associate
CCAP

Tomás Saieg
Head of the Office of Legislative Implementation and Circular Economy - **Ministry of the Environment of Chile**

Guido Martínez
Coordinator of Emergencies and Climate Change, Department of Environmental Health - **Ministry of Health of Chile**

Camila Labarca
Head of the Department of Mitigation and Climate Transparency - **Ministry of the Environment of Chile**

Elier González
General Manager - **Veolia Chile**

Tomás Saieg
Head of the Office of Legislative Implementation and Circular Economy

Panel on the Policy Framework for Reducing Methane from Organic Waste in Chile

- Chile's policy framework is particularly guided by the Framework Law on Climate Change. In each region of the country, solid waste agencies form groups that meet and advance that agenda. The pace of implementation, however, also depends largely on the commitment and leadership of local authorities.
- It is essential to ensure good quality of the generated by-product, which will enable compost and biodigestate to be valorized as viable intermediate products. This will require a case-by-case analysis, assessing how to ensure proper source segregation by citizens.
- In addition, attention must be paid to the use of compostable plastics. Although they are not actively promoted, a law recognizes them as an alternative, which has led to an increase in their presence within the waste stream.

Camila Labarca
Head of the Department of Mitigation and Climate Transparency

Panel on the Policy Framework for Reducing Methane from Organic Waste in Chile

- Chile has a foundation for coordination among authorities, strengthened by the Framework Law on Climate Change, which facilitates the implementation of actions, capacity building, and the setting of common goals.
- The waste sector is linked to the energy sector, for example, through the formulation of the Sectoral Climate Change Mitigation Plan for the waste sector, led by the Ministry of Health and involving seven ministries, including the Ministry of Energy. The latter is more focused on energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, and the Ministry of Environment is promoting the integration of this approach..
- Municipalities are progressing at different paces: some apply simple solutions, while others lead with more ambitious proposals. The challenge is to ensure that all can move forward, enabling them to save resources and concentrate on concrete actions.
- The "HuellaChile" program supports municipalities by calculating a baseline emissions inventory, which allows them to save resources and focus on concrete actions.

Guido Martínez
Coordinator of Emergencies and Climate Change, Department of Environmental Health

Panel on the Policy Framework for Reducing Methane from Organic Waste in Chile

- Chile's Framework Law on Climate Change includes a procedural regulation that defines how different stakeholders can participate in meeting climate targets.
- The Ministry of Health developed a sectoral plan to reduce emissions from the waste sector, which involved strengthening capacities and engaging with other agencies in spaces defined by the regulation.
- Work with the energy sector poses a challenge, particularly in coordinating the modification of standards to allow landfills to be incorporated into mitigation plans.
- Currently, initiatives are being developed for the capture and use of biogas in landfills as an emissions reduction measure.

Elier González
General Manager

Panel on the Policy Framework for Reducing Methane from Organic Waste in Chile

- While the national government has capacities, many municipalities still face limitations, which can lead to resource losses in the implementation of plans. There is strong regulation on CO_2, but a specific framework for methane emissions is still lacking.
- At the national level, measures applied in one region are not always replicated in others, creating territorial inconsistencies. This disparity makes it harder to attract investment, which requires clear and consistent frameworks.
- The relationship with the energy sector is key. Landfills exist and efforts have been made to harness their potential, but biogas is not yet economically viable. However, a fiscal reform on fossil fuel taxes could improve profitability and bring it closer to economic feasibility.

Panel 2:
Policy implementation: translating national policy into action at the municipal level

Objective:

To discuss the key elements for implementing national policy frameworks at the municipal level, as well as the opportunities and challenges involved. Effective policy implementation requires translating national guidelines into concrete actions, ranging from planning and resource allocation to inter-institutional coordination, project execution, and results monitoring. This is particularly relevant in urgent areas such as solid waste management and methane emissions mitigation, where local governments play a decisive role.

Brooks Shaffer
Director of the Methane Mitigation Program
CCAP

Gian Carlo Rivano
Project Engineer - **Municipality of Talca, Chile**

Víctor Hugo Argentino
Executive Coordinator of Solid Waste - **Pólis Institute, Brazil**

Andrea Paiz
Operational Manager of New Technologies - **Government of the City of Buenos Aires, Argentina**

Kenneth Williams
Senior Waste Policy Associate - **Belize Solid Waste Management Authority**

Gian Carlo Rivano
Project Engineer

Talca
Ilustre Municipalidad

Panel on the implementation of organic waste policy at the local level in LAC

- The city is currently developing the largest composting plant in Chile. Unlike many other municipalities, it owns its landfills. The project went through an eight-year planning process, with a two-year delay due to the pandemic.
- The municipality had an available site for the plant and received technical and financial support from the Undersecretariat for Regional and Administrative Development and regional secretariat. In addition, it worked jointly with Canadian government teams and a consulting firm to design a plant with a capacity of 6,000 tons per year. The Government of Canada contributed 6 million chilean pesos, primarily allocated to the incorporation of cutting technology that reduces the volume of organic matter sent to the landfill.
- One of the project's main attributes is its monitoring and control system. To ensure the plant's adequate supply, awareness-raising and environmental training activities are being promoted within the community.

Víctor Hugo Argentino
Executive Coordinator of Solid Waste

InstitutoPólis

Panel on the implementation of organic waste policy at the local level in LAC

- Brazil has a technical cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to promote organic waste recycling with a just transition approach, supporting grassroots recyclers and local governments. The main challenge is to translate this agenda into concrete and operational actions.
- The priority is to secure financing to design and operate recycling systems with the active participation of recyclers. Funding sources may include subsidies, fees, or other combined mechanisms. Strengthening technical and institutional capacities at the local level is also key.
- Brazilian legislation establishes the obligation of a fee for solid waste management, although currently only 30% of waste is covered. A socio-environmental fee has been proposed, but its design and feasibility still need to be defined.
- Ministerial funds are available, and their allocation depends largely on political priorities. In addition, the institutional framework allows companies to allocate up to 1% of their profits to waste projects, accessing tax incentives.

Andrea Paiz
Operational Manager of New Technologies

Buenos Aires Ciudad

Panel on the implementation of organic waste policy at the local level in LAC

- There are three examples:
  - The urban solid waste management law was adapted to the local context to develop the Buenos Aires Zero Waste Law, with concrete targets for final waste disposal in landfills and technology recommendations.
  - The city prepared its first GHG inventory in 2007 and, in 2009, passed its own climate change law, anticipating national legislation, which was enacted in 2019.
  - In 2016, its first organic waste treatment plant was installed, producing compost and initiating a regulatory update process that, in 2019, authorized the commercialization of organic amendments.
- Beginning in 2016, the national political party and the city of Buenos Aires were aligned. Although this process was challenging, effective coordination with multiple stakeholders was achieved. The coordination included technical agencies and civil society. The necessary capacity existed, but at times the key factor was not capacity itself, but waiting for the right political moment to act.

Kenneth Williams
Senior Waste Policy Associate

Belize Solid Waste Management Authority

Panel on the implementation of organic waste policy at the local level in LAC

- Belize is an example of how progress can be made in reducing emissions from the waste sector, even without a specific national policy. A noteworthy initiative is an IDB loan aimed at closing dumpsites and developing transfer stations that allow for the separation of organic waste and reduce its disposal in landfills.
- At the same time, municipal strategies and household composting projects have been promoted with support from the Recycle Organics program. Since transfer stations do not receive green waste (pruning, garden waste, etc.), local governments have had to seek their own solutions for this fraction. Progress has been uneven and depends on each municipality's technical and institutional capacity.
- In Belmopan, for example, composting is promoted in schools as part of a local awareness-raising and management strategy.

Group discussion on good practices, challenges, and needs

Six groups were organized to discuss good practices, challenges, and capacity-building needs to strengthen policy frameworks, based on guiding questions.

Participants were able to record their reflections on cards classified into three categories: good practices, challenges, and needs.

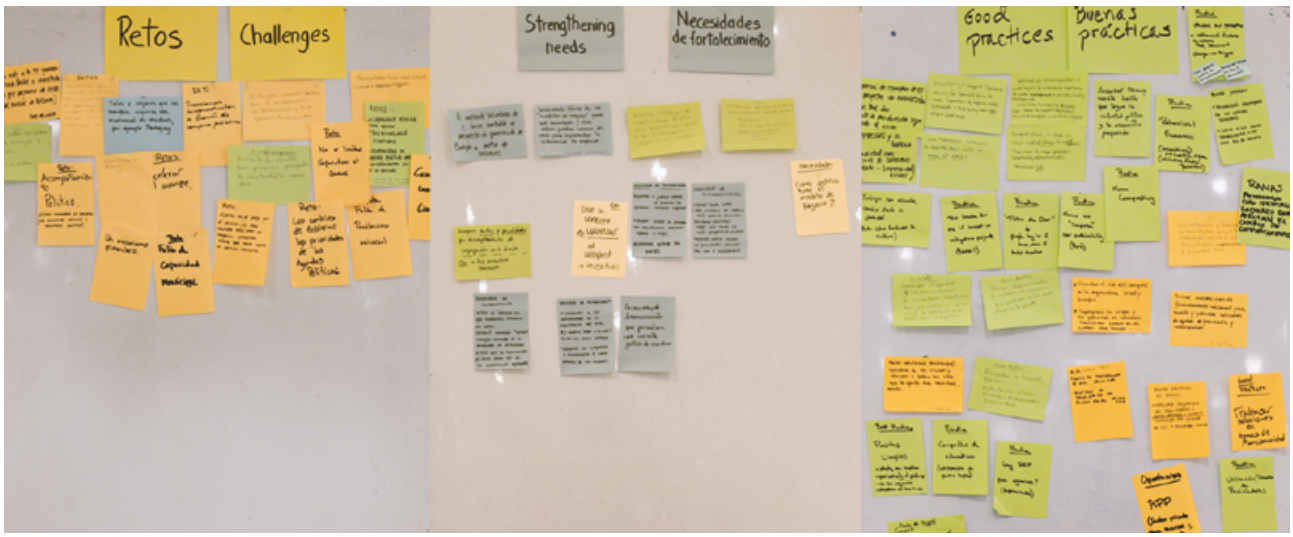
Guiding questions

- What other experiences from your countries can you share?
- What good practices can we derive from the Chilean experience and the others mentioned?
- What are the main challenges to achieving coherent policy frameworks?
- What capacities and other aspects need to be strengthened to improve policy coherence?
- From your participation spaces, what do you see as your role in fostering this in your countries?

At the end, a feedback session was held where each group shared its key messages. The cards were then placed on boards according to their category.

Group discussion on good practices, challenges, and needs for strengthening policy frameworks.

At the end of the first day, the cards were reviewed by the CoP coordination team and grouped by thematic similarity within each category. The boards remained visible throughout the workshop, and at the close of the third day, participants were invited to add new ideas or proposals if they had identified additional ones.



Panel 3:
Business models

Objective:

To highlight the importance of properly defining a project's business model and, through three successful cases, understand how the creation process unfolds and what challenges and opportunities they face.

Graciela Hernández
Project Manager
ImplementaSur
CLIMATE ACTION

Josefa Gutiérrez
General Manager -
Schwager, Chile

Santiago Vásquez
Landfill Biogas Utilization Specialist -
EMAC-BGP Energy CEM, Ecuador

Diego Campos
Partner and General Manager -
CompostChile, Chile

Graciela Hernández
Project Manager

ImplementaSur
CLIMATE ACTION

View presentation

Introductory presentation:

Importance of defining the business model

- Business models are the core strategy for creating, delivering, and capturing value in a sustainable and profitable way. Their design depends on the specific context, and they are not static, they must adapt to the contextual challenges and opportunities.
- A business model, according to the Canvas model, is composed of nine themes or blocks, which are defined by different guiding questions.
- Defining a business model enables companies to remain competitive by making it easier for investors and different funding sources to apply or replicate the project.

Josefa Gutiérrez
General Manager

SCHWAGER

View presentation

Presentation of successful business model experiences

Industrial Anaerobic Digestion: The Ecoprial case

- The Ecoprial anaerobic digestion plant is located in the Los Lagos Region and processes waste from different industries in the south of the country.
- This project is structured as an environmental solution, diverting waste from a disposal site and treating it to produce by-products such as fertilizers and energy.
- The key to the project's development was asking the right questions and finding the answers. What is the technical strategy? Who will invest in and operate the plant? How much will it cost? Who will purchase the energy? among others.
- Throughout the process, we faced several challenges. What was and remains important is to stay open and attentive to the opportunities that arise.

Santiago Vásquez
Landfill Biogas Utilization Specialist

EBE
EMAC - BGP ENERGY

View presentation

Presentation of successful business model experiences

"Pichacay" Biogas Thermal Power Plant

- In 2012, EMAC-BGP ENERGY CEM – EBE was established as a blended-economy company, with 51% public capital from EMAC EP and 49% private capital from BGP Engineers (a strategic partner from the Netherlands).
- The plant is supplied by the landfill, which receives 540 tons of waste daily, capturing 700 m^3/h of biogas and generating 1,350 kWh of energy. This production supplies around 6,000 households and 1,200 vehicles, in addition to generating revenues of approximately USD 250,000 (2021 and 2022) from the sale of carbon credits.
- It is the only project in the country with public investment, and has proven to be a highly successful model, though challenged by low tariffs. However, efforts are underway to promote greater use of the gas. Without private investment, it cannot be carried out solely with public funds, as these are heavily tied to subsidies.

Diego Campos
Partner & General Manager

COMPOST CHILE

Presentation of successful business model experiences

Household Composting in Chile

- Ancud was a municipality that experienced a health crisis due to poor waste management.
- The lack of a disposal site led to the adoption of composting practices to reduce waste sent for final disposal.
- As a result, Ancud now sends 60% less waste to landfills compared to 2018, thanks to composting, recycling, environmental monitors, green enterprises, environmental education, and behavior change within the community.
- Household composting programs require reestablishing social relationships, understanding the community, and its dynamics. Composting is the gateway to sustainable practices.
- Therefore, composting projects are not just about distributing composters, but about something that permeates the social fabric.

Practical group exercise using the Canvas tool

Objective of the activity: Identify the key elements of the business model for each of the projects presented.

The Canvas model was briefly introduced, explaining its main components. Four working groups were then formed, each accompanied by one of the presenters. Each group applied the model by developing a Business Model Canvas (BMC) template for one of the three projects presented, guided by the key questions for each block.

At the end, a plenary discussion was held, where each group shared their reflections based on the following questions:

- What did we learn from this exercise?
- What does this tell us about business models for methane reduction projects?
  - Good practices
  - Aspects to be strengthened
- What capacities need to be built to promote viable and sustainable business models?

In addition, any new good practices, challenges, and needs that were identified were written on cards and added to the boards.

03.

Day 02 - Wednesday, May 28, 2025

Field trip

Santa Marta Landfill

Located in the municipality of Talagante (south of Santiago), this landfill receives about 30% of the waste generated in the Metropolitan Region.

It produces electricity from the biogas generated, which is fed into the grid, and participates in the carbon credit market.

See more from the visit

Red de Alimentos

A non-profit organization that, through the recovery of food products fit for consumption and their subsequent distribution to vulnerable groups and individuals, prevents waste and generates social, economic, and environmental impact in society.

See more from the visit

Municipality of La Pintana

The Municipality operates a composting plant that processes organic waste generated by the community in areas with separate waste collection.

On the same site, they also run vermiculture and a vegetable garden, which serve as an educational center for the community.

See more from the visit

Visit:
Santa Marta Landfill

As the first stop, a technical visit was conducted to the facilities of the Santa Marta Consortium. From a panoramic observation point, participants gained a general view of the Santa Marta landfill and the biogas-based power generation plant. During the visit, the consortium team addressed questions and delivered a presentation on their operations, waste valorization strategies, and energy recovery practices.

View presentation

The power plant has an installed **capacity of 20 MW.**

Since 2013, it has injected more than **700 GWh directly** into the National Electric System

It is estimated to have **contributed to reducing emissions by more than 3,200,000 tCO_2e** through methane destruction.

Visit:
Red de Alimentos

The Red de Alimentos of Chile is an NGO that operates through a technological platform connecting the supply and demand of unsold food.

During the visit, participants toured the facilities of its distribution center and received explanations about the process.

The Red de Alimentos, which supplies the central region of the country, has succeeded in preventing:

- Preventing the waste of nearly **1 million kg of food per month.**
- It is estimated that they have prevented the emission of **400,000 tons of CO2e.**
- Combining **public and private financing.**

Food that was previously discarded as waste now contributes to food security, especially through its offerings in “social pantries.”

Visit:
La Pintana
Composting Plant

The Municipality of La Pintana developed a composting plant considering that organic waste represents almost half of its total waste. Participants visited the plant facilities, learning about its technical processes as well as the political, economic, and social aspects that ensure its sustainability.

It was highlighted that the municipality is committed to personalized services, which strengthen community relations and increase effectiveness rates. In addition to promoting source separation, the aim is to create habits and raise awareness by engaging each family with a sense of purpose.

It was noted that although this is not a business model, it is a strategy that compares disposal costs with treatment costs. In addition, vermicomposting is carried out, allowing the production of high-quality compost.

04.

Day 03 - Thursday, May 29, 2025

Ana María Majano
Coordinator of the
Communities of Practice

PLATAFORMA REGIONAL LEDS LAC
ESTRATEGIAS DE DESARROLLO RESILIENTE Y BAJO EN EMISIONES

Welcome and recap of activities

The third and final day of the workshop began with a reflection on the key learnings and highlights from the first and second days.

Discussion on learnings from the field visit

Groups were asked to reflect and discuss, guided by key questions, on the learnings and capacity-building needs:

- What were the main takeaways from the field visit?
- Considering those learnings and the results from the first day, what capacities should be strengthened in the region to establish policy frameworks and business models that enable investments and actions to reduce methane emissions from organic waste?

New ideas identified on good practices, challenges, and needs were written on cards and placed on the boards.

Learn about the ideas identified in the following sheets.

Results of the third day:

Challenges

Business model

- Promote buyer markets for compost and incentive mechanisms
- Project sustainability
- A financial mechanism
- Financing: Article 6 — use it to fund advanced fuel projects
- Technical capacity for operation and financial sustainability
- Landfills should transition to more comprehensive and circular businesses: anaerobic digestion for those that separate the organic fraction with compaction, final disposal for municipalities that still do not separate, combined power plant (for both landfill gas and digestion gas), recovery center (paper, cardboard, etc.)
- Energy companies are paid more for fossil fuels or imported energy than for renewable energy such as landfill biogas (Ecuador case)
- Since the service is not paid for, it is unlikely to be seen as an attractive business; it must be recognized as a necessary service
- Include food waste management as a stage prior to recovery management
- Promote integrated management, involving more recovery processes
- Permits for recovery infrastructure: processes are unclear, costly, and cumbersome (lengthy)

Education and awareness

- Citizen behavior change
- Convince public officials and the political class of the urgency of mitigating methane and recovering organic waste
- No or limited source separation
- Engage communities in biomass collection and utilization
- Lack of knowledge among decision-makers
- Explore alternative ways to communicate separation and composting practices (e.g., advertising through games, arts, cinema, sports)
- Seek out other actors to participate
- Reach large generators where they are
- Promote/make visible the social value/cost of recovery

Basic Services (Collection and Transportation

- Lack of universal collection
- Countries or regions without any waste collection, e.g., Paraguay
- Transport from rural/remote areas is costly/difficult
- Establish a common social waste management fund, where the service is charged as a public good, similar to electricity
- Specific and dedicated funds for waste (if a general fund is used, resources are diverted to other priorities)
- Make participation in selective collection of organics mandatory, with penalties for non-compliance – but how is it enforced?
- Charge for sanitation as a service
- Mandatory three-phase separation for large generators
- Payment for self-collection and disposal

Policy

- Maintain knowledge and trained personnel within municipal authorities and technical teams; political change is less relevant (new challenge).
- Promote and make visible the social value/cost of valorization.
- Although Chile has clear climate commitments, the Organic Waste Diversion Bill requires several recommendations for implementation: create a solidarity fund for municipalities, expand solutions toward FLW, and include community-based and informal recycler solutions (new).
- Ensure continuity of the political agenda for support over more than one term, considering community interests such as odors.
- Integrate all sectors, including energy and agriculture.
- Political accompaniment: how does a project start—through political will or technical support?
- Government changes affect political agenda priorities.
- Incentives for the use of non-conventional renewable energy (adjustments for injection deficits and permanent injection).
- Lack of municipal capacity.
- Accelerate progress.
- Promote bioproducts through public procurement.
- (Dis)incentives: as long as final disposal is cheaper than valorization, it will be (almost) impossible to scale solutions.

Note: Individual contributions have been translated and compiled with minor editorial adjustments, in order to preserve the ideas and original wording of each participant.

Results of the third day:

Good Practices

Implementation

- Making projects viable as demonstration examples to replicate successful initiatives.
- Community-scale composting/valorization systems (buildings, condominiums).
- Working with municipalities and rural regions to understand the importance of waste management and prioritize funding allocation.
- Mobilized USD 26 million from state governments for the construction of additional sanitary landfills in various regions.
- Composting plant: target markets include major buyers first, followed by large generators, and finally households.
- Develop community-focused solutions.
- Brazil: COMLURB – Ecoparque do Caju combines digestion, food bank, and compost production. In Santiago, Rio Grande do Sul, a social currency is also used.
- Schwager: implements waste traceability and continuous monitoring. Generates revenue from multiple sources: badges, electricity sales (savings), and potential participation in the carbon market.
- Good practice: fee system in Colombia. In Peru, a cleaning fee could be included in the water or electricity bill, with service cut-off if not paid.
- Solutions at different scales.
- Solution matrix (case-by-case approach).
- Adopt narratives
- Train public staff in valorization technologies.
- Key learnings: The Business Model Canvas helps concretize ideas. Studying successful cases allows learning, prioritization, and inspiration for new projects. Hearing that something is possible helps overcome fear.
- Recycling drop-off points: study location, collection frequency, use for organics, and public education on proper use.
- Home composting.
- Differentiated fees and business models that encourage source separation.
- Identify other niches that are "disconnected" from the waste management sector.

Policies

- EPR Law for organics (separated).
- Development of technical capacities while building political will, to be prepared

Research

- Research and development of in-house technologies, reducing technology costs to fit local realities.
- Link the use of compost to local agriculture and gardens.
- Promote research.

Financing

- Tax exemptions for producers who invest in mitigation (Brazil).
- In biodigestion, electricity purchase prices increase while production costs remain stable.
- Incentives in Costa Rica: include fines and penalties.
- Compost sales: generate incentives for the use or purchase of compost.
- Charges to over-producers (see the Rio de Janeiro case).

Incentives

- Tax exemptions for producers if they invest in mitigation (Brazil).
- Biodigestion: electricity purchase prices increase, while production costs remain the same.
- Incentives in Costa Rica: include fines and penalties.
- Compost sales: create incentives for the use or purchase of compost.
- Charges for over-producers (see Rio de Janeiro case).

Education / Awareness

- Source separation and avoidance of promoting transitional solutions, as they tend to become permanent in LAC.
- "RANAS": Methodology to identify factors that affect behavior change.
- Segregated collection from large generators.
- How to induce behavior change.
- Incorporate social and behavioral sciences.
- Behavioral economics.
- Odor: people accept it if present, even if its functions are limited.
- Carry out localized environmental education, using all channels commonly employed by the community.
- Educational campaigns (use of recycling drop-off points).
- Focus on "cleanliness" over sustainability (Peru).
- Extended monitoring and training to ensure that organic waste separation is maintained after the project.
- Work with schools; initiate change starting from universities (Challenge: how to "hack" the culture).

Resultado del tercer día:

Capacity-Building Needs

Awareness

- Consider the language we use; translate the data. Compost also "generates" renewable energy by replacing fertilizer production.
- Narrative: How does failing to manage organic waste affect tourism?
- More than technology, the focus should be on segregated separation.
- Promote and revalue compost – incentives.
- Need for strengthening: convince authorities of the importance of the issue.

Training

- Technical knowledge of business models so that municipalities and other actors can understand the steps to implement organic waste recovery.
- Production of advanced second-generation fuels: methane, second-generation ethanol, SAF (sustainable aviation fuel).

Policy and Regulation

- Introduce fines and penalties for non-compliance with source segregation. Beware for perverse incentives.
- Incentives for the purchase of by-products (compost, digestate, others), including by the public sector.
- Political decisions: come as well-prepared as possible. The agenda sets many priorities, so adaptation is necessary.

Note: Individual contributions have been translated and compiled with minor editorial adjustments, in order to preserve the ideas and original wording of each participant.

Priorities and modalities for the future work of the CoP

Presentation of results and achievements of the CoP to May 2025.

A presentation was made on the progress and achievements of the Community of Practice as of May 2025. The presentation covered the working methodology, the level of member participation, the types of sessions held (open and closed), as well as the knowledge products generated and the technical assistance provided.

Prioritization exercise through co-creation in groups

Working groups were invited to contribute ideas on the potential expansion of the CoP, taking into account the discussions from the workshop and the community's trajectory to date. To guide the exercise, four categories of activities were proposed:

- Topics for exchange and capacity building
- Technical assistance activities
- Knowledge products
- Other activities

Participants wrote their proposals on cards, which were then placed on a board. Subsequently, each participant received three stickers to indicate the exchange activities, capacity-building initiatives, and knowledge products they considered priorities. Finally, a plenary session was held to share and discuss the results of the group prioritization.

Learn about the results of the prioritization process through co-construction in groups.

Exchange and capacity-building activities

Description	Number of votes
Organic waste management with a focus on large generators	7
Webinar on behavioral sciences applied to waste management	4
Market creation for compost, digestate, and biogas with government support	4
Identification and valuation of social benefits and their impact on society (fort cop)	3
Development of markets for compost	3
Agroecology and food systems for the use of compost	2
Creation and strengthening of regulatory frameworks for organic waste management	2
Application of IPCC methodologies for avoided emissions	2
Fiscal mechanisms to incentivize shared-value projects	2
Public-private projects and strategies for intersectoral coordination	1
Development of communities of practice in organic waste	1
Scaling up Community of Practice results to decision-makers	1

Note: Individual contributions have been compiled with minor editorial adjustments, preserving the ideas expressed by each participant.

The following activities were included by members but did not receive prioritization vote stickers:

- Strategies for Community members to act as ambassadors of collective knowledge
- Knowledge products repository: webinars available for consultation and dissemination
- Organic waste prevention at the household level
- Formalization of composting/vermicomposting and biogas plants
- Promotion of composting in schools
- Analysis of waste management in small cities of South American and Caribbean countries
- Promotion of experiences in carbon credits and landfill construction
- For-profit business models for valorization plants in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- Social impact of decentralized vs. centralized waste management solutions
- Technical and economic feasibility of organic waste valorization at different scales and types
- Development of soft skills for negotiation in the waste sector
- Tools/mechanisms to influence decision-makers

Knowledge products

Description	Number of votes
Guideline for the formulation of national methane reduction targets in solid waste	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Excel tool for decision analysis and prefeasibility of municipal projects	1 2 3 4 5
Stakeholder map relevant for the implementation of organic waste initiatives	1 2 3 4
Comparative guide of organic waste treatment technologies	1 2 3
Brief high-impact document targeted at decision-makers	1 2
Risk matrix for business models in organic waste valorization	1 2
Practical guide to overcoming regulatory and permitting barriers by country	1
National roadmaps for setting targets on waste and final disposal	1
Operational manual for composting and biodigestion plants	1
Multilingual decision-making map for organic waste valorization	1
Regulatory compendium on the agricultural use of organic bioinputs	1

Note: Individual contributions have been compiled with minor editorial adjustments, preserving the ideas expressed by each participant.

The following activities were included by members but did not receive any prioritization votes:

- Directory of funding sources for organic waste valorization projects
- Comparative analysis of regulations by country
- Repository of scientific and technical articles on organic waste valorization
- Emerging topics in composting and organic waste valorization
- Training curriculum on organic waste management
- MMPP plans and investments guidebook

Technical Assistance

- Seek economic alternatives for organic waste treatment (e.g., Paca Silva) – Southern Municipality, Guatemala.
- Support training to help municipalities understand valorization options.
- Analyze how to align Article 6 with business models in the sector, translating it to the realities of both private and public sectors.
- Survey of FLW cases in LAC to highlight the diverse solutions available in the region.
- Composting of yard and garden waste (Belize).
- Study the existence of financial mechanisms to support municipalities in operating large-scale valorization projects.
- Technical Assistance Brazil: Pre-feasibility study for organic waste valorization at the central supply market in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
- How a business model can group clusters to facilitate progress.
- Technical assistance to implement a biogas energy plant.
- Business model: municipal composting plant.
- Speed dating the project portfolio with investors and parties interested in carbon credits.
- Business model: management of organic waste from companies in a municipality without previously installed enabling infrastructure (ASCC Pichilemu, Chile).
- Business model: MSW biodigester.
- Analyze associative schemes for the private sector to apply for carbon credits.
- Permits and regulations: mapping existing regulations, policies, and plans related to organic waste and/or methane management.

Closing

The session was concluded, including activities using the virtual tool Mentimeter and an exit survey that allowed participants to share their evaluation of the workshop.

Were your expectations for the workshop met?

In 3 words, what are you taking away from the workshop?

Finally, appreciation was expressed to the partners, the coordinating team, and all those who made the workshop possible.

05.
Conclusions

Conclusions and next steps

- The workshop provided a valuable space for **collective learning on public policies and business models** focused on technologies that contribute to reducing methane emissions from organic waste.
- Through diverse methodologies including thematic presentations, discussion panels, experience-sharing, participatory exercises, and field visits, the workshop fostered **direct interaction, knowledge exchange, and the building of shared learning.**
- The **geographic and sectoral diversity** of participants strengthened the spirit of collaboration, fostering a sense of community among key actors in the region.
- **Good practices, challenges, and common needs** related to organic waste management and emissions mitigation were identified and systematized, providing a solid basis for future coordinated actions.
- Participants actively contributed to a **co-creation exercise** to identify and prioritize themes and modalities that will guide the future work of the Community of Practice.
- Finally, the **importance of ensuring the continuity of the Community of Practice** as an active space for exchange and collaboration was emphasized. Keeping this network alive is key to preserving the progress achieved over the past two years, leveraging the momentum generated, and continuing to build transformative initiatives collectively across the region.

- The topics that were most frequently mentioned and therefore appear to be most relevant for the CoP members are related to:

Business models for different technologies

Markets for by-products from organic waste recovery

Behavioral changes for waste management

Regulatory frameworks and permitting processes

Setting methane emissions reduction targets for organic waste

Working across the entire value chain – agri-food systems

Capacity building and financing at the municipal level

06.

Annexs

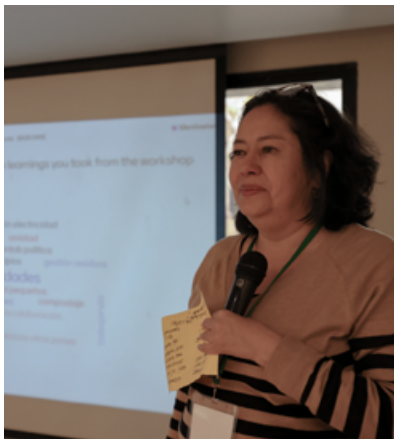
Annexs:
List of Participants

Country	Full Name	Organization
Argentina	Andrea Paiz	Gobierno de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires
Argentina	Marcelo Manuel Serra	Asociación Ambientalista del Sur
Argentina	Luz Ledesma Clavell	Center for Clean Air Policy
Argentina	Maria Paula Viscardo Sesma	Center for Clean Air Policy
Belize	Sanie Edaniel Cal	Belmopan City Council
Belize	Kenneth Stanley Williams	Belize Solid Waste Management Authority
Brazil	Victor Argentino de Morais Vieira	Polis - Instituto de Estudos Formação e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais
Brazil	Walter Zilio Motta de Souza	Secretaria Estadual do Meio Ambiente e Infraestrutura - Rio Grande do Sul
Chile	Diego Campos Schwarze	CompostChile
Chile	Eduardo Araneda Schuler	CompostChile
Chile	Mariela Pino Donoso	Global Allliance for Incineration Alternatives - GAIA no burn
Chile	María Ignacia Essedin Basáez	ChileCarne
Chile	Claudia Jara Ramírez	Agencia de Sustentabilidad y Cambio Climático de Chile
Chile	Christian Fuentes García	Ministerio del Medio Ambiente de Chile
Chile	Valeska Torres Cardenas	Agencia de Sustentabilidad y Cambio Climático de Chile

Country	Full Name	Organization
Chile	Álvaro Ríos	Ministerio del Medio Ambiente de Chile
Chile	Ilenia Donoso	Ministerio del Medio Ambiente de Chile
Chile	Tania Herrera Rodríguez	Consorcio Santa Marta
Chile	María José Vergara	Red de Alimentos
Chile	Carolina Urmeneta	Global Methane Hub
Chile	Camila Labarca Wyneken	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente de Chile
Chile	Tomás Saieg Paez	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente de Chile
Chile	Guido Martínez Reyes	Ministerio de Salud de Chile
Chile	Gian Carlo Rivano	Municipalidad de Talca
Chile	Elier González Hernández	Veolia Chile
Chile	Josefa Gutierrez Meza	Schwager
Chile	Gerardo Canales Gonzáles	ImplementaSur
Chile	Graciela Hernández Hernández	ImplementaSur
Chile	Magdalena Merino Stitic	ImplementaSur
Chile	Daniela Bermúdez Goldsmith	ImplementaSur
Chile	Montserrat Araya Pironi	ImplementaSur
Chile	Hernán López	ImplementaSur
Chile	Zoe McAlear	ImplementaSur

Country	Full Name	Organization
Chile	Guillermo Gonzalez Caballero	Center for Clean Air Policy
Colombia	Carmen Sofía Duarte González	Universidad Nacional de Colombia
Costa Rica	Adrián Sandí Campos	Red de Biodigestores para Latinoamérica y el Caribe
Costa Rica	Ana María Majano Guerrero	Plataforma Regional LEDS LAC
Ecuador	Santiago Vázquez Urgilés	EMAC-BGP ENERGY CEM
Spain	Santiago Uribe Cuentas	Center for Clean Air Policy
United States	Allison Bender-Corbett	Center for Clean Air Policy
United States	Brooks Shaffer	Center for Clean Air Policy
Guatemala	Javier Castellano Rodríguez	Central Agrícola
Guatemala	Carlos Telón Castillo	Mancomunidad Sureña - MASUR
Guatemala	Antonio Montepeque Berthet	Mancomunidad Sureña - MASUR
Honduras	Jorge Cárcamo Ardón	Secretaría de Energía de Honduras
Honduras	Kenia Barahona Pérez	Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente de Honduras
Paraguay	Jorge Kovacs Popoff	El Farol S.A.
Peru	Philip Reiser Von Gaudecker	Sinba
Peru	Melchorita Castro Gutiérrez	Plataforma Regional LEDS LAC
Uruguay	Gerónimo Etchechury Gómez	Ministerio de Ambiente de Uruguay

Annexes:
Photo gallery



MetLAC

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

Workshop Report

May 27–29, 2025

RECYCLE ORGANICS
Reducing Methane From Waste

CCAP

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