



# RECYCLE ORGANICS PROGRAM SOUTH-TO-SOUTH SUPPORT

Promoting methane reduction from the waste sector in Latin America, Caribbean, Pacific, Africa and South Asia.

March 2024 – Global Methane Forum

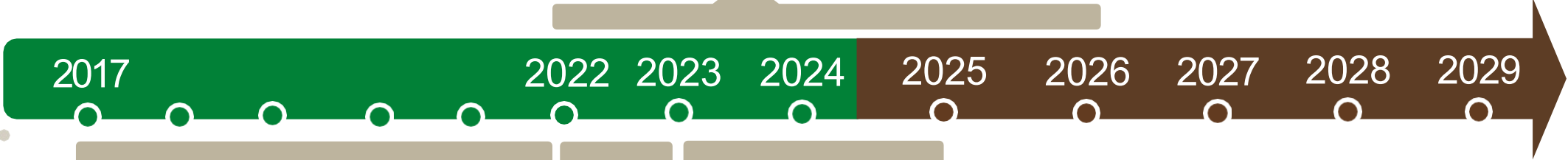


**RECYCLE  
ORGANICS**

# Addressing methane mitigation in the waste sector for over 7 years

Recycle Organics  
Small Island  
Development States

Transformative action in the  
waste sector



OUR GOAL

30  
By 2030

30  
% organic waste  
segregation

30  
% GHG reduction



Reciclo Orgánicos  
Chile



Recycle Organics  
Latin America  
and the Caribbean



MetLAC  
Community of practice to reduce  
methane emissions from organic sources

Community of  
Practice



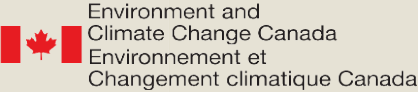
CLIMATE &  
CLEAN AIR  
COALITION  
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED  
CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

Advancing methane mitigation  
in developing countries

Strategic partners



Funders





We support the creation of enabling conditions to accelerate action in the global south.

01



Policy frameworks

02

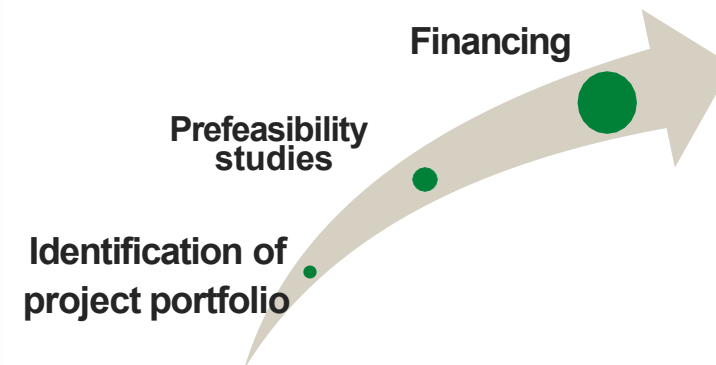
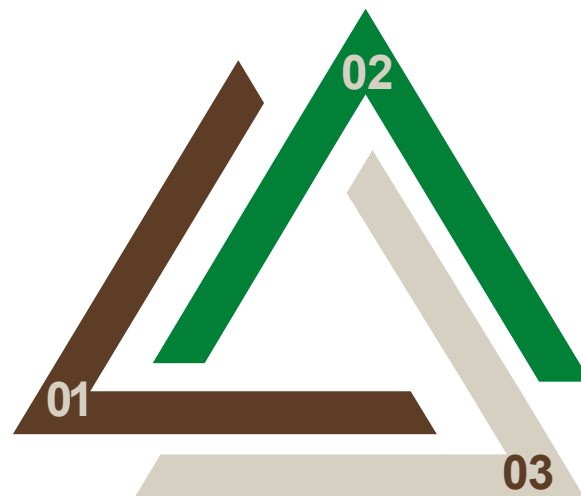


Acceleration of project portfolios and MRV

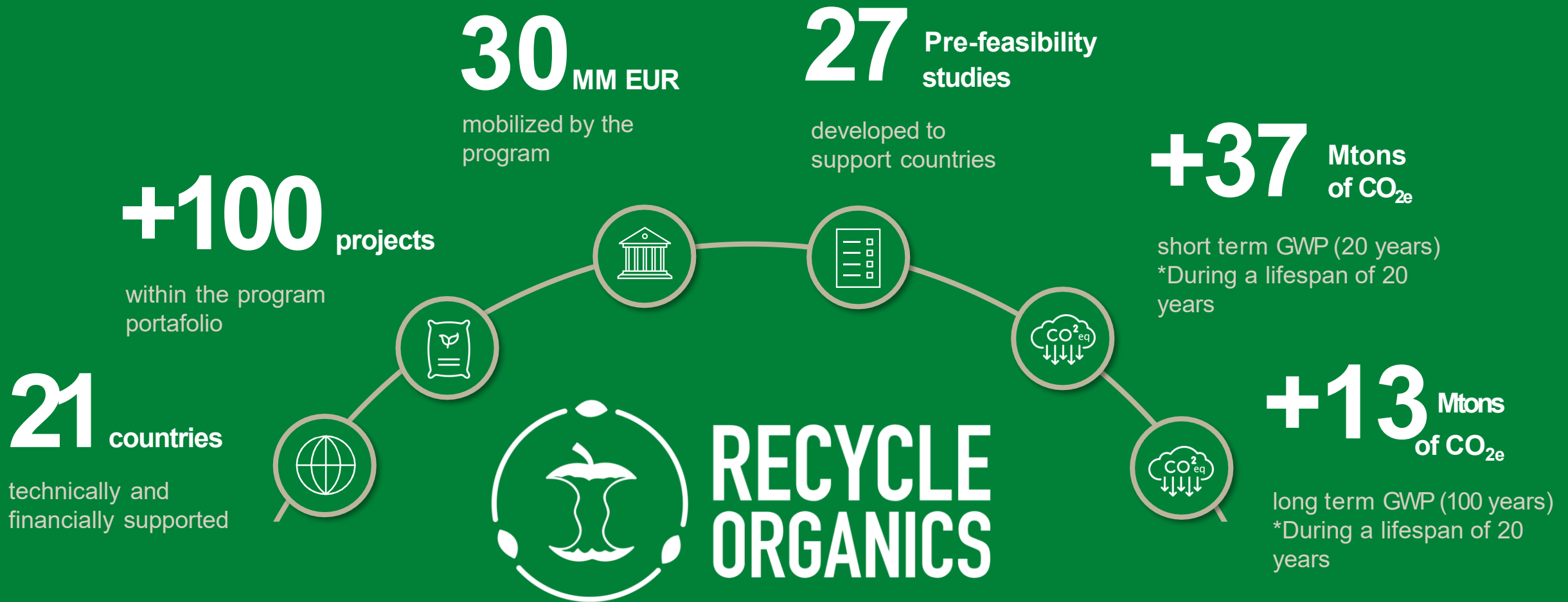
03

























Capacity building, awareness creation and south-to-south knowledge exchange



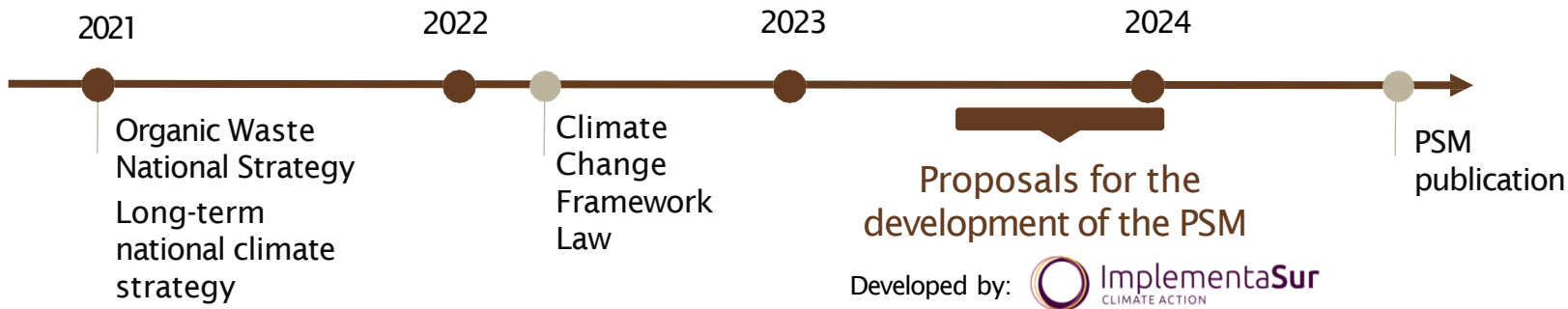
# What are we doing to mitigate the climate crisis from the global south?



Country	Pre-feasibility analyses (LFGE, AD, Large-Scale Composting, Home Composting, BSF)	Detailed Engineering	Implementation (projects and/or equipment)	Public policy (Action plans, Roadmaps, guidelines)	MRV frameworks and/or GHG inventories	Knowledge exchange (network building, training, workshop)
 Chile	LFGE, LSC	LSC	X	X	X	X
 Argentina	-	-	-	-	X	-
 Uruguay	LFGE, LSC, HC, AD	-	-	X	-	X
 Peru	LFGE, LSC, HC, BSF	LSC	-	X	-	X
 Brazil	LFGE, LSC, HC, AD	-	-	X	-	X
 Guyana	LSC, HC	-	X	X	-	X
 Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	X
 Honduras	LFGE, LSC, HC, AD	-	-	x	-	X
 Costa Rica	LFGE, LSC, HC	LSC	-	X	-	X
 Mexico	LFGE, AD, LSC	LSC	-	X	-	X
 Belize	LSC, HC	-	X	X	-	X
 Dominican Republic	LSC	-	-	-	-	X
 Grenada	LSC, HC	-	X	X	-	X
 Saint Lucia	AD, LSC, HC	-	X	-	-	X
 Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	X
 Togo	-	-	-	X	X	X
 Eswatini	X	-	-	-	X	X
 Maldives	-	-	-	X	X	X
 Bhutan	X	-	-	-	-	-
 Fiji	LFGE, AD, LSC	-	X	X	-	X
 Samoa	AD, LSC, HC	-	X	X	X	X
 Guatemala	-	-	-	-	X	-

# Transforming commitments into action plans

Sectoral Mitigation Plan (PSM) for the waste sector in Chile



**6** Mitigation measures

By 2030: 216 kton by home composting, 13 kton by composting in schools, 30% of municipal OW by LSC, 100% of landfills with LGCC systems, 30% of industrial OW by AD, 70% of Paper & Cardboard Recycling, 50% reduction in food waste.

**+70** enabling actions

to strengthen the institutional and regulatory waste management framework. The proposal encompasses regulatory, financial, capacity-building, and awareness-raising actions seeking to accelerate climate action.

**+25** MRV indicators

to track the progress and effectiveness of the measures and their co-benefits, as well as the impact of the PSM in sectoral gender gaps.

**Mitigation potential:** 75 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2024-2050 - 6,2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq 2024-2030

Commissioned and funded by



Supported by



# Opportunities to expand our impact



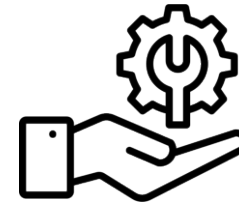
## Scale up and multiply already existing successful cases in the global south

Scale today is too small, and the built knowledge is not being shared effectively.



## Transform NDC targets into concrete investment sectoral plans

Incorporate methane mitigation in NDCs and develop waste mitigation plans to identify concrete actions to facilitate project implementation and



## Provide technical assistance to local governments

Identify and evaluate most adequate projects and business models to advance climate action in the waste sector.



## Improve capacities and promote knowledge sharing

Make the benefits of adequate organic waste management more visible to decision makers, implementers and generators.



# RECYCLE ORGANICS

Reducing Methane  
From Waste

    / Recycle Organics

[www.reciclorganicoslac.org](http://www.reciclorganicoslac.org)

Strategic Partners:  

Funders:



Environment and  
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et  
Changement climatique Canada





# Annexes

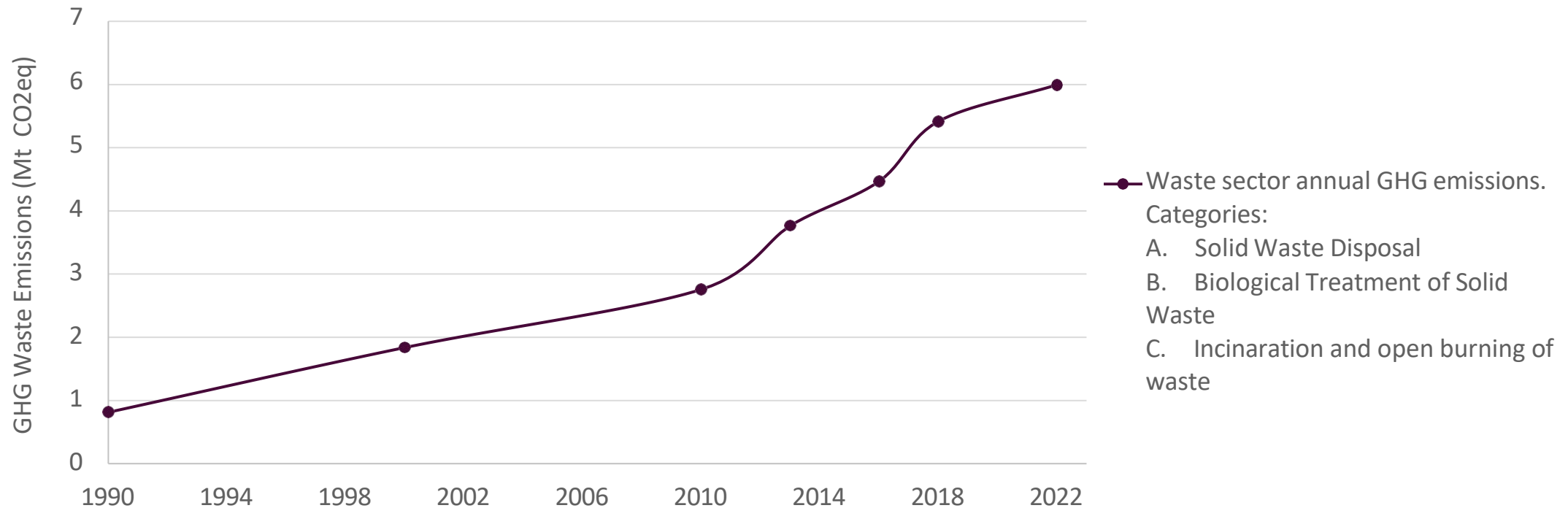
Project: Sectoral Mitigation Plan  
(PSM) for the waste sector in Chile



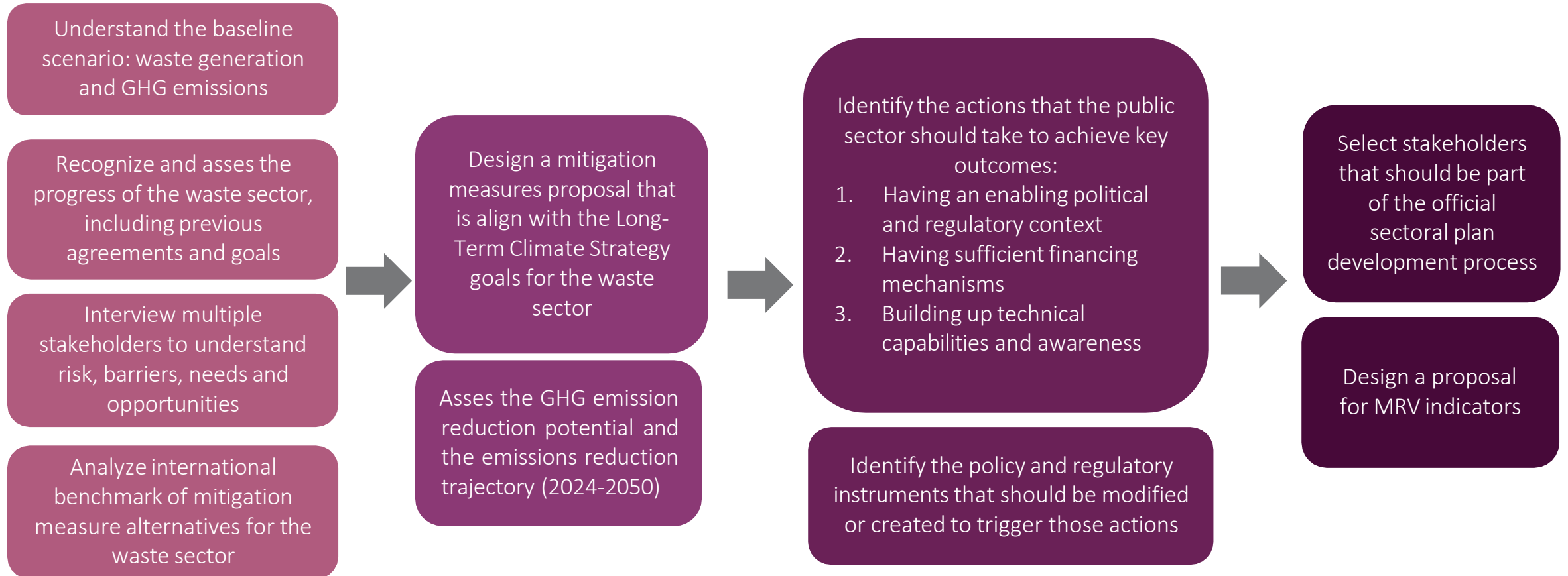
# Waste sector GHG Emissions and targets

- In 2022, 84% of the total GHG emissions of the waste sector in Chile were produced by the disposal of solid waste in landfills (category 5.A of the National GHG Inventory).
- The Long-Term Climate Strategy establishes that between 2020-2050 the Ministry of Health (responsible for waste emissions) should achieve an approximate reduction of 28,4 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

Waste Sector GHG emissions according to the National GHG Inventory



# Our job: preparing the process inputs



# MITIGATION MEASURES PROPOSAL

Measures that seek to increase the volume of organic waste diverted from landfills

Home Composting

Treating 216 kton of organic waste by 2030

Composting in Educational Establishments

Treating 12,6 kton of organic waste by 2030

Large-scale Composting

Treating 30% of municipal OW by 2030, and 66% by 2040

Anaerobic Digestion of Industrial Organic Waste

Treating 30% of industrial OW by 2030, and 66% by 2040

Paper & Cardboard Recycling

Recycling 70% of paper and cardboard by 2033

Measures that seek to increase methane captured from landfills

Landfill Gas Capture and Control Systems (operational and new landfills)

100% of traditional landfills have LGCC systems by 2035

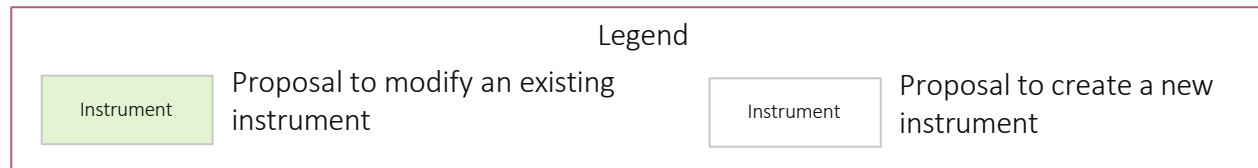
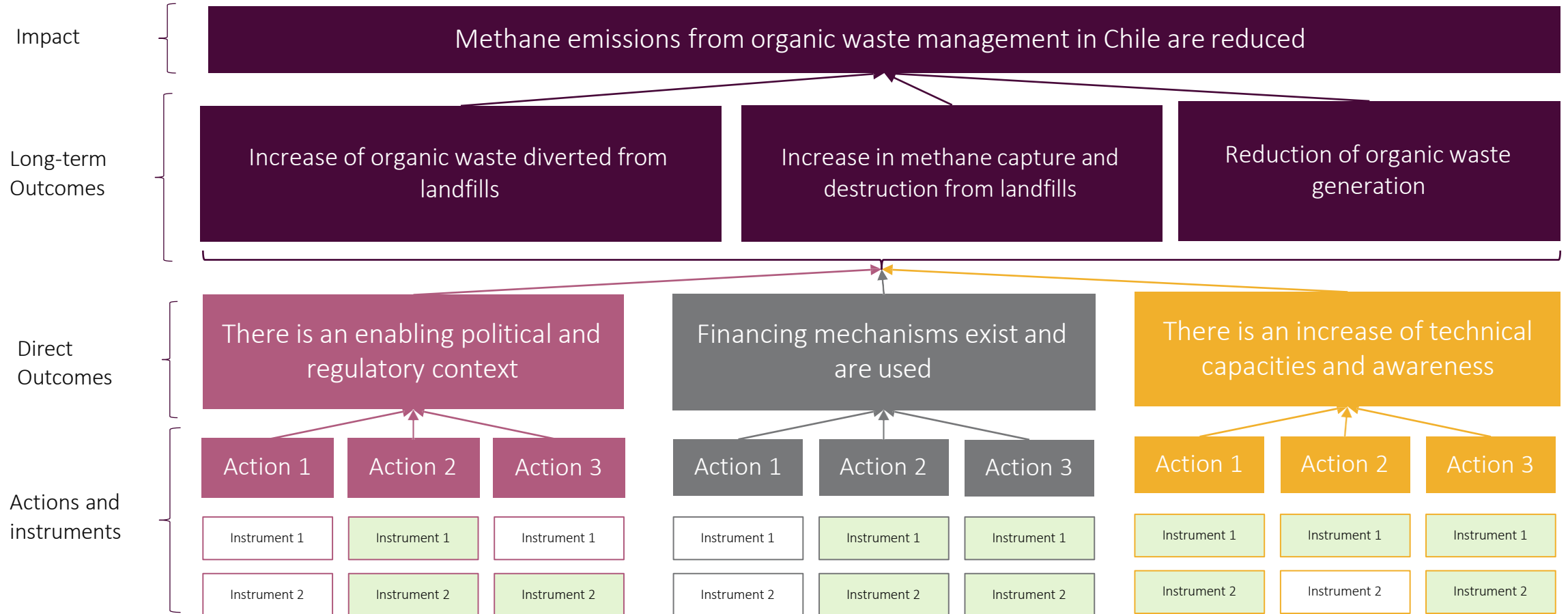
Measures that seek to reduce organic waste production

Reducing Food Waste

Reducing 50% of food waste by 2030 through food distribution systems



# ACTIONS AND INSTRUMENTS



# Examples of policy and regulatory instruments

## Direct OutcomeS

## Example of actions

## Example of policy and regulatory instruments

There is an enabling political and regulatory context

Establishing obligations on the capture and flaring/use of landfill gas

Strengthening of regional institutions and planning process

Establishing obligations for source separation of organic waste

Financing mechanisms exist and are used

Improving the tariff setting and collection of fees for waste generation

Securing funding for follow-up and monitoring activities that increase long-term use of domestic composting equipment

Modification of Regulation 189 to make landfill gas capture mandatory

Creation of a Methane Emission Standard for landfills

Replication of existing Operational Technical Committees to more regions in the country.

Creation of Regional Strategic Plans for Waste Recovery

Approval of the Bill that promotes the valorization of organic waste creating obligations for generators and management institutions

Implementation of the Pay As You Throw tariff system. Development of a Regulation that establish the formula for estimating waste disposal rates as well as over-generation charges

Modify criteria of awarding of existing public funds to ensure that initiatives include follow-up and monitoring stages in source-composting projects.

# Examples of policy and regulatory instruments

## Direct OutcomeS

There is an increase of technical capacities and awareness

## Example of actions

Building cross-cutting capacity for the implementation and operation of composting and anaerobic digestion centers

Promoting formal and non-formal education on organic waste for citizens

## Example of policy and regulatory instruments

Modification of Law 20.742 to expand the range of public professionals that can access SUBDERE Academy technical training

Expansion of SUBDERE Academy's to offer technical courses related to waste treatment chain

Elaboration and Implementation of the National Environmental Education Program on Organic Waste

# Annexes

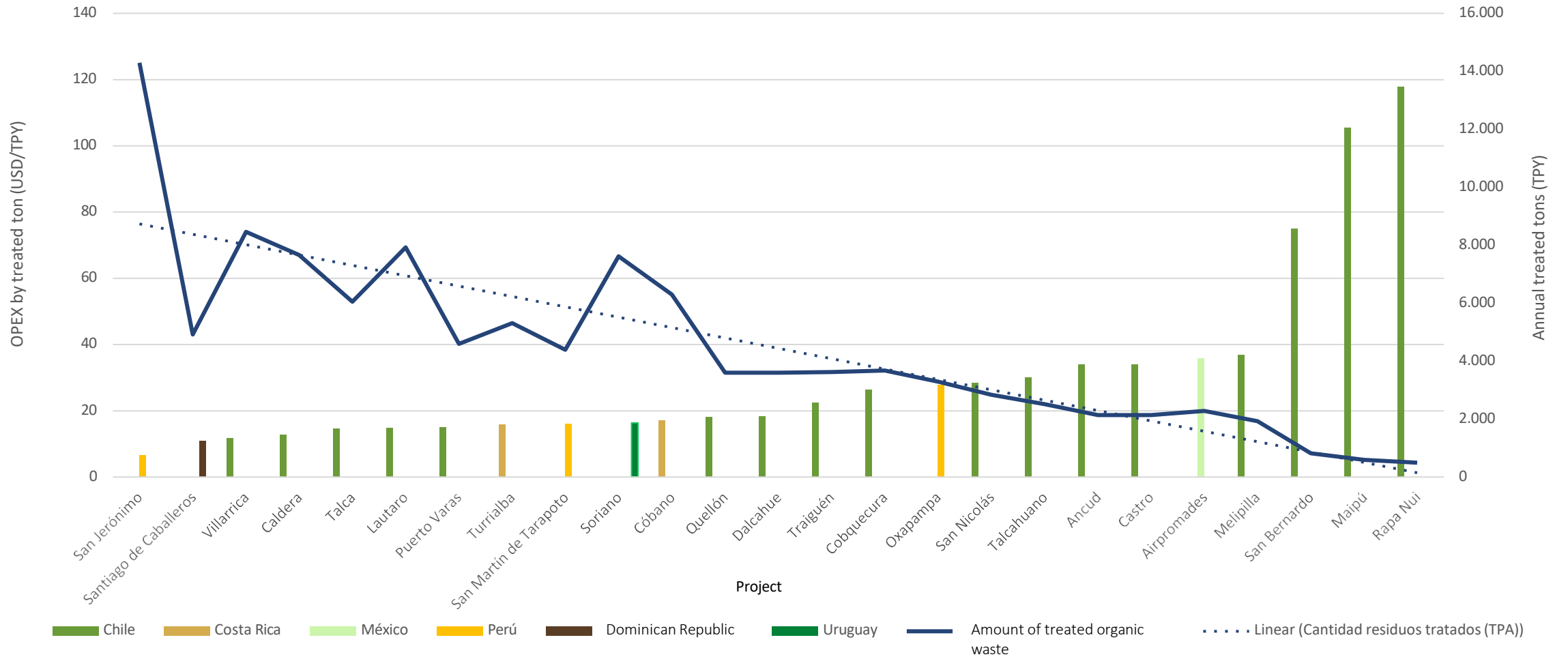
Municipal composting: Economy  
of scale





# Municipal Composting

## OPEX per ton of treated organic waste





# Treatment cost per ton: Landfill vs Municipal Composting

Scenario: Considering operational cost, transportation and selling of compost. Initial investment and carbon social value are not included

Municipality	Landfill treatment cost			Composting treatment cost				Difference (%)
	Collection and transportation cost per ton (CLP/t)	Current cost per ton disposed (CLP/t)	Total cost per ton (CLP/t)	Collection and transportation cost per ton (CLP/t)	Current cost per ton disposed (CLP/t)	Total cost per ton (CLP/t)	Treated tons per year (TPY)	
Rapa Nui	\$164.434	\$ -	\$164.434	\$164.434	\$76.042	\$240.476	504	-32%
Maipú	\$55.848	\$8.930	\$64.778	\$39.094	\$67.199	\$106.292	600	-39%
San Bernardo	\$19.522	\$10.633	\$30.155	\$13.665	\$45.033	\$58.698	828	-49%
Santa Juana	\$47.265	\$11.694	\$58.959	\$33.085	\$27.382	\$60.467	1.311	-2%
Melipilla	\$18.998	\$7.000	\$25.998	\$18.998	\$17.580	\$36.578	1.932	-29%
Ancud	\$15.723	\$16.000	\$31.723	\$11.006	\$15.565	\$26.571	2.143	19%
Castro	\$20.819	\$11.000	\$31.819	\$20.819	\$15.565	\$36.384	2.143	-13%
Talcahuano	\$43.387	\$18.133	\$61.520	\$43.387	\$12.774	\$56.161	2.521	10%
Dalcahue	\$9.835	\$9.835	\$19.670	\$9.835	\$4.232	\$14.067	3.603	40%
Quellón	\$10.630	\$10.630	\$21.260	\$13.819	\$4.115	\$17.934	3.603	19%
Puerto Varas	\$39.051	\$6.666	\$45.717	\$39.051	\$1.850	\$40.901	4.600	12%
Talca	\$18.934	\$5.400	\$24.334	\$18.934	\$1.620	\$20.554	6.056	18%
Caldera	\$16.700	\$6.500	\$23.200	\$16.700	\$208	\$16.908	7.666	37%
Villarrica	\$10.018	\$12.000	\$22.018	\$10.018	\$-425	\$9.594	8.466	130%