### **INTRODUCING**

# WASTEMAP

Thursday, February 29, 2024









# WASTEMAP

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RMI is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit organization that transforms the global energy system to secure a clean, prosperous, zero-carbon future for all.

# **Speakers**



CAROLINA
URMENETA
Program Director,
Waste and Circular Economy,
Regional Lead Americas,
Global Methane Hub



ROSE WANG Manager, Climate Intelligence Program, RMI



EBUN AYANDELE Manager, Climate-Aligned Industries, RMI



KAIT SIEGEL Waste Sector Manager, Methane Pollution Prevention, Clean Air Task Force



VISHWAS
VIDYARANYA
Co-founder and
Managing Director,
Ambire Global









# Agenda

- Introducing WasteMAP
- Platform Demo
- Playbooks and Resources
- Country Engagement
- Waste Methane Reduction Colombia
- Q&A





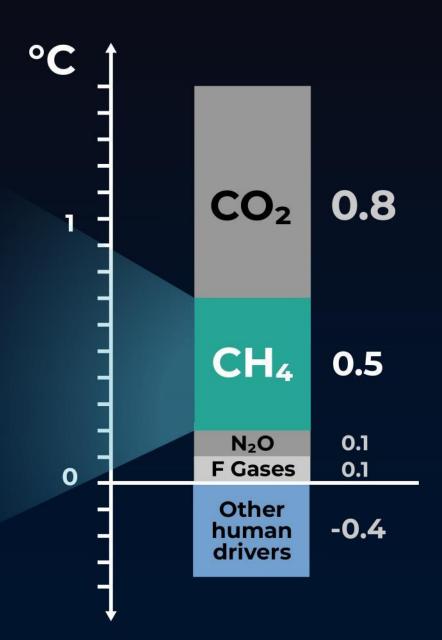






# CH<sub>4</sub> has contributed to 45% of recent net warming

IPCC AR6 report.



### https://wastemap.earth



GREENLAND



Heat Map & Emissions Data



Decision Support Tool



Citizen Waste Champions Community



End-to-End Waste Management Strategies Playbook



South-to-South
Convenings
& Information Sharing

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WASTEMAP







**Data Partners** 







Referential picture

### **LOW Methane Partnership**

(lowering organic waste)

VISION: 40 subnational jurisdictions unlocking \$10 billion to cut at least 1 million tonnes/yr of methane well before 2030.

### **JURISDICTIONS**

### **National governments**

Nigeria, Chile, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, others

### **Subnational jurisdictions**

Lagos, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, Santo Domingo, ....

### **JURISDICTION COMMITMENTS**

- ✓ Methane target: Declare a waste methane reduction target
- ✓ Multi-level approach: Commit to a multilevel approach
- ✓ Partnership: Commit to work with LOW-Methane partners

### **PARTNER SUPPORT**

from governments, multilaterals, NGOs, philanthropies, and private sector

- ✓ Data & Transparency
- √ Finance
- √ Technical Capacity
- ✓ Policy



Stop pouring gasoline on the planet Reduce your organic 1.3 gas 1 kg

Cook only what you plan to eat. Reduce leftovers and compost 1.3 liters of gasoline = 1 kg of organic waste

# WasteMAP: A Two-Pronged Approach to Waste Methane Mitigation

WASTEMAP



### **Open Platform**

designed to collect and improve availability and robustness of global waste sector data and enable methane emissions transparency





### **Decision Support Tools**

the platform includes a choropleth map of methane emissions from waste, playbooks for waste methane mitigation, and case studies



### COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT



### **On-the-Ground Support**

Subnational and national engagement to support a pathway for waste management improvements, improve public health, and reduce environmental impact



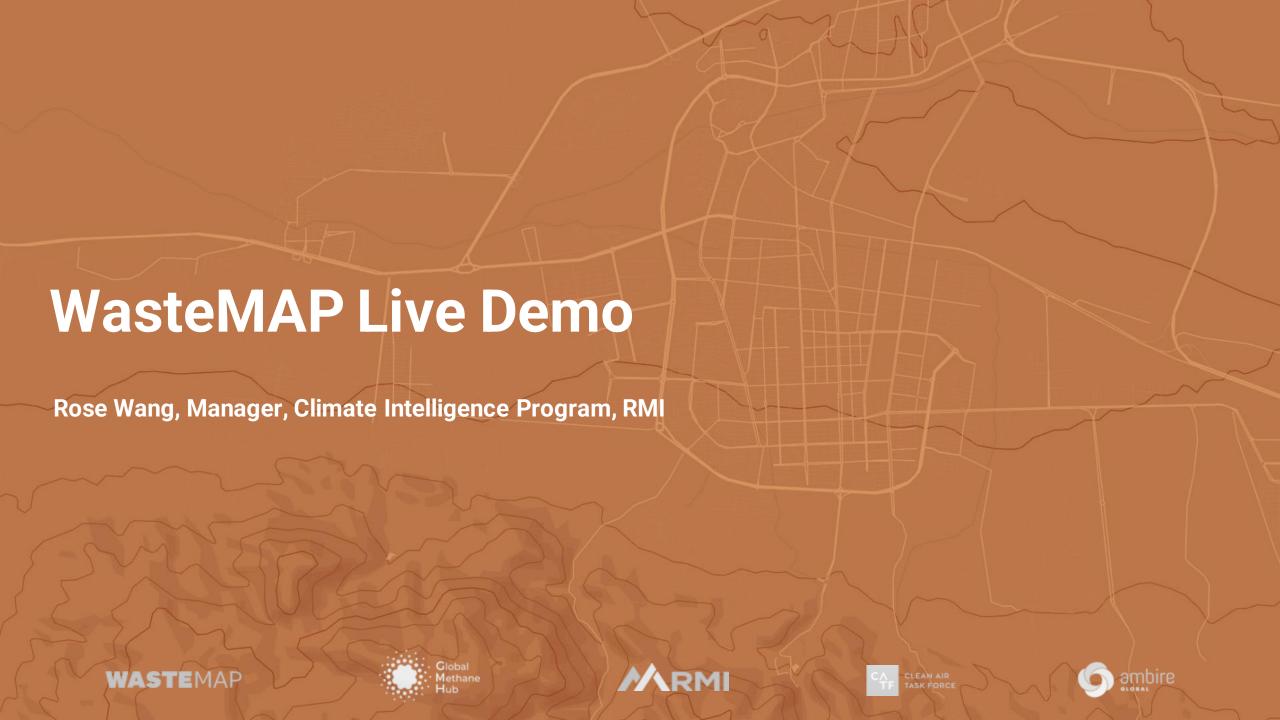
### **Information Sharing**

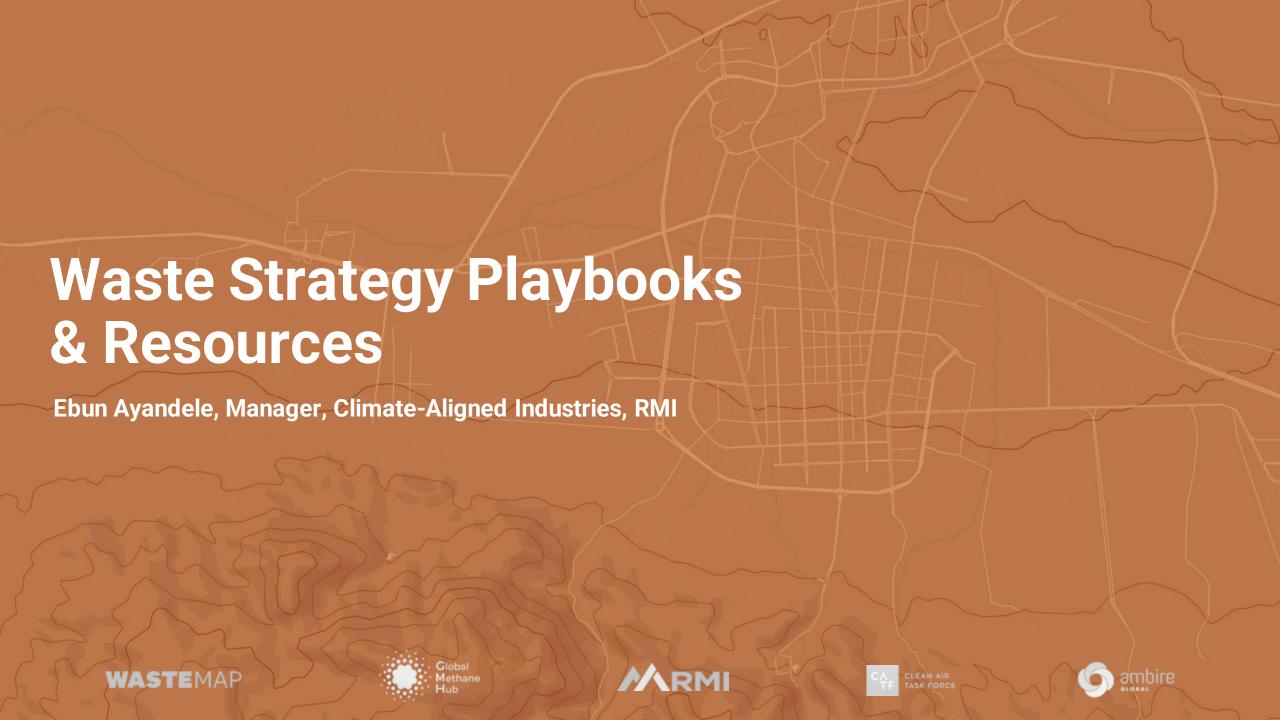
Creating and Convening a network of waste experts and peer-to-peer exchange to share global waste management practices











### A Global Playbook for **Mitigating MSW Methane Emissions**

- Develops four MSW management archetypes
- Examines challenges and opportunities across archetypes
- Develops methane mitigation strategies

### **Global Municipal Solid Waste Management Archetypes**



#### **Build the Basics** (BtB)

- · Low to medium waste collection rates
- · Limited or no source-separated organics or recycling
- · Limited or no waste treatment
- Waste is disposed of at dumpsites
- · Illegal dumping and open burning of waste are common



#### **Build the Basics Plus** (BtB+)

- · Higher waste collection rate than BtB
- Limited or no source-separated organics or recycling
- · Limited waste treatment
- Transitioning from dumpsites to sanitary landfills
- · Illegal dumping and open burning of waste may occur



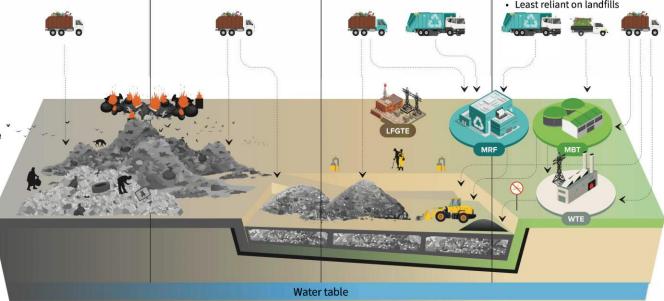
#### Move up the Hierarchy (MuH)

- · Universal or near-universal waste collection
- Higher source-separated organics and recycling rates than BtB and BtB+; source-separated organics is still relatively limited compared to CtC
- · Waste treatment and material recovery facilities are common
- Waste is disposed of in sanitary landfills
- · Methane emissions monitoring and capture may occur



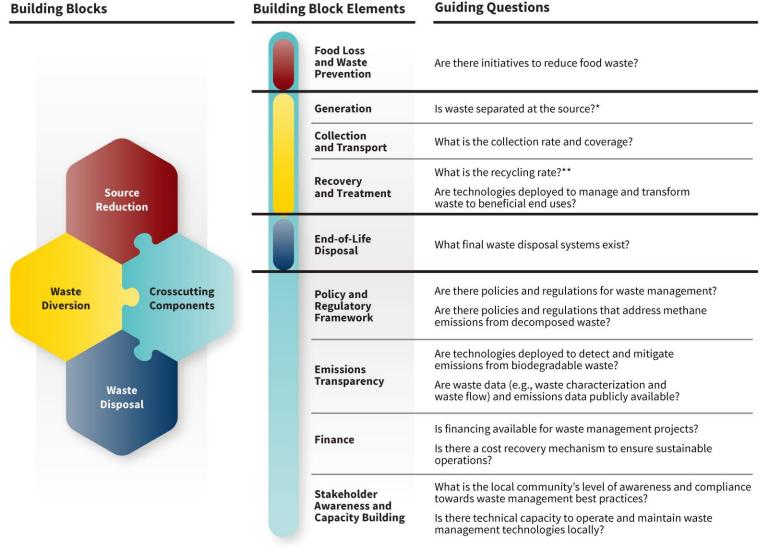
#### Close the Circle (CtC)

- · Universal or near-universal waste collection
- · In most CtC countries, sourceseparated organics and recycling rates are higher than BtB and BtB+ countries and source-separated organics is mandated by law
- · Most CtC countries have banned biodegradable waste from landfills
- · Mechanical biological treatment and incineration of waste are common
- · Least reliant on landfills



Waste collection, treatment, and disposal activities occur at different sites. Note that the primary outputs from the materials recovery facility and the mechanical biological treatment plant (e.g., plastics and biogas) are not depicted. The graphic has been simplified for illustrative purposes.

# These archetypes are informed by building blocks



<sup>\*</sup>Source separation refers to segregating waste at the point of generation including recyclable materials such as plastics, glass, metals as well as biodegradable waste like food and yard waste.

<sup>\*\*</sup>The recycling rate refers to the entire MSW stream, including the recycling of plastics, glass, metals as well as biodegradable waste like food and yard waste









### The playbook recommends key levers for aligning with the waste management hierarchy





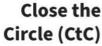




Ban the incineration of organic waste



Divert organic waste for more beneficial end uses







Promote food loss and waste prevention



Improve SSO programs and phase out organic waste disposal



Enhance efficiency of GCCS

Move up the **Hierarchy** (MuH)





Rehabilitate dumpsites to sanitary landfills with LFG collection



**Build capacity** among waste service providers



Provide affordable project finance

**Build the Basics Plus** (BtB+)





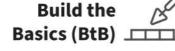
Build basic infrastructure



**Build** capacity among waste service providers



Provide affordable project finance















# A playbook which leverages the BtB archetype to develop tailored methane mitigation strategies for Lagos, Nigeria

### **National and Subnational level engagement**

 Key stakeholders: NCCC, NESREA, LAWMA, OGWAMA

### **Lagos engagement**

- Playbook for mitigating MSW methane
- Providing technical assistance

### **Organic Waste Management Workshop**

- Workshop with NCCC, RMI and ISWA in October 2023
- Training modules on organic waste segregation, treatment, landfill design and operation, LFG capture



### Mitigating Methane Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste

A Playbook for Lagos, Nigeria



Report / February 2024









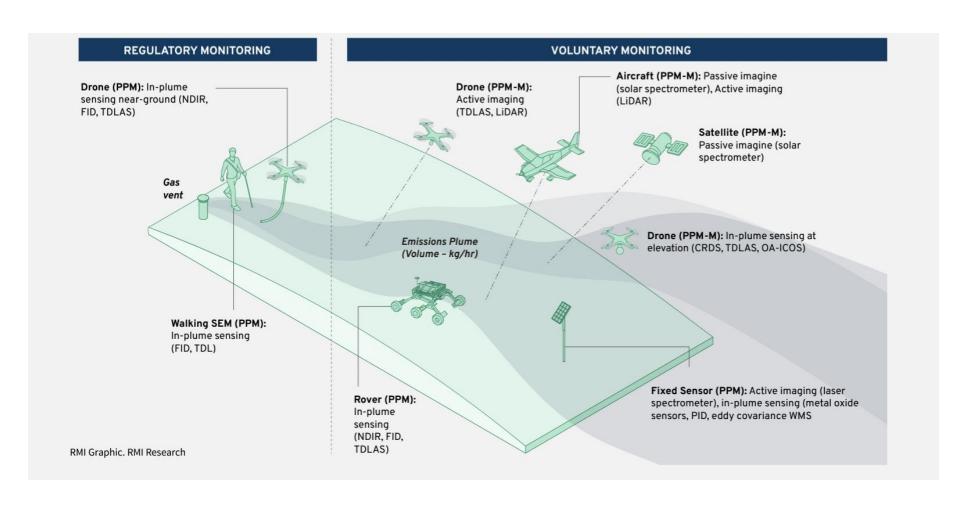
# A US playbook on deploying advanced monitoring technology to detect and repair methane leaks

### **Partners**

WM, EREF

### **Key objective**

- Improve voluntary deployment at US landfills
- Optimize methane leak detection and repair





















# WasteMAP Country Engagements

Kait Siegel, Waste Sector Manager, Methane Pollution Prevention

February 2024

# CATF's Super Pollutants History

CATF was the first NGO globally to focus on reducing methane and the other short-lived climate pollutants.

We advance **technology and policy changes** needed to slow global warming

Alongside our team of experts, we leverage an extensive network of collaborators in civil society, industry, academia and government.









### Country Engagement Overview

Provide an ongoing mechanism for **data gathering** and **engagement** at national and subnational levels in select countries

#### **National and Subnational Level**

- Supporting policymakers in setting and meeting waste methane reduction targets
- Engagement with subnational governments, waste officials, and waste management staff

#### **Subnational Level**

 Providing technical assistance, facilitating peerto-peer exchanges, and improving site specific data and understanding



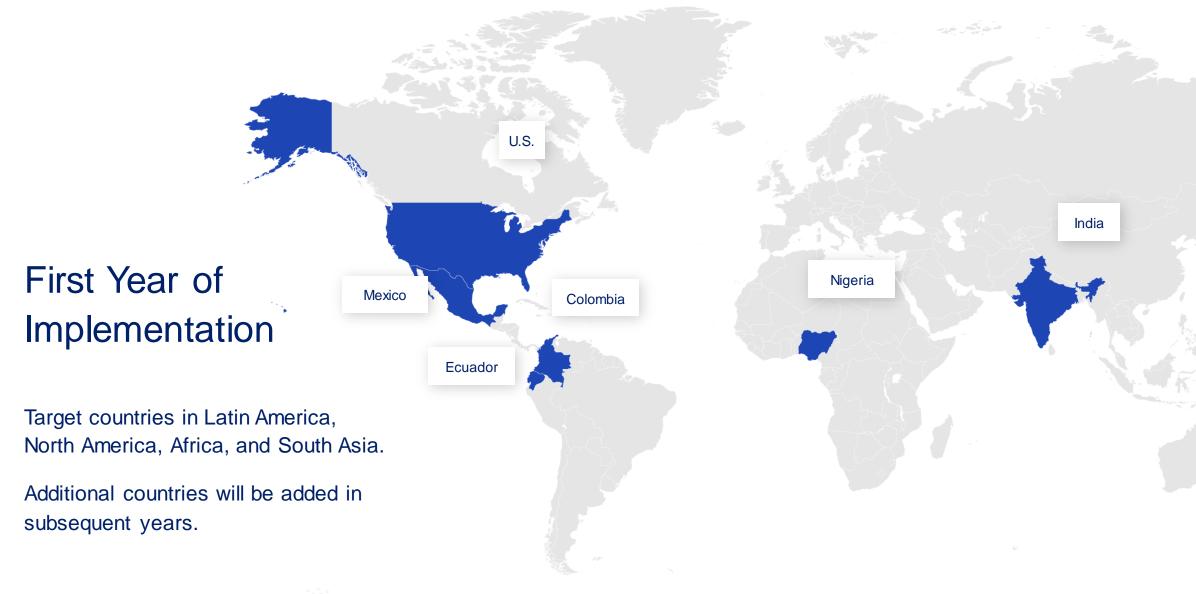






















# Waste MAP Latin America Network





















# WasteMAP Mexico



### Naucalpan de Juárez

- Population: > 800,000
- Annual Waste Generation: nearly 500,000 metric tons
- Current Management System: final disposal in sanitary landfill with limited gas capture and flaring
- Baseline Methane Emissions: Methane emissions for 2030 under a BAU scenario are estimated at approx. 120,00 MT CO<sub>2</sub>eq (draft estimate).
- Planned Improvements: mechanical separation facility with anaerobic digestion (1,300 tons/day)
  - **Methane Emissions Reductions:** Considering different scenarios methane emissions for 2030 could be reduced by approx. 32,000 58,000 MT CO<sub>2</sub>eq (draft estimate).













# WasteMAP Ecuador



# Partnering with the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transitions (MAATE)

Technical assistance and capacity strengthening for guidelines and policies on waste data and management

- Assistance in the development of national guidelines for 1) solid waste characterization and 2) source separation of solid waste.
- Capacity strengthening at the subnational level virtual courses on new guidelines for stakeholders.
- Publication and launch of the new guidelines
- Strategic Component of the National Plan for the Integrated Management of Urban Solid Waste (PNGIRS).





Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica











# National Waste Characterization Guidelines

- MAATE developed a comprehensive methodology for conducting waste characterizations to understand waste generation across the country
- MAATE and CATF piloted this method in 2 municipalities in Ecuador
- Based on the lessons learned from these pilots, a national guideline on waste characterization will be developed and published to use in municipalities throughout Ecuador

### Cayambe

- Population > 50,000
- Annual Waste Generation: 80,21 t/d (2022)
- 64,2% Organic waste
- Waste characterization conducted
   July 12 21, 2023

### Puerto López

- Population < 50,000
- Annual Waste Generation: 16,13 t/d (2022)
- 65% Organic waste
- Waste characterization conducted
   July 31 August 9, 2023







### Municipality of Cuenca, Ecuador

### Calculation of the emission reductions from the composting plant "Ecoparque El Valle"

- The facility has been operating since 2008.
- Currently 25-50 t/day of organic waste from the city's market is being composted.
- In 2026, the city plans to double its capacity.
- From 2008 to 2046, the compost facility will reduce approx. 9,426 tons of methane.
- These reductions have not been included in Ecuador's NDC or national inventories.













# Strengthening Capacity



### Workshops and Waste Clinics

- Objective: Raise awareness about the importance of waste methane at the national and subnational level; connect with municipalities to understand their challenges & highlight solutions
- Participants: 2-3 relevant national ministries, approx.
   16 municipalities, NGOs, local partners, etc.
- **Day 1:** Full day capacity strengthening session with presentations from CATF, the local government, and regional experts on food waste prevention, organics diversion and treatment, and landfill management.



















### Workshops and Waste Clinics

- **Day 2:** Dedicated to a waste clinic to hear from municipalities and help them think through the solutions introduced in day 1.
- The Waste Clinic is an expert and peer assist group session that:
  - Focuses on the specific challenges faced by local governments (the patients) in managing their municipal solid waste
  - Draws on the perspectives and knowledge of each other
  - Is facilitated by experts (the doctors) who help diagnose problems and identify remedies













### Waste Methane reduction

### Colombia

February 2024









### Agenda

- 1. Overview
- 2. Pre-feasibility study Barranquilla
- 3. Pre-feasibility study Cartagena













### Overview 2023

- Development of the workshop "Methane in Colombia's solid waste sector" which included panels and working sessions involving experts, 16 municipal representatives from the country and other key stakeholders.
  - ✓ Municipal Waste Clinic : Barriers and Challenges and Identifying Solutions and Drafting Action Plans
- Development of the country assessment report with information on methane emissions, framework conditions and solid waste generation in Colombia.
- Identification of municipalities (Barranquilla and Cartagena) interested in solid waste management and methane mitigation and in need of technical assistance.







### Barranquilla - Pre-feasibility study - Organic waste treatment plant



### Diagnosis of the current situation

- **Daily generation:** 13.5 ton/day
- Cost of disposal: 47,483 \$/ton
- Problem: There are no established waste collection points, nor separation at source.

### Financial information

- Cost of biodigester: \$ 2,533,320,000COP
- Space required: 750 m<sup>2</sup>
- **CAPEX with tax benefits:** \$ 2,859,589,076 COP

### Technical information

- Biogas generated per year: 281,445 m³/year
- Electricity generated: 408,095 kWh/year
- Generation of organic fertilizer: 402t/year

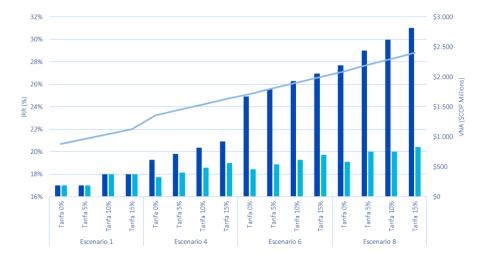


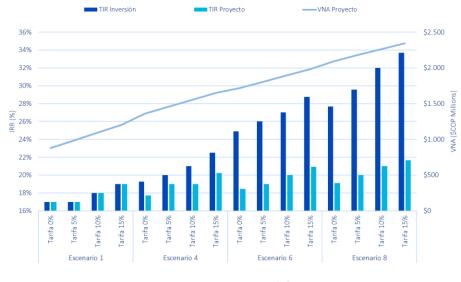






### Sensitivity analysis







**Current:** 76,41 \$/kg

**5%**: 80,23 \$/kg **10%**: 84,05 \$/kg **15%**: 87,87 \$/kg



**CAPEX Discount Value** 

**Current:** \$ 2.859.589.076

**5%:** \$142.979.454 **10%** \$ 285.958.908

**15%** \$ 428.938.361











### **Environmental benefits**

- The avoided emissions are 288 tonCO<sub>2</sub>e/year by implementing an anaerobic digestion system.
- Additionally, by having an organic waste treatment system less than 5 km from the marketplaces, there is a decrease in transport related emissions of 132 tonCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.
- The digestate generation potential is approximately 402 ton/year which can be used as organic fertiliser. The digestate can be treated and used as fertiliser as it contains nutrients necessary for soil remediation, such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.
- Saves 16,084 m<sup>3</sup>/year of waste volume going to landfill.

### **Social benefits**

- Reduction of soil and water pollution contributing to environmental preservation and the creation of a cleaner and healthier environment for the general well-being of the community.
- Implementation of environmental education programmes on the importance of separation at source, waste reduction and proper waste management.
- Anaerobic digestion requires technical personnel for the handling and functionality of the technology, as well as operators to help with the management and control of organic waste. This helps to boost the local economy and improve employment opportunities.

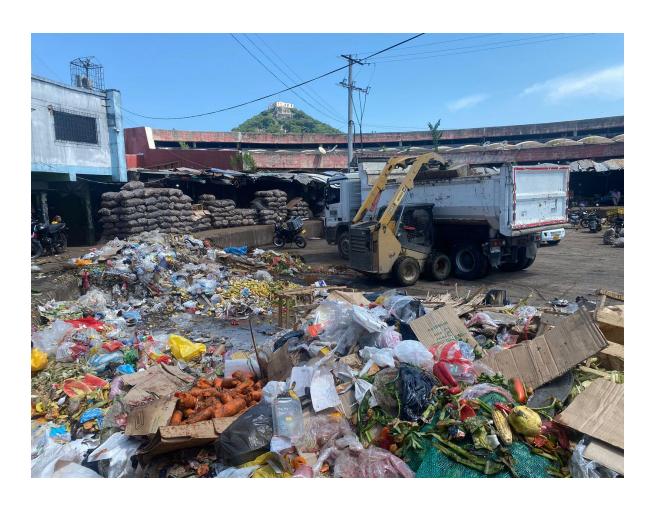








### Cartagena - Pre-feasibility study - Organic waste treatment plant



### Diagnosis of the current situation

• **Daily generation:** 31,4 ton/day

Cost of disposal: 141.046 \$/ton

• **Problem:** There is no implementation of separation at source.

### Financial information

• Cost of biodigester: \$ 6.129.000.000 COP

• Space required: 1.800 m<sup>2</sup>

CAPEX with tax benefits: \$ 6.690.042.017 COP

### Technical information

Biogas generated per year: 654.619 m³/year

Electricity generated: 949.198 kWh/year

• **Generation of organic fertilizer:** 935 t/year

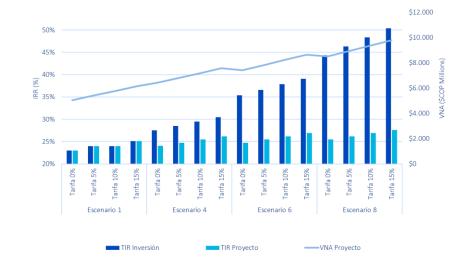


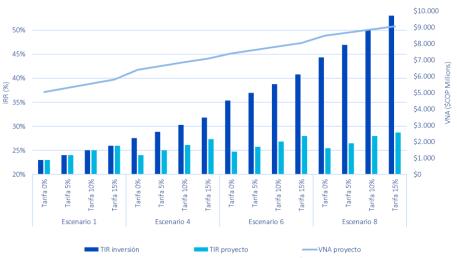






### Sensitivity analysis







**Current:** \$ 2.859.589.076

**5%**: \$142.979.454 **10%** \$ 285.958.908 **15%** \$ 428.938.361



**Current:** 76,41 \$/kg

**5%**: 80,23 \$/kg **10%**: 84,05 \$/kg

**15%:** 87,87 \$/kg









### **Environmental benefits**

- The avoided emissions are 466 ton/year  $CO_2$ e by implementing an anaerobic digestion system.
- Additionally, by having an organic waste treatment system less than 5 km from the marketplaces, there is a decrease in transport-related emissions of 149 ton/year CO<sub>2</sub>e.
- The digestate generation potential is approximately 935 ton/year of digestate that can be used as organic fertilizer.
- The digestate can be used as fertilizer which contains all the nutrients and micronutrients necessary for soil amendments, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.
- Saves 37,408 m<sup>3</sup>/year of waste volume going to landfill.

### **Social benefits**

- Pollution reduction contributing to environmental preservation and the creation of a cleaner and healthier environment for the general wellbeing of the community.
- Implementation of environmental education programmes on the importance of separation at source, waste reduction and proper waste management.











# Thank you, data partners:

Climate Trace

Carbon Mapper

**SRON** 

Stanford METER-ML group

World Bank What A Waste

**UN Habitat Waste Wise Cities** 

**UNFCCC** 

**EDGAR** 

Inter-American Development Bank Solid Waste and Circular Economy Hub











### **Contact Us**



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WASTEMAP

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# **Recording and Resources**











