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1. Funding & Finance Opportunities

Questions and Comments

I am a University Professor in Bangladesh. I work in Aquaculture and Fisheries sector. How can I receive the funding opportunities to conduct research Methane reduction strategies to create a knowledge hub in Bangladesh? Is there any opportunities?

answers

Please register for the CCET network so that you will receive our webinar announcements.

Questions and Comments

Thank you so much. I want to be connected with this initiative.

answers

Please register for the CCET network so that you will receive our webinar announcements.

Questions and Comments

Have you done Finance Needs Assessment (FNA) for waste sector across the region? What actions you have taken so far? (Janardhana Anjanappa)

answers

The team has not yet conducted a formal FNA. At this stage, the focus is on the Regional Stocktake, which assesses CH₄ inventories from solid waste and wastewater across the eight SACEP member countries, as well as institutional and legal frameworks, technological needs, and related factors.

This stocktake is intentionally being completed before the financing work begins. The roadmap's five building blocks progress sequentially from baseline → emissions profile → mitigation options and barriers → targets → implementation/MRV. An FNA-like assessment examines funding sources, expenditure needs, access to climate finance, and bankability barriers. The findings will feed into the Finance & Investment pillar once the baseline assessments have been finalized.

2. Measurement, MRV & Methodology

Questions and Comments

What methodology tier are you using to estimate methane emission in each country?

answers

Nearly all eight countries in South Asia currently rely on the IPCC Tier 1 default methodology (2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 5) to estimate CH₄ emissions from both municipal solid waste (MSW) and wastewater. India's BUR-4 is a partial exception, applying a combination of Tier 1 and Tier 2 approaches. The region-wide annual CH₄ estimate is therefore explicitly described as a conservative aggregate derived from national inventories that use different base years and are based predominantly on Tier 1 methods.

During the July 2026 Colombo consultation workshop, participants identified the transition to Tier 2/3 methodologies and the establishment of digital MRV systems as the highest-priority regional needs. Reliance on Tier 1 default factors can obscure important country-specific differences in emissions sources and mitigation potential, reducing the accuracy of inventories and weakening the evidence base needed to attract climate finance and investment.

Questions and Comments

How can methane production be measured from the environment so that mathematician can quantify its impact or production... e.g. Migori hospital in Kenya produces sewerage of 110 m3/day; it needs to be measured to know its impact to the atmosphere.

answers

Methane emissions from landfill sites can be estimated using the IPCC methodology, which requires a range of input parameters, including waste composition, disposal quantities, and site-specific management practices. Separately, the Emission Quantification Tool (EQT) developed by IGES can be used to estimate GHG and short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) emissions across the life cycle of waste, from waste generation to final disposal:

<https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/emission-quantification-tool-eqt-estimation-ghgs-slcp-solid-waste-sector/en>

The EQT provides a practical framework for applying IPCC-based methodologies and evaluating emissions under different waste management scenarios.

Questions and Comments

I am a statistician who wants to measure the impact of methane using various statistical models; help me measure this in the hospital set up.

answers

same as above

Questions and Comments

What is the source of country-level solid waste data (waste generation per capita, total waste quantity, organic fraction, collection efficiency)? Field surveys or secondary data? How many cities surveyed for Nepal? Is India's 96% collection efficiency realistic? Why are many AD plants not operational, particularly in Nepal?

answers

In developing the South Asia roadmap, the data are derived from a regional questionnaire completed by national SACEP focal points in each country, typically from the Ministry of Environment or other relevant government agencies. The questionnaire covered topics such as waste generation and per capita generation rates, waste composition, collection coverage, disposal methods, and data quality and gaps. These responses were supplemented with information from official national GHG inventories and other country's reports.

It is important to note that these data were not collected through an independent, project-led field survey. The available documentation does not specify the number of Nepali cities included in the underlying data collection. Confirmation of this detail would therefore require direct consultation with the Nepal national focal point.

Questions and Comments

Please connect to UNFCCC national designated bodies in each country to reflect better on the data and their ownerships and current policies.

answers

The team has used official government data shared by national counterparts. In many cases, countries have directed the team to data that they have already submitted to the UNFCCC, including NDC 3.0 submissions, Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), and National Communications.

3. Technology - Viability, Scaling & Specific Solutions

Questions and Comments

how much is AWD technology scaling up across the participating countries?

answers

The South Asia roadmap focuses primarily on the waste sector. In contrast, Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) is included under the agriculture pillar of the ASEAN roadmap and is therefore separate from the waste-sector focus of the South Asia roadmap.

Questions and Comments

Is it possible Anaerobic digestion commonly to agro firm user is economically viable?

answers

Yes, but only under certain conditions. Many studies have consistently shown that the viability of anaerobic digestion (AD) depends on factors such as project scale, feedstock composition, and the availability of revenue streams beyond biogas alone.

Questions and Comments

Many developing countries generate large volumes of organic municipal waste that emit methane in landfills. How can governments accelerate adoption of waste-to-energy technologies while ensuring methane reduction, environmental safeguards, financial viability and circular economy principles are achieved simultaneously?

answers

In many developing countries, municipal waste tends to be high in organic content and moisture. For such waste, anaerobic digestion (AD) and landfill gas capture are often better suited than mass-burn incineration, and tend to align more naturally with recycling and composting.

One approach that many governments find useful is to sequence action in line with the waste hierarchy—encouraging source separation and organics diversion, prioritising composting and AD for methane reduction, and using landfill gas capture as a transitional measure for existing sites.

Financial viability and environmental safeguards can also reinforce one another—through clear standards, sound monitoring, and diversified revenue such as gate fees, energy and compost sales, and carbon finance.

Questions and Comments

Here we use anaerobic composting system to minimize the releasing of methane gas into the atmosphere.

answers

N/A

Questions and Comments

What could be the role of Black Soldier Fly technology to reduce CH₄ from organic waste in ASEAN? And co-benefits.

answers

BSF provides significant opportunities, not only for the treatment of organic waste but (as you say) support of local economic development and business. Small-scale BSF can involve very little capital and risk, and can be scaled over time. CCAC has recently published a report on BSF which you may find useful, and on the CCAC website there is a very useful example in Africa (BUGS Africa) which is going very well and from which much can be learned.

Transforming Organic Waste with Black Soldier Flies: A Guide for Decision-Makers, Entrepreneurs, and Implementers to Unlock the Organic Waste Potential of Black Soldier Fly Systems

<https://www.ccacoalition.org/resources/transforming-organic-waste-black-soldier-flies-guide-decision-makers-entrepreneurs-and-implementers-unlock-organic-waste-potential-black-soldier-fly-systems>

4. Circular Economy & Upstream / Systemic Framing

Questions and Comments

What is the role of upstream measures (in terms of designing out waste), in tackling the methane challenge?

answers

Since landfill methane comes largely from organic waste decomposing anaerobically, reducing how much organic material is generated and sent to disposal directly shrinks the source of methane emissions.

The most significant upstream lever is food loss and waste prevention across production, retail and households, which many governments find delivers climate, food-security and cost benefits together.

Questions and Comments

Given that ASEAN is fundamentally a maritime region, should our transition framework be thought of not only as a 'roadmap' but also as a 'blue pathway' that recognizes the central role of rivers, coastal ecosystems, and marine environments in achieving circular economy and methane reduction goals?

answers

Although the linkage with methane tends to be more indirect, the region's river-to-sea pathways are closely tied to plastic leakage, so a lens that connects waste management with coastal and marine health can help make the case for source separation and collection coverage more compelling.

Questions and Comments

the linear, pit-to-port approach is a major challenge to achieving circularity.

answers

N/A

5. Policy, Roadmap Embedding & Regional Cooperation

Questions and Comments

How the roadmap on methane reduction should be embedded in the policy level and what are the initiatives that IGES and CCAC have for implementing the roadmap via policy and legislation?

answers

answered in the panel (national priority should be taken into account when developing a regional roadmap)

Questions and Comments

Sharing of technology across the Asian countries is necessary but adoption of these technologies will be based on country situation. Regional road map can help country's road map.

answers

N/A

Questions and Comments

China is the role model for waste management and creating the environmental eco-system, a neighbour to ASEAN. Why is ASEAN not taking cooperation from China for improving these subject matters?

answers

N/A

Questions and Comments

Data showed in the previous presentation, still lots of waste are underutilized in Bangladesh, creating environmental pollution. Need to do regional cooperation.

answers

N/A

6. Equity - Differentiated Strategies by Income Level

Questions and Comments

How do differences in national income levels influence the key barriers, priorities, technological capacity, financing needs, and policy approaches for reducing methane and other SLCPs, and what interventions would be most realistic and effective for low-, middle-, and high-income countries?

answers

The South Asia roadmap's typology already reflects an appropriate sequencing of needs. Type A countries (India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, accounting for approximately 95% of regional emissions) require large-scale infrastructure investment and more advanced MRV systems (Tier 2/3) to support access to carbon finance at scale. Type B countries (Sri Lanka and the Maldives) require infrastructure models adapted to island contexts and logistics. Type C countries (Afghanistan, Bhutan, and Nepal) require baseline inventories and basic infrastructure before large-scale capital investments become appropriate.

Applying an income-level lens to this typology provides additional differentiation. Within Type A, for example, India can potentially accommodate commercial-scale financing for landfill gas (LFG) capture and waste-to-energy (WtE) projects, whereas Pakistan may require blended concessional finance for similar interventions.

As highlighted in CCAC's presentation, the concept of "investment-framed NDCs", in which governments explicitly identify their financial, technology, and capacity-building needs, provides a mechanism for countries across different income levels to communicate their actual requirements to donors and private investors.

Questions and Comments

Considering the different economic, technological, institutional, and infrastructure capacities of low-, middle-, and high-income countries, how should methane and SLCP mitigation strategies be designed differently to ensure they are affordable, scalable, locally appropriate, and effective?

answers

Same as above

Questions and Comments

Given significant differences in policy capacity and access to clean technologies across income-level countries, how can the Climate and Clean Air Coalition support technology transfer and policy implementation without creating financial or technological dependency in developed countries?

answers

This is an important consideration. I see two important ways. The first is to look at what opportunities there are for south-south transfer. Many emerging economies have actually developed and adopted successful responses, which can be learned from and shared. These have often demonstrated their relevance and effectiveness to global South conditions and contexts, as well as capacities. Please take a look at a new initiative - The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's work (CCAC-TEAP). This is lead mainly by people living or working in the global South, in examining technologies which can be scaled and invested.

<https://www.ccacoalition.org/content/technology-and-economic-assessment-panel-teap>

The second is to look at NDCs - where countries have explicitly stated their key Finance, Technology and Capacity (FTC) needs and priorities to meet their climate ambitions. Biennial Transparency Reports are also doing this.

7. Private Sector & Practitioner Engagement

Questions and Comments

I am Director of a private company in Nepal which collects and manages solid waste in four municipalities. We are always thinking of managing organic waste to avoid disposal and transportation to the landfill site. Is there any platform that guides and supports private companies like us to manage organic waste we collect everyday?

answers

you may want to refer to

<https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/organic-waste-wealth-closing-bio-cycle-bhutan/en>

<https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/composting-west-asia-decision-makers-guide/en>

<https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/guide-technology-selection-and-implementation/en>

8. Learning, Networking & Early-Career

Questions and Comments

I have a great interest in Waste generation subjects; how can I interact with you for learning purposes? I graduated in 2025. Can you help me participate in this research? It would be a great opportunity to learn from a developed country like Japan.

answers

Please go find useful research paper from the IGES website. You can also register for the CCET network so that you will receive our webinar announcements.

Questions and Comments

Is Africa involved in this, especially East African countries like Kenya? I'm from Migori County, Kenya, a town bordering Tanzania, with an organization Moislat dealing with wastes, hospital wastes both solid and liquid. In Migori there is no sewerage system hence dwellers use onsite sanitation technology.

answers

N/A

IGES publication on the web

<https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub>

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email to ccet-info@iges.or.jp