

Eighth Session of the Agriculture Subcommittee
Venice, Italy
12 November 2010

Meeting Minutes

Summary

1 The Global Methane Initiative (GMI) Agriculture Subcommittee conducted its eighth session in Venice, Italy in conjunction with meetings of the GMI Landfill Subcommittee and Wastewater Task Force and the 3rd *International Symposium on Energy from Biomass and Waste*. The Agriculture Subcommittee meeting was conducted on 12 November 2010. Key agenda items included:

- Welcome
- Country Updates
- Update from the Administrative Support Group (ASG)
- Review of the Subcommittee Leadership
- Action Plans and Reporting
- Update on Resource Assessments (RAs)
- Results of the Ecuador RA
- Future Subcommittee Work
 - Methane, Energy, and Financial Models
- Summary of Action Items Discussed at the Meeting

2 The combined subcommittee meetings and task force agendas are posted online on the GMI website at: http://www.globalmethane.org/documents/events_combined_20101111_agenda.pdf.

3 Presentations from the Agriculture Subcommittee meeting are posted online at: <http://www.globalmethane.org/news-events/index.aspx?month=11&year=2010>.

Welcome

4 The Agriculture Subcommittee Co-chairs, Mr. Jorge Hilbert of the Argentine Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA) and Mr. Anil Dhussa from the Indian Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, welcomed meeting participants on behalf of the Agriculture Subcommittee. The meeting participants included GMI Partner country delegates, Project Network members, and Administrative Support Group (ASG) personnel. A list of the participants is presented in Annex 1.

5 Mr. Hilbert summarized the meeting minutes from the last subcommittee meeting in New Delhi India, which are available online at http://www.globalmethane.org/documents/events_ag_20100305_minutes.pdf

6 The action items from the previous meeting included the following:

- Subcommittee members will continue efforts to complete country-specific action plans; the template is located online at: http://www.methanetomarkets.org/documents/ag_cap_profile_template.doc
- U.S. EPA will review and respond to comments on the international guidance for anaerobic digestion (AD) systems.
- The ASG will post the international guidance on the GMI website.
- Subcommittee members will implement and field test the international guidance where appropriate.
- Subcommittee members will identify any existing country standards or protocols and provide them to the ASG for posting on the website.
- The ASG will continue to research and communicate with other organizations working on enteric fermentation and rice cultivation. In addition, the ASG will investigate what the timeline might be for potential project implementation in these areas. The ASG will also explore the inclusion of a workshop on enteric fermentation and rice cultivation in the next Subcommittee meeting.
- Subcommittee members will inform the ASG of any upcoming events related to methane emissions and agriculture, and any possibilities for co-location for the next Subcommittee meeting.
- The ASG will consider possible additional future activities with the co-chairs and agree where best to focus scarce resources. Potential activities include an international database of AD systems, standards for construction of AD systems, an international version of FarmWare, a standard for digestate, and RAs for enteric fermentation.

7 It was noted that progress has been made on many of the action items and all Partners are encouraged to continue to update their country profiles.

Country Updates

8 Country representatives provided brief updates on the activities in their countries related to the Agriculture Subcommittee.

9 **Vietnam.** Mr. Nguyen Van Tai of the Vietnam Ministry of Natural Resource & Environment (MONRE) presented an [overview of the activities in Vietnam](#). Mr. Nguyen stated that agriculture is the major source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Vietnam, making up 42 percent of the total GHG emissions. He noted that legislative framework has been set up to reduce GHG emissions and promote renewable energy. There are currently 10 Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) agriculture projects registered in Vietnam. Biogas projects in the agriculture sector have been supported by the Livestock Waste Management East Asia and the Biogas Programme for the Animal Husbandry Sector of Vietnam. The next steps for Vietnam include developing a country action plan, performing capacity building, and developing a program of activities/projects in the agriculture sector.

10 **United States.** Ms. Allison Costa of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) noted that the U.S. AgSTAR Program promotes and develops AD in the United States. The program is

supported by the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The USDA has renewed their AgSTAR Program commitment and increased their support. The AgSTAR Program held a conference in April that was comprised of two days of sessions and one day of site visits, and attended by 300 people. There are currently more than 150 AD systems operating in the United States, mostly mesophilic farm-owned systems operating on dairy farms. There is potential for approximately 8,000 additional farms to install AD systems, so there are many opportunities to expand. The AgSTAR Program continued its work on the FarmWare software, which estimates emission reductions, potential biogas production, and system costs. The AgSTAR Program has also updated its website and logo, and is preparing a revised AgSTAR Anaerobic Digester Protocol which includes gas use process evaluations. The protocol will be available early next year.

11 **Thailand.** Mr. Arux Chaiyakul of the Thailand Department of Livestock Development presented an [overview of the activities in Thailand](#). Dr. Chaiyakul noted that agricultural GHG emissions in Thailand are increasing, and currently account for approximately 24 percent of total GHG emissions. There is a large potential for AD in Thailand; there are currently 118 projects operating with approval from the Thailand GHG Management Organization, and 38 projects registered with the CDM Executive Board. The government of Thailand has a goal to reduce GHG emission from swine waste by 700,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO₂e) per year by 2012; as of January 2010, 500,000 tCO₂e per year have been reduced. Thailand has a new project for chicken waste that started in September 2010 and is projected to reduce 65,000 tCO₂e per year.

12 **Pakistan.** Dr. Basharat Bashir of Pakistan's Alternative Energy Development Board stated that the agro-industrial sector is active in Pakistan. There are 84 large sugar mills that could generate energy by utilizing bagasse. Those sugar mills which have distilleries can use AD on the liquid effluent to produce biogas and generate energy. Pakistan participated in a USDA technical and policy trade mission to the United States on bagasse-based cogeneration in May 2010. Sugar mill owners who participated in the mission returned to Pakistan with an enriched understanding of the technologies, equipment, and services that can help them move ahead with cogeneration projects at sugar mills.

13 Currently in Pakistan, there are a number of operating and planned AD systems, including but not limited to:

- An operating 27 megawatt (MW) bagasse to energy power plant;
- An operating 7 MW AD system at a sugar mill;
- Eight planned bagasse to energy projects that have been awarded licenses to operate (these projects are expected to produce 124 MW);
- Six additional planned projects that have applied for licenses (these projects are expected to produce 147 MW); and
- A planned project at Landhi Cattle Colony for which the Asian Development Bank is going to finance a solicitation of bids from the private sector (this project has the potential to produce \$30 million in carbon revenue).

14 **Mexico.** Mr. Edgar Del Villar of Mexico's SEMARNAT provided a brief overview of the situation in Mexico. SEMARNAT has been working with the Mexico Ministry of Agriculture to continue promoting AD projects in the central region and supporting the use of biogas for heat or energy instead of just flaring. The programs are also expanding to the state of Jalisco in the west and the Yucatan Peninsula in the southeast, both of which are areas with concentrated numbers of swine. The programs have also been expanding into the dairy sector, but many dairy technologies are developed for cold regions and will need to be refined to work in warm climates.

15 **Argentina.** Mr. Hilbert provided a brief presentation on the [activities in Argentina](#). There are a large number of activities occurring in Argentina, including—but not limited to—completion of databases of

AD technology providers and equipment and projects, installation of 12 new agricultural projects and 3 new agro-industrial projects, joint capacity building of INTA and Insituto Nacional de Tecnologia Industrial (INTI), implementation of a new renewable energy purchase framework, operation of research digesters and demonstration projects, organization of multiple workshops, and an agreement to implement the international guidance.

16 **Ecuador.** Mr. Roberto Urquizo from the Ecuadorian Government of the Province of Guayas noted that information about Ecuador will be presented later in the day during his presentation on the Ecuador RA.

17 **Finland.** Ms. Birgitta Vainio-Mattila of the Finland Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry noted that there has been no change in the number of digesters in Finland since the last meeting. Although programs are in place to develop AD for centralized systems and farm-size systems, farmers have not been interested in financing these systems because they are not profitable. AD is part of GHG reduction solution in Finland, so the government will continue to promote the technology and provide funding. In mid-September, the government passed a law to support renewable energy feed in tariffs.

India. Mr. Anil Dhussa stated that renewable energy accounted for about 11 percent of the installed energy capacity in India. He mentioned that the creation of renewable energy was taking place on account of various policy initiatives being taken by the Government of India. He also noted that the emerging tariff regime as a result of various provisions of the recently promulgated Electricity Act was likely to give a major boost to the renewable energy sector in the country. In India, small household-sized biogas systems were common, with over 4.2 million such units already installed. These systems are commonly floating drum or fixed domes digesters. Large projects in India are mostly located at distilleries, starch production facilities, pulp and paper plants, dairy farms and processing plants, and poultry farmsector.

18 **Philippines.** Although representatives from the Philippines were unable to attend the meeting in Venice, they provided a brief update via email which Mr. Henry Ferland from the ASG read aloud at the meeting. An on-going project implemented by the Philippine Council for Industry and Energy Research and Development - Department of Science and Technology (PCIERD-DOST) is supported under GMI. In August 2010, training of trainers on AD development was conducted by U.S. EPA experts on AD development and attended by potential trainers from academic, government, finance, and private sector backgrounds. As an offshoot of the training of trainers, a series of informational awareness campaigns to promote methane recovery from swine farms have been conducted in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Another upcoming activity is the hands-on training on ferro-cement application for fixed dome digesters in November in Nueva Ecija, Central Luzon. Also included in the series of trainer training programs are hands-on training activities to build capacity on covered lagoon construction, flare system installation, and engine conversion.

19 The DOST also co-organized conferences with government financing institutions on project financing and climate change in Manila in 2009 and Davao and Tagaytay in 2010. An on-going biomass RA is being undertaken that includes determining the potential poultry and livestock residues as an alternative biomass energy resource. In the implementation of the Philippines Renewable Energy Act, as part of the provision of the law to provide incentives for renewable energy developers, an on-going study and public consultation are being conducted to determine the feed-in-tariffs for the respective grid-connected renewable energy power generation plants. The livestock industry is proposing to include the biogas swine farm power generator as one of the renewable energy contractors. As of mid-2010, there are 28 registered agriculture CDM projects for an estimated average annual emission reduction of 4,462 tCO₂e per year. The Philippines Designated National Authority (DNA) has approved a total of 46 projects for animal waste.

Update from ASG

20 Mr. Ferland provided an update on the [activities of the ASG](#). The Ministerial Meeting—held in Mexico City on 1 October 2010—launched the GMI. Mexico’s Environment Minister, Juan Elvira, and U.S. EPA’s Assistant Administrator Gina McCarthy led Mexican & U.S. delegations in launching this effort. They asked developed country Partners, and others in a position to do so, to make financial commitments to the new Initiative. The United States pledged at least \$50 million over five years to GMI.

21 The GMI builds on the structure of the Methane to Markets Partnership (M2M) and is supported by the revised Terms of Reference (TOR). GMI expands upon the work of M2M by broadening the scope to encompass methane abatement and avoidance, and including the development of methane action plans and new resource commitments. Additional information on the GMI can be found at: www.methanetomarkets.org/gmi

22 The Steering Committee was held in conjunction with the Ministerial Meeting. Steering Committee meeting outcomes included acceptance of Turkey and Nicaragua as new member countries and an agreement to hold a third Expo. An additional outcome was the adoption of revised TOR, which includes action plans and reporting, methane abatement, review of subcommittee leadership, wastewater as a new sector, and now refers to the Global Methane Initiative rather than “Methane to Markets.

23 The Steering Committee charge to the Subcommittees include the development and implementation of country strategic action plans, review of the subcommittee leadership, and determination of methane abatement’s role within the sector. The Steering Committee also requested that Partner countries interested in wastewater inform the ASG of their interest.

24 Mr. Del Villar noted that the country strategic plan in Mexico may include all activities in Mexico that are related to methane abatement, mitigation, capture, and use – not only federal government activities. Mr. Ferland agreed that changes may need to be made because of the Initiative’s shifting focus. He mentioned that the Landfills Subcommittee had discussed the continued appropriateness of their sector name when considering abatement as an option.

25 Mr. Hilbert noted that the Agriculture Subcommittee has discussed enteric fermentation and rice cultivation as sources of abatement in the past. Mr. Dhussa added that although they have been discussed, the Subcommittee has not done much work with these sources and the Agriculture Subcommittee does not currently possess the expertise to address these sources. Mr. Hilbert noted that there is currently a lot of research and movement on these sources and that GMI should continue to explore them. Mr. Roos stated the inclusion of enteric fermentation and rice cultivation into the Agriculture Subcommittee would require a large subcommittee and he noted that a larger subcommittee would need more financial support.

26 Mr. Hilbert suggested that information on these sources could be included in the country strategic action plans but the Agriculture Subcommittee may not be expanded to include them. Mr. Ferland agreed that the subcommittee would not have to be expanded at this point, but that the subcommittee could continue to look for linkages with other organization working with those sources. Mr. Urquizo suggested that the Agriculture Subcommittee could develop a task force to evaluate sources of abatement. Mr. Del Villar agreed that it would make sense to keep the sources of abatement separate from the subcommittee because they deal with different technologies.

Review of the Subcommittee Leadership

27 Mr. Hilbert noted that Mr. Dhussa was nominated to be a co-chair at the previous Agriculture Subcommittee meeting in New Delhi. Since the meeting in New Delhi, Mr. Jeremy Eppel of the United

Kingdom's Department of Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs resigned as co-chair. Each subcommittee can have up to three co-chairs, so there is an open co-chair position.

28 Mr. Hilbert and Mr. Dhussa acknowledged Mr. Eppel's participation and contributions to the Agriculture Subcommittee and noted that GMI appreciates his efforts and contribution. Mr. Eppel's support of the common cause was much appreciated. Mr. Ferland responded that the ASG would compose a thank-you message to Mr. Eppel. In addition, the ASG will send a message to the Agriculture Subcommittee announcing the availability of a co-chair position.

Action Plans and Reporting

29 Ms. Costa noted the ASG has been working on a database to track all GMI work products, grants, projects, etc. Mr. Ferland explained this was called the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) database and that all sectors would be included in the database. There will be a public interface on the GMI website so everyone can see what work has been accomplished by GMI. The CRM's purpose is to better manage the information generated by all GMI activities and to enable enhanced reporting on the continued success of the initiative. Mr. Hilbert noted that this tool sounded like a good opportunity to improve communication of projects that are being completed in various countries.

30 Mr. Ferland noted the data in the system is only as good as the information received by the ASG, so it is important for everyone to continue to provide updates to the ASG. If country delegates have resources or websites that would be useful to others, please inform the ASG and it will be included in the database and/or on the GMI website.

31 Mr. Bashir requested the GMI provide resources to develop action plans so that a standard method would be followed and because there may not be in-country capacity to develop an action plan. Mr. Ferland responded there are some GMI resources available, but it is hoped that additional funding will become available as more developed countries contribute to the Initiative.

Update on RAs

32 Mr. Roos presented an [update on the RAs](#). RAs are country specific and each country presents its own unique set of cultural, institutional, and technical barriers to gas recovery from livestock and food processing wastes. The objective is to effectively communicate with international partners to better understand and facilitate the development of programs/projects that reduce methane and address growing environmental and human health concerns, preferably within a programmatic framework with multi-laterals/others to enable project development.

33 The strategy to implement the objective includes the following development steps:

- Step 1: Identify market and prioritize opportunities (RAs)
- Step 2: Identify appropriate technologies and capacity needs
- Step 3: Transfer technology through commercial project demonstration and "hands on training"
- Step 4: Address national issues that impede project development
- Step 5: Expand on success through extension

34 RAs have been completed for Argentina, Philippines, Colombia, Thailand, and Vietnam. RAs are almost completed for India, Brazil, Ecuador, and Mexico. An RA is underway for China and RAs are starting for Korea and Ukraine.

35 Lessons learned from the RAs include the concepts that waste management data should be verified with site visits, environmental compliance or waste management should be discussed with the responsible facility management, data from some sectors needs to be general to avoid sector sensitivity about specific data, and data collection requires a skilled team that can assess facility waste handling and management. A key finding is that RA emissions estimates often do not match the country emissions inventories because a more rigorous emission estimate methodology may be used to estimate emissions for the RA as compared to the country inventory.

36 Mr. Hilbert noted that RAs are a very valuable tool and the Argentina RA has helped to focus work in that country. Mr. Roos responded that RAs are an effective way to engage government and encourage them to pay attention to opportunities that they may otherwise not be aware of.

37 Ms. Lopez inquired if the RAs lead to specific projects. Mr. Roos replied the RAs identify sectors that would be the best to focus on and the next step would be to engage industry by developing information workshops and trainings to build capacity to develop projects. The Colombia RA was completed through a grant and another grant this year was awarded to do follow up work with the industries. Ms. Lopez noted that she was unaware of Colombia's RA and she suggested that information be shared across sectors.

38 Mr. Ferland explained that U.S. EPA has had a grant solicitation every year for the last 4 years. Announcements for the next cycle should be out in January or February 2011 assuming current levels of funding. U.S. EPA will make sure to communicate to the appropriate country delegates when projects are funded. Mr. Hilbert noted that there was room to improve this linkage between the grants and the subcommittee's work.

39 Mr. Ferland asked what the priorities were to develop RAs and how a country gets in the pipeline to have an RA developed. Mr. Roos noted that EPA will try to do all countries. U.S. EPA may even be able to do a basic screening for countries that do not have a lot of agriculture potential.

40 Mr. Roos noted another lesson learned could be that other sources might have been added to the assessments. Dr. Sanjers noted that wastewater treatment and agriculture waste could be treated together because there is a lot of promise for treating these wastes together. Dr. Nguyen inquired if RAs have considered rice cultivation. Mr. Roos replied they have not yet, but they could in the future.

41 Mr. Maurizio Guadagni, Turkey's Rural Development Expert, asked if electricity offset emissions are included and Mr. Roos replied affirmatively. Mr. Guadagni also inquired who performs the RAs and how Turkey would go about having an RA performed. Mr. Roos explained he leads the RA development and has contractor support. Turkey is a Partner country but there is not currently an agriculture representative, so the representative was asked to inform the ASG if there is a person that would be willing to fulfill the duties for the Agriculture Subcommittee.

42 Mr. Dhussa noted the India RA used the National Master Plan, which was developed to estimate potential energy recovery. He noted there is the need to ensure that conversion of this potential does not get translated into inflated potential for GHG reductions. Mr. Roos agreed there is a need to be cautious about the data sources used because the reports' objectives may influence the numbers produced.

Results of the Ecuador RA

43 Mr. Urquizo provided an [overview of the RA performed for Ecuador](http://www.globalmethane.org/tools-resources/ag_addresses.aspx). The Ecuador RA is available online at: http://www.globalmethane.org/tools-resources/ag_addresses.aspx.

44 Mr. Urquizo's presentation described the process of developing the RA and the analysis results. The sectors identified as priorities in the Ecuador RA include ethanol, sugar mills, palm oil processing, and shrimp processing. The total potential emissions reductions are approximately 390,000 metric tons of CO₂e per year.

45 Mr. Ferland thanked Mr. Urquizo for his presentation. Mr. Urquizo noted that it would be beneficial to have a workshop in Ecuador involving all sectors to show them the data and engage them. Mr. Hilbert agreed that in-country workshops for countries with RAs would be useful.

Future Subcommittee Work

46 Mr. Roos and Ms. Costa presented some of the subcommittee's future work including international AD project calculator tools, an international AD database, and the implementation of the international guidance on AD.

International AD Project Calculator Tools

47 Mr. Roos presented a brief [presentation that explained that computer models](#) can be developed to perform pre-feasibility studies for facilities. The tools use default values with user-provided, project-specific information in order to estimate baseline methane production, potential methane emission reductions with the installation of AD, and costs associated with systems development. Technology options, costs of construction, and energy pricing would be country-specific.

48 A simple tool was developed for use in a Philippines' training workshop for swine farms interested in installing covered lagoons. The spreadsheet tool contains three worksheets: one for user input, one for calculations, and one for results. In the user input worksheet, there are inputs that the user needs to enter (including number of animals) and there are default values that are populated in the tool. The default values can be changed by the user to better represent their farm and potential AD system. The user selects their baseline waste management system from a drop-down list and enters the average ambient temperature, and the calculator tool provides the correct methane conversion factor (MCF).

49 The results worksheet shows the outputs from the calculation worksheet to help users decide if a project would be appropriate for their systems. The costs included in the tool are specific to the Philippines' covered lagoons. To make the tool applicable to other countries, U.S. EPA would need to add cost information for other countries and other systems.

50 Mr. Roos noted that U.S. EPA stated at the last Subcommittee meeting it would develop an international calculator tool. This tool could be modified to fulfill that commitment. Mr. Hilbert noted this would be a very helpful tool to provide quick estimates and he offered to translate it into Spanish. Mr. Roos noted that U.S. EPA could provide this tool and each country could modify it to make it more country-specific.

51 As an example of another software option, Ms. Costa provided an overview of the FarmWare software. FarmWare is available online at: <http://www.epa.gov/agstar/tools/project-dev/farmware.html>. FarmWare was developed in the United States for farmers to perform pre-feasibility evaluations. FarmWare requires detailed inputs that are entered into the software. The AgSTAR Program has developed a form that collects all of the inputs required to run FarmWare. Ms. Costa filled out a form for an actual farm, completed a FarmWare evaluation using the form data, and shared the analysis results with the group.

52 Mr. Hilbert noted it would be helpful to expand FarmWare to the international level and there is additional research that would need to be performed in order to update the software for various countries. Mr. Guadagni noted the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations has an international tool already, but it provides more general information.

International AD Database

53 Ms. Costa presented an [overview of the plan for an international AD database](#). Ms. Costa explained the database would provide general information on types and scale of operating AD systems in GMI countries and would be publicly available on the GMI website.

54 The database would collect as much information as possible, but only a portion of the project-specific data would be publicly available. The proposed database fields that would be publicly available include:

- General Info:
 - Project name
 - Type
 - Location
- Animal/Waste Info:
 - Type
 - Number/volume
- Baseline System
- Digester Info:
 - Type
 - Designer
 - Status & year of operation
- Biogas:
 - Use
 - Generator set size/output

55 Additional information about the digester and financial information could be collected, but not included in the public version of the database to protect systems' privacy. Mr. Hilbert noted that latitude and longitude could also be included in the database to allow for systems mapping. Mr. Urquizo asked if data were already available to enter into the database and Ms. Costa responded the AgSTAR Program maintains a database of U.S. systems that could be entered into the international database.

Implementation of the International Guidance for AD

56 Mr. Roos stated the U.S. EPA has done some international trainings on the international guidance for AD. The AgSTAR Program is also currently updating the AD Protocol used in the United States. A case study may be presented at the next subcommittee meeting.

Discussion

57 Mr. Dhussa stated that the information presented on the subcommittee's future work was very useful and important and he expressed concern that there were not more country delegates at the meeting to take advantage of the presentations and participate in the discussions. Mr. Roos suggested a note could be sent to the Agriculture Subcommittee from the co-chairs to encourage participation. Mr. Ferland noted the ASG is more than open to any suggestions of how to improve participation, so please inform the ASG of any ideas.

58 Mr. Hilbert suggested that holding the meetings in conjunction with technical workshops improves participation. Mr. Urquizo agreed and noted that it is important to engage stakeholders. Ms. Costa

proposed the ASG could organize a webinar to discuss the international database and Mr. Ferland responded this option could be explored. Mr. Hilbert also recommended that monthly updates would be helpful for the delegates.

Summary of Action Items Discussed at the Meeting

- 59 Ms. Cortney Itle of the ASG summarized the action items from the meeting, which included:
- The ASG will send an announcement to the Agriculture Subcommittee that there is an available co-chair position in the Subcommittee.
 - The ASG will write a thank-you letter to Jeremy Eppel to express appreciation for his years of service to the Subcommittee.
 - Delegates will continue to complete action plans and perform reporting on activities.
 - U.S. EPA will continue to provide support for RA development and will continue to work to keep the country delegates informed of the assessments.
 - U.S. EPA will also continue work on an international calculator tool and an international database of AD systems.
 - The ASG will send out the proposed international database fields, and delegates will provide input on the proposed fields.
 - Delegates will work to identify projects to evaluate using the International Guidance.
- 60 Mr. Hilbert noted that, in addition to the items listed above, the U.S. EPA may link the GMI grants to the update of the calculator tool data for individual countries.
- 61 Mr. Hilbert stated the last agenda item was determining the location for the next subcommittee meeting. He proposed the next Agriculture Subcommittee meeting should be held in conjunction with the AgSTAR Conference, which will be located in Boise, Idaho on 10-12 May 2011. Mr. Urquizo proposed the event include a half-day workshop of international case studies.
- 62 The co-chairs thanked the participants for their input and adjourned the meeting.

GLOBAL METHANE INITIATIVE
AGRICULTURE SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING
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