



CLEAN AIR
TASK FORCE



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

a UNEP convened initiative

Fossil Fuel Regulatory Programme

Moving from pledges to action

The Fossil Fuel Regulatory Programme (FFRP) will provide targeted support to up to 20 governments eligible for official development assistance from 2024 to 2027. Projects will include tailored support for capacity building, regulatory framework development, and implementation, monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) guidelines, and compliance. Plugging policy and regulatory gaps globally – which comprise two-thirds of top methane emitters in the energy sector – is an urgent need and one that the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) and Clean Air Task Force (CATF) can address. The FFRP will not provide funding or direct support to private sector stakeholders in the fossil fuel sector, or provide funding support which may result in new or extended fossil fuel operations.

Why is the Fossil Fuel Regulatory Programme needed?

Fossil fuel methane reductions are an international priority, and support is needed to meet the targets set out by the Global Methane Pledge. To dramatically reduce emissions, appropriate regulatory frameworks are critical, as is a ramp-up in investment in mitigating emissions from fossil fuel production.

0.1°C

Rapid cuts in methane emissions from fossil fuels through targeted abatement measures - alongside deep cuts in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions - are essential to achieve global climate targets. Simply taking action on methane in the fossil fuel sector, we can avoid up to 0.1 °C of warming by 2050 in higher fossil fuel demand scenarios,

\$260B

Immediate, targeted methane abatement in the fossil fuel sector can prevent nearly 1 million premature deaths due to ozone exposure, 90 million tonnes of crop losses due to ozone and climate changes, and about 85 billion hours of lost labor due to heat exposure by 2050, providing roughly \$260 billion in direct economic benefits.

75%

More than 75% of methane emissions from oil and gas operations and half of emissions from coal today can be abated with existing technology, often at low cost.

Benefits to countries: A new fast and effective response mechanism



Expert Access

Technical experts available to respond to requests, questions, and planning support



Combined Strength

CCAC and CATF joint support and access to international experts and financial institutions



In-House Tools

Use of CCAC and CATF's Country Methane Abatement Tool (CoMAT) for emissions inventory development



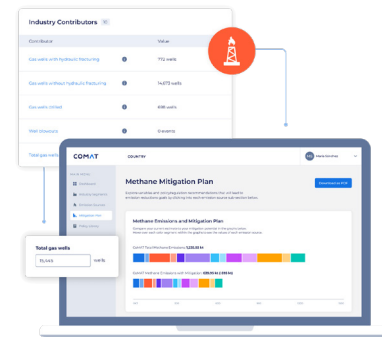
Immediate Support

A coordinated mechanism to rapidly respond to country-specific needs



Examples of services to drive meaningful action

National Inventory Development: The Country Methane Abatement Tool (CoMAT) helps governments understand their methane sources, the magnitude of emissions, and assess their abatement potential with proven best practices. We work with ministry officials and relevant regulators so they can have a national level overview and establish methane reduction targets. Based on CoMAT, countries are also able to develop national methane regulations to implement actions to reduce emissions.



Regulatory and Policy Development Workshop and Technical Assistance: CATF can help guide government officials through policy review, and where necessary, the policy development process, for methane and black carbon abatement and work with government officials to provide feedback and options for policies that are tuned to the national context.

Remote Sensing Capacity Development Workshop: CATF can work with government officials to illustrate the role of remote sensing in methane emissions detection and mitigation programs, considering current and future remote sensing detection systems, and how these monitoring systems have been integrated with policy- and decision-making processes around the world. CATF collaborates with experts from MethaneSAT, Carbon Mapper, IMEO, and academic institutions who have been pioneering the use of satellite data analysis to analyze methane emissions from oil, gas, and coal facilities.

Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) Technology Demonstrations: CATF can organize field trips and site visits for ministry officials, regulators, companies and other key stakeholders to better understand how methane emissions monitoring takes place in the field.



Best Practices Workshops: CATF can organize regional and global best practices workshops that allow government officials to share best practices from around the world and demonstrate their applicability to the oil and gas and coal sectors, paying close attention to the specific barriers that exist locally and how to overcome them through better monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) and policy design.

Regulatory Implementation and Enforcement Assistance: Once regulatory instruments are in place, CATF can collaborate with governments to support their implementation.

Case study: Reducing methane emissions in Nigeria

- Developed a [National Action Plan To Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants \(SLCPs\)](#) in 2018, identifying measures to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 50% by 2030.
- Nigeria set a conditional target to reduce fugitive methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 60% by 2031, along with quantifications of co-benefits for health and economic development.
- [Guidelines](#) were adopted in 2022 by Nigeria's Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission.
- CCAC and CATF are now working with Nigeria to implement and [enforce](#) these regulations, in addition to providing NDC enhancement support to increase ambition in the 2025 NDC update as well as methane reduction projects in agriculture and waste.