

Key Messages

Guidance on Including Methane in NDC 3.0s

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What is methane?

- Methane is a **highly potent, short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP)** that is the **second largest contributor to warming after carbon dioxide (CO₂)**.

Why mitigate methane?

- Methane accounts for a **third of global warming since the Industrial Revolution** and has a warming effect **nearly 80 times that of CO₂, over a 20-year period**.
- Including ambitious methane mitigation measures in NDC 3.0s is the **main opportunity to slow global warming in the next few critical decades**.
- **Global anthropogenic methane emissions could rise by up to 13% between 2020 and 2030, and up to 24–30% by 2050** if additional action is not taken in upcoming NDCs.
- In addition to climate benefits, **methane mitigation can deliver significant benefits for human and ecosystem health, food security and the global economy**, given that methane is a primary precursor gas for **tropospheric (ground-level) ozone, a powerful greenhouse gas as well as an air pollutant**.
- Full implementation of available targeted methane measures could **prevent 255 000 premature deaths by 2030, 775,000 asthma related hospital visits, 73 billion hours of lost labour from extreme heat, and 26 million tonnes of crop losses globally on an annual basis** if targeted methane measures implemented fully

What are the tangible ways to address methane in NDCs?

- **Fast implementation of readily available and proven mitigation measures** can produce multiple mitigation, adaptation, and development benefits. The three main methane emitting sectors to focus action are: **energy, waste and agriculture**.
 - **Energy:**
 - **Minimise venting, flaring and fugitive emissions** from oil and gas sector
 - **Minimise methane emissions from coal mining through pre-mine degasification and recovery and oxidation of methane from ventilation air.**
 - **Agriculture:**
 - **Control of methane emissions from livestock production, including through ensuring adequate feed availability, improving pasture composition and grassland management in grazing systems, and decreasing manure storage time.**
 - **Control of methane emissions from rice paddy fields, including through improved cropping practices, additives/inputs, residue management, system-level interventions, and the use of short-duration varieties.**
 - **Waste:**
 - **Minimise methane emissions from solid waste at landfills sites and divert organic waste from landfills**
 - **Upgrade wastewater treatment plants with methane gas recovery**

What are the finance and implementation considerations for methane mitigation?

- At USD **\$13.7 billion annually, methane abatement finance is at its highest level ever**,
- Current funding levels are **far below the global estimated needs of USD 48 billion annually by 2030**, which means annual flows need to be **at least 3.5 times larger every year until 2030, financing is not flowing proportionately to sectors with the highest abatement potential**, according to the Climate Policy Initiative's analysis of methane abatement financing.
- As part of countries' NDC planning process to incorporate methane, it is critical to gather and evaluate **specific information on the status of financing to your country**.
- When evaluating the national sources of finance, including national budgets and private sector actors, it is equally important to **take a broad perspective within each subsector, evaluating all stakeholders**.