Key Messages
Guidance on Including Methane in NDCs 3.0

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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 (CO_2)**.

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 CO_2, 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 **a**nnual 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, a**ccording 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.**