



Global
Methane
Hub

Annual Impact Report

— 2025



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Cover: In 2025, GMH teamed up with Chile's 31 Minutos, a popular televised children's puppet show, to raise awareness about methane mitigation. The three-part video series explores [what methane is and why it matters](#), [methane and agriculture](#), and [methane from waste and energy](#). Using storytelling, humor, and science, the series aims to inspire a new generation to take action on climate. Now translated into English, Portuguese, and Italian (with Hindi and Turkish coming soon), the videos have already surpassed five million views.

Letters from Leadership





Scaling What Works: GMH's Long-Term Vision

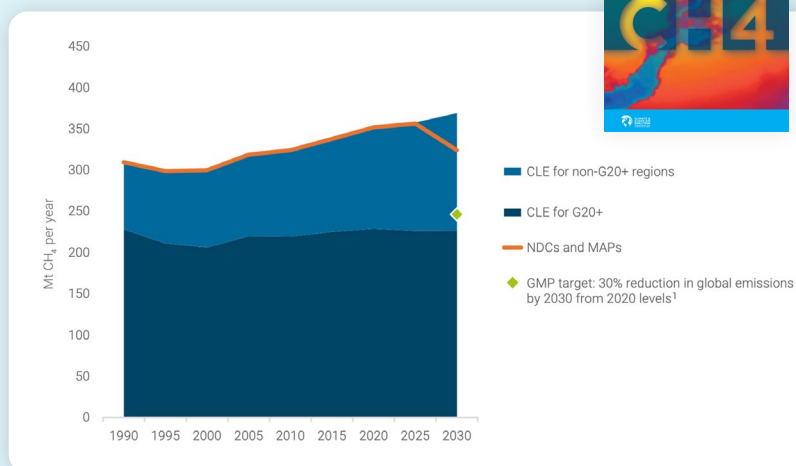
As you'll read in this report, the Global Methane Hub had a year of real wins. Across energy, agriculture, and waste, we saw practical solutions take hold, from innovation on farms and in cities to stronger global policy and enforcement. Above all, we helped keep the Global Methane Pledge alive and moving forward.

Released late last year, the [2025 Global Methane Status Report](#) confirms what we're seeing on the ground: methane is now tracked, measured, and addressed like never before. According to the report, 127 countries included policies and measures targeting major methane sources in their Nationally Determined Contributions by mid-2025, a number that increased to 161 by December 2025.

Global projections are also beginning to shift in the right direction. **Our goal remains a 35% reduction in methane emissions by 2030, and today we are approximately eight percentage points toward that target. While that may seem modest, it marks one of the fastest shifts in climate mitigation, outpacing comparable progress on carbon dioxide.** What's more, the measures needed to reach global methane targets are largely available today. In short, the methane curve is bending, and the opportunity to do even more is huge.

This progress has set the stage for our next chapter.

Current country commitments will generate up to 8% global methane emissions reductions by 2030.



Comparison of global anthropogenic methane emissions under the Current Legislation Emissions (CLE) and the Current Nationally Determined Contributions and Methane Action Plans (NDCs and MAPs) scenarios from the GAINS model, 1990-2030, million tonnes per year.

¹ GMH's target is a 35% reduction in global emissions by 2030 from 2010 levels.

Creating the Conditions to Multiply Impact

In our early years, GMH focused on building strong foundations: improving methane data, aligning partners, and catalyzing early investment. **In 2025, we shifted toward multiplying what works and creating the enabling conditions—the policies, partnerships, systems, and institutional capacity—needed for proven solutions to be adopted and sustained worldwide.**

Our goal is a global methane mitigation ecosystem that thrives regardless of political cycles or leadership changes. By taking a long-term view and prioritizing people over politics, we aim to ensure that the solutions we support today deliver results for years to come. In this report, we highlight how we put that vision into practice.

Decision-Making to Drive Change

Scaling solutions successfully requires making strategic choices. This report also outlines the framework we use to guide our investments across proven initiatives and promising new opportunities with the potential to drive major progress. Every grant, partnership, and advisory effort is grounded in this approach, ensuring our work ladders up to measurable methane reductions, systemic change, and meaningful community wins.

It's worth the investment. As the *Global Methane Status Report* shows, fully implementing available solutions to meet international methane targets could:



- **Generate benefits worth more than \$330 billion annually**
- **Avoid 0.2°C of warming by 2050**
- **Prevent over 180,000 premature deaths annually**
- **Avoid nearly 19 millions tonnes of crop losses annually**

Mobilizing Solutions

Of course, scaling solutions requires more than a plan. It requires decisive action. That's why at COP30 last November in Belém, Brazil, we advanced ambitious pathways for methane mitigation. As detailed in this report, this included mobilizing policies, financing, and concrete implementation, including the first COP composting site led and operated by waste pickers.

With your continued support, we will build on this momentum ahead of COP31 in Antalya, Turkey, scaling our efforts and exploring emerging opportunities to ensure methane action fulfills its promise as an emergency brake on climate change.

Thank you for standing with us.

Marcelo Mena
Chief Executive Officer
Global Methane Hub



A Journey of Collaboration

I've had the privilege of witnessing GMH's journey from an ambitious idea—back when methane was far from a mainstream climate priority—to a globally influential institution. From deploying \$62.6 million in its first year to more than \$112 million in 2025, **GMH has regranted over \$362 million to more than 230 organizations and helped catalyze methane mitigation measures across more than \$8.7 billion in approved development finance investments.** It has become the trusted go-to for global methane action.

One of the clearest signs of this evolution is GMH's forthcoming spin-off from the Windward Fund, its fiscal sponsor, in 2026. With newly established entities in the Netherlands and Chile, the organization is proving itself to be confident, capable, and ready for what's next. This milestone also reflects the strength of sustained donor support and shared commitment, which I see regularly in how donors step up creatively and generously to advance GMH's mission.



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GMH has helped catalyze more than

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in approved development finance investments.



GMH CEO Marcelo Mena (left) with John Palfrey, President of the MacArthur Foundation, at the Methane in the Midwest Summit, which was co-hosted by the MacArthur Foundation and Alta Futures.

For example, the Methane in the Midwest Summit, held last October in Chicago, reflected the regional leadership of the MacArthur Foundation and its president, John Palfrey, who co-hosted the gathering with GMH and Alta Futures and engaged Crown Family Philanthropies to help guide the effort. The summit focused on advancing methane mitigation in [energy, agriculture, and waste as a pathway to accelerating climate action and improving lives across the Midwest](#). It was powerful to see this partnership come together while engaging both prospective and existing supporters. This is how we build the collective leadership required to accelerate methane mitigation.

GMH's Common Pooled Fund is another example of successful, ongoing collaboration. By providing flexible, unrestricted capital, GMH can adapt quickly to evolving political realities and grantee needs and invest in ambitious cross-cutting infrastructure such as satellite monitoring and data-sharing platforms. Just as importantly, it gives us funders a way to align around a common strategy and drive action at a scale none of us could achieve alone.

In a rapidly changing world, GMH stands out as a success story because of you. Together, we are a testament to what can be achieved when we harness our resources and work together.

Thank you for joining us on this journey.

Marisa de Belloy
Chair of the Advisory Board
Global Methane Hub

President
High Tide Foundation

Key Performance Indicators



2025 KPI Progress Update

GMH'S Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) serve as a compass for tracking progress, refining strategies, and scaling impact. They form the backbone of our monitoring framework, strengthening reporting and ensuring accountability as we grow. Our KPIs also provide a shared roadmap, aligning our partners, funders, and grantees around the vision of the world we aim to co-create.

IN THIS SECTION OF THE REPORT, WE PROVIDE A CLOSER LOOK AT EACH KPI:

KPI 1

Emissions Reduction

This indicator is our North Star and tracks progress toward a 35% methane reduction by 2030, ensuring that all efforts lead to real mitigation.

KPI 2

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

NDCs signal government willpower. We track how countries are integrating methane into their climate commitments at the global level, contributing to a collective target to keep warming under 1.5°C.

KPI 3

Methane Action Plans (MAPs)

These sectoral plans are where policy meets implementation. They ensure that national governments translate commitments into tangible methane reduction strategies, establishing the policies that make NDCs a local reality.

KPI 4

Methane Finance Flows

Only 2% of global climate finance goes to methane mitigation, and without funding, commitments are just paper. We track whether investment flows are keeping pace with the scale of the methane challenge.

KPI 5

Global South Capacity

True impact requires both equity and targeted support where emissions are rising most. Projections indicate that more than 80% of methane emissions by 2050 will occur in the Global South. We track how mitigation capacity is being strengthened in our own portfolio to ensure finance reaches those who need it most and that the Global South plays a central role in global methane reduction efforts.

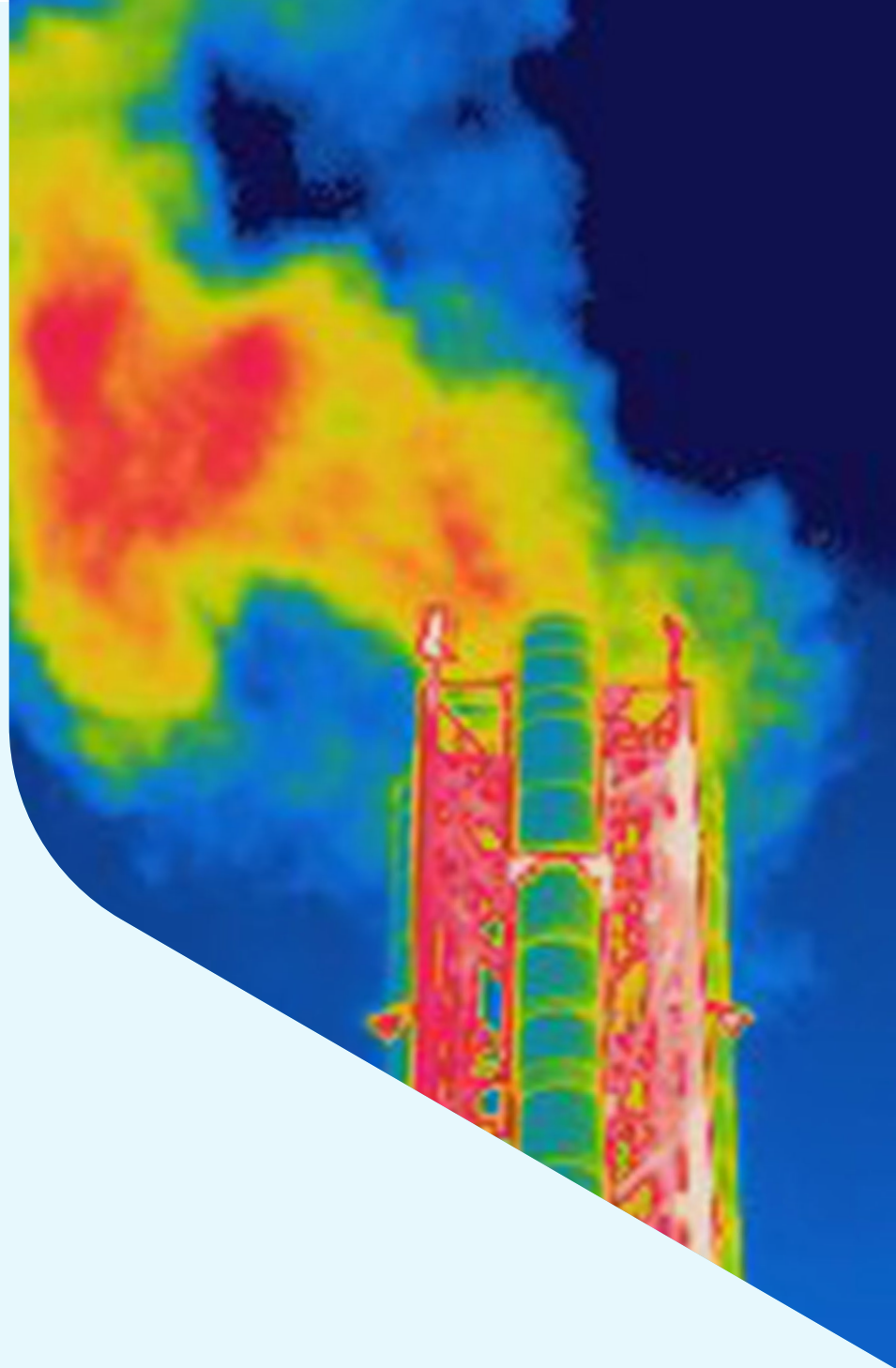
KPI 1: EMISSIONS REDUCTION

Goal: Reduce human-caused methane emissions to help avoid breaching 1.5°C

The [Global Methane Status Report \(2025\)](#) provides a four-year stocktake of progress since the Global Methane Pledge was launched, and it paints a picture of a curve that is bending. Under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national methane action plans adopted through June 2025, projected 2030 methane emissions fall to 327 million tonnes (metric tons) per year, an up to 8% reduction from the 2020 baseline of 352 million tonnes. That is not yet the 35% reduction the world needs to keep warming below 1.5°C, but it represents a significant change in trajectory.

Importantly, the scenario reflects only NDCs and action plans submitted before June 2025. The real figure is therefore likely higher as countries continued updating their commitments ahead of COP30 last November. The estimate also does not capture the full range of non-NDC policies now in force, including the [EU Methane Regulation](#) and its import standards. A coalition of 37 partners is currently working to defend the regulation against industry opposition, and its provisions are expected to influence energy practices well beyond European borders.

And beyond these existing commitments, an additional 131 million tonnes of methane could be mitigated using maximum technically feasible reduction technologies, representing a potential 37% reduction from the baseline. The urgency remains clear, but the foundation for deeper reductions is steadily being built.



KPI 1: EMISSIONS REDUCTION

Baseline: In 2020, 352 million tonnes of methane were emitted per year, including:

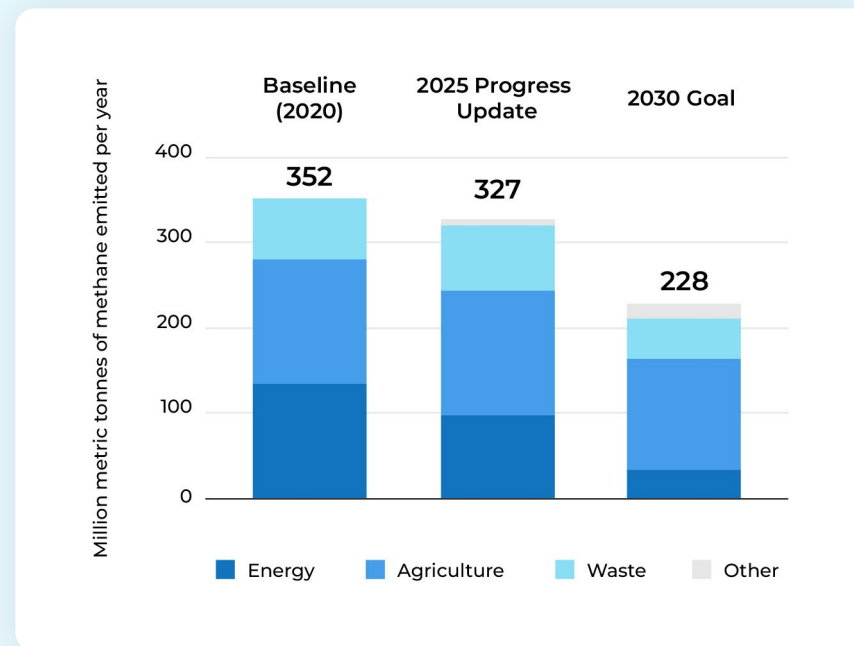
- 135 million tonnes from energy (38% of human-driven emissions)
- 146 million tonnes from agriculture (42% of human-driven emissions)
- 71 million tonnes from waste (20% of human-driven emissions)

2025 Progress Update: Under current NDCs and MAPs², 327 million tonnes of methane will be emitted per year in 2030, including:

- 98 million tonnes from energy (reduction of 27%)
- 146 million tonnes from agriculture (reduction of 0%)³
- 76 million tonnes from waste (increase of 7%)⁴

2030 Goal: 228 million tonnes of methane are emitted per year, a reduction of at least 35%, including:

- 34 million tonnes from energy (reduction of 75%)
- 131 million tonnes from agriculture (reduction of 10%)
- 46 million tonnes from waste (reduction of 35%)



Data Source: GMSR (2025)

² Current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Methane Action Plans (MAPs) include all technical measures stated as of May 2025. Not all NDCs and MAPs have corresponding national or sub-national policies. The GAINS Current Legislative Emissions (CLE) scenario, which includes all methane-relevant legislation as of December 2024, indicates that methane emissions will rise slightly by 2030 to 369 Mt. However, NDC, MAP, and CLE scenarios likely underestimate 2030 mitigation potential by not including the latest round of NDCs, MAPs, and policies, and by excluding other cross-cutting regulations, such as the EU Methane Regulation. GAINS also estimates that up to 131 million tonnes are mitigable using all maximum technically feasible reduction technologies, which would represent a reduction of 37% from the 2020 baseline. The 2020 baseline and 2030 target for this KPI are subject to change as future model updates retroactively improve accuracy of emissions estimates.

³ Mitigation measures in the agriculture sector often have delayed effects after implementation. As a result, actions taken before 2030 may not yield their full emissions reduction potential until closer to 2040, even where 2030 targets indicate progress.

⁴ Waste includes emissions from both solid waste and wastewater treatment. Because many countries lack data on untreated or informal discharges, emissions often go unrecorded until systems are formalized. As a result, improved waste collection and treatment make emissions easier to quantify, causing a statistical increase even as management improves.

KPI 2: NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

Goal: Accelerate formal methane-related commitments at the global level

Projected reductions in global methane emissions are underpinned by concrete action at the country level. The number of countries targeting major methane sources in their NDCs grew from 129 to 161, already exceeding our 2030 target of 150. This increase was driven by a significant rise in commitments in the agriculture and waste sectors, even as fossil fuel methane measures saw a modest net decline due to how countries restructured their NDC 3.0 submissions.

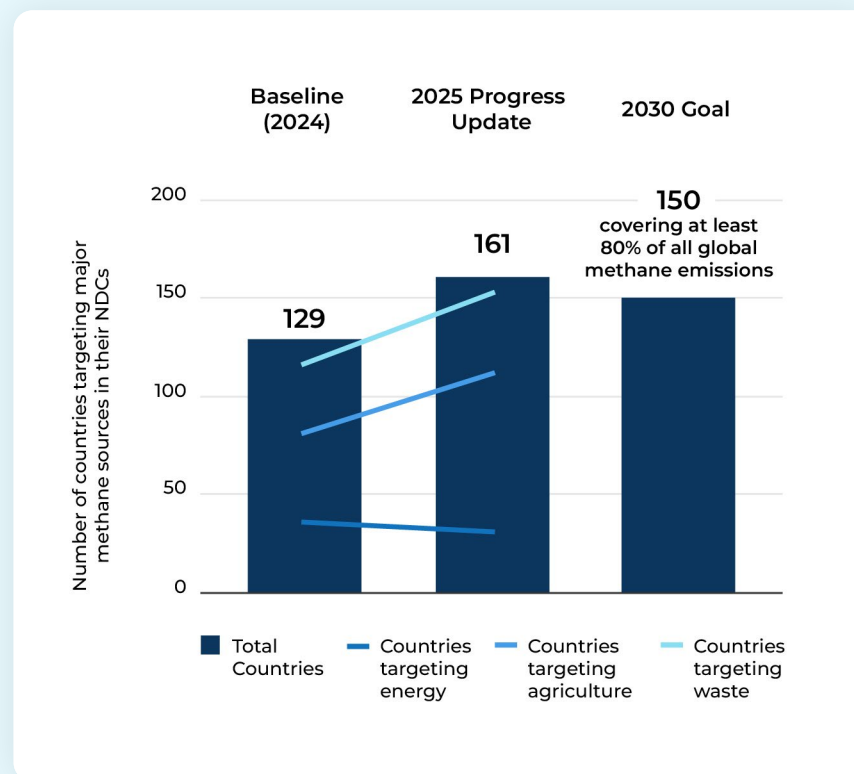
Baseline: In 2024, 129 countries included policies and measures⁵ targeting major methane sources in their NDCs, including:

- 36 with fossil fuel methane measures
- 81 with agriculture methane measures
- 116 with waste methane measures

2025 Progress Update: 161 countries⁶ include policies and measures targeting major methane sources in their latest NDCs, including:

- 31 with fossil fuel methane measures
- 112 with agriculture methane measures
- 153 with waste methane measures

2030 Goal: 150 countries include policies and measures targeting major methane sources in their NDCs, covering at least 80% of all global methane emissions



Data Source: CCAC (2025)

⁵ A country is considered to have included measures for a particular pollutant when its NDC identifies at least one measure for that particular pollutant according to the guidelines identified by the Global Methane Assessment (2021). Note that these measures do not need to mention the pollutant by name.

⁶ 161 countries as of December 31, 2025.

KPI 3: METHANE ACTION PLANS

Goal: Support the development of national methane action plans and sectoral mitigation plans and policies

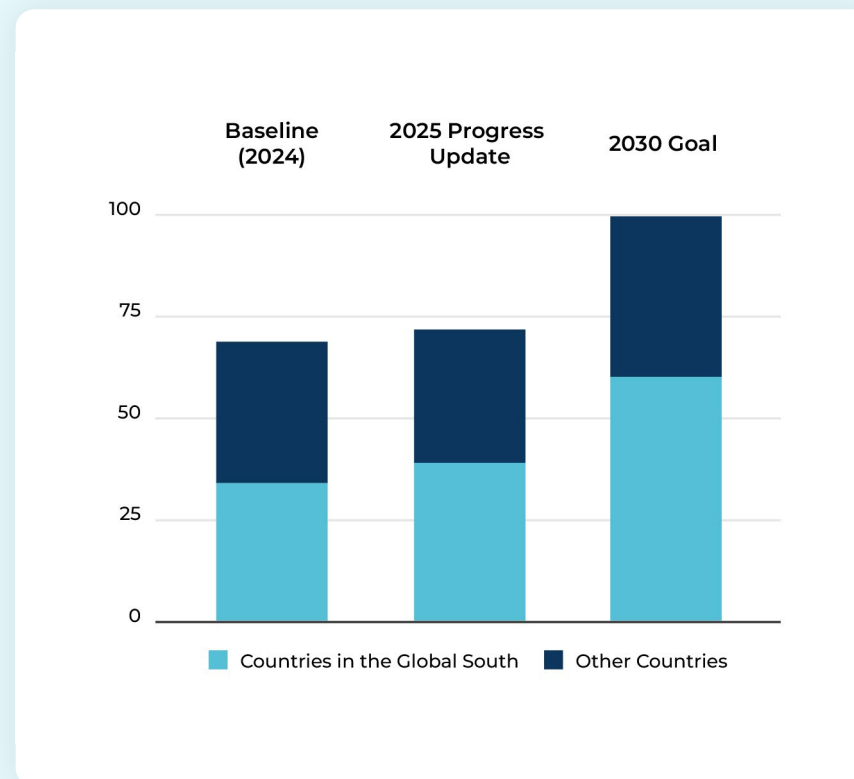
At the national level, 74 countries now have Methane Action Plans (MAPs) or sectoral mitigation policies in place with direct methane measures, up from a revised baseline of 69. This increase was driven by the Global South, where the number of countries with new MAPs rose from 34 to 39 across Africa, Asia, and the Pacific.

Beyond what the KPI captures, policy progress continues to build. [Kazakhstan](#), for example, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with GMH to develop its first MAP and establish a National Methane Office. [Canada](#) finalized Enhanced Methane Regulations that are expected to cut oil and gas emissions to nearly three-quarters below 2012 levels by 2030.

Baseline: In 2024, 69 countries, including 34 in the Global South, had MAPs or sectoral mitigation plans and policies.

2025 Progress Update: 74 countries, including 39 in the Global South, have MAPs or sectoral mitigation plans and policies.

2030 Goal: 100 countries, including at least 60 in the Global South, have MAPs or sectoral mitigation plans and policies.



Data Source: GMH dataset from CCAC (2025); Climate Analytics Global Methane Explorer (2025); Oxford Climate Policy Monitor (2025)

KPI 4: METHANE FINANCE FLOWS

Goal: Steer international climate finance and additional funding towards methane mitigation

GMH grants totaling about \$18.4 million, together with additional aligned funding, have helped unlock methane mitigation measures across at least \$8.7 billion in approved investments by multilateral development finance institutions (MDFIs) between 2023 and 2025. This represents a nearly 470-to-1 ratio between MDFI-approved investments and GMH grant funding.

Through the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) Reducing Agricultural Methane Programme (RAMP), created with GMH support, grants have mobilized more than \$1 billion in co-financing for smallholder agriculture projects incorporating methane mitigation measures across Africa, Asia, and Latin America. At the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), [GMH's Too Good to Waste grant](#) has supported the integration of a minimum 30% methane mitigation target into six approved operations totaling \$825 million in solid waste management and wastewater treatment.

These figures reflect only approved investments. When projects currently in preparation and broader institutional portfolios are included, the reach of GMH's MDFI grantees becomes considerably larger. For example, the World Bank's Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D), which predates GMH's involvement and receives contributions from GMH alongside other donors, reports that its portfolio now spans 94 projects across 35 countries, influencing approximately \$19 billion in livestock, rice, solid waste, and sanitation system investments.

Including additional in-preparation pipelines across IFAD, IDB, and the World Bank, the combined portfolio of GMH's MDFI grantees reaches approximately \$22 billion in approved and in-preparation investments with methane relevance.



KPI 4: METHANE FINANCE FLOWS

Baseline: In 2021 and 2022, an average \$1.4 billion per year from MDFIs was dedicated to methane mitigation.

2025 Progress Update: GMH grants⁷ have helped unlock methane mitigation measures across at least \$8.7 billion in MDFI investments between 2023 and 2025, with contributions from the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

2030 Goal: \$22.4 billion in finance from MDFIs is dedicated to methane mitigation between 2023 and 2030.



Data Source: CPI (2023) for baseline; GMH Finance Flow Tracker (2025) for progress update

⁷ In the absence of a fieldwide progress update, GMH used internal grant reports from grants aimed at leveraging multilateral development finance as an interim proxy for total funding in the field. The scope includes the results of the programs that GMH directly supports through MDFIs, which in many cases also involve additional co-financing from other multilateral sources, such as climate funds like the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.

KPI 5: GLOBAL SOUTH CAPACITY

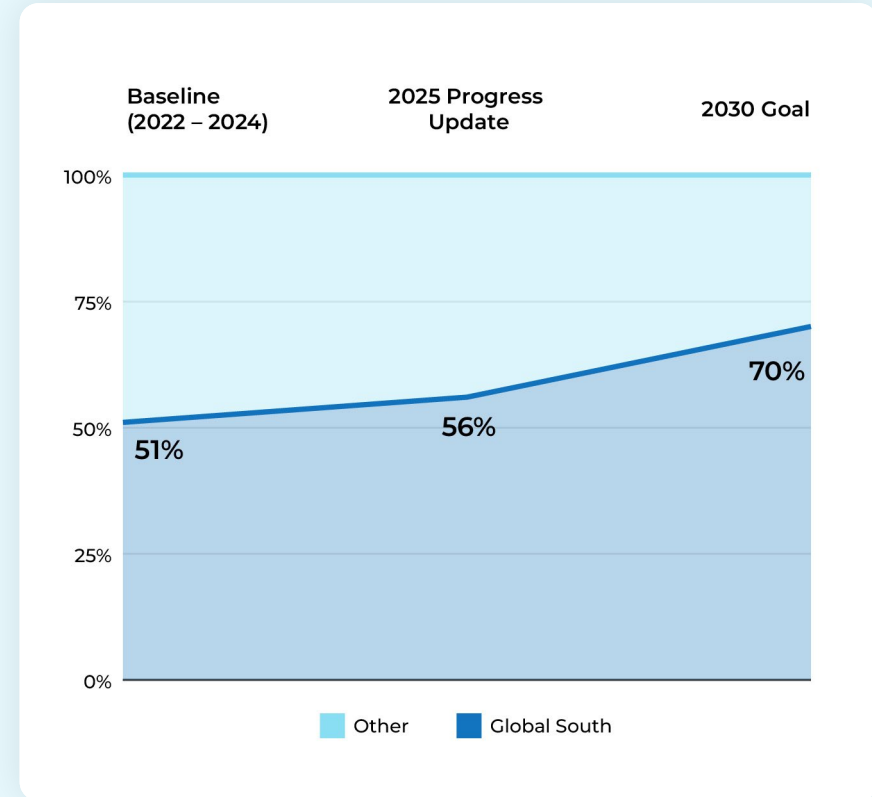
Goal: Build capacity in Global South countries to reduce methane

GMH continues to deepen its investment in the Global South. Between 2022 and 2025, 56% of cumulative funding was directed to the region through our Common Pooled Fund.⁸ Of this, \$33 million went to capacity-building efforts. This represents a 5% increase in the share of funding reaching Global South partners and a doubling of capacity-building investments over the period. Tools like [Time2Graze](#), which was designed and funded by GMH, provide an example of how these investments translate into practical, scalable solutions. Using satellite data, the platform helps farmers across eight countries in Latin America and Africa improve grazing decisions while reducing emissions.

Baseline: Between 2022 and 2024, GMH directed 51% of funding to the Global South, of which \$16 million was allocated toward capacity-building efforts.

2025 Progress Update: Between 2022 and 2025, GMH directed 56% of funding to the Global South, of which \$33 million was allocated toward capacity-building efforts.

2030 Goal: GMH directs 70% of funding to the Global South, of which at least ~\$11-32 million is allocated to capacity building.



Data Source: GMH Grants Data (2025)

⁸ This figure reflects Common Pooled funding for grants implemented in Global South countries, regardless of where the grantee organization is headquartered.

Decision-Making Framework



Investing for Impact

How GMH's Decision-Making Drives Real-World Methane Reductions

At GMH, every dollar is a vote for a future with less methane, healthier communities, and stronger, more resilient food, energy, and economic systems. We take a strategic, data-driven approach, ensuring our investments do more than fund projects; they deliver measurable emissions reductions. Every initiative aligns with our **theory of change**, which links action to impact, and is designed to advance our **key performance indicators** above. This ensures that where, how, and with whom we work produces tangible results.

GMH's Theory of Change

By raising methane's profile through coordinating emissions data, public-private collaboration, and science-driven research, **GMH aims to place methane mitigation firmly on the global agenda** and encourage leaders to adopt ambitious action plans, policies, and methane-specific targets in Nationally Determined Contributions. By mobilizing finance and focusing on the highest-emitting sectors—agriculture, waste, and energy, especially in the Global South—these efforts can drive rapid emissions reductions and systemic change. Cutting methane emissions 35% by 2030 (from 2010 levels) can help keep warming below 1.5°C while delivering broad benefits for people and the planet.⁹

⁹ This is an abbreviated version of GMH's full Theory of Change.

We focus on opportunities with the greatest potential to change the game, guided by:



EMISSIONS REDUCTION POTENTIAL: Targeting projects that drive global methane reductions, from large-scale interventions to smaller, catalytic efforts.



SCALABILITY: Selecting projects that can expand regionally or globally, maximizing reach, efficiency, and influence.



POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL READINESS: Investing where governments and systems are ready to act.



CO-BENEFITS: Advancing public health improvements, economic growth, stronger food systems, and more resilient communities.



PARTNER CAPABILITY: Prioritizing local and regional leaders who can deliver measurable outcomes.



GMH'S DISTINCT VALUE: Concentrating on opportunities where our involvement uniquely accelerates progress.

By rigorously applying these criteria, GMH builds a balanced portfolio that supports high-impact, proven initiatives while seeding new opportunities with the potential for major breakthroughs. We also ensure our investments target the sectors and regions where they matter most, reducing methane today and shaping a better world for generations to come.

Building the Pathways to Scale



Building Scale in Energy, Waste, and Agriculture

Over the past four years, GMH's work in the energy, waste, and agriculture sectors has focused on laying the foundations for lasting methane reductions. In 2025, we shifted into a new phase, from building foundations to creating clear pathways for scaling. This means assessing where we have made the most meaningful progress and doubling down on the partnerships and strategies with the greatest potential for impact.

The sections that follow highlight each sector's approach, their progress on the path to scaling, key achievements from 2025, and the exciting directions ahead for 2026 and beyond.



ENERGY

Driving Action and Accountability on Energy Methane

We know how to cut energy methane; the challenge is making it happen. Since GMH launched, we've focused on closing the gap between potential and progress by advancing smart policies, building partner capacity, and strengthening accountability to push energy producers to rein in methane pollution. Much of this work has taken hold and is now positioned to scale.

For example, the EU Methane Regulation (EU MER), which sets binding standards for both domestic producers and imported fossil fuels and could slash up to 30% of global oil and gas methane emissions, is already influencing energy markets. At the same time, partnerships with high-emitting countries and regional groups are setting the stage for similar policies elsewhere. By putting the right systems, relationships, and evidence in place, we're making energy methane reductions more likely and lasting.



30%

of global oil and gas methane emissions could be slashed by the EU Methane Regulation, which sets binding standards for both domestic producers and imported fossil fuels.



ENERGY

Leading Global Methane Policy

Scaling energy methane reductions starts with ambition. Our aim is to protect and expand existing standards, like the EU MER, to other major markets, including Japan and South Korea, so that at least half of globally traded fossil fuels are covered by robust methane rules. We also work to advance domestic policies in major producing countries, whether or not they export. To do this, we support governments in embedding methane priorities within climate strategies, action plans, and national policies. We also engage non-traditional partners in economics, trade, public health, and energy security to raise methane's profile and make mitigation a global priority.

In Practice

- Powerful industry voices have framed the **EU MER** as a threat to energy security. Over the past year, GMH helped build a 37-partner coalition focused on defending and implementing the regulation.
- Beyond the EU, GMH is helping extend methane rules globally through strategic partnerships and scalable frameworks. In 2025, we partnered with the UK to advance a global declaration on **Drastically Reducing Methane Emissions in the Fossil Fuel Sector**, signed by 11 countries. We also collaborated with the Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE) to begin developing a **regional import standard**. Together, these milestones reflect a growing global commitment to holding energy producers accountable.
- At the national level, major emitters are advancing rules, with GMH funding a broad network of partners providing strategic guidance to key stakeholders.
 - **Canada** finalized Enhanced Methane Regulations for the oil and gas sector, expected to cut emissions nearly three-quarters below 2012 levels by 2030.
 - In the **U.S.**, several oil- and gas-producing states are moving to codify EPA methane rules.
 - **Kazakhstan** has committed to developing regulations for its oil, gas, and coal mine sectors and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with GMH and grantees Clean Air Task Force and Carbon Mapper for related support.
 - The Climate & Clean Air Coalition's Fossil Fuel Regulatory Programme, which expanded this year with GMH backing, will help up to **20 developing-country governments** strengthen regulatory frameworks and enforcement.

ENERGY

Building Long-Term Capacity

Policies and regulations lay the groundwork for methane reductions, but lasting impact depends on coordination, implementation, and technical capacity. To move the needle and sustain gains, GMH convenes partners and builds durable coalitions. Our grantees also help governments—including high-emitting countries ready to act, such as China, Canada, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, and Mexico—develop the skills, processes, and tools needed for effective methane policies.

Regionally, GMH collaborates with organizations like the ASEAN Centre for Energy, the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program, the African Energy Commission, and the pan-Arab Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency to strengthen networks, share best practices, and scale action across borders.



China Coal Information Institute and Carbon Mapper, both GMH partners, work to accelerate methane mitigation in Shanxi, China.

In Practice

- In **China**, GMH enhanced coordination with partners like the Environmental Defense Fund, Energy Foundation China, Natural Resources Defense Council, and Rocky Mountain Institute to co-create a third phase of work building on the country's methane mitigation momentum. This included deepening relationships with government teams, convening grantees at the China Methane Summit, and collaborating with organizations like the China Coal Information Institute, Carbon Mapper, and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory to reinforce the ecosystem and strengthen ongoing initiatives.



Existing
methane pledges
could cut fossil-fuel
emissions by
40%.

ENERGY

Holding Industry Accountable

According to the 2025 International Energy Agency Global Methane Tracker, existing government pledges could cut fossil-fuel methane emissions by 40% by 2030, but only half have substantive rules behind them. Without accountability, promises do not translate into action. GMH closes this gap by building solutions that hold energy producers to account. This includes supporting regulations, like the EU MER, with strong enforcement mechanisms, legal strategies, advanced monitoring via the Methane Alert and Response System (MARS), and strategic communications that expose super-emitters and push governments and companies to act.

In Practice

In 2025, alongside advancing policies such as the EU MER to hold the energy industry accountable, GMH:

- Backed efforts to ensure the proper **decommissioning of oil and gas wells**
- Helped fund PSE Healthy Energy's **Methane Risk Map**, which links emissions from oil and gas infrastructure to community health impacts

LOOKING AHEAD IN ENERGY: 2026 AND BEYOND

PROGRESS HIGHLIGHTS

Advanced global methane policies across Europe, the UK, Canada, Latin America, and several developing-country governments.

Built technical capacity and coalitions with high-emitting countries and regional organizations.

Supported industry accountability through regulations, MARS monitoring, legal strategies, and strategic communications.

WHAT'S NEXT: 2026 AND BEYOND

Safeguard the EU MER, extend strong standards to more importers and exporters, boost the reach of the CCAC Fossil Fuel Regulatory Programme, and scale methane financing by converting voluntary standards into enforceable financial conditions.

Deepen engagement with key governments and strengthen data-driven action and strategic communications.

Strengthen enforcement mechanisms, resource legal strategies, and enhance data-driven communications to hold emitters accountable.

FUTURE IMPACT

Policies and commitments drive broad adoption of energy methane-reduction solutions.

Governments and networks are equipped to implement and sustain energy methane regulations globally.

Energy producers are held accountable, resulting in measurable and lasting methane reductions.



AGRICULTURE

From Farm-Level Innovation to Systems Change

Since our launch, GMH has pioneered ways to cut global agricultural methane emissions with solutions that work across regions, farm types, and production systems. Far from playing whack-a-mole, tackling one farmer problem at a time, our aim is lasting, systemic change that can scale. That means anchoring solutions in real-world data, understanding farmers' day-to-day realities, and starting with agricultural fundamentals, like improving animal health, so methane-reduction strategies actually stick.

This approach has made GMH a trusted reference on agricultural methane. Organizations increasingly look to us not only as a funder, but as a strategic partner and advisor, one that generates actionable evidence on what works at scale and then translates that into practical pathways for farmers, policymakers, corporations, and financial institutions.

AGRICULTURE

Grounding Strategies in Real-World Data

Agricultural interventions aren't plug-and-play. Scaling effective change requires locally relevant, system-specific data, not generic guidance. That's why GMH generates evidence that reflects real, on-the-ground conditions, including seasonal variations, rainfall patterns, and local contexts. These insights give farmers, decision-makers, and other stakeholders the tools to adapt and adopt methane-reduction solutions that work in practice and can be sustained over time.



GMH's Senior Agriculture Program Officer, Santiago Rafael Fariña (right), with local farmers in Nandi County, Kenya, participating in an Environmental Defense Fund project to reduce methane emissions and improve livestock productivity.

In Practice

- One example of our data-driven approach is **Time2Graze**, designed and funded by GMH. Launched in September 2025 with the World Resources Institute, International Center for Tropical Agriculture, Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (INIA Uruguay), and World Wildlife Fund, this farmer-focused tool uses satellite data to track pasture biomass every five days at 10×10-meter resolution and provides timely insights on where and when grazing conditions are best. Because forage quality varies, **better grazing decisions can improve digestibility.**



A 10% increase in digestibility can reduce methane emissions by

20%

while also boosting milk and meat production.

Time2Graze involves 35 partners and 115 on-farm trial sites across eight countries in Latin America and Africa and will generate three regional decision-support tools. With trial sites representing a range of agroclimatic conditions and grazing systems, its insights will be relevant well beyond current geographies.

AGRICULTURE

Co-Designing “Win-Wins”

Methane interventions scale when they solve practical, day-to-day challenges. That’s why we involve end users, like farmers and producers’ associations, from the outset, both in developing tools and scaling demonstrations. We start by understanding real-world needs, then focus on delivering the first “win”—something immediate and visible, like feed savings, healthier livestock, increased food security, or greater resilience. Methane reduction comes next. By showing that interventions provide clear, everyday benefits that outweigh costs, we make a stronger case for scaling methane solutions.



In Practice

- The GMH-funded **Feed Ration Optimization Tool** was developed in response to rising demand for livestock products like meat, dairy, and eggs in low- and middle-income countries. Designed to support sustainable productivity gains, the tool integrates national feed databases into an easy-to-use digital platform to generate diets tailored to local breeds, conditions, and available feeds. Farmers can compare feed quality and see how different rations will affect production, profitability, and emissions.

In 2025, the tool expanded from 16 to 19 countries across Asia and Africa. As more farmers and partners adopt and adapt it, its impact will continue to grow, helping communities produce more while cutting methane.



In 2025, the Feed Ration Optimization Tool expanded from

16 → 19

countries across Asia and Africa.

AGRICULTURE

Improving Agricultural Systems

Technology and data tools can make a big difference, but their impact is strongest when the systems they support are well-managed. Healthy land and livestock, efficient operations, and improved cultivation practices form the foundation for meaningful methane reductions. By pulling these big levers first, interventions can scale more effectively, creating opportunities for change to ripple outward from farms to supply chains, amplifying productivity, resilience, and emissions reductions across the agricultural system.



Farm-level demonstration of methane-reducing practices provide companies and countries with the evidence needed to advocate for their adoption.

In Practice

- In 2025, GMH launched the **Rice Methane Innovation Accelerator**, a globally coordinated research effort to fast-track innovations that reduce methane emissions from rice cultivation without compromising yields or profitability. Rice paddies, used for more than 90% of global rice production, account for approximately 8% of anthropogenic methane emissions and consume about 40% of the world's irrigation water. Without interventions, rice methane emissions could rise by an estimated 7% by 2030. The Accelerator focuses on four key research areas: plant genetics and physiology, soil microbiomes, agronomy, and emissions measurement. In doing so, it aims to expand low-emission strategies across diverse contexts that balance productivity, water-use efficiency, and sustainability while enhancing farmer resilience and livelihoods.
- When companies take action, they often inspire others to follow, accelerating the adoption of systems-level solutions across regions. In 2025, more companies disclosed their methane emissions, with Danone and Nestlé achieving measurable reductions. At COP30, Brazilian meat company Marfrig publicly shared its methane emissions and unveiled a plan to cut them by 33% by 2035. GMH supports this growing momentum by **convening and advising corporate leaders**, including through the Dairy Methane Action Alliance, which brings together food and dairy companies committed to cutting methane and recently earned the International Dairy Federation's Dairy Innovation Award for its leadership in climate action.

LOOKING AHEAD IN AGRICULTURE: 2026 AND BEYOND

PROGRESS HIGHLIGHTS

Built partnerships with farmers, decision makers, and corporations to generate practical pathways for scaling methane-reducing agricultural solutions.

Launched data-driven tools like Time2Graze and the Feed Ration Optimization Tool to support actionable methane-reduction strategies.

Developed and piloted livestock and rice interventions that reduce methane.

WHAT'S NEXT: 2026 AND BEYOND

Engage stakeholders on methane-relevant agricultural policies, including incentives and finance mechanisms, with targeted engagement in priority countries like Nigeria and Madagascar; accelerate corporate action.

Drive the commercially viable deployment of methane reduction tools.

Scale livestock solutions that deliver “win-win” outcomes for farmers and financial partners; support development of a “rice solutions center” for smallholders in Southeast Asia.

FUTURE IMPACT

Policies and corporate commitments support broad adoption of methane-reduction solutions.

Widespread adoption of commercially viable methane-reduction technologies across priority livestock systems.

Livestock and rice solutions implemented at scale, delivering measurable “win-wins” for farmers, financial partners, and climate goals.

WASTE

Making Waste Matter: Tackling Methane, Empowering Communities

When GMH started, one thing was clear: organic waste wasn't getting the attention it deserved. It came up only occasionally in climate conversations—and even less in climate funding. Meanwhile, the invisible, odorless methane released from decomposing food and organic waste in dumpsites was impacting local communities through co-pollutants, odors, and landfill fires, while also contributing 20% of global methane emissions.

To make real, scalable impact, we knew we needed to make waste methane a priority for funders and policymakers, while also shining a light on the communities tackling it daily. That's exactly what we've done: building a robust methane-waste community, focusing on co-benefits like improved public health and safer communities, and developing tools to drive large-scale impact. The results are already showing.

Growing a Global Waste Methane Community

From the outset, GMH partnered with governments and local waste networks to track landfill methane and share data with policymakers, funders, and community groups. By making this pollution visible and showing that reducing methane from organic waste is cost-effective, we've helped shift the conversation. Stakeholders are now identifying opportunities, mobilizing funding, forming partnerships, and expanding circular economies across the Global South. The results include methane reductions, better public health, new jobs, fewer landfill fires, and nutrient recovery for soil and energy. What began as a small but unified effort has grown into a broad community committed to keeping waste methane firmly on the climate agenda.

Ahead of COP30, GMH worked with grantee Instituto Pólís to launch Belém, Brazil's first waste picker-run organic composting facility, creating jobs, cutting methane, and building a replicable model for low-waste, low-methane cities worldwide.



In Practice

- It wasn't until COP27 in 2022—one year after GMH was founded—that the conference launched its first waste pavilion. Since then, GMH and partners have ensured that waste methane is a key pillar of the climate action agenda. Leading up to and at **COP30 in Belém, Brazil**, that momentum translated into action at every level.
 - **Locally, GMH assisted the city of Belém** in launching the first public composting facility at a COP, co-designed and operated with waste picker cooperatives to divert organic waste, produce compost, and generate local income. During the launch, SEBRAE, Brazil's small business support agency, also committed to advancing organic waste management and methane mitigation nationwide.
 - **Nationally, GMH was part of a multi-stakeholder network** focused on advancing policy, implementation, and investment in organic waste management. This included supporting the National Strategy for Urban Organics through Instituto Pólís and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and expanding the Lowering Organic Waste Methane Initiative, led by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), to more than ten Brazilian cities, with emissions monitoring supported by Clean Air Task Force and Carbon Mapper via the GMH-backed WasteMAP platform.
 - **At the global level, GMH supported Brazil, as COP30 Presidency**, in introducing the [NOW! \(No Organic Waste\) Initiative](#) to align waste efforts worldwide.
- Regional collaboration beyond COP is also growing. In October, for example, all 33 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean launched the **Regional Cooperation Programme for Reducing Methane Emissions from Organic Waste and Closing Dumpsites**, aiming to cut methane emissions by 30% by 2030. The initiative coordinates efforts to close dumpsites, prevent organic waste from reaching landfills, create jobs, support waste workers, and improve food security and air quality. While it was originally focused only on dumpsite closures, it now includes methane mitigation thanks to GMH's engagement with governments and the support of grantees such as CCAC, Reciclo Orgánicos, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).



GMH's Waste and Circular Economy Program Director Carolina Urmeneta (left) at the COP30 Local Leaders Forum

WASTE

Solving for More than Methane

To drive systems change in the waste sector, GMH supports projects grounded in local needs. Poorly managed waste sites release toxic pollutants, contaminate water, and increase the risk of landfill fires, threatening the health and safety of nearby communities and waste workers. By strengthening emissions data, building capacity, and informing robust policies, GMH-supported projects address these risks, improving landfill management, reducing organic waste disposal, creating safer, healthier communities, and cutting methane emissions.

In Practice

- In 2025, through a partnership with the Canadian government, GMH supported several Global South organizations in designing a **new global methodology for assessing landfill fire risk**, with pilot applications in Chile, Ghana, and India. The work improves understanding of what causes fires at disposal sites and how operational and environmental factors, many increasingly influenced by climate change, play a role. It also shows how reducing organic waste and improving landfill management can lower fire risk, promote safer practices, strengthen climate resilience, and cut methane. Beyond individual sites, the methodology expands the global framework for addressing large legacy dumpsites and the health risks they pose.



WASTE

Economic Tools for Long-term Success

Scaling solutions requires investment. Without financial backing, commitments and policies rarely translate into sustained action. GMH supports the development of economic tools such as financial and market-based instruments that help municipalities, operators, communities, and waste pickers improve, maintain, and grow their work. These include carbon

credits and “win-win” models that generate revenue while advancing environmental goals, such as incentives for businesses that use waste by-products and business models that create demand for outputs like compost for soil. These approaches help cover costs, strengthen local economies, support livelihoods, and make waste management sustainable over the long term.

In Practice

- Last year, GMH supported the COP30 Presidency in launching the **NOW! (No Organic Waste) Initiative**, in partnership with the UNEP and CCAC. The initiative brings together governments, communities, waste pickers, and investors to advance bankable solutions that prevent food waste and recycle organic materials. GMH committed \$30 million over the next three years; this was complemented by \$15 million from the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German government, marking the first time IKI has explicitly prioritized methane mitigation in the waste sector. By building on solutions that are already delivering results, these investments will help drive greater impact. At the C40 Mayors Global Summit, it was announced that at least 22 member cities across Africa, Latin America, and Asia are on track to reduce methane emissions by more than 1 million tons by 2030. The Circular Economy NOW! Initiative will accelerate that progress even further.
- Increased public financing is also scaling solutions. In September, for example, the IDB approved a **\$250 million loan for solid waste and wastewater treatment in Guatemala's Motagua River basin**, aiming to reduce methane by 30% under the IDB's Too Good to Waste Initiative, co-designed and co-funded with GMH. The program will promote a circular economy for solid waste through municipal composting units and expand formal employment among recyclers, particularly women.

LOOKING AHEAD IN WASTE: 2026 AND BEYOND

PROGRESS HIGHLIGHTS

Built a global community by engaging governments, local networks, and waste pickers. Advanced regional collaboration and local innovation, including Belém's first public composting facility.

Strengthened emissions data, built capacity, and informed robust policies to reduce health and safety risks for communities near waste infrastructure.

Developed financial and market-based instruments to help municipalities, operators, and waste pickers sustain and scale methane solutions. Launched "win-win" models that generate revenue, support livelihoods, strengthen local economies, and improve waste management systems.

WHAT'S NEXT: 2026 AND BEYOND

Leverage the Circular Economy NOW! Initiative to advance the COP31 zero-waste action agenda; support progress under the Latin America and the Caribbean regional collaboration program and promote similar models in regions elsewhere.

Scale the use of WasteMAP and transparent emissions data to strengthen methane mitigation policies, enhance project portfolios, and better integrate landfill fire risk into decision-making.

Support the implementation of new instruments and tools that catalyze collaboration between the demand for methane mitigation outcomes and the supply of solutions from municipalities, operators, and waste pickers, grounded in robust methodologies and data.

FUTURE IMPACT

Jurisdictions worldwide are mobilized to significantly reduce methane emissions from the solid waste sector, unlocking major public and private investment through centralized and decentralized solutions that recognize the role of waste pickers.

Countries strengthen MRV systems and Biennial Transparency Reports for the waste sector and integrate methane mitigation and landfill fire risk into national reporting and planning.

Countries leverage market-based instruments to support municipalities, operators, and waste pickers in scaling methane mitigation solutions.

Global Engagement

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GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT

Elevating Methane in a Decisive Decade

GMH amplifies its impact worldwide through three complementary approaches:



GLOBAL INFLUENCE



PLACE-BASED ACTION



CROSS-SECTOR COORDINATION



At COP30, GMH and partners Uma Gota no Oceano, Editora Globo, and Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Gestão co-organized “Methane: Climate Emergency Brake” at the Museu das Amazônias in Belém. Henrique Bezerra (left), GMH’s Latin America regional lead, facilitated dialogue between scientists, public managers, Indigenous leaders, and community experts to explore solutions for reducing methane and other super-polluting gases.



Global Influence: We work at the highest official levels, leveraging our role as a strategic convener and trusted advisor to put methane on the agenda in forums like the G7, Vulnerable 20 (V20) Group, and in the lead-up to COP. Our goal is to embed methane in global climate ambition and finance decisions, and in the policies that shape global markets.

ACTION ON THE GLOBAL STAGE: At COP30 in Belém, Brazil, GMH navigated a crowded climate agenda to launch and support tangible pathways for methane mitigation. Highlights included:

- The GMH-funded **No Organic Waste (NOW!) Initiative**, which aims to cut methane from organic waste by 30% by 2030, recover 20 million tons of surplus food annually, feed 50 million people, and integrate 1 million waste workers into the circular economy.
- A UK-led coalition to **curb methane emissions from the global fossil fuel sector**, supported by GMH. Eleven countries, together representing approximately 10% of global oil production and 18% of global gas exports, have joined the effort.
- The launch of the **Super Pollutant Country Action Accelerator**, a GMH-supported initiative of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, to help governments coordinate to drive down super pollutant emissions. The initiative supports in-country coordination teams in Brazil, Cambodia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, and South Africa. Together, these countries account for roughly 13% of global emissions, and four rank among the world's top 20 methane emitters.
- Elevating the issue of **climate overshoot** as part of “**Belém Mission to 1.5.**” With GMH’s leadership, COP30 featured substantive discussions on the risks of exceeding 1.5°C and the urgent need to limit peak warming. The new Belém Mission to 1.5 initiative will accelerate implementation of NDCs and adaptation plans, boost cooperation and investment, and report back at COP31 on progress toward keeping 1.5°C within reach. Throughout 2026, GMH will leverage commissioned research and targeted diplomacy to make clear that reducing methane is essential to avoiding overshoot.

Sang-Hyup Kim, Executive Director of the Global Green Growth Institute (left), and GMH CEO Marcelo Mena formalize a new multisector partnership at COP30 in Belém, Brazil, aligning both organizations around a catalytic strategy to reduce methane emissions in Mexico, Nigeria, and Senegal.





Place-Based Action: National and regional action works best when it reflects local priorities, institutions, and opportunities, so we ground our work in context.

DRIVING NATIONAL MOMENTUM: In September 2025, **GMH and the Government of Kazakhstan signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** to advance methane mitigation at the national level.

The agreement establishes Kazakhstan's commitment to developing and implementing its first National Methane Action Plan and to establish a National Methane Office to coordinate policy, monitoring, and regulatory efforts. It also lays the groundwork to use advanced satellite-based methane detection data, in partnership with organizations like Carbon Mapper and Clean Air Task Force, to identify and respond rapidly to large methane leaks in the energy and waste sectors. The MOU includes support for pilot projects, institutional training, and the launch of a regional methane forum to accelerate cooperation across Central Asia, reinforcing Kazakhstan's leadership on methane action within the broader Global Methane Pledge framework.

GMH, Carbon Mapper, and Clean Air Task Force sign an MOU with Kazakhstan's Minister Yerlan Nyssanbayev (bottom right) to use satellites to detect and address methane leaks.



Cross-Sector Coordination: We work across energy, waste, and agriculture to identify cross-cutting opportunities and scale solutions.

LEVERAGING DATA FOR ACTION: Advances in methane monitoring and measurement now span satellites, aerial surveys, and ground sensors, supported by data-aggregating platforms and advanced analytics. Together, these tools help us spot large leaks, refine sector-wide emissions estimates, and better understand where methane is escaping across energy, agriculture, and waste.

But better data alone doesn't cut emissions, and the information available today is often fragmented, hard to interpret, or disconnected from the policy, operational, and financial decisions that actually drive change. In short, many governments and local actors lack the capacity and systems to turn today's methane insight into action.

Launched in 2025 with a goal of raising \$117 million by 2028, **GMH's Data-to-Action Roadmap** addresses these gaps by improving data quality and validation, developing user-friendly decision support tools, and strengthening the capacity of stakeholders and institutions to put data to work. The goal isn't just to know where methane is emitted, but to ensure it is actually reduced.

Advisory Board and Philanthropic Partners

Advisory Board

GMH is grateful to rely on a dedicated group of distinguished leaders to provide strategic oversight and accountability to ensure GMH's mission is fulfilled.

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Global Methane Hub Advisory Board Chair
President, High Tide Foundation

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Sequoia Climate Foundation

Jonathan Pershing

Program Director, Environment
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

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Program Manager
IKEA Foundation

Jorgen Thomsen


Director, Climate Solutions
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

PHILANTHROPIC PARTNERS

A Growing Community of Funders

At the Global Methane Hub, we are proud to be supported by a growing community of committed philanthropies and leaders who envision a world in which methane mitigation is key to reducing global warming.

As active participants and contributors to the success of the methane movement, **our funders are a key part of our DNA as an innovative hub of change-makers and doers.**

The logo for AKO Foundation, featuring the letters 'AKO' in white on a black rectangular background, followed by the word 'Foundation' in a black serif font.The logo for ALTA FUTURES, with 'ALTA' in a large, orange, sans-serif font above 'FUTURES' in a smaller, orange, sans-serif font.The logo for BEZOS EARTH FUND, featuring a blue and white graphic of a globe on the left, followed by the text 'BEZOS EARTH FUND' in a blue, sans-serif font.The logo for BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation, with 'BILL & MELINDA' in a black serif font above 'GATES foundation' in a smaller, black serif font.The logo for Bloomberg Philanthropies, with 'Bloomberg' in a large, purple, serif font above 'Philanthropies' in a smaller, purple, serif font.The logo for CIFF CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION, featuring a red square with 'CIFF' in white on the left, followed by 'CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION' in a black, sans-serif font.The logo for DANONE, with 'DANONE' in a blue, sans-serif font above a red, curved line.The logo for ELMA philanthropies, with 'ELMA' in a blue, sans-serif font above 'philanthropies' in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font, and a yellow sun-like graphic to the right.

Evan Williams
Foundation



IKEA Foundation

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Thank you! We are grateful for your partnership.

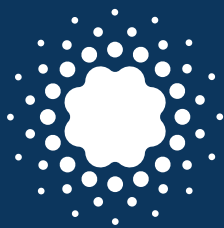
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