



2025 Mid-Year Highlights

JANUARY 1, 2025–JUNE 30, 2025



Introduction

This mid-year report highlights our achievements during the first half of 2025, including notable successes, impactful projects, strategic partnerships, and pivotal funding.* Our comprehensive annual report, to be released in March 2026, will provide a deeper analysis of the year's work.

* Please note, some of the activities described in this report are for context purposes only and may not have been funded by GMH.

Contents

4
6
10
13
17
20
25
29
32
35

Letter from the CEO

Maintaining Our Momentum

From Premise to Progress

The Global Methane Hub (GMH) was launched in 2021 with a bold premise: that cutting methane emissions is the fastest and most certain way to slow near-term warming and improve lives today. As this mid-year update shows, that premise is becoming a reality. We see it in action—in farmers' fields, research laboratories, diplomatic negotiations, and community meetings—driven by GMH's work as a strategic convener, influential advisor, and effective reganter. Highlights of these efforts so far in 2025 include:

STRATEGIC CONVENER

We amplified advocacy for the EU's Methane Regulation, which targets emissions from both domestic producers and imported fossil fuels. This regulation is one of the most impactful methane mitigation policies to date, but it faces strong pushback from fossil fuel interests. GMH is helping to defend the regulation in the EU and build support for similar policies in other regions (see p. 10).



*Marcelo Mena, Ph.D.
CEO, Global Methane Hub*

INFLUENTIAL ADVISOR

We ensured that methane mitigation, along with satellite-based evidence of emissions, was highlighted in the landmark Inter-American Court of Human Rights advisory opinion, which urges states to prevent climate harms as a matter of human rights (see p. 17).

EFFECTIVE REGRANTER

We prepared to launch the Rice Methane Innovation Accelerator, a unique global initiative to speed the development of affordable, scalable solutions that reduce methane emissions and water use from rice, a staple crop for billions of people whose production is on the rise (see p. 13).

All of GMH's work falls into one or more of these categories, which reinforce each other and advance our primary goal: reducing methane emissions for healthier communities, stronger economies, and more sustainable energy, agriculture, and waste systems. By convening partners, sharing expertise, following the science, and deploying resources strategically, we are driving tangible progress—which an upcoming report from the United Nations Environment Programme confirms. According to the report:

Projected 2030 methane emissions have already dropped by 14 million metric tons per year, representing more than 10% of the entire energy sector's methane emissions.

We are far from finished, but the Global Methane Pledge and GMH are already bending the methane curve and changing our trajectory.

To be sure, new challenges have emerged. In July, GMH grantee Environmental Defense Fund lost contact with its MethaneSAT emissions-detecting satellite. And the U.S. repeal of the methane fee and withdrawal from the Paris Agreement are reminders that climate progress cannot rely on any single nation.

Fortunately, GMH's strategy was built to be resilient. Now more than ever, we recognize that distributed leadership is propelling the global shift to cleaner economies. China and Europe remain committed to green technology. Private capital and increasingly accessible emissions data are driving solutions. The International Court of Justice has affirmed countries' legal obligation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and November's COP30 in Belém offers another key opportunity to keep methane action at the forefront of the climate, social, and economic development agendas. Meanwhile, new leaders of the Global Methane Pledge, such as the UK, Brazil, and Canada, are emerging, and GMH looks forward to showcasing this progress at the upcoming Methane and Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases Summit.

Taken together, GMH's founding premise remains at the core of our approach. Mitigating methane is not only a climate imperative; it's also a powerful strategy for improving lives everywhere.

Thank you for your partnership.

Marcelo Mena, Ph.D.
CEO, Global Methane Hub

2025 Progress Highlights

The Global Methane Hub continues to turn ambitious goals into progress, advancing toward a 35% reduction in methane emissions by 2030.

To guide our efforts, we are tracking key indicators of success. These include governments and companies placing greater emphasis on methane reduction, growing investment in low-methane solutions and breakthrough technologies, and the expanded use of satellite data to boost accountability and support smarter decision-making. Each of these wins highlights real momentum and shows how policy, investment, and technology are coming together to drive tangible results.

HERE ARE SOME RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

STAYING ON COURSE: PROJECTED 14 MILLION TONS OF METHANE REDUCED ANNUALLY BY 2030

Projected 2030 methane emissions have already dropped by **14 million metric tons per year**, representing more than 10% of the energy sector's methane emissions. This progress is expected to be highlighted in the next United Nations Environment Programme's Emissions Gap Report, anticipated in late 2025, which will provide updated analysis on global methane and other greenhouse gas reductions.

EMISSIONS MONITORING FOR REAL-WORLD FIXES

Methane pollution that once went unnoticed is now increasingly tracked and addressed. Data from satellites like Carbon Mapper and platforms like the Methane Alert and Response System (MARS) can help identify leaks, notify the right parties, and prompt repairs. Since early 2025, **MARS alerts have enabled rapid fixes worldwide**, from pipelines in Kazakhstan to long-standing leaks in Yemen; California is investing **\$100 million in satellite data and response**; Colorado proposed updated **landfill rules that would require operators to act on third-party emissions data**; and Carbon Mapper launched **a pilot program with U.S. state regulators and operators** to quickly address easily mitigable leaks from pipelines, flares, and tanks. Meanwhile, the Waste Methane Assessment Platform (WasteMAP) recently introduced a new feature that allows users to **estimate baseline methane emissions and simulate mitigation scenarios** at individual disposal sites.

SAFEGUARDING AND BUILDING ON THE EU METHANE REGULATION

GMH helped support the creation of the EU's Methane Regulation, which applies to both domestic producers and international suppliers of oil, gas, and coal, and if fully enforced, **could cut global oil and gas methane emissions by up to 30%**. In recent months, we have focused on ensuring the EU remains on track with the implementation of its regulation while working with partners in the UK, Asia, and Latin America to leverage their market power, too. We are also building the foundation for an international framework for lower leakage oil and gas.

IDB ADVANCES METHANE REDUCTION THROUGH WASTE FINANCING

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is expanding its *Too Good to Waste* initiative to include wastewater treatment, strengthening its focus on sustainable waste management. With this expansion, the *Too Good to Waste* portfolio will **target at least 30% methane emission reductions**, while **mobilizing at least \$850 million** over the coming years. IDB also recently confirmed a \$250 million waste-focused loan for Guatemala that incorporates the 30% methane mitigation target.

METHANE ON CHINA'S CLIMATE AGENDA

In 2024, GMH played a key role in shaping China's first methane action plan, which aligns with the Global Methane Pledge and introduces new emissions standards for coal mine methane. Building on this momentum, in April 2025, President Xi **committed China to a comprehensive emissions reduction plan** covering, for the first time, all greenhouse gases and economic sectors. This demonstrates the power of high-level political will and signals that methane is on China's climate agenda, with strong top-down commitment driving meaningful progress. It also complements other measures, including existing rules on landfill gas capture, livestock emissions, and ESG initiatives.

NEW AVENUES FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Two recent landmark court rulings have reshaped the legal foundation for climate action. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) affirmed that **states have a binding human rights obligation to confront the climate emergency**. It also explicitly recognized methane as a short-lived climate pollutant that must be rapidly reduced. GMH contributed to IACHR's ruling by funding and coordinating partners who brought critical expertise and voices into the process via prepared briefs and during hearings. Shortly thereafter, the International Court of Justice issued a complementary ruling, confirming that **states are legally accountable for their emissions** and reaffirming the 1.5°C target as the de facto goal.

A GMH-KAZAKHSTAN MOU

In a significant step toward global methane reductions, GMH recently signed a memorandum of understanding with Kazakhstan—the largest oil producer in Central Asia and a major gas producer—under which the government committed to **cut non-emergency methane venting and use Carbon Mapper data to guide leak detection and repairs** in the oil and gas sector. Kazakhstan will also develop its first national methane action plan.

CATALYZING CLIMATE INVESTMENTS

Our strategy to catalyze investment is demonstrating clear, on-the-ground success across key sectors. In East Africa, GMH partnered with the International Fund for Agricultural Development to support the Dairy Interventions for Mitigation and Adaptation program. A \$150 million contribution from the Green Climate Fund in June is now part of this \$358 million initiative, which will help **2.5 million smallholder dairy farmers in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda build climate resilience**. This effort is part of a broader push that has already catalyzed over \$900 million in investments, benefiting more than 3 million smallholder farmers.

IMPACT HIGHLIGHT

Implementing the EU Methane Regulation



The EU is the world's largest importer of fossil fuels, and its trading partners account for



30%

of global oil and gas emissions.

In August 2024, with support from the advocacy campaigns of GMH grantees, the EU **enacted the landmark EU Methane Regulation**, which requires oil, gas, and coal producers within the EU and across its global supply chains to measure, report, and cut methane emissions from their operations. The regulation also requires fossil fuel operators to implement methane leak detection and repair practices and bans most venting and flaring.

This is a major achievement that underscores the **power of collaborative action and coalition-driven efforts to curb emissions and hold fossil fuel companies accountable.**



GMH staff outside of the European Commission on a cold January day after discussing strong methane regulations and priorities for the year ahead.



Why Does the EU Methane Regulation Matter?

The new methane regulation is a global game changer.

Here's why:



By setting binding standards for both domestic producers and exporters to the EU, it could **slash up to 30% of global oil and gas methane emissions.**



It has the potential to create ripple effects worldwide, **setting a precedent for other countries and regions**, particularly Asia and Latin America, to establish their own methane regulations.



It will encourage exporting countries to **adopt stricter methane controls**, supported by capacity-building and technical assistance, to ensure they meet or exceed the regulation's standards.



It promotes data transparency and harmonized measurement, reporting, and verification systems.

What Now, and What's Next?

The European Commission is standing firm behind the EU Methane Regulation. And together with our partners and grantees, GMH is working to keep it that way. We are focused on ensuring effective implementation through collaboration, information sharing, and coordinated action across political, technical, and civil society networks. What happens in the EU now will shape the methane agenda for key fossil fuel importers and exporters for years to come, and GMH is committed to ensuring it sets a strong global standard.

Missed the Donor Deep Dive on the EU Methane Regulation?

Contact development@globalmethanehub.org to get the recording and learn more.



IMPACT HIGHLIGHT

Developing a Global Research Strategy for Rice Methane Mitigation



The Challenge

For more than half of the world's population, rice is a staple food. However, predominant rice-growing practices have significant environmental impacts.

Rice is often grown in flooded fields, which helps crops thrive but uses roughly



40%

of the world's irrigation water—a growing concern as water resources become scarcer.

These flooded conditions also limit oxygen in the soil, creating an environment in which microbes produce methane. Indeed, flooded rice systems account for 20% of agricultural methane emissions and **more than 10% of total human-caused methane emissions worldwide.**

As the global population grows, an increase in demand for rice is also expected. Meeting this demand while reducing methane, conserving water, and supporting farmers' livelihoods cannot be achieved by simply flooding more land. **This is the challenge GMH's new Rice Methane Innovation Accelerator aims to tackle.**

Accelerating Innovation

The Rice Methane Innovation Accelerator, which GMH is preparing to launch, is a coordinated global research effort that will expedite the development of rice methane mitigation solutions that are affordable, technologically feasible, and scalable for millions of smallholder rice farmers worldwide. Like other work in GMH's Agriculture portfolio, such as the [Enteric Fermentation R&D Accelerator](#), it will use public, private, and philanthropic pooled funding to bring together partners from leading research organizations across key rice geographies. In preparation for this launch, GMH has taken several recent critical steps that include:

- **Securing \$30 million in pledged, pending, and aligned funding** that we will mobilize toward a comprehensive global strategy for rice methane research.
- **Naming a Science Oversight Committee**—a distinguished, independent, multidisciplinary group of experts in microbiology, genetics, measurement, agronomy, soil science, and plant physiology. Together with representatives from the international research community, the committee will co-develop the Rice Methane Innovation Accelerator's research strategy and provide guidance for its implementation.
- **Sponsoring a convening on rice methane modeling and flux measurement**, bringing together 70 stakeholders from 40 organizations across 20 countries to inform our strategy development.

In rice methane mitigation, as in our other focus areas, GMH is uniquely equipped to fund critical research and development, shape research strategies and outcomes, and forge partnerships in the regions where climate change threatens rice production the most.

SOLUTIONS EXIST BUT MUST BE VALIDATED

Researchers have developed rice cultivation practices that use less water and generate less methane.

For example, techniques like mid-season drainage and Alternate Wetting and Drying can **cut methane emissions by up to 50%** by altering the conditions where methane-producing microbes thrive. Other solutions—such as low-methane rice varieties, soil amendments, and co-culturing rice fields with aquatic animals like fish and crabs—may also reduce methane emissions but remain untested at scale in rice-producing regions.

This validation is essential. Adjusting water management can affect yield, grain quality, and profitability, and may be difficult to implement if farmers cannot control irrigation; and without evidence that these strategies work locally, farmers and policymakers are unlikely to adopt them. Only a concerted effort to invest in innovation and field trials—both GMH priorities—will unlock their potential to cut methane and water use while increasing productivity.



Rice Methane Innovation Accelerator: The Approach

- 1 Establish the “state of the science”**
Undertake an assessment of the current research landscape and associated research infrastructure
- 2 Identify and articulate short- and medium-term research outputs**
What would constitute accelerated progress?
- 3 Design a research strategy that is fit for purpose**
How do we get where we want to be as quickly and cost-effectively as possible?

This approach ensures that all research efforts under the Accelerator are grounded in sound science and represent the critical priorities needed to advance the development of effective rice methane mitigation solutions.

ADVANCING SOLUTIONS ACROSS GMH'S AGRICULTURE PORTFOLIO

The Rice Methane Innovation Accelerator builds on GMH's Enteric Fermentation R&D Accelerator, which targets methane from livestock digestion—the source of 70% of agricultural emissions worldwide. Together with GMH's broader portfolio of agricultural projects, these initiatives advance breakthrough research, targeted financing, and advocacy to align economic and environmental incentives.

By reducing methane, they can also deliver multiple co-benefits, including:

- Healthier soils and water
- Stronger farmer incomes
- More nutritious and reliable food
- Broader economic growth and market transformation

IMPACT HIGHLIGHT

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights Calls for Urgent Climate Action



This year, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) issued a landmark advisory opinion (OC-32/25) on climate change that **sets a legal precedent for methane mitigation and climate action across the Americas.**

The court affirmed that climate change is a human rights crisis, and that a stable, healthy climate is itself a human right that states are duty-bound to protect—now and for future generations.

Because climate change poses “extraordinary risks,” the court argued, states have the legal obligation to take “urgent and effective” science-based measures to regulate and cut greenhouse gas emissions, especially from the energy, agriculture, and waste sectors. The opinion highlights the significant role of methane and other short-lived climate pollutants in global warming and affirms that states should:

- Protect the rights to life, health, water, food, housing, and a healthy environment.
- Drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including methane, as quickly as possible.
- Guarantee procedural rights such as access to information, participation, and justice, especially for vulnerable communities.
- Ensure the people and communities most affected by climate change can meaningfully participate in climate policymaking going forward.

The decision applies to all 34 countries that comprise the Organization of American States, including the United States and Canada. **It will be a powerful legal tool for advancing climate justice, equity, and environmental rights across the region.**



Building the Case: GMH's Role

Nearly three years ago, the governments of Colombia and Chile asked the IACHR to clarify states' obligations under regional and international climate treaties, a request that reflected growing South-South leadership on climate justice, human rights, and environmental protection.

From the outset, GMH and its partners helped shape the court's decision by supporting grantees who brought **critical expertise and voices into the process**.

GMH-backed organizations prepared briefs that highlighted methane's role in recent net global warming and underscored the urgent need for rapid mitigation. This was instrumental in ensuring the court recognized the importance of addressing methane and other short-lived climate pollutants. GMH also supported experts, organizations, Indigenous representatives, and youth that contributed to public hearings in Barbados and Brazil.

The court's opinion ultimately reflected these contributions, plus additional scientific evidence, testimony from the hearings, and hundreds of briefs from civil society groups, academics, Indigenous communities, and young people from across Central and South America.

Why the Court's Decision Matters

The IACHR's decision is technically non-binding, but it sets a strong legal and moral precedent. And its influence is already being felt. In May, a coalition of NGOs asked the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights to begin work on its own advisory opinion on African states' obligations to address the climate crisis, and the IACHR's decision is adding weight and momentum to those efforts.

The IACHR opinion sends a clear message: fighting climate change is a **human rights imperative**—and eliminating methane emissions is a non-negotiable step forward.



IMPACT HIGHLIGHT

From Methane Monitoring to Methane Action: Building the Data Revolution

By now, we know the main sources of methane emissions: energy, agriculture, and waste. But pinpointing *specific* contributors, such as landfills, leaking oil and gas operations, cattle farms, and rice paddies, has been challenging. On-the-ground monitoring is expensive and limited. Meanwhile, industry reporting often overlooks the highest emitters from oil and gas or waste sites that fail to use best practices for methane control.

In 2022, with support from the Global Methane Hub, the world entered a new era of methane detection. At COP27, the UN Environment Programme's International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO) launched the Methane Alert and Response System (MARS), the first public global satellite platform for detecting large methane emissions using general-purpose satellites. In 2024, two satellites built specifically for methane, Carbon Mapper's Tanager-1 and MethaneSAT, joined the effort.

Although MethaneSAT is no longer operational, its data, together with ongoing observations from Carbon Mapper and input from MARS, **have provided credible, open-access emissions information at both regional and facility levels.**

THIS TRANSPARENCY:

- ✓ Enables faster identification of leaks
- ✓ Supports regulatory and industry action
- ✓ Informs broader strategies to cut methane pollution

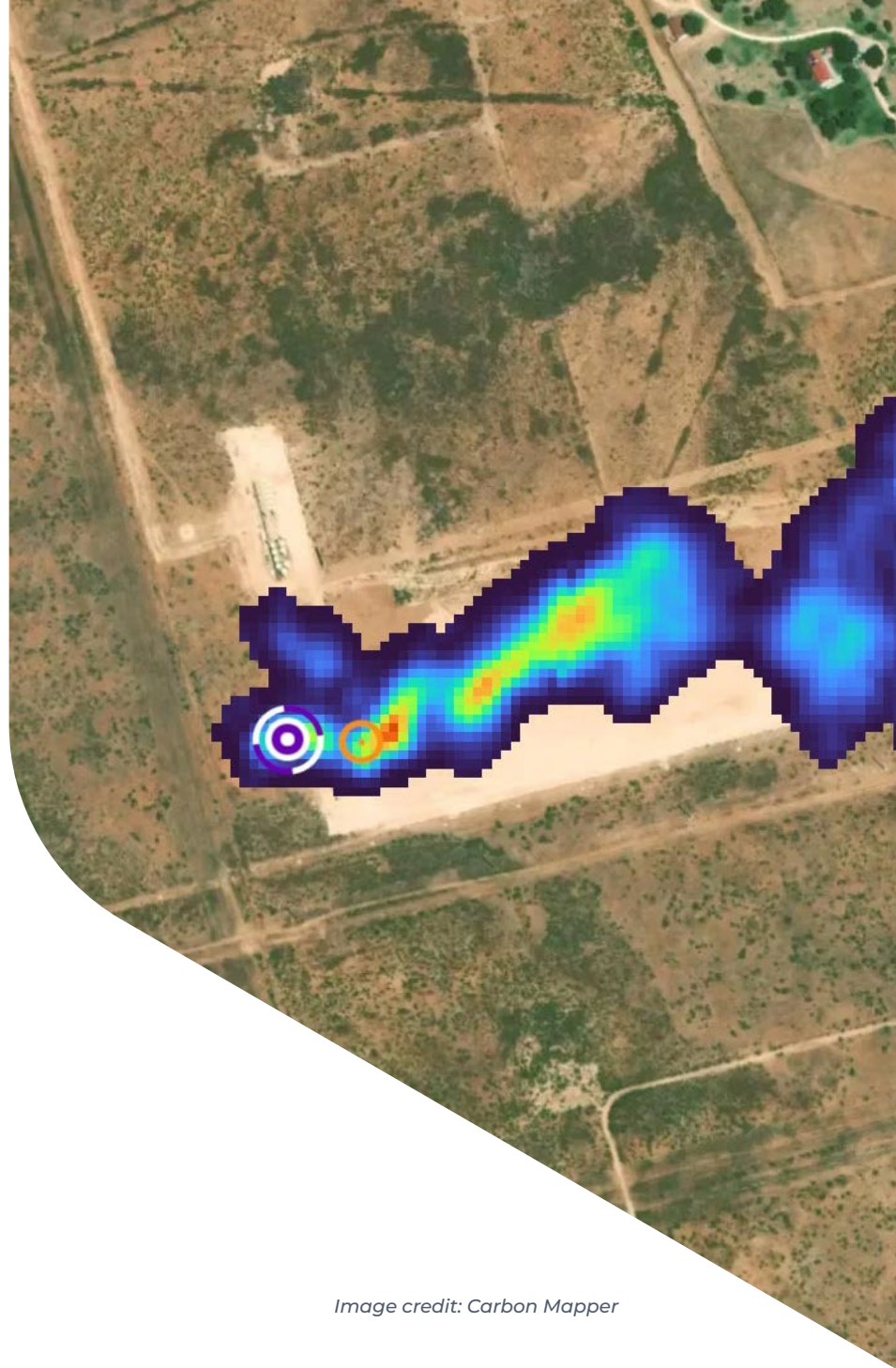


Image credit: Carbon Mapper

Recent highlights include:

LEAKS STOPPED

Since the beginning of 2025, **MARS alerts have driven rapid fixes around the world**, including pipeline and valve repairs in Kazakhstan, buffer tank and flowline leak responses in Oman, rerouting and flaring at an Argentine well, and the indefinite shutdown of a major two-year leak in Yemen.

PLANNED USES OF DATA

In March, California announced a **\$100 million investment in Carbon Mapper methane plume data**—\$95 million for the satellite observations and \$5 million for education and applying the data at the local level, including coordinating and documenting mitigation actions.

DATA-DRIVEN RULEMAKING

In April, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment proposed updated landfill regulations that would, for the first time, **require operators to respond to emissions detected by third parties** like Carbon Mapper. Carbon Mapper has also submitted formal comments supporting stronger methane regulations in Colorado, California, and New York. **These comments emphasize the value of third-party satellite data in identifying super-emitters and triggering timely mitigation.**

DATA TO METHANE ACTION: WHY IT MATTERS



Credible baselines: Satellite data gives us a starting point we can trust to measure real progress.



Faster action: Satellite data pinpoints where the biggest cuts can happen now.



Smarter investment: Satellite data directs funding where it will deliver the most methane reduction per dollar.



Stronger policies: Satellite data equips governments with the evidence to act confidently and effectively.

EXPANDED METHANE DETECTION CAPABILITIES

Thanks to the advanced capability of the Tanager-1 satellite, Carbon Mapper has detected methane emissions in areas that were previously difficult to monitor, including snow-covered regions like Siberia, persistently cloudy areas in the tropics, and offshore oil and gas infrastructure. This provides **unprecedented transparency into methane sources once considered unobservable**, including areas underrepresented in current inventories.

THOUSANDS OF WASTE DISPOSAL SITES TRACKED

In June, Carbon Mapper reported that since 2022, it has surveyed roughly **10,000 dumpsites and landfills worldwide**, with large methane emissions detected at 371 sites across 71 countries. Together, these sites release an estimated 6.1 million metric tons of methane per year—the CO₂ equivalent of driving 40 million cars. This data feeds the WasteMAP platform, which currently includes over 3,000 methane plumes from disposal sites.

PILOT PROGRAM PARTNERSHIPS

Carbon Mapper is turning data into action through a pilot program aimed at helping state regulators and operators **quickly identify and address highly mitigatable leaks** from pipelines, flares, and tanks. This effort has led to partnerships with North Dakota and Wyoming, as well as additional mitigation successes in New Mexico and Texas.

Still, challenges remain. Although response rates to plume detection notifications are improving, they are still too low, and global methane emissions remain persistently high. Closing the gap between knowledge and action is now a central focus of GMH.



THE LOSS OF METHANESAT

In July 2025, scientists lost contact with MethaneSAT, an Environmental Defense Fund project recently supported by GMH. MethaneSAT allowed for the detection of large numbers of small leaks across regions, offering unique insight into regional methane emissions.

Although its loss is a setback, the data MethaneSAT collected, along with the technological knowledge we gained from it, will inform and improve future emissions monitoring. Looking ahead, **GMH will continue to support partners like Environmental Defense Fund in building a collaborative ecosystem for data transparency and emissions accountability.**

Looking Ahead

Through our regranting work, GMH aims to help stakeholders, especially in the Global South, translate satellite and observational data into concrete mitigation actions.

As we move forward, key initiatives will include:

- **Supporting the EU Methane Regulation** via IMEO's MARS platform, which helps regulators track large pollution plumes across the supply chain.
- **Launching a formal partnership** with Kazakhstan, Carbon Mapper, and others to use satellite data to mitigate large emissions, with a goal of replicating this work in four additional countries by 2027.
- **Publishing regular “Big Polluter” rankings** with university partners to highlight global super-emitter events and health impacts.
- **Hosting “data to legal action” webinars in Spanish and French** to help more partners use satellite data to pursue local legal action against large emitters.
- **Supporting complementary efforts**—such as Carbon Mapper's collaboration with PSE Healthy Energy to model benzene exposure and link it to health impacts, and planned aircraft-based observations for regions like the Permian Basin.

Ongoing efforts such as these are improving data transparency, strengthening policy frameworks, and expanding South-South collaboration. And their impact is already visible—even from space.

Designing the Data-to-Action Roadmap

In early 2026, GMH will release a Data-to-Action Roadmap that outlines the key data and steps needed to guide stakeholders from insight to action on methane reduction and how to make each step as seamless as possible. The roadmap will also examine the broader ecosystem that supports this process. **A donor deep dive at the start of 2026 will invite funders to explore these insights and identify how they can help accelerate progress.**



Africa, Asia, and Latin America

In the first half of 2025, GMH and our partners made meaningful progress across our focus regions—Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The work highlighted here demonstrates how we are building the field, directing resources where they are most needed, and strengthening capacity in places that have historically received limited support. This is particularly critical in the Global South, where research suggests that, without mitigation, more than 80% of global methane emissions could originate by 2050, driven largely by population growth and development.

Africa

MANAGING ORGANIC WASTE EMISSIONS

In Durban, South Africa, a partnership led by Groundworks is **diverting organic waste from city markets and transforming it into high-quality compost**. This circular economy approach creates new jobs, saves the city money by reducing landfill and transport costs, improves urban food security through soil enrichment, and cuts greenhouse gas emissions.

IMPROVING RICE METHANE MEASUREMENTS

GMH has partnered with AfricaRice to establish a **state-of-the-art greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions laboratory** in Côte d'Ivoire, positioning it as a regional hub for GHG quantification in sub-Saharan Africa. This initiative will address **the critical data gap on emissions from rice-based systems**, enabling more accurate national GHG inventories and mitigation strategy development.

FINANCING THE LOW-METHANE DAIRY SECTOR

GMH and partners are supporting East Africa's dairy sector, including with a recent **\$150 million investment** from Green Climate Fund to the Dairy Interventions for Mitigation and Adaptation program. This initiative will benefit **2.5 million people in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda** by improving veterinary care, breeding support, and access to climate information, helping to make smallholder farmers more resilient to climate change.

REGULATING ENERGY METHANE EMISSIONS

GMH partners are supporting Senegal in developing a Just Energy Transition Plan that includes reducing methane emissions as part of its trajectory. The country is also committed to **developing new methane regulations** by December 2025.

A CONTINENTAL APPROACH TO ENERGY METHANE REDUCTION

The African Union Energy Commission is working to **integrate methane mitigation into Africa's energy transition**. Together with GMH partners, it is supporting member states with targeted technical capacity and cross-country harmonization. It is also forging new partnerships, including with the North African Renewable Energy Regional Body and the Latin American Energy Organization, to advance a southern-led push for action.



GMH's Program Manager–WasteMAP, Tebogo Maleka (left), at the International Solid Waste Association's inaugural conference in Accra, Ghana this year.

Asia

FIELD BUILDING FOR MANAGING, MEASURING, AND TREATING LANDFILL WASTE

In June 2025, GMH visited Jakarta's Bantar Gebang Landfill, the largest in Southeast Asia, as part of an Asia seed grant to support ViriyaENB and the grassroots groups it coordinates. Together with these partners, provincial governments in Jakarta, West Java, and Bali have been working to **adopt methane measurement and monitoring systems** by the end of 2026, which will enable policymakers to build local technical capacity and integrate methane data into landfill planning, management, and reporting.

UNDERSCORING THE URGENCY OF MITIGATION

Building on an existing partnership, GMH and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Centre for Energy (ASEAN-ACE) **co-hosted the first ASEAN Methane Energy High-Level Policy Dialogue** in Jakarta this past June. The landmark convening was part of the HORIZONS project, which is establishing a regional methane mitigation hub for Southeast Asia. The two-day dialogue brought together representatives from all ten ASEAN Member States—alongside policymakers, energy companies, technology providers, financial institutions, and international experts—to advance practical solutions for methane abatement in the region's energy sector.

GMH's Asia Regional Lead, Manjyot Ahluwalia (center), with partners and other participants at the first ASEAN Methane Energy High-Level Policy Dialogue, held in Jakarta this past June and co-hosted by GMH and ASEAN-ACE.

BUILDING CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE RICE PRACTICES IN INDIA

In India, GMH is partnering with the International Policy Research Institute, the Tamil Nadu Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, the Planning Commission, and the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University to train farmers and build capacity in **testing methane-reducing rice practices**, such as Direct Seeded Rice and Alternate Wetting and Drying. Partners are also developing a results-based monitoring system to track methane reductions along with key bio-physical and socio-economic outcomes.

These demonstration pilots will **help farmers scale up climate-resilient, low-methane practices and generate policy-based evidence** to secure increased climate finance support in local budget planning, ultimately supporting Tamil Nadu in achieving its sustainable agriculture targets under its State Action Plan on Climate Change.



Latin America

BUILDING MOMENTUM FOR COP30

In March, GMH partners, global stakeholders, and Brazilian policymakers convened at the Climate and Clean Air Conference 2025 in Brasília to **advance investment planning for the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0)**.

The meeting also fostered science-based dialogue, explored gender equity as a climate driver, and deepened collaboration through the Climate and Clean Air Coalition's sectoral hubs—creating momentum for impactful action toward COP30.

ADVANCING SECTORAL METHANE MITIGATION

Mexico's new government has shown a strong commitment to **advancing methane mitigation across agriculture, energy, and waste**. This year, GMH and several of our grantees met with senior officials—including the National Secretaries of Agriculture, Energy, and the Environment—to provide strategic support for methane mitigation policies in these sectors.

GMH's Latin America Regional Lead, Henrique Bezerra, and CEO Marcelo Mena (bottom center) at the Second Regional Methane Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean 2025, held in Lima, Peru.

ADDRESSING REGIONAL ENERGY SECTOR EMISSIONS

In Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, and Ecuador, GMH grantees like Parlamento Andino, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, the Latin American Energy Organization, and Clean Air Task Force continue to build momentum and strengthen capacity **to advance policies and regulations to address fossil fuel methane emissions**.

REDUCING AND RECYCLING ORGANIC WASTE

In Brazil, a **new National Plan for the Reduction and Recycling of Urban Organic Waste** is expected to become a presidential decree before COP30. GMH grantee Instituto Pólís is supporting the Ministry of Environment in designing the plan and facilitating stakeholder contributions. It will also implement a composting facility at COP30, creating a legacy that can be replicated in other Amazonian cities.



CONVERSATION STARTERS

Meeting People Where They Are



At our recent GMH funder retreat in Houston, Texas, Dr. Katharine Hayhoe, a climate scientist and the author of *Saving Us: A Climate Scientist's Case for Hope and Healing in a Divided World*, gave a powerful talk on the importance of meeting people where they are: **finding common ground by asking what matters—and really listening to the answers.**

She explained that while many people are concerned about climate change, far fewer believe it will affect them personally or understand how global warming is already harming the places, things, and even people they love. The gap, she noted, is not about science. Instead, it is about connection.

People respond when they see climate change not as an abstract global threat, but as something that directly touches what they already cherish: their families, their faith, their communities, their livelihoods, or the places they fish, hike, and gather.

This approach resonates strongly with the way we frame our methane work—through connection, not division. We recognize that climate is not the only, or even the primary, motivator for every audience. That is why we prioritize elevating the many co-benefits of methane solutions: cleaner air, healthier communities, stronger food systems, and more resilient economies. By zooming out and looking beyond climate, we can meet people where they are, finding new allies and more inclusive solutions—sometimes without mentioning climate at all.



GMH's Marcelo Mena with climate scientist and author Dr. Katharine Hayhoe at the Houston funder retreat.

Here are a few conversation starters—simple ways to connect methane action to what people care about most.

ENERGY SECURITY & AFFORDABILITY

How it helps: Fixing and preventing methane leaks puts wasted fuel back into circulation, meeting demand without new drilling. That means more reliable energy supplies and lower costs for households and businesses.

IMPROVED FARMER LIVELIHOODS

How it helps: Climate-smart rice and livestock practices boost productivity and yields, reduce crop loss and water use, and improve resilience. Farmers earn more stable incomes while producing healthier food.

ANIMAL HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL CARE

How it helps: Improved feed, manure, and land-use practices reduce stress on livestock, cut disease risk, and restore soils, water, and ecosystems—protecting both animals and nature.

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

How it helps: Reducing methane cuts exposure to carcinogens and ground-level ozone, reducing asthma attacks, emergency room visits, and heart disease. Families breathe cleaner air and avoid preventable health crises. These are benefits that speak to people everywhere, regardless of politics.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY & GROWTH

How it helps: Capturing methane from energy production and waste management prevents billions in lost revenue and turns waste into value—through cleaner operations, new markets, and investment in sustainable industries.

FAIRER, SAFER CITIES

How it helps: Diverting food waste reduces pollution and landfill fires, saves municipal budgets, and uplifts waste workers as key partners in building healthier, more just communities.

ORGANIZATIONAL UPDATE

Strengthening Our Foundation for Growth



The GMH team at our all-staff retreat at Lake Naivasha, Kenya.

As a young and growing organization, GMH is building the foundation needed to scale meaningful methane action worldwide.

That means investing not just in our work, but in the people, processes, and systems that make our impact possible. From strengthening collaboration across teams to expanding our offices and cultivating a shared vision, these efforts are helping us work more effectively, respond to emerging opportunities, and position GMH for lasting influence across the globe.

INVESTING IN OUR TEAM

To support our growing team, now 36 members strong, we have continued to invest in creating a healthy and collaborative global and virtual work environment. This includes designing a robust onboarding process to introduce new staff to our culture and values; reviewing our benefits package and pay structure to ensure equity across the team; and providing targeted training sessions on effective communication, psychological safety in the workplace, giving and receiving feedback, and inclusive leadership. Collectively, these investments help us collaborate more effectively, adapt quickly to new opportunities, and work across sectors and geographies to scale our impact.

NEW OFFICES IN CHILE

In June, our Santiago team moved into its new office space, located within the city's first net-zero building, which we share with a mission-aligned consulting firm. The beautiful and sustainable design and construction afford an improved working environment for the team and a great space to welcome guests to Santiago.



GMH staff at our Kenya retreat in June.

KENYA RETREAT: BUILDING CONNECTION & VISION

In June, GMH staff gathered at Lake Naivasha, Kenya, for a three-day retreat. With lush gardens and grazing zebras and waterbuck as a backdrop, we took part in workshops, went on nature walks (and a safari), shared meals, and took time to reflect, which helped us connect as a team, explore practical tools and skills for working better together, and develop a clearer collective vision for the organization's future. For many, it was a powerful reminder of GMH's passion, dedication, and innovative spirit.

Mohamed Sultan speaking at the TED Countdown Summit in Nairobi.



GMH ON THE TED STAGE

In June, **Mohamed Sultan**, our Africa Regional Lead, spoke at the TED Countdown Summit in Nairobi, delivering a powerful talk on methane reduction as a development opportunity. Drawing on examples from across Africa in waste, energy, and rice farming, Mohamed highlighted how smart development strategies not only reduce methane but advance resilient food systems, healthier cities, and sustainable economies.

Advisory Board

Global Methane Hub 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.

Marisa de Belloy

Global Methane Hub Advisory Board Chair
President, High Tide Foundation

Ranping Song

Senior Program Manager
Sequoia Climate Foundation

Jonathan Pershing

Program Director, Environment
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Louise Olivier

Program Manager
IKEA Foundation

Jorgen Thomsen

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



Let's Partner!

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