

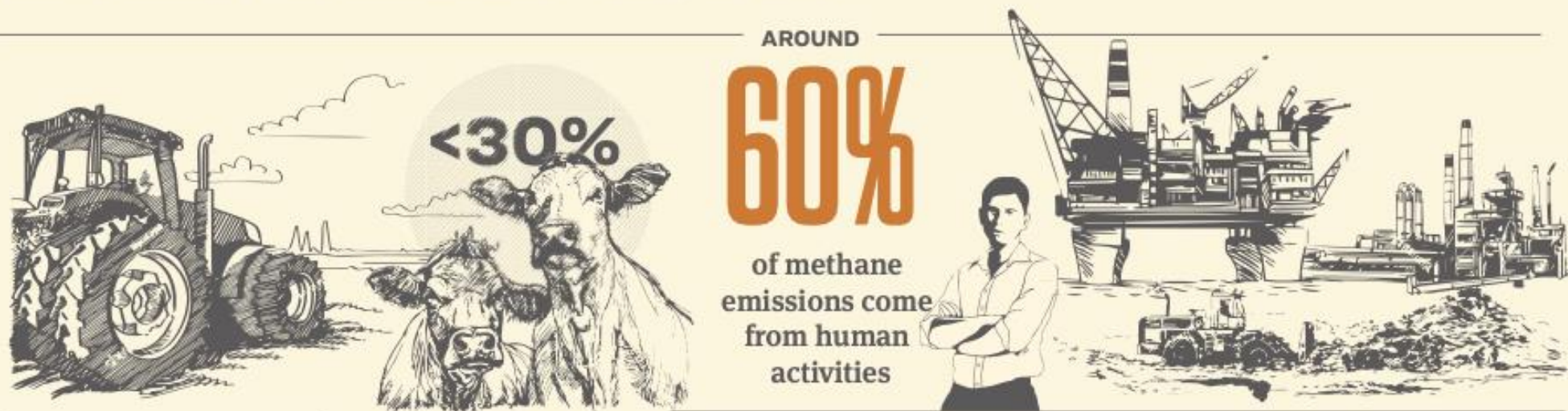
Why we must reduce methane emissions?

Beyond the CO2: Methane emissions management
Quito, Ecuador



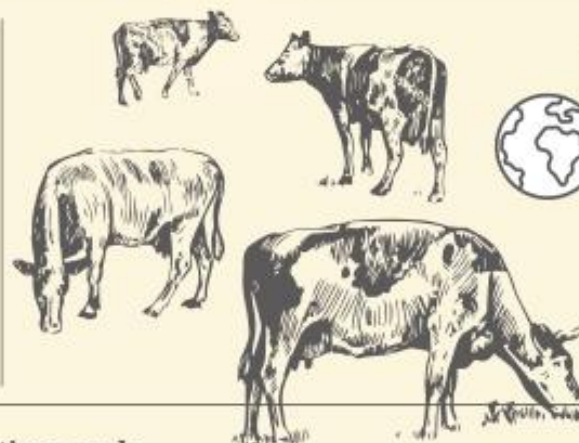
Carolina Urmeneta
Director Circular Economy
Global Methane hub
June 2022

The Science of Methane – Key Facts



Carbon dioxide emissions, to date, have caused global temperatures to rise

0.8°C



Methane emissions have caused

0.5°C
of warming



On a 20-year time scale

2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041



METHANE'S GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL IS 86-TIMES STRONGER THAN CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂)



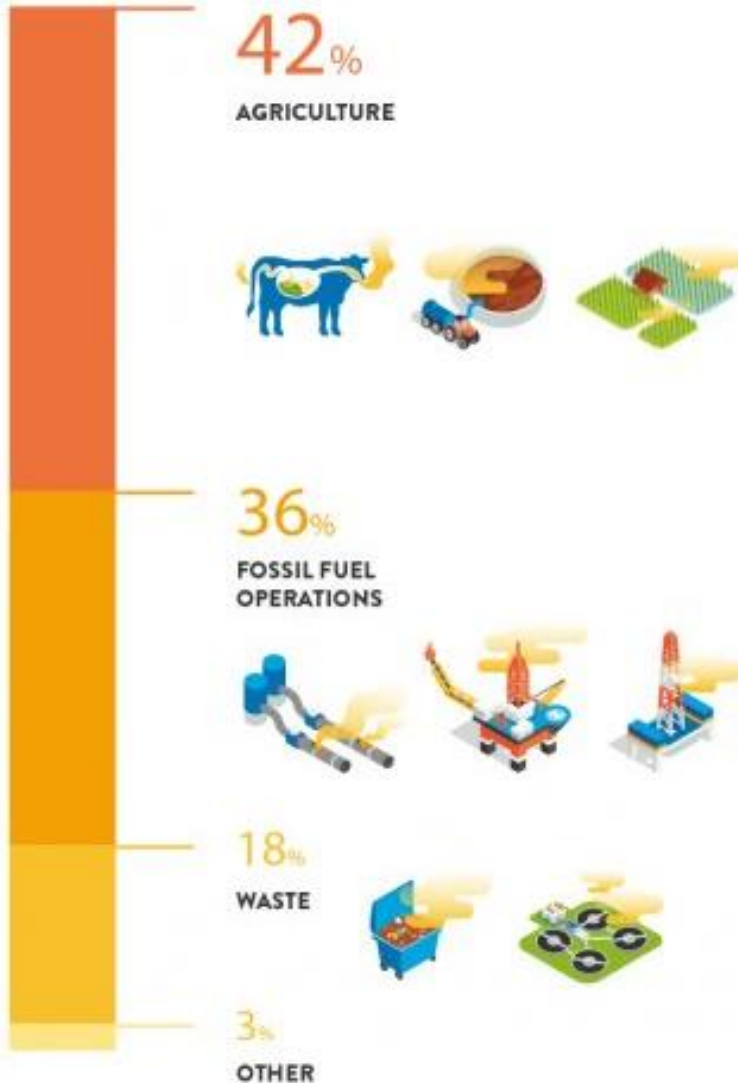
2021

28-times more powerful over 100 years

2121

SOURCES

Methane is one of the fastest growing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Human activity causes 2/3 of emissions.



% = global emissions

IMPACTS

CLIMATE

Responsible for 40% of warming since the industrial revolution

86x

times more powerful than carbon dioxide over a 20-year period

HEALTH

Increasing emissions are driving a rise in tropospheric ozone air pollution, which causes 1+ million premature deaths annually. Methane is responsible for roughly 1/2 of these deaths.



Respiratory diseases

Heart disease

Damaged airways and lung tissue

AGRICULTURE & ECOSYSTEMS



Up to

15%

annual yield losses of soy, wheat, rice and maize

METHANE (CH₄)

Methane emissions caused by human activities are one of the most significant drivers of climate change.

Methane is also the main precursor of tropospheric ozone, a powerful greenhouse gas, and air pollutant

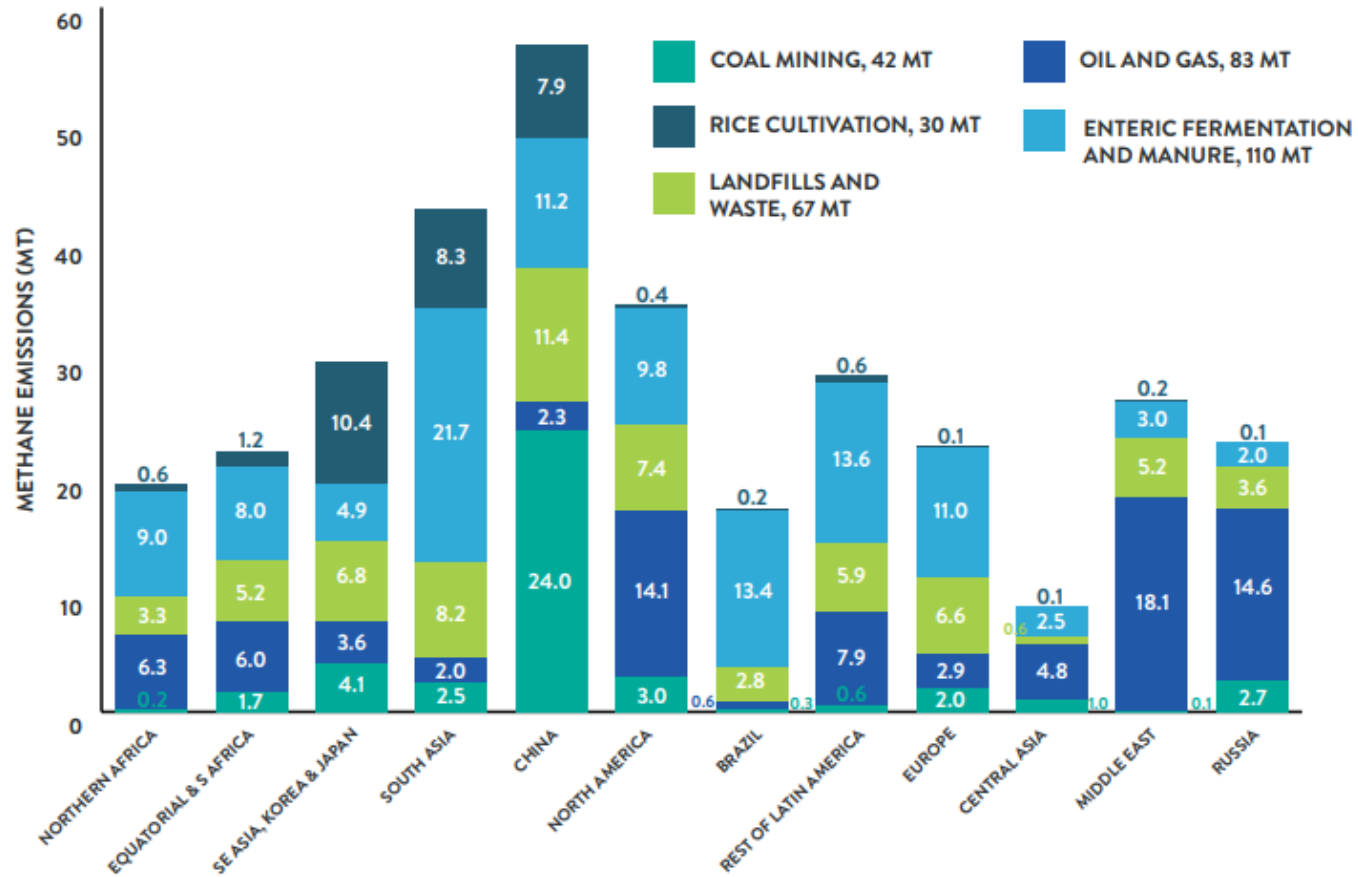


Figure 2.6 Estimated annual sectoral methane emissions by region and global sector totals, excluding Oceania, 2017, million tonnes

Region	Methane emissions (MT)	
China	58	17%
Latin America	48	14%
South Assia	44	13%
North America	36	10%
SE Assia, Korea Japan	31	9%
Midle East	28	8%
Russia	25	7%
Europe	24	7%
Eq & South Africa	23	7%
Northen Africa	21	6%
Central Assia	8	2%

Climate Change 2022

Mitigation of Climate Change

Summary for Policymakers



The time to slash methane emissions is **now**

- Global Methane Pledge (2021). **30% reduction by 2030**
- AR6 WGIII (2022) **34% reduction by 2030, 44% by 2040**
- AR6 WG II (2022). **Methane's role** in preventing warming **crucial in reaching tipping points** for dangerous impacts on people and ecosystems.
- Tackling methane is crucial to **keep warming under 1.5 degrees** and meet the Paris Agreement Targets



Global Methane Pledge has put together over 110 countries to reduce emissions by 30% by 2030.

We must implement **out-of-the-box** solutions for food system emissions.

BAU won't cut it.

Limiting warming to 1.5°C at the lowest cost

By **2030**

methane emissions need to be reduced in each of the three main emitting sectors:



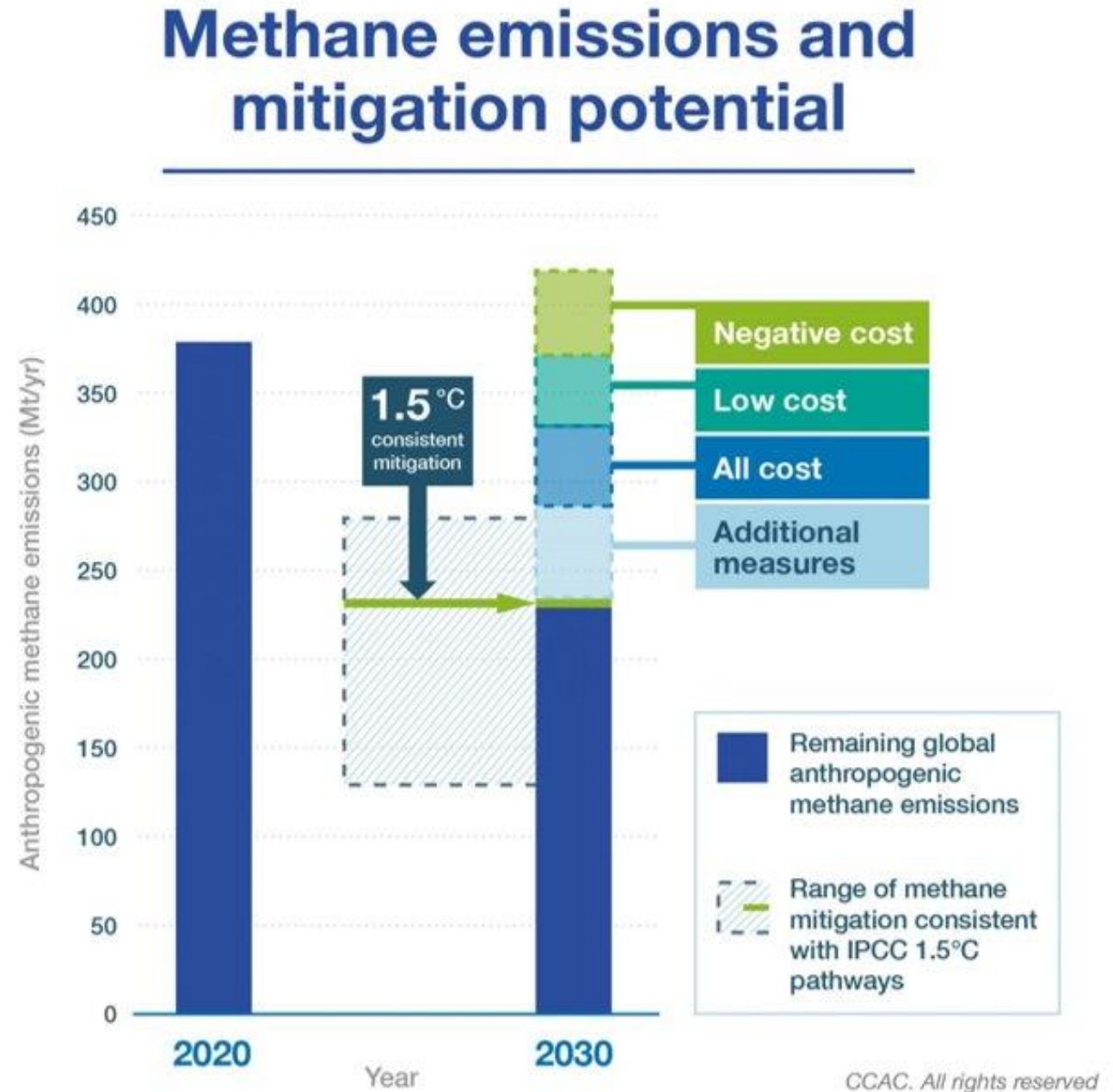
Reductions relative to 2020 emissions

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The opportunity ahead

Methane mitigation provides opportunities for quick wins for **safer climate, cleaner air, better agricultural productivity.**

IPCC AR6 VIII: We can reach 50-80% mitigation at under \$50 /tonCO₂



Reducing methane emissions by 45% means



0.3°C warming
avoided by **2040**



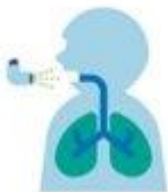
Preventing every year:



255,000 deaths
from respiratory
and cardiovascular
diseases



26 million tonnes
of staple
crop losses



775,000
asthma-related
hospital visits

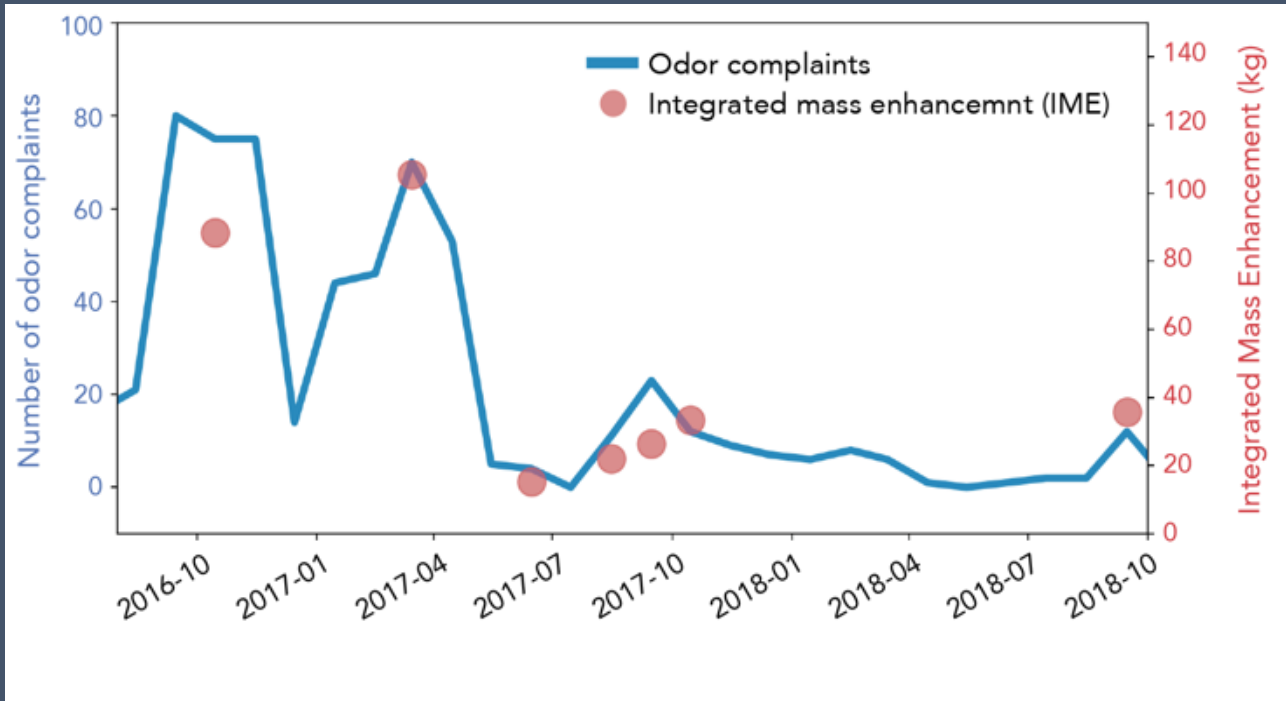


73 billion
lost work hours
to heat exposure

Co-benefits are
significant!

Addressing leaking methane in landfills is a direct contribution to environmental justice.

Case Study at Sunshine Canyon Landfill (Los Angeles)



Before



After



GLOBAL METHANE HUB

What do we do?

- 330 million dollar philanthropic effort to align funding on methane mitigation
- Supporting Global Methane Pledge signatories and potential signatories in meeting the pledge and go beyond.
- Focus on oil, gas, agriculture and waste
- Drive coordination and collaboration on methane advocacy
- Granting areas with the highest impact, cutting across sectors.
- Offices based in PUCV, Santiago, Chile.

Collaboration and Coordination for Methane Reduction Ambition



- Policy updates, regulations, and laws.
 - National and local governments
 - Studies, Analysis, Inventories, Projections, and Capacity Building, among others
- Methane mitigation actions plans/pledge, cost-effective analysis, etc.

UN environment programme 50 1972-2022

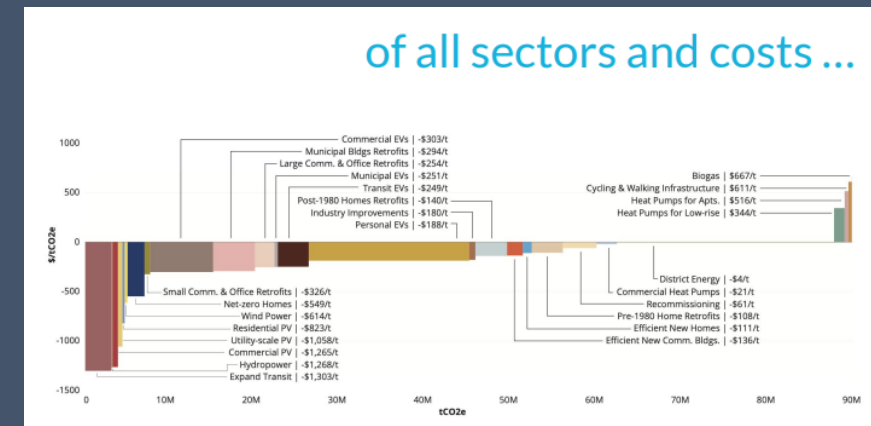
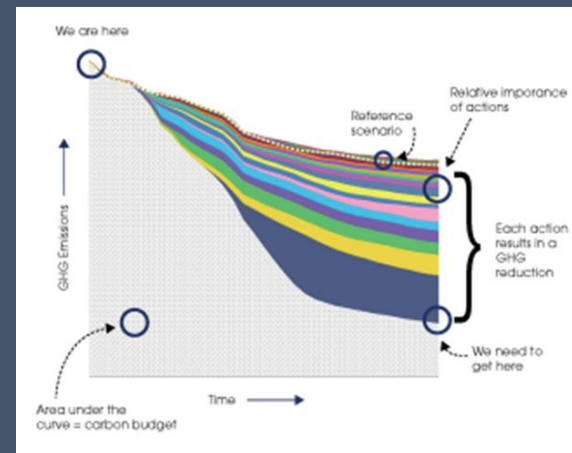
Who we are ▾ Where we work ▾ What we do ▾ Publications & Data

Home / News, Stories & Speeches / press release

01 APR 2022 | PRESS RELEASE | AIR

After 10 years of leadership, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition doubles down on action in the decade ahead

To support this, Global Methane Hub CEO, Marcelo Mena, announced the Hub will contribute \$10 million in funds to the CCAC to help countries achieve the GMP's target, saying short lived climate pollutants put a human face on climate action by reducing exposure to pollution and bringing direct health benefits to the citizens of countries that act.



Collaboration and Coordination for Methane Reduction Ambition

- Catalitic Implementation and finance leverage
 - Prefeasibility studies, finance analysis, development Banks collaborations, among others



Collaboration and Coordination for Methane Reduction Ambition

- Improve monitoring, report and verification



- Special Secretary John Kerry.
- Minister level participants (Ecuador, Uruguay, Argentina, Barbados, Trinidad y Tobago, Chile, etc).
- Governor Newsom commit to US\$100 million on the Methane Accountability Program.



Quick update on funding.

Approved

- \$10M on energy sector in North America and Europe (November-December 2021)
- \$10M (3 year) to support 30 countries in methane reduction.
- \$3M in energy sector for Europe transition.
- \$2M to work in Australia and Latin America.

In progress

- \$20M for Asia.
- Later this year:
 - Landfill focus
 - Oil and Gas
 - Agriculture

Feedstocks for Biogas: Agriculture and waste (Circular economy)



Crop residues



Animal manure



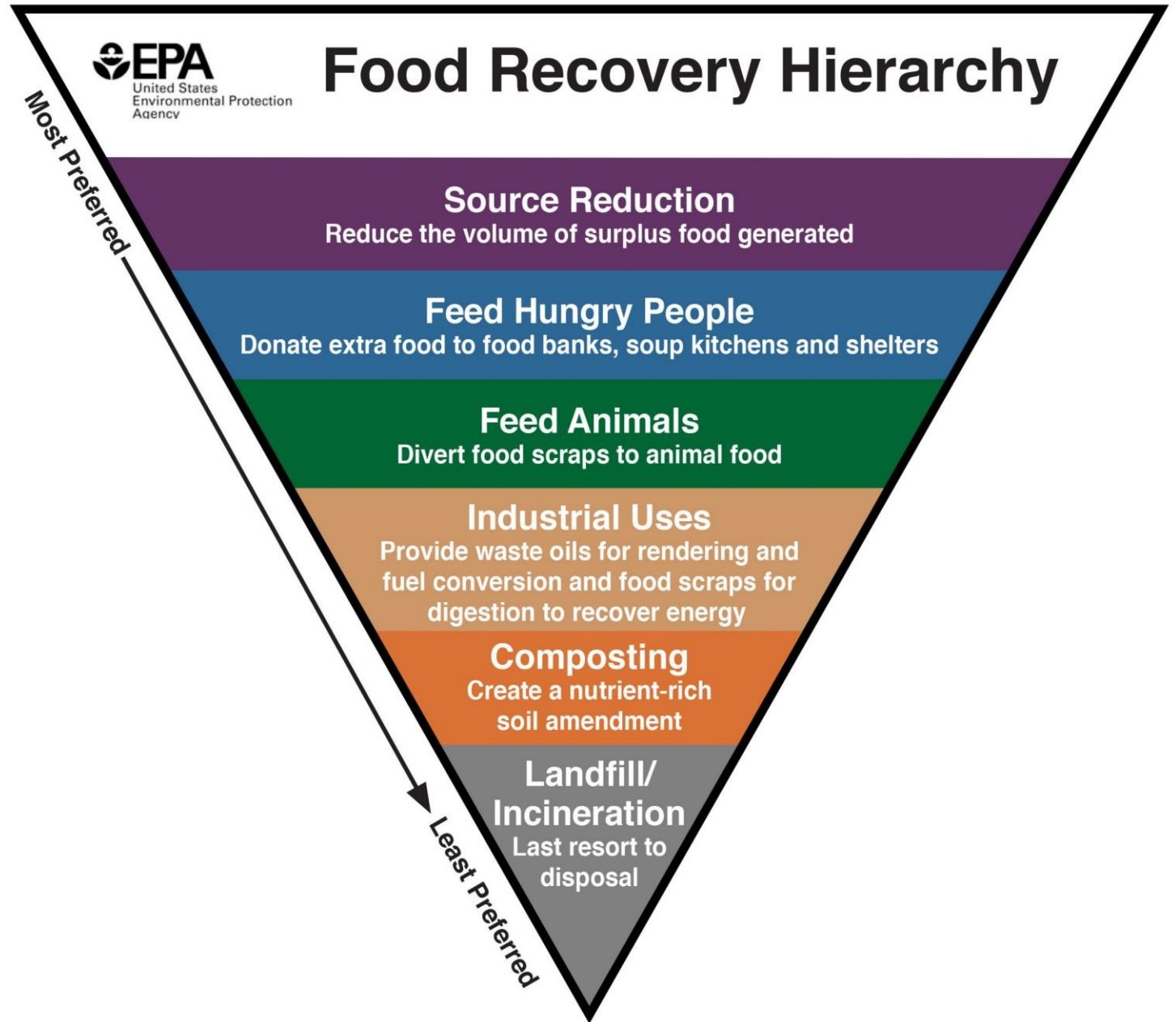
Organic
fraction of MSW



Wastewater
sludge

Our approach to organics

Organic waste prevention is a powerful tool for reducing methane emissions, including preventing upstream emissions involved in its production, management and transport






Anaerobic Digestion Facts

- Biogas from agricultural waste or residues can cost-effectively mitigate methane emissions.
- It allows farms to generate additional revenue streams and provide opportunities for development and investment in rural areas.
- Biogas is a useful renewable energy with applications in electricity generation and alternative-fuel vehicles.
- Digestate can be used as a soil improver, thus, reducing the requirement for alternative products, such as fertilizers.
- AD is used on livestock farms as part of an integrated manure management approach providing a way to minimize odors and pathogens.


The case for biogas and biomethane



Unlike wind and solar PV, biogas plants can operate in a flexible manner and so provide balancing and other ancillary services to the electricity network



Certain industrial subsectors, such as the food and drink and chemicals, produce wet waste with a high organic content, which is a suitable feedstock for anaerobic digestion.



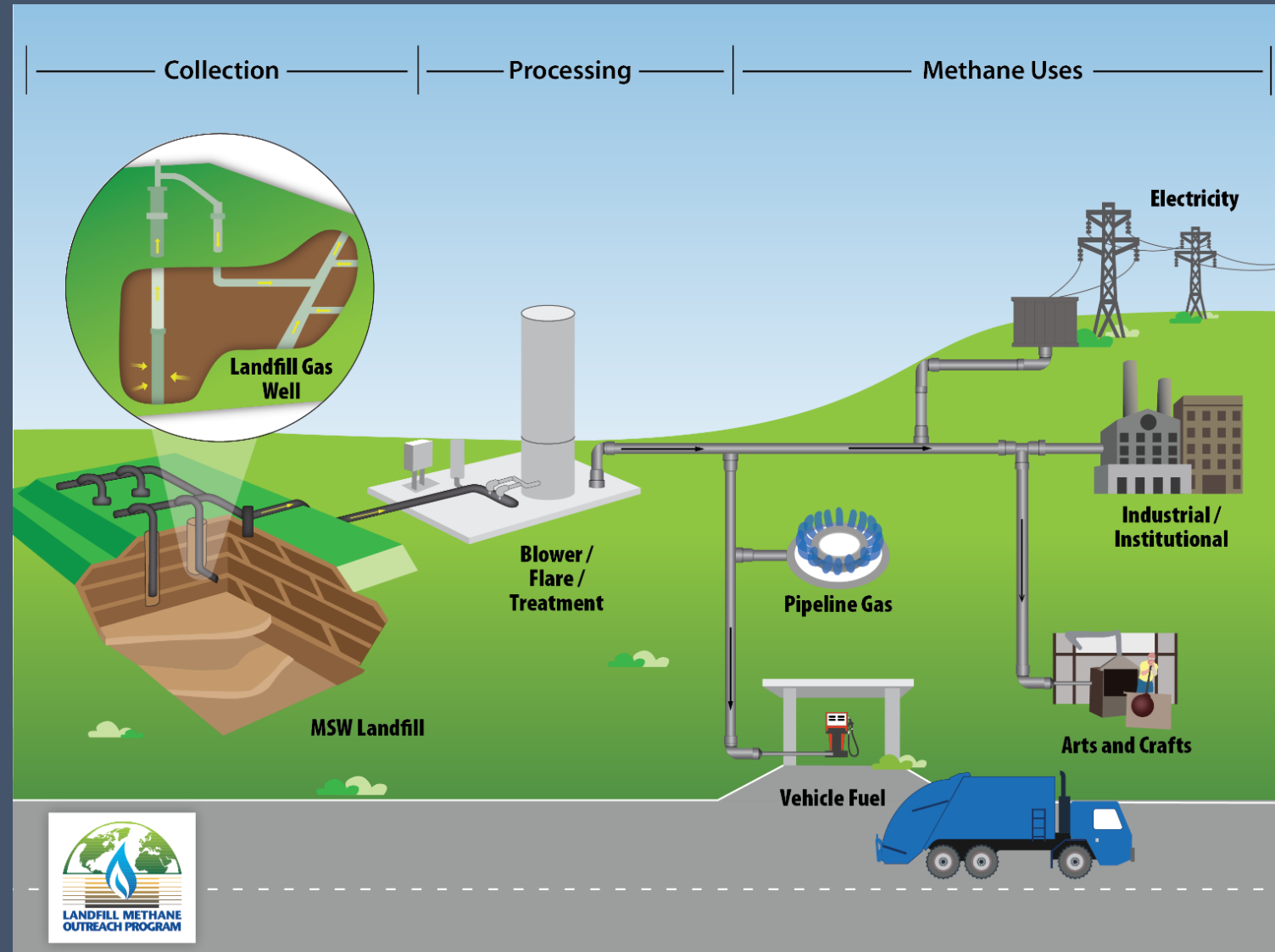
Biogas production can also have the co-benefit of providing treatment for waste while also supplying on-site heat and electricity.



Currently around 3.5 Mtoe of biomethane are produced worldwide. The vast majority of production lies in European and North American markets

Landfill gas (LFG)

Using LFG helps to reduce odors and other hazards associated with LFG emissions



We know what works

We know how it works

We know we must act

The time is now

Thanks!

