SUBNATIONAL METHANE ACTION COALITION

Cutting methane from waste

States and regions pull emergency brake on super pollutants





A briefing on methane action in the waste sector from the Subnational Methane Action Coalition

November 2026

Foreword

The world is witnessing climate change happen at a rate faster than even scientists could have predicted. We need a sizeable victory in this fight for our planet, one that could bring us noticeable change that's felt in the near term.

Enter methane.

Methane from waste is one of the most solvable climate problems we have. Waste produces around a fifth of human-caused methane. Because methane breaks down in about a decade, cutting it now slows warming within our own lifetimes. And we already know the fixes: keep food and garden waste out of landfills, capture the gas that still forms, and find and fix methane leaks fast.

What's often overlooked is the link between global targets and local sites. Countries make the pledges, yet states and regions regulate landfills, license operators, and set the rules municipalities work within. It's there where pledges turn into cleaner air for the families living right next to these sites.

This briefing shows that work is already underway. Catalonia is measuring methane leaks at 44 landfills instead of estimating them. California is acting on landfill leaks spotted from space. Enugu State is piloting one of Nigeria's first subnational projects to cut methane from waste. Maryland's policies have helped turn food waste into energy for thousands of homes.

The COP31 Presidency has put zero waste at the centre of its Action Agenda, and we welcome that. But the targets agreed in Antalya will need to be met in places like Buenos Aires, Rio Grande do Sul and Enugu State, if we want to achieve them.

Through the Subnational Methane Action Coalition, a growing network of states and regions taking action on super pollutants, we'll keep connecting governments so a rule that works in one region can be adapted in the next.

Our window is closing. Collective action on methane could allow us enough time to reach net zero without some of the catastrophic harm we're on a collision course for, but we must act now.

Champa Patel
Executive Director for Governments and Policy, Climate Group





From pledges to delivery

In 2021, more than 150 countries joined the Global Methane Pledge where they committed to cut methane emissions by at least 30% from 2020 levels by 2030[1] – now just over 3 years away. But progress has been slow: Country reductions are expected to be only 8% by the target date.[2] A great deal more action is needed.

The responsibility to meet targets and reduce methane emissions often falls to subnational governments, including from its biggest sources: agriculture, energy, and waste. Subnationals account for up to 70% of climate mitigation actions and over 90% of climate adaptation actions yet receive a fraction of the international climate finance they need. While bridging the finance gap is crucial, money alone does not deliver results: states and regions also need the data, technical capacity and policy know-how to turn funding into projects.

That is where the Subnational Methane Action Coalition (SMAC) comes in. SMAC helps states and regions around the world with technical and policy resources, networking and peer learning, inventory and action plan resources, and kickstarting concrete subnational projects to cut super pollutants. SMAC's activities cover the largest human-caused methane emissions: agriculture (e.g., beef and dairy production, rice cultivation), energy (e.g., oil and gas operations, coal mining) and waste (e.g., organics in landfills and wastewater).

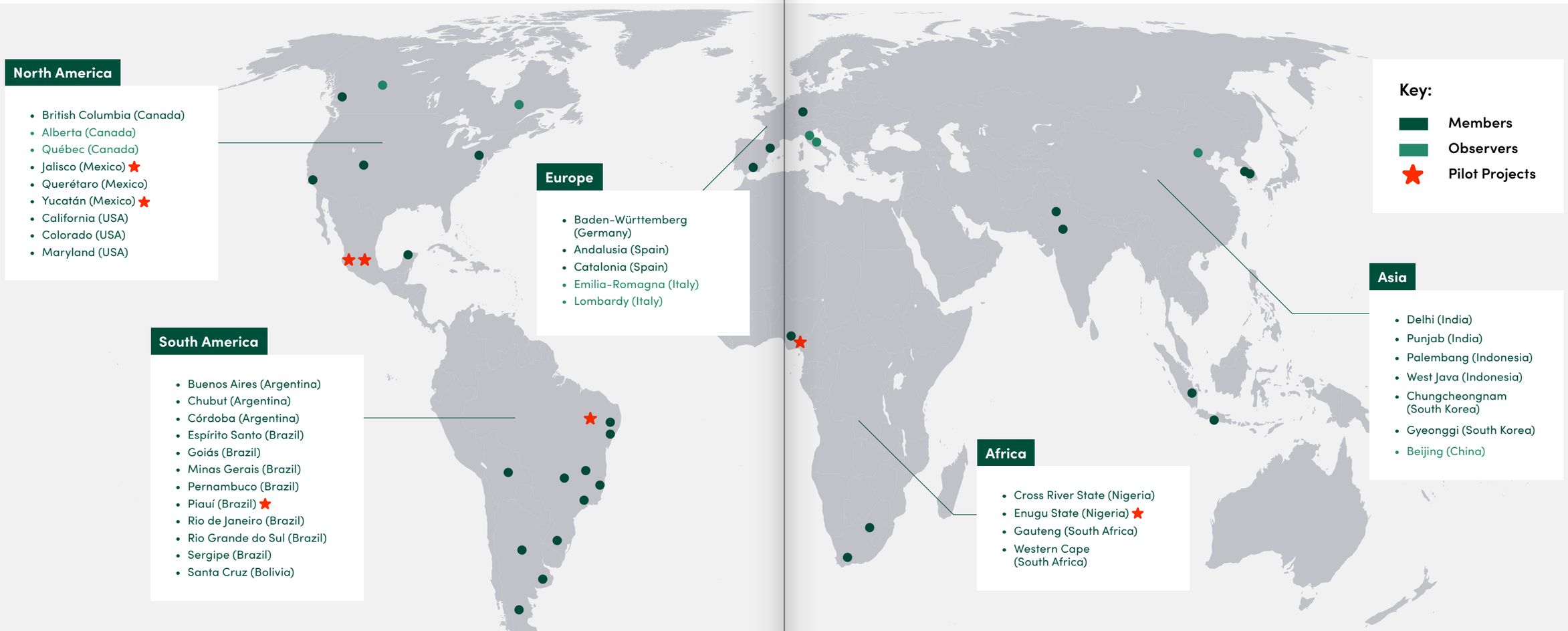
This briefing provides information about current activities, and what it'll take to scale it.

1 Global Methane Pledge, launched at COP26 in 2021. globalmethanepledge.org

2 UNEP and Climate and Clean Air Coalition (2025), Global Methane Status Report 2025. ccacoalition.org/content/global-methane-status-report-2025. See also UN Secretary-General (2026), Call to Action on Methane, which reports that current NDCs and Methane Action Plans would deliver only about 8% by 2030. un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/unsg_call-action-methane_by-2030-epublication.pdf

1 The Subnational Methane Action Coalition

- Current membership represents a collective population of roughly 400 million with an 11 trillion GDP.
- 37 SMAC jurisdictions can access their methane emissions data via the Methane Intelligence Tool, including sectoral breakdown and top emitting sources.
- 37 SMAC jurisdictions represented a combined total of over 20 million MT of methane emissions in 2025.[3]
- The membership has grown by 48% in a year, with 12 new governments joining the fold.



North America

- British Columbia (Canada)
- Alberta (Canada)
- Québec (Canada)
- Jalisco (Mexico) ★
- Querétaro (Mexico)
- Yucatán (Mexico) ★
- California (USA)
- Colorado (USA)
- Maryland (USA)

Europe

- Baden-Württemberg (Germany)
- Andalusia (Spain)
- Catalonia (Spain)
- Emilia-Romagna (Italy)
- Lombardy (Italy)

South America

- Buenos Aires (Argentina)
- Chubut (Argentina)
- Córdoba (Argentina)
- Espírito Santo (Brazil)
- Goiás (Brazil)
- Minas Gerais (Brazil)
- Pernambuco (Brazil)
- Piauí (Brazil) ★
- Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
- Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil)
- Sergipe (Brazil)
- Santa Cruz (Bolivia)

Asia

- Delhi (India)
- Punjab (India)
- Palembang (Indonesia)
- West Java (Indonesia)
- Chungcheongnam (South Korea)
- Gyeonggi (South Korea)
- Beijing (China)

Africa

- Cross River State (Nigeria)
- Enugu State (Nigeria) ★
- Gauteng (South Africa)
- Western Cape (South Africa)

★ **Piauí, Brazil: Zero Open Dumps Project: State-level Methane Mitigation Policies**

Led by the state's environment secretariat, this project aims to strengthen state public policies on solid waste management and restore areas used for improper waste disposal, while expanding selective waste collection in Piauí's municipalities.

> **"Support from the Subnational Methane Action Coalition is crucial to strengthening Piauí's commitment to efficient solid waste management. Closing open dumps will significantly reduce the state's methane emissions as we progressively transition to controlled sanitary landfills. This support helps consolidate long-term public policy, expand municipal capacity, and advance solutions that can be replicated across the state.**
>
> Feliphe Araújo, State Secretary, Environment and Water Resources of Piauí

★ **Enugu State, Nigeria: From Policy and Institutional Framework to Action: Piloting Subnational Methane Mitigation in Enugu State's Waste Sector**

The project aims to translate Enugu State's climate policy commitments into measurable methane mitigation actions in the municipal solid waste sector, with two interventions in development: (i) organic waste diversion and composting, and (ii) improved dumpsite management. The project will target approximately 50-100 tonnes of methane mitigation annually and findings are informing the proposed Enugu State Methane Governance Action Framework.

> **"This is the first of such a project of this kind in the whole of Nigeria. The Enugu State Government is committed to providing the necessary institutional support to ensure the successful delivery of this project and to position Enugu as a model for subnational methane action across the country.**
>
> Professor Sam Ugwu, Honourable Commissioner for Environment and Climate Change, Enugu State

The geographical boundaries and names of nations that are reflected on the maps in this report are in conformity with United Nations practice. They do not reflect Climate Group's acceptance, endorsement or position on any area or territory, or its authorities.

3 Climate TRACE emissions data, aggregated for SMAC jurisdictions in the SMAC Methane Intelligence Tool. climatetrace.org and smacmethane-inventory-tool.org

2 Waste: managing a major methane source

Methane drives nearly a third of current warming[4], despite making up only 11% of human-caused global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It stays in the atmosphere for only about a decade[5], so cuts show up in global temperatures far faster than cuts to CO_2.

Waste accounts for about 20% of human-caused methane, alongside agriculture (about 42%) and energy (about 38%), and the pressure is rising: municipal solid waste is projected to grow from 2.1 billion tonnes in 2020 to 3.8 billion in 2050, an 81% increase.

This potent GHG has been recognised as a priority by the COP31 Presidency, having set its sights on zero waste and methane reduction. Its Action Agenda target is to cut the projected growth in municipal solid waste in half by 2035,[6] but what needs to be done to translate this target in practice?

Methane forms wherever organic waste (food scraps, sewage sludge, garden waste, paper, wood) decomposes without oxygen, whether in a landfill, an open dump, a sewer or a septic tank. The resulting biogas is roughly half methane and half CO_2. It escapes through landfill surfaces, cracks in the cover and leaks in the equipment meant to capture it, so even capture systems need monitoring.

> **"Almost every subnational jurisdiction has landfills, so generates methane emissions. SMAC is exploring all avenues of reducing those emissions, from waste diversion to low-cost biocovers. Innovation, action, and implementation will come from subnational projects and initiatives.**
>
> Ken Alex, Director of Project Climate at University of California, Berkeley, Center for Law, Energy, and the Environment

4 UNEP and Climate and Clean Air Coalition (2025), Global Methane Status Report 2025. ccacoalition.org/content/global-methane-status-report-2025

5 UNEP and Climate and Clean Air Coalition (2021), Global Methane Assessment; summary by the World Meteorological Organization at wmo.int/media/news/global-methane-assessment-released

6 COP31 Presidency (2026), Third Letter from the COP31 President-Designate to Parties. cop31.tr/letter-detail/third-letter-from-the-cop31-president-designate-to-parties

For SMAC members, the priority is to prevent waste. Not all waste can be prevented, however, so the next step is to divert organic waste from landfills to composting or anaerobic digestion, which captures the methane as biogas. For waste that still ends up in landfills, satellites and other new technologies now show in far greater detail where methane is escaping. But turning that data into insights that can guide action and inform policy takes significant analysis.

States and regions often hold a distinct set of legislative and regulatory powers over this pollution. They can:

- set targets and mandates.
- regulate landfills directly.
- restrict the landfilling of organic waste.
- license operators and enforce compliance, with penalties.
- shape markets and finance.
- set the framework within which municipalities deliver.



3 From the ground up: regional action on methane from waste

Subnational governments are working hard to tackle methane emissions from waste and translate climate ambitions into practical interventions in waste collection and disposal, and reclaiming materials and energy from waste. Across the SMAC network, jurisdictions are deploying policies and programmes that not only curb methane emissions, but also deliver benefits for public health, local communities, and resource efficiency.

This spotlight series showcases impactful examples of subnational action from the ground, highlighting what member governments have done, what has changed, and the enabling conditions and lessons that can inform replication elsewhere.



Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

What they did:

The state's Climate Advisory Office (AsClima/SEMA) built EstimaGás, a tool to estimate greenhouse gas emissions from the disposal of municipal solid waste in landfills. Users can adjust parameters to see related emissions at each landfill facility within the state. Separately, the state wholesale market, CEASA-RS, connects 480 vendors with consumers. Through the Vida Longa CEASA Nutri+ program, CEASA-RS and SEMA are working to recover more food, sort waste better, and develop viable composting and anaerobic digestion solutions.

What changed:

The projections generated by EstimaGás now provide essential strategic information to support the formulation of public policies, guide governance actions, and identify climate investment opportunities in the sector. This initiative also helps to inform ProClima2050, the state's long-term climate strategy, integrating greenhouse gas reductions, climate adaptation and resilience. And for CEASA-RS, in 2025 they received 965.4 tonnes of food for its food bank.



Buenos Aires, Argentina

What they did:

Buenos Aires faces a massive waste challenge: generating more than 19,000 tonnes of waste daily, accounting for 40% of Argentina's total. This results in considerable methane emissions from Norte III, identified by UCLA's STOP Methane Project in 2025 as the world's highest methane-emitting landfill[7], and from open dumps still used by 59% of municipalities[8]. Despite financial constraints, the province launched 'Mi Provincia Recicla'. The programme strengthens recycling cooperatives, reduces landfill disposal, remediates open dumps, and promotes the social inclusion of waste pickers. Two longer-term plans are in development: a Provincial Comprehensive and Inclusive Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan with the World Bank, and a Provincial Circular Economy Strategy with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

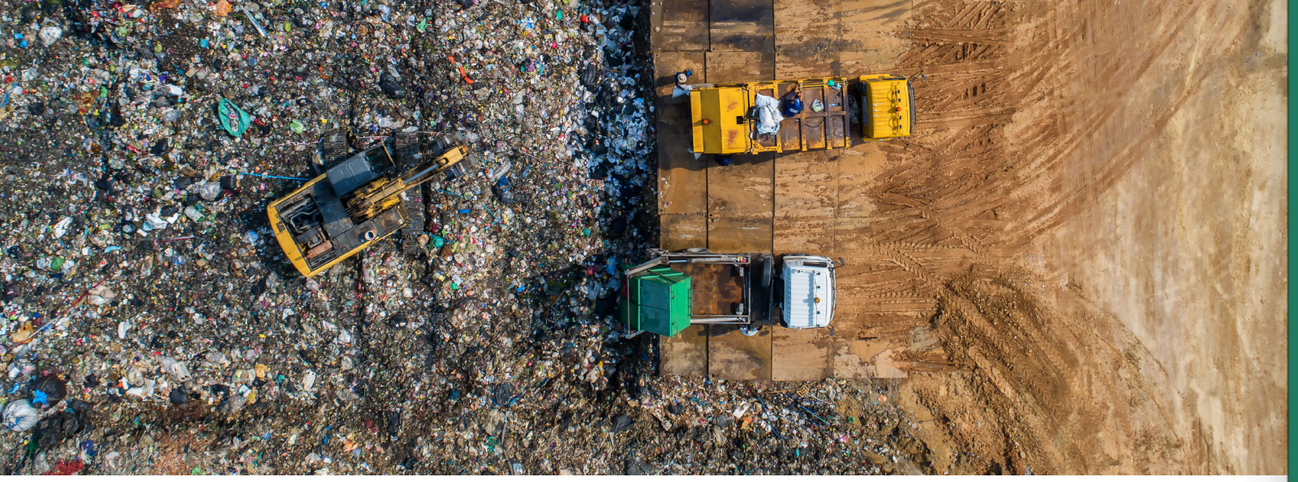
What changed:

Investment so far has supported 150 recycling processing lines added to waste plants across 90 municipalities, benefiting over 5,400 waste pickers, alongside more than US $5 million for dump remediation. An updated provincial greenhouse gas inventory, alongside Argentina's first provincial census of urban waste pickers, conducted with the Inter-American Development Bank Group and national universities, is helping clarify emissions, workforce realities and priorities for action.



7 UCLA Emmett Institute (2025), STOP Methane Project, Spotlight on the Top 25 Plumes in '25: Landfills. Carbon Mapper data). law.ucla.edu/academics/centers/emmett-institute-climate-change-environment/announcing-ucla-emmett-institutes-stop-methane-project/spotlight-top-25-plumes-25-landfills

8 Ministerio de Ambiente de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (2025), Informe de Gestión 2025, ambiente.gba.gob.ar/pdfs/Informe-Gestion-Min-Ambiente-PBA-2025-2.pdf





Catalonia, Spain

What they did:

Landfills cause most waste emissions in Catalonia, and organic waste buried 30 to 40 years ago keeps emitting. In April 2025, the Waste Agency of Catalonia commissioned the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), with €1 million from the Climate Fund, an earmarked regional revenue stream, which is fed by CO2 tax, to quantify methane leakage and gas capture efficiency at 44 active and closed landfills in 2025 and 2026.[9]

What changed:

Catalonia is moving from estimated to measured performance at each site, a baseline for targeted fixes. The results will test the programme's target of capturing at least 60% of landfill biogas and the proposed 35% cut in landfill greenhouse gases by 2030.[10]

> **We will draw on the Autonomous University of Barcelona's expertise to determine how to limit biogas leaking from landfills into the atmosphere. Being part of SMAC represents an important opportunity to strengthen our work through international collaboration, share experiences and promote solutions together with governments from around the world.**
>
> Sílvia Paneque, Minister for Territory, Housing and Ecological Transition, Government of Catalonia

9 Government of Catalonia (2025), press release of 7 April 2025, govern.cat/gov/notes-premsa/697482/paneque-comptarem-amb-l-expertesa-de-la-uab-per-determinar-com-limitar-al-maxim-la-fuga-de-biogas-dels-abocadors-a-l-atmosfera

10 Waste Agency of Catalonia, PRECAT20, residus.gencat.cat/web/.content/home/ambits_dactuacio/planificacio/precat20_en.pdf

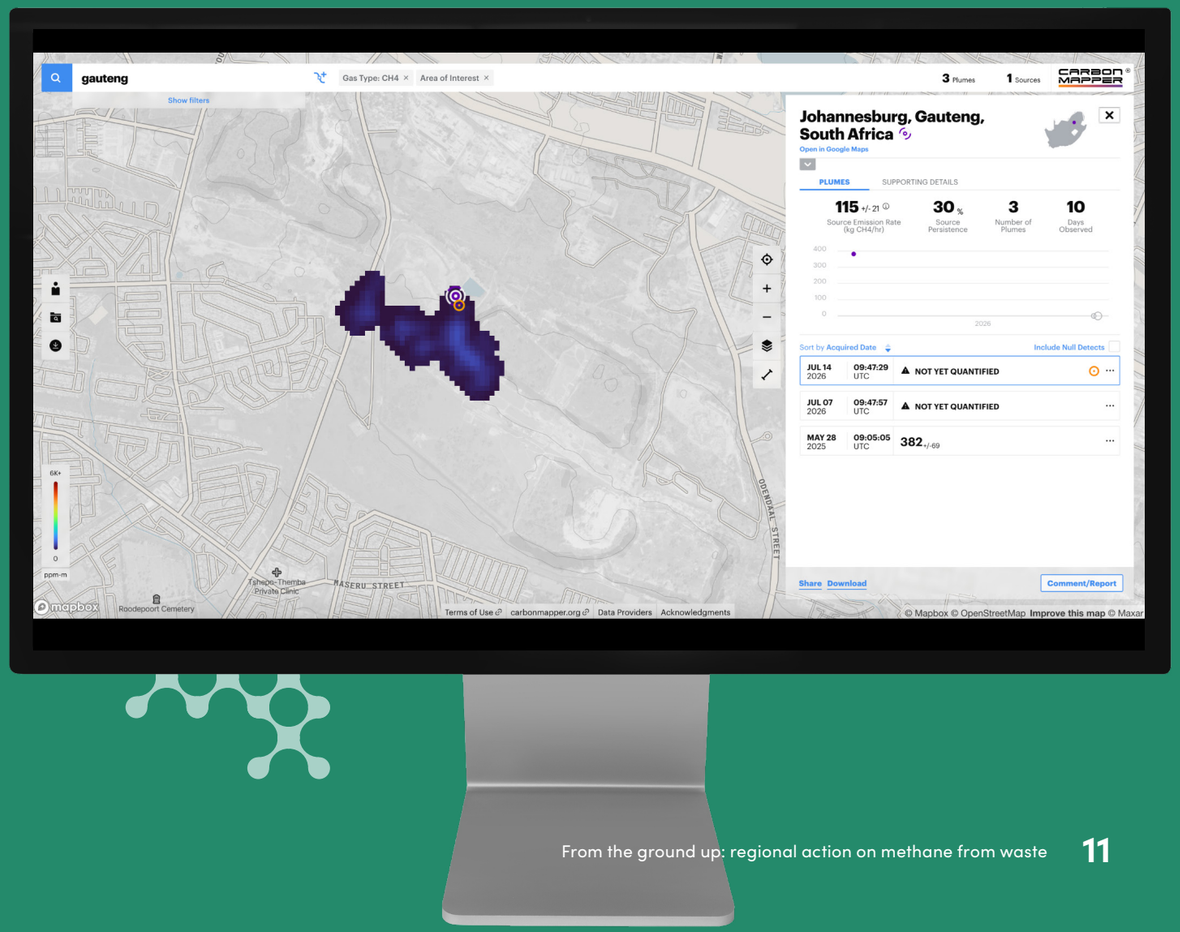
Satellites are spotting landfill leaks so regulators can act

A growing constellation of satellites is making it possible to spot methane emissions from waste sites. Several SMAC members currently use this data to identify emission incidents, track patterns over time and act, either directly or through regulatory channels.

For example, California, USA, in partnership with Carbon Mapper through its Satellite Methane Program, has to date led to direct mitigation of methane from 81 landfill emission incidents since March 2025.

Provinces like Buenos Aires (Argentina), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Gauteng and Western Cape (South Africa) are also using satellite data to support waste methane regulatory and direct mitigation efforts.

On October 2, 2026, Gyeonggi-do launched GYEONGGISat-2A, South Korea's first greenhouse gas monitoring satellite and the second in its climate satellite program. The satellite can detect locations emitting more than 100kg of methane per hour with a spatial resolution of 25 meters and will be helpful in monitoring methane from landfill sites as well.



4 Scaling what works: knowledge, tools and funding

States and regions face similar challenges, from regulating landfills and filling data gaps to securing funding, but they often tackle them separately, and with little visibility beyond their borders. SMAC brings subnational governments into one coalition so that members can learn from each other as well as from experts, build shared momentum and leverage their collective voice in international processes.

Knowledge sharing and technical assistance are at the core of this. A policy that works in one jurisdiction can be adapted in another, and SMAC provides the structures, practical support and platform to make that happen.

- **Technical Sessions, Solutions Bank and Community of Practice.** During curated sessions, governments learn technological and policy lessons from peers and experts on cutting methane, focused on the largest sources of emissions: waste, agriculture and energy, as well as exchanging views on challenges.
  - **Methane Solutions Bank:** Access to a 'menu' of methane solutions for each sector, which jurisdictions can use to tailor their strategies. In the waste sector, for example, they can access information on biocovers and optimised gas collection systems under technology solutions, strategies to engage the private sector in resource recovery under programmatic solutions, and regulatory case studies under policy solutions.

- **Technical Assistance, Research and Partnerships.** SMAC governments receive support to develop methane action plans and fill data gaps.
  - Access to the SMAC Methane Intelligence Tool, which tracks methane emissions across every sector from 2021 through 2026 (H2), paired with an AI-assisted chat that reasons through IPCC GWP frameworks and policy context.
  - Bespoke assistance to develop methane action plans (see example in "Partnership in action: page 14")



- **Grants for impactful pilot projects.** Four grants of US $25,000 to member governments to kickstart progress in waste and agriculture methane pilots, are currently under way since August 2026.
  - The inaugural SMAC grants will see action accelerated across 3 different continents, with projects underway in: Piaui State (Brazil), Jalisco (Mexico), Yucatan (Mexico), and Enugu State (Nigeria).

- **Convening, profiling and connecting to our wide network.** Showcasing subnational progress at major international and regional events, as well as across the media and socials.
  - We've convened a network of implementation partners, financiers and academic experts for roundtable discussions at major global and regional events this year including Climate Group's Asia Action Summit, London Climate Action Week, Climate Week NYC, and COP31.





Partnership in action

In September 2026, Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) and University of California, Berkeley's Center for Law, Energy & the Environment (CLEE) announced a partnership centred around usage of inventory and action plan tools. Under the partnership, MDE will use SMAC tools alongside its existing data, policies and implementation experience to assess where methane emissions are concentrated, evaluate current strategies and identify potential gaps or mitigation opportunities.

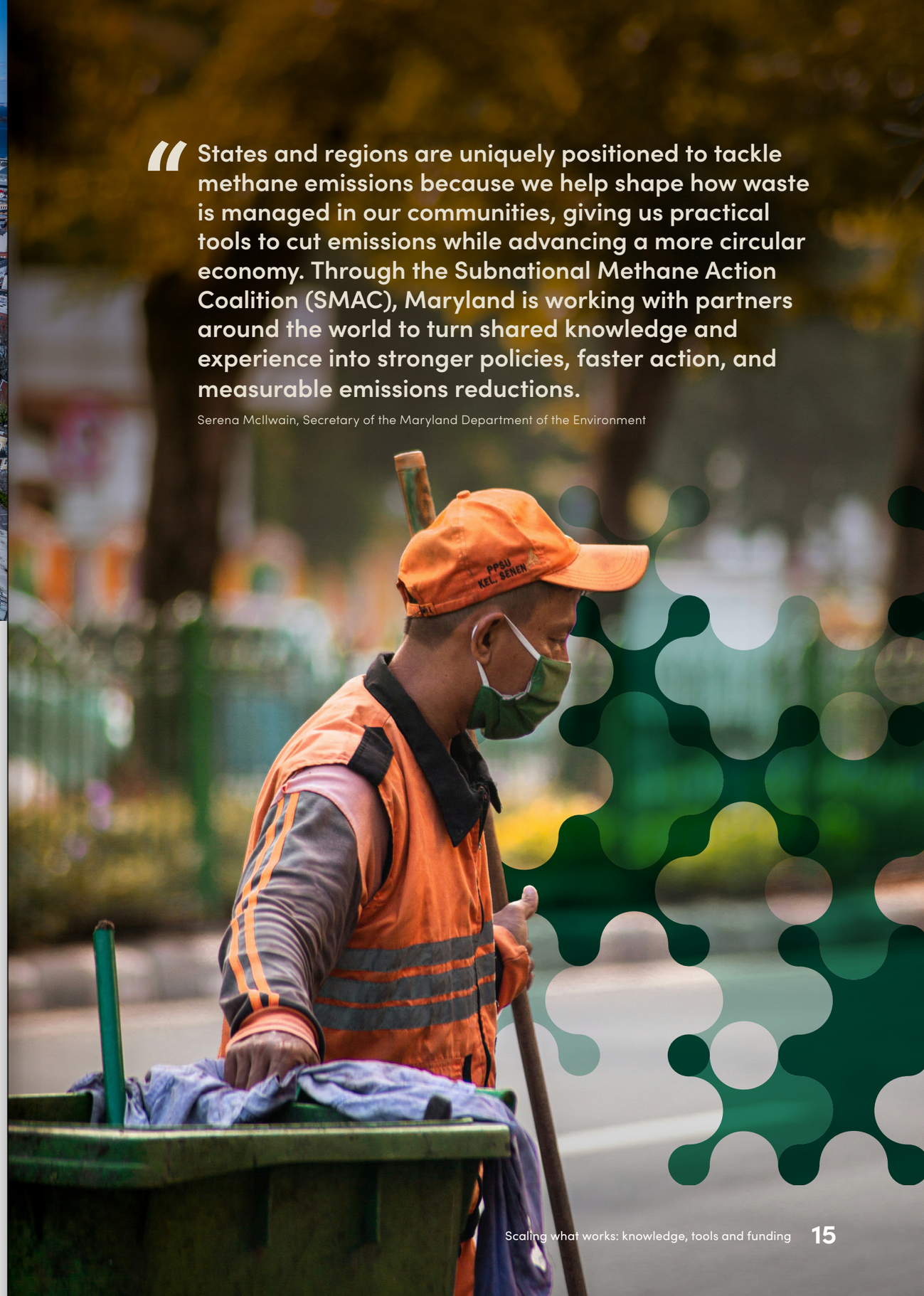
Methane action isn't new for Maryland. Landfills make up 42% of the state's methane emissions.[11] As a result, Maryland has adopted a multi-pronged approach to reducing methane from solid waste, including regulations and incentives for landfill emissions, diverting organic waste, and minimising food waste at source. Legislature passed in 2021 and resulting market signals have encouraged private-sector investment in anaerobic digester facilities across the state with resounding success. The BTS Maryland Bioenergy Center in Jessup can process up to 125,000 MT of organic material annually, generating enough renewable natural gas to meet the needs of around 4,800 homes.[12]

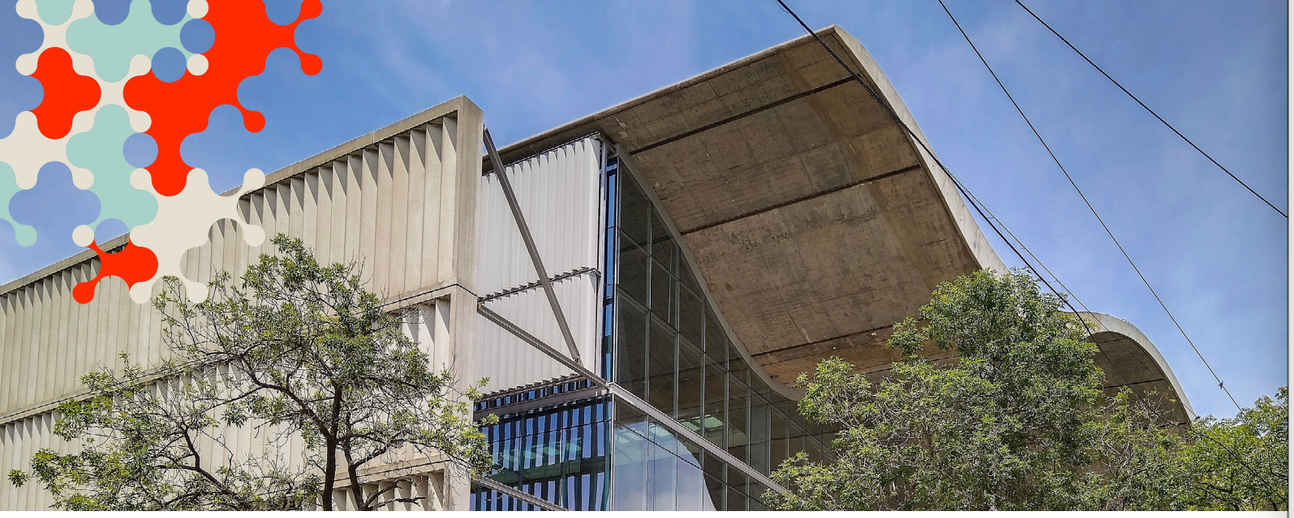
SMAC is beginning a similar partnership with Jalisco, Mexico.

11 Maryland Department of the Environment (2021), Maryland Landfill Methane Report (based on 2017 estimates). mde.maryland.gov/programs/air/ClimateChange/MCCC/STWG/MD%20Landfill%20Methane%20Report%202021.pdf

12 BTS Biogas, Maryland Bioenergy Center, Jessup, MD (reference sheet): capacity of up to 125,000 tonnes a year of organic by-products, with biomethane output equivalent to the needs of 4,800 homes. bts-biogas.com/en/maryland-bioenergy-center-jessup-md/

> "States and regions are uniquely positioned to tackle methane emissions because we help shape how waste is managed in our communities, giving us practical tools to cut emissions while advancing a more circular economy. Through the Subnational Methane Action Coalition (SMAC), Maryland is working with partners around the world to turn shared knowledge and experience into stronger policies, faster action, and measurable emissions reductions.
>
> Serena McIlwain, Secretary of the Maryland Department of the Environment





5 Financing methane action on waste

Waste produces about 20% of human-caused methane and is among the most cost-effective sectors to fix: UNEP estimates that mitigation could save about US $9 billion a year, mainly from recovered energy.[13] Tracked global methane abatement finance for waste averaged US $6.1 billion a year in 2021-2022, far short of the US $20.4 billion needed annually[14] from recovered energy.

The problem is who pays, and when. Savings arrive over years as energy revenue, while investment is needed upfront and falls largely on local budgets.

Yet methane is also an energy commodity, so projects can earn revenue in two ways. Where biogas is captured and used, bankability depends on a long-term offtake agreement. Where methane is avoided and nothing is sold, as with composting or food waste prevention, revenue depends on carbon markets or results-based finance, and on measurements that buyers trust. The rules are moving quickly. The first Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism methodology, adopted in October 2025, covers landfill gas and rewards energy use over flaring.[15]

Where money goes matters. 94% of the roughly US $4 billion a year[16] is used to finance the burning of waste as a source of electricity, which comes with CO2 pollution. Whereas a 2023 global analysis in Science[17] found that anaerobic digestion of organics and halving waste generation deliver the largest cuts in solid waste greenhouse gas emissions.

13 UNEP and CCAC (2025), Global Methane Status Report 2025, as cited in UN Secretary-General (2026), un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/unsg_call-action-methane_by-2030-epublication.pdf

14 Climate Policy Initiative (2023), Landscape of Methane Abatement Finance 2023, and CPI, Waste not: Time to rapidly scale methane abatement finance in the waste sector, climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/landscape-of-methane-abatement-finance-2023/

15 UNFCCC (2025), Methodology A6.4-AMM-001, Flaring or use of landfill gas, unfccc.int/news/un-body-agrees-first-methodology-under-paris-agreement-carbon-market

The European Commission has advised member states to phase out public support for energy recovery from mixed waste[18], and incineration also risks locking in long-term demand for waste. Private capital is not yet engaged: a 2026 Climate Policy Initiative review found only three of ten large banks and investors showed action on methane-related targets. [19]

For subnational governments, building a project pipeline means securing the revenue line first, whether from fees, a long-term offtake, or credible measurement, then matching the instrument to the path. For example, commercial or concessional debt where biogas is used, results-based payments where emissions are avoided and grants and project preparation for the small, dispersed projects in between. SMAC supports members to increase their awareness around financial readiness for projects aimed at reducing methane emissions across sectors, which include: developing a project plan, assessing feasibility, identifying and selecting finance source/instrument, mitigating risks and structuring and closing finance.



> **“Enugu State generates up to 1,500 tonnes of waste daily, the majority of which is organic. The support of the Subnational Methane Action Coalition has enabled us to move from policy to practical action on methane. To build on this work, finance must reach subnational governments directly. That’s why the Enugu State Government is developing a pipeline of projects to attract climate finance to the state.**
>
> Professor Sam Ugwa, Honourable Commissioner for Environment and Climate Change, Enugu State

16 Climate Policy Initiative (2023), Landscape of Methane Abatement Finance 2023: waste incineration accounted for 94% of tracked solid waste finance in 2021-2022, which CPI counts as methane abatement because it diverts waste from landfill. climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/landscape-of-methane-abatement-finance-2023/

17 Hoy, Z.X., Woon, K.S., Chin, W.C., Fan, Y.V. and Yoo, S.J. (2023), Curbing global solid waste emissions toward net-zero warming futures, Science, 382(6672), 797-800. doi.org/10.1126/science.adg3177

18 European Commission (2017), The role of waste-to-energy in the circular economy, COM(2017) 34 final

19 Climate Policy Initiative (2026), Working Paper: Exploring Financial Institutions’ Action on Methane, February 2026, a review of 10 leading banks and institutional investors. climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/working-paper-exploring-financial-institutions-action-on-methane/

6 A call to COP31 Parties

Cutting methane is the fastest way to slow warming, and waste is a sector where we can see small wins contribute significantly to cutting local pollution levels. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) finds that 1.5°C pathways require global methane to fall by about 34% by 2030 relative to 2019,[20] yet Climate TRACE reported that global methane emissions in May 2026 were 0.1% higher than the same month in 2025.[21] States and regions hold many of the powers needed to deliver, and jurisdictions in the Subnational Methane Action Coalition are already putting them to work.

> "Cutting methane is the single fastest brake we can pull on a warming planet...[22]
>
> United Nations Secretary General, Antonio Guterres

We call on COP31 Parties to:

1. **Raise ambition.** Set quantified methane and other super pollutants targets in new NDCs and National Methane Action Plans, in line with the global stocktake call to substantially reduce methane by 2030. Endorsers of the COP29 Declaration on Reducing Methane from Organic Waste can lead the way.
2. **Bring regions into national plans.** Recognise states and regions as delivery partners in designing, monitoring and reporting methane commitments. The more than 75 countries that have endorsed the Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP)[23] can start applying that commitment to methane.
3. **Mandate what works.** Require organic waste diversion, landfill gas capture and monitoring standards, and set a timeline to end open dumping. Respond to satellite-detected methane emissions and back action with capacity and enforcement tools for regional regulators.
4. **Build Inventories and Action Plans.** Identify sources and quantities of emissions for the waste and other sectors and create specific plans for actions to reduce those emissions.
5. **Invest in the capacity to deliver.** Fund sustained technical assistance and structured exchanges between subnational governments. A landfill rule, permit condition or satellite response protocol that works in one region can then be adapted in another. Coalitions such as SMAC already do this with academic and technical partners. More support would let them reach more governments and carry pilots through to implementation.
6. **Fund delivery.** Close the methane action funding gap and make sure finance reaches regional and local governments directly. One way is to bring subnational waste projects into the finance-ready portfolios of the COP31 Climate Implementation Bridge.[24]

20 IPCC (2023), AR6 Synthesis Report, as cited in UN Secretary-General (2026), Call to Action on Methane: three sectors, nine actions by 2030. un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/unsg_call-action-methane_by-2030-epublication.pdf

21 Climate TRACE (2026), Climate TRACE Releases May 2026 Emissions Data, 30 July 2026 (global methane emissions of 34.2 million tonnes in May 2026). climatetrace.org/news/climate-trace-releases-may-2026-emissions-data

22 António Guterres, UN Secretary-General (2026), remarks at the London Climate Action Week Super Pollutants Reception, 24 June 2026. news.un.org/en/story/2026/06/1167802

23 Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP) (2026), Endorsers. champ-climate.org/endorsers

24 COP31 Presidency (2026), Third Letter from the COP31 President-Designate to Parties (the Climate Implementation Bridge is the tenth Action Agenda theme). cop31.tr/letter-detail/third-letter-from-the-cop31-president-designate-to-parties

Acknowledgements

UC Berkeley Center for Law, Energy & the Environment

CalEPA California Environmental Protection Agency

Global Methane Hub

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SUBNATIONAL METHANE ACTION COALITION

About the Subnational Methane Action Coalition

Climate Group is the coordinator of the Subnational Methane Action Coalition (SMAC), which is a global network of states, regions, provinces and other subnational governments committed to reducing methane emissions in the energy, agriculture and waste sectors. SMAC works closely with the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and University of California, Berkeley's Center for Law, Energy and the Environment (CLEE), to help subnational governments access financial, technical, and policy resources and learn from each other on ways to reduce methane emissions.

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