

Plan to Accelerate [World Bank's CH4D]

Axis: 6. Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators including on Financing, Technology and Capacity Building

Key objective: 25. Reduction of &non-CO₂ gases

Solution: To accelerate methane action and at scale

Host initiative: World Bank's Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D)

Scope:

- Geographic: Global
 - Sectoral: Focus on largest anthropogenic sources of methane emissions: livestock, rice, waste and sanitation
 - Other aspects: CH4D goal is to unlock “triple wins” of methane reduction: limiting global warming, enhancing environmental resilience and empowering livelihoods
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Levers assessment:

- **Risk-informed decision-making:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale: Methane is 80 times more powerful than carbon dioxide in warming the planet, making it the second major driver of climate change. Yet, it is often subjugated to carbon dioxide, receiving less than 2 percent of global climate financing. World Bank experience shows that scaling-up proven solutions in livestock, rice, waste and sanitation management can yield impactful, combined climate and development benefits.*
- **Knowledge & Capacity building:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale: There are critical gaps in knowledge on the super pollutants' agenda in general as well as in policy and regulatory frameworks, expertise and investments prioritization particularly in developing countries.*
- **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale: Methane action is often fragmented and at small scale. There is a need for a reputable finance and technical platform that contributes to coordinating and leveraging action and ultimately delivers impacts faster and at scale.*
- **Technology shifts:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale: While technologies are available, there is a need to make them affordable and accessible for faster adoption, particularly by developing countries where climate risks are exacerbating development challenges.*
- **Standards & Taxonomies:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale: Standards are being developed, but there is a need for alignment of methodologies and tools, such as Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), satellite data, etc., for more effective and efficient design and implementation of actions as well as proper measurement of results and aggregation of impacts.*
- **Supply:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale: Supply is falling due to reliance on low genetic stock, increase in pests and diseases and impacts of climate change (increasing seawater temperature). Wild harvesting occurs around the world. It has devastated seaweed stocks in some parts of the world and may be at its limit in others but is supplied possibly sustainably by careful management in others. The amount harvested is tiny fraction of supply.*
- **Demand:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale: Global demand for methane emitting commodities, such as beef, milk and rice is growing as well as associated pollution from related food systems and waste production due to population growth, outdated policies and lifestyles.*
- **Public/private finance:** Low maturity
 - *Rationale: There is an urgent need for prioritizing funding for methane action linked to major development gains, such as reduced production inputs with increased yields and food security, reduced pollution and improved environmental and human health, etc.*
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** Medium maturity

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- *Rationale: Since COP28, there has been increased coordination among agencies working on super pollutants, notably under CCAC and supported by key delivery agencies such as the World Bank. Yet, there is a need for continuing advancing on programmatic actions to ensure speed of action and that expertise and finance are deployed at scale and with high triple wins.*
 - **Policy & regulatory:** Medium maturity
 - *Rationale: There are advances but many gaps persist particularly regarding the need for repurposing policies and setting up enabling incentives for downstream changes on practices and behaviors.*
 - **Public opinion:** Low maturity
 - *Rationale: Methane and super pollutants are less known than carbon dioxide, impacting action. There is a need for simple and accessible communications on the agenda with an emphasis on the major climate and development benefits of action.*
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Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any):

The World Bank's Global Methane Reduction Platform for Development (CH4D) aims to help countries achieve rapid, cost-effective methane reductions while advancing development goals in agriculture, waste, and food systems. By combining analytics, investment, and policy support, CH4D enables countries to implement practical measures that cut emissions, strengthen resilience, and improve livelihoods — the “triple wins” of methane action.

Through this approach, CH4D directly supports the 2030 targets under the Global Methane Pledge and contributes to broader climate and development objectives by embedding methane reduction into national planning and investment pipelines.

As CH4D scales up, it is building the institutional, financial, and technological frameworks needed to sustain action through 2030 and beyond. By expanding its country portfolio, mobilizing new financial instruments, and fostering innovation through partnerships, the platform aims to create a robust pipeline of methane-reduction investments that deliver tangible impacts across multiple sectors. The expected outcomes include measurable emission reductions, enhanced private-sector participation, and stronger policy environments, collectively positioning CH4D as a catalyst for achieving near-term climate benefits and accelerating progress toward global climate and sustainable development goals.

Based on grant funding availability and clients' demand, CH4D has the following aims:

Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement	Committed Stakeholders
Broadening methane action and triple wins	Action implementation	Expanding engagement and methane triple wins to additional countries and sectors within CH4D's initial 15 country programs (COP28 announcement), while reaching into new countries	Existing and new actions	Public/private finance	World Bank	Ongoing	Countries, companies, public agencies, MDBs, private investors, farmers, utilities, civil society, farmers	CCAC, SEI, SLU, SIANI, GMH, EDF, C40, LOW-M, CATF, FAO, ILRI, IRRI, etc.
Monetizing methane reductions	Investment mobilization	Turning methane reductions into carbon credits, (ii) designing new fiscal and financial instruments that layer additional financial incentives for countries, cities and farmers, (iii) designing new methodologies and tools for crowing in private investment.	Existing and new actions	Policy and regulatory	World Bank	Ongoing	Countries, companies, public agencies, MDBs, investors, farmers, utilities, scientific, academic and technical institutions, IFIs, CSOs, farmers	Private investors, philanthropic organizations, etc.

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Innovating context-based, affordable solutions	Technology and solutions deployment	Scaling adoption of methane action by expanding deployment of affordable context-based solutions to developing countries through partnerships with key organizations and global experts	Existing and new actions	Partnerships and collaboration	World Bank	Ongoing	Multi-stakeholder platforms, countries, companies, public agencies, MDBs, investors, farmers, utilities, scientific, academic and technical institutions, IFIs, CSOs	CCAC, SEI, SLU, SIANI, GMH, EDF, C40, LOW-M, CATEF, FAO, ILRI, IRRI, private companies, philanthropic organizations, etc.