



Global Methane Initiative

Leading methane action since 2004

GMI Steering Committee Meeting

13 April 2023

Welcome!

Cécile Siewe

GMI Steering Committee Chair
Environment and Climate Change Canada

Agenda

- Leadership News
- Tour de Table and Country Updates
- Subcommittee Co-Chair Updates
- Brainstorming Discussion
 - Strategic Planning: How to Enhance Collaboration Across Methane Initiatives to Maximize Mitigation in the Coming Year(s)***
 - United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
 - Global Methane Hub
 - Climate and Clean Air Coalition
- Secretariat Updates & Reminders
- Wrap Up and Next Steps

Leadership News

- Canada stepping down from leadership role in April when their term ends
- Confirm concurrence with the nomination of the U.S. as Chair
- Confirm concurrence with the nomination of India as the Vice Chair for the 2023-2025 term



Thank you!

GMI extends our thanks and appreciation for Canada's leadership for 7 years

2023-2025 Term



United States (Chair)



India (Vice Chair)



Vacant (Vice Chair)

Tour de Table and Country Updates



- We will call on each country in alphabetical order
- One representative from each country is invited to introduce themselves and the colleagues (name and affiliation) and provide an update on country actions (*up to 3 minutes per country*)
- In-depth Partner Country Updates from Colombia and Ghana



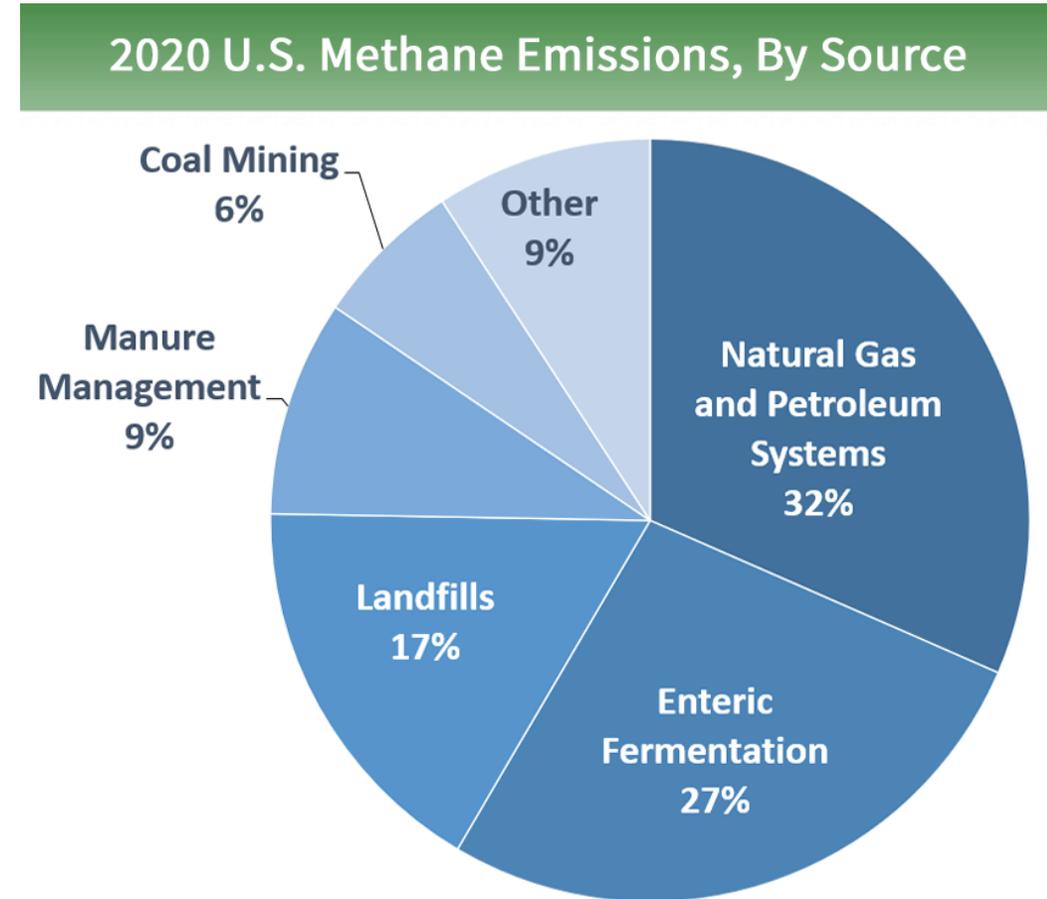
US EPA Update

Pamela M. Franklin, Ph.D.
Climate Change Division, US Environmental Protection Agency
Global Methane Initiative Steering Committee Meeting
April 13, 2023



Methane Emissions in the United States

- U.S. EPA annually compiles data on greenhouse gas emissions from different economic sectors
- In 2020, petroleum and natural gas systems accounted for 32% of total U.S. methane emissions, while coal mining accounted for 6%



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2022). Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2020

Inflation Reduction Act: Methane Emissions Reduction Program

Inflation Reduction Act provides new authorities under Clean Air Act Section 136 to reduce methane emissions from oil and gas operations

Financial and Technical Assistance

Allocates \$1.55 billion to reduce methane emissions through financial assistance (grants, rebates, contracts, loans, and other activities) and technical assistance. Of this funding, \$700 million is allocated specifically for activities at marginal conventional wells.

Use of funds can include:

- Preparing and submitting greenhouse gas reports.
- Monitoring methane emissions.
- Reducing methane and other greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., deploying equipment to reduce emissions, supporting innovation, shutting in and plugging wells, mitigating health effects in low-income and disadvantaged communities, improving climate resiliency, and supporting environmental restoration).

Funds are available until September 30, 2028.

Waste Emissions Charge

Establishes a waste emissions charge for methane from applicable facilities that report more than 25,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent per year to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) and that exceed statutorily specified waste emissions thresholds.

- Covers upstream and midstream oil and gas facilities in the GHGRP.
- Waste emissions charge starts at \$900 per metric ton in 2024 and increases to \$1,500 in 2026.
- Includes certain exemptions and flexibilities related to the waste emissions charge.
- EPA directed to revise GHGRP regulations for petroleum and natural gas systems facilities (Subpart W) within 2 years to ensure that reporting is based on empirical data and accurately reflects total methane emissions.

EPA Proposed Rule to Reduce Methane from Oil and Natural Gas Operations

- EPA has proposed updated requirements under section 111 of the Clean Air Act to reduce methane and other harmful air pollution from both new and existing sources in the oil and natural gas industry
 - Two proposals (published November 2021 and December 2022):
- 1. Updated New Source Performance Standards, which require methane reductions from new, modified and reconstructed sources.** Requirements include:
 - Fugitive emissions monitoring and repair at well sites,
 - Stronger requirements for flares,
 - Zero emissions standards for pneumatic pumps,
 - New standards for dry seal compressors, and
 - A program to allow approved third parties to identify super-emitting events for prompt mitigation.
 - 2. Emissions Guidelines, which would require states to develop plans that establish, implement and enforce performance standards for hundreds of thousands of existing sources across the country.**
 - State requirements must generally reflect the reductions achievable by applying the Best System of Emission Reduction that EPA has determined has been adequately demonstrated.
 - States would have to submit plans including their requirements to EPA for review.

EPA Proposed Rule to Reduce Methane from Oil and Natural Gas Operations (2)

Impacts:

- In 2030 alone, the proposed rule would reduce methane emissions from the sources it covers by 87 percent below 2005 levels.
- The Clean Air Act standards in the proposal will work hand in hand with new resources and programs in the Inflation Reduction Act. These complementary efforts will allow the U.S. to achieve greater methane reductions more quickly.
- The Agency expects to issue a final rule later this year.

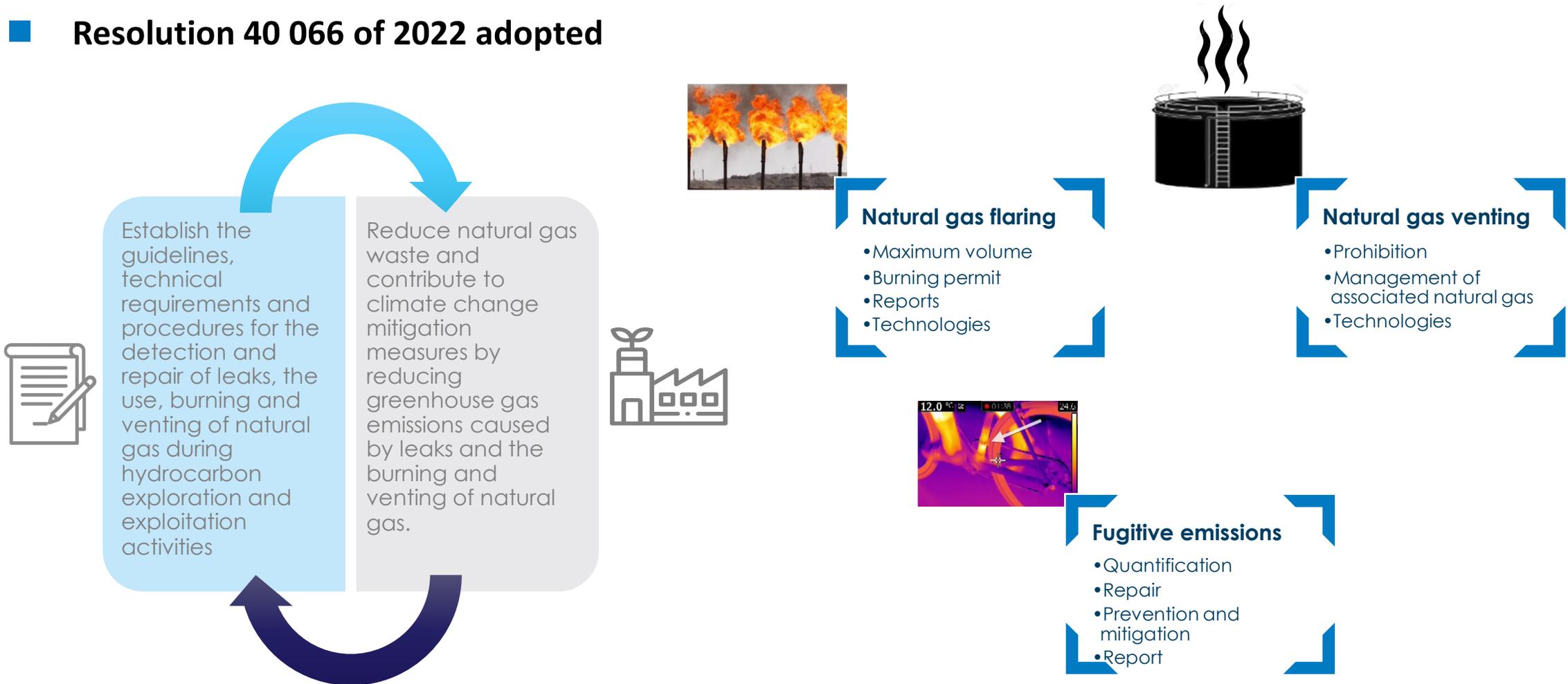
Colombia's methane mitigation activities in the Oil and Gas Sector

GMI Steering Committee

Lina María Castaño Luján
Ministry of Mines and Energy



■ Resolution 40 066 of 2022 adopted



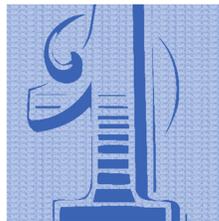


■ Improvements needed



Inspection Bodies Accredited by ONAC? under which standard?

Technical requirements and methodologies to present the first operational report



Quantification instruments

Detection and quantification can be carried out by specialized third parties or by the Operator



Resolution 40317, April 10 2023

By which Resolution 40066 of February 11 2022 is modified, by which technical requirements are established for the detection and repair of leaks, the use, burning and venting of natural gas during hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities





■ Resolution 40317, April 10 2023

- ANH must set a minimum efficiency value to be met by the operators for the first annual report on the efficiency evaluation of the fire.
- A deadline is established until October 31, 2023, so that the ANH, once it has the information on the efficiencies of the torches measured throughout the national territory, communicates to the interested parties what these acceptable effective ranges of efficiencies will be.
- Not all the instruments to detect and quantify Natural Gas are subject to calibration. The standard is adjusted indicating that the detection and quantification instruments that apply to the calibration processes must carry out said process through a laboratory accredited by ONAC.
- The initial provisions are expanded. Not only to what covers the environmental aspect, but also to safety and health practices at work, as well as those of the industry.
- Indirect methodologies for calculation. Annex 1 (API), Annex 2 (EPA) so that both the operator and the ANH can reach a consensus in the calculation of the volumes. These methodologies may become obsolete, so they are subject to updating and/or the Operator may propose new ones.
- The new accreditation requirements make the times of the LB reconsider. The LB submission times per facility are linked to the condition that there is a first Type A or Type B inspection body accredited by ONAC or by an ILAC member accreditation body under ISO/IEC 17020.



THANK YOU

Lina María Castaño Luján
lmcastano@minenergia.gov.co



Ghana's methane mitigation activities in the Biogas sector

Daniel Akwetey Lamptey
Ghana, EPA



Overview

- Research & Development of biogas in Ghana dates to the late 1960s
- Over 100 biogas plants installed nation wide.
 - Provide energy for cooking
 - Electricity generation
 - Treatment of organic matter to address sanitation (faecal matter as feedstock)
 - Digested slurry used for gardening
- Most of the plants failed shortly after commissioning
 - Design issues >>>> inadequate gas for cooking
 - Operational issues >>>> introduction of foreign materials



Ghana's Updated NDC

- Scale up 200 institutional biogas facilities >>>>> conditional
 - 100 (2025) and 200 (2030)
 - US\$10m investment requirement
 - 4.35 Kt/yr GHG savings by 2030
 - Over 300 job prospects



Ghana's energy transition goals

- Government intends to implement clean cooking solutions in all state institutions that cook on a commercial scale >>>> senior high schools, vocational schools, prisons, etc.
- The strategy is to deploy either LPG systems and/or Biogas systems.
 - Cost of LPG could be unbearable for some of these institutions
 - Biogas will be more affordable as the operational cost is far cheaper than LPG.
 - In some cases, government may provide multiple forms of clean cooking technologies



Thank you for your attention

Subcommittee Co-Chair Updates

Subcommittee Co-Chairs

Coal Subcommittee Updates

Volha Roshchanka

U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency,
United States



Coal Mines Subcommittee Activity Planning Process

Liu Wenge, Co-chair
China Coal Information Institute (CCII) (China)

Manoj Kumar, Co-chair
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd (CMPDI) (India)

Volha Roshchanka, Co-chair
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (United States)

Coal Mines Subcommittee Action Plan

- Adopted by Subcommittee in May 2022
- Available on [GMI website](#)

Objective 2 of the Plan: Identify and Address Key Barriers to Project Development

- Identify legal, regulatory, technical, market, and other barriers to project development

GMI Coal Mines Subcommittee 2022 Action Plan

Coal Mines Subcommittee Overview

GMI's Coal Mines Subcommittee works to reduce the impacts of climate change by providing international leadership to mitigate global methane emissions through the abatement, recovery, and use of methane from coal mines.

The GMI Coal Mines Subcommittee focuses on supporting the identification and deployment of practical and cost-effective methane mitigation technologies and practices to reduce or eliminate emissions from coal mines. This is achieved by encouraging collaboration between Partner Countries, Subcommittee members, and Project Network members to build capacity, develop strategies and markets, and remove technical and non-technical barriers to methane mitigation project development. Ultimately, such collaboration can increase environmental quality, improve operational efficiency, and strengthen the economy via the additional methane brought to market.

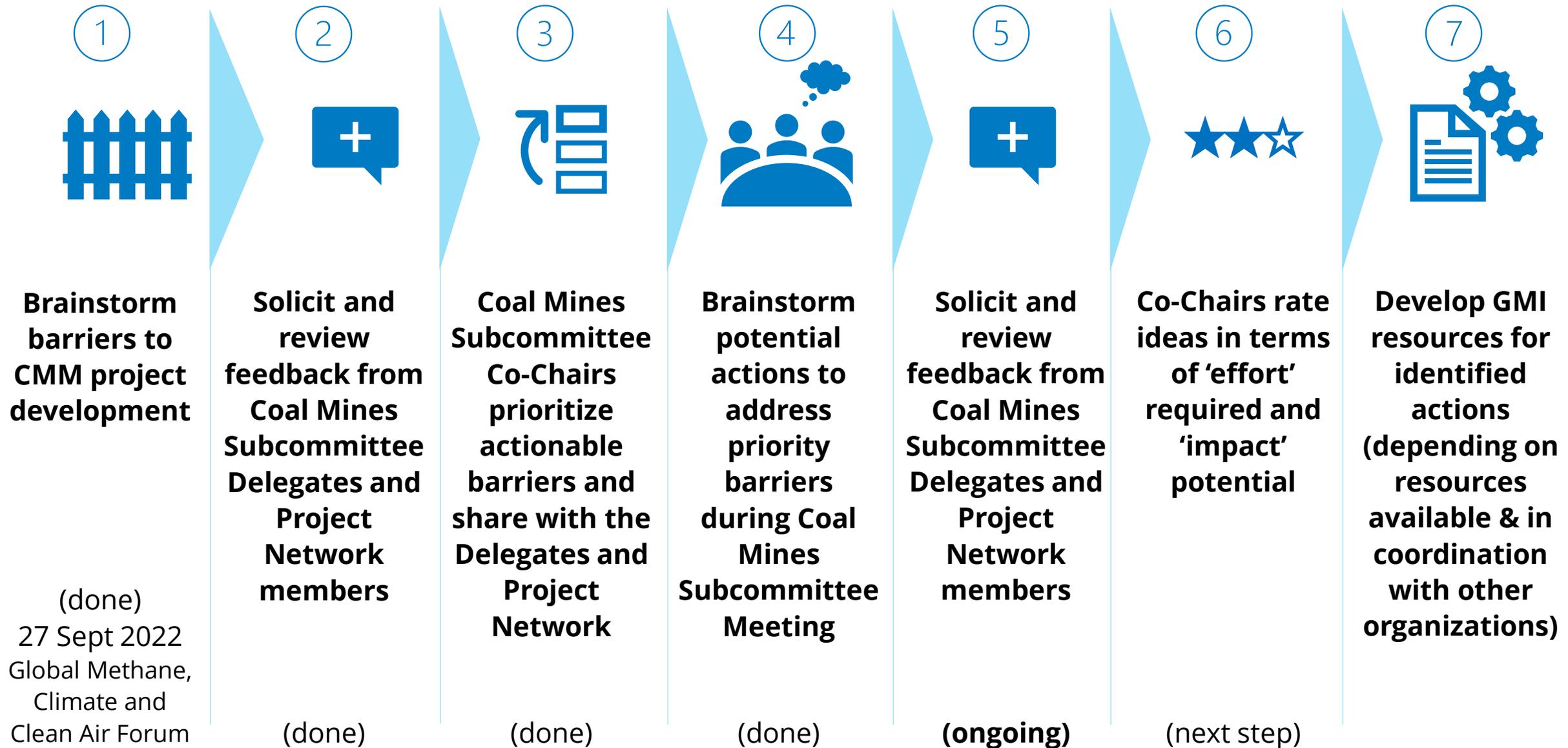
Since 2004, the Coal Mines Subcommittee has had numerous achievements, as outlined below.

Coal Subcommittee Key Activities (2004 – 2022)

- Hosted meetings and workshops in nearly 16 countries;
- Collaborated to complete country-specific Action Plans and Country Profiles;
- Showcased countless project opportunities and success stories;
- Highlighted technological developments at GMI Expos and Partnership-wide events;
- Produced and updated widely used CMM country profiles for 37 countries;
- Co-published several reports with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE):
 - [Best Practice Guidance on Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines](#)
 - [Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines](#)
 - [Best Practice Guidance for Effective Management of Coal Mine Methane at National Level: Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Mitigation](#)
- Developed technical resources and tools;
- Conducted over 50 feasibility and pre-feasibility studies in 11 Partner countries and provided technical support for implementation of emission reduction projects;
- Developed engaging self-guided web-based training courses on the basics of CMM and on conducting methane recovery and use project pre-feasibility studies at active and abandoned coal mines.

For a full list of Coal Mines Subcommittee activities and accomplishments, visit the [GMI website](#).

Process for Identifying GMI Subcommittee Activities



3. Prioritization of the Barriers and What We Learned

- Co-chairs representing ranked (blindly) 36 barriers and identified three barriers with the highest score
- Significant differences in prioritizing
 - Different perspectives on market challenges, gas ownership



- The barriers with the highest scores:

- Legal/Regulatory:** Policymakers need data on how the coal sector can contribute to decarbonization so that they can realize the sector’s mitigation potential (and develop supporting policies or regulatory frameworks)
- Legal/Regulatory:** Project developers/coal mines lack clarity on ownership of CMM/AMM; difficult to get access to the rights
- Technical:** Need to destigmatize, show projects can make money, and are technically feasible

Barrier	Category	Influencable?	Priority for Action	Influence	Priority for Action	Influencable?	Priority for Action	US Co-Chair Score	China Co-Chair Score	India Co-Chair Score	Total
4 CMM/AMM project developers/hosts often face unhelpful regulatory framework	Legal/Regulatory	Yes	High Priority	Yes	Medium Priority	No	Medium Priority	3	2	2	7
5 Policymakers need data on how the coal sector can contribute to decarbonization so that they can realize the sector’s mitigation potential (and develop supporting policies or regulatory frameworks)	Legal/Regulatory	Yes	High Priority	Yes	Medium Priority	Yes	Medium Priority	3	2	2	7
6 Climate mitigation actors/policymakers are not coordinated on their work	Legal/Regulatory	Yes	Low Priority	No	High Priority	No	High Priority	1	0	0	1
7 Project developers/coal mines lack clarity on ownership of CMM/AMM; difficult to get access to the rights	Legal/Regulatory	Yes	High Priority	Yes	High Priority	No	High Priority	3	3	0	6
8 Prescriptive requirements on gas concentration (for safety) create a perverse incentive to dilute gas that could be drained (and venting as VAM)	Legal/Regulatory	Yes	Medium Priority	Yes	Low Priority	Yes	Medium Priority	2	1	2	5
9 There are limited regulations on mine closure and how to close mines to assist with subsequent utilization	Legal/Regulatory	Yes	High Priority	Yes	Medium Priority	No	Medium Priority	3	2	0	5
10 Existing regulations/ administrative processes can create disincentives or create perverse incentives for achieving mitigation; companies/project developers do not have clear regulations to follow when implementing projects	Legal/Regulatory	No	High Priority	Yes	Low Priority	Yes	Medium Priority	0	1	2	3
11 In some countries, there are prescriptive requirements for how to drain gas, which result into sub-par (or explosive range) methane concentrations of drained gas	Legal/Regulatory	Yes	High Priority	No	High Priority	No	High Priority	3	0	0	3
12 The sector is low on priority list for policymakers	Legal/Regulatory	No	High Priority	Yes	Low Priority	Yes	High Priority	0	1	3	4
13 Project developers have difficulty forecasting (for 6 years or more) local VAM concentration with precision required by financial institutions and carbon crediting agencies	Technical	No	High Priority	Yes	High Priority	Yes	High Priority	0	3	2	5
14 Project developers cannot drain gas easily in low permeability coal deposits; it is hard to predict or extract pockets of gas at mines, which also create an explosion or hazard	Technical	No	High Priority	Yes	Low Priority	No	High Priority	0	1	0	1
15 Lack of infrastructure/market for captured CMM/AMM	Technical	No	High Priority	Yes	High Priority	Yes	High Priority	0	3	3	6
16 In VAM technology, dynamic methane concentration and flow rates translate into big pressure drops, which eat up the net GHG benefit of technology	Technical	No	High Priority	Yes	Medium Priority	Yes	High Priority	0	2	3	5
17 Dust in VAM required to capture the particulates (minerals melt and increase cost of VAM tech)	Technical	No	High Priority	Yes	Low Priority	Yes	Medium Priority	0	1	2	3
18 Need to destigmatize, show projects can make money, and are technically feasible	Technical	Yes	Medium Priority	Yes	Medium Priority	Yes	High Priority	2	2	3	7
There is need for a roadmap for project development and education about available opportunities	Technical	Yes	High Priority	Yes	Low Priority	No	High Priority	3	1	0	4

4. Brainstorming Actions to Address Priority Barriers

- The Subcommittee meeting drew **39 in-person** and **9 virtual** participants from 17 countries
- Over **80 approaches** were identified to mitigate barriers to CH₄ reduction projects
- Key themes that emerged:
 - Existing technical information should be adapted to be more accessible to policymakers. Focus on getting information on the sector's mitigation potential (scale and relative costs) to the right people
 - Better technical data and methodologies should show the dynamic/variable nature of emissions, estimate reserves of methane at abandoned mines, and be verified/reconciled, incl. with remote sensing data
 - Data on emissions from coal mines should be based on measurements and made public in a format that is easy to understand
 - Rights to methane at abandoned mines should be assigned quickly as reserves decline



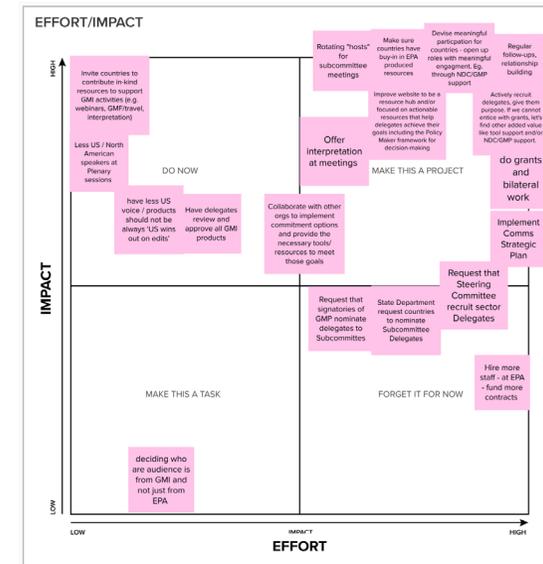
5-7. Review and Rating of Approaches. Next Steps...

Currently:

- Soliciting feedback and additional ideas from the rest of the Delegates and Project Network members

Next steps:

- Evaluate all feasible approaches on the **effort** required (high-medium-low) and potentially achievable **impact** (high-medium-low)
- Identify approaches/ideas that are low-effort/high-impact for the GMI Coal Mines Subcommittee (“low hanging fruit”)
- Match resources available to low-hanging-fruit solutions
- Coordinate with other organizations working in this space (UNECE, IEA, EMBER, technology providers, developers, etc.)



Conclusions and Lessons Learned...

- The Subcommittee brainstorming sessions allowed to gather perspectives from many stakeholders
- Participants enjoyed being heard, getting to know each other, and learning from each other
- Language barrier can be an issue to reach some participants
- A number of newcomers to the sector from the civil society, international organizations, remote sensing and other technology providers. Need to focus on coordination mechanisms
- The Subcommittee will continue to identify sector-specific, regional, and other organizations with whom to partner



Thank you!

你好

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Oil & Gas Subcommittee Updates

James Diamond

Environment and Climate
Change Canada



Biogas Subcommittee Updates

Matt Hamilton

Environment and Climate
Change Canada



Strategic Planning Brainstorming Session: Enhance Collaboration Across Methane Initiatives to Maximize Mitigation in the Coming Year(s)

Facilitator

Tomás Carbonell

GMI Steering Committee Vice Chair
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Strategic Planning Brainstorming Discussion

Today's Goals:

Identify areas where we are collaborating effectively.

Identify new areas of ways we can leverage, complement and/or promote each other's efforts to foster greater success.

Coordination and Communication

- Cross-promote each other's materials, events
- GMI Secretariat to schedule regular update calls with each organization on activities, priorities, opportunities
 - E.g., Coordinate country-specific activities where we are each working to help each other connect with on-the-ground partners and to avoid duplication of efforts
- Invite each other to relevant board meetings/steering committee meetings, and other business-related discussions

Leverage Organization Strengths

- GMI experts could help advise the Global Methane Hub on project proposals to facilitate selection of most promising investments and provide implementation support
- Consider creating pipeline of bankable projects
 - E.g., CCAC develops national/subnational action plans; GMI supports technical /implementation assistance, supports reducing investment risk by advising on best practices; GMH advises on project financing; UNECE uses platform to convene financial and other relevant stakeholders, including impact funds

Strategic Planning Brainstorming Discussion

Today's Goals:

Identify areas where we are collaborating effectively.

Identify new areas of ways we can leverage, complement and/or promote each other's efforts to foster greater success.

Technical Support, Resources and Events

- Develop documents jointly
- Co-host or co-locate annual meetings, trainings and workshops
 - Also add additional days devoted to technical trainings, peer exchange
- Foster connections between funders (GMH), minister-level officials (CCAC), and technical experts (GMI, CCAC)
- Collaborate on methane events at COP28
 - How can we work together to establish a presence at COP28?
 - What joint product or activity can we undertake and promote at COP28?
 - Who is planning to host events/pavilions at COP28?
 - What other organizations to partner with (e.g., Clean Air Task Force, World Resources Institute, Rocky Mountain Institute)?
 - How best to promote GMI news and accomplishments?
 - What kind of communications should GMI plan to coincide with COP28 (for example, accomplishments report, media package)?



Enhance Collaboration Across Methane Initiatives to Maximize Mitigation in the Coming Year(s)



Dario Liguti
Director, Sustainable
Energy Division



Patty Rhee
Chief Partnerships
Officer



James Morris
Programme Officer



Discussion

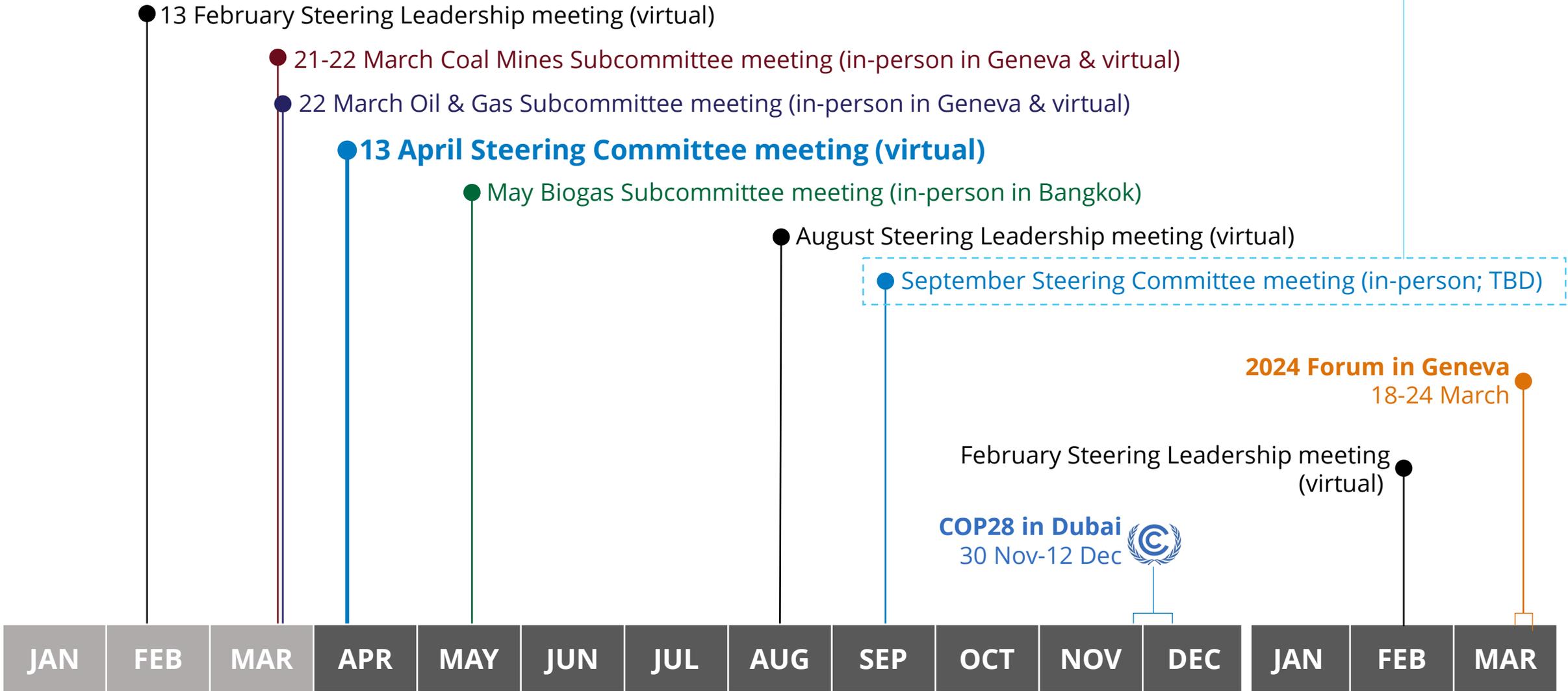
GMI Secretariat Updates & Reminders

Denise Mulholland

Director, GMI Secretariat

We are looking to finalize a location

2023-2024 Planning Calendar



Global Methane Forum 2024

- Week of 18 March 2024
- In collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) at the Palais de Nations in Geneva
 - UNECE Group of Experts on Gas and Coal Mine Methane and Just Transition
- Other co-hosts include Global Methane Hub and Climate & Clean Air Coalition



Logistical Considerations

- No cost to GMI for Subcommittee and plenary sessions at the Palais
- Exploring hybrid capabilities at the Palais to offer virtual attendance
- Considering options for technical sessions and an Expo to be held at another location

Forming an Executive Planning Committee for the 2024 Global Methane Forum

■ Purpose

- Provide high-level advice and guidance
- Inform key decision making about the Forum
- Represent the interests of the GMI Steering Committee, GMI Subcommittees, and co-host organizations

■ Anticipated Membership

- Up to 2 Steering Committee members
- 1 Subcommittee Co-Chair
- 1 representative from each co-host organization

Consider Joining

- Monthly virtual Teams meetings
- Meetings will begin in May 2023 and continue through February 2024
- GMI Secretariat will facilitate meetings
- Email the Secretariat to express your interest

Please respond by 28 April

Steering Committee Renewal News

- GMI Steering Committee membership renewal is ongoing
 - Renewing existing members
 - Seeking second Vice Chair

2023-2025 Term Steering Committee

 United States (Chair)

 India (Vice Chair)

 *Vacant (Vice Chair)*

Confirmed Renewal

 Canada

 Colombia

 Finland

 Ghana

 Nigeria

 Saudi Arabia

 Serbia

Please respond by 21 April

Strategic Partner Criteria

■ Proposed criteria:

- Organization's mission or function aligns with achieving methane mitigation internationally
- Organization has demonstrated an interest in participating or is already participating in GMI activities
- Coordination and collaboration with the organization are mutually beneficial

■ A Strategic Partner agrees to:

- Send a representative to be an official observer at GMI Steering Committee meetings to participate in discussions; may not participate in decision-making activities
- Meet with GMI 1-2 times per year to discuss opportunities for collaboration and achieving mutual goals
- Allow GMI to use their logo on website or other materials where GMI lists Strategic Partners or when co-hosted events area held

Seeking concurrence by 28 April

Current GMI Strategic Partners



Secretariat recommendations for new Strategic Partners:





Engagement Strategy Highlights

Objective 1: Refine key messages to market GMI to delegates and stakeholders

Potential Activities	Specific Actions
<p>✓ Evaluate where GMI's technical strengths and expertise can add value for key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Identify the specific strength, expertise, and role of GMI vis-à-vis other international organizations.</p>
<p>✓ Identify key messages to articulate who we are, why we matter, and how we are different than other organizations.</p>	<p>Identify the specific strength, expertise, and role of GMI can bring to key stakeholder groups to address their needs.</p> <p>Identify key messages for GMI as a whole.</p> <p>Identify tailored messages for target stakeholder groups.</p>
<p>✓ Use key messages to market GMI to delegates and stakeholders.</p>	<p>Develop "communications cheat sheet" with value add and key messages for each GMI stakeholder group to guide day-to-day communications and outreach (see sections II and III).</p> <p>Identify communications channels through which GMI will communicate these key messages.</p>

Support Type	Specific activities and support areas	GMI	CCAC	IMEO	UNECE	World Bank	GMIH	IEA	EDF	CATF
Information	Identify best practices and develop case studies, roadmaps for methane emissions reductions and use	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Distribute tools, data, and resources about methane mitigation	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Advocacy and Political commitments	Promote sustainable development goals to meet political commitments	✓	✓							
	Advocate for and establish political will for global public policy									
Policy Support & Design	Help companies or governments develop emissions targets									
	Help companies or governments design policy									
Policy & Project Implementation Capacity Building, Training & Direct Technical Support	Provide framework(s) for companies reporting emissions									
	Provide targeted technical assistance to help governments dev methane reporting systems and platforms									
	Provide targeted technical assistance to help companies in dev implementation reporting systems and platforms									
	Provide technical assistance to refine national methane inventories									
	Provide technical assistance to identify methane mitigation pro private O&G companies in developing countries)									
	Build capacity to implement methane mitigation policies, projects									
	Advance private sector involvement in methane reduction projects									
	Conduct strategic study tours for government and industry stakeholders									

How GMI Helps Partner Countries Develop and Implement Methane Mitigation Solutions
The Global Methane Initiative (GMI), hosted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), helps Partner Countries accelerate the mitigation, recovery, and use of methane from the biogas (which includes agriculture, municipal solid waste, and wastewater), coal, and oil and gas sectors. GMI provides cost-free technical support to Partner Countries to remove barriers to developing methane mitigation projects and facilitates international collaboration to build capacity for and foster meaningful action globally. This support helps countries cut emissions of methane, a highly potent greenhouse gas, supporting climate change reduction goals, improving public health, enhancing economic development, and increasing agricultural productivity.

Our Impact
Since 2004, GMI's deep understanding and dissemination of information on methane mitigation solutions has resulted in:

- Providing technical and outreach support for methane mitigation activities to more than 50,000 people around the world.
- Supporting the implementation of more than 1,140 methane mitigation projects that has led to nearly 540 MMTCO₂e abated, including just under 40 MMTCO₂e in 2021 alone.
- Identifying additional opportunities to reduce an additional 700+ MMTCO₂e of emissions, equivalent to taking more than 150 million gasoline-powered passenger vehicles off the road for one year.

Methane Mitigation Steps and Support	
GMI Partner Actions to Address Methane	GMI Support Provided
Quantify baseline emissions and estimate emissions reductions and co-benefits. Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project, national, and sub-national baseline emissions quantification tools • Project-level emissions reduction quantification tools • Co-benefits quantification tools • Tools and resources to improve the MRV of methane emissions and emissions reductions

Key Messages for GMI: Messages for all stakeholders

- **Who We Are**
 - The Global Methane Initiative (GMI) is an international public-private initiative that, since 2004, has been advancing cost-effective, near-term methane abatement and recovery and use of methane as a valuable energy source in five key sectors: agriculture, municipal solid waste, and wastewater (collectively called biogas), coal mines, and oil and gas systems.
 - GMI began in 2004 with 14 countries committing to reduce methane emissions from key sectors and has increased membership to 46 countries and remains open to all interested countries.
- **What we Offer**
 - For close to two decades, this long-term global partnership, focused solely on methane mitigation, provides:
 - *In-depth technical expertise*, acquired through real world experience by government officials and industry experts devoted specifically to methane.
 - *Training and capacity-building*. Since 2004, GMI has provided trainings for more than 50,000 stakeholders around the world. Leveraging knowledge and expertise of Partner Countries and Project Networks from around the world, GMI continues to develop and deliver trainings open to all interested stakeholders and help the public and private sectors develop the knowledge and skills needed to meet methane reduction and use goals.
 - *Networking and information sharing*. From Subcommittee meetings to trainings to Global Methane Forum events, GMI provides ample in-person and virtual opportunities to connect with government leaders, experts, and colleagues from around the world on methane, learn from their experience, and develop professional connections that can enhance methane mitigation work.
 - GMI brings together public, private, NGOs, academia as its network includes 46 Partner Countries and more than 700 Project Network members exchanging information and technical resources to advance methane mitigation. The network is free and open to all who are interested in methane mitigation.
 - **Why We Matter**
 - Through its in-depth technical expertise, training, capacity building services, real world project and policy experience, and extensive global relationships built over decades, GMI empowers countries and companies to cost-effectively reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs), increase energy security, enhance economic growth, improve air quality, and improve worker safety.
 - **What we have achieved**
 - GMI support has enabled Partner Countries to launch hundreds of methane recovery and use projects.
 - It has a track record of measurable success with more than 530 MMTCO₂e of associated emission reductions since 2004, equivalent to the emissions from consuming more than 2 trillion liters of gasoline or burning nearly 270 billion kilograms of coal.
 - In 2021 alone, GMI partners saved nearly 40 MMTCO₂e.

Engagement Strategy Highlights

Objective 2: Strengthen the flow of information and cross-sector collaboration for internal stakeholders



Potential Activities	Specific Actions
Ensure that all GMI Partners make efforts to rejuvenate their engagement with and participation in each of the Subcommittees.	Conduct opt-in process for Subcommittees to refresh participation.
Ensure robust communication between each of the Subcommittees and Steering Committee.	Host regular Subcommittee Co-Chair meetings to discuss mutually beneficial work.
	GMI Steering Committee Chair meets once per year individually with Co-Chairs of each Subcommittee to get feedback and input.
	Make Subcommittee updates permanent item on Steering Committee meeting agendas.
	Develop a roster/contact list with all Steering and Subcommittee delegates so delegates can more easily connect with each other.
	Identify country Steering Committee delegates in Subcommittee delegate welcome letter (and vice versa).
Consider developing internal websites for each Subcommittee similar to the Steering Committee website.	
	Provide opportunities for the delegates to share information and updates outside of the Subcommittee meetings, such as regionally focused networking opportunities.

Steering Committee Roster



Steering Committee Partner Countries and Delegates

Country	Delegate	Organization	Email Address
Canada	Cécile Siewe (Chair)	Environment and Climate Change Canada	cecile.siewe@ec.gc.ca
	Diane de Kerckhove	Environment and Climate Change Canada	diane.dekerckhove@ec.gc.ca
	Jennifer Kerr	Environment and Climate Change Canada	jennifer.kerr@ec.gc.ca
	Stephanie Morin (Alternate)	Environment and Climate Change Canada	stephanie.Morin@ec.gc.ca
China	Wang Tie	China Ministry of Ecology and Environment	wang.tie@mee.gov.cn
	Han Jiaye (Alternate)	China Coal Information Institute (CCII)	hanjy@coalinfo.net.cn
	Liu Wenge (Alternate)	China Coal Information Institute (CCII)	liuwenge@coalinfo.net.cn

Thank You!

Next Steps:

- Follow up on enhanced opportunities for collaboration identified
- Establish Executive Planning Committee for the Global Methane Forum 2024 and begin preparations
- Finalize renewal of Steering Committee members
- Finalize Strategic Partner Criteria and invite new Partners as appropriate
- Begin planning for September Steering Committee meeting
- Share key messaging and outreach materials developed under the Action Plan and Engagement Strategy