The Agricultural Methane Gap:
Recommendations for the Global Stocktake



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Background

The Global Methane Pledge, established in 2021 to help keep the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal within reach, has now been endorsed by 159 countries and the European Commission. The pledge commits to a collective goal of a 30% reduction in global methane emissions by 2030 compared to 2020 levels. Despite this ambitious goal, significant gaps remain, particularly within the agricultural sector - methane's largest source. According to an analysis by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), current commitments from National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national methane action plans could result in an 8% reduction by 2030, a positive step, but leaving a critical 22% gap to the pledge target, which means that action must accelerate.[1] Globally, reductions could reach 32% by 2030, if all available technical measures were implemented across sectors.[2] However, the evidence is clear that current global food consumption patterns could drive nearly 1°C of warming, setting the world on a 2°C warming impact, regardless of other emissions and methane is responsible for the majority of warming from the food system.[3] Dietary shift and more sustainable farming practices must go hand in hand to effectively mitigate global heating and avoid climate tipping points.

This briefing provides an overview of 27 country NDCs and National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs), along with the EUs NDC, outlining how they address agricultural methane, the largest source of global methane emissions and the least regulated sector. Country NDCs were included in the analysis based on their geographic spread, and relative production and consumption of animal products. In addition to our own research, this briefing also draws on research from the Global Methane Status Report[4], the Oxford Climate Policy Monitor,[5] and the Food Systems NDC Scorecard.[6]

Key findings, recommendations and four country case studies showcasing best practice and challenges are highlighted, alongside two important examples of governments that have recently weakened their methane ambition. A more detailed analysis of agricultural methane in NDCs can be found at methaneactiontracker.org, which is regularly updated.[7]

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Key findings

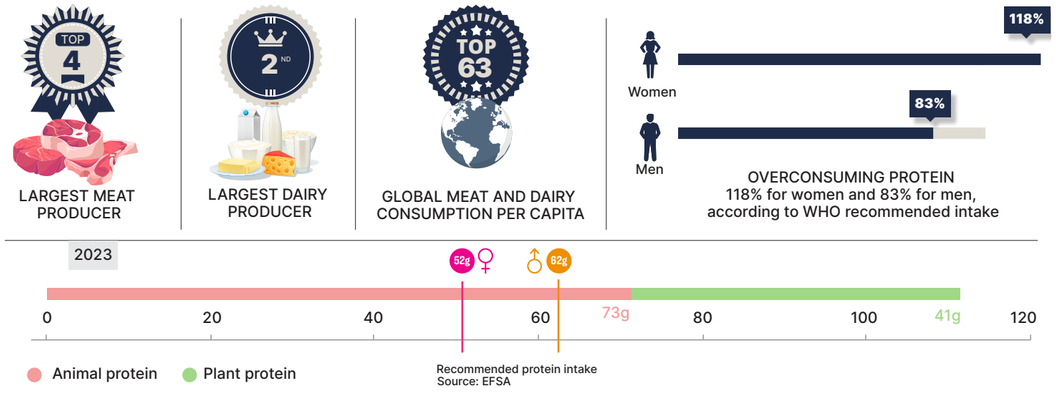
Previous Global Stocktake recommendations have contributed to further recognition of methane's important role in mitigating climate change. However, agricultural methane remains a blind spot and only 4% of NDCs include targets.[8] Moreover, methane policies in agriculture have been identified by the UNEP and the CCAC as less rigorous than those in other sectors (waste and fossil fuels).[9] Analysis from the Oxford Climate Policy Monitor backs up this claim, showcasing that of the 37 jurisdictions analysed, only eleven have mandatory policies on agricultural methane in place, totalling 13 policies that are mandatory from a possible 66 identified in its analysis.[10] Many countries with significant emissions continue to lack mandatory regulation or reduction targets to tackle this potent climate pollutant.[11]

As a short lived and powerful greenhouse gas, methane must be urgently reduced with mandatory reduction policies, supporting a just transition for farmers and rural communities. Key barriers include:

1. *Agricultural exceptionalism remains a barrier for high livestock producing countries to put in place measures that cut agricultural methane and meet the commitment in the Global Methane Pledge.* The lack of mandatory measures in key countries' NDCs and national policy means that the goal of at least 30% methane reduction could be out of reach, and more must be done to align with the previous Global Stocktake recommendations to accelerate methane emission reductions.[12]
2. *The scientific consensus that dietary shift is needed to meet global climate targets is not reflected in the NDCs analysed.*[13] Of the 28 NDCs and NECPs analysed and included in the Methane Action Tracker only five include reference to shifting diets to less meat and dairy, including Switzerland, Germany, Ireland, Mexico and Norway.
3. *When measures to reduce agricultural methane are included, these focus primarily on technical and end of pipe solutions such as biogas and feed additives*. While these measures play a role in reducing emissions, they cannot replace systemic changes in production and consumption patterns.[14,15]
4. *The goal posts are at risk of shifting as some countries have reduced ambition mid-commitment, undermining international climate goals*. Aotearoa (New Zealand) has set the stage for a possible domino effect in other countries, weakening its national methane reduction target in line with a 'no additional warming' approach. This is a concerning and significant shift away from the Paris Agreement's commitment to equity and common but differentiated responsibility.[16]

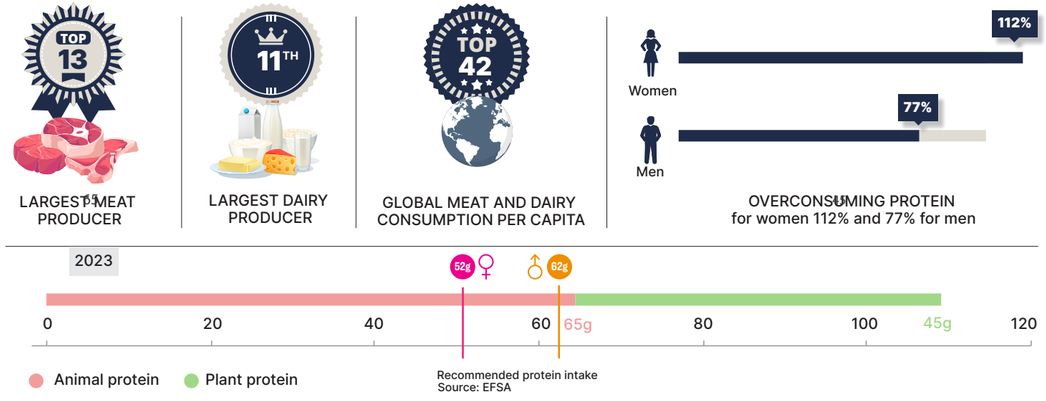
Country case studies: **Global Methane Pledge champions**

The European Union:



GHG reduction target	**66.25-72.5% by 2035, compared to 1990**
Methane target included	✗
Agricultural methane target	✗
Methane Action Plan	✓
Overall assessment	Agriculture accounts for 54% of the EU's methane emissions,[17] and yet measures to cut methane remain fragmented and delegated to member states through general legislation, such as the Effort Sharing Regulation. Even though the European Commission acknowledged that more reductions are needed in the agricultural sector,[18] no specific agricultural methane targets or mandatory measures exist. The NDC is also lacking the specifics on what 'sustainable food systems' could look like, and the changes needed. Key policies mentioned in the NDC and included in the methane action plan, have been largely derailed (in part due to Big Meat and Dairy industry lobbying) or do not currently cover the largest source of the EU's emissions, cattle (which is the case for the Industrial Emissions Directive referenced in the NDC.) [19] *The EU's NDC is missing mandatory action on agricultural methane and has no specific targets. Sustainable food systems are not clearly defined despite overconsumption of protein and significant meat and dairy production.*

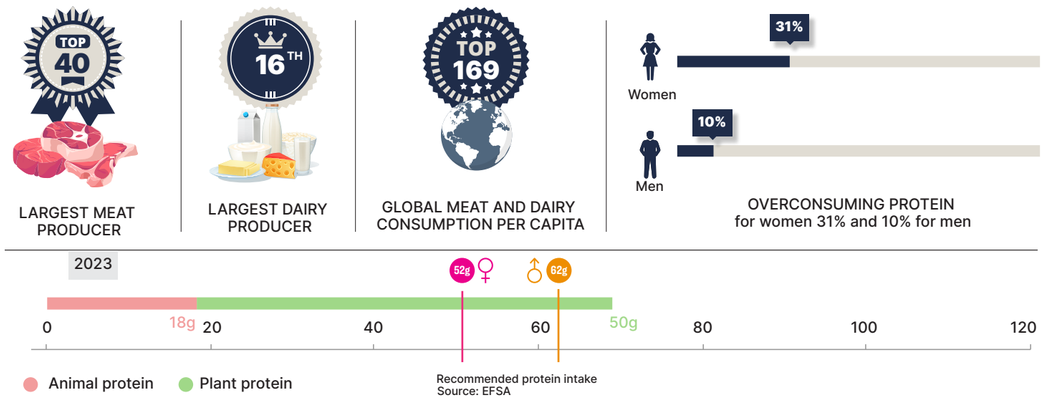
The UK:



GHG reduction target	**81% reduction by 2035 compared to 1990**
Methane target included	✗
Agricultural methane target	✗
Methane Action Plan	✓
Overall assessment	Agriculture accounts for more than 50% of the UK's methane emissions. Yet, despite clear references to methane and methane specific plans for reduction in the methane memorandum and the later published national methane action plan, the UK's NDC and national policy is missing tangible commitments and reduction targets. An overreliance on technical measures in agriculture could lead to the UK missing its methane target. To step up its role as a global leader on methane action, more needs to be achieved in agricultural methane reductions and food system transformation. *The UK's NDC is missing specific reduction targets for agricultural methane and national plans are over reliant on technical measures. Limited inclusion of food system change and shifting diets, despite overconsumption of animal protein.*

Country case studies: **lessons to be learned**

Bangladesh:



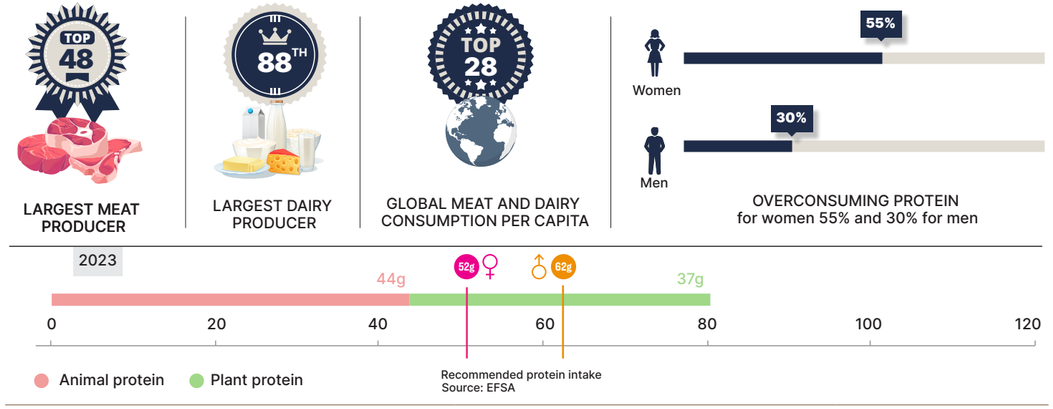
GHG reduction target	Methane target included	Agricultural methane target	Methane Action Plan
20.3% (compared to BAU 2035 projections)	Sector specific targets included	11.46% from AFOLU (compared to BAU 2035 projections) 8.98% reduction in livestock emissions specifically (compared to BAU)	✗

Overall assessment

Strong and specific references to agricultural methane and acknowledgement of the need achieve reductions in this sector, which contributes the second highest share of overall GHG emissions. Primary focus on end of pipe solutions like biogas, breeding and low emission feed for cattle could have a finite impact on emissions reductions.[20] According to Changing Markets' calculations, Bangladesh is likely to continue to increase its methane emissions in 2030.[21]

Specific reduction targets for agricultural methane are detailed in the NDC (compared to business as usual) with a primary focus on technical measures.

Bolivia:



GHG reduction target	Methane target included	Agricultural methane target	Methane Action Plan
Reduce, capture or avoid 972.15 $MTCO_2eq$ compared to 2025	✗ specific target	58 $MTCO_2eq$ reduction, capture or avoided from livestock, compared to 2025	✗ Not a signatory to the GMP

Overall assessment

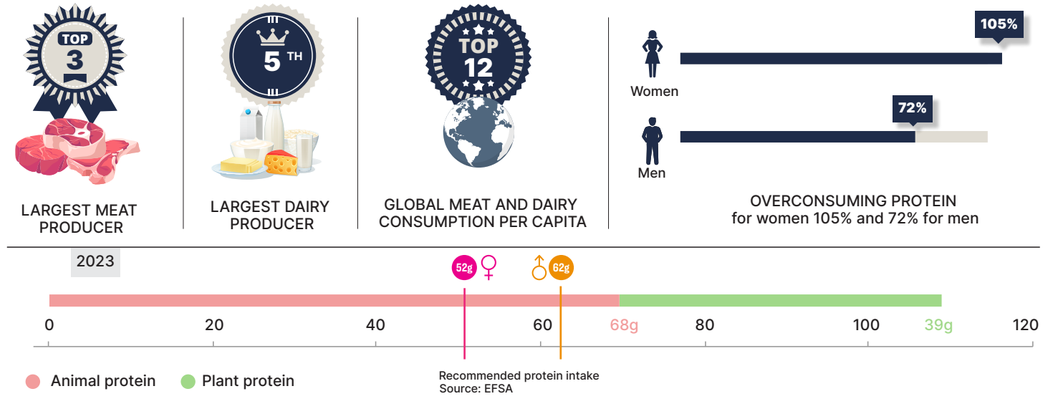
Agriculture accounts for 88% of Bolivia's methane emissions and its NDC explicitly acknowledges the role of food systems in the climate crisis. Specific inclusion of the need to reduce methane emissions and to have sustainable livestock systems in place, including a reduction target is included in the NDC, although this includes capture and avoided emissions.
Overall reliance on 'regenerative' practices may not result in the methane reductions Bolivia aims to achieve in the plan, as soils have a finite ability to sequester carbon and such carbon sequestration may not be permanent.[22]

Emissions to 2030 are projected to increase (see summary table of the Methane Action Tracker), yet Bolivia does include a specific reduction target for agricultural methane included in the NDC and acknowledges the need for global food system transformation and balanced diets, creating a more comprehensive NDC on agri-food emissions.

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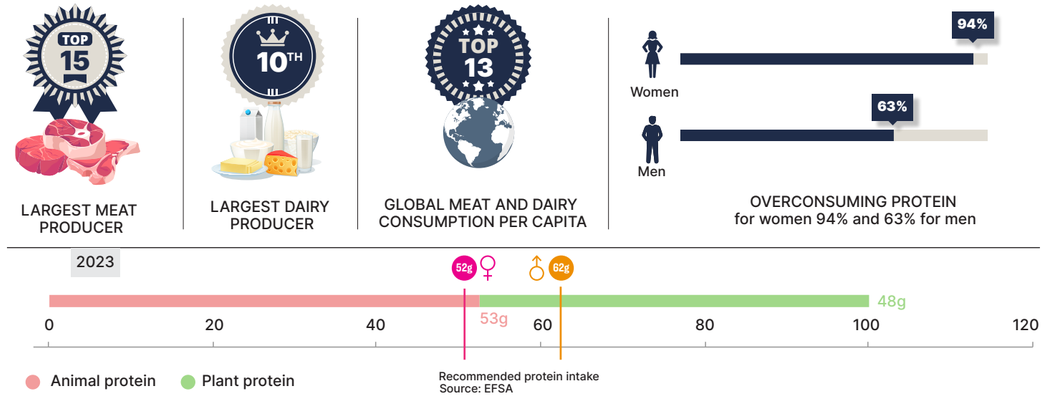
Warning signs

Brazil:



Although Brazil emphasised the need for action on food at COP30, its NDC falls short of concrete commitments in its largest emitting sector. Agriculture accounts for 74% of its total greenhouse gas emissions, and 75.6% of its methane emissions.[23] These are significant proportions of the country's contribution to global heating and yet, there is no mention in its NDC of agricultural methane, nor any specific target for methane reductions in this sector. Methane emissions in Brazil are continuing to increase, rising 6% between 2020 and 2023, nearly 100% of this from beef and dairy production.[24]

Aotearoa (NZ):



Even higher proportions of agricultural methane exist in Aotearoa, accounting for 90% of national methane emissions, and 49% of the overall greenhouse gas emissions in Aotearoa.[25] Nonetheless, *the country recently weakened its national methane reduction target*. While its NDC includes a 2050 reduction target for biogenic methane of 24-47% below 2017 levels by 2050,[26] at the national level this target has been reduced to 14-24% below 2017 by 2050, in line with a 'no additional warming' approach, effectively grandfathering all of its previous emissions before this date.[27]

This sets a dangerous precedent for methane reduction in countries with high livestock emissions. Ongoing investigations have shown this is a risk across South America also, where Big Meat and Dairy lobbyists and academics have been pushing for countries to change national metrics to avoid further emission reductions in this sector.[28] Ireland has been toying with a similar approach, which would increase the burden on the countries with lower and less historical methane emissions and contradict the Paris Agreement's commitments on ambition and equity.[29]

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Recommendations

Reducing methane emissions from agriculture is not only key to mitigating global heating, but also has significant health and economic benefits through reductions of associated air pollution. For example, in the EU, 73,000 lives were lost due to methane-related ozone pollution in 2022 and contributed up to €88 billion in economic losses from human health impacts and damaged wheat crops.[30] Specific, mandatory and clear reduction targets must be prioritised to reduce methane from agriculture, the world's largest contributor to global methane emissions.

To ensure this, NDCs from high livestock producing countries, with significant methane emissions must:

- Move beyond a recognition of methane's role in meeting the Paris Agreement and set specific agricultural methane targets in NDCs. Targets must be aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory and be based on the principles of equity.
- Prioritise healthy and sustainable diets for all, which reduce overconsumption of meat and dairy and promote sustainable agriculture production methods such as agroecology. These must be enshrined in national policy.

All countries' NDCs should:

- Ensure agricultural methane reduction takes a holistic approach and addresses the food system as a whole. This should balance technical solutions with demand-side measures such as dietary shifts (where relevant) and biodiversity and environmental pollution goals.

International Organisations can:

- Recommend clear reduction targets for agricultural methane be included in country NDCs, ensuring these are in line with the Paris Agreement principles of equity and 1.5°C goals.
- Ensure that emissions, including short-lived climate pollutants are reported in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent using agreed GWPs 100 and 20, and disaggregated by type of greenhouse gas measured in tonnes for example tonnes of CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3.[31]

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Global Methane Action Tracker: Country overview

	Country	Links to Methane emissions from livestock	Global Methane Pledge signatory	Country has a national methane action plan	Recent methane emissions reported for enteric fermentation and manure management to UNFCCC	Reduction of absolute methane emissions from agriculture in the last five years	2030 projected emission % change, based on UNFCCCA on track for GMP	NDC 3.0 or NECP commitments on agricultural and livestock methane	NDC 3.0 or NECP commitments on transforming diets to cut emissions
		Rankings are global and exclude the EU, but EU rank is based on where it would sit if it were in the ranking			(2022, kt-CH_4), China is 2021. UNFCCC and FAOstat data	(2017-2022) UNFCCC and FAOstat data			
	Argentina	#16 ruminant herd size #3 ruminant meat consumption #6 ruminant meat production #3 ruminant consumption per capita	✗	✗	2,785	-2%	+2%,	✗ **NDC 3.0**	✗ **NDC 3.0**
	Australia	#11 ruminant herd size #8 ruminant meat production #9 meat consumption #9 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✗	2,186	-5%	-8%,	• Agriculture is explicitly covered by the overall emissions reduction target. • The Government's related Net Zero Plan (NZP)[32] identifies agriculture as a hard-to-abate sector; agriculture emissions projected to decline by 20-30% between 2025 and 2050 after growing slightly to 2030.	✗
	Bangladesh	#19 ruminant herd size # 40 ruminant meat production # 16 dairy production #169 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✗	1,431	+4%	-7%	• Commitment to reduce livestock emissions by 8.98% compared to business as usual emissions trajecvtory. • Focus on technical measures such as biogas, and low-emission feed for cattle.	National nutrition and food security, including for animal protein.
	Bolivia	#44 ruminant herd size # 46 ruminant meat production # 88 dairy production #28 ruminant consumption per capita	✗	✗	790	+12%	+15%	• Clear acknowledgment of methane from agriculture's role in emissions. • Commitment to mitigate 58mt CO_2e	Highlights the role the global food system plays in climate change and calls for more balanced diets.
	Brazil	#4 ruminant herd size #3 ruminant meat production #5 dairy production #12 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✗	15,319	+9%	+10%	• No specific emissions target for agriculture. • No mention of enteric / manure methane. • National strategies and programmes for agricultural emissions mitigation overall.	✗

A Linear extrapolation starting from 2022 (the last year of data) and out to 2030; the extrapolation is based on the 2013-2022 (10-year) trend

Country	Links to Methane emissions from livestock	Global Methane Pledge signatory	Country has a national methane action plan	Recent methane emissions reported for enteric fermentation and manure management to UNFCCC	Reduction of absolute methane emissions from agriculture in the last five years	2030 projected emission % change, based on UNFCCCA on track for GMP	NDC 3.0 or NECP commitments on agricultural and livestock methane	NDC 3.0 or NECP commitments on transforming diets to cut emissions
	Rankings are global and exclude the EU, but EU rank is based on where it would sit if it were in the ranking			(2022, kt-CH_4), China is 2021. UNFCCC and FAOstat data	(2017-2022) UNFCCC and FAOstat data			
Canada	#59 ruminant herd size #12 ruminant meat production #19 dairy production #24 ruminant consumption per capita	✓ co-champion	✓	1,122	0%	+1%,	• No specific emissions target for agriculture. • Agricultural emissions reduction programmes are designed and administered provincially. British Colombia's written contribution to the NDC explicitly mentions manure management and anaerobic digestion as one of many focus areas. Manitoba's contribution mentions enteric fermentation as a main source of agricultural emissions, and highlights development of a GHG calculator for livestock. None of this constitutes a commitment. • The Canadian Climate Institute analysed possible national 2035 targets. They were requested by the government to ignore reductions from agriculture in their modelling. This likely influenced the setting of Canada's adopted NDC target of 45-50% below 2005 levels – the target could have been more ambitious if reductions from agriculture had been on the table.	✗
China	#2 ruminant meat herd size #1 ruminant meat production #4 dairy production #84 ruminant consumption per capita	✗	✓	15,271	N/A	N/A	• States the need to effectively control methane emissions in the agricultural sector and to promote the resource utilisation of livestock and poultry manure. • Biogas has a central focus, with a commtiment to raise the rate of manure used for biogas to 85%. • China says it will research and establish methane accounting, reporting, and verification systems across all sectors including agriculture.	✗ **NDC 3.0**
Denmark	#122 ruminant herd size #82 ruminant meat production #30 dairy production #40 ruminant consumption per capita (#1 dairy consumption)	✓	✓ (EU)	252	-4%	-2%	• The Danish Government has a binding target of 55-65% reduction of emissions from agriculture and forestry by 2030 (compared to 1990).	Commitment focused on increasing plant-based production, not consumption.

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	Country	Links to Methane emissions from livestock	Global Methane Pledge signatory	Country has a national methane action plan	Recent methane emissions reported for enteric fermentation and manure management to UNFCCC	Reduction of absolute methane emissions from agriculture in the last five years	2030 projected emission % change, based on UNFCCCA on track for GMP	NDC 3.0 or NECP commitments on agricultural and livestock methane	NDC 3.0 or NECP commitments on transforming diets to cut emissions
		Rankings are global and exclude the EU, but EU rank is based on where it would sit if it were in the ranking			(2022, kt-CH_4), China is 2021. UNFCCC and FAOstat data	(2017-2022) UNFCCC and FAOstat data			
	Ethiopia	#7 ruminant herd size #28 ruminant meat production #34 dairy production #144 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✗	2,975	+11%	+17%	• Absolute livestock emissions targets equivalent to 3-4% reduction from 2025-35. • Livestock sector identified as having the third-largest emissions abatement potential. • Shifting away from methane-intensive cattle farming, and towards poultry and smaller ruminants.	✗
	European Union	#8 ruminant herd size #4 ruminant meat production #2 dairy production #63 ruminant consumption per capita	✓ Yes, champion and co-convenor	✓	8,059	-3%	-2%	• Agriculture is mentioned in the NDC, but does not have an explicit agricultural target. Instead, the EU Effort Sharing Regulation, which covers non-Co_2 emissions in agriculture is mentioned, which leaves lexibility on how this is implemented and no binding methane target. Use of international credits included in the NDC and 2040 Climate Target.	Shifting 'towards a sustainable model' on food systems is an explicit reference in the NDC. Dietary shift is not included.
	Germany	#58 ruminant herd size #17 ruminant meat production #7 dairy production #66 ruminant consumption per capita	✓ co-champion	✓ (EU)	1,167	-8%	-10%	• Reference to the need for action on methane emissions. • Federal Government intention to manage livestock numbers, in part reflecting climate goals.	Government seeks to promote plant-based diets.
	India	#1 ruminant herd size #4 ruminant meat production, #1dairy production #167 ruminant consumption per capita	✗	✗	15,471	+3%	+5%	✗ **NDC 3.0**	✗ **NDC 3.0**

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	Rankings are global and exclude the EU, but EU rank is based on where it would sit if it were in the ranking			(2022, kt-CH_4), China is 2021. UNFCCC and FAOstat data	(2017-2022) UNFCCC and FAOstat data			
Indonesia	# 20 ruminant herd size # 30 ruminant meat production # 66 dairy production #163 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✗	1,402	+7%	+24%	• Predicted agricultural emission reductions of 6.6%, but no target included. • In other scenarios in the NDC these emissions will continue to rise. • Focus primarily on technical measures	✗
Ireland	#65 ruminant herd size #26 ruminant meat production #20 dairy production #21 ruminant consumption per capita (#4 dairy consumption)	✓	✗	596	+4%	+16%	• Government target to reduce overall emissions from agriculture by 25% (from 2018) by 2030, down to 17.25 $MtCO_2e$/year. • Agriculture acknowledged as the largest contributor to Ireland's emissions, with extensively-grazed beef and dairy dominant export industries. • Disaggregated GHG reduction targets for a range of cattle efficiency measures including growth stages, low-methane breeding, manure management, feed amendments, etc. • Reference to a strategy for a climate-neutral food system by 2050.[B],[33]	Acknowledgement that reduced meat consumption is healthier and more sustainable.
Italy	# 55 ruminant herd size # 20 ruminant meat production # 14 dairy production #54 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✓ (EU)	688	+2%	-1%	• Acknowledges the role of intensive livestock farming in emissions and the need to mitigate this. • Focus on end of pipe solutions such as biogas and waste management, potentially locking in some agricultural emissions committing 60% of manure for biogas production by 2030. • Highlights that the type of animal and types of crops may need to shift.	✗

B Ireland's latest carbon budget set to be adopted and published in 2026 could include the weakening of biogenic methane targets using a 'no additional warming approach', grandfathering historic emissions. The biomethane strategy also uses manure and grass silage as feedstock – causing potential issues for incentivising industrial cattle.

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	Rankings are global and exclude the EU, but EU rank is based on where it would sit if it were in the ranking			(2022, kt-CH_4), China is 2021. UNFCCC and FAOstat data	(2017-2022) UNFCCC and FAOstat data			
Mexico	#21 ruminant herd size #8 ruminant meat production #15 dairy production #57 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✗	3,780	+6%	+13%	• For tackling animal agriculture emissions, Mexico's NDC states it will promote food supplements and better food; boost the installation of biodigesters for energy and appropriate treatment of the manure from cattle inside stables.	In relation to food system change, the NDC states it will promote change in diets that can lead to a transition to food systems that are more resilient, sustainable and low on emissions. It states it will promote the consumption of low emissions food through comms and campaigns. These would be according to the nutritional needs of the diverse population and regions.
New Zealand (Aotearoa)	#30 ruminant herd size #15 ruminant meat production #10 dairy production #13 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✓	1,229	0%	-3%	• Adopt an overall net greenhouse gas reduction target for 2035 – no methane / agriculture sub-target. • New Zealand's 2050 net-zero target explicitly excludes biogenic methane, and introduces a separate target of 24-47% reduction by 2050 compared to 2017. See footnote for more on how this target is weakened at national level.[C] • Talk about livestock methane abatement investments, with a focus on evidence of historical efficiency improvements.	✗
Norway	# 106 ruminant herd size # 85 ruminant meat production # 67 dairy production #37 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✓	100	-0.4%	+1%	• No specific agricultural methane target and national climate policy, the Climate White Paper suggests emissions in this sector are likely to stay the same,[34] despite over 50% of Norway's methane emissions now coming from agriculture.[35]	Reduction in red and processed meat included in national policy.
Republic of Korea	# 92 ruminant herd size # 47 ruminant meat production # 59 dairy production #44 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✓	365	+9%	+13%	• No specific target included for agricultural methane. • Focus on manure management and crop climate resiliency, nothing on livestock.	✗

C New Zealand's NDC still states 24-47%, however since submitting the NDC the government has weakened its targets to 14-24% below 2017 by 2050. New Zealand has retained its domestic target of a 10% methane reduction by 2030 compared to 2017.

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	Saudi Arabia	# 34 ruminant herd size # 66 ruminant meat production # 43 dairy production #92 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✗	109	+144%	+64%	• Acknowledges the need to extend methane mitigation from energy to agriculture, focus primarily on heat tolerant breading and waste streams. • No commitment on agricultural methane included.	✗
	South Africa	# 25 ruminant herd size # 16 ruminant meat production # 38 dairy production #47 ruminant consumption per capita	✗	✗	1,360	-6%	-16%	• No specific agricultural methane target included. NDC focused on heat tolerant livestock and protection of rangelands.	✗
	Switzerland	#115 ruminant herd size #74 ruminant meat production #37 dairy production #45 ruminant consumption per capita (5^{th} highest dairy consumption)	✓	✗	151	-3%	-5%	• Target of 25% reduction from the agriculture sector in 2035 (compared to 1990),with an indicative budget of 5 $MtCO_2e$ from agriculture. • Not methane-specific.	Target carbon footprint reduction for domestic food supply of 35% compared to 2020. Includes commitment on sustainable diets, targeting at least 1/3 of the population, requiring meat consumption reductions.[36]
	Türkiye	# 13 ruminant herd size # 47 ruminant meat production # 9 dairy production #27 ruminant consumption per capita	✗	✗	1,544	+9%	+23%	• No mention of the term livestock in the NDC, despite agriculture representing 60% of total methane emissions.[37]	✗
	United Kingdom	#24 ruminant herd size #13 ruminant meat production #11 dairy production #42 ruminant consumption per capita	✓ co-champion	✓	991	-3%	-1%	• Mention of active exploration of mitigation measures for agricultural methane but no concrete commitment.	✗

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	Rankings are global and exclude the EU, but EU rank is based on where it would sit if it were in the ranking			(2022, kt-CH_4), China is 2021. UNFCCC and FAOstat data	(2017-2022) UNFCCC and FAOstat data			
Uruguay	#49 ruminant herd size #29 ruminant meat production #24 dairy production #53 ruminant consumption per capita	✓	✗	692	N/A	N/A	• Uruguay has an absolute national methane target that is differentiated from their other 2035 greenhouse gas targets. • They also have methane intensity targets for beef production (at least 35% reduction in the gCH4/kg score compared with 1990). • Roadmaps with relatively strong language targeting the meat and dairy industries explicitly discuss breed efficiency improvement, feed additives for enteric methane, and manure management.	
USA	#10 ruminant herd size #2 ruminant meat production #2 dairy production #8 ruminant meat consumption per capita	✓ former co-convenor and former champion	✓	9,189	-1%	+7%	• This is based on US NDC submitted in December 2024, prior to President Trump resuming office in January 2025 and removing the US from the Paris Climate Agreement the same month. • No target for methane, but USA 'anticipates' overall methane reductions of at least 35% versus 2005. • Acknowledges large livestock methane emissions, and says methane reductions should be prioritised. • Highlights the need for private sector investment into feed additives, as well as public investment in methane capture.	✗

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Country	Links to Methane emissions from livestock	Global Methane Pledge signatory	Country has a national methane action plan	Recent methane emissions reported for enteric fermentation and manure management to UNFCCC	Reduction of absolute methane emissions from agriculture in the last five years	2030 projected emission % change, based on UNFCCCA on track for GMP	NDC 3.0 or NECP commitments on agricultural and livestock methane	NDC 3.0 or NECP commitments on transforming diets to cut emissions
	Rankings are global and exclude the EU, but EU rank is based on where it would sit if it were in the ranking			(2022, kt-CH_4), China is 2021. UNFCCC and FAOstat data	(2017-2022) UNFCCC and FAOstat data			
Vanuatu	#162 ruminant herd size #163 ruminant meat production #169 dairy production #118 ruminant meat consumption per capita	✓	✗	8	0%	-73%	• Clearly outlines the importance of methane reduction in its NDC, linking back to the GST. • Livestock is included with commitments of 309.77 ktCO_2eq through agroforestry/silvo-pastoral livestock systems, 187.6ktCO2eq reduced through feed and efficiency measures in livestock production and 27.5ktCO2eq reduced through manure management support to farmers. • However, absolute reductions may not be as significant as projected as the government has committed to increase herd sizes and measures focus primarily on efficiency.	Reducing unhealthy imports and increased human health.
Vietnam	#61 ruminant herd size #44 ruminant meat production #74 dairy production #140 ruminant meat consumption per capita	✓	✓	631	+1%	+7%	✗	✗

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