

Investing in Super Pollutant Action Delivers the SDGs

ACTIONS

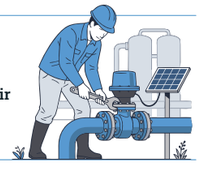
SUPER POLLUTANTS ● Methane and tropospheric ozone ● Nitrous oxide ● Fluorinated gases ● Black carbon

01 Fossil fuel production ●●





1. Require companies across the supply chain to measure and publicly report methane emissions.



2. Carry out regular leak detection and repair programmes with fixed repair deadlines.



3. Replace methane-emitting equipment.



4. Ban routine venting and flaring.

02 Agriculture and food systems ●●





1. Promote precision agriculture and set limits on fertiliser overuse using Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) metrics.



2. Set binding targets for livestock methane reduction through feed and herd management.



3. Promote the development and consumption of alternatives to animal protein, such as legumes.



4. Promote lower-emission rice cultivation methods.

03 Waste management ●●





1. Set binding food waste reduction targets.



2. Require organic waste to be separated and collected rather than landfilled.

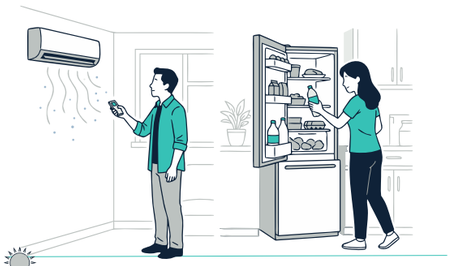


3. Mandate landfill gas capture and upgrade wastewater treatment.



4. Ban open waste burning.

04 Cooling and refrigeration ●

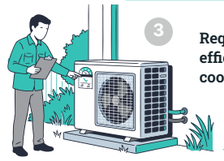




1. Prioritise passive cooling and building design to reduce cooling demand.



2. Set a phase-out schedule to replace fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases) with climate-friendly non-fluorinated refrigerants.



3. Require minimum efficiency standards for cooling equipment.



4. Mandate life-cycle refrigerant management, including safe destruction of refrigerants at end of life.

05 Transport, cooking and heating ●●





1. Improve access to clean cooking and heating.



2. Support the development of transport electrification.



3. Improve public transport access and set vehicle emissions limits.

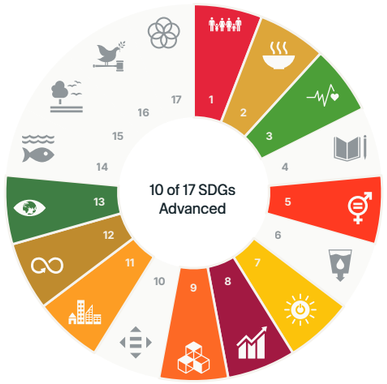


4. Phase out coal and biomass burning in homes and industry.











IMPACT

01 IMPACT

Methane emissions reduced



Existing technologies could avoid around 70% of fossil fuel methane emissions, recover wasted gas and reduce black carbon and tropospheric ozone formation.

02 IMPACT

Skin cancer avoided



By protecting the ozone layer, nitrous oxide abatement could avoid a 0.2–0.8% increase in cataract cases and a 2–10% increase in skin cancers by 2080–2090, depending on latitude.

03 IMPACT

PM2.5 emissions reduced



Open waste burning contributes 11% of global black carbon emissions and 29% of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) pollution, contributing to harmful air pollution associated with nearly 1.2 million premature deaths annually in Africa.

04 IMPACT

F-gas emissions reduced



Globally, cooling equipment could more than triple by 2050, pushing cooling emissions from 4.1 to 7.2 billion tonnes of CO_2e. Passive cooling, high efficiency and an accelerated phase-out of F-gases could reduce emissions by 64%.

05 IMPACT

Premature deaths avoided



Universal clean-cooking access could mean 2.5 million fewer premature deaths in 2030, while cleaner transport cuts black carbon and tropospheric ozone formation.

1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The actions set out in this briefing are concrete, deliverable measures that governments and companies can apply now. Each carries measurable benefits across health, energy, employment, industry, waste, land and gender equality.

Therefore, funding action on super pollutants is a direct investment in the SDGs.

The measures are already proven, technically ready and costed.

However, super pollutant emissions continue to rise each year.

Why?

Because governments lack the systems, capacity and coordination needed to develop and implement measures on super pollutants at scale.

Without reliable data, long-term coordinated national plans and policies and strong institutions, countries cannot attract and direct investment towards implementation. These measures create the foundations that work to reduce uncertainty and risk, provide confidence to public and private funders, and ensure that finance delivers long term and verifiable results.

Building the foundations for investment

The Super Pollutant Country Action Accelerator was created to address the gap between ambition and reality.

It embeds dedicated capacity within governments for three years and supports four to five technical-assistance projects across at least three super-pollutant sectors. This can include developing emissions inventories, strengthening monitoring systems, designing policies and regulations, training officials and improving coordination across government.

This delivers longer-term benefits that extend beyond individual projects, while building government capacity and reducing administrative burden. It connects climate, health and development outcomes in an integrated fashion, enabling donor countries to align funding across these areas. In responding to this need in developing countries, the Accelerator also creates the conditions for future policymaking and investments projects, reducing uncertainty and facilitating implementation.

Fund the Accelerator. Advance the SDGs.

Funding the Accelerator means funding the institutions, the teams and the policies that can turn proven solutions into implementation on the ground. It means investing in cleaner air, healthier communities, more resilient food systems, efficient energy and cooling, decent work and a safer climate.

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