

June 29, 2026

Dear COP31, COP30 and COP29 Presidencies,

We appreciate the opportunity to inform discussions and help shape the Belém Mission to 1.5 to enable ambition and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

Methane represents one of the fastest and most effective levers to slow near-term warming. Successful implementation of the Global Methane Pledge, supported by 159 countries, would avoid 0.1-0.2°C of warming by 2050. As outlined in the recent United Nations Secretary General's [Call to Action on Methane](#), technologies already exist to reduce 75% of oil and gas methane emissions, 18% of agriculture and 10% of waste emissions by 2030.

Unlike methane, it's about the long game when it comes to the climate impacts of nitrous oxide. Nitrous oxide has a warming potential 273 times that of carbon dioxide, and the only way to avoid its warming impacts is to avoid emissions, now. Mitigation from agricultural sources—which account for 75% of global nitrous oxide emissions from human sources—is the largest opportunity. Building momentum and identifying next steps beyond the [Belém Declaration on Fertilisers](#) is a critical step toward global coordination.

**We recommend the Belém Mission to 1.5 also prioritize actions and solutions oriented to mitigate methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agricultural sources.** Pathways exist to close the gap in available solutions for agricultural methane emissions, particularly in the livestock sector, the largest single source of human-driven methane emissions. Spark's [Livestock Enteric Methane Mitigation Roadmap](#), published in 2025, assesses the current innovation landscape and provides a set of solutions like feed additives, genetic selection, and vaccines, and recommendations for early-stage research that could bolster the ambition and successful implementation of NDCs. Similarly, the [Global Nitrous Oxide \(N<sub>2</sub>O\) Assessment](#) by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition of the United Nations Environment Programme analyzes the opportunities and challenges for abatement of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions in agriculture and other sectors.

**To further strengthen international cooperation to enhance ambition and enable effective implementation** of NDCs and NAPs, we recommend the Belém Mission to 1.5 bring attention to the importance of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and expansion across the Global South. Robust and sustained monitoring and measurements of greenhouse gas emissions is an essential component for reporting transparency, tracking effectiveness of mitigation, and enabling financing through trusted market mechanisms. The [Angara Declaration for Methane Action](#), signed by over 300 scientists worldwide, emphasizes the need for expanded methane monitoring to provide timely, accurate, and actionable data for the implementation of climate policies. For nitrous oxide, the [Colombo Declaration on Sustainable Nitrogen Management](#) calls for halving nitrogen wastes, which requires substantial investment in MRV.

Methane action provides a near-term emergency brake on climate change, while nitrous oxide abatement is a long-term need for both climate and stratospheric ozone protection. Deployable-ready solutions for both along with research into innovative technologies and MRV are key components of implementing ambitious NDCs and NAPs as part of the Belém Mission to 1.5.

Sincerely,

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