



Bangladesh to Play Key Role in COP29: Rizwana



Syeda Rizwana Hasan, Advisor of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and Ministry of Water Resources, has emphasized Bangladesh's active participation in COP29, ensuring that climate-vulnerable nations are at the forefront of global climate action.

Bangladesh looks forward to contributing to meaningful discussions at COP29, where global

cooperation in addressing climate challenges, especially for countries like ours, is highly necessary, she said.

The Adviser said this while Elchin Huseynli, the Ambassador of Azerbaijan, the host country of the upcoming COP29 summit, paid a courtesy visit to her at her office in the Bangladesh Secretariat recently.

Earlier in the day, Nardia Simpson, the Acting High Commissioner of Australia to Bangladesh also met with the Environment Advisor to discuss strengthening bilateral cooperation on environmental protection and climate resilience.

Australia has been a key partner in enhancing Bangladesh's climate resilience, and we aim to deepen this collaboration to protect our biodiversity and safeguard communities from climate-related disasters, added Syeda Rizwana Hasan.

Both meetings reaffirmed Bangladesh's commitment to tackling the global climate crisis through international partnerships. Key topics discussed included the conservation of river ecosystems and the promotion of renewable energy. **EP**

Nations Must Close Huge Emissions Gap in New Climate Pledges



Nations must collectively commit to cutting 42 percent of annual greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and 57 percent by 2035 in the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – and back this up with rapid action – or the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal will be gone within a few years, according to a new UN

Environment Program (UNEP) report.

Updated NDCs are to be submitted early next year ahead of the COP30 climate talks in Brazil. UNEP's Emissions Gap Report 2024: No more hot air ... please! find that a failure to increase ambition in these new NDCs and start delivering immediately would put the world on course for a temperature increase of 2.6-3.1°C over the course of this century. This would bring debilitating impacts to people, the planet, and economies.

The 2.6°C scenario is based on the full implementation of current unconditional and conditional NDCs. Implementing only current unconditional NDCs would lead to 2.8°C of warming.

"The emissions gap is not an abstract notion," said Antnyio Guterres, UN Secretary-General, in a video message on the report. "There is a direct link between increasing emissions and increasingly frequent and intense climate disasters. Around the world, people are paying a terrible price." **EP**



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

New NDC Synthesis Report a Turning Point: UNFCCC

The latest NDC Synthesis Report is considered a turning point, ending the era of inadequacy and sparking a new age of acceleration, with much bolder new national climate plans from every country due next year.

The report's findings are stark but not surprising – current national climate plans fall miles short of what's needed to stop global heating from crippling every economy, and wrecking billions of lives and livelihoods across every country, according to a statement on the report recently issued by Simon Stiell, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC.

By contrast, he said, much bolder new national climate plans cannot only avert climate chaos – done well, they can be transformational for people

and prosperity in every nation.

Bolder new climate plans are vital to drive stronger investment, economic growth and opportunity, more jobs, less pollution, better health and lower costs, more secure and affordable clean energy, among many others benefits.

As expected, with countries currently working to put together new NDCs due next year, this year's report shows only fractional progress compared to what is expected – and urgently needed – next year.

Current plans combined – if fully implemented – would see emissions of 51.5 gigatonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2030 - a level only 2.6 per cent lower than in 2019. Greenhouse gas pollution at these levels will guarantee a human and economic trainwreck for every country, without exception.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) notes that greenhouse gas emissions need to be cut 43% by 2030, compared to 2019 levels. By 2035, net global greenhouse gas emissions need to be cut by 60% compared to 2019 levels. This is critical to limiting global heating to 1.5°C this century to avert the worst climate impacts. Every fraction of a degree matters, as climate disasters get rapidly worse. The next round of national climate plans must deliver a dramatic step up in climate action and ambition.

While these plans are not one-size-fits-all, and are nationally determined, they all need to pass the ABC test: They must have ambitious new emissions targets that are economy-wide, covering all greenhouse gases, keeping 1.5 degrees alive. They must be broken down into sectors and gases.

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28th IRENA Council Convenes in Abu Dhabi Ahead of COP29



The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) convened its 28th Council meeting in Abu Dhabi recently, the last before the 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29).

Over the next two days, IRENA

Members are expected to discuss critical topics related to the energy transition, including progress towards tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030, as outlined in the Outcome of the First Global Stocktake.

A recently published IRENA report, *Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking Progress Toward Tripling Renewable Energy Capacity and Doubling Energy Efficiency by 2030*, in collaboration with COP28 and COP29 Presidencies, the government of Brazil (host of COP30), the Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan and

the Global Renewables Alliance (GRA), confirms that current national plans are projected to deliver only half of the required growth in renewable power by 2030 to limit rising global temperatures to 1.5°C.

"The 1.5°C target is still within reach, but the risk of missing it is becoming increasingly near," said IRENA Director-General Francesco La Camera.

"The third round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) must close the gap towards 2030. With COP29 less than a month away, the gathering of the IRENA Council presents another opportunity to re-emphasize the urgent need to approach Baku with significantly heightened ambition."

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