

Technical Support to Regional Climate Action Transparency Hub (ReCATH) in Central Africa

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Regional Training Workshop on NDC Monitoring, GHG Projections, and Support for
Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports

Hotel PEFACO Maya - Maya, Brazzaville, Congo, 27-30 August 2024

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ICAT

Initiative for
Climate Action
Transparency



FOKABS

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1. BACKGROUND

The countries of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) have all ratified the Paris Agreement and, under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), are required to prepare Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). This requires countries to report on a range of information relating to their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions/removals and progress towards their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In addition to UNFCCC reporting, this transparency information is important for countries to inform national and international decision-makers, investors and stakeholders; of the progress and ambition of climate action (mitigation and adaptation).

All ECCAS member states are committed to implementing their obligations under the Paris Agreement; however, despite this commitment, the sub-region faces significant challenges in achieving transparency in climate action.

One of the Hub's initial activities was to review existing transparency activities and frameworks in each ECCAS member state and identify existing gaps that limit the development of climate action transparency frameworks. The result of this review was presented in December 2022 at the technical training workshop for regional stakeholders, organized with the support of ICAT-UNOPS, and was used to guide the development of a short- and medium-term action plan for the Hub. This short- and medium-term action plan aims among others to support ECCAS member states in the preparation and submission of BTRs by 2024.

The year 2024 marks a pivotal moment for the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement, as Parties will have to submit their first biennial transparency reports (BTRs) and national inventory reports, if submitted as a stand-alone report, by December 31, 2024. The biennial survey and series of technical assessments carried out by the Expert Advisory Group (EAG) have consistently highlighted the fact that developing country Parties continue to encounter difficulties in unpacking the ETF's modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs), including the Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) and Common Table Formats (CTFs).

It is essential to provide targeted technical support and advice to developing countries to facilitate the preparation of their BTRs and their timely submission. For this reason, the Regional Hub, with the support of ICAT-UNOPS, organized an initial workshop from May 21 to 24, 2024, during which countries worked on a BTR structure proposed by the international technical support team, and explored the data and information needed to prepare BTRs. In addition, countries shared their progress in preparing BTRs, as well as in revising their NDCs. The UNFCCC timetable calls for countries to submit updated versions of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by 2025, a reminder of the need for countries to strengthen and continue monitoring the implementation of their NDCs, including tracking actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

In mid-2024, the Hub Coordination, with the support of USFS, AfDB, ICAT-UNOPS, UNFCCC, organized a workshop to monitor progress in the preparation of the BTRs, including the monitoring of the implementation of the NDCs.

2. OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the training workshop was to build the capacity of national experts and ‘train the trainers’ in the monitoring of NDCs and the development of GHG emission projections in Central Africa. A central focus was on offering technical advice on applying modalities and guidelines for reporting and strengthening national capacities to submit BTRs. Participants were encouraged to share progress and challenges faced in preparing their BTRs, revising NDCs and in using technical tools and methodologies required for this work.

Specifically, the workshop aimed to:

- i. Share experience of the RBT preparation process, identify gaps and find a way to help countries before the submission date.
- ii. Share experience on methodologies and information processing tools for producing greenhouse gas emission projections in the context of the BTR.
- iii. Provide in-depth technical advice on the application of the modalities, procedures and guidelines, including the use of CRTs and CTFs, as well as individual practical coaching.
- iv. To deepen discussions on NDC monitoring and reporting exercises based on the work initiated in the pre-webinars on country challenges on TBR preparation.
- v. Build confidence in developing countries to submit their TGR as early as possible in 2024.

3. TRAINING OUTCOMES

The training contributed to increasing participants’ technical knowledge and confidence in preparing BTRs, fostering their familiarity with data processing tools, and equipping them to support national processes for BTR submission. This "train-the-trainer" approach ensured that experts would return to their respective countries and assist in the development and finalization of national BTRs. More specifically,

- I. Participants gained experience based on the experience of other countries in the TBR preparation process and seemed ready to support their respective national processes to meet the TBR submission date.
- II. Participants familiarized themselves with the different methodologies and were trained in using information processing tools for GHG projection, to facilitate their ongoing work in their respective countries.
- III. Participants acquired technical knowledge and skills through technical advice on the application of modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs), as well as individual practical coaching.
- IV. Participants familiarized themselves with the tools developed by the Hub for monitoring and reporting on NDCs.
- V. Participants are now able and equipped with all the tools needed to draft BTRs, ensuring their country's confidence in its ability to submit BTRs in 2024.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

The Regional Training Workshop on NDC monitoring, greenhouse gas emissions projections, and support for the preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) took place from August 27-30, 2024, in Brazzaville, Congo, and focused on supporting the preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) for the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

The workshop was organised by the Commission of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) through the Coordination and Management Unit of the Regional Hub for Climate Action Transparency for Central African States (HuRTAC) project with resources from the US Forest Service-SilvaCarbon, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Climate Action Transparency Initiative (ICAT) - administered by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and resources from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The workshop also received technical support from the Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee (PAICC), UNDP, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - the Lomé RCC, the African Group of Negotiators Experts Support and technical assistance from FOKABS.

All the 11 countries of the Regional Hub were represented: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe. The project's technical assistant, FOKABS, facilitated this workshop in synergy with experts from the organizations that provided additional technical support. The list of participants is attached in Annex 1.

The workshop used a hands-on approach with interactive sessions and exercises. Participants worked with the ReCATH Knowledge Management System, focusing on practical tools and country-specific experiences. Extensive discussions were held to align countries on methodologies and best practices. The workshop emphasized preparing delegates to become trainers, equipping them with the knowledge to lead national efforts in submitting BTRs by the December 2024 deadline.

4.1. Workshop Sequence

4.1.1. Day 1 (27 August 2024)

4.1.1.1. Session introductive

The workshop kicked off at 9:00 am at the PEFACO Maya Maya hotel in Brazzaville, Congo, with the registration of participants and handover of the workshop kit, followed by the opening ceremony.

The opening ceremony of the regional workshop was chaired by Her Excellency, Mme Arlette Soudan-Nonault, Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin of the Republic of Congo. The ceremony featured seven opening speeches from key dignitaries and partners, including representatives from ECCAS, ICAT, AfDB, UNDP, UNFCCC, and the Presidency of COP29.

Key Points from Speeches :

4.1.1.1.1. Keynote address of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)

Dr. Henning Wuester, Director of ICAT highlighted the role of the hub in enhancing knowledge and expertise in transparency, and creating opportunities to share that expertise within the region. He encouraged participants to see the bigger picture beyond BTR and NDC submission deadlines: transparency is a means to an end and an opportunity to advance the basis for climate action in countries. He also highlighted the importance of country ownership in drafting NDCs and BTRs so that implementation of NDC targets is successful.



Photo 1: Virtual keynote address of Dr. Henning Wuester from the ICAT



Photo 2 : Opening ceremony

4.1.1.1.2. Keynote address of the Representatives from AfDB and UNDP

Representatives from AfDB and UNDP emphasized the importance of capacity building for transparency and highlighted the need for financial support to enable countries to meet their BTR obligations.

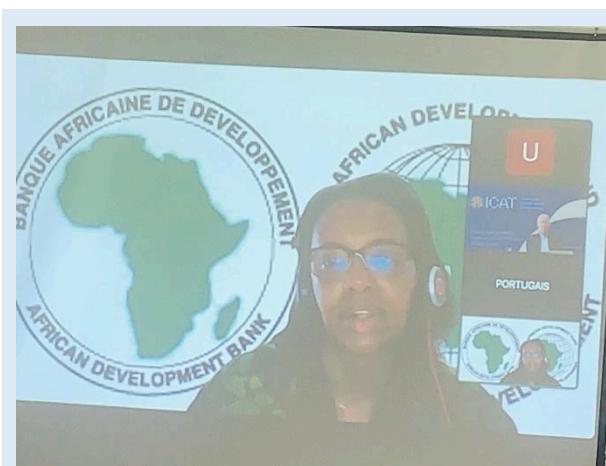


Photo 3: Virtual keynote address of the AfDB representative



Photo 4: Keynote address of the UNDP representative, Mr. Richmond Assie

4.1.1.1.3. Keynote address of the UNFCCC Secretariat

Representative from the UNFCCC Secretariat, Tibor Lindovsky, emphasized the importance of submitting Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) by the December 2024 deadline.

4.1.1.1.4. Keynote address of the COP29 Presidency

The COP29 Presidency, represented by Shahin Shahyarov, focused on the importance of transparency and timely BTR submissions. He outlined Azerbaijan's commitment to leading by example, mentioning a high-level dialogue planned for September 3, 2024, to encourage universal participation in the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The Presidency also highlighted its role in supporting developing countries in meeting transparency obligations.

4.1.1.1.5. Keynote address of the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin of the Republic of Congo

Her Excellency (H.E) Arlette Soudan-Nonault welcomed participants on behalf of The President of Republic of Congo - H.E. Denis Sassou Nguesso. She emphasized the critical importance of transparency under the Paris Agreement, citing Article 13. She stressed the urgency of reducing GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 to limit global warming and highlighted the Congo Basin's peatlands' role in climate mitigation. She also announced a high-level event co-organized with the COP29 Presidency on this topic for COP29.



Photo 5 : Madam Arlette Soudan-Nonault, Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin



Photo 6: Keynote address of Madam Arlette Soudan-Nonault (virtual, from Morocco)

The opening ceremony set the stage for the workshop, aiming to strengthen the capacities of regional experts in climate reporting and transparency, critical to the global effort in combating climate change.



Photo 7: Family photo

After the introductory speeches, Mr. Gervais Itsoua, Coordinator of ReCATH Central Africa, presented the objectives of the workshop, followed by self-introduction of participants, indicating the country to which they belonged, their national agencies or institutions, and their roles and responsibilities in relation to the themes of the training workshop.

4.1.1.2. Powerpoint presentation session

During this first session, the Hub's international technical support team, FOKABS, presented the content, objectives, and outcomes of two previous regional workshops

organized by the ReCATH Central Africa in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea (9 -12 January 2024, El Retiro hotel, Riaba) and in Libreville, Gabon (21 – 24 May 2024, l’hotel Boulevard).

4.1.1.2.1. SETTING THE SCENE: Participants priorities – Summary of findings from the pre-workshop activities, overview and summary of participants training needs and focus

Technical support partner FOKABS presented how the outputs from these previous regional workshops helped shape the focus areas and guided the development of the sessions, ensuring that the workshop addressed the most pressing needs and challenges raised by participants in earlier events. This approach ensured continuity and relevance, allowing participants to build on previous knowledge and progress while targeting areas identified for further capacity-building and technical support. The outputs of these previous workshops were summarized as follows:

Malabo Workshop (January 9-12, 2024) – Riaba, Equatorial Guinea: The primary focus of this workshop was on NDC tracking and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions projections.

Table 1: State of progress in the preparation of BTRs and LT-LEDSS

Workshop Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Familiarization with GHG projection methodologies and tools. o Development of regional working groups focused on GHG inventory and NDC tracking. o Launch of concept notes for better monitoring and reporting frameworks.
Recommendations from the Malabo Workshop:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establish a regional expert group to manage GHG inventories and projections. o Organize additional capacity-building workshops to further enhance technical skills on GHG inventories and BTR preparation. o Develop regional emission factors and focus on a single tool for GHG projections, specifically recommending GACMO for systematic use across the sub-region. o Strengthen data-sharing systems and establish a peer-review platform to ensure the quality of climate reports (BTR, BUR, NDCs).

Libreville Workshop (May 21-24, 2024) – Libreville, Gabon: This workshop centered on adaptation and mitigation actions, as well as knowledge management systems. Participants were trained in reporting and the use of tools for data collection, analysis, and climate action reporting.

Table 2: Summary of the successes and failures of adaptation and mitigation actions in the member countries of the Regional Hub

<p>Workshop Outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Practical experience with key tools for adaptation and mitigation was gained, equipping participants to train national teams. o Establishment of regional working groups on both adaptation and mitigation, forming a community of practice to enhance national capacities.
<p>Recommendations from the Libreville Workshop</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mitigation Group: Official confirmation of working group members from governments; Resource mobilization and technical support for BTR preparation; Establishment of communication platforms (e.g., WhatsApp) for continuous collaboration; Equatorial Guinea was designated to initially chair the regional technical working group. o Adaptation Group: Formal identification of members from each country to ensure continuity; Prioritization of national experts and logistical clarity to facilitate smooth operations; Inclusivity of private sector, civil society, indigenous peoples, and gender issues in the adaptation process. o Knowledge Management Group: Creation of a user-friendly system for data access, even in regions with low internet connectivity; Development of a database management system and a mobile application to facilitate data sharing and accessibility; Regular feedback and improvements on the knowledge management platform, with the removal of barriers like mandatory Microsoft accounts.

This presentation was followed by a roundtable discussion, during which the delegates and/or focal points of each country shared their respective needs to meet BTR obligations and expectations for the workshop. These discussions revealed key priorities for enhancing the capacities of Central African countries to prepare and submit Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) in line with the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The key identified needs, expectations and next steps voiced by the participants were the following:

Table 3: Identified needs of countries:

<p>Angola</p>	<p>Delegates from Angola expressed the need to contribute effectively to both the revision of their NDCs and BTRs. They emphasized the outdated nature of their data (dating back to 2015) and the need for a system to update and monitor their climate actions in order to finalize their NDCs by 2025</p>
<p>Chad</p>	<p>Representatives from Chad highlighted their need for a comprehensive understanding of the BTR drafting process. While some work has begun in collaboration with UNDP, the content and structure of their reports remain</p>

	challenging. They also called for increased peer learning from other countries that have made more progress
Republic of Congo (RoC)	The Republic of Congo is simultaneously preparing its third national communication and the BTR, with plans to submit both by the end of 2024. However, they have faced challenges with outdated data and expect to need flexibility for final BTR submission until March 2025
Central African Republic (CAR)	CAR has made significant progress in organizing teams to collect data for their BTR and third national communication, but they continue to require technical support in finalizing reference data, particularly for GHG inventories

Expectations:

Experience Sharing: Countries like Angola and Chad emphasized the need to learn from more advanced nations in the subregion. They sought examples of how to align their BTRs with NDC tracking and GHG projections, underscoring the importance of peer learning and knowledge exchange.

Timely Submission: The workshop stressed the importance of meeting the 2024 submission deadline. Countries were encouraged to work with the data they already have, filling in gaps as needed, to avoid delays.

Next Steps:

Regional Collaboration: The countries’ delegates proposed forming regional working groups focused on GHG inventories and NDC tracking, reinforcing capacity-building efforts in Central Africa to address technical and procedural gaps

Long-Term Strategy Development: Countries were encouraged to not only focus on immediate reporting needs but also align their BTRs with long-term emission reduction strategies, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2050.

4.1.1.2.2. Presentation of BTR requirements

This session covered essential aspects of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), focusing on requirements, regional progress, and the tools needed for effective reporting under the Paris Agreement’s Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

The BTR is a crucial mechanism for tracking the progress of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). According to Decision 5/CMA.3, all countries are required to submit their first BTRs by the end of 2024. a presentation was delivered by a representative from the UNFCCC Secretariat, Tibor Lindovsky, emphasizing the importance of submitting Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) by the December 2024 deadline. He provided valuable guidance for countries that are behind in their BTR preparations. Lindovsky urged participants to be proactive and vocal, sharing experiences and lessons learned from these workshops. He highlighted the importance of peer exchange, stressing that challenges faced in one country may have already been resolved in another.



Photo 8: Mr. Tibor Lindovsky, presenting BTR requirements



Photo 9: Participants listening to Mr. Tibor's presentation

He encouraged countries to leverage the knowledge gained during previous workshops and emphasized that even incomplete data should be utilized. Countries were advised to focus on the information they already have, fill gaps progressively, and submit their BTRs as soon as possible to stay on track. He noted that the preparation of **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** is deeply connected to the BTR process, as tracking progress on NDCs helps countries establish effective indicators and strategies for their climate targets. Examples from other countries, like Malawi, were shared to illustrate how understanding national circumstances and existing NDC data can help expedite BTR completion.

In addition, the UNFCCC representant discussed the key provisions under the ETF and the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs). For example, regarding flexibility provisions, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) can exercise flexibility in timelines and the content of reports, Countries that face challenges in data collection for instance may have extended deadlines until early 2025 for final submission. However, each country has to justify the flexibility. Regarding, timeframes, although the target submission date for the first BTRs is the end of 2024, certain countries, including those in the Central African region, have the option to delay, with varying levels of flexibility for reporting different sections of the BTR, such as GHG inventories and NDC tracking. Another example regards Core Reporting Elements. The BTR requires countries to provide an assessment of the policies and measures taken to meet their NDC targets, as well as projections of future GHG emissions and removals. This data is compiled using Common Tabular Formats (CTFs) that facilitate transparent and comparable reporting.

4.1.1.2.3. Progress in the Central African Region roundtable

The region has made varied progress in preparing BTRs, with countries at different stages of data collection, reporting, and NDC implementation. For example, some seem to be on the right track in preparing their BTRs; Republic of Congo (RoC) is preparing both its third national communication and BTR but has struggled with outdated data. The country expects to submit its BTR by March 2025, making use of flexibility provisions. Central African Republic (CAR): CAR has begun organizing teams to collect data and draft the BTR but requires assistance with reference data for GHG inventories. Other countries, on the

other hand, are experiencing difficulties. For instance, Angola has outdated data from 2015 and seeks technical support to update and monitor climate action for NDC revision and BTR preparation; Chad faces challenges in understanding the full BTR preparation process, particularly with data collection and ensuring the report meets international standards. They are working with partners like UNDP to build capacity.

4.1.1.2.4. Indicators for Tracking Progress

The session also discussed the importance of using specific indicators to measure progress in adaptation and mitigation actions. These indicators can be either qualitative or quantitative and are used to assess whether actions are on track, if they are implemented as planned, and what gaps may need addressing to achieve desired outcomes. The session on indicators focused on defining, identifying, and tracking the progress of adaptation and mitigation actions as part of the NDC and BTR processes. The key points were presented and discussed with the participants, including identifying and compiling indicators. The process of identifying appropriate indicators includes ensuring that targets are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound). Once identified, data and methodologies for tracking must be compiled, reported, documented, and archived. An example was provided from Gabon, where adaptation indicators (e.g., raising coastal areas to prevent erosion) were more challenging to track compared to mitigation indicators, such as specific GHG reduction targets. Countries such as Cameroon have defined quantitative targets, like reducing emissions by 2030, while sectors like agriculture face difficulties defining exact types of resilient crops or specifying timelines.

In addition, countries were tasked with reviewing their adaptation actions to identify co-benefits for mitigation. They worked on quantifying these co-benefits using defined indicators as part of preparing new NDCs and BTRs. This activity emphasized the need to harmonize regional indicators, especially in adaptation, which remains challenging. Some countries underlined difficulties faced in harmonizing indicators regionally. For example, 11 Central African countries are attempting to align their indicators, but this poses significant challenges due to different national priorities and approaches.

The presentations during this session led to numerous and enriching discussions for all participants. A key question was raised by **Republic of Congo** representative regarding the definition of an indicator and how researchers are mobilizing to define methodologies to measure progress. A major concern was the time required to define and track these indicators during the workshop, especially in terms of budgeting conditional and unconditional NDC actions. **Burundi** representative highlighted the difficulty of defining and managing a large number of indicators (up to 600 in some countries) and tracking NDCs that lack clear indicators. They called for better coordination within sectors to address these issues.

In addition, the issue of subjectivity in defining flexibility for LDCs was raised by a participant from Kenya. The participant questioned how flexibility impacts BTR submissions and emphasized the need for detailed sectoral data for better tracking of mitigation targets.

Finally, the UNFCCC representant reminded participants of the flexibility available to countries, particularly in using qualitative or proxy indicators where quantitative data is hard to come by.

4.1.2. Day 2 (28 August 2024)

The day began with a summary of the activities carried out on the first day and the division of participants into two working groups according to their expertise: one working group on “GHG inventory and projections” and another group on “NDC tracking and BTR preparation”. The two groups were deployed in two rooms to hold their working sessions.

4.1.2.1. NDC Tracking and BTR preparation group

The day began with a round-table discussion, during which representatives of ECCAS member countries gave exhaustive presentations on the latest work on the BTR, demonstrating their collective and rigorous commitment. Discussions covered crucial points such as the preparation of the BTR, detailing the steps already taken to develop its chapters, and institutional arrangements as well as stakeholder mapping, identifying the organizations involved and their respective roles. In addition, participants shared projects and support activities relevant to the development of BTR content, as well as the tools and data used for preparation and monitoring. The need for up-to-date information and data to inform the BTR chapters, including on national circumstances, the effects of climate change, progress in NDC implementation, and FTC support, was also discussed. Finally, limitations and constraints encountered, as well as specific country needs, were highlighted, underlining the importance of continued collaboration and enhanced support for the success of BTRs.

A key exercise took place with the presentation of a BTR recently submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat, that of Guyana. The basic structure and the various sections and subsections of this report were meticulously presented and explained. Participants were given the opportunity to present their work in progress, and to seek the views of other participants and resource persons. This exercise prompted participants to provide information on data gaps for the sections on climate change impacts and adaptation, progress in implementing NDCs, and FTC support. They also focused on identifying information sources for BTR chapters, providing information based on the latest NDC monitoring results, resolving specific technical challenges, and exploring solutions to fill data gaps using existing NC, BUR, and NDC information. Finally, participants sought expert advice on draft chapters, reinforcing the quality and relevance of the information presented.



Photo 10: NDC tracking and BTR preparation working group session



Photo 11: Dr. Serges Okala from FOKABS, facilitating the NDC tracking and BTR preparation working group

4.1.2.2. GHG Inventory and Projections

The first day of the greenhouse gas inventory group focused on the following points:

- **Introduction to the projection exercise with the presentation of a BTR:** Presented by Mr. Stanford MWAKASONDA, the speaker explained that, under enhanced transparency, countries are required to produce a report of projections with a more ambitious scenario of reducing or eliminating GHG emissions. The use of tools such as LEAP allows for simpler projections, although more complex tools, requiring extensive data, are also available. The projection takes into account the year of the last inventory up to the next target year, which is done over a minimum period of 5 to 15 years. Sensitivity allows certain variables to be adjusted to calibrate inventory data, and flexibility applies to all developing countries, requiring submission of their BTR by December 31, 2024.
- **Sharing experience from recent national work on GHG inventories and projections:** For this exercise, a table was created allowing each participant to provide information about their country's situation regarding the production and improvement of inventories and projections, institutional arrangements, stakeholder mapping, identification of relevant support projects or activities for training, updated information on calculations, projection scenarios, and tools used, data sources, limitations and constraints, updated data from the most recent inventories to inform the drafting of the BTR document, and the needs for improving GHG inventories and projections.
- **Exercises on BTR development:** Each country participant was asked to address the challenges and gaps in data for the sections on national and anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, greenhouse gases, and flexibility information. Participants first focused on identifying information sources for BTR chapters, and secondly, providing information for these sections based on the latest inventory and GHG projection results. They also identified specific technical

challenges, explored solutions for data and information gaps in NCs, BURs, NDCs, and flexibility options, justified the choice of flexibility options, and outlined needs to address flexibility option constraints. Guidance and tables were provided to facilitate the completion of all necessary elements.

4.1.2.3. Preparation of Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS)

Before the end of the day, the two groups met for the presentation of the technical guide for the production of LT-LEDS. Climate Analytics Africa expert Mr. Cocou Jaures, and UNFCCC Regional Lead, RCC for West and Central Africa, Mr. Walters Tubua presented the LT-LEDS production guide for African countries. This guide was developed with the technical and financial support of AGNES Africa, the African Union African Union Development Agency-NEPAD and CRC-UNFCCC. The expert presented key aspects of the LT-LEDS, challenges faced by African countries, and the benefits these strategies offer.



Photo 12: Mr. Cocou Jaures from Climate Analytics Africa presenting the technical guide for the production of LT-LEDS



Photo 13: Mr. Walters Tubua UNFCCC Regional Lead, RCC for West and Central Africa, presenting the technical guide for the production of LT-LEDS

They addressed and discussed key components of LT-LEDS, and their benefits for African countries, including:

- Strategic Long-Term Vision: LT-LEDS set a country-wide roadmap for transformational change, focusing on priority economic sectors and key climate actions. This serves as a guide for aligning national policies and development targets with long-term emission reduction goals.
- Investment and Financing: Well-formulated LT-LEDS can attract investment and donor support by clearly outlining the country's climate action strategies and the expected returns on investment.

- Contributing to SDGs: LT-LEDS facilitate alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), promoting climate-resilient economic growth while addressing inequalities and social issues.

To date, only 10 African countries have submitted their LT-LEDS, reflecting significant challenges:

- Limited human and financial resources: Many countries face barriers due to lack of capacity and access to resources for long-term strategy development.
- Data and Analytical Gaps: Insufficient data and analytical tools make it difficult to model long-term low-emission pathways effectively.
- Political and Policy Barriers: Policymaking complexities and lack of integration between climate action and national development priorities further hinder progress.

After the presentation, the groups returned to their respective rooms to continue their work.

4.1.3. Day 3 (29 August 2024)

4.1.3.1. NDC tracking and BTR preparation group

A detailed presentation on Adaptation BTR recently took place, highlighting ICAT's guidance on Adaptation Reporting Sections (A-BTR) within BTR. This presentation covered the guidelines for A-BTR, including sections A, B and C of the MPG as well as sections D, E and F1. Following this presentation, a knowledge-sharing exercise was organized, focusing on the data and information needed to compile the BTR on adaptation. This exercise provided an opportunity to discuss the challenges and processes involved in collecting information and data, the roles and responsibilities of the various players, and the necessary data updates.

A detailed presentation on Adaptation BTR recently took place, highlighting ICAT's guidance on Adaptation Reporting Sections (A-BTR) within BTR. This presentation covered the guidelines for A-BTR, including sections A, B and C of the MPG as well as sections D, E and F1. Following this presentation, a knowledge-sharing exercise was organized, focusing on the data and information needed to compile the BTR on adaptation. This exercise provided an opportunity to discuss the challenges and processes involved in collecting information and data, the roles and responsibilities of the various players, and the necessary data updates.

4.1.3.2. GHG Inventory and Projections

The second day of the GHG inventory group was marked by the review of the exercises on BTR development, a presentation on progress tracking, an overview of the GACMO tool, the presentation of an example BTR report structure (Guyana case study), and the development of a national GHG inventory and projection activity plan.

- **Progress tracking:** The presenter explained that the module not only allows for GHG inventories but also monitors progress based on NDCs. The BTR includes two elements: the GHG inventories, which follow the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and the NDCs for tracking progress. For GHG inventories and NDC tracking, there are

specific criteria to follow, such as avoiding double-counting of data and auditing inventories to verify if commitments are being met.

- **Overview of the GACMO tool:** This focused on the model for GHG reduction costs in the energy sector.
- **Presentation of an example BTR report structure from Guyana:** This was followed by a fruitful discussion on projections and comparisons with previous national GHG inventories.
- **Development of a national GHG inventory and projection plan:** This includes activities, activity steps, responsible individuals/departments/institutions, data sources, expertise, tools, timelines, and priority actions. A table was provided to participants to fill out each category based on their national context.



Photo 14: Mr. Stanford Mwakasonda and Mr. Armand Tanougong facilitating the Working group on GHG inventories and projections



Photo 15: Mr. Stanford Mwakasonda facilitating a session for the GHG inventory and projections groups

To conclude the day, the GHG inventory group joined the NDC monitoring and BTR preparation group to attend a presentation on the online progress-tracking browser 3.0, given by a representative of the NDC Partnership.

4.1.3.3. NDC Navigator 3.0

A 30 minutes session was devoted to the presentation of the NDC Navigator 3.0 (<https://ndcnavigator.org/>), a collaborative tool created by the NDC Partnership, UN Climate Change, UNDP, and WRI, developed by Ricardo, a global environmental consultancy, aiming to help countries identify Routes and Opportunities to enhance their NDCs based on national needs, experiences, and priorities. Navigator 3.0 is designed to support countries in raising ambition for their next NDC submissions, due by February 2025, in alignment with the Paris Agreement. It highlights key opportunities for impactful climate action that align with sustainable development goals and the Global Stocktake results. The tool provides a framework with science-based guidance, a variety of options for enhancing climate ambition, and practical case studies. It facilitates a whole-of-government and society approach, supports unlocking finance, and will evolve over time with new insights and experiences.

The structure of the NDC 3.0 Navigator were presented on screen to the participants, including its seven distinct "Routes" for creating more ambitious and actionable NDCs, which users can explore. Each Route is designed to reflect national priorities and circumstances to boost ambition and implementation. Under each Route, there are specific "Opportunities" aimed at helping countries enhance their climate actions. These Opportunities are supported by example "Strategies" that offer actionable ideas. Additionally, users can dive deeper into these areas through relevant "Case Studies" and "Further Resources."

The tool compiles strategies, case studies, and guidance derived from stakeholder engagement, surveys, and expert consultations. Its flexible structure adapts to evolving knowledge and is designed to be regularly updated with new content, supporting countries in strengthening their 2025 NDC submissions.

4.1.4. Day 4 (30 August 2024)

4.1.4.1. Connecting LT-LEDS to NDC and BTR

The final day began with a brief plenary presentation of the work carried out by the two groups over the past two days. The final day's work then focused on Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) and explored the connections between LT-LEDS, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR). This comprehensive approach ensured that participants could understand how these elements interlink to support robust and cohesive sustainable development planning and reporting.

Considering the pressing need for sustainable development, a comprehensive presentation on the opportunities for countries to secure financing for the preparation of long-term Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) is imperative. The technical and financial partners, including the US Forest Service SilvaCarbon program, which supports the monitoring of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), greenhouse gas (GHG) projections, and the preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs); the NDC Partnership; and the African Development Bank (AfDB), have all provided invaluable insights. These presentations underscore the critical role of international collaboration and financial support in enabling countries to develop robust, long-term strategies that align with global climate goals, thereby fostering resilience and sustainable growth.



Photo 16: Ms. Carine Bourgeois, USFS representative, presenting the SilvaCarbon program



Photo 17: Ms. Ekeoma, AfDB's representative

A presentation on the preparation of Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) recently took place, showcasing the significant progress the region has made in formulating its long-term sustainable development strategy. Each country provided an update on the preparation of their long-term strategy for sustainable development and their respective preparation plans, emphasizing national-level collaboration and the methodologies employed. The following points were meticulously addressed by each participant: 1. Data and expert mobilization work, 2. Institutional arrangements and stakeholder mapping, including identifying organizations and their roles, as well as the skills and roles of stakeholders, 3. Relevant projects and support activities for LT-LEDS content development, 4. Preparation and follow-up, detailing who provides support and the tools and data utilized, and 5. Participants highlighted both the successes achieved and the challenges encountered in preparing their long-term development strategies.



Photo 18: Closing ceremony



Photo 19: Mr. Gervais Itsoua, Hub coordinator, facilitating the closing ceremony

Subsequently, a robust discussion took place regarding the clarity and ambiguity of various elements of the LT-LEDS. Key points of contention included the delineation of responsibilities—specifically, who is tasked with writing which sections. Participants also highlighted significant data challenges, such as gaps and inconsistencies, and debated the efficacy of the tools currently in use. The discourse underscored the pressing need for specialized expertise to effectively develop and implement LT-LEDS. Additionally, the conversation touched on ongoing support and capacity-building initiatives, emphasizing their critical role in addressing these challenges and ensuring the successful execution of long-term sustainable development strategies.

4.1.4.2. Closing Remarks

Following these presentations, the closing ceremony of the training workshop took place. It featured two speeches: a brief address by the Regional Hub Coordinator, Mr. Gervais Itsoua, who expressed his gratitude to the participants for their commitment and dynamism. The final communiqué was read by the representative of Equatorial Guinea, who highlighted the workshop's wealth of insights and extended thanks to ECCAS, the Regional Hub Coordinator, and all participants.

4.2. Main recommendations from the regional workshop

At the end of the four days of work, technical gaps, recommendations and suggestions were collected.

4.2.1. Identified Technical Needs by countries

1.

- **Angola:** Needs capacity building to contribute to the revision of NDCs and BTRs, as their last data is from 2015. Angola also requires a control system for updating their NDCs and preparing the 2025 submission, along with their national communication.
- **Chad:** Needs a deeper understanding of BTR drafting processes and the contents required. Chad wants to learn from other states with established processes and requires both technical and financial support, as BTR development is financially demanding.
- **Republic of Congo (RoC):** Needs updated data for their third communication. They need flexibility to submit their BTR by March 2025 due to challenges with data availability.
- **Central African Republic (CAR):** Needs help from partners to establish reference year data, specifically for emission activities like the installation of LED lamps. CAR also needs support in developing a strategy for long-term emission reductions and requires expert input to finalize their BTR draft.
- **Equatorial Guinea:** Has not started the BTR process due to a lack of funding and seeks financial support to prepare their second national communication.

- **Burundi:** Needs clarity on sectoral development plans and requires capacity building to manage data updates and their NDCs.
- **General (Francophone countries):** There is a notable delay between Francophone and Anglophone countries due to language barriers in accessing information. Participants requested that all documents be available in multiple languages to ensure equitable access (Chad and others).

4.2.2. Recommendations and Suggestions by countries

2.

- **Angola:** Angola's suggestion includes the creation of a system that ensures data is consistently updated to support NDC submissions. They also recommend setting up a national team to manage this process.
- **Chad:** Suggested learning from other countries that have successfully implemented their BTRs and NDCs. This includes technical and financial collaboration with partners, such as the UNDP.
- **Republic of Congo:** Recommended submitting both BTR and BUR (Biennial Update Report) together to streamline data reporting. They also require flexibility in timelines due to challenges in updating data.
- **Central African Republic:** Highlighted the need for ministerial decrees to establish clear points of contact within government bodies for data management. CAR also suggested leveraging the expertise of partners like UNDP to guide data collection and validation.
- **UNFCCC Secretariat:** Emphasized the importance of sharing experiences and challenges between countries, as often solutions can be found in other nations' processes. The Secretariat recommended that countries focus on using the data they have, filling any gaps during the BTR preparation, and submitting their reports as soon as possible (General).
- **Francophone request:** Francophone countries requested that technical documents, including BTR guidelines, be translated into multiple languages to facilitate better understanding and participation in the process (Chad and others).

4.2.3. General Recommendations and Suggestions by all participants

3.

- AGNES is advised to produce a French version of the Technical Guide for developing long-term low-carbon development strategies in Africa.
- The ECCAS Commission should organize a meeting between ministers of planning, environment, and foreign affairs to coordinate the preparation of long-term low-carbon development strategies.
- Governments and development partners should promote national ownership and inclusive preparation of strategic documents, including BTRs, NDCs, and LT-LEDS.

- Public and private entities involved in data production should facilitate access to national data.
- ECCAS should support States in preparing national strategic documents to meet deadlines.
- ECCAS should organize capacity-building workshops to ensure timely reporting for BTRs, NDCs, and LT-LEDS.

4.2.4. Resolution

4.

- Participants reaffirm their commitment to completing and submitting national strategic documents (BTRs, LT-LEDS, NDCs) within the agreed timelines.

The participants praised the quality of the discussions, the lessons learned from the workshop, the commitment of the Hub and its technical partners, and thanked ICAT-UNOPS and the Government of Congo for their support and hospitality.

5. CONCLUSION

The regional workshop on GHG emission inventories and projections, NDC tracking and support to the preparation of BTRs, organized by the Regional Hub for Climate Action Transparency in Central Africa, held in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, marked a crucial step for ECCAS member states in reporting to the UNFCCC Secretariat, notably for the preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), the revision of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the preparation of LT-LEDS Strategies. The various working sessions of this four-day workshop gave rise to fruitful exchanges and sharing of experience and helped to equip the experts and focal points for NDCs, transparency and climate change in the preparation of transparency reports.

The observations and recommendations formulated during the four days of work provided an overview of the progress made by countries in preparing BTRs, which must be submitted by December 31, 2024, at the latest, revising CDNs, which must be submitted in February 2025, and preparing LT-LEDS, which must be submitted by December 31, 2024, at the latest. As a result, several recommendations and resolutions were adopted to provide States with better support in preparing their transparency reports.

The success of this regional event is essentially due to the fruitful regional cooperation between the regional Hub and ECCAS member states, as well as to the Hub's close collaboration with technical and financial partners, notably ICAT-UNOPS, the US Forest Service (USFS), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the international partner (FOKABS) for providing technical support to the Hub.

2. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Concept Note of the Regional Workshop



Regional training workshop on NDC monitoring, greenhouse gas emission projections and support for the preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR)

Brazzaville, Congo, 27-30 August 2024

CONCEPT NOTE

1- BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

The countries of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) have all ratified the Paris Agreement and, under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), must prepare biennial transparency reports (BTRs). These require countries to report on a range of information relating to their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions/removals and progress towards achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In addition to the UNFCCC reports, this transparency information is important for countries to inform national and international decision-makers, investors and supporters; of the progress and ambition of climate measures (mitigation and adaptation).

All ECCAS member states are committed to implementing their obligations under the Paris Agreement; however, despite this commitment, the sub-region faces significant challenges in achieving transparency in climate action.

The Hub's initial activity was to review existing transparency activities and frameworks in each ECCAS member state and identify existing gaps that limit the development of climate action transparency frameworks. The result of this analysis was presented in December 2022 at the technical training workshop for regional stakeholders, organised with the support of ICAT, and was used to guide the development of a short- and medium-term action plan for the Hub. This short- and medium-term action plan aims to support ECCAS Member States in the preparation and submission of BTRs by 2024, the main objective of this year's report.

The year 2024 marks a pivotal moment for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement, as Parties will have to submit their first biennial transparency reports (BTRs) and national inventory reports, if they are submitted as a stand-alone report, by 31 December 2024 at the latest.

The biennial survey and the series of technical assessments conducted by the Expert Advisory Group (EAG) have consistently highlighted the fact that developing country Parties continue to face difficulties in unpacking the ETF Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs), including the Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) and Common Table Formats (CTFs).

It is essential to provide targeted technical support and advice to developing countries to facilitate the preparation of their RTBs and their timely submission. For this reason, the Regional Hub, with the support of ICAT, organised an initial workshop from 21 to 24 May 2024, during which countries worked on an RTB structure proposed by the International Technical Support Team, and explored the data and information needed to prepare RTBs. In addition, countries shared their progress in preparing BTRs, as well as in revising their NDCs. The UNFCCC timetable calls for countries to submit updated versions of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by 2025, which is a reminder of the need for countries to strengthen and continue monitoring the implementation of their NDCs, including monitoring actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

As we are in the middle of the year 2024, the Hub Coordination, with the support of USFS, AfDB, ICAT, UNFCCC, has proposed to organise a workshop to monitor the progress of the preparation of the BTRs, including the monitoring of the implementation of the CDNs.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE :

The overall objective of the workshop is to build the capacity of national experts and "train the trainers" in the monitoring of NDCs and the development of GHG emission projections in Central Africa. Technical support will be provided to help countries prepare their TBRs and submit their reports by the 2024 deadline.

2- SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

The specific objectives are as follows

- 1- Share experience of the RBT preparation process, identify gaps and find a way to help countries before the submission date ;
- 2- Sharing experience on methodologies and information processing tools for producing greenhouse gas emission projections as part of the BTR ;
- 3- Provide in-depth technical advice on the application of terms and conditions, procedures and guidelines, including the use of CRTs and CTFs, as well as one-to-one practical coaching.
- 4- To deepen discussions on the NDC monitoring and reporting exercises based on the work initiated during the pre-webinars on the challenges faced by countries in preparing for the RBT.
- 5- Strengthen the confidence of developing countries to submit their TBRs as early as possible in 2024.

6- EXPECTED RESULTS:

- 1- Participants have gained experience based on the experience of other countries in the TBR preparation process and are ready to support national processes to meet the TBR submission date;
- 2- Participants are familiarised with the methodologies and trained in the existing information processing tools for GHG projections, so as to facilitate their ongoing work in the country;
- 3- Participants acquired technical knowledge and skills through technical advice on the application of terms and conditions, procedures and guidelines, as well as individual practical coaching.
- 4- Participants learn about the tools developed by the Hub for monitoring and reporting on an NDC;
- 5- The participants are now able and equipped with all the tools needed to draft BTRs, ensuring their country's confidence in its ability to submit BTRs in 2024.

7- METHODOLOGY:

The 4-day workshop will include a 0.5-day introductory session and 3.5 days of technical training in the two thematic areas.

The format of the technical sessions will include introductory presentations, followed by detailed exercises designed to help participants use the information provided to produce results. It is proposed to work interactively with the ReCATH knowledge management system and the information and tools compiled within it. This will require a good internet connection on site.

Training and associated training materials will be provided, with the emphasis on the fact that the workshop is a "training of trainers" and will equip participants with the knowledge and examples of materials that will enable them to train their national teams.

In-depth discussion sessions will be held during the workshop and will focus on individual national experiences related to the different workshop themes.

In order to ensure better participation of appropriate national delegates, preparatory work may be required to gather evidence and information relating to NDCs and TBRs. It is planned to specifically invite national delegates who have already been identified at previous national and regional workshops. These trained national experts will act as trainers and supervisors of the dedicated national teams that prepare the national RBTs. It is envisaged that these teams will be responsible for finalising their national TBR and will remain in place until the country reports are submitted.

8- DATE:

The workshop will be held in Brazzaville, Congo, from 27 to 30 August 2024.

The participants:

- The first audience for this workshop will be the main authors of the TBRs, in particular the chapters on GHG inventories and monitoring the progress of NDCs.
- 50 participants in person, divided into 2 groups (22 for IGES projection and 22 for CDN monitoring and BTR preparation), i.e. 2 participants per country and per theme. The first group is made up of experts with experience of IGES issues and the second group is made up of experts involved in monitoring the implementation of the CDN and preparing the BTRs.
- Participants will be asked to provide prior information on their experience of GHG inventories, GHG emissions projections and BTR preparation (use of tools, training, reports) by completing a pre-registration questionnaire. If participants have previous experience, they will be invited to share it. Participants should bring their GHG inventory data and any projections already compiled, as well as a presentation of their experience in monitoring NDCs and preparing BTRs.

9- BUDGET:

Annex 2: Agenda of the workshop



Regional training workshop on NDC monitoring and projection of greenhouse gas emissions and support of BTR preparation

Brazzaville, Congo, **27-30 August , 2024**

10- Proposed agenda:

Time	Themes	Responsible partner/s
Day 1 – Opening and background		
8:30-9:30	Welcoming participants and registration of participants	
Session 1: Introductory session		
9:00 – 11:00 (including coffee break and group photo)	Opening of the workshop Workshop opening ceremony (including opening speeches). Welcome remarks: ECCAS, Speech: - ICAT Secretariat;	Opening Remarks by the ECCAS and Speeches by the ICAT Secretariat, AfDB, USFS, UNFCCC Secretariat, USFS,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AfDB; - USFS; - UNFCCC Secretariat; - Incoming COP presidency (Azerbaijan); - Ministry of Environment (Government of Congo), opening speech <p>- Round the room – Brief presentation of the participants, including their experience BTR Preparation, NDC tracking and projections (use of tools, training, reports).</p> <p>- Presentation of the objectives of the workshop</p>	<p>UNFCCC Secretariat, Incoming presidency and the Ministry of Environment of Congo</p> <p>Participants</p> <p>ECCAS</p>
11:00 – 12:30	<p>Setting the scene for the workshop</p> <p>Participants priorities – Summary of findings from the pre-workshop activities, overview and summary of participants training needs and focus.</p> <p>Previous workshops – Summary of previous regional workshops (Malabo and Libreville)</p> <p>Discussion and trainer planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What outputs are needed? E.g. reporting for NDCs, reporting for BTRs, advisory for setting targets, tracking progress of actions. ● What are countries trying to achieve? ● What skills are needed to achieve these outputs? Are there gaps in the skills required? ● What can trainers use as case studies for their country training? · ● How can we put this material into our training Programme? ● How can the HUB support the experts? ● Summaries work/activities carried out on previous training workshops: Hub workshops (January and May 2024), UNFCCC CGE, UNDP, etc; Highlight how these trainings have helped countries; Highlight the remaining gaps. 	<p>FOKABS, UNFCCC</p> <p>Participants, facilitated by FOKABS</p> <p>FOKABS take notes and structure feedback into the agenda (to enrich the agenda).</p>

	Questions and Answers	
Session 2: BTR Preparation		
12:30 – 13:30	<p>BTR requirements</p> <p>BTRs requirements: Outline of the BTR, key provisions of the ETF and MPGs, in particular on NDC tracking progress, flexibility, timeframes, as well as and underlying transparency capacity building needs. Including links between NDC tracking and projections, and the need for an assessment of policies and measures as a core part of the BTR.</p>	UNFCCC, supported by FOKABS, ECCAS
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch break	
14:30 – 17:00	<p>What is the region's progress on BTRs?</p> <p>Each country to provide an update on BTR preparation and preparation plan (when applicable), highlighting the work done to establish their NDC tracking and GHG projections (building on the material developed during the train-the-trainer regional workshops held in 2024). Participants highlight overall success and difficulties in preparing BTRs.</p> <p>Exercise – Sharing a discussion on guides and materials for BTR production. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNFCCC Technical Handbook for developing country Parties - BTR Guidance and Roadmap Tool - Guidance for selecting NDC tracking indicators for BTRs. 	<p>Participants to provide update on their BTR, overall success and difficulties in preparing the BTRs.</p> <p>FOKABS</p> <p>FOKABS take notes and structure feedback into the workshop report.</p>
17:00 – 18:00	<p>Reporting and Feedback, discussion from exercise. Views on components of BTR that are clear/unclear. Who writes what? Data problems, tools and expertise needs for BTRs. Other support and capacity building going on. Identify possible work areas for the Hubs workplan. Take feedback from the plans and discuss work areas.</p>	Participants, facilitated by FOKABS/ECCAS

Day 2 – GHG inventories, projections and NDC tracking			
Distribution of participant in 2 rooms and 2 groups			
	Room 1 GHG Inventories and projections working group	Room 2 NDC Tracking and BTR preparation Working Group	
Session 3: Countries state of play and GHG inventories and projections (including speeding up the preparation of GHG projections chapter of the BTRs)		Session 4: Countries state of play for NDC tracking and Helping countries speed up the preparation of BTRs	
9:00 – 10:30	<p>Round table presentations on countries latest work on GHG inventories and projections– 5/6 participant presentations @ 10-15 min each</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production and improvement in GHG inventories and projections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the year in which the latest GHG inventory was produced? - What was the latest year in which you produced GHG emission projections, and what is the period covered by these projections? - What progress has been made on GHG inventories and projections since the last regional workshop? 2. Institutional Arrangements and Stakeholder Mapping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who is working or has worked in your country specifically on GHG inventories and projections, For this material, please identify organizations and their roles, stakeholders and their skills/roles? 	<p>Round table presentations on countries latest work on BTR - 5/6 participant presentations @ 10-15 min each</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of BTR: What has been done so far in preparing and developing BTR chapters? 2. Institutional Arrangements and Stakeholder Mapping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who is working or has worked in your country on the preparation of BTR chapters. For this material, please identify organizations and their roles, stakeholders and their skills/roles? - For your country and working area, please share or draw an up-to-date organization diagram showing which organizations do what for BTR, specifically on A- BTR. 3. Please identify any relevant support projects or activities for developing BTR content. 4. Preparation and tracking, who supported and what tools and data are covered? 	<p>Participants from same country do joint presentations so they work together.</p> <p>Facilitated by FOKABS</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For your country and working area GHG inventories and projections, please share or draw an up-to-date organization diagram showing which organizations do what for projections. <p>3. Please identify any relevant support projects or activities for training in your country on GHG inventory and projections.</p> <p>4. Preparation and tracking, who supported and what tools and data are covered?</p> <p>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</p>	QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break		
11:00 – 13:00	<p>5. What updated information do you have on projections calculations and projections scenarios and what tools do you use?</p> <p>6. What data (activity data and emission factors) do you use for Projections and who provides it for the sectors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy; - Agriculture forestry and other landuse (AFOLU) - Waste - Industrial processes and industry use (IPIU) <p>7. What limitations and constraints do you face?</p>	<p>5. What updated information and data do you need to inform the BTR chapters (based on NDC tracking at the national level)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National circumstances and institutional arrangements, - Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation - Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs - Information on FTC support <p>6. What updated information and data do you have and tools do you use to inform BTR chapters, including A- BTR ? (idem)</p>	Facilitated by FOKABS

	<p>8. What updated data (activity data and emission factors) do you need from the latest GHG Inventories to inform the BTR document development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy; - Agriculture forestry and other landuse (AFOLU) - Waste - Industrial processes and industry use (IPIU) <p>9. Needs of countries</p> <p>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</p>	<p>7. What limitations and constraints do you face?</p> <p>8. Needs of countries</p> <p>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</p>	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break		
14:00 – 16:30	<p>Introduction to the exercise with a presentation of a recently submitted BTR to the UNFCCC secretariat.</p> <p>Participants will be provided opportunity to present their on-going work and solicit feedback from other participants and resource persons.</p> <p>Exercise: BTR development- – overcoming challenges and data gaps for the sections :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National and anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks and greenhouse gas 	<p>Introduction to the exercise with a presentation of a recently submitted BTR to the UNFCCC secretariat.</p> <p>Participants will be provided opportunity to present their on-going work and solicit feedback from other participants and resource persons.</p> <p>Exercise: BTR development – overcoming challenges and data gaps for the sections :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation - Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs - Information on FTC support 	<p>FOKABS</p> <p>Participants</p> <p>Participants, supported by FOKABS</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on flexibility <p>Participants will focus first on :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying sources of information for the above for BTR chapters, and second, - providing information for those sections based on Progress in GHG inventory and projections latest results. - Addressing specific technical challenges; - Exploring solutions for any data and /information gap using existing data and information contained in NCs, BURs, NDCs and AdComs as a basis; - Seeking expert feedback on the draft chapters; <p>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</p>	<p>Participants will focus on :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying sources of information for the above BTR chapters; - providing information for those sections (based on NDC tracking latest results) - Addressing specific technical challenges; - Exploring solutions for any data and /information gap using existing data and information contained in NCs, BURs, NDCs and AdComs as a basis; - Seeking expert feedback on the draft chapters <p>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</p>	
16:30 – 17:30	Reporting on the exercise	Reporting on the exercise	Groups facilitated by FOKABS
Day 3 – GHG inventories, NDCs and BTR (A-BTR)preparation			
09:00 – 09:30	Reporting from streams		Secretariat
	Questions and answers		

09:30 – 11:00	<p>Progress in GHG inventories and projections.</p> <p>What progress has been made in the region on GHG inventories and projection since the 1st ECCAS-Hub technical regional workshop in Limbe in December 2022? Participants to highlight overall success and difficulties in preparing GHG inventories and projections. (to be incorporated in the questionnaire)</p> <p>New requirements for the reporting of inventories under the ETF: from BUR/NatCom to BTR and the national inventory report (NIR)</p> <p>Links between the national inventory data and common reporting tables (CRTs) with NDC tracking reporting and common tabular format (CTF)</p>	<p>Adaptation BTR: Presentation of ICAT guide on Adaptation reporting sections (A-BTR) in the framework of the BTR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for A-BTR (MPG sections A, B, C) - Guidelines for A-BTR (MPG D, E & F) <p>Exercise - Sharing knowledge on data and information needed for compiling Adaptation BTR. Challenges and processes for information and data collection, roles and responsibilities, and updating the data.</p>	<p>NDC Partnership for the NDC 2.0 presentation supported by FOKABS</p> <p>Facilitated by FOKABS</p>
11:00 – 11:30	<p>Coffee break</p>		
11:30 – 13:00	<p>Tools for GHG for Projections</p> <p>Recap on methodologies for creating projections from the GHG inventory; Including overview of</p>	<p>Practical exercise based on the guidelines for A-BTR (MPG sections A, B, C, D, E & F) and a template.</p>	<p>Groups facilitated by FOKABS</p>

	<p>GHG Projections tools available and their key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICAT guides and methodologies (a focus on projections) - Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model (GACMO) <p>Sharing experiences on the tools and methodologies used in each country for GHG inventories. Pros and cons on each tool, practical examples of implementation, outputs. Representative from Angola, Gabon and DRC will present the work done so far at the national level</p> <p>Sharing knowledge on data and information needed for compiling GHG inventories. Challenges and processes for data collection, roles and responsibilities, maintaining and updating the data. Representative from Cameroon, Congo and STP will present the work done so far at the national level</p>	<p>The aim is to provide practitioners and technicians responsible for creating their country's BTR adaptation sections with a practical explanation in order to complete the template for sections A, B, C, D, E and F on national circumstances, legal frameworks and institutional arrangements, impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, where relevant, and adaptation priorities and barriers.</p> <p>Discussion on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information and data needed; - source of information and data; - Who writes what? - Data problems and expertise needs. <p>Take feedback from the template and discuss work areas.</p>	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break		
14:00 – 15:30	<p>Exercise on GHG projections: WG members work through projections exercise for their country:</p>	<p>NDC: What is the region's progress on NDCs?</p> <p>Each country to provide an update on NDC implementation, highlighting the work done to establish the link with the previous NDC implementation (building on the material developed during the train-the-trainer regional</p>	<p>Break into sectoral or random groups at tables together working on own material for own country.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> List the outputs that make a use of projections information (including reports and contributions to strategies – e.g. NDC Updates, NDC Partnership plan etc). Is there anything else that could use this information nationally, regionally, internationally? Compile data into structured projections information tables making qualitative estimates where possible. This includes activity data and emission factors for future estimates. List what is missing. Draft/outline a plan for developing projections activities. This includes the timelines, milestones, organisations, datasets, expertise and tools that are needed. <p>Capacity building plan update – This inputs to your national country transparency workplan - Providing a short plan for building capacity for projections in the country in order for them to deliver the outputs identified.</p>	<p>workshops held in 2024). Participants to highlight overall success and difficulties in preparing implementing and updating NDCs.</p> <p>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</p> <p>Exercise – Sharing a discussion on indicators for NDC tracking.</p> <p>Countries (Cameroon, Angola, Gabon, Rwanda) will share experiences on the tools used at the national level for NDC tracking. Pros and cons on each tool, practical examples of implementation, outputs.</p> <p>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</p>	<p>Groups facilitated by FOKABS</p>
<p>15:30 – 17:30</p>	<p>Feedback and discussion from exercise</p>	<p>Revision of NDCs</p> <p>Presentation of the NDC 3.0 navigator for NDC revision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How is the NDC 3.0 navigator structured? - How does the NDC 3.0 navigator address differentiated country needs? - How does the NDC 3.0 navigator support NDC development <p>Feedback and discussion: Views on components of NDC 3.0 navigator that are clear/unclear.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who writes what? - Data problems and expertise required for 	<p>Groups facilitated by FOKABS</p>

		<p>NDC 3.0 navigator. Take feedback from the tools and discuss work areas.</p> <p>Sharing knowledge on indicators for NDC tracking. Countries to come prepared with lists of indicators relevant to their NDCs and information on how the data is gathered and maintained.</p>	
Day 4 – LT LEDS and closing			
Session 5 : LT LEDS			
09:00 – 10:00	<p>Reporting from streams</p> <p>Questions and answers</p>		Secretariat
10:00 – 13:00 (including coffee break)	<p>LT -LEDS preparation: What is the region’s progress on LT-LEDS preparation?</p> <p>A. Countries presentations: Each country to provide an update on LT-LEDS preparation and preparation plan (when applicable), highlighting the collaboration at the national level, and the methodologies used. 5/6 participant presentations @ 10-15 min each.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work done in mobilizing data, experts 2. Institutional Arrangements and Stakeholder Mapping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who is working or has worked in your country on the preparation of LT- LEDS. For this material, please identify organizations and their roles, stakeholders and their skills/roles? - For your country and working area, please share or draw an up-to-date organization diagram showing which organizations do what for LT- LEDS 3. Please identify any relevant support projects or activities for developing LT-LEDS content 		FOKABS/ECCAS

	<p>4. Preparation and tracking, who is supporting and what tools and data are covered?</p> <p>5. Participants to highlight overall success and difficulties in preparing LT-LEDS.</p> <p>B. Presentation of the Technical guide for LT-LEDS production by AGNES</p> <p>Exercise – Feedback and discussion from exercise. Views on components of LT-LEDS that are clear/unclear.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Who writes what? - Data problems? - Tools? - expertise needs for LT-LEDS? - Other support and capacity building going on. 	<p>AGNES</p> <p>Participants, supported by Fokabs</p>
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 15:00	<p><i>Opportunities for countries to prepare LT LEDS: Link with NDC3.0 and BTR</i></p> <p>Presentation on the linkages between BTRs and NDC 3.0/LTS: using data from BTRs/transparency frameworks for planning climate strategies and policy design and implementation (including financing).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The SilvaCarbon programme and how it can support NDC Tracking, GHG projections and BTR preparation 2. NDC Partnership 3. ICAT 4. AfDB 	<p>USFS/AGNES/AfDB supported by FOKABS</p>
15:00 – 16:00	Closing ceremony	

Annex 3: Workshop indicators

Number of countries: 9, the following: RoC, DRC, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, whose participation to this workshop was supported by the USFS, and Angola, Burundi, Sao Tome and Principe and Chad (Delegates from Rwanda were also invited but were not able to attend the workshop).

Number of participants: 31

Gender: 18 males, 13 females

Days/Hours of training: 4 days of in-person training; 26 hours

Number of Institutions: 12:

- 1) Ministry of environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Bassin, RoC;
- 2) Ministry of Industrial Development, Republic of Congo;
- 3) CGS, Republic of Congo;
- 4) Ministry of environment and Sustainable Development, DRC;
- 5) Ministry of environment, Coordination Climat, CAR;
- 6) Ministry of environment, Cameroon;
- 7) Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, Environment and Fisheries, Equatorial Guinea;
- 8) National Climate Council, Gabon;
- 9) Ministry of environment, Chad;
- 10) Ministry of environment, Angola;
- 11) Ministry of Environment, Sao Tome and Principe;
- 12) Ministry of Finance and Planning, Sao Tome and Principe.

Annex 4: Contact participants and organizers

Country	Contacts
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Équatorial Guinea	<p>Delegates: José Nsue NDONG NZANG josensuendongnsang@gmail.com ; Mr Mba Nfumu Sebastian Zeng sbastienzeng@gmail.com ; Mr Demetrio Iviti SUNGA ivitinsugademetrio@yahoo.es; For the key experts of the reports, BTR, CDC, CN, LT-LED..., for any information or questions, the contacts are as follows: Pedro MALAVO NSENE, UNFCCC National Focal Point (pedroanin2023@gmail.com) José Nsue NDONG NZANG, Deputy UNFCCC National Focal Point and Climate Action Transparency Focal Point (josensuendongnsang@gmail.com)</p>
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