



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2025/16



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
18 September 2025

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Sixty-third session

Belém, 10–15 November 2025

Item 4(d) of the provisional agenda

Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

Term, composition, terms of reference and report of the Consultative Group of Experts

Regional hands-on training workshops of the Consultative Group of Experts

Report by the secretariat*

Summary

As part of its workplan for 2025, the Consultative Group of Experts decided to continue focusing its provision of technical support and advice to developing country Parties on the preparation and submission of their first biennial transparency reports. Given the limited financial resources available to it for implementing its workplan, the Group was unable to conduct its regular regional hands-on training workshops in 2025. Instead, it collaborated with partners to deliver subregional hands-on training workshops, on facilitating implementation by developing country Parties of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, with the objective of enhancing the technical capacity of experts from those Parties in relation to preparing their first biennial transparency reports with a view to facilitating their submission as soon as possible. This report provides a summary of the workshops, including details on the contribution of the Consultative Group of Experts in providing technical advice and support, and includes feedback from workshop participants.

* This document was scheduled for publication after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.



Abbreviations and acronyms

BTR	biennial transparency report
CBIT–GSP	joint programme of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and the Global Support Programme
CCMRV	Caribbean Cooperative Measurement, Reporting and Verification Hub
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMCP	facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
NDC	nationally determined contribution
PATPA	Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
TER	technical expert review
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. At its 13th meeting,¹ the CGE agreed to organize, as part of its workplan for 2025,² which was developed at that meeting, subregional hands-on training workshops in collaboration with partners, such as CBIT–GSP, UNDP and UNEP. The CGE emphasized the importance of collaborating with partners in the light of the limited financial resources available to it for implementing its workplan, which meant that it was unable to conduct its regular regional hands-on training workshops in 2025. The CGE decided to continue focusing its provision of technical support and advice to developing country Parties in 2025 on the preparation and submission by those Parties that have not yet done so of their BTR1s as soon as possible, including facilitating use of the tools for reporting under the ETF and promoting peer learning regarding the information to be reported in BTRs.

2. In addition, the CGE agreed to explore, as part of its workplan, opportunities to conduct regional workshops, in collaboration with partners and subject to the availability of financial resources, on preparing and submitting BTRs and participating in the TER and FMCP processes, considering the persistent needs of and challenges faced by developing country Parties in these contexts, including in relation to data availability and collection.

B. Background

3. The ETF builds and improves upon the measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention. Following the adoption of the associated MPGs³ and the corresponding CRTs, CTF tables and outlines for reporting,⁴ Parties could begin implementing the ETF.

4. The increased depth, scope and frequency of reporting mandated under the ETF, through the MPGs and the requirements for BTRs contained therein, compared with measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention, necessitate enhanced readiness and technical capacity for implementation. There is thus a critical need for capacity-building efforts focused on implementing the ETF, unpacking the MPGs and ensuring effective preparation by developing country Parties of their BTR1s. This is reflected in feedback provided by developing country Parties to the CGE through its biennial surveys and at past training workshops, where the need to enhance technical capacity related to preparing BTRs has been consistently highlighted, and in the request of SBI 61 for the CGE to continue focusing in 2025 on providing technical support and advice to developing country Parties for implementing the ETF, including for preparing and submitting BTR1s, using the ETF reporting tools and undergoing the TER process.⁵

C. Scope

5. This report summarizes the subregional hands-on training workshops delivered by the CGE in collaboration with partner organizations in 2025 as well as feedback provided by workshop participants.

¹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/13th-meeting-of-the-consultative-group-of-experts> for a summary of the meeting outcomes.

² Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/645990>.

³ Decision [18/CMA.1](#), annex.

⁴ Decision [5/CMA.3](#), annexes I–V.

⁵ [FCCC/SBI/2024/25](#), para. 40.

D. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

6. The SBI is invited to consider this report and provide guidance, as appropriate, to the CGE.

II. Proceedings of the workshops

A. Details

7. Eight subregional hands-on training workshops⁶ on facilitating implementation of the ETF by developing country Parties were delivered in 2025 (see the table below).

8. The target participants were national experts and practitioners from developing country Parties who are actively involved in transparency-related processes and supporting the preparation of national communications, biennial update reports and BTRs, the preparation of new or updated NDCs and/or activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. In the letters inviting national focal points to nominate national experts to participate in the workshops, the CGE and collaborating partners strongly encouraged the participation of women.

9. A total of 274 participants, comprising 154 women and 120 men, from 115 developing country Parties attended the workshops.

Subregional hands-on training workshops delivered by the Consultative Group of Experts in collaboration with partners in 2025

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Location and subregion</i>	<i>Language(s)</i>	<i>Collaborating partner(s)</i>	<i>Number of developing country Parties</i>	<i>Number of participants (female/male)</i>	<i>Number of CGE resource persons</i>
1–3 April	St. Georges, Grenada Caribbean	English	CBIT–GSP, CCMRV Hub, CGE, Government of Grenada, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute, PATPA, secretariat	9	25 (15/10)	2 (on site)
8–11 April	Brasilia, Brazil Lusophone countries	Portuguese	CBIT–GSP, CGE, Government of Brazil, PATPA, secretariat, UNDP, UNEP	8	30 (14/16)	1 (on site)
8–11 April	Saly, Senegal Francophone Africa	French	African Development Bank, CBIT–GSP, CGE, Citepa, Government of Senegal, PATPA, secretariat, Stockholm Environment Institute, UNDP, UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	17	37 (12/25)	1 (online)
8–11 April	Lima, Peru Latin America	Spanish	CBIT–GSP, CGE, Government of Peru, PATPA, secretariat	17	41 (29/12)	2 (on site)
6–9 May	Mahé, Seychelles Anglophone Africa	English	African Union Commission, CBIT–GSP, CGE, Government of Seychelles, PATPA, secretariat	21	68 (20/48)	3 (on site)
20–23 May	Nadi, Fiji Pacific	English	CBIT–GSP, CGE, GIZ/NDC Hub, Global Green Growth Institute, Government of Fiji	11	17 (13/4)	1 (on site)
27–29 May	Ankara, Türkiye Eurasia, Central Asia and the Caucasus	English, Russian	CBIT–GSP, CGE, FAO, Government of Türkiye, secretariat, UNDP, UNEP	14	26 (12/14)	2 (on site)

⁶ More information on the workshops is available at <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/calendar-of-meetings/archive-of-meetings>.

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Location and subregion</i>	<i>Language(s)</i>	<i>Collaborating partner(s)</i>	<i>Number of developing country Parties</i>	<i>Number of participants (female/male)</i>	<i>Number of CGE resource persons</i>
22–25 July	Lagos, Nigeria Anglophone Africa	English	CBIT–GSP, CGE, GIZ, Government of Nigeria, PATPA, secretariat	18	30 (9/21)	3 (on site)

B. Objective

10. The overall objective of the workshops was to enhance the technical capacity of experts from developing country Parties in relation to preparing BTR1s with the aim of facilitating their submission as soon as possible.

11. The aim was to achieve the following learning outcomes, providing participants with:

(a) The knowledge and skills to apply the MPGs when preparing BTRs, including the CRTs and CTF tables;

(b) An interactive experience of preparing BTRs, with hands-on exercises on drafting sample BTR chapters and applying the flexibility provided for in the MPGs;

(c) An introduction to available tools and support processes that can be leveraged, including the ETF reporting tools and BTR technical expert reviewer training programme, and a space for peer exchange of experience and best practices in relation to preparing BTRs.

C. Structure

12. The workshops were designed to provide an immersive and dynamic learning experience. The CGE resource persons in attendance had a critical role in terms of facilitating discussions, moderating group exercises and addressing any questions or comments. Language interpretation services were provided in some instances, and technical materials such as exercises and case studies, which the CGE assisted in developing, and presentations were made available to participants before the workshops and their preparatory webinars.

13. A preparatory webinar to introduce the workshop content and advise participants how they can best prepare for the workshop was held approximately a week ahead of some of the workshops, facilitated by representatives of the CGE and partners, who delivered presentations, briefed participants, moderated question and answer sessions and addressed questions and comments.

14. Each workshop was structured to address the regional and subregional needs related to meeting the reporting provisions in the MPGs that were identified through a pre-workshop survey to participants, and held over three or four days to allow ample time for hands-on exercises, interactive discussions and experience-sharing.

15. The hands-on exercises were a key feature of the workshops, aimed at facilitating practical application of the MPGs, with a focus on drafting chapters of the BTR and completing CRTs and CTF tables. These exercises gave participants the opportunity to apply their knowledge, contribute to discussions and seek clarification or guidance where needed.

D. Follow-up

16. After the workshops, participants were encouraged to continue engaging with their peers, the partners, CGE resource persons and the secretariat, either to address any technical questions or to share any experience, lessons learned or technical resources that could benefit their peers.

17. In addition, an online survey was circulated to participants to solicit feedback on the training, including approach and content, as well as on whether the learning outcomes and participants' individual expectations had been met.

III. Summary of the workshops

A. Subregional workshop for the Caribbean on finalizing biennial transparency reports and aligning them with nationally determined contributions

18. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- (a) Provide practical support for finalizing BTR1s and preparing for the TER thereof;
- (b) Demonstrate and provide training on the use of the ETF reporting tools;
- (c) Promote peer exchange of experience and identify challenges and solutions in relation to reporting under the ETF;
- (d) Strengthen understanding of the linkages between, and encourage integration of the planning and reporting for, the BTR and NDC processes;
- (e) Provide support for planning quality assurance/quality control and improvements for BTRs and institutional coordination for long-term sustainability of reporting on climate change action and support.

19. Discussions covered, in relation to preparing BTRs, applying the flexibility provided for in the MPGs; addressing challenges in stakeholder engagement and institutional coordination; enhancing effective documentation and archiving to support reporting; synchronizing national strategies for addressing climate change with BTR and NDC reporting cycles; and applying quality assurance/quality control to data reported in BTRs.

20. The CGE resource persons presented on the structure and principles of the TER and FMCP processes; participated in or moderated the hands-on simulation exercises and interactive discussions; provided country-specific advice on preparing BTRs and tracking progress in implementing NDCs; addressed the application of the flexibility provided for in the MPGs; and provided a clearer understanding of how to plan improvements for the BTR2s.

21. In the post-workshop survey, 72 per cent of respondents strongly agreed that the workshop content was useful and applicable to their work, particularly regarding the synchronization between BTR and NDC processes. Over 90 per cent of respondents found what they learned during the workshop to be directly relevant to their upcoming reporting tasks.

22. Respondents indicated that the hands-on exercise on the ETF reporting tools improved their confidence in using them; and that the presentations by different developing country Parties on how they prepared their BTR1s provided helpful lessons learned. Respondents noted that the question and answer sessions provided an opportunity for them to directly engage with the CGE resource persons to discuss country-specific challenges and that the workshop improved their understanding of how to make use of the flexibility provisions in preparing the BTR1s.

23. Suggested improvements for future training workshops include allowing more time for one-on-one troubleshooting clinics to discuss country-specific challenges; and conducting follow-up webinars and providing technical support in relation to identifying and using indicators for tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs, establishing robust institutional arrangements for reporting under the ETF and building capacity for successful participation in the TER and FMCP processes.

B. Subregional workshop for lusophone countries on transparency: the power of transparent, monitorable nationally determined contributions to attract climate investment

24. The objectives of the workshop were to:

(a) Raise awareness of the links between the national policymaking and NDC and BTR preparation processes, specifically with regard to tracking progress in implementing NDCs and monitoring the impact of mitigation actions;

(b) Facilitate exchange among developing country Parties of experience in preparing their NDCs to be submitted in 2025 (NDCs 3.0), particularly with regard to ensuring that NDCs are monitorable (i.e. progress in implementing and achieving them can be tracked);

(c) Raise awareness of the importance of enhancing communication and cooperation between technical teams engaged in preparing NDCs and BTRs;

(d) Raise awareness of the importance of NDCs being transparent and monitorable in order to attract climate finance for implementing them.

25. Discussions centred on common challenges in preparing NDCs and the BTR1s and identifying best practices for addressing those challenges, with a focus on the provision in the BTR of the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC. Participants engaged in hands-on exercises and discussions around reporting on the impacts of mitigation policies and measures, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those related to key categories in national GHG inventories; and developing GHG emission projections, particularly under the ‘with measures’ scenario.

26. Participants praised the participation of representatives of youth organizations from each of the developing countries represented at the workshop and encouraged them to seek opportunities to build their knowledge and skills to become experts in climate change reporting.

27. The CGE resource person presented on reporting information in the BTR in line with the MPGs on tracking progress in implementing and achieving the NDC, including filling in the CTF tables; and on the TER process, including experience from the BTR1 reviews so far. The resource person also facilitated discussions among participants and responded to their questions.

28. In the post-workshop survey, 87 per cent of respondents reported a high level of satisfaction with the workshop, while 95 per cent agreed that the workshop enabled valuable interaction among lusophone countries, facilitating peer exchange and collaborative learning.

29. Respondents highlighted that the hands-on exercises, particularly using the ETF progress reporting tool, were useful for building a practical understanding of how to report on indicators of progress towards NDC targets and mitigation policies and measures, including their impacts. Respondents appreciated being able to apply the ETF progress reporting tool using examples from their national context and noted that the interactive format of the workshop significantly enhanced their learning experience. At the same time, respondents identified key challenges hindering the timely preparation of their BTR1s, such as difficulties in identifying and applying relevant indicators for tracking progress towards NDC targets, limited capacity for developing and using GHG emission projections for reporting on future emission trends and lack of access to reliable data and information across institutions.

30. Respondents suggested improvements for future training workshops, including providing technical assistance to Parties for identifying relevant indicators for tracking progress in implementing and achieving their NDCs and for developing GHG emission projections.

C. Subregional workshop for francophone Africa on emission projections, monitoring implementation of nationally determined contributions and climate finance in relation to biennial transparency reports

31. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- (a) Strengthen the technical capacity of relevant national experts in using tools such as the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model and the Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning system for reporting on GHG emission and mitigation measures;
- (b) Enhance knowledge on tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs;
- (c) Share experience in implementing NDCs;
- (d) Underline the importance of developing robust and bankable NDCs in order to attract climate finance and mobilize the resources needed for NDC implementation;
- (e) Promote regional collaboration and coordination among stakeholders involved in implementing the ETF.

32. Discussions centred around the difficulties faced by the countries in this subregion, such as in identifying and categorizing sectors and activities that are key emissions sources and necessitate mitigation actions, which limits their ability to develop targeted and effective mitigation strategies as part of preparing new, revised or updated NDCs. Participants highlighted the need for intensive technical assistance and capacity-building activities focused on developing GHG emission projections. Participants emphasized that this expertise of developing GHG emission projections is crucial for developing realistic and achievable NDC targets based on sound methodological approaches.

33. The Chair of the CGE delivered opening remarks at the start of the workshop.

34. According to the post-workshop survey, 85 per cent of respondents were very satisfied with the workshop and agreed that it achieved its training objectives, while 90 per cent reported that they developed a satisfactory understanding of the training content.

35. Respondents appreciated the contribution of the CGE resource persons in sharing their expertise as well as the positive learning environment created.

36. Respondents suggested improvements for future training workshops, such as increasing the duration thereof, increasing the time allocated for hands-on exercises and interactive discussions and focusing more on the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model and the Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning system for reporting on GHG emission and mitigation measures. They highlighted the need for the provided technical materials to be made available in French and for additional training sessions on using the ETF reporting tools.

D. Subregional workshop for Latin America on the interconnection between the nationally determined contributions to be submitted in 2025, biennial transparency reports and continuous improvement under the enhanced transparency framework

37. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- (a) Enhance understanding of the TER process and how it can facilitate continuous improvement;
- (b) Analyse technical aspects of NDCs 3.0;
- (c) Discuss using experience and lessons learned from preparing the BTR1s to improve NDCs 3.0;
- (d) Assist Parties in identifying areas for improvement and planning for their BTR2s;

(e) Facilitate peer learning and experience-sharing related to preparing NDCs and BTRs.

38. Discussions covered enhancing institutional arrangements for, and improving coordination between line ministries and national institutions involved in, preparing NDCs and BTRs; using experience from preparing the BTR1s and findings from the TER process to drive improvements in updating and revising NDCs and reporting on progress in implementing and achieving NDCs; reporting challenges related to data quality, selecting indicators and technical capacity; promoting regional collaboration as a key tool for facilitating sharing of experience and best practices in relation to overcoming resource constraints; and tailoring ETF reporting tools and templates to country-specific needs, especially for preparing the BTR2s.

39. During the workshop, participants appreciated the sharing of expertise by the CGE resource persons and the sharing of experience by some developing country Parties in relation to preparing their NDCs and BTR1s.

40. The CGE presented on filling in the CTF tables for tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs, particularly on refining indicators (for CTF tables 1, 2 and 4), reporting on mitigation actions (in CTF table 5) and developing GHG emission projections (for CTF tables 7–11). The CGE also contributed to facilitating the hands-on exercises and discussions on planning for the BTR2s and aligning them with NDCs 3.0, helping participants to understand how the ETF can support progressive enhancement of transparency over time.

41. In the post-workshop survey, 78 per cent of respondents strongly agreed that the training content was directly relevant to their work on preparing NDCs and BTRs, while 82 per cent reported a high level of satisfaction with the workshop and agreed that it achieved its training objectives. Furthermore, 88 per cent of respondents indicated that the interactive discussions and interaction among stakeholders from the subregion significantly enhanced their learning experience.

42. Respondents expressed a high level of satisfaction with the training provided during the workshop, emphasizing the clarity of the content and the practical value of the hands-on exercises, particularly in relation to preparing BTR2s and NDCs 3.0. They appreciated the opportunity for peer learning, which they noted as important for improving national climate reporting.

43. Respondents suggested areas for more in-depth engagement at future training workshops, including participating in activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, identifying metrics for tracking and reporting in the BTR on the implementation of adaptation actions, and reporting on support needs for long-term planning for strengthening national institutional arrangements for climate reporting and the periodic updating of NDCs.

E. Subregional workshop for anglophone Africa on nationally determined contributions and biennial transparency reports

44. Participants were provided with information on preparing NDCs and BTR1s and implementing the ETF. Experience of preparing NDCs and BTR1s was shared in presentations and discussion panels using case studies and examples from the broader international community. How to conduct mitigation assessments using established methodologies and use the results to determine where mitigation actions could be prioritized was discussed. Participants felt that this guidance would help them in reviewing progress in achieving NDC mitigation targets and developing new ones for future NDCs. Participants also exchanged information on tools used and best practices in preparing BTR1s and revising or updating NDCs.

45. Further discussions covered assessing the technical capacity-building support required to improve the quality of BTRs; challenges in using the ETF reporting tools and IPCC software; how to overcome a lack of in-country technical expertise in relation to various aspects of BTR reporting; setting up legal and regulatory frameworks to support data-sharing among stakeholders involved in providing information for the BTR and monitoring NDC implementation; selecting indicators that are simple and cost-effective for monitoring

progress towards or achievement of NDC targets; linking the preparation of NDCs and BTRs with the development of national strategies or policies for addressing climate change; strengthening capacity to report on the impacts of mitigation policies and measures as well as on support needed and received in BTRs; and establishing legal frameworks to facilitate participation in activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

46. Participants expressed at the workshop that they appreciated the knowledge and experience shared by the CGE resource persons on enhancing data-collection and management systems in order to meet reporting needs. They also appreciated the contribution of the resource persons in addressing challenges related to staff retention in the government departments responsible for coordinating climate change reporting, coordinating data-collection procedures with various stakeholders, accessing financial and technical support in a timely manner for preparing BTRs and NDCs and applying the flexibility provided for in the MPGs.

47. A presentation by the CGE covered the links between preparing BTRs and updating NDCs; the structure and principles of the TER and FMCP processes; identifying indicators for tracking progress towards and achievement of NDC targets; and setting up legal frameworks for participating in activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The resource persons also provided country-specific advice on preparing BTRs and NDC tracking, and facilitated hands-on exercises and discussions among participants and responded to their questions.

48. According to the post-workshop survey, 94 per cent of respondents felt that the training content was directly relevant to their work in preparing NDCs and BTRs and the workshop met its objectives. Furthermore, 96 per cent of respondents indicated that the interactive discussions, peer learning and meet-the-experts clinic significantly enhanced their learning experience.

49. Respondents appreciated the sharing of expertise by the resource persons and the sharing of experience by developing country Parties in relation to preparing their NDCs and BTRs and participating in activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Respondents indicated that the workshop provided valuable insights into the current BTR submissions across regions and it underscored the urgency of strengthening institutional capacity, data systems and stakeholder coordination for BTR preparation.

50. Respondents suggested that future training workshops could cover participation in activities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and subsequent reporting thereon in BTRs and include more intensive hands-on training on using the ETF reporting tools and IPCC software for preparing national GHG inventories. It was suggested that the workshops could be improved by allocating more time for interactive and facilitated discussions.

F. Subregional workshop for the Pacific on the enhanced transparency framework and peer learning

51. The objectives of the workshop were to:

(a) Improve knowledge and awareness around institutional arrangements for supporting implementation of the ETF and the Paris Agreement considering national contexts;

(b) Discuss how to address challenges in and build capacity for preparing, implementing and monitoring achievement of NDCs and preparing BTRs;

(c) Facilitate peer exchange of experience and best practices in relation to building robust institutional arrangements among national institutions and stakeholders involved in preparing NDCs and BTRs.

52. The CGE resource person presented on the use of the ETF reporting tools and drew participants' attention to key reporting provisions within the MPGs. They shared examples of reporting using the CRTs and CTF tables, led the hands-on exercise on using the IPCC software for preparing GHG emissions inventories with a focus on the agriculture sector,

moderated some of the other hands-on exercises and interactive discussions and responded to questions from participants.

53. In the post-workshop survey, 84 per cent of respondents reported that they were satisfied with their understanding of the training content, and 79 per cent felt confident in applying the lessons learned from other countries' experience in their national context. Respondents indicated that the workshop improved their understanding of how to build robust institutional arrangements for climate reporting, prepare GHG inventories and track progress of implementation and achievement of NDCs; and of how other countries in the Pacific are implementing the ETF.

54. Respondents suggested improvements for future training workshops, such as grouping developing country Parties for activities according to their stage of BTR preparation in order for them to assist each other in building their capacity, increasing the duration of the training workshops to enable in-depth coverage of topics and allocating more time to hands-on exercises. Respondents also suggested that future training workshops could include a more specific focus on learning about the CRTs and reporting formats linked to BTRs, using the IPCC software for preparing GHG inventories and using the ETF reporting tools.

G. Subregional workshop for Eurasia, Central Asia and the Caucasus on preparing for the technical expert review under the enhanced transparency framework

55. The objectives of the workshop were to provide guidance on participating in the TER process; facilitate sharing of experience, best practices and lessons learned by Parties that have undergone or are preparing for the TER of their BTR1 with a view to enhancing regional collaboration and peer learning; and identify common challenges and opportunities in implementing the ETF.

56. Discussions were aimed at improving participants' understanding of the TER process and how they can best prepare for the process and draw on the outcomes to improve future BTRs. Exercises involving mock TERs provided participants with hands-on experience of different elements of the process, such as questions and answers between the Party and the technical expert review team, identifying areas for improvement for future BTRs and capacity-building needs, reviewing the information necessary to track the progress of NDC implementation and achievement, ensuring improved reporting and transparency over time and using IPCC software to complete the CRTs. Participants actively engaged in question and answer sessions, group exercises and plenary discussions.

57. The CGE resource persons presented on the TER and FMCP processes and how Parties can make effective use of the TER and the report thereon and facilitated the hands-on simulation exercises and interactive discussions and responded to questions from participants.

58. According to the post-workshop survey, all respondents found the workshop extremely or very useful to their work. Respondents indicated that they felt more confident in navigating the TER process and appreciated the practical exercises that were highly relevant to their work in preparing BTRs.

59. Respondents suggested improvements for future training workshops, such as increasing the time allocated to hands-on exercises and providing additional opportunities for networking or interacting during the workshops to facilitate peer learning and engagement.

H. Subregional workshop for anglophone Africa region on biennial transparency reports in practice: exchange of experience, lessons learned and common challenges

60. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- (a) Share lessons learned from and good practices among Parties on preparing BTR1s;
- (b) Strengthen understanding of the linkages between, and encourage integration of the planning and reporting for, the BTR and NDC processes;
- (c) Facilitate sharing of experience, best practices and lessons learned among Parties that have undergone or are preparing for the TER of their BTR1 with a view to enhancing regional collaboration and peer learning;
- (d) Build on outcomes from previous subregional workshops;
- (e) Continue strengthening South–South collaboration on implementing the ETF.

61. Discussions were aimed at addressing challenges and sharing best practices in BTR preparation, addressing data gaps in tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs, clarifying the interlinkages between BTRs and NDCs, and preparing for participation in the TER process. The peer exchange sessions provided a platform for Parties to discuss topics such as building robust institutional arrangements for BTR preparation, applying the flexibility provided for in the MPGs, and building technical and human resource capacity to improve data-collection and data-management processes for BTR preparation. Participants engaged in question and answer sessions, group exercises and plenary discussions.

62. The CGE Chair delivered opening remarks. The CGE presented on reporting information in the BTR in line with the MPGs, on the TER and FMCP processes, and on how Parties can make effective use of the TER findings in preparing their next reports. The CGE also facilitated hands-on simulation exercises and responded to questions from participants.

63. In the post-workshop survey, all respondents strongly agreed that the training content was directly relevant to their work, and 91 per cent reported a high level of satisfaction with the workshop and agreed that it achieved its training objectives. Furthermore, all respondents indicated that the interactive discussions significantly enhanced their learning experience.

64. Improvements suggested by respondents for future training workshops included increasing the time allocated for peer exchanges on sharing best practices and lessons learned in BTR preparation.

IV. Additional remarks

65. The CGE expressed sincere appreciation to the Governments of Brazil, Fiji, Grenada, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Seychelles and Türkiye for generously hosting the workshops. Gratitude was also extended to the CGE resource persons and partner organizations.

66. The CGE acknowledged and thanked the collaborating partner organizations and Parties that contributed financial resources to support its activities, including its participation in these workshops, in the light of the financial constraints of the CGE in implementing its annual workplan and mandates.
