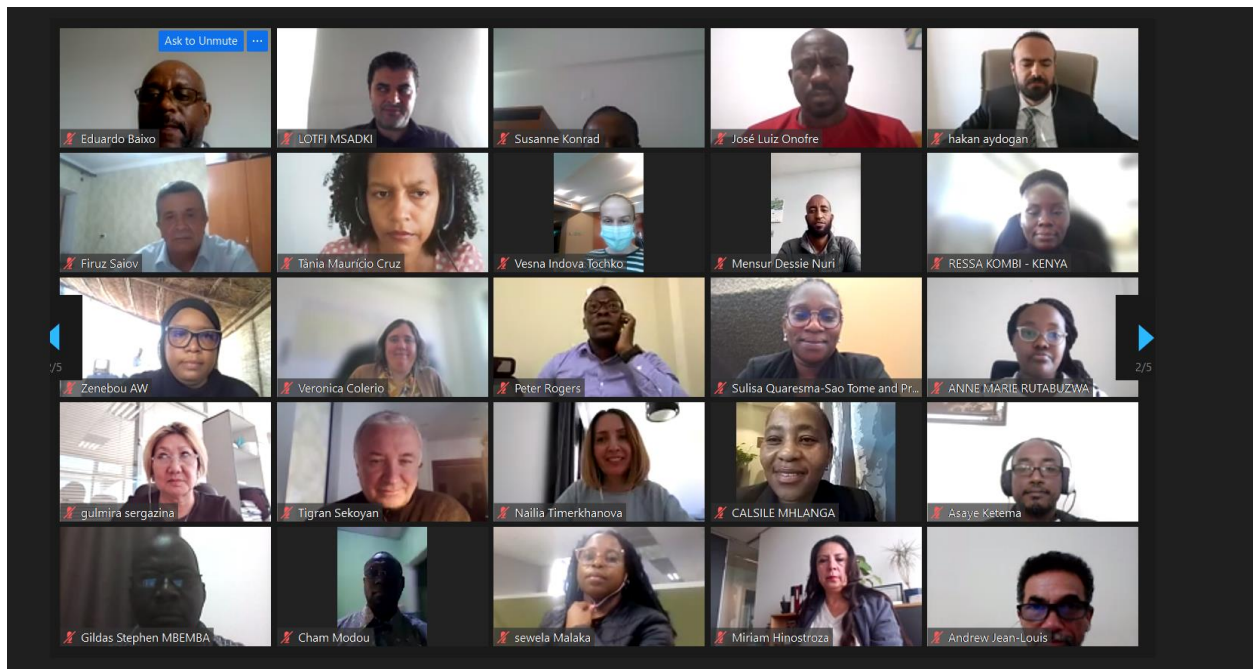


GEF SUPPORT FOR BTR FINANCING AND ACCESS MODALITIES

2-4 May 2023

Webinar Report



This webinar was jointly organized by Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency-Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP), executed by the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).



United Nations
Climate Change



CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



copenhagen
climate centre

Contents

1.1	Introduction	3
1.1.1	Background	3
1.1.2	Objective	4
1.1.3	Format and Timeline	5
2.1	Opening and Welcoming Remarks.....	5
2.1.1	Mentimeter	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2	Presentations	7
2.2.1	Presentations by representatives from the UNFCCC and the GEF	7
2.2.1	Question and response set one.	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2.1	Presentations by representatives from GEF implementing Agencies UNEP, UNDP and FAO	10
2.2.1	Question and response set two	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2.2	Mentimeter Evaluation	18
2.2.3	Closing session	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 1:	Agenda	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 2:	List of Participants.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

List of Figures

Figure 1: Countries' application for BTR GEF funding	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 2: Webinar was useful for most participants.	Error! Bookmark not defined.

1.1 Introduction

This report highlights key messages that were delivered during the webinar on GEF Support for BTR Financing and Access Modalities (for Asia & Pacific, Africa, MENA, Eurasia, Central Asia & Caucasus, Latin America and Caribbean). The Webinar took place each day during May 2-4, 2023, over different time zones of the regions. The webinar was attended by approximately 200 people virtually all over the world. In attendance were coordinators of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, GEF's Operational Focal Points, national and international transparency experts, and thematic experts for the different areas of transparency, i.e., greenhouse gas inventory, NDC tracking, adaptation and impacts as well as representatives from CBIT-GSP, UNEP CCC, GEF, and UNFCCC. After the conclusion of the regional webinars, a **side event at SB 58** (June 5 to June 15, 2023) is proposed to further raise developing country Parties' awareness of the GEF funding process for BTRs, and the capacity-building support available to improve over time. The side event also presents an opportunity for Parties to share their experiences and concerns in engaging in the process.

1.1.1 Background

Through Article 13, the Paris Agreement established the **Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)** to regularly measure the progress made by countries to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change. The objective of the new framework is to build mutual trust between countries, raise climate ambition and rigorously monitor public mitigation and adaptation policies. It aims to better track GHG emissions over time, assess the progress made by Parties in meeting their commitments on mitigation and adaptation, and assess collective progress toward the 2°C long-term pathway.

The modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement were adopted in December 2018 at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 24). The Global Environment Facility (GEF), as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, was requested to support developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent biennial transparency reports (BTRs).

The first Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA .1) decided that Parties shall submit their first BTR and national inventory report, if submitted as a standalone report, in accordance with these modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by December 31, 2024, and that the least developed country (LDC) Parties and small island developing States (SIDS) may submit this information at their discretion.

For most developing countries, this presents a significant challenge due to stronger transparency requirements, increased scope of categories and gases to be reported on a mandatory basis, and an increase of data and information associated with different components of MRV that need to be collected

and processed. In 2020, the GEF organized two informal consultations^{1,2} to discuss support needs, possible modalities, and timing for BTRs with partners. Following the informal consultations, the information note on the [“Financing of Biennial Transparency Reports for Developing Country Parties to the Paris Agreement”](#) was submitted to the 59th GEF Council³, which met in December 2020. The GEF CEO then made the support modalities for the first BTR available and communicated them to all countries in February 2021. The early rollout of the BTR support was done to ensure sufficient lead time for countries to prepare and submit their first BTR by the deadline of December 31, 2024. In response to CMA.3 guidance, the GEF updated the cost structure for BTR in 2022 as per the information note on the [“Update of the Cost Structure for the Financing of BTRs for the Developing Country Parties to the Paris Agreement”](#)³.

As of March 31, 2023, the GEF provided support to Parties to prepare their first and subsequent BTR. With limited time left for the submission deadline for the first BTR, approximately 80 developing countries are yet to request support and are encouraged to apply for funding to prepare their BTRs to be able to report them by December 2024.

1.1.2 Objective

This webinar aimed at informing developing countries on the access modalities and procedures of the GEF and its implementing agencies to apply for funding for the BTRs. The webinar includes speakers from UNFCCC and GEF, and its Implementing Agencies, e.g., UNEP, UNDP, and FAO, and allows for sufficient time for Q&A.

Detailed Objectives of the Webinar:

- Raise developing country Parties’ awareness on the timeline for BTR submission, as well as the requirements as per the MPGs.
- Inform countries about the financing support available from GEF for Enabling Activities to prepare their BTRs, while detailing the various available access modalities.
- Enhance capabilities of developing country Parties’ to be able to apply for BTR funding in a timely manner to meet the December 2024 deadline.
- Inform countries about the different procedures and processes for accessing support through the various GEF Implementing Agencies.
- Provide contact points for support in GEF and the implementing agencies for queries about the process.

¹ Information is available at: <https://www.thegef.org/events/informal-consultation-meeting-financial-support-biennial-transparency-reportsunder-paris>

² Information is available at: <https://www.thegef.org/events/second-informal-consultation-financial-support-biennial-transparency-reports> ³ GEF, 2020, [Information Note on the Financing of Biennial Transparency Reports for Developing Country Parties to the Paris Agreement](#), Council Document GEF/C.59/Inf.19.

³ GEF, 2022, [Information Note on the Update of the Cost Structure for the Financing of BTRs for the Developing Country Parties to the Paris Agreement](#), Council Document GEF/C.62/Inf.15.

1.1.3 Format and Timeline

The webinar was held **in English** with simultaneous translation provided for **the main languages in the different regions (Arabic, French, Portuguese, Russian Spanish)**. The records of the webinars can be accessed at the Climate Transparency Platform here:

- [Webinar on GEF Support for BTR Financing and Access Modalities \(for countries in Asia & the Pacific\)](#)
- [Webinar on GEF Support for BTR Financing and Access Modalities \(for Africa, MENA, Eurasia, Central Asia & Caucasus\)](#)
- [Webinar on GEF Support for BTR Financing and Access Modalities \(for Latin America and the Caribbean\)/ Apoyo del GEF para el financiamiento de los BTR y sus modalidades de acceso](#)

2.1 Opening and Welcoming Remarks

By Fatima-Zahra- Taibi-The Global Coordinator for CBIT-GSP Programme

In her opening remarks, Ms **Taibi** introduced the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP), as a global transparency support programme implemented by UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC), funded by the Global Environment Facility. It was noted that the CBIT-GSP's aim is to provide streamlined support and capacity-building at the national, regional, and global levels to assist developing countries in responding to the reporting provisions under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework, and ultimately increase ambition for climate action.

Ms **Taibi** warmly welcomed the participants to the webinar on behalf of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP).

Ms Taibi elaborated that Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established the enhanced transparency framework with the objective to enhance transparency, track progress towards the achievement of the Paris Agreement and build mutual trust between parties to raise climate ambition. She noted that this new ETF was further fleshed out in the MPGs adopted in Katowice and completed in Glasgow with the adoption of the various reporting tables common tabular formats and various outlines of the needed reports. Ms Taibi highlighted that this new system of reporting, although it is building on existing MRV arrangements under the UNFCCC convention has significant new provisions for developing countries and thus presents challenges, particularly with regards to technical requirements and the frequency of reporting. She added that apart from the technical capacity of producing the BTR requirements financial resources currently under GEF is the primary fund providing support to countries for the preparation of the BTR and the transparency. She emphasised that with the increased need for support, GEF has allocated important resources to transition to the BTR and has developed various modalities to meet the needs and the developing countries. She noted that as per the first meeting of the Parties under the PA, countries must submit the 1st BTR latest by December 31st, 2024, with the flexibility of course provided to



United Nations
Climate Change



CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



copenhagen
climate centre

LDCs and SIDSs and who may submit at their discretion. By the end of March 2023 GEF had provided ready support to 65 parts nevertheless there is a very important number of countries that are eligible for support and have not yet requested for support.

Ms. Taibi explained that with this 31st Dec 2024 deadline fast approaching it is critical that all developing countries initiate the process to access the GEF funding at the earliest. That is why we have organised this information webinar to explain the support provided by GEF the various modalities available and how countries can access the funding through various GEF implementing agencies.

Ms Taibi concluded that by the end of this webinar, she hopes that countries will have a good idea of what to expect how to request funding and how the process will work. We look forward to an informative webinar with plenty of instructions with you and thank you for joining us today.

By Filippo Berardi -GEF

Mr. Filippo welcomed participants and thanked them for joining the webinar. Mr Filippo noted that more than four years since December 2028 of the adoption of the MPGs for the ETF under the PA. The ETF has established under Article 13 of the PA, specifically the framework guides countries on reporting the GHG emissions programs to progress towards their NDCs climate change impacts adaptations support provided and mobilized, and the support needed. The centre of piece for PA and more especially at the heart of the ETF and the BTR to be produced and submitted to the UNFCCC every two years. Mr Filippo noted that BTR operationalized the transfer of information about how countries are implementing the diff aspects of the Paris Agreement, essential for aligning the action with the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement by tracking and reporting the success and implementing challenges of the climate pledges, countries will also collect the necessary information to strengthen the ambition and identify new priorities for action.

The BTR process and systems that are necessary to put together are not only a tool to track and report progress but also necessary to serve to inform and enhance domestic decision making which can now be based reliably on systematized climate change-related information. As an operating entity of the financial mechanism, the GEF has taken its mandate to support developing country parties in preparing the first and subsequent BTR very seriously. They recognize the importance of directly hearing the countries' and stakeholders' views and challenges and priorities and to design GEF has organized three informal consultations on BTRs since June 2020. Use these opportunities to provide updates on support available to the support available on ETF and receive feedback on specific aspects including actions MPGs and funding levels.

The last consultation was in Feb 2022 and provided GEF with very useful information relating to the costing of the BTR and NC. As a way of an update, GEF is happy to report as of April 1st, 2023, supported 79 BTRs in 65 countries, so countries have already requested funds for their BTRs with a total amount of approved \$ 56 Million. Important to know that this funding is different from the allocated country funding through the GEF STAR system and addition the country can also access it through CBIT in addition to the approved GEF also has about 150 million most of which are under implementation. The GEF entered a new phase in July 2022 with a replenishment of 5.3 billion and compared to GEF 7 the resources allocated

to the climate change set aside for the preparation of BTR have increased substantially from 110 million in GEF 7 to 145 million in GEF 8.

This clearly signals that donors and more generally the GEF secretariat and GEF partnership are yet given to supporting the timely implementation of the ETF under the PA. It is clearer that a lot has been done to date. However, with the limited time before the deadline of the BTRs submission, we still have 80 developing countries that have not yet submitted their application to GEF for funding, GEF takes this opportunity to encourage all of the parties that have not yet applied for funding to do so at the earliest opportunity with the view of meeting December 2024 deadline. The GEF jointly with the UNFCCC and the CBIT-GSP has organized this series of webinars to raise awareness of the MPGs that are available and also to give the opportunity to the key GEF implementing agencies to present to parties their work and the modernity to access them as they are the main point of contact.

This webinar also focuses on the valuable participation of UNEP, UNDP and FAO. In his final remarks took the opportunity to thank everybody for supporting GEF in helping countries implement their ETF system. With looks forward a successfully engaging and hearing from participants

Key message

- Resources are available and pledged countries to request GEF funding and see how you can do that as we listen to GEF implementing Agency.

2.2 Presentations

2.2.1 Presentations by representatives from the UNFCCC and the GEF

Mr. Tibor Lindovsky, Programme Officer CGE/ETF Support unit UNFCCC Transitioning towards the ETF and New Reporting Requirements

Mr. Tibor presented the overview of the current existing transparency arrangements (MRV) under the Convention and the Enhanced transparency framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. Mr Tibor highlighted the specific requirements for developing countries as well as requirements for developed country parties. The presentation emphasized the transitioning towards the ETF timelines from 2022 to 2031 including the available flexibility provisions to the developing country parties in light of their capacities to facilitate improved reporting and transparency over time. All necessary operational details are in place now for the implementation of the ETF such as

- Use existing MRV arrangements as a starting point in the transition to the ETF and preparation of 1st BTRs.
- Assess readiness for ETF implementation and enhance national transparency arrangements (data, processes, procedures, tools, training/CB, institutional arrangements).
- Focus on enhancing the institutional arrangements; use the success stories to draw inspiration from.



United Nations
Climate Change



CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



copenhagen
climate centre

Mr. Tibor noted that ETF goes beyond the preparation of reports to understanding the potential for action, informing policy design, establishing channels to ensure adequate support, and is a platform to learn from each other. Mr. Tibor emphasized the need to design the process to bring together all relevant stakeholders and discuss national benefits with a view to facilitating political buy-in and HL support for the implementation of the ETF. Mr. Tibor concluded by emphasizing that GEF has already put in place arrangements for the financial resources for BTRs Start accessing funds from the GEF as soon as possible!

Key Messages

- Most important is to build on the experiences of the MRV and the BURs and NCs as well as existing institutional arrangements.
- The most urgent is not to wait not to be perfect but to get started now and improve over time.

Ms. Patricia Marcos, Senior Climate Change Specialist GEF secretariat: GEF Financing Support for BTR Development under the Paris Agreement

Ms Marcos presented the overview of GEF Support for BTR Financing and Access Modalities. Ms Marcos noted that GEF Support to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) to Countries for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement is in three categories Report BTR and NC preparation, CBIT and Global Support Programme.

Ms Marcos said that the GEF support to BTR aims to providing timely BTR1 support as a priority for GEF. Ms Marcos noted that BTRs are already supported in 65 countries since 2020., with technically cleared proposal supported as of April 1, 2023, amount to \$56.4 million to support BTRs, BTR1 (65), BTR2 (14). Ms Marcos noted that the modalities for these projects include stand-alone BTR1 (22), combined BTR1/NC (23), Top-up (6), combined BTR1/BTR2/NC (14) for example Brazil, India, Malaysia, Mexico and Nigeria used their STAR through the agencies: UNEP, UNDP, and FAO.

Ms Marcos said that GEF has grown, a balanced portfolio of 89 projects in 88 countries totalling \$147 million, +95% of portfolio is under implementation, 32 projects in Africa, 22 in LAC, 20 in Asia and 10 in ECA, 5 global projects to enhance knowledge exchange, sector capacity. Ms Marcos noted GEF is implementing under 7 Agencies: CI, FAO, FECO, IDB, UNEP, UNDP, and WWF-US. Ms Marcos said support to BTRs under the GEF-8 (2022-2026) increased resources. \$145 million in GEF-8 (up from \$110 million in GEF-7) She noted that updated cost structure. indicative cost structure of BTRs updated from July 1, 2022 (Information note GEF/C.62/Inf.15) shows bundled reports. where countries can access two BTRs and one NC (as applicable) as part of the same enabling activity project. The growing demand. for BTRs towards 2024 deadline requires that synergies. explore interlinkages and align BTR and CBIT projects.

Ms Marcos said that stand-alone BTR Up to \$600,000 from set-aside funding and has been available since January 2021 on condition that a country must not have ongoing BUR support although ongoing NC is acceptable.

Ms Marcos noted that combined BTR/NC with on-going BTR Up to \$633,000 from set-aside funding was made available since January 2021 although countries must not have ongoing NC or BUR support. **She added that additional Financing** (top-up) Up to \$250,000 from set-aside funding was made available for countries that, as of January 1, 2023, have an ongoing BUR or NC although this option is only intended to be used for the first BTR.

Key Message

- Countries that are still working on their BUR can still access the BTR funding under the appropriate modality and those who don't know how to apply can reach out to GEF for further guidance.



United Nations
Climate Change



CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



copenhagen
climate centre

2.2.1 Presentations by representatives from GEF implementing Agencies UNEP, UNDP and FAO

Elca Wabusya/Marcellus Buyela, UNEP Access Modalities to GEF Funding from Implementing Agencies

The presentation was made by Ms Elca Wabusya on behalf of the UNEP team. Ms Wabusya mentioned that overall UNEP country portfolio is supporting 88 countries with 90% being executed by National governments. She noted that BTR proposal submission types include stand-Alone (single-country submissions) with the **expedited Process** to take between 3-6 months. She emphasised that these timelines would have fully developed implementation plan and individual country submissions approved on a rolling basis for example: Moldova; Malaysia and Vietnam BTR projects.

Ms Wabusya noted that the second Umbrella Programmes (Multiple Countries Projects) with the **Non - Expedited Process** takes not more than 12 months and requires GEF council approval and in parallel, to the approval process, each country is supported to prepare an implementation plan for example: BTR/NC Umbrella Programmes (GEF ID 10973 – 43 countries). In addition, Ms Wabusya shared illustration of timelines and cycle for Single Country/Medium Size Project (MSP) Proposal – Expedited.

Ms Wabusya elaborated that the next steps BTR for expediting NCs/ BURs Transition to NCs/BTRs include Countries alerted of BTRs/NCs GEF's approval and funds availability, countries requested to expedite finalization of NCs/BURs, National processes for signing new BTR1 project agreements triggered and National project teams being guided to prepare BTR1 project implementation plan.

Ms Wabusya emphasised that supporting additional countries on BTR Funding will consider single country proposals as per the requirements of GEF BTRs, combined BTR/NCs and Bundled 2BTRs & NC, and one-step medium Size Project (not more than 2M) – to accommodate BTR top ups (@ US\$ 250,000) for few countries with valid NC/BUR project with UNEP.

Eva Huttova, UNDP Access modalities to GEF funding from Implementing Agencies – UNDP

Ms Eva Huttova presented on behalf of UNDP. Ms Huttova, noted that the first stage in the process is the government request to UNDP Country Office to conduct Capacity Assessment process. The UNDP CO starts the process of ProDoc signature/Start date of project implementation. Ms Huttova noted that Project Proposal development request is submitted with ProDoc with mandatory annexes, GEF OFP Endorsement letter, GEF checklist for audit risk review, SESP, GAAP, etc., as applicable.

Ms Eva Huttova highlighted that UNDP Internal clearance/Submission to the GEF Secretariat is conducted just before the review and approval process by the GEF Sec. Ms Huttova noted it takes 4 weeks circulation to the Council. Ms Huttova the UNDP DoA clearance of the first Disbursement, followed by an inception Workshop, Annual status survey, Submission to the UNFCCC, End of project report, Operational and Financial Closure.



United Nations
Climate Change



CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



copenhagen
climate centre

Mirella Salvatore, FAO Access Modalities to GEF Funding from Implementing Agencies

Ms. Mirella, presented on behalf of FAO. Ms. Mirella, noted that FAO support on BTR preparation FAO started in 2020 when FAO started implementing projects under the enabling activities (EA) Ms. Mirella, said FAO is supporting around 16 countries in enhancing knowledge to address the ETF requirements under the GEF CBIT Ms. Mirella, noted that in 2022 FAO initiated to support countries in accessing EA for the preparation of the Biennial Transparency Report for Nicaragua and Chile under implementation.

Ms. Mirella, highlighted that BTR support modalities for countries has been successful with Nicaragua: 1st BUR and 4th NC (under top-up modality for 1st BTR), Chile: 1st BTR and 5th NC Under discussion, Bhutan: 1st and 2nd BTR and 4th NC (proposal ready with the government), Turkey: 1st and 2nd BTR and 9th NC (proposal ready with the government) , Venezuela: 1st BTR and 3rd NC (proposal submitted for FAO review) and Ethiopia: 1st and 2nd BTR and 4th NC (LoE).

Ms. Mirella said that in order to request support from FAO as implementing agency: a country needs to inform the UNFCCC and GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP), contact the local FAO office, including the FAO focal points requesting a call to define next steps and BTR support modalities. Ms. Mirella noted that then the country can submit the Letter of Endorsement to the FAO GEF FP signed by the GEF OFP. Ms. Mirella, said the then the FAO Transparency Team will provide guides and templates for the preparation of the project proposal and the implementation plan Ms. Mirella, elaborated that the FAO Transparency Team will review governments' inputs, based on transparency desk-review assessment and/or country-driven assessment.

Ms. Mirella, concluded by saying that the timelines are as flows for Project start-up (4 weeks), GEF approval (3 weeks), comments addressed and submission (2 weeks), submission to GEF for comments (2/3 week), finalized and validated prodoc (2 weeks), government review/input (2 weeks) and first draft of prodoc (3 weeks) LoE submitted. She said overall, the process requires on average 18/20 weeks (ideal process. Government commitment and priority is highly required for speed-up the process.



United Nations
Climate Change



CBIT-GSP
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY



copenhagen
climate centre

Annex 1 - Agenda

Time	Session
10 min (incl. a short buffer for people to arrive)	Opening and Welcoming Remarks <i>(Short Mentimeter Survey)</i> Moderator: Fatima-Zahra Taibi, CBIT-GSP
5 min	Transitioning towards the ETF and New Reporting Requirements Speaker: Mr. Tibor Lindovsky, UNFCCC
10 min	GEF Financing Support for BTR Development under the Paris Agreement Speaker: GEF
15 min	Interaction and Q&A
20 min	Access Modalities to GEF Funding from Implementing Agencies Speakers: Elca Wabusya/Marcellus Buyela, UNEP Eva Huttova, UNDP Mirella Salvatore, FAO
25 min	Interaction and Q&A
5 min	Wrap-up and Closing Remarks

Annex 2- Question and Answers

Question	Response
4. Clarification about LDCs and SIDs at their discretion for submission of the BTRS in December 2024.	The LDCs and SIDs can submit their BTR, available flexibility (LDSC and SIDs). they need to follow the deadline of t Dec 2024 and can submit at a later stage. However, countries are encouraged to start because it's not important to submit the first perfect report but to start and improve over time. By UNFCCC
5. Programming of CBIT and BTR and seizing funds under one project	GEF cannot bundle the two together, it is not an option. Have different pots for the two activities.
6. Under the BTR modalities, what are the various options and possibilities for combined reports	- We have stand-alone, combined BTR and NC (this considers BTR1, BTR2, and NC), and a top-up or additional financing, with standalone combined. The key elements of GEF support to BTR and GEF 8 new cycle has a possibility of bundling different BTR Reports as a way of streamlining the procedures for countries to access different financing for reporting activity to GEF. However, this modality will be available to those countries which do not have an ongoing NC or BUR. By GEF
7. Some countries are working on the BTR without CBIT support can they now shift to BTR preparation?	Yes, countries can submit tier BTR even when they have not received support for their BUR through GEF support. Preparing both reporting parallel. By GEF
8. Provision for flexibility of delay for BUR submission in case of delay of receipt of GEF funding	There is no timeline for BUR submission but because of the timeline for BTR submission by December 2024. But of course, time is not mandatory for developing country parties so the delay. By UNFCCC
9. The best way on how CBIT and BTR funding can add value to each other if a country has both CBIT and BTR confirmed support.	We agree that maybe cases where countries are involved going parallel whenever a proposal is submitted to GEF review considers that projects are building on the going BTR and CBIT in the country. By GEF
10. Combined BTR and NC the available funding for this option	The country will submit their BTR in two years \$600,000 and then will submit a combined BTR option for\$ 633,000 so total \$1,233,000. It is a combination of one combined BTR and NC and one stand alone. By GEF
11. Who from the government should be contacting the	The initial request can come from the Operational focal point, country focal point and or the Ministry in charge of the Transparency.

implementing agencies?	For Submission the requires endorsement letter from the GEF focal point. By UNDP
1. UNDP funding management system if an approval is received Management approval	Generally, the funding transfer from the Agency to the Implementing Partner depends on the Implementation Modality. The implementation modal after the assessment of the implementing partner capacities from the UNDP country Offices such as making advance, processing payment on-behalf of implementing partners. UNDP would need to look at the individual assessment. By UNDP
2. Elaborate on the criteria for the Umbrella Projects under UNEP	When preparing the PIP stage most of the time UNEP has already received interest from countries. But when preparing the CEO endorsement UNEP only has a window of a few countries to join the umbrella. This means that if the umbrella goes beyond the 10% of the initial budget that has been provided it will need additional time for a major Amendment which means recirculation to GEF council. So, the countries can be able to join at the CEO endorsement stage before the approval of the proposal. By UNEP
3. What do you think are the elements that countries should put in consideration to expedite the process and make it more streamlined	It is very important to consider the status of the ongoing NC and BUR projects. The most effective way of accessing the GEF financing would be the Top-up modality but if they already have NC and BUR or one completed, all countries should take advantage of the bundled modality that the GEF secretariat is considering. This is because it provides countries with more time since they do not have to spend time on the preparation of two separate proposals. Then countries can focus on the process of implementation rather than the process of accessing the funds.
	Encourage countries without the CBIT funding to consider applying they are very effective and complementary to increase the capacity to ETF. By UNDP
	FAO usually goes for the bundling because saves on administrative. FAO also provides support in capacity assessment and raising awareness and preparing countries for implementation as soon as they receive the funds. By FAO
4. What elements should a country consider working with either of the three agencies. The process and	Encouraging countries to submit their ongoing BUR and NCs.
	Encouraging countries to consider top up modality on the going as they would use the existing institutional structure which means it is just amending the current agreement to include the BTR which means the process will be a little shorter.
	Encouraging countries have early planning for BTR six months prior to submission of the project helps to close the funding gap between the two reports. By UNEP
4. What elements should a country consider working with either of the three agencies. The process and	Generally, most the time it depends on the relationship of the Agency with the Countries. FAO is an agricultural Agency but already assuring countries that they cover all the sectors. FAO specifically takes stock of having a big group of experts in terms of transparency issues, offers opportunity for achieving financing and guidance on the technical expert to help to speed up the process for the country. By FAO

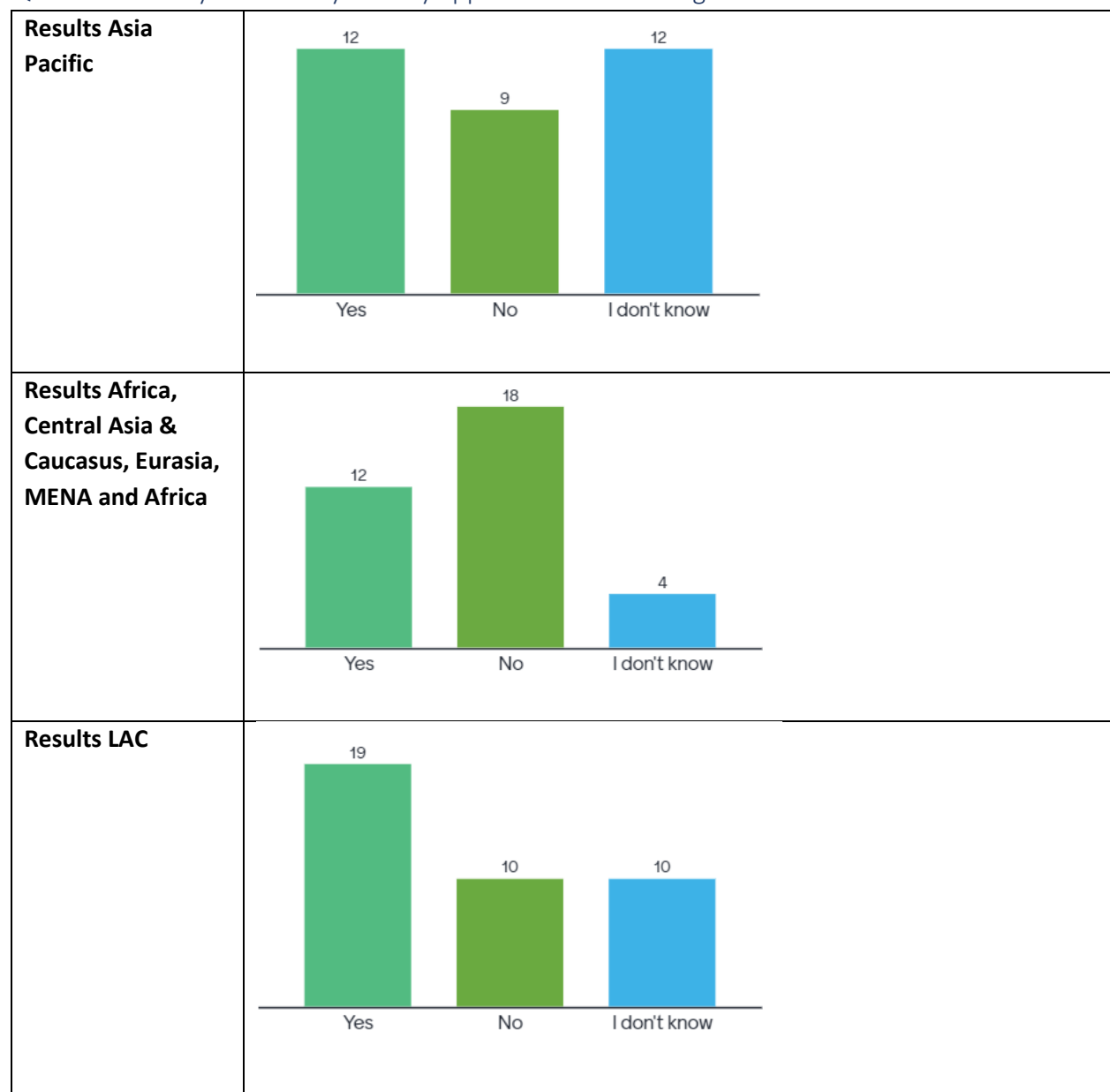
modalities seem the same	
5.	Assess the status of the current on-going projects and identify countries that can move to the next reporting. Depending on the number, it determines whether they do a stand-alone or umbrella. UNEP informs countries of the upcoming proposal and then countries share their letters of endorsement. Also, individual countries approach UNEP and organise meetings to take them through the processes for accessing the funds and UNEP funding modalities. By UNEP
6.	It is entirely depending on the Country and which Agency would wish to work with. The experience and the relationship of the country with the Agency and previous experience. UNDP tries as much as possible to streamline the process, start the process in the time. At least six months before the operational closure. By UNDP
7. Does the CBIT-GSP support the project development National level of BTR and NC	The CBIT-GSP is not an Agency and therefore does not support development of BTR and NC. However, it can support by filling the gap on existing projects. CBIT-GSP provides training to enhance capacity for transition. By CBIT-GSP
8. If a country has a sector specific project can the country apply for another CBIT project. Can a country have two CBIT projects at the same time.	GEF allows a country which has already a CBIT and has been completed to apply for a second phase of the CBIT, which requires a good justification. Unfortunately, I think having two CBIT running parallel is an option at this stage. But already working with countries to provide proper justification. By the time the review the second CBTI it they should have submitted their terminal Evaluation. Apart from Global Projects countries can also benefit from the National Projects. By GEF
9. Who from the government should be contacting the implementing agencies?	The initial request can come from the Operational focal point, country focal point and or the Ministry in charge of the Transparency. For Submission the requires endorsement letter from the GEF focal point. By UNDP
10. UNDP funding management system if an approval is received Management approval	Generally, the funding transfer from the Agency to the Implementing Partner depends on the Implementation Modality. The implementation modal after the assessment of the implementing partner capacities from the UNDP country Offices such as making advance, processing payment on-behalf of implementing partners. UNDP would need to look at the individual assessment. By UNDP
11. Elaborate on the criteria for the	When preparing the PIP stage most of the time UNEP has already received interest from countries. But when preparing the CEO endorsement UNEP only has a window of a few countries to join the umbrella. This means that

Umbrella Projects under UNEP	if the umbrella goes beyond the 10% of the initial budget that has been provided it will need additional time for a major Amendment which means recirculation to GEF council. So, the countries can be able to join at the CEO endorsement stage before the approval of the proposal. By UNEP
12. What do you think are the elements that countries should put in consideration to expedite the process and make it more streamlined	It is very important to consider the status of the ongoing NC and BUR projects. The most effective way of accessing the GEF financing would be the Top-up modality but if they already have NC and BUR or one completed, all countries should take advantage of the bundled modality that the GEF secretariat is considering. This is because it provides countries with more time since they do not have to spend time on the preparation of two separate proposals. Then countries can focus on the process of implementation rather than the process of accessing the funds. Encourage countries without the CBIT funding to consider applying they are very effective and complementary to increase the capacity to ETF. By UNDP FAO usually goes for the bundling because saves on administrative. FAO also provides support in capacity assessment and raising awareness and preparing countries for implementation as soon as they receive the funds. By FAO Encouraging countries to submit their ongoing BUR and NCs. Encouraging countries to consider top up modality on the going as they would use the existing institutional structure which means it is just amending the current agreement to include the BTR which means the process will be a little shorter. Encouraging countries have early planning for BTR six months prior to submission of the project helps to close the funding gap between the two reports. By UNEP
13. What elements should a country consider working with either of the three agencies. The process and modalities seem the same	Generally, most the time it depends of the relationship of the Agency with the Countries. FAO is an agricultural Agency but already assuring countries that they cover all the sectors. FAO specifically takes stock of having a big group of experts in terms of transparency issues, offers opportunity for achieving financing and guidance on the technical expert to help to speed up the process for the country. By FAO Assess the status of the current on-going projects and identify countries that can move to the next reporting. Depending on the number, it determines whether they do a stand-alone or umbrella. UNEP informs countries of the upcoming proposal and then countries share their letters of endorsement. Also, individual countries approach UNEP and organise meetings to take them through the processes for accessing the funds and UNEP funding modalities. By UNEP It is entirely depending on the Country and which Agency would wish to work with. The experience and the relationship of the country with the Agency and previous experience. UNDP tries as much as possible to

	streamline the process, start the process in the time. At least six months before the operational closure. By UNDP
14. Does the CBIT-GSP support the project development National level of BTR and NC	The CBIT-GSP is not an Agency and therefore does not support development of BTR and NC. However, it can support by filling the gap on existing projects. CBIT-GSP provides training to enhance capacity for transition. By CBIT-GSP
15. If a country has a sector specific project can the country apply for another CBIT project. Can a country have two CBIT projects at the same time.	GEF allows a country which has already a CBIT and has been completed to apply for a second phase of the CBIT, which requires a good justification. Unfortunately, I think having two CBIT running parallel is an option at this stage. But already working with countries to provide proper justification. By the time the review the second CBTI it they should have submitted their terminal Evaluation. Apart from Global Projects countries can also benefit from the National Projects. By GEF

Annex 3 - Mentimeter Evaluation

Question 1: Has your country already applied for GEF funding for its first BTR?



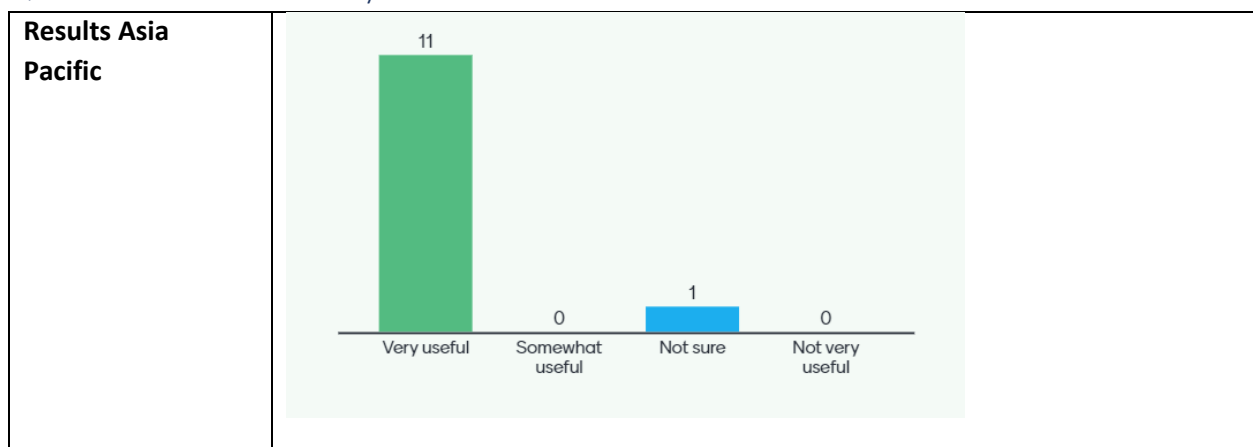
Question 2: If no - why hasn't your country applied for BTR funding yet? If yes - what challenges have you encountered in the process?

Results Asia Pacific	– We are still working on the BUR. – I have no idea – Submission of first BUR this month. BTR to come. – Under document submission – No idea – planning to apply – I don't know the challenges yet. – I just working with BTR roadmap – No major challenges faced – donot have any idea yet – No data and lack manpower – There is a lead Agency in the country responsible for filing application, but the planning workshop was already conducted – Knowledge & experience – "To meet our commitment to Paris Agreement. – Challenges, we are still need to submit SNC and BUR." – Needing guidance on how to apply for BTR. – yes, currently we have human capacity gap, government instability and no support from government. – Didn't know about BTRs until recently after BUR was in progress – financial and technical – Challenges: we are worried whether we are eligible to apply for BTR support. – Political problems in Afghanistan
Results Africa, Central Asia & Caucasus, Eurasia, MENA and Africa	– Yet to begin the process. – We did not conclude BUR1 – No challenges – No challenge, the request was approved by the GEF in a short time through an implementing agency – Checking the modalities – We are preparing prodoc now, and we will apply as soon as possible – We don't know the process. – complex and time-consuming process – The process is at infant stage. – Ainda não elaborados projectos para beneficiar de fundos para a elaboração do 1º BTR. – non, parceque nous venons de déposer notre 3ième BUR en décembre 2022, nous venons de commencer la planification pour le premier BTR

	– "lack of commitment – limited awareness" – "defis celui de l'arrangement institutionnel – la compilation et la verification des données de qualité – la base juridique (loi ou decret) à mettre en place" – yes – lack of commitment – Processes in concluding/closing accounts of previous reports – Pas encore – On vient de démarrer le processus. – Le Niger a déjà soumise sa demande. Le PIP a été élaboré et validé par le PNUE. Le projet sera bientôt lancé au niveau national – Because UNEP have told us to finish our TNC before we can ask for financing to BTR – Au défis rencontré dans la soumission – Country just completed the BUR last year, and for the BTR process is in future – no idea – Yes formulation the Report BTR – Waiting for BUR ICA comments – Waiting for BUR 1 ICA response and NC 4 still debated – Request on behalf of the Ministry was sent to UNDP – Slow procedures, unawareness of the high-level politicians and implementing partner on importance of BTR process – Проблема с потенциалом для подготовки проектного предложения
Results LAC	– Unaware of opportunity – Duracion – Lentitud en los procesos, especialmente de la agencia implementadora – Hemos tardado mucho tiempo, a través del PNUD, para solicitar fondos. – Asuntos institucionales – En proceso de selección de la agencia implementadora. Desconocemos ventana de oportunidad para presentar la solicitud de recursos. – Arrangements are still being formulized. – Estamos en el proceso de presentar nuestro 1er BUR – length of process – delays in the process, moves slow – Trámites lentos a nivel interno – Wasn't aware of the opportunity. – Dificultad para entender procesos de agencias implementadoras – We are in the process of applying

	– It has been challenging apply to funding for BTR, we have submitted already 3 times the apply, but it has been asked for a lot of information. – "Lentitud con las agencias – Desconocimiento de plazos" – Too long process to have the clearances in the implementing agency – Duración mayor a lo previsto de revisiones por parte del PNUD previo al envío al FMAM – Retrasos en trámites interno – Falta de claridad de procesos de acceso sostenible en el tiempo de los fondos – tramites internos lentos. – Finishing third bur – Process to apply hasn't commenced as first BUR 1 was just recently completed. – We are currently working on our proposal. – Estamos iniciando muy recientemente el proceso de organización para elaborar el BTR. No tuvimos dificultades aun. – Extremadamente lento el proceso de solicitud y la cantidad de documentación necesaria – Dominica. We didn't understand the process to apply – not ready – Contenido del capítulo de adaptación – Las agencias – Los plazos
--	--

Question 3: How useful did you find this webinar?



Results Africa, Central Asia & Caucasus, Eurasia, MENA and Africa	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Very useful</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Somewhat useful</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not sure</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not very useful</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Count	Very useful	22	Somewhat useful	0	Not sure	0	Not very useful	0
Category	Count										
Very useful	22										
Somewhat useful	0										
Not sure	0										
Not very useful	0										
Results LAC	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Very useful</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Somewhat useful</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not sure</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not very useful</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Count	Very useful	13	Somewhat useful	5	Not sure	0	Not very useful	0
Category	Count										
Very useful	13										
Somewhat useful	5										
Not sure	0										
Not very useful	0										

Question 4: Did this webinar provide you with more clarity on how to access funding for your BTR?

Results Asia Pacific	– Yes – Yes, – yes. – Yes – Yes. The the guidance that the process for next BTR be initiated 6 months prior of BTR submission – yes, i could receive clear information on cbit projects, and umbrella programs – Yes – yes. particularly transitioning from BUR to BTR – Still need to observe for more actions.
Results Africa, Central Asia & Caucasus, Eurasia, MENA and Africa	– Yes – Yes it did – Yes – Yes

	– yes – yes – YES – Yes, sure – Yes – yes – Very much, the questions also expanded the discussion for more information to be shared. – yes. it did – Yes – Yes it did – Yes. It did – Oui – sim foi claro, somente é preciso entender o ponto de partida – The webinar clearly stated the various funding modalities and also processes of all the implementing agencies – Yes it did. was not clear on the gef agents – Very good – Yes. Very important – Yes – Oui – yes it did – Yes, very good – yes – yes – yes – yes – Yes – Yes – yes
Results LAC	– Yes – yes – Yes – Yes, the process was clarified – Ha sido muy util – Por supuesto – yes – Yes – Sí, estoy más claro ahora

	– Ya tenemos el financiamiento, por lo que requerimos ejemplos operativos para lo que viene – Si – Yes – Yes. Thank you – Yes – Yes it gave a clearer few as to the timeline for accessing funds – ha sido muy util – Yes – Yes, it informed us of other opportunities or possibilities that can be accessed – Good practice for applying to BTR funding – Yes, informed us of other possibilities and opportunities – Ejemplos de como se estructuran los proyectos, que componentes pueden incluirse – YES
--	--

Question 5: Are there other areas you would like to learn more about in the future?

Results Asia Pacific	– Yes. The review process – capacity building of line ministries how to report NDC – Nat Coms
Results Africa, Central Asia & Caucasus, Eurasia, MENA and Africa	– Yes – practical learning session/technical session on BTR reporting – GEF out of STAR allocation mobilisation – capacitação no ambito de BTR – Gender coverage in BTR – Yes BTR reporting. – yes. how to stagger your time of reporting – No – Outline for subsections of BTR – gender – Common reporting software – yes – methodology support, new formats for reporting, UNFCC updates – Yes – Climate finance tracking – yes. staggering in reporting – N/A

	– practical sessions on filling-in the CTFs
Results LAC	– yes, practice – Compiling the information for the BTR – Si, profundizar mas sobre los procesos BTR – CGE review processes – tabular formats within BTR – e-resources to support – los formatos tabulares del BTR – common reporting tables for reporting NDC indicators – profundizar en los MPGs – Contenido de adaptación – Sí – Si, los temas principales para el reporte de transparencia – Sí, sobre las MPD correspondientes – e-resources for follow up – Btr contenido

Meeting ID	Topic	Start Time	End Time	User Email	Duration (M)	Participants
9.31E+10	GEF Support	#####	#####	fatima-zah	150	145
Name (Orig Gender)	User Email	Total Duration	Guest			
Alice Ryan w	alice.ryan1	66	Yes			
Hsu Lei My m	hsuleimyin	72	Yes			
Noim Uddi m	susanne.ko	2221	Yes			
Rolando At m	roabadjr@	129	Yes			
Conrado Br m	cabravante	176	Yes			
Manndana w	manamagh	91	Yes			
sokhim picl m	sokhim_ru	130	Yes			
Gulsah Dar w	gulsah.dark	102	Yes			
Iran - Reza w	rfallah@gr	81	Yes			
Abdullah Al m	amuraikhi@	116	Yes			
Abha Tewa w	abhatewar	112	Yes			
Elca Wabus w	elca.wabus	97	No			
Rohullah Al m	rohullah_al	109	Yes			
Myanmar# m	sanwin.ecd	150	Yes			
CHEAT ME w	cheatmear	143	Yes			
Sadamitsu m	sadamitsu_	143	Yes			
Viet Nam-V m	nvanh.dmh	141	Yes			
Waritha Joi w	w.xylem@g	137	Yes			
PH Maria w	mlpmelosa	142	Yes			
Safir Ahme m	safirahmed	139	Yes			
Prapatsorn m	prapatsorn	218	Yes			
Mussaenda m	mussaenda	137	Yes			
dean Marc m	da.internat	137	Yes			
Lorenzo Mi m	montalbolr	135	Yes			
daovinh so m	daovinh@	132	Yes			
Huong Chu m	chuthanhhi	72	Yes			
Amnat Chic m	amnatcop1	136	Yes			
Albert Mag m	aamagalan	134	Yes			
Siriwan Boc w	siriwanboo	125	Yes			
Tahanyat S w	tehnuyatsat	38	Yes			
Banashri Si w	bsinha@un	134	Yes			
Md Mahmi m	mamoon.ju	134	Yes			
Tegshjargal m	tegshjargal	134	Yes			
Davaasamt w	davaasamb	134	Yes			
Batjargal Zi m	z_batjargal	133	Yes			
BounEua Kl m	euamaster	133	Yes			
Siriluk Chia w	siriluk.chi@	99	Yes			
CCC Japs B w	sophiecons	172	Yes			
PH Liz Silva w	lcsilva@dei	127	Yes			
Heang Phal w	heangphall	131	Yes			
Leel Rande w	dircc@env.	131	Yes			
Shiva Khan w	1khanalshi	106	Yes			
Bujidmaa B w	bujidmaa20	131	Yes			
Punvadee / w	punvadeea	128	Yes			
Arif Goheer m	arifgoheer	46	Yes			
PH_DA Ar w	yanamagya	130	Yes			

Ambika Ter w	ambikagter	116 Yes
Buddi Pouc m	buddi.pouc	129 Yes
China Kim m	chinakim28	127 Yes
Md Harun (m	harun.rs83	124 Yes
Munirahma m	monirahma	128 Yes
jennifer flo w	jdflores@d	128 Yes
Gerelmaa Sw	shgerelee@	80 Yes
Tippamars w	tippamars@	124 Yes
Sarunporn w	srpth@outl	122 Yes
Annabelle lw	avbriones@	80 Yes
Asif Sahibza m	asifsahibza	7 Yes
Fazira Salle w	norfazira_s	120 Yes
Shawkat Al m	mirzasa1@	120 Yes
Krittaya Ch w	krittaya.c@	108 Yes
Teara Cons w	ttrabang@	117 Yes
Promnarin m	goff.promn	115 Yes
Suriwassa lw	suriwassa6	113 Yes
Sovanna Mw	sovanname	105 Yes
Bryan Bong m	bbbongco@	97 Yes
Elma Eleria w	elma_eleria	45 Yes
Habibullah m	habibullaht	27 Yes
Bushra Gul w	bushragul2	21 Yes
Amardeep m	ad.raju@ni	139 Yes
Pradeepku m	pradeep.ks	135 Yes
sharath kur m	sharath.kr@	2 Yes
Vanika Baj m	vanika.baja	131 Yes
Neelesh Sa w	sahnk@cag	125 Yes
Subrato Pa m	subrato.pa	123 Yes
Leana Willl w	lwilliam@v	85 Yes
Sonam Gye m	sgyelpo@n	133 Yes
Yuan Zhou m	zhouyuan@	128 Yes
Nitesh Cha m	nchand001	66 Yes
Jaala Jerem m	jjeremiah0	96 Yes
Bernadette w	bernadette	113 Yes
Matiin Kasi m	matiin.kasi	3 Yes

Meeting ID	Topic	Start Time	End Time	User Email	Duration (M	Participants
9.95E+10	GEF Support	#####	#####	fatima-zah	146	272

Name (Original Gender)	User Email	Total Duration	Guest
------------------------	------------	----------------	-------

Mze mognew	mze.miryar	127	Yes
Ana Adão w	anacilanio1	126	Yes
lea kai w	lea.kai@un	28	Yes
Abias Huon m	huongoabi	85	Yes
Micheal Ok m	ochiengoku	80	Yes
Rahwa Kidaw	rahwa.kida	99	Yes
JAMES THC m	jammoh.so	134	Yes
Jules Maxir m	xamime200	62	Yes
LOTFI MSA m	l.msadki@g	126	Yes
Yara Daou w	ydaou@un	117	Yes
Vesna Indo w	vesnaindov	32	Yes
Dzmitry M m	melekhdim	121	Yes
NGODEBO m	ngodebo20	28	Yes
hakan aydc m	hakan.aydc	120	Yes
gulmira ser w	gulmira.ser	120	Yes
Kristina Go w	gonchar.kri	119	Yes
Brian Mour m	brianmoun	160	Yes
Katia Simec w	ksimeonov	116	Yes
Veronica C w	vcolerio@u	58	Yes
Mensur De m	mensurdes	191	Yes
Dawit Mul m	dawitwmul	114	Yes
RESSA KON w	ressakomb	116	Yes
Nurman N m	tanatovnur	60	Yes
Janto Hess m	janto.hess@	14	Yes
Emna Henc w	sbaouelji.e	114	Yes
Айман Есе w	res.85@ma	227	Yes
Hafsa Oma w	climate@r	111	Yes
Sulisa Quar w	sulisa.dgaa	111	Yes
Martin Ojo m	ojokmartin	111	Yes
Asaye Kete w	asayektm@	110	Yes
sewela Mal w	smalaka@c	110	Yes
Pearl Nkusi w	arutabuzwa	177	Yes
José Luiz O m	limaonofre	104	Yes
Afef AYED m	arch.afefay	102	Yes
Samuel mu m	muchiri66@	91	Yes
Anush Loky w	anush.loqy	100	Yes
Ndèye Rokl w	sallroky@g	54	Yes
Tony Imadi m	pscce@gov	85	Yes
charity Nal w	charitst.20	66	Yes
Abdullah Al m	amuraikhi@	2	Yes
Lillian Kaler w	lckalenge@	70	Yes
Semambo Im	medi.ssemi	75	Yes
Giza Gaspa m	gizagm@gr	75	Yes
Eszter Baric w	eszter.baric	75	Yes
Ikechukwu w	aikman200	67	Yes
Issa Musa f m	nyashilu19	73	Yes

Gofetaman w	gmphunyul	81 Yes
Roudaina Z w	roudaina.zi	71 Yes
Melchisede m	yangbondo	14 Yes
Oumou DIA w	oumoudiak	69 Yes
Joana Vieir w	joana.silva	55 Yes
elvita kaba w	elvita.kaba	54 Yes
Tatenda M m	tmutasa09	61 Yes
Firuz Saiov m	fsaidov@m	106 Yes
Emmanuel w	manuniba	69 Yes
suha yassin w	suha.yassin	116 Yes
Vladimir Le m	vladimir.le	34 Yes
Carlos Mor m	camoniz@y	145 Yes
Odisitse Ge m	georges202	144 Yes
Antonio Pa m	pansau69@	141 Yes
Sarafia ashi w	sarafiashili	139 Yes
Olga Belor w	olga.beloru	28 Yes
Eduardo B m	ebaixo@hc	126 Yes
Peter Roge m	rogerspete	115 Yes
Kosswavi L w	lot.clara20	126 Yes
Janvier Kev m	janvierndoi	123 Yes
Dorcas Ma m	dorcasnm6	52 Yes
Maman Zal m	m.zakara22	123 Yes
Tigran Sekc m	tigran.seko	109 Yes
Tshire Fion w	mokotedif2	120 Yes
Rolland Fre m	olouenguei	120 Yes
Andrew Je m	jeanlouis.ai	119 Yes
Cham Mod m	mcham28@	120 Yes
Ernesto Esc m	ernestoesc	119 Yes
Yulia Koval w	ghgi-3@ma	92 Yes
Mohamed m	med_gona	85 Yes
Liza Lima w	lizaalveslim	91 Yes
Cesária Go w	cesaria.gon	9 Yes
Davit Shind m	davit.shind	117 Yes
Гурбангел m	gallaberdiy	117 Yes
Muhiba Ra w	muhiba.rak	62 Yes
Ainura Djur w	adjumanali	116 Yes
Diana Haru w	diana.harui	106 Yes
Alexandre Im	nevskyrodr	116 Yes
Mohamadc m	mohamadc	117 Yes
Didier BAK m	didierbako	115 Yes
Daoura Nei m	nmahamad	114 Yes
Amangul O w	amangul@	48 Yes
Martial Am m	martial.am	114 Yes
Hlabaki Kh m	khalala.hlal	107 Yes
Lira Zholdu w	lira.zholdu	113 Yes
Thiago De m	thiagomen	126 Yes
Wilde Dos m	wildepifani	21 Yes
CALSILE M w	calsilemhla	34 Yes
Jaqueline P w	jaqueline.p	110 Yes
Maikutlo N m	mmokakap	112 Yes

Anwar Noa m	anwar.noa	95	Yes
Zenebou A'w	zenebou.av	24	Yes
Sandra Pini w	sandra.pini	3	Yes
Raisa Taryaw	traisa_5@r	84	Yes
Batyr Bally m	batyr.bally	107	Yes
Marine Sar w	marina.sari	106	Yes
Voskehat Is m	voskehat.is	106	Yes
Jean CAZE m	idonal2007	129	Yes
Gildas Steph m	gildassteph	52	Yes
Tânia Maur w	tania.cruz@	103	Yes
Назар Алл m	nallaberdiy	92	Yes
NIARGA OL m	dembeleni	97	Yes
Lydia AYOL w	ayolalydia@	92	Yes
Manuel Ad m	adilson.frag	92	Yes
Mohamed m	fawaz.mou	83	Yes
Aleksandr T m	atemirbekc	64	Yes
Chandapiw w	cmacheke@	63	Yes
Pedro Mal m	pmalavo@	59	Yes
Theodore T m	theomargu	44	Yes
Mohamrd S m	msanogo24	38	Yes
Wani Nelsc m	waniloale7	31	Yes
Salomond I m	salomondk	13	Yes
Lesedi Bafe m	lbafetanyei	11	Yes

Meeting ID	Topic	Start Time	End Time	User Email	Duration (M
	GEF Support	05/04/2023 16:32	05/04/2023 18:35	fatima-zah	123
Name (Orig Gender)	User Email	Total Duration (Minute	Guest		
Stefan Innes	stefan.inne	45	Yes		
Enrique Landa	erlandabur	73	Yes		
Maria Juan Blasco	maria.juan-	12	Yes		
Kalifa Phillip	kalifa.philli	58	Yes		
Paola Pérez Lora	pperezl189	63	Yes		
MARIA PATRICIA CUER	mcuervo@	137	Yes		
Oskarina Domke	osdomke@	91	Yes		
Esmeldy Garcia	esmeldy.ga	91	Yes		
Ama Boateng	akboateng	91	Yes		
Stefanía Sibille	ssibille@lib	70	Yes		
Sandra Bravo	sandra.bra	90	Yes		
Nadia Gonzalez	ngonzalezb	134	Yes		
Kenia Feliz	kenia.feliz@	87	Yes		
Nerissa Williams	nerissa.will	92	Yes		
Janette Frausto	janette.fra	87	Yes		
Wendy Rodriguez	wrodriguez	88	Yes		
Margoth Espinoza	mespinoza	111	Yes		
Sandra Granados	sigranados	82	Yes		
Donald Cruz	dcruz@ma	86	Yes		
Benise Joseph (Brittan	brittany.me	75	Yes		
Edgar Hunter	edgarshunt	82	Yes		
Gabriela Marquez	transparen	34	Yes		
Rodrigo Alvites Pastor	ralvites@r	76	Yes		
Claudia Salazar	csalazar@a	83	Yes		
Lisandra Rodríguez Vic	lrodriguez@	83	Yes		
Linda Riva Palacio	linda.rivap	103	Yes		
Ana Rita Chacon	archacon@	81	Yes		
Rocio Aldana	raldana@li	80	Yes		
MELISA GUZMAN	meguzman	88	Yes		
Victor Nicolas	victorvinas	78	Yes		
Trayetter Maycock	tmaycock@	76	Yes		
Cesar Abrill	cesar.abrill	87	Yes		
Pilar Salazar	pilar.salaza	38	Yes		
Maricarmen Ruiz	maria.ruiz@	73	Yes		
Maria Escobar	mfescobar	73	Yes		
GEF Sec - Patricia Marc	susanne.ko	642	Yes		
Sandra Luz González Lc	sandra.gon	69	Yes		
ELIZABETH Escobar	eescobar@	66	Yes		
Jenny Vasquez Palacio	jencrivas@	66	Yes		
Gabriela Vargas	gabriela.va	62	Yes		
Janeel Miller	janeelmille	143	Yes		
Andrea Fion	alfion@ma	58	Yes		
Abigail Alvarado	abigail.alva	4	Yes		
Kim Padilla	kpadilla@n	48	Yes		
mirthia gonzalez	mgonzalez	38	Yes		
Paul Melo	paul.melo@	28	Yes		

Yusbelys Carolina Belis	belisarioyu	101	Yes
Lorena Hojas	lorenahoja	16	Yes
Fatima-Zahra Taibi	fatima-zahi	123	No
Alejandro Regatero	alejandro.r	123	Yes
GEF- Filippo Berardi (Fi	fberardi@t	83	Yes
Tibor Lindovsky UNFCC	tlindovsky@	98	Yes
Mirella Salvatore	mirella.salv	96	Yes
Elca Wabusya	elca.wabus	93	No
Eva Huttova	eva.huttov	89	Yes
Nadir Pallqui	nadir.pallqi	29	Yes
Michael Hernández Du	michael@c	26	Yes
INTERPRETE IN-ES San	traductore	123	Yes
Karen Hedeman (CBIT	coordinaci	122	Yes
Margarita García	rmgarcia@	108	Yes
Paulo CORNEJO	paulo.corn	103	Yes
Johanna Noble	noblejo@g	103	Yes
suha yassin	suha.yassin	87	Yes
Giovanni Molina	gmolina@a	102	Yes
Juan Pablo Reyes	jpreyes@m	99	Yes
Julia María Pérez de La	jmperez@a	66	Yes
Diana Roopnarine-Lal	droopnarin	97	Yes
Darien Jones	djones@en	97	Yes
NICARAGUA - Secretar	aflores@se	97	Yes
Ayanna La Forest	alaforest@	97	Yes
Ide Sosa	passt.cc@e	96	Yes
Maria Hidalgo	maria.hidal	96	Yes
Juan Manuel Leonardo	jgrillo@am	95	Yes
Kamil Salazar	mrvoofficer.	94	Yes
Rubén Mesa	ruben.mes	94	Yes
Candice Skerrette	cskerrette@	94	Yes
Yendy Hernandez	yehernand	94	Yes
Roberto Piselli	rpiselli@mi	94	Yes
Carolina López Madrig	neocarol@	94	Yes
Jasmine Tzul	po.redd@e	93	Yes
Jazmin Vera	s.jazmin.ve	97	Yes
Eluney Deliens	edeliens@a	95	Yes
Elizabeth Giselle Britos	ebritos@ar	93	Yes
Alejandro Martí - Para	amartigam	78	Yes
Virginia Sena	virginia.sen	88	Yes
Vijona Dipowiriono	vijona.dipo	92	Yes
Jurmen Adang	jurmen.ad	93	Yes
Maria Eugenia Martin	mmartin@	93	Yes
Carlos Mauricio Fernar	maufmavri	47	Yes
Raphael Esteves - UNE	raphael.est	86	Yes
Ricardo Araujo	araujorv@f	19	Yes
Nora C. Pàez O. (Nora	dpto.adapt	87	Yes
Elena Palacios	epalacios@	87	Yes
María Lourdes Manriq	manrique.r	81	Yes
Carla Zilli	carla.zilli@	79	Yes
Osvaldo Limachi	limaosvald	67	Yes

Maria Julia Lardone zlm@mreci

33 Yes

