

United Nations Development Programme



PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: LIBYA

Project Title: Environment and Climate Change Mitigation in Libya

Expected UNSDCF/CP Outcome: By 2025, all people in Libya, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased resilience to the impacts of climate change, water scarcity, and environmental degradation.

Expected CPD Output(s): State, civil society and private sector capacities to mitigate climate change and foster green growth and renewable energy transition are enhanced.

Implementing Partner: UNDP (Direct Implementation)

Brief Description

The impacts of climate change in Libya are already apparent. A three-year drought is currently creating acute water shortages. These shortages have already resulted in the displacement of communities that have migrated to the cities. Other communities, near the coast, have experienced flooding as now it rains with increasing intensity. Heat waves, during the summer, are hotter and longer exacerbating water and electricity shortages. Given that these climate induced impacts will only strengthen with time, Libya needs to urgently strengthen its mitigating and adaptive capacities. This project supports climate action in Libya as part of UNDP's integrated strategy to respond to the climate crisis.

- i. Development of national policy and capacity to engage in international climate and environmental processes.
- ii. Building the capacities of national and local institutions to mitigate climate change and foster gender responsive green growth and transition to renewable energy to adapt to climate impacts.
- iii. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the oil sector as part of Libya's Methane Reduction Pledge to reduce methane emissions by 30% by 2030.

Project Start Date: 1/7/2023
Project End Date: 30/6/2026

Project /Output ID: 01000954

Gender Marker: Output 1 Gen 2
Output 2 Gen 1
Output 3 Gen 1

Budget 2023-2025 (a): 16,454,263

Available Resources: (b) 2,700,000

- Regular (TRAC) _____
- Other:

○ Donor (Code) EU

Unfunded budget (a – b): 13,754,263

Approved by UNDP:

Christopher Dennis Laker
Resident Representative a.i.
Date 04-Oct-2023

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Due to its geographical position in the southern Mediterranean, climate change is causing Libya to become hotter and drier. The southern Mediterranean region is warming faster than global averages due to the pressure systems created by the relatively shallow Mediterranean Sea and their interaction with African wind patterns. As a result, by 2020 as global temperatures increased by 1.02°C above pre-industrial levels, Libya's temperatures have increased by 1.5°C.¹ This trend is likely to continue with forecasts indicating a 2.2°C rise in temperature by 2040.²

Already an arid region, precipitation will likely reduce due to climate change.³ Precipitation is currently decreasing by approximately –1.95 millimeters a year.⁴ The way rain arrives will also change. There will be longer periods between rains and when it comes the rains will be heavier increasing the risk of flooding. The changing rain patterns effects in particular farmers with small land holdings with many in Libya being forced to abandon their fields due to a lack of sufficient rains.⁵ This not only affects food security in regard to reducing production, but the lack of income reduces purchasing power.

As the Mediterranean is warming faster than the oceans, sea level rise which globally occurs at 2.5 mm a year, is occurring at 6.8 mm a year in Libya.⁶ The rise in sea levels will affect Libyans living along the coast, particularly in low-lying areas such as Misrata, the Gulf of Sirte and parts of Benghazi.⁷ Many of these areas will be affected by stronger storm surges which may cause damage to infrastructure.⁸ Sea level rise increases the salinity of ground water both due to evaporation and sea water penetration into ground water systems. Increased salinity makes the water unhealthy for human consumption and is likewise harmful for plant life, including agriculture. Decreasing levels of water quality disproportionately affect children and those with pre-existing health conditions.⁹ It also disproportionately affects those with lower incomes as they continue to purchase bottled water.¹⁰

The rise in temperature will increase national demand for both water and electricity. Although Libya is plagued by power cuts, due to insufficient supply, it remains nearly 100% electrified. Unfortunately, the higher temperatures will further reduce the efficiency of electricity production and transmission. Libya is a large country, 1.7 million km², and as such electricity losses due to transmission and distribution are already estimated between 17 and 23%.¹¹ These losses will increase with higher temperatures.

¹ Union of the Mediterranean (2019) Risks Associated to Climate and Environmental Changes in the Mediterranean Region, Accessed using: https://ufmsecretariat.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/MedECC-Booklet_EN_WEB.pdf (accessed on 21 February 2021).

² IPCC. 2021. Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press.

³ Tuel, A., and E.A.B. Eltahir. 2020. "Why Is the Mediterranean a Climate Change Hot Spot?" *Journal of Climate* 33(14): 5829.

⁴ Ageena, I. 2013. Trends and Patterns in the Climate of Libya. 1945–2010. Doctoral thesis, University of Liverpool. Department of Geography and Planning, School of Environmental Sciences.

⁵ Libya: Conflict weakens the abilities of farmers to mitigate climate risks. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-conflict-weakens-abilities-farmers-mitigate-climate-risks>

⁶ NOAA (2021) Climate Change and Global Sea Level Rise, Accessed using: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-change-global-sea-level> (accessed on 22 February 2021).

⁷ Raey, M. 2010. Impact of Sea Level Rise on the Arab Region. Regional Center for Disaster Risk Reduction. University of Alexandria.

⁸ Approximately 5.4% of urban areas will be under water with a one-meter sea level rise. World Bank (2018) 'Libya Dashboard' Climate Change Knowledge Portal, Accessed using: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/libya> (accessed on 8 February 2021).

⁹ Divakar, Mridula (2020) Libya's Water Crisis Affects Millions Nationwide. Borgen Magazine. <https://www.borgenmagazine.com/libyas-water-crisis-affects-millions-nationwide/>.

¹⁰ Brika, Bashir (2019) The water crisis in Libya: causes, consequences and potential solutions. *Desalination and Water Treatment*, doi: 10.5004/dwt.2019.24592. https://www.deswater.com/DWT_articles/vol_167_papers/167_2019_351.pdf.

¹¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.LOSS.ZS?locations=LY>

High heat stress reduces physical work capacity and motor-cognitive performances, with consequences for productivity.¹² According to the ILO, any temperature above 24°C reduces labour productivity. If that temperature rises to 34°C, a worker operating a moderate intensity can lose 50% of his or her work capacity and increases risks to heat stroke. Those workers most exposed to this risk are those working in tropical or sub-tropical conditions with high intensity work such as agriculture.¹³ Given the relatively high participation of women in the agriculture sector within the region, heat stress could widen the gender gap as conditions for women employed in agriculture worsen.¹⁴ Higher heat and lower precipitation will also increase desertification as, although Libya is already an arid country, the encroachment of the desert into towns and villages, particularly those in the south of the country, will increase without investment in dune fixing and other adaptive measures.¹⁵

Although Libya is highly exposed to the impacts of climate change, it has one of the highest rates of carbon emissions per capita. According to the World Bank, Libya's per capita emissions are 8.5 tons per annum, about the average of European countries. Its greatest source of emissions is the hydrocarbon industry, much of which comes from the flaring and venting of methane during production and refinement. In fact, Libya is among the highest polluters in terms of its barrel to flare ratio, which increased from 2.3 to 5.9 million m³/year between 2016 and 2019 (GGFR, 2020). This is a highly wasteful method of production. The IEA proposes several cost-effective measures to reduce fugitive gas emissions in Libya that could reduce emissions by up to 71% at no net cost.¹⁶

Climate action delivers local development benefits as well as emissions reductions. In fact, choosing the appropriate policies can bring great economic benefits to countries that still support the electric power sector heavily, such as Libya. The process of energy transformation and investment in clean energies will save large amounts of money that are paid on the subsidized fossil fuels used in the different types of power plants. Moreover, investing in energy efficiency can enhance the cumulative economic output of the country by also saving the subsidized fuel on the one hand and the investments needed to build new stations on the other hand. Transitioning to resilient low-carbon economies can create a large number of jobs, especially in the private sector. To be noted that, the national electric power sector consumes 11 million Tons of Oil Equivalent (TOE) annually, resulting in 43 TWh of electric energy and 25 million tons of carbon emissions. If 10% of this energy is generated using renewable energies, 3 billion LD will be saved annually in fuel costs and carbon emissions will be reduced by 2.5 million tons. This would significantly reduce dependence on fossil fuel sources, which in turn would ensure economic stability and drive development in the clean energy sector, supported by the necessary technology and innovative research, fostering the Global Environment Agenda.

II. STRATEGY

Project strategy and structure

The project contributes to achieving the collective outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework UNSDCF 2023-2025 particularly Outcome 4.1 which aims to support the people of Libya, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized, to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change, water scarcity and environmental degradation. In particular, the project strives to achieve output 4.1.2 to strengthen national capacities to design and implement

¹² Ebi, K., et al (2021) Hot weather and heat extremes: health risks, The Lancet, 398 (10301).

¹³ Kjellström, T., et al (2016) Heat, Human Performance, and Occupational Health: A Key Issue for the Assessment of Global Climate Change Impact. Annual Review of Public Health, 37:1, 97-112.

¹⁴ Romenello, D., et al (2022) The 2022 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: health at the mercy of fossil fuels, Lancet. 400(10363); Ali, J., & Mwasigwa, C. R. Climate Change and Conflict in the Horn of Africa: A Gendered Perspective.

¹⁵ Saad, Ali & Shariff, Noresah & Gariola, Sanjay. (2013). Libya: Reversal of Land Degradation and Desertification Through Better Land Management.

¹⁶ IEA: Libya.

effective, inclusive, response and rights-based policies, strategies and legal frameworks to tackle, mitigate, adapt and respond to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation using a development-oriented approach. This project contributes to the third pillar of the UNDP Country Programme Document (2023-2025) “Promoting sustainable green growth and enhancing resilience to climate change.”

To achieve this overall objective UNDP will work to create synergies between the three outputs of this project document by: a) working with partners such as UNEP, FAO, GIZ, USAID and other development partners with experience and interest in developing climate change capacity to encourage Libyan authorities to adopt risk informed growth strategies; b) developing public support among a broad array of stakeholders to socialize policy and cultivate support among the public, targeting in particular youth and women; c) supporting the capacity building of critical institutions in climate response and adaptation, including supporting the early warning system; d) supporting local climate resiliency planning and capacity building among key institutions such as the Ministry of Environment, Meteorological Agency, Committee to Combat Desertification as well as local government; e) building the capacity of the NOC to mitigate fugitive emissions with the support of UNEP and the Global Methane Observatory. This will collectively develop policy, institutional capacity, public support as well as provide an opportunity to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from one of the greatest sources of polluters.

Project Rationale

The project aims to support Libya in its efforts to prepare for climate impacts by both mitigating climate emissions and enhancing its capacity to adapt to climate impacts. Due to successive conflicts and its rentier economy which entrenches its interests in the oil and gas sector, Libya has not conducted its national carbon inventory nor developed a climate strategy or taken effective steps to reduce emissions. This project will support the National Climate Change Committee to address the critical reporting gap while at the same time working with key climate adaptation institutions including the National Meteorological Centre’s early warning system and the National Committee to Combat Desertification. Given the current high emissions from the oil and gas sector, the project will also work with the National Oil Corporation to reduce fugitive emissions as this is the most cost-effective way to rapidly reduce emissions. By combining policy with preparedness and mitigation, this project seeks to create the synergies needed to prepare Libya for the climate challenge.

Theory of Change

Addressing climate change will require moving on multiple axis that both mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt existing systems and infrastructure to adapt to climate impacts. While the other two project on energy transition and water security work on these two critical areas, the current projects focus on establishing the requisite national policies and capacities to facilitate the energy transition and address climate change utilizing an integrated, inclusive and gender responsive whole of society approach.

***IF** there is increased institutional, technical, and human capacity to develop climate gender responsive policies and integrated strategies;*

***IF** the government is able to effectively engage with international climate processes such as the UNFCCC to fulfil its legal and treaty-based responsibilities and is able to develop climate gender responsive financing for catalytic and strategic gender responsive climate interventions;*

***IF** the people of Libya become more aware of the importance of addressing climate change and understand what is needed to do so;*

***IF** critical institutions are capacitated to fulfil their functions including in early warning and climate mitigation and if municipalities are emboldened to increase their climate ambitions;*

***IF** Libya's oil sector is able to sustainably map its fugitive emissions and take pre-emptive action to mitigate those emissions;*

THEN, Libya will begin to move towards adopting a low carbon development approach that is better equipped to prepare for and recover from natural and human induced shocks and disasters that impact lives and livelihoods.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The project aim is to assist Libya in adapting and mitigating climate change. This will be done at the policy level by enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the National Climate Change Committee to develop its first National Determined Contribution as well as to more effectively with international processes and financing mechanisms. It will also support the climate response infrastructure at the municipal level as well as with critical institutions such as the Libyan Meteorological Agency and Committee to Combat Desertification. Finally, this project will work to mitigate carbon emissions by assisting the National Oil Corporation to reduce its methane emissions by surveying the amount and source of fugitive emissions and taking mitigating measures.

Output 1: MoE and other stakeholders supported to actively participate in international climate processes, including development of a national climate strategy based on broad public engagement.

Activity 1.1 Libya first carbon inventory and a system to continually update that inventory created.

Tasks:

- 1.1.1 Technical support provided to representatives of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) to gather and aggregate data on sectoral emissions.
- 1.1.2 MoE staff sufficiently trained in managing carbon inventory.
- 1.1.3 Technical support provided to representatives of the National Climate Change Committee to gather and aggregate data on sectoral emissions.

Activity 1.2 Libya compliance with its UNFCCC reporting obligations supported.

Tasks:

- 1.2.1 Support provided to the NCCC formulates and submits its first gender responsive/sensitive NDC.
- 1.2.2 Advisory support provided to the MoE to engage with the UNFCCC and other climate mechanisms. Assist NCCC to update, review and socialize the NDC.

Activity 1.3 Libya capacity to solicit and utilize international climate financing increased.

Tasks:

- 1.3.1 Support provided to GEF focal point to solicit Libyan earmarked funding for both capacity building and carbon mitigation.
- 1.3.2 Support provided to Libya to solicit funding from other climate financing including the GEF and GCF (support to energy and water)

Activity 1.4 Public awareness on climate change impacts targeting gender and youth increased.

Tasks:

- 1.4.1 Conduct public survey of climate change perceptions and knowledge
- 1.4.2 Convene forums to discuss and disseminate information on climate change.
- 1.4.3 Produce and disseminate information products on climate change and gender impact.
- 1.4.4 Provide support to civil society organisations and academic institutions working on climate change and advocacy.

Output 2: National and local institutions and systems enabled to operate as a more integrated and resilient system to adapt to climate change impacts.

Activity 2.1 Climate-smart planning at the Municipal level supported.

Tasks:

- 2.1.1 Train and engage municipalities in climate resilient planning by convening workshops and building partnerships.
- 2.1.2 Assist municipalities in developing climate resilient projects and soliciting the requisite financing.

Activity 2.2 Capacity of the Libyan National Meteorological Centre (LNMC) to monitor weather conditions, provide early warning and track climate change and engage with the international processes including the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) enhanced.

Tasks:

- 2.2.1 Track the operationalisation of the weather monitoring systems provided to the LNMC by UNDP in 2022 to ensure its effective operation, including the development of the archive system in the LNMC.
- 2.2.2 Support the develop of more effective and digitized methods to record meteorological data (procurement and installation of 20 weather stations).
- 2.2.3 Enhance the capacity of the LNMC to provide early warning information to the public on sudden onset events by improving their capacity to deliver that information to the public.
- 2.2.4 Provide financial and advisory assistance to the LNMC to attend WMO events and to feed into global reporting processes.

Activity 2.3 The efforts of the National Committee to Combat Desertification (NCCD) are enhanced, and municipality efforts are supported.

Tasks:

- 2.3.1 Work with the NCCD to develop a capacity development plan including gender specific training, including assisting it with international expertise.
- 2.3.2 In collaboration with NCCD support the implementation of a local anti-desertification project that can then be scaled up in other municipalities.
- 2.3.3 Assessment the degradation of vegetation cover through the production of data and maps for the period 1990-2022
- 2.3.4 Monitoring and controlling desertification movement in Libya using geographic information systems (GIS)

Output 3 Libya National Oil and Gas sector enabled to build and operationalise the capacity to measure, track and reduce methane emissions.

Activity 3.1 Baseline at NOC and subsidiaries of methane emissions and a process to continually monitor and record methane emission data is established.

Tasks:

- 3.1.1 Train and coach engineers to collect data and establish permanent information collection system.
- 3.1.2 Support in conducting a comprehensive inventory of methane emissions for the oil & gas sector.
- 3.1.3 Identify the most cost-effective means to reduce emissions using a marginal abatement curve to rate options.

Activity 3.2 Implementation of methane reduction efforts on leaks, flares and methane capture is supported.

Tasks:

- 3.2.1 Based on project identification, support NOC and its subsidiaries to implement methane reduction measures.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The total projected cost of the project is USD 16.5M and is anticipated to be supported by multiple donors in stages over 36 months. As Libya is a crisis country many donor instruments are flexible and allocated via annual budgets.

The project delivery model is based on the continuation of a partnership between UNDP and UNEP. UNEP provides deep technical expertise and puts experts on a joint team.

The following human resources are required to implement the project:

Ad hoc technical support from a UNEP senior energy expert.

Full time allocation from UNDP staff and consultants:

- **Project Manager:** The Project Manager will be leading and supervising the implementation of the project with the overall responsibility for management of the project including timely

and efficient delivery of the project technical, operational, financial and administrative outputs, as well as overall coordination with the UNDP team, the project beneficiaries, and project partners to ensure coherence and complementarity.

- **National Climate Change Expert:** The Climate Change Expert will engage with municipalities and civil society to further the dialogue and mobilisation processes. S/he will assist in organising dialogue, conferences and events, and assist in the development and communication of information products. S/he will also support the National Climate Change Committee chaired by the Minister of Environment and also in specific project implementation to support efforts of the municipalities, the LNMC and Committee to Combat Desertification.
- **The UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States** will provide strategic advice both to UNDP Country Office and to national stakeholders, supporting the development of a National Determined Contribution (NDC) and compliance with UNFCCC reporting obligations, project concept development, reporting and the development of communication products as well as supporting public dialogue engagement.
- **Project Management Analyst (PMA):** Will be responsible for the sound management of the project financial management, including preparing requests for advance of funds and/or direct payments, monitoring budget expenditures and maintaining a proper record of approved project budgets and their revisions, and submitting expenditure and project budget status reports, human resources, operations, resources management, accounts receivables, monitoring and following up the finance dashboard. S/he will provide support to the project manager in the implementation of tasks critical for the achievement of project results (communication, contracts, agenda, visas, hotel reservations, etc.), including maintaining project files and records, making pertinent logistical arrangements (including arranging for the procurement of equipment, supplies, and services), and assuming overall responsibility for administrative matters. The PA will be a National based in Tripoli and will be charged on a full-time basis to project. The PMA will support the Reporting and M&E Specialist in the implementation of the M&E plan (including identifying lessons learned and best practices) and in the production of internal UNDP and external reporting for donors with the project.
- **Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Specialist:** Will be responsible for the project donor reporting, including gathering inputs from the project to prepare narrative reports, and coordinating the overall submission process. The M&E Specialist will support the Project Manager to develop and implement a results-based M&E system for tracking the project's performance and results. The M&E Specialist will identify areas in need of improvement and provide recommendations on corrective actions and will support overall project implementation by identifying areas where activities can catalyse results towards other outputs/ targets. This position will be national, based in Tripoli and charged on a full-time basis to the project.

Part time support from multiple UNDP Libya Office support units:

- **Programme Management Unit:** The Programme Management Unit will provide strategic guidance and enhance programmatic support to the project, ensuring cross-unit cooperation and coordination of the project with other interventions in Libya and partnership with the Libyan authorities at all levels. Responsible for management of higher-level relationships with Government counterparts and alignment with the national development priorities to ensure sustainability of the programme interventions. Also, the Programme Management Unit will provide financial reporting and ensure that objective monitoring and evaluations are designed and managed to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project results.

- **Programme Management and Support Unit:** The PMSU provides quality assurance and oversight related to the UNDP Policies and Procedures for quality programming, result-based management, budgeting and financial management, and internal and donor reporting.
- **Operations Units:** The UNDP operations units provide procurement, finance, human resources, security, administrative services support to the implementation of all projects, in compliance with the UNDP operational policies and procedures.
- **Communications, Gender and Partnerships:** the project implementation and reporting is supported by the UNDP communications, gender and partnerships units, who provide regular and need-based advisory and support services.

Partnerships

UNDP will work in partnership with both national and international actors. At a programmatic level, each actor has already identified their focal points who will remain in constant contact with UNDP's project team. At a strategic level, UNDP and its partners as well as diplomatic actors will coordinate with UNEP and other UN offices including the World Meteorological Organisation and the UN Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention as well as the UNFCCC. Specialised support will also come from the International Methane Observatory and UNEP.

At a national level, the main government partners include Ministry of Environment, the National Committee on Climate Change, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Oil and the National Oil Corporation, Prime Minister's Office. At a local level, partnerships are being developed with municipalities, civil society, technical institutions, and universities.

Risks and Assumptions

There are several contextual and structural risks to this project which have been considered and, to the extent possible, mitigated. The first risk is due to the protracted nature of the conflict in Libya. This can affect both the delivery of services and infrastructure projects. It can also distract local actors and stakeholders as they prioritize other issues rather than those of the project.

This risk will be managed first by situational awareness which will be ensured by continuous and direct engagement and consultation with international and local partners. This will allow for logistical and tactical adjustments to be made. These adjustments, however, will be tactical in nature not changing the overall outcome or outputs of the project. If broader changes are needed, a request will first go to the Programmatic Board for direction and authorisation.

Additionally, the current project is already designed with a focus on some of the structural causes of conflict – including the need for responsive service delivery, effective and accountable local governance and the community security and peacebuilding.

Preventing, managing and resolving violent conflict is at the core of UN's approach in this project and UN does not seek to work around conflict (a principle applying commonly to humanitarian action for example). Rather, though this project, UN will seek to exploit any opportunity to positively affect conflict dynamics – and not just through specific so-called "peacebuilding" activities.

In this regard, the project will seek to avoid contributing inadvertently to fueling conflict drivers by sticking to recognised principles for do-no-harm, such as by maintaining a close and dynamic understanding of the context in each target location, by keeping equality of participation across community divides, as well as by building in all activities, adequate consultation and communication with the community at large.

Beyond conflict dynamics, the other risk in the Libyan context is the inertia of the incumbent utility. This inertia is created by established ways of working as well as vested interests in the current energy system. This risk is compounded by the heavy subsidy system and the continually low tariff rate. These dynamics have frustrated efforts to move forward with private sector investment in renewable energy as they lack the status of independent power producers and have difficulty making a viable financial plan for their investments.

This risk is mitigated by two strategies. The first is to employ multiple lines of intervention that will move in parallel to each other. This diversification of the programmatic portfolio mitigates risk as not all the projects will be affected the same way by climate impacts. This diversification of the programmatic portfolio has the additional benefit of allowing the project to leverage advances in one to unblock obstacles in another project for example, impediments to pass through policy reform may be unblocked by public sensitisation and advocacy programming. This is particularly important for development and submission of Libya's NDC, which continues to be of low priority for the government.

Stakeholder Engagement

UNDP seeks to contribute to the overarching aspiration that all people in Libya, including women, youth and vulnerable and marginalized groups, benefit equally from sustainable peace and enhanced rule of law, democratic governance, livelihoods and a climate-resilient future.

Target beneficiaries are the citizens of Libya, at both national level and in selected locations where new renewable energy projects could provide improved energy security, employment and a longer-term economic boost. In addition, UNDP Libya will engage, as necessary, local governments in the selected locations, and institutions, and academia.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

By enabling Libya with the tools to evaluate its vulnerabilities and contributions to climate impacts, the country will be better able to substantively participate in regional initiatives on climate change. This includes being able to report into and participate in efforts such as the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032) which envisages a range of processes across the continent that promote low carbon, resilient development.¹⁷ Similarly support to the National Meteorological Centre will allow for more effective participation with the WMO including the WMO SDS-WAS Regional Centre for Northern Africa, Middle East and Europe which works to monitor regional climate trends in order to inform policy makers.

Digital Solutions

The project will provide technical assistance to upgrade the National Metrological Centres data archive which is currently paper-based. The digitization of this information will not only preserve but allow for greater data analysis. Efforts will also be made to enhance the capacity of the national early warning systems to better use social media in the dissemination of its public warnings. The methane reduction programming, through its collaboration with the UNEP Methane Observatory, has already begun to equip the National Oil Corporation with satellite data that identifies and tracks its methane emissions. The project will also equip the NOC with equipment and training to conduct onsite verification of methane leaks as well as capacity to regularly monitor and track emissions.

Knowledge

¹⁷ <https://au.int/en/documents/20220628/african-union-climate-change-and-resilient-development-strategy-and-action-plan>

Learning from previous efforts of YUNDP and development partners, the programme management team will develop a knowledge management strategy at the national level for environment programming which will then be adapted to suit the specific context of this project.

The strategy will cover internal knowledge management (documentation of the project activities, progress, current status and challenges, contacts of main partners, contract documentation, baseline and monitoring data as well as financial progress) as well as external knowledge management and branding (production of knowledge products, research reports, blogs, articles, presentations, social media posts, traditional media products, community branding items) which support the achievement of the project objectives and helps to strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

Sustainability and scaling up are core design principles for the project. The overarching strategy is based on using international aid to help catalyze the conditions for national actors and international investors to then move into scaling up successful solutions.

The scaling up climate ambition through nationally determined contributions and national mitigation plans programme responds to the urgent need for increased action to address climate change impacts in the energy and agriculture sectors.

The detailed work on climate change activities is designed to modify existing financial flows towards more sustainable products and projects. The detailed work on renewable energy project development is designed to enable national government, national private and international investors to bring large scale funding to “shovel ready” solar energy projects. The project structures are designed to enable the UN to cleanly handover its work to these investors and national government regulators.

IV. RESULTS FRAMEWORK¹⁸

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF Results and Resource Framework: Outcome #4.1 By 2025, all people in Libya, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased resilience to the impacts of climate change, water scarcity, and environmental degradation.
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Indicator 3.3. CO2 emission per unit of value added. (SDG indicator 9.4.1) Baseline (2018): 5.89% Target (2025): 2%
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Environment
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Support to Environment and Climate Change Mitigation in Libya

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ¹⁹	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 2023	Year 2024	FINAL 2025	
Output 1: MoE and other stakeholders to actively participate in international climate processes, including developing a national climate strategy with broad public engagement supported.	1.1 Number of NCCC meetings supported in order to collaboratively develop carbon inventory and draft NDC	Project Monitoring reports Quarterly project reports	0	2022	2	2	6	Direct observation Administrative data analysis Report Lack of intergovernmental cooperation
	1.2 Libya submits gender responsive/ sensitive NDC to UNFCCC	Quarterly project reports	0	2022	1	0	1	Formal submission registered by UNFCCC Potential Risks: - The existence of competing bodies in this field that do not cooperate with each other, but rather they work against each other.

¹⁸ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

¹⁹ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ¹⁹	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 2023	Year 2024	FINAL 2025	
								An unstable political situation may cause delay in submitting the report
	1.3 Number of proposals to address climate change mitigation developed and endorsed by MoE focal point.	Quarterly project reports	0	2022	1	0	1	Direct Observation Risks: - Lack of seriousness of the focal points to benefit from this support, as well as the technical weakness of those responsible for this file in the Ministry of Environment. An unstable political situation may cause delay in submitting the proposal
	1.4 Public survey conducted on climate change including gender and climate change	Quarterly project reports	0	2022	1	1	3	Results of public survey on importance of climate change and its impacts Risks: Political Instabilities
Output 2: National and local institutions and systems to operate as a more integrated and resilient system to adapt to climate change impacts enabled.	2.1 Number of projects developed by municipalities	Quarterly project reports	0	2022	1	2	4	Meetings and meeting reports Risk: An unstable political situation may delay or stop the initiative
	2.2 LNMC develops more effective and digitized methods to record meteorological data.	Quarterly project reports	0	2022	1	2	4	Direct observation of the digitization of metrological agency Risk: An unstable political situation may delay or stop the initiative

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ¹⁹	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 2023	Year 2024	FINAL 2025	
	2.3 Number of municipal projects to combat desertification supported	Quarterly project reports	0	2022	1	2	4	Mission and project reports Risk: An unstable political situation may delay or stop the initiative
Output 3: Libya National Oil & Gas sector with capacity to measure, track and reduce methane emissions are enabled.	3.1 Methane emission survey conducted, and marginal abatement cost study completed	Quarterly project reports	0	2022	1	1	4	GoL and International Methane Observatory reports Risk: An unstable political situation may delay or stop the initiative
	3.2 Number of measures taken (policy decisions/directives) to reduce methane emissions	Quarterly project reports	0	2022	0	2	5	GoL and International Methane Observatory reports Risk: An unstable political situation may delay or stop the initiative

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted at several levels. The UNDP will be monitoring the progress of the implementation on a regular basis and will be submitting quarterly progress reports on project implementation. UNDP will hold regular virtual meetings to be updated on the progress, challenges and results. In addition, supervision missions by UNDP will be conducted as necessary, subject to security considerations. An inception report will be submitted by the UNDP upon project launch, with detailed technical work plan, a simplified procurement plan, a simplified disbursement plan, as well as a monitoring template with indicators to be monitored and updated regularly. An independent consultant will be hired under the project to conduct an evaluation of the project, prior to its completion.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	PIU	0
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	PIU, Project board	0
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	Once a year	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	PIU	0
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Every 2 years	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	PMU	0

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Once a year	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	PIU, PMU	0
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Quarterly, and at the end of the project (final report)	Submitting to the AfDB quarterly progress reports on project implementation.	PIU	0
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Once a year	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	PIU, Project Board	0

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Evaluation		Environment	Outcome 4.1	2024	Ministry of Environment; various high-level committees established to address climate change	\$70,000

VI. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ²⁰²¹

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2023	2024	2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: MoE and other stakeholders supported to actively participate in international climate processes, including developing a national climate strategy based on broad public engagement.	1.1: Libya first carbon inventory and a system to continually update that inventory created. 1.1.1 Technical support provided to representatives of the National Climate Change Committee to gather and aggregate data on sectoral emissions. 1.1.2. MoE staff sufficiently trained in managing a carbon inventory. 1.1.3 Technical support provided to representatives of the National Climate Change Committee to gather and aggregate data on sectoral emissions.	140,000	45,000	45,000	UNDP	EU	Multiple	230,000

²⁰ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

²¹ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2023	2024	2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	1.2: Libya compliance with its UNFCCC reporting obligations supported. 1.2.1. Support to NCCC - formulates and submits its first NDC. 1.2.2. Advisory support provided to the MoE to engage with the UNFCCC and other climate mechanisms. Assist NCCC to update, review and socialize the NDC.	100,000	40,000	40,000	UNDP	EU	Multiple	180,000
	1.3: Libya capacity to solicit and utilize international climate financing increased. 1.3.1. Support provided to GEF focal point to solicit Libyan earmarked funding for both capacity building and carbon mitigation. 1.3.2. Support provided to Libya to solicit funding from other climate financing including the GEF and GCF (support to energy and water)	60,000	40,000	40,000	UNDP	EU	Multiple	140,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2023	2024	2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	1.4: Public awareness on climate change impacts targeting gender and youth increased. 1.4.1. Conduct public survey of climate change perceptions and knowledge. 1.4.2. Convene forums to discuss and disseminate information on climate change. 1.4.3. Produce and disseminate information products on climate change. 1.4.4. Provide support to civil society organizations and academic institutions working on climate change and advocacy.	840,000	832,000	220,000	UNDP	EU	Multiple	1,380,000
	Technical assistance and monitoring	57,000	22,250	17,250				96,500
	Sub-Total for Output 1	1,197,000	467,250	362,250				2,026,500

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2023	2024	2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 2: National and local institutions and systems to operate as a more integrated and resilient system to adapt to climate change impacts enabled.	2.1: Awareness and Enable Climate Smart Planning at the Municipal level created. 2.1.1. Train and Engage municipalities in climate resilient planning and budgeting by convening workshops and building partnerships. 2.1.2. Assist Municipalities in developing climate resilient projects and soliciting the requisite financing	440,000	150,000	150,000	UNDP	EU	Multiple	740,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2023	2024	2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	2.2: Capacity of the Libyan National Meteorological Centre (LNMC) to monitor weather conditions, provide early warning and track climate change and engage with the international processes including the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) enhanced. 2.2.1 Track the operationalisation of the weather monitoring systems provided to the LNMC by UNDP in 2022 to ensure its effective operation. This also includes the development of the archive system in the LNMC. 2.2.2 Support the develop of more effective and digitized methods to record meteorological data (procurement and installation of 20 weather stations) 2.2.3 Enhance the capacity of the LNMC to provide early warning information to the public on sudden onset events by improving their capacity to deliver that information to the public. 2.2.4 Provide financial and advisory assistance to the LNMC to attend WMO events and to feed into global reporting processes.	260,000	650,000	950,000	UNDP	EU	Multiple	1,860,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2023	2024	2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	2.3: The efforts of the National Committee to Combat Desertification (NCCD) are enhanced, and municipality efforts are supported. 2.3.1 Work with the NCCD to develop a capacity development plan, including assisting it with international expertise. 2.3.2 In collaboration with NCCD support the implementation of a local anti-desertification projects that can then be scaled up in other municipalities. 2.3.3 Assessment the degradation of vegetation cover through the production of data and maps for the period 1990-2022. 2.3.4 Monitoring and controlling desertification movement in Libya using geographic information systems (GIS)	840,000	1,020,000	2,100,000	UNDP	EU	Multiple	3,960,000
	Technical assistance and monitoring	77,000	91,000	160,000				328,000
	Sub-Total for Output 2	1,617,000	1,911,000	3,360,000				6,888,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2023	2024	2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 3 Libya National Oil & Gas sector with capacity to measure, track and reduce methane emissions are enabled.	3.1: Baseline at NOC and subsidiaries of methane emissions and a process to continually monitor and record methane emission data is established. 3.1.1. Train and coach engineers to collect data and establish a permanent information collection system. 3.1.2. Collaborate in conducting a comprehensive inventory of methane emissions for the oil & gas sector. 3.1.3. Identify the most effective means to reduce emissions using a marginal abatement curve to rate options.	725,000	750,000	750,000	UNDP	EU	Multiple	2,225,000
	3.2: Implementation of methane reduction efforts on leaks, flares and methane capture is supported. 3.2.1 Based on project identification, support NOC and its subsidiaries to implement methane reduction measures.	0	0	0	UNDP	EU	Multiple	0
	Technical assistance and monitoring	36,250	37,500	37,500				111,250
	Sub-Total for Output 3	761,250	787,500	787,500				2,336,250
Total for all Outputs		3,575,250	3,165,750	4,509,750				11,250,750
Project Management Costs	Audit and Evaluation	35,753	31,658	45,098				112,508
	Project Management Staff	400,000	500,000	500,000				1,400,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2023	2024	2025		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	General Expenses (office, security, accommodation, etc)	150,000	200,000	200,000				550,000
	Vehicles and office equipment	100,000	150,000	150,000				400,000
	Other Direct Costs / Country Office Support	426,100	404,741	540,485				1,371,326
	Sub-total Project Management Costs	1,111,853	1,286,398	1,435,582				3,833,833
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		4,687,103	4,452,148	5,945,332				15,084,583
Indirect Costs	General Management Services (GMS 8%)	374,968	356,172	475,627				1,206,767
	UN Coordination Levy (1%)	50,621	48,083	64,210				162,913
TOTAL		5,112,692	4,856,403	6,485,168				16,454,263

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The management of the project will be conducted by UNDP through direct implementation. UNDP will recruit dedicated project management and specialist staff, in addition to oversight and support staff from compliance and fiduciary units who will be conducting all project procurement and financial management under the project, in compliance with UNDP rules and procedures. The project costs will include activity costs as well staff costs, travel/mission expenses, communication expenses, depreciation of assets, and other direct and indirect operating costs.

UNDP will maintain close communication with the government and donors throughout implementation of the project. The project will continue to engage with the established Project Board as oversight and advisory authority. The bilateral relationship will facilitate collaboration between UNDP, government and the donors for the implementation of the Project. The Project Board will provide strategic direction and oversight, review implementation progress through narrative and financial progress reports, including work plans, and will play an active role in the final project evaluation.

UNDP will also consult the relevant government ministries and other stakeholders relevant to project activities. This may include civil society organizations, private sector institutions and a number of international development organizations including other UN Agencies.

Project Implementation Team

Based on UNDP rules and regulations concerning DIM projects, UNDP Project Manager will be responsible for the overall administrative management and monitoring of the project progress. Project staff and advisors will be recruited based on UNDP policies and procedures and all project procurements, including works, goods, and services will follow UNDP rules and regulations.

The project team will include a senior national advisor who will liaise with project consultants, national stakeholders, and the other UN agencies. The project manager will oversee the project's timely implementation and finalization.

The project will work under the strategic guidance of the Project Board, comprised of one representative each from UNDP, project donors, the Government of Libya, and other UN /development partners as required. The Project Board will provide coordination, strategic guidance, oversight, and quality assurance. The Project Board will be co-chaired by UNDP and a senior government representative and will meet at least once a year.

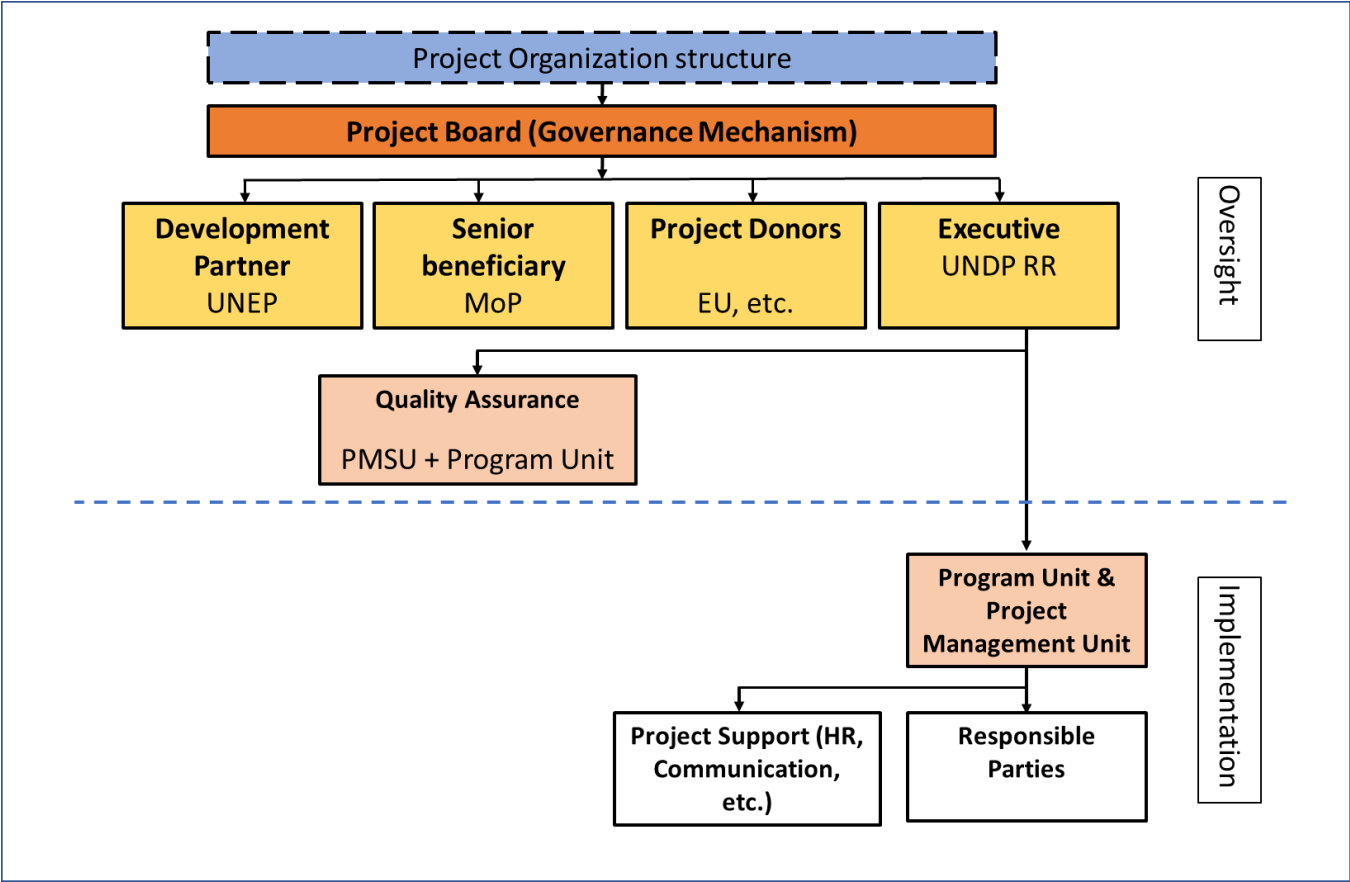
Delivery of the project components will be managed by the UNDP Project Manager, supported by the responsible parties to be identified by UNDP. Specialized task teams, including key national stakeholders will be mobilized and then demobilized as needed.

Effective management of the Project will be critical, given its importance, size and complexity. To this end, UNDP will secure a high-quality project management system while ensuring risk management and project approaches sensitive to the conflict and political environment in Libya.

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

This Project will build upon existing programming already underway including the ongoing work on the NDC and energy transition. As such the start-up time and associated costs of creating relationships with national actors and with hiring core programmatic staff will be reduced. The project has already assessed the contributions of national actors as well as their needs and coordinated its efforts with other partners that are involved in similar endeavours. To solidify its partnerships, UNDP has already signed cooperation MoUs with the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Planning and will renew its cooperation with MoUs with the National Committee to Combat Desertification as well as the National Meteorological Centre. The project will also leverage the efforts of this project

with other existing Country Office capacities and programming including the Governance Pillar and Peacebuilding, Resilience and Livelihoods project.



VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

Where the country has signed the [Standard Basic Assistance Agreement \(SBAA\)](#)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (20 May 1976). All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and project related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or project to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any project or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
- a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 - b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
 - c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.
 - d. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or project or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
 - e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
 - f. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party,
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subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

- g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- h. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- i. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
 - j. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
 - k. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section
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entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, mutatis mutandis, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

X. ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QUALITY ASSURANCE – DESIGN

☒	PROJECT QA - DESIGN
1. STRATEGIC	
	1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change?
☐	• 3: The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks.
☒	• 2: The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change.
☐	• 1: The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change. *Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the information icon for these cases. The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions, explaining the necessary steps to adapt to the climate impact and the project document clearly describes why the project's strategy is the best approach at this point in time in order to achieve the desired change. Evidence ProDoc page.5
	2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?
☒	• 3: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan²² and adapts at least one Signature Solution²³. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true)
☐	• 2: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan²⁴. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true)
☐	• 1: The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. The Project is aligned with the thematic focus area Environment and contributes to UNDP strategic Plan to Putting nature and the environment at the heart of national economies and planning; helping government protect, manage and value their natural assets. Evidence ProDoc page 1
	3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNSDCF/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for strategic interventions not part of a programme)
☒	• Yes
☐	• No (Project QA cannot be approved by the Project QA Approver) The project is clearly aligned with the CPD objective to mitigate climate change and foster green growth and renewable energy transition are enhanced. The project contributed to the CPD outcome and UNSDCF outcome Evidence ProDoc page 1&4
2. RELEVANT	

²² The three development settings in UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and c) Build resilience to shocks and crises

²³ The six Signature Solutions of UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Keeping people out of poverty; b) Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance; c) Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; d) Promote nature based solutions for a sustainable planet; e) Close the energy gap; and f) Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

²⁴ The three development settings in UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and c) Build resilience to shocks and crises

☒	PROJECT QA - DESIGN
☒	4. Does the project identity target groups, and particularly those marginalized, vulnerable and left further behind (LNOB)?²⁵
☐	• 3: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated, and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence.
☒	• 2: The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind.
☐	• 1: The target groups are not clearly specified. The project contributes to achieving the collective outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework UNSDCF 2023-2025 particularly Outcome 4.1 which aims to support the people of Libya, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized, to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change, water scarcity and environmental degradation. Evidence ProDoc pg. 4 The project interventions are gender sensitized in outputs 1&2 also have indicators (results resource framework – on page 15)
☒	5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design?
☐	• 3: Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project.
☒	• 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources but have not been used to justify the approach selected.
☐	• 1: There is little, or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence. The ProDoc outlined the objectives, expected outcomes, activities, and budget of the project. It also included a detailed implementation plan and a monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress and measure success using the lessons learnt from the previous projects. (results resource framework – on page 15)
☒	6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national / regional / global partners and other actors?
☒	• 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true)
☐	• 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans.
☐	• 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. UNDP will work in partnership with both national and international actors. At a programmatic level, each actor has already identified their focal points who will remain in constant contact with UNDP's project team. At a strategic level, UNDP and its partners as well as diplomatic actors will coordinate with UNEP and other UN offices including the World Meteorological Organisation and the UN Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention as well as the UNFCCC. Specialised support will also come from the International Methane Observatory and UNEP. At a national level, the main government partners include Ministry of Environment, the National Committee on Climate Change, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Oil and the National Oil Corporation, Prime Minister's Office. At a local level, partnerships are being developed with municipalities, civil society, technical institutions, and universities. Evidence ProDoc. Page 10
	3. PRINCIPLED
	7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?

²⁵ Operationalizing Leaving No One Behind good Practice Note for UNCT (<https://unsdg.un.org/resources/leaving-no-one-behind-unsdg-operational-guide-un-country-teams>)

☒	PROJECT QA - DESIGN
☐	• 3: The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)
☒	• 2: The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. (both must be true)
☐	• 1: No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. The UNDP operations units provide procurement, finance, human resources, security, administrative services support to the implementation of all projects, in compliance with the UNDP operational policies and procedures. Evidence page 11
	8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?
☐	• 3: A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. (all must be true)
☒	• 2: A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. (all must be true)
☐	• 1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document. Gender-responsive implementation mechanism is ensured through working together with authorities, UNDP partners and community organizations to promote gender equality in achieving programme results. The project interventions are gender sensitized in outputs 1&2 also have indicators (results resource framework – on page 15)
	9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?
☒	• 3: Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)
☐	• 2: The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (both must be true)
☐	• 1: Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered. The project focuses on sustainability and scaling up through international aid, aiming to catalyze the transition for national actors and investors. The Scaling up Climate Ambition program addresses climate change impacts in energy and agriculture sectors. The project aims to modify financial flows towards sustainable products and projects, while enabling national government, private investors, and international investors to fund large-scale solar construction projects. The project structures enable the UN to handover its work to investors and government regulators. Evidence ProDoc page 12 &13
	10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of the preparation and dissemination of reports and communication materials; organization of events, workshops, or training; strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences; partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks; and global/regional projects with no country-level activities as well as Development Effectiveness projects and Institutional Effectiveness projects. [If SESP is not required, Select all exemption criteria that apply.]
☒	• Yes
☐	• No (Project QA cannot be approved by the Project QA Approver)

☒	PROJECT QA - DESIGN
☐	• SESP not required because project consists solely of (Select all exemption criteria that apply) *Applicable only to option "SESP not required" ☐ 1: Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials ☐ 2: Organization of an event, workshop, training ☐ 3: Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences ☐ 4: Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks ☐ 5: Global/regional projects with no country-level activities (e.g. activities such as knowledge management, inter-governmental processes) ☐ 6: UNDP serves as Administrative Agent ☐ 7: Development Effectiveness projects and Institutional Effectiveness projects
	Evidence SESP has been provided.
4. MANAGEMENT & MONITORING	
	11. Does the project have a strong results framework?
☒	• 3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true)
☐	• 2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true)
☐	• 1: The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. (if any is true)
	The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. Evidence ProDoc page 15
	12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board?
☒	• 3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. (all must be true)
☐	• 2: The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. (all must be true)
☐	• 1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.
	The project will be coordinated at the top level by a Project Board, comprised of one representative each from UNDP, UNEP, each donor, and the Government of Libya, represented by the Ministry of Planning. The PSC will meet every 6 months. The Project Board will be responsible for oversight and act as an advisory authority, representing the highest body for coordination, strategic guidance, oversight, and quality assurance. The Project Board will be led and convened by UNDP and will meet at least once a year. Evidence ProDocPage 13
	13. Have the project risks been identified using the risk assessment tools (Project Quality Assurance, Social and Environmental Screening Procedure, Partner Capacity Assessment Tool, Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer, Private Sector Due Diligence, etc., if applicable), with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?
☒	• 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk register, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards

☒	PROJECT QA - DESIGN
	and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders, including consultation with the UNDP Security Office as required. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, including security risks, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. (both must be true)
☐	• 2: Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk register based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
☐	• 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk register, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified, no initial risk log is included with the project document and/or no security risk management process has taken place for the project.
	Evidence; All required documents have been shared and attached
5. EFFICIENT	
	14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example: i) Using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available. ii) Using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions. iii) Through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners. iv) Sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects. v) Using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions.
☒	• Yes
☐	• No
	The project forms part of a nexus with other projects within the Energy and Environment Pillar to maximize results, impacts and proper use of resources
	15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?
☐	• 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated.
☒	• 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
☐	• 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.
	The multi-year work plan includes identifying potential funding sources, such as partnerships with other organizations. The budget also includes provisions for all the activities to ensure transparency and accountability, financial reporting mechanisms have been established, including regular audits and reviews of financial statements. Overall, the resource mobilization plans, and budget demonstrate a comprehensive approach to managing costs and resources for the successful implementation of the project. Evidence ProDoc Page 21
	16. Is the Country Office / Regional / Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?
☒	• 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
☐	• 2: The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.
☐	• 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.

☒	PROJECT QA - DESIGN
	The project covers all the costs related to the project.
	6. EFFECTIVE
	17. Have targeted groups, and particularly those marginalized, vulnerable, and left further behind (LNOB), been engaged in the design of the project? ²⁶
☐	3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated, vulnerable, and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.)
☒	2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project.
☐	1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.
☐	Not Applicable At a national level, the main government partners include the Ministry of Environment, the National Committee on Climate Change, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Oil and the National Oil Corporation, and the Prime Minister's Office. At a local level, partnerships consultation with municipalities, civil society, technical institutions, and universities will continue during the implementation stage as well. ProDOc, Page 10.
	18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?
☒	Yes
☐	No
	The project conducted lessons learned exercises
	19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.
☒	Yes
☐	No
	All outputs are scored with the gender markers Evidence ProDOc (results resource framework – on page 15)
	20. Have societal digital risks and opportunities been taken into account when designing the project's approach and have digital or data technology solutions been considered to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and scalability of project results? ²⁷
☐	3: To the extent possible, societal digital risks and opportunities have been investigated when designing the strategy and Theory of Change, and the potential use of digital or data technologies in project activities has been considered in line with UNDP's digital standards²⁸ and data principles²⁹. (All must be true)
☒	2: Only the potential use of digital or data solutions in project activities has been considered in line with UNDP's digital standards³⁰ and data principles³¹, but there is no or limited evidence that aspects of inclusive digital societies have been considered in the design of the strategy or Theory of Change.

²⁶ Operationalizing Leaving No One Behind Good Practice Note for UNCT (<https://unsdg.un.org/resources/leaving-no-one-behind-unsdg-operational-guide-un-country-teams>)

²⁷ For a checklist and evidence template, please see the Embedding Digital Thinking into Project Design Guidelines (<https://rebrand.ly/DbDPProjectGuideEN>).

²⁸ The ten UNDP Digital Standards are: a) Start with the need; b) Bridge the digital divide; c) Test early and often; d) (Perhaps) Don't build it; e) Do no harm; f) Form the Right Team; g) Measure What Matters; h) Follow The UNDP Data Principles; i) Default to Open; and j) Plan for the Long Term (<https://www.undp.org/digital/standards>).

²⁹ The eight UNDP Digital Principles are: a) Safeguard personal data; b) Uphold the highest ethical standards; c) Manage Data Responsibly; d) Make data open by default; e) Plan for reusability and interoperability; f) Empower people to work with data; g) Expand frontiers of data; and h) Be aware of data limitations (<https://data.undp.org/data-principles>).

³⁰ The ten UNDP Digital Standards are: a) Start with the need; b) Bridge the digital divide; c) Test early and often; d) (Perhaps) Don't build it; e) Do no harm; f) Form the Right Team; g) Measure What Matters; h) Follow The UNDP Data Principles; i) Default to Open; and j) Plan for the Long Term (<https://www.undp.org/digital/standards>).

³¹ The eight UNDP Digital Principles are: a) Safeguard personal data; b) Uphold the highest ethical standards; c) Manage Data

☒	PROJECT QA - DESIGN
☐	1: Neither societal digital risks and opportunities, nor digital or data technology solutions were specifically considered in the project design or, UNDP's digital standards³² and data principles³³ are not taken into account when intending to use digital or data technology solutions in project activities.
☐	Digital considerations are not relevant to this project. *Applicable only to option "Digital considerations are not relevant" ☐ 1: Societal digital transformation is not a government or contextual priority ☐ 2: A non-digital approach yields higher effectiveness and efficiency ☐ 3: Other (specify in the "Evidence" section)
	The project will upgrade the National Metrological Centres data archive which is currently primarily in hard copy. The digitization of this information will not only preserve but allow for greater data analysis. Efforts will also be made to enhance the capacity of the national early warning systems to better use social media in the dissemination of its public warnings. The methane reduction programming, through its collaboration with the UNEP Methane Observatory, has already begun to equip the National Oil Corporation with satellite data that identifies and tracks its methane emissions. Also, digitalization covered in output 2 Evidence ProDoc page 12, 8 and 12
7. SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP	
	21. Have national / regional / global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the country / regional / global project, respectively?
☒	3: National / regional / global partners have full ownership of the country / regional / global project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
☐	2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national / regional / global partners.
☐	1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners. UNDP will work in partnership with both national and international actors. At a programmatic level, each actor has already identified their focal points who will remain in constant contact with UNDP's project team. At a strategic level, UNDP and its partners as well as diplomatic actors will coordinate with UNEP and other UN offices including the World Meteorological Organisation and the UN Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention as well as the UNFCCC. Specialised support will also come from the International Methane Observatory and UNEP. At a national level, the main government partners include Ministry of Environment, the National Committee on Climate Change, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Oil and the National Oil Corporation, Prime Minister's Office. At a local level, partnerships are being developed with municipalities, civil society, technical institutions, and universities. Evidence ProDoc.page 10
	22. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific / comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted?
☒	3: The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.
☐	2: A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment.
☐	1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out.
☒	Not Applicable
	Not applicable

Responsibly; d) Make data open by default; e) Plan for reusability and interoperability; f) Empower people to work with data; g) Expand frontiers of data; and h) Be aware of data limitations (<https://data.undp.org/data-principles>).

³² The ten UNDP Digital Standards are: a) Start with the need; b) Bridge the digital divide; c) Test early and often; d) (Perhaps) Don't build it; e) Do no harm; f) Form the Right Team; g) Measure What Matters; h) Follow The UNDP Data Principles; i) Default to Open; and j) Plan for the Long Term (<https://www.undp.org/digital/standards>).

³³ The eight UNDP Digital Principles are: a) Safeguard personal data; b) Uphold the highest ethical standards; c) Manage Data Responsibly; d) Make data open by default; e) Plan for reusability and interoperability; f) Empower people to work with data; g) Expand frontiers of data; and h) Be aware of data limitations (<https://data.undp.org/data-principles>).

☒	PROJECT QA - DESIGN
☒	23. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?
☐	• Yes
☐	• No
☐	• Not Applicable
	Yes, there is a clear strategy whereby national systems will be used. As per task 2.2.2 will support the develop of more effective and digitized methods to record meteorological data (procurement and installation of 20 weather stations). Also, UNDP has a third-party monitoring which will undertake monitoring as well as build the capacity for national counterparts. Evaluation of the project will be taken UNDP as per INDP rules and guidelines and lessons learnt will share with counterpace, stakeholders and partners. Evidence ProDoc page 7
☒	24. Is there a clear transition arrangement / phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?
☐	• Yes
☐	• No
	The project focuses on sustainability and scaling up through international aid, aiming to catalyze the transition for national actors and investors. The Scaling up Climate Ambition program addresses climate change's impacts in energy and agriculture sectors. The project aims to modify financial flows towards sustainable products and projects, while enabling national government, private investors, and international investors to fund large-scale solar construction projects. The project structures enable the UN to handover its work to investors and government regulators. Evidence ProDoc page 12 &13

<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Signature and Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor: Eman Elmasri Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst	Signature: Date:	The QA Assessor has to be accountable for project assurance, which is independent of the project manager. A UNDP programme or monitoring and evaluation officer typically holds the project assurance role on behalf of UNDP. For GEF- and GCF-financed projects, project assurance is undertaken as per the requirements of the vertical funds, and these services are covered by the fee provided by the vertical fund.
QA Approver: Randa Gritli Programme Specialist	Signature: Date:	The QA Approver is typically the Resident Representative, Deputy Resident Representative, or head of portfolio. The QA Approver must function at a higher level of accountability than the QA Assessor. The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor.

2. Social and Environmental Screening Template

XI. UNDP SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE (v. JULY 2022)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Support to Environment and Climate Change Mitigation – Libya
2. Project Number	TBD
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Libya

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The project will focus on multiple axis that both mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt existing systems and infrastructure to adapt to climate impacts focuses on establishing the requisite national policies and capacities to facilitate the energy transition and address climate and change utilizing an integrated, whole of society approach. This is done taking into account the right to an adequate standard of living, right to health including the right to safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, right to adequate food and right to safe drinking water, right of all peoples to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources, with a no harm approach.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment
The project will ensure technical capacity and awareness raising, particularly among the youth and women, to find employment in the energy transition market and the public is sufficiently educated and motivated to support the energy transition, eliminating of all forms of discrimination against women.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
Libya will begin to diversify its economy and reduce its domestic dependency on oil and gas making it more resilient to global market price shifts, more capable of mitigating the causes of climate change while also becoming resilient to climate impacts. The shift to low carbon, low waste and low cost energy system will also preserve financial resources for investment in other critical sectors in Libyan society restoring hope in Libyan society that the country will move beyond a decade of conflict and instability.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description <i>(Broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
Deterioration of security situation in the country.	I = 4 L = 3	Moderate	Effectiveness of the project implementation might be affected by the increase of the armed conflict would lead to heightened community security risks	Continuous analysis of developments, project planning in place for different security scenarios. Project coordinates closely with Donors and UNDSS
Grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders may arise if schemes in their locality are not selected for funding	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate		Communication with the local communities will be an important part of the project's outreach strategy as the communities will have a say in the success of the project by applying the results of the project later.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	<i>Low Risk</i>			
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>		x	Continuous analysis of the situation
	<i>Substantial Risk</i>		☐	
	<i>High Risk</i>		☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (Check all that apply)			
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High-Risk projects			

<i>Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project- level Standards triggered?</i>		Comments (not required)
<i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i>		
<i>Human Rights</i>	☐	N/A
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	☐	N/A
<i>Accountability</i>	☐	N/A
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i>	☐	N/A
<i>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</i>	☐	NA
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</i>	☐	N/A
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	☐	N/A
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	☐	N/A
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	☐	N/A
<i>7. Labour and Working Conditions</i>	☐	N/A
<i>8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	☐	N/A

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		
QA Approver		
PAC Chair		Christopher Laker

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	NO
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	NO
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹⁶	NO
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	NO
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	NO
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	NO
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, considering different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	NO
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	NO

¹⁶ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	NO
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	NO
Project-Level Standards	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	NO
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	NO
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	NO
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	NO
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	NO
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	NO
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	NO
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	NO
1.9 significant agricultural production?	NO
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	NO
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹⁷	NO
1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ¹⁸	NO
1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	

¹⁷ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

¹⁸ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	NO
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	NO
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	NO
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	NO
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	NO
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	NO
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	NO
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	NO
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	NO
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	NO
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	NO
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	NO
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	NO
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	NO

5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	risk of forced evictions? ¹⁹	NO
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	NO
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above. *</i>	NO
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	NO
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	NO
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	NO
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	NO
7.3	use of child labour?	NO
7.4	use of forced labour?	NO
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	NO
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	NO

¹⁹ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
8.3 the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	NO
8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	NO
8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
8.6 significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

3. Risk Analysis.

OFFLINE RISK LOG

(see [Deliverable Description](#) for the Risk Log regarding its purpose and use)

Project Title: Climate						Award ID: 01000954		Date: May 1, 2023	
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Lack of legitimacy of national counterparts	May 2023	Strategic 7.5 Government Commitment	I = 4 P = 2	Use of UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) Dealing only with at technical level of ministries and national stakeholders.	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active
2	Weak coordination and synergies with other development partners working in same area	May 2023	Strategic 7.3 Stakeholder relationships and partnerships	I= 2 P = 3	Facilitating coordination mechanisms among donor partner to synergize assistance. Ensure strong, frequent coordination among project implementing partners.	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active
3	Negative media perception/reporting	May 2023	Reputational 5.4 Communications	I= 3 P = 2	Effective coordination with UNDP project management/communication team as well as Regional/HQ communications teams for any potential escalation/guidance .	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active
4	Lack of visibility/under-reporting	May 2023	Operational 3.4 Reporting and Communications	I= 3 P =1	Enhance visibility of the project activities through regular reporting to the CO communication team.	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active
5	Slow delivery	May 2023	Financial 2.5 Delivery	I= 4 P = 3	Increase project team capacity <i>ad hoc</i> at technical and operational levels.	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active

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6	Lack of visible results/impact	May 2023	Organizational 4.3 Implementation arrangements	I= 4 P = 1	Enhance visibility of the project activities through: 1- CO regular reporting to the communication team 2-regular reporting on achievements to donors 3- regular reporting on achievements to national counterparts.	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active
7	Low quality of implementation	May 2023	Organizational 4.5 Monitoring and Oversight	I= 4 P = 1	The quality of all activities will be assured by adequate technical & operational oversight as required.	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active
8	Obstruction from stakeholders for diverse reasons	May 2023	Safety and Security 8.2 Political Instability	I= 4 P = 2	Proper coordination and communication with all relevant stakeholders.	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active
9	Restrictions on access to certain beneficiaries	May 2023	Social and Environmental 1.12 Stakeholder Engagement	I= 2 P = 2	Partnerships with other Entities/INGOs/NGOs and relevant UN agencies.	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active
10	Diversion of funds, fraud, corruption	May 2023	Financial 2.3 Corruption and Fraud	I= 4 P = 2	Use of UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) Dealing only with technical level of ministries respected by local actors.	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active
11	Inadequate staff profile, lack of capacity	May 2023	Organizational 4.7 Human Resources	I= 4 P = 2	Use of partnerships and increase the capacity of the project team.	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active
12	Programme personnel casualty or	May 2023	Safety and Security	I=4 P=2	Select locations with low to medium risk for violent	Project Manager	Project Manager	May 2023	Active

	injury, other threats		8.2 Political Instability		escalation or for other direct threats. Insurance, Relocation. Use of armoured vehicles only in certain locations including for contractors. Implement business continuity plan, conduct remote coordination, consultations, virtual meetings. Explore alternative entry points to the country, storage of material until situation allows to safely deliver the material. Adapt, re-schedule or re-programme project activities in consultation with stakeholders. Monitoring UNDSS info and sharing with contractor's security focal points.				
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