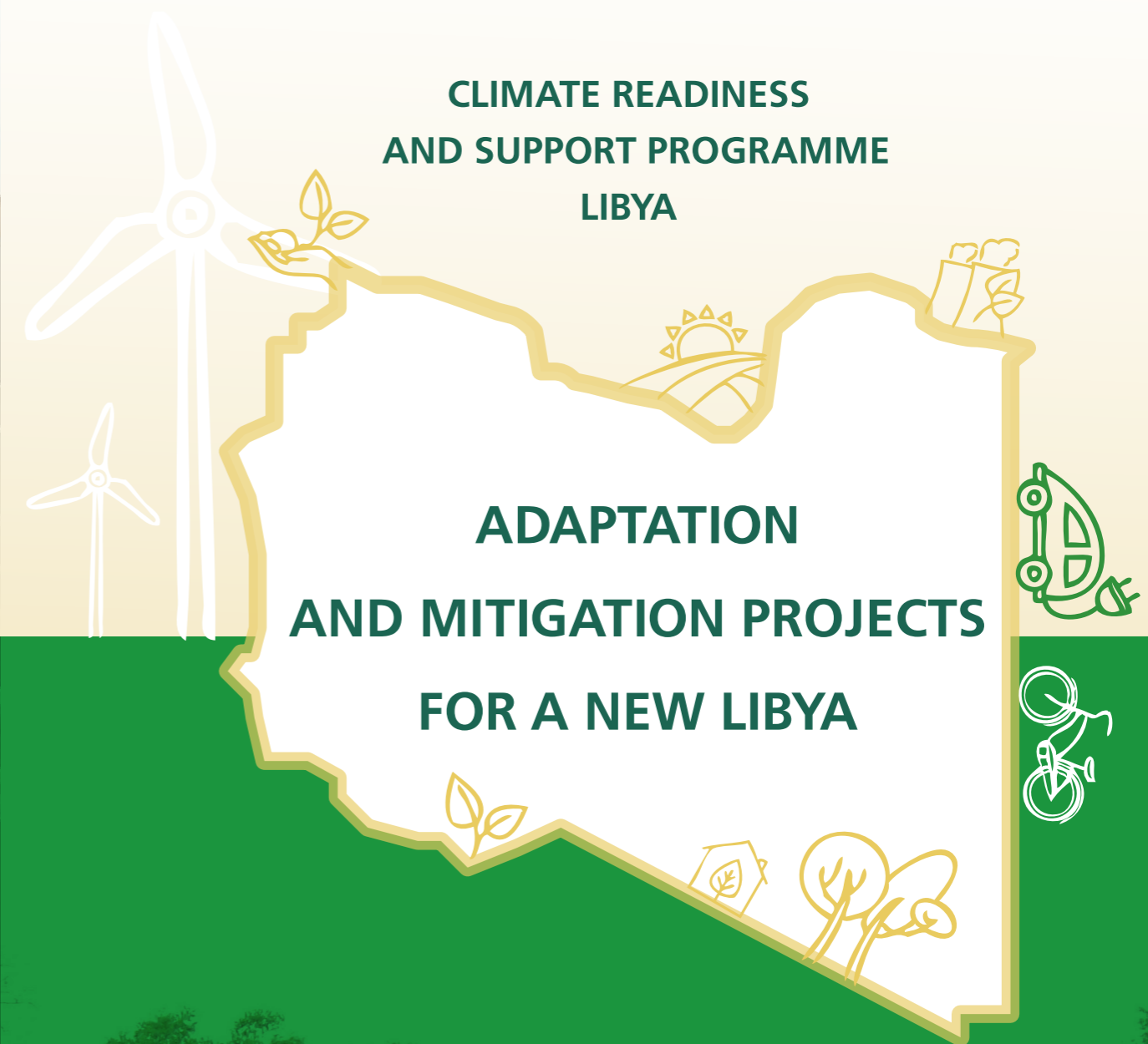




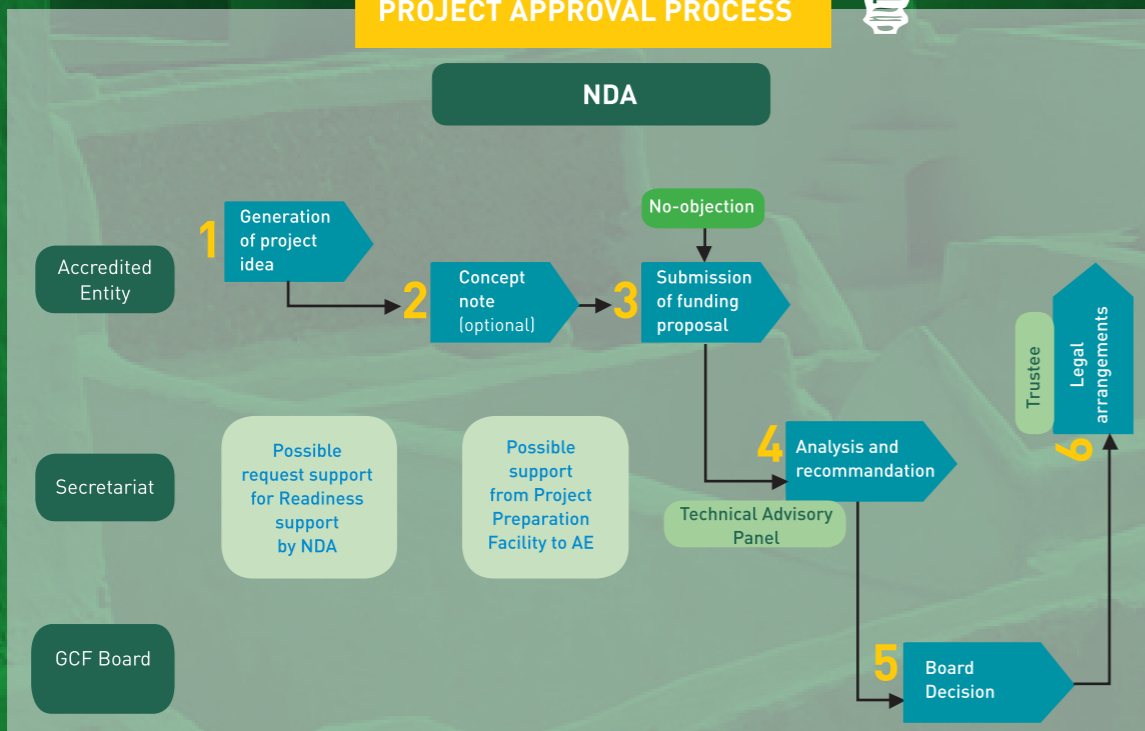
STATE OF LIBYA

CLIMATE READINESS AND SUPPORT PROGRAMME LIBYA

ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION PROJECTS FOR A NEW LIBYA



PROJECT APPROVAL PROCESS



THE NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY

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LIBYA IS INVOLVED IN CLIMATE FINANCE

NATIONAL PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

Libya has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol and has signed Paris Agreement. For the next stage, Libya needs to complete the design of its national policy and programs in combating climate change. Therefore, in the future Libya is required to look for climate finance, especially by the Green Climate Fund, for the implementation of its programs and projects.

ACCESS TO CLIMATE FINANCE:

Libya's commitment to the Green Climate Fund represents an opportunity to access funds for the implementation of its national climate change policy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE READINESS PROGRAMME:

The programme aims to improve Libya's capacities to access and utilize climate finance through the establishment of a National Designated Authority (NDA) and strengthening its capacities to prioritize country's commitments with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to ensure climate-resilient and low-carbon development.

MOST EXPECTED RESULTS:

- Establishing the national authority for negotiations with the Green Climate Fund and enhance their capacities with the national focal point.
- Supporting national institutions in order to obtain accreditation from the Green Climate Fund.
- Engaging with key stakeholders including the private sector (ministries, civil society organizations, universities, research centers, development agencies ...).

It is important to mention that the implementation of the climate readiness project is under the responsibility and the supervision of the General Environment Authority in cooperation with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory.

THE NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY FOR THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND

It represents the focal point for interaction between the country and the Fund, and its main role is to ensure that activities supported by the Fund are in line with the national strategic goals and priorities.

To ensure that the GCF Board endorse project proposals, it is requested to the project to obtain a non-objection letter that the (NDA) or the national focal point should submit to the Green Climate Fund.

At the national level, the National Designated Authority plays an integral complementary role to the Green Climate Fund, in particular by offering priority proposals. Members of the National Designated Authority in Libya are named from relevant ministries, agencies and stakeholders.



THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND IN BRIEF

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a new global fund created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. GCF helps developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change. It seeks to promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development, taking into account the needs of nations that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. It was set up by the 194 countries who are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010, as part of the Convention's financial mechanism. The fund represents the most important mechanism for financing climate programs in order to implement the Paris Climate Agreement.

The Green Climate Fund ensure access to its resources to finance projects and programs addressing climate change through the accredited entities. The Fund's investments can be in the form of grants, loans, equity or guarantees.

STAKEHOLDERS CONCERNED WITH THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Programme's applicants

Programme's applicants represent all national entities in charge of implementing national policies or strategies for adapting or mitigating climate change at the national level, and these entities include in particular the public sector (ministries of tourism, agriculture, energy, water, health, industry, transport, environment ...) as well as relevant national institutions, the private sector, and the civil society.

Project applicants can also be national or international organizations or even accredited entities.

Accredited entities

Its mission is to submit funding requests to the Fund, to follow up, to manage, and to monitor projects and programs approved by the Fund. Accredited entities can also intervene as a direct executor, or in the name of the execution entities.

The Green Climate Fund works to mobilize climate finance with a wide range of organizations including private and public sector, local, national, regional and global organizations and NGOs.

There are two types of entities accredited by the Fund, which are direct access entities and international access entities.

a. Direct access entities:

They are local, national and regional organizations that must be designed through the national designated authority (NDA) or the national focal point.

b. International access entities:

They it could include United Nations organizations, Multilateral Development Banks, International financial entities, and regional entities. These International Institutions do not require to be designated through the national designated authority of the developing countries.

c. Relevant local population:

They are the final beneficiaries of the activities of the projects and programs. The concerned population and civil society must be involved in the preparation of the fund proposals. Moreover, The projects and programs should be clear, detailed and achievable and be part of a progressive dynamic of adaptation and mitigation to climate change.

THE EIGHT STRATEGIC AREAS OF THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND INTERVENTION

