



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.1/9  
May 26, 2010

---

Adaptation Fund Board  
Project and Programme Review Committee  
First Meeting  
Bonn, June 14, 2010

## **PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL FOR SOLOMON ISLANDS**

## I. Background

1. The Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board, state in paragraph 41 that regular adaptation project and programme proposals, i.e. those that request funding exceeding US\$ 1 million, would undergo either a one-step, or a two-step approval process. In case of the one-step process, the proponent would directly submit a fully-developed project proposal. In the two-step process, the proponent would first submit a brief project concept, which would be reviewed by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and would have to receive the approval by the Board. In the second step, the fully-developed project/programme document would be reviewed by the PPRC, and would finally require Board's approval.

2. The Templates Approved by the Adaptation Fund Board (Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, Annex 3) do not include a separate template for project and programme concepts but provide that these are to be submitted using the project and programme proposal template. The section on Adaptation Fund Project Review Criteria states:

*For regular projects using the two-step approval process, only the first four criteria will be applied when reviewing the 1st step for regular project concept. In addition, the information provided in the 1st step approval process with respect to the review criteria for the regular project concept could be less detailed than the information in the request for approval template submitted at the 2nd step approval process. Furthermore, a final project document is required for regular projects for the 2nd step approval, in addition to the approval template.*

3. The first four criteria mentioned above are:

1. Country Eligibility,
2. Project Eligibility,
3. Resource Availability, and
4. Eligibility of NIE/MIE.

4. Based on the Adaptation Fund Board Decision B.9/2, the first call for project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Adaptation Fund was sent out on April 8, 2010.

5. According to the paragraph 41 of the operational policies and guidelines, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat not less than seven weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

6. The following project concept titled "Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security" was submitted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund. It was received by the secretariat before the closing date for consideration of projects in the 10<sup>th</sup> Adaptation Fund Board meeting. The secretariat has carried out a technical review of the project concept and assigned to it the diary number

AFB/MIE/Food/2010/1, and is submitting to the Project and Programme Review Committee the following documents:

1. Summary of the project, prepared by the secretariat.
2. The technical review sheet, filled in by the secretariat.
3. The original concept, as submitted (in Annex).

## **II. Recommendation**

7. The PPRC may want to consider and recommend to the Board
  - a) To endorse the project concept, contained in the Annex; and
  - b) To communicate to UNDP a list of specific issues that would need to be clarified within the project proposal. A list of such issues, suggested by the secretariat, is included in the technical review sheet.

## 1. Project Summary

Solomon Islands – Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security

Implementing Entity – UNDP

Executing Entity: *Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Division - Conservation and Meteorology (MECM), UNOPS – Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock*

Project execution cost: USD 500,000

Total project cost (execution included): USD 5,000,000

UNDP management fee: USD 500,000 (10%)

Total amount of financing requested: USD 5,500,000

### Project Background and Context:

Changes in long-term patterns of temperature and rain-fall, as well as the changing frequency of extreme weather events are expected to have long-term effects on food production systems. The currently used slash and burn agriculture has led to a loss of natural assets in the country, including soil erosion and a loss of soil fertility. There is an absence of awareness and information regarding the likely adverse impacts of climate change and the imminent sea-level rise on the islands. Additionally, government institutions and the policy framework governing the development and management of agriculture and related fields do not have a systematic consideration of the impending climate change risks and opportunities. The focus of the project is to build adaptive capacity and pilot adaptation activities at the community level. The objective of the project is to strengthen the ability of communities to make informed decisions and manage likely climate change driven pressures on food production and management systems.

### Component 1: Community-based adaptation initiatives implemented (USD 3,500,000)

The initiatives would be implemented in at least 30 communities across at least three regions in the Solomon Islands. The expected outcome for this component is the development of a pilot program. This component includes the introduction of robust land use and crop management techniques. Furthermore, climate-sensitive irrigation and water conservation techniques will be implemented. Resources will be provided for training of farmers on conservation farming systems. Community nurseries as well as traditional food processing and storage facilities will also be established within this component.

### Component 2: Institutional strengthening to support climate resilient policy frameworks for the agriculture sector (USD 750,000)

The expected outcome of this component is the adjustment of national and sub-national policies pertaining to the governing of agriculture in the varying range of future climate scenarios. The technical capacities within the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant departments within the Ministry of Environment will be strengthened. Integrated village-level land use plans, with consideration of gender dimensions and needs will be developed under this component. Coordination between national and sub-national level institutions will be fostered for risk management purposes. Economic costing of climate change impacts and adaptation options will be addressed in this component as well. Training of policymakers in the Ministries will be undertaken on risk management strategies and policies.

### Component 3: Climate change adaptation specific knowledge production, sharing and dissemination (USD 250,000)

The expected outcome for this component is to foster the generation and dissemination of knowledge on adaptation in a systemic manner at the community and regional level. The codification of lessons learned and best practices will be undertaken. Training materials for extension workers, school and technical programmes on agronomy will be amended to incorporate climate change issues. The project will prove to be a useful and user-friendly source of information on climate change adaptation to all the relevant stakeholders.



ADAPTATION FUND

## 2. ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT CATEGORY: **REGULAR-SIZED PROJECT CONCEPT**

Country/Region: **Solomon Islands**

Project Title: **Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security**

AF Project ID: AFB/MIE/Food/2010/1

NIE/MIE Project ID:

Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **5,000,000**

Regular Project Concept Approval Date (if applicable): **n/a** Anticipated Submission of final RP document (if applicable):

AFB Secretariat Screening Manager: **Mikko Ollikainen**

NIE/MIE Contact Person: **Lynelle Popot and Yoko Ebisawa**

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes.
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project?	Yes (endorsement letter dated April 26, 2010).
	2. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	Yes. Majority of the proposed funding would be allocated to Component 1 "Community Based Adaptation initiatives implemented in at least 30 Communities across at least 3 regions in the Solomon Islands"
	3. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities?	Requires clarification ("details will be articulated in the full project proposal"). The project proposal would need to clarify in further detail how it addresses the adaptation barriers that have been, as such, clearly specified in other parts of the concept. Also the selection of target communities and of specific sectors of intervention within the agriculture sector would need to be explained in further detail. Community based adaptation requires sufficient planning processes to ensure that communities are fully engaged. The document must spell out the processes and training that will take place to ensure full participation of the most vulnerable and of women.

	4. Is the project / programme cost effective?	"The concept is deemed to be lined with cost-effectiveness criteria (of NAPA)". For a country of 500,000 people, the input of this project would be, and would need to be, considerable. As such, the concept appears cost-effective. However, an issue that would need to be clarified is choice of focus on agriculture and/or food security and alignment of project components in light of this decision.
	5. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	Yes. The concept is in line with NAPA priority areas.
	6. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable?	Requires clarification ("additional details will be spelt out in the full project proposal").
	7. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	This would need to be clarified in further detail. Solomon Islands is a small country and it has several adaptation related projects financed by donors including the GEF and LDCF. The existing projects and how overlap with them would be avoided is represented clearly.
	8. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	Yes.
	9. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	Yes. Basic rationale is given but this requires further clarification ("will be articulated in the full project proposal").
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	n/a (No cap decided yet)
Eligibility of NIE/MIE	2. Is the project submitted through an eligible NIE/MIE that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes.
Implementation Arrangement	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management?	n/a (Not required in Project Concept phase. As many of the activities are of a very technical nature, the proposal must identify how the needed technical support will be built into the project design, implementation and monitoring. This is key to project success and must be clear in terms of partnerships and coordination arrangements.)
	2. Are there measures for financial and project risk management?	n/a (Not required in Project Concept phase. The project document should include a full risk analysis and mitigation measures)

	3. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans?	n/a (Not required in Project Concept phase)
	4. Is a results framework included?	n/a (Not required in Project Concept phase)

<p>Technical Summary</p>	<p>“The proposed project will strengthen ability of communities in Solomon Islands to make informed decisions and manage likely climate change driven pressures on food production and management systems. In particular, the project will lead to the following key results (outcomes).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoted and piloted the community-adaptation activities enhancing food security and livelihood resilience in pilot communities in at least 3 selected regions;</li> <li>• Adjusted the national and sub-national policies related to governing agriculture in the context of a range of climate change futures; and</li> <li>• Fostered the generation and spread of relevant knowledge for assisting decision-making at the community and policy-formulation level.”</li> </ul> <p>The components of the project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community Based Adaptation initiatives implemented in at least 30 Communities across at least 3 regions in the Solomon Islands, US\$ 3,500,000.</li> <li>2. Institutional strengthening to support climate resilient policy frameworks for the agriculture sector, US\$ 750,000.</li> <li>3. Climate Change Adaptation specific knowledge production, sharing and dissemination, US\$ 250,000.</li> </ol> <p>The project concept follows a rational pattern of combining the above three measures. The main part of the grant is envisaged to be spent to community-level demonstration projects. The approach of introducing technologies (crop diversification, species which are tolerant to climate changes) suits well a small country where indigenous solutions might not be cost-effective. Integrating those new solutions to the local conditions with known good practices of land management and distributing these solutions to the community level appears a good decision.</p> <p>Main concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Barriers and constraints are discussed in sufficient details and are highly relevant to successful project implementation. Given the seriousness of these barriers, the concept should identify how they would be overcome or at least why they would not pose risks to achieving results. The project document should include a full risk analysis and mitigation measures.</li> <li>2. The project proposal needs to distinguish between food security and agricultural production increases, and which policy and institutional frameworks will be strengthened. It should be clear if the objective is food security related, which includes issues of access, utilization and stability as well as production. The proposal also needs to distinguish between food security at local and national levels, respectively. At the moment policy support and project activities seem to be at different levels.</li> <li>3. The project document needs to identify how communities will be targeted, which criteria will be used and the means of verification. Also, the document must identify how project activities will be selected - forestry versus livestock, etc...</li> <li>4. As many of the activities are of a very technical nature, the proposal must identify how the needed technical support will be built into the project design, implementation and monitoring. This is key to project success and must be clear in terms of partnerships and coordination arrangements.</li> </ol>
--------------------------	---



	5. Community based adaptation requires sufficient planning processes to ensure that communities are fully engaged. The document must spell out the processes and training that will take place to ensure full participation of the most vulnerable and of women.
Date:	May 26, 2010



# PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

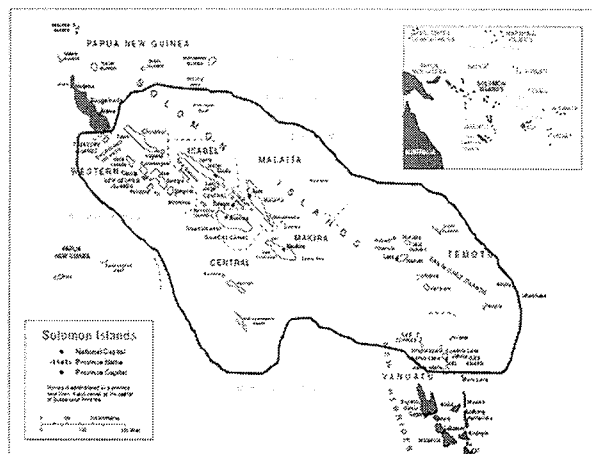
## PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular Project  
 COUNTRY/IES: Solomon Islands  
 TITLE OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME: Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security  
 TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: MIE IMPLEMENTING  
 IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
 EXECUTING ENTITY/IES: TBD by Gov, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology (MECM) through its Climate Change Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) through UNOPS  
 AMOUNT OF FINANCING REQUESTED: USD 5,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

## PROJECT / PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT:

*Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.*

**Context:** Solomon Islands has a very diverse social geography, consisting of approximately 510,000 people (2009) in a land mass of 28,000 sq km spread out over 1,000 islands. The Solomon Islands vary from low lying atolls to higher volcanic islands stretching some 1,600 km across the southwestern Pacific Ocean (see figure below). More than 84% of the rural population relies on traditional food production systems and its attendant traditional knowledge for managing climate risks. Strong communal systems define organization and management regimes for land and other resources, including livelihood systems in agriculture, fishing and small business ventures. The agricultural sector absorbs 75% of the labor force. Major agricultural produce include cocoa beans, coconuts, palm kernels, rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, timber, cattle, pigs, and fish. The agricultural sector accounts for 42% of GDP, with industry and the service sector accounting for 11% and 42%, respectively. The majority of rural dwellers reside on hilly and mountainous areas or along very low



lying coastal areas; both iterations of rural habitation are highly exposed to abnormal and extreme weather.

**Problem statement:** Traditional agricultural practices that rural populations rely on, including associated business activities, have been placed under increasing pressure from emerging climate change risks. Solomon Islands' National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) outlines the effects of climate change on a number of sectors, most notably agriculture. The implications of changes in long-term temperature and rainfall patterns, as well as the changing frequency of incidences of extreme weather (such as tropical cyclones) are expected to have long-term effects on food production systems, thereby undermining development. Manifestations of climatic events and resultant damage have already been felt. For example, Cyclone Namu destroyed the rice industry in 1986, resulting in heavy reliance on imports, increasing poverty and slowing a number of development indicators. These types of events are now increasingly becoming the norm, and are indicative of the costs likely to be imposed by climate change. Without the introduction of sufficient measures to support the Solomon Islands to adapt to a range of contingencies, the scale of damages will be larger, and the toll of opportunities foregone will be longer-lasting.

Climate change exacerbates major environmental and development problems in the country. Unsustainable logging practices and inappropriate land-use practices (due to slash and burn agriculture) currently leads to a loss of natural assets (e.g., soil erosion and loss of soil fertility, siltation and sedimentation, water quality, loss of diversity), undermining livelihoods and worsening poverty and well-being. The traditional practice of shifting cultivation that allowed for regeneration through fallowing for extended periods is no longer possible in most areas due to increasing population pressure on land (Source: National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2009-2014).

**Causes:** The vulnerability of communities relying on the agriculture sector for livelihood and food security is due to a number of causes. Although not an exhaustive list, critical causes in the context of the proposed project are outlined below.

*(a) Absence of understanding, awareness and information regarding the likely adverse impacts of climate change and consequent sea-level rise.*

The NAPA, completed in 2008, highlighted that awareness and education on the implications of climate change on communities were critical steps in adapting to climate change. While communities are familiar with the implications of current weather, there is less appreciation of the impending changes in long-term climate. Understanding of the range of possible future changes, including associated uncertainties, is critical for planning and adjusting local practices, processes, systems and infrastructure, which at present in the Solomon Islands are more suited to manage extant climate variability. There is currently no systematic and coherent understanding of the slow-manifesting but longer-term changes in climate and their likely implications on diverse communities and social groups. The absence of coherence in perceptions of change and what needs to be done to manage uncertainties is a recipe for undermining resilience to climate change and adaptive capacity and therefore human development.

Systematic efforts to inform and prepare the public to adapt and manage expected changes have not been undertaken as yet. Comprehensive and sustainable awareness-raising programmes have not been designed and therefore not implemented. Resources for implementing comprehensive programmes of support have not been available through other existing sources (e.g. public funds) due to competing needs for scarce resources.

(b) *Relevant Government institutions and the policy framework governing the development and management of the agriculture sector and related fields (e.g. land use, forestry, water management) have not systematically included consideration of impending climate change risks and opportunities.*

Critical constraints include limitations in technical capacities, and absence of appropriate policy instruments to effect climate resilient behavioral adjustments in key markets. The National Development Objectives (NDO) adopted by the Coalition for National Unity and Rural Advancement (CNURA) in January 2008, contains 13 areas of interventions, four of which focus on the agricultural sector, and one with a specific focus on climate risks in the context of environment and natural resource management. The National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy (2009-2014) addresses climate change in various sections:

- Promoting risk management and climate change mitigation
- Farmers shielded from impacts of natural disasters and climate change

It also outlines several policy options for cross sectoral services on climate change, disaster risk reduction and disaster management.

Notwithstanding the clear recognition of climate risks and the need to adapt in the Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy, there are none, if any, policy instruments and mechanisms to support, facilitate and incentivize climate change risk management at the community level. Government agencies at the national, provincial and local levels (e.g. the Extension and Information Division of MAL) are currently short in technical capacities, personnel, resources and mandates as well as relevant climate change information to meet the objectives outlined in the policy. The Government's National Economic Recovery, Reform, and Development Plan (NERRDP) (2003) outlined a number of priorities for 2003-2006 including (i) law and order; (ii) financial stability; (iii) ensuring good governance and democracy; (iv) revitalizing the productive sector and rebuilding supporting infrastructure; and (v) social services and health but risks to productive sectors from climate change and subsistence activities were absent from the Plan.

The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology (MECM) through its Climate Change Division coordinates the implementation of the government policy on adaptation to climate change. However, the MECM Corporate Plan 2008-2010 is undergoing a review to integrate priority areas of intervention as identified during the NAPA process including on disaster risk reduction. The MECM, in partnership with the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination, is however capitalizing on monitoring and evaluation aspects of the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) to disaster risk reduction and climate change into the development planning process. Even the Solomon Islands and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Joint Country Strategy (JCS), designed to guide the provision of SPC technical assistance and other support services to Solomon Islands over the period 2009-2012 is short in consideration of climate change issues. Under the JCS priority area "5: economic and productive sectors", a set of technical and advisory support and capacity building activities is outlined in the sustainable management of integrated forest and agriculture systems and animal health and production, including food security issues. These activities do not integrate climate risk and resilience. In effect, the success of the capacity building activities (e.g. training of smallholders on improved crop management practices and protection of cash crops) are likely to be undermined.

A national sustainable development policy that incorporates considerations of climate change risks and opportunities including strengthened institutions and allocation of appropriate budget allocations is increasingly recognized as a key requirement for ensuring that economic development is resilient to inevitable uncertainties. There is an opportunity for resources to be put to effective use for this given that the governments' decentralization/"devolution order" authorizes provincial governments to

formulate their own regulations for devolved functions. This includes a range of development related functions relevant for climate change planning. Although this process is still at an early stage, capacity can be built up at sub-national level to lead appropriate planning processes addressing future climate change concerns, including related uncertainties.

*(c) Island communities have not taken measures to prepare and manage the risks posed by climate change*

While climate change is a global problem, its impact is felt most acutely by people living in rural communities. Local communities, especially the most poverty-stricken and vulnerable among them that depend on natural resources for their livelihoods, are particularly at risk. These communities and local/subnational authorities need immediate assistance to strengthen resilience and increase their ability to manage climate change risks and linked opportunities as faced by their populations. While there are innumerable community based actions in response to climate variability, the Solomon Islands has a limited initiatives underway that address human-induced climate change, especially in vulnerable communities. Currently environmental and climate change considerations are only being integrated into community development programmes in a few scattered projects.

A number of programmes and facilities promoting rural development (such as the Rural Community Development Fund, or the Rural Development Programme financed by AusAID, EC and WB), projects promoting sustainable livelihoods (e.g. Cocoa Livelihood Program (CLIP) and the SI-Australia Rural Livelihood Program financed by AusAID) exist, but without systematically integrating climate risk and resilience, and without raising awareness amongst local communities on climate-induced changes exacerbating existing environmental and socio-economic problems.

A number of assessment of community-based adaptation in the Pacific have found that to empower local communities, a participatory bottom-up and top-down approach is considered the best approach for the Pacific region. In addition, decision making for adaptation implementation needs to be systematic and transparent, and grounded on robust socio-cultural, ecological and economic assessments of vulnerability and coping capacity. Furthermore, cost-effective and culturally appropriate technologies can enhance communities' resilience to climate related risks.

*(d) Absence of systematic information on practical adaptation measures including best-practices.*

Solomon Island's NAPA outlined that effective adaptation will require supportive institutions, finance, information and technological support. The need for detailed assessments of climate impacts and risks for the agriculture sector was highlighted to be critical for meaningful integration of climate change risks into future plans and initiatives. One of the many factors inhibiting the implementation of many development and environmental projects is the lack of data and/or data sharing. A number of Ministries have not been able to set up efficiently organised information databases due to constraints in expertise, technology and financial resources. Data and information is building up in Solomon Islands on relevant sectoral issues but the information is scattered in the different government, NGO, regional organisations and individuals. Without a system for managing, sharing of existing data and information, the likelihood of making well-informed policy decisions is constrained. As a result, sub-optimal policies and cost-effective responses are not likely to be made resulting in wastage of scarce financial resources and unsustainable or short term results.

**The Preferred Solution:** The preferred solution is to support communities to better manage and adapt to climate change pressures in the context of food security through community based adaptation. An institutional and policy setting must also be developed to support communities with risk management

in the context of climate change uncertainties.

**Barriers (to be overcome):** Currently there are limited integrated policy response to the effects of climate change on agriculture and food security that links local and community-based practitioners, national and international policy-makers, and tangible actions on the ground. One example of a barrier that needs to be removed is targeting community groups with technical assistance and training on using climate information for the identification of suitable climate resilient agriculture and animal husbandry production practices, in addition to training needs on post-harvest processing techniques and marketing. Awareness and capacities to plan within local communities based on interrelationships of unsustainable land use practices and climate change risks, and techniques to reduce risks and increase food security is another barrier that needs to be removed. Local producers need to be supported with also lack access to physical assets including tools, seeds and planting material adapted to changed climatic conditions. In addition, food insecurity at the community level is manifested by the fact that beyond individual household storage there are no systems in place at community and provincial level to store non-perishable food stuffs for periods of scarcity induced more frequently by climate change.

In addition, a number of barriers prevent necessary policy and legal frameworks from being formulated and put in place that integrate climate change adaptation, disaster risk management in the context of concerns of the agriculture and livestock sector. Detailed climate change risk assessments for the agriculture sector are not available. This data is crucial to meaningfully integrate of climate change impacts into future development and sector plans and initiatives. Also existing policy instrument and mechanism are inefficient and lack incentive systems to coordinate national and sub-national planning and the mainstream climate change adaptation into development policies. Budget allocation exercises are not yet geared to address climate risk and management aspects in the agricultural sector. Staff of the various ministries needs to be skilled to improve planning and decision making capacity to reduce negative climate impacts and increase food security, in particular at the community and sub-national level. In this context, information and data gaps and knowledge of existing practices currently constrain effective and informed decision-making and planning for sustainable resource management.

## ■ PROJECT / PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

*List the main objectives of the project.*

The proposed project will strengthen ability of communities in Solomon Islands to make informed decisions and manage likely climate change driven pressures on food production and management systems. In particular, the project will lead to the following key results (outcomes)

- Promoted and piloted the community-adaptation activities enhancing food security and livelihood resilience in pilot communities in at least 3 selected regions;
- Adjusted the national and sub-national policies related to governing agriculture in the context of a range of climate change futures; and
- Fostered the generation and spread of relevant knowledge for assisting decision-making at the community and policy-formulation level.

## ■ PROJECT / PROGRAMME COMPONENTS AND FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS	EXPECTED CONCRETE OUTPUTS	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	AMOUNT (US\$)
1. Community Based	• Climate change resilient crop and livestock production, management and processing techniques	Promoted and	3,500,000

<p><b>Adaptation initiatives implemented in at least 30 Communities across at least 3 regions in the Solomon Islands</b></p>	<p>introduced at the community level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of nurseries at the provincial and community levels to ensure the continuous supply of resilient plants.</li> <li>• Establishment of provincial and community level food banks to overcome periods of climate related disruptions</li> <li>• Development and implementation of community-level integrated land-use plan</li> <li>• Development of and introduction of necessary business models to sustain and manage the established food banks, production and processing techniques</li> <li>• Extension services and communities are trained on the use of climate information in decision-making processes</li> </ul>	<p>piloted the community-adaptation activities enhancing food security and livelihood resilience in pilot communities in at least 3 selected regions</p>	
<p><b>2. Institutional strengthening to support climate resilient policy frameworks for the agriculture sector</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening and establishing policies and mechanisms that integrate climate change adaptation needs into existing disaster risk reduction and disaster management objectives of the National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy</li> <li>• Support the explicit consideration of climate change risks into other relevant national policies, strategies and programmes related to agriculture and agroforestry</li> <li>• Establish a mechanism to encourage and coordinate appropriate national and sub-national level management decisions in the context of emerging climate risks and opportunities in the agriculture sector</li> <li>• Budgetary resources allocated to integrate climate change risks in the agriculture sector</li> <li>• Policymakers in the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock trained on policies and strategies to manage climate change risks</li> <li>• Staff of the Solomon Islands Meteorological Service in the national and provincial offices are trained to produce enhanced weather and climate information services tailored to agricultural production</li> </ul>	<p>Adjusted the national and sub-national policies related to governing agriculture in the context of a range of climate change futures</p>	<p>750,000</p>
<p><b>3. Climate Change Adaptation specific knowledge production, sharing and dissemination</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lessons learned and best practices are generated (case studies, photo stories, short videos, posters- in local language) by communities and project management and are disseminated to other communities, civil society and policy makers in government and globally through appropriate mechanisms such as the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM).</li> <li>• Training materials, school programmes and curricula incorporate climate change issues; training of teachers and students conducted.</li> <li>• Communities/stakeholders actively participate in a</li> </ul>	<p>Fostered the generation and diffusion of knowledge on adapting to climate change in a systemic manner at the community and regional level.</p>	<p>250,000</p>

	Pacific knowledge platform/ALM to dialogue with peers and policymakers effective adaptation policies and planning processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge on adaptation practices are presented and shared with other countries in the Pacific.</li> </ul>	
6. Project/Programme Execution cost		500,000
7. Total Project/Programme Cost		5,000,000
8. Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)		500.000
<b>Amount of Financing Requested</b>		<b>5,500,000</b>

### ■ PROJECTED CALENDAR:

*Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme*

MILESTONES	EXPECTED DATES
Submission of Concept to AF	Apr 26, 2010
Approval of the Concept by the AF Board (Estimate)	Jun 15, 2010
Development of a Full Project Proposal	June 15, 2010
Submission to AF of a Full Project Proposal	Nov 15, 2010
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	Jan 2011
Mid-term Review (if planned)	Jan 2013
Project/Programme Closing	Jan 2015
Terminal Evaluation	June 2015

### ■ PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

The focus of the project is to build adaptive capacity and pilot adaptation activities at the community level through the following indicative activities. These are merely indicative activities for the purpose of conveying the intent of the initiative at this preliminary concept phase of accessing resources from the Adaptation Fund. With the support of UNDP, each component will be examined in detail during the project formulation phase and a detailed project document will be presented for final AF approval.

**Component 1: Community Based Adaptation initiatives implemented in at least 30 Communities across at least 3 regions in the Solomon Islands.** Resources from the Adaptation Fund will be used to introduce land use and crop management techniques that are more robust to managing the uncertainties of climate change. This includes crop diversification, crop species with are tolerant to changing local climatic and environmental conditions including salinity, drought, high rainfall. In addition agricultural-technical measures will be implemented such as appropriate means of managing



water resources in the face of climate change risks including climate-sensitive irrigation and water-conservation techniques. These measures will be in conjunction with other well known techniques of soil erosion control, soil fertility enhancement, and prevention and protection of weed, pest and disease. Resources will be made available to organize and provide training to farmers in order integrated and conservation farming systems (including agro forestry, cover crops, intercrop and contour planting) can be promoted. Activities will also centre on the establishment of community nurseries with viable operational plans as well as training for community members to effectively operate such facilities with a communal maintenance and distribution model. The funds will be used, moreover, for the establishment and maintenance of traditional food processing and storage facilities.

***2. Institutional strengthening to support climate resilient policy frameworks for the agriculture sector.***

Resources will be utilized to implement a set of activities that lead to the strengthening technical capacities within the Ministry of Agriculture as well as relevant departments of the Environment Ministry to define and formulate policies and mechanisms that integrate climate change adaptation needs into existing disaster risk reduction and disaster management objectives of the National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy. Activities will include the preparation of integrated village-level land-use plans with full consideration of gender dimensions and needs. Participatory consultations and planning approaches will be relied on to formulate these plans. Activities will also centre on supporting the explicit consideration of climate change risks into other relevant national policies, strategies and programmes related to agriculture and agroforestry. In addition, the project will establish an effective mechanism to foster coordination and coherency in planning for climate change risk management between relevant national and sub-national level institutions. This includes measures to ensure that sufficient budgetary resources are allocated to integrate climate change risks in the agriculture and related sectors. Activities such as economic costing of climate change impacts and adaptation options need to be undertaken to support decision-making in this regards. This will be complimented by training of policymakers in the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock on policies and strategies to manage climate change risks. In addition staff of the Solomon Islands Meteorological Service in the national and provincial offices will also be trained to produce enhanced climate information tailored to decision-making for agricultural production at the national, sub-national and local levels.

***3. Climate Change Adaptation specific knowledge production, sharing and dissemination.*** Activities undertaken under this outcome will focus on codifying lessons learned and best practices in the form of case studies, photo stories, short participatory videos, posters in local language) by communities and the project team. These will be used as tools in disseminating critical information to other communities, civil society and policy makers in government and globally. Appropriate mechanisms for sharing information such as the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) will be utilized for this purpose. In addition, training materials for extension workers, school and technical programmes on agronomy will be amended to incorporate climate change issues including training of teachers and students to utilize the information for improved decision-making. Activities will also be undertaken to ensure that communities/stakeholders actively participate in a Pacific knowledge platform/ALM to dialogue with peers and policymakers on a range of relevant topics including formulating and implementing effective adaptation policies, setting up planning processes for climate change risk management and tracking and documenting vulnerability reduction. It is expected that the project will be a source of vital information on climate change adaptation in a user-friendly way to all relevant local communities, agricultural stakeholders and authorities.

**B. Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities.**

While details how the project will provide economic, social and environmental benefits, especially to the vulnerable communities will be articulated in the full project proposal it is expected that the project will deliver livelihood benefits and create the enabling environment for resilience to creeping impacts of climate change. Food security systems at the community level will be supported by reducing vulnerability of communities to drought, floods, sea-water intrusion to soils, pests and other climate-induced problems which, without this project, will continue to adversely affect food production and supply. The enhanced food processing and storage techniques and establishment of food banks coupled with realization of proper business models at all levels will create buffers to endure extreme conditions. Through enhancing food security, nutrition and related health conditions are expected to improve as well. Linkages will be created with water management that is used for both household and agricultural production purposes and community based forests protection to regulate and ensure sustainable supply of water resources. The project will explore the nexus between environment and food security to further anchor community based adaptation strategies. The enhancement of agricultural business models will help families to increase household incomes, to cover essential household needs and allow some discretionary resources to support other key functions and wellbeing.

**C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.**

The proposed interventions outlined in this project concept are based on the NAPA that is the result of a thorough in-country consultation and analytical process which used multi-criteria analysis to determine those responses which are critical for the Islands. A number of alternative responses were considered during this stage to strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change and the most cost-effective were articulated in the NAPA. As such, the concept is deemed to be lined with cost-effectiveness criteria. Moreover, the project will build on existing baseline programmes of line agencies, and harness existing delivery mechanisms such as Solomon Islands' Small Grants Programme, where necessary. In any event, during the project formulation phase, cost-effectiveness of the proposed project outcomes will again be addressed including detailed environmental and socio-economic assessments and feasibility studies and outlined in the final project document that is submitted for Board approval.

**D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.**

This project is based on NAPA. It will be aligned and coordinated with planned and ongoing adaptation projects, such as the GEF/LDC-Fund project on Disaster Risk Reduction and CC Adaptation dealing with coastal infrastructure and water supply (to be implemented by the World Bank), and the Pacific Adaptation on CC national demo in Ontong Java (implemented by UNDP), the regional Community-based Adaptation Programme under the GEF/Small Grants Programme, the Vulnerability and Adaptation component of the Second National Communications, as well as environmental projects in other areas (such as the GEF-funded Integrated Water Resources Management Project, the On-farm taro project aiming at conserving agro-biodiversity, or the Sustainable Land Use Management Project). The project will serve to review and strengthen existing national policy frameworks, such as the National Economic Recovery, Reform, and Development Plan (2003), the Agriculture Sector Policy (2008-2020), or the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology (MECM) Corporate Plan

(2008-2010) through better integrating climate risks and resilience considerations. Building on existing government institutions at the different levels, the project will foster inter-ministerial and sectoral coordination on climate change adaptation issues, such as the function of the Climate Change Country Team with broad-based representation from government, NGOs and private sector interests.

The project will explore and create synergies with country support programmes of regional organizations, such as SPC, SPREP, SOPAC and USP, as well as regional initiatives financed by bilateral donors, such as AusAID, the European Commission, JICA, GTZ, and others. Additional details will be specified in the full project proposal to be submitted for AF Board approval.

**E. Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable.**

The project will be consistent with all national social and environmental safeguards and standards. As a UNDP supported project, all project activities must be in keeping with national and UN standards. Additional details will be spelt out in the full project proposal when it is submitted to the Adaptation Fund Board for final approval.

**F. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.**

The project will be developed and implemented to create synergies with and implement complementary actions to the following projects and initiatives:

- The NAPA project funded from the LDC-Fund project on Disaster Risk Reduction and CC Adaptation dealing with coastal infrastructure and water supply – synergies with water supply enhancement and climate-proofing of water-sector related policies
- The Pacific Adaptation on CC: the demo project on the small atoll islands of Ontong Java is focusing on agricultural measures – the practices introduced and lessons learnt will be used to replicate and adapt in other coastal regions this project will be working on
- GEF-funded Integrated Water Resources Management Project – lessons learned on water management techniques will be applied in the community demos, to enhance water supply for both household and agricultural irrigation purposes.
- The regional Community-based Adaptation Programme under the Small Grants Programme – funds for this programme only allows around 2 community projects, which is very limited considering the huge national demand. This project will be coordinated closely with these CBA project in order to ensure cross-fertilization of experiences through the vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning and implementation phases
- The country programmes of relevant regional organizations (CROP agencies), such as SPC, USP, SPREP or SOPAC - The research, training and mainstreaming activities delivered by these organizations and their expertise will be harnessed to achieve the intended outputs of this project. The experts of these organizations will be involved to create a regional technical backstopping mechanism, based on existing networks developed through other UNDP-implemented adaptation projects.
- The SPC Joint Country Programme Strategy in its priority area 5: economic and productive sectors, capacity building on food security issues – this project will coordinate closely with SPC in the delivery of the training activities and add on by integrating climate risk and resilience considerations into the support areas.

Additional details will be spelt out in the full project proposal when it is submitted to the Adaptation Fund Board for final approval.

**G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.**

Recognizing the importance of knowledge management (KM) to enhance impacts and facilitate replication, this initiative integrates various KM related actions. Lessons will be documented and disseminated through appropriate means (practical brochures, booklets and media materials tailored to local languages and cultural contexts, through provincial and national level workshops to facilitate peer-to-peer exchange of knowledge, as well as harnessing existing web-based platforms such as the Adaptation Learning Mechanism at [www.adaptationlearning.net](http://www.adaptationlearning.net). The capturing and analyzing of experience and lessons learnt will be systematically applied throughout the project cycle (e.g. from the detailed vulnerability assessment through the adaptation planning and implementation that will underpin the design of the project as articulated in the final project proposal). Also, a community of practice dialogue space on the Adaptation Learning Mechanism will allow project staff to participate in a growing expert group of adaptation practitioners who share good practices and tacit knowledge to ultimately catalyze action and influence policy processes at national regional and global level.

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to support the diffusion of lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects both in Solomon Islands as well as elsewhere in the Pacific and beyond.

**H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation.**

The project process will be building on and serve to strengthen existing inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms. Consultations during the project preparatory phase will involve, among others, the following national agencies and organizations:

- Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology (MECM) and its Climate Change Division,
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- Solomon Islands Meteorological Service (SIMS),
- National Disaster Management Office

Additional stakeholders will be consulted based on the advice and guidance of the UNFCCC Climate Change Focal Point as well as the Adaptation Fund Focal Point.

A full description of stakeholders consulted during the project formulation phase will be described in the project proposal submitted for AF Board approval.

**I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.**

AF funds will be used to expand on, and complement existing baseline programmes and projects, and will be aligned with development priorities of the country and pilot communities, to be selected. Current land use and agricultural practices do not integrate climate risk and resilience. Unsustainable land use and agricultural practices in effect have been contributing to increase the vulnerability of communities to climate change. This project will address the shorter and longer term climate risks that jeopardize food security and related development objectives, its activities will be additional to the ongoing development programmes and activities to make communities of Solomon Island more resilient to the

current and anticipated impacts of climate change. Adaptation activities are incipient in the country, through a few ongoing projects (e.g. PACC, SGP-CBA), which does not allow a systematic capturing, analysis and dissemination good practices. This project puts emphasis on adaptation knowledge management activities, currently non-existent in the country, that will build capacities and facilitate broader KM applications, benefitting wider processes.

The full cost of adaptation reasoning will be articulated in the project proposal submitted for final approval by the Adaptation Fund. The proposal will outline baseline development activities that are currently financed out of traditional ODA and the value added of those outcomes that are to be financed with resources from the Adaptation Fund.

## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

The implementation arrangements for this project must be discussed in detail during the project formulation phase. However, one option that is envisaged that this four year initiative will be implemented by UNDP using the UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme (SGP) delivery mechanism in Solomon Islands. This will enable funds to be transferred directly to community based organizations and/or other entities in a direct and fast-tracked manner. UNDP will be responsible for financial oversight of the resources including liaising with grant recipients at the country level including (i) disbursing funds using established modalities for SGP projects, (ii) monitor and record disbursements, (iii) provide reporting formats and collate financial reports for timely transmission to UNDP including but not limited to: quarterly financial reports, annual budget revisions, annual workplans, etc; (iv) coordinate on achievements of substantive deliverables and milestones with partners prior to the release of payments; and (v) validate relevant contractual agreements, and ensuring due diligence requirements are met in terms of financial requirements.

At the national level, the project will be guided by a Steering Committee (SC) comprising of Government of Solomon Islands (Adaptation Fund Focal Point and/or designate), UNDP and the Small-Grants Programme (SGP). Quarterly reports will be shared and regular meetings organized to appraise the SC of progress on implementation. At the local level, as the project utilized the SGP mechanisms for the implementation of project activities, the contracting, fund disbursement, and management of accounts for this project will also be undertaken through mechanisms already established for UNDP and the SGP.

Additional details for project implementation will be specified in the final project document submitted for approval by the Adaptation Fund once in-depth consultations with all relevant parties have been conducted during the project formulation phase.

### B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.

Key assumptions underlying the project which will be explored during the formulation phase include:

- A series of unusually adverse climatic conditions does not damage adaptation measures being implemented, or weaken the interest of key stakeholders to addressing adaptation issues.
- A national consensus on the institutional management of climate change is reached, meaning that collaboration of key government departments in the project is not hindered by unforeseen influences

- There is sufficient coordination between local, provincial and national authorities to scale up the area-based action in an integrated and effective manner.
- Political or security complications in project sites does not limit implementation of project activities.
- Stakeholders are able to perceive reductions in vulnerability over the time-scale determined by project duration.
- Stakeholders are able to distinguish vulnerability to climate change from baseline weaknesses in land and water resources management, and energy security.
- The government remains supportive, politically and financially, to a cross-sectoral and integrated approach to the management of climate risks and opportunities.
- There is sufficient co-operation and commitment within the target communities to support community level action for the adaptation demos.
- The techniques and technologies developed are gender sensitive – i.e. they do not increase inequity between men and women or change the social roles of men and women in a way that reduces self reliance.
- The selection of pilot sites follows the established criteria and not derailed due to political processes and influences.

While the above risks need to be assessed in detail, strong commitment from the Government of Solomon Islands exists which limits the likely risks to the proposed project. Furthermore, linkages made to ongoing and planned baseline development activities implemented by government as well as local buy-in will also minimize these risks.

The most serious risks are related to institutional coordination and staff turnover, a common issue in a number of Pacific countries. The mitigation strategy to address this risk involves early and consistent engagement of senior government decision makers on project progress and monitoring, the application of an awareness programme for policy makers, and the involvement of a group of core technical officers in relevant line ministries and departments, as well as national NGOs and community—based support organizations. A more comprehensive risk assessment will be carried out during the project formulation phase and an appropriate mitigation strategy will be outlined in the project proposal. During regular project review meetings, in which UNDP is an active participant, all risks and mitigation measures will be reviewed and updated as per established practices.

### C. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP procedures by the project team with the support of UNDP Staff. The Logical Framework for the project (based on the outlined provided in this concept and to be developed and presented in the full project proposal) will provide performance and impact outcome level indicators along with their corresponding means of verification. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

The following sections outline the principle components of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities. The project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be presented in the final project proposal (including necessary budgetary resources) submitted for AF Board approval and finalized in the Project's Inception Report following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the Programme will be monitored at the national levels through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below (to come).
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Programme Manager/National Project Managers to facilitate tracking and response of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Report (PPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Manager to the Project Board and the National Project Managers to the National Project Boards through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A Project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

Annually

- *Annual Review Report.* An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the National level Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- *Annual Project Review.* Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. The national review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcome(s). The regional review is driven by the Project Board.

Mid-term and terminal evaluation report

According to established UNDP practices, the project will undergo an independent mid-term and terminal evaluation.

**D. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.**



This will be outlined in the full project proposal to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund for approval.

**PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT<sup>1</sup>** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

Rence Sore, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Environment Conservation and Meteorology	Date: April 26, 2010  See attached letter
---	---

**B. IMPLEMENTING ENTITY CERTIFICATION** *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, understands that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme	
 26.04.2010 Knut Ostby, Resident Representative UNDP Resident Representative Fiji Multi Country Office Implementing Entity Coordinator	 <b>United Nations Development Programme</b> Honiara Sub-Office Level 1, City Centre Bldg, Mendana Avenue, P.O.Box 1954, Honiara, Solomon Islands. Tel: (677) 27446 Fax: (677) 27815
Date: April 26, 2010	Tel. and email: +670 331 2500 knut.ostby@undp.org
Project Contact Person: Lynelle Popot and Yoko Ebisawa	
Tel. And Email: +677 27446, <a href="mailto:lynelle.popot@undp.org">lynelle.popot@undp.org</a> , <a href="mailto:yoko.ebisawa@undp.org">yoko.ebisawa@undp.org</a>	

<sup>6</sup> Each Party shall designate and communicate to the Secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.