

PROJECT DOCUMENT
NIGERIA



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Project Title: Regional and national capacities for counter-piracy and response in the Gulf of Guinea Project

Project Number: ...

Implementing Partner: MLAILPKC

Start Date: 1st March 2022

End Date: 31st March 2023

PAC Meeting date: 11 May 2022

Brief Description

Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea (GoG) has been a recurrent phenomenon and poses serious concerns to the countries bordering the area and the international community as a major international economic route. The rate of piracy and criminalities in the region has been alarming over the past few years. It was reported that 27 of the world's 28 recorded kidnapping at sea incidents in 2020 occurred in GoG while 623 seafarers were exposed to kidnapping in the region as compared to 8 seafarers that suffered a similar threat elsewhere within the period. The frequency of the attacks and violence is taking tolls on the operational capacities of the navies and the general economic well-being of the countries, as well as, the coastal communities of the region. Piracy in GoG discourages foreign investments, weakens state control of coastal and offshore areas, slows the development of the blue economy, and emboldens illicit trades and illegal fishing. Piracy equally terrorizes the seafarer communities. The activities of the pirates remain a serious threat to trades and businesses of the coastal communities and retard the economies of the GoG countries particularly Nigeria. The realization of this, especially to international trades, made the Government of Japan through UNDP Nigeria to support the Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre (MLAILPKC) to gain capacity to run counter-piracy courses for relevant stakeholders in GoG countries. The current project is consolidating on the achievements recorded under the previous intervention – Capacity building on anti-piracy for Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre (MLAILPKC), Kaduna.

This project seeks to complement regional and national authorities' visions and efforts at ensuring a reduction in the activities of pirates in GoG region by consolidating on the pilot anti-piracy project implemented by MLAILPKC in 2021. It assists the Centre to organize more counter-piracy courses and acquire multilingual facility for effective conduct of the courses through an output: i) Governments and key institutions in GoG region's knowledge and expertise on the menace of piracy and mitigating measures deepened.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDPF/CPD, RPD or GPD): **UNSDPF Outcome 2:** By 2022, citizens co-exist peacefully, enjoying increased resilience, higher state capacity for humanitarian response, and reduced incidence of armed and violent conflicts in the country/cross border

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker:

- i) Governments and key institutions in GoG region's knowledge and awareness on the menace of piracy and mitigating measures deepened - **GEN2**.

Total resources required:	US\$380,000	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor:	US\$380,000
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP	MLAILPKC
Print Name: PRINCE. ADEM ADESINA	Print Name:	Print Name: MAS GEN AJ FAGGE
Date:	Date:	Date:

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Violent conflicts in many countries of the world and particularly in Africa have continued to increase both in complexities and numbers. The violence, which is mostly due to lack of good governance, political wrangling, inequality, citizens' agitation for quality of life and inability to access essential services of life, has permeated socio-economic, political aspects of the country. It has resulted in political instability, wanton destruction of lives and property, mass displacement of the civil population and destruction of key development infrastructures. Often, citizens ventilate their displeasures through violent extremism, radicalization, and violent mass protests. Lack of good governance and political instability often result in weakened economy with attendant inability of the government to provide basic services and good welfare for the citizens. Low access to education, inadequate basic healthcare services, lack of essential infrastructure critical to the citizens' well-being and progress, and high unemployment have often pushed many people to engage in criminal acts that exacerbate insecurity both to citizens and the economy. Such illicit acts include kidnappings, cattle rustlings, armed robbery, maritime crimes and piracy especially in the Gulf of Guinea (GoG).

Piracy and maritime crimes in GoG, especially in Nigeria waters, have been remarkable causing damages to government and private investments, as well as, hampering the international trades and businesses. The rate of piracy and criminalities in GoG has been increasing over the years and the worst globally. In 2020, it was reported that 27 of the world's 28 recorded kidnapping at-sea incidents occurred in GoG. The report indicated that 623 seafarers were exposed to kidnapping in GoG region as compared to 8 seafarers that suffered a similar threat elsewhere within the period. The frequency of the attacks and violence is taking tolls on the operational capacities of the navies and the general economic well-being of the countries, as well as, the coastal communities of the region. Piracy in GoG discourages foreign investments, weakens state control of coastal and offshore areas, slows development of blue economy, and emboldens illicit trades and illegal fishing. Piracy equally terrorizes the seafarer communities. The activities of the pirates remain a serious threat to trades and businesses of the coastal communities; retard the economies of the GoG countries particularly Nigeria; and hamper international trades and businesses along the corridor.

Despite the strengthening of Nigeria's military and its persistent impressive performance in international assignments including global peace support missions (PSOs), it has been unable to convert and arrest the growing tendencies of illicit maritime crimes in GoG. Such maritime crimes include piracy, armed robbery, kidnappings and violent attacks on ships and crews. This makes GoG the most dangerous waters for seafarers. The realization of this, especially to international trades and businesses, made the Government of Japan through UNDP Nigeria to support the Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre (MLAILPKC) to gain capacity to run counter-piracy courses for relevant stakeholders in GoG countries. The current intervention will help to improve security in the coastal areas of GoG member states; assist MLAILPKC to cascade knowledge and expertise gained under the pilot anti-piracy project through administration of courses and seminars; and provide enabling institutional environment for effective conduct of counter-piracy courses.

The mandate of MLAILPKC is to deliver realistic training support to potential peacekeepers for the multidimensional challenges of contemporary Peace Support Operations (PSOs). Since inception, the Centre has trained around 90,000 troops on Pre-deployment Training (PDT) and over 2,000 persons on individual PSOs courses drawn from Nigerian Armed Forces, paramilitary organizations, Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), civilians and allied

countries. To achieve the goals of its mandate, MLAILPKC partners with key international organizations, among which are German Technical Assistance Group (GTAG), Peace Operations Training Institute (POTI), British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT), United Nations Fund for Population Agency (UNFPA), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). With remarkable performance since its establishment, continuous assistance to the institution to realize its mandate, as well as, imbuing in it the capacity to lead regional efforts at curbing maritime crimes in the Gulf of Guinea through research and capacity development was enhanced through Government of Japan and UNDP assistance. The current intervention builds and consolidates on the achievements recorded by the Centre during the first phase of the project (2021/2022 project cycle) by empowering MLAILPKC to run more counter-piracy courses and provide enabling institutional environment for effective conduct of the courses.

II. STRATEGY

The current assistance to MLAILPKC will build upon the 2021 pilot anti-piracy project that helped the Centre to acquire knowledge and expertise on counter-piracy. It will help to complement international, regional and national authorities' visions and efforts at ensuring a reduction in the activities of pirates in GoG region. This project will support MLAILPKC, in partnership with relevant institutions in GoG region, to administer counter-piracy courses and upgrade its facilities to organize bilingual sessions on counter-piracy courses through provision of a simulation facility and a language laboratory.

The project will be managed by MLAILPKC through national implementation modality (NIM) with technical support from UNDP. MLAILPKC will partner with relevant institutions in GoG member states including the Ministry of Defence, navies, Nigerian Maritime Administration and Security (NIMASA), Maritime Academy of Nigeria, Nigeria Maritime University and security agencies to diligently implement the project. UNDP will support the implementation of the project activities through provision of advisory service and technical guidance. Consequently, it will deploy its resource persons/technical specialists and experts who are working at the Country Office and/or the Regional Service Centre and may also utilize expertise and lessons learned from other related projects supported by the Government of Japan to support the Centre to achieve the project goals and objectives. Where feasible, Japanese expertise in the relevant areas will be deployed to assist in the running of the courses particularly the Training-of-Trainers (TOT).

III. JUSTIFICATION

The Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre (MLAILPKC), Kaduna is the leading institution in the West Africa sub-region with a mandate to deliver realistic training on multidimensional challenges of contemporary PSOs to military, paramilitary and civilian officers at operational and tactical levels. The pivotal role of the institution in PSOs necessitated UNDP partnership with the Centre since 2014, with funding assistance from the Government of Japan, to build and strengthen capacities of personnel in military and civil security agencies in PSOs' courses for possible deployment on PSOs missions and national violent hotspots.

The current support will ensure that MLAILPKC's institutional and operational capacities are further enhanced to meet its mandate through delivery of quality training to target beneficiaries. This assistance will equally help to reduce violent extremism, and all forms of criminalities in Nigeria and West Africa, as well as, curb the activities of piracy and improve maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea.

In addition, it will help GoG member states to further strengthen their institutional effectiveness, inclusiveness, accountability, transparency and responsiveness at local and national levels and promote stability through institutional and human resource capacity-building. This will be achieved by further strengthening MLAILPKC's capacity on counter piracy through the design and conduct of counter-piracy courses. It will ensure that the Centre has an enabling environment and facility to organize counter-piracy courses with multilingual proficiency. This is in line with the conclusion reached during the closing session of the 7th Summit of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VII), 28th - 30th August 2019 in Japan. The support will contribute to the GoG member states, ECOWAS and Nigeria's determination to address the underlying causes of the emerging security challenges, including transnational organized crimes, radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism, maritime crimes and piracy by promoting an inclusive and equitable society. This project will contribute to the implementation of TICAD VII priority areas through provision of trainings on anti-piracy and maritime crimes which incorporate key thematic areas relevant to the specified priority areas.

Furthermore, the project will contribute towards the achievement of Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective and accountable institutions at all levels. The project will potentially contribute to reduce extremism, violence, crime and exclusion. Specifically, the crosscutting themes, such as, gender, human rights, international humanitarian law, rule of law and other relevant frameworks, will help to create just and peaceful societies.

IV. PREVIOUS SUPPORT AND LESSONS LEARNT

UNDP, with funding support from the Japanese Government, has been assisting MLAILPKC to strengthen national integrated capability of military, civil security and civilian personnel in West Africa. The support resulted in the running of courses for 287 beneficiaries in PSOs courses since 2014 including protection of civilian course; foundation course on PSOs; and civil-military cooperation course. UNDP also supported MLAILPKC to run 8 streams of counterterrorism and prevention of irregular migration through which 372 participants benefitted. The courses enhanced the participants' knowledge and understanding of the principles and fundamental procedures involved in counterterrorism and migration.

The learning environment of the Centre was improved through enrichment of the ICT facilities and human security; provision of 12 hours daily green energy; and renovation of the 40 rooms' capacity participants' hostel. The technical capacity of the Centre's personnel to maintain the facilities was enhanced.

Furthermore, the knowledge and expertise of MLAILPKC on piracy was deepened through research into the root causes of piracy in GoG. The report made salient recommendations to

mitigate the activities of pirates in GoG region. These include integrated intervention approach that embeds coastal communities into anti-piracy efforts, strengthening response capacity, scaling up national effort and regional coordination, and international assistance. The research report which serves as a good resource-based on piracy in GoG, was published in 2021. The Centre equally formulated and published anti-piracy course curriculum and used it to conduct a stream of anti-piracy course for 35 (11f, 24m) participants drawn from five GoG countries.

The key lessons learned under the previous projects which can help to improve the implementation of this project include:

- Good understanding of the responsible party's working arrangements and ability to build good working relationships based on the highest standard of integrity and mutual respect are essential to the success of any project implementation.
- Reduced time lag between project design and funding is critical to effective and timely implementation. The time lag between project design and commencement of implementation should be minimized to ensure project achieves its goals, objectives and targets. It will also ensure validity of project budget/estimates.
- Project activities' cost estimates, particularly when it relates to renovation or construction, should be based on Bill of Quantities prepared by certified professionals for adequacy of project budget.
- Joint monitoring of project activities by all the stakeholders including the Japanese Embassy will enhance quality, timeliness and prompt identification of project constraints for quick resolution. It will build trust, confidence and understanding among partners, as well as, promote quick decision making on critical issues that may affect project implementation.
- Constructive engagement with national implementing partners with regular technical advisory support to project implementation will promote national ownership, build national capacity and assure sustainability.

V. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

The regional and national capacities for counter-piracy and response in the Gulf of Guinea project aims to complement regional and national authorities' visions and efforts to reduce the activities of pirates in the region by consolidating and building upon the achievements recorded in the pilot anti-piracy project implemented by MLAILPKC in 2021. The project will help to boost economies of countries in the Gulf of Guinea and ensure peaceful business environment for the seafarers. This predominant objective of the project will be achieved through attainment of one output and associated activities:

Output 1: Governments and key institutions in GoG region's knowledge and expertise on the menace of piracy and mitigating measures deepened.

This output intends to deepen counter-piracy knowledge, expertise and capability of key institutions on menace of piracy and counter measures to curtail the activities of pirates in GoG region. The Centre gained competencies and skills on piracy and counter-piracy mechanisms under the pilot project through research and training, and organization of a stream of counter-

piracy course for 35 participants drawn from five GoG member states. This output will build on the experience learned under the pilot project and further assist the Centre to organize more counter-piracy courses for relevant stakeholders in the region. It will also strengthen the functional capacity of MLAILPKC to organize counter-piracy courses for diverse and multi-lingual participants through provision of a simulation facility and a language laboratory for a smooth implementation of the project

Planned Activities:

The three activities planned under this output are:

- i) A stream of 5-day residency maritime rules of engagement course on interception and counter-piracy operations for 30 participants selected from maritime institutions and related security agencies in GoG member states.
- ii) A stream of 21-day counter-piracy course on the core principles and practice of combating piracy for 30 participants selected from government institutions, maritime industry and policy makers in GoG member states.
- iii) A simulation facility and a language laboratory

Resources Required:

To achieve the main project output and associated activities, a sum of Three Hundred and Eighty Thousand United States Dollars (US\$380,000) will be required for the 12 months' period. The fund will be used to finance the project budget as outlined in the annual work plan. The project is solely funded by the Japanese Government. The Federal Government of Nigeria through MLAILPKC will make contributions to the project in-kind, that is, staff time, office facilities and other operational costs while UNDP will provide expertise and advisory support service.

Beneficiaries:

The primary beneficiary of this project is the Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership Centre (MLAILPKC), Kaduna, and participants from the Gulf of Guinea countries (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, etc.) of the counter-piracy course. The Gulf of Guinea member states, security agencies, maritime industry and private maritime investors are equally direct beneficiaries through improved counter-piracy capacity, and reduction in maritime crimes and activities of pirates in the region. Gender parity will be prioritized in the implementation of the project especially in the conduct of the counter-piracy courses. However, given the gender disparity in the targeted and beneficiaries' institutions, prior agreement will be reached with MLAILPKC to guarantee that, at least, 20 percent of the beneficiaries is women.

The indirect beneficiaries are the inhabitants of the communities bordering GoG region and West African sub-region. The citizens of West African sub-region, GoG member states and the world, at large, will benefit from improved regional security and stability that is a pre-requisite for sustainable development and attainment of SDGs, Agenda 2030 and AU Agenda 2063 through reduced activities of pirates and violent extremists in GoG.

Risks and Assumptions:

It is assumed that the Federal Government of Nigeria will continue to attach strategic importance to fighting organized crimes and criminalities, conflict prevention and peace keeping efforts, and peace and stability in GoG. Equally, the Government of Japan has expressed interest to continue to provide the much-needed financial support to the Centre to ensure that it continues to deepen its capabilities on counter-piracy and organize counter-piracy courses. Increased incidence of complex emergencies that requires the right expertise, trainers and facilitators for quality courses is regarded as the main risks and challenges that may affect the project implementation. Equally, the possibility of the inability of the Centre to forge the desired partnership with relevant stakeholders in GoG region for a smooth and effective implementation of the project is a possible risk. To mitigate these risks, the project will rely more on its pool of experts and partnership with other sister institutions in Nigeria, the sub-region and GoG member states. The Centre will also persist in its constructive engagements with key stakeholders in security, maritime and government of GoG member states at every stage of the project to ensure buy-in and continuous partnership. A Risk Log register will be maintained throughout the duration of the project.

VI. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT

This project will be implemented by MLAILPKC through National Implementation Modality (NIM). A Note Verbale to be exchanged by the parties (UNDP and the Japanese Government) shall spell out any specific requirement. A General Management Support (GMS) costs of 8% shall be charged by UNDP to the value of the contribution, pursuant to the UNDP Board-endorsed policy on the recovery of GMS. All other costs associated with the management of the project will be charged directly to the project. This shall be reflected in the Note Verbale to be exchanged between the parties and the UNDP.

Interest on income and unspent balances as applicable to this project will be handled according to the terms, policies, and procedures of the Japan-UNDP partnership fund.

UNDP will submit an interim (mid-term) report, and a final report upon project closure, including a financial report. If there is a necessity to change the period, the content or the project budget, MLAILPKC and UNDP will consult with the Embassy of Japan in Nigeria in advance.

Equipment:

The general policies and procedures governing procurement, recruitment and contracting of inputs as set out by the Federal Government of Nigeria and as applicable to MLAILPKC, Kaduna will be in force. Where the procurement, recruitment and utilization of inputs involve complex and/or technically sophisticated issues of a specialized nature, the executing agent may request the assistance of UNDP or an implementing agent, such as, a United Nations agency. Such agent(s) may apply the procedures, rules and conditions of their respective organizations in rendering the assistance.

The equipment procured with the project fund shall be disposed of at the end of the project in accordance with the UNDP rules and regulations governing disposal of equipment.

Audit:

The project will be audited in line with the provisions of the UNDP Programmes and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) applicable to nationally managed projects. The audit exercise will include a review of the effectiveness of the activities undertaken in relation to the fund expended and commitment to the principle of transparency and accountability to the stakeholders in general and the donor.

VII. VISIBILITY OF JAPAN

The project will take all appropriate measures to publicise the initiatives by the Japan/UNDP partnership in supporting the activities to be implemented by MLAILPKC. All communications relating to the project in the implementing partner's and UNDP's websites, information given to the press and project beneficiaries, advertisements, all related publicity materials, official notices, reports and publications, shall acknowledge that the project was carried out with funding from the Japanese Government, and shall display the logos of MLAILPKC, Japan and UNDP.

The project will also organise a launch event upon commencement of implementation of the project to publicise the role of MLAILPKC, Japan and UNDP in supporting counter-piracy efforts in GoG. Effort shall be made, where feasible, to engage Japanese expertise through Japanese International Cooperation Agency in Nigeria (JICA) to support implementation of the relevant aspects of the project.

VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK¹

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDPF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: By 2022, citizens' resilience, higher state capacity for humanitarian response, and reduced incidence of armed and violent conflicts in the country.

Outcome indicators as stated in the UNSDPF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework, including baseline and target values: Baseline: 8.314 score (2020); Target: 7.200 score (2022)

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025): Building resilience: strengthening the capacity of citizens to mitigate and respond to diverse risks including crisis, conflict, natural disasters, climate, and social and economic shocks.

Project title and Atlas Project Number: Regional and national capacities for counter-piracy and response in the Gulf of Guinea

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ²	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS data
			Value	Year	Year 1
Output 1: Governments and key institutions in GoG region's knowledge and awareness on the menace of piracy and mitigating measures deepened.	1.1 # of participants trained on residency maritime rules of engagement.	MLAILPKC UNDP	0	2020	30
	1.2 # of participants trained on core principles and practice of combating piracy.	MLAILPKC UNDP	35	2021	30
	1.3 A Simulation facility and language laboratory in place.	MLAILPKC UNDP	No	2021	Yes

¹ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable data, and ensure that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

² It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific result indicators for sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

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.	Bi-annually	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	MBNP, MLAILPKG, UNDP, Japanese Embassy (JE)	
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.	MBNP, MLAILPKG, UNDP, JE	
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.	Annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	MBNP, MLAILPKG, UNDP, JE	
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	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve	MBNP, MLAILPKG, UNDP, JE	

	improve the project.		project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Quarterly	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	MBNP, MLAILPKC, UNDP, JE	
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.	Mid-term and at the end of the project (final report)		MBNP, MLAILPKC, UNDP, JE	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold bi-annual 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.	Inception, mid-term and end of project	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	MBNP, MLAILPKC, UNDP, JE	\$500

X. ANNUAL WORK PLAN³⁴

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Governments and key institutions in GoG region's knowledge and awareness on the menace of piracy and mitigating measures deepened.	1.1 Conduct a stream of 5-day residency maritime rules of engagement course on interception and counter-piracy operations for 30 participants selected from maritime institutions and related security agencies in GoG member states.	MLAILPKC/UNDP	CS - JPN	Consultancy	15,000
				Travel & DSA	40,000
				Meals	5,400
				Stationery	5,000
				Accommodation	9,000
				Communication & publicity	1,500
				Fuel, medical, COVID tests, etc.	2,800
				Sub-total	78,700
				Consultancy	25,000
				Travel & DSA	58,500
	1.2 Organize a stream of 21-day counter-piracy course on the core principles and practice of combating piracy for 30 participants selected from government institutions, maritime industry, and policy makers in GoG member states.	MLAILPKC/UNDP	CS - JPN	Meals	21,000
				Stationery	5,000
				Accommodation	31,000
				Communication &	2,000

³ 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

⁴ 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.

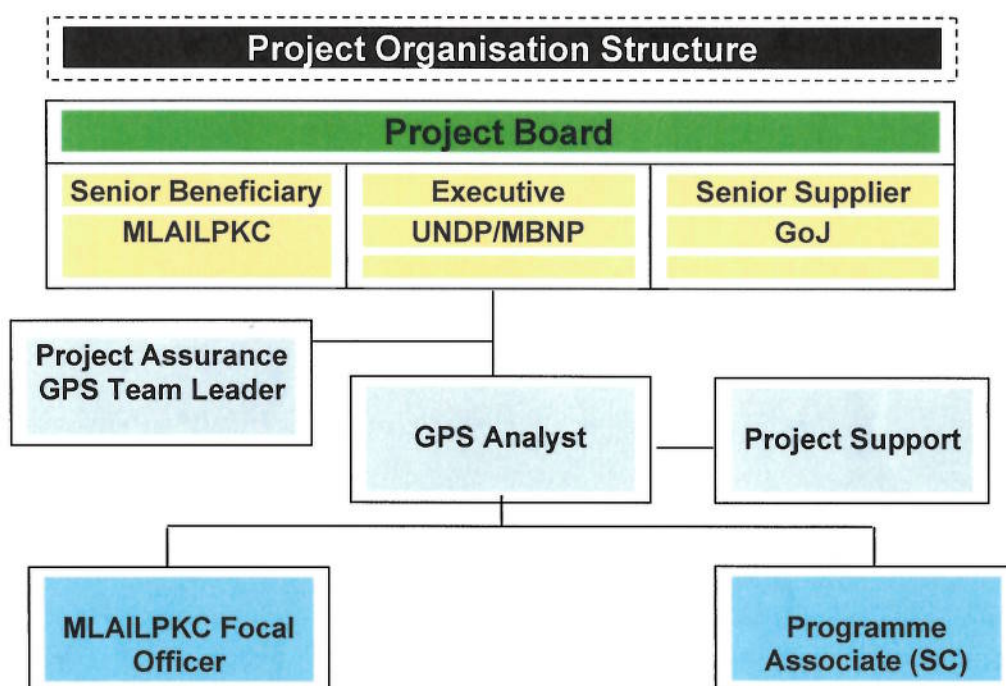
				publicity	
				Fuel, medical, COVID tests, etc,	7,300
				Sub-total	449,800
	1.3 Establish a simulation facility and a language laboratory,		MLA/ILPKC/UNDP	CS - JPN	
				Consultancy	5,000
				Equipment	27,443
				Furniture	15,000
				Sub-total	47,443
	1.4 Monitoring & Communication.		J/Embassy, MBNP, UNDP	CS - JPN	
				Media & Publication	5,000
				Travel	1,000
				DSA	1,500
				Sub-total	7,500
					283,443
	Sub-Total for Output 1				
	Direct Project Costing (DPC) – 4.2%		UNDP	CS - JPN	15,316
	Audit (1%)		UNDP	CS-JPN	3,762
	Monitoring and Evaluation (1%)		UNDP	CS-JPN	3,762
	Team Leader (1No) – 15%		UNDP	CS - JPN	16,250
	Project Associate (SC-1No) – 100%		UNDP	CS – JPN	25,557
	General Management Support (GMS) – 8%		UNDP	CS - JPN	28,148
	Sub-Total				92,795
	Coordination Levy- 1%				3,762
	Sub-Total				3,762
TOTAL					380,000

XI. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be executed using National Implementation Modality (NIM). The UNDP Country Office will be accountable for the financial management and overall reporting aspects of the project on behalf of the Japanese Embassy and other contributing partners (if any) while the MLAILPKC will have responsibilities for the timely and effective implementation of the project activities, reporting and achievement of the project deliverables.

For purposes of implementation of this project, a Project Steering Committee shall be established with membership drawn from the key partner institutions including UNDP, the Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP), MLAILKPC and Japanese Embassy. The Project Steering Committee will provide policy direction for the overall management of the project.

MLAILPKC shall execute this project through National Implementation Modality (NIM). It shall have responsibility for procuring goods and services to implement the project in accordance with its financial regulations, rules and other directives, only to the extent that they are consistent with UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules and international best practices. UNDP shall perform oversight functions and effectively engage with MLAILPKC, at all stages, to ensure quality of services, equipment and for the smooth implementation of the project.



XII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Nigeria and UNDP, signed on 12 April

1988. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by MLAILPKC ("Implementing Partner") 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.

XIII. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) 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.
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. 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 Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document [and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner]⁵.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document 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/further to this Project Document.
4. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, 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>).
5. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-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 programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through

⁵ Use bracketed text only when IP is an NGO/IGO

the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme 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.

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