

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROJECT DOCUMENT

NIGERIA

Project Title: Enhancing National Capacities for Counter-Violent Extremism, Anti-Piracy and Protection of Civilians Project

Project Number: 01000401

Implementing Partner: Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre, Kaduna

Start Date: 1st March 2023

End Date: 31st March 2024

PAC Meeting: 16 February 2023

Brief Description

In over a decade, Nigeria has been confronted with the influence and attacks of terrorists cloaked as Boko Haram in the northeast. The activities of these terrorists have resulted in the loss of lives and properties, displacement of millions of the local population and a colossal economic loss. In recent time, these terrorists have expanded their areas of influence to the northwest and other parts of the country and operated under different nomenclatures, such as, banditry, kidnapping and Fulani herdsman. The success of these groups was alleged to have been largely aided by the local communities which facilitated intelligence and logistics for them. The efforts of the security agencies to convert the influence and activities of these organized crime groups have yet to yield the desired results. In some cases, military kinetic operations against the terrorists resulted in civilian casualties and severe injuries, and damages. There is urgent desire to sharpen the capacities of the security agencies on counterterrorism and protection of civilians for more effective response and reduction in civilian casualties.

The 'Enhancing National Capacities for Counter-Violent Extremism, Anti-Piracy and Protection of Civilians Project' is formulated to improve national capacities of Nigeria, ECOWAS and GoG countries' efforts to decrease the influence and activities of violent extremism and pirates, as well as protect civilians in armed conflicts. The prime goal of this project will be actualized through an output: 'Capacities of security agencies and relevant stakeholders for counter-violent extremism, anti-piracy and protection of civilians in armed conflicts enhanced'.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDPF/CPD, RPD or GPD): UNSDCF Outcome 4: By 2027 more inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender-sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote acceleration in achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs for a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker:

Capacities of security agencies and relevant stakeholders for counter-violent extremism, anti-piracy and protection of civilians in armed conflicts enhanced: GEN2.

Total resources required:	US\$300,000	
Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor:	US\$300,000
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP	MLAILPKC
Print Name: CLEM ADUKA	Print Name: Alem Berhanu Dinku	Print Name: EAP UNDIANBET
Date: 21/5/2023	Date: 24-Mar-2023	Date: 20/03/23

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 and armed robbery.

In over a decade, Nigeria has been confronted with the influence and attacks of terrorists cloaked as Boko Haram in the northeast. The activities of these terrorists have resulted in the loss of lives and properties, displacement of millions of the local population and a colossal economic loss. In recent time, these terrorists have expanded their areas of influence to the northwest and other parts of the country and operated under different nomenclatures, such as, banditry, kidnapping and Fulani herdsman. A combination of these violence made Nigeria the 18th least peaceful state globally and the sixth country most affected by terrorism in 2022¹. The success of these groups was alleged to have been largely aided by the local communities which facilitated intelligence and logistics for them. The efforts of the security agencies to convert the influence and activities of these organized crime groups have yet to yield the desired results. In some cases, military kinetic operations against the terrorists resulted in civilian casualties and severe injuries, and damages. For example, between January and June 2022, casualties resulting from Boko Haram insurgency in the northeast, banditry in the northwest, and Fulani herdsman in the northcentral and secessionist uprising in the southeast were 5,222 lives² and 1,222,977 persons displaced³. There is urgent desire to sharpen the capacities of the security agencies on counterterrorism and protection of civilians for more effective response and reduction in civilian casualties.

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. In 2022, the global maritime piracy and armed robbery incidents recorded were 115 out of which 19 occurred in the GoG. This represented a decline compared to 35 reported in 2021 but the maritime crimes in GoG is still concerning and the region is considered as the most dangerous waters for seafarers. The realization of this, especially to international trades and businesses,

¹ <https://www.statista.com/topics/7491/crime-in-nigeria/#topicOverview>

² <https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2022/07/24/nigeria-recorded-5222-violent-killings-in-six-months-says-us-agency/>

³ [https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/displacement-tracking-matrix-nigeria-north-west-and-north-central-crisis-monthly-dashboard-1-23-december-2022#:~:text=As%20of%2023%20December%202022,%25%20of%20the%20displaced%20population\).](https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/displacement-tracking-matrix-nigeria-north-west-and-north-central-crisis-monthly-dashboard-1-23-december-2022#:~:text=As%20of%2023%20December%202022,%25%20of%20the%20displaced%20population).)

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 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. There is urgent desire to sharpen the capacities of the security agencies on counterterrorism and protection of civilians for more effective response and reduction in civilian casualties. The current support, therefore, will help to advance national capacities for counterterrorism and protection of civilians in armed conflicts.

II. STRATEGY

This assistance consolidates the previous interventions that helped to build the capacity and expertise of MLAILPKC on peace support operations (PSOs) and anti-piracy. It is designed in collaboration with the relevant government agencies and institutions besides civil society groups in Nigeria. The intervention will help to accentuate regional and national efforts at ensuring marked reduction in the activities of terrorism including the following:

- Equipping selected law enforcement institutions and stakeholders with technical knowledge and tools to effectively collect and exploit evidence and facilitate criminal data analysis on transborder violent extremism crime incidents including terrorism, kidnapping, smuggling of small arms and acts of robbery in sub-Sahara West Africa.
- Creating a link between investigation and prosecution to increase cross-border collaborations.
- Fostering regional and international cooperation between law enforcement's investigation of international crimes, encourage information sharing and strengthening interagency partnership.
- Building the capacity of transborder security institutions and personnel to be well-informed on root causes of violent extremism and design appropriate counter-violent extremism approaches to overcome them.

This project will propel community mobilization towards counter-violent extremism crusades; and organize counter-violent extremism courses and seminars for the relevant stakeholders. The counter-violent extremism course will draw participants in four geopolitical zones ravaged by activities of terrorists. The target zones are the northeast, northwest, northcentral and southeast. These zones are currently inundated by various forms of extremist activities and general insecurity.

The project will be managed by MLAILPKC through national implementation modality (NIM) with technical support from UNDP. MLAILPKC will partner with relevant institutions in ECOWAS sub-region including ECOWAS Commission, the Ministries of Defence, military, police, civil defence, paramilitary agencies and relevant civil society organizations 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 and a Centre of Excellence with a mandate to deliver realistic training for multidimensional challenges of contemporary PSOs to military, paramilitary and civilian officers at operational and tactical levels to serve as peacekeepers.

The pivotal role of the institution in PSOs necessitated UNDP partnership with the institution since 2014 with funding assistance from the Government of Japan to train required personnel in military and civil security agencies, in various courses in PSOs, for deployment into peace missions and national deployment to violence hotspots. The partnership has enhanced the infrastructures of the Centre, such as, information, communication and technology (ICT), functional participants' hostel and steady supply of 12 hours of green energy to deliver robust training services to its clients.

In 2020, the Centre was approached by UNDP at the behest of the Government of Japan to acquire expertise in anti-piracy with a focus in the Gulf of Guinea (GoG). The Centre executed two projects in this area that built knowledge and capabilities of stakeholders in GoG on anti-piracy. The intervention covered research into the root causes of piracy in GoG member states, development of anti-piracy course curriculum and conduct of four streams of anti-piracy courses for over 117 participants in eight GoG member states.

The current project 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 ECOWAS sub-region. In addition, it will help West Africa sub-region to strengthen its institutional effectiveness, inclusiveness, accountability, transparency and responsiveness and promote stability through institutional and human resource capacity-building. This will be achieved by supporting MLAILPKC to design and run courses on counter-violent extremism, anti-piracy and protection of civilians. This is in line with the conclusion reached during the closing session of the 8th Summit of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VIII), 27th - 28th August 2022 in Tunisia. The support will contribute to ECOWAS and Nigeria's determination to address the underlying causes of the emerging security challenges, including

transnational organized crimes, radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism, and piracy by promoting an inclusive and equitable society. This project will contribute to the implementation of TICAD VIII priority areas through provision of trainings on counter-violent extremism, anti-piracy and protection of civilians 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, maritime crimes and exclusion, and ensure safety of the civilians in armed conflicts. 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 regional and national integrated capabilities of military, civil security and civilian personnel in West Africa and GoG region. The support resulted in the running of courses in PSOs for 287 beneficiaries since 2014 including protection of civilians' 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.

In the last two project cycles, 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. The research report which serves as a good resource-based on piracy in GoG, was published in 2021. In addition, the Centre was assisted to implement two anti-piracy projects for participants in GoG region. The interventions helped to develop anti-piracy course curriculum and organize four streams of anti-piracy courses one of which was a ToT course for MLAILPKC staff. 117 (31 women inclusive) from 8 countries (Angola, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone) attended the courses and gained skills and knowledge that continue to improve their performance and response to piracy and maritime crimes in GoG region.

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 'Enhancing National Capacities for Counter-Violent Extremism, Anti-Piracy and Protection of Civilians Project' is formulated to improve national capacities of Nigeria, ECOWAS and GoG countries' efforts to decrease the influence and activities of violent extremism and pirates, as well as protect civilians in armed conflicts. The project reinforces and builds upon the results achieved in the previous projects implemented by MLAILPKC with funding assistance and technical support from UNDP. It will help to accentuate regional and national efforts at ensuring marked reduction in the activities of terrorism and pirates in West Africa and GoG regions through capacity building and enhancement for relevant stakeholders. The prime goal of this project will be actualized through an output and corresponding activities as highlighted below.

Output 1: Capacities of security agencies and relevant stakeholders for counter-violent extremism, anti-piracy and protection of civilians in armed conflicts enhanced.

This output aims to improve the knowledge, expertise and capability of key institutions on the danger of violent extremism and piracy to socio-economic wellbeing of Nigeria, ECOWAS and GoG region and the desirability of reducing their impacts to the barest minimum through training. The Centre has demonstrated its expertise and skills in these thematic areas and well equipped to organize courses for participants of diverse backgrounds. This output will build on the experience acquired by the Centre under previous projects and further assist the Centre to organize more courses in these fields.

Planned Activities

The activities planned for implementation under this output are:

- i. Conduct a stream of 14-day course on counter-violent extremism for 30 participants selected from security agencies, para-military agencies and relevant organizations from Nigeria and ECOWAS.
- ii. Conduct a stream of 14-day course on protection of civilians for 30 participants selected from security agencies, paramilitary agencies, relevant government institutions in Nigeria and ECOWAS.
- iii. Organize a stream of 14-day anti-piracy and prevention of maritime crimes course for 20 participants selection from government institutions relevant stakeholders from Nigeria and GoG countries.

Resources Required:

To achieve the main project output and aligned activities, a sum of Three Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (US\$300,000) has been approved to implement the project for a 12-month 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 ECOWAS and the Gulf of Guinea countries, such as Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, the Gambia amongst others. The ECOWAS and the Gulf of Guinea member states, security agencies, paramilitary agencies and civil society organizations, as well as maritime industry, private maritime investors and the public are equally direct beneficiaries through improved counter-piracy capacities, reduction in maritime crimes and enhanced socio-economic wellbeing of the citizens. Gender parity will be prioritized in the implementation of the project especially in the conduct of the 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 reserved 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:

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner
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1	Security situation deteriorates and distracts implementation of project activities from taking place at the IP's location.	30/09/2022	Security	Probability: 4 Impact: 4	There will be close monitoring of the security situation including quarterly risk update in the monitoring & evaluation plan, identification of mitigation measures and programmatic alternatives to be applied as necessary.	Matthew Alao
2	Inadequate expertise, trainers and facilitators to run the courses.	30/09/2022	Operational	Probability: 2 Impact: 4	MLAILPKC has developed expertise in these areas progressively and has a roster of experts to complement them when required. Experts may also be drawn from JICA or UNDP pool of experts to complement MLAILPKC capacities.	Matthew Alao
3	Difficulty in forging partnership with relevant stakeholders especially Nigerian Navy on account of mandate stalls smooth implementation of the project.	30/09/2022	Operational	Probability: 2 Impact: 4	UNDP will work with MLAILPKC to organize high level consultations with the Nigerian Navy (NN) at strategic level to forge understanding and partnership. NN will be made the technical lead in counter piracy thematic area and incorporated as part of the technical committee.	Matthew Alao
4	Sudden outbreak of global health emergency that may impact negatively on the project implementation.	30/09/2022	Health	Probability: 2 Impact: 4	The project will respond timely and effectively to any sudden outbreak of health emergency in accordance with the system wide guidelines and national government protocols.	Matthew Alao

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 this project which will 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 Embassy of Japan, Abuja will be invited as a Special Guest to all project events as Speakers to increase the visibility of Japan support.

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 the project. 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 FRAMEWORK⁴

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDPF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: By 2027 more inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender-sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote acceleration in achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs for a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.					
Outcome indicators as stated in the UNSDPF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework, including baseline and targets: Indicator 3.4: Global Peace Index; Baseline: 147 out of 160 (2020); Target: 100 (2027)					
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025): Building resilience: strengthening the capacity of countries, institutions and people to prevent, mitigate and respond to diverse risks including crisis, conflict, natural disasters, climate, and social and economic shocks.					
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Enhancing National Capacities for Counter-Violent Extremism, Anti-Piracy and Protection of Civilians Project.					

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁵	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Final	
Output 1: Capacities of security agencies and relevant stakeholders for counter-violent extremism, anti-piracy and protection of civilians in armed conflicts enhanced.	1.1 # of participants trained on counter-violent extremism.	MLAILPKC UNDP	372	2022	30	30	Progress and annual reports.
	1.2 # of participants trained on protection of civilians.	MLAILPKC UNDP	287	2022	30	30	Progress and annual reports.
	1.3 # of participants trained on anti-piracy and prevention of maritime crimes.	MLAILPKC UNDP	117	2022	20	20	Progress and annual reports

⁴ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

⁵ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

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, MLAILPKC, 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, MLAILPKC, 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, MLAILPKC, 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, MLAILPKC, 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 PLAN⁶⁷

All anticipated programme 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: Capacities of security agencies and relevant stakeholders for counter-violent extremism, anti-piracy and protection of civilians in armed conflicts enhanced.	1.1 Conduct a stream of 14-day course on counter-violent extremism for 30 participants selected from security agencies, para-military agencies and relevant organizations in Nigeria and ECOWAS.	MLAILPKC/JUNDP	CS - JPN	Consultancy	10,000
				Travel & DSA	22,000
				Meals	12,000
				Stationery	5,000
				Accommodation	14,000
				Communication & publicity	1,500
				Fuel, medical, COVID tests, etc.	2,500
				Sub-total	67,000
				Consultancy	10,000
				Travel & DSA	22,000
	1.2 Conduct a stream of 14-day course on protection of civilians for 30 participants selected from security agencies, paramilitary agencies, relevant government institutions in Nigeria and ECOWAS.	MLAILPKC/JUNDP	CS - JPN	Meals	12,000
				Stationery	5,000
				Accommodation	14,000
				Communication & publicity	1,500

⁶ 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

⁷ 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.

	1.3 Organize anti-piracy and prevention of maritime crimes course for 20 participants selection from government institutions relevant stakeholders in Nigeria and GoG countries.	MLAILPKC/UNDP	CS - JPN	Fuel, medical, COVID tests, etc,	2,500
				Sub-total	679,000
				Consultancy	15,000
				Travel & DSA	28,300
				Meals	12,000
				Stationery	5,000
				Accommodation	14,000
				Communication & publicity	1,500
				Fuel, medical, etc.	2,500
				Sub-total	78,300
	1.4 Monitoring & Communication.	J/Embassy, MBNP, UNDP	CS - JPN	Media & Publication	1,000
				Travel	500
				DSA	1,056
				Sub-total	2,556
					214,856
Project Management	Sub-total for Output 1				
	Direct Project Costing (DPC) – 4.2%	UNDP	CS - JPN	UNDP	12,092
	Audit (1%)	UNDP	CS-JPN	Services	2,970
	Monitoring and Evaluation (1%)	UNDP	CS-JPN	Services	2,970
	Team Leader (1No) – 15%	UNDP	CS - JPN	Salary	16,250
	Project Associate (SC-1No) – 100%	UNDP	CS – JPN	Salary	25,557
	Global monitoring, advocacy and reporting	UNDP	CS-JPN	Services	3,300
	Sub-total for project management				60,172
	Programme net budget				275,028
General Management Support (GMS) – 8%		UNDP	CS - JPN	GMS	22,002
Total programme budget					297,030
Coordination Levy- 1%					2,970

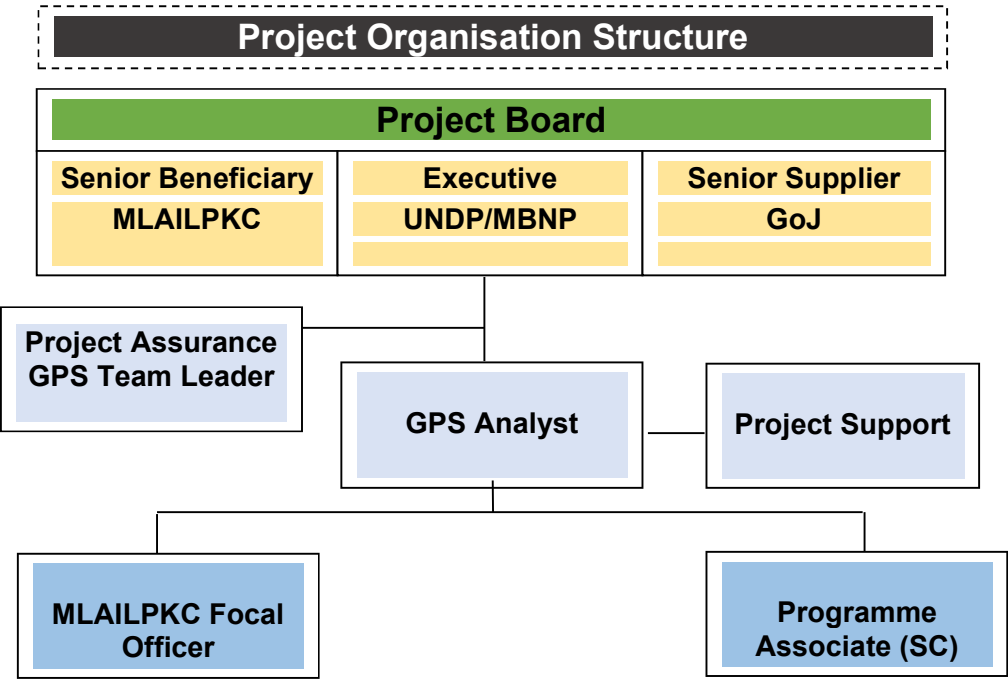
TOTAL				300,000
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XI. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

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]⁸.
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

⁸ 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.