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Resilient nations**

PROJECT DOCUMENT
NIGERIA

Project Title: Capacity Building on Anti-Piracy for Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre (MLAILPKC), Kaduna, Project

Project Number: 00125142

Implementing Partner: MLAILPKC

Start Date: 19/03/2021

End Date: 18/03/2022 PAC Meeting date: 21/02/2021

Brief Description

The rate of piracy and criminalities in the Gulf of Guinea has been a source of concern to the international community and the countries bordering the area. These crimes have been increasing over the years with most of the piracy and crimes happening in Nigeria waters. The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) reported that in the first quarter of 2018, 22 incidents occurred in Nigeria waters. Eight of the eleven vessels fired upon worldwide were in Nigeria waters¹. The pirates pose serious threats to trades and businesses along the corridor and retard the economies of the Gulf of Guinea countries particularly Nigeria. This calls for concerted actions to reduce the influence and activities of piracy in the area. This intervention will help to build the capacity of the Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre (MLAILPKC) on anti-piracy and further enrich its mandate.

This project seeks to delve into the root causes of piracy and maritime crimes in the Gulf of Guinea with a view to curb the menace, as well as, assist MLAILPKC to run courses on anti-piracy through an output: Capacity of the Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre (MLAILPKC) to reduce the influence of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea built.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDPF/CPD, RPD or GPD): **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) Capacity of the Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre (MLAILPKC) to reduce the influence of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea built – GEN1.

Total resources required:

US\$260,000

Total resources allocated:

UNDP TRAC:

Donor:

US\$260.000

Government:

In-Kind:

Unfunded:

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP	MLA/LPKC
 Print Name: Prince Clem Agyei Date: 8/3/2024	 Print Name: Loalem Berhano Date: 10/03/2025	 Print Name: JAMES A. L. M. AFA Date: 22 MAR 21

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¹ <https://www.dw.com/en/nigeria-piracy-on-the-rise-in-the-gulf-of-guinea/-:text=According%20to%20the%20IMB,%20pirates%20in%20the%20Gulf,provide%20support%20to%20ships%20and%20coordinate%20anti-piracy%20measures>.

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Violent conflicts in many countries of the world and particularly in Africa have continued to increase both in complexities and numbers. This violence, which is mostly due to lack of good governance, political wrangling, inequality, citizens' agitation for quality life and inability to access essential services of life, 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 and piracy. Piracy and maritime crimes in the Gulf of Guinea, especially in Nigeria waters, have been phenomena causing damages to government and private investments, as well as, hampering the economy. The rate of piracy and criminalities in the Gulf of Guinea have been increasing over the years with most of the maritime crimes happening in Nigeria waters. The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) reported that in the last two months of 2019, 41 kidnappings occurred in Nigeria waters; more than half of the annual total². In 2018, 22 incidents occurred on Nigeria waters and eight of the eleven vessels fired upon worldwide were in Nigeria waters³. The activities of these criminal elements have continued unabated and Nigeria waters are considered the most dangerous and unsafe in the world. The pirates pose serious threat to trades and businesses along the corridor and retard the economies of the Gulf of Guinea countries particularly Nigeria. This calls for concerted actions to reduce the influence and activities of piracy in the area.

Despite Nigeria's persistent impressive performance in the global peace support missions, she has been unable to convert and arrest the growing illicit maritime crimes in the Gulf of Guinea, such as, piracy, kidnappings and violent attacks on ships and crews around West Africa coast. This makes the Gulf of Guinea the most dangerous waters for seafarers. The need to build the capacity of key institutions in the West Africa sub-region to delve into the root causes of illicit maritime activities, design appropriate plans and strategies including human capacities, and organize regular training on anti-piracy is apropos.

The mandate of the 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 about 85,000 troops on Pre-deployment Training (PDT) and over 1,500 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

² <https://punchng.com/us-nigeria-intensify-efforts-to-tackle-piracy-others/#:~:text=The%20United%20States%20and%20Nigeria%20have%20stepped%20up,with%20the%20ongoing%202019%20Obangame%20Express%20in%20Lagos.>

³ <https://www.dw.com/en/nigeria-piracy-on-the-rise-in-the-gulf-of-guinea/-:text=According%20to%20the%20IMB,%20pirates%20in%20the%20Gulf,provide%20support%20to%20ships%20and%20coordinate%20anti-piracy%20measures.>

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 is desirable. This project, therefore, will build the capacity of MLAILPKC to understand, develop training curriculum, have a pool of anti-piracy facilitators and run courses on anti-piracy programme.

II. STRATEGY

This assistance to MLAILPKC will help to complement and deepen government's vision and effort at ensuring that the Centre remains a top-class institution that provides leadership and peacekeeping capacity development services to military, paramilitary and civilian personnel at operational and tactical levels. The project aims to build the capacity of MLAILPKC to research into the root causes of maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, make recommendations on appropriate responses; design appropriate plans and strategies to curb the menace; build MLAILPKC capacity on counter-piracy and facilitation; develop curriculum on counter-piracy; and run courses on anti-piracy programme.

The assistance will be managed by MLAILPKC through national implementation modality (NIM) with technical support from UNDP. UNDP will support the implementation of the project activities through provision of advisory services and technical guidance. Consequently, it will deploy its resource persons/technical specialists and experts who are working at the Country Office and the Regional Service Centre and may also utilize expertise and experience 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 Train-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 institution since 2014, with funding assistance from the Government of Japan, to build and strengthen capacities of personnel in military and civil security agencies in various PSOs' courses for possible deployment into PSOs missions and national violence 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 African countries 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 building MLAILPKC's capacity on counter piracy, design counter-piracy curriculum and technical advisory, and run anti-piracy courses. This is in line with the conclusion reached during the closing session of the 6th Summit of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI), 23rd-28th August 2016 in Kenya. The support will contribute to the ECOWAS and Nigeria's determination to address the underlying causes of the emerging security challenges, including transnational organized crimes, radicalization, the spread of violent extremism and terrorism by promoting an inclusive and equitable society. This project will contribute to the implementation of TICAD VI priority areas through provision of trainings on PSOs 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 into the running of courses for 287 beneficiaries in three subject areas since 2014, such as, 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.

Additionally, 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.

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 relationship based on highest standard of integrity and mutual respect are essential to the success of project implementation.
- Reduced time lag between project design and funding 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 taking 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 Capacity Building on Anti-Piracy for MLAILPKC project aims delve into the root causes of piracy and maritime crimes in the Gulf of Guinea, build capacity of MLAILPKC on anti-piracy, develop anti-piracy curriculum and organize anti-piracy courses with a view to curb the menace. This 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 an output and associated activities:

Output 1: Capacity of MLAILPKC to reduce the influence of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea built.

This output intends to assist the Centre to gain knowledge of and capacity on maritime crimes and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea; develop institutional capacity on anti-piracy and facilitation; and run counter-piracy courses for the Gulf of Guinea member states. This will include undertaking a research into the root causes of piracy, design plans and strategies to counter the menace, develop counter-piracy course curriculum and organize a stream of 2-week course on anti-piracy course for 30 participants in the Gulf of Guinea countries. Minimum of three MLAILPKC's personnel will undergo a course on anti-piracy and facilitation

For effective implementation of the project and to drive maximum impact, the project will partner with the Nigerian Navy, the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), and the government and military services of the Gulf of Guinea Countries. The UNDP Regional Service Centre, Addis Ababa and the relevant Government of Japan's institutions will be approached to provide technical assistance, where necessary.

Resources Required:

To achieve the main project output and associated activities, a sum of Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand United States Dollars (US\$260,000) 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 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 services.

Beneficiaries:

The primary beneficiary of this project is the Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership Centre (MLAILPKC), Kaduna, as well as, participants from the Gulf of Guinea countries (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, etc.) of the anti-piracy course. The Gulf of Guinea countries and private maritime investors are equally direct beneficiaries through reduction in maritime crimes and activities of pirates in the area. Gender parity will be prioritized in the implementation of the project especially in the running of the anti-piracy course. 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 the Gulf of Guinea and West African sub-region. The citizens of West sub-region 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 the Gulf of Guinea.

Risks and Assumptions:

It is assumed that the Federal Government of Nigeria will continue to attach strategic importance to conflict prevention and peace keeping efforts, as well as, peace and stability in the Gulf of Guinea. Equally, the Government of Japan has expressed interest to continue to provide the much-needed financial support to the Centre to ensure that it delivers on its mandate. Increased incidence of complex emergencies that requires the right expertise, trainers and facilitators for quality courses are regarded as the main risks and challenges that may affect the project implementation. Equally, inability of the Centre to conclude its research in the Gulf of Guinea because of relentless activities of the pirates is considered a threat to timely completion of the project. To mitigate these risks, the project will rely more on its pool of experts and partnership with other sister institutions in Nigeria and the sub-region. The Centre will also conduct risk assessment of the Gulf of Guinea areas to determine the feasibility of the project and put in place measures to mitigate the risks before embarking on the research. 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, as well as, 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 the Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre, 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 regional peacekeeping efforts. 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 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.							
Outcome indicators as stated in the UNSDPF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework, including baseline and targets: Global Terrorism Index; Baseline: 2.314 score (2016); Target: 1,200 score (2022)							
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021): National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities.							
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Peace Support Operations Assistance to the Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre (MLAILPKC), Kaduna, Nigeria							
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: Capacity of MLAILPKC to reduce the influence of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea built.	1.1 Research report on root causes of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea.	MLAILPKC UNDP	0	2020	Yes	Yes	Research report.
	1.2 # of MLAILPKC staff trained on counter-piracy.	MLAILPKC UNDP	0	2020	3	3	Progress and annual reports.
	1.3 Counter-piracy course curriculum.	MLAILPKC UNDP	0	2020	Yes	Yes	Counter-piracy course curriculum.
	1.4 # of participants trained on anti-piracy	MLAILPKC UNDP	0	2020	30	30	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. UNDP CO will submit final reports (Final Report June 2022 and Final Financial Report March 2023) to the government of Japan. Prior to the official submission to the GoJ, the internal clearance of report is required by RBA TICAD Unit.	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 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	Timeframe				RESPONSIBLE	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Capacity of MLAILPKC to reduce the influence of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea built.	1.1.1 Conduct research into the contextual root causes of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea and recommend priority interventions.	x	x			UNDP/MLAILP KC	CS - JPN	Consultancy	15,000
								Travel	5,000
								Sub-total	20,000
	1.1.2 Organize stakeholders' validation session on the draft research report.		x			UNDP/MLAILP KC	CS - JPN	Travel	30,435
								Hotel facilities	3,550
								DSA	3,500
								Workshop materials	1,500
								Sub-total	38,985
	1.2 Train three MLAILPKC officers on anti-piracy.	x	x			UNDP/MLAILP KC	CS - JPN	Course fee	15,000
								Travel/Terminal	9,600
								DSA	6,000
								Sub-total	30,600
	1.3 Develop curriculum on counter-piracy.	x	x	x		UNDP/MLAILP KC	CS - JPN	Consultancy	15,000

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

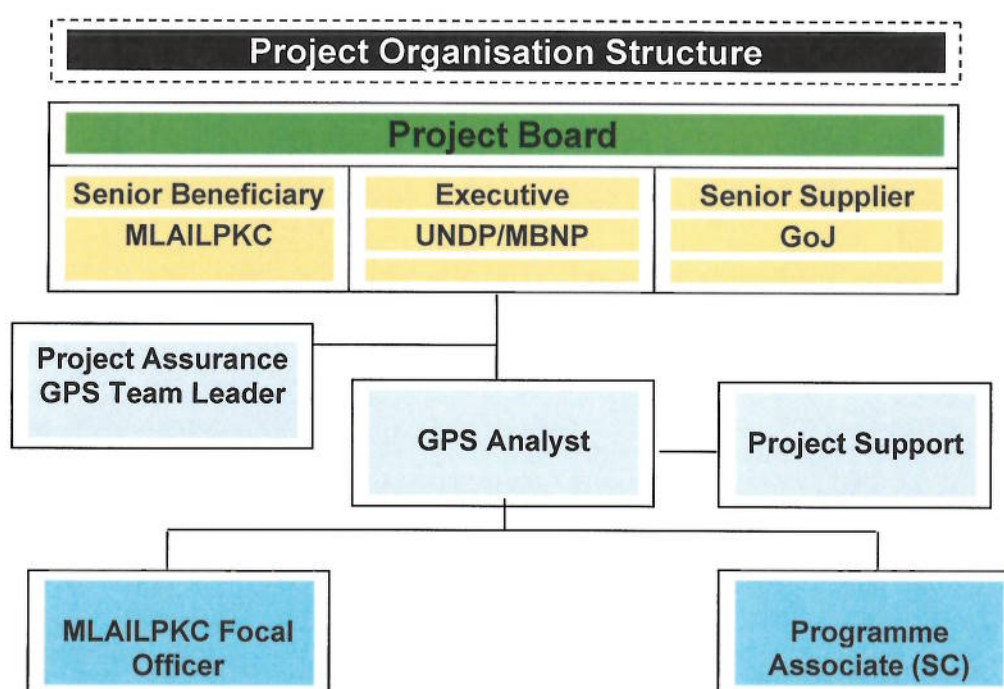
⁷ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

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 UNDP ("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, considering 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.