



PROJECT DOCUMENT
[NIGERIA]

Project Title: **Strengthening Economic Planning and Sustainable Development Goals Implementation in Nigeria.**

Project Number: 00102601
 Implementing Partners: (1) Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning
 (2) National Bureau of Statistics
 (3) Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs
 Start Date: March 2017 End Date: February 2020 PAC Meeting date:

Brief Description

The project will enhance the institutional and human resource capacity of the Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs) to design, implement and monitor medium term and long term plans in line with country-level sectoral priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It will focus on three components; (a) Formulation and Preparation of harmonized sectoral and aggregate medium term and short term plans at the Federal and State levels, (b) SDGs Mainstreaming, Localization and Implementation Monitoring, (c) Strengthening National and Sub-national statistical strategies to produce data that support country-level development priorities

The project seeks to demonstrate that if medium term plans are well designed, harmonized, SDGs based and with effective implementation and monitoring systems, specific development results including an improvement in standard of living of the people can be realized. The project activities will ultimately contribute to: (a) a well-structured institutional set-up for economic planning and SDGs Implementation in the public sector (b) a critical mass of experts within the implementing partners with strong analytical capacity for economic plan formulation, implementation and monitoring as well as statistical systems analysis (c) a strengthened cohort of national institutions concerned with national led economic planning as well as SDGs planning.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):
UNDAF Outcome-1.5:
 By 2017, public decision-making for equitable, gender-responsive and evidence-based planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are effectively coordinated and driven by timely, harmonized, disaggregated data at Federal, State and Local levels.
 Indicative Output(s):

Total resources required:											
Total resources allocated:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UNDP TRAC:</td> <td>1,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donor</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MBNP</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OSSAP-SDGs</td> <td>800,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NBS</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	UNDP TRAC:	1,000,000	Donor		MBNP		OSSAP-SDGs	800,000	NBS	
UNDP TRAC:	1,000,000										
Donor											
MBNP											
OSSAP-SDGs	800,000										
NBS											
Unfunded:											

Agreed by (signatures):

Government/Implementing Partner	
 Ministry of Budget & National Planning	
 OSSAP-SDGs	
 National Bureau of Statistics	
 Country Director	

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Development or economic planning is not a recent phenomenon in Nigeria and has been applied in different formats since colonial rule. Even after colonial rule, the nationalist governments have also adopted planning as a key strategy for economic development and social progress. The colonial phase of the country's planning history started with a 'Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria (1946-1956)'. Besides this plan, there were three other plans in the pre-independence era. With the attainment of independence, in 1960, several national strategies have been coined into development plans and about five major phases in development planning can be identified in Nigeria; the fixed medium term (1962-1985), the policy oriented (1986-1988), the three-year rolling plan (1990- 2003), policy based (2004- date).

Under the fixed medium term, the first, second, third and fourth national development plans were implemented in the periods, 1962-1968, 1970- 1974, 1975-1980 and 1981- 1985 respectively. This was followed by the policy oriented plan period which was the era of Structural Adjustment Programme- SAP (1986-1988). The rolling plan period was introduced as from 1990 and were for three years each which continued up to the early 2000. A policy based plan approach was re-introduced in 2004 with the development of the 'National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS 1, 2004 -2007 and the Seven Point Agenda, 2009. A long-term planning framework, 'The Nigeria Vision 20:2020 for the period 2009-2020 was introduced with a goal to have a large, strong, diversified and competitive economy and one of the top 20 economies in the world. This vision is being implemented with a series of national development plans; first medium term national implementation plan (2010-2013), second national implementation plan (2014-2017) and the final medium term plan of 2018-2020.

Unfortunately, with various years of planning, Nigeria's experience has remained less impressive especially in recent times with only marginal improvements. Economic Growth, no doubt occurred in several years, but planning as a means of managing resources for income distribution and improved welfare appears to have failed. Moreover, planning has also failed in diversifying the productive base of the economy and raising the share of non-oil exports in total exports. Nigeria socio-economic indices remain low and appears to fare very poorly in nearly all development indicators, putting the country amongst countries classified in the Human Development Index (HDI) ranking as 'low human development'. The HDI moved from 0.493 in 2010 to 0.514 in 2014 but the country remained at low values when compared to other countries. The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) shows that the population in severe multidimensional poverty is 30.0% while the intensity of deprivation is 54.8%. These poor indicators in Nigeria are clear revelation of failure of development planning and implementation.

Nigeria, which was one of the richest 50 countries of the world in the early 1970's has retrogressed to become one of the poorest 25 countries and hosting the seventh large number of poor people. Many countries in Latin America and South East Asia at the same level of development with Nigeria in the early sixties have long overtaken the country and have now achieved high levels of development including industrialization. Specifically, Malaysia provides lessons of the benefits of effective and evidence based Development Planning. Many emerging nations that have transited to the First World (Singapore and South Korea) and Industrial Nations (China, India, Indonesia and Brazil) have used economic planning to position their countries in the competitive global economy.

Recent economic and social trends in Nigeria present renewed challenges that require rigorous development planning process. With the global commodity price shocks in 2014, Nigeria began to experience economic slowdown and since 2016 has witnessed recessionary trends. The latest GDP data show that Nigeria's economy continued to weaken even up to the third quarter of 2016 with a

contraction of 2.24 % year on year in Q3 marking even a sharper decline than the previous quarter. The recent GDP contraction has been largely underpinned by a contraction in oil sector prices and domestic output levels. Even though the non-oil sector grew, albeit marginally, the large declines in oil sector growth was debilitating. Other macroeconomic indices such as exchange rates, external reserves and inflation have also been poor and worrisome in recent times. Core inflation was 18.1% in October 2016, the highest in the past eleven years. External reserves have also inched lowest ebb in more than a decade, while the exchange rate in 2016 remained highly volatile and the worst for more than a decade.

Many social development challenges still confront Nigeria today, including the Boko-Haram insurgency in the North East, the protracted violence in the Niger Delta region, ethno-religious violence in north central states and sporadic violence in other parts of the country. The situation has also been compounded by the increasing threats and occurrence of ethnic protests across the South East and South West. The impact of the negative social trends on domestic as well as foreign direct investment in both the oil and non-oil sectors are huge and they continue to weaken macroeconomic resilience in the country. There seems to be a consensus now, that such emerging threats if not effectively addressed will erode Nigeria's competitiveness and further constrain development.

Despite the rich development planning experience of Nigeria over these years, economic outcomes emanating from these development plans have not been quite impressive and largely unsuccessful. Several impediments and challenges have been identified. Besides poor linkages between aggregate level plans and the sectoral plans, the lack of timely and appropriate data for development planning is also key. Furthermore, weak institutions of economic planning, the lack of harmony between national plans and sub-national plans as well as plan implementation indiscipline and inconsistencies in planning strategies. A review of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria reveals the significant implementation deficits which limited the attainment of several goals. The MDGs End Point Report 2015 in Nigeria note that poor coordination amongst the tiers of government and poor institutional frameworks and capacity were key limitations in the MDGs implementation.

This project on 'Strengthening Economic Planning and Sustainable Development Goals Implementation' addresses the missing link in the development planning practice and strategies in Nigeria. As has been rightly observed, economic planning is essential for 'fast-tracking growth and development' if key impediments to its success are addressed. In response to the 2016 economic recession, a new 'Economic Recovery Growth Plan (2017-2020) has been introduced in Nigeria and it contains key strategies for economic diversification and social investment expected to help jump start economic growth in a short period and provide social stability. What has been the problem is the failure of the past plans in the following stages: (i) problem identification and articulation (ii) objectives and realistic targets specification (iii) implementation (iv) monitoring and evaluation (v) feedback. A related issue is the poor linkage of the plans to the annual budget process at both the national and sub-national levels of government.

This proposed project towards 'Strengthening Economic Planning and Sustainable Development Goals Implementation' will provide a take-off framework for the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) at the national level and contribute to the achievement of key aspirations of Africa Union's Agenda 2063. It will also underpin the economic planning linkage and consistency platform between the national and sub-national governments especially in the implementation of the SDGs.

II. STRATEGY

The overall goal of the project is to improve the quality of economic development planning and accelerate the implementation of such country-led development plans and the Sustainable Development Goals to increase economic prosperity and reduce poverty. The project approach builds on UNDP's strengths and long experience in supporting the development planning processes in Nigeria as well as the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The project will be implemented through three components:(1) Formulation and Preparation of harmonized sectoral and aggregate medium term and short term plans at the Federal and State levels (2) SDGs Mainstreaming, Localisation and Implementation Monitoring (3) Strengthening National and Sub-national statistical strategies to produce data that support country-level development priorities and international development commitments.

Component 1: Formulation and Preparation of harmonized sectoral and aggregate medium term and short term plans at the Federal and State levels.

This component aims to ensure that long-term, medium-term and short-term plans in Nigeria are internally consistent with national development challenges and aspirations and are harmonized across sectors and tiers of government. This will require that sector specific targets and aspirations are reflected in the medium-term plans. It will also ensure the development and strengthening of specific public sector skills which will facilitate plan development at the aggregate and sectoral levels. It will also ensure that capacity and facilities for plan implementation monitoring are developed with the existing public institutional set-up. This component will also ensure that medium and long term plans are consistent with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the Annual Budgets thus ensuring that resources will readily available for implementation of activities and projects as contained in the medium-term plans.

Component 2: SDGs Mainstreaming, Localisation and Implementation Monitoring

This component will ensure that the 17SDGs are aligned to the medium-term plans at both national and sub-national levels especially at the sector levels and its implementation are also consistent with the implementation of the domestic development plans. Given the national and State level peculiarities, the project will facilitate the localization of the SDGs at the tiers of government and its subsequent mainstreaming into the plans. The project will seek to strengthen the technical leadership for SDGs implementation and coordination at both the State and federal levels.

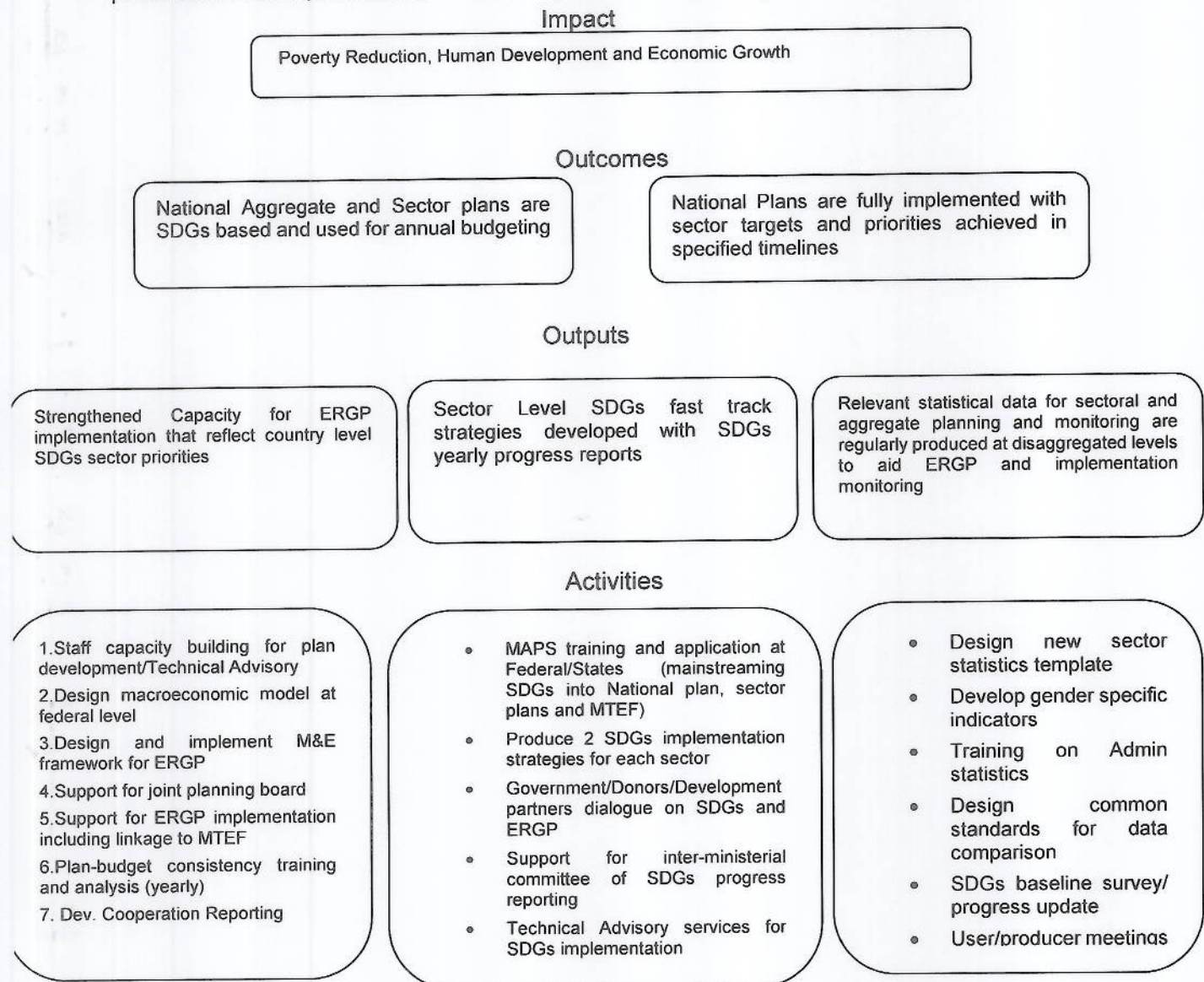
Component 3: Strengthening National and Sub-national statistical strategies to produce data that support country-level development priorities.

This component will ensure the improvement in the quantity, frequency, disaggregation and availability of relevant statistics for designing national priorities in the plan as well as monitoring implementation of both the medium-term plans and the SDGs. UNDP has a history of support and collaboration with the Nigerian Statistical System. The 'National Strategy of Development of Statistics (NSDS)', the State's Statistical Masterplan

Currently, key problems inherent in the statistical system include; lack of disaggregated data, mismatch between available data and actual problems, lack of harmonization of data collected by different sources in different formats, lack of common standards allowing comparison of data across sectors and across sub-national governments.

Theory of Change:

A central purpose of economic planning is to achieve significant reduction in the incidence of poverty. In Jhingan's (1997) view, planning for development is indispensable for removing the poverty of nations. Evidence from Malaysia, India and Indonesia show a strong positive correlation between consistent economic planning (through the formulation and implementation of long, medium and short term plans) and poverty reduction. Thus, economic planning is the key to attaining desired economic performance in terms of human welfare and national progress. The realization that a better understanding of factors underlying successful development planning would have far reaching implications for human welfare largely underscores the need to strengthen the formulation processes and implementation of country-led development plans.



III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5 - 5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Expected Results

The implementation of this project will yield both short term and long term results. The results expected from the project in the short term include;

- (a) Availability of medium term plans at the federal and partner States with realistic targets, consistent with the SDGs and aligned across sectors and tiers of Government.
- (b) Cohort of Knowledgeable Public Sector officials with key skills on aggregate/ sector plan development, implementation and Monitoring as well as statistical system development.

- (c) Production of SDGs sector strategies and regular progress reports.
- (d) Annual Implementation and Monitoring Reports for implementation of the Medium-Term Plans (e.g. ERGP) and the SDGs,
- (e) Production of regular disaggregated sectoral statistics to guide plan formulation and implementation monitoring,

The long term expected results of the project include;

- (a) **Reduction in Poverty:** The vicious cycle of poverty can only be broken by structural transformation through rapid development in agriculture, industry, services and infrastructure, all of which comes about through effective medium and long term plan implementation. This will in turn increase national income and improve the standard of living.
- (b) **Employment Creation:** A crucial objective of economic planning is to create additional employment opportunities by creating stable conditions for private sector growth. This will include state investment in infrastructure, development of human resources, proper utilisation of natural resources.
- (c) **Reduction of inequalities in the Distribution of Income and Wealth:** Through economic planning, there can be equitable distribution of the benefits among different sections of the people.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

At inception, UNDP, the federal Government and participating States will pool resources for project takeoff. Based on the identified future needs, the project will develop the appropriate lines of engagement to augment the available resources through a more proactive engagement with national and international partners, donors. Based on historical experience, some donors have in the past supported projects related to development planning. During the preparation of 'Nigeria Vision 2020' by 2008/09, a basket fund was created by interested donors and managed by UNDP. Key contributors to that basket such as DFID and AFD will be approach with this project document for possible collaboration and financial support. In addition, the project will also facilitate linkages with appropriate UN agencies to provide the requisite expertise for economic planning, SDGs Implementation and Statistical Systems strengthening. Increased capacities in resource mobilization will also be developed alongside other competencies to make the implementing partners more responsive to changes in the project resource requirements.

Partnerships

UNDP, the Federal Ministry of Budget and Planning, Ministries of Planning in 3 States, National Bureau of Statistics and State Bureau of Statistics in 3 States, the Office of the Senior Special Assistant on SDGs will partner for this project. Effective Coordination among various implementing partners, including working in close partnership with other relevant UN agencies is critical. Furthermore, the project will facilitate collaboration with the private sector and civil society. In addition, high-level experts within and outside if the country will be invited mostly on short term basis to further strengthen public sector capacity and provide training in specific areas.

Risks and Assumptions

There are few risks for the implementation of the project and the sustainability of the expected results and achievements. These risks are both exogenous and endogenous to the project. On the endogenous side, the key risk is in relation to local ownership of the national/ sub-national economic plans as well as SDGs. Historical experience shows that often economic plans are perceived as mere wishes of the public-sector staff authors and not the larger public. At some times, sub-national governments disassociate themselves from federal level economic plans. A key mitigating measure is to ensure that all important stakeholders are part of the economic plan design stages. A second endogenous risk is the frequent political and bureaucratic changes in the public sector. Sometimes, this leads to activities/programme abandonment. The re-training of public sector functionaries on a

regular basis will help to ensure that newly deployed political and technical Staff are versatile in economic plan development. Excessive red tape can lead to delays in implementation of the key work plan activities. On the exogenous side, key risks relate to the unpredictable nature of finance available for implementation of project activities.

Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholders for this project are many including sub-national governments (State and Local), private sector, professional groups, international development partners and the civil society. These stakeholders are expected to play key roles in the project and they must be consulted in the implementation of the project. The consultation of the private sector during the early stages will be key for identifying sector priorities and possible public-private partnerships. Civil society groups with required capability and credibility will be engaged as part of the project implementation process including the activities related to monitoring and evaluation.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The project will use South-South cooperation to support the achievement of key outputs especially medium term plan development and statistical systems strengthening. There will be efforts to contact such countries in Asia as India, South Korea as well as Sub-Sahara African countries that have utilised effective development planning mechanisms to achieve key development results. In practical terms, it may require exchange visits, technical support and attachments to countries that have practiced similar economic planning models like Nigeria. However, the use of this arrangement will underscore the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, demand driven support and mutual benefit.

Knowledge

The project will generate key knowledge reports including the annual SDG reports, the sector fast-tracks strategies which will be published in hard and electronic formats and will hopefully serve as guides to other countries. The statistical reports will contain methodological updates for future use by policy makers and researchers within and outside the country. Besides, the lessons learnt from the project will be produced and widely circulated in several other countries in sub-Sahara Africa.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project will commence at the national level and with few partner States, but with good lessons, there will be a scale up to other States in Nigeria. The long-term objective is to ensure that in all 36 States in Nigeria as well as the Federal level, the project's approach of economic planning will be adopted as the best practice approach. A state advocacy programme will be conducted in partnership with the Nigerian State Governors forum using the early lessons from this project to obtain the commitment of the political leadership for scale up to all remaining States. This will also require additional capacity building programmes for the core technical teams in each State.

In other to ensure ownership and sustainability, there will be efforts as part of the project to ensure that annual budgets at both the national and sub-national levels provide for activities related to strengthening economic planning.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The importance of cost efficiency and effectiveness in this multi-stakeholder implementation approach cannot be overemphasized. As such, the project activities will be with then necessary checks and balances which will be provided by the project steering committee and UNDP. This requires that all stakeholders contribute to the decision-making process that drives the entire project.

As a nationally implemented project, the administrative and technical support shall be provided as an in-kind contribution by the implementing partners to the project. As such, all staff related participating in the project shall be drawn from the existing personnel in the implementing partners' offices. Transparency and due process in the project implementation will be emphasised in line with the HACT procedures.

Project Management

The project will be executed using the National Implementation modality with the three agencies (Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Office of the Special Assistant to the President on SDGs, National Bureau of Statistics) as implementing partners. The implementing partners will be responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of all project activities including the necessary reporting requirements.

The Project Steering Committee comprises top representatives (senior management) of the three implementing partners and UNDP. Their role will be advisory but will be providing the technical and strategic direction for the implementation of the project.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS				
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	FINAL
Output 1 Strengthened Capacity for ERGP implementation that reflect country level SDGs sector priorities	1.1 No of Staff with capacity for ERGP implementation monitoring	Project reports	0	2016	20	20	20	10	Rapid survey
	1.2 No of SDGs indicators adopted in ERGP monitoring and evaluation plan	Project reports	0	2016	5	10	17	17	Rapid survey
	1.3 No of States MTDPs with sector consistency to ERGP	Project reports	0	2016	5	15	30	36	Rapid survey
	1.4. % consistency of Annual Budget to ERGP	Project reports	0	2016	20	60	80	90	Rapid survey
Output 2 Relevant statistical data for sectoral and aggregate planning and monitoring are regularly produced at disaggregated levels	2.1 No of published sector statistics reports at the federal level	NBS Reports	2	2016	4	4	4	4	NBS
	2.2 No of -published disaggregated sectoral data	NBS Reports	1	2016	4	4	4	4	NBS
Output 3 SDGs yearly progress reports and Sector Level SDGs fast track strategies	3.1 No of SDGs Annual Reports produced	Project Reports	0	2016	1	1	1	1	Rapid survey
	3.2 No of SDGs sectoral fast track strategies produced.	Project Reports	0	2016	2	3	4	3	Rapid survey

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: [Note: *monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed*]

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.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP and all implementing partners	
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.	UNDP and all implementing partners	
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.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNDP and all implementing partners	
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 improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP and all implementing partners	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP and all implementing partners	

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 log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		UNDP and all implementing partners	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular 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.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	UNDP and all implementing partners	

Evaluation Plan²

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Evaluation	UNDP and all implementing partners				UNDP and all implementing partners	40,000
Final Evaluation	UNDP and all implementing partners				UNDP and all implementing partners	40,000

² Optional, if needed

VI. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

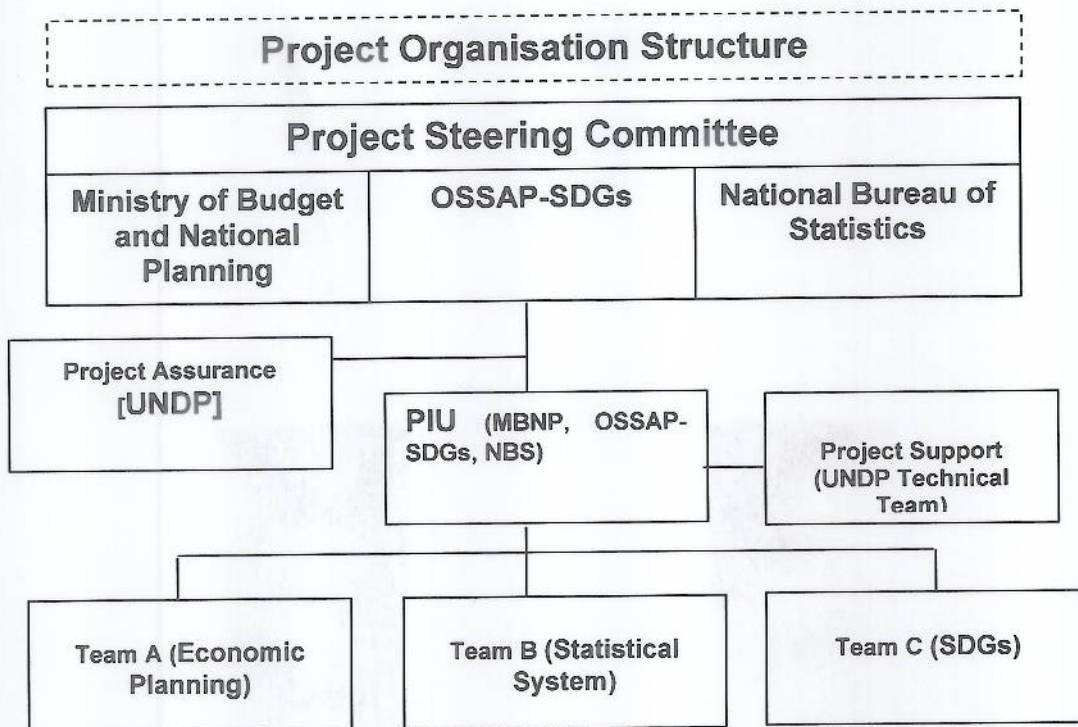
All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support 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	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Total Amount (\$)
Output 1 Strengthened Capacity for ERGP implementation that reflects country level SDGs sector priorities and development effectiveness.	1.1 Training on MTDP Formulation and mainstreaming SDGs into ERGP, MTEF and Annual Budget	15,000	10,000			MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		25,000
	1.2 Development of ERGP Implementation Plan (2017-2020) M&E framework for ERGP	30,000	20,000			MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		50,000
	1.3 Updating vision 2020 to 2030	10,000	10,000			MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		20,000
	1.4 Design macroeconomic model at federal level	10,000	10,000			MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		20,000
	1.5 Support Joint Planning Board/NCDDP meeting	5,000	5,000	5,000		MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		15,000
	1.6 Monthly Inter-Ministerial Research Seminar Series	10,000				MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		10,000
	1.7 Surveillance on the Nigerian economy (visit to selected economic zones in the 6 geo-political zones)	5,000	5,000	5,000		MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		15,000
	1.8 Annual plan-budget consistency analysis	5,000	5,000			MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		10,000
	1.9 Donor-Govt. Dialogue on growth and economic sustainable development	10,000	10,000			MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		20,000
	1.10 Development Cooperation Reporting		10,000			MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		10,000

	1.11 Tracking and oversight on UNDP supported projects/programme at federal and state level	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000				MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		15,000
	1.12 Development of DAD offline version and capacity building	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000				MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		20,000
	1.13 Cost of technical support to the Honourable Minister's office and the technical support on Development Assistance Database (DAD)	40,000	30,000						MBNP/UNDP	UNDP/MBNP		70,000
	Sub-Total for Output 1											300,000
Output 2 Relevant statistical data for sectoral and aggregate planning and monitoring are regularly produced at disaggregated levels	2.1 Design new sector statistics template	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		NBS	TRAC/CS		45,000
	2.2 Introduce gender specific indicators and publish regularly	10,000	15,000	10,000	10,000				NBS	TRAC/CS		35,000
	2.3 Provide training on Admin statistics for each sector	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000				NBS	TRAC/CS		40,000
	2.4 Design common standards for data comparison	10,000	15,000	10,000	10,000				NBS	TRAC/CS		35,000
	2.5 SDGs baseline survey/ progress update	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000			NBS	TRAC/CS		55,000
	2.6 Annual User/Producer meeting on Statistics	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000				NBS	TRAC/CS		45,000
	2.7 Computation of Human Development Index	30,000	15,000							TRAC/CS		45,000
	Sub-total for Output 2											300,000
Output 3 SDGs yearly progress reports and Sector Level SDGs fast track strategies	3.1 Production of 2 SDGs implementation strategies for key sectors	20,000	20,000						OSSAP-SDGs	TRAC/CS		40,000
	3.2 Annual SDGs Progress Reports	50,000	50,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000		OSSAP-SDGs	TRAC/CS		140,000
	3.3 Inter-ministerial Committee Meetings for SDGs progress reporting	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000				OSSAP-SDGs	TRAC/CS		80,000
	3.4. Annual Federal/States SDGs implementation and monitoring workshops	30,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000			OSSAP-SDGs	TRAC/CS		100,000

	3.5. SDGs Needs Assessment	100,000	50,000					OSSAP-SDGs	TRAC/CS	150,000
	3.6. Technical Advisory support for SDGs implementation	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000		30,000	OSSAP-SDGs	TRAC/CS	100,000
	3.7. MAPS Deployment at Federal and States	40,000	40,000					OSSAP-SDGs	TRAC/CS	80,000
	3.8. Conditional Grants Scheme implementation	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000		40,000	OSSAP-SDGs	TRAC/CS	160,000
	3.9. Review of Open M&E System	30,000	30,000					OSSAP-SDGs	TRAC/CS	60,000
	3.10. Technical Support for SDGs Partnerships	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		40,000	OSSAP-SDGs	TRAC/CS	190,000
Project Management and Evaluation		30,000	40,000	30,000	30,000			UNDP	TRAC/CS	100,000
General Management Support	8%									1,200,000
TOTAL										1,800,000

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Select the relevant one from each drop down below for the relevant standard legal text:

1. Legal Context:

- Country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
- Country has not signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
- Regional or Global project

2. Implementing Partner:

- Government Entity (NIM)
- UNDP (DIM)
- CSO/NGO/IGO
- UN Agency (other than UNDP)
- Global and regional projects

Or [click here for the MS Word version of the standard legal and risk management clauses](#).

X. ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report
2. Social and Environmental Screening Template [[English](#)][[French](#)][[Spanish](#)], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*
3. Risk Analysis. Use the standard [Risk Log template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Log](#) for instructions
4. Capacity Assessment: Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)
5. Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions