



Federal Republic of Germany
Foreign Office



Project Completion Report



“Support to Community Stabilization and Resilience”

Implemented within the framework of UNDP “Community Recovery & Resilience Programme” (C2RP)

September, 2018 – January, 2020

Synopsis

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Glossary

C2RP	Community Recovery and Resilience Project
CPF	Community Policing Forum
DLAC	District Legal Aid Committee
ECRM	Effective Case Referral Mechanism
NLASO	National Legal Aid Services Organization
UPLAC	Union Parishad Legal Aid Committee
RTCC	Regional Trauma Counselling Centre
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
GBV	Gender Based Violence
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

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Executive Summary

Over the period of a few months from August 2017, Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District was the recipient of one of the largest forced population movements in recent decades as ethnic Rohingya from Myanmar fled violent state oppression. The refugee camps located in Teknaf and Ukhia Upazila within the district rapidly became the fifth largest urban area in Bangladesh and now contain approximately one million people. This means that while Rohingya make up about 20% of the district's population in Teknaf and Ukhia, the Rohingya population is over double that of the host population. The rapid and unplanned nature of their arrival has inevitably resulted in significant environmental and economic impacts on the wider community, as social forest, ground water and other resources were taken by the unplanned camps that emerged.

These stresses would have challenged the wealthiest communities in the country, or even the world. Cox's Bazar, however, was already one of the most economically deprived and politically marginalized communities within Bangladesh prior to the crisis. A long way from Dhaka, there are significant center-periphery tensions between the district and the capitol, caused in part by the district's traditional support for the opposition Bangladesh National Party and its ally, the Islamicist political party Jamat. A largely rural society has also had to address the challenges of extreme and rapid urbanization and the competition for services, anti-social behavior and resource stresses that this brings. The local population has seen significant aid provided to people who were frequently little worse off than themselves. The host population has also had to tolerate impacts of the crisis, such as the significant increase in road usage by the Rohingya response with little consultation or perceived benefit to itself.

The already challenging situation in the district is further complicated by it being the key entry point into Bangladesh for the illegal narcotic methamphetamine (known locally as yaba). Hundreds of thousands of yaba pills are smuggled into Teknaf and Ukhia each week across the Naf River from Myanmar. This has resulted in major drug cartels within the district and the inevitably destabilizing impact that their presence brings, including violence and corruption.

While initially very sympathetic to the plight of the Rohingya, the local community has become increasingly hostile. Tension also increased over the many issues, the host community structures, and property are in close proximity to the camps. This has generated disputes between the two groups. These factors have inevitably resulted in the emergence of a number of increasingly active local protest groups, known collectively as the Localisation Movement. While the Localisation Movement was initially a coalition of local NGOs seeking greater involvement in the Rohingya response, it has become a banner to include a number of other politically led local groups. These groups have been campaigning for access to jobs and the resources linked to the response, as well as calling for greater restrictions to be placed on the Rohingya, including freedom of movement outside the camps for security reasons. At times during 2019, these activities and protests have turned violent.

The growth of such social tensions and conflict between the host community and the Rohingya can only be expected to continue unless steps are taken to mitigate them as soon as possible. The district of 2.3 million

population now hosts over 900,000 Rohingya refugees, of which around 745,000 arrived after August 2017. Representatives from host communities confirm growing feelings of insecurity. Fears stem from recent increases in crime, security incidents and negative perceptions of Rohingya. In addition, the influx has put an immense strain on social and productive infrastructures and services in the region, and host communities feel deprived of basic services.

In order to provide ensure social cohesion and building a resilience society the project contributed a lot through introduction of different mechanism, building partnership with the relevant authority and more importantly with the communities targeting women in particular. The project has made significant contribution in this regard by conducting numerous training sessions and capacity development programs resulting in enhanced skill and capacity of the primary and secondary stakeholders to ensure safety, security and community cohesion in an efficient manner.

The findings of this Final Project Completion Report point to noteworthy achievements of the project (Sept 2018 to Jan 2020) in activating and updating the Community Policing Forum (CPF) with incorporation women CPF members and enhanced the capacity of the community members including the Police Officers. It was also excellent and achievements of creating easy scope for the communities to mitigate tension and conflict through the established Mediation Forum and members got the opportunity to enhance their knowledge and skill to practice for form the Mediation Sessions and resolve the community disputes without facing any hassles of delaying and spending huge amount to ensure justice. The UPLAC in Union Parishad level have been oriented to practice the case referral mechanism and the capacity and knowledge of the members of the UPLAC enhanced to refer the cases to avail the free legal support from the DLAC to protect the rural community rights especially the women and other vulnerable groups.

The project also significantly contributed to the local government Institution (LGI) -Union Parishad (UP) as the elected representatives and community members capacity and skills enhanced to practice the UP Act 2013 properly to develop the annual plan and budget for local development. The Act has a unique provision on the process which are there will be Ward Sava at ward level, invite the community both male and female members (at least 5% of the total voter of that area) to discuss all the issues to consider for the annual plan, the view point is to ensure participating of the community, listening their voice and prioritize their problem which means to ensure involvement of the communities in the planning process and more important to ensure the that they are in the decision making process. The youth forum established with a view to ensure community monitoring and accountability of the service providers especially the UPs and developed a grievance mechanism to address the complain of the service.

This report focuses at the innovative groundbreaking initiatives of C2RP which has not only enabled the host communities to avail public services through developing their own security plan, ability to resolve the dispute at door steps quickly, the victims of the violence are referred by the UPLAC member to access the justice from the

formal court, the UPs are capacitate to develop the annual and multiyear plan following the UP Act 2013 and also ensure the community participation in planning and implementing the community projects. The youth forum members are skilled on the community monitoring and practice of the grievance mechanism to ensure the accountability of the service providers.

C2RP has developed strong partnerships with the district and Upazila administration, LGs, district and Upazila police administration, all relevant line departments, district Judiciary, district and UP level legal aid committees, national Agencies, school & college and Universities along with civil society and other UN agencies and NGOs with communities. These partnerships will certainly be carried forward during the implementation of new C2RP programme. Enhanced cooperation between programme partners has also helped create social cohesion, sustenance of these informal networks should also lead to new cooperation initiatives at further local level. The additional funding from the UNDP added huge value of the programme implemented to attain the project objectives, which is encouraged, is expected to continue to enable continuance of ongoing programme activities on ground.

The Community Stabilisation and Resilience Project has been successful to achieve of having pragmatic and proven useful mechanism which has unfolded numerous possibilities for the host communities of Ukhia and Teknaf of Cox's Bazar District, also delivered significant progress towards achieving the social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between the host and Rohingya communities.

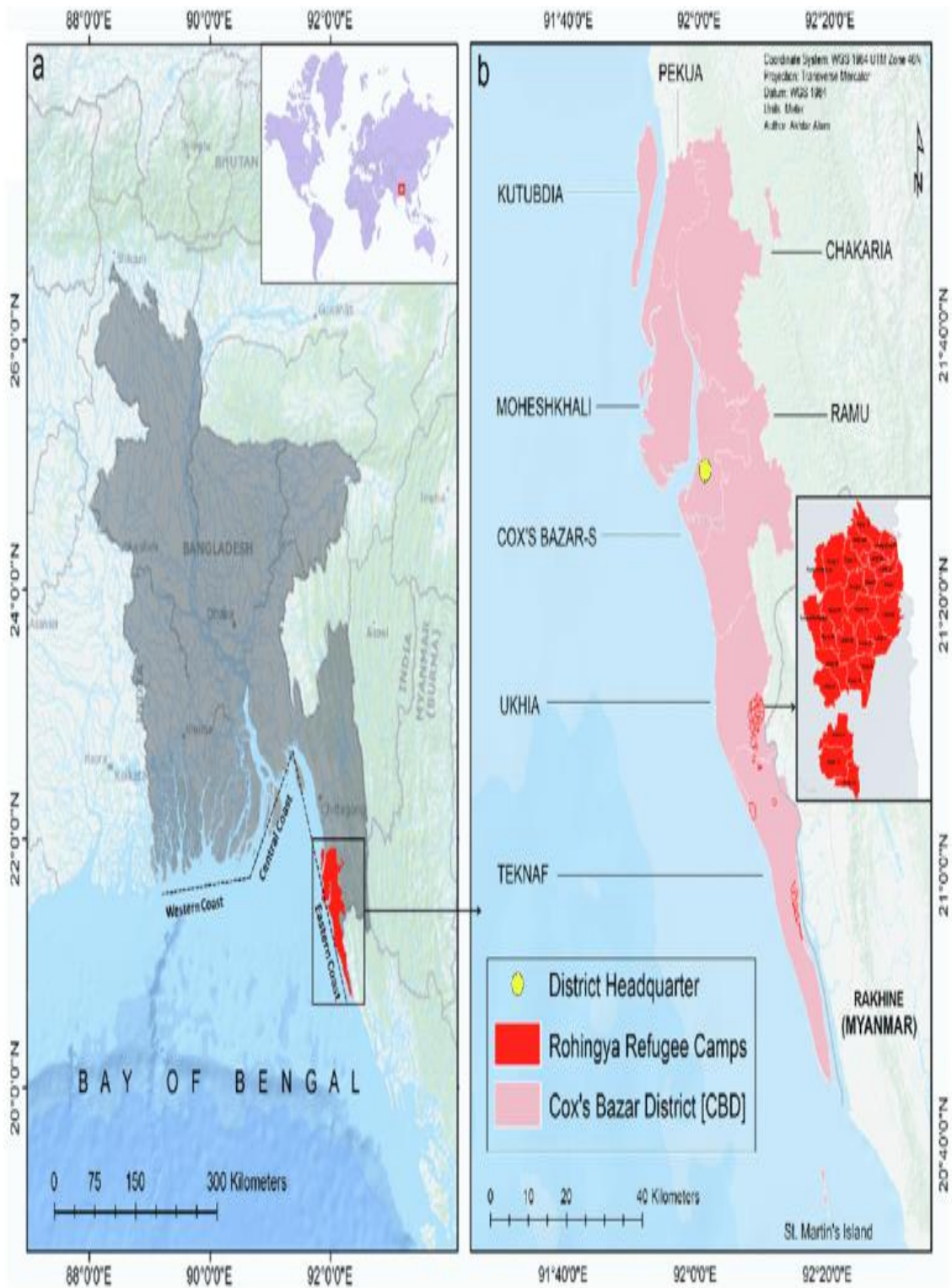


Figure - 1: Project Location Map

1. Introduction: “Community Recovery & Resilience Programme” (C2RP)

1.1 Project Background

“Support to Community Stabilization and Resilience” project is linked with Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16), which calls on states to promote “peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”. The project has contributed to implementation of the Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis. The project was expected to contribute long term changes in relation to protection, including child protection and protection from gender-based violence (JPR, p.29), including (1) the engagement of communities in the response to support access to information and services, increase awareness and enhance individual and community resilience and coping mechanism; (2) provision and expansion of quality services, with a focus on individual case management and psychosocial care for persons at heightened risk, in particular women, adolescent girls and children at risk of gender based violence, trafficking, exploitation and abuse; (3) social cohesion activities prioritized and strengthened between refugees and affected host communities; and (4) oriented to police and military on protection, gender, gender-based violence and PSEA awareness and promote increase in number of women in the police force, military and at police checkpoints. In relation to the objectives of the Federal Foreign Office, the project aimed to address the priority areas of providing refugees with better protection and addressing gender inequality and advancing women’s rights.

“Support to Community Stabilization and Resilience” project’s theory of change was – if vulnerable local communities, and especially women, are provided with opportunities to participate in planning process, and quickly produce tangible result through community project; and – if community policing initiatives are created and strengthened to improve security for the most vulnerable; and – if local community leaders are trained to understand and adopt concept of peaceful leadership, mediation and social cohesion; then – local capacity to address and defuse conflict as they arise will be greatly improved; and – local perception of inequality between groups will be positively adjusted; resulting in – narrative exploiting inequality and injustice between groups in Cox’s Bazar being less attractive, as local people will have incentives to support peace; this will in turn contribute to increased stability, women’s empowerment, social cohesion and well-being for the most vulnerable (including women) in the long term.

The aimed to implement in all 11 unions in Teknaf and Ukhia in the locations and communities where tensions or vulnerabilities are highest (identified though UNDP vulnerability and tension mapping). In these locations an “integrated Stabilisation package” will be implemented involving community policing and security, prevention and support to victims of GBV, community participatory planning and priority projects, mediation training and

support for local leaders. The populations of these communities are direct beneficiaries, while the entire populations of the two Upazilla are expected to benefit from the stabilization effect as indirect beneficiaries.

The key actors of the project are the Cox’s Bazar district police, and survivors and individuals at risk of GBV. The project also aimed to cooperate first responders, including health workers, Women Development Forums members, women organization, and community leaders. The project envisaged to achieve to establish community security and gender-responsive policing in Cox’s Bazar, to provide services to individual at risk of GBV, and to establish social cohesion and participatory planning process.

C2RP was designed to support local government, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and civil society organizations in their responses to the tensions arising from the refugee influx. Building on the existing community structures and strengthening the links between them, the programme has established a mechanism that could potentially become both an early warning system and a response mechanism. C2RP provides local communities with skills and tools to become first responders when a conflict arises.

Three pillars (outcomes) address the impact on social cohesion:

1. **Community security and Gender responsive policing** – working with Community Policing Forums and Police
2. **Access to justice** – working with Mediation Forums and Legal Aid Committees
3. **Improved local planning and service delivery** – working with Union Parishads (local government) and Youth Community Groups

C2RP programme is funded by several sources, but the Government of Germany and UNDP are the key donors, funding 52% and 42% respectively. **The total contribution from the German Government amounts to 1,093,130 Euros, allocated to the “Support to Community Stabilisation and Resilience Project.”**

The project is an integral component of the umbrella C2RP; it is implemented within the C2RP framework and it substantially contributes to all three outcomes of the C2RP.

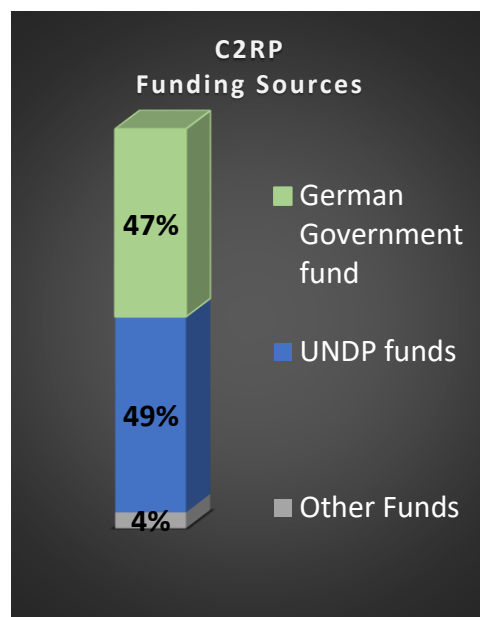


Figure - 2: C2RP Funding Sources

The “Support to Community Stabilisation and Resilience Project” contributes to the “Community Security and Policing” outcome of C2RP through support to Gender-Responsive policing and community outreach, support to

GBV referral system and Women & Children's Desks at police stations, and investment in the essential Police Infrastructure.

It contributes to the "Access to Justice" outcome of C2RP through provision of training and mentoring to the local mediators.

The contribution to the third C2RP outcome on "Improved local planning and service delivery" includes the participatory planning and development of the six union plans, community monitoring, and a small fund for implementation of the most urgent community projects from these plans.

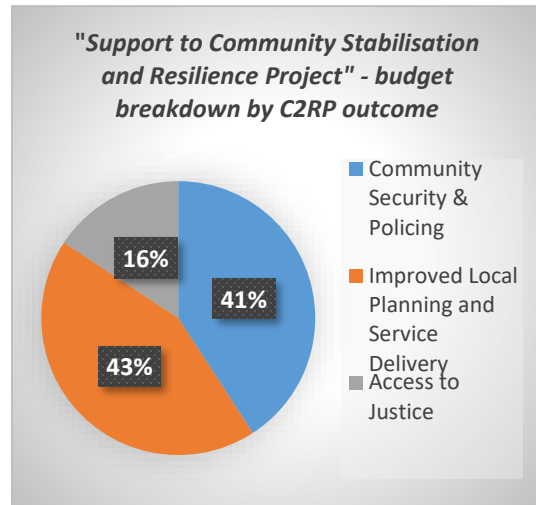


Figure - 3: C2RP Budget Breakdown

1.1.1 C2RP Project locations

Considering the need and importance the project has been implemented is in the six most affected Union Parishads under the Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila of Cox’s Bazar. These Parishads were selected based on intensity of the impact, as measured by crime rates, violence against women, and the ratio of refugees to host community.

The host community population was estimated based on the 2011 Census figures, assuming 2.5% annual population growth up to 2018 and compared to the numbers of refugees as of August 2018. The ratio of refugees to host community varies in different unions of Ukhia and Teknaf. In the Palongkhali union, it is more than 18, around 2.5 in the Nhilla union, and then followed by the Whykong, Baharchara and Rajapalong unions with 0.6, 0.4 and 0.25 respectively (see Annex 3).

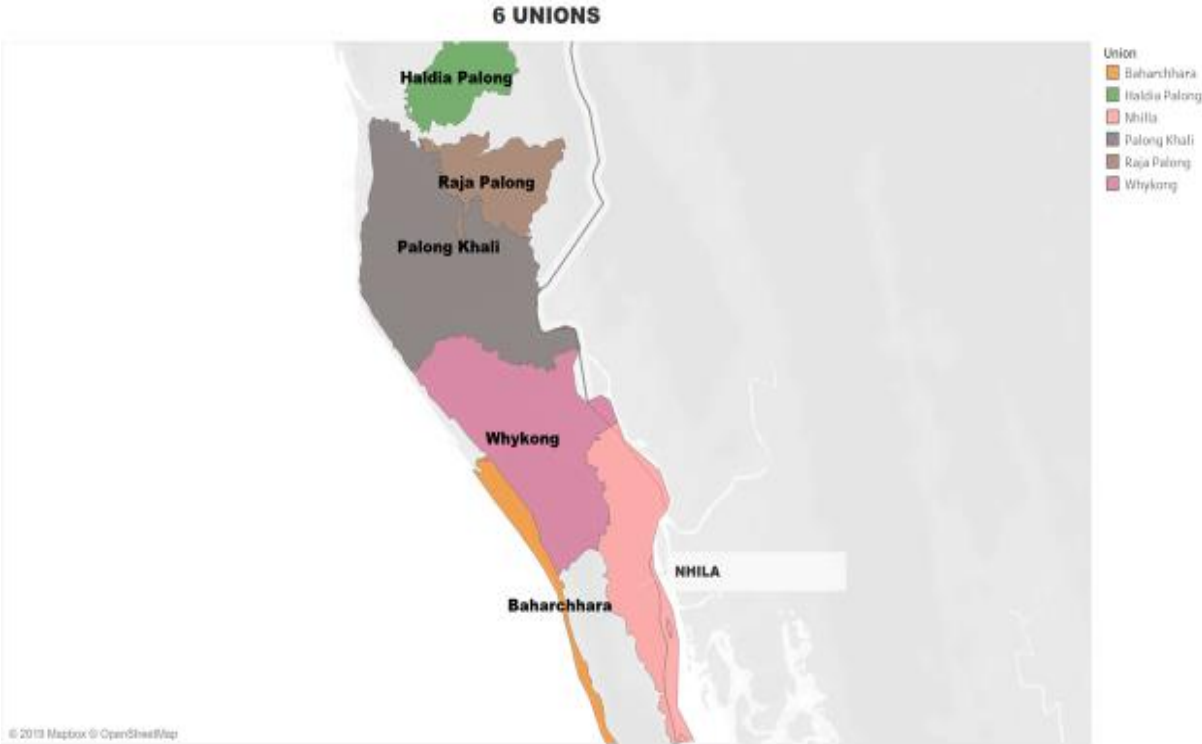


Figure - 4: Project Location Union map

Analysis of UNDSS statistics for 2018 and the first 5 months of 2019 show that majority of the violent crimes happen in the Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilla (out of 8 Upazilla in Cox’s Bazar). Nearly 50% of murder cases in Cox’s Bazar are reported in the two Upazilla, and the incidence of gunfight is around 300% when compared to the rest of Cox’s Bazar. Trend analysis shows that there is a moderate increase in the incidence of murder in Ukhia, while in Teknaf the trend remains constant.

1.2 Socio-economic Impact Assessment

In order to understand the possible depth of impact on host communities in the short and longer terms, and to look into the potential sources of tension among host communities and the Rohingya population, UNDP has conducted a number of assessments and stakeholder consultations. The assessments also aim to identify areas of support and to strengthen existing service provision for both refugees and the local population. Below, we have analysed three independent sources of information to identify predominant issues and the most common problems that impact host communities as a result of the influx:

4. UNDP Bangladesh, **Impacts of the Rohingya Refugee Influx on Host Communities, (Extended Executive Summary)**, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts
5. UNDP Bangladesh, Access to Information (A2I), **Rohingya Crisis: Rapid Impact, Vulnerability and Needs Assessment of Host Communities**, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts
6. UNDP Bangladesh, Community Recovery & Resilience Project (C2RP), **Summary Report on 54 Community Meetings (Ward Shavas)** in Six Unions in Ukhia and Teknaf, Cox's Bazar

1.2.1 The key issues and problems identified by all three sources:

1. **Social conflict, tension and disputes** are mounting everyday between host and Rohingya populations for various reasons:
 1. Male adolescents are demonstrating anti-social and disruptive behavior.
 2. Adult males, both married and unmarried, are also marrying multiple Rohingya women and threatening to divorce/abandon their Bangladeshi wives in favor of their Rohingya brides.
 3. A large percentage of the population in Ukhia and Teknaf depend on firewood for fuel and as an income-generating activity. Sometimes firewood collection becomes the major source of dispute between host and refugee communities.
 4. There are **serious protection concerns**. In particular, young women and children have become particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence. Security issues pointed out in all three sources include:
 - a. Forced prostitution, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation, forced or compulsory labor.
 - b. Drug trafficking and organized crime (in the unions of Baharchara and Nhila of Teknaf, the host community mentioned an allegedly Rohingya gang of "forest robbers" and cases of kidnappings and murders).
 - c. Incidents of violence in the form of deliberate killing, wounding, and torture.
 - d. Destruction of private, communal and public properties and assets.

- e. Women from host communities have reported increased limitations in their freedom of movement, as they now fear sexual harassment due to the sudden influx of not only Rohingya population but also NGO-INGO staff, government representatives, police, army, volunteers and other service providers who have flooded the area.
5. Host communities are afraid to expose anything related to drug trafficking in public, although it is widely known that local politicians are involved with drug trafficking.
6. The local community suspects that Islamic extremist groups are active to involve the local people and spread their network.
7. Most of the households in both Cox's Bazar and Bandarban are dependent on seasonal labour and poorer households mostly rely on unskilled work. The influx caused an increase in labor supply, and the average monthly **income of host communities has decreased**. The host communities are struggling to compete with the Rohingya population who work for lower wages.
8. Refugees sell surplus food and non-food essential items (soap, lentils, rice, vegetable oil) on the **black markets** for a fraction of the price, compared to local markets, **affecting market stability**.
9. Only one third of people have **access to drinking water** in their dwelling.
10. **Deforestation** is taking place on a large scale. Forests are being cleared, and hills are being levelled to make space for informal settlements, camps and firewood. Deforestation may cause landslides and flash flooding, and cyclone damage is likely. Asian elephants, along with 1156 other species, are now at a great risk due to the extensive deforestation.

1.2.2 Issues identified by two sources (out of three):

1. Cox's Bazar and Bandarban districts are reliant on food imports due to low levels of agricultural production. In addition, 100 acres of land have been taken for camps since the influx, and the landowners have never been compensated. The **lack of cultivatable land and consequent dependence on markets** for food in Ukhia and Teknaf has caused food insecurity, including vulnerability to price fluctuations and food availability. Even before the Rohingya influx, 27% of people faced Moderate Chronic Food Insecurity. Since the arrival of the Rohingya, 38% of host community households in Ukhia and Teknaf are food insecure.
2. Difficult terrain, bad roads and **insufficient infrastructure** contribute to poor living conditions in Teknaf and Ukhia.
3. The **literacy rate** is significantly lower than the national average. The massive influx put existing education centers under a severe strain and greatly weakened their ability to meet children's educational needs. The school premises and infrastructure are being used for non-academic purposes, such as temporary warehouses, training venues, etc. Schools in host communities also highlighted shortages in teaching

materials as an obstacle to delivering quality education. In addition, increased transport costs and road congestion are lengthening commuting time for children of host communities.

1.2.3 Issues identified by one source (out of three):

1. Due to security reasons and border control issues, **fishermen cannot go fishing** in the Naf River anymore. It has affected them and their families. Most of them have turned into day laborers with low wages. Fishermen are the most affected people by this crisis.
 2. **Cost of living has increased.** Household expenditures are on the rise near the refugee camps. House rent has almost quadrupled in Teknaf and Ukhia. Local transportation cost has also increased.
 3. Families dependent on supplied gas for cooking are also suffering. **Gas crisis** has been reported in various areas of the host communities.
 4. Impact on **health:**
 - a. Access to health services has been affected; host communities have to pay for their medical services, whereas Rohingyas are receiving healthcare free of cost.
 - b. There is a rise in the number of people susceptible to HIV infection.
 - c. Coverage of routine immunization among the refugee population is extremely low, and even lower among host communities, making both vulnerable to infectious diseases.
 - d. Low access to improved and unshared sanitation facilities has resulted in high levels of malnutrition in Ukhia and Teknaf.
1. New short-term opportunities are causing **changes in social structure and dynamics**, making communities economically vulnerable in the long-term:
 - The relatively educated are being lured toward the short-term contractual employment opportunities (translation services, data collection, messenger service, etc.) provided by the aid agencies in the Rohingya settlements and are dropping out of formal education systems.
 - Entrepreneurs and traders are abandoning their own businesses to work with NGOs, creating a vacuum in the local markets.
 - Host community children reportedly go to refugee camps to obtain food and other relief items, causing them to skip classes.
 - The teachers are also quitting their jobs to engage in temporary NGO-driven work within the makeshift refugee camps, which offer better remuneration.

1.3 PURPOSE AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The project 'Support to Community Stabilization and Resilience' is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16 ("SDG 16"), which calls on states to promote "peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels". The project has also proceeded in accordance with UNSC Resolutions 1325 (Women, Peace and Security), and 2250 (Youth Peace and Security), as well as The Secretary General's United Nations Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

This project aimed at addressing the impact of the influx on host communities and governance institutions, while promoting social cohesion and stability. Activities were designed to minimize and mitigate negative ramifications and tensions between the refugee population and host communities. The target group is women and girls in Cox's Bazar District, amongst the Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi host communities. This includes women serving in the Bangladeshi police force, and those individuals and organizations providing services to survivors and those at risk of GBV. Because, to build sustainable social cohesion among and between communities in Cox's Bazar, women not only need to be actively engaged as both potential proponents of peaceful solutions, but also needs to be engaged for ensuring women are not being ignored as potential spoilers to peaceful development.

Therefore, the project has gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as its core objective. The project also directly contributes to enhancing women's participation at all levels of decision-making in relation to peace and security and humanitarian action; the protection of women's human rights in crisis situations; the prevention of violence against women and girls and the prevention of conflict; and advancing gender equality in the context of recovery and peacebuilding.

1.3.1 Project Objectives

'Support to Community Stabilization and Resilience' project is to promote "peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels".

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- a. Enhance capacity of the service providers to provide service and ensure protection to the survivors and those at risk of GBV;
- b. Protection of women human rights in crisis situation and prevention of violence against women and girls and empowerment of women and girls at risk;
- c. Prevention of conflict and advancing gender equality in the context of recovery and peace building;
- d. Enhance women participation at all levels of decision-making process in relation to peace security and humanitarian action.

1.4 Key results

1.4.1 Major Results Achieved

1. Community Policing Forum (CPF) Members including the police officers especially the women CPF members with improved knowledge and skills are now better able to provide service to the survivors and those at risk of GBV. Capacity enhanced to develop and manage community security plan that largely contributed in reduction of crimes especially abuse of drug, human trafficking and social tension. As a result, enabling environment created for peaceful co-existence of the host and Rohingya communities and reduction of gender-based violence. In addition, establishment of Women Police Desk with separate washroom facilities for women helped women justice seekers getting improved access to justice.

Knowledge and skills of 643 Community Policing Forum (CPF) Members improved on the community policing strategies and they have developed 6 security plans. Implementation of community security plan contributed in reducing the crimes and social tension through wider engagement of community members including youth groups. Over 13,898 people from different section of the community including of over 1719 women took part in different events that make them confident for taking collective action against violation of human rights and gender-based violence. 150 police officials including of 9 female officials received training on human rights and over 400 community leaders received orientation on human rights and social harmony that contributed in improving social cohesion and raising collective voice against crime, drug abuse and violation of human rights and gender-based violence. 2267 women and children received support from UN Women Mental Health Service Center. 121 Women and Children received support from Women Help desk.

2. Mediators Forum was established at Upazila, Union and Ward level incorporating women to protect of women human rights and legal rights in crisis situation, prevention of violence against women and girls. Capacity enhanced of the Mediators Forum members to prevent conflict and advancing gender equality in the context of recovery and peace building. The community people are oriented and supported the mechanism to get the advantage of the system to resolve their conflict at the community level. The forum also contributed to reduce the tension for community peaceful co-existence.

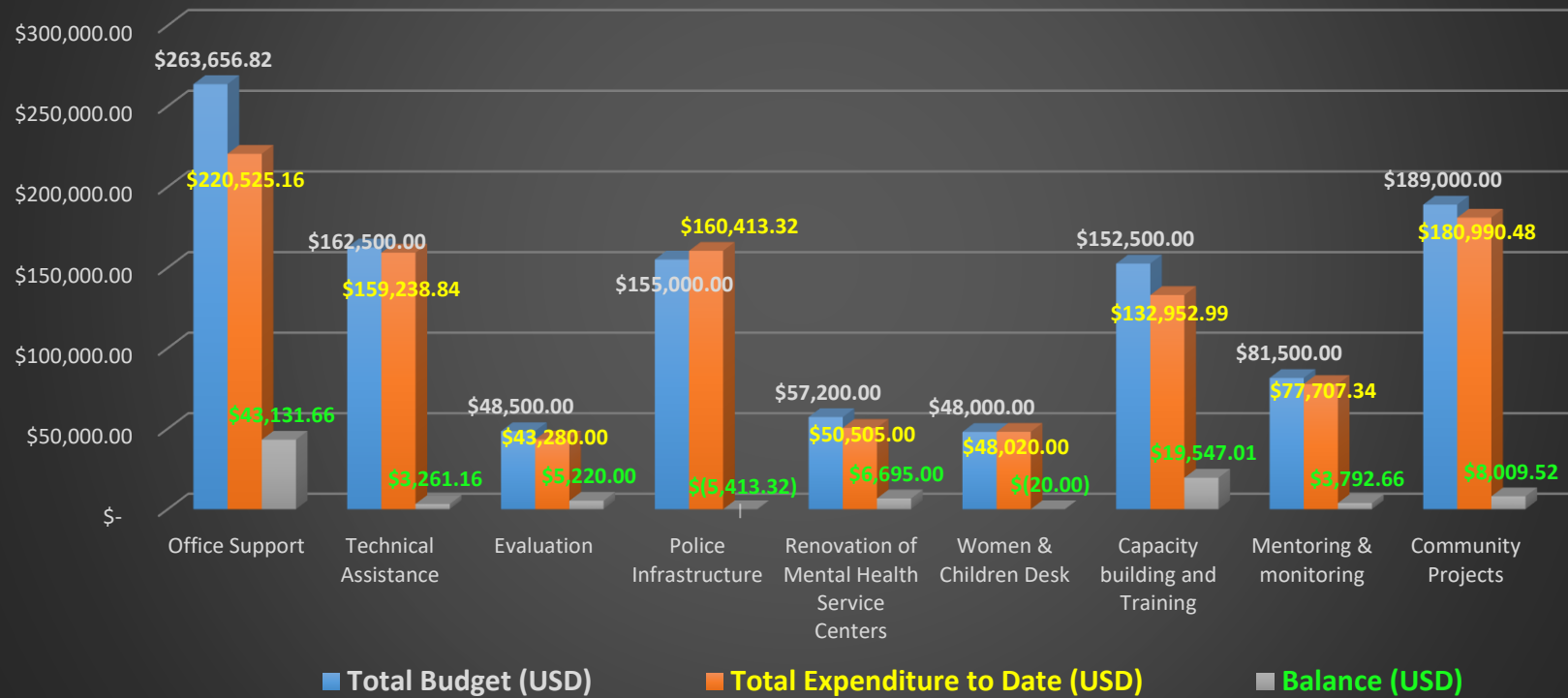
A total of 1318 mediator forum members were trained on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism for better mediation services to the community people as a result the forum members have effectively resolved a total of 564 disputes that benefitted 1,118 households. In addition, a Case Referral Mechanism was established in partnership with the NLASO, DLAC, UPLAC, LGI, Bar Association, Police and Doctors while 1,631 members trained to make the system functional for extending legal aid services to the poor and vulnerable communities. Moreover, a pilot intervention designed on 'Mobile Justice Services' to address the problem of rural communities in establishing their legal rights.

3. Established partnership with the Upazila administration and the Union Parishad to support and build their capacity to develop the annual and 5-year plan for comprehensive sustainable development of the grassroots level community people. Enhanced technical capacity of the Union Parishad elected members including women and other government sectors officer to develop the annual and multiyear plan, ability to follow the existing rule, procedure and process involve community to identify the local need and issues to consider for the plan. It has also supported to understand the existing procedural gaps, knowledge and to address the community problem especially women and other vulnerable groups.

The project supported to enhance capacity of 72 UP elected representatives and 29 community leaders to practice and follow the law to develop the annual plan in 6 Unions of Ukhia and Teknaf. In partnership with the respective Union a total of 54 ward sava conducted where around a total of 10,000 community people attended and identified the community projects from all sectors. The draft annual plan was consulted in 21 session with the UP elected representatives in validating the projects. In order to ensure technical support 2 workshops organised with other UN agencies and line department of the government where a total of 62 participants attended to finalise the plan. The UNO has approved the annual plan of 4 Unions and identified 63 community projects and finalised a total of 58 projects.

2. Financial Statement of the project

Figure - 5: Support to stabilization and Resilience
Government of Germany contribution to C2RP Financial statement
Up to 30 January, 2020

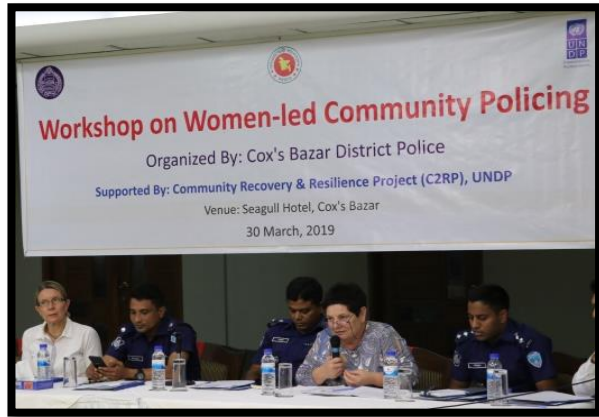


3. Output based Project progress

C2RP – Community Stabilisation and Resilience Programme Summary

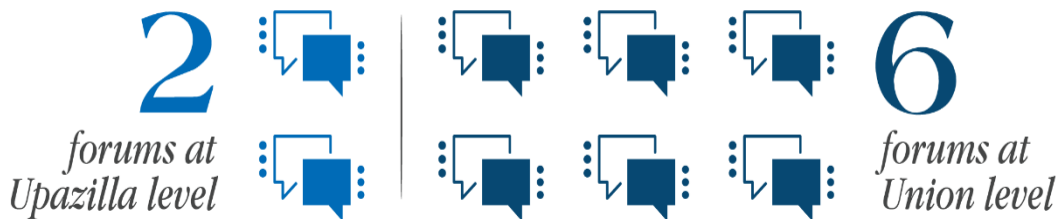
3.1 Output : Community security and Gender Responsive Policing

UNDP partners with UN Women who are responsible for implementation of gender responsive policing and prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV). UNDP supports reactivation of union-level Community Policing Forums, provides training on community policing and mentoring, and assists in the development and implementation of simple community security plans. As a result, an initial dialogue and links have been created between the police and community through Community Policing Forums. Although much more support and mentoring are needed to improve security, an improved relationship between the police and the community can increase confidence and reduce particular, deployed female police officers.



UNDP and UN Women also implement small projects aimed at police infrastructure rehabilitation and upgrading. This investment in infrastructure has enabled increased numbers of deployed police, and in particular, deployed female police officers.

Community Policing Forum





9 Mass Awareness Campaign, Participated by 9500 people



521 (438 CPF & 83 Police Official) trained on Community Policing and Community Security



86 Women Police officer trained on improved response service



6 Union Community Security plan drafted.



135 female CPF member & 16 Female Police Officer trained on GBV issues identification and Gender responsive policing



150 Police Officer trained on Basic Human Rights principals to Protect, Promote and Respect during duty time.

3.1.1 - Activity : Gender Responsive Policing

- **UN Women:**

UN Women developed Two training courses were utilizing scenario-based exercises and other methods of learning. The first one was based on 2-Day training designed for male and female officers who are likely to be 1st responders to incidents of GBV. The focus being to identify and manage GBV cases in a gender-sensitive way, and to promote gender equality when GBV survivors seek for assistance. A total of 9 training sessions conducted where UN Women capacitated 238 police officers through within in the reporting period and enhanced their knowledge and understanding on how to manage GBV cases.



- **UNDP:**

Under this activity UNDP from its own funding developed training modules for Human Rights Training for Police Officials. UNDP has contributed to revising the District and Upazila level CPF committee and oriented the members to activate and build partnership for preventing crimes and ensure security of the communities. Supported to activate 6 Union level CPF and 54 ward level CPF incorporating women members from the communities. Provided capacity Building Training on Community Policing for Police and Community Policing Forum (CPF), Developing Community Security plan, Women Led Policing on GBV issues for Female CPF and Police officials. The knowledge and skills of CPF members enhanced to play their appropriate role, identify social security issues including Gender based violence & child protection, map the vulnerable areas for security threat, communication with the Community Policing Officers for sharing the security issues, protect and promote Human Rights. A total of 29 capacity building initiatives undertaken during the project implementation period Sept 2028 to Jan 2020. Among them Human Rights Training – 6; Capacity Building training – 14; Community Security Plan- 6; Women led community policing – 2 & Lesson learnt – 1 session arranged.

3.1.2 - Activity : Community Outreach

- **UN Women:**

UN Women continued extensive support for training of local mediators, community or interfaith leaders to proceed using the model developed by UNDP in other areas of high tension in Bangladesh (i.e. the Chittagong Hill Tracts region). In addition to political and community leaders, representatives from religious and women’s groups were approached. In this regard, UN women organized dialogue sessions with fora committee members,



government officials, political leaders, youth activists, educators, religious leaders, representatives of law enforcement, entrepreneurs, humanitarian workers, local government representatives among others. These were held in Ukhiya and Teknaf in the following unions: Jaliapalong, Palongkhali, Whykong, Baharchara and Hnila.

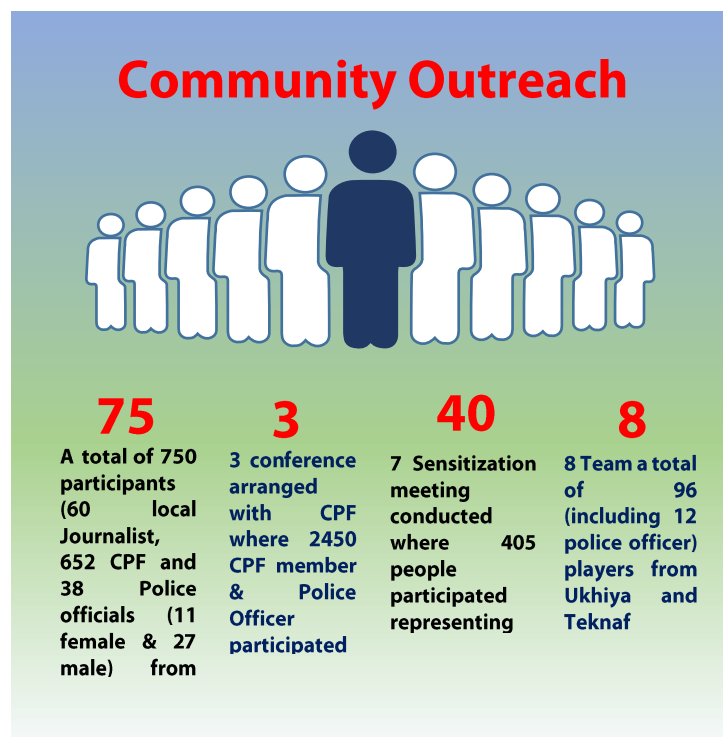
- **UNDP:**

UNDP conducted series of dialogue for the protection of Human Rights with District Police also with the CPF to ensure community engagement to identify the local security issues and develop strategy to ensure the community safety and protection. UNDP has supported the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of Bangladesh and established a Human Rights Sub-Office in Cox's Bazar to protect the human rights for both the host and Rohingya communities. UNDP from its own source has conducted several dialogues on social cohesion issues with the religious leaders, CSOs, Journalist, academics, NGOs and development partners. With the support from other UNDP



sources a total of 7 sensitization meeting with multi-ethnic-religious leaders, peace actors, teaches, CPF, Youths, local elected representatives and journalists. Also, UNDP supported CPF and District Police to organize Play for Peace and Harmony to promote peace and harmony in the society. The issue of Community policing, alternative

dispute resolution mechanism and government free legal aid programme been shared with the grass root community people targeting women for their effective future participation in such programme.



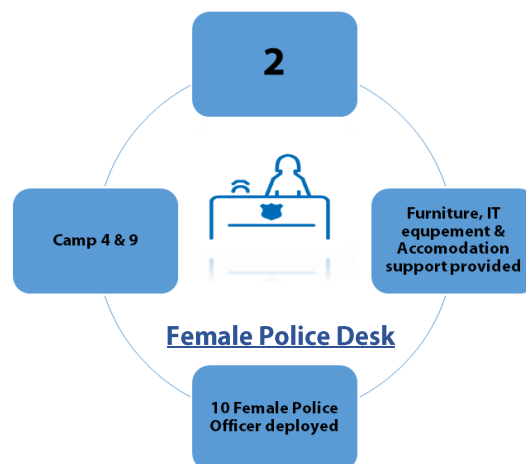
3.1.3 - Activity : Police Infrastructure

Due to the sudden influx of the Rohingya in a very limited area and occupied the forest land and they have prepared their shelter with bamboo and plastic materials to somehow managed to live in a new area which land even was not ready to live like a plain land. After sometimes the humanitarian agencies provided them support so that the camp community can get shelter to protect them during the winter and rainy season. Internal road and other shelter constructed but there was none for the security forces inside the camp. The district police also had acute lacs of logistics to support the police force to provide necessary security support staying inside the camp. The local police station also had problem of ICT, furniture, room for women desk, women duty officer room, justice seekers washroom to provide service to the host and Rohingya Communities. There also acute problem of accommodation for the police officer, women police sufferings were also no bounds. In fact, UNDP had an assessment to identify the need and gaps accordingly the project designed and supported to the district police so that they can render their best support for safety and security of the both host and Rohingya communities in Ukhiya and Tekanf Upazila of Cox' Bazar. The following infrastructural support were from the UNDP and UN Women for the district police:



- **UN Women:**

In collaboration with Bangladesh Police, UN Women established two Women and Children Police Help Desks at police stations in camps 4 and 9. After receiving training on Gender Responsive Policing, 10 female police officers were deployed in those Police Help Desks, for providing 24/7 support to Rohingya women and girls deployed. Approximately 121 women and girls received support from Women & Children Help Desks within the reporting period. Additionally, materials have been provided to establish day



UN Women supported Police facilities

Modburchora & Balukbali, Ukhiya

Equipments Budget Spent

Acer Laptop x 4	USD 3,774
Mobile phone	USD 292
Office desks x 2	USD 112
Office file cabinet	USD 224
Office closet organizer / Almirah x 2	USD 569
Visitor chair x 6	USD 256
Office sofa x 2	USD 185
Office sofa (two-scater)	USD 116
Printer	USD 207

Equipments Budget Spent

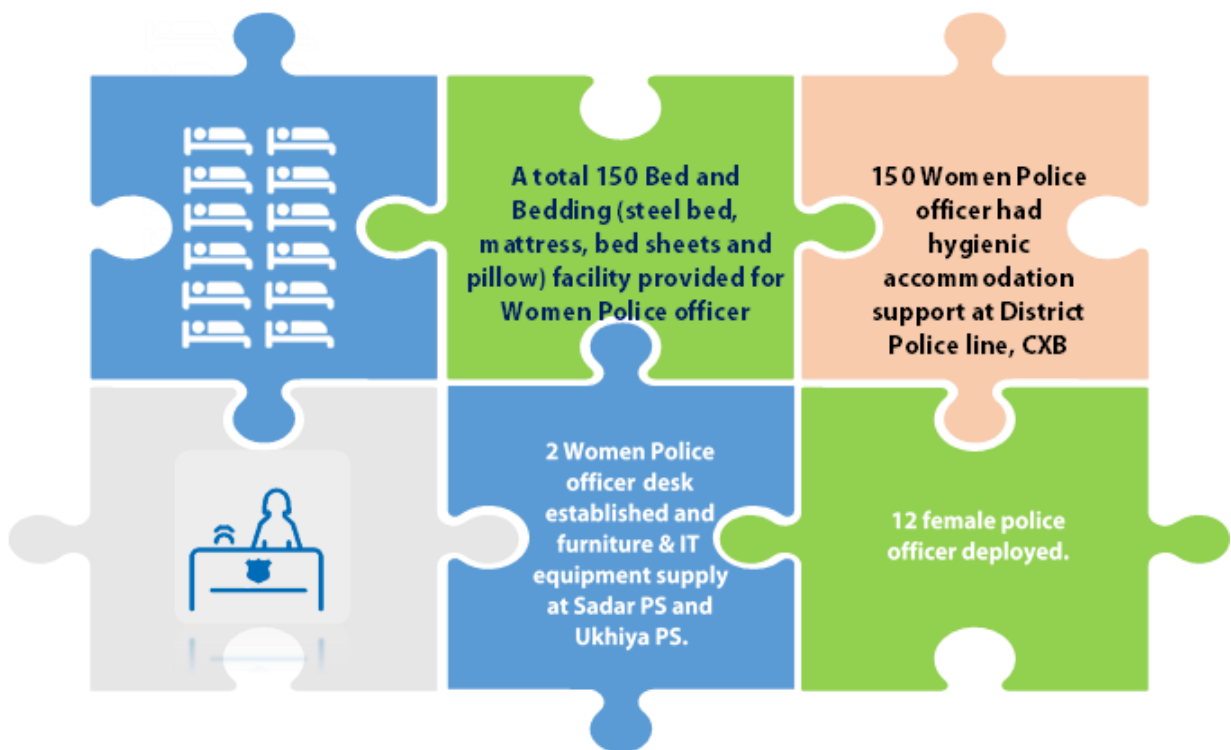
Non-electrical water purifier	USD 40
Gas stove	USD 140
Pillows x 5	USD 29
Dressing table	USD 70
Centre table	USD 51
Single bed x 5	USD 423
Mattresses x 5	USD 355
Mosquito nets x 5	USD 35
Refrigerator	USD 493

care center in Police Line, Cox's Bazar with approximately 10 baby capacity.

- **UNDP:**

UNDP supported District Police of Cox's Bazar with the establishment of two Women Police Desk and Justice Seekers Room at police stations in Cox's Bazar Sadar and Teknaf which ensured rapid service delivery for the Women justice seekers regarding GBV and Other issues. Also, UNDP supported Ukhiya Police Station, Inani and Himchori Police Fari for establishment of new police barrack and furnished with furniture for 30 Police officer accommodation purpose. Besides that, 150 female police officer were supported with new bed and bedding facility at Police Line Female Police Barrack. Also, approximately 175 female police officer directly benefited by renovation work of Female Police Barrack dinning and Kitchen completed by UNDP.

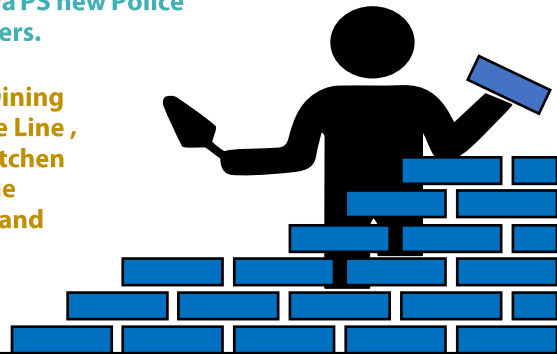
UNDP Supported Police Facility



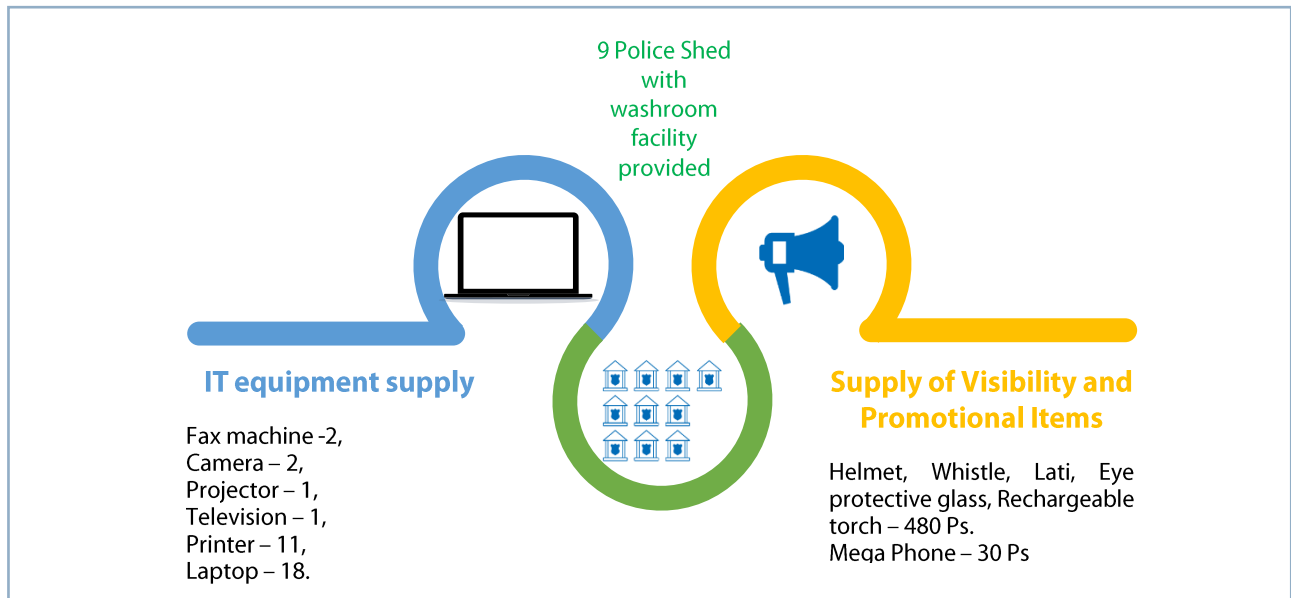
Construction and Renovation Work

Duty officer room, meeting room and Justice seeker room along with washroom facility established in Ukhiya and Sadar Model Police Station in Cox's Bazar.

- 01** A Police barrack for 16 Police Officer accommodation in Inani Police Fari Construction and provided Furniture along with washroom, water supply with kind of sanitary facility, 12 steel bed with mattress.
- 02** Construction and furniture supply of Ukhiya PS new Police barrack for accomodation of 14 Police Officers.
- 03** Renovation work of women police officer Dining Room & Kitchen, Furniture supply for Police Line , CXB. Police line women dining room and kitchen facility enhanced the facility up to a hygiene environment which impacts on the mental and physical health as well service delivery.
- 04**



UNDP own funded Police facilities



3.2 - Output: GBV: Services provided to individuals at risk of GBV

3.2.1 - Activity: Supports to Women's Centers

A total 2267 women and girls benefited from psychosocial support including counselling through the services provided in the UN Women Mental Health Service Centre across different camps, was under the Regional Trauma Counselling Centre (RTCC) of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), in 2018.

3.2.2 - Activity: Women's and Children's Desks

In collaboration with Bangladesh Police, UN Women established two Women and Children Police Help Desks at police stations in camps 4 and 9. After receiving training on Gender Responsive Policing, 10 female police officers were deployed in those Police Help Desks, for providing 24/7 support to Rohingya women and girls deployed. Approximately 121 women and girls received support from Women & Children Help Desks within the reporting period. Additionally, materials have been provided to establish day care center in Police Line, Cox's Bazar with approximately 10 baby capacity.

3.3 - Output: Social Cohesion and Participatory Planning

A participatory and transparent local planning process is central to improving service delivery and re-building social cohesion in the district affected by the crisis. UNDP provided support to a local planning process that is participatory, demand-driven, and results in improved service delivery to communities. This support includes basic assessment of the local government (Union Parishads) functions and their training needs, organization of community meetings (Ward Shavas), development of union plans, funding for projects prioritized in the union plans, and establishing community-based monitoring and grievance mechanism through Youth Groups.



The active role of Union Parishads fostered participation of communities in the planning and monitoring of projects for improved service delivery of the Union Parishad. In 2019, to prepare the draft union plans UNDP conducted 54 community meetings (ward shava), 21 consultation meeting & 3 batch training for UP representatives for Local level planning and budgeting to identify the priority projects and prepare draft 5

years union plans and annual union plans. Those meetings were participated by 10000 community people as well as union parishad elected representatives.

As part of the next step, the draft union plans developed by the Union Parishads was discussed with the sector line departments and UN agencies. The project incorporated more technical input and to ensured that the union plans are aligned with sector plans. UNDP has reached out to all UN agencies who worked together and finalised the plans with their respective sector stakeholders.



Those union plans included inputs from the key stakeholders – communities, local government, sector line departments and UN agencies. On basis of identified community projects UNDP & UP representative selected 63 priority projects (Road, Culvert and Guide wall) for implementation and successfully completed 57 projects in January 2020 (See Annex 6).

3.3.1 - Activity: Planning Support (UP annual and 5-year Plans)

As per plan of activities UNDP has fully exercised the UP Act 2013 and developed 6 annual and 5 years plan which are 3 UP from the Tekanf and 3 UPs from the Ukhia Upazila. Finally, UNDP was successful to support the 58 community projects in 4 UPs and got approval of the UNO.

Local Planning and Improved service delivery component

1 Training on participatory planning



 **Total 101** members received training on participatory training



6 **2** 2 workshops (3 daylong) conducted with technical support and participation from UNICEF, IOM, WHO, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR, JICA, UP administration and other line department government Officers to support the Union Annual Plan for other 13 sectors

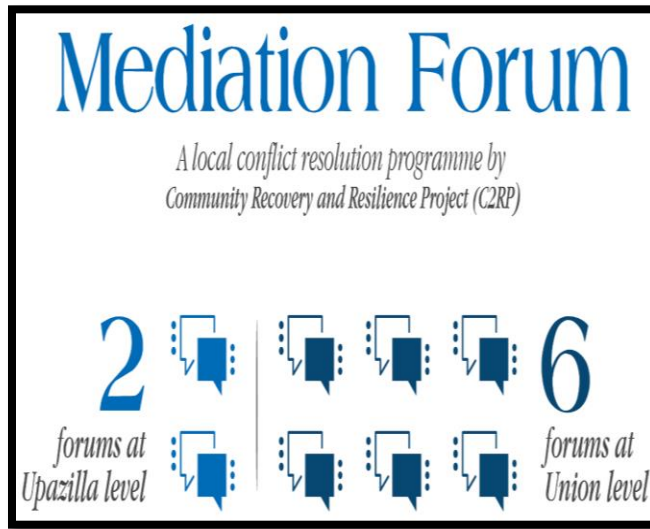
List of Community Projects

BaharChara Union	Whykhong Union	Nhila Union	Haldia Palong Union
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road- 8 Culvert- 7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road- 7 Culvert- 7 Guide wall- 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road-5 Culvert-8 Guide wall- 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raod-7 Culvert- 2
Total: 15 projects	Total: 18 projects	Total: 15projects	Total: 9 projects



3.3.2 - Activity : Mediation Training (Access to justice)

The formal judiciary is extremely overburdened with huge case backlogs and as per the Supreme Court of Bangladesh report there are more than 3.8 million cases are pending for around 2000 judges for dispensation of justice. There are also around 37000 cases are pending in the Cox's Bazar District Judiciary and only 41 Judges are responsible to deal the cases. According to the statistics of Women and Tribunal Court of Cox's Bazar a total of 9000 cases are pending for two judges so, the rate of case disposal is very low though there are other factors that delayed the case and finally it is long pending. The C2RP



Project has assessed the reason for long pending cases in Women and Children Tribunal Court and identified that the criminal justice system has age old laws, procedural complicity, lack of support from the other key justice actors like prosecutors, investigation officer, medical officers and lawyers. It is known that the formal justice in Bangladesh has limitation of huge case backlogs, it delays the case, procedures are complex, lack of coordination among the justice sectors and expensive especially for the rural poor and vulnerable community people.

On the other hand, the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism exists in Bangladesh for centuries which is traditional, and the people generally feel comfortable to resolve the conflict at the community level through the ADR. The term ADR is known as Mediation or Salish in the rural areas of Bangladesh and popularly used for resolving conflicts. It has huge opportunity for the community to get the conflict resolved within limited timeframe without delay and the cost is much lower than formal court. Over the period of time for many reason the system got corrupted as the local leaders lead the ADR process which they generally abuse their power, do not consider the law, bias in favor of the rich group, politically motivated, impose decision over the dispute and went against the weaker sections of the community. Therefore, the project has taken a holistic approach to improve the mechanism by introduction of democratic practice in forming the Mediators Forum, Incorporate Community members from all walk of lives especially targeting 35% women, develop SOP,

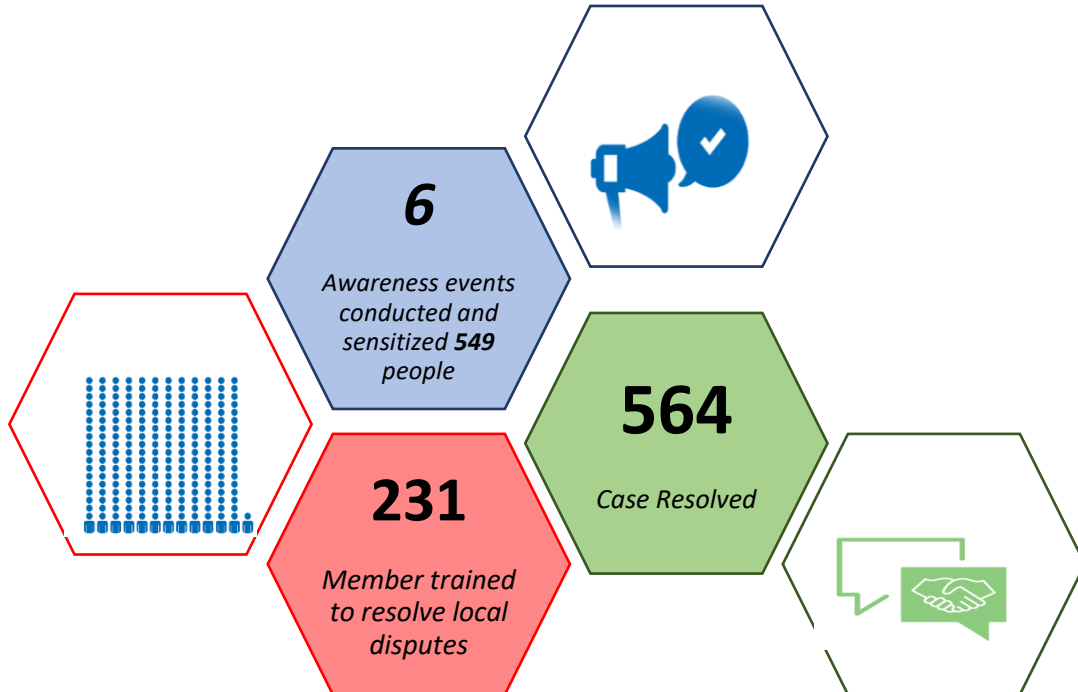


train the forum members, documentation and more importantly use the win-win process (decision should be from the conflicting parties) to resolve the dispute where the forum members would play role as a facilitators.

Strengthening the mechanisms for informal dispute resolution is also crucial. Most tensions stem from communal and family disputes. Effective mediation is a valuable tool to reduce tensions in early stages; it is the first intervention and an integral part of a quick-response mechanism. The project supported for establishment of 2 Upazilla and 6 union-level Mediation Forums and provides training and daily mentoring to the mediators. The mediator forum members are trained and skill to deal the ADR process respecting the laws and following the SOP which has yielded huge results and community people are also sensitized on the mechanism to use the mechanism for peaceful dispute resolution.



UNDP funded Mediation Achievements



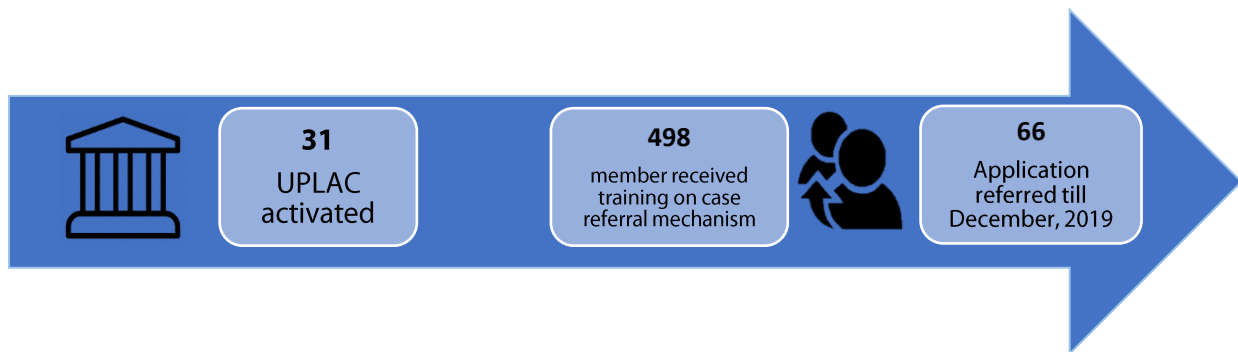
UNDP funded Mediation Achievements



Effective Case Referral Mechanism

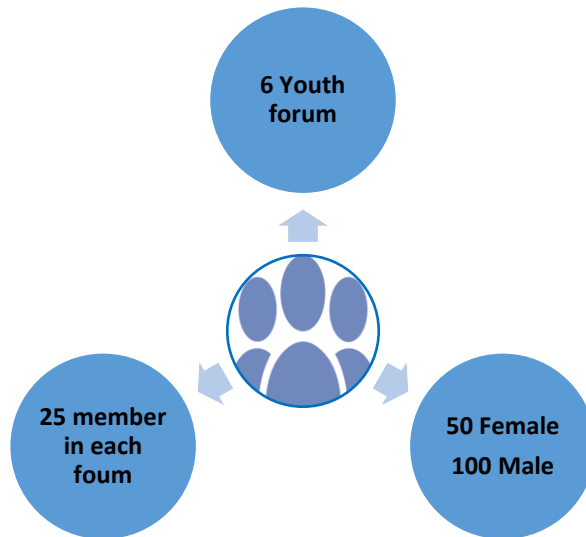
UNDP has been supporting the National Legal Aid Services Organisation (NLASO), which is mandated to provide free government legal aid to the poor communities of Bangladesh through the Union Legal Aid Committee, as per the Legal Aid Act enacted in 2000. C2RP has re-activated 31 Union Legal Aid Committees of Sadar, Ramu, Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila and oriented on the effective case referral mechanism. Orientation has been provided to 498 members to refer the cases of the grassroots level vulnerable communities to the District Legal Aid Committee to support to protect their legal rights. A total of 66 applications have already been referred as compared to no cases referred through Legal Aid Committees since Sept 2018 to March 2019. Improved legal aid systems will reduce tensions caused by the perception of injustice and the lack of access to justice.





3.3.3 - Activity : Community Engagement (Youth Forum)

The project contributed well for effect on social cohesion is achieved through building linkages and synergies between all community groups supported by C2RP. The emphasis is also on building capacity of community youth groups for effectively engage with local leaders, monitor delivery of services, and constitute the backbone of an effective mechanism to resolve grievances of the communities and ensure local governance.



Skill Development Training



1

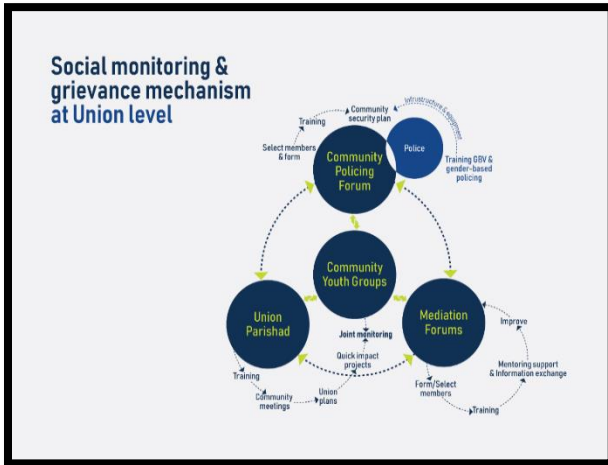
150 youths trained on 3 day long leadership and community monitoring mechanism and working on targeted 6 unions.

2

6 workshop organized on making the LGIs Accountable mechanism. Where youth forum members are participated with other stake holders.

3

150 youths received training on Grievance Mechanism. 3 day long 6 training session conducted.



Youth Forum Training on Social Monitoring and Grievance Mechanism

4. Gender Equality and Gender Empowerment

There was a joint mission conducted by the UNHCR, UNDP and UN Women in 2018 identified the serious gaps in terms of women development and highlighted justice and law order issues in Cox’s Bazar including the drug smuggling and the heightened risks of gender based violence, often linked to drug consumption, and human and drug trafficking, and exploitation of women and girls that are in a vulnerable situation. The general mindset of the male groups is negative towards women that they will not get involved in any development programme or not allowed to take part in any decision making process which is more in Cox’s Bazar. In this context, the project has contributed huge towards improving the gender equality, reduce the gender-based violence and it also valued for empowerment of women of the host communities through ensuring women’s participation as the primary target group of the programme. The CPF committee formed in 2009 where around 98% were male members and not even the female members were not notified and oriented, but the project was successful in revising the CPF committee incorporated 35% women in the committee (as per community policing strategy). The training module revised in line with accommodating the new women CPF members, provided them training, conducted separate programme for them and developed gender responsive community policing to empower the women CPF members. In collaboration with the Bangladesh Police, UN Women established four Women and Children help desks at police stations and Rohingya Camps. After training on gender responsive policing more 10 women police force increased both in police stations and camps which is providing 24/7 support to host and Rohingya women and girls. About 2267 women and girls benefitted from psychosocial support including counselling. A total of

121 women and girls received support from the women and children desks during the reporting period. Due to advocacy the district police appointed women police officer as the head of Ukhia Police Station.

The mediation forum established considering the 40 % of women community members to support the programme. During the reporting period a total of 87 women received the training on the mediation and contributed to resolve more 200 conflicts where the victims were women. UNDP has given importance of the women for all the mechanism and given importance to ensure proper engagement and participation of the women in all the programme for e.g. during the UP annual planning it was a strategy to involve at least 50% women in the planning meeting and all the 58 community projects implemented considering the women need. It is to be mentioned that UNDP has tried its best to ensure the gender equality and also empowerment of women which was a priority. However, the detail progress output has the total results.

5. Challenges and Mitigating Strategies

UNDP and UN Women has invested its resources to support to take forward the activities designed to address the impact of the influx on host communities and on governance institutions, including justice and security institutions. And it aims to contribute to broader initiatives as part of the community satiation and resilience programme which is designed to build resilience and social cohesion and prevent or mitigate negative ramifications of any arising tensions between the host and Rohingya communities. The main challenge was to build partnership with the relevant stakeholders and ensure their participation especially women. The Upazila administration was extremely busy and was difficult to get their supports and similarly the local government institutions were also busy with the humanitarian support for both the host and Rohingya communities. The impact of the Rohingya influx was also a challenge to work as the host community got negative impacts as the lively hood issues, division of resources, land sharing, cost of local transport increased, host community complain that due to Rohingya influx the security situation worsened, criminal activities increased. Apart from this the literacy rate is less than that of another district of Bangladesh. The society has a rigid mindset and do not believe that women will work outside and to participate in any social programme. Women community are generally undermined from many issues which all these were the challenges of the project. However, the specific challenges and mitigating strategy were;

Partnership building with the stakeholders: The project main partners were the district and Upazila police administration, the Upazila administration, local government institutions and the community

leaders especially women members, It was a big challenges to establish the partnership however, we have had regular meeting and involve them in developing the programme implementation plan, well communicated to convince them on their responsibilities. For all the activities we have developed the mechanism to ensure women participation in all the programme activities and allocated a certain budget for the gender equality and women empowerment. We had also meeting with the national and district level officials to communicate the challenges we were facing and to get their support which worked a lot such as the district police appointed the community policing focal point at the district level and instructed to revise all the committee incorporating at least 35% women. The district administration directed the Upazila demonstration to instruct all the Union Parishad elected representative to support the programme and develop the annual and multiyear plan which subsequently been approved by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO).

The mechanisms like the CPF, Mediation Forum, Youth Forum was new in the area and the relevant stakeholders have poor knowledge on them so, necessary capacity building initiatives were taken to enhance the skills which resulted toward achievements of the project.

6. Lessons learnt and recommendations

The effect on social cohesion is achieved through building linkages and synergies between all community groups supported by C2RP. The emphasis is also on building the capacity of Community Youth Groups to effectively engage with local leaders, monitor delivery of services, and constitute the backbone of an effective mechanism to resolve grievances.

During the community meetings, people mainly talk about the infrastructure, education, health and general security. Sectors like livelihoods & employment, skills development, information & communication, tourism, disaster management, and solid waste management were not really mentioned by the communities. To this end, the second phase of the planning process – sectoral review – is very important.

Although all community members were present during the Community Meetings (Ward Shavas), we have noticed that women and disabled people were not able to voice their concerns equally. At the next round of Community Meetings (Ward Shavas), we can improve the methodology to consult these groups. And also, to develop some strategy to orient and involve the communities especially the women and other vulnerable groups. The project would also take steps to involve other development partners especially the UN agencies and other International and nation NGOs to contribute towards the development of comprehensive UP annual and long-term plan for the sustainability and economic growth.

Due to a lack of technical line department representation at Union Parishad level, standing committees don't function. There is a need to create a link with union planning and sectors at Upazilla level (phase 2). It is also important to understand the reason behind for not activating and non-functionality of the 13 UP standing committee though there few works done by other agencies not in the Cox's Bazar but outside nevertheless, it did not work well. The UP-standing committee has huge responsibility to monitor the progress of the UP plan and implementation of policies, but it is not active in the Cox's Bazar. Therefore, the next phase might work with the UP-standing committee so that the members can play their role and ensure accountability of the Union Parishad together with the Youth Forum established in Ukhia and Teknaf.

During the consultations with Union Parishad members, engagement depends on leadership. The best results were achieved in those unions where the Chairman was involved and active.

Investment in Police infrastructure does necessarily increase the numbers of police officers deployed. There are other systematic problems that need to be addressed.

For Mediations, it is imperative to ensure to institutionalize the mechanism, follow the democratic process to form the forum giving importance of the women, ensure that the communities from all walk of lives are in the forum following the LNOB (leaving no one behind), ensure the members are well trained and they have acceptance in the society, understand the process to apply, have legal knowledge and aware of compoundable and non-compoundable cases and how to refer those.

And also, it is important to involve the communities in the mechanism and orient them to understand the benefit of the system so that they can use them for their benefits.

Finally, as the project has huge achievement in establishing mechanism of community policing, mediator's forum, case referral mechanism, activated the UPLAC committee to practice the case referral mechanism, formed youth forum, supported the rural communities to practice and participate in the decision and planning process to develop the comprehensive UP annual and long-term plan and . All the initiatives were ever first in the project area and the communities are still in a crisis situation of Rohingya influx so, need to continue the existing programme with new activities to get a loner term benefit for both the host and Rohingya communities.

7. Conclusion

The Community Stabilisation and Resilience Project has achieved major progress with a view to improve the community security, access to justice through the mediation as part of informal way of dispute resolution, youth integration for introduction of complaint response mechanism and community engagement in local level planning and decision-making process. The community policing forum members are well trained and activated the forum at Upazila, Union and Ward level and also built the partnership with the community people which will help to identify the issue of local security and tension to response so that it can be prevented for overall social cohesion in the project area. It will also support to work together with the Rohingya Community people to ensure a peaceful co-existence between the host and Rohingya communities Though there is a lot of achievement, lessons learnt were documented during the reporting period of the project and also had lot of challenges which is being mitigated through the appropriate measures with strategy.

Access to Justice through the formal process is very difficult for the rural poor communities especially the women, children and other vulnerable communities however, the Mediator Forums worked well to practice the ADR process and resolved a good number of conflict and got trust. In fact, it is a platform where the conflicting parties use to get their conflict resolved within short time and without any cost and delay. Though it requires a long journey to orient the community people for improving their knowledge and encourage women community members to participate the process that require supports from many corners. There are still challenges of having trust on the Forum Members, use the proper law and do not entertain dispute which is not within their jurisdiction. Therefore, lot of initiatives still requires such as research, support the members to enhance the skills and involve the communities to get full benefit of the ADR mechanism.

The C2RP project has also supported the National Legal Aid Services Organisations (NLASO) and District Legal Aid Committee (DLAC) to activate the Union Legal Aid Committee to ensure a case referral mechanism and oriented 31 Union Legal Aid Committee (UP LAC) members on the mechanism for referral mechanism. The rural poor communities are suffering from protecting their legal rights but due to expensive formal justice mechanism and complex procedure they cannot afford it. As there is a provision from the government to cover the cost of the poor people to access the justice following the formal process and NLADO is the lead institute to advance the poor in getting support to protect their legal rights. The District Legal Aid Committee headed by the District and Sessions Judge has responsibility to take care of the case establishing a legal aid office within the Judiciary. The UP-LAC committee has a responsibility to refer the cases of communities are from the rural areas. Therefore, the case referral mechanism worked well in activating the committee and building members knowledge and skills to refer the cases at the DLAC for action. Though there were many challenges but need further support to ensure that the rural communities especially the women victims are referred to the district legal aid office to take care of their cases and also need to disseminate the information to the communities.

The project contributed to establish the youth forum and trained them on the leadership and complaint response mechanism (CRM) as part of grievance mechanism amid huge challenges as the ration of the male and female had a big difference and the society has still a negative mindset toward women in participating in any development programme so, need lot of support for the communities. The objective of the CRM is not that easy but possible through orientation of the service provers especially the local government institutions and critical service providers.

Moreover, continuation of the current mediation, community policing, case referral, legal aid and youth engagement for CRM as that need to be continued for the intended community cohesion in the area.

However, in order for the successful continuation of the current initiatives along with initiation of new activities, institutionalization of the mediation, legal aid and community policing mechanism and ownership of relevant development partners is essential. The further support for new areas along with the current initiatives will be benefitted, also the project will have more success overcoming the challenges.

Annex 1 - "Support to Community Stabilization and Resilience Project" – Results framework

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	INDICATORS	TARGETS	COMMENTS
<p>Output 1 – Community Security: Community security and gender-responsive policing is established in Cox's Bazar District</p>	<p>Activity 1.1 – Gender-Responsive Policing: Develop and implement training courses for the police deployed to the two Upazila of Cox's Bazar, Ukhia and Teknaf, on gender-responsive and community-oriented policing, drawing on modules developed by the UNDP Chittagong Hill Tracts project in collaboration with UN Women</p>	<p>1.1a: Number of training courses developed on community-oriented and gender-sensitive policing</p> <p>1.1b: Number of individuals trained on community-oriented and gender-sensitive policing, disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>4 training sessions</p> <p>100 police officers (50 male and 50 female)</p>	<p>Each training session will have the following modules: gender, trafficking, domestic violence, and community-based policing.</p> <p>UN Women: 1.1.a: Nine batches of training courses were conducted on community-oriented and gender-sensitive policing. 1.1.b: A total of 238 police officials attended the training.</p> <p>UNDP Funded: Additional Achievements</p> <p>1.1.a: Six Batch Training on Human Rights for Police officials organized to enhance their capacity to maintain the law and order towards the victims and accused by maintaining the basic human rights perspectives.</p> <p>1.1.b: Total Participants was 150 including 141 male and 09 female police officer.</p> <p>1.1.a: Capacity Building Training- Total 14 batch training session conducted (2 for Police officials, 6 for CPF and 6 Joint training).</p> <p>1.1.b: Total – 341 (CPF female – 51, Male – 237 & Police female – 8, male – 45) capacitated.</p> <p>1.1.a: Workshop on Developing Community security plan – 6 batch workshops conducted at 6 Union of Ukhia and Teknaf and developed 6 separate community security plan.</p> <p>1.1.b: Total 180 participated in workshop including 150 from CPF and 30 from CXB District Police.</p>

				<p>1.1.a: Workshop on Women Led Policing – 2 workshop organized with intend to identify the GBV issues i.e rape, torture, trafficking and early marriage issues that needed to be focused more from their point of view at developing of the union wise community security plan.</p> <p>1.1.b: Total 170 sensitized where 135 female and 17 male participated from CPF along with 16 female and 2 male police officers from District Police also organised one lessons learnt session with 180 participants.</p>
	<p>Activity 1.2 –Community Outreach: Establish community dialogue fora and other opportunities for outreach with the police and host communities in Cox's Bazar related to gender and protection</p>	<p>1.2a: Number of individuals and officials attending one or more community dialogues, disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>Planned at least 4 sessions in each union (on a quarterly basis)</p> <p>In each session, we expect to have 20 to 50 people.</p> <p>Estimated total of 2000 participants for all 11 unions during the project duration</p>	<p>There will be a series of dialogue sessions between police and refugees as well as the host community. In each session, various groups will be invited along with the police officials (especially the trained ones).</p> <p>UN Women</p> <p>1.2.a Five dialogue session was held between the host and Rohingya community (10 Host, 90 Rohingya), fora committee members, government officials, political leaders, youth activists, educators, religious leaders, representatives of law enforcement, entrepreneurs, humanitarian workers, local government representatives among others where a total of 459 participated (407 male, 52 female).</p> <p>1.2.a Introductory meetings were held with five fora among the five unions: 1. Teknaf Upazila – a. Whykhang Union b. Nhilla Union c. Baharchara Union 2. Ukhiya Upazila – a. Raja Palong Union b. Palongkhali Union.</p> <p>UNDP Funded: Additional Achievements</p> <p>1.2.a: Dialogue on Protection of Human Rights and CPF - Total 3 dialogue arranged with participation of 60 local Journalist, 652 CPF and 38 Police officials (11 female & 27 male) from District Police.</p>

				<p>1.2.a: Conference on CPF - 3 conference arranged for CPF where 2450 CPF member & Police Officer participated and sensitized. Among them 413 were female and 2037 were male.</p> <p>1.2.a: Play for Peace and Harmony - Total 96 Players performed in those events where 84 was CPF and 12 Police officials.</p> <p>1.2.a: Sensitization meeting with multiethnic-religious leaders, peace actors, teachers, local administrations - 7 sessions conducted in Ukhaia and Teknaf with total 405 participants sensitized with aim to create a strong linkage between targeted communities on safety net issues and GBV for the common people rights.</p>
	<p>Activity 1.3 – Police Infrastructure: Refurbishment and upgrading of police infrastructure, including the provision of furniture and equipment, and with a special focus on creating adequate facilities for female police</p>	<p>1.3a: Number of facilities upgraded/refurbished</p> <p>1.3b: Number of additional female police deployed as a result of advocacy and provision of adequate facilities</p>	<p>Two Upazila level police stations Five union level village police facilities (priority given to high tension / at-risk communities)</p> <p>Estimated number 22 (at least two per each union)</p>	<p>There are metropolitan police at Upazila level and village police (under the local government) at union level. Metropolitan police have their own facilities. Village police are located at union local government facilities.</p> <p>UN Women:</p> <p>1.3.a: 2 Female police desk established at Camp 4 & 9. Furniture and equipment's (laptop, mobile phone, and file cabinet) provided to carry out functions of the desk. 5 beds and kitchen amenities provided as accommodation support at the helpdesk. 1.3.b: 10 newly trained female police officers deployed in newly established Female Police Help Desks in camps 4 and 9, for supporting Rohingya women and girls 24/7.</p> <p>UNDP:</p> <p>1.3.a Provided bed and bedding facilities for 150 sets (steel bed, mattress, two bed sheets and two sets of pillows, including covers for one women police personnel) in police line, District Police of Cox's Bazar.</p>

				<p>1.3.b: Accommodation facilities improved for 150 female police officials at Police line, CXB.</p> <p>1.3.a Women Police Officer Desk established having duty officer room, meeting room and Justice seeker room along with washroom established in Ukhia and Sadar Model Police Station in Cox’s Bazar.</p> <p>1.3.b: Enhanced service delivery rate for women and justice seekers in Ukhia and Sadar Model Police Station.</p> <p>1.3.a: A Police camp for 16 Police Officer accommodation in Inani Police Phari Construction and provided Furniture along with washroom, water supply with kind of sanitary facility, 12 steel bed with mattress.</p> <p>1.3.b facility added for the deployment of 16 additional Police officer at Inani Police Phari.</p> <p>1.3.a Construction of Ukhia Police Phari for accommodating 14 Police Officers and Renovation work of women Dining Room & Kitchen, Furniture supply Police Line, CXB</p> <p>1.3.b – Construction of new police Phari for 14 police officers at Ukhia Police Station created additional capacity for new deployment of police officers.</p> <p>1.3.b - Police line women dining room and kitchen facility enhanced the facility of hygiene environment which impacts on the mental and physical health as well service delivery.</p> <p>UNDP Funded: Additional Achievements</p> <p>1.3.a - Supply of Visibility and promotional items for CPF members of CXB (480 Ps – Helmet, Whistle, Lati, Eye protective glass, Rechargeable torch, 30 Ps of Megaphone) handed over to District police CXB for distribution.</p>
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				<p>1.3.a - Equipment Supply for District Police and All Police Station CXB (Fax machine – 2, Camera – 2, Projector – 1, Television – 1, Printer and photocopier multiuser -11, Laptop – 18)</p> <p>1.3.a – Nine police Check post including washroom facility constructed at Ramu, Ukhia, Teknaf and Cox’s Bazar.</p>
<p>Output 2 – GBV: Services provided to individuals-at-risk of GBV</p>	<p>Activity 2.1 – Support to Women’s Centres: Facilitate access to comprehensive services for at-risk individuals and survivors of GBV through referral to the One Stop Crisis Cell at camp level, Regional Trauma Centre at Cox’s Bazar, and Mental Health Service Centres (10 at camp level) run by the Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs; by strengthening the infrastructural and technical capacity of the staff and volunteers at the centres; by enhancing the capacity of the first responders such as health workers, Women’s Development Forum members, and community leaders to support the women at risk and or victims of violence through training, outreach, and</p>	<p>2.1a: Number of women and girls served at one-stop crisis cell and mental health centers</p>	<p>50% increase</p>	<p>Subject to availability of female staff. Deployment of female police will be discussed with and agreed upon by the Police Superintendent in Cox’ Bazar prior to the investment into facilities.</p> <p>UN Women 2.1.a: Total 2267 women and girls benefited from psychosocial support including counselling through the services provided in the Mental Health Service Centre across different camps which was under the Regional Trauma Counselling Centre (RTCC) of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA).</p>

	other forms of awareness-raising interventions.			
	Activity 2.2 – Women and Children Desks: Create and support Women and Children Desks in police stations in the two Upazila, including technical assistance and capacity-building for police staffing in these desks and advocating and ensuring an increased number of female police in the camps	2.2a: Number of cases handled by the Women and Children Desks in the two target Upazila of Cox's Bazar	50% increase	Subject to availability of female staff. Deployment of female police will be discussed with and agreed upon by the Police Superintendent in Cox's Bazar prior to the establishment of Women and Children desks UN Women: 2.2.a: Total 121 women and girls received support from established 2 Women & Children Help Desk in Camp 4 and Camp 9.
Output 3 – Social Cohesion and Participatory Planning: Participatory and inclusive processes in place to address social risks	Activity 3.1 – Planning Support: Support to development and implementation of local union plans based on community needs, including participatory planning and community consultation at the union level, support to the Councils to feed their plans into the Upazila development plans, and provision of grants for the implementation of priority community projects	Indicator 3.1a: Number of communities consulted in the	All communities represented in the planning process at Union level Specific number to be determined based on the poverty and conflict mapping and direct consultation with communities identified as highest risk/tension + ultra-poor. Estimated 10 – 15. 11 union plans	In addition to the identification of high tension / at-risk communities, the project identified the most vulnerable (ultra-poor) communities. This has done through the discussion with union authorities and other partners. The project conducted direct consultation in the communities selected based on the two criteria: high risk/tension and extreme poverty (ultra-poor). The rest of the communities also represented during the planning sessions at the union level through their UP elected women and male members. The planning process was aligned with government annual planning and budgeting. The project finally covered 6 unions and 6 annual and 5 years plan were developed. 3 Unions were from the Teknaf Upazila and 3 Union from the Ukhia Upazila. The project finally covered 4 Unions to implement the community projects. UNDP: Based on the criteria, the six most affected unions have been selected 3.1.a. 54 (Fifty-four) ward-level community meetings held under the six unions of Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila with

		<p>participatory planning process</p> <p>Indicator 3.1b: Number of local union development plans</p>	<p>Specific number to be determined based on the poverty and conflict mapping. Priority for fast track projects in communities identified as highest risk/tension + ultra-poor. Estimated 10 – 15 communities and 2 -3 small projects in each of them.</p>	<p>participation of 10,000 people. Estimated 35% female attended.</p> <p>3.1.a: Training on Strengthening the Capacity of the UP Representatives on Local Level Planning and Budgeting - Organized 3 batch training for 6 Ups of Ukhia and Teknaf – Total 101 Community members including 72 UP elected representatives and 29 from community people attended.</p> <p>3.1.a: Union Development Planning Validation Workshops - 2 workshops (3 daylong) conducted with technical support and participation from UNICEF, IOM, WHO, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR, JICA, UP administration and other line department government Officers. A total of 62 Participants attended to support for preparing annual and 5 years plan for 6 targeted Union parishad in Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila of Cox's bazar.</p> <p>3.3.a - Twenty-nine civil society members and 72 Union Parishad members received training on participatory planning and community engagement.</p> <p>3.3.a 85% of the UP members hosted the community meetings (Total = 54 Ward Shavas).</p> <p>3.3 a - Four out of six UP Chairmen were involved and active in the community meetings.</p> <p>3.1.b. 6 comprehensive Union development annual and 5 Years plan finalised and approved by the relevant government authority i.e. UNO of Ukhia and Teknaf.</p> <p>3.1.c: Following the ward sava the community people identified several projects under different sectors. Among the approved a total of 63 community projects (road, culvert and guide wall) primarily identified while UNDP</p>
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		Indicator 3.1c: Number of community projects funded and successfully implemented		supported to complete a total of 58 Projects in 4 Union Parishad under Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila.
	Activity 3.2 – Mediation Training: Re-established social cohesion through support to local dialogue and mediation mechanisms, including strengthening mediation skills of local authorities and councils through training and mentoring, use of innovative mechanisms and media to foster social cohesion, inclusion, and tolerance, including community radio, platforms for inter-faith dialogue, youth clubs and cadre of women community leaders	Indicator 3.2a: Number of leaders trained on mediation skills	Estimates 20 trainers (1 week-long training of trainers) and 50-200 community representatives for mediation training	<p>Training for local mediators, community or interfaith leaders will proceed using the model developed by UNDP in other areas of high tension in Bangladesh (i.e. the Chittagong Hill Tracts region). In addition to political and community leaders, representatives from religious and women’s groups will be also invited.</p> <p>UNDP: 3.2.a - 231 community representative (including community leaders, youth journalists, and ethnic leaders) trained on mediation skills</p> <p>UNDP Funded: Additional Achievements</p> <p>3.2.a - Refresher Training on Mediation 8 Batch training for the refresher conducted. Total Participants was 202 (Male – 181 and Female – 21)</p> <p>3.2.a - Training of Trainers 5 day long a training conducted with the selected successful mediators of the union. Total participated – 29. Where male was 25 and female 04.</p> <p>3.2.a - Monthly Review meeting 7 meeting conducted with Mediation forum members 146 in total. Male – 132 and Female 14.</p> <p>3.2.a - Awareness sessions</p>

				6 Events conducted at union level. Total 549 sensitized about seeking relief through informal dispute resolution. Male was 495 and female 54.
	<p>Activity 3.3 – Community Engagement: Assess existing grievance mechanisms/ engagement forums between local government and communities and strengthen these, introduce community monitoring for the implementation of the union plans.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3a: Number of local leaders involved in the dialogue</p> <p>Indicator 3.3b: Number of meetings with community monitoring groups and local government</p> <p>Indicator 3.3c: Number of unions with a functioning grievance mechanism</p>	<p>50% of those trained</p> <p>A minimum of 3 meetings in each union during the project duration</p> <p>Grievance mechanism established and functioning in each union where high tension/ultra-poor communities have been identified and community projects funded.</p>	<p>One grievance mechanism per union can be established with the participation of the local union level authorities and community monitoring groups. This project will establish a grievance mechanism in unions where high tension/ultra-poor communities are identified and an “integrated stabilization package” has been implemented.</p> <p>UNDP:</p> <p>3. 3.b Six youth community groups formed by 150 youths. Youth Forum Formation workshop was participated by 300 youths where 10% was female.</p> <p>3.3.b - Training on Leadership and Community Monitoring. 3 day long 6 Training organized for 6 forums in July. Participated by 150 youths and then they will start to work together.</p> <p>3.3.C – Targeted 6 Union of Ukhia and Teknaf functioning grievance mechanism.</p> <p>UNDP Funded: Additional Achievements</p> <p>3.1.a: Workshops on making the LGIs Accountable - 6 workshop organized where total 164 participants from UP member, local elite personal, member of different stakeholder like CPF & Youth forum participated</p> <p>3.1.a: Union Development Planning Validation Workshops 2 workshops (3 daylong) conducted with technical support and participation from UNICEF, IOM, WHO, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR, JICA, UP administration and other line department government Officers. A total of 62 Participants attended to support for preparing annual and 5 years plan for 6 targeted</p>

				<p>Union parishad in Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila of Cox's bazar</p> <p>3.1.b Mass Awareness Campaign at School Level- 6 Campaign arranged at Ukhia and Teknaf where a total of 1800 students participated and 60% of them were female.</p> <p>3.1.b - Mass Awareness Campaign - Total 9 awareness campaign arranged to create community people aware against drug trafficking, human trafficking and issues related to GBV. Total participants of those campaign were 9500 among them 1120 was female and 8380 was male.</p> <p>3.1.b - Sensitization Meeting with Community – 6 Meeting conducted with CPF, Youth forum, Ethnic leader, Teacher, Religious leader, Up representative. Total 300 people participated in those meetings.</p> <p>3.1.c - Training on Grievance Mechanism - 3 day long 6 training was organized for youth forum members. Total 150 participants including Up representative participated from targeted 6 unions of Ukhia and Teknaf</p>
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Annex 2 – the list of supported Police Infrastructure and Equipment

Location	Facility	What kind of work is done	What kind of furniture and equipment is provided	How many male / female officers currently deployed there	How many additional male / female officers will be deployed as the results of the upgrade	Final value of the awarded contract (USD)	Status of works
UNDP							
Police line, District Police of Cox's Bazar - 2018	150 bed and bedding facilities	150 sets bed and bedding provided	Steel bed, mattress, 2 bed sheets and 2 sets of pillows, including covers for one women police personnel	150 police officers Male - 120 Female - 30	150 women police	31,492.79 (German fund)	Completed Full 150 sets of beds and bedding handed over to the CXB district police administration.
Ukhiya Police station - 2018 (Track)	Women Desk	Women Desk	Desk	Officials: 452 Female - 9 Male - 443	9 police officers	3,590.34 (UNDP fund)	Completed
Ukhiya and Teknaf selected areas - 2018	Police Shed (9 post)	9 police Barracks Established	Police Barrack	183 police officers Male - 176 Female - 7	36 police officers	22,867.42 (UNDP fund) 24,623.59 (UNDP fund)	Completed
Cox's Bazar Sadar Model Thana	Women Desk, Duty Officer Room, Meeting	civil work and renovation work Women Desk, Duty Officer Room,	Renovation	93 police officers Male - 86 Female - 7	15 Police Officers	25,880.83 (German fund)	Completed

	Room and Justice Seekers Room	Meeting Room and Justice Seekers Room					
Ukhiya Police Station Campus and CXB Police Line	Ukhiya Police Barrack Additional Water and Electric Line and Police Line Dining	Construction work, Renovation and Furniture supply	Police Barrack, Dining Room	Officials: 452 Male - 443 Female - 9 (Officers - 37)	30 Female Police Officer	47,252.70 (German fund)	Completed
Inani Police Fari Construction	Accommodation, washroom & kitchen facility and supply of furniture	Construction and provided Furniture along with washroom, water supply with kind of sanitary facility, 12 steel bed with mattress.	Police Barrack	Officials: 47		47336.20 (German fund)	Completed
Supply of Visibility and promotional materials	Item - (Helmet, Whistle, Lati, Eye protective glass Rechargeable torch- 480 Ps), (30 Ps of Mega phone)	Supply of Visibility and promotional item	Handed over to District police CXB for distribution.	457 CPF male and Female Members		UNDP TRAC fund	Distributed and keeping in charge of the Ukhiya and Teknaf Police.
IT Equipment Supply for District Police and All Police Station	Item - (Fax machine – 2, Camera – 2, Projector – 1, Television – 1,	Supply of IT Equipment	District Police CXB	1400 Police officers in 8 Upazila		UNDP TRAC fund	Completed

	Printer and photocopier multi user -11, Laptop – 18)						
UN Women						German fund	
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk	to assist Rohingya women and children	Acer Laptop x2	2		1887	Completed
Balukhali, Panbazar, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk	to assist Rohingya women and children	Acer Laptop x 2	2		1887	Will be handed over by end of July 2019
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk	to assist Rohingya women and children	Mobile phone	1		292	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk	to assist Rohingya women and children	Office desks x 2	2		112	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk	to assist Rohingya women and children	Office file cabinet	1		224	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk	to assist Rohingya women and children	Office closet organizer / Almirah x2	2		569	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk	to assist Rohingya women and children	Visitor chair x6	6		256	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk	to assist Rohingya women and children	Office sofa x2	2		185	Completed

Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk	to assist Rohingya women and children	Office sofa (two-seater)	1		116	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk	to assist Rohingya women and children	Printer	1		207	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk accommodation for Police women	facilities for female police officers to be able to stay overnight to provide 24-hour services	Non-electrical water purifier	1		40	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk accommodation for Police women	facilities for female police officers to be able to stay overnight to provide 24-hour services	Gas stove	1		140	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk accommodation for Police women	facilities for female police officers to be able to stay overnight to provide 24-hour services	Pillows x 5	5		29	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk accommodation for Police women	facilities for female police officers to be able to stay overnight to provide 24-hour services	Dressing table	1		70	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk accommodation for Police women	facilities for female police officers to be able to stay overnight to provide 24-hour services	Centre table	1		51	Completed

Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk accommodation for Police women	facilities for female police officers to be able to stay overnight to provide 24-hour services	Single bed x 5	5		423	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk accommodation for Police women	facilities for female police officers to be able to stay overnight to provide 24-hour services	Mattresses x 5	5		355	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk accommodation for Police women	facilities for female police officers to be able to stay overnight to provide 24-hour services	Mosquito nets x 5	5		35	Completed
Modhurchora, Police Camp – 1, Ukhiya	Women and Children Helpdesk accommodation for Police women	facilities for female police officers to be able to stay overnight to provide 24-hour services	Refrigerator	1		493	Completed
					Total	7371	

Annex 3 -Estimated host community numbers and refugees' figures in September 2019

Upazila and Union	Estimated host community population based on 2.5% annual growth							Refugees (August 2018)	Ratio refugees /host community
	Host Community (2011 Census) Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7 (2017)		
Ukhiya - Palong Khali	32,843	33,664	34,506	35,368	36,253	37,159	38,088	708,329	18.60
Ukhiya - JaliaPalong	47,656	48,847	50,069	51,320	52,603	53,918	55,266	1,296	0.02
Ukhiya - Raja Palong	56,895	58,317	59,775	61,270	62,801	64,371	65,981	16,964	0.26
Ukhiya - HaldiaPalong	47,708	48,901	50,123	51,376	52,661	53,977	55,327	181	0.00
Ukhiya - RatnaPalong	22,524	23,087	23,664	24,256	24,862	25,484	26,121	131	0.01
Teknaf - Nhilla	46,896	48,068	49,270	50,502	51,764	53,059	54,385	132,028	2.43
Teknaf - Whykong	50,863	52,135	53,438	54,774	56,143	57,547	58,985	35,762	0.61
Teknaf - Baherchara	28,805	29,525	30,263	31,020	31,795	32,590	33,405	13,306	0.40
Teknaf - Sabrang	58,358	59,817	61,312	62,845	64,416	66,027	67,677	2,170	0.03
Teknaf - Teknaf	47,708	48,901	50,123	51,376	52,661	53,977	55,327	788	0.01
Teknaf - Paurashava	25,056	25,682	26,324	26,983	27,657	28,349	29,057	625	0.02
St. Martin - Dwip	6,703	6,871	7,042	7,218	7,399	7,584	7,773	-	-

Annex 4 – Uncertified interim financial statement as of 30 January 2020

UNDP & UN Women



	Total budget in USD	Total expenditure to date in USD	Balance in USD	Remarks
Office Support	263,656.82	220,525.16	43,131.66	The cost covered for UNDP and UN Women programme purpose
<i>Salaries, stationery, office rent, travel, per diem, publications</i>				
Technical Assistance	162,500	159,238.84	3,261.16	Cost of all international and local consultants and advisers and used for the team of union coordinators supported the Union Parishad to develop the annual and 5-year plan. As well as implementation of the community projects.
<i>International Technical Adviser</i>				
Evaluation	48,500	43,280.00	5,220.00	Cost of final evaluation of the project
<i>Contract for Evaluation</i>				
Police - Infrastructure	108,500	103,124.66	5,375.34	The cost used to support for renovation of women dining hall, bed and beddings, construction of barrack for accommodation of the police officer, establishment of women duty officer, meeting room and washroom for officers and justice seekers.
<i>Rehabilitation and upgrading of the Police Infrastructure</i>				
Police - Equipment	46,500	57,288.66	(10,788.66)	The cost incurred to provide furniture and equipment to the women duty officer, barrack, justice seekers waiting room and CPF meeting room.
<i>Furniture and equipment for the Police stations</i>				
Renovation of Mental Health Service Centers	57,200	50,505.00	6,695.00	UN Women used this fund to renovate of Mental Health Services Centers.
<i>Renovation of Centers</i>				
Women & Children Desks	48,000.00	48,020.00	(20.00)	UN Women purchased some basic equipment and provided support to the volunteers

30 Volunteers, Technical assistance in Women and Children Desks in police station (2 staffs), Laptop, printer & Photocopier				
Capacity building and Training	152,500.00	132,952.99	19,547.01	Completed planned trainings on participatory planning and community engagement for local government in 6 unions and civil society members in Dec 2018 and March 2019, Specialized Mediation Training for Mediation Forums from CXB organised in Madaripur, Training on Leadership skills and community monitoring for Youth Forums and local government representatives from 6 unions, Training on gender responsive policing for both female and male police officers, UN women organized a two-day training included 44 participants from the GiHA WG, outreach activities and discussion with community forums
Training on participatory and inclusive processes and planning, Support to dialogue and consultation in communities, Mediation training for local leaders, Support to Youth Forums, Community Monitoring System, Training for law enforcement authorities on gender-responsive and community oriented policing, community dialogue with the police, rohingya and host communities (2 per month), Training GBV first responders e.g. staffs at One Stop Crisis Cell, Regional Trauma Centre, and Mental Health Service Centres and Women's Development Forum members,				
Mentoring & monitoring	81,500	76,579.00	4,921.00	Supported to the Youth Forums working with local government, mediation forums and community policing forums, day-to-day mentoring, quality assurance and documenting of the results on the ground. Contract with NGO implementing partner and support provided by UNDP union coordinators
Support to community level intra-feight dialogue, Innovative mechanisms and media, Radio Campaign, Support to Grievance mechanism				
Community Projects	189,000	180,990.48	8,009.52	Union Parishad under Ukhia and Teknaf has finalised the annual plan and identified community projects from the different sectors. A total of 58 Community projects implemented in 4 Unions which are road, culverts and guide wall which were part of the annual workplan under 2019 and 2020.
Fund for implementation of priority community projects				
Project	1,157,857.82	1,072,504.79	85,352.03	Total project cost since inception to Jan 2020.
GMS (8%)	92,628.55	86,251.11	6,377.44	
Total Project	1,250,485.37	1,158,755.90	91,729.47	Unspent balance

Annex 5 – Construction of Community Projects (Road, Culvert & Guide wall)




Based on the identified community projects the project supported to implement a total of 58 community projects in 3 Union from Teknaf Upazila and 1 Union of Ukhia Upazila and the projects were included in the annual plan for 2019 and 2020.

BaharChara Union	Whykhong Union	Nhila Union	Haldia Palong Union
1. Road- 8	1. Road- 7	1. Road-5	1. Raod-7
2. Culvert- 7	2. Culvert- 7	2. Culvert-8	2. Culvert- 2
	3. Guide wall- 4	3. Guide wall- 2	
Total: 15 projects	Total: 18 projects	Total: 15 projects	Total: 9 projects

Lot 1 (Group A) Baharchara Union		
Road Construction		
S. L	Name of Community Projects	Photograph & Visiting date
1. A.1	LGED Road to Joynal House Road Flat soling.	
1. A. 2	LGED Borodel to Soyed Ahmed Ponds road Flat Soling	

1. A. 3	Marisbungia High School to Marine Drive road Flat Soling	
1. A. 4	Dhakil Madrasha to Samsul House Road Flat Soling	
1. A. 5	LGED to Saifullah Hujur Mosque road Flat Soling	
1. A. 6	Bazar Para Juma mosque road flat soling	
1. A. 7	Shamlapur uttor puran para to kalu house road flat soling	

1. A. 8	Shamlapur bazar chottor and besides freedom fighter nurul kabir market road renovation by HBB	
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Culvert – Baharchara union		
2. A. 1	In front of Moulana Sukkur House road	
2. A. 2	Madar buniya khaler south side Alam house road culvert	
2. A. 3	Khatachora mukh to Ali akbar house road	

2. A. 4

Moulana Soyed
ahmed road culvert






<p>2. A. 5</p>	<p>Uttor Silkhalı Jafor Shop Road Culvert</p>	
<p>2. A. 6</p>	<p>Miyar para mosque road culvert</p>	
<p>2. A. 7</p>	<p>East side of Abdur sukkur house road culvert</p>	


(Lot 2) Group B: Whykong Union

Road Construction

1. B. 1	East Satghoriya para Ali house to Jabbar sikdr road earth filing (Sona mia co. House to golam Hossain house road earth filling – 300 ft. at ward no – 7, Whykong.	
1. B. 2	West Satghoriyapara main road mir kasem house to umme nojir ahmed jame mosque road flat soling	

1. B. 4	Borokhil madrasa to west hill road flat soling	
1. B. 5	Roikhong bridge to abdu subhan house road flat soling	
1. B. 6	Monir ghuna majer para road flat soling	

1. B. 8	Notun para road flat soling	
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1. B. 9	Samsu hourse to rojar ghona road flat soling	
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Culvert – Whykong Union

2. B. 2	Doinga kata beside school Culvert	
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<p>2.B.3</p>	<p>Laturikhola road Culvert</p>	
<p>2.B.4</p>	<p>Bukghona morar mosk road culvert 1</p>	
<p>2.B.5</p>	<p>Bukghona morar mosk road culvert 2</p>	

<p>2. B .6</p>	<p>Korachipara Mathachorar road culvert beside noor hossan house</p>	
<p>2.B.7</p>	<p>Malek house road Culvert</p>	
<p>2. B.8</p>	<p>Andharchora Mosque Road Culvert</p>	
<p>Guide wall - Whykong</p>		
<p>3. B. 1</p>	<p>Mogpukur Road guidewall</p>	

3. B. 2	Moddo Lombabil Road guidewall	
3. B. 3	Monirghuna Mosque guidewall	
3. B. 4	Kanjor para road (Noyapara Boltoli Guidewall)	

(Lot – 3) Group C – Nhila Union

Road Construction

1. C. 1	Nhila UP road Renovation	
1. C. 2	Abdul Jabbae sikdar road to khandakar kata road flat soling	

1. C. 4	Ilias mistri house to budu baper mosque road flat soling	
1. C. 5	Lachuaprang lal miar shop to kabir saedwe house road flat soling	
1. C. 6	Nurul kabir pond to north Ador mia house road flat soling	
Culvert		
2. C. 1	Ilias mistri house to bodur baper mosque road culvert	

2. C. 2	Musoni Uttor para road beside mosque culvert		
2. C. 3	East leda cosh ponds road north side culvert		
2. C. 4	Jumma para montaj shop road beside culvert		
2. C. 5	West pan khali abdur jabbar road to farid ahmed road culvert		
2. C. 6	Lachuaprang road culvert		

2. C. 7	Abdul jabbar sikder road from west site doptori kabir road culvert	
2. C. 8	Rongikhali mohila madrasa south side road bridge renovation	

Guide wall

3. C. 1	Uluchamari bridge guidewall	
3. C. 2	Naikhonkhali Mosque guidewall	



(Lot 4) Group - D Holdiapalong Union

Road Construction




1. D. 1	Gura Mia Garriage to salim house to modhughona road flat soling	
1. D. 2	Badorjjoghona Grave yard to Mokbul shop road flat soling	
1. D. 3	Farid Alam House to nozir house road flat soling	

1. D. 4
Khaya chari road to
Mir kasim Mosque
road flat soling



1. D. 5
Danu member road
to Anower sawdagor
shop road renovation
- 1



1. D. 8	Ideal school road to shibondir road flat soling	
1. D. 9	IN front of Ahmed kabir house to buddist temple to sunil house road renovation	
Culvert		
2.d.1	Ula baper house road culvert	
2.d.2	Badorjjoghona Graveyard to Mokbul Shop Road Culvert	