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United Nations Development Programme

Country: HQ and pilots in Bangladesh and Kenya

Project Document

Project Title Accelerating Efforts to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence

UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 4, output 4.2 UNDP Strategic Plan

Expected CP Outcome(s): Strengthened legal frameworks for forms of GBV and strengthened national capacities to deliver an essential set of quality police and justice sector services in 2 pilot countries to support increased access to justice for women and girls who are victims/survivors of GBV

Executing Entity: UNDP

Implementing Agencies: UNDP Gender Team (HQ), UNDP Bangladesh, UNDP Kenya

Brief Description

Violence against women is one of the most pervasive and harmful manifestations of discrimination against women as well as a widespread human rights abuse. UNDP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017) prioritizes developing and implementing measures across sectors to prevent and respond to GBV. The UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2014-17) identifies strategic entry points for the realization of this output. UNDP will therefore support national partners' efforts to develop and implement the required legal and policy frameworks to combat GBV as well as support them to develop multi sectoral responses and services.

The two main outputs of this project are the strengthening of; (1) legal frameworks to support increased access to justice for women and girls who are victims/survivors of GBV and of (2) the national capacities to deliver an essential set of quality police and justice sector services. This project will develop and support 2 national pilots; in Bangladesh and Kenya. These pilots will benefit not only the individual countries, they will also provide the basis for subsequent knowledge sharing of the lessons learned from the pilots and other relevant experiences and be the basis for scaling up in other countries.

In Bangladesh the response and support services for victims of GBV will be improved and accelerated by establishing formal systems to track and monitor GBV cases. A digitized national database will link all service providers and claim holders and also improve the implementation of the legal frameworks. In Kenya the pilot will focus on 2 key outputs: Increased access to justice and improvement of Rule of Law for Women and Girls living with or affected by HIV who are GBV victims; and strengthened national and county capacities to deliver an essential set of quality response and police services on GBV. The global component of this project will develop general guidelines linked to the two main outputs of the project based on the sharing of lessons learned of the pilots as well as insights of other GBV projects around the world and consultations with partners across the UN system. By supporting this project the Korean MDG Trust fund will help to accelerate efforts to prevent and respond to GBV in two national pilots and beyond.

Table with 2 columns: Programme details (Period, Key Result Area, Atlas Award ID, Start/End dates, PAC Meeting Date) and Resource details (Total resources required/allocated, Breakdown by Regular/Other, Unfunded budget).

Agreed by (Government)

Agreed by (Executing Entity):

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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

All women and girls have a right to live free of violence. However, violence against women is one of the most pervasive and harmful manifestations of discrimination against women and among the most widespread of human rights abuses. Based on the available data, in some countries up to 70 percent of women experience physical or sexual violence from men in their lifetime and most often, the abusers are well known to their victims.

Global and regional estimates on violence against women published by WHO show that one in three women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. Calculations of indirect costs of gender-based violence—impacts on the productivity and earning of survivors and the overall economy—show that violence against women and girls negatively impacts economies in developing and developed countries alike.

In addition to violating women's rights, violence against women impedes the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and constrains sustainable human development. Although not explicitly included, ending VAW is not only important to the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment reflected in MDG 3, it also impacts on a range of other MDGs. The UN Millennium Project Task Force on Gender Equality recognized that ending violence against women and girls is one of seven strategic priorities needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and that violence hinders progress towards a number of these goals, including those on education, HIV/AIDS, maternal health and child mortality. Violence also increases women's vulnerability to economic poverty through lost earning potential, curtailed opportunities for education and participation in public life. Therefore, ending violence against women and girls is an imperative for the achievement of gender equality and the MDGs.

The post 2015 development framework provides an opportunity to build on the achievements of the MDGs and further address the structural factors that underline gender inequalities and constrain sustainable human development. The report of the High Level Panel of Imminent Persons on the Post 2015 Development Agenda; A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development, includes the prevention and elimination all forms of violence against girls and women as one of 4 targets under the proposed gender equality and women's empowerment goal.

UNDP's sexual and gender based violence work is centred on supporting women's legal rights, strengthening women's access to justice, and utilizing a range of integrated strategies focusing on property, inheritance, family and gender equality in laws and constitutions to combat sexual and gender-based violence. UNDP has dedicated Outcome 4 in the UNDP's Strategic Plan 2014-2017 to gender equality and women's empowerment, and providing specific support to sexual and gender based violence in the Output 4.2: "Measures taken in place and implemented across sectors to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (GBV)". This project also has linkages with Outcome 3 of UNDP's Strategic Plan "Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services" because of the focus of the Kenyan pilot on HIV and GBV.

The Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017 (The Future We Want: Rights and Empowerment) further promotes this work to prevent and address sexual and gender based violence through providing detailed strategic entry points under Output 4.2. The GES highlights that UNDP will support national partner's efforts to develop and implement the required legal and policy frameworks to combat GBV, which in addition to being a violation of basic rights also prevents women from exercising any of their other economic and political rights. UNDP will support national partners in providing victims of GBV with multi-sectoral support and services. UNDP will also support research, public awareness and community mobilization campaigns on the prevention of and response to sexual and gender based violence, including by working with men and boys. This work will also focus on transforming gender stereotypes, roles and relationships.

Bangladesh (national pilot 1) has made good progress in achieving some of the MDG targets and there have been significant advancements in girls' education, women's employment, and placing women representatives into positions of power. Nevertheless, estimated prevalence rate of violence against women is extremely high in Bangladesh. Because VAW and GBV is deeply embedded in cultural and socio-economic practices and is sanctioned by both society and the state, in the name of culture, tradition and religion. This is an impediment towards establishing equal rights of men and women, as described in the constitution of Bangladesh (1972), the highest source of legal authority in Bangladesh. Chapter III of the constitution guarantees fundamental rights and article 27 prohibits the state from discriminating any citizen on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Article 28 of the constitution provides women to enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of the state and of public life and imposes positive discrimination on the state to undertake affirmative action to ensure equal rights of women.

Apart from the constitutional obligations, Bangladesh has, in order to establish equal rights and eliminate violence against women signed and ratified CEDAW in 2005 (with reservations on the articles 2 and 16.1c, which are conflicting with the Islamic Shariah laws), formulated National Women Development Policy (NWDP) and National Children Policy in 2011, and National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and Children 2013-2025.

Despite the existing legislation prohibiting violence and discrimination against women, police reports, newspaper reports and hospital statistics indicated the widespread increase in violence against women in Bangladesh, including domestic violence, rape, acid-throwing, dowry related violence, fatwa-instigated violence and sexual harassment in the workplace. All these contribute to the exploitation, deprivation and oppression of women in Bangladesh, and are violations of the fundamental Human Rights.

The government is aware about these flaws and there is political commitment to improve the situation, the project will work around harnessing this. At the demand side, the data base will enable the women victims with information to approach service providers at various levels, for necessary support, while the project, at the supply side, will sensitize policy makers with the information generated out of the data base and enable them to take appropriate measures to make the service providers more responsive and accountable.

The Government has formulated a number of laws and acts to reduce VAW and uphold equal rights of women, such as Women and Children Repression Prevention Law 2000, Domestic Violence Act 2010 and High Court verdicts to uphold women rights and eliminate GBV. Yet there are flaws in the implementation of these laws which contributes to poor access of the victims to different services from court, hospital, shelter home, counseling and economic integration. There is ample scope and requirements to improve the existing mechanism to implement the laws and acts by developing Rule for the Women & Children Repression Act 2000 or National Legal Framework on VAW.

In **Kenya** (national pilot 2), the Constitution of 2010 provides the human rights framework in which the Kenyan government can be held accountable. Article 21 of the Constitution spells out the responsibility of the state in upholding human rights. The obligations include to respect, protect, promote and fulfil human rights' obligations. Article 2(6) of the Constitution provides for the application of all treaties that Kenya has ratified as part of the law in Kenya. The Constitution provides room for establishment of the courts, national commissions on human rights and gender.

II. STRATEGY

This project will leverage UNDP's global, regional and country level expertise and partnerships to prevent and respond to GBV, and will include two pilot countries. These two pilot countries, have been selected for this project because of their relatively high GBV prevalence rate on the one hand and the capacities of the CO to address this reality on the other hand. GBV is a widespread phenomenon in (post)conflict countries that requires specific responses. Both Bangladesh and Kenya are priority countries for ROK.

These pilots will bring global expertise to national level to support and to accelerate efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence to contribute to achieving the MDGs. This specialized support of 2 national pilots in Bangladesh and Kenya to accelerate national efforts to prevent and address

GBV will contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. These two pilots will benefit not only the individual countries, they will also provide the basis for subsequent knowledge sharing of the lessons learned and recommendations emerging from the pilots and other relevant experiences and be the basis for scaling up in other countries by the UNDP Gender Team. To this project, UNDP brings expertise and synergies across a range of existing expertise and policy and programmatic support, including on GBV, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, Parliamentary support, Gender and HIV. Rule of Law, Access to Justice and institutional capacity building to support legal and policy development and service delivery. The pilots will also draw on UNDP's diverse partnerships.

The project will support the development of guidelines on how to provide an essential set of multi-sectoral services and quality justice and police sector responses for victims and survivors of GBV. Secondly the project will help to strengthen legal frameworks in the pilot countries and to improve knowledge on how to do this in other contexts as well. Next to the distillation and sharing of lessons learned from these pilots this project will also gather knowledge from other projects around the world and convey consultations with other actors across the UN system.

Beneficiaries

There are two categories of immediate beneficiaries; i) the national partners with the responsibility for preventing and delivering multi-sectoral responses and access to justice for victims/survivors of GBV whose capacities will be built, and ii) women and girls subjected to violence in violence (including women and girls in Kenya living with or affected by HIV) in the selected countries will be the beneficiaries of increased access to justice, improved, quality services and advocacy and prevention efforts. Families and communities will be indirect beneficiaries of accelerated national efforts to prevent and address GBV. Following the pilot stage, the knowledge and lessons learned from the pilots can be shared with other countries and the interventions scaled up.

Project objectives, outputs, deliverables and activities

The project aims to accelerate national efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence (GBV), as critical to the achievement of the MDGs. The strategic entry points of this project will contribute to the Gender Equality Strategy (2014-2017) and the realization of outcome 4 (faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment) and output 4.2 of UNDP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017) on "measures in place and implemented across sectors to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence". The two main outputs of this project are designed to support the achievement of this objective are:

- I. Strengthened legal frameworks for forms of GBV in 2 pilot countries to support increased access to justice for women and girls who are victims/survivors of GBV;
- II. Strengthened national capacities to deliver an essential set of quality police and justice sector services in accordance with newly developed guidelines/standards for women victims/survivors of gender based violence, in 2 pilot countries.

Each national pilot will develop specific project outputs that contribute to the achievement of these main outputs and output 4.2 of UNDP's Strategic Plan.

Global Output 1: Strengthened legal frameworks to support increased access to justice for women and girls who are victims/survivors of GBV

Having comprehensive legal and/or policy frameworks in place to prevent and address sexual and gender based violence is critical in all country contexts. These are required to ensure both that GBV is prevented (as reflected in the 2013 report of the Secretary General on the prevention of violence against women and girls),¹ and to ensure victims/survivors can access justice and the services required. While some important progress has been made in strengthening national legal frameworks, much more remains to be done. The

¹ Report of the Secretary General: Prevention of Violence against women and girls, E/CN.6/2013/4); http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.6/2013/4.

Gender Team at the global level will produce a policy guidance on domestic violence legislation during the timeframe of this project. The national priorities for strategic entry points in Kenya and Bangladesh to strengthen the legal framework and its implementation to prevent and address GBV and increase the access to justice of women who are victims/survivors of gender based violence have been determined at the country level.

Global Output 2: Strengthened national capacities to deliver an essential set of quality police and justice services

In addition to ensuring that laws align with international norms and standards, police and justice sector responses and services are critical to advancing access to justice for victims/survivors of GBV. Although there are some examples of good practice in the delivery of services to victims/survivors of GBV, there are no globally agreed or accepted standards for coordinated multi-sectoral services and responses.² Despite the fact that gender responsive police and justice responses are particularly important to ensuring women who have experienced GBV can access justice, in many contexts, quality police and justice sector services are not in place or are not accessible, affordable or appropriate to prevent and address GBV. UNDP will work in partnership with governments, UN agencies, academics, activists and civil society partners working on GBV service delivery, particularly in the police and justice sectors to ensure that the survivors of violence have access to quality police and justice sector services and responses. Opportunities for learning from each other and interaction through South-South Cooperation will be created through webinars and possible exchange visits between implementing countries as well as other best practice countries. The Korea-UNDP MDG Trust Fund can contribute to closing this global gap by supporting the development of agreed standards and guidelines for a set of essential services police and justice services for survivors/victims of GBV and piloting these essential services in two countries.

National Pilot 1: Enhancing institutional responses and ensuring justice for GBV victims in Bangladesh

The pilot project in Bangladesh will establish a functional online and real-time GBV database which is envisioned as an effective, digitized and coordinated national database that will connect grassroots victims to service providers located at local to central levels as well as to national level policy makers. There is documented evidence from a number of national reviews and periodic surveys that the institutional responses to and services for GBV are currently insufficient and most incidents of GBV are unrecorded or remain unaddressed. Creating an effective linkage between service providers (such as legal aid, shelter homes, medical services, counselling etc.) and claim holders is essential. The legal framework to address GBV also requires better implementation procedures for all actors and services involved, which can be stimulated through the database project. This project builds upon a more limited successful pilot non-digitized community based data collection project from the UNDP UN Joint Programme on VAW and this database was considered one of the best practices by the Final Evaluation Report. The planned 'scaling up' will build on the initial 44 unions where data collection currently exists, to include 425 unions in all 7 divisions of Bangladesh. The project will be directly implemented (DIM) with strong collaborative effort from the VAW nodal ministry (MoWCA) and the field partner NGO named BRAC.

The expected outcome of this project is improved redress of VAW victims through enhancing the institutional responses towards and ensuring human rights of GBV victims and survivors in Bangladesh. Three sets of tangible outputs are to be achieved:

Output 3: Strengthening of key national GBV response and service providers and effective linking with online comprehensive national database on VAW (capacity strengthening)

Output 4: Improving human rights and justice of GBV victims through increased reporting of VAW incidents and use of response and referral support services from grassroots to central level (response and referral services)

² Report of the Secretary-General: Multisectoral services and responses for women and girls subjected to violence, E/CN.6/2013/3, p. 12,

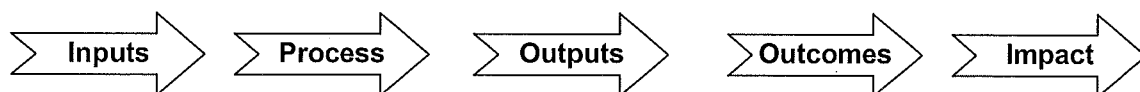
Output 5: Formulating a national framework on GBV that connects claim holders with service providers from grassroots to central level facilitated through active community involvement and effective partnerships between key government, UN/Development Partner and NGOs. (influencing policy)

The threefold purposes of this national online database are to (i) connect VAW victims/survivors to service providers and enable follow up, (ii) support research and academic institutions that work on VAW issues, and (iii) Influence decision and policy makers. VAW data would maintain privacy by providing a code against each victim without mentioning the name of the victim. It will be only accessible by the service providers to which the case is referred.

The Project will work with beneficiaries at three levels that correspond to the outputs (1) key officials from the selected various ministries and also Local Government Institutions, who's capacity to manage VAW database, victims response and referral services will be strengthened. (2) women and children in local communities so that they are supported to seek justice from the service providers (3) key government officials of ministries and UN agencies, development partners and NGO's for policy change.

The activities of this pilot will develop and strengthen capacities of selected officials from key stakeholders of Government, UN/ Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs to provide technical support in developing and installing custom made software for online inputting and accessing GBV by designated officials; to establish effective linkages and uses of the database between key service providers (Police, Court, Hospital, Shelter, Psycho-Social counselling and economic integration with micro credit organizations) and GBV victims; to organize capacity building and sensitization workshop/seminar/trainings on GBV, laws, legal framework of VAW, masculinity (for social and religious leaders), IT based victim reference/referral services for Government, Local Government, local media and NGO officials including field implementing partner BRAC; to conduct community mobilization and awareness campaign on availability and accessing information on victim support; to establish strong collaborative partnership with UNDP Country Office's on-going projects, key relevant ministries (Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Ministry of Social Welfare) and UN agencies, particularly with UNFPA and to develop policy advisory briefs and knowledge products based on the best practices. The specific projects of UNDP Bangladesh to enable synergies required for real improvement of victim support and readdressed are Police Reform Project, Justice Sector Facility, Bangladesh National Human Rights Commission, Activating Village Court Project, Union Parishad Governance Project and Upzilla Parishad Governance Project.

Theory of Change:



Inputs	Process	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
<p>UNDP staff and funding</p> <p>Engagement of ministries and local government institutions</p> <p>Engagement of civil society organisations, including partner NGO</p>	<p>Development of software programming & IT support</p> <p>Capacity strengthening support for data collection, verification, input and reporting</p> <p>Awareness raising and capacity strengthening of service providers on database management and support of VAW</p>	<p>A comprehensive digitized database on VAW is operational and linked with key service providers in the pilot area</p> <p>Increased reporting of VAW incidents and referral for victim support services in pilot area</p> <p>A framework for a national digital database on VAW is conceptualized, effectively connecting claim holders with service</p>	<p>A comprehensive digitized national database on VAW, based on the piloted prototype, is operational and linked with key service providers</p> <p>Improved redress for VAW victims</p>	<p>Incidence of violence against women is reduced</p> <p>Women's social vulnerabilities are reduced</p>

	victims Community mobilization on VAW victim support Influencing policy makers on the usefulness of a comprehensive digitized VAW database	providers from grassroots to central level		
<p>Assumptions for outputs achieving outcomes:</p> <p>Increased awareness of duty bearers’ responsibilities and accountability will lead to more active engagement in support of VAW victims.</p> <p>Possible resistance resulting from entrenched social norms, religious convictions and local power structures can be overcome by awareness raising and community mobilization.</p> <p>Central Government’s political commitment to improve accountability of service providers in support of VAW victims provides the incitement required for scaling up a piloted prototype database to a national database.</p>				

National Pilot 2: Increased access to justice for women and girls who are living with HIV and are GBV victims and strengthened capacities to deliver an essential set of quality response and police services on GBV in Kenya, as well as for South Sudanese refugee women and girls affected by GBV

The Kenyan pilot will focus on 2 key outputs

- 6. Increased access to justice and improvement of Rule of Law for Women and Girls living with HIV who are GBV victims in Kenya
- 7. Strengthened national and county capacities to deliver an essential set of quality response and police services on GBV in Kenya

The first component of the Kenyan pilot will focus on strengthening the legal and policy environment that protects women and girls living with HIV from GBV or ensures a more effective response for women who are at risk of HIV. Kenya has already made important steps forward with its legal and policy GBV framework. However, violence remains a major risk factor for people living with HIV especially so in the case of women and girls and very few initiatives have been designed to respond to this risk factor.

The access to justice for these women and girls is challenged by the lack of awareness of their rights (due in part to lack of education, lack of access to information and societal customs and gender norms) and the inability of the formal justice institutions to function properly.

Structural interventions in dealing with GBV, particularly so for women and girls living with HIV therefore need a multi-pronged strategy with broad integrated programmes as well as political will and commitment at levels. The HIV component of this output will be implemented and managed by KELIN, a local partner with legal and human rights expertise in HIV, in close coordination and partnership with UNDP and UNFPA who are the co- conveners of the Division of labour on area number seven of the Joint UN Programme on AIDS in Kenya on “Meet the needs of women and girls and stop sexual and gender based violence”. Other UN agencies will include, UNAIDS, UNWOMEN and UNESCO. UNDP and UNFPA, with UN Women are also the co-conveners of the UNAIDS working group on meeting the HIV needs of women and girls and

addressing gender-based violence. Collaboration will also take place with other national partners such as the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), National AIDS/STI in support of the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Ministry of Devolution and Planning; The Kenya Police Service, Office of the Attorney General; National Gender and Equality Commission; Commission on Administration of Justice and other stakeholders in line with the Policies and Procedures of the Korea-UNDP MDG Trust Fund. The following are some of the indicative activities:

- a) Undertake an assessment of the laws and policies that address GBV: This activity focuses on looking at existing and proposed laws and policies with a view to identifying any gaps that may affect greater access to GBV remedies and interventions by women and girls who are living with HIV
- b) Conduct a baseline study: This activity focuses on the gathering of information related to the common forms of GBV that women living with HIV have faced and the services they have received or that are available for them provided by both state and non-state actors.
- c) Know your rights campaign: This activity will strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations, especially organisations led by women living with HIV, Networks of female sex workers living with HIV, Female injecting drug users living with HIV, to engage in advocacy and activism intended to compel governments to fulfil their legal and policy commitments relating to issues concerning HIV and GBV as it affects women who are living with HIV.
- d) Support education, training and awareness activities: This activity focuses on the provision of information in various forms related to the link between HIV and GBV and the role each sector has in creating an enabling legal environment for women living with HIV who have faced GBV to access services as well as effective referrals.
- e) Provision of Legal aid services: The project will support and strengthen a local mechanism so that those victims/ survivors who wish to seek civil legal redress for the crime committed against them can do so in a timely manner.
- f) Conduct of county dialogue forums: The dialogues provide a forum in which all the trained stakeholders and the county leadership interact in discussions that seek to address the gap in provision of comprehensive services to women and girls who are living with HIV and are affected by GBV.

The second component will focus on providing better police services through increased community awareness and an enhanced response, in order to achieve increased access to justice for citizens of Kenya, with a special focus on women in conflict prone communities. It will address the demand and supply side of access to justice, with an aim to strengthen the capacities of rule of law institutions and local communities for the prevention and response to GBV.

In Kenya, there is a distinct gender aspect to conflict and violence. Women and girls suffer disproportionate impact from civic disorder and require specific attention to their vulnerability in comparison to men. GBV is used as a weapon to humiliate communities. For example, after the 2007/2008 elections over 5,000 cases of rape were reported. During the 2013 general elections, there were reported incidences of actual direct violence against women candidates, particularly during the campaign period. The main forms of violence against women included intimidation, threats, propaganda, physical assault, destruction of property, abductions, verbal abuse, and use of derogatory language to demean women. The propaganda was largely gender-based as it generally echoed gender, cultural and patriarchal stereotypes and beliefs.

In the current environment, the weaknesses of the justice and rule of law institutions is exacerbated by the ongoing tribal conflict, land clashes, activities of criminal armed gangs, robbery, and roadside banditry

which resulted in the death, suffering and underreported gang-rapes of women. In the absence of codified laws, victims/survivors of GBV often receive unfair treatment as a result of discriminatory laws and cultural practices. In certain circumstances, the legal system penalises women for reporting gender-related crimes. One of the primary measures that can be taken in order to address and curtail the negative effects of these barriers is to significantly strengthen GBV prevention and response support mechanisms through increased access to justice for victims/ survivors of GBV.

The project will be implemented and managed by UNDP in close coordination and partnership with UN agencies involved in GBV issues (including UN Women, UNFPA, UNHCR), Kenya National Police Service, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, including Gender Directorate, National Gender Equality Commission (NGEC), National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC), MYWO, CSOs and other stakeholders in line with the Policies and Procedures of the Korea-UNDP MDG Trust Fund. The following are some of the indicative activities:

- a) Support community education and awareness activities: This activity will target educational institutions, CSOs, Media, communities and community support networks at national and county levels. This civic education and advocacy campaign will reach men and boys with the longer term aim of helping them break out of expected gender roles, and learn to live without abusing power and using violence or abuse. This activity will be coordinated with other UNDP projects at national and field levels. This work also will contribute in longer term to transforming gender stereotypes, roles and relationships at national and county levels. While coordinating with the national and county level forums, this activity will also be supported by poster campaigns against GBV. All educational and awareness activities will reflect the cultural and community sensitivities, ethics and particular circumstances prevailing in the Kenyan context.
- b) Training on gender based violence and response systems: This activity focuses specifically on GBV sensitization trainings for leadership at county levels, especially for the County Peace and Security structures such as County Policing Authorities, County Peace Secretariats, Peace Monitors, Women Representatives, gender and GBV focal points and community leaders in select Counties. The training will include increasing the knowledge on the Constitutional provisions and relevant national laws and procedures on GBV. This will ensure that the leadership of Kenya's select devolved Units are sensitized on GBV issues so that they can develop appropriate policy, strategies and plans to counter the menace. Training will also be provided on reporting, monitoring and evaluating response and referral mechanisms, as well as options available for victims/ survivors of GBV. Since police play a vital role in preventing and protecting against violence, as well as upholding various civil and political rights, police will be trained on how to be more affable, less intimidating, more responsive to the citizenry, in order to encourage reporting and enhance the principle of community policing, including on GBV issues. For this to be successful, state and non-state actors, as well as communities will be targeted in the select counties.
- c) Support data collection, compilation and analysis of crime and GBV statistics: This activity will strengthen the national capacities for the GBV data collection process including GBV related crimes data at national, county and Police station levels. This will include communication with all actors and the community about GBV security risks and issues. Furthermore this data collection process will include training on data collection and analysis. It will also include supporting the national and county peace machinery to mainstream gender and GBV into the Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) mechanisms, engendering EWER indicators, including GBV indicators.
- d) Vocational training to victims/survivors of GBV: This activity aims to provide/ empower victims of GBV with skills to become self-reliant and facilitate their rehabilitation and reintegration into the mainstream of society.

- e) Support to South Sudanese women and girls in Kenya: This will include research and surveys on their GBV perceptions and experiences; sensitization for refugees (women and girls) and their host communities; training for personnel handling the refugees, including the Department of Refugees, police, NGECC, in collaboration with UNHCR.

Kenya -GBV Facts and Figures³

- One in every three women will be physically and/or sexually abused during their lifetime.
- Almost half (45%) of women and girls aged 15-49 years report experiencing either physical or sexual violence.
- 31.9% of females and 17.5% of males experience at least one incident of sexual violence before the age of 18.
- National Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) prevalence rate in Kenya is at 27%, with 97% of it in the North Eastern region.
- 27.1% of women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM/C.
- Girls and women were targeted during the post-election violence in 2007/2008, 876 women were raped and 1,984 girls were defiled.
- According to the Kenya Media Network on Population and Development (KEMEP), approximately 1500 articles were published in the mainstream media in 2012, focusing on GBV and around 150 articles on FGM/C.
- The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) 2008-09 indicated that about 45% of women aged 15-49 have experienced either physical or sexual violence.
- Specifically, the report reveals that 25 percent of women have experienced physical violence, 7 percent have experienced sexual violence, and 14 percent have experienced both physical and sexual violence.
- The KDHS report (2008-09) also indicated that 3% women had perpetrated physical
- Violence against their husbands or partners.
- The Police Annual Crime Report (2010) showed an increase of 8% in rape cases, 19% in defilement cases and 22% in cases of incest
- It has been shown that GBV increases risk of HIV infection and HIV-positive Kenyan women are twice as likely to experience GBV as their HIV-negative counterparts

³ Source: http://www.jpgewe.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=78&Itemid=493

III. A) RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK:

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

Outcome 4 Strategic Plan (faster progress is achieved in reducing gender equality and promoting women's empowerment)

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:
4.2.1 and 4.2.2

Applicable Key Result Area: "output 4.2 Strategic Plan UNDP: Measures in place and implemented across sectors to prevent and respond to GBV"

Partnership Strategy

For the pilot in Bangladesh, partnerships will be formalised with selected national partners (Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs; and the NGO BRAC) as well as networks with other best practices countries in the regional and global partners

The pilot in Kenya will be implemented in close coordination and partnership with UNDP's HHD team UN agencies, state and non-state actors including networks of GBV victims/ survivors, The first output on HIV will be implemented through the national partner KELIN, in close collaboration with National AIDS Control Council, UNAIDS, UNWOMEN, UNFPA office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Ministry of Devolution and Planning; The Kenya Police Service, Office of the Attorney General; National Gender and Equality Commission; Commission on Administration of Justice,, National AIDS/STI Control Program, Networks of Women Living with HIV and other stakeholders.

The second component, will be implemented and managed by UNDP in close coordination and partnership with UN agencies involved in GBV issues (including UN Women, UNFPA, UNHCR), Kenya National Police Service, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, including Gender Directorate, National Gender and Equality Commission, National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC), MYWO, CSOs and other stakeholders.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Accelerating Efforts to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
Output 1 (UNDP Gender Team HQ) Pilots in Kenya and Bangladesh are efficiently implemented and coordinated through monitoring mechanisms. Baseline:	Targets (2014) -quarterly monitoring reports compiled -annual review of progress compiled -technical support provided to pilots and -pilots are fully operational	-1.1 Develop a transparent monitoring and tracking system for the pilots in Kenya and Bangladesh -1.2 Provide technical support to the pilots	UNDP HQ	70,000

<p>-no monitoring frameworks in place for pilots</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quarterly monitoring reports of pilots • annual progress reports • technical support interventions 	<p><u>Targets (2015)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quarterly monitoring reports compiled - annual review of progress compiled and pilots are operational and mitigation of risks handled - technical support provided to pilots <p><u>Targets (2016)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quarterly monitoring reports compiled - annual review of progress compiled and pilots are sustained - technical support provided to pilots 			
<p>Output 2 (UNDP Gender Team HQ)</p> <p>Strengthened legal frameworks and national capacities to deliver essential quality police and justice sector services.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -limited global documentation on best practices for strengthening GBV frameworks and national capacities to deliver essential quality police and justice services 	<p><u>Targets (2014)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mapping of UNDP experiences, good practices and lessons learned on GBV - guidance on good practices for legal frameworks on GBV developed, in particular on domestic violence <p><u>Targets (2015)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - guidance developed on implementation of quality standards for the essential 	<p>2.0. take stock of UNDPs experiences, good practices and lessons learned on tackling GBV</p> <p>2.1 Develop guidance on good practices for legal frameworks on GBV.</p> <p>2.2 Develop guidance on the implementation of quality standards for the essential police and justice services and responses for victims/survivors of GBV in the 2 pilots.</p>	UNDP HQ	300,170

<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 mapping of UNDP experiences, good practices and lessons learned on GBV 1 guidance on good practices for legal frameworks on GBV 1 guidance on implementation of quality standards for the essential police and justice services for victims/survivors of GBV in 2 pilots 1 workshop on lessons learned on strengthening GBV frameworks and national capacities to deliver essential quality policy and justice sector services 1 knowledge product on lessons learned and recommendations for scaling up the project 	<p>police and justice services for victims/survivors of GBV in 2 pilots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> workshop held about lessons learned on strengthening GBV frameworks and national capacities to deliver essential quality policy and justice sector services <p><u>Targets (2016)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lessons learned and recommendations developed for scaling up the project on 'strengthening GBV frameworks and national capacities to deliver essential quality policy and justice sector services' 	<p>2.3 Organize a workshop with pilots in Bangladesh and Kenya and others on 'lessons learned on strengthening GBV frameworks and national capacities to deliver essential quality policy and justice sector services'.</p> <p>2.4 Use findings of workshop for the development of lessons learned and recommendations for scaling up the project on 'strengthening GBV frameworks and national capacities to deliver essential quality policy and justice sector services' and to establish a network for experience and knowledge sharing across the world</p>	
<p>Subtotal Output 1 and 2 (UNDP HQ)</p> <p>Output 3 (Pilot UNDP Bangladesh)</p> <p>Strengthened key national GBV response and service providers that are effectively linked with online comprehensive national database on VAW</p> <p>(output 3= capacity strengthening)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Sample survey conducted in project</p>	<p><u>Targets (2014)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> software developed web portal developed and launched training manual developed <p><u>Targets (2015,2016)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> training courses developed 	<p>3.1 Develop, install & maintain a custom made computer software</p> <p>3.2 Develop web portal on VAW to be managed and maintained by MoWCA with advisory/technical support from AZI</p> <p>3.3. Develop & review training manual to operate and maintain VAW database, web portal and blog for MoWCA</p> <p>3.4. Conduct ToT for selected MoWCA and</p>	<p>370,170</p> <p>118, 500</p> <p>UNDP Bangladesh</p>

<p>and control districts at start of year 1</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custom made VAW database developed • # of training courses conducted • # of Union Committees (Union Based VAW Prevention committee) reporting cases to database • Quality of data in database • Timeliness of data entry 	<p>and implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capacity building events held - coordination meetings held 	<p>BRAC officials and provide periodic follow up</p> <p>3.5 Organize capacity building and sensitization workshop/seminar on GBV, laws, legal framework of VAW, masculinity, IT based victim reference/referral services for central, district, upazila & union based government/local government and NGO including BRAC officials</p> <p>3.6. Conduct in depth capacity building training on GBV, Masculinity, online IT based victim reference/referral services for staffs/officials from MoWCA central/district/UZ, Police, DLAC, BRAC, District NGO Coordination Committee members, UZ/UP members, NNPC, UFT, WDF & local media professionals</p> <p>3.7 Conduct coordination and follow up events/meetings at union, upazila, district and central levels on project results through site visits, technical, advisory & logistic support with selected stakeholders of the project</p> <p>3.8 Organize celebration of international women's day, 16 days of Activism, Begum Rokeya Dibas at Upazila, District & national levels</p>		
<p>Output 4 (Pilot UNDP Bangladesh)</p> <p>Human rights and justice of GBV victims improved through increased reporting of VAW incidents and use of response and referral support services from grassroots to central level</p>	<p><u>Targets (2014,2015)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - baseline sample survey developed and implemented - communication and awareness raising materials developed and used - capacity strengthening 	<p>4.1 Conduct baseline, periodic and end line sample surveys on VAW prevalence and victim support services including victim, community and service providers, and share with MoWCA, Police, Hospital officials</p> <p>4.2 Develop & disseminate communication</p>	<p>UNDP Bangladesh</p>	<p>232,500</p>

<p>(output 4= reference and referral services)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Sample survey conducted in project and control districts at start of year 1</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of awareness raising sessions conducted • # of coordination meetings held • Baseline sample survey completed • Popular theatre performances staged • Workshops with local media conducted • Number of cases reported • # of cases decided, number of victims receiving response/ service, • Time taken for decision/response# of cases redressed • % of reported cases redressed • satisfaction expressed with the quality of evidence by rights holders as well as duty bearers • Quality of service delivery including adherence to service standards, confidentiality, timeliness, 	<p>workshops held</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - awareness raising sessions held - popular theatre performances - workshops with local media - coordination meetings -collect VAW data, input and generate reports <p><u>Targets (2015,2016)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trend Analysis Report on VAW incidents and services received - periodic & end line sample survey - communication and awareness raising materials produced - capacity strengthening workshops held - awareness raising sessions held -popular theatre performances staged - workshops with local media held - coordination meetings convened - VAW data collected, entered and used to generate reports 	<p>and awareness materials for print and electronic media in consultation with UNFPA, UNDP Projects (UPGP, JSF and AZI) & BRAC (HRLS)</p> <p>4.3 Organize capacity strengthening workshop with NNPC, UP, CPF, PS Leaders on psycho-social counselling</p> <p>4.4 Conduct 13,968 awareness raising sessions at General & Executive Committee meetings of Pali Shamaj (Village Federation of BRAC) members and UFT, CPF, SKF, REOPA WCGs at ward levels on VAW victim support service providers</p> <p>4.5 Organize collection of field VAW data, inputting and report generation by MoWCA and BRAC staffs</p> <p>4.6 Conduct coordination meetings at Upazilas with DWAOs, UWAOs, WDFs, UISCs, NNPCs, SKFs, C&Ds, UFTs, PSs, local media members</p> <p>4.7 Organize popular theatre performances on VAW victim support service providers</p> <p>4.8 Conduct workshop with media representatives</p> <p>4.9 Administrative and Management activities</p>		
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<p>and reliability</p> <p>Output 5 (pilot UNDP Bangladesh)</p> <p>A national framework on GBV that connects claim holders with service providers from grassroots to central level formulated through active community involvement and effective partnerships with key government, UN/Development Partners, and NGOs (output 5= influencing policy)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Sample survey conducted in project and control districts as well as at national level at start of year 1</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National framework in place • Feasibility study conducted for nation-wide support • # of study tours & South-South exchange visits • Policy brief developed • # of knowledge products produced & disseminated • Number of partnerships developed, Expressed satisfaction by the partners with the quality of the framework 	<p>Targets (2014, 2015, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge Products; Document on best practices, lessons learnt etc - Exchange visits - Study tours/South South Cooperation - Feasibility study - Policy brief - Policy dialogues - Sharing meetings 	<p>5.1 Prepare documents on best practices & lessons learnt, prepare and disseminate knowledge products on pilot initiative</p> <p>5.2 Organize exchange visits by key technical staffs/officials to learn CO's experiences on pilot project</p> <p>5.3 Conduct regional/international study tours to promote experience sharing</p> <p>5.4 Conduct feasibility study for a system/framework on nationwide digitized VAW database linked with service providers with financing arrangement</p> <p>5.5 Prepare and share a policy brief on establishing a comprehensive digitized national database on VAW linked to victim support service providers in consultation with MoWCA and key stakeholders</p> <p>5.6 Conduct policy dialogue for sharing the system/framework on nationwide digitized VAW database linked with service providers with financing arrangement</p> <p>5.7 Conduct lessons learnt and sharing meetings on field experiences and best practices</p> <p>5.8 Organize PMC meetings at district/national Levels with service providers</p> <p>5.9 Organize Project Board meetings</p> <p>5.10. Organize printing of knowledge products, communication materials</p> <p>5.11 Salary of Programme Coordinator</p> <p>5.12 Salary of Programme Assistant</p> <p>5.13.12 Salary of District Manager</p>	<p>UNDP Bangladesh</p>	<p>398, 000</p>
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<p>SUBTOTAL Pilot 1 (UNDP Bangladesh) (output 3+4+5)</p> <p>Output 6 (pilot UNDP Kenya)</p> <p>Increased access to justice for women and girls living with HIV who have faced GBV</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited knowledge of communities of PLHIV on the link between HIV and GBV Limited data on common forms violence faced by WLHIV and the services to redress them Limited knowledge on the legal gaps in the existing laws and polices Limited knowledge of healthcare workers on the link between HIV and GBV Limited knowledge of police officers on using the law to create an enabling environment Limited access by women living with HIV to access 	<p><u>Targets (2014):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1 Legal environment assessment and audit of laws conducted - Baseline study conducted in three countries -105, WLHIV, Sexworkers, IDUs, Police, Director of Public Prosecution personnel and healthcare workers, journalists, trained on prevention and response to GBV in the context of HIV <p><u>Targets (2015):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -25 judicial officer sensitized on GBV with a link to HIV -60 religious leaders, MLHIV, NGO representatives working on violence against women -500 IEC material developed and distributed to the relevant networks - 30 WLHIV provided with legal 	<p>5.14.13 Salary of Field Assistant</p> <p>5.15 Office and Travel</p> <p>5.16. IT Purchase & Maintenance</p>	<p><i>Activity Result 1: Capacities of rule of law institutions and communities strengthened to better prevent and respond to GBV related to HIV</i></p> <p>6.1 Conduct legal environment assessment and audit of laws and policies that address GBV</p> <p>6.2 Conduct of baseline to gather data on common forms of human rights violation against WLHIV and the services.</p> <p>6.3 Know your rights training to strengthen capacities of CSO</p> <p>6.4 Training and sensitization programmes on gender based violence with a link to HIV, for various stakeholders to play roles. These include traditional and religious leaders, WLHIV, sexworkers, IDUs, journalists, police, director of public prosecution personnel and healthcare workers</p>	<p>UNDP Kenya</p> <p>450,000</p>	<p>749,000</p>
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<p>legal advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacities of prosecutors to address GBV related to HIV through quality prosecution of cases Limited capacities of judicial officers to address GBV related to HIV through quality decisions No mechanism in place to provide legal aid services to women and girls living with HIV who have faced GBV <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of community awareness programmes on GBV organized and completed # of Police officers, Prosecutors, religious leaders, journalist, healthcareworkers trained on GBV and establishing and maintaining referral mechanism # of victims/ survivors of GBV provided with legal aid services 	<p>advice and linked to the justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct midterms evaluation of the project <p><u>Targets (2016):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 county dialogues conducted with the different stakeholders working on GBV and HIV 3 success stories documented and published by the trained journalists Conduct end of evaluation of the project 	<p>6.5 Legal aid: support and strengthen local mechanisms for legal redress</p> <p>6.6 Conduct three county dialogue forums with all the trained stakeholders and relevant county assemblies</p> <p>6.7 Contribution to the project management salary of Programme Officer</p> <p>6.8 Contribution to salary of Finance and Administration officer</p> <p>6.9 Administrative costs</p>	
<p>Output 7 (pilot UNDP Kenya)</p> <p>Strengthened national and county capacities to deliver an essential set of quality response and police services</p> <p>Baseline:</p>	<p><u>targets (2014/5/6):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community education and awareness initiatives organized and supported involving community members in at least 3 counties At least 500 Police, County 	<p><i>Activity Result 1: Capacities of rule of law institutions and communities strengthened to better prevent and respond to GBV</i></p> <p>7.1 Support and develop community education and awareness activities</p>	<p>UNDP Kenya</p> <p>300,000</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak strategy in place for community awareness and transforming gender stereotypes Limited number of Police, County peace and security personnel and community Leaders trained on prevention and response to GBV Monthly crime statistics on GBV collected and compiled with its quarterly analysis Limited provisions in place for rehabilitation of victims/ survivors of GBV Limited support to South Sudanese women in Kenya <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of community awareness programmes on GBV organized and completed # of Police, County peace and security structures, community leaders trained on GBV, establishing and maintaining response and referral mechanisms # of victims/ survivors of GBV provided with legal aid services # of quarterly crime and GBV statistics reports collected, analyzed and published # of victims/ survivors provided with vocational training 	<p>peace and security personnel and community Leaders trained on prevention and response to GBV in at least 3 counties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly crime statistics reports collected and compiled published At least 40 victims/ survivors of GBV supported with vocational training At least 300 South Sudanese women and girls reached through research, sensitization and training 	<p>7.2 Training on gender based violence, legal frameworks and procedures, monitoring, response and referral services of Police, County Peace and Security personnel and community Leaders</p> <p>7.3 Support and provide training on data collection, compilation and analysis of GBV crime statistics at national, county and Police station levels to reinforce record keeping systems</p> <p>7.4 Organize vocational training to victims/ survivors of GBV</p> <p>7.5 Support to South Sudanese women and girls in Kenya affected by GBV through research, sensitization and training.</p> <p>7.6 Contribution to the project management</p>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of South Sudanese women and girls in Kenya targeted through research, sensitization and training 				
Subtotal Pilot 2 (Kenya) (output 6+7)				750,000
Subtotal (Output 1,2,3,4,5,6,7)				1,869,170
GMS (7%)				130,830
<p>Total HQ, Pilot 1, Pilot 2 (output 1+2+3+4+5+6+7) *The direct project management cost (DPC) is included in the activity totals (= 5% for output 1 and output 2)</p>				2,000,000

IV ANNUAL WORK PLANS 2014-2016

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	2014			Resp. party	Funding Source	Budget Description	2014- year 1	2015- year 2	2016-year 3	Total (2014-2016)
		Q 2	Q 3	Q 4							
<p>And baseline, indicators including annual targets for YEAR 1- 2014</p> <p>Output 1 (Gender Team, HQ)</p> <p>Pilots in Kenya and Bangladesh are efficiently implemented and coordinated through monitoring mechanisms.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u></p> <p>-no monitoring frameworks in place for pilots</p> <p><u>Indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> quarterly monitoring reports of pilots annual progress reports technical support interventions <p><u>Targets (2014)</u></p> <p>-quarterly monitoring</p>	<p>1.1 Develop transparent monitoring and tracking system for the pilots in Kenya and Bangladesh</p>										
		x	x	x	UNDP GT (HQ)	ROK	Consultancy cost /contractual services/travel	10,000	9,000	9,000	28,000

reports compiled	-1.2 Provide technical support to the pilots	x	x	x	UNDP GT (HQ)	ROK	Consultancy cost/contractual services/travel	15,000	13,500	13,500	42,000
-annual review of progress compiled and pilots are fully operational											
-technical support provided to pilots											
Subtotal output 1 (Gender Team, HQ)											
Output 2 (Gender Team, HQ)	2.0. take stock of UNDPs experiences, good practices and lessons learned on tackling GBV and	x	x	x	UNDP GT (HQ)	ROK	-Consultancy cost/contractual services/travel	50,170	-	-	50,170
Strengthened legal frameworks and national capacities to deliver essential quality police and justice sector services.	2.1 Develop guidance on good practices for legal frameworks on GBV in particular on domestic violence							30,000			30,000
<u>Baseline</u> -limited global documentation on best practices for strengthening GBV frameworks and national capacities to deliver essential quality police and justice services	2.2 Develop guidance on the implementation of quality standards for the essential police and justice services and responses for victims/survivors of GBV in the 2 pilots.				UNDP GT (HQ)	ROK	-Consultancy cost/contractual services/travel	-	85,000	-	85,000
Indicators											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 mapping of UNDP experiences, good practices and 										

<p>Strengthened key national GBV response and service providers that are effectively linked with online comprehensive national database on VAW.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> Sample survey conducted in project and control districts at start of year 1</p> <p><u>Indicators</u> -Custom made VAW Database developed -# of Training Conducted -Number of reported VAW incidents, number of victims receiving response/service, time taken for response/service</p>	3.2 Develop web portal on VAW to be managed and maintained by MoWCA with advisory/technical support from AZi	X			UNDP	UNDP	Contractual services/BRAC	5,000	1,500	1,500	8,000
	3.3 Develop blog on GBV to be managed and maintained by MoWCA with advisory/technical support from AZi	X	X	X	UNDP	UNDP	Contractual services/BRAC	6,000	1,500	1,500	9,000
	3.4. Develop & review training manual to operate and maintain VAW database, web portal and blog for MoWCA	X			UNDP	UNDP	Contractual services/BRAC	6,500	-	2,500	9,000
	3.5. Conduct ToT for selected MoWCA and BRAC officials and provide periodic follow up	X			UNDP	UNDP	Contractual services/BRAC	8,000	-	-	8,000

<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -One VAW software package developed & installed -Training Manual developed & 150 officials trained 	<p>3.6 Organize capacity building and sensitization workshop/seminar on GBV, VAW laws & legal framework, masculinity, IT based victim reference/referral services for central, district, upazilla & union based government/local government and NGO including BRAC officials</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Contractual services/BRAC</p>	<p>10,000</p>	<p>8,000</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>23,000</p>
<p>3.7. Conduct in depth capacity building training on GBV, Masculinity, online IT based victim reference/referral services for staffs/officials from MoWCA central/district/UZ, Police, DLAC, BRAC, District NGO Coordination Committee members, UZ/UP members, NNPC, UFT, WDF & local media professionals</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BRAC</p>	<p>18,000</p>	<p>12,000</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>30,000</p>	<p></p>

	3.8 Conduct coordination and follow up events/meetings at union, upazilla, district and central levels on project results through site visits, technical, advisory & logistic support with selected stakeholders of the project	X	X	UNDP	UNDP	UNDP	BRAC	5,000	5,000	3,000	13,000
	3.9 Organize celebration of international women's day, 16 days of Activism, Begum Rokeya Dibas at Upazilla, District & national levels	X	X	UNDP	UNDP	BRAC		3,500	3,500	10,500	
Subtotal output 3 (Pilot UNDP Bangladesh)											
Output 4 (Pilot UNDP Bangladesh) Human rights and justice of GBV victims improved through increased reporting of VAW incidents and use of response and	4.1 Conduct baseline, periodic and end line sample surveys on VAW prevalence and victim support services covering victim, community and service providers, and share with MoWCA, Police, Hospital officials	X		UNDP	UNDP	BRAC		12,000	6,000	12,000	30,000
Subtotal output 3 (Pilot UNDP Bangladesh)											
68,000											
32,500											
18,000											
118,500											

referral support services from grassroots to central level <u>Baseline</u> Sample survey conducted in project and control districts at start of year 1	4.2	Develop & disseminate communication and awareness materials for print and electronic media in consultation with UNFPA, UNDP Projects (UPGP, JSF and A2I) & BRAC (HRLS)	X	UNDP	UNDP	BRAC	10,000	15,000	12,000	37,000
	4.3	Organize capacity strengthening workshop with NNPC, UP, CPF, PS Leaders on psycho-social counselling	X	UNDP	UNDP	BRAC	5,000	3,000	2,500	10,500
<u>Indicators</u> 1. # of VAW Incidences reported 2. # of Victims Supported 3. # of Awareness Raising sessions conducted 4. # of Coordination Meeting held 5. Baseline sample survey 6. # of Capacity strengthening workshops held 7. # of Popular theatre performances 8. # of workshops with local media	4.4	Conduct 13,968 awareness raising sessions at General & Executive Committee meetings of Palli Shamaj (Village Federation of BRAC) members and UFT, CPF, SKF, REOPA WCGs at ward levels on VAW victim support service providers	X	BRAC	BRAC	BRAC	BRAC	BRAC	BRAC	-
	4.5	Organize collection of field VAW data, inputting and report generation by MoWCA and BRAC staffs	X	UNDP	UNDP	Contractual Services- Companies	30,000	32,000	32,000	94,000
<u>Targets (2014) – year 1</u> - baseline sample survey - communication and awareness raising materials - capacity strengthening workshops - awareness raising sessions	4.6.	Conduct coordination meetings at Upazilas with DWAOs, UWAOs, WDFs, UISCs, NNPCs, SKFs, C&Ds, UFTs, PSs, local media members	X	UNDP	UNDP	BRAC	3,000	4,000	4,000	11,000

- popular theatre performances	4.7. Organize popular theatre performances on VAW victim support service providers	x	x	UNDP	UNDP	15,000	15,000	10,000	40,000
- workshops with local media									
- coordination meetings	4.8. Conduct workshop with media representatives	x	x	UNDP	UNDP	2,500	2,500	5,000	10,000
- collect VAW data, input and generate reports									
Subtotal output 4 (pilot UNDP Bangladesh)									
<u>Output 5, Pilot UNDP Bangladesh</u>									
A framework for a national digital database on VAW conceptualized, effectively connecting claim holders with service providers from grassroots to central level	5.1 Prepare documents on best practices & lessons learnt, prepare and disseminate knowledge products on pilot initiative			UNDP	UNDP	-	2,500	2,500	5,000
	5.2 Organize exchange visits by key technical staffs/officials to learn CO's experiences on pilot project				UNDP	-	15,000	15,000	30,000
<u>Indicators</u>									
-Study Tour conducted	5.3 Conduct regional/international study tours to promote experience sharing		x		UNDP		10,000		35,000
-Field experiences meeting held									
<u>Target (2014)</u>									
-Document on best practices, lessons learnt, knowledge products	5.4 Conduct feasibility study for a system/framework on nationwide digitized VAW database linked with service providers with financing arrangement			UNDP	UNDP	-	10,000	-	10,000
-Exchange visits									

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study tours - Feasibility study - Policy brief - Policy dialogues - Sharing meetings 	5.5 Prepare and share a policy brief on establishing a comprehensive digitized national database on VAW linked to victim support service providers in consultation with MoWCA and key stakeholders			UNDP					7,000	7,000	
	5.6 Conduct policy dialogue for sharing the system/framework on nationwide digitized VAW database linked with service providers with financing arrangement			UNDP		Contractual services/companies			8,000	8,000	
	5.6 Conduct lessons learnt and sharing meetings on field experiences and best practices	x		UNDP	UNDP	Workshops		2,500	4,500	9,500	
	5.7 Organize PMC meetings at district/national Levels with service providers	x	x	UNDP	UNDP	Contractual Services-Companies		4,000	5,000	12,500	
	5.8 Organize Project Board meeting	x	x	UNDP	UNDP	Contractual Services-Companies		1,000	1,000	3,000	
	5.9 Organize printing of knowledge products, communication materials	x	x	UNDP	UNDP	Contractual services-companies		5,000	8,000	13,000	

<p>forms violence faced by WLHIV and the services to redress them</p> <p>-Limited knowledge of communities of WLHIV on the link between HIV and GBV</p> <p>-Limited knowledge of healthcare workers on the link between HIV and GBV</p> <p>-Limited knowledge of police officers on using the law to create an enabling environment</p> <p>-Limited capacities of prosecutors to address GBV related to HIV through quality prosecution of cases</p> <p>-Limited capacities of judicial officers to address GBV related to HIV through quality decisions</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p># of community awareness programmes on GBV organized and completed</p> <p># of Police officers, Prosecutors, religious</p>	6.2	Conduct of baseline to gather data on common forms of human rights violation against WLHIV and the services they receive	x	UNDP	UNDP	Local Consul Printing Workshop	25,000	15,000	13,000	53,000
	6.3	Know your rights training to strengthen capacities of CSO	x	UNDP	UNDP	Local Consul Printing Workshop	50,000	57,000	51,000	158,000
	6.4	Training and sensitization programmes on gender based violence with a link to HIV, for various stakeholders to play roles in creating an enabling environment		UNDP	UNDP	Local consultant Printing Workshop	30,000	37,000	47,000	114,000
	6.5	Legal Aid: support and strengthen local mechanisms for legal redress	x	UNDP	UNDP	-Probono lawyer's time. -Venue for legal aid	9,000	20,000	18,000	47,000
				x						

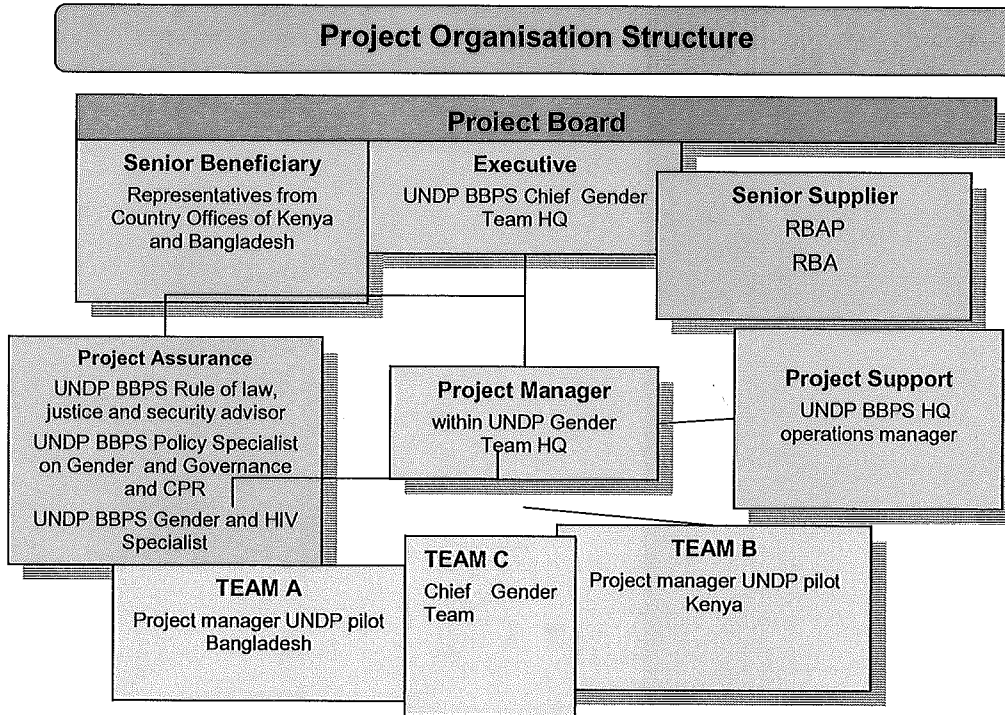
<p>leaders, journalist, healthcare workers trained on GBV and establishing and maintaining referral mechanism</p> <p># of victims/ survivors of GBV provided with legal aid services</p>	<p>Project management: 6.7 Contribution to salary of programme officer 6.8 Contribution to salary of Finance and Administration officer 6.9 Administrative costs</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>10,000 8,000 3,000</p>	<p>10,000 8,000 3,000</p>	<p>10,000 8,000 3,000</p>	<p>30,000 24,000 9,000</p>
<p><u>Targets (2014)</u></p> <p>-1 Legal environment assessment and audit of laws conducted</p> <p>-Baseline study conducted in three counties</p> <p>- 105, WLHIV, Sexworkers, IDUs, Police, Director of Public Prosecution personnel and healthcare workers, journalists, trained on prevention and response to GBV in the context of HIV</p>									

<p>Subtotal for output 6, pilot UNDP Kenya</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>450,000</p>
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<p><u>Output 7, pilot UNDP Kenya</u></p> <p>Strengthened national and county capacities to deliver an essential set of quality response and police services</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak strategy in place for community awareness and transforming gender stereotypes Limited number of Police, County peace and security personnel and community Leaders trained on prevention and response to GBV Monthly crime statistics on GBV collected and compiled with its quarterly analysis Limited provisions in place for 	7.1 Support community education and awareness activities	x	x	x	UNDP	UNDP	71300 Consul 71600 Travel 72500 Supplies 74200 Printing 75700 Workshop	25,000	25,000	-	50,000
	7.2 Training on gender based violence and referral systems	x	x	x	UNDP	UNDP	71300 Consul 71600 Travel 72500 Supplies 74200 Printing 75700 Workshop	25,000	25,000	-	50,000
	7.3 Support data collection, compilation and analysis of crime statistics	x	x	x	UNDP	UNDP	71600 Travel 72200 Furn/ Equ 74400 transport 75700 Workshop	25,000	25,000	-	50,000
	7.4 Vocational training to victims/ survivors of GBV	x	x	x			72200 Equipment 72100 Contractual Service – Comp	20,000	20,000	-	40,000

rehabilitation of victims/ survivors of GBV Indicators: • # of community awareness programmes on GBV organized and completed • # of Police, County peace and security structures, community leaders trained on GBV, establishing and maintaining response and referral mechanisms • # of victims/survivors of GBV provided with legal aid services • # of quarterly crime and GBV statistics reports collected, analyzed and published • # of victims/survivors provided with vocational training	7.5 Support to South Sudanese women and girls in Kenya affected by GBV through research, sensitization and training	x x x						20,000	-	50,000
	7.6 Contribution to Project Management							30,000	-	60,000
Subtotal Output 7 (Pilot UNDP Kenya)								145,000	-	300,000

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



The **Project Board** is the group responsible for making by consensus, management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In addition, the Project Board plays a critical role in UNDP commissioned project evaluations by quality assuring the evaluation process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when Project Manager's tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded (flexibility). Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Board may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the projects and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the PAC meeting. Representative of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate. The objective is to create a mechanism for effective project management. This group contains four roles:

- (1) The **Project Director** (also called **Executive**) is represented by the Chief of the UNDP Gender Team who is responsible for the project and will chair the group. The two national pilots in Kenya and Bangladesh will work with the project board based upon a Delegation of Authority (DoA).

◦ (2) The **Development Partners** (also called **Suppliers**) are the individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The suppliers of this project are representatives from UNDP from RBA and RBAP.

◦ (3) The **Beneficiary Representatives** are the individuals or groups of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. For this project representatives from the country offices from Bangladesh and Kenya will take up this role and can be accompanied by the specific beneficiaries of the pilots to assure the pilot project are serving the specific interests at national level.

◦ (4) **Project Assurance** is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however the role can be delegated. The project assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore, the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The BPPS Policy Specialist on Gender and Governance and CPR, the BBPS policy advisor on Rule of law, Justice and Security and the BBPS Gender and HIV Specialist will be designated with this responsibility of project assurance.

◦ **Project Manager:** The Project Manager will sit in the UNDP Gender Team (HQ) and has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partners within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results (outputs) specified in the project document-, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

◦ The **Project Support** role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager. It is necessary to keep Project Support and Project Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Project Assurance. The BBPS operations manager (HQ) will play this role.

◦ **Team A and Team B** represent UNDP of the COs of Kenya and Bangladesh which will be developing two national pilot projects. These **Implementing Partners** are the entities responsible and accountable for managing a pilot project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. A single Implementing Partner is designated to manage each UNDP-supported project. The Implementing Partner may enter into agreements with other organisations or entities to assist in successfully delivering project outputs. Team C (Gender Team HQ) will be the responsible party for the legal framework and national capacities.

UNDP in Kenya and Bangladesh (Team A and Team B) will operate based upon Delegation of Authority (DOA). They will however report on a regular basis to the Project Manager at the UNDP Gender Team in order to guarantee optimal linkages and support and quarterly reports will be delivered

Implementing Partners (CO Kenya, CO Bangladesh) are responsible and accountable for managing their component of the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of resources. These country offices will ensure that appropriate contracting modalities are taken into account when working with partners/NGOs.

Team C is the Chief of the Gender team at HQ and will be the responsible party for the legal frameworks and assuring national capacities.

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In terms of monitoring and evaluation, this project will be subject to UNDP's current monitoring and evaluation procedures and any additional policies the cooperation with the Korean government requires.

The two national pilots in Kenya and Bangladesh shall report on a **quarterly basis** to the Project Manager at the Gender Team, and also on an ad hoc basis as required, and to the Project Board on an annual basis.

Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level. The two national pilots in UNDP Kenya and UNDP Bangladesh will also contribute to the annual review.

Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

Final Evaluation. Depending on the progress made, the Project Board may consider conducting a final evaluation report during the third year of this project.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

This will be completed during the initial stage of the project

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system.

UNDP will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof

This project will be implemented by UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures.

To ensure its responsibility for the safety and security of the UNDP personnel and property, UNDP shall: (a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried; (b) assume all risks and liabilities related to UNDP's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

The UNDP shall undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document."

VIII. ANNEXES

Project Risk Log

S.N	Description	Category	Impact/Probability	Countermeasures	Owner	Authors	Date identified	Last update	Status
1.	<p>Political instability in Pilot Countries</p> <p><i>Fluid peace and security including sudden breakout of conflict in the region at a mass scale, that will undermine the secure training environment under the project(K)</i></p>	Political	<p>I = 2 P = 2 (B) P=3 I=3 (K)</p>	<p>-The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms between the pilots and HQ will identify possible difficulties and allow to take appropriate action (HQ)</p> <p>-Cautious observation of the political situation and expedite approval of the key project activities before major political events in Bangladesh (B)</p> <p>- UNDP Kenya will work closely with the local opinion leaders, security agencies to forecast contingency measures (K)</p>	<p>-UNDP Bangladesh -UNDP Kenya -UNDP Gender Team</p>		April 2014	n/a	n/a
2.	<p>Counterpart staff of the partner institutions may face difficulties implementing project due to</p>	Organizational	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	<p>High-level connection between MoWCA, and the partner ministries/institutions and BRAC</p>	<p>MoWCA, BRAC UNDP</p>		April 2014		Project will invest

S.N	Description	Category	Impact/Probability	Countermeasures	Owner	Authors	Date identified	Last update	Status
	capacity gaps or changes in senior management (B)		(BB)	should be maintained to encourage full involvement and commitment to work with the programme. (B) Government and partner NGO - BRAC ensures that the government officials (especially Line Directors) and project staff who are involved in the programme implementation are not transferred for at least three years.(B)	Bangladesh				resource and time with the institutions
3.	Delay in Project Funding	Financial	P=3 I=3 (GT)	Project Board to re-prioritise areas of support based on available funds, and resource mobilisation for the project.	-UNDP Gender Team		April 2014		
6.	Political climate (at the national and devolved levels) related to roll out of new devolved government and lines of responsibility amongst established ministries could hinder full pace of roll out of the advocacy activities (K)	Political	P=3 I=3 (K)	Work closely legal aid suppliers and SPU personnel to develop incentive strategic to increase willingness from beneficiaries. (K)	-UNDP Kenya		April 2014		

