



**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Country: Bangladesh**

**Project Title:** Strengthening Access to Justice and Community Security for Communities affected by the Rohingya Crisis in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (Phase I)

**Expected CP Outcome(s):**

Strategic plan outcome:

Outcome 2: ACCELERATE STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 2.2.3 Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other marginalised groups

Outcome 3: STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE TO SHOCKS AND CRISES

- 3.2.2 National and local systems enabled and communities empowered to ensure the restoration of justice institutions, redress mechanisms and community security

General project outcome: Increased access to justice, community security and protection of human rights of persons affected by the Rohingya crisis Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Specific project outputs:

1. Formal and informal mechanisms for dispute resolution strengthened to increase access to justice and mitigate risks of conflict and violence
2. Community security and people oriented policing improved, including services for individuals at-risk of gender-based violence
3. Support to National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh to be fully functional in Cox's Bazar

**Initiation Plan Start Date:** 15 May 2018

**Initiation Plan End Date:** 14 May 2019

**Implementing Partner:** UNDP

**Brief Description**

An estimated 688,000 refugees, mainly the Rohingya, have fled violence across the border from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts since 25 August 2017. The influx has increased pressure on local institutions, services and capacities due to the influx and need to facilitate peaceful co-existence. Justice and law and order continue to be challenges in Cox's Bazaar due to the porous borders and with illicit activity around drugs and human trafficking as well as risks of communal violence between majority Muslim and minority Buddhist and Hindu groups. The crisis has also heightened risks of gender-based violence, often linked to drug consumption, and human and drug trafficking, and exploitation of Rohingya women and girls that are in a vulnerable situation. There have been observations that conflict and social tension is rising, within the camps between Rohingya, between Rohingya and host community, as well as inter-community tensions, including at household level, outside the camps.

The overall weakening of institutions such as the judiciary, parliament and local government all contribute to the risk of conflict in the region. Systems that once resolved conflict are now limited in their effectiveness across Bangladesh. Lack of serious law enforcement and corruption act as major barriers preventing access to justice, particularly for victims of gender-based violence. This further exacerbates risk of violence and conflict. There are few mechanisms that allow for discussion between the refugee and host communities or between locals and the international humanitarian system. In Phase I, UNDP will put in place initial 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. This includes:

1. Formal and informal mechanisms for dispute resolution strengthened to increase access to justice and mitigate risks of conflict and violence through functioning Village Courts and legal aid service delivery in Ukhaia and Teknaf, as well as scoping of areas for supporting the judiciary at the local level, including feasibility study on mobile courts.
2. Community security and people oriented policing improved, including services for individuals at-risk of gender-based violence, through gender-sensitive and community oriented policing and support to small scale infrastructure support for the police as well as comprehensive support to survivors of SGBV.
3. Support to the National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh to be fully functional in Cox's Bazar including setting up a field office in Cox's Bazar, supporting capacity development on documentation, and strengthening capacities to monitor and mitigate risks of violence.

**Description**

Total resources required	\$ 400,000
Total allocated resources:	_____
• Regular	_____
• Other:	_____
o ROLJSHR	400,000
o UNHCR	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____
In-kind Contributions	_____

Programme Period:	12 months
CPAP Programme Component:	_____
Atlas Award ID:	_____
PAC Meeting Date	_____

Agreed by UNDP:

  
 12/05/18  
 SANDIP MUKERJEE

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## I. PURPOSE

### Situation Analysis

An estimated 688,000 refugees, mainly the Rohingya, have fled violence across the border from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts since 25 August 2017. The cumulative total of refugees since 1978, 1991, and 2016 movements on top of 2017 movement is, according to the Government of Bangladesh 908,000 almost equal to the 1.2 million total population of Cox's Bazar. The rapid influx of refugees into areas with high baseline levels of poverty and environmental vulnerability has put immense strain on infrastructure, services and the host population. The population movement from the border to the permanent camps has left routes and temporary settlement sites damaged. There is increased competition for natural resources and daily labor opportunities and wear and tear on community infrastructure and roads has increased significantly. In addition, local institutions and spaces such as school grounds have been repurposed for relief operations and settlements. This includes not only Cox's Bazar as host of the majority of the refugees, but also Bandarban (Naikhongchhari Upazila). There have been observations that conflict and social tension is rising, within the camps between Rohingya, between Rohingya and host community, as well as inter-community tensions, including at household level, outside the camps. Both in 2017 and 2018 there have been high profile killings of camp community leaders as part of factional infighting in the Rohingya community. There are credible reports that part of the refugee community, in support of grievance redressal, participate in one form or another in cross border actions.

In this Phase I of the project, UNDP will put in place initial 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. It aims to contribute to broader initiatives as part of the *Community Resilience and Recovery Programme* which is designed to build resilience and social cohesion within the population and prevent and/or mitigate negative ramifications of any arising tensions between the refugee population and host communities. It also aims to enhance access and improve quality response and prevention services for individuals at heightened risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV). This phase will pilot approaches to address social risks through interventions in three areas, i) access to justice, ii) community security and iii) human rights. Upon successful completion of the Phase 1 intervention, lessons learned will be integrated in the design of a larger Phase 2 programme, reaching out to all crisis-affected Cox's Bazar District communities.

### Rationale

UNDP with collaboration from UN Women conducted a comprehensive development impact assessment of the host communities and areas. Findings show that increased support to host communities and local government institutions is necessary to stabilize livelihoods, restore damaged and stressed infrastructure and ecosystems, and increase local understanding of the humanitarian response. These are needed to stabilise the refugee and host community relationship and prevent conflict.

A UNDP/UNHCR/UN Women mission in early January 2018 confirmed the increased pressure on local institutions, services and capacities due to the influx and need to facilitate peaceful co-existence. The mission highlighted justice and law and order issues in Cox's Bazaar including drug smuggling and the heightened risks of gender-based violence, often linked to drug consumption, and human and drug trafficking, and exploitation of Rohingya women and girls that are in a vulnerable situation. The security situation in Cox's Bazaar has always been a challenge with porous borders and with illicit activity around drugs and human trafficking. Apart from the majority Bangladeshi Bengali Muslim community, Cox's Bazar is also home to Buddhist and Hindu communities, both of which have been victims of significant communal violence in recent years. Among the Buddhist community – mostly Chakma, Marma and Rakhine – there is a strong sense that violence could easily occur again.

For host community women, domestic violence has increasingly become a challenge. The risk of sexual and gender-based violence and other gender-based human rights violations are high in Bangladesh, where insecurity, extreme gender inequality and restrictive social and cultural norms persist. Women and girls in the camps in host communities face particular protection concerns, including harassment and extortion, human trafficking, forced and early marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and domestic violence. Local

leaders and the police often seek to resolve cases of domestic violence through mediation, in many cases without training on mediation and gender-based violence and domestic abuse. When brought to the attention of the police, these cases are mostly assigned to the few women police who struggle with volume, and with the lack of adequate facilities such as private interview spaces. There are often links between chronic and acute interpersonal violence and dynamics which can, on occasion, lead the same persons and people around them to complex pathways towards violent extremism.

With the onset of the crisis, there has been increased presence of the army, rapid action battalion and police. Approximately 1,000 additional police (50 women police) were deployed to Cox's Bazaar according to the Superintendent of Police. Of the 50 women police officers in Cox's Bazar, only 20 have been deployed to serve the area most affected by influx due partly to the need for adequate facilities for women police. The case backlog in the official judicial system deters women from registering cases with the judiciary, and when approaching women police for support they generally look for an immediate cessation of the violence and/or mediation. Women police feel under resourced to manage such cases, they need skills to mediate disputes, private areas to speak with complainants, safe houses for vulnerable women and transportation. Both Rohingya women and women in the host community have little confidence in the ability of local leadership and police to respond to their needs, and many Rohingya women fear they will be arrested (or returned to Myanmar), if they report a crime in Bangladesh. The cases most common in court include murder, rape, and drug related offenses.

While the burden of cases has not significantly increased over the last few months, it is expected to rise in the coming months with escalation of intra- and inter-community conflicts and social tensions. There have been observations that conflict and social tension is rising, within the camps between Rohingya, between Rohingya and host community, as well as inter-community tensions outside the camps. There are also credible reasons to be concerned about cross border actions which can have serious deleterious effects on local and regional security.

The overall weakening of institutions such as the judiciary, parliament and local government all contribute to the risk of conflict in the region. Systems that once resolved conflict are now limited in their effectiveness across Bangladesh. Lack of serious law enforcement and corruption act as major barriers preventing access to justice, particularly for victims of gender-based violence. This further exacerbates risk of violence and conflict. There are few mechanisms that allow for discussion between the refugee and host communities or between locals and the international humanitarian system.

### **Background on the UNDP Rule of Law, Policing and Human Rights Support in Bangladesh**

UNDP has been working on access to justice, community security and human rights initiatives in collaboration with Government of Bangladesh and national partners since several years. UNDP and a consortium of donors supported the National Human Rights Commission-Bangladesh (NHRCB) since its inception. The project helped to develop, train and advise NHRC on a range of management rules, procedures and tools to professionalize their work and strengthen their accountability. It supported steady progress in complaints handling, investigation and mediation and helped to develop partnerships to report on human rights violations country-wide. The project helped mobilize national partners to raise awareness on human rights issues and to produce a range of human rights training modules, research studies and policy papers on human rights. It facilitated effective input on human rights-related legal reform and numerous draft laws. To improve access to justice, UNDP has supported the Government in activating village courts in 351 unions of Bangladesh. UNDP supported in building the capacity of service providers, creating demand of village courts through awareness raising initiatives, policy reform actions and strengthening institutional monitoring system. Since the inception of the project, a total of 87,200 cases have been submitted to the village courts and 78% of these have been resolved in line with the provisions of the law. The average time it takes to resolve a complaint is only 28 days compared to five years in the civil courts. Ownership of the government towards the village courts has been high and the government demonstrated its support by amending Village Courts Act 2006 in 2013 and disbursing BDT 190 million (USD 2.42 million) to establish village courts in additional 1,666 unions. UNDP is currently scaling up the project to cover 21 million people of 1080 unions of Bangladesh.

UNDP has also implemented the Justice Sector Facility project which focused on strengthening the rule of law and the justice system in Bangladesh through strengthening of communication, coordination and cooperation between key justice sector institutions, improving their strategic planning capacities and improving access to justice. The project also established alternate dispute resolution under legal aid - in 2015 a total of 30409 people (55% women) received legal aid across the country and a national legal aid help line (16430) was established in 2016.

In the area of police reform and capacity building, UNDP implemented the Police Reform Programme (PRP) which was a comprehensive capacity building initiative to improve human security in Bangladesh. By transforming the police force to a more effective and service-oriented police organisation. The programme developed the capacity of police officers through training, strengthened service delivery, advocated gender equality and sensitivity and supported better interaction with the community through model police stations and community policing forums.

#### **Post-initiation sustainability and scalability of the project**

The Phase I implementation period will allow the team to strengthen partnerships with the local authorities and actors on the ground in Cox's Bazar responding to the crisis and assist in taking forward the immediate priorities identified on rule of law and access to justice. The project aims to leverage the experience UNDP has in other parts of Bangladesh and the relationships at the national level with government and civil society actors to ensure a strong and coherent rule of law response to the crisis in Cox's Bazar. The project team, with the country office, will work to ensure the endorsement and buy-in of national counterparts and ownership of the activities in this initial phase. The project will contribute to the *Community Resilience and Recovery Project*.

The project also falls in line with support being provided by UNDP to the Government of Bangladesh in implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Development, including SDG 16 targets and indicators related to rule of law and access to justice for all (16.3), support to national human rights institutions (16.a.i), and strengthening safety and security and reducing violence (16.1). Supporting Bangladesh in responding the scale of the crisis in Cox's Bazar will also be a means of ensuring that those that are at risk of being left furthest behind, will be prioritized in ensuring that they have access to justice and security services. This will be critical to achieving and maintain a more peaceful, just and inclusive society in Bangladesh.

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## **II. EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

### **Output 1: Formal and informal mechanisms for dispute resolution strengthened to increase access to justice and mitigate risks of conflict and violence**

Recognizing the risks and reports of increase in intra- and inter-community violence, the project emphasizes support to dispute resolution mechanisms through formal and informal mechanisms. This includes activating Village Courts in Cox's Bazar, building on UNDP's experience in supporting Village Courts in other parts of Bangladesh, to enable local government authorities in improved delivery of mediation and implementation of the village court SOPs. The project also aims to support legal awareness and empowerment through engagement with legal aid providers (State and civil society) in delivery of legal aid services while also working to empower community-based paralegal networks, particularly focusing on women. Finally, the project also aims to gather baseline data on the functioning of the courts in Cox's Bazar to identify existing capacities and entry points for strengthening delivery of justice services, including provision of mobile justice services to facilitate access to justice services.

#### **1.1 Functioning mechanisms for alternative dispute resolution through Village Courts established in Ukhia and Teknaf**

1.1.1 Training of local government authorities on village court guidelines, mediation skills and dispute resolution, including on gender sensitivity, human rights, IDP protection/rights, and referral pathways for handling cases (Union Parishad Chairs, members, Secretaries, Village Court Assistants)

- 1.1.2 Exposure visit to functional village courts in other Unions
- 1.1.3 Development of Upzila level pool of trainers
- 1.1.4 Repair of Village Court benches

*1.2 Access to legal aid and assistance for communities in Ukiha and Teknaf improved*

- 1.2.1 Undertake a pilot to strengthen legal aid in Cox's Bazar in collaboration with NLASO and District Legal Aid Committee
- 1.2.2 Establish networks of community-based paralegals to raise awareness and provide legal assistance to host communities

*1.3 Identification and piloting of entry points to improve access to justice through the courts and judiciary in Cox's Bazar initiated*

- 1.3.1 Support a feasibility study and develop a pilot approach to mobile justice services to improve access to geographically remote areas
- 1.3.2 Support capacity assessment of District Court including a) assessment of training needs for judges, prosecutor and court staff and development of relevant modules, b) assessment of gaps in court infrastructure (refurbishment of court buildings, IT equipment, translation services)
- 1.3.3 Conduct comprehensive study on court backlog in Cox's Bazaar to inform local level strategies to reduce backlog

**Output 2: Community security and people oriented policing improved, including services for individuals at-risk of gender-based violence**

Additional police have been deployed to Cox's Bazar in 2018 and additional police stations have been established in Ukhia and Teknaf. The police in Cox's Bazar face challenges in being able to provide adequate protection services, both in terms of prevention of violence between and within communities, or to address the many security and protection related challenges in Cox's Bazar. This includes trafficking – human and drugs, sexual abuse and exploitation, gender based violence – challenges facing both the Rohingya and the Host Communities. Assessments to better understand the training and infrastructure requirements of the police and providing targeted training and infrastructure support, in coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the District Police, can assist in supporting the police in delivering improved and community-oriented, gender-sensitive services. This support can build on the experience of the UNDP Police Reform Programme and include additional modules to address specific challenges in managing large crowds, addressing potential inter-community/inter-communal violence as well as to address the significant challenge of gender-based violence affecting the community in Cox's Bazar.

*2.1 Develop gender-sensitive and community oriented policing to support social cohesion and trust building*

- 2.1.1 Conduct training needs assessment and mapping of existing capacities/gaps in Cox's Bazar (e.g. gender-sensitive interviewing and investigation skills, peaceful crowd management techniques, and strategies to prevent and mitigate inter-communal violence, community-oriented policing)
- 2.1.2 Develop and deliver training courses for police deployed to Cox's Bazar, including on gender sensitive and community oriented policing
- 2.1.3 Establish community dialogue fora for outreach between police and the communities, including to inform community security plans.
- 2.1.4 Establish of women and child friendly desks

*2.2 Support small scale infrastructure development for the police (particularly women police and newly established police stations)*

- 2.2.1 Refurbishment of police stations to include women's latrines, women-friendly private interview rooms for confidential cases, etc
- 2.2.2 Furniture and IT equipment, including for women police officers

*2.3 Provide a comprehensive package of support for survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence cases through referral to the One Stop Crisis Cell (run by the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs)*

- 2.3.1 Strengthening the knowledge and capacity of first responders (such as health workers, women's development forum members, community leaders) to refer cases to the One Stop Crisis Centers (OSCC)
- 2.3.2 Facilitate Access to referral services for medical, psychosocial, legal aid, financial support services as well as access to safe house and dedicated case monitoring and follow up and support on reintegration with family and community

**Output 3: Support to the National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh to be fully functional in Cox's Bazar**

The National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh was reconstituted in 2009 with the National Human Rights Commission Act with the mandate to promote and protect human rights of all persons living in Bangladesh. While the Commission has yet to be accredited as an 'A' status institution by the *Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions* (it is currently 'B' status), the Commission has played a strong role in advocating for the rights of displaced persons in Bangladesh, has facilitated dialogue between communities as a means of reducing tensions between them, and supported engagement with religious leaders. The Commission plays an important role as part of the human rights protection system in Bangladesh, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups. Given the increase in protection challenges in Cox's Bazar with the exponential increase in population, and the need to ensure that human rights of all people, including members of the host communities, are being respected, the project proposes to support the NHRC to extend its presence in Cox's Bazar to fulfil its role in taking in monitoring, complaints handling and investigations. In addition, building on its experience in conducting fact finding missions on the atrocities committed in Myanmar, the Commission proposes to support archiving of the grave violation that have been committed against the Rohingya population. Finally, the Commission will take on the role of facilitating dialogue between communities, support networking of human rights defenders and track trends and monitor risks of conflict and violence stemming from patterns of violations.

**3.1 Support establishment of NHRC field Office in Cox's Bazar**

- 3.1.1 Training of NHRC on IDP and refugee protection
- 3.1.2 Capacities of the NHRC supported for investigation, reporting and complaints handling of complaints on human rights violations taking place in Cox's Bazar

**3.2 Documentation of cross-border human rights violations**

- 3.2.1 Training on investigation and documentation of crimes against humanity and for transitional justice processes
- 3.2.2 Support to archiving of documentation in partnership with other human rights organizations

**3.3 Support capacities of the NHRC as means of mitigating risks of conflict and violence**

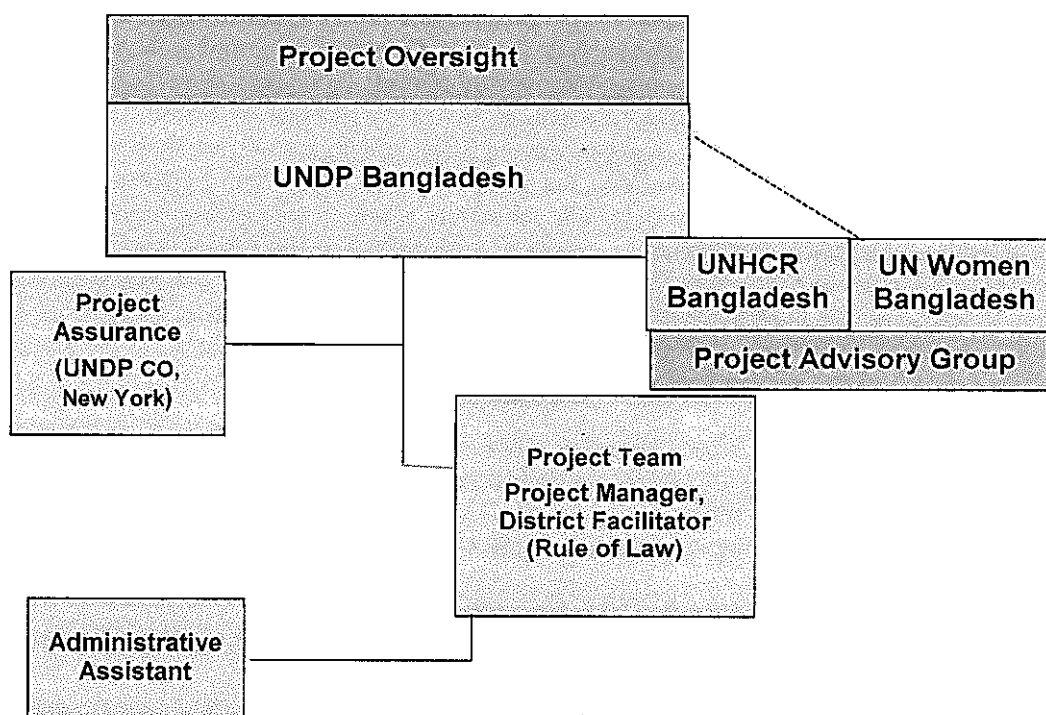
- 3.3.1 Facilitate inter-community and inter-faith dialogues to reduce tensions and address risks of conflict
- 3.3.2 Sensitize religious leaders on social cohesion and peace building
- 3.3.5 Track trends on violations to monitor risks and serve as early warning mechanism
- 3.3.4 Support NHRC to strengthen networks of human rights defenders in Cox's Bazar

**Project Partnerships**

The project builds on the joint UNDP-UNHCR-UN Women mission supported through the *Global Rule of Law and Human Rights Programme* and aims to take forward programming in collaboration with UNHCR and UN Women. Ongoing discussions with UNHCR and UN Women, including through the Protection Cluster and Host Communities Working Group, have identified ways in which to coordinate programmatic interventions. For example, UN Women will be taking forward some activities in supporting Women Police in addition to some targeted training for the NHRC. UNHCR aims to draw on the experience of UNDP on working on alternative dispute resolution, to strengthen dispute resolution mechanisms within the Rohingya refugee camps. In many cases, expertise and technical resources will be exchanged between UNDP, UNHCR and UN Women to take forward programmatic activities for the Rohingya Crisis response and programmatic interventions will be planned and implemented in a coordinated and collaborative manner, including through the Advisory Board for this project.

III. PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

**Project Organizational Structure**



**Project Oversight** will be provided by the UNDP Country Office in Bangladesh. UNDP CO will make recommendations for project plans and revisions. UNDP will retain operational control of the project. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the decisions on the project should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), UNDP may review and approve project quarterly plans (as consulted with the Project Advisory Board) when required and authorize any major deviations. Furthermore, UNDP is responsible for ensuring that required resources are committed, and resolving any challenges to programmatic implementation.

**Project Advisory board** UN Women and UNHCR will be on the Project Advisory Board which will be consulted by UNDP to review the progress of project implementation at quarterly intervals during the course of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Programme Managers. The advisory board will make recommendations on the implementation of the programme and will identify areas of broader cooperation with external stakeholders.

**Project Team:** the proposed intervention in this initiation period will be delivered by the project team. The project team will consist of a Project Manager (SB4) and a District Facilitator (SB3) who will provide daily supervision for the project implementation who will be responsible for project management and oversight. The Project Manager and District Facilitator will be located in the UNDP Cox's Bazar field office, and will be in close communication and consultation with the UNDP CO and UNDP HQ. The project team will be in charge of delivering the activities outlined in the project document with close communication and coordination with the country office, regional hub and HQ. The project team will work in close coordination with local justice, human rights and security actors to take forward the implementation of the programme.



**Project Assurance role:** The Project Assurance supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent supervision and oversight. This function ensures appropriate project management, guaranteeing attainment of the expected outcomes. Given that Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Coordinator, the Board cannot delegate any of its responsibilities to the Project Coordinator.

#### IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the AWP will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project, including official and administrative data on HLP	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Advisory Group and Project Oversight and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	

	long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.		
<b>Project Review (Project Board)</b>	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Oversight and Advisory Group shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Twice a year	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

## V. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2018

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p><b>Output 1: Formal and informal mechanisms for dispute resolution strengthened to increase access to justice and mitigate risks of conflict and violence</b></p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village Courts not functioning in Ukhia and Teknaf</li> <li>- Network of legal aid service providers non-existent</li> <li>- No assessment available on capacities of justice sector in Cox's Bazar</li> </ul> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of people using Village Courts in Ukhia and Teknaf</li> <li>- Network of legal aid service providers established (Y/N)</li> <li>- Assessment of capacities of justice sector and entry point for support completed (Y/N)</li> </ul> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 25 people using Village Courts in Ukhia and Teknaf</li> <li>- Network of legal aid service providers established</li> <li>- Cox' Bazar Justice Sector Assessment Completed</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.1 Functioning mechanisms for alternative dispute resolution through Village Courts established in Ukhia and Teknaf</b></p> <p>1.1.1 Training of local government authorities on village court guidelines, mediation skills and dispute resolution, including on gender sensitivity, human rights, IDP protection/rights, and referral pathways for handling cases (Union Parishad Chairs, members, Secretaries, Village Court Assistants)</p> <p>1.1.2 Exposure visit to functional village courts in other Unions</p> <p>1.1.3 Development of Upzila level pool of trainers</p> <p>1.1.4 Repair of Village Court benches</p> <p><b>1.2 Access to legal aid and assistance for communities in Ukhia and Teknaf improved</b></p> <p>1.2.1 Undertake a pilot to strengthen legal aid in Cox's Bazar in collaboration with NILASO and District Legal Aid Committee</p> <p>1.2.2 Establish networks of community-based paralegals to raise awareness and provide legal assistance to host communities</p> <p><b>1.3 Identification and piloting of entry points to improve access to justice through the courts and judiciary in Cox's Bazar initiated</b></p> <p>1.3.1 Support a feasibility study and develop a pilot approach to mobile justice services to improve access to geographically remote areas</p> <p>1.3.2 Support capacity assessment of District Court including a) assessment of training needs for judges, prosecutor and court staff and development of relevant modules, b) assessment of gaps in court infrastructure (refurbishment of court buildings, IT equipment, translation services)</p> <p>1.3.3 Conduct comprehensive study on court backlog in Cox's Bazar to inform local level strategies to reduce backlog</p>	X	X	X	X	Project team  + Village Courts Project + Justice Sector Facility	GP ROLJSHR	Workshop costs  Consultant costs  Travel  Staff costs  Activity costs: 108,500  Staff costs: 22,000  Project management costs: 7,500  GMS (8%): 12,000	150,000
<b>OUTPUT 1 SUBTOTAL</b>									

<p><b>Output 2: Community security and people oriented policing improved, including services for individuals at-risk of gender-based violence.</b></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police deployed to Cox's Bazar not trained on gender sensitive and community oriented policing</li> </ul> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % of Police in Cox's Bazar trained on Gender Sensitive and Community oriented Policing</li> <li>- # of Women and Child Friendly Desks established</li> <li>- # of community training programmes for first responders on SGBV referrals to OSCC</li> </ul> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 60% police deployed to Cox's Bazar trained on community oriented and gender sensitive policing</li> <li>- One women and child friendly desk in each police station</li> <li>- At least 3 community level training for first responders of SGBV on referrals to OSCC</li> </ul>	<p><b>2.1 Develop gender-sensitive and community oriented policing to support social cohesion and trust building</b></p> <p>2.1.1 Conduct training needs assessment and mapping of existing capacities/gaps in Cox's Bazar (e.g. gender-sensitive interviewing and investigation skills, peaceful crowd management techniques, and strategies to prevent and mitigate inter-communal violence, community-oriented policing)</p> <p>2.1.2 Develop and deliver training courses for police deployed to Cox's Bazar, including on gender sensitive and community oriented policing</p> <p>2.1.3 Establish community dialogue fora for outreach between police and the communities, including to inform community security plans.</p> <p>2.1.4 Establish of women and child friendly desks</p> <p><b>2.2 Support small scale infrastructure development for the police (particularly women police and newly established police stations)</b></p> <p>2.2.1 Refurbishment of police stations to include women's latrines, women-friendly private interview rooms for confidential cases, etc</p> <p>2.2.2 Furniture and IT equipment, including for women police officers</p> <p><b>2.3 Provide a comprehensive package of support for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence cases through referral to the One Stop Crisis Cell (run by the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs)</b></p> <p>2.3.1 Strengthening the knowledge and capacity of first responders (such as health workers, women's development forum members, community leaders) to refer cases to the One Stop Crisis Centers (OSCC)</p> <p>2.3.2 Facilitate Access to referral services for medical, psychosocial, legal aid, financial support services as well as access to safe house and dedicated case monitoring and follow up and support on reintegration with family and community</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>Project team</p> <p>+ CHT Project</p> <p>+ NHRC project</p> <p>+ UN Women</p>	<p>GP</p> <p>ROLSHR</p>	<p>Workshop costs</p> <p>Procurement costs</p> <p>Consultant costs</p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Staff costs</p>	<p>Activity costs: 108,500</p> <p>Staff costs: 22,000</p> <p>Project management costs: 7,500</p> <p>GMS (8%): 12,000</p>
<b>OUTPUT 2 SUBTOTAL</b>							<b>150,000</b>

<p><b>Output 3: Support to the National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh to be fully functional in Cox's Bazar</b></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No Cox's Bazar Field Office of the NHRC</li> </ul> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cox's Bazar Field Office established (Y/N)</li> <li>- # of complaints investigated by Cox's Bazar Field Office</li> <li>- Archiving of documentation of human rights violations initiated (Y/N)</li> <li>- # of reports on the trends of violations in Cox's Bazar</li> </ul> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Office established (Y/N)</li> <li>- Archiving of documentation of human rights violations initiated (Y/N)</li> <li>- # of complaints investigated by Cox's Bazar Field Office</li> <li>- 1 report on trends of violations in Cox's Bazar</li> </ul>	<p><b>3.1 Support establishment of NHRC field Office in Cox's Bazar</b></p> <p>3.1.1 Training of NHRC on IDP and refugee protection</p> <p>3.1.2 Capacities of the NHRC supported for investigation, reporting and complaints handling of complaints on human rights violations taking place in Cox's Bazar</p> <p><b>3.2 Documentation of cross-border human rights violations</b></p> <p>3.2.1 Training on investigation and documentation of crimes against humanity and for transitional justice processes</p> <p>3.2.2 Support to archiving of documentation in partnership with other human rights organizations</p> <p><b>3.3 Supporting capacities of the NHRC as means of mitigating risks of conflict and violence</b></p> <p>3.3.1 Facilitate inter-community and inter-faith dialogues to reduce tensions and address risks of conflict</p> <p>3.3.2 Track trends on violations to monitor risks and serve as early warning mechanism for local authorities</p> <p>3.3.3 Support NHRC to strengthen networks of human rights defenders in Cox's Bazar</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>Project team</p> <p>+ Human Rights Support Project</p>	<p>GP</p> <p>ROLJSHR</p> <p>Workshop costs</p> <p>Procurement costs</p> <p>Consultant costs</p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Staff costs</p>	<p>Activity costs: 76,000</p> <p>Staff costs: 11,000</p> <p>Project management costs: 5,000</p> <p>GMS (8%): 8,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>400,000</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 3 SUBTOTAL</b></p>							<p>100,000</p>
<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>							<p>400,000</p>

## VI. RISK MATRIX

Risk	Impact	Probability	Mitigation Measures
	Low 1/5 High		
<b>Security</b>			
Escalation of violence between and within Rohingya and host communities hinder progress on the project		2	Periodic security reports and early warning tools to adjust the assessment methodology, coverage, and locations
<b>Political</b>			
Limited government engagement at local and national levels to support the implementation of the project		2	Continuous engagement with government counterparts at the national level and local levels;  Engagement with international development partners, and national CSOs to support implementation of the project
National elections expected in end of 2018 hinder willingness of national and local authorities to cooperate on the project		3	Continuous engagement with government counterparts at the national level and local levels;  Engagement with international development partners, and national CSOs to support implementation of the project
<b>Social and Organisational</b>			
Unwillingness of the communities to engage with the project due to mistrust and/or fear		2	Composition of project teams should include members of the community  International and national project staff should have familiarity with the context and be conflict sensitive