Application for an allocation from Federal Foreign Office funds
- Division S03 -
for the support of crises prevention, stabilization and post-conflict reconstruction projects implemented by international and non-governmental organizations

NB:
This application cannot be used to establish any obligation to grant an allocation

Brief overview of the application

Project title:	Support to Community Stabilization and Resilience
Applicant organisation:	UNDP in partnership with UN Women
Legal status/official registration:	The SBAA is attached herewith as Annex 5
Implementing organization: (if different form the applicant organization)	n/a
Planned measures (what is to be done in concrete terms):	1. Community security and gender-responsive policing is established in Cox's Bazar District 2. Services provided to individuals-at-risk of gender-based violence 3. Participatory and inclusive processes in place to address social risks
Number of direct beneficiaries:	270 Community Leaders trained in mediation techniques (including the training of trainers) Approx. 1100 people to be involved in participatory planning processes 50 female police personnel at camp and at the Upazila level Women's Development Forum members of the two Upazilas (60 women approx) Officials and volunteers at MoWCA's trauma counseling centres: 40 Women and girls at risk: 2500 approx.
Number of indirect beneficiaries:	1.3m (Everyone benefits indirectly from stability)
Project country and location:	Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar District, Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas
Duration:	12 months
Total expenditure (in euro), broken down into calendar years if applicable:	2018: 300,000euro, 2019: 1m euro
Amount requested (in €):	1,100,000
Third party funding (in €):	n/a
Own resources (in €):	n/a
Is the total expenditure covered	yes ☒ no ☐
Is this an application for initial or follow-up funding	Initial

Has the organization been granted funding by the Federal Foreign Office or another federal ministry for any previous project(s)	yes ☐, by no ☒
Has the project already started	yes ☐ no ☒ project start: Sep 2018

Application for an allocation from Federal Foreign Office funds
- Division S03 -
for the support of crises prevention, stabilization and post-conflict reconstruction implemented by non-government organizations

Project title: Support to Community Stabilization and Resilience	
Project country and location: Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar District, Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas	
Project duration: 12 months	
Amount requested in €: 1,100,000	
Annual report and statute of the organization is enclosed	☒
Annual report and statute of partner organization(s) is enclosed	☐

If your organization is based in Germany, please email your application to s03-r@diplo.de first. Please submit a duly signed paper version of the application when advised so by division S03. When advised to submit the formal paper version by division S03, please send it by mail to Auswärtiges Amt, Referat S03, Werderscher Markt 1, 11013 Berlin. If your organization is based outside Germany, please submit your application to the German mission abroad responsible for your area.

Applicant organization

Name: UNDP	Project contact person
Address (no post box): IDB Bhaban, 18th Floor, UN Offices, E/8-A, Begum Rokeya Sarani, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	Name: Sudipto Mukerjee
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Legal status/official registration: United Nations	
Person(s) entitled to represent the organization: Sudipto Mukerjee	
Bank account details:	
IBAN:	

Partner organization

Name: UN Women
Address: House #CES(A) 11A, Road #113. Gulshan-2 Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh
Homepage: http://bangladesh.unwomen.org
Legal status/official registration: United Nations
Contact person: Shoko Ishikawa, Country Representative

1. Profile of the applicant organization and, if applicable, the partner organization

(max. 1 page)

1. Please describe your organization, and if applicable, your partner organization(s) (outlining how it is structured, in what fields it operates, what activities it has previously undertaken, and how it is financed).

   a. Since when has your organization been involved in the partner's country? UNDP has been present in Bangladesh for 46 years, and has a strong working relationship with a wide range of Bangladeshi Ministries and local authorities. These relationships are critical to developing comprehensive governance and institutional responses to issues concerning social cohesion. UNDP intends to partner with both UN Women and UNHCR to coordinate and implement the proposed activities.

   b. Have you implemented similar projects there before? This section will focus primarily on UNDP's experience. UNDP has considerable experience relevant to building community cohesion in Bangladesh. This section is detailed both to provide context, but also because it simultaenously responds to other questions posed later in this document.

   COMMUNITY POLICING EXPERIENCE: UNDP has implemented a country-wide Police Reform Project in Bangladesh from 2009 - 2015, with an overall budget of USD $24.3m. As the result of the project, the number of female police officers nearly tripled from 1.8 percent to 5.24 percent between 2009 and 2014. The victim support centre model of partnering with NGOs has provided an improved response to victims of gender-based violence. Bangladesh Police, with UNDP support, extended the network of Centers to eight total, with one in each of the major cities and in the Chittagong Hills Tracts. Since 2009, these centers provided assistance to approximately 3500 women and children. 52,000 Community Policing Forums countrywide were established to build bridges between the police and communities. Access to justice was improved for all citizens, particularly disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, through the construction and refurbishment of 29 women and child-friendly police stations. 7.6 million people are receiving improved services at 29 Model Thanas, handed over to the Bangladesh Police in 2012. The draft Police Ordinance of 2007 has been revised and the first and second Bangladesh Police Strategic Plans published with UNDP's support. The project successfully advocated for the establishment of a new information and communication technology management structure in the police headquarters, and new approaches to police telecom and information management.

   PARTICIPATORY AND INCLUSIVE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE: UNDP has a strong record in providing support to local governance, including participatory processes and community-based planning. Between 2011 and 2014, UNDP implemented its Union Parishad Governance Project (UPGP), which supported Union Parishads to effectively deliver pro-poor services in part through the provision of Performance Based Grants to 400 unions. These were utilised to implement initiatives identified through participatory planning and with the engagement of communities. Nearly USD $7m was allocated for grants covering 19 areas of focus for local communities. Today, an on-going project, Strengthening Local Governance for Improved Service Delivery, is currently being extended to Cox's Bazar, focusing on 4 elements: a) improved coordination within Local Government institutions, b) expanded participatory processes and citizen engagement at the Upazila Parishad (UZP) level; c) Improved financial accountability; d) respect for women's voices, including active participation and representation of women representatives in local development and promoting gender equality.

CRISIS RESPONSE/SOCIAL COHESION EXPERIENCE: The 1997 Peace Accord in the Chittagong Hill Tracts ended a 20-year low-intensity civil conflict in the region, and UNDP was closely involved in efforts to mend relations between communities and prevent a return to violence. UNDP contributed to this process through its development of local mediator networks, support to cross-cultural sports and cultural events, youth engagement workshops and camps, and support to developing knowledge materials supportive of peace, human rights, and dignity for all. UNDP now has many reports and learning materials from this process that can be easily adapted to new and similar contexts. UNDP will draw on social cohesion strategies that were successful in CHT to address the sources of perceived inequality and tensions in Cox's Bazar, in an effort at building resilience to inter-communal and extremist violence. Over the course of UNDP's interventions and activities since 1997, UNDP is thus estimated to have assisted over 115,000 households. Meanwhile, 84 percent of communities surveyed reported that they felt UNDP interventions contributed to local development and increased social harmony to a "satisfactory" or "highly satisfactory" degree.

PREVENTION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM EXPERIENCE: UNDP's on-going Partnerships for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh (PTIB) project is based on three pillars: a) Research Facility to Improve knowledge, understanding, and provide insight into the drivers of violence in Bangladesh; b) Citizen Engagement to enhance inclusivity and tolerance through social engagement activities with a focus on youth, women, migrant workers, religious leadership and marginalized communities; c) Government Engagement to sensitize government agencies to emerging global best practices when developing policies that promote social inclusion and tolerance. This experience is particularly applicable to possible interfaith activities in Cox's Bazar. On June 22-23, 2018, for example, UNDP hosted a high-level interfaith dialogue in Dhaka attended by the UN Under-Secretary General for the Prevention of Genocide, two Bangladeshi Government Ministers (Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs), and the Prime Minister's Personal Secretary. The conference highlighted an urgent need to promote interfaith forums at the sub-national and district level in Bangladesh, and nearly half the conference was devoted to addressing interfaith responses to the Rohingya crisis.

UNDP EXPERIENCE IN COX'S BAZAR: UNDP has developed, and partially funded, an overarching programmatic concept in Cox's Bazar entitled the "Community Resilience and Recovery Project" (C2RP), articulating UNDP's vision in holistically supporting vulnerable communities affected by the Rohingya crisis. The project is on-going, supported by a dedicated UNDP sub-office in Cox's Bazar. UN Women has been implemeting programmes in Cox's Bazar discrict of Bangladesh since 2017 focusing on WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION AND PEACE. It established a sub-office in Cox's Bazar in January 2018 to reinforce management of programmes in Cox's Bazar district.

c. Please describe the structure and the qualification of your and your partner organization's staff. UNDP's organisational structure of the Sub-office in Cox's Bazar is attached as Annex 1.

UNDP in Bangladesh has 375 staff (all contract modalities), sub-divided across its Operations, Partnerships, Democratic Governance and Resilience & Inclusive Growth clusters. UN staff are hired through standard global procedures. The proposed activities in this project would be linked to UNDP's Democratic Governance cluster, via UNDP's Sub-Office in Cox's Bazar. The project will be implemented by the Sub-office in Cox's Bazar, with oversight from the Head of the Governance Portfolio, and Senior Management in Dhaka.

UNDP, UN Women and UNHCR all have sub-offices in Cox's Bazar. The proposed project will constitute an integral part of UNDP's broader Social Cohesion portfolio (currently 4 projects on a range of social cohesion themes) and will be implemented using the current structure to be cost-effective. The Social Cohesion team will be headed by a senior national Project Manager, supported by National Programme Officer (the position to be funded from this project), S/he will manage a national Social Cohesion Specialist and 2 District Facilitators. The Social Cohesion team will be supported by a senior international Technical Advisor (to be funded from this project) with significant experience in stabilisation, conflict management, local development and local governance. UN Women will also recruit a national programme officer (the position to be funded from this project) to manage the activities that it is responsible to implement. The UN Women programme officer will report to the UN Women Head of Sub-Office, but will work in close coordination with the UNDP Project Manager. In addition, the UN Women's Senior Gender Advisor for host community support (to be partially funded from this project) will also be engaged in the project to provide technical assistance for gender capacity building and gender mainstreaming. This project will also contribute to shared positions critical to the operation of the sub-office, including an Operations Manager and M&E Officer.

2. How do you intend to ensure that the funding applied for is used and invoiced correctly (accounting)? All funds are applied and invoiced through a central Enterprise Planning System (ATLAS), which ensures that all payments are appropriately tracked, monitored and used.

1.1. Additional information about your project partner

(max. 1 page)

If you are cooperating with a partner organization, please describe its activities and structure.

a) How is the partner organization funded? This section will focus on UN Women as the partner organization of UNDP for this project. Though UNHCR will also be involved in the proposed activities as a coordinating partner, funds will not pass through UNHCR directly, as it is envisaged to have an supplementary role.

   UN Women's operations is funded through voluntary contributions of UN Member States, the United Nations system, UN Women national committees and foundations and private donors.

b) Since when do you cooperate with your partner organization? UN Women has been a partner of UNDP in Bangladesh since UNIFEM (UN Women's predecessor entity) started operations in Bangladesh in 2005. One of the collaborations of UN Women with UNDP has been around capacity builidng of police in Chittagong Hill Tracts for which UN Women developed a training module on gender-sensitive policing for UNDP. UN Women and UNDP have also been partners in promoting women's political participation and leadership builidng, including women's particiaption in elected offices. More recently, UN Women partnered with UNDP on a number of host-community impact assessments of the Rohingya refugee influx.

   In terms of UN Women's activities, UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. It was created in 2010 by the General Assembly and build on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system (Division for the Advancement of Women: DAW, International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: INSTRAW, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women: OSAGI, United Nations Development Fund for Women: UNIFEM) that were merged into one as UN Women. UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and benefit women and girls worldwide. Ending violence against women

and promoting women's leadership and participation in building sustainable peace and resilience are part of UN Women's strategic prioirties worldwide. UN Women Bangladesh office was established in 2005 as the country office of UNIFEM (UN Women's predecessor entity). The organization has been supporting the Government of Bangladesh with formulation and implementation of gender equaltiy policies and programmes, partiucularly on ending violence against women, women's economic empowerment, and promoting women's role in disaster risk reduction, peace and resilience builidng. UN Women has been operating in Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh since 2016, in partnership with UNHCR to support Rohingya refugees in the registered camps. In 2017, it expanded its operations in Cox's Bazar with a project focusing on strengthening women's leadership and partcipation in preventing violent extremism, and promoting social cohesion and peace implemented in partnership with BRAC, one of the leading Bangladeshi NGOs. It is also supporting the Government of Bangladesh with response to the Rohingya refugee crisis.

UN Women has its Country Office in Dhaka with a total of 27 staff. It established a sub-office in Cox's Bazar in January 2018 to reinforce management of programmes in Cox's Bazar district. The sub-office currently has 4 staff.

c) Which tasks will be implemented by the partner organization? UN Women will be responsible for implementation of Activity 1 and 2 under Output 1 and Output 2. UNHCR shall be involved mainly for purposes of coordination and harmonization with other ongoing activities.

d) Do you intend to forward the grant (or a part of the grant) that you are requesting from the Federal Foreign Office to a partner organization? If applicable, please specify the mechanism. Forwarding a grant inter alia means that a partner organization is independently administrating funds. Funding for activities to be implemented by UN Women will be transferred via a standard 'pass through' mechanism. Transfers between UN agencies are governed using a UN to UN agreement set by Headquarters in New York. These come with a standard template agreement which UNDP and UN Women in Bangladesh will duly sign upon approval of the project. Template of the agreement is attached as Annex 2.

2. Project situation

(max. 3 pages)

1. Please outline the current situation in the area where your project is to be carried out. Please specify the conflict that your project will address. Please detail the entry points of your project. How is your project going to contribute to solving the conflict?

The Rohingya Crisis is the most concentrated and fastest-growing refugee crisis in the world. The estimated 722,000 Rohingya (UNHCR) who fled to Bangladesh from Myanmar from August 2017 joined over 300,000 Rohingya who took refuge in Bangladesh in three earlier waves (1978, 1992, and 2016), settling largely in a combination of formal and informal camps along the Bangladesh-Myanmar border. When combined with previous cohorts of refugees, UNHCR estimates a total refugee population of 878,596, IOM estimates the population at 905,418, while the Government's biometric registers counted 1,114,386 refugees in Cox's Bazar district. The UN Rohingya Joint Response Plan estimates that slightly over half of all refugees are women (56%), while 53% are under the age of 18. The majority of Rohingya refugees have settled in Ukhia and Teknaf, two of Bangladesh's poorest Upazilas (counties), whose population has tripled as a result of the influx, while the total population of Cox's Bazar district increased by 50% in less than 3 months. Though Bangladesh already has a very high population density, Cox's Bazar is now well above the Bangladesh national average (1,500 people per square kilometre when compared to a national average of 1,100).

Prior to the crisis, Cox's Bazar was already struggling to address levels of poverty 40% higher than the national average. That figure is since estimated to have risen to 50%, given

price inflation and lower daily wages. The security situation in Cox's Bazar has always been a challenge, with porous borders and illicit activity, including trafficking in drugs and people (notably women for the sex trade, and men as forced labour). Government services for host communities are stretched very thin. Sub-district (Upazila) offices find that their workload has increased to respond to the requests from the Camps-in-Charge (CICs), which means they often cannot reliably deliver services, including basic fire and police responses. The influx has further increased pressures on local infrastructure, and tensions are rising. While initial expressions of anger by host communities against Rohingya appear to be localised and sporadic, the frequency of violent incidents within Rohingya community itself has increased, and the potential for further escalation is real. Approximately 300 criminal cases have been recorded by District Courts against the Rohingya until May this year.

Though the Rohingya were collectively targeted by the Myanmar military, they are not homogenous, reflecting different understandings of Islam, as well as small Hindu and Christian minorities. After decades of political ostracization and abuse by the Myanmar military, the Rohingya have little in terms of an established or formalized collective leadership, and their most important networks tend to arise from their relationship to their home villages and specific localities in Rakhine. These bonds have led to the rise of strong informal networks which, while acting as an incipient voice for Rohingya interests, can also form the basis for turf disputes and organized criminal activity. Competing interests and competition for influence have led to factional infighting within the large Rohingya community, resulting in killings of rival community leaders in the camps. Understanding the complex interplay between different elements of the Rohingya community is critical to inform social cohesion and conflict-prevention programming.

The Bangladeshi host community is even more diverse, as sub-communities, stratified along different ethnic, political and religious identities, live in a complex patchwork, especially in areas bordering the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Buddhist communities straddle the border with Myanmar, where Rakhine minorities, as well as Mro, Chakma and Marma ethnicities, live in Cox's Bazar District. Buddhist communities in Bangladesh express fears that they may become targets of vengeance by frustrated refugees or Muslim extremists acting in purported solidarity with the Rohingya. In Cox's Bazar, Buddhist and Hindu communities have both been targets of high-profile communal violence in recent years, and minority communities remain concerned that heightened tensions related to the arrival of the refugees may also contribute to violence against other segments of the host community.

It is believed that the Rohingya crisis has attracted the attention of extremist organizations and actors, though the scale and dynamics of these interactions are unclear. Even before the escalation of the crisis, the Rohingya's vulnerability was commonly cited by extremists. This was used to construct a narrative of Muslim victimization that would urge young men and women worldwide to join extremist movements in the guise of fighting for the oppressed, even if the extremists had only a cursory understanding of the dynamics of the Rohingya situation. This appears to have been partly effective on social media, appealing to disaffected Muslims in completely separate parts of the world.

For the moment, however, though the Rohingya themselves do not yet appear to be the primary targets of many of these extremist appeals, particularly online, there are worrying signs that this is changing on the ground. While extremist proponents in the camps may likely capitalize on the Rohingya resentments towards communities in Myanmar, with the prospect of launching an insurgency in Rakhine, local religious minorities in Bangladesh (particularly Buddhists) are also possible targets should extremists gain a foothold in the region. The above-mentioned economic pressures on the host communities, and a relative decrease in their standard of living, may well have made many in the region more sympathetic to appeals which ascribe blame to rival groups. Bangladeshi national elections to be held later this year are another potential contributor to a potentially volatile situation in the region in the medium-term.

There is a pressing need to consider means of de-escalating possible drivers of extremism and violence in a region where so many people are extremely poor, vulnerable and under-educated, and where 53% of the population is also under the age of 18. Though the United Nations Prevention of Violent Extremism agenda is still less than 3 years old, UNDP has already learned and contributed a number of insights to the emerging global PVE literature and has experience in addressing this incredibly sensitive subject in Bangladesh through its "Partnerships for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh" (PTIB) project. UN Women is also actively promoting a gendered PVE approach through its community-based prevention initiatives, opening spaces for women to promote social harmony, including in Cox's Bazar. UN Women is also supporting the Government of Bangladesh to develop a National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security, which addresses PVE as one of its pillars. Building on UNDP and UN Women's knowledge and experience, activities in Cox's Bazar aim to build trust and improve social cohesion demonstrating that coexistence and tolerance are far preferable to instability and conflict.

UN Women and UNDP also acknowledge women as competent actors in the region – they can play a powerful role as promoters of peaceful alternatives to conflict, but must not be overlooked as potential supporters or extremist and intolerant narratives themselves. The Project takes this approach given recent research on extremism which suggests that women are just as likely as men to hold extremist or intolerant beliefs towards minorities and rival groups in Bangladesh. To build sustainable social cohesion among and between communities in Cox's Bazar, women must be actively engaged as both potential proponents of peaceful solutions, but also engaged to ensure that some women are not being ignored as potential spoilers to peaceful development. Mothers, in particular, may be key in helping to prevent violence within or between families.

Women and girls in the camps and in host communities also 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, gender-based violence or 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. With the onset of the crisis, there has been increased presence of the army, rapid action battalion and police. Approximately 1,000 additional police (including 50 female police) were deployed to Cox's Bazar, though only 20 have been deployed to serve the area most affected by influx due partly to the need for improved facilities for women police.

Prospects for improving social cohesion among the various communities in the region are particularly challenging as stability in Bangladesh remains linked and partly dependent on conditions in Myanmar. Communal violence in Rakhine, in 2012, for example, reverberated in Bangladesh with clashes in Ramu, Cox's Bazar and Rangamati in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Further violence in Rakhine could once again transform conditions on the ground in Bangladesh. In recognition of this problem, the Bangladesh UN Country team has established a robust working relationship with UN agencies in Myanmar, and is discussing means of addressing common issues with the understanding that the Rohingya crisis is not just a Bangladeshi problem, but a regional and global concern.

This proposal aims to address the impact of the influx on host communities and governance institutions, while promoting social cohesion and stability. Activities are designed to minimize and mitigate negative ramifications and tensions between the refugee population and host communities. UNDP, in partnership with UN Women, therefore proposes means of helping local Bangladeshis feel engaged, included, and proud of their role in the Rohingya response. Through this project, communities will be given the opportunity to discuss and address their needs through local participatory planning processes, using small grants for community

projects. Quick and tangible results will be achieved to address gaps in services caused by the crisis. Secondly, engagement and training for local leaders will aim to build their capacities to respond to increasing tensions and grievances, to be effective mediators and to counter radical narratives in their respective communities. The third element will be a comprehensive package of support to Police to improve security, and improve the quality of responses, especially for women and children. The project also aims to enhance access and improve quality responses and prevention services for individuals at heightened risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV).

The fastest and most visible means of improving the goodwill of the host community towards the international response, and by extension, towards the Rohingya themselves, is to provide them with concrete and highly-visible improvements to their communities. UNDP is already setting up a system to track tensions and hotspots in the region, which will provide information that could inform specific implementation locations for the proposed project. If a community is identified as particularly at-risk, UNDP could prioritize a response to that particular community and provide assistance, training, or activities in the area. Specific community projects to fund will be identified during the participatory processes, and small grants will be provided for implementation. This will work towards conflict prevention by prioritizing support to particular target regions and groups deemed especially vulnerable to violent rhetoric.

2. Is the project connected to measures and projects being implemented by other governmental or non-governmental organizations (in particular German development cooperation institutions, the EU, the UN, the OSCE)? Are these bodies carrying out similar projects in the area, and does that entail a risk of duplication or opportunities for synergies? The proposed interventions relate to gaps identified through a joint UNDP/UN Women/UNHCR assessment on Rule of Law and Access to Justice conducted in January 2018, and areas where UNDP and UN Women already have significant experience and expertise both nationally and in Cox's Bazar. The project will be a part of UNDP and UN Women's existing social cohesion and Rohingya crisis response projects and will build on synergies with other UNDP and UN Women activities in the area. UNDP and UN Women will regularly partner with external initiatives, particularly those run through the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) for the Rohingya response, so as not to duplicate efforts and resources. The project will be implemented primarily by UNDP and UN Women, but also in collaboration with UNHCR, drawing on the respective strengths and mandates of the three agencies. This would include some joint activities. Coordination will be done through the ISCG, in particular the Protection Working Group and GBV sub-sector which UNDP and UN Women are members. UNDP will leverage the NGO roster established under its Early Recovery Facility project to identify and collaborate with suitable local NGOs. The roster identifies established partners capable of being quickly hired to provide timely and high-quality assistance to affected communities. UN Women will be exploring partnership with national and local NGOs (such as expanding its existing partnership with BRAC where there expertise is most relevant) in line with the localization agenda.

3. Which similar ongoing or past projects of your own or other relevant organizations in the partner country/countries are you aware of? UNDP and UN Women's relevant experience and projects are described in section 1.

3. Project planning
(max. 4 pages)

1. **Impact**: Which long term changes will the project contribute to? Which political objectives of the Federal Foreign Office does the project address? The proposed project will contribute to the stabilisation and improvements to social cohesion in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District.

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

The project will directly contribute to implementation of the Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis (March - December 2018). The project is expected to contribute to long-term changes in relation to protection, including child protection and protection from gender-based violence (JRP, p. 29), including: (1) the engagement of communities in the response to support access to information and services, increase awareness and enhance individual and community resilience and coping mechanisms; (2) provision and expansion of quality services, with a focus on individual case management and psychosocial care for persons at heightened risk, in particular women, adolescent girls and children at risk of gender-based violence, trafficking, exploitation and abuse; (3) social cohesion activities prioritized and strengthened between refugees and affected host communities; and (4) orientation to police and military on protection, gender, gender-based violence and PSEA awareness and promote increase in number of women in the police force, military and at police checkpoints. In relation to the objectives of the Federal Foreign Office, the project will address the priority areas of providing refugees with better protection, and addressing gender inequality and advancing women's rights.

2. **Outcome/Output**: Please describe in concrete terms the changes that will be achieved by the project in the context of the current situation.

Summary of the Theory of Change:

The Theory of Change can be summarized as follows:
If vulnerable local communities, and especially women, are provided with opportunities to participate in the planning process, and quickly produce tangible results through community projects;
and,
If community policing initiatives are created and strengthened to improve security for the most vulnerable;
and,
If local community leaders are trained to understand and adopt concepts of peaceful leadership, mediation and social cohesion;
Then,
Local capacity to address and defuse conflicts as they arise will be greatly improved;
and,
Local perceptions of inequality between groups will be positively adjusted;
Resulting in
Narratives exploiting inequality and injustice between groups in Cox's Bazar being less attractive, as local people will have incentives to support peace;
This will in turn contribute to increased stability, women's empowerment, social cohesion and well-being for the most vulnerable (including women) in the long term.

3. **People/groups targeted**: Please describe the people/groups this project is aimed at. Are there particular reasons for choosing them? Does gender play a role? Does the project contribute to implementing UN resolution 1325 and following resolutions? The project will be implemented in all 11 unions in Teknaf and Ukhya in the locations and communities where tensions or vulnerabilities are highest (identified through UNDP vulnerability and

tension mapping, as described above). In these locations an "integrated stabilisation package" will be implemented involving local community policing and security, prevention and support to victims of GBV, community participatory planning and priority projects, mediation training and support for local leaders. The population of these communities will be direct beneficiaries, while the entire population of the two Upazillas are expected to benefit from the stabilisation effect as indirect beneficiaries.

Local community, religious and government leaders, as well as the police, will be the direct beneficiaries of the training activities.

The project is aimed at women and girls in Cox's Bazar District, amongst the Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi host communities. This includes women serving in the Bangladeshi police force, and those individuals and organizations providing services to survivors and those at risk of GBV. Therefore, the project has gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as its primary objective. The project directly contributes to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, including enhancing women's participation at all levels of decisionmaking in relation to peace and security and humanitarian action; the protection of women's human rights in crisis situations; the prevention of violence against women and girls and the prevention of conflict; and advancing gender equality in the context of recovery and peacbuilding.

4. **Key actors**: Identify the individuals/groups with whom you primarily cooperate for the purpose of implementing the project and achieving the desired changes. Why did you choose them? Key actors for the project include:

The Bangladesh National Police force working in Coxs Bazar Sadar, and Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas (with a special focus on female police), and survivors and individuals at risk of GBV. The project will also cooperate with first responders, including health workers, Women's Development Forum members, womens organisations, and community leaders. All these actors are already actively engaged in preventing and mitigating GBV. The project will contribute in stregthening their capacity, provide logistic support, and thus imporve the protection mechanism for the women from Rohingya refugees and host community.

Local leaders in Ukiya and Tekhnaf, including community leaders, religious, leaders, local government leaders at union and Upazilla level. CSOs and NGOs will be important partners

Communities themselves will play an important role as they will be involved in the planning process, and later in monitoring of the implementation of the prioritised projects.

5. **Measures and activities**: What concrete steps does the project envisage to achieve the aim?

   Output 1: Community Security: Community security and gender-responsive policing is established in Cox's Bazar District

   Activity 1.1: Gender-Responsive Policing: Develop and implement training courses for the police deployed to the two Upazilas of Cox's Bazar: Ukhiya and Teknaf on gender-responsive and community oriented policing, drawing on modules developed by the UNDP Chittagong Hill Tracts project in collaboration with UN Women;

   Activity 1.2: Community Outreach: Establish community dialogue fora and other opportunities for outreach with the police and host communities in Cox's Bazar related to gender and protection;

Activity 1.3 Police Infrastructure: Refurbishment and upgrading of police infrastructure, including provision of furniture and equipment, and with a special focus on creating adequate facilities for female police;

Output 2: GBV: Services provided to individuals-at-risk of GBV

Activity 2.1: Support to GBV referral services: Facilitate access for at-risk individuals and survivors of GBV to comprehensive services through referral to the One Stop Crisis Cell, Regional Trauma Centre at Coxs Bazar, and Trauma Counseling Service Centres run by the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs; by strenghtening the infrastructral and technical capacity of the staffs and volunteers at the centres; enhancing the capacity of the first responders such as health workers, Women's Development Forum members, and community leaders to support the women at risk and or victims of violence through training, outreach, and other forms of awareness-raising interventions;

Activity 2.2: Women's and Children's Desks: Create and support Women and Children Desks in police stations in the two Upazilas, including by providing technical assistance and capacity-building to police staffing in these desks including advocating increasing the number of female police in the camps;

Output 3: Social Cohesion and Participatory Planning: Participatory and incusive processes in place to address social risks

Activity 3.1: Planning Support: Support to development and implementation of local union plans based on community needs, including participatory planning and community consultation at the union level, support to the Councils to feed their plans into the Upazila development plans, and provision of grants for implementation of priority community projects;

Activity 3.2: Mediation Training: Re-established social cohesion through support to local dialogue and mediation mechanisms including strengthening mediation skills of local authorities and councils through training and mentoring, use of innovative mechanisms and media to foster social cohesion, inclusion and tolerance including community radio, platforms for inter-faith dialogue, youth clubs and cadre of women community leaders,

Activity 3.3: Community Engagement: Assess existing grievance mechanisms/ engagement forums between local government and community and strengthen these, introduce community monitoring for the implementation of the union plans.

6. **Timetable**: Please identify and list - using a graphic or a table as an annexe to this application - the main activities of the project. Timetable attached as Annex 3

7. **Indicators**: What are the criteria for measuring the success (output and outcome) of the project? Please choose your indicators to be SMART: specific, measurable, accepted, realistic, and timed). How do you intend to capture and measure your indicators, based on which information?

Indicator 1.1a: Number of training courses developed on community-oriented and gender-sensitive policing
Indicator 1.1b: Number of individuals trained on community-oriented and gender-sensitive policing, disaggregated by sex
Indicator 1.2a: Number of individuals and officials attending one or more community dialogues, disaggregated by sex
Indicator 1.3a: Number of facilities upgraded/refurbished

Indicator 1.3b: Number of additional female police deployed as a result of advocacy and provision of adequate facilities

Indicator 2.1a: Number of women and girls served at one-stop crisis cell and mental health centres (measured through project partner records)
Indicator 2.2a: Number of cases handled by the Women and Children Desks in the two target Upazilas of Cox's Bazar (measured through project partner report)

Indicator 3.1a: Number of communities consulted in the participatory planning process
Indicator 3.1b: Number of local union development plans
Indicator 3.1c: Number of community projects funded and successfully implemented
Indicator 3.2a Number of leaders trained on mediation skills
Indicator 3.2b Number of local leaders involved into the dialogue
Indicator 3.3a: Number of meetings with community monitoring groups and local government
Indicator 3.3b: Number of unions with functioning grievance mechanism

The key sources of data-collection and verification will be partners reports, information collected from local government and police, information provided by community monitoring goups, direct monitoring by the project staff.

8. **Risks**: What risks and undesirable side-effects could obstruct the output, outcome and impact of the project? How do you intend to minimize and/or mitigate these risks? Are there side-effects of the project that might fuel conflict? See Risk Matrix attached as Annex 4

NB: Please focus on the most relevant and measurable objectives of the project. It is mandatory to include a log frame of the project according to the template that is provided.

4. Monitoring, performance review and evaluation
(max. 1 page)

NB: The Federal Foreign Office is monitoring projects that are being supported by grants and reviewing them for their performance. An evaluation is systematically being done. The following information is there for required:

1. How do you guarantee that the project is constantly monitored so that you can swiftly react to changing conditions? UNDP Sub-office in Cox's Bazar will employ a full time Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to monitor all UNDP projects. He/she will work very closely with the project staff to support them in day-to-day monitoring. An International Technical Adviser will be responsible for technical aspects and quality assurance during project implementation. To monitor the implementation of community projects, UNDP will also involve community representatives who will frequently visit project sites. Regular feedback will be requested from the local government (union and Upazilla) regarding infrastructure rehabilitation works and community projects.

2. Please detail how you intend to review the project for its performance, efficiency and effectiveness, and if applicable how to facilitate an external evaluation. Monitoring Matrix attached

5. Public relations
(max. 1 page)

What are you planning to do to generate publicity and to guarantee the visibility of the project and the funding of the Federal Foreign Office. If you do not foresee such measures (e.g. for reasons of confidentiality and/or to guarantee the safety of the project staff), please specify. The project partners will disseminate information about the project, its priorities,

achievements and principles, and acknowledge the funding of the Federal Foreign office, through:
- Direct communication with project beneficiaries through workshops, training events and consultations, to share information about gender-responsive protection directly with stakeholders. These communications will be tailored to meet the interests, needs and sensitivities of the target audience;
- Public outreach, through events, news stories and web features to reach a broader audience in Bangladesh, in Germany and globally;
- Targeted dissemination of the projects' results with practitioners, academics and government counterparts, to improve knowledge of good practices on the design and implementation of gender-responsive protection services.

Throughout efforts to make the project and its results visible, UNDP and UN Women will follow a principle of 'do no harm' should this be required to protect the confidentiality of beneficiaries, particularly survivors of gender-based violence.

6. Financial plan

NB: Please provide a detailed financial plan. A binding template is provided online by division S03 and can be downloaded from its website.

The financial plan should constitute a detailed list of the revenue and expenditure involved in achieving the intended purpose of the allocation you are applying for. It needs to be laid out in a way that third parties can easily understand. You should also include a binding declaration of the amount of own resources, third-party funding and other grants available for the project. The Federal Foreign Office decides on a case by case basis whether the relevant positions of the financial plan are eligible for an allocation. Please note that the overall funding of the project (including own resources, third-party funding and other grants) must be guaranteed.

All amounts have to be presented in the same currency as in the final report on expenditure of funds. To make it easier for you to plan and subsequently audit your expenditure, you should use one and the same currency in all your calculations (preferably euro). Please indicate the exchange rate (source, date) that you use.

Staffing costs may only be included if they can be directly attributed to the project.

For complex projects, the financial plan needs to include a breakdown of revenue and expenditure by year and by activities. The general budget lines may be further specified by subparagraphs. All lump sums need to be detailed by providing expenditure and/or cost calculations; a separate sheet is included in the financial plan template.

7. Other

Please declare the following:

1.   a) Have you enclosed the financial plan?   yes ☒ no ☐

        b) Is the total expenditure covered?   yes ☒ no ☐

        c) Do you request a lump sum for a budget item?   yes ☒ no ☐

2.   Does the amount of public allocations exceed 50% of your organization's expenditures?

N.B. Public allocations include all subsidies received directly and indirectly from a German public authority, including the federal, regional and local authorities. This also includes subsidies received from the European Union.

yes ☐ no ☒

3.   a) Total of allocation being applied for   euro 1,100,000

    b) Total own resources and third party funding   euro 0

    c) Total cost of the project   euro 0

4.   This is an application for initial ☒ or follow-up funding ☐

    If follow-up funding, are the accounts for the previous allocation settled? yes ☐ no ☐

    Reference number if the most recent item of correspondence received from the Federal Foreign Office: _____

5.   Project start date: 1 Sep 2018

    Project end date: 31 Aug 2019

    Has the project already started?   yes ☐ no ☒

    If yes, why: _____

6.   Have you enclosed your annual report and statutes?   yes ☒ no ☐

    If not, why?   Statute is UN body as part of the General resolution

7.   Do you plan to use Federal Foreign Office funds to finance the project next year as well?

    yes

8.   Have you investigated any other possible way of financing your project?

    yes ☐ no ☒   if not, please specify: _____

    By signing this funding application, the applicant confirms that he or she has exhausted all efforts to find alternative funding sources for this project. As a result, funds of the Federal Foreign Office are being applied for as subsidiary funds.

9.   Did you already apply or receive any other public grant for this project?

    no ☒   yes ☐   if yes, please specify: _____

10.   What are your overheads for administration?

    Global Management Support Cost (GMS) at least 8% of the total contribution.

11. Are you entitled to deduct value added tax under Section 15 of Germany's Value Added Tax Act?

yes ☒ no ☐

if yes: By signing this application, the applicant confirms, that he/she is eligible to deduct German Value Added Tax for this/all projects according to Section 15 of Germany's Value Added Tax Act. The Federal Foreign Office hereby informs the applicant, that only net values may be stated in the financial plan and that only those qualify for funding.

Or are you or your organization eligible for any other form of tax concession?

yes ☒ no ☐

If yes, please specify.

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12. Will you use the allocation to purchase deliveries, services and/or construction work?

yes ☒ no ☐

If yes, please specify.

Procurement of services for small infrastructure rehabilitation and upgrading (possibly as a result of grants to vulnerable communities/ participatory processes), and to conduct training, organise events.

13. Will you use the allocation to purchase euqipment in the course of the project?
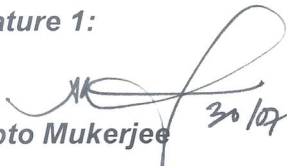
yes ☒ no ☐

If yes, how will they be used after the project has ended?

Procurement of goods to purchase equipment for police stations and female police.

Equipment will be handed over to the police immediately.

Dhaka, 26.07.2018

Signature 1:

Sudipto Mukerjee   30/07/18

Country Director

UNDP Bangladesh

Signature 2:

Kyoko Yokosuka   30/07/2018

Deputy Country Director

UNDP Bangladesh

LogFrame: Projekt-Nr. / Project no.: _____
PROJEKTTITEL / Project title:

INTERVENTIONSLOGIK Intervention logic	PROJEKTBESCHREIBUNG Project Description	INDIKATOREN Indicators	QUELLEN DER NACHPRÜFBARKEIT Sources of Verification	ANNAHMEN UND RISIKEN Assumptions and Risks
OBERZIEL Overall objective/ Impact	The proposed project will contribute to the long term stabilisation effect.	Perception and satisfaction levels improve	UNDP Tension-mapping research (conducted separately)	*Bitte nicht ausfüllen/leave empty.*
PROJEKTZIEL Specific objective	Improvement in social cohesion.	Peaceful changes in the perceptions of people in favour of inclusion and tolerance	UNDP Tension-mapping research (conducted separately)	
Ergebnisse 1 Expected results 1/output 1	Community security and gender-responsive policing is established in Cox's Bazar District	1.1a Number of training courses developed on community-oriented and gender-sensitive policing 1.1b Number of individuals trained on community-oriented and gender-sensitive policing, disaggregated by sex 1.2a Number of individuals and officials attending one or more community dialogues, disaggregated by sex 1.3a: Number of facilities upgraded/refurbished	Project partner reports Meetings with local government Feedback from the community monitoring group	Police willing to receive training Training will be effective in increasing capacity on gender-sensitive community oriented policing Community members will attend awareness-raising events and community dialogues

INTERVENTIONSEBENE
Level of intervention

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	1.3b: Number of additional female police deployed as a result of provision of adequate facilities	*Bitte nicht ausfüllen/leave empty.*	One-stop crisis centers have the capacity to absorb an increased caseload
	Bitte nicht ausfüllen/leave empty		
AKTIVITÄTEN/ Maßnahmen 1 Activities/ Tasks 1	Activity 1.1: Develop and implement training courses for the police being deployed to Cox's Bazar, including on gender-sensitive and community oriented policing, drawing on modules developed by the UNDP Chittagong Hill Tracts project in collaboration with UN Women, for the police. Activity 1.2: Establish community dialogue fora and other opportunities for outreach with the police and host communities in Cox's Bazar, Activity 1.3 Refurbishment and upgrading of police infrastructure, including provision of furniture and equipment, and with a special focus on creating adequate facilities for female police;		
Ergebnisse 2 Expected results 2/output 2	Services provided to individuals-at-risk of GBV	2.1. Number of women and girls served at one-stop	Project partner reports Meetings with local government

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	crisis cell and meantal health centres 2.2. Number of casese handled by the Women and Children Desks in the two target Upazilas of Cox's Bazar	Outreach events are effective at reaching service providers and first-responders Police are willing partners in establishing Women and Children Desks, and staffing these desks Required number of female police personnel are available to be deployed at the camp site	
	Bite nicht ausfüllen/leave empty.	Feedback from the community monitoring group Bite nicht ausfüllen/leave empty.	
AKTIVITÄTEN/ Maßnahmen 2 Activities/ Tasks 2	2.1: Facilitate access for at-risk individuals and survivors of GBV to comprehensive services through referral to the One Stop Crisis Cell (run by the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs), by strenghtening 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 Centres (OSCC), through training, outreach, and other forms of awareness-raising. 2.2: Create and support Women and Children Desks in police stations, including by providing technical assistance and capacity-building to police staffing these desks		

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Ergebnisse 3 Expected results 3/output 3	Participatory and incusive processes in place to address social risks	3.1a: Number of communities consulted in the participatory planning process 3.1b: Number of local union development plans 3.1c: Number of community projects funded and successfully implemented 3.2a Number of leaders trained on mediation skills 3.2b Number of local leaders involved into the dialogue 3.3a: Number of meetings with community monitoring groups and local government 3.3b: Number of unions with functioning grievance mechanism	Project partner reports Meetings with local government Feedback from the community monitoring group	
AKTIVITÄTEN/ **Maßnahmen 3** Activities/Tasks 3	Activity 3.1: Support to developpment and implementation of local union plans based on community needs, including participatory planning and community	Bitte nicht ausfüllen/leave empty.	Bitte nicht ausfüllen/leave empty.	

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consultation at the union level, support to the Councils to feed their plans into the Upazila development plans, and provision of grants for implementation of priority community projects;

Activity 3.2: Re-established social cohesion through support to local dialogue and mediation mechanisms including strengthening mediation skills of local authorities and councils through training and mentoring, use of innovative mechanisms and media to foster social cohesion, inclusion and tolerance including community radio, platforms for inter-faith dialogue, youth clubs and cadre of women community leaders,

Activity 3.3: Assess existing grievance mechanisms/ engagement forums between local government and community and strengthen these, introduce community monitoring for the implementation of the union plans.

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