

## Annex 1

### Terms of Reference

NGO/CSO Support for Project Implementation in Indonesia Project: **Tackling the Threat of Violent Extremism and Its Impact on Human Securities in East Java (GUYUB) – Promoting Positive Narratives Against Violent Extremism to Youth through Social Media Competition**

#### Background information

Indonesia has achieved remarkable progress in social development and economic growth over recent decades. Home to hundreds of different ethnic groups, as well as various religions and beliefs, the citizens of Indonesia have embraced “Unity in Diversity” and have lived in peace despite ethnic and religious differences, except for localized conflict. In recent years however, there has been a growing phenomenon of intolerant and violent extremist acts, including the recent terrorist attacks involving women and children as perpetrators in Surabaya in 2018. These attacks have occurred despite the fact that the Indonesia police have foiled at least 500 attempted attacks since 2012. This trend, which permeates various aspects of life, including the internet and education institutions, threatens the harmony of communities and represent a challenge to the country’s progress in maintaining stability and human development.

East Java, a province which is home to the Indonesia’s second largest population, diverse cultural identities and individuals, has recently emerged as a focus point for acts of violent extremism, particularly those in response to the military losses of ISIS / (“Da-esh”) in Syria and Iraq. According to Institute for Policy Analysis (IPAC) Report, East Java has been the largest region for the pro-ISIS terrorist group, Jemaah Ansharul Daulah (JAD)<sup>1</sup>. Just in the past four years, the group has launched a series of attack, including the coordinated attacks in May 2018 toward churches, police station, and in an apartment complex. The recent phenomena of radicalization among Indonesia migrant workers in Hongkong<sup>2</sup> is also worth of attention, as 30% of the migrant workers in Hongkong come from East Java. Furthermore, increased intolerances within communities, certain weaknesses in the criminal justice system and other risk factors make East Java a high priority region.

The Government of East Java and the law enforcement have responded quickly to the attacks through security approach and soft approach, among them include by synergizing with BNPT to counter violent extremism. The Governor has also called for East Java citizens and all government institutions to remain vigilant towards acts of terrorism.<sup>3</sup> Such responses are timely and important, as according to a recent survey by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), 85 per cent of Indonesians considered that violent extremism is a major problem in their country, while 49 per cent reported that they thought it was “very likely” that a terrorist attack would occur within the next year.<sup>4</sup> This indicates that there is insecurity among Indonesian people, East Javan included, towards the spread of violent extremism. The insecurity should be addressed by responding to the root causes of violent extremism in a comprehensive and well-coordinated manner.

It is under this context that the UNDP would work in East Java by partnering with the Government and Civil Society Organizations to prevent violent extremism. The new initiative, shortly known as *Guyub* Project, proposes to provide a series of comprehensive, people-centred projects that take a proactive, preventative approach to addressing violent extremism in East Java. Three UN Agencies in Indonesia,

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<sup>1</sup> Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC) Report – The Surabaya Bombings and the Future of ISIS in Indonesia (2018), accessed through [http://file.understandingconflict.org/file/2018/10/IPAC\\_Report\\_51.pdf](http://file.understandingconflict.org/file/2018/10/IPAC_Report_51.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict (IPAC) Report – The Radicalization of Indonesia Women Workers in Hong Kong (2017), accessed through [http://file.understandingconflict.org/file/2017/07/IPAC\\_Report\\_39.pdf](http://file.understandingconflict.org/file/2017/07/IPAC_Report_39.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <https://surabaya.kompas.com/read/2019/08/18/20094541/khofifah-minta-warga-jatim-waspada-aksi-terorisme>

<sup>4</sup> Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) *Survey Findings - Global Perceptions of Violent Extremism* (2016)

including United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and UN Women, will directly support and implement the programs by working with civil society organizations, communities, and local government bodies.

The project's overarching objective is to tackle the root causes of violent extremism in East Java and beyond, in partnership with the Government and the people of Indonesia, and in doing so, advance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Guyub framework highlights the following eight drivers of violent extremism leading to terrorism in Indonesia: (1) Weak alternative narratives; (2) new technology and the internet; (3) eroding social compact; (4) weaknesses in the criminal justice system; (5) cycles of violent extremism; and (6) knowledge gaps. These drivers of violent extremism can not be addressed by a certain governmental body or one UN agency alone, and thus require combined efforts between UNDP, UNODC, and UN Women in partnership with East Java Government and its civil society.

### **Violent Extremism in the Online Space**

A national survey conducted by PPIM UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta through CONVEY Project found that students tend to obtain religious information via the internet and social media. In the survey, about 50.89% students reported to seek religious information via the internet or social media (PPIM, 2017). Meanwhile, Indonesian high-school and university students are also highly dependent to the internet, as shown by the fact that 84.94% of students have internet access and about 96.20% of them access it using mobile phones while about 61.05% reported to make daily access to the internet in order to search religious information (PPIM, 2017). The question comes down to, what kind of religious information does youth obtain from the internet?

United Nations reported that with the fall of ISIS in Baghuz, Syrian Arab Republic, in March 2019, the geographical so-called "caliphate" of ISIS has ceased to exist and transformed into a covert network, yet they continue to launch propaganda to maintain the group's reputation as the leading global terrorist brand – the "virtual caliphate", that could lead to further ISIS-inspired attacks in various locations around the world<sup>5</sup>.

Research from various parts of the globe has confirmed that violent extremism has indeed permeated through online spaces, including social media. A research by RUSI (2013) found strong evidence that websites play a large role in the radicalization process of terrorist or violent extremist<sup>6</sup>. Field evidence confirms that social media increases the chances of people or groups of people becoming radicalized, as the effect of dissemination of information, communication and propaganda of violent extremism. Moreover, the Brookings Institute reports more than 46,000 Twitter accounts are controlled by ISIS supporters to post violent material and content to recruit new followers through social media<sup>7</sup>. Rapidly increasing connectivity in cyberspace has made the problem even more complex.

The spread of violent extremist narratives is easy to come by on the internet and has an effect on youth's worldviews. It can be seen in a variety of forms, from the scrupulous ones such as biased reports on oppression of Muslim communities that induce perceived grievances and marginalization,

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<sup>5</sup> United Nations Security Council, "Twenty-fourth report of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team submitted pursuant to resolution 2368 (2017) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities" (July 2019), <https://undocs.org/S/2019/570>

<sup>6</sup> Charlie Edwards and Luke Gribbon, "Pathways to Violent Extremism in the Digital Era," *The RUSI Journal* 158, no. 5 (October 2013): 40–47, <https://doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2013.847714>.

<sup>7</sup> J.M. Berger and Jonathon Morgan, "The ISIS Twitter Census: Defining and Describing the Population of ISIS Supporters on Twitter," Analysis Paper, The Brookings Project on U.S. Relations with the Islamic World (Brookings: The Brookings Institute, 2015).

propaganda to establish caliphate through distortion of the harsh reality under ISIS, to the most outrageous and gruesome ones such as videos of atrocities conducted by ISIS.

Numerous efforts have been initiated by government, community-level institutions, faith-based organizations, and individuals' elders to suppress those hateful narratives. UNDP and PPIM UIN Jakarta through CONVEY Project has carried out several activities that promote positive narrative in the online space in order to prevent the spread of violent extremist narratives. *Milenial Islami*, implemented by SabangMerauke between 2017-2019 is one of the examples of such efforts. The project carried out a nation-wide competition in creating digital contents that promote the value of tolerance, respect for diversity, and peace. Youtube's initiative in collaboration with UNDP, the Youtube CreatorsforChange, also showcases how private sector is also taking part in the efforts to prevent violent extremism in the online space. The two initiatives are only few among others that aim to curb the spread of violent extremist narratives, yet we need to do a lot more. Censorship and control of information can only do so much to stop the rapid dissemination of such narratives to other sites or platforms that are even more difficult to monitor. Efforts to promote positive narratives have also been conducted to delegitimize the hateful narratives and expose the harsh reality of living conditions under ISIS. Yet, it is not plentiful enough to not get buried beneath the hateful propaganda.

Therefore, through Guyub Project UNDP hopes to support efforts to undermine the spread of violent extremist narratives and maximize the number of positive narratives and alternative narratives in the online spaces. Considering the widespread use of internet among youth, UNDP believes that they are one of the most strategic actors to spread positive and alternative messages in the internet. Henceforth, youth should be equipped with the appropriate knowledge and skill to create those messages and promote values that can curb violent extremism.

### **Scope of Work and Expected Results**

The proposed activities should demonstrate how they contribute to reducing perceived grievances, marginalization, and distorted beliefs in the online space that could push individuals toward violent extremism (Guyub Objective 1).

At the minimum, the proposed activities are expected to :

- (1) Increase awareness of youth in targeted communities in East Java on the importance of positive or alternative narratives against violent extremism;
- (2) Increase the knowledge and skill of youth in targeted communities in East Java in creating contents that undermine violent extremism and using online tools to strategically promote those contents;
- (3) Increase the number and the spread of online contents that undermine violent extremism especially among the population of young social media users in East Java province.

While there is a strong emphasis on promotion of the narratives in the online space, but the activities should utilize online-offline strategies to strengthen the communication campaign. The proposed activities should target at the very least 400 youth with a balanced gender representation, comprising mainly of high school and university students. Although the main target audience of this social media competition is youth, it is advised that parents, educators, and religious leaders should also be involved in the proposed activities.

The proposed activities should be built upon the five following principles:

- People-centered
- Comprehensive
- Context-specific

- Prevention-oriented
- Protection and empowerment

The expected output of the proposed activities would be that youth in targeted communities are well engaged and motivated to generate and spread effective positive and/or alternative narratives for their peers. The proposed activities should use localized messages that are engaging and resonating well with youth in East Java.

Furthermore, in promoting positive alternate narratives, the selected NGOs/CSOs will need to incorporate the following Guyub Approach in Online Space in their design and implementation of activities:

- To avoid using sensitive or divisive terminologies in the communication campaign that may further polarize the target community or public;
- To promote inclusiveness, democracy, and freedom of speech;
- To use messages that promote cohesiveness across intra or inter religious backgrounds;
- To be mindful and respecting of the local socio-cultural context;
- To be gender-sensitive in its content.

In this regard, the selected NGOs/ CSOs will focus its efforts on undertaking several activities below:

1. **To design and conduct an online competition** targeting high-school and university students to generate contents that promotes positive and/or alternative narratives based on the above five principles of Guyub and the Guyub Approach in Online Space. To ensure the success of this online competition, the selected NGOs/CSOs is expected to
  - a. **conduct short clinics and/or roadshows to promote the online competition** to high schools and universities, reaching at least a total of 400 students with a balanced representation of gender and inclusiveness of person with disability;
  - b. **continuously monitor** it to ensure high number of submission and the spread of contents in the online platforms;
  - c. **to evaluate the submissions** and select at least finalists as well as the winners of the competition;
  - d. **to work with other Guyub Implementing partner to carry out a finalist workshop and Awarding Night for the 10 finalists.** The Awarding Night will be conducted in a youth camp supported by UN Women that will bring social media activists, well-known people with strong appeal to youth, technology leaders and other charismatic speakers to a workshop that will teach and empower youth to develop alternative narratives through a range of media, including the internet and social media.
2. **To further disseminate and circulate contents from finalist and winners,** ensuring that these contents reach to at least 6000 people in social media platforms and websites.

The selected NGOs/CSOs is expected to work in collaborative manner with UNODC, UN Women, and other Guyub Implementing Partners in order to optimally undermine violent extremist narratives in online space. In addition to the above four mandatory activities, the selected NGOs/CSOs may be requested to provide technical support to other activities conducted by other Guyub partners in East Java Province.

It is expected that the selected NGOs/CSOs will conduct the several activities above by upholding the values of human rights and gender equality. While a balance gender representation is expected at each of the activities, the selected NGOs/CSOs should strive beyond gender representation, that is to ensure that the activities are gender responsive.

With the support of UNDP, the selected NGOs/CSOs will also need to conduct the necessary engagement and coordination with the relevant government bodies at the lowest until the provincial level to ensure a smooth implementation of the project.

In this regard, the expected results are as follows:

<b>Deliverables</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
1. Revised Workplan submitted to and approved by UNDP	24 April 2020
2. Design of competition finalized	5 May 2020
3. Clinics and roadshows to promote the competition conducted	10 July 2020
4. Online competition and evaluation of submission completed	15 August 2020
5. Technical Support for Awarding Night provided	13 September 2020
6. Dissemination of contents reached 6000 people	31 October 2020
7. Reporting (narrative and financial)	17 November 2020

### **Institutional Arrangement**

The selected NGO/CSO will work closely with focal points from UNDP Indonesia Country Office, government stakeholders, and schools. In addition, the selected NGO/CSO is responsible for the submission of the expected deliverables according to the above proposed timeline. Each deliverable must receive a technical clearance from UNDP in Indonesia, the Team Leader of the Democratic Governance and Poverty Reduction Unit (DGPRU) and Technical Officer that are based in Jakarta.

The NGO/CSO is further expected to remain in close communications with Technical Officer for this project in providing regular updates through verbal or written communication. DGPRU will work with the NGO/CSO to ensure transparency and accountability of the micro-capital grant to be presented to the NGO/CSO. DGPRU expects the NGO/CSO to be responsive to UNDP requests that are aligned with the overall objectives of the project. Lastly, the NGO/CSO is expected to present reports, results, findings to various audiences as required/requested.

### **Duration of Assignment**

The selected organization will undertake this assignment for approximately eight months, from 17 April 2020 to 17 November 2020, including preparation and final reporting.

### **Location of the Assignment**

The selected organization will work in selected areas in East Java Provinces to ensure effective coordination and facilitation of activities. The identification and selection of area in which the trainings are targeted will be conducted collaboratively with other UN Agencies in this project. The selected organization will be responsible to remain in regular communications with focal points from UNDP Indonesia Country Office and representatives or authorities in target areas.