



Call for Proposals from NGO/CSO

Project	: Tackling the Threat of Violent Extremism and Its Impact on Human Securities in East Java (GUYUB)
Activity	: Social Media Competition to promote positive and alternative narratives to reduce perceived grievances and distorted narratives in online space that push individuals toward violent extremism
Location	: East Java Province and its selected cities/districts
Type of Contract	: Low Value Grant Agreement
Duration	: Eight months (Starting approximately 17 April 2020)
Total Grant	: IDR 344,500,000

I. BACKGROUND

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)¹. 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 Hongkong² 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

¹ 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

² 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

vigilant towards acts of terrorism.³ 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.⁴ This indicates that there is insecurity among Indonesian people, East Java 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 UNDP works 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, 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.

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 cannot 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 world⁵.

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

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

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

⁵ 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>

play a large role in the radicalization process of terrorist or violent extremist⁶. A research data⁷ collected from BNPT shows five terrorist cases who had been radicalized and recruited to violent extremist groups from websites and social media. Many of them admitted having been influenced by the narratives on persecution of Muslims from the internet and claimed to having learned how to make bombs from certain websites and forums. The data strengthen the claim that 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 media⁸. 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, 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 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. 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, and those kinds of initiatives need to be further expanded. 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 in the online spaces. Considering the widespread use of internet among youth, UNDP believes that they are one of the most strategic actors to promote positive narratives 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.

This Call for Proposals (CFP) is specifically related to UNDP's mandate for Tackling the Threat of Violent Extremism and Its Impact on Human Securities in East Java Project, shortly known as *Guyub* Project.

⁶ 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>.

⁷ Yayah Khisbiyah et al, "Radicalism in Cyber Space", PSBPS UMS - CONVEY (2018)

⁸ 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).

II. OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS/ DELIVERABLES

The overall objective of this call for proposal is to reduce perceived grievances, marginalization, and distorted beliefs in the online space that could push individuals toward violent extremism (Guyub Objective 1). The expected output of the proposed activities would be that youth, aged 16-25, in urban and sub-urban area are well engaged and motivated to generate and spread effective positive alternative narratives for their peers. 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 also use localized messages that are engaging and resonating well with youth in East Java. The proposed activities should target at the very least 400 youths in East Java Province, with balance representation of gender and inclusion of person with disability. While 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

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 carry coaching clinics, promotions, and awarding night, as specified in **Annex I – Terms of Reference**.
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.

Detailed objective and related outputs and deliverables are provided in the Terms of Reference – **Annex 1**

III. ELIGIBILITY & QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

The parameters that will determine whether a NGO/CSO is eligible to be considered by UNDP will be based on the NGO/CSO Request for Information (RFI) template.

Request for Information template – **Annex 2**

It is expected that the NGO/CSO will meet the following qualifications:

- Experience in the area of prevention of violent extremism (PVE), especially in creating counter narrative, positive narrative, or alternative narrative strategy or contents;
- Proven strong and active network of youth in East Java Province, having based in East Java is an advantage;
- Experience in conducting workshops, training sessions, seminars related to tolerance, peace, religious moderation, civic education, or other related issues to youth in education institutions;
- Experience in conducting online campaigns related to promotion of tolerance, peace, religious moderation, or other related issues;
- Excellent project governance and financial management, previous experience in working with UN Agencies or UN-funded projects is an advantage.

IV. PROPOSAL

Proposed methodology, approach, quality assurance plan and implementation plan – this section should demonstrate the NGO/CSO's response to the Terms of Reference by identifying the specific components of activities proposed, how the outputs/deliverables shall be addressed, as specified; providing a detailed description of the essential performance characteristics proposed; identifying the works/portions of the work that will be subcontracted.

Moreover, the proposal should demonstrate how the proposed methodology meets or exceeds the TOR, while ensuring appropriateness of the approach to the local conditions and the rest of the project operating environment. This methodology must be laid out in an implementation timetable and a quality assurance plan.

Management Structure and Resource (Key Personnel) – This section should include a comprehensive description of the management structure and information regarding required resources including curriculum vitae (CVs) of key personnel that will be assigned to support the implementation of the proposed

methodology, clearly defining the roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis the proposed methodology. CVs should establish competence and demonstrate qualifications in areas relevant to the TOR.

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA & METHODOLOGY

Proposals will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

Summary of Technical Proposal Evaluation Forms		Score Weight	Points Obtainable
1.	NGO Eligibility and Qualifications	35%	350
2.	Proposed Methodology, Approach and Implementation Plan	30%	300
3.	Management Structure and Key Personnel	35%	350
	Total		1,000

Detailed sub-criteria are provided in **Annex 1**

Proposal amounts should be a maximum of **IDR 344,500,000** for all activities as stated in the ToR. The total amount quoted shall be all-inclusive and include all costs required to produce the deliverables identified in the TOR, including professional service fee, and any other applicable costs to be incurred by the selected NGOs/CSOs in completing the assignment. The contract amount of grant will be a fixed, output-based price regardless of any extension of the herein specified duration. It is suggested that the budget should follow approximate calculation:

Output	Budget (IDR)
1. Conducting online competition (all-inclusive of coaching clinics, promotion, workshop, prizes, and judges, among others)	239.500.000
2. Dissemination of online contents to reach at least 6000 people	40.000.000
Management cost	65.000.000
Total	344.500.000

The management cost should not exceed 20 % of the total budget proposed. The amount requested in the proposal should be commensurate with the organization's administrative and financial management capabilities.

Transfer of grants will be made in terms, which will be determined upon delivery of outputs, as certified by Democratic Governance and Peacebuilding and Poverty Reduction Unit (DPGRU), UNDP Indonesia.

1. SELECTION PROCESS:

UNDP will review proposals through a five-step process:

- (i) determination of eligibility;
- (ii) technical review of eligible proposals;
- (iii) scoring of the eligible proposal based on the assessment criteria outlined in the previous section;
- (iv) round of clarification (if necessary) with the highest scored proposal; and

- (v) Micro-grant Agreement signature

2. SUBMISSION PROCESS

Applicants shall bear all costs related to proposal preparation and submission.

Applicants must submit one copy of their proposals in one envelope to:

- **Democratic Governance and Poverty Reduction Unit**
United Nations Development Programme
Menara Thamrin 7-9th Floor
Jl. MH Thamrin Kav. 3
Jakarta 10250, Indonesia

or email to bids.id@undp.org with subject “Guyub: Social Media Competition”

The following documents must be submitted in order for the submission to be considered:

- 1) Proposal
- 2) Project Synopsis
- 3) Notarial Deed or CSO Registration
- 4) Documentation requested in the Request for Information (RFI)
- 5) Audited financial statements for past two years, including management report and footnotes that accompany the financial statements.

Only one submission per organization is allowed. Once the application is complete and submitted, revised versions of proposal documents will not be accepted after the closing date.

Submission Deadline

Proposals, with supporting documents, should be submitted by **Friday, 3 April 2020** at 23:59 WIB.

For additional questions about the Call for Proposals Guidelines or application forms, please e-mail Ms. Utami Sandyarani, Technical Officer for PVE [utami.sandyarani@undp.org]

Note: UNDP reserves the right not to fund any proposals arising from this Call for Proposals

Estimate Selection Process Timeline

Below is an estimated timeline for this Call for Proposals.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 3 April 2020 | : Deadline for organization to submit proposals under this Call. |
| 6 – 13 April 2020 | : Assessment and selection processes will take place. |
| 14 April 2020 | : Selected applicants will be notified. |

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

UNDP implements a policy of zero tolerance on proscribed practices, including fraud, corruption, collusion, unethical practices, and obstruction. UNDP is committed to preventing, identifying and addressing all acts of fraud and corrupt practices against UNDP as well as third parties involved in UNDP activities. (See [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Transparency/UNDP Anti Fraud Policy English FINAL june 2011.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Transparency/UNDP%20Anti%20Fraud%20Policy%20English%20FINAL%20june%202011.pdf) and

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/procurement/protestandsanctions/> for full description of the policies)

In responding to this Call for Proposals, UNDP requires all Proposers to conduct themselves in a professional, objective and impartial manner, and they must at all times hold UNDP's interests paramount. Proposers must strictly avoid conflicts with other assignments or their own interests, and act without consideration for future work. All Proposers found to have a conflict of interest shall be disqualified. Without limitation on the generality of the above, Proposers, and any of their affiliates, shall be considered to have a conflict of interest with one or more parties in this solicitation process, if they:

- ❖ Are or have been associated in the past, with a firm or any of its affiliates which have been engaged UNDP to provide services for the preparation of the design, Terms of Reference, cost analysis/estimation, and other documents to be used in this competitive selection process;
- ❖ Were involved in the preparation and/or design of the programme/project related to the services requested under this Call for Proposals; or
- ❖ Are found to be in conflict for any other reason, as may be established by, or at the discretion of, UNDP.

In the event of any uncertainty in the interpretation of what is potentially a conflict of interest, proposers must disclose the condition to UNDP and seek UNDP's confirmation on whether or not such conflict exists.

Sincerely yours,



Siprianus Bate Soro

Head of Democratic Governance and Poverty
Reduction Unit (DGPRU)

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)⁹. 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 Hongkong¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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.¹² 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, 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.

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ <https://surabaya.kompas.com/read/2019/08/18/20094541/khofifah-minta-warga-jatim-waspada-aksi-terorisme>

¹² Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) *Survey Findings - Global Perceptions of Violent Extremism* (2016)

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 world¹³.

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 extremist¹⁴. 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 media¹⁵. 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, 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-

¹³ 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>

¹⁴ 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>.

¹⁵ 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).

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:

Deliverables	Deadline
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

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.

Annex 2

Request for Information (RFI) From CSO/NGO

1. Objective

This is a Request for Information (RFI) from national and/or international CSOs/NGOs for potential partnership with UNDP in delivering outputs for development projects requiring expertise and experience in the following areas: Human trafficking and violent extremism in Indonesia.

2. Information Requested

Interested CSOs/NGOs are requested to fill out the below questionnaire, attaching all supporting documentation where specifically requested. If you are an international NGO, please provide information and documentation relating to your permits and licenses for your local presence in this country.

Please note that attachments should be provided to support each answer to the questions. All questions must be answered directly and clearly. Extraneous information that are not directly responding to the questions will only constrain the ability of UNDP to positively assess the CSO/NGO's alignment with UNDP requirements.

All CSOs/NGOs whose information are found to be consistent with UNDP programme needs will be sent a subsequent questionnaire to enable UNDP to conduct a Capacity Assessment. Based on the results of this Capacity Assessment Checklist (CACHE), UNDP will determine if the CSO/NGO may or may not be placed on a roster, for rapid engagement when required.

Capacity Assessment Checklist (CACHE) For CSO/NGO

Code	Category	Question/Requirement	Documents Requested/Info	Remarks
R1	1. Proscribed organizations	<p>1. Is the CSO/NGO listed in the UN's list of proscribed organizations, UNDP Vendor Sanctions List, or indicted by the International or National Criminal Court?</p> <p>2. Is the CSO/NGO banned by any other institution/governments? If, yes, please provide information regarding the institution/Government and reasons.</p>	-	
R2	2. Legal status and Bank Account	<p>1. Does the CSO/NGO have a legal capacity to operate in the UNDP programme country, and does it comply with the legal requirements of the country to register and operate an NGO/CSO? <u>Please provide copies of all relevant documents evidencing legality of operations.</u></p>	Decree of incorporation	

		2. Does the CSO/NGO have a bank account? (Please Submit proof indicating latest date)	Bank's reference letter	
R3	Certification/ Accreditation	<p>Is the CSO/NGO certified in accordance with any international or local standards (e.g., ISO), such as in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership and Managerial Skills • Project Management • Financial Management • Organizational standards and procedures • Other 	Certification (if any)	
R4	Date of Establishment and Organizational Background	<p>1. When was the CSO/NGO established?</p> <p>2. How has the CSO/NGO evolved since its establishment? (no more than 2 paragraphs)</p> <p>3. Who are your main donor/ partners?</p> <p>4. Please provide a list of all entities that the CSO/NGO may have an affiliation with.</p> <p>6. In how many cities/provinces/regions/ countries do you have capacity to operate in? Please provide a complete list and indicate the size of the offices in each location.</p>		
R5	Mandate and constituency	<p>1. What is the CSO/NGO's primary advocacy / purpose for existence?</p> <p>2. What is the CSO/NGO's mandate, vision, and purpose? (no more than 2 paragraphs)</p> <p>3. Is the CSO/NGO officially designated to represent any specific constituency?</p>		
R6	Areas of Expertise	<p>1. Does the CSO/NGO have expertise in any of the key areas identified above in this RFI?</p> <p>2. What other areas of expertise does the CSO/NGO have?</p>		
R7	Financial Position and Sustainability	<p>1. What was the CSO/NGO's total financial delivery in the preceding 2 years?</p> <p>2. What is the CSO/NGO's actual and projected inflow of financial resources for the current and the following year?</p> <p>Please provide a list of projects with description, duration, location and budget over the</p>		

		<i>past 2 years (arrange from biggest budget to the lowest).</i>		
R8	Public Transparency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What documents are publicly available? 2. How can these documents be accessed? (Pls provide links if web-based) 		
R9	Consortium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you have the capacity to manage a consortium? 2. Do you currently, or have you in the past, managed or been involved with a consortium? If yes, provide a list of all consortia, the list of partners in the consortia, the role in the consortia, and the total financial budgets involved. 3. Do you have a formal alliance with other CSOs/NGOs? If yes, pls. identify and provide details. 		
C1	Funding Sources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who are the CSO/NGO's key donors? 2. How much percentage share was contributed by each donor during the last 2 years? 3. How many projects has each donor funded since the CSO/NGO's inception? 4. How much cumulative financial contribution was provided for each project by each donor? 5. How is the CSO/NGO's management cost funded? 		
C2	Audit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Did the CSO/NGO have an audit within the last two years? <i>Please provide audited financial statements for the last 2 years. If audited financial statements are not available, please provide an explanation regarding why it is not possible to obtain them.</i> 2. Are the audits conducted by an officially accredited independent entity? If yes, provide name. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit report • Explanation if it is not available 	

C3	Leadership and Governance Capacities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the structure of the CSO/NGO's governing body? Please provide Organigramme. 2. Does the CSO/NGO have a formal oversight mechanism in place? 3. Does the CSO/NGO have formally established internal procedures in the area of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Planning and Budgeting • Financial Management and Internal Control Framework • Procurement • Human Resources • Reporting • Monitoring and Evaluation • Asset and Inventory Management • Other 4. What is the CSO/NGO's mechanism for handling legal affairs? 5. Ability to work (prepare proposals) and report in English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organigram • SOP • Deed of Incorporation • Proposal 	
C4	Personnel Capacities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the positions in the CSO/NGO that are empowered to make key corporate decisions? Please provide CVs of these staff. 2. Which positions in the CSO/NGO lead the areas of project management, finance, procurement, and human resources? Please provide CVs of these staff. 	<p>CV</p> <p>CV</p>	
C5	Infrastructure and Equipment Capacities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where does the CSO/NGO have an official presence? Please provide details on duration and type of presence (e.g. field offices, laboratories, equipment, software, technical data bases, etc.) 2. What resources and mechanisms are available by the CSO/NGO for transporting people and materials? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIUP, tax registration • The recent financial report 	
C6	Quality Assurance	<p>Please provide references who may be contacted for feedback on the CSO/NGO's performance regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery compared to original planning • Expenditure compared to budget • Timeliness of implementation • Timeliness and quality of reports • Quality of Results 	Reference name and contacts should be included in the proposal	

	Provide answers in English and in the local language in each language		
Legal status and Bank Account	<p>2. Does the CSO/NGO have a legal capacity to operate in the UNDP programme country, and does it comply with the legal requirements of the country to register and operate an NGO/CSO? <u>Please provide copies of all relevant documents evidencing legality of operations.</u></p> <p>2. Does the CSO/NGO have a bank account? (Please Submit proof indicating latest date)</p>	<p>Decree of incorporation</p> <p>Bank's reference letter</p>	
Certification/ Accreditation	<p>Is the CSO/NGO certified in accordance with any international or local standards (e.g., ISO), such as in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership and Managerial Skills • Project Management • Financial Management • Organizational standards and procedures • Other 	Certification (if any)	
Date of Establishment and Organizational Background	<p>1. When was the CSO/NGO established?</p> <p>2. How has the CSO/NGO evolved since its establishment? (no more than 2 paragraphs)</p> <p>3. Who are your main donor/ partners?</p> <p>4. Please provide a list of all entities that the CSO/NGO may have an affiliation with.</p> <p>6. In how many cities/provinces/regions/ countries do you have capacity to operate in? Please provide a complete list and indicate the size of the offices in each location.</p>		
Mandate and constituency	<p>3. What is the CSO/NGO's primary advocacy / purpose for existence?</p> <p>4. What is the CSO/NGO's mandate, vision, and purpose? (no more than 2 paragraphs)</p> <p>3. Is the CSO/NGO officially designated to represent any specific constituency?</p>		
Areas of Expertise	<p>3. Does the CSO/NGO have expertise in any of the key areas identified above in this RFI?</p> <p>4. What other areas of expertise does the CSO/NGO have?</p>		
Financial Position and Sustainability	<p>3. What was the CSO/NGO's total financial delivery in the preceding 2 years?</p> <p>4. What is the CSO/NGO's actual and projected inflow of financial resources for the current and the following year?</p> <p>Please provide a list of projects with description, duration, location and budget over the past 2 years (arrange from biggest budget to the lowest).</p>		
Public Transparency	<p>2. What documents are publicly available?</p> <p>2. How can these documents be accessed? (Pls provide links if web-based)</p>		
Consortium	<p>3. Do you have the capacity to manage a consortium?</p> <p>4. Do you currently, or have you in the past, managed or been involved with a consortium? If yes, provide a list of all consortia, the list of partners in the</p>		

	<p><i>consortia, the role in the consortia, and the total financial budgets involved.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Do you have a formal alliance with other CSOs/NGOs? If yes, pls. identify and provide details.</i></p>		
Funding Sources	<p>1. Who are the CSO/NGO's key donors?</p> <p>2. How much percentage share was contributed by each donor during the last 2 years?</p> <p>3. How many projects has each donor funded since the CSO/NGO's inception?</p> <p>4. How much cumulative financial contribution was provided for each project by each donor?</p> <p>5. How is the CSO/NGO's management cost funded?</p>		
Audit	<p>1. Did the CSO/NGO have an audit within the last two years?</p> <p><i>Please provide audited financial statements for the last 2 years. If audited financial statements are not available, please provide an explanation regarding why it is not possible to obtain them.</i></p> <p>2. Are the audits conducted by an officially accredited independent entity? If yes, provide name.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit report • Explanation if it is not available 	
Leadership and Governance Capacities	<p>2. What is the structure of the CSO/NGO's governing body? Please provide Organigramme.</p> <p>2. Does the CSO/NGO have a formal oversight mechanism in place?</p> <p>3. Does the CSO/NGO have formally established internal procedures in the area of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Planning and Budgeting • Financial Management and Internal Control Framework • Procurement • Human Resources • Reporting • Monitoring and Evaluation • Asset and Inventory Management • Other <p>4. What is the CSO/NGO's mechanism for handling legal affairs?</p> <p>5. Ability to work (prepare proposals) and report in English</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organigram • SOP • Deed of Incorporation • Proposal 	

Personnel Capacities	<p>1. What are the positions in the CSO/NGO that are empowered to make key corporate decisions? Please provide CVs of these staff.</p> <p>2. Which positions in the CSO/NGO lead the areas of project management, finance, procurement, and human resources? Please provide CVs of these staff.</p>	<p>CV</p> <p>CV</p>	
Infrastructure and Equipment Capacities	<p>1. Where does the CSO/NGO have an official presence? Please provide details on duration and type of presence (e.g. field offices, laboratories, equipment, software, technical data bases, etc.)</p> <p>2. What resources and mechanisms are available by the CSO/NGO for transporting people and materials?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIUP, tax registration • The recent financial report 	
Quality Assurance	<p>Please provide references who may be contacted for feedback on the CSO/NGO's performance regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery compared to original planning • Expenditure compared to budget • Timeliness of implementation • Timeliness and quality of reports • Quality of Results 	Reference name and contacts should be included in the proposal	