

## 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) – Building School and Community Resilience Against the Threat of Violent Extremism**

#### 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,

<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.

In accordance to UNDP's mandate, our efforts at preventing violent extremism are ultimately about strengthening cohesion in society as well as helping local actors reinforce their resilience to conflict and division. One of our objectives is to address the eroding social compact as the driver of violent extremism (Objective 3). Social cohesion is one of the factors for community resilience against violent extremism. A research conducted by Global Terrorism Index in 2017 shows that OECD countries that are involved in external conflict, lack of economic opportunity, and have low social cohesion and social alienation are more likely to have incidents of terrorism.

Furthermore, radicalism and intolerance have been rampant in Indonesian educational institutions. The Center for the Study of Islam and Society (PPIM) UIN Jakarta in its 2017 national survey found that Indonesian Muslim students are so extensively and effectively exposed to intolerant and radical views that could be exploited to generate intolerant and radical actions. Unfortunately, many teachers and school administration do not pay attention to such behavior in school environment. Some even deny their existence. Moreover, authorities and lowest level state apparatus in the surrounding area of the schools, such as Binmas police, civil defense unit (hansip), head of community unit (Ketua RW) are also often not well equipped in ensuring the protection of students and communities from radicalization and recruitment into violent extremist group.

Between 2017 – 2019, UNDP through CONVEY Project has supported the work to promote social compact in East Java by working with PUSHAM Surabaya in building the capacity of local security actors, civil defense unit, and community leaders around campus area to detect early signs of violent extremism, while also promoting information-sharing and coordination among stakeholders at the community level. Between 2018-2019, PPIM UIN Jakarta through CONVEY Project has also developed a protocol through a highly consultative process with high school teachers and students, called "Rangkul Protocol". This protocol is aimed to help teachers and students in identifying the early signs of violent extremism at their schools. The protocol was then tested in several schools in West Java and South Sulawesi through series of activities that promote collaboration among students and with the teachers in preventing violent extremism.

The initiatives conducted by PPIM UIN Jakarta and PUSHAM Surabaya have relatively the same objective – that is to help stakeholders in detecting early signs of violent extremism and building a proper response mechanism, yet the target groups are different. While the former is targeted for stakeholders within school, the latter is targeted for stakeholders in the school's surrounding community. Both of the initiatives can be highly interconnected, yet they were still conducted separately. Therefore, there needs to be more comprehensive approach in tackling the risks of violent extremism that connects the school and its surrounding communities when identifying the early signs of violent extremism and responding to such signs through inclusive approaches. This can be done by

strengthening the social compact between schools, community, local authorities, and relevant government institutions.

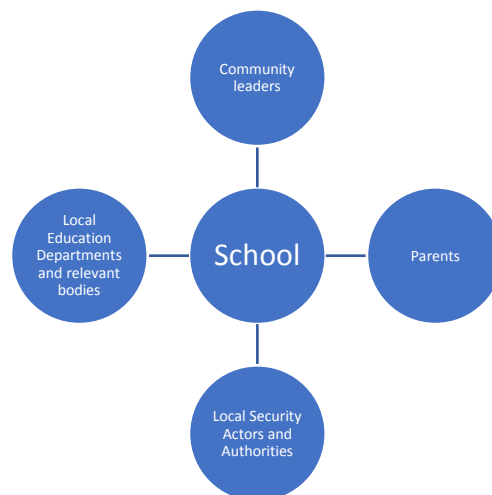
### Scope of Work and Expected Results

The proposed activities should demonstrate how they contribute to strengthening the social compact within school, its surrounding communities, and local authorities, in order to increase school and community's resilience towards violent extremism. At the minimum, the proposed activities are expected to :

(1) Increase the knowledge and skill of teachers, community leaders, and local security actors in targeted communities to prevent violent extremism;

(2) Enhanced cooperation among teachers, community leaders, and local security actors through an interlinked and comprehensive system to detect and respond to potential cases of radicalization and/or violent extremism.

The proposed activities should target at the very least 250 people. About 80 percent of them should be (1) high school teachers, and the rest can be (2) parents, (3) local security actors, (4) community leaders, and (5) relevant local government officials. At least 50 percent of the high school teachers targeted in this project is expected to be female teachers.



*School – community – authorities compact*

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

- People-centered
- Comprehensive
- Context-specific
- Prevention-oriented
- Protection and empowerment

More importantly, it should also derive from the results, best practices, and lessons learned from Early Warning and Early Response System (EWERS) on Violent Extremism Trainings for Local Security Actors Around School Area, designed and implemented by PUSHAM Surabaya, and Training on PVE Manuals for Teachers designed and implemented by PPIM UIN Jakarta, both of which were supported by UNDP CONVEY Project between 2017-2019

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

1. **To conduct a situational analysis and need assessment** at selected district/cities to systematically assess the situation of violent extremism at the local context using human security framework<sup>5</sup>, select the schools and communities that are going to be the target of this intervention, determine the context-specific needs of education actors and community members in preventing violent extremism, gender analysis, and determine the best approach, strategies, and tools, as well as monitoring and evaluation system to effectively build community resilience towards violent extremism based on the above five above principles.
2. **To develop a comprehensive set of learning tools** e.g. modules, manuals, campaign materials, to build school and the surrounding community's resilience against violent extremism. The learning tools must include a focus on identifying early signs of radicalization among high-school students and best approaches to respond to such signs and address them. In the development of the module, materials from the following resources should be included:
  - a. Findings from the situational analysis and need assessment.
  - b. PUSHAM Surabaya – CONVEY. *Meredam Teror: Pencegahan Radikalisme dan Terorisme Berperspektif HAM*. 2018.
  - c. PPIM UIN Jakarta - CONVEY. *Protokol Sekolah dan Madrasah RANGKUL dalam Mengenali dan Merespon Tanda-Tanda Rentan Ekstremisme Kekerasan di Sekolah dan Madrasah*. 2019.
  - d. United Nations, Human Security Unit. *Human Security Handbook*. January 2016.
  - e. Other resources attached in this call for proposals.
3. **To implement a series of capacity building activities** in selected schools and surrounding communities targeting (1) teachers and staff, (2) parents, (3) local security actors, and (4) community leaders to identify early signs of radicalization among high-school students, increase understanding of each of their roles, and build a mechanism to prevent violent extremism and process it should such cases arise. The series of activities must include the following key structures:
  - a. **Pre-intervention:** Baseline assessment or other assessment toward the specific target groups to identify their current knowledge and skill on detecting and responding to the early signs of violent extremism;
  - b. **Interventions:** Should start with activities that aim to sensitize each target groups toward the dangers of violent extremism; and then build their knowledge and skill in identifying and responding to the early signs of violent extremism; and to formulate a coordination platform among actors to further share information and knowledge on the subject matter; and finally to test the early warning and early response system in schools and communities. These activities should not be a one-time and ad-hoc type of activities, but instead through intense mentorship that ensures sustainable changes;
  - c. **Post-intervention:** To conduct a reflection meeting and summative evaluation by comparing it to the results of the baseline assessment to identify any changes that can be attributed to the project and collect lessons learned. The reflection meeting should be conducted with at least 30 percent of the target groups after all activities are completed. The reflection meeting will collect stories of change or best practices, and lessons learned.
4. **To conduct multi-stakeholder coordination forum**, quarterly at the district level, at the minimum, to discuss prevention of violent extremism efforts at the district level which include

---

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, Human Security Unit. *Human Security Handbook*. January 2016, can be accessed through [https://www.un.org/humansecurity/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/HS-Handook\\_rev-2015.pdf](https://www.un.org/humansecurity/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/HS-Handook_rev-2015.pdf)

school principals, representative of teachers, parents, community leaders, local security actors, and relevant local government officials.

5. To serve as the main CSO partner for Guyub Project of UNDP in East Java that:
  - a. Serve as the main coordination hub for all UNDP activities under GUYUB Project in East Java province, including with government at the lowest level to the provincial level;
  - b. Coordinate and organize any visit conducted by UNDP officials to the target area or activity of Guyub Project, upon UNDP's request;
  - c. Organize quarterly coordination meeting with other UNDP partners under Guyub Project;
  - d. Conduct oversight function, including monitoring visit to other partner's activities under GUYUB project, upon UNDP's request.
  - e. Ensure Guyub Project's presence at key government office, including at Bakesbangpol of 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.	22 June 2020
2. Situational Analysis and Need Assessment Report	1 August 2020
3. Learning tools developed and finalized	1 October 2020
4. Implementation of series of capacity building activities and periodic multi-stakeholder forums at least quarterly	3 July 2021
5. Coordination and representative role in East Java	3 July 2021
6. Reporting ( narrative and financial) submitted to and approved by UNDP	3 August 2021

### **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. Prior to the implementation of each deliverable, the organization must send the TOR of activity to UNDP Indonesia for review and approval. Each completed deliverable must also 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 one year and two months, from 18 June 2020 to 3 August 2021, including preparation and final reporting.

#### **Location of the Assignment**

The selected organization will work in at least two selected district/cities in East Java Provinces. One of the selected districts should be either Malang District, Sumenep District, or Batu District, in which other Guyub Project activities are being carried out. The selected organization will be expected to work collaboratively with other UN Agencies and their partners under Guyub Project in the selected project area. 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.