



## Call for Proposals from NGO/CSO

<b>Project</b>	: Tackling the Threat of Violent Extremism and Its Impact on Human Securities in East Java (GUYUB)
<b>Activity</b>	: Strengthening the social compact within school, its surrounding communities, and local authorities, in order to increase school and community's resilience towards violent extremism.
<b>Location</b>	: East Java Province and its selected cities/districts
<b>Type of Contract</b>	: Low Value Grant Agreement
<b>Duration</b>	: 14 months (Starting approximately 18 June 2020)
<b>Total Grant</b>	: IDR 1,433,145,000

### 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)<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

<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>

likely” that a terrorist attack would occur within the next year.<sup>4</sup> 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 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

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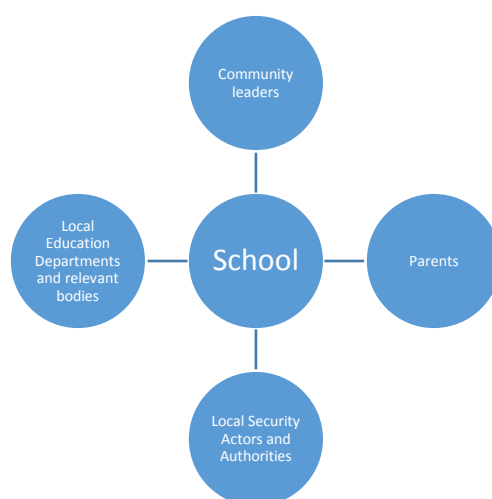
<sup>4</sup> Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) *Survey Findings - Global Perceptions of Violent Extremism* (2016)

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.

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.

## II. OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS/ DELIVERABLES

The overall objective of this call for proposal is to strengthen the social compact within school, its surrounding communities, and local authorities, in order to increase school and community's resilience towards violent extremism. The expected output of the proposed activities would be that teachers and communities, including the local security actors in targeted communities in East Java have the necessary knowledge and skill to prevent violent extremism, by working together in an inter-linked and comprehensive within school and also its surrounding community to detect and respond to violent extremism. The proposed activities should target at the very least 250 people. About 80 percent of them should be high school teachers, and the rest can be parents, local security actors, community leaders, and relevant local government officials. At least 50 percent of the high school teachers targeted in this project is expected to be female teachers.



*A model of school-community-government compact*

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

- People-centered: Attributing equal
- 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 as specified in **Annex I – Terms of Reference.**

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, as specified in **Annex I – Terms of Reference**.
3. To implement a series of capacity building activities in selected schools and surrounding communities as specified in **Annex I – Terms of Reference**
4. To conduct at minimum, a quarterly multi-stakeholder coordination forum at the sub-district level to discuss prevention of violent extremism efforts at the district level which include 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 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.

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 on building community resilience, at least in the past three years;
- Experience in developing modules in the area of P/CVE or peacebuilding, especially for community leaders, security actors, parents, and education actors in East Java Province;
- Experience in conducting workshops, training sessions, seminars at community level in East Java Province;
- Having based in East Java Province and proven experience in engaging and coordinating with government officials and local authorities related to P/CVE, from the lowest level to the provincial level in East Java Province through constructive manner;
- 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**

#### Budget size and duration: Section To be completed

Proposal amounts should be a maximum of **IDR 1,433,145,000** 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 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. Need Assessment and Situational Analysis, based on human security perspective and gender analysis	100.000.000
2. Development of learning tools	100.000.000
3. Series of capacity building activities	698.173.250
4. Quarterly multi-stakeholder forums	250.000.000
All inclusive management cost (including coordination, representation, and operation)	284.971.750
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.433.145.000</b>

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.

Payment 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 their proposals in one envelope to:

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

- **Number of copies: 1**

or email to [bids.id@undp.org](mailto:bids.id@undp.org) with subject “**Guyub: Building School and Community Resilience**”

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 **4 June 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](mailto: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.

<b>4 June 2020</b>	: Deadline for organization to submit proposals under this Call.
<b>5 – 12 June 2020</b>	: Assessment and selection processes will take place.
<b>15 June 2020</b>	: Selected applicant 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_Anti_Fraud_Policy_English_FINAL_june_2011.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,

Handwritten signature of Siprianus Bate Soro, consisting of the letters 'SBS' in a cursive, stylized font.

Siprianus Bate Soro  
Head of Democratic Governance and Poverty  
Reduction Unit (DGPRU)