

Project Summary

JPF Programme	JPF Emergency Response for Refugee from Myanmar in Bangladesh		
Project	Project for enhancement of protection mechanism and community resilience against Gender Based Violence (JPF-4)		
Start Date	31 March 2020	End Date	31 January 2021
Project Objective	To strengthen the community-wide (refugees and host communities) capacity to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and thereby contribute to the formation of GBV-free communities in Camp 19 in Ukhaia Upazila, Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh.		
Project Overview	The project will improve the protective environment for women and girls in the communities in Camp 19 through improving access to information and support services on GBV and strengthening the capacity of local communities including religious leaders in host communities to prevent GBV.		
Project Outline		Beneficiaries	
<p><u>Outcome 1: Improved access to GBV information and support services for women and girls</u></p> <p>GBV volunteers with basic trainings will conduct awareness-raising sessions on prevention of and response to GBV in areas where GBV information is not yet available in the camp.</p> <p>The Safe Space for Women and Girls (SSWG) will also provide case management, psychosocial support including group activities, and support for space to stay according to individual needs. Through staff training, prompt and appropriate case management and psychosocial support will be provided and the quality of service will be maintained and improved. In addition, peer groups will be formed to strengthen the self-help ability of GBV survivors and GBV-vulnerable women and girls.</p>		<p>Direct Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls targeted in GBV awareness-raising sessions: 384 pax • Women and girls receiving SSWG-based services: 40 pax / day • GBV volunteers: 16 pax (12 women and 4 men from the camp) 	
<p><u>Outcome 2: Strengthening the capacity of local communities¹ to prevent GBV</u></p> <p>To encourage the understanding and cooperation of men, who are primarily in power in households and communities, as well as local leaders and government officials, the project will 1) conduct awareness-raising and learning sessions to promote knowledge improvement and behavior change, 2) conduct awareness-raising and campaigning activities for community leaders and religious leaders (refugees and host communities), and 3) reach out to government officials.</p>		<p>Direct Beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and boys targeted in GBV awareness-raising and learning sessions: 248 pax • Community leaders, religious leaders and female leaders participating in the GBV awareness-raising training programme: 180 pax (30 women and 150 men) • GBV campaign coverage: 1,000 pax • Government officials (Police, CiC, etc.): 10 pax 	

¹ "local communities" refers to the social groups that surround female refugees, including the communities of the refugee camps, the relevant administrative officials, and the religious leaders of the host communities.

Logical Framework

Project Goal	To strengthen the community-wide (refugees and host communities) capacity to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and thereby contribute to the formation of GBV-free communities in Camp 19 in Ukhiya Upazila, Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh.			
Current Situation	Achievement (at the time of project completion)	Target (indicator to measure achievement) and Means of Verification	Activities	Prerequisites - Risk and external factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women and girls are at constant risk of GBV damage in the camp. Between August 2017 and November 2018, 20,165 cases of GBV, including sexual violence, were reported, of which 14,261 were referred to medical services². ● Reports of GBV and abuse continue, and prevention of GBV, strengthening case management, anti-trafficking measures, and strengthening psychosocial support are urgent tasks in JRP 2019. ● According to the hearing survey in the prospective project site (Camp 19), the most common forms of violence include violence from close relatives, forced child marriage, and abuse and humiliation. Women are said to be at home, and if they try to do volunteer work in the camp, they are ridiculed 	<p>1. Improved access to GBV information and support services for women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of people who attended GBV awareness-raising sessions and benefited from learning about GBV concepts, places where support services are available, types of services to be provided appropriately for the age, gender and other attributes of survivor: 560 pax (participants in awareness-raising and learning sessions) (JRP 2019 Protection-SO4) - % of survivors reported to receive age-appropriate and prompt case management service among the survivors who used the service: 100% of reported women 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Security situation inside and outside of the camp does not deteriorate. ◇ Monsoonal climate does not disrupt humanitarian activity (June to October). ◇ Monsoonal climate does not damage facilities for GBV activities such as Community Kitchen, SSWG and community meeting spaces or interfere with the construction of activity space for men and boys. ◇ Bangladesh Government approves the project application without delay.
	<p>1.1 GBV staff is able to provide necessary support service.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of GBV staff trained on GBV (GBV minimum standards, GBV mainstreaming, case management, GBVIMS, CMR, GBV IASC Guidelines, etc.) to provide support services: 7 pax (JRP 2019 Protection-SO4) <p>MOV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types and number of trainings GBV staff received 	<p>1.1.1 Capacity building training for GBV staff 1.1.2 Implementation, evaluation, and review through supervision and OJT</p>	<p>✓</p>
	<p>1.2 The number of areas where</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of women (18 years or older) and girls (12 -17 years old) participating in GBV awareness-raising sessions: 	<p>1.2.1 Conduct capacity building training and regular meetings for female GBV volunteer outreach</p>	<p>✓</p>

² UNFPA, Rohingya Humanitarian Response, Monthly Situation Report, November 2018, p. 5

<p>and threatened by their relatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● However, Camp 19 has relatively few bases for GBV support service compared with other camps, and the opportunities to create female-only spaces and provide support to empower women and girls are very limited. 	<p>information on prevention of and response to GBV has not been received is reduced.</p>	<p>384 pax (JRP 2019 Protection-SO4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of female participants reported to precisely deepen their knowledge and understanding of GBV prevention and response: ≥ 230 pax out of 384 (approx. 60%) <p>MOV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness-raising session participant list - KAP survey findings - Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to check how the participants in awareness-raising session approach to people around them (at the end of project) 	<p>1.2.2 GBV volunteer outreach and awareness-raising sessions</p>	
	<p>1.3 Women and girls under intense stress feel safe.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of SSWG users per day: 40 women and girls/day - % of referral service users at SSWG among women and girls who should receive referral services: 100% - SSWG users improve their understanding of appropriate responses to protection risks (mainly physical and psychological violence at home)³: 20 points <p>MOV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of SSWG users - Focus group interviews of the users (at the beginning and the end of the project) - (Case Management) Contents of support and results from assessment sheets, support plans, monitoring sheets and feedback sheets 	<p>1.3.1 Implementation of psychosocial support and case management at SSWG</p> <p>1.3.2 Implementation of group activities such as sewing and handicraft production at SSWG</p> <p>1.3.3 Supporting the formation and implementation of peer groups (self-help group)</p> <p>1.4.1 Monitoring and evaluation of participants</p>	<p>✓</p>

³ Based on interviews with local staff members that the majority of the protection risks faced by women in the camp are physical and psychological violence at home. In the event that the need for other protection risks becomes apparent in the course of project, other responses will be considered separately.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women and girls are at constant risk of GBV in the camp. Together with polygamy, child marriages have traditionally been practiced, and there is a strong tendency for domestic violence by men to be considered less problematic. The background of domestic violence is believed to be poor camp conditions and lack of livelihood for men. ● Men are decision makers at the household and community levels. In this relation, the Majhi system is male-dominated, and the abuse of power and authority is a problem. ● Some of the reasons why women do not or cannot have access to GBV services are that they do not know about the service itself or the need to receive it, they have difficulty walking outside, they feel stigmatized about using the service, and they are opposed by their spouses. ● According to the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), 101,560 	<p>2 Awareness to prevent and response to GBV is fostered in local communities⁴.</p>	<p>Increased knowledge to lead to behavior change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of male participants who became willing to intervene or assist in any GBV events after attending awareness-raising and learning sessions: ≥ 149 pax out of 248 male participants (approx. 60%) - # of male participants who discussed with their partners on household chores sharing and cooperation: after attending awareness-raising and learning sessions: ≥ 149 pax out of 248 male participants (approx. 60%)⁵ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Security situation inside and outside of the camp does not deteriorate. ◇ Monsoonal climate does not disrupt humanitarian activity (June to October). ◇ Monsoonal climate does not damage facilities for GBV activities such as Community Kitchen, SSWG and community meeting spaces. ◇ Bangladesh government approves the project application without delay.
	<p>2.1 Male refugees become more independent in preventing and responding to GBV.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of male participants in GBV awareness-raising sessions: 128 pax (JRP 2019 Protection-SO4) - # of male participants in the awareness-raising sessions reported to have improved their knowledge and understanding of GBV prevention and response: ≥ 77 pax out of 128 male participants (approx. 60%) <p>MOV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness-raising session participant list - KAP survey findings - Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to check how the participants in awareness-raising session approach to people around them (at the end of project) 	<p>2.1.1 Conduct capacity building training for male GBV staff</p> <p>2.1.2 Securing space for GBV training for male refugees in the camp</p> <p>2.1.3 Conduct awareness-raising sessions for male refugees in the camp in GBV training space</p>	✓
	<p>2.2 Community leaders,</p>			

⁴ "local community" refers to the social groups that surround female refugees, including the communities of the refugee camps, the relevant administrative officials, and the religious leaders of the host communities

⁵ Minimum standard for Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence in Emergencies, UNFPA, 2015 Edition, Standard 3

<p>people have been reported to have access to GBV prevention programmes, but the number of people who are reported to need support in JRP 2019 (610,117 people) has not yet been reached.</p>	<p>religious leaders, female leaders and government officials deepen their understanding of the causes, drivers, and implications of GBV.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of local community leaders, religious leaders, and female leaders participating in GBV awareness-raising trainings: ≥ 90% (JRP 2019 Protection-SO4) - % of participants answering they have acquired new knowledge about GBV through trainings: ≥ 80% (at the end of project) - # of government officials and police officers with jurisdiction over the Project Site Camp 19 participating in GBV orientations: 10 pax <p>MOV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising session participant list (2.2. 1 and 2.2. 2) - Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on the growth of GBV knowledge among participants in awareness-raising sessions (2.2. 1) (at the end of project) 	<p>2.2.1 Conduct training for community, religious and female leaders in the camp, and religious leaders in the host community on the basic knowledge of and response to GBV (including follow-up)</p> <p>2.2.2 Implementation of GBV orientation for government officials (twice)</p>	✓
		<p>2.3 GBV is well known to refugees in the camp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of participants in GBV campaigns: 1,000 pax (including both women and men) <p>MOV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record of the # of campaign participants 	<p>2.3.1 Implementation of GBV mass campaigns for all residents in the camp</p> <p>2.4.1 Monitoring and evaluation of participants</p>

Note:With regard to target indicators (measure of performance) and activities, it is desirable to refer to "the standard" and "key actions" in Sphere Standards, Education Minimum Standards, etc., and consider whether each indicator and activity meet the standards.

Project Progress Monitoring Sheet

Activity	Month I	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10
Outcome I: Improved access to GBV information and support services for women and girls										
I.1.1 Capacity building training for GBV staff	→				→					
I.1.2 Implementation, evaluation, and review through supervision and OJT	→									
I.2.1 Conduct capacity building training and regular meetings for female GBV volunteer outreach	→									
I.2.2 GBV volunteer outreach and awareness-raising sessions	→									
I.3.1 Implementation of psychosocial support and case management at SSWG	→									
I.3.2 Implementation of group activities such as sewing and handicraft production at SSWG	→									
I.3.3 Supporting the formation and implementation of peer groups (self-help group)	→									
I.4.1 Monitoring and evaluation of participants	→									

Outcome 2: Strengthening the capacity of local communities to prevent GBV									
2.1.1 Conduct capacity building training for male GBV staff	→				→				
2.1.2 Securing space for GBV training for male refugees in the camp	→								
2.1.3 Conduct awareness-raising sessions for male refugees in the camp in GBV male training space	→								
2.2.1 Conduct training for community, religious and female leaders in the camp, and religious leaders in the host community on the basic knowledge of and response to GBV (including follow-up)						→			
2.2.2 Implementation of GBV orientation for government officials (twice)							→		
2.3.1 Implementation of GBV mass campaigns for all residents in the camp								→	
2.4.1 Monitoring and evaluation of participants	→								