UNDP Partnership for a
Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh (PTIB)

FINAL REPORT

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

BPO	**Bangladesh Peace Observatory**
CARU	Cox's Bazar Analysis and Research Unit
CGS	Centre for Genocide Studies, University of Dhaka
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTTC	Counter-terrorism and Transnational Crime
D4P	Diversity for Peace
DKC	Digital Khichuri Challenge
GBV	Gender-based Violence
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
MERL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research and Learning
PTIB	Partnerships for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh Project
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
OSINT	Open-Source Intelligence
RCCE	Risk Communication/Awareness and Community Engagement
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project/outcome title	Partnerships for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh (PTIB)
Atlas ID	00086326
Relevant UNDAF/ CPD/ SP/ SDGs	**Bangladesh UNDAF Outcome 1 & Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 2:** Develop and implement improved social policies and programmes that focus on good governance, reduction of structural inequalities and advancement of vulnerable individuals and groups. **CPD Output 2.1:** Civil society, interest groups, relevant government agencies and political parties have tools and knowledge to set agendas and to develop platforms for building consensus on national issues. **UNDP Strategic Plan:** **Outcome 3:** Strengthen resilience to shocks and crisis **Output 3.2.1:** National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities **SDG:** **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels **Target:** **SDG target 16.1:** "Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere"; **SDG target 16.6:** "Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels"; **SDG target 16.7:** "Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels".
Country	Bangladesh
Region	Asia-Pacific
Date project document signed	3 June 2018

Project dates	Start	Planned end
	26 January 2017	31 May 2021, extended to June 2022 with no cost.

Project budget	USD $5.18 m
Funding source	Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, UK, Japan (through UNODC)
Contribution Denmark	DKK 4,044,000
Implementing party	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Key Takeaway

Even in 2021, we continued to bear the brunt of the COVID 19 pandemic. The virus continued to wreak havoc, having undergone various mutations, with the Delta variant ushering the second wave in Bangladesh. By the end of the year, Omicron was declared a 'Variant of Concern'. On a more positive note, Bangladesh rolled out its nationwide vaccination campaign in 2021. The Partnerships for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh (PTIB) remained an integral part of Bangladesh's COVID 19 response, consolidating itself as an important source of information. PTIB chairs the COVID 19 rumours and misinformation task group, launched in August 2021 to inform the risk communications and community outreach of the national COVID 19 response, while the Bangladesh Peace Observatory continued with its weekly COVID graphics.

With the successful completion of phase 1, PTIB is now in transition to phase 2. The second phase programme document had been completed, with the next phase slatted to cover 5 years.

2021 Achievements: UNDP's Partnerships for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh project works to promote peace and tolerance by preventing violence, hate speech and extremism in Bangladesh. In 2021, the project both strengthened additional initiatives, and launched new ones.

LAUNCHING NEW AND STRENGTHENING ESTABLISHED INITIATIVES:

- **Digital Khichuri Challenges (DKCs):** Over 11.8M Bangladeshis were reached with messages promoting peace, social cohesion, and digital literacy, with a particular focus on promoting a more equitable digital space;
- **Bangladesh Peace Observatory (BPO):** BPO continued its monitoring of the social fallout from the pandemic, tracking violence, rumour, stigma, misinformation, and incitement of all kinds;
- **Cox's Bazar Analysis & Research Unit (CARU):** CARU introduced a new database management system that can respond to requests for information/analysis promptly;
- **Diversity for Peace (D4P):** The Diversity for Peace platform reached 5.6K+ offline and 1.2M online outreach and promoted inclusivity and respect for diversity. Moreover, it piloted behavioral science in the design and monitoring of interventions;
- **Violent Extremist Social Media Reporting:** In the second phase, PTIB will prioritize the capacity building of national organizations in online monitoring and analysis. SecDev was the successful bidder for the monitoring work in the second phase and will partner with the national organization Rupantar;
- **Empowering youth to counter threats of online violent extremist (VE) messaging, fake news and hate speech:** The pilot we started in 2020 continued to facilitate youth panels to validate PTIB's online VE monitoring findings, resulted in in-depth analysis and deeper understanding on the vulnerability of youth for online radicalization;
- **Support for the Dhaka Police (CTTC):** Youth dialogues to raise youth awareness on preventing violent extremism moved online. CTTC officials participated in different events such as Peace Talk Cafés and Diversity Talks to speak about online harm and how to address it.
- **Joint UN response in preventing violent extremism:** UNDP and other UN agencies have brought their PCVE activities in Bangladesh under one programmatic framework. Moreover, they have joined their forces in resource mobilization.

BANGLADESH IN 2021: TRENDS

The ever-evolving scenario of COVID-19 in 2021:

The year 2021 began with a lower and decreasing infection rate until the unsuspected 'second wave' hit in March-April followed by the most severe spell in July-August. The country reported the highest number of daily COVID 19 cases, on 28 July and the most increased daily death on 5 August. The Government authorities employed restrictions to contain the virus. Online rumour and misinformation campaigns tried to induce public anger, calling for violating the shutdown orders and inciting religious sentiments. However, incidents of public unrest against the restriction were lower than in 2020, according to Bangladesh Peace Observatory (BPO). The Government launched the vaccine rollout in late January and covered 46 percent population, with at least one dose by the end of December. On the other hand, most COVID19 misinformation posts targeted creating vaccine hesitancy. PTIB's social media monitoring suggests that the misinformation actors were more functional when the infection rate was higher and the government restriction order was in effect.

Violent extremist groups focused more on extending the ideological support base: The violent extremist groups continued strengthening their ideological influence and support base rather than physical attacks on the targets. The VE outfits ramped up their online presence, with the number of subscriptions rising to 11.1 million by the end of 2021, nearly three times higher than the previous year. The offline presence of some AQIS and HUJI B affiliated 'ideological leaders' were notable through religious missionary activities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and appearing with a fraction of Hefazat-e-Islam activists in public meetings during Jan-April 2021. The VE groups' targeting women recruit added a new concern in 2021. In August, the CTTC revealed **a female wing** of Ansar Al Islam after arresting the first-ever female operative of this AQIS affiliated group. All previously arrested females belonged to IS-affiliated JMB. Police continued their drive to weaken the VE group's activities. BPO recorded 68 police operations in 2021 that resulted in the arrest of 155 VE suspects.

Subscription of Bangla VE social media channels reached an all-time high: As revealed in PTIB's social media monitoring, the persistent increase in the number of violent extremist channels and user engagement in Bangladeshi cyberspace reached an all-time high in 2021. The number of subscribers came to 11.1 million, up from 4.4 million in 2020. With a significant increase in internet consumption and social media users after the COVID 19 pandemic, online consumption of violent extremist content soared 3 to 4 times in 2 consecutive years.

In 2021, the Taliban's take over in Afghanistan was a driver that spiked the audiences' attention to the VE content. The way the VE groups, particularly the AQIS affiliated Bangla social media channels, celebrated the victory boosted their audiences and support. AQIS posts on Bangladeshis that have fought alongside Al-Qaeda and the Taliban started trending again after the Afghanistan event.

AQIS' online attacks on both India and Hindus skyrocketed in 2021. During the Durga Puja, anti-Hindu posts soared to 60 percent of all VE posts. In fact, since 2019, anti-Hindu posts on VE channels have been spiking during the Durga Puja every year. Although such attacks are part of a core AQIS strategy, there was a sudden spike in such narratives, as VE actors sought to exploit Muslim outrage and fear over communal violence both at home and in India.

VE actors ramped up their attacks on liberal values and ideologies such as democracy, secularism, and feminism, increasing such posts throughout the year. AQIS renewed its online attacks on the United Nations (UN) and its agencies, condemning them as anti-Muslim. They also steadily increased their online attacks on the Bangladeshi Government, denouncing it illegitimate and anti-Islamic.

In a notable turn, AQIS ramped up its outreach to Rohingya communities by the end of 2021. PTIB's monitoring identified at least three new channels on Telegram and YouTube that were disseminating news from AQIS media channels, translated into the Rohingya language.

Communal violence scaled up to a new high: The country witnessed a sharp increase in attacks on minority communities in 2021. The biggest Hindu festival of 2021 in Bangladesh was observed amid a series of attacks on Hindu worship places, households, and businesses. Overall, BPO recorded 69 violent attacks on Hindus throughout the year, claimed 11 lives, and destroyed 107 Hindu temples, 237 Hindu households, and shops. Event data from BPO indicates that annual violent events targeting minorities reached a five-year peak in 2021.

The intensity and frequency of attack during the Durga puja were unprecedented. Any plot of violence against minorities quickly turned into a mob attack, and mass people were mobilized rapidly, with little or no resistance. The situation alarms how intolerance is spreading over at the general level. The dynamics of religious extremist violence in Bangladesh have changed over the past five years. Now mob attacks targeting minorities and clashes with police due to religious grievances are more likely to generate casualties than extremist events.

Cox's Bazar remains precarious: UNDP's Cox's Bazar Analysis and Research Unit have gathered and analyzed information on security risks in the host and refugee communities. CARU noticed a 43% increase in all types of incident records compared to that of 2020. Although total unnatural deaths have remained relatively similar to 2020, homicide has decreased by 38% due to the lowest number of "gunfight" deaths in the last four years. While the "gunfights" have dropped drastically the number of impounded drugs has skyrocketed. 2021 saw approximately 28 million yaba tablets confiscations, while 18 million the previous year. More importantly, a new drug named crystal methamphetamine has been identified in the district for the first time in March 2021, and a total of 27 kilograms of crystal meth has been seized until the end of the year. The violence in the district, including the camps, has dramatically increased. September and October were most violent, with a prominent Rohingya leader and seven men in a Madrasa being killed. CARU also reported that political and organized crimes have risen gradually in the camps.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Objectives: This project uses cutting-edge evidence to help promote authentic and resonant Bangladeshi narratives of diversity and tolerance. It structures its learning and research to be far more integrated and responsive to emerging trends than more traditional UN projects, using three distinct data-collection and analysis teams to produce the data which allows for evidence-based programming and messaging. The project contributes substantially to objectives outlined by the United Nations Country Team, the Rohingya Joint-Response Plan, the Government of Bangladesh and more recently the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) pillar of Bangladesh's COVID-19 response.

Project Structure: The project has 3 Key Outputs:

Research Facility	**Citizen Engagement**	**Government Engagement**
Improve knowledge, understanding, and provide insight into the drivers of violence in Bangladesh	Enhance inclusivity and tolerance through social engagement activities, both on and offline, with a focus on youth, women, migrant workers, religious leadership and marginalized communities	Sensitize government agencies to emerging global best practices when developing policies that promote social inclusion and tolerance.

International Agreements: This project responds to the UN Secretary General's 2015 call for every country to develop a coherent and contextual strategy for the prevention of violent extremism (PVE), while reaffirming the need for inclusive institutions, transparent politics, and a commitment to fundamental human rights. Moreover, the project helps implement the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech. In May 2019, the Secretary-General identified hate speech as a menace to democratic values, social stability, and peace. PTIB's focus on inclusivity and tolerance also resonates with the December 2019 UN General Assembly's resolution on a culture of peace.

SUMMARY OF PROJECT STRATEGY

PTIB leverages evidence-based and open-source intelligence to be more integrated and responsive to emerging trends

While most projects have a learning component, to better understand the issue being addressed, the PTIB project structures its learning and research to be far more integrated and responsive to emerging trends, feeding directly into new programming and messaging. This involves expanded, comprehensive and independent monitoring and data collection to help close the violence data gap in Bangladesh. The project does this using three data collection teams: 1) The Bangladesh Peace Observatory, based at the University of Dhaka, which collects and analyzes nationwide statistics on violent incidents; 2) The Cox's Bazar Analysis and Research Unit (CARU), UNDP's in-house monitoring team, which tracks violent incidents in regions affected by the Rohingya emergency; 3) and Social Media Monitoring, conducted by the Canadian strategic data and analysis company SecDev, which collects data and analyzes engagement with sources of disinformation and incitement on Bangladeshi social media. Building on this data and evidence, the PTIB project works with local Bangladeshi partners to promote critical thinking and support targeted but authentic expressions of Bangladeshi diversity online and offline.

PTIB capacitates the youth with digital literacy and social media engagement skills:

The project addresses complex issues of identity and inclusion by promoting a digital literacy model. Digital literacy is not a measure of standard literacy or whether someone can read or write. Digital literacy reflects a person's ability to critically engage with Bangladesh's online environment, to identify and question any misleading or incendiary online content they may encounter. This is done by supporting the development and strengthening of Bangladesh's 'online immune system' to improve citizens' ability to counter and question misinformation and incitement tactics independently. UNDP activities rely on superior monitoring and analysis of online trends and an adaptable communications strategy and programme design. Specifically, a focus on promoting digital literacy and safe use of online can help vulnerable communities, including minorities and women, to identify and speak out against incitement and violence that might disproportionately affect them. This decentralized, critical-thinking approach is more transparent, effective and democratic than simply removing online posts or directly limiting online speech. Moreover, to outnumber and counter online spoilers who are spreading hate speech and disinformation, PTIB is strengthening positive and inclusive youth voices. With PTIB support, youth organizations are becoming more effective in their social media campaigns.

Bangladeshi voices, Bangladeshi ownership:

Sustainable change, especially on complex national and community identity issues, cannot be effectively promoted by internationals. PVE in Bangladesh means analyzing the current trends and cultivating or coordinating local partners to help act on this information. These include a range of Bangladeshi academic, civil society and government partners, many of whom would not have been able to start working on these issues without UNDP support. Through national partners, the project's implementation has ensured that peaceful and inclusive messages retain their essential Bangladeshi character, drawing on lessons from Bangladeshi history and cultural memory.

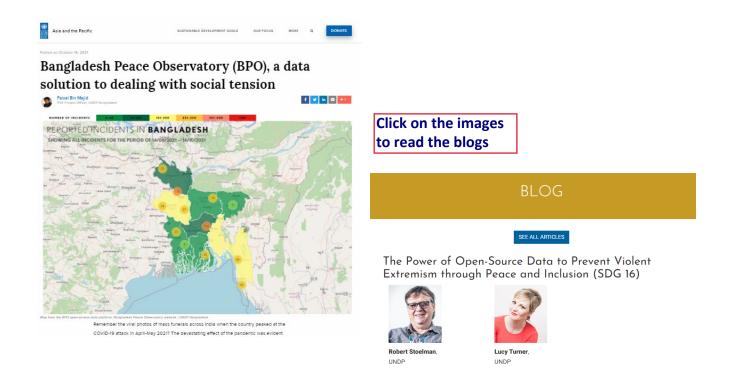**PTIB is actively supporting UN collaboration:**

UN agencies in Bangladesh bringing their PVE activities together under one programmatic framework. This is a collaborative effort of the UN Agencies in Bangladesh to deepen understanding, empower

communities and strengthen the role of national and subnational authorities in the prevention and countering of violent extremism. PTIB collaborated with UN Women peace cafees on the DKC on a safe internet for Women. PTIB was the leading organization to organize a joint UN workshop on Women and VE in Bangladesh.

PARTNERSHIPS & KNOWLEDGE SHARING

 PTIB is designed as a learning initiative and has a strong basis in research providing evidence for programming. The different research products like the CARU and SecDev briefs are reaching large audiences and are rich in providing insights and guidance for PVE programming and in the Rohingya crisis response. Knowledge sharing is an essential aspect of PTIB, and team members often contribute to various articles and blogs. The UN world data forum published a blog on the use of open-source data to inform SDG 19 related work. Another published blog was about the success of the Bangladesh peace observatory.

PTIB is often asked to present its research findings to audiences and experts. Examples of this are a presentation on VE in Bangladesh for the Anti-Terrorism Tribunal, organized by the US State Department. We supported the National Human Rights Council in training the police on "The rise of Populism, Fundamentalism, Extremism and Protection of Human Rights". In December we presented during the South Asia Summit: Supporting City-Led Efforts to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism international conference organized by the strong cities network.

Click on the images to read the blogs

Research Facility (Outcome 1): Bangladesh Peace Observatory

The Bangladesh Peace Observatory (BPO): The BPO catalogues, aggregates, maps and visualizes nationwide statistics on violent incidents using a combination of open data and media reports. Based at the University of Dhaka and supported by UNDP, the BPO produces targeted analyses and updates, identifying new avenues for research. A variety of qualitative (micronarrative) and quantitative methods (media monitoring) are used to help identify violent trends.

The BPO successfully accomplished the following in 2021:

- BPO database reached a new height: In 2021 BPO achieved the milestone of offering ten years' data covering from the year 2012. Operational since 2017, BPO simultaneously records the current and back year incidents, enabling the platform as a source for a longitudinal study. From January-December 2021, BPO recorded 14,682 incidents. With data of 128K incidents over ten years, BPO is the most extensive open-sourced database on violence in Bangladesh.
- Peace reports: In 2021, BPO produced five bi-monthly peace reports, one special report, and the annual peace report 2020. The thematic focus of the bi-monthly reports was i) protest in the time of pandemic ii) COVID 19 vaccine diplomacy iii) the pandemic impacts on the labour our migration iv) land-related violence in Bangladesh. The special peace report was on the return of the Taliban to Afghanistan.
- Peacegraphics: Peacegraphics are published online on the BPO website, showing the violence trends in Bangladesh. In 2021, BPO has published ten Peacegraphics and circulated them widely through email.
- Peace fellowship: The third round of the UNDP-BPO Peace Fellowship has been awarded to conduct four studies. The study areas are 1) Collective violence in Bangladesh 2) Relationship between the Rohingya and the host communities in Cox's Bazar 3) Violence against religious minorities 4) Social media rumours and mob violence.
- PVE training: BPO offered training to understand the underlying factors behind extremist violence, including practices in various countries for preventing/countering violent extremism. In 2021, BPO organized one PVE training course attended by 15 participants including university students, development practitioners, civil servants, and journalists.
- Addressing COVID-19: In 2021, BPO continued the pandemic response by monitoring violence and social tension around COVID-19 and disseminating data in an infographics format. BPO's COVID-19 data was a useful source for journalistic reporting and informed decision-making throughout the year.

  - Covid19graphics: In 2021, BPO published 17 issues fortnightly of Covid19Graphics that drew massive media attention on headlines helped counter misinformation on misleading information of unofficial deaths propagated to create social unrest.

- Policy discussion: BPO also brought its COVID-19 data analytics to policy discussion by organizing a series of eight webinars with journalists of eight divisions and a concluding national episode. BPO's COVID-19 data was a useful source for journalistic reporting and informed decision-making throughout the year.

- A book project: In addition, BPO published a book titled "*COVID-19: The Other Side of Living through the Pandemic".* The book was launched by the State Minister of Foreign Affairs and the UN Resident Coordinator. The book chapters captured the lived experience of the people, with a chapter dedicated to rumours and misinformation on COVID. It included narratives from 24 authors of their lived experiences of the COVID-19 pandemic, from different countries.

- Knowledge exchange at the regional level: In 2021 BPO presented its experience and technicalities on the data platform to the Indonesian ministry of human development and cultural affairs, and Universitas Indonesia, to facilitate their development of a database on violence with the support of UNDP Indonesia.

Youth Panel on Monitoring Hate Speech and Misinformation

As a sub-element of the research facility, two youth panels from Khulna and Rajshahi districts act to validate PTIB's social media monitoring findings, inform UNDP on new VE social media channels and the ongoing trends of misinformation and hate speeches to supplement and improve UNDP's monitoring. Engaging with youth panels also helps PTIB to understand how the youth perceive the extremist messages and, most importantly, understand the social impact of online misinformation, hatred and extremist campaign.

Following are some highlights where the experience shared by the youth panels helped to get insights on the impacts of social media.

COVID 19 misinformation:

Throughout the year, the youth panel contributed to PTIB's COVID19 misinformation monitoring by sharing their observations on how rumour and misinformation influenced people's perception of the virus and the protection measures, how or whether the anti-vaccine propaganda created vaccine hesitancy, etc.

The changed situation in Afghanistan:

After the Taliban's victory generated ripples of support across Bangladeshi social media, the youth panel shared how people discuss this victory offline and tried to decode the reason behind this support from the perception of people around them.

Communal violence during Durga puja:

In 2021, Bangladesh experienced a largescale, widespread communal attack on the Hindu minority communities during the Durga Puja festival. Social media was the trigger as the incidents started by a Facebook live from Cumilla. Its widespread publicity set a scene that invoked many unaffiliated people to join the mayhem in several parts of the country. Although Khulna and

In May 2021, the Rajshahi youth panel members gathered on-spot information when social tension arose in Rajshahi city on resisting people's entrance to the town from the adjacent Chapai Nawabganj district declared as a red zone for high infection rate.

A media report triggered the tension, alleged Chapai Nawabganj people were entering Rajshahi to travel to Dhaka, keeping their address and dialect hidden. The news invoked a panic that turned into hate speech against Chapai Nawabganj people exposed in Facebook groups of Rajshahi city dwellers.

The tension spread beyond social media as some overenthusiastic people surveilled in bus and rail stations, harassing people who came from Chapai Nawabganj and posted their photos and videos on the Facebook groups. Even some restaurants denied serving them. At this point, the Rajshahi youth panel members reported the situation by visiting the spots and interviewing people. PTIB placed this report to the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) pillar of the national Covid19 response, with recommendations for strengthening the campaign against social stigma.

Rajshahi districts were safe, people living there have not been exempted from the social and psychological consequences of the situation as revealed in the youth panel discussion. Youth shared their experience of how the fear spoiled the festivity, even for the Muslim friends who used to participate in the festival. Also,

they observed how blame games, communal arguments, and hatred rampant online fueled the mistrust between these two religious communities.

Research Facility (Outcome 1): Cox's Bazar Analysis & Research Unit

The Cox's Bazar Analysis & Research Unit (CARU): CARU records and analyzes violent incidents in the areas impacted by the refugee influx through weekly, monthly, periodic and annual analysis. Focusing on media reports, CARU verifies sensitive information within the camps and across Cox's Bazar District and regularly prepares highlights. The reports are distributed to various national, international and UN partners enhancing risk mitigation and early warning system.

CARU successfully accomplished the following in 2021:

- **Periodic reporting:** In addition to weekly and monthly reports, CARU piloted half-yearly reports in 2020. Following the great interest among partners, CARU has continued with half year reports in 2021.
- **Support to partners:** CARU, as one of its everyday activities, also responded to specific requests for additional information by Government, diplomatic and NGO partners on the ground. Since the relocation of Rohingyas to Bhasan Char Island began in December 2020, CARU data was requested multiple times by some international partner organisations for their advocacy and negotiation prospects.
- **Early-warning information dissemination efforts:** CARU runs two Signal groups, one for UN partners and another for analysts and researchers working in Cox's Bazar, which provides recipients with essential information as it develops. Although these groups started as a communication side-option, they have evolved into a useful informational and situational awareness tool that humanitarian partners widely use. This has continued in 2021 as part of regular activity.
- **Data collection on intercommunal conflicts:** CARU team has assisted in data collection on violence across Bangladesh during the Durga puja event in October 2021. This helped PTIB to collaborate and exchange information between BPO and CARU on the PVE reporting. CARU also gathers insights from the BPO to compare the Cox's Bazar data with the country-wide data.
- **Analysing information in 2018:** Besides the regular data collection and trend analysis, CARU completed data collection for 2018, which helped understand the situation of the Rohingya impacted communities, perceptions and security incidents including drug routes and size of confiscations in the first year within the Rohingya influx occurred.
- **Research on Conflict and Development Assessment:** CARU has started working on a conflict development assessment with the Social Cohesion team at UNDP, which will continue up to June 2022. The research objective is to conduct a threat assessment in the district and the camps followed by in-depth interviews with mediators of conflicts to understand how mediators respond to threats or conflict and assess the gaps or best practices in Upazilas.

CARU Data Base

CARU has developed the database to include information that is publicly available as well as verified confidential information in the forms of pictures, audio and video. Apart from the analysis and narratives, the database has helped prepare various maps that include but are not limited to homicides, security incidents, abductions, and other forms of violence and vulnerabilities of the host community and the refugee community. Maps often illustrate the nature of violence and intensity in certain places such as which camps have the presence of political and non-political armed groups.

The vulnerability of groups can be identified from the database as CARU records the background information of the victims and the detainees. This not only enhances the cohesiveness of the information but also to understanding dynamics between and within the perpetrators for instance the armed group members.

Research Facility (Outcome 1): Social Media Monitoring

Violent Extremist Social Media Monitoring: SecDev and its national partner Rupantar support PTIB in assessing and analysing violent extremist narratives on popular online platforms such as Facebook and Telegram. This information is used to identify and promote peaceful alternative narratives on key themes in real-time. This research has provided essential information on Muslim-Hindu dynamics online, treatment of secularists, attitudes towards LGBTQ issues, and much more. In the second phase, PTIB will prioritize building national online monitoring and analysis capacity. Therefore, in the renewal of the contract, PTIB made it mandatory that the international firm would partner with a national organization

The Social Media Monitoring Successfully Accomplished the Following in 2021:

- **Informing on emerging issues:** monitoring insights provided useful information on the response in Bangladesh to the Taliban take-over and during the anti-Hindu violence during Durga Puja.
- **Informing PTIB civic engagement work**: Monitoring insights informed the crafting of alternative narratives and outreach activities, such as the Peace Talk Café and Digital Khichuri Challenge on safe internet use for women.
- **Knowledge sharing:** In May 2021, SecDev's researchers presented key research findings to government officials and partners during different events, including the conference on Women and VE in Bangladesh.
- **Support to the PVE working group:** Presentations regularly updated UN agencies and international partners on PVE developments online.

Research Facility (Outcome 1): COVID-19 disinformation monitoring:

Initiated in March 2020, PTIB slowed down the social media monitoring of COVID-19 disinformation in December with the decline in the public interest online in COVID-19. After two months of pause, misinformation posts started to trickle back on social media in March 2021 with the spike in infection rate and the Government order of new restrictions. The situation brought PTIB to resume the monitoring on a full scale by employing in-house capacity. From April to December 2021, PTIB produced 7 periodic reports and shared them in the Risk Communications and Community Engagement pillar of the national COVID-19 response.

In this second spell of monitoring, the emphasis was more on identifying the misinformation trend, decoding the information manipulation tactics of disinformation actors, and recommending appropriate counter-messaging strategies for the Covid19 awareness campaign. PTIB's monitoring was recognized in the RCCE pillar as the pillar members selected UNDP/PTIB to Chair its Rumour and Misinformation Task Force formed in August 2021.

Research Facility (Outcome 1): Study on Women and Violent Extremism

The participation of women in violent extremism (VE) is a dangerous but underestimated phenomenon. PTIB has initiated in November 2021 a study on women and violent extremism in Bangladesh to understand the motives and conditions driving women's involvement in VE. The study will also explore the influence of social media in the radicalization process. The study will result in a policy paper with recommendations for policymakers and practitioners in PCVE, to be published in 2022. The researchers have presented preliminary findings during the conference on Women and VE, the UN agencies organized in December 2021. Details of the workshop or described in the section on government engagement later in this report.

Citizen Engagement (Outcome 2): Digital Khichuri Challenges

Digital Khichuri Challenges: PTIB's highly successful social hackathon series, the "Digital Khichuri Challenges"[1] has become an established brand in Bangladesh with a reach of over 12M people, while many of the platforms that emerged from these hackathons have developed an even greater reach. Each hackathon is themed on a subject that has recently been prominent on Bangladeshi social media, using UNDP's online research. The DKCs are implemented by PTIB through a local communications agency, Mighty Byte Ltd., while YY Goshti, a social business incubator, provides mentorship and additional support to winning teams for at least 6 months after the hackathon.

Digital Khichuri Challenge | Dhaka 2021:
The Unsafety Net: How Online abuse is Driving Women Out of Digital Spaces

- **Theme:** Online abuse and harassment have been driving women to quit social media platforms including Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter, with nearly 60 per cent experiencing harassment, a global study has shown. According to the study, almost half of the girls targeted had been

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[1] Like Bangladesh itself, khichuri is a traditional Bangladeshi rice dish that is a mixture of many different ingredients.

threatened with physical or sexual violence. Therefore, the Digital Khichuri Challenge selected the theme to address the stigmatization women face, leading to a digital divide and limiting women's participation in the digital space. DKC wanted to bring solutions to the fore that would dismantle the marginalization of girls and women, sidelining their experiences and concerns and contributing to violence against them. A safer online experience can only be ensured by addressing and mitigating the drivers so that women have satisfactory participation and representation in the digital space.

- **Recruitment campaign:** Amid the Covid-19 pandemic, Digital Khichuri Challenge took a hybrid approach to reach young students and entrepreneurs across the country. Campus ambassadors were recruited from over 50 universities across 64 districts, and online promotion was run in parallel to spread the message of DKC among the interest groups. More than 100 teams submitted their ideas and the most promising 8 teams were selected for the three-day Idea Lab.

- **Direct mentorship:** Social entrepreneurs, development practitioners, psychologists, academicians, and representatives from government counterparts joined DKC to help mentor youth in understanding the social and intrapsychic aspects behind the derogatory and toxic attitude online against women and how the youth can develop appropriate digital platforms to prevent the online incitement against the target groups.

- **Government commitment:** The ICT State Minister of the Government of Bangladesh Mr Zunaid Ahmed Palak championed the message of the Digital Khichuri Challenge during its online activation phase. Likewise, Mahfuza Liza, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Intelligence Analysis Division, Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime, Dhaka Metropolitan Police attended the Idea Lab session to orient young participants on Safety Measures to reduce cybercrime vulnerabilities.

- **Total reach:** DKC messages reached 1,373,340 people with 22,415 engagements online.

- **DKC 2021 Winners:** With the mentoring support provided, the following initiatives were implemented. Team Cyber Saver recruited 400 youths across Bangladesh and taught them social media etiquette and measures to prevent cyberbullying. The youth volunteers went back to their locality and organized community-based activities to raise awareness against cyber-bullying. Team Cyber Saver designed and published an e-book for the youth on social media etiquette with over 14,000 organic views. They also implemented a social awareness campaign titled 'Teacup Campaign to stop Cyber Bullying' and engaged with an audience of 25,000+ online. Team TransEnd successfully advocated for the rights of transgender and for access to the labor market. With a remarkable result of the employment of 20 transgender persons with Food panda. To sensitize the youth against cyber harassment, Team N Te Nari, N Te Nirapotta collaborated with art, music, cultural clubs of different educational institutions and engaged 10,000 audiences through debates and online events.

Innovation Showcase

Digital Khichuri Challenge organized an Innovation Showcase highlighting the initiatives and impacts of 10 DKC youth teams on crucial social issues such as peace, tolerance, social cohesion, combating hate, digital and media literacy, gender justice, safe cyberspace for girls, and the online vulnerability of migrant workers. The Showcase was hosted by YY Venture at the Impact Hub in Dhaka and H.E. Mr. Vikram K Doraiswami, High Commissioner of India to the Bangladesh, Sudipto Mukerjee, Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh joined the event. Besides, representatives from Action Aid Bangladesh, Plan International Bangladesh, Manusher Jonno Foundation, Centre for Peace and Justice, BRAC University, Helvetas Intercooperation Germany, IDEA Project, ICT Division, RedOrange, and BetterStories participated in the event. These organizations have been working on youth-led social initiatives for years, and their participation created an opportunity for DKC youth teams to showcase their impactful projects and network with like-minded organizations.

Citizen Engagement (Outcome 2): Peace Talk Cafés

Peace Talk Cafes: By allowing youth to interact directly with experts, government officials, and noteworthy figures on important subjects, the Peace Talk Cafes have taken a radically different approach to social engagement when compared to what is traditionally done in Bangladesh. Peace Talk Cafes create an informal, approachable, and even cosy atmosphere in local environments to conjure meaningful dialogues on pressing and contemporary topics.

Peace Talk Café 9th Edition: The Unsafety Net: How Online Abuse is Driving Women Out of Digital Spaces

In celebration of International Women's Day, a face-to-face discussion was organized where the youth had the opportunity to interact with an expert panel consisting of an academician, journalist, researcher, lawyer, celebrity, and feminist activists. Participants and panelists discussed their views on the alarming rate of online abuse targeted toward women, measures to make the digital space safer for women and offered insights from their respective fields.

Peace Talk Café 10th: Building Bridges: Connecting Development and Private Sectors for Digital Peace

This iteration assembled a startup and investment advisor, development practitioner, an inclusion practitioner and CEO of a tech company. They spoke about opportunities and building bridges between development and private sectors to contribute to ensuring a safe and inclusive digital space and address online harms like hate speech, disinformation, cyberbullying, and cybercrimes.

Citizen Engagement (Outcome 2): Digital Peace Movement Campaigns

Digital Peace Movement: In addition to the digital khichuri challenge and peace talk café, we also organized a Social Media Engagement Training for youth partners of the digital peace movement. Sixteen youth groups, researchers, and civil society organizations participated in a series of online training sessions. The training supported the participants in countering misinformation, disinformation, and intolerance online. Moreover, to design effective social media outreach strategies and social media campaigns. Training topics covered included Introduction to Online Hate, Evaluation of Existing Social Media Page's Performance, Strategic Communication Plan Formulation and Branding, Overview of Social Media Design, Cyber Security and Privacy, and Impact Measurement.

Citizen Engagement (Outcome 2): Diversity For Peace

Diversity for Peace (D4P): Diversity for Peace is the newest initiative of PTIB, driven to promote the value of diversity, draw strength from the principles of inclusion, and tolerance and create more connections and mutual understanding among people of diverse identities. Diversity for Peace covers the PTIB project's offline, grassroots-level activities in collaboration with local NGOs/CSOs/CBOs, which respond to issues identified through the project's analysis of online incitement on social media.

In 2020 "Diversity for Peace" initiative supported 9 CSOs/NGOs/CBOs to undertake activities that showcase the diversity of Bangladesh at grassroots level, with geographic coverage in 16 districts of Bangladesh. Although D4P sought to heavily leverage the partners' networks and outreach through on-ground activities, the interventions later had to be transitioned online due to COVID-19.

Before receiving the grants, the 9 partner organizations received a training on project management and reporting. The training also provided opportunity for networking among the organizations and we agreed on appropriate communication strategies and plans. The partners received ad-hoc support throughout 2021 to help them adapt to online activities, where some partners inherently lacked the requisite capacity.

D4P has commissioned behavioral insights (BI) approach to clarify programmatic pathways for nurturing diversity, promoting peace, tolerance and develop a resilient community.

Two D4P partners Bangladesh Centre for Communication Programs (BCCP) and Unite Theatre for Social Action (UTSA) has piloted this BI approach in their projects in Dhaka, Shariatpur and Chittagong district. BCCP has surveyed the Imams/Madrasa Teachers and Madrasa Students; whereas UTSA has involved youth and women groups from Bihari and local community of Chittagong.

Insights from the behavioural sciences, or what is commonly referred to as Behavioural Insights (BI), are the accumulation of knowledge gained from various disciplines – including psychology, economics, sociology, cognitive science and neuroscience – that challenges the notion of rationality and supports the use of more human-centered approaches to designing policies, programmes and projects. These behavioural insights have shown that we, as humans, predictably deviate from a rational model of action, and struggle to convert our own intentions into actions.

Government Engagement (Outcome 3)

Partnerships with Bangladeshi Government Agencies: UNDP supported government agencies in Bangladesh to develop their understanding of PVE principles, to produce effective policy and meet their obligations under SDG 16.

Research conference on women and violent extremism in Bangladesh

In December 2021, PTIB organized an insightful research conference on Women and Violent Extremism in Bangladesh with United Nations, international PCVE working groups and the Bangladesh Peace Observatory, supported by UNRCO, UNDP, UNODC, UNOCT and UN Women. The conference brought together the Government, academics, and CSO stakeholders working on PVE, CVE and CT to share and discuss research findings and experience in responding to female radicalization. The speakers at the workshop identified existing policy and programmatic gaps and highlighted good practices and lessons learned.

Research findings presented at the workshop yielded the following key takeaways:

1. Importance of online radicalization. Violent Extremist (VE) groups have increasingly targeted women in online campaigns since 2020, and many of the women suspected of VE in Bangladesh engaged with VE contents online.
2. Poverty and madrasa education matter less as drivers for VE. Instead, most female members of the VE groups are relatively well off and educated.
3. More women are self-radicalized than anticipated, breaking the conventional assumption that VE women in Bangladesh are generally radicalized through men or their husbands.
4. Women are taking more active roles in violent extremist groups instead of being passive members.
5. Many of the radicalized women were socially isolated with limited access to diverse social environments. Moreover, the low information environment for women in Bangladesh, in general, makes them an easy target for radicalization.

Research findings identified the following needs as key recommendations:

1. Importance of community engagement along with conventional policing in countering and preventing of VE.
2. There is a need to study the relationship between gender-based violence and violent extremism.
3. More efforts are needed to monitor and analyse VE online propaganda targeting women, disseminate findings among P/CVE actors, and promote alternative narratives.
4. Bringing women more to the center of PVE measures, including woman-centric or tailored PVE programs targeting women
5. Need to strengthen the narratives of tolerance and pluralism, including in education
6. UN resolution on Women, Peace and Security (1325) provides opportunities to guide and coordinate efforts to counter and prevent female radicalization. However, the resolution does not consider the intersectionality of women; hence it needs to be "unpacked" and contextualized for Bangladesh.
7. We must support isolated women at risk, facilitate social interaction and provide access to information.

8. Urgent need for gender-sensitive deradicalization and criminal justice response

Youth Dialogues with Counter-terrorism Police: The dialogue aims to raise youth awareness on preventing violent extremism through facilitating a two-way interaction between the youth and the law enforcement agency. One youth dialogue session in 2021 allowed young people to express their ideas directly to the Dhaka Police's Counter-Terrorism & Transnational Crime Unit. Young people benefited from an improved understanding of violent extremist recruitment methods and safe internet use, while the police took away a better understanding of youth concerns. Around 100 participants from different universities, madrasas, and youth clubs from Dhaka were presented in the dialogue.

Challenges, Best Practices and Lessons Learned in 2021

The project has identified the following best practice and lessons learned throughout 2021 which may be highly transferable to other contexts and teams:

Supporting the partners to grow to create more impact: Each year PTIB ventures new cohorts of DKC but never cuts off with the former teams. The youth aspire to advance the causes they believe in but are not ready to meet the bureaucratic hurdles needed to secure institutional support. Within this limitation, PTIB engages the teams in various activities- either of PTIB or other UNDP programmes, and even the activities of the partner CSOs to maximize their potential. Working in different formal settings is also supporting their organization building in terms of acquiring administrative skills and needs.

PTIB's relentless endeavour to extend the youth's connectivity was not limited to UNDP and partner CSOs. The project applied innovative solutions to create more opportunities for the youth. Networking event like showcasing the impacts of DKC teams was such an innovation that resulted in their new partnerships with INGOs, and private sectors.

Besides expanding their network, the project makes a genuine contribution to enhancing the partner's capacities. Social media engagement training is an example where PTIB brought the former and current DKC teams and Diversity for Peace partners together. The training helped to boost the social media outreach and online presence of those organizations that ultimately benefited the promotion of peace, tolerance, and diversity they are working for. Increasing PTIB partners' social media skills means more prevalence of alternative narratives on social media that UNDP envisages.

Creative use of networks: Many of PTIB's innovations and success came through efficient use of networks, ranging from human and physical resources to the capacity and reputation of the partners, allies, and counterparts. The project is well aware of the partner's areas of competencies and utilizes them for each other's support when needed. For example, a CSO partner Moanoghar planned for developing youth peace ambassadors in CHT but doesn't have training material ready. Peacemaker- a DKC team with expertise in peacebuilding training was brought up to fill the gap. A DKC team Probash Kotha has a digital literacy campaign online for the migrant workers where PTIB linked them up with the CTTC as the key message provider. Examples can be many more.

PTIB's networking skills are further utilized to improve the programme quality and cost minimization. In organizing the social media engagement training, the project involved Facebook and two reputed international and local firms to co-sponsor the training by facilitating technical sessions. The advantage was threefold. Engaging the top-performing names was appealing to the participants and ensured excellence in session quality but at no additional cost.

Dividends of in-house and local capacity building: PTIB's adaptive management practice of transferring skills and nurturing in-house capacity has been proven beneficial in various aspects. It helps to continue project activities during a transition period, address any emerging needs, and bring diversification to the activities. The CARU database on social tension is an output of in-house capacities, building an institutional

knowledge base for UNDP, collective socio-political memory, and a digital archive for the stakeholders of the Rohingya issues. Earlier in 2020, CARU instantly complied with monitoring social tension around Covid19. The project team has taken over the monitoring of Covid19 misinformation on social media in March 2021 after the contract with the data analysis company ended. PTIB's partner BPO has diversified their data products utilizing interior capacity gained from an international data scientist of UNDP. From this lesson learning experience, PTIB prioritized building more national online monitoring and analysis capacity.

Way Forward and Priorities for 2022

- Introduce social listening to improve social media engagement of PTIB and partners
- Build on pilot on the use of behavioral science in design and monitoring of diversity for peace activities
- Emphasize on the promotion of global citizenship with youth and diversity for peace partners
- Deepen and expand partnerships with former DKC winners.
- Expand the reach and scale of PTIB work through collaboration with other UNDP projects

Annex

জাতিসংঘ উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচী   **United Nations Development Programme**

Financial Report to the Government of Denmark

Project: Partnership for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh (PTIB), UNDP Bangladesh

UNDP Project Award ID: 00086236, output ID- 00109723,

(the Donor ref. no BGD- 20/0003)

Reporting period: 01 February to 31 December 2021

Currency: USD

Description of fund received	Amount in DKK	Amount in USD
Contribution received from Denmark in 2020	**2,000,000.00**	**320,975.77**
Contribution received from Denmark in 2021	**2,000,000.00**	**302,984.40**
Total Contribution Received	**4,000,000.00**	**623,960.17**

Expenditure:		
Name of the ACTIVITIES	**Y-2021**	**Amount in USD**
Research Facility	**94,551.91**	**94,551.91**
Citizen/ Social Engagement	**79,213.71**	**79,213.71**
Government Engagement	**78,583.51**	**78,583.51**
Technical Assistance and Management Cost	**67,892.59**	**67,892.59**
Total Expenditure	**320,241.72**	**320,241.72**
Balance on 31 December 2021		**303,718.45**

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Van Nguyen
Deputy Resident Representative
UNDP-Bangladesh

Progress analysis of Result Framework 2021

EXPECTED OUTCOMES & OUTPUTS	OUTCOME & OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE 2017-2020	Planned target 2021	Achieved target 2021	Remarks
Outcome 1 – Research Facility: Improved knowledge, understanding, and insights into the drivers of conflict, violence, and extremism and build capacity to analyse the sources and nature of disinformation, exclusion, and intolerance in Bangladesh	*1.1 Total Number of Research products produced*	UNDP	30	*35*	79	PTIB's research components SecDev and CARU are prolific producers of weekly, monthly, and quarterly and special reports. PTIB partner BPO produced 6 research reports through UNDP-CHS Peace Fellowship.
	1.2 Number of dialogues and conferences research products are discussed	UNDP/UN	9	*11*	17 [PTIB: 8 BPO: International conf on genocide CARU: Heads of Sub Offices meetings, SEG, ISCG Communications Working Group]	
	1.3 Number of instances media organizations reference research products in reporting	UNDP/ BPO	136	*160*	120	
	1.4 Percentage of research findings that deepen the understanding on gender dimensions and leave no one behind	UNDP	5%	*30%*	20%	All the CARU research products provide gender-disaggregated data, but in terms of in-depth understanding, SecDev reports provide a detailed analysis of the extremist narratives against women and minorities. Research commissioned by PTIB and

						BPO on Female radicalization, violence against minorities, and violence against women with disabilities are specifically on the gender and LNOB dimensions.
Output 1.1 BPO provision of data and insights in trends of violence in Bangladesh sustained	*1.1.1 Number of months' data on various forms of violence available on the "Bangladesh Peace Observatory" website*	BPO	72	*96*	120	In 2021 BPO achieved the milestone of offering ten years' data covering from the year 2012 by simultaneously recording the current and back year incidents.
	1.1.2. Number of people who have viewed the BPO website/platform	Google analytics of BPO website	4,723	5,100	9,861	
	1.1.3 Number of citations in media and social media of BPO data	BPO	136	*150*	120	
Output 1.2 Disinformation, hate speech, and VE online narratives monitored, analysed, and reported	*1.2.1 Opening and response rates among government, UN and development partners of monitoring reports*	UNDP	30%	*35%*	55%	
	1.2.2 Number of dialogues and conferences monitoring findings are discussed	UNDP	6	*10*	8	The monitoring findings were presented and discussed in two PTIB organized dialogue and research conferences in participation of Govt., the academics, CSO, and the international community - 1) What have we learned from the COVID infodemic?, March 2021 2) Women and Violent

						extremism in Bangladesh, Dec 2021.

Throughout the year, PTIB presented the finding in several external forums including 1) CTTC-CGS E-seminar 2) GenLab US Embassy joint youth dialogue 3) CVE session on Expert Program for ATT Judges and Prosecutors organized by the US State Dept. 4) Changed situation in Afghanistan organized by the Nordic embassies 5) CGS national seminar for the journalists 6) Special meeting of the Risk Communications and Community Engagement Pillar (RCCE) of national Covid19 response. |
| Output 1.3 Causes for social tension related to the Rohingya Crisis in CXB monitored, analysed, and reported | *1.3.1 Opening and response rates among government, UN and development partners of monitoring reports* | UNDP | 30% | *35%* | 55% | |
| | *1.3.2 Number of dialogues and conferences monitoring findings are discussed* | UNDP | 5 | *8* | 17 | CARU data was presented directly to UN cross-agency meetings in Cox'sBazar and the UN Senior Executive Group (SEG) in Dhaka, bilateral discussions with country partners, and other formal consultations including weekly ISCG |

						Communications Working Group.
Output 1.4 Applied research conducted on emerging trends from PTIB monitoring (outputs 1,2,3) and topics identified in the annual strategic review process.	*1.4.1 Number research conducted on emerging trends from PTIB monitoring*	UNDP	2	*3*	3	1) Study commissioned on Women and Violent Extremism Research commissioned by BPO, supported by UNDP: 2) Violence against religious minorities 3) Social media Rumours and mob violence
	1.4.2 Number of dialogues and conferences research findings are discussed	UNDP	3	*4*	2	1) Research conference on Women and Violent Extremism 2) CGS conference on genocide and mass violence
Outcome 2 – Citizen Engagement: Expanded diversity in the messages, messengers, and use of available media in promoting inclusivity and tolerance in Bangladeshi society through online and offline engagement activities.	*2.1 Number of civil society, religious and youth organizations participating in online and offline citizen engagement activities*	UNDP	24	*35*	43 [19 in 2021]	9 CSOs of Diversity for Peace component, 8 youth teams in DKC idea lab and 2 youth panels on monitoring violent extremist narratives.
	2.2 Outreach of social media campaigns to prevent violent extremism and to promote tolerance and inclusivity	*UNDP*	*3 M*	*2.2 M*	*44 M*	Digital Peace Movement: 30 M Diversity for Peace online campaign: 14 M
	2.3 Number of participants in off-line engagement activities to prevent violent extremism and to promote tolerance and inclusivity	*UNDP*	*4,600*	*8,000*	*7100*	Limited offline participation due to Covid19 restrictions.

	2.4 Percentage of messages that include gender dimensions and leave no one behind	*UNDP*	*20%*	*40%*	*90%*	Most of PTIB's messages are on inclusivity that includes gender and ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities.
Output 2.1 Youth capacitated to promote digital peace.	*2..1.1. Percentage of DKC winner teams engaged in promoting Peace/Tolerance/PVE*	*UNDP*	*30%*	*40%*	*56%*	All DKC teams of the 2020 and 2021 cohorts are active which has increased the cumulative achievement against the target.
	2.1.2 Number of Facebook likes for Digital Khichuri page	*UNDP*	*41,502*	*100,00*	*60,000*	One DKC was organized instead of two which affected the target achievement.
	2.1.3 Number of viewers reached online through Digital Khichuri Challenge/Digital Peace Movement campaign	*UNDP*	*3.6 M*	*4 M*	*30 M*	A UNDP and DKC team joint campaign on stop cyberbullying has boosted the outreach number.
	2.1.4 Number of youths that has deepen their understanding on strategies by VE and other actors to promote VE, violence and intolerance online, and how to respond to that	*UNDP*	*20*	*100*	*102*	Youth participated in one DKC idea lab and two Peace Talk cafes.
Output 2.2 Communities capacitated to promote diversity as a means to enhance resilience against intolerance and hatred	*2.2.1 Number of CSOs, religious organizations and youth groups supported to prevent VE, and promote tolerance and inclusivity off-line*	*UNDP*	*9*	*15*	*18*	Nine organizations were supported through Diversity for Peace grants in 2021.
	2.2.2 Number of people reached by off-line engagement activities to prevent VE, and promote tolerance and inclusivity	*UNDP*	*4,600*	*8,000*	*7,000*	Limited offline participation due to Covid19 restrictions.

	2.2.3 Number of districts vulnerable to VE and intolerance, covered with inter-community and inter-faith dialogues at community level.	UNDP	0	5	16	Nine CSO partners implemented community-level activities in 16 districts.
Outcome 3 Government Engagement: Promote active coordination, cooperation, and interaction with the Government of Bangladesh to inform their efforts to strengthen inclusivity and tolerance and prevent violent extremism.	3.1 Number of Government led dialogues and conferences on PVE and promotion of tolerance and inclusively	UNDP/UN	2	4	1	Only one youth dialogue by CTTC because of Covid19 restrictions.
	3.2 Percentage of topics/issues discussed in Government led dialogues that covered gender dimensions and leave no one behind	UNDP/UN	40%	60%	100%	The youth dialogue covered the issue of the VE group's undermining of minority rights.
Output 3.1 Government and law enforcement agencies involved in dialogues with youth on PVE and promoting tolerance and inclusivity	3.1.1 Number of Government led dialogues with youth on PVE and promoting tolerance and inclusivity	UNDP/UN	9	6	1	Only one youth dialogue by CTTC because of Covid19 restrictions.
	3.1.2 Number of youths participating in Government led dialogues on PVE and promoting tolerance in inclusivity	UNDP/ CTTC	900	1200	100	As above.
Output 3.2 Government and law enforcement agencies informed on monitoring and research findings related to PVE, tolerance, and inclusivity	3.2.1 Number of dialogues and conferences, where research finding were presented, with participation from Government and law enforcement agencies	UNDP/UN	10	4	2	Govt. and law enforcement agencies participated in the research presentation on 1) Covid19 infodemic and violent extremism 2) Women and VE
Output 3.3 MOFA, BMET, CTTC, and Mo ICT capacitated to promote tolerance and inclusivity and contribute to PVE	3.3.1 Number of government initiatives in support of PVE, and promotion of tolerance and inclusivity	UNDP/UN	TBC	4	2	ICT Ministry in Digital Khichuri Challenge, and CTTC in youth dialogue.