SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT
(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Myanmar
Project Title: Empowering young men and women to advocate for peace and challenge hate speech in Myanmar.

PBF project modality:	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):**
☒ IRF ☐ PRF	☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**

Recipient organizations: Christian Aid Ireland**. Implementing partners: A) CSOs: 1**)Treasure Land Development Association (TLDA);**2)** Organisation for Building Better Society [1] (BBS) ;**3)**Peace and Development Initiative[2] (PDI); **4)** Myanmar ICT for Development[3] **5)** Development Alliance Myanmar[4] (DAM); additional implementing partner since the concept note stage, a youth led advocacy organisation which has been instrumental in advocating for the Youth Policy in Myanmar. Some of the senior members of DAM are also part of Youth Affairs Committees (YAC) and DAM will lead on advocating for the implementation of youth policy and will build the capacity of 3 State and Regional YACs and with 30 Township level YACs. **B). Local Social enterprise:** Koe Koe Tech.[5] **1. Non-funded academic partners**: University of London (SOAS) and Yale University, Department of Computer Science; **2. Non-funded UN partner**: United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR); **3. Non-funded media partner:** Democratic Voice of Burma.[6]
Expected project commencement date[7]: 1st February 2020   **Project duration in months:[8]** 18 months   **Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:** Mandalay region, Mon and Rakhine states.
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: ☒ Youth promotion initiative
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): Christian Aid Ireland   **Peacebuilding fund: $ 989,999.89**   **Total: $989,999.89**   Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A

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[1] http://www.bbs-mm.org

[2] https://kintha-pdi.org

[3] https://www.facebook.com/Myanmarido)

[4] https://m.facebook.com/DevelopmentAlliance Myanmar

[5] https://www.koekoetech.com

[6] http://english.dvb.no

[7] Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

[8] Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche (35 %):	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%):
Recipient: $346,499.96 Total: $346,499.96	Recipient: $346,499.96 Total: $346,499.96	Recipient: $296,999.97 Total: $296,999.97

Project description: In support of UN Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, this project recognizes youth as positive agents for change. The project will work with young male and female trainee religious leaders (18-25 years old) to institutionalize a peace education programme in religious education institutions in Mandalay and Mon, and develop a youth led education curriculum in the sensitive context of Rakhine. It is catalytic, as it will build on the under-utilized potential for social cohesion of religious institutions, and will be complemented with work to challenge online hate speech with an algorithm (developed a youth tech enterprise) able to track, monitor and prevent inflammatory content online, as well as empowering youth to engage with the National Youth Policy. The project is time-sensitive in the current context of religious intolerance, the lack of media literacy and unchecked use of social media and the upcoming election in 2020.

In-country project consultation and endorsement process: Project design consultations were held with the six local partners (CSOs and the social enterprise) in the first week of August 2019 in each region and with non-funded partners including the OHCHR. Consultations focused on the proposal design, setting objectives, reviewing activities and assessing feasibility, risk and the conflict analysis. The programme of peace education in this project has been piloted by TLDA, and based on consultations held with Buddhist and Islamic religious institutions in Mandalay and Mon. It has been endorsed by multiple institutions including the Asia Light Monastic Institution, Islamic Religious Affairs Council, the Pha Yar Gyi Tike Pariyati Institution, and the Myanmar Council of Churches in Mandalay. A consultation was held at the national level with members of Youth Affairs Committee (11 men and 9 women) to discuss how the project could best engage with the Youth Policy and support efforts to include young men and women, especially from marginalized backgrounds, in decision making processes and peacebuilding processes. Three further consultations focusing on strategies for social cohesion, peace education, countering hate speech and youth policy were conducted, in Rakhine with 11 youth members of local civil society (7 male, 4 female), in Mandalay region at Sule Gone Village and Buddhist Phayar Hyi Tike Pariyati Educational Institution with 10 Muslim and Buddhist religious leaders including 7 youth, and in Yangon with an interfaith group of 35 religious leaders, graduates from the Peace Education pilot, members of the Education for Peace Working Group, and CSO representatives (20 women and 15 men). Feedback underlined: **a)** the importance of engaging educational institutions, especially religious ones, with peacebuilding efforts, and the opportunity to integrate Peace Education as a core part of their curriculum, **b)** the need to create a space for young women, especially Kaman Muslim and Rohingya, to participate in this project and raise their voices on social cohesion interventions (this was strongly expressed by young men and women in Rakhine who underlined that there contribution was valuable but went unheard because of patriarchal gender norms), and **c)** that the spread of online hate speech targeting youth was a worsening phenomenon and was a threat to the sustainability of peacebuilding interventions. The Department of Social Welfare, as the main implementer of the Youth Policy, was consulted (5 senior female members in August) to refine the intervention's focus on Youth Affairs Committees, with further discussions planned with the Director General on the Youth Policy and key government priorities. Koe Koe Tech is in regular contact with Facebook, and has secured agreement to access hate speech data for the purpose of this project.

Project Gender Marker score: _2
$366,042.63 (37 %) of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women empowerment.

Project Risk Marker score: _1 medium risk to achieving outcomes

PBF Focus Areas: 2.3: Conflict prevention/management
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goal 16
National Strategic Goal: The project links to several aspects of the **national peacebuilding strategy**, especially Myanmar's new Youth Policy. It will support youth civil society, young trainee religious leaders, and Youth Affairs Committees, to implement activities under the Education and Peace components in the policy to '*Include lessons promoting respect for culture, customs, histories and promoting ethics and values*' and '*include subjects on peace*' in educational institutions. Further, under the Youth Policy's Peace and Security focus the project will

'build trust among ethnic youth' as well as 'promote youth participation in implementing of policies, laws and programs for harmonization among different ethnicity and religions.' Further, in Rakhine's sensitive context the project supports the implementation of key recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission which, while accepted by the government, still face several shortcomings including: holding inter- and intra- communal dialogues at multiple levels of society involving women, youth and minorities, establishing joint youth centres in areas accessible to both communities promoting joint activities, combatting religious and ethnic hate speech and supporting a robust legal framework to this end, and supporting religious leaders to combat religious discrimination.

This proposal was shared with the Director General of the Ministry of Youth Affairs Myanmar and has received endorsement from the Ministry for the proposed project. The Director General has confirmed this endorsement with a signature on behalf of the Ministry. This further enhances the scope of the project for a deeper engagement with the Government of Myanmar in advocating for a more inclusive and effective implementation of Youth policy with a peacebuilding approach. Proposal was also shared with the PBSO Myanmar and inputs were integrated into the proposal.

Type of submission: ☒ **New project**	

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)	Representative of National Authorities
christian aid *Name of Representative:* Rosamund Bennett Christian Aid Ireland Canal House, Canal Road, Dublin 6 01 496 7040 | christianaid.ie | dublin@christian-aid.org ROI Charity No 20034352/CHY6998 Company No 426928	*Name of Representative:* *Signature* *Title* *Date & Seal*
Head of UN Country Team *Name of Representative:* Inne Kusuma *Signature* *Title:* UN Resident Coordinator a.i *Date & Seal* 19 September 2019	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)** *Name of Representative:* Oscar Fernandez-Taranco *Signature* Assistant Secretary Office *Dated Seal* 19 N

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[1] Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

A. (i) Conflict analysis: Myanmar has witnessed the rise of inter-communal and religious conflict between Buddhist and Muslim communities. The three target areas of Mon and Rakhine states and Mandalay region have experienced spikes of religious and intercommunal violence, including the displacement of 128,000 Rohingya and the exile of a further 800,000.[9] Buddhist nationalism has grown in political and religious spheres amidst a rapid period of modernization, with both the Union Military (Tatmadaw) and a Bamar-dominated government pushing the narrative that Buddhist national identity is under threat from Muslim 'encroachment'. This sentiment is acutely felt in historical heartlands of Myanmar Buddhism such as Mandalay and Mon, where intercommunal violence escalated in 2012 and around the 2015 elections.[10] In Rakhine, the increased expansion of the Arakan Army (AA) has added to Bamar-Rakhine tensions, and the AA actively targets young Rakhine men and women through social media.[11] Rakhine Buddhist youth and communities speak of 'being caught between Burmanisation and Islamisation'.[12] Cultural norms and the influence of elders contribute to the manipulation of youth. Youth are more likely to use social media, which has risks for manipulation and spreading dangerous information, as well as opportunities for conflict resolution. The most visible tolerance and counter hate speech campaigns are led by youth organizations, including the Coexist and Panzagar campaigns.[13] 60% of Myanmar's total population is under the age of 35, with 33% of the population between the age of 15-35. [14] While young people have played key roles in social and political movements throughout Myanmar's history,[15] they remain on the periphery of public decision-making and formal peacebuilding processes, especially Kaman Muslim youth. As they are not recognized as an ethnic group under the 1982 Citizenship Law, Rohingya youth are entirely excluded. Only three of the 14 Union-level bilateral ceasefires negotiated contained explicit references to youth.[16] Muslim and Buddhist young women face specific barriers to accessing formal peace processes, such as conservative gender norms (most acute in Muslim communities) where women are excluded from public spheres. Bamar Buddhists youth have had stronger engagement in national level pro-democracy struggles, Rakhine Buddhists have also been active, although with less influence, while Kaman Muslims have been marginalized from these processes. Government-led assessments framed young people as victims or perpetrators of conflict and rarely as agents of positive change.[17] The National League for Democracy-led Government committed to developing the country's first-ever National Youth Policy, a significant development for youth engagement, but currently not implemented at township levels. **(ii) Key driving factors of conflict the project will address:** 1) **Ethnic and religious tensions**: for youth growing up in political transition, ethnicity and religion are the dominant factors shaping identity, as much as class or education. Conservative leaders have associated Myanmar's rapid political and economic transition with a loss of religious values amongst Myanmar's youth. These actors use ethnic and religious tension to influence young Buddhist and Muslim men and women in their transition (between the ages of 16-25) to adulthood, to reproduce intolerant attitudes and behaviours. Young Muslim and Buddhist men targeted by political and religious actors to 'defend' their identities, while women are portrayed as passive guarantors of the reproduction of these identities. this impedes peacebuilding as identity-related differences are underscored between the youth The propensity of young people to engage in violence is linked to levels of education and vulnerability to misinformation and manipulation, respect for diversity and unemployment.[18] 2) **Prolific use of hate speech and lack of media literacy**: Violence is

[9] United Nations, 2019, *Humanitarian Needs Overview Myanmar*.

[10] Stephen Gray & Josefine Roos, Adapt Research and Consulting, 2014, *Intercommunal Violence in Myanmar Risks and Opportunities for International Assistance*, Mercy Corps.

[11] International Crisis Group, 2019, *A new dimension of violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State*, Briefing Nb. 154

[12] Francis Wade, 2017, *Myanmar's Enemy within Buddhist violence and the making of the Muslim Other'*, Asian Arguments

[13] Stephen Gray & Josefine Roos, Adapt Research and Consulting, 2014, *Intercommunal Violence in Myanmar Risks and Opportunities for International Assistance*, Mercy Corps.

[14] Ministry of Immigration and Population. 2015. Myanmar Census: Baseline Census Union Level (Table D-5a). Nay Pyi Taw: Ministry of Immigration and Population.

[15] Paung Sie Facility, 2017, *Youth and Everyday Peace in Myanmar, Fostering the untapped potential of Myanmar's youth*

[16] Bilateral ceasefires that included references to "youth" are included in Union-level agreements with National Democratic Alliance Army (NDAA), United Wa State Army (UWSA) and Pa-O National Liberation Organisation (PNLO).

[17] Rakhine Inquiry Commission. 2013. *Final Report of Inquiry Commission on Sectarian Violence in Rakhine State*. Nay Pyi Taw: Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

[18] Stephen Gray & Josefine Roos, Adapt Research and Consulting, 2014, *Intercommunal Violence in Myanmar Risks and Opportunities for International Assistance*, Mercy Corps.

accompanied by increased online hate speech, with ethno-nationalist political, religious leaders and the military disseminating anti-Muslim messages and encouraging attacks, including murder.[19] Mobile users, especially in rural settings, are predominantly male. In Buddhist and Muslim patriarchal communities, disseminating inflammatory speech and fake-news by young men brings credibility.[20] Facebook has an estimated 18 million active users of all age groups in Myanmar and played a significant role in spreading a narrative that promotes violence. [21] Women are 29% less likely to own a phone than men (though they may access phones through others). Facebook offers opportunities to women for self-expression, connection, and even economic advancement, but they also face an 'epidemic of online sexual harassment'.[22] Smartphones have been described as 'today's teacher to young adults' and getting a first smartphone around 18 is a rite of passage.[23] This connectivity impedes peacebuilding as it undermines youth's resilience to misinformation and makes social cohesion interventions less sustainable once they end. 3) **Patriarchal views on gender roles:** Longitudinal research shows allegations of young male Muslim sexual violence against young Buddhist women have been key in justifying communal violence, as they activate deeply-held patriarchal ideas of men's responsibility to protect women and, by extension, Myanmar Buddhist identity.[24] This narrative is embodied in the 2015 'Protection of Race and Religion Laws', which allow for state scrutiny of inter-faith marriage and conversion. This is implicitly aimed at young Buddhist women, viewed as the guarantors of the   reproduction of Myanmar Buddhism.[25] Such views cast women as passive stakeholders, unable to play a prominent role in peacebuilding. In CA's consultation with 11 youth in Rakhine (4 female and 7 male), the strong potential for women to play an active role in social cohesion was emphasized. However, young women face barriers of conservative norms, especially in Muslim communities, and young people consulted believe this will only change when women are provided with safe spaces to engage. Men are the main perpetrators of violence and dominate decision-making including within groups, Buddhist nationalist groups, religious institutions, and national politics. Marginalized young women from minority communities, especially Kaman Muslim and Rohingya, face social and cultural norms that restrict movement and access to decision-making, alongside gender-based violence, harassment, abuse, and human trafficking. There is little data on how men or women differ in their view of inter-communal threats, though Buddhist women have supported anti-Muslim sentiment from the same actors that object to their rights as women.[26] 4) **Shortcomings in Myanmar's formal education system:** Nearly 70% of young people (18-34) in Myanmar have not completed high school. 68.6% of young men and 68.9% of young women in Myanmar reported either having no education, primary school or middle school as their highest level of education completed. 25.6% of young men reported completing high school as their highest level of education, compared to 20.8% of young women.[27] Literacy rates are 84% for young men and women.[28] Myanmar's formal education system constrains creative problem-solving, inhibits the agency of youth and makes it difficult for them to engage in peacebuilding and develop skills necessary to access leadership positions.[29] At all levels, the development of strong analytical, critical thinking and life-skills remains limited.[30] In conflict affected states, the thousands of Myanmar youth who reside in refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps face further marginalization in terms of access to education.[31] **(iii) Main actors for**

[19]Steve Stecklow, 2018, *Why Facebook is losing the war on hate speech in Myanmar*, Reuters investigative special report.
[20] Consultation with youth for this project in Rakhine.
[21] Ibid.
[22] Thant Sin Oo, 2019, Exploring Digital and Mobile Cultures in Myanmar, Phandeeyar
[23] *Idem*
[24] Gerard McCarthy and Jacqueline Menager, 2017, *Gendered Rumours and the Muslim Scapegoat in Myanmar's transition,* Journal of Contemporary Asia
[25] *Idem*
[26] Melyn McKay and Khin Chit Win, 2018, *Myanmar's Gender Paradox*, Anthropology Today
[27] Ministry of Immigration and Population. 2015. Myanmar Census: Baseline Census Union Level (Table D-5a). Nay Pyi Taw: Ministry of Immigration and Population.
[28] UNESCO, Myanmar Country Information
[29] Paung Sie Facility, 2017, *Youth and Everyday Peace in Myanmar, Fostering the untapped potential of Myanmar's youth*
[30] Lopes Cardozo, Mieke et al. 2016. *Youth Agency and Peacebuilding: An Analysis of the Role of Formal and Non-Formal Education. Synthesis report on findings from Myanmar, Pakistan, South Africa and Uganda*. Amsterdam: University of Amsterdam.
[31] Maber, Elizabeth. 2016. *Cross-border transitions navigating conflict and political change through community education practices in Myanmar and the Thai border*, Globalisation, Societies and Education, 14(3), 374–389.

change: **1) Trainee young religious leaders and their institutions:** Madrasas, monastic communities, Dhamma schools and Buddhist universities offer affordable educational opportunities to underprivileged and rural youth, and provide a range of social services.[32] While they have played a key role in developing intolerant attitudes and behaviors between youth of different ethnic and religious groups, they have been caricatured and side-lined by the international community in peacebuilding responses,[33] despite being indispensable stakeholders for social cohesion. Both Muslim and Buddhist theologies in Myanmar argue for religious tolerance and coexistence and are key entry points for the project's engagement with religious youth. This has been trialed by TLDA in religious educational institutions in Mandalay and Mon. The pilot successfully showed that if the appropriate Peace Education curriculum was institutionalized, then teachers became peace educators within their institutions to advocate for social cohesion, while trainee students showed a desire to learn about other faiths and cultures, were more critical of hate speech and rumors targeting other students, practiced mediation in their daily school lives and within their communities, and start to independently engage in interfaith outreach, visiting other religious centers. In Mandalay and Mon particularly, young Buddhists trainees have their attitudes and behavior shaped, from gender roles to age hierarchies and fear of other groups.[34] Young women (especially rural) who join monastic communities or social movements like Ma Ba Tha often do so against the wishes of their family, seeking leadership and social status and escape from domestic abuse.[35] Muslim educational institutions (Madrassas)**,** give a sense of identity and belonging to Kaman and Rohingya Muslim youth (mostly men), especially as this group is disenfranchised and lacks access to their rights and social services.[36] Conservative gender and cultural norms exclude women from the madrassa system, with some exceptions which this project would work with. While these institutions generally discourage critical thinking and problem-solving skills, some teachers and school management boards have expressed a desire for education reform**. 2) State actors:** While State actors such as police or military have been centrally involved in violence, the loss of control represented by inter-communal violence is a concern to some in government, and religious leaders often criticize government. Increased openness does provide some opportunities to address the causes of violence. A hate speech bill has been drafted and a new Youth Policy has some components on peace and security, both important for the upcoming election in 2020. **3) Facebook:** Although Facebook has policies that ban hate speech, it has chronically underinvested in moderators for Myanmar and has not developed an ability to process Myanmar script, meaning that hate messages are proliferating unchecked. Facebook was slow to accept responsibility despite early warnings, though widespread condemnation following the Rohingya crisis[37] has made them more open to addressing the issue. 4) **Youth-led organisations:** Opening space has led to a proliferation of new youth-led organisations, many of which have led anti-violence efforts online, are organizing to influence the peace process and human rights, or to contribute to their community. A variety of views exists amongst youth in relation to inter-communal violence. However, even 'activist' Buddhist youth advocating on rights or peace may hold prejudicial views against Muslims.

<u>B) Alignment, ownership and lessons learnt:</u> The project links with UNSCR 2250, 2419 and 1325 along with the national peacebuilding strategy and Youth Policy (specifically the Education and Peace components). The project ensures National ownership by putting key stakeholders at the center of the action through their accountability in all stages of the project. Christian Aid Myanmar shared the project with the Director General (DG) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs Myanmar, which was well received and endorsed by the DG with a signature included in the proposal. In Rakhine's sensitive context, the project supports the implementation of youth and social cohesion recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission. Learning from other work shows the need for widespread, long-term attitude change, the promotion of alternative discourses and countering dangerous information in the short term.[38] The **project will build on lessons from CA's work** with ethnic and religious groups: <u>Working</u>

[32] Melyn McKay and Khin Chit Win, 2018, *Myanmar's Gender Paradox*, Anthropology Today
[33] Melyn Mckay, 2019, *The Religious Landscape in Myanmar's Rakhine State*, USIP no.149
[34] International Crisis Group, 2017, *Buddhism and state power in Myanmar*, Report Nb. 290
[35] Melyn McKay and Khin Chit Win, 2018, *Myanmar's Gender Paradox*, Anthropology Today
[36] Ishak Mia Sohel, 2014, *The urgency of reforming madrasa education in Myanmar*, Open Democracy

[38] Stephen Gray & Josefine Roos, Adapt Research and Consulting, 2014, *Intercommunal Violence in Myanmar Risks and Opportunities for International Assistance*, Mercy Corps.

on individual attitudes alone will not deliver sustainable change: it is important to work with wider structures and institutions where beliefs are formed and developed. Contextual understanding and nuance matters deeply in the diverse context of Myanmar with 135 recognized ethnic groups: working with communities, CSOs and groups rooted in target communities that know the context, culture, beliefs and speak the language especially while trying to address peace, social cohesion etc. is crucial. Nothing can be assumed or generalized about each ethnicity and religion. Do no harm and conflict sensitivity need to be grounded in context: respecting the language, culture, perceptions and opinions of others is crucial. Externally imposed perceptions that do not respect and create space for gradual processes of change in Myanmar will not be effective. CA has recently conducted a conflict analysis in Rakhine that this project can build on, along with CAI guidance for partners on accountability and protection mechanisms based on the Core Humanitarian Standards that is internally available, ongoing technical support will be provided specific to each outcome. Agile and adaptive programme management works best in the protracted conflict in Myanmar: constant review, reflection and learning processes are needed to respond to the ever-changing context and environment.

C. Existing interventions in the proposal's sector:

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Strengthening intra/inter-ethnic peace building in Kachin State. 3 years	In Their Lifetime (Christian Aid Investment) 216,962 GBP	Addressed intra and inter-ethnic conflicts through intra/inter- ethnic dialogues and forums in Kachin	The project provided rich experience on engaging with diverse ethnic and religious groups using dialogue facilitation.
Culture of Dialogue- Sagar' Winne in Rakhine. 18 months	Investment Fund (Christian Aid Ireland) 144,816 EUR	Promoting Social Cohesion by reviving 'culture of dialogue'. Focusing on Rakhine and Muslims communities in Rakhine	The project learnings have been incorporated in this project.
Gender Peace and Security, 1 year (2018-19)	Christian Aid- USD 35,000	Gender Peace and Security issues, advocacy through evidence-based research in Kachin	While the project location is different this project provides deep understanding on the issues around gender, peace and security.
Bridging the Gap, 18 months (2018-19)	Christian Aid USD 55,296	Promoting Freedom of Religions and Belief through Youth (University Students from Sittwe) in Rakhine	Some of the students will undergo media and countering hate speech trainings under the current proposed project
Shared Experience-Common Values in Rakhine State (1ˢᵗ May~31ˢᵗ Dec, 2019)	German Foreign Office/ Cƒ P (94,450 Euro)	Storytelling	CA has experience of developing participatory digital storytelling.
Overcoming barriers to strengthen the voices of all women in Rakhine State for social cohesion and peace. 16 April 2018- 30 September 2019	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund USD 2,083,078	Social Cohesion and gender	This proposal complements this intervention notably by building on the Sayarma application (piloted under this UNPBF intervention) and digital skills for women, including Rohingya women
Empowering young women and men as agents in peacebuilding in Myanmar, 9 January 2018- 30 June 2019	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund 2,000,000	Social cohesion, Peacebuilding and Youth	Strong complementarity, strengthening the capacity of young people to act as agents of change and contribute to building peace in Myanmar by promoting social cohesion.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

A) Description of the project content: The project aims to empower young men and women to become change-agents for peace in Myanmar with a particular focus on Mon and Rakhine states and Mandalay region.

Outcome 1: *Religious coexistence and harmony strengthened through female and male youth (aged 18–25) from religious and secular educational institutions.* Religious institutions remain misunderstood and under-utilized actors, often viewed as a problem rather than a solution in Myanmar[39] Based on the pilot, young trainee religious leaders within influential religious educational institutions can be key agents of change for peace, if they are reached at a pivotal time in their lives during the important educational/employment transition ages of 16-25.[40]

Output 1.1: *400 youth trainee religious leaders (40% female) in Mandalay and Mon, 600 Buddhist and Muslim youth in Rakhine (50% female) undergo a program of peace education that is integrated into the targeted religious and educational institutions.*

Activities-1.1.1: Enhance the peace education programme to include GEWE: a) TLDA will conduct a consultation period in Mon and Mandalay to enhance the curriculum and ensure that youth participation is strengthened. The focus will be on mainstreaming a GEWE approach to peace education, with 10-15 representatives from current youth trainee religious leaders, youth religious leaders who completed the pilot, religious leaders within institutions and a gender specialist. **b)** Youth-led PDI and BBS in Rakhine will work with a consultant to develop the tailored peace education in Rakhine with a GEWE focus, building on existing work on dialogue, social cohesion and peace education. This will be held with 10-15 young people from different religious/ ethnic groups. **1.1.2: Interfaith technical Peace Education Steering Committees**: established with religious leaders and youth to meet quarterly in the target areas, ensuring youth have a voice in the curriculum's implementation and conflict sensitivity is constantly assessed. Membership includes 30% youth and the consortium will advocate with targeted institutions so that at least 40% women have a voice in these committees which bring together influential inter-faith leaders from Buddhist, Muslim, Hindu, B'aihi and Christian faiths. This will ensure peace educations is integrated into these institutions while representing the voice and needs of youth and women. **1.1.3: GEWE and PSEA capacity building to partners and institutions:** GEWE training including safeguarding and prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation is delivered to the partners, the Board directors of targeted educational institutions and the Technical Peace Education Steering Committees. This is a significant opportunity to institutionalize GEWE and PSEA policies and practices in religious institutions which do not have these in place and affect organizational change.**1.1.4: Deliver a peace education programme: a. In Mandalay and Mon**, TLDA will deliver a Train the Trainer (ToT) to 60 teachers over 6-months to religious teachers in **12 institutions** including gender equality, behavior-change methods targeted at men, and facilitating dialogue women empowerment within conservative settings, who will then train 400 young religious trainee leaders (40% female, attending women only institutions where the GEWE focus will be to enhance the voice of young women receiving the training on gender and peace). Institutions will be selected on acceptance of women trainees (only four Madrassas in Myanmar accept women), influence in the religious education context, capacity to accommodate the curriculum, and openness of board members to peace education for youth. **b. In Rakhine,** BBS and PDI, with support from TLDA, will pay particular attention to do no harm and implement a trialed, youth-led Peace Education curriculum in **2 formal and non-formal education centers**, targeting 600 Muslim and Rakhine Buddhist youth (50% female). **1.1.5: Inter-faith youth conference on peace education in Yangon:** Following the implementation of the programme of peace education, an interfaith conference with the young religious trainee leaders of this project and the pilot phase, will be held with 60 representatives coming from religious and educational institutions in Mandalay, Mon and Rakhine, to share experiences and lesson learnt on the curriculum implementation and to explore further collective action on peace. **1.1.6: Youth Reflection sessions in Rakhine:** A forum of reflection will be held engaging 100 youth (50% women) from different faiths and ethnic groups to review the programme of Peace Education. Specific attention

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[39] Melyn Mckay, 2019, *The Religious Landscape in Myanmar's Rakhine State*, USIP no.149

[40] This has been tested by TLDA in Mandalay and Mon Madrasas and Buddhist schools, by piloting a Peace Education curriculum drawing directly on Buddhist and Muslim theology and traditions for the promotion of social cohesion and interfaith harmony and reaching 113 students

will be paid to gender, inclusion and conflict sensitivity. **1.1.7: Two youth female only interfaith platforms in Mon and Mandalay (50 Muslim women youth, 50 Buddhist):** Following the programme of peace education, these will establish cross-faith connections, dialogue and share experiences on learning, including exchange visits to mosques and pagodas and engage in issue-based dialogue to strengthen their critical voice on gender and interfaith cohesion.

Output 1.2: *20 Youth-led organisations develop and implement youth-led innovations on hate speech and peace education reaching 7,000 young men and women.*

Activities-1.2.1: Peace Innovation Lab micro-grants: Criteria and Terms of Reference will be developed by a youth-led, interfaith Peace Innovation Committee (50% women) and will be open to peace education trainees in the institutions, encouraging them to take further action. At least 40% of the funding will focus on gender and at least 30% allocated to women led projects. Two rounds of calls for proposals will be held for 20 youth-led CSOs working on youth policy, peace and hate speech for grants of USD3,000 to 10,000, engaging 7,000 youth. Ongoing mentorship, capacity building and support to grantees will be provided to the grantees by CA. Do no harm considerations will be part of the criteria, particularly consideration of the risk of backlash and violence against youth. **1.2.2: Gender sensitive, participatory session on innovation, peace, youth policy and collective action:** 100 youth representatives (50% female) of successful grantees will engage in a 5-day participatory action session on innovating on peaceful coexistence, GEWE, hate speech, and youth policy.

Outcome 2: *Ethnic and religious hate speech is challenged, creating an environment more conducive to social cohesion, by female and male youth (18 – 25).*

If the rampant environment of widespread hate speech and youth exclusion is not addressed, then peace outcomes achieved under Outcome 1 are unlikely to be sustainable, particularly true for the 2020 elections. The project will support youth religious leaders and other youth activists to challenge hate speech. Hate speech interventions in Myanmar have focused on building community resilience, often failing to address the responsibility and role of Facebook.

Output 2.1: *3,600 female and male youth have the skills to identify and challenge hate speech.*

Activities-2.1.1: Deliver anti-hate speech and media literacy training: a) MIDO will deliver a ToT to an interfaith group 60 youth (50% female) in Mon, Mandalay and Rakhine. **b)** This group will then deliver the training to 3,000 (at least 40% women), including trainee religious leaders and Rakhine Youth and YAC members. The training will enable them to critically analyze, fact-check content, avoid internalizing, repeating or sharing hate speech, and where appropriate take action to refer or report. It will include a focus on the gendered aspects of hate speech and how to deconstruct them. Attention will be paid to the gendered dynamics of hate speech, considering those spreading hate speech are predominantly male. **2.1.2: Support displaced women in Rakhine with a programme of digital literacy: a)** KKT will use an interactive mobile application, Sayarma, already piloted with a small group of Rohingya women who are active users, to train 15 women youth in Rakhine with fundamental digital and media literacy skills. **b)** The 15 youth will deliver the training to 600 young IDP women in camps, supporting them to critically engage with digital technology, rumors, staying safe online and hate speech. Do no harm will be considered, including working with the wider community to ensure they understand why the women are engaging.

Output 2.2: *'Female and male youth, local CSOs and OHCHR utilize the findings from the algorithm Natural Language Processing (NLP) algorithm to counter hate speech*

Activities-2.2.1: Pilot the first Natural Language Processing Algorithm able to identify hate speech in Burmese: youth led KKT programmers will develop the algorithm, supported by international data and linguistics experts from SOAS and Yale universities. NLP algorithms are already used in other contexts[41] to identify hate speech online more efficiently, but one does not yet exist for Myanmar script. This algorithm is currently under development by KKT and, with the support of the UNPBF, will be piloted over the course of 18 months for wider populations of youth in Myanmar. The NLP will review millions of users' content on Facebook and escalate any hate speech or inflammatory speech for review and monitoring by local CSOs countering hate speech such as MIDO, reducing the number of incidents and their consequences. Within the database a section on gender will be included so as to better understand and therefore counter gendered hate speech,

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[41] https://ai facebook.com/blog/advances-in-content-understanding-self-supervision-to-protect-people/

notably though Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) which would be able to challenge this gendered hate speech.**2.2.2: Establish a platform for monitoring real time hate speech in Myanmar:** to engage youth led CSOs countering hate speech such as MIDO, Peaceful Myanmar Initiative, or the Panzagar movement, academics, policy experts, human rights NGOs and IT entrepreneurs. Using data from the NLP, this platform will analyze hate-speech content, build the capacity of youth-led CSOs to counter hate speech, inform the materials preventing hate speech, and develop hate-speech specific indicators to be included in the upcoming OHCHR early warning mechanism, to identify risk and prevention responses for the UN on conflict dynamics in Myanmar.

2.2.3: Bi-monthly meetings are organized between youth groups and OHCHR: to feed into the OHCHR Early Warning Mechanism specifically on the hate speech indicators.

<u>**Outcome 3:**</u> *Female and male youth improve the implementation of the Peace component of the Youth Policy and the drafting of Anti-Hate Speech Policy.*

While the Youth Policy mandates for YACs at township, regional and union levels, in practice these are weak or absent at the township level. The project will support young people to advocate and utilize government-linked policy spaces that are accessible to young people and engage with decision-makers, particularly the Department for Social Welfare responsible for the youth policy. This will address the conflict analysis that youth are still marginalized an under-represented in Myanmar.

Output 3.1: *30 township level Youth Affairs Committees are established and have strengthened capacity to coordinate and take action.*

Activities-3.1.1: Establish 30 township level YACs in Mon, Mandalay and Rakhine: including 300 youth leaders from diverse communities (40% female) with capacity building focus on creating decision making space for women thanks to GEWE approach delivered by DAM. Leaders, especially young women, will be mentored to strengthen their advocacy and dialogue skills on implementation of the peace components of the Youth Policy, and advocate to Facebook and the government on hate speech policy with a focus on gender equality. Capacity building will focus on developing action plans to implement the Youth Policy locally, training on media literacy, gender equality, peace education, advocacy training and other issues identified by youth. Female youth will be specifically targeted with outreach focusing on young women, and trainings delivered to YAC on gender equality to ensure that the space is made for young women to speak on policy issues.

3.1.2: 6 coordination and consultation meetings with Regional/state level YACs and local youth networks/CSOs for strategic planning on strengthening YACs at township level and on youth policy implementation in Mon, Mandalay and Rakhine. **3.1.3: Strategic Planning and advocacy workshop:** with 75 young male and female (50% women), is facilitated to connect township work to the regional/state level in each state.

Output 3.2: *300 Female and male youth participate in advocacy, dialogue and campaign initiatives, which seek to influence the implementation of the Youth Policy and drafting of the Anti-Hate Speech policy.*

Activities-3.2.1: Advocacy on the draft Anti Hate Speech Bill: 300 youth will be supported in the 30 YAC townships in all three states to engage. **3.2.2: Youth-led peace campaigns:** 250 Female and male youth (30% female) from YACs and youth-led CSOs participate in campaigns and advocacy for peace and resourcing of the youth policy, which reach a wider audience through popular media (Mizzima, Democratic Voice of Burma, Youth TV). **3.2.3: Policy brief and National Youth Conference:** For this National Youth conference bringing together 100 youth representatives, YACs will develop a policy brief documenting their learnings and recommendations on peace, gender and hate speech, and exchange ideas and strategies with religious leaders, MPs, UN agencies and others. As youth will engage with conservative religious and political actors, mitigation strategies will include a power analysis of the likely reactions of key actors. Local youth CSOs with a strong track record of navigating sensitive issues between youth and decision makers will be consulted. CA and partners will engage with decision makers in preparatory meetings to plan for possible backlash before policy engagement. Regular engagement with religious and community leaders as well as decision makers will ensure that the voices and actions of youth are taken seriously in decision making processes, and consultations with religious institutions and the DSW already indicate their willingness to do so.

<u>**B): Project-level theory of change is:**</u> *If* religious coexistence and harmony is strengthened, and *if* hate speech is challenged, and *if* youth are more engaged in implementing government policies on peace and youth, *then* youth trainee religious leaders will promote interreligious cohesion, develop skills of

critical analysis and engage with the institutions and government BECAUSE young trainee religious leaders engage in a programme of peace education, young men and women engage in media literacy, challenging hate speech, peace campaigns and youth advocacy and action.

C) See Annex B Results Framework.

D) Targeting/ sequencing strategy: (i)Geographic zones: Mandalay, Mon and Rakhine have witnessed intercommunal tensions. Rakhine is a center for communal violence, spreading quickly to other areas, especially Mon and Mandalay. These zones have some active youth groups, established relationships with institutions, strong presence of local partners and a track record of CA and partners work. In Rakhine, these project will build on existing conflict sensitivity and social cohesion. **(ii)Criteria for beneficiary selection:** In **Rakhine**, the project will work with Buddhist Rakhine, Kaman and Rohingya youth, including IDPs in informal educational centers in Sittwe and Thandwe Township, building on partnerships with universities and vocational training institutions. In **Mon and Mandalay**, the project will work with mostly Kaman (Muslim) and Buddhist trainee religious leaders, mixed youth groups and CSOs, from poorer urban and rural backgrounds. C**riteria for selection**: **1) Age:** between 18-25 years. **2) Trainee religious leaders in Mon and Mandalay for the peace education:** already open to peace values in Buddhist and Muslim institutions. **3) Y**outh for the peace education in Rakhine**: open via social media to different CSOs, networks and universities selecting after interviewing. Focus on motivated youth, already engaged and if possible youth government employees from YACs. **4) Gender and inclusion:** each activity will seek between 30 – 50% female participation. Barriers such as conservative religious and social norms will be challenged through working with women only institutions, working with community sensitization and carrying out women-only activities, along with at least 50% of the micro-grants are to women led interventions, and at least 50% are for GEWE focused projects. **5) Ethnic considerations:** For the peace education in Mon and Mandalay will have an equal ratio for Buddhists and Muslims. In Rakhine, 100 students from secular institutions from Sittwe University and 100 students from vocational schools (mostly female). **6) Socio-economic considerations:** activities will be designed to engage groups in poorer rural settings.**7) Media literacy**: for Outcome 2 consideration will be given to the level of IT skills, knowledge of local context, and language skills. In Rakhine, female trainees will be selected in the IDP camps. **8) Do no harm:** Conflict sensitivity, do no harm and risk assessment will be actively used throughout the project implementation.[42] Activities may need to be adjusted throughout the course of implementation in consultation with the UN and other stakeholders. (see Risk). **(iii)Numbers and types of beneficiaries, identification:** Direct beneficiaries: 12,031, Indirect beneficiaries: 100,000 through DBV debates, and 25% of Myanmar Facebook users. **Outcome 1):** Mon and Mandalay: 400 (240 male/160 female aged 18-25+), identified through religious educational institutions in Mon and Mandalay; Rakhine: 600 (360 male/240 female) Muslim and Buddhist youth, identified through Education Centers, Sittwe University and vocational schools; 20 youth-led CSOs, 7,000 direct beneficiaries identified through open call. **Outcome 2):** 75 Media Literacy trainers (15 in Rakhine); 3,600 Buddhist and Muslims youth identified through educational institutions, CSOs and YACs spread across 3 specific activities; (600 youth and women from Rakhine IDP communities identified through humanitarian agencies). **Outcome 3):** 3 Youth Affairs Committee (12 members each, total 36 members); 30 Youth Affairs Committee (10 members each, total 300 members) at the township level and 10 youth CSOs working on hate speech and youth policy, identified through DSW and CSOs. **iv)Sequencing/ timeframe: First 6 months**: Inception workshop, project Steering Committee established (50% female) to assess risks and implementation and recruit the Programme Manager. Peace Education in Mon and Mandalay and developing the peace programme in Rakhine, following youth consultation. The Peace Innovation micro-grants established, continuing for 18 months. **Second 6 months**: Media literacy work implemented in Mon and Mandalay and Rakhine. Inter-faith female platforms held and capacity building with YACs delivered. **Last 8 months:** Year 1 activities continue and advocacy, campaigns and media engagement. Constant monitoring of quality through participatory review process and the learnings will be adapted wherever relevant. **Overall:** To reach a wider number of youth the project will use ToT strategies, mentoring and engage youth in the spaces where they are already active and provide new channels. **Youth participation will be a driving principle of the project**.

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[42] Christian Aid's guidance and toolkits on conflict sensitivity and gender and inclusion will be used systematically.

III. Project management and coordination

A): Recipient organizations/implementing partners: Recipient organisation: **CAI** is a development organisation with a specific focus on peacebuilding, leading for the entire CA family.[43] CA has worked with faith leaders on processes such as dialogue, mediation, gender and listening in contexts such as Burundi, South Sudan, Zimbabwe and Myanmar. **Christian Aid in Myanmar (CAM)** has over 25 years' experience delivering conflict sensitive programs, focusing on innovative community-led social cohesion, including a 3-year dialogue project in Kachin, and is implementing multiple social cohesion projects in Rakhine state, through a tailored intra- and intercommunity dialogue strategy in sensitive areas and working with Sittwe University. **Implementing partners: 1) TLDA** is a multi-ethnic and interfaith local CSO implementing peace and development activities with unconventional actors usually disregarded by the international peacebuilding community. TLDA, in partnership with Madrasas and Buddhist educational institutions, has tested its peace education curriculum with 113 youth (age between 18-25+) from Mon, Shan States and Mandalay. This project builds on their learning. **2) BBS is** a youth led multi-ethnic and interfaith organisation originating in Rakhine, with strong community relations in Sittwe township and a specialization in dialogue and social cohesion activities. Established by a group of young academics, peace practitioners, and humanitarian actors, focusing on communal conflict mitigation and peacebuilding and working directly with Muslims in IDPs camps in Sittwe. **3) MIDO is the leading, youth-led local organisation** working on ICT for peace and digital security initiatives. They monitor online hate speech, advocate to Facebook and the government, and over the three past years they have developed, trialed and revised the most widely used hate speech and media literacy curriculum in Myanmar. **4) PDI** is a Rakhine-based, youth-led peacebuilding organisation founded to respond to the 2012 outbreaks in communal violence. They specialize in innovative social cohesion interventions for youth using oral history, art, music etc. as well as informal and vocational education for marginalized Rakhine communities. This project will leverage their existing resources such as the Bu-May Education center aimed at the empowerment of Muslim youth. **5) Koe Koe Tech** is a youth-led Myanmar social start-up with extensive experience developing cutting edge software addressing key issues in the fields of health, law, and governance. They are the leading actor in developing the first Myanmar NLP algorithm able to identify hate speech, which would be piloted in this project. **6) DAM** was formed by youth activists for democracy and human rights, especially of young people. DAM is a key partner of the Department for Social Welfare on the development and implementation of the Youth policy. DAM provides trainings to local youth on human rights, legal awareness and advocacy and awareness and campaign activities for Myanmar sustainable development.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Christian Aid Ireland	FY-2018 USD: 10,748,000	Irish Aid and the European Union, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian Church and the Methodist church in Ireland, individual and legacy giving.	Ireland (Dublin and Belfast)	31, Full time and 3-part time staffs.	Technical support is provided by a core team of experts on conflict, gender and power analysis including monitoring and evaluation, guidance on peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity including policy and advocacy approaches.
Christian Aid Myanmar	FY 2018 USD: 2,125,687	Irish Aid, UK Aid, SDC, UNOCHA, ECHO (Global	Yangon, Myanmar	22, staffs in Myanmar Office.	Strong track-record with third-party fund management reaching at

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[43] Christian Aid's approach to peacebuilding is outlined in a 2016 peacebuilding strategy. Peacebuilding work covers DRC, South Sudan, Burundi, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Myanmar, Afghanistan, IOPT, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Brazil, Central America and Colombia. CA's peacebuilding approach is focused on promoting inclusive models for peace that amplify local communities' concerns.

				least 30 CSOs, having successfully completed in Myanmar an EU project on strengthening civil society, experienced staff working with CSOs in Myanmar and in particular with Youth.
Grant), Gates Foundation				

B) Project management and coordination: The project will be implemented over 18 months, overseen by CAI and Myanmar but delivered by local CSOs with a track record in their technical areas. **CA** will be responsible for project management oversight, providing technical support on peacebuilding and conducting six monthly reflection workshops with partners. Learnings will be documented. Work in Rakhine, which has unique and extreme challenges, will be delivered by local partners and carefully assessed and reviewed throughout implementation, with tailored strategies. **TLDA** will engage and work with religious institutions and religious leaders on the peace education. They will monitor and support the implementation of this curriculum, ensuring that youth have a voice and agency over the education they receive and the oversight of the Steering Committee, as well as the organisation of female interfaith dialogue and exchange cultural visits. **BBS** will directly implement the project in Rakhine with the identified youth. and work with PDI to develop a tailored peace education curriculum. BBS will also be involved in the selection of youth, and the mobilization of Rakhine youth and CSOs for the Peace Innovation labs. There will be a strong link between BBS, PDI and DAM. **PDI** will work together with BBS in designing a tailor made peace education curriculum with a special focus to youth in Rakhine State with both village and camp settings. **MIDO** will conducting training for the 60 youth and religious leaders on media literacy. **Koe Koe Tech** will lead on ToT for the Sayama application, the development of the first NLP algorithm able to identify hate speech in Burmese, and create a platform monitoring ongoing hate speech trends. They will also provide training on the use and implementation of the Sayarma application for digital literacy. **DAM** will lead on the structuration of YAC committees, youth led advocacy and media campaigning on youth policy, countering hate speech and social cohesion Non -funded partners such as the **SOAS** and **Yale University** will partner as technical experts on the NLP and Burmese linguistics. The **OHCHR** will liaise with youth groups and the new hate speech database (using data from the NLP) to ensure that their hate-speech indicators for their Early Warning Mechanism for human rights abuse in Myanmar reflects these trends efficiently and appropriately. **The Democratic Voice of Burma** will support the wider media activities of interfaith activities, notably exchange visits and debates, as well as success stories of the intervention, to ensure their wider impact and to shift the narrative on ethnic and religious relations in Myanmar positively. **Project Implementation Team:(Please see the TORs). CAI:** Management oversight charges will be covered under the 7% indirect and CAI will ensure overall technical and compliance support to CAM in assuring programme quality and accountability. **CAM:** Programme manager (80%): Overall project management, partner management, budget management, and provide close accompaniment to the partners. Head of Program (15%): Support the Program manager in support to partners, coordination and advocacy with different stakeholders. MEL Senior Program Officer (30%): Ensure Program quality oversight focusing on monitoring, evaluation and learning. Program Development and Funding Manager (20%): Support in contract management cycle oversight, compliance, and reporting to donor. Finance officer (40%): Coordinate with the partner's finance staff, ensure partners deliver timely financial reports, provide feedbacks and ensure partner's financial compliance. Country Director (10%) Provide overall strategic and operational leadership to the project team and will lead in advocacy and profile building of this peace project funded by UNPBF with other UN sector, government and other thematic sectors. **Key project staffs from implementing organizations: TLDA:** Program Coordinator (50%): overall project implementation, budget management and reporting. Technical consultant for peace education (100%-16months): responsible to give technical peace education inputs for both Buddhist and Muslim religions, ensuring Do No Harm in the teaching process and be the focal point for religious institutions. Senior Accountant (40%): financial management and financial reporting and arrange different kinds of the payment that are part of TLDA's activities, M&E Officer (60%). **BBS and PDI:** 2 Lead Trainers (100%-16months) PDI and

BBS overseeing training and quality outputs, overall budget/ project management, close coordination with CA program manager and reporting. Three peace education trainers (80%): 2 trainers for BBS (two in Thandwe) and one trainer for Sittwe for PDI to mobilize youth trainees in Rakhine, develop youth led peace education curriculum, deliver the curriculum both in center based and community based formal and informal centers. Two finance officers (BBS 60% and PDI 50%): This role will be one each for BBS and PDI to oversee financial management, ensure financial compliance, coordinate with CA's finance staff. Admin and Logistics Support (100% Thandwe): BBS is responsible for logistics and procurement, overseeing the Thandwe training centers for overall needs and support in any training preparation. Admin and Logistics Support (50% Sittwe): PDI will oversee logistics and procurement, oversee the Sittwe training centers with the Lead Trainer. Director: 2 (BBS40% &PDI30%)strategic leadership at partner level. **Koe Koe Tech**: Sayarma Project Manager (50%-6months): overall project and financial management and reporting, Project Coordinator (50%-4 months): Lead cross-functional teams to implement activities. HR admin assistant (20%- 5 months): recruitments and staff wellbeing/ security. Finance Officer (10%-10months): financial management. **DAM:** Engagement & Development Director (40%): coordinate with the National Youth Affair Committee, DSW and other stakeholders and strategic management. Lead Facilitator (50%): Guide the two trainers in delivering the effective training and support strategic plan development for township level YACs, Program Coordinator (35%): Overall project/financial management, supervise the DAM project team. 2 Trainers (30%) deliver the trainings with quality outputs using participatory approaches, Finance Officer (50%) Overall financial management and compliance, coordinate with CA's finance staff, and 2 Regional Youth Coordinators (100%): responsible for working with township level youth affair committees, mobilize youth in the 3 targeted States and Region, assist/monitor the YACs for strategic plan implementation and youth policy implementation. **Project coordination/ oversight:** CA will convene the:(a) **Project Implementation Team:** responsible for steering project implementation and ensuring delivery of key activities. Key staff will meet monthly and oversee coordination, planning and follow-up on activities, finance reports etc. This team will report to the Steering Committee on a quarterly basis. (b) **Steering Committee** will include leads/ senior managers from all partners and in addition 4 external youth leaders (2 male/2female) will be part of the Steering committee and will meet quarterly for a planning and review meeting focusing on overall progress, strategic direction, project risks management.

C): Risk management

Risk	Level	Mitigation Strategy
Conflict and military operations escalate in Rakhine between the Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army impacting access or delay implementation	Medium	Access to Sittwe villages and town, and to Thandwe, have not been a problem, and the recent intensification of the conflict against the AA is geographically and historically separate from the intercommunal tensions this project is addressing. The project will engage DSW (Sittwe and Napi Taw) and UNRCO (Sittwe) to ensure safe and regular access. The project would ensure 'do no harm' analysis.
YACs formed under the Youth Policy refuse to engage in target locations	low	Consultations have been held with YAC members and the Department of Social Welfare. CA has long standing relationship with DSW. DAM has close linkages with the YACs and some of senior YAC members are also formally associated with DAM
Religious educational institutions do not engage/ integrate on peace education curricula.	low	TLDA has long established relationship with the religious institutions and letter of support are in place. The project will ensure close engagement with all important stakeholders. A Peace Education Technical Steering committee is factored in to ensure inputs are regularly received from senior religious leaders and young students from these institutions. The project will adopt a participatory approach involving youth religious trainees in the all the process.
Security fear and rise in hate speech during Elections in 2020 impact project delivery	High	Project activities are designed considering the 2020 Elections and the inevitable increase in hate speech and rumours which will precede it. The focus on countering hate speech is specifically to mitigate and control this risk. Regular context and situation analysis will be done and activities will be phased out appropriately considering the developments that take place during the elections.
With the growing political differences between Myanmar government and UN over the Rohingya issue- the government may decide not to cooperate on UNPBF funded proposals	low	This should not affect local CSOs. As a mitigation strategy we have positively engaged with Department of Social Welfare who are very motivated to collaborate on the project, and they would continue to be an important project stakeholder. This will also be supported by a project under development

		between CA and the DSW to support two women centres for GBV survivors, notably in Rakhine. The government want to see the Youth Policy implemented
Lack of engagement from Facebook	low	Facebook can be challenging to engage. The project will provide access to NLP findings for other organization that are in a position to act. The hate speech database will act as an independent monitor and check on Facebook activities that cannot be controlled or silenced. Facebook are cooperating in this project by meeting with KKT as they develop the algorithm and receiving inputs and advice on the development of their own anti-hate speech policies. They have agreed to give access to KKT to their internal data on hate speech. However, as this intervention also aims to hold Facebook more accountable to its shortcomings, it is important that this cooperation remain non-financial. We will use our connections with regulators and CSOs to publicize any failure by Facebook to make any necessary changes.
Backlash from conservative and/or senior religious and political actors against young people -especially young women- raising their voices and actively participating in the project	Medium	This consortium brings together local youth CSOs who have a strong track record navigating sensitive issues between youth and senior/conservative decision makers, while prioritizing the safety and -when necessary -anonymity of the young people involved. At every step of the project, religious leaders and decision makers will be engaged with, in steering committees, preparatory meetings and joint activities, to ensure that they are made aware of the specificities of the project in a sensitive way. On particularly sensitive issues such as the monitoring and reporting of hate speech, anonymity will be ensured through strict data privacy measures. Specific backlash against women will be addressed by training partners, religious leaders and teacher's delivery the Peace Education curriculum will receive training on GEWE including on safeguarding and the prevention of sexual abuse. Community feedback mechanisms will pay specific attention to concerns arising from targeted women.
Financial instability, exchange rates could be volatile	Moderate	Careful planning and budget/expenditure monitoring will help mitigate this.

D): Monitoring and evaluation (7% of budget): CA will be responsible for implementing a comprehensive and youth centered MEAL plan and for overall monitoring. MEAL activities will be built into project activities and a project-wide and partner-specific MEAL plan will be developed. Partners will be supported to conduct an accountability assessment with youth and participating institutions for feedback and complaints mechanisms. Baselines will be conducted as part of initial engagements with youth, and most output indicators will be monitored as part of implementation. The project baseline and endline will engage with non-participating youths for a comparison of indicator values. Context, activities and project risks will be monitored. A final evaluation be conducted. Regular monitoring visits will assess progress, relevance and effectiveness with targeted youth. In addition to formal reports, CA and partner staffs will create space to discuss insights and adaptation. Internal six-monthly reviews will be conducted and a three-monthly review will comprehensively review any significant changes in the social, political or physical environment at macro and local level, the project activities' appropriateness is assessed in light of the changes, progress of project against the objectives referring to the indicators in the results framework, and the outcomes and impact of the project on the communities (disaggregated at least by gender and disability) and discuss the next three months. E) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**: This project increases the thematic, technical and networking capacities of local partners and establish a foundation for further work. Activities have been strategically designed ensuring that are sustainable. For example, integration of peace education curricula into the targeted religious institution's curriculum in Mon, Mandalay and Rakhine (Sittwe). Building the capacity of YACs in 30 townships, for advocacy engagement by seeking the implementation of Youth Policy would continue beyond the project. Strengthening YACs in three regions and townships, the project will demonstrate action to replicate in other townships. The YACs will be continually strengthened throughout the project, organizationally and on advocacy strategies, with the view that this approach can be sustainably replicated in other townships. It is anticipated that the knowledge gained by the youth will motivate them to champion countering hate speech and influence their constituencies. As the DSW is involved in project design, implementation and learning the project seeks to influence the government positively.

IV. Project budget

The attached project budget outlines the expenditure planning framework that can be justified as value for money budget planning with specific budgetary allocations as per UNPBF guidelines:

- Significant proportion of the budget (70%)allocated to local partners
- 37% of the budget allocated for specific GEWE activities
- 6% of the budget allocated for effective Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)
- % of Budget allocated for Project Audit and final evaluation ad per UNPBF guideline.

Three tranches of the budget have been planned as per UNBPF guideline for Non-UN recipients as follows:

Total grant requested from UNPBF = USD 989,999.89

First Tranche = USD 346,499.96 (35%)
Second Tranche = USD 346,499.96 (35 %)
Third Tranche = USD 296,999.97 (30 %)

Full budget attached as Annex D using UNPBF budget template.

If helpful, provide any additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

State clearly in how many tranches the budget will be provided and what conditions will underpin the release of a second or any subsequent tranche. Standard approach is two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project (by the Coordinating Agency on behalf of the project and through the Resident Coordinator's Office or PBF Secretariat) that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed. Additional tranches or conditions may be added depending on the project context, implementation capacity, and level of risk.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**. (attached separately)
Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF

donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;

- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters);

- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

	instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (http://unpbf.org) and the Administrative Agent's website (http://mptf.undp.org).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report **Q1 expenses** (January to March)
31 July	Report **Q2 expenses** (January to June)
31 October	Report **Q3 expenses** (January to September)
Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (http://unpbf.org) and the Administrative Agent website (http:www.mptf.undp.org)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

➢ Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation

➢ Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE**: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)

➢ Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant

➢ Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE**: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.

➢ Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project[44]

➢ Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought

➢ Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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[44] Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Religious coexistence and harmony strengthened through female and male youth (aged 18 – 25) from religious and secular educational institutions. (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR) • UPR 2015: 143.89 Spread the culture of human rights and strengthen religious and faith tolerance (Sudan); • UPR 2015, 143.90 Intensify efforts in actively promoting inter-ethnic, inter-faith and communal understanding and harmony (Malaysia);		Outcome Indicator 1a: Number (%) of targeted youth who have taken action, to promote religious coexistence and harmony, *disaggregated by sex and age* *Baseline:* To be advised during initial engagement with youth. *Target:* TBA following baselines	To be established by anonymous survey, at baseline and endline. Qualitative information regarding the rationale for the actions taken will also be gathered and analyzed (e.g. why, why not, and who can contribute, what power do youth have, and how does that differ for male and female?) Indicator will be qualitatively monitored during the project (through discussions with students) but the survey will be administered twice only to limit response bias.	Baseline: TBA 12 months: TBA, with increase across both youth target group *40% of targeted women (184/460) and 40% of the targeted men (216/540)* 18 months: TBA, with increase across both youth target group *70% of targeted women (322/460) and 70% of targeted men (378/540)*
		Outcome Indicator 1b (GEWE): female participants report speaking out more often on religious coexistence within their immediate sphere of study/work (e.g. monastery, grant recipients in the grant activity, tutoring employment)	To be established by anonymous survey, at baseline and endline [module of survey for female participants specifically].	Baseline: TBA 18 months: TBA, with increase across both religions *Illustrative target: 60% of female participant's report speaking out*
	Output 1.1: 400 trainee religious leaders (40% female) in Mandalay and Mon, 600 Buddhist and Muslim youth in Rakhine (50% female) *undergo a*	Output Indicator 1.1a: Average level of satisfaction with peace curriculum on a scale of 1 - 4 *disaggregated by sex* Baseline: to be established following initial	.1a • Satisfaction and feedback survey, self-administered by youth attending training	.1a Baseline: to be established following initial engagements with youth

	program of peace education that is integrated into the targeted religious and educational institutions *List of activities under this Output:* **Activity 1.1.1**: Enhance the peace education programme through youth consultations, integrating a focus on GEWE and peace. **Activity 1.1.2**: Interfaith technical peace education steering committees established with religious leaders and 30% youth representation, meet quarterly in target areas to ensure youth have a voice in curriculum's implementation. **Activity 1.1.3**: GEWE capacity building to partners and educational institutions **Activity 1.1.4**: Deliver a peace education programme to 400 young religious trainee leaders (40% women) in Mon and Mandalay and 600 Muslim and Rakhine Buddhist youth (50% women)	engagements with youth. Target: TBA following baseline, but a minimum of 3.0/4 for both female and male youth	sessions. • To be conducted at first training event and every second one thereafter	9-months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth 18 months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth
		Output indicator 1.1b: Average level of satisfaction by institutions having the capacity and commitment to continue offering peace education as part of their syllabus.	1.1b An official letter generated by the institution to adopt the change in curriculum	1.1b Baseline: the curriculum is not officially adopted as part of the core curriculum in any of the target institutions 9 months: The Technical Working Group has discussed with the institutions a strategy to integrate the curriculum as part of their core curriculum 18 months: At least one of the targeted religious educational institutions has the appropriate strategy to integrate the Peace Education component durably into their core curriculum.
	Activity 1.1.5: Inter-faith youth conference on peace education in Yangon with 60 current trainees and graduates from the Peace Education pilot and current intervention, to share experiences and lesson learnt on the curriculum implementation and to explore further collective action on peace	Output Indicator 1.1.c (GEWE): Percentage of targeted institution members demonstrating an adequate understanding of GEWE including safeguarding and protection, and prevention of sexual abuse	1.1.c A tailored survey assessing understanding GEWE, safeguarding and protection, and prevention of sexual abuse.	1.1.c 12 months: 80% of targeted institution members demonstrate an adequate understanding of GEWE, safeguarding and protection, and prevention of sexual abuse.
	Activity 1.1.6: Youth reflections sessions in Rakhine engage 100	Output indicator 1.1d (GEWE): Average level of satisfaction by young female trainee religious leaders participating in issue -based dialogue and	1.1d Satisfaction and feedback survey, self-	1.1d Baseline: 0 female youth as interfaith

	youth from different ethnic and religious groups to review the peace education programme (50% women) **Activity 1.1.7:** Two youth female only interfaith platforms in Mon and Mandalay (50 Muslim women youth, 50 Buddhist) to establish cross-faith connections, dialogue and share experiences on education and learning, including exchange visits to mosques and pagodas and engage in issue-based dialogue to strengthen their critical voice on gender and interfaith cohesion.	strengthening critical voice on gender and interfaith.	administered by young female religious trainee's attending the interfaith dialogue and exchange visits	dialogues not commenced 18 months: 100% of targeted female youth
	Output 1.2: 20 Youth-led organisations develop and implement youth-led innovations on hate speech and peace education reaching 7,000 young men and women. *List of activities under this Output:* **Activity 1.2.1:** Delivering the Peace Innovation Lab micro-grants, with a ToR developed by youth led, interfaith Peace Innovation Committee (50% women) and reserving at least 50% of the funding to GEWE focused projects and at least 40% of the funding to women led projects. **Activity 1.2.2:** Participatory session on innovation, peace and collective action where 100 youth representatives (50% women) of the successful grantees engage in a 5-day participatory action session on innovating on peaceful coexistence, hate speech, and youth policy	Output Indicator 1.2.a: Number of youth-led organisations/ groups: • applying for funding • completing their project Initiative with 50% focusing on GEWE and 40% women led - *disaggregated by sex of innovation team (female, mixed or male).*	Information will be gathered from innovation grant documentation, including: - Application forms - Grant awards documenting - Participatory training attendee list - Grant project documentation -This will be supplemented by accompaniment of grantees and observation of innovations at end-of-project.	Baseline: 0 12 months: A minimum of: • 20 apply (minimum 40% female-led), • 10 awarded grant (minimum 40% female-led) • 9 complete innovations (minimum 40% female-led) 18 months: A minimum of: • 40 apply (minimum 40% female led), • 20 receive (minimum 40% female led)
		Output Indicator 1.2b: Number (%) of youth-led innovations that have met the youth-determined criteria 'successfully promoted peace' (disaggregated by female-led, male-led and mixed group innovations)	• Survey will be conducted anonymously by all 40 attendees. •Achievement of 'success in promoting peace' will be	**Baseline:** Youth have not yet participated in these exercises 18 months 70% of youth led interventions have met the criteria.

			explored by youth at innovation conclusion, with further discussions on what is needed to improve/ sustain success'.	
	Output 1.3 List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Baseline: Target:		
Outcome 2: Ethnic and religious hate speech is challenged, creating an environment more conducive to social cohesions, by female and male youth (18 – 25). (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR) • UPR 2015 recommendation 143.62 Increase its efforts to counter hate-speech and incitement to violence (New Zealand); • 144.51 Take necessary measures to fight against any form of intolerance and hate speech targeting persons belonging to minorities (Algeria) [Noted, not accepted]		**Outcome Indicator 2 a: Proportion of targeted youth who report that they countered* online hate speech in the previous month,** *disaggregated by sex and religious affiliation* ** Countering is interpreted as fact-checking and/or sharing publicly or with friend's information to counter that hate speech. This indicator will also track instances where youth and CSO identify and report hate speech to the hate speech platform* Baseline: To be advised following initial engagement with youth. Target: Increase on baseline, across all sexes	• Anonymous questionnaire, self-administered by a random selection of youth/ conducted aloud with female youth in displacement settings • Indicator will be collected at baseline and as part of the final evaluation, as well as through routine activity monitoring.	Baseline: TBA 9 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all sexes 18 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all sexes *Illustrative target: An estimated 70% both female and male youth (2,100/3,000) self-report countering online hate speech in the previous month.)*
		Outcome Indicator 2 b: Proportion of youth who report believing that hate speech should be challenged/ removed from social media, *disaggregated by sex and whether in displacement setting.* Baseline: to be determined during initial	Anonymous questionnaire, self-administered by a random selection of youth/ conducted aloud with female youth in IDP camps • Indicator will be	Baseline: TBA 9 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all sexes 18 months: TBA following baseline,

		engagement with youth Target: Increase on baseline, across all sexes	collected at baseline and as part of the final evaluation, as well as through routine activity monitoring. This indicator will be complemented by group discussions in the final evaluation, as well as monitoring narratives in programme activities such as debates and ongoing monitoring.	increase across all sexes *Illustrative target: An estimated 70% female and male youth (2,100/3,000).*
		Outcome Indicator 2c: Proportion of youth (disaggregated by sex and religion) who can challenge specific narratives of hate speech, especially gendered hate speech	Focus group discussions with sample of participants of media literacy training (male and female) and users of Sayarma app (female) Elements of hate speech are covered in the training. Special attention will be paid to gendered hate speech (e.g. invocation of men's obligation to protect female co-religionists with violence)	Baseline: TBA 12 months: post-training FGD/FGD in displacement settings (for app users) 18 months: follow-up FGD *Illustrative target:* Proportion rises at least 20 percentage points from baseline
	Output 2.1 *3,600 female and male youth have the skills to identify and challenge hate speech*	Output Indicator 2.1a: Number of ToT and youth that complete social media literacy and hate speech curriculum delivered (disaggregated by ethnicity, religion and sex)	Document review of training attendance lists	Baseline: 0 youth 18 months: 60 ToT and 3600 youth (at least 50% women)
	List of activities under this Output: **Activity 2.1.1**: Deliver TOT on anti-hate speech and media literacy to 60 interfaith Youth who will further provide training to 3,000 youth (50% women) of different ethnic and religious groups including trainee religious	Output Indicator 2.1b: Proportion of youth that are able to identify hate speech, *disaggregated by sex and displacement setting* Baseline: to be determined during initial engagement with youth. Target: 60 ToT and 3000 youth	Anonymous, self-administered quiz. • Conducted before first training sessions and at the end of final session	Baseline: to be determined during initial engagement with youth. 18 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all sexes

	leaders, Rakhine youth and YAC members.			*Illustrative target: An estimated 70% female and male youth (2,100/3,000).*
	Activity 2.1.2: Deliver TOT to 15 youth (60%) women on media literacy skills using the piloted Sayarma app, an interactive, gamified mobile application. The 15 trained youth will further train 600 displaced women in Rakhine with a programme of digital literacy through Sayarma.	Output Indicator 2.1c: Average level of satisfaction with 'social media and literacy curriculum' and Sayarma training, *disaggregated by sex and age.* Baseline: Training not yet conducted Target: Maintain a minimum satisfaction level of 3.0/4 across all sexes and in IDP camps	• Satisfaction and feedback survey, self-administered by youth attending training sessions. • To be conducted at first training event and every second one thereafter.	Baseline: to be established following initial engagements with youth 9-months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth 18 months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth
		Output indicator 2.1d: Number (%) of young IDP women report using the Sayarma app.	Longitudinal user data from the Sayarma application	*Target 80% (480/600)*
	Output 2.2 **Female and male youth, local CSOs and OHCHR utilize the findings from the algorithm Natural Language Processing algorithm to counter hate speech** *List of activities under this Output:* **Activity 2.2.1**: Pilot the first Natural Language Processing (NLP) Algorithm to able to systematically identify hate speech in Burmese **Activity 2.2.2**: Establish a platform for monitoring real time hate speech in Myanmar [45] to engage	Output Indicator 2.2a: Functional NLP algorithm that can detect hate speech in Burmese is developed.	Feedback from SOAS and Yale professors on functionality of NLP Data collected from 'machine learning' testing of the algorithm against examples of hate speech and non-hate speech	Baseline: NLP exists but requires further development for piloting. 18 months: SOAS and Yale professors, and results from the testing, that confirm that NLP is functioning as anticipated.
		Output Indicator 2.2b: Number of webforms reporting hate speech submitted and number of views of hate speech trends platform. Baseline: No webforms submitted and platform not viewed as neither developed	Data will be gathered anonymously using web analytics	Baseline: No webforms submitted and platform not viewed as neither developed 12 months: 50 webforms

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[45] Some of the data will be pulled from Facebook through Crowdtangle, which Facebook has given KKT access to and the rest of the data will be collected by local CSOs monitoring hate speech in Myanmar, such as MIDO

	youth led CSOs countering hate speech, academia, policy experts, human rights NGOs etc. to analyze and counter hate speech more efficiently. **Activity 2.2.3:** Bi-monthly meetings are organized between youth groups and OHCHR, to feed into the OHCHR Early Warning Mechanism specifically on the hate speech indicators.	Target: 200 webforms reporting hate speech submitted, and hate speech trends platform has 100 views monthly		reporting hate speech submitted, and hate speech trends platform has 50 views monthly 18 months: 200 webforms reporting hate speech submitted, and hate speech trends platform has 100 views monthly
		Output Indicator 2.2c: OHCHR is using NLP to inform early warning system Baseline: OHCHR have an interest in using the platform, however it is not yet developed Target: OHCHR is using NLP to inform their early warning system	This indicator will be assessed through the ongoing relationship and engagement with OHCHR, as well as review of their early warning system	Baseline: OHCHR have an interest in using the platform, however it is not yet developed 12 months: OHCHR is starting to access the NLP data to explore whether it can inform the early warning system 18 months: OHCHR is using NLP to inform their early warning system
	Output 2.3 List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 Baseline: Target:		
Outcome 3: Female and male youth improve the implementation of the Peace component of the Youth Policy and the drafting of Anti-Hate Speech Policy **(Any SDG Target that this Outcome**		Outcome Indicator 3a: Capacity and strength YACs, as assessed by their female and male members (Rubric to include gender criterion) Baseline: None of 30 township level YACs have yet been established, only 3 regional/State level YACs exist.	Monitoring visits to YACs will ascertain the presence and level of implementation of the Action Plan, though meetings, informal	Baseline: TBA 12 months: 3 YAC have action plans. All (3) regional-level plans being implemented, and 50% (15) township-level

			discussion and KIIs.	plans being implemented.
contributes to) 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR) • UPR 2015 recommendation 143.62 Increase its efforts to counter hate-speech and incitement to violence (New Zealand); • 144.51 Take necessary measures to fight against any form of intolerance and hate speech targeting persons belonging to minorities (Algeria) [Noted, not accepted] • 145.12 Prohibit and prosecute hate speech and discriminatory practices that incite violence towards minorities, and especially clearly endorse non-discrimination and the right of all individuals in Rakhine State to equal protection under the law (Norway) [Noted, not accepted]			Monitoring register of all YACs will be maintained by the programme	18 months: 30 township-level YAC and 3 regional YAC have action plans and all are being implemented
		Outcome Indicator 3 b: Level of change in female YAC member's behavior of speaking out in their role on the committees Baseline: No YACs established yet Target: 20 percentage point rise in self-reported frequency of speaking out in YAC meetings	To be established by anonymous survey, at baseline and endline [module of survey for female participants specifically]; this will be verified by observation of a sample of YAC meetings/events.	Baseline: No YACs established yet 18 months: Policy briefs, as described, are produced and shared with government and state officials.
		Outcome Indicator 3 c Baseline: Target:		
	Output 3.1 30 township level Youth Affairs Committees are established and have strengthened capacity to coordinate and take action. List of activities under this Output: Activity 3.1.1: Establish 30 township level YACs in Mandalay, Mon and Rakhine including 300 youth leaders from diverse communities (50% female), supported by DAM. Leaders will be mentored to strengthen their advocacy and dialogue skills on implementation of the peace components of the Youth Policy, and advocate to Facebook and the government on hate speech policy with a focus on gender equality	Output Indicator 3.1a: Number of YACs established and their membership, *disaggregated by sex* Baseline: 3 regional YACs existing, with 30 members Target: 30 township level YACs established, in addition to 3 regional YACs, with total membership of 330 youth. Minimum 30% committee members are female	Document review of the number of YACs, and their membership. This will be supplemented by monitoring visits where the functionality of the YACs, and the power and participation of female committee's members will be monitored.	Baseline: 3 regional YACs existing, with 30 members 12 months: 30 township level YACs established, in addition to 3 regional YACs, with total membership of 330 youth. Minimum 30% committee members are female
		Output Indicator 3.1b: Average level of YAC committees' confidence (scale of 1 - 6) that they can advocate and campaign on youth policy and hate speech Baseline: to be advised following initial engagement with/ establishment of YACs Target: TBA following baseline	YACs to score their own group, following group deliberation, documenting the reasons for the score. To be conducted in the month following	Baseline: to be advised following initial engagement with/ establishment of YACs 18-month: TBA following baseline

				establishment of township-level YACs, and repeated at end line	
	Activity 3.1.2: 6 coordination and consultation meetings with Regional/state level YACs and local youth networks/CSOs for strategic planning on strengthening YACs at township level and on youth policy implementation in Mon, Mandalay and Rakhine. **Activity 3.1.3**: Strategic Planning and advocacy workshop: with 75 young male and female (50% women), is facilitated to connect township work to the regional/state level in each state.	Output Indicator 3.1c: Average level of satisfaction of youth with training and capacity building sessions, *disaggregated by sex.* Baseline: Sessions have not yet been conducted. Target: An average of 3.0/4 to be maintained throughout the programme, for all sexes.	• Satisfaction and feedback survey, self-administered by youth attending • To be conducted at first training event and end line	Baseline: to be established following initial engagements with youth 18 months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth
	Output 3.2 **300 Female and male youth participate in advocacy, dialogue and campaign initiatives, which seek to influence the implementation of the Youth Policy and drafting of the Anti-Hate Speech policy.**	Output Indicator 3.2a: Number of youth participating in campaigns, debates, youth conference, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: At baseline no youth are yet participating in activities under this project Target: 250 youth (min 30% female) participating in campaigns, debates, youth conferences	Document review of register of attendees at events.	Baseline: At baseline no youth are yet participating in activities under this project 18 months: 250 youth (min 50% female) participating in campaigns, debates, youth conferences
	List of activities under this Output: **Activity 3.2.1**: Advocacy on the draft Anti Hate Speech Bill Engage: 300 youth will be supported in the 30 YAC **townships in all three states to engage** **Activity 3.2.2: Youth-led peace campaigns**: 250 Female and male youth (30% female) from YACs and youth-led CSOs participate in campaigns and advocacy for peace and resourcing of the youth	Output indicator 3.2b: Number of youth participating in campaigns, debates, youth conference, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: At baseline no youth are yet participating in activities under this project Target: 250 youth (min 30% female) participating in campaigns, debates, youth conferences	Document review of register of attendees at events.	Baseline: At baseline no youth are yet participating in activities under this project 18 months: 250 youth (min 30% female) participating in campaigns, debates, youth conferences
		Output Indicator 3.2c: Policy briefs developed by youth individuals and CSOs that include	Document review of the policy briefs,	Baseline: No policy brief yet in existence

	policy, which reach a wider audience through popular media (Mizzima, Democratic Voice of Burma, Youth TV). **Activity 3.2.3:** **Policy brief and conference:** to document the learning as a policy-brief to demonstrate to the government the implementation of the Youth Policy at the township level, with a focus on peace and gender	recommendations for peace component of youth policy, with recommendations on gender considerations" Baseline: No policy brief yet in existence Target: Two policy briefs, one led by female members, are produced and shared with government and state officials.	complemented by KIIs with participating youth, CSOs and receiving government officials, as part of the final evaluation.	18 months: Policy briefs, as described, are produced and shared with government and state officials
	Output 3.3 List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 3.3.1 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 3.3.2 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 3.3.3 Baseline: Target:		

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	√		All the implementing partners for this project have been identified. The project will be led by Christian Aid Ireland, along with Myanmar team with 6 implementing partners. 1.Treasure Land Development Association (TLDA) 2.Organisation for Building Better Society (BBS) 3.Peaceful Development Initiative (PDI) 4.Koe Koe Tech (KKT) 5.Development Alliance Myanmar (DAM) and 6.Myanmar ICT for Development as the technical partner(MIDO)
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission	√		The TORs for the key project staff have been finalized and are ready to be advertised. Please find the attached TORs
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	√		The identified project sites are Mon and, Rakhine States and Mandalay regions of Myanmar. In Mon states, most of the project activity will be based in Mawlamyaing although the participants can be from across Mon States. In Rakhine State, most of the activities and the training centers will be based in Sittwe Township and Thandwe township although the participants and trainees will be from across Rakhine State. Some will be from displaced sites in Sittwe Township. In Mandalay region, the activities will be mainly in Mandalay township although the participants and the activities will be from across Mandalay region.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	√		Project design consultations were held with local partners (CSOs and the social enterprise) in May

		2019 and in the first week of August 2019. The consultations focused on the proposal design, setting objectives, reviewing activities and assessing feasibility, risk and the conflict context. In addition, consultation was held with members of Youth Affairs Committee (National) to discuss about the needs and gaps in the implementation of the youth policy. A total of 20 people participated in these consultations (11 male and 09 female). Further three consultations were carried out in September, in Rakhine, Mandalay and Yangon, with young men and women from different ethnic and religious backgrounds, Muslim and Buddhist religious leaders, and leading local CSOs on peace education and social cohesion. We have also consulted Department of Social Welfare(DSW) at NayPiTaw(capital) level considering the fact that DSW is the nodal agency to implement the Youth Policy. A round table meeting was held with five senior members (5 female) of DSW on August 14, 2019. Further a small round table consultation with the Director General's team was carried out on August 28 2019 to seek inputs on the gaps in implementation of youth policy, key priorities and plan of government in this regard. Non-funded partners such as the OHCHR were consulted on the design of the project. In addition, our partner TLDA have already consulted with Buddhist and Islamic religious institutions in Mon and Mandalay and have written recommendation and acknowledgement from Asia Light Monastic Institution, Mandalay, Islamic Religious Affairs Council and Myanmar Council of Churches, Mandalay. Our partner DAM also has met DSW at their level on 12th August and informed about this

			project. As a leading youth organization, they also have consulted with all the 3 targeted Regional level youth committees and all their activities under outcome 3 are planned based on the result of the consultations with the regional level youth affairs.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	√		The preliminary analysis/identification of lessons learned/existing activities has been done at every stage of this proposal development and all the activities, implementing strategy and approaches for this project are developed based on those learnings and analysis. Christian Aid in Myanmar have drawn its learnings and analysis from its past and ongoing project related to peace, gender, social cohesion and dialogue across the country. The partner TLDA had piloted its peace education trainings in Mandalay and Mon religious institutions in 2018 and the peace education trainings in this project are planned and strategized based on the learning from their pilot experiences. BBS and PDI are leading youth organizations in Rakhine, with a deep and conflict sensitive understanding of the context, and the strategy of this project in Rakhine has been developed based on their learnings and strategies. Our partner DAM is closely working with DSW and Youth Affairs committee which mean all the activities linked to youth policy are developed based on their learnings. Our Tech partner KKT is a well experienced social tech start-up that already has associations with Facebook at the regional level. The project activities on advocacy around hate speech in the social media and related activities are built around past and existing experiences.

6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	√		For all the activities, all the beneficiary criteria have been identified and they are detailed out under Section II D- Project targeting and sequencing strategy of the full proposal document.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	√		Christian Aid met with its line ministry DSW on 14th August for the first initial meetings and completed another round table meeting on 28th of August, where an agreement on implementation activities, sites, approaches and collaboration with regards to the activities under outcome 3, was made. Further, the National level youth affairs committee and Regional level youth Affairs committee which is the semi-government body under DSW, were consulted through our partner Development Alliance and it is been agreed that they will be supporting the project implementation actively. Our partner TLDA has an existing partnership and relationship with the three major religious institutions and has retained the recommendation letters from them.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	√		Christian Aid as the leading agency values the importance of participatory approach and hence, all the approaches, activities, implementing strategy and budget are all developed in complete collaboration with all the implementing partners. Every outcome, strategy and activity reflects a consultation process from the ground up with local organizations, and is a part of their work and expertise in Myanmar.

9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	√		As part of project preparatory plan, key project staffs will conduct visits to the target project areas for pre - project assessment and will have initial round of meetings with community leaders, youth led CSOs, regional youth affair committee and local/township district officers to discuss and share project implementation plans. This will inform the project on any real time situational need and adjustments that might be required at an implementation stage. They will also run a pre-project security assessment and will discuss with community leaders and local authorities for support and risk mitigation. These preparatory activities will require at least two months as it require some travels and appointments.

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)