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,* **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00119346**

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

Recipient organization 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]: 19 December 2019 **Project duration in months:[8] 18 + 6 months NCE** **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: ☐ Gender promotion initiative ☒ Youth promotion initiative ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions ☐ Cross-border or regional project

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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.

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): Christian Aid Ireland
UNPBF: $ 989,999.89
Total: **$ 989,999.89**

*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A

PBF 1st tranche (_35%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (35_%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (30_%):
Recipient: $346,499.96	Recipient: $346,499.92	Recipient: $296,999.98
Total: $346,499.96	Total: $346,499.92	Total: $296,999.98
(Received)	(Received)	(Final payment invoice yet to be raised)

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative: 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.

The No-Cost-Extension (NCE) is in line with the original project aims, with more significant adjustments to Outcome 3, due to the unfolding political context in Myanmar. The aim is 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. Note: all NCE changes and targets are highlighted in red, the text from the original project remains unchanged and reflects activities completed or almost completed, with targets achieved reflected in red

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:

In-depth workshops were held with project partners to design the No-Cost Extension (NCE) and activities designed based on a detailed risk assessment from each partner. Each partner engaged target youth to assess their priorities. Christian Aid in Myanmar has consulted with Mercy Corp and World Vision who are implementing current UNPBF projects and plans are in place to support and exchange of tools and the curriculum for peacebuilding, share the learning and coordinate strategies on engagement with youth men and women. The three consortium leads have engaged the UN Resident Coordinator in Myanmar for feedback and will continue to meet regularly under the NCE period and work in a collaborative way to strengthen the engagement on project with youth men and women and share learnings on approaches.

Christian Aid , has discussed the proposed NCE with key PBSO staffs at HQ and has sought guidance on the process of readjusting activities that are directly impacted by the unfolding events in Myanmar. Based on this advice, adjustments to some activities under outcome 1, 2 and 3 have been proposed.

Project Gender Marker score: _GM2__ [9]

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[9] **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Specify 37.97% and $ 375903.13 of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

Project Risk Marker score: ___ **Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes
___[10] The project risk rating for the proposed activities under NCE remains at 1. Given the unforeseeable situation due to the unfolding events in Myanmar, Christian Aid will proactively monitor the situation with partners and project risk matrix and mitigation measures will be constantly updated during the NCE period.

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)*: 2.3: Conflict prevention/management [11]

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes: 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:	**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**
☐ **New project** ☒ **Project amendment**	

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)
[10] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes
[11] **PBF Focus Areas** are:
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	Extension of duration: ☒ Additional duration in months (NCE for Six months; new end date December 16 ,2021) **Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☒ Given the unfolding events in Myanmar, activities adaptions are proposed under outcome 3, including few activities under outcome 1 and 2 for the NCE period. **Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☒ The budget required revision to accommodate changes in activities under outcome 3 and some activities under outcome 1 and 2 for the NCE period. **Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX (N/A) **Brief justification for amendment:** The budget has been revised in line with change in the project scope with respect to activities in outcome 3. Due to the unfolding events in Myanmar, the project is proposing adaption of activities under outcome 3 and some activities under outcome 1 and 2.. Overall, due to the impact of the Covid-19 crisis and the political unrest in the country, the project has experienced delays. The NCE proposes adjustments for some activities and target locations, where access has become more difficult. (Please refer to the full justification on the project budget document for NCE). *Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in* *TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

PBF project budget by UN cost category

	APPROVED BUDGET	ADAPTATION APPROVED	PROPOSED CHANGES NCE			
CATEGORIES	Amount AGENCY	Amount AGENCY	Amount AGENCY	PROJECT TOTAL	TOTAL change In %	Total of changed amounts
1. Staff and other personnel	$ 91,519.77	$ 91,519.77	$ 121,951.75		33%	30,431.98
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials						
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)						
4. Contractual services	$ 201,125.56	$ 216,242.55	$ 169,242.72		-22%	(46,999.83)
5.Travel	$ 36,453.00	$ 31,352.85	$22,730.92		-27%	(8,621.92)
6. Transfers and Grants to counterparts	$ 534,213.51	$ 530,166.36	$572,052.84		8%	41,886.48
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	$ 61,921.71	$ 55,952.02	$39,255.32		-30%	(16,696.70)
Sub-Total Project Costs	$ 925,233.54	$ 925,233.54	$925,233.55			
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	$ 64,766.35	$ 64,766.35	$64766.35			
TOTAL	$ 989,999.89	$ 989,999.89	$ 989,999.89			

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)[12]	Representative of National Authorities
Name of Representative: Rosamond Bennett *Signature* █████████████ *Name of Agency: Christian Aid Ireland* *Date & Seal*: **11/06/2021** christian aid ▸ **CHRISTIAN AID IRELAND** www.christianaid.ie dublin@christian-aid.org ROI Company No. 426928 ROI Charity No. 20014162	*Name of Government Counterpart* *Signature* *Title* *Date & Seal*
Head of UN Country Team	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**
Name of Representative: Andrew Kirkwood *Signature* █████████████ for *Title: UN RC/HC a.i.* *Date & Seal:* **17/06/2021** UNITED NATIONS MYANMAR (seal)	*Name of Representative* ██████████████ *Signature* Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office *Date& Seal* June 17, 2021

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[12] 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: Following the recent removal of the civilian government in Myanmar, and subsequent reports of arbitrary detention, arrest and violence, there has been increasing concern the human rights situation for the people of Myanmar. Justified based on electoral fraud, a military leadership replaced the NLD government on 1 February 2021 and a year-long state of emergency declared. There has been concerns about the use of violence and force against protesters, which have been largely driven by young people but including a wide range of actors seeking the return of democratic rule.[13] Internet, media, phone, and banking services have been severely disrupted.. The international community has called for the military and security forces to refrain from using violence and to ensure protection and safety of all persons in both public and private spaces. The change in the context of political situation in Myanmar comes on the back of **the effect of Covid-19 on one of poorest countries in South East Asia**. Despite aggressive quarantining and lockdowns and initial hopes that Myanmar appeared to have escaped a major COVID-19 outbreak, a second wave of COVID-19 cases erupted in Rakhine state and quickly spread. The restrictions related to COVID increased levels of gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls, and the burden of care fell to women, already excluded from major decision-making processes. This trend has continued during the change in political context in Myanmar, as female protesters experience GBV and are targeted violently.[14] There are reports of unrest due to the unfolding political situation in ethnic areas such as Rakhine, Chin, Kayin, Karen and Northern Shan states. Tensions have increased further due to COVID-19 as many have lost employment and income, being forced to stay at home under lockdown, curfews, and restrictions. **(ii) The key conflict and peacebuilding factors the project will address: 1) <u>Shifts in religious and ethnic tensions:</u>** Traditionally in Myanmar, for youth growing up in political transition, ethnicity and religion were the dominant factors shaping identity, as much as class or education. Particularly in the three target areas of the project, Mon and Rakhine states and Mandalay region, spikes of religious and intercommunal violence occurred frequently, including the displacement of 128,000 Rohingya and the exile of a further 800,000.[15] However, **many people from the Bamar ethnic majority are developing a sense of solidarity with the country's numerous minority groups**. Public apologies for years of indifference and denial of minority (including the Rohingya) people's experiences have proliferated.[16] Political objectives amongst many Bamar people also seem to be shifting during current crisis. A split emerged between groups led by an older generation of protesters from the 1988 student uprisings who called for the release of democratic leader Aung San Suu Kyi, and others and a return to the previous system of governance. This has been challenged by a diverse group of protesters united under the General Strike Committee of Nationalities (GSCN) with more ambitious demands mainly asking for federal democracy, abolishing the 2008 constitution and releasing of all the detainees and this resulted into much stronger alliances and unites all different ethnic groups in one voice. Since the coup, ethnic tensions between Burmese, Kachin, Chin, and other ethnic groups including Rohingya has reduced as all the groups and youths share the common experience of suffering under military violence and that has shifted views among Bamar demonstrators as focus of all is federal democracy. Along with bridging ethnic tensions**, the response to the current crisis has also begun to bridge religious divides.[17]** The youth-led protest movement against the military reflects a decade of efforts at interfaith peacebuilding since the country's opening to semi-democratic and civilian rule.[18] There is some evidence of the strengthening of interreligious cooperation in response to removal of civilian government as communities from different religious groups respond to arrests, detention and attacks. In this context, peace education and media literacy remain highly relevant. **<u>2) Ongoing issues with hate speech, cyber security and media literacy:</u>** Since the removal of civilian government in

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[13] https://aappb.org/?p=14766

[14] https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/03/1087162

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

[16] https://m facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=4019401101449660&id=100001394285583&sfnsn=scwspmo (

[17] https://www.facebook.com/113587540181869/posts/319994739541147/?sfnsn=scwspmo and
https://www.facebook.com/113587540181869/posts/310065953867359/?sfnsn=scwspmo

[18] https://www.csmonitor.com/World/Asia-Pacific/2021/0326/Myanmar-protesters-bridge-religious-divides-to-counter-military-coup

February 2021, rumors and false reports have circulated, particularly on social media networks such as Facebook, the nation's most important and widely used platform. 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. [19] Hate speech continues on Facebook and propaganda needs to be monitored and responded to. The desire for information has risen massively amongst the public, prompting many to circumvent official barriers with the help of virtual private networks to know what is going on within the country. As Facebook is treated as the internet, it remains hugely important to ensure that the people, especially youth who are the key actors/leaders of the current on-going political strikes, have access to information, and can differentiate between facts and false reports. Youth are more likely to use social media, which has risks for manipulation and spreading dangerous information, as well as opportunities for conflict resolution. 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] 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'. [21] Smartphones have been described as 'today's teacher to young adults' and getting a first smartphone around 18 is a rite of passage.[22] The draft cyber security law could permanently undermine internet freedom in the country. **3) The changing context in Rakhine:** In Rakhine State, the rise of the Arakan Army (AA) had led to the most intense fighting in the country in recent decades.[23] The pandemic in Rakhine was compounded by an ongoing health crisis and pre-existing humanitarian crises, a complex conflict landscape with violence that escalated during the pandemic, and restrictions on humanitarian support, freedom of movement, and internet access. The conflict between government military forces and the Arakan Army is evolving.[24] Since the removal of the civilian government, fighting in Rakhine State has remained quiet so far. The AA has been removed from the designation of terrorist group, lifting the internet shutdown, and Rakhine nationalist and politician Dr. Aye Maung and Rakhine writer Wai Han Aung were released, two prominent political prisoners.[25] The military invited the Arakan National Party, the largest Rakhine ethnic party, to take up a seat on the SAC, which they accepted. Rakhine State is one of the most socially divided and conflicted affected areas in Myanmar, with discrimination and displacement of Muslim communities and the Rakhine community, but also exclusion against other smaller ethnic minorities, such as Chin, Mro, Khami, Daingnet, Sak and Maramagyi. These complex dynamics highlight that ethnic divisions are hugely relevant and the importance of social cohesion and the need for peaceful coexistence. Frequent internet shutdowns have made dealing with Covid-19 in Rakhine more difficult and fueled the spreading of misinformation and hate speech. **(iii) The main actors for change: 1) Mobilized and religious youth who are also pushing new gender dynamics:** 60% of Myanmar's total population is under the age of 35, with 33% of the population between the age of 15-35.[26] While young people have played key roles in social and political movements throughout Myanmar's history,[27] they were largely on the periphery of public decision-making and formal peacebuilding processes, especially Kaman Muslim youth, Rohingya youth were entirely excluded. 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 GBV, 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.[28] Nearly 70% of young

[19] Ibid.
[20] Consultation with youth for this project in Rakhine.
[21] Thant Sin Oo, 2019, Exploring Digital and Mobile Cultures in Myanmar, Phandeeyar
[22] *Idem*
[23] International Crisis Group, 'An Avoidable War: Politics and Conflict in Myanmar's Rakhine State', 9 June 2020.
[24] https://asiafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Covid-19-and-Conflict-in-Myanmar-Brief_En.pdf.
[25] https://thediplomat.com/2021/04/after-myanmars-military-coup-arakan-army-accelerates-implementation-of-the-way-of-rakhita/
[26] Ministry of Immigration and Population. 2015. Myanmar Census: Baseline Census Union Level (Table D-5a). Nay Pyi Taw: Ministry of Immigration and Population.
[27] Paung Sie Facility, 2017, *Youth and Everyday Peace in Myanmar, Fostering the untapped potential of Myanmar's youth*
[28] Melyn McKay and Khin Chit Win, 2018, *Myanmar's Gender Paradox*, Anthropology Today

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.[29] Access to education is very limited for youth in IDP camps and 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.[30] Despite this, the civil disobedience movement is largely led by Generation Z, youths comprising of pro-democracy, youth activists and students. This group is more open to shifting gender dynamics, evidenced by young women's participation in the protest movement and the wearing of traditionally women's only sarongs by young males in solidarity with women detained or injured. This group has enhanced agency, many of them first time voters in the 2020 general elections. This group is critical to any transformation back to democracy, reducing violence and building peaceful coexistence. There is concern that a decade of gains in higher education and development will be lost if stability and democracy are not restored. Peace education remains critical to work with the agency of young people and build on the potential to bridge ethnic divides. **Trainee young religious leaders and their institutions remain an important entry point for peacebuilding:** Madrasas, monastic communities, Dhamma schools and Buddhist universities offer affordable educational opportunities to underprivileged and rural youth, and provide a range of social services.[31] 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,[32] 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. Due to Covid and the current crisis, all educational institutions including religious schools remain closed and students are not residing in the schools like Buddhist Institution and have returned to their home places in Mon and Mandalay. However, the madrassa schools in Rakhine State are located in the camps and in communities. Hence TLDA could facilitate the Peace Education Program in Rohingya Muslim Villages located in Kyauktaw, in this NCE application, TLDA has requested to change the target groups resided in Mrauk-U township, Rakhine and as the situation there is relatively stable.

B) Alignment, ownership and lessons learnt: This NCE for the UNBPF Christian Aid Ireland grant, *Empowering young men and women to advocate for peace and challenge hate speech in Myanmar*, aligns with UNSCR 2250, 2419 and 1325. Covid-19 heavily impacted the project implementation when religious institutions closed for a period and the adaption to virtual engagement of most activities required time and resources. Outcome 3 of the project was delayed as authorities from the Department of Social Welfare were preoccupied with responding to the pandemic. (See Approved Adaptation Plan, December 2020). This project will align with the current challenging context, focus on youth ownership and build on the following lessons: **1) Religious institutions play an important role in peacebuilding:** In Mandalay and Mon particularly, young Buddhists trainees have their attitudes and behaviour shaped, from gender roles to age hierarchies and fear of other groups.[33] 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.[34] 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.[35] 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) Youth are leading the vision of a new more inclusive, federal democracy that has the potential to overcome ethnic and religious divisions:** The majority

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[29] Ministry of Immigration and Population. 2015. Myanmar Census: Baseline Census Union Level (Table D-5a). Nay Pyi Taw: Ministry of Immigration and Population.
[30] Paung Sie Facility, 2017, *Youth and Everyday Peace in Myanmar, Fostering the untapped potential of Myanmar's youth*
[31] Melyn McKay and Khin Chit Win, 2018, *Myanmar's Gender Paradox*, Anthropology Today
[32] Melyn Mckay, 2019, *The Religious Landscape in Myanmar's Rakhine State*, USIP no.149
[33] International Crisis Group, 2017, *Buddhism and state power in Myanmar*, Report Nb. 290
[34] Melyn McKay and Khin Chit Win, 2018, *Myanmar's Gender Paradox*, Anthropology Today
[35] Ishak Mia Sohel, 2014, *The urgency of reforming madrasa education in Myanmar*, Open Democracy

Bamar youths and youths of different ethnic youths seem keen to pursue a genuinely federal democratic society and not simply return to a NLD government that is not inclusive. Bamar youths expressed that they have misunderstood the actual meaning and principles of federalism earlier as they thought federalism will divide the whole society which would break the country into pieces. However, this Spring Revolution has built the bridge between ethnic divides. There is the potential to support an environment for laying the groundwork for youths from different ethnics and religions to engage more and exchange ideas towards an inclusive federalism based on peacebuilding and human rights. The NCE project will therefore seek to 1) Link with youth networks in remote areas and give training to youth on inclusive federalism, human rights, peace education and active citizenship. These youth networks would be able to continuously engage with youth in their areas even after the end of the project. Consideration of the safety of these young people will be paramount. 2) Support these trainings with dialogue, networking, and exposures among the youth groups across different States and region to enhance the understanding of the reality for different ethnic groups. Insufficient attention has been paid to developing the idea of an inclusive, federalist democracy, with young people and wider communities. Engaging with youth at this time of crisis is important.

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/ C ƒ 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.
'Enhanced intercultural respect, tolerance, and understanding between	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, World Vision	Peacebuilding and Women/Youth/Religious Leaders	Strong learning across and share materials such as peacebuilding curriculum.

different ethnic and religious groups in Magway Region, Sagaing Region and Mon State'.			
'Myanmar women capacity action and norms (CAN) program'	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund Mercy Corp Myanmar	Social cohesion and women's participation.	Strong learning across and share materials such as peacebuilding curriculum.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

A) Description of the project content: The No-Cost-Extension (NCE) is in line with the original project aims, with more significant adjustments to Outcome 3 in order to respond to the current context. The aim is 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. Note: all NCE changes and targets are highlighted in red, the text from the original project remains unchanged and reflects activities completed or almost completed, with targets achieved reflected in red.

Outcome 1: *Religious coexistence and harmony strengthened through female and male youth (aged 18–25) from religious and secular educational institutions*. Inter-religious solidarity has increased during the recent changes in the political context in Myanmar, however, this is fragile given the long history of inter-religious tensions. The project will engage religious youth as agents for change as 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.[36] In the NCE, peace education will be implemented in Mandalay with Buddhist institutions, as Madrassa schools remain closed, and given the changes in context in Rakhine, peace education will be implemented in both Buddhist and Muslim institutions.

Output 1.1*: 600 youth trainee religious leaders (40% female) in Mandalay, Rakhine and Mon, 420 Buddhist and Muslim youth in Rakhine (50% female) undergo a program of peace education that is integrated into the targeted religious and educational institutions. (607 completed in Mon and Mandalay, 413 remaining)*

Activities-1.1.1: Enhance the peace education programme to include GEWE: a) TLDA will conduct a consultation period in Mon Mandalay and **Rakhine** 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 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. (All partners and 18 religious leaders trained) **1.1.4: Deliver a peace**

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[36] 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

education programme: a. In Mandalay Mon and **Rakhine**, 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 600 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 **non-formal education center and secular communities**, targeting 420 Muslim and Rakhine Buddhist youth (50% female). **1.1.5 Virtual Inter-faith youth conference on peace education:** 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: Two Youth Reflection sessions in (Sittwe and Thandwe) Rakhine:** A forum of reflection will be held engaging 60 youth (50% women) from different faiths and ethnic groups to review the programme of Peace Education. Specific attention 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. (Completed).

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. (14 completed, 6 ongoing)*

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) (50 completed, 50 left to complete) of successful grantees will engage in a 5-day participatory action session on innovating on peaceful coexistence, GEWE, hate speech, and youth policy. **1.2.3: PE Innovation Grant Learning Workshop:** Two days' workshop will be attended by 25 youths (40% female) from 20 CSOs and 5 consortiums will be sharing and learning across over achievements, best practices, and learning. This workshop will provide recommendation of locally led peacebuilding initiatives as key to sustaining community peace and building trust in and between communities.

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

The project's focus on digital security and media literary remains highly relevant, due not only to the removal of the civilian government but also the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and particularly in Rakhine where the repatriation of the Rohingya community is being discussed. **Output 2.1:** *3,120 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 2,520 (at least 40% women) (73 TOTs trainees have been trained, 1,206 multipliers completed and 1,314 in NCE), 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 youths will deliver the training to 600 young IDP women (540 completed, 60 remaining) 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. **C) A refresher trainings on the interactive mobile application(Sayarma) will be given to 100 female youth beneficiaries,** who previously the project's digital literary trainings from training team in IDP camps, to ensure that they continue to use the skills gaining in previous training. KKT will deliver the refresher trainings to 50 females from Rakhine camps and 50 from Muslim camps to support those that want to renew their skill and who want to play a leadership role in supporting other females within the camps.

Output 2.2: *'Female and male youth and local CSOs utilize 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[37] to identify hate speech online more efficiently, but one does not yet exist for Myanmar script. Within the database a section on gender will be included so as to better understand and therefore counter gendered hate speech, notably though Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) which would be able to challenge this gendered hate speech.**2.2.2: Engage CSOs with a platform for monitoring real time hate speech in Myanmar:** The NLP algorithm, Meekin, has been developed in the last quarter of project. However, due to the unfolding political situation in Myanmar, the platform has not been publicly launched, following a risk assessment . The NCE will allow the project partners to 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: Regular meetings with male/female youths, CSOs and other international institutions are organized
The project action will continue to keep OHCHR involved in Meekin platform roll out, despite challenges with engaging them to date, as their participation ensures legitimacy and continued engagement of KKT on international human rights law. KKT has been engaging with a broad range of international institutions to assure continuity of the platform, including UNDP has been particularly eager to get involved.

<u>Outcome 3: Female and male youth engage with the issue of inclusive democratic space (inclusive federalism) and the protection of human rights</u>
Since the project focuses on youths and supporting Youth Affair Committees (YAC) (20 established and 250 participated in youth led campaigns) to implement the Youth Policy which has just been launched by the ousted democratically elected government, the whole outcome 3 and its approach and strategy are directly impacted by the removal of the civilian government. Therefore, the intervention strategy and targeted groups have been revised. While the youth representatives from the national and state/regional level have been empowered to some extent and engaged in Union level peace dialogue, the youth representatives living in more rural communities are being left behind and given few opportunities to engage. This proposed action will support young people from rural communities to improve their knowledge of inclusive federalism on peacebuilding and human rights, enhance their ability to lead youth networks and initiate micro grants. This will address the conflict analysis that youth are still marginalized and under-represented in Myanmar.

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

For all aspects of the project, but particularly Outcome 3, a thorough do-no-harm assessment has been conducted with implementing partners, including engaging with young people themselves. As discussions are already in place about an inclusive federalism, this project will support those. Before each initiative takes place, partners will hold a do-no-harm assessment with all participants and assess any potential risks to young people, or partners, and how to mitigate these and respond. Youth groups will have a low profile and not seek publicity. Trainings would be mostly conducted online, keeping a low profile. To ensure digital security, participants to online trainings will be given a password and meeting specific codes and most online sessions / meetings will not be recorded virtually. Participants will be asked to note take key learnings instead. Key focal from each region and state will be in touch with partners on regular basis to exchange the context, and partners along with Christian Aid will update the risk and mitigation plan accordingly throughout the NCE period. Participants will also be carefully mobilized in consultation with local youth networks.

Output 3.1: *10 township level Youth Networks* **are established and have strengthened capacity on understanding inclusive federalism, peacebuilding, and human rights.**
Activities: 3.1.1: Coordination of state and Regional Youth Network and CSOs: DAM and Arakan Youths Network (who are youth networks engaged in the project via our partner DAM) will facilitate three coordination meetings in Rakhine, Naypyidaw, and Mandalay. The coordination meetings will orient the new project intervention in NCE period, provide a space for consultation on the establishment of youth networks in 10 townships in Mandalay, Naypyidaw, and Rakhine. The meeting will be attended by youth representatives, local youth leaders and youth activists from different ethnic groups. Meetings will be face to face where possible, but if context changes, we will change to online coordination meetings.
 3.1.2: **Establish 10 township level Youth Networks in** Rakhine, Naypyidaw, and Mandalay**:** DAM with support from Arakan Youths Network, will establish/initiate the 10 township level youth networks in Mandalay and Rakhine in this NCE period. These networks will be apolitical in nature and will be a safe space to bring youth (men and women) together to build their capacity on understanding conflict, inclusiveness, and role of youth in peacebuilding processes in Myanmar. This action will be done in coordination with the regional and state level youth representatives and youth leaders. Each network will include 10-12 female and male youths from diverse backgrounds. (40% female). **3.1.3: Three-day Curriculum Design Workshop in Yangon**: A consultant will lead the workshop to design the six days' training curriculum focused on federalism, understanding conflict resolution, peacebuilding and human rights. The workshop will be attended by young men and women, DA and CA key staff. **3.1.4: Six-day capacity building training on federalism, understanding conflict prevention, peacebuilding and human rights:** Approximately 120 female and male youths from Mon, Mandalay, Naypyidaw and Rakhine (40% female) will be trained over inclusiveness of federalism, understanding conflict and knowledge of human rights. Youths will feel more confident to involve in developing federal democratic society with respecting fundamental human rights towards building sustained peace in community level.

Output 3.2: 10 youth groups implement grant actions based on their ideas of exploring how youths can contribute towards inclusive democracy, federalism, conflict resolution and human rights (approximately 300 male and female youths from Mandalay, Mon and Rakhine).
Activities: 3.2.1: Youths Led Innovation-Grant peacebuilding initiatives (40% led by female): 10 youth networks will be awarded grants to facilitate actions that show how young men and women can be change agents in building peace if they are trusted and given the opportunity to lead. **3.2.2: Cross Regional Youth Exposure Trip**: **A c**ross regional youth exchange will be facilitated in three groups (5 youth per group 40 % female) to build trust within regional youth networks and youth communities, to share learning on peace and conflict and how youths are being engaged in community peace, critical challenges that youths are facing in peacebuilding processes. To avoid implications and reduced risk, each group will consist of 5 people only and meeting and interview will be done on individual basis   Safety measures such as ensuring travel in smaller groups of 2-3 participants will be ensured. All participants will be given a pre-travel orientation on safety and security and key

workshop contact numbers will be shared. As a fall back option if face to face exchange trips are not possible, the project will design cross regional youth exposure webinars, brining youths from all target regions into a series of focused webinar sessions. **3.2.3: Round Table Discussion:** The three groups constituted of at least 15 male and female youths who have undergone the exchange, will re-group for a two-day exchange learning workshop and develop three case studies to highlight individual stories of change**.**

B): Project-level theory of change is: *If* religious and ethnic coexistence and harmony is strengthened, building on the broad social opposition to the military coup, and *if* hate speech is challenged, and *if* youth are more engaged in developing models of more inclusive, democratic federalism and the protection of human rights, *then* youth trainee religious leaders and targeted youth in rural and remote areas will promote interreligious cohesion, develop skills of critical analysis 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 led peacebuilding actions.

C) See Annex B Results Framework.
D) Targeting/ sequencing strategy: (i)Geographic zones: Mandalay, Mon and Rakhine have witnessed intercommunal tensions and during the recent crisis, these tensions have been further exploited. Rakhine is a center for communal violence, spreading quickly to other areas, especially Mon and Mandalay. These zones have some active youth groups, especially in Mandalay and in Mon who are leading calls for democracy to return, established relationships with institutions, strong presence of local partners and a track record of CA and partner's work. In Rakhine, this project will build on existing conflict sensitivity and social cohesion work by partners. Since this project is being implemented in highly sensitive areas and working with diverse groups, our partners are implementing the project with conflict sensitive approach to maximize the impact and minimize the negative impact in the community and in the religious institutions. With technical support of CA, partners have been ensuring to be more conflict sensitive. CA will regularly facilitate conflict analysis and context assessment to inform project implementation. CA global security team will provide security training to all partners and ensure partners have security standard operation procedures in place. CA provides links to international agencies/ forums in Myanmar such as the INGO forum, to collectively access risks and actions. In preparation for this NCE, all partners undertook a detailed organizational risks assessment for each activity, along with engaging youth beneficiaries on their priorities. The project will not engage religious institutions in Mon due to the risk of fueling tension. (**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 youth networks and youth communities. **4) Gender and inclusion:** each activity will seek between 30 – 40% 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, Rakhine 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.[38] Activities may

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

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: (iii)Numbers and types of beneficiaries, identification:** Direct beneficiaries: 12074 (including 20 CSOs and 10 seed grants reaching out to 7,300) **Outcome 1):** Mon and Mandalay: 600 (340 male/260 female aged 18-25+), identified through religious educational institutions in Mon and Mandalay; Rakhine: 420 (260 male/160 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):** TOT on anti-hate speech and media literacy to 73 interfaith Youth who will further provide training to 2520 youth (50% women) of different ethnic and religious groups including trainee religious leaders, Rakhine youth and YAC members. (73 TOTs trainees have been trained, 1,206 multipliers completed and 1,314 in NCE, total 2593) ;15 TOT for female IDP youth on Sayama app media/ digital literacy; multiplier training for 600 female youth from Rakhine IDP communities identified through humanitarian agencies. (Total 615). **Outcome 3):** 3 Existing Youth Affairs Committee (12 members each, total 36 members); 20 Youth Affairs Committee, 10 Youth Networks (12 members each, total 360 members) at the township level and 10 youths led seed grant action towards building peace in communities, small scale research on youths and federalism, promoting and protecting human rights. (Total 33*12 = 396); 3 campaigns on youth, peace and human rights reaching out to 450 youth (male /female).

iv)Sequencing/ timeframe for 6 months NCE: First 4 months, sequencing 1 : Following on from the consultation with partners, the project will hold a workshop with all consortium partners to have common understanding on new proposed project intervention, the changes made to both program and budget and develop revisit the NCE implementation plans. The Project Steering Committee and Project Implementation team continues to meet to plan, implement and assess risk. **Sequencing 2**: Media literacy work implemented in Mon and Mandalay and Rakhine. Inter-faith female platforms held. Capacity building with 10 newly established youth networks delivered. Two youth interfaith conference will be organized to exchange learning and sharing over peace education program that they have involved. Youth led innovation grant actions, exchange visit and roundtable discussion will be carried out. **Last two months:** End evaluation process, will be done by the external independent evaluator. Preparation for final report will be done. **Overall:** To reach a wider number of youths 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**.

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.[39] 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

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systematically.

[39] 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.

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 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 Grant), Gates Foundation	Yangon, Myanmar	22, staffs in Myanmar Office.	Strong track-record with third-party fund management reaching at 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.

B) Project management and coordination: The project will be implemented over 18 + 6 NCE 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. **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 Youth Networks, youth led peace building seed grants actions and cross regional exposures, capacity building on federalism, understanding conflict and human rights. **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 (10%): Support in contract management cycle oversight, compliance, and reporting to donor. Finance officer (50%): Coordinate with the partner's finance staff, ensure partners deliver timely financial reports, provide feedbacks and ensure partner's financial compliance. Country Director (15%) 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, Accountant (50%) to ensure seed grants management under Outcome 3 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
The pro-democracy movement is expected to continue in the project targeted areas like Mandalay, Yangon and Mawlamyine. There could be potential crackdown and detention of participants.	Medium	Christian Aid's security advisor will facilitate half day security training for all consortium members. CA has provided the Standard Operation Procedure to partners. The consortium partners offices prepare emergency first aid kits. A limited number of participants will be considered for face to face trainings. If possible, most trainings will be facilitated via virtual platforms such as zoom. To ensure digital security , participants to online meetings / training will be given meeting / training specific passcodes before hand and the moderator will monitor and ensure that only participants whose names have previously been shared will be allowed to each meetings / training sessions . During the NCE period meetings and workshops will not be recorded and participants will be asked to note take key points / learning from each session.
Check points on roads and streets delay activities.	High	All project partners and staff will be advised about digital security and provided with detailed guidance from CA's Security Manager Each partner will appoint a security focal point to assess security concerns, particularly during proposed trainings and workshops.
Although the situation is quiet and stable in Rakhine, due to the unprecedented nature of the political situation the context could change.	High	All partners to regularly monitor the situation in Rakhine and follow all precautionary measures as per Standard Operating Procedures. The project Steering Committee and Implementing project team will meet more regularly to assess risk.
Young people could face the risk of detention.	High	The implementing partners have strong engagement with the local key stakeholders and hence the participant selection can be done through known network or the local key stakeholders such as youth network, elderly people and CSO network. Do no harm measures will be put in place for youths engaging in activities. The Steering Committee and Implementing Team will meet more regularly to assess risk. 2) partners will work with each other, CA and youth engaged in the proposed project to do joint conflict analysis before implementation to identify key risks and safety concerns; 3) CA will hold regular exchanges with partners on do no harm and conflict sensitivity; 4) each partner will be asked to continuously assess risk and potential or unintended consequences of activities; 5) while the focus on human rights and peacebuilding will be transparent and clear, events will have limited publicity associated with them and participants will agree a common set of principles on respecting anonymity, safety and confidentiality; 6) youth engaging will assess risk and explore what safety measures could be put in place (informal buddy systems for example).
Digital Security remains crucial due to the draft cyber security law developed by State Administration Council (SAC)	High	All project related data is being backed up. Project staff use VPN and encrypted communication channels such as Signal. Staffs and partners are advised to be careful of not sharing sensitive information via emails and other social media platforms.
Infection of COVID	Medium	All action staff, training participants, consultants and trainers ensure to follow MOHS' precautionary guidelines such as wearing masks, washing hands and apply social distancing norms. The implementing partners provide all required protection equipment. The participants will take a screening test for face-to-face events.
Banking Issues	High	Partners are having issues with receiving of grants and withdrawal of monies given the current context where Banking systems are not functional and hence factoring delays are key. Christian Aid continue to work with partners to explore all possible solution /alternative for partners to access project funds.
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 rumors 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 centers for GBV survivors, notably in Rakhine. The government wants 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 (7.26% 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. **Roundtable Reflection Workshop**: This will focus on sharing best practices, lessons learned, self-development plan and recommendations of youths led action towards federalism, conflict resolution and human rights. The workshop will bring youths altogether from diverse ethnic and religious background: trained youths, innovation grantees and youths from regional exchanges.

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 Youth Networks in 30 townships, for promoting inclusive federalism towards building peace at community level and enhancing human rights awareness continue beyond the project. Strengthening youth networks in three regions and townships, the project will demonstrate action to replicate in other townships. The youth networks 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.

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
- 37.97% of the budget allocated for specific GEWE activities
- 7.26% 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 = $346,499.92 (35 %) (As per actual received)
Third Tranche = USD 296,999.98 (30 %) (final payment invoice yet to be raised)

Full budget attached as Annex D using UNPBF budget template.

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 contr bute, 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 +6months: 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 +6months: TBA, with increase across both religions *Illustrative target: 60% of female participant's report speaking out*
	Output 1.1: 600 trainee religious leaders (40% female) in Mandalay and Mon. 400 Buddhist and Muslim youth in Rakhine (50% female) *undergo* **a program of peace education that is integrated into the targeted religious and educational institutions** *(607 completed in Mon and Mandalay, 393 remaining)*	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 engagements with youth. Target: TBA following baseline, but a minimum of 3.0/4 for both female and male youth	.1a • Satisfaction and feedback survey, self-administered by youth attending training sessions. • To be conducted at first training event and every second one thereafter	.1a 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+6 months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth
	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	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

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	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, Mandalay & & Rakhine and 600 Muslim and Rakhine Buddhist youth (50% women) **Activity1.1.5**: Virtual 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 **Activity 1.1.6**: Two Youth Reflection sessions in (Sittwe and Thandwe) Rakhine engage 100 60 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.(completed)			to integrate the curriculum as part of their core curriculum 18+6 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.
		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.	1.1c 12 months: 80% of targeted institution members demonstrate an adequate understanding of GEWE, safeguarding and protection, and prevention of sexual abuse.
		Output indicator 1.1d (GEWE): Average level of satisfaction by young female trainee religious leaders participating in issue -based dialogue and strengthening critical voice on gender and interfaith.	1.1d Satisfaction and feedback survey, self-administered by young female religious trainee's attending the interfaith dialogue and exchange visits	1.1d Baseline: 0 female youth as interfaith dialogues not commenced 18+6 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	Output Indicator 1.2.a: Number of youth-led organisations/ groups: • applying for funding • completing their project Initiative with 50%	Information will be gathered from innovation grant documentation, including: - Application forms	Baseline: 0 18+6 months: A minimum of: • 20 apply (minimum 40% female-led),

	reaching 7,000 young men and women. *(14 completed, 6 ongoing)* *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.	focusing on GEWE and 40% women led - *disaggregated by sex of innovation team (female, mixed or male).*	- 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.	• 10 awarded grant (minimum 40% female-led) • 9 complete innovations (minimum 40% female-led) 18 +6months: A minimum of: • 40 apply (minimum 40% female led), • 20 receive (minimum 40% female led)
	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.)(50 completed, 50 left to complete) Activity1.2.3: PE Innovation Grant Learning Workshop: Two days' workshop will be attended by 25 youths (40% female) from 20 CSOs and 5 consortium members.	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 explored by youth at innovation conclusion, with further discussions on what is needed to improve/ sustain success'.	**Baseline:** Youth have not yet participated in these exercises 18 +6months 70% of youth led interventions have met the criteria.
	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 –		**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*	• Anonymous questionnaire, self-administered by a random selection of youth/ conducted aloud with female youth in displacement	**Baseline:** TBA 9 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all

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]		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	settings • Indicator will be collected at baseline and as part of the final evaluation, as well as through routine activity monitoring.	sexes 18+6 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 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 IDP camps • Indicator will be 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.	Baseline: TBA 9 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all sexes 18 +6months: TBA following baseline, 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 18 +6 months: post-training FGD/FGD in displacement settings (for app users) 18 +6months: follow-up FGD *Illustrative target:* Proportion rises at least 20 percentage points from baseline
	Output 2.1 ***3208 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+6 months: 60 ToT and 3120 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 73 interfaith Youth who will further provide training to 2520 youth (50% women) of different ethnic and religious groups	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	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+6 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all

	including trainee religious leaders, Rakhine youth and YAC members. (73 TOTs trainees have been trained, 1,206 multipliers completed and 1,314 in NCE)	engagement with youth. Target: 73 ToT and 2520 youth(Total 2593)		sexes *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. Total 615 (540 completed, 60 remaining) A refresher training on the interactive mobile application (Sayarma) will be given to 100 female youth beneficiaries (50 females from Rakhine camps and 50 from Muslim camps)	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+6 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% (480/615)* *Target 100% (100/100)*
	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	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.
	Activity 2.2.2: Establish a platform for monitoring real time hate speech in Myanmar [40] to engage youth led CSOs countering hate speech, academia, policy experts, human rights NGOs etc. to analyze and counter hate speech more efficiently. (slight adaptation to the activity, due to the military coup, the platform will not be publicly launched)	Output Indicator 2.2b: No. of meetings organized to rollout the NLP platform (Meekin) Baseline: 0 meetings Target: 8 meetings Output Indicator 2.2 c: 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 Target: 200 webforms reporting hate speech submitted, and hate speech trends platform has 100 views monthly	This indicator will be assessed through the ongoing relationship and engagement with female/male youths, CSOs and other international organizations who will potentially be the users of Meekin	Baseline: 0 meetings end of project: at least 8 meetings have been organized to engage with female/male youths, CSOs and other international institutions who can become potential users of Meekin

	Activity 2.2.3: Regular meetings with male/female youths, CSOs and other international institutions are organized			
	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 engage with the issue of inclusive democratic space (inclusive federalism) and the protection of human rights (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] • 145.12 Prohbit and prosecute hate speech and discriminatory practices that incite		Outcome Indicator 3a: Capacity and strength of youth (female and male) built on inclusive democratic space and protection of human rights. Baseline: None of youth networks have yet been established, Target: 10 township level youth networks, reported that their capacity and confidence in networking, leadership, countering hate speech and/or knowledge of federalism, conflict resolution & human rights have been improved as per their self-assessment scores.	Youth groups' improvement on networking, leadership, dialogue facilitation and their contrbution towards federalism and/or reducing hate speech will be observed through meetings, informal discussion and FGDs For security and safeguarding issues participant records / register will not be documented.	Baseline: TBA end of project: 10 township-level youth networks have reported that their capacity and confidence in networking, leadership, countering hate speech and/or conflict resolution, knowledge of federalism and human rights have been improved as per their self-assessment scores.
		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 end of project: 20% of female YAC members reported they have spoken out more frequently
		Outcome Indicator 3 c Baseline:		

		Target:		
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]	**Output 3.1:** 3 existing ;20 new YACS and 5 township level Youth Networks are established and have strengthened capacity on understanding inclusive federalism, peacebuilding, and human rights Activity 3.1.1: Establish 5 township level Youth Networks in Mandalay and Rakhine: Each network to have 10-12 youth 9 male and female with 40% female members. **Activity 3.1.2**: Three-day Curriculum Design Workshop in Yangon: focused on federalism, understanding conflict and fundamental human rights. (45% of female) Activity 3.1.3: Six-day capacity building training on federalism, understanding conflict and fundamental human rights Approximately 120 female and male youths from Mon, Mandalay, and Rakhine (40% female)	Output Indicator 3.1a: Number of youth networks established and their membership, *disaggregated by sex* Baseline: 3 regional YACs existing, with 30 members Target: 5 township youth networks established, in addition to 3 regional YACs, with total membership of approx. 150 youth. Minimum 40% committee/network 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 end of project: 3 YACs and 10 youth networks established, in addition to 3 regional YACs, with total membership of approx..150 youth. Minimum 40% committee members are female
		Output Indicator 3.1b: % of youth network members reported having improved understanding and confidence in promoting federalism/conflict resolution/ human rights/ countering hate speech Baseline: 0% Target: 45% (disaggregated by sex)	Targeted youths to answer survey questions anonymously Self-administered survey to be performed in the last gathering event such as, round-table discussion or learning workshop in which the same targeted youths gather again	Baseline0% end of project: 45%
		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:	• 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+6 months: 120 female and male youth capacitated. An average of 3.0/4 to be maintained throughout the programme, for all sexes
	Output 3.2: 10 youth groups implement grant actions based on their ideas of exploring how youths can contribute towards inclusive democracy, federalism, conflict resolution and human rights (approximately 300 male and female youths from Mandalay, Mon and Rakhine). 3 campaigns on youth, peace and human rights reaching out to 450 youth (male /female)	Output Indicator 3.2a: Number of youth implement grant actions towards inclusive democracy, federalism, conflict resolution and human rights. Baseline: At baseline no youth are yet participating in activities under this project Target: 10 youth networks (min 30% female) grant actions towards inclusive democracy, federalism, conflict resolution and human rights.	Document review of register of attendees at events.	Baseline: At baseline no youth are yet participating in activities under this project 18+6 months: 10 youth networks (min 50% female) grant actions towards inclusive democracy, federalism, conflict resolution and human rights.

		Output Indicator 3.2b: Number of youths leading seed grant actions, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: At baseline no youths are yet participating in activities under this project Target: At least 10 youths (min 40% female) have led seed grant actions	Document review of Proposals applying for seed grants and activity completion reports submitted by youths	Baseline: At baseline no youth are yet participating in activities under this project -end of project: At least 10 youths (min 40% female) have led seed grant actions
	Activity 3.2.1: 10 Youth led network Seed-Grant Peace Building awarded (40% led by female): Activity 3.2.2: Cross Regional Youth Exposure Trip, carried out by three groups (5 youth per group 40 % female) to build trust with regional youth network and youth communities. Two-day Exchange Learning workshop and documentation of three case studies. Activity3.2.3: Roundtable Reflection Workshop: focusing on sharing best practices, lessons learned, self-development plan and recommendation of youths led action towards federalism, conflict resolution and human rights. Activity 3.2.4: 3 campaigns on youth, peace and human rights reaching out to 450 youth (male /female)	Output indicator 3.2 c: No. of youth (40% female) have built trust with youth networks and communities. Baseline: 0 Target: % of youth-built trust with youth networks and youth communities (40% female) and case studies documented.	Reviewing copies of learning products	Baseline : 0 End of Project: Target: % of youth-built trust with youth networks and youth communities (405 female) and case studies documented.
	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:		