



UNFPA Myanmar

**Empowering Young Women and Men as agents in
Peace Building Project**

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Acronyms

AGIPP	Alliance for Gender Inclusion in the Peace Process
BNI	Burma News International
CNF	Chin National Front
CoC	Champions of Change
CRCP	Child Rights and Child Protection
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCA	Dan Church Aid
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GYPI	Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative
HI	Humanity and Inclusion
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Internal Displacement People
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JMC	Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committees
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KMSS	Karuna Mission Social Solidarity
KTWG	Karen Teacher Working Group
MNCW	Myanmar National Committee for Women
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
NCA	National Ceasefire Agreement
NLD	National League for Democracy
NYC	National Youth Congress
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's
PBF	Peace Building Fund
PI	Plan International
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
STH	Swe Tha Har
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNSCR	United National Security Council Resolution
UNV	United Nation Volunteer
UPDJC	Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee
YC	Youth Camp
YFS	Yangon Film School
YPB/YPC	Youth Peace Builder/ Youth Peace Consultant

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Overview of the Final Evaluation

This evaluation report presents the results of the Final Evaluation of the “Empowering Young Women and Men as Agents in Peace Building” implemented in Myanmar from January 2018 to December 2019 (this included 6 months no-cost extension period, as the original end date was 30 June 2019). The project was funded under the GYPI mechanism of the UN Peace Building Fund (PBF) at a total Budget of USD 2,000,000 (Two Million) in support of realization of the ground-breaking United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security. UNFPA was the lead agency within the multi-agency project implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and UNV.

UNFPA Myanmar Country Office commissioned this independent evaluation to serve as an important accountability function, providing UN agencies, donors, national stakeholders and partners with an impartial assessment of the project results and to draw lessons learned and inform good practices for future programming in the area of youth and peace. The evaluation was undertaken by a team of one international consultant and two national consultants over a period of 20 working days in March 2020.

1.2 Project Background

The joint PBF project recognized the positive role and constructive potential role of young women and men in peace building and conflict transformation in Myanmar. The project had three key strategies to increase participation of young people by 1) Creating an inclusive youth peace building platform for raising a collective voice of the youth 2) Strengthening the capacity of young people and 3) Increasing their engagement in formal and informal peace process. Geographically, the project was implemented nationwide, including all the states and regions to ensure full inclusiveness.

The project had three outcomes and twelve outputs-Theory of Change (Annex 2):

Outcome 1: An inclusive peace building for young women and men with diverse backgrounds of Myanmar established to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level.

Outputs

- 1.1 Inclusivity in young people (ethnicity, disability, political and religious diversity, sexual orientation, and other marginalized groups) on Youth, Peace and Security forum supported
- 1.2 Strengthened participation of young women and men at national and sub-national level to build peace-building platform

Outcome 2: Capacity of young women and men strengthened through an inclusive peace building platform in peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation.

Outputs

- 2.1 UN joint orientation workshop for Youth peace builders (National UNV) (UNFPA/UNICEF/UNV)
- 2.2 Consultations with youth networks use of ICT for Youth Peace and Security held
- 2.3 Protocol for data collection, analysis and utilization of data to promote youth peace and security developed.

- 2.4 Key messages by Myanmar young people on peace and security, social cohesion, harmonious co-existence, violent extremism for mobile applications developed.
- 2.5 Youth forums for prevention child recruitment by armed forces and groups, and the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups supported
- 2.6 Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young girls and women in all aspects of Youth, Peace and Security process.

Outcome 3: Participation of young women and men, and meaningful youth representation in the formal and informal political dialogue and the national peace process increased.

Outputs

- 3.1 A youth friendly documents on historical background of Myanmar political journey for peace and reconciliation developed
- 3.2 Dialogue between youth representation and formal peace architecture facilitated by UN agencies.
- 3.3 Participation of young women and men in support of inclusive NCA implementation including the support to the JMC, as well as State, Non-State institutions and civil society advocated.
- 3.4 Increased participation of young women and men in formal peace architectures.

Implementation Strategy: Both UNICEF and UNFPA took a leading role in the project implementation, each working with local partner organizations within their respective thematic areas. UNV was to provide technical support on youth empowerment, civil mobilization and management of the national UN volunteers embedded in selected peace architectures at sub-national level as well as the international UN volunteers that compose the projects management structure.

1.3 Peace building context:

Myanmar has suffered from the world longest history of internal conflicts for over 6 decades. Since the reform process embarked in 2011, Myanmar has made progress towards a peace architecture, including signing of the National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) with eight ethnic armed groups on 15 October 2015. Further, Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committees (JMCs) and the Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (UPDJC) were formed as the key instrument to implement provisions of the NCA and to take forward political dialogues in pursuit of a peace settlement. The 2014 national population and housing census results revealed that nearly 30% of the population (16 Million) is young people between 10 and 24. Youth in Myanmar (ages 15-29) make up approximately a quarter of the country's population, with 51.5% under the age of 28 and 55% under the age of 30. Yet young people have largely been left out of the formal peace dialogue. Young people and youth networks still see themselves on the "outside" of discussions, negotiations and consultations which are dominated by high level leaders of senior ages whose views and approaches uphold an entrenched status quo. Youth thus continue to be treated for the most part as passive stakeholders. Yet it is the youth who bring a new and added openness to the consultative peace process, in the spirit of full inclusion.

Most importantly, the youth of today will be the leaders and form the country's society of tomorrow, thus they will carry the responsibility to uphold and implement any peace agreement reached now. Having grown up during a period of change with promises of both political and economic reform, today's young people are innovative and many have a passion for working towards democracy, human rights and peace. Myanmar youth are increasingly voicing their perspectives on the need for young people to be more

involved in peace efforts and to be able to influence decision making. Dozens of youth groups and networks exist throughout the country, involved in activities such as awareness raising, community organizing, policy advocacy, inter-faith dialogue, mobilization through arts projects and peace demonstrations. The country also has a strong tradition of volunteerism and young people have in the past few years become more and more engaged in community service in sectors such as health, child care and youth engagement. Nevertheless, youth in Myanmar face many challenges to participating in peace and development processes at local, regional and national levels including lack of unity among the youth due to diverse backgrounds; unfavorable enabling environment for CSOs; Low specific entry points for youth participation; Non-inclusive political system; Cultural barriers to youth participation; Socio-economic barriers to engagement; unequitable access to information, knowledge and education.

Though there has been much talk about youth inclusion in peace processes, socio-cultural norms are entrenched in decision-making structures at all levels of governance in Myanmar. These norms perpetuate hierarchical views that youth do not have the capability, experience or ability to lead. They also relegate youth to supportive roles in public decision-making hence their contributions to peacebuilding is often erased or overlooked. The lack of formalized inclusion mechanisms in the peace process is a key barrier to youth inclusion. Another major obstacle to their public engagement on peace issues is related to potential personal consequences of raising political issues in public spaces. While there has been some progress in terms of space for the voices of the youth, memories and fears persist. Old and new legislation also impedes the ability and willingness of young people to publicly mobilize around sensitive peace and security issues. Throughout Myanmar's history, youth organizations have demonstrated tremendous resilience in mobilizing around and influencing a host of issues at the national and community levels. However, most youth organizations rely heavily on voluntary spirit, which creates challenges related to sustaining youth organizations, initiatives and policy-advocacy efforts. Institutional capacity and consistency continue to inhibit the effectiveness of youth organizations in influencing the trajectory of peace¹.

2. EVALUATION SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE

2.1 Objective of the evaluation:

The primary objective of the evaluation is to draw lessons learned and develop a basis for the design of potential future youth and peace programs. The evaluation aims to document lessons learned, good practices and make recommendations for future programs implemented especially in similar geographic and thematic areas. The insights gained in this evaluation, in particular concerning what worked well, cost effectiveness of different models, and the success/failure factors as well as the challenges encountered will be valuable for UN agencies, implementing partners and other peace actors, both in Myanmar and globally, in the design and implementation of similar youth and peace projects/programs.

2.2 Scope of the Evaluation:

As outlined in the ToR (Annex 1), the project evaluation covered the entire implementation period from January 2018 to December 2019 (including 6 months no-cost extension period) in all project locations.

¹ Paung Sie Facility. 2017. *Youth and Everyday Peace in Myanmar: Fostering the Untapped Potential of Myanmar's Youth*, PSF

The evaluation therefore focused on project conceptualization, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of results and engaged direct and indirect stakeholders. The evaluation assessed the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, Impact and sustainability of the project; explored the key factors that contributed to the achieving or not achieving of the intended results; and determined the extent to which the project was contributing to empowering young women and men as agents of peacebuilding. The evaluation also assessed cross cutting issues of gender equality and women's empowerment.

2.3 Evaluation Criteria and Questions

The evaluation is based on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Evaluation Criteria and using the performance indicators described in the project document and the performance results framework (Annex 6). As outlined in the ToR, the evaluation seeks to answer the following questions, focused around the evaluation criteria of;

- **Relevance:** Identifies the relevance or significance of the intervention regarding local and national requirements and priorities.
- **Effectiveness:** The extent to which the project objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.
- **Efficiency:** Measures the outputs -- qualitative and quantitative -- in relation to the inputs. This generally requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving the same outputs, to see whether the most efficient process has been adopted.
- **Impact:** Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by the project, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended
- **Sustainability:** Extent to which positive effects or impacts are sustainable.

3. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data Sources

The evaluation process employed qualitative data collection approaches. The following data collection methods were used:

Desk Review: This included the review, and analysis of relevant project documents including the project document/proposal, work plans, quarterly and annual progress reports, case studies, project budget/financial statements and Country Programmes of implementing UN agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF and UNV). Based on this preliminary desk study the evaluation team developed the evaluation methodology, reconstructed the Theory of Change and developed Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) interview question guides. A stakeholder analysis, sampling and guidelines for FGDs and KIIs, were developed.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): 10 Semi-structured key informant interviews were conducted with key informants including UNICEF, UNV Focal in Myanmar, UNICEF implementing partners consortium team from Yangon and the fields, Yangon Film School, BNI and other stakeholders. (List of KIIs is indicated in the below Table - 1)

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): Over 3 FGDs were conducted with youth who participated in advocacy and capacity development workshops/ training/ camps (direct beneficiaries) from above 5 locations across Myanmar (List of FGDs is mentioned at the below Table 1.)

3.2 Sampling

Due to the limited timeframe, the evaluation team in consultation with UNFPA used purposeful sampling method to select 5 locations where the project was implemented². However, due to logistical challenges, actual locations where qualitative interviews were conducted were 3 locations (Hpa-an, Thandaunggyi, and Myitkyina). Interviews were not conducted in the other two locations due to unavailability of the respondents (NPT) and failure by implementing partners to coordinate FGD participants (Hpa-an). The evaluation team also selected a sample size they believed was representative of the direct/indirect beneficiaries and key stakeholders and as much as possible avoided information overlap and unnecessary sampling error in the selection of sample size.

Table 1: Sampling Frame

Method	# of Session	# of Participant	Location	Remarks
Qualitative				
Key Informant Interview with UNICEF	1	2	UNICEF Office	Chief of Child Protection Section and Child Protection Specialist
Key Informant Interview with UNV	1	1	UNDP Office	UN Focal in Myanmar
Key Informant Interview with UNVs	1	4	UNFPA Office	4 UNVs (2 YPCs and 2 YPBs)
Key Informant Interview with BNI	1	1	UNFPA Office	Managing Director, BNI
Key Informant Interview with YFS	1	1	YFS Office	Country Director, YFS
Key Informant Interview with YFS Trainees	1	4	YFS Office	YFS Trainees
Key Informant Interview with STH Youth Consortium	1	2	Yangon	Director, Program Coordinator
Key Informant Interview with staff from UNICEF implementing partners (MRE/MRM/CP) at Field office	2	8	Hpa-an	DCA, KMSS, MRCS, HALO, HI, KW
Key Informant Interview with staff from UNICEF implementing partners (Adolescents) at Field office	1	4	Myitkyina	PLAN, KMSS
Focus Group Discussion with direct beneficiaries (Youth Camp)	1	6	Hpa-an	Direct beneficiaries (Youth Camp)
Focus Group Discussion with direct beneficiaries (Youth Camp)	1	8	Thandaunggyi	Direct beneficiaries (Youth Camp)
Focus Group Discussion with direct beneficiaries (Adolescents)	1	10	Myitkyina	Direct beneficiaries (Adolescents)

² Bago (Bago Division), Hpa-an (Kayin), Taunggyi (Southern Shan State), Myitkyina (Kachin State), and Naypyitaw.

3.3 Data Analysis:

Data collected has been synthesized and analyzed using content analysis and triangulation in accordance with the results framework. Since the number of FGDs and KIIs are not many, interview notes have been used to document all qualitative data and responses. This data has been typed and uploaded into Microsoft excel sheet assigning codes to each questionnaire related to key factors that contribute to empowering young women and men as agents in peace building.

Limitations to the Methodology: The methodology faced some limitations especially in terms of Inaccessibility of some intervention areas either due to security concerns, global Covid-19 pandemic, short evaluation timeframe and other logistical challenges. However, these limitations did not derail or significantly affect the evaluation findings.

Ensuring Quality: To ensure quality, the evaluation team developed and submitted for approval by an inception methodology and the KII/FGD questions guides. The evaluation also adhered to UNEG evaluation standards and guidelines and was conducted in accordance with the ToR and the project document.

3.4 Ethical Issues:

The evaluation team adhered to UNEG standards and evaluator obligations of independence, impartiality, credibility, conflicts of interest and accountability, as well as the ‘do no harm’ principle (ensuring safety and security of partners, respondents and Evaluators at all times). In addition, the team developed and applied the ethical protocols including obtaining of informed consent, protecting anonymity and privacy of respondents, storage of data, and data confidentiality. The Evaluators did not come across any potential ethical issues and approaches that might have compromised the evaluation process.

4. FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

Overall Assessment: Interviews with all relevant stakeholders and targeted beneficiaries gave positive feedback on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the project’s interventions. There are, however, some challenges that may have constrained the project from reaching its full potential. In addition to the short implementation period (18 months) and coordination gaps among implementing UN agencies, some other challenges are inherent to the country’s social, political and cultural contexts. However, these gaps and challenges did not significantly affect the project outcomes/outputs as the implementation mechanisms, and management arrangements were able to effectively mitigate most of them.

4.1 Relevance

The project was relevant and appropriate to the needs of targeted youth in respective local areas and supported linkages with the government and implementing UN agencies’ priorities. In light of the national context, this project responded to community needs through youth capacity building on personal identification, leadership, social cohesion and participation in community-based activities (through youth camps/ adolescents training).

Aligned with country context: Following the signing of the NCA, joint peace process structures were created-The Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) to take ceasefire monitoring forward; and the Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (UDPJC) to oversee the political dialogue process. Though around 26% of the country's population are young people, they remain on the periphery of public decision-making, rarely holding senior decision-making roles. Under the NLD-led Government, youth have continued to mobilize in and around the peace process seeking to secure commitment to their participation and policy inputs. With the NYC increasingly perceived by some members to have insufficiently represented ethnic youth interests, divergence along identity-based allegiances has occurred between and within youth organizations. Divergence of youth along identity lines demonstrates that youth are not a homogenous, unified constituency and can be as prone as non-youth stakeholders to replicate broader societal hierarchies. There is significant scope to utilize international good practice to create Myanmar-relevant inclusion mechanisms for youth actors to foster youth inclusion with a view of securing sustainable peace.

Aligned with UN priorities: The project was aligned with UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security. The crucial role of youth as agents of peace has been recognized globally, and the engagement of youth is increasingly a priority for national and international stakeholders. As the largest proportion of the world's population than ever before, youth have been recognized for their important role in securing peace, and preventing of violence in fragile and conflict-affected states. The United Nations Security Council resolution on youth, Peace and Security (UNSCR 2250) seeks to: Increase youth representation in decision making; Protection of the rights of youth from all forms of gender based violence; Facilitate an enabling environment in which young people are recognized and provided adequate support to implement violence prevention activities and support social cohesion by promoting a culture of peace, tolerance, inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue; Increase support and participation of youth in peace efforts; and that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities must consider the needs of youth affected by armed conflict, including through evidence-based and gender-sensitive youth employment opportunities and inclusive labor policies.

Relevant to the needs of targeted young women and men: While Myanmar's various youth constituencies have age in common, they are also shaped by a range of other social, cultural, ethnic, gendered, and religious identities and experiences. Divisions between youth is therefore a factor contributing to limiting the impact of youth organizations on advocating for youth inclusion. This lack of unity has weakened strategic coordination across national, sub-national and local youth organizations, which has contributed to inhibiting the emergence of coherent and coordinated policy advocacy efforts. The decentralized nature of nationwide and sub-national networks, particularly in the absence of robust coordination structures, has inadvertently contributed to reinforcing pre-existing identity-related divisions among youth. Divisions have been felt among youth along ethnic and religious lines in particular. Complex socio-economic issues related to education, migration, displacement, and problematic drug usage, among others, present structural barriers that limit the ability of young people to meaningfully contribute to peace. Education-Shortcomings, complex migratory and displacement patterns, and problematic drug impact the ability of young people to contribute to their communities.

This project was appropriate as it strengthened youth as peace builders in their own communities where they organize activities as well as create space for youth leaders to share their thoughts and voice their

inputs to key stakeholders and decision makers in the peace process. The project is directly contributing to raising voices and concerns of the young people in conflict areas such as Kachin, Northern Shan and Rakhine States.

The support for the adolescent boys and girls through "adolescent group activities" provides a platform to develop coping mechanism and to avoid and prevent conflict-related risks such as migration and forced recruitment by armed forces and groups. Capacity building in different thematic areas, support to youth networks and advocacy initiatives were also very appropriate to young women and men due to the relatively low level of knowledge and skills among the Myanmar youth.

The project also supported youth policy dissemination and implementation. This was appropriate because there was lack of adequate consultation and involvement of youth in coming up with the national youth policy and therefore most of the young men and women had limited knowledge about their roles and the contents of the youth policy. Most of the KII and FGD participants indicated the project was very relevant especially in addressing the needs of the target population (youth). According to them, if supported, youth have the potential, desire and commitment to contribute to peace building, social cohesion and conflict prevention.

Quotes

"..... Now we cannot formally participate in peacebuilding directly-Though youth are involved informally, they have no specific role. If the peace process would include the youth sector in the peace discussions and hear their voice, this would be the most effective approach for peace building." - Youth Camp participant, FGD with youth camp participants, Thandaunggyi

"Most of the projects implemented in the IDP camps, remote areas, conflict effected areas but not in other townships host communities as youth from these areas have no knowledge and need training a lot." - Boy respondent, FGD with Adolescents training participants, Myitkyina

4.2 Effectiveness:

Though the project achieved almost all activity /output indicator targets, the strategic goal of empowering young women and men as agents of peace and its three outcomes and twelve outputs seemed rather ambitious in terms of rolling it out countrywide within 18-month timeframe. This relatively short period may indeed not have provided enough time to fully achieve the strategic goal of the project, especially within the country context. It however, provided an entry point that can be built upon by UN agencies or other peace actors through targeted youth empowerment initiatives.

Outcome 1: An inclusive peace building platform for young women and men with diverse backgrounds of Myanmar established to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level.

Establishing Youth camps was quite effective in building capacities of the local youth in terms of self-awareness, leadership, teamwork, courage and confidence to speak up and participation in community-based activities. Most young women and men have changed their perceptions and behaviors after the YC, particularly in terms of being more responsible in their communities, understanding their role and actually participating in some social and developmental initiatives such as organizing the reopening of community

library, mobile library, proper waste management system, etc. They realized peace can be achieved through dialogue and nonviolent mechanisms. It also created some level of unity and social cohesion through integration and networking among youth from different ethnic communities. The trained adolescents in Myitkyina intend to form adolescents' alumni in 2020 where adolescents can engage in peace related activities and other social and developmental issues of their communities and state.

MRE application and IEC materials were found to be very effective tools for community since it included role play sessions and presentations hence illiterate people can get the information from the visual art and role play sessions. However, despite great effort in raising awareness on MRE/ MRM, only few participants seemed to be interested. There is therefore need for more sensitization especially in areas not reached. On the other hand, some of the respondents highlighted some flaws with the application not being user friendly - the topics could not pause and rewind as needed by the learners.

Youth peace builders coordinated by UNV formed networks with local NGOs/ CSOs working in the area of Peace and development. They were able to conduct mapping of organizations in different locations and their respective interventions. YPBs acted as the link and focal points between the UN agencies and the local communities.

Quotes

"I assessed myself after the YC on how can I contribute as it changed my perception.... I help my parents at home, I am doing proper waste management now by providing dustbins to community members, cleaning environment, educate them not to burn the waste but throw them properly, I joined the training organized by Kayin Youth Organization (KYO). We reopened the library and shared what we learned to other youth at the library once a week." – **Youth Camp participant, FGD with youth camp participants, Hap-an**

"I realized that I can participate in youth activities, since before I was so scared to talk with authorities but now, I am not scared and can talk to them and ask them any questions". – **Youth Camp participant, FGD with Youth Camp participants, Hpa-an**

"YC promoted 50% of my capacity. Initially, I was not participating in any group as I remained isolated in the community but now, I engage in youth groups and lead community activities." - **Youth Camp participant, FGD with youth camp participants, Thandaungyi**

"Formation of adolescents' alumni is similar to the youth platform. After it has formed, they will do peer to peer knowledge sharing and lead in social empowerment and we will provide the funds to them. For example – If they found community needs drainage, they can submit proposal from the alumni network to apply for the fund". – **KII with KMSS & PLAN, Myitkyina**

When I did mapping, I met with local organizations, I got to know their targets and interventions, I must try hard to network with them. At first they did not welcome me but after 3 hours talk with him, he realized what we are doing. UN is supporting but there is a gap at community level, their perception is not clear and I had a chance to explain well. - Youth Peace Builder, KII with YPB/YPC

"MRE application is not user friendly at the remote areas where communities have no experience of using smart phones" - KII with UNICEF IPs (DCA, KMSS, MRCS, HALO, HI)

The following activity results were achieved under outcome 1;

- The project Supported national government line ministries in the development of national youth policy that was launched in 2016. A total of 15 consultative and advocacy meetings, each attended by 200-300 participants were held in different regions and states. A 2-day Workshop on Youth Policy Strategic Plan Finalization was held in Nay Pyi Taw on 25-26 March 2019 and was attended by around 120 participants drawn from DSW and relevant ministries and departments (from region/state level), Youth Representatives, UN agencies and INGOs.
- Four national youth policy strategic plan meetings (3-4 days each) were held in March, May, August and November 2018 respectively and each was attended by about 80 Participants from the government officials and youth representatives from different regions and States.
- Supported the international youth day celebration conducted in Nay Pyi Taw on 12 August 2019 and attended by 600 participants. The event served as an opportunity to raise awareness on issues such as the youth policy, education reforms and SDG Goal 4 on inclusive and equitable quality education and learning opportunities for all.
- Project conducted curriculum design workshop for youth camps and organized 6 youth camps in 6 locations (Bago, Hpa-an, Taunggyi, Sittwe, Loikaw, and Magway) with a total of 1,233 participants. The following 21 activities were conducted in different areas during the youth camps-(1) Peace Talk; (2) Asho Chin Youth Forum; (3) Galber Karen Youth Gathering; (4) Environmental cleaning and Plastic Campaign; (5) Pa Oh Youth Forum; (6) Library and Book club; (7) Community Talk Show; (8) Youth Talk Club; (9) East Sittaung Karen Youth Gathering; (10) Planning tree; (11) Supporting and Encouraging IDP Children; (12) Awareness raising and Personal Development for Karen Youth; (13) Strategic Planning Workshop;(14) Youth Gathering and Sharing.
- Provided ToT for youth leaders and advanced training (55 days) for 30 young people (12 women) on relevant topics including youth leadership for state building and exchange visits.
- Supported the International youth Day Event.

Outcome 2: Capacity of young women and men strengthened through an inclusive peace building platform in peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation.

U-Report, launched in Myanmar in August 2016 is an innovative social messaging tool allowing adolescents and young people from communities across Myanmar, to speak out and respond to polls on the issues that matter to them. Poll questions on a wide range of development topics are asked to U-Reporters every week, providing a deep source of real-time information on the views and opinions of adolescents and young people in Myanmar. The platform provides decision makers with a forum to listen to many voices across the country, giving them a unique insight into the challenges that affect young people in Myanmar. U-Report is effective for youth in building confidence to speak up. It also enhanced the knowledge of youth since discussions were on various topical issues. Direct beneficiaries, indicated that through U reporting mechanism and capacity building in different thematic areas, their self-confidence was enhanced and therefore were able to freely express themselves and to even talk to the authorities on peace related issues.

Respondents (direct beneficiaries) highlighted that Adolescents training was very effective in their lives. Particularly, CoC subject changed their lives by empowering them, having confidence to speak up, identifying their rights, asking questions, etc. Girls were able to access sexual violence topics and

knowledge on how to protect themselves while boys were able to respect and give opportunities to girls as they realized the equal rights of women and men.

Vocational training and Ready for Work subject raised their awareness on preparation for job interviews and how to find a job after their training. In fact, it was confirmed some adolescents got jobs after they studied ready for work (though they had not even attended the vocational training) and applied for the jobs.

Quotes

“By participating in U-Report, youth from different areas became close to each other and shared ideas. It created the platform for youth to participate in peace through a right approach.” – FGD with U-Reporters, Myitkyina

“U – Report contributed 80% for us to be on the right path. Before we could not talk about peace freely but now, we can talk and authorities will listen to us through this platform.” - FGD with U-Reporters, Myitkyina

“During the “Get Girl Equal Campaign”, I talked with the Minister of Education, unlike before when I was so scared to even talk with my principal. Now I am not scared, even my capacity and confidence has been enhanced that is why I was able to talk to the Minister”. - Boy respondent, FGD with Adolescents training participants, Myitkyina

The following activity results were achieved under outcome 2;

- Supported enhanced U-Reporting-Already more than 55,000 U-Reporters had registered through Facebook.
- 36 youths from 12 different geographical areas³ were trained in basic journalism and out of these youths, 12 were took advanced journalism training (One did not complete). A total of 496 stories focusing on environmental education, sexual harassment, free library and mobile library, peace movement, 10th grade exam and human trafficking were produced by these young women and men after finishing their training.
- Conducted a 5-days workshop attended by 76 young people to review the peace process and at the end of the workshop, findings were documented and disseminated to more than 160 other young people from different areas. Topics covered during the workshop were gender meaning and related power relations; PEACE and global peace; ASEAN peace and effect conflict in ethnic areas.
- 348 youth were trained and equipped with interactive EORE Smartphone Application in order to serve as agent of change in their communities, through delivering mine risk education sessions in the affected areas. Due to the ongoing and active armed conflict in some areas, intensive Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) was provided by the partners, to protect themselves and the others, through the use of the interactive mobile application
- Reintegration of 277 children- including for those released from armed groups and a total of 131 children and young people were released from armed forces and armed groups (including 11 girls). A technical workshop was conducted and brought together three national organizations in Kachin which are active in the reunification and reintegration of boys and girls released from the armed group. One

³ Myitkyina, Bhamo, Hakah, Mandalay, Yangon, Pyay, Sittwe, Pathein, Bago, Hpaann, Mawlamyine, Dawaie

of the key outcomes was that the current reintegration approach/framework needed to better fit-for-purpose, considering the different social determinants and potential drivers of recruitment (unavailable at this stage). In addition, the prevention on child/youth recruitment and community awareness raising needed to be strengthened taking into account risks assessment for the children released and reunified with their families/communities.

- During the project period, 3,495 adolescents and young people were engaged and trained on life skills, acquiring knowledge, skills and attitudes to prevent negative coping mechanisms and to lead productive lives in a protective environment.

Outcome 3: Participation of young women and men, and meaningful youth representation in the formal and informal political dialogue and the national peace process increased.

YC transformed the youth by enhancing their confidence and changed their perceptions towards peace and conflict prevention. Some of the selected youth members participated in peace building in their respective communities where they could be easily reached. However, some of those who had already engaged in the community level activities moved on to the Sub-National and National level events such as: CSO Forum, International Youth Day, etc. Some FGD participants indicated that YC apparently laid the basic foundation for further capacity building for those with the desire to participate in social/developmental/peace/conflict resolution activities at their community levels, sub-national and national level.

Quotes

“We held CSO Forum and Youth Cycle conducted documentation during National Dialogue events. CSO Forums need youth leaders for Peace and supporting team for facilitation and documentation. After 2/3 Youth Camps (YC) were conducted, youth from Bago and Kayin whom we trained have participated in their respective Sub-National CSO Forums in supporting teams and as representatives.” - KII with STH Director

“Maybe we are too ambitious. We always aim in our objectives that youth can engage at the national level immediately after we train them. However, there is no enough advocacy for the government at the national level to use allocated youth resources. We cannot do this advocacy but only donors and UN agencies especially peace area is only discussed by key actors. It should be a linkage between Youth training and advocacy of key actors on how to give space to youth (upstream and downstream linkage) – KII with STH Director

The following activity results were achieved under outcome 3;

- Supported the international women’s day and Myanmar women’s day events: About 500 young men and women participated in the international women day events held on 8th March 2018 under the guidance and supervision from Myanmar National Women Affairs Committee and around 900 people attended Myanmar Women's Days Celebration held on 3 July 2019. Both events provided GBV awareness as prevention, protection and effective management of GBV cases.
- A total of 67 youth participated in two separate case management trainings conducted at Yangon in 2018. During these trainings, the participants got skills and knowledge on how to solve GBV issues and how to provide psycho social support to the survivors.
- In collaboration with other UN agencies, the project supported 16 days of Activism of the elimination of violence against women and girls organized by ministry of social welfare, relief and resettlement.

As part of this activism, a community walk campaign was conducted on November 24, 2019 and brought together 598 participants from government departments, women’s organizations and communities. A national level ceremony was also held in Nay Pyi Taw under the theme "Generation Equality: Stands Against Rape". The project also supported 7th gender equality women empowerment meeting held on 11 October 2018 and was attended by 65 participants/stakeholders.

- Supported a 2-day consultative case management SOP workshop on 2-3 September 2019 aimed at supporting practical works in management of GBV and the case management system. Participants included government officials, parliamentarians, UN Agencies, I/NGOs, CSOs, MNCW members, Women Organizations as well as Case Managers and Case Supervisors from States and Regions.
- Training of 44 young film/media practitioners of different ethnic groups and gender in documentary filmmaking, editing software, innovativeness and professionalism in journalism. At the end of the training, participants were able to produce an audio-visual documentation including vibrant testimonies. 15 students were also trained on film analysis, film history and post-production. A training on online project management tools was also conducted for members of the Yangon Film Foundation and YFS staff.

Quote:

"I made a documentary about a band called Angry Fox. The music they make is related to peace and humanity. The script is developed according to the lyrics and the meaning of their songs. The message I want to give is to the urban youths to be more aware of peace and conflicts that are happening. The band and I went to the industrial zones and made the workers know about their rights through the music and to fight for their rights"-YFS direct beneficiary

- A total of more than 18 film screenings were organized on the topics; Child of the Revolution, Peacekeeper, Far from Yangon, Kayah Lilly Women and Peace, Go-Between, Mother at Arms, Solomon, the Peacemaker, Home, Wave, Kayah Lilly, Our Town. These included;
 - ✓ Two Screenings of "Women and Peace" documentaries to approximately 780 young people from local areas during the International Youth Peace Day.
 - ✓ Film screening to 60 participants drawn from selected NGOs, CSOs, community members and INGOs working on social cohesion.
 - ✓ Film screening to 630 community members in Loikaw (Kayah State), Mrauk U (Rakhine State) and Haka (Chin State). In total, around 1,460 community members were reached through screenings and post-screening discussions.
 - ✓ Supported "Women in Conflict" event at the French Institute in Yangon on 5 March 2019 where 400 people participated including BNI, Youth Circle, CSOs NGOs, women’s groups working on peace process, AGIPP, Kachin Peace Network, Gender and Development Institute Myanmar. During the event there was screening of two YFS documentaries on women’s inclusion in the peace process and also discussions on GBV in conflict affected areas.
 - ✓ Two screenings in the Dry Zone attended by 300 people drawn from local youth, monks, village authorities from 3 different villages.
 - ✓ At Meiktila, 5 documentaries on Women and Peace were screened to over 500 people including 70 students from local private school
 - ✓ Four screenings in Chin state- Victoria Camp for Chin National Front, Workshop for SME in Hakha, and workshop for people with disabilities in Hakha

- ✓ Two screenings of YFS 'Women & Peace' documentaries were held for more than 200 university students, local activists, NGO workers and local people from Dawei in Tanintharyi Region in the Dawei Art Space and at the Dawei University of Technology.
- ✓ Films screened to an audience of 382 including soldiers from CNF, entrepreneurs, community members and representatives of vulnerable groups.
- ✓ Screening at the IDP Camp in Myityikina, Kachin state and the Kachinland School of Arts and Sciences.

Success/failure factors

- Youth Cycle applied the grassroots approach by conducting all activities in the communities (at the monasteries) which was more practical and made the participants to interact freely.
- Gathering youth across Myanmar in one place contributed to achieve this project outcome as it created cohesion, unity, and network.
- There is a challenge for youth to participate in the sub-national and national level peace processes due to lack of support from the government.
- Parents encouraged their children to join and complete the COC training and vocational training.
- UNICEF facilitated the U-Reporters to participate in sub-national and national events and this encouraged and motivated youth to participate in peace building through existing networks.
- Lack of UNV focal persons at the UNFPA sub-national offices.

4.3 Efficiency

Despite the challenges mentioned in this report, overall, the PBF interventions are seen as providing value for money through the generation of multiple catalytic effects, their contribution to capacity building, and the support towards different youth empowerment initiatives-for subsequent scale up. This is especially so, considering that most of the youth in Myanmar have low literacy and knowledge level and also lack the exposure, confidence and experience in peace building due to prolonged unfavorable political and economic situation. The project minimized the cost of maintaining its field operations through partnering with CSOs and conducting most of their events and meetings at the community level instead of holding them in hotels. Project funds were used according to respective budgetary allocations mostly due to a strong collaboration between UNFPA/UNICEF/UNV and respective implementing partners. UNFPA and UNICEF procurement procedures and guidelines were adhered to by the project team. To leverage on partnerships and comparative capacities/expertise, the project worked with other peace actors and CSOs. These partnerships leveraged existing capacities in achieving common development outcomes, specially to expand reach and coverage to areas inaccessible by the implementing UN agencies. Contracts or grants were negotiated and UNFPA/UNICEF local terms agreements were used to save time and resources and to consolidate procurement requirements. Most challenges such as implementation delays were well handled and the project team demonstrated significant flexibility and responsiveness. The project also invested in documentation and evidence-based programming through ongoing monitoring, close collaboration and timely reporting of project results.

The evaluation however noted there were some gaps in coordination and proactive engagement among the PBF implementing UN agencies. Each UN agency seemed to have worked independently and therefore may not have achieved the expected synergy. There were also some coordination gaps between UNV and

some of the UNFPA sub-offices. Some direct beneficiaries felt there was inadequate consultation in coming up with benefit packages such as thematic areas for events. Some of the MRE/ MRM trainings were conducted during working hours when some of the community members were at work and therefore could not attend. There was also communication and logistical challenges that delayed implementation of some of the project activities.

4.4 Impact

Though the project had a positive immediate impact on the youth by building their confidence and changing their perceptions about peace building, the short implementation period of 18 months was not enough. Nonetheless, it was a good entry point and therefore laid the foundation for further enhancement. Youth were able to open up and to speak up, not only at home, but also to the government authorities. CoC curriculum transformed their perceptions hence were willing to become champions of change in their communities, then to the sub-national and national levels in a long run. YC leaders were able to expand their engagement to the sub-national and national level, leaving behind other youth to engage with local community activities.

Quote

“7 days youth camp cannot contribute much for us to reach the level of participation in the peace building process. What we learned in the camp needs to be taken to another level – need to go more steps. We don’t feel the youth camp focused more on Peace process but we need the topic of Federalism and research doing. There are more steps to learn, needed to reach to establish the inclusive platform” - **FGD with youth camp participants in THANDAUNGGYI**

U-Report created a platform for youth express their opinions freely on the polled topics. Youth further participated in events at the sub-national and national level based on the knowledge and experiences they got through U-Report platform. For example, some U Reporters joined the “World children Day” held in NPT and discussed how children from the IDP Camps have been violating their rights. U-Report will give long-term impact as youth will participate in the social, political, and peace related activities at their community, sub-national and national level as long as they are accessed to the opportunities. Young men and women who participated in the MRE/MRM awareness sessions acquired important skills and knowledge on landmines that they can apply to reduce mine risks and to share the knowledge with their family members.

4.5 Sustainability

Most of the accrued benefits of the project including capacity building and increased confidence and attitude among the youth on their role in peace building would continue to stimulate their engagement at local community level. The capacity building activities and knowledge passed on to the project beneficiaries enabled them to realize their potential in decision-making process and supporting the peace process. Some of the youth indicated ability and commitment to continue applying acquired knowledge and skills as needed after the project’s lifetime. Through investment in the ToTs and building networks among youth the project facilitated the availability of, and access to these skills related to peace building and conflict prevention and transformation, at local levels, which promote the sustainability of the project interventions and results.

Majority of the respondents highlighted how they have been participating in their community-based activities and sub-national activities after finishing the YC and 55 days ToTs. It is no doubt that they will

continue to participate in such activities, becoming agents of peace for their community, sub-national and ultimately at national level. Majority of the adolescents are from the faith-based organizations such and IDP Camps. Being members of such institutions, they would apply skills and capacities in the long run by engaging in political or church-based activities. Creating a space for U-Reporters to be able to participate in Peace building at their community/ sub-national and national level is sustainable since it protects them from threats by the government authorities and even by their parents.

The implementation of field activities through local CSOs and youth groups as local partners and informing the CSOs about the youth resources empowered them to support youth engagement in peace activities and promoted the links and positive relationships between local NGOs, CSOs, and local communities and leaders.

Quotes

“We have very small chance to participate in peace freely, no encouragement and no space for youth though we want to participate. In the camp, we have very less opportunity to participate in peace. There are objections and threatens if we try to participate, parents threatened us if we participate since they have trauma from their historical war experience.” - FGD with U-Reporters, Myitkyina

“It is true that youth role is important but youth should be given spaces within their respective ethnic organizations and this needs a lot of advocacy. At present it is not easy since seniors have experiences of past wars and they have bad memories. These memories can be removed only when youth can take their place. Youth should be encouraged by them to work effectively, but now I think it’s only at the trust building stage.” - Youth Peace Builder, KII with YPB/YPC

4.6 Cross cutting issues

The project integrated the four principles of Human Rights Based Approach (Non-discriminatory, transparency, participation and accountability) in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. There was increased young women participation and gender balance in all project activities.

Quote: *“Women and men are nearly equal, we did activities together, we became too close to each other like brothers/ sisters and we set up the Viber group”.* **Beneficiary, Youth Camp HPA-AN**

5. LESSONS LEARNED, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Lessons Learned

1. Capacity building and use of the youth in peacebuilding seems to be showing evidence of success, especially when combined with issues that are of broad concern to communities like social and life skills activities, U-reporting, SGBV, danger of land mines, MRE application and many more trainings in different thematic areas. Evidence suggests that there is an increased awareness and acknowledgement of the role of youth in building peace.
2. Effective mobilization of youth is key to ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of peace building initiatives since the youth are capable of spearheading the peace building process even when the older community is more hesitant to engage. Youth can play an important role to stop local level violence and conflict if they are properly trained and integrated in peace mechanisms. They have the

potential and technical capacity to participate in peace building through use of ICT and other innovative models such as the champion of change (CoC).

3. There is value addition in working with local CSOs and other partners whose capacity is strong and have a wider geographic reach. The local CSOs were able to reach far, and hard to reach areas, where security restrictions would not allow UNFPA and UNICEF staff to reach.
4. Inclusive peace building platforms for young women and men with diverse backgrounds are instrumental in achieving community peace and social cohesion. To play this role there is need for more capacity building especially on peace and conflict management.
5. Implementing a project in a volatile security context calls for flexibility of approach by adapting work programmes to cope with changing needs and implementation realities.
6. Empowerment of young women and men build their confidence to even approach and talk to the authorities including government ministers. Youth camp training encouraged participants to speak up, interact and build inter-ethnic relationships. Additionally, youth who participated in youth camps organized meetings with their peers who did not participate in the camps to pass over the knowledge and skills acquired.
7. Social media is a very good platform to reach youths as majority of youth use social media by daily basis so that to create a collective platform for youths in peace processes.
8. More young men would attend MRE/MRM awareness raising sessions if they are conducted at night or during their free time after work.
9. If clear prior information about CoC training could be provided, the dropout rate would be reduced since majority of the drop outs are due to misinformation about CoC (all of them were interested in vocational training).

5.2 Challenges

1. Short implementation period-18 months but only and out of those, 6 months was preparation period, hence project actual implementation period was 12 months. It was therefore not possible to roll out nationwide.
2. Several interviewees said that a major obstacle to their public engagement on peace issues is related to potential personal consequences of raising political issues in public spaces.
3. Funding shortfalls and limited access to external funding creates challenges related to sustaining youth organizations, initiatives and policy-advocacy efforts.
4. Ethnic divisions and mistrust within youth constituencies is one of the biggest obstacles to securing gains in youth inclusion in the peace process and political decision-making. For example, Rakhine youth and Rohingya youth could not participate in the camp together due to strong ethnic and political prohibition.
5. Complex socio-economic issues related to low literacy levels and exposure, displacement and drug abuse present structural barriers that limit the ability of young people to meaningfully contribute to peace.
6. Youth mobilization was a challenge since most either lack the capacity or are not well informed about how they can contribute to peace building. Majority of them are more interested in livelihood and business activities.
7. Lack of formalized inclusion mechanisms in the peace process.

8. Initially, some of the training materials looked scary to the trainees especially those who had been victims of landmines and therefore they were traumatized. However, based on feedback from the youth, this was changed.
9. Government bureaucracy such as long processes to get approvals for opening the camps caused delay activities. There were also restrictions to free media and participation in political issues.
10. Most of the youth felt there was no adequate consultations with them in developing the National Youth Policy. The government controlled the process with few university students and government staff, leaving out majority of young people.
11. Mostly activities were held in remote areas and sometimes the venue is too small to accommodate many people.
12. Selection of adolescents within the age 15 yrs – 19 yrs is hard especially when schools and universities are open and therefore students could not join the trainings due to their full schedule in school/university. It was also a challenge to monitor the regular attendance of adolescents for the training since some are from remote IDP camps
13. Lack of UNV peace focal point person in respective UNFPA sub national offices to coordinate YPB/YPC activities on the ground.

Quotes

“Other organization targets the age up to 35 years which is easy to find the participants, but hard for us as we are limited to age limit of 19 years. It is therefore convenient to open the age bracket to be 15 to 24 years and to target both host and IDP camp communities”. - KII with KMSS & PLAN, Myitkyina

“...At my assigned office (Rakhine), there are SRHR and GBV program staff but no focal point for Peace Program and UNV is supposed to be the focal point for peace. UNFPA needs to have a focal person if this peace program is to continue. Mostly meetings are related to SRHR and GBV and we have to support other areas as necessary, not focusing on peace.” –Youth Peace Builder, KII with YPB/YPC.

5.3 Recommendations

- **Recommendation 1:** Given the positive outcome accrued from the project, it is recommended that future projects and programmes of similar nature be given priority by UN agencies. This successful model of peace building through empowerment of young women and men as agents of peace needs scale up and its implementation to be more decentralized.
- **Recommendation 2:** In order to consolidate the gains of this project, future programming should enhance capacity building specially in thematic areas that are more relevant to peacebuilding and local issues such as peace and CRCP, federalism and research methodology in the YC subjects, drug and substance abuse and SGBV.
- **Recommendation 3:** Lobbying government and stakeholders to use the youth resources in their sub-national and national level events and to include the “Youth Sector” in the NCA so that it will create a specific space for youth to formally participate in the process.
- **Recommendation 4:** Future programming should be more specific in terms of thematic area and to remain focused in the specific area to avoid spreading too wide in terms of project outputs and activities.
- **Recommendation 5:** As part of capacity building, many young women and men benefited from capacity building and Training of Trainers (ToTs) in various thematic areas such as SGBV and

psychosocial Trainings. However, there was no clear mechanism put in place to cascade this knowledge and experience to other beneficiaries(youth) or for ToTs to train more youth especially at local levels. The evaluation recommends planning and facilitation of such cascading mechanisms.

- **Recommendation 6:** The project/future programming should consider enhancing synergy and closer coordination among UN agencies implementing the project.
- **Recommendation 7:** There should be good planning, communication and a criterion followed in selection of participants for either capacity building or membership to youth groups.
- **Recommendation 8:** There is need to involve beneficiaries in the design of initiatives and benefit packages. Most felt there was in adequate consultation on their training needs and areas of interest.
- **Recommendation 9:** Establishing more youth camps through systematic selection of participants and supporting them in their activities through carrying out regular follow ups and offering technical support.
- **Recommendation 10:** There is a need to conduct more targeted and in-depth gender awareness-raising and sensitizing on the positive role of the young women in peacebuilding and conflict prevention. More capacity building on peace related issues should be delivered to young women and men, as well as advocating for their inclusion in decision-making processes.
- **Recommendation 11:** The strategic planning and implementation framework should be forward looking and comprehensive enough to involve other peace actors. Additional support is needed to build the capacities of local partners in order to be able to effectively implement similar initiatives.
- **Recommendation 12:** Strengthening the capacity of youth leaders through peer to peer learning forums. There is also need for capacity building of IPs especially on project management and reporting in a fluid political and security context.
- **Recommendation 13:** The project was implemented by three UN agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA and UNV). Future programming should consider an effective coordination mechanism or monitoring indicators and to ensure the work of these different agencies creates better synergy.
- **Recommendation 14:** Improve the MRE ICT application to be more user friendly and to add social game or role Play for youth and children to be more motivated and interested during sensitization.

5.4 Conclusions

- Overall, the evaluation concludes that the project design and implementation process was appropriate; the project was effective, was relevant to the local needs and national country context, and contained aspects that are sustainable beyond the project's lifetime. Particularly, the project objectives addressed the needs, and priorities of young people in the local communities with most relevant approaches. It was found that capacity building was a good choice and main factor of sustainability of the project interventions and the beneficiaries of different trainings and ToTs reported that they would continue using the acquired skills and knowledge beyond the project. Involving local partners and CSOs in the implementation of project activities provided excellent experience as they are able, if supported, to continue similar interventions within their communities beyond the project.
- The project interventions provided some good lessons and best practices, as well as highly replicable initiatives that can be transferred to other geographical areas.

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

1. PURPOSE OF CONSULTANCY

UNFPA is the lead agency within the multi-agency PBF-funded project “Empowering Young Women and Men as Agents in Peace Building” funded under the GYPI mechanism of the UN Peace Building Fund (PBF). Within this project, UNFPA and UNICEF are implementing agencies each working with local partner organizations within their respective thematic areas.

In support of realization of the ground-breaking United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, this UNFPA-UNICEF-UNV Joint PBF project recognizes the positive role and constructive potential role of young women and men in peace building and conflict transformation in Myanmar. The project has three key strategies to increase participation of young people by 1) creating an inclusive youth peacebuilding platform for raising a collective voice of the youth, 2) strengthening the capacity of young people and 3) increasing their engagement in formal and informal peace process.

The project ends in December 2019 and UNFPA, UNICEF and UNV wish to hire services of an experienced consultant to undertake the final evaluation of the project, in order to draw lessons and inform future programming in the area of youth and peace.

2. SUPERVISION AND WORKING ARRANGEMENT

The consultant will work under the overall guidance of the Representative of UNFPA Myanmar, with day-to-day supervision of the Technical Specialists (P&D and Youth).

3. SCOPE OF WORK AND EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

The primary aim of the evaluation is to draw lessons learned and develop a basis for the design of potential future youth and peace programs. The evaluation should document good practices and lessons learnt and make recommendations for future programs operating especially in similar geographic and thematic areas.

The insights gained in this evaluation – in particular concerning what worked well, cost-effectiveness of different models, and the circumstances which have had an impact on the implementation as well as the challenges encountered - will be valuable for partners and other organizations in Myanmar that design and implement youth and peace programs, both in Myanmar and globally.

The evaluation will focus on the following aspects of the project:

- **Relevance:** Identifies the relevance or significance of the intervention regarding local and national requirements and priorities.
- **Effectiveness:** The extent to which the project objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.
- **Efficiency:** Measures the outputs -- qualitative and quantitative -- in relation to the inputs. This generally requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving the same outputs, to see whether the most efficient process has been adopted.
- **Impact:** Positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by the project, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended
- **Sustainability:** Extent to which positive effects or impacts are sustainable.

To meet the above objectives, the consultant will undertake the following:

1. Conduct a desk review of the peace and security context of Myanmar and the relevant documents, reports and reviews related to youth and peace in Myanmar

2. Prepare and submit an inception report outlining the methodological approach for data/information collection and analysis; description of the final evaluation questions for investigation; an evaluation matrix mapping evaluation questions (and any sub-questions) to data sources and proposed analytical approaches; detailed work plan and outline of the evaluation report.
3. Undertake interviews (structured and focus groups) with key informants, including implementing partners, peace advisers and other key stakeholders working in the area of peace, young people, direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project, and other relevant stakeholders.
4. Prepare and present a draft evaluation report to the reference group of the evaluation for review
5. Prepare and present a final Evaluation Report to stakeholders. The final report shall not exceed 15 pages (not including annexes)

4. DURATION AND WORKING SCHEDULE

The consultancy will be for a duration of 20 working days commencing in November 2019, and will follow the following indicative schedule:

Week 1:

- i. Review of background documents (PBF guidelines, GYPI documents, project document, reports, etc)
- ii. Briefing with UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP and UNV (reference group)
- iii. Preparation and presentation of inception report to reference group
- iv. Preparation of data collection tools and setting up appointments with stakeholders

Week 2: i. Data collection

Week 3

- i. Data collection and drafting of report
- ii. Presentation of draft report

Week 4: i. Presentation of final report to stakeholders

5. Delivery dates and how work will be delivered:

The Consultant is expected to prepare and submit the following key deliverables:

- Electronic copies of all the instruments used, including any research protocols, interview questionnaires, interviewer handbooks, guidance notes, etc. which might be used according to the chosen methodology.
- A database or databases with all the underlying qualitative and quantitative data in a commonly used format, anonymized and safeguarding confidentiality, and accompanied by together by clear metadata and documentation
- Draft and final evaluation reports in electronic version

If any deliverable submitted is not meeting the required specifications set out in the TOR UNFPA will request the Independent Evaluation Team the resubmission of deliverables at no additional costs.

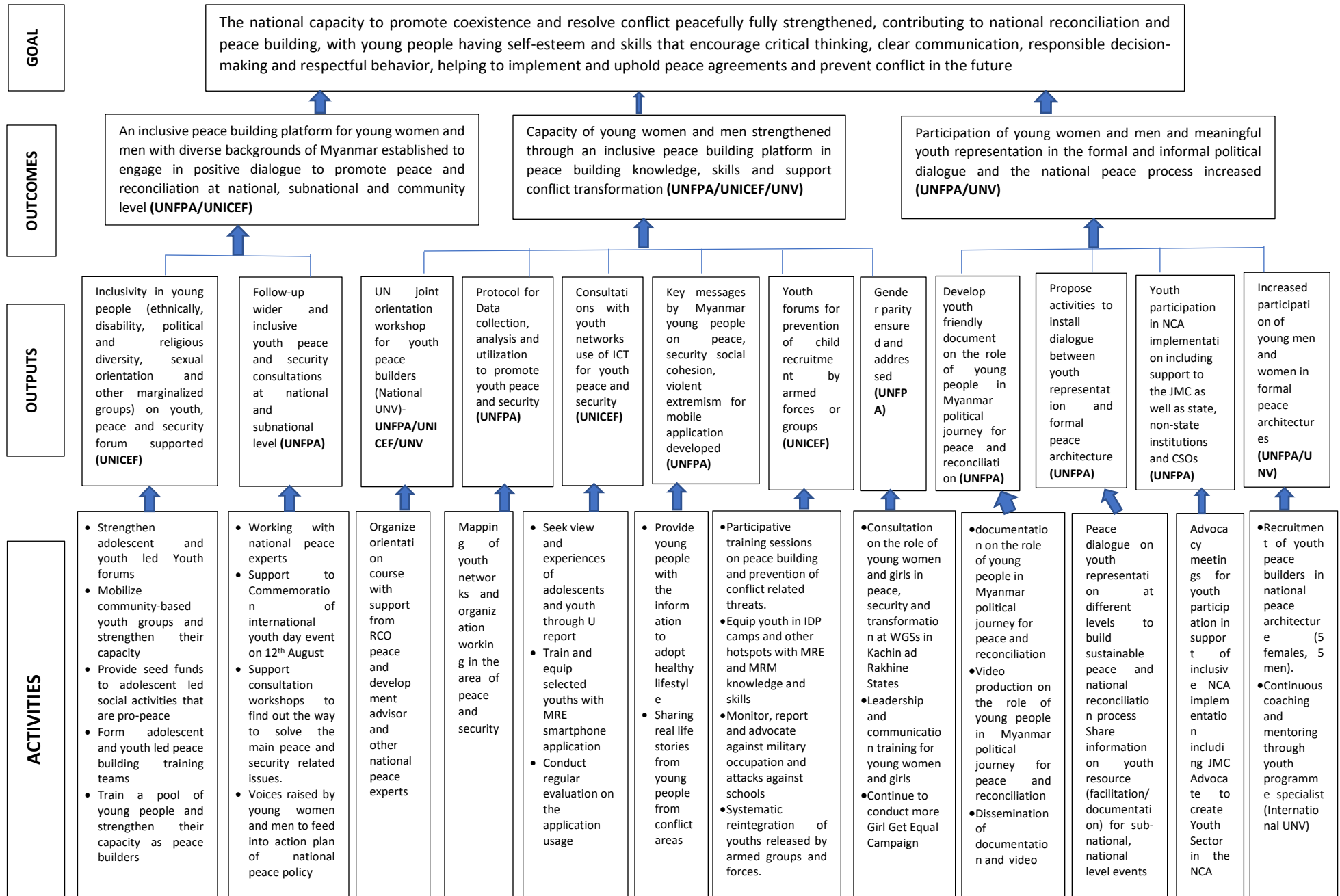
6. MONITORING AND PROGRESS CONTROL

The Consultant will have regular meetings with UNFPA and UNICEF technical teams. The consultant will provide regular updates to UNFPA management on progress.

Annex 2: Theory of Change

ToC Statement

- a) **IF** the existing various youth groups and networks are gathered and connected through one national platform on youth, peace and security that engages them in positive dialogue,
- b) **IF** young women and men have knowledge of international best practices, global success stories, and are encouraged and supported to think and express freely,
- c) **IF** collective youth voices are fed into the formal peace process, including through the joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committees (JMC)
- d) **AND** the national platform is inclusive, engaging young people from diverse backgrounds (ethnicity, religion, politics, gender, sexual orientation, disability and other groups)
- e) **AND** youth groups and networks have a stronger understanding of the diverse needs and perspectives relating to youth, peace and security, and are empowered and engaged to advocate for their rights,
- f) **AND** the capacity of youth groups and networks are strengthened through inter-groups dialogue, networking and relationship building;
- g) **THEN** youth people will be able to better address their needs in a collective way
- h) **AND** they will be empowered, know their rights and develop positive attitudes to promote gender equality and inclusion
- i) **AND** they will develop pro-peace skills and adopt positive attitudes towards diversity, harmonious co-existence, and peace building and become confident in their ability to forge sustainable peace,
- j) **AND** the peace process will contribute to breaking down isolation, division, stereotypes and prejudices of young people
- k) **IN TURN**, the national capacity to promote coexistence and resolve conflict peacefully will be strengthened, contributing to national reconciliation and peacebuilding, with young people having self-esteem and skills that encourage critical thinking, clear communication, responsible decision-making and respectful behavior, helping to implement and uphold peace agreements and prevent conflict in the future



Annex 3: Evaluation Matrix

Project Expected Outcomes & Outputs	KEY FACTOR (+/-)	DATA SOURCE	Data Collection Tool	CRITERIA & QUESTIONARIES
<p>The primary aim of the evaluation is to draw lessons learned and develop a basis for the design of potential future youth and peace programs. The evaluation should document good practices and lessons learnt and make recommendations for future programs operating especially in similar geographic and thematic areas</p>				
<p>OUTCOME 1: An inclusive platform for young women and men with diverse backgrounds of Myanmar established to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level.</p>	<p>Inclusive platform is in-place</p>	<p>-UNFPA, UNICEF and UNV Country -Programmes and project document -Project progress reports -Country national strategic plans -Interviews with direct and indirect beneficiaries</p>	<p>QL (FGD/KII)</p>	<p>Relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent was the project aligned and/or contributed to national, subnational and community needs and development priorities, Myanmar country programme and UN PBF priorities? (KII-UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA) • To what extent was the project activities are relevant to create the inclusive platform for young women and men to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level? (KII-IP/STAKEHOLDERS, FGD) <p>Effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were the intended project outputs and outcomes achieved? (KII-UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA/IP) • What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving intended project outputs and outcomes? (KII-UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA/IP) • Were there any unintended or unexpected results achieved by the project that can be documented as lessons learned? (KII-UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA/IP) • How effective did this project activities strengthen the youth enable to participate and build the peace building platform? (ex- Curriculum design workshop, conceptual WS, Advocacy WS, ToT, Youth camp) (KII-SH, FGD) • Have you participated in peace and security consultations at national and subnational level for youth peace building organized by UNFPA? Please explain (FGD) • Did these platforms address the special needs of vulnerable groups? How? (FGD) <p>Efficiency</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did the project implementation ensure value for money? (KII-IP) • How was the coordination, flexibility and responsiveness during project implementation? (KII-IP) • In your view, what alternative approaches or models could have been adopted to achieve similar or better results? (KII-IP) • What are some of the direct and/or indirect long-term effects/impacts produced by the project (positive and negative)? (KII-UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA/IP/SH) <p>Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can this project contribute any short term or long-term impacts in peace building process? (KII-IP, SH,FGD) <p>Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are positive project results sustainable? (KII-UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA/IP/SH) • What are some of the social, economic or political factors that may jeopardize sustainability of project outputs and outcomes post-project? (KII-UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA/IP) • Do you have any suggestions for sustainability of this platform? (KII-SH, FGD) <p>Gender Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the gender marker score assigned to this project representative of reality? (KII- UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA/IP) • To what extend did the project contribute to gender equality and overall empowerment of young women and men? (KII-UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA/IP) • Any recommendations for future programming? (KII-UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA/IP)
<p>OUTPUT</p> <p>1.1 Inclusivity in young people (ethnicity, disability, political and religious diversity, sexual orientation, and other marginalized groups) on Youth, Peace and Security forum supported</p>	<p>International Youth Day</p>			

1.2 Strengthened participation of young women and men at national and sub-national level to build peace-building platform	- Conceptual workshop - Advocacy workshop - International Youth Day			
<p>OUTCOME 2: Capacity of young women and men strengthened through an inclusive peace building platform in peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation</p>	Capacity Building of young women and men	-UNFPA, UNICEF and UNV Country Programmes and project document -Project progress reports -Country national strategic plans -Interviews with direct and indirect beneficiaries	QL (FGD/ KII)	<p>Relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent of your capacities strengthened by this project relevant/ appropriate to engage in peace building process as agents? (FGD) <p>Effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent can the workshops / ToT / Youth Camp/ ICT application for MRE/ U-Report/ Youth forum for prevention of child recruitment) that you have participated strengthen your capacity in terms of peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation? (FGD) Do you think they matched your needs? (FGD) <p>Efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do you think should have been done differently? Capacity building taken not needed? Capacity building needed not offered? (FGD) <p>Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can your capacities that you gained from this project contribute short term or long term impact? (FGD) <p>Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can you keep your capacities that you gained from this project in a sustainable way? Would there be any challenges on this? (FGD) <p>Gender Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the project ensure gender equality in its activities (any activities they engaged with)?(FGD)

OUTPUT				
2.1 UN joint orientation workshop for Youth peace builders (National UNV) (UNFPA/UNICEF/UNV)	- Orientation workshop			
2.2 Consultations with youth networks use of ICT for Youth Peace and Security held	- MRE Smart phone application - U Report roll out			
2.3 Protocol for data collection, analysis and utilization of data to promote youth peace and security developed.	- Mapping of the youth organizations and networks - Protocol development			
2.4 Key messages by Myanmar young people on peace and security, social cohesion, harmonious co-existence, violent extremism for mobile applications developed.	- Real Life Stories			
2.5 Youth forums for prevention child recruitment by armed forces and groups, and the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups supported	- Training - IEC production - Reintegration support			
2.6 Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young girls and women in all aspects of Youth, Peace and Security process.	- Consultation on needs - Creation of women empowerment activities			
OUTCOME 3: Participation of young women and men, and meaningful youth	-Advocacy for presentation of youth in	-UNFPA, UNICEF and UNV Country	QL(FGD/KI I)	Relevance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent the documentaries that developed by the trainees are relevant to increase the space for the young women and men to

<p>representation in the formal and informal political dialogue and the national peace process increased.</p>	<p>formal and informal dialogue and national peace process</p>	<p>Programmes and project document -Project progress reports -Country national strategic plans -Interviews with direct and indirect beneficiaries Youth peace builders</p>	<p>engage in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process? (KII-Direct/Indirect Beneficiaries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your appreciation of youth participation in dialogue mechanisms, peace building and reconciliation? (KII-SH/YPB) <p>Effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent the courses from the YFS effective to produce the documentaries that could increase the space for the young women and men to engage in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process? (KII – Direct/Indirect Beneficiaries) • How effective has youth participation and advocacy contributed to peace building and the prevention of conflict at national and subnational level? What are the most effective activities for peace-building undertaken by the youth as part of the project? Why?(KII-SH/YPB,FGD) <p>Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any evidences given by the documentaries to show the project enhanced the space for young women and men enabled to participate in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process? (KII - Direct/Indirect Beneficiaries) • Do you think the documentaries could provide the long-term impact in enhancing the space for young women and men enabled to participate in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process? (KII - Direct/Indirect Beneficiaries) <p>Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have any suggestions to UNFPA in terms of more effective advocacy for young women and men to participate in formal/ informal dialogue and national peace process? (KII - Direct/Indirect Beneficiaries) <p>Gender Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was there gender balance among the trainees? (KII - Direct/Indirect Beneficiaries)
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<p>OUTPUT</p> <p>3.1 A youth friendly documents on historical background of Myanmar political journey for peace and reconciliation developed</p>	<p>Documentati on</p>			
<p>3.2 Dialogue between youth representation and formal peace architecture facilitated by UN agencies.</p>	<p>Peace dialogue</p>			
<p>3.3 Participation of young women and men in support of inclusive NCA implementation including the support to the JMC, as well as State, Non-State institutions and civil society advocated.</p>	<p>Advocacy meeting</p>			
<p>3.4 Increased participation of young women and men in formal peace architectures.</p>	<p>- Recruitment of youth peace builders</p>			

Annex 4: Evaluation Work plan

Activity	MARCH																											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Desk Review	█	█	█																									
Evaluation Methodology				█	█																							
Data Collection (YGN)									█	█	█	█			█	█												
Data Collection (Field)										█ BG & KY					█ SHAN		█ KACHIN											
Transcript													█			█					█							
Presentation on draft findings																							█					
Final report writing																							█	█	█	█		
Final report presentation to stake holders																										█		

Annex 5: List of Persons Consulted

11.3.2020					
Name of the activities- Youth Peace Consultant and Youth Peace Builder					
No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contact	Remark
1.	Nyein Nyein Thant Aung	F	YPC	Nyeinnyeinthantaung.mm@gmail.com	Type of Interview- KII @UNFPA Office
2.	Aung Myo Myat	M	YPC	09791861300	
3.	Zin Min Htet	M	YPB	09420714639	
4.	Aung Myo Htet	M	YPB	095168390	
12.3.2020					
Name of the organization- Yangon Film School					
No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contact	Remark
1.	Aleksandra	F	Country Director	minkiewcz@yangonfilmschool.org	Type of Interview – KII @ YFS Office
2.	Nang Mwe Ngan Seng	F	YFS Trainee	09250060161 (Coordinator of YFS)	Type of Interview- FGD
3.	Aye Mya Hlaing	F	YFS/ filmmaker		
4.	Aye Chan	F	YFS		
5.	Aung Htet Myat	M	YFS Trainee		
Name of the organization- Swe Tha Har					
No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contact	Remark
1.	U Han Soe	M	Director	swethaharorganization@gmail.com	Type of Interview- KII @Swe Thahar Office
2.	May Aung Hsu	F	Program Coordinator	09795450067	
12.3.2020					
Name of the Organization – UNICEF/DCA					
No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contact	Remark
1.	Htun Htun Aung	M	Outreach and Referral Field	Focal persons' phone Number- 09255861480	Type of Interview- KII @ UNICEF (Hpa An Office)

			Officer- HORC (MRCS/ICRC)	(Naw Guru Saw)	
2.	Saw Eh Leh Pwea Moo	M	Project Manager (Halo Trust)		
3.	Nan No No Ko	F	M &E Officer (Halo Trust)		
4.	Saw Myo Thant Sin	M	Project Officer (KMSS)		
5.	Saw Edward Marn	M	Case Officer (KMSS)		
6.	Naw Guru Saw	F	HRMA- Programme Coordinator		
7.	Nang Moe Thida Swe	F	Case Manager (HI)		
8.	Sayama Lal Htoo	F	Director (Karen Teacher Working Group)		
13.3.2020					
Name of the Organization- Youth Circle (Hpa An)					
No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contact	Remark
1.	Nan Chit Snow	F	Student	09776222480 (Focal person- Saw Shar Hpaung Hein)	Type of Interview- FGD @ Monsaree Village
2.	Nan Mu Lah Shuu	F	Student		
3.	Saw Thit Sar Lin	M	Student		
4.	Saw Shar Hpaung Hein	F	Socail – Incahrge Person from KYO		
5.	Nan Hla Sandar	F	Youth Camp Trainee		
6.	Nan Moe Moe Yee	F	Youth Camp Trainee		
Name of the Organization – UN Volunteer					

No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contact	Remark
1.	Daw Yupa New	F	UNV Focal in Myanmar	09400319899 Yupa.nwe@unv.org	Type of Interview- KII @ UNV Office
Name of the Organization – UNICEF (CO)					
No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contact	Remark
1.	Luhar Danee	M	Child Protection Specialist	Ldanee@unicef.org 09257889112	Type of Interview- KII @ UNICEF Office (CO)
2.	Noriko Izumi	F	Chief of Child Protection	-	
14.3.2020					
Name of the Organization- Youth Circle (Hpa An, Thandaung, Magway, Rakhine, Shan and Ayeyawaddy)					
No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contact	Remark
1.	Mahn Kyaw Zin Oo	M	Youth Camp Trainee	Foacal (Saw Khu Blut Moo)- 09429411443	Type of Interview- FGD @Youth For Christ Center (Thantaungyi)
2.	U Hla Htay	M	Trainer for Youth Camp		
3.	Naw Kamwee	F	Youth Camp Trainee (Hpa An)		
4.	Ma Khine Zin Soe	F	Ethic Culture and Literature - Member (Magway)		
5.	Saw Pho Htee	M	Student (Pantanaw)		
6.	Htet Myat Kyaw	M	Trainer		
7.	Mg Zwe Pyae Aung	M	Youth Camp (Ywar Ngan, Shan)		

8.	Mg Naing Sein Khant	M	Volunteer@ Public Volunteer Group (Rakhine)		
16.3.2020					
Name of the Organization- BNJ					
No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contact	Remark
1.	Daw Tin Tin Nyo	F	Managing Director	md@bnionline.net	Type of Interview- KII Syype Interview
19.3.2020					
Name of the Organization- UNICEF/ Plan International (Myitkyina)					
No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contact	Remark
1.	Ma Hkaung Shawng	F	Trainee	Focal (Ko Lawrance, Plan International)- 0943069143	Type of Interview- FGD @Plan International Office (Myitkyina)
2.	Ma April Ze Naw	F	Trainee		
3.	Ma Htoi Nan	F	Trainee		
4.	Ma Kai Nu	F	Trainee		
5.	Ma Ja Dim	F	Trainee		
6.	Mg Sut Hting Awng	M	Trainee		
7.	Mg Seng San Naw	M	Trainee		
8.	Mg Sithu Htwe	M	Trainee		
9.	Mg Peter Naw Latt	M	Trainee		
10.	Mg Zau Awng	M	Trainee		
Name of the Organization- Plan International/KMSS					
1.	Ma April Ze Naw	F	Adolescent Trainer		Type of Interview- KII @ Plan International Office (Myitkyina)
2.	U Mung Khai Awung	M	Project Manager		
3.	Daw Hnin Hnin Ei	F	Adolescent and Youth Development Officer		
4.	U Htaw Mar	M	Adolescent and Youth Officer		

20.3.2020					
Name of the Organization- U Reporter (Myitkyina)					
No.	Name	Gender	Position	Contacts	Remark
1.	Mung Lawt Aung	M	U Reporter	09777104730	Type of Interview- KII @ Madira Hotel (Myitkyina)
2.	Nda Ri Seng	F	U Reporter	-	

Annex 6: Performance Results Framework

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Indicator performance	Perc
Outcome 1: An inclusive peace building platform for young women and men with diverse backgrounds of Myanmar developed to engage in positive dialogue to promote national reconciliation and peace at national, sub-national, and community level.	Indicator 1.1: Functional platform established for improvement of inclusivity of young peoples to engage in promoting of peace and reconciliation.	No	Yes	Implementation of 6 out of 6 youth camps finished, including advanced trainings. Volunteers finished their placements in peace process organizations and in UNFPA field offices. Youth peace journalists finished training and are producing content. Youth peace process review workshop finished.	100%
Output 1.1: Inclusivity in young people (ethnicity, disability, political and religious diversity, sexual orientation and other marginalized groups) on youth, peace and security forum supported	Indicator 1.1.1: children and young people engaged in peace building at the local level	0	1,474 (50%) girls and young women.	1,206 (52 % girls and young women)	82%
Output 1.2: Strengthened participation of youth at national and subnational level to build peace-building platform	Indicator 1.2.1: State and regional level YPS consultation	0	17	16 big youth policy consultations conducted. 14 in all states and regions and 2 in Naypyitaw. 3 smaller consultations led by youth representatives conducted in all 15 states and regions, totaling a number of 45 smaller consultations.	94%
	Indicator 1.2.2: Union level YPS consultation at national and sub-national level	0	1	1 YPS consultation at both national and sub-national levels completed.	100%

Outcome 2: Capacity of young women and men strengthened through an inclusive peace building platform in peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation.	Indicator 2.1: Proportion of young women and men with increased capacity in knowledge, skills and support in peace building transformation.	0	1200	Alumni from 6 youth camps with around 200 participants each have increased capacity and knowledge on peacebuilding with a community focus. Alumni have launched their own community-based peacebuilding interventions.	100%
Output 2.1: UN joint orientation workshop for Youth peace builders (National UNV) (UNFPA/UNICEF)	Indicator 2.1.1: The number of orientation workshop for youth peace builders conducted		3 (at least 50% of participations are girls and young women)	Two workshops organized. 55 participants (32 males and 23 females) attended.	66.6%
Output 2.2: Consultations with youth networks use of ICT for Youth peace and security held	Indicator 2.2.1: Children and young people engaged in consultation, dialogue and awareness-raising on peace and security		15,474, of which 7,737 (50%) will be girls and young women.	19,110 (54 % female) were engaged through the four U Report polls.	123.5%
Output 2.3: Protocol for data collection, analysis and utilization of data to promote youth peace and security developed	Indicator 2.3.1: Mapping of the organizations and network working to promote the youth participation in the peace and security process.	No	Yes	Mapping youth networks working for peace and social security	100%
	Indicator 2.3.2: Protocol for data collection, analysis and utilization of data to promote YPS	No	Yes	Research team collected the data and developed protocol with GYT endorsement	100%
Output 2.4: Key messages by Myanmar young people on peace and security, social cohesion, harmonious co-existence, violent extremism for mobile applications developed	Indicator 2.4.2: Stories related to peace and security, social cohesion, harmonious co-existence, violent extremism from young people	0	24	Articles submitted by youth from youth networks	100%
	Indicator 2.4.2: Mobile App marketing at state and region level	0	17	Launching events to promote use of mobile app	100%
Output 2.5: Youth forums for Prevention child recruitment by armed forces and groups, and the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups supported	Indicator 2.5.1: Number of young people engaged in training sessions on conflict prevention, MRE and MRM	0	1,175, of which 588 (50%) will be girls and young women.	2,175 (53% girls and young women) trained on life skills, MRE and grave violations against children in armed conflicts. Partnership with two local NGOs in Kachin state have increased number of beneficiaries.	185%
	Indicator 2.5.2: Number of young people provided with reintegration support	220	100 (Likely more than 50% will be boys, due to their increased vulnerability to recruitment).	266 children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups are receiving reintegration services.121 children and young people were released from armed forces and armed groups. 31 cases, who have been receiving reintegration support successfully are considered as "case closed").	266%

Output 2.6: Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young girls and women in all aspects of youth, peace and security process	Indicator 2.6.1: Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young girls and women in all aspects of YPS in the women and girls' centers, institutions and camps in the conflict areas.	0	6	Recommendations from women and girls to be address for their needs and empowerment	100%
Outcome 3: Youth participation and meaningful youth representation in the formal and informal political dialogue and the national peace process increased.	Indicator 3.1: Number of youth issues that were raised and discussed at the peace table.	0	6	Three thematic papers will be written by youth based on the outcomes of the youth peace process review workshop. These will be presented to senior leaders and decision makers in the peace process to ensure a reflection of peace issues.	50%
Output 3.1: A youth friendly documentation on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey and peace and reconciliation developed	Indicator 3.1.1: A youth friendly documentation on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey and peace and reconciliation released	0	1	15 documentary films produced about young people, their lives, and peace. All the documentaries produced are between 15 - 25 minutes.	100%
	Indicator 3.1.2: A short video on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey and peace and reconciliation documented	0	1	30 young film makers have finished their training and some of them are producing documentaries.	100%
Output 3.2: Dialogue between youth representation and formal peace architecture facilitated by UN agencies.	Indicator 3.2.1: Peace dialogue on youth representation	0	17	All dialogues finished as part of youth policy consultation meetings in all states and regions.	100%
Output 3.3: Youth participation in support of inclusive NCA implementation including the support to the JMC, as well as state, non-state institutions and civil society advocated	Indicator 3.3.1: Advocacy meetings for youth participation in support of inclusive NCA implementation	0	2	One meeting was conducted at the last day of the peace process review workshop when youth from different ethnic backgrounds med with key stakeholders. The next meeting is planned in the capital when youth will present and discuss three peace related topics with senior leaders.	100%
Output 3.4:	Indicator 3.4.1: Number of international UNV recruited	0	1 (male or female)	The international UNV on board as PBF programme coordinator	100%
	Indicator 3.4.2: Number of National UNV recruited	0	10	12 youth peace volunteers have finished their assignments. 6 were at peace process actor offices and 6 at UNFPA field offices.	120%

Annex 7: Data Collection Tools

QUESTIONNAIRES (KII)

I) UNICEF/UNRC/UNFPA

Sr No	Question
1	To what extent was the project aligned and/or contributed to national, subnational and community needs and development priorities, Myanmar country programme and UN PBF priorities?
2	To what extent were the intended project outputs and outcomes achieved?
3	What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving intended project outputs and outcomes?
4	Were there any unintended or unexpected results achieved by the project that can be documented as lessons learned?
5	To what extent did the project adopt good documentation practices and evidence-based programming?
6	What are some of the direct and/or indirect long-term effects/impacts produced by the project (positive and negative)?
7	To what extent are positive project results sustainable?
8	What are some of the social, economic or political factors that may jeopardize sustainability of project outputs and outcomes post-project?
9	Is the gender marker score assigned to this project representative of reality?
10	To what extent did the project contribute to gender equality and overall empowerment of young women and men?
11	Any recommendations for future programming?

II) IP (STH Youth Consortium)

Sr No	Question
1	To what extent was the project activities are relevant to create the inclusive platform for young women and men to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level?
2	To what extent were the intended project outputs and outcomes achieved?
3	What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving intended project outputs and outcomes?
4	Were there any unintended or unexpected results achieved by the project that can be documented as lessons learned?
5	How did the project implementation ensure value for money?
6	How was the coordination, flexibility and responsiveness during project implementation?{(
7	To what extent did the project adopt good documentation practices and evidence-based programming?
8	In your view, what alternative approaches or models could have been adopted to achieve similar or better results?
9	What are some of the direct and/or indirect long-term effects/impacts produced by the project (positive and negative)?
10	To what extent are positive project results sustainable?
11	What are some of the social, economic or political factors that may jeopardize sustainability of project outputs and outcomes post-project?

12	Is the gender marker score assigned to this project representative of reality?
13	To what extent did the project contribute to gender equality and overall empowerment of young women and men?{(
14	Any recommendations for future programming

III) IP (Project Field Staff)

Sr No	Question
1	To what extent was the project activities are relevant to create the inclusive platform for young women and men to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level?
2	How well did the objectives of the project address the needs, and priorities of young people in your locality? Are the priorities of young people addressed in this project the most relevant?
3	To what extent were the intended project outputs and outcomes achieved?
4	What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving intended project outputs and outcomes?
5	Were there any unintended or unexpected results achieved by the project that can be documented as lessons learned?
6	How did the project implementation ensure value for money?
7	How effective was the management and coordination mechanism put in place to support the project? Explain
8	To what extent did the project contribute to increased knowledge, skills and aspirations of young girls and boys?
9	In your view, what alternative approaches or models could have been adopted to achieve similar or better results?
10	What are some of the direct and/or indirect long-term effects/impacts produced by the project (positive and negative)?
11	To what extent are positive project results sustainable?
12	What challenges did the project face during implementation? How were these challenges addressed? What are the lessons learned? Please explain.
13	To what extent did the project contribute to gender equality and overall empowerment of young women and men?
14	Any recommendations for future programming

IV) STAKEHOLDERS (including DSW)

Sr No	Question
1	What is your appreciation of youth participation in dialogue mechanisms, peace building and reconciliation?
2	To what extent were the project activities relevant in creating an inclusive platform for young women and men to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level?
3	How effective were the project activities in strengthening the youth and enabling them to participate and build the peace building platform? (ex- Curriculum design workshop, conceptual WS, Advocacy WS, ToT, Youth camp)
4	What are some of the direct and/or indirect long-term effects/impacts produced by the project (positive and negative)?
5	In your opinion, are the positive effects or impacts sustainable?

6	Are there any social, economic or political factors that may jeopardize sustainability of project outputs and outcomes?
7	To what extent did the project contribute to gender equality and overall empowerment of young women and men?
8	Any recommendations for future programming?

V) INDIRECTIVE BENEFICIARIES (YFS)

Sr No	Question
1	What is your appreciation of youth participation in dialogue mechanisms, peace building and reconciliation?
2	How effective has youth participation and advocacy contributed to peace building and the prevention of conflict at national and subnational level? What are the most effective activities for peace-building undertaken by the youth as part of the project? Why?
3	To what extent the documentaries that developed by the trainees are relevant to increase the space for the young women and men to engage in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process
4	To what extent are the courses from the YFS effective in producing the documentaries that could increase the space for the young women and men to engage in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process?
5	Are there any evidences given by the documentaries that enhanced the space for young women and men and enable them to participate in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process?
6	Do you think the documentaries could provide the long-term impact in enhancing the space for young women and men enabled to participate in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process?
7	In your opinion, what alternative approaches or models could have been adopted to achieve similar or better results?
8	How effective was the management and coordination mechanism put in place to support the project? Explain
9	Was there gender balance among the trainees?
10	Do you have any suggestions to UNFPA in terms of more effective advocacy for young women and men to participate in formal/ informal dialogue and national peace process?

VI) DIRECT BENEFICIARIES OF YFS

Sr No	Question
1	What is your appreciation of youth participation in dialogue mechanisms, peace building and reconciliation?
2	How well did the objectives of the project address the needs, and priorities of young people in your locality? Are the priorities of young people addressed in this project the most relevant?
3	To what extent were the documentaries that developed by the trainees relevant in increasing the space for the young women and men to engage in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process
4	To what extent were the courses from the YFS effective in producing the documentaries that could increase the space for the young women and men to engage in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process?

5	Are there any evidences given by the documentaries that enhanced the space for young women and men enabled to participate in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process?
6	Do you think the documentaries could provide the long-term impact in enhancing the space for young women and men enabled to participate in formal and informal political dialogue and national peace process?
7	Was there gender balance among the trainees?
8	Do you have any suggestions for UNFPA in terms of more effective advocacy for young women and men to participate in formal/ informal dialogue and national peace process?

VII) DIRECT BENEFICIARIES (YPB/YPC)

Sr No	Question
1	Have you participated in UN joint orientation workshop for youth peace builders? When? Where? How did you (and the youth in general) benefit from these workshops?
2	What other capacity building initiatives provided by the project have you benefited from? Do you think that they matched your needs? What long-term effect/impact do they have on the youth?
3	What do you think should have been done differently? Capacity building taken not needed? Capacity building needed not offered?
4	Have you participated in peace and security consultations at national and subnational level for youth peace building organized by UNFPA? Please explain
5	Did these platforms address the special needs of vulnerable groups? How?
6	What is your appreciation of youth participation in dialogue mechanisms, peace building and reconciliation?
7	How effective has youth participation and advocacy contributed to peace building and the prevention of conflict at national and subnational level?
8	What are the most effective activities for peace-building undertaken by the youth as part of the project? Why?
9	How well did the objectives of the project address the needs, and priorities of young people in your locality? Are the priorities of young people addressed in this project the most relevant?
10	To what extent did the project contribute to increased knowledge, skills and aspirations of young women and men?
11	In your opinion, what alternative approaches or models could have been adopted to achieve similar or better results?
12	How effective was the management and coordination mechanism put in place to support the project? Explain
13	What are some of the direct and indirect long-term effects produced by the project?
14	What challenges did the project face during implementation? How were these challenges addressed? What are the lessons learned? Please explain.
15	Any recommendations for future programming?

QUESTIONNAIRES (FGD)

VIII) DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Sr No	Question
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1	To what extent were the project activities relevant in terms of creating an inclusive platform for young women and men to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level?
2	How effective was youth participation and advocacy in contributing to peace building and the prevention of conflict at national and subnational level?
3	What are the most effective activities for peace-building undertaken by the youth as part of the project? Why? Do you have any suggestions for sustainability of this platform?
4	To what extent the workshops / ToT / Youth Camp/ ICT application for MRE/ U-Report/ Youth forum for prevention of child recruitment) that you have participated could strengthened your capacity in terms of peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation?
5	Do you think they matched your needs?
6	What do you think should have been done differently? Capacity building taken not needed? Capacity building needed not offered?
7	To what extent were your capacities strengthened by this project relevant/ appropriate to engage in peace building process as agents?
8	How could your capacities that you gained from this project contribute to short term or long term impact?
9	How will you keep your capacities that you gained from this project in a sustainable way? Would there be any challenges on this?
10	Have you participated in peace and security consultations at national and subnational level for youth peace building organized by UNFPA? Please explain
11	How did the project ensure gender equality in its activities (any activities they engaged with?
12	Any recommendations for future programming?

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Annex 9: Interview Guide

FGD/ KII/ IDI Interview Guide

Name of data collector:		
Date:		
Location:		
Number of participants:	Males:	Females:
Age range:		
Religion/ Ethnicity:		

Objective: The primary aim of the evaluation is to draw lessons learned and develop a basis for the design of potential future youth and peace programs. The evaluation should document good practices and lessons learnt and make recommendations for future programs operating especially in similar geographic and thematic areas.

Size: 10 (FGD), 2-4 respondents (KII)

Duration: 30 to 60 minutes

Venue: Convenient places organized by the Project Field Staff

Introduction and the purpose of the Evaluation:

We would like to introduce today program to you all. We are Consultants, recruited to conduct the final evaluation of the UNFPA’s project “Empowering Young Women and Men as Agents in Peace Building”. During today interview, we will listen to your discussion about how you have participated in Project activities, your view upon these activities and recommendations for better project design in future.

Explain that today activity is voluntary, gain informed consent and advise participants about anonymity. Today activity will last about 60 minutes. Your participation in today interview is voluntary. We will not give you any big gifts for your today participation, and there is no negative consequence for deciding not to participate in the interview. Although we are going to record what you discuss, your names will be strictly confidential and your answers will be anonymous.

Are you happy to participate in the program?

(If the respondents agree to participate) we appreciate your agreement to participate in this interview. The interview is a learning experience for UNFPA and the information you provide today will be used to improve their future project design. Therefore, we request you all to respond openly and truly as much as you can. You do not need to tell something that you do not know or you do not want to. You can also withdraw from the interview at any time without any penalty. You may face any discomfort during today interview and if so, please let us know.

Please also listen while someone is discussing. It is also important to respect each other's opinions even if these are different from yours. Please do not disclose your friends' discussion without their consent.

Remark: Interview must only be done after the respondent has given consent upon the activity.