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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Myanmar

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL: SEMI-ANNUAL**

**YEAR of report:** 15/06/2020

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| **Project Title:** Empowering young men and women to advocate for peace and challenge hate speech in Myanmar. **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00119346** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **Christian Aid Ireland. (Convening Agency)****Implementing partners:** **A) CSOs:** **1**)Treasure Land Development Association (TLDA);2) Organisation for Building Better Society (BBS);3)Peace and Development Initiative (PDI); 4) Myanmar ICT for Development; 5) Development Alliance Myanmar (DAM). **B). Local Social enterprise:** Koe Koe Tech. **1. Non-funded academic partners:** University of London (SOAS) and Yale University, Department of Computer Science.**2. Non-funded UN partner:** United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR). **3. Non-funded media partner:** Democratic Voice of Burma.  |
| **Date of first transfer:** 20th December 2019**Project end date:** 16 June 2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No. |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[x]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount**       $ 989,999.89                                       Total: $ 989,999.89 **Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget**: Impact on partner level activity wise, spent rate due to COVID-19, lockdown in Myanmar and subsequent delay in critical activities. Although Christian Aid Ireland has made full first tranche grant transfer to partners as reported in our Quarter 1 financial report, the activity wise spend rate from partner’s level has been reported at only 11% due to the inability to carry out the planned activities during the lockdown period and suspension of field level activities by the Government of Myanmar as informed by Christian Aid to UNPBF in the month of April 2020. The revised activity plan and timeline was shared with UNPBF and approval was given for the same. (Revised activity plan and timeline attached as Annex 5 to the bi-annual report).\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD366042.63Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD 24211.78 |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2****Project Risk Marker: Medium** **Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention and Management**  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Christian AidProject report approved by: Project Manager, Country Manager & Head of From Violence to PeaceDid PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500character limit):**

During the first six months, the project transitioned successfully from inception to implementation. A project inception workshop was held to develop mutual work plans with agreement on sequencing and activity schedules, and to provide capacity building training to partners. Responsive coordination mechanisms were established, with a Project Implementation Team (PIT) and Project Steering Committee (SC), including youth, convening regularly with strategic and operational oversight.

The team conducted coordination meetings with key stakeholders to build linkages and gain buy-in for the project. This included meetings to inform communities about the project, its strategy, objectives and plans for further collaboration, which enhanced community mobilization. Our youth partner engaged the Department of Social Welfare, the Speaker of Rakhine State Parliament (Hluttaw), state and regional-level Youth Affairs Committee (YAC) members and local youth networks to share information about the project and the establishment of township-level YACs.

Baseline data collection was completed in all project implementation zones. The Innovation Lab was established with an embedded mentorship to support grantees as peace multipliers. Faced with the challenges of COVID-19, Christian Aid and consortium partners adapted, developing virtual online trainings to continue progress in the implementation of our annual workplans, leading peace education and media literacy ToT training online.

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):**

1.1.3 GEWE and PSEA capacity building

1.1.4 Peace education in Mandalay Region, Mon and Rakhine

1.2.1 Peace Innovation Lab micro-grants

1.2.2 Gender sensitive, training on innovation, peace, youth policy and collective action

2.1.1 Deliver anti-hate speech and media literacy ToT (60 youth, 50% female) and multiplier sessions (3000, 40% female)

2.1.2 Support women in Rakhine, complete remaining digital literacy TOT, multiplier training to 600

2.2.1 Pilot the web platform to identify hate speech in Burmese

2.2.2 Establish platform to monitor real time hate speech

2.2.3 Bi-monthly meetings with OHCHR

3.1.1(a) Establish 30 township level YACs in Mon, Mandalay and Rakhine and advocacy meetings

3.1.2 Consultations with Regional/state level YACs (2 each)

3.1.3 Strategic Planning and advocacy workshop

3.2.1 Advocacy meetings with DSW and YACs (National / Regional level) on youth policy and the anti-hate speech Bill, 300 youth at 30 townships

3.2.2 (a)Youth led Peace Campaign

M & E Mid Term Review

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500character limit):**

N/A, Project is presently within the first 6 months of implementation phase.

**In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):**

Training on media literacy was adapted for lockdown conditions and initiated with participants (40% female) from different religious and ethnic backgrounds, providing skills to question social media messaging and identify disinformation, and interactive methods supported shared learning. A lack of agency and skills has led to youth exclusion from community processes, however, project activities have supported youth capacities. Through lockdown, social media has facilitated collective discussions and updates in each region.

“*This training opened my eyes that there are a lot of misinformation and disinformation, how to find the underlying sources of information, how to verify between the fake or real news. This knowledge and skills would help me build understanding amongst the different religions and beliefs*” Said Hla Hla Than (Female Arlin).

“*We young people learn a lot of things through media, but we have to understand the role of media and identify which is a reliable media.*” Aung Khant Thu (Male Youth, Rakhine).

CSO consultations highlighted the need for stronger collaboration and policy convergence. ToT training on the Sayama platform is 73% complete, specifically targeting women in Rakhine, and the peace education curriculum was initiated in Islamic institutions (50% women). It is too early to measure direct impacts of the project. Participatory baseline analyses will ensure project assumptions are tested with greater insights on impact in the next reporting period.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: Religious coexistence and harmony strengthened through female and male youth (aged 18–25) from religious and secular educational institutions**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On Track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

On-track with minor delays.

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

TLDA has conducted initial scoping exercises with the Islamic Religious Affair Councils and Sitagu Buddhist University (Than Lyin), and conducted consultations with Buddhist Dhamma Schools and Islamic Madrassa Schools. This focused on highlighting peace education as a capacity building tool for young male and female religious scholars, communicating project goals, evaluation tools and detailing peace education lessons. 400 trainee religious leaders (105 females: 60 Nuns and 45 Female Alims; and, 295 males: 140Alims, 155 Monks) were mobilized from four Buddhist Universities and six Islamic Madrassa Schools located in Mandalay, Moe Gok, Kyak Se, Pyaw Bwe, Mawlamyine, Mottama and Kyaw Taw Townships. TLDA recruited 60 ToT trainees (30 Buddhist and 30 Islamic) including trainers with experience from TLDA’s prior pilot project.

The mobilization process helped build relationships with faith actors, to support ongoing mobilization post-lockdown, and to tailor the project implementation period in a responsive and conflict sensitive manner. A key achievement from this derived from Sitagu, one the largest Buddhist Universities in Myanmar, requested TLDA and Christian Aid to provide the technical support for their peace education department, towards the development of a core curriculum. This will be developed further in the next six months.

Christian Aid has recruited a peacebuilding specialist to develop the gender sensitive peace education curriculum for youths (18-25). The tailor made gender sensitive peace education curriculum is being developed in consultation local partners and field facilitators, embedded in local communities with knowledge of the context. This drives local ownership and community engagement from the outset, reflecting knowledge within Rakhine communities. Partners have identified 100 secular youths from Rakhine and Rohingya communities for the peace education program.

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

The terms of reference for the Peace Innovation Lab Micro Grant were developed, by peace innovation committee, and the call for proposal launched through religious institutions, social media and national CSO networks. The grant cycle will be carried out in two phases. Concept notes will be submitted in any local language, with shortlisted grantees mentored by consortium partners to enhance impact. Allocations will be decided through a review process by the youth-led innovation committee. All projects will be assessed for ‘do no harm’ considerations, as well as conflict and gender sensitivity.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Low baseline indicators provide a clear justification for this work confirming highlighting barriers to women’s participation, inclusion and community knowledge of issues affecting women. To increase women’s participation in interfaith peace movements, partners planned advocacy workshops with chiefs and management boards of religious institutions, engaging female religious leaders from Islamic and Buddhist Institutions. The gender sensitive peace education for religious institutions, selected to ensure active inclusion and participation of women, addresses women’s rights, gender-based violence and social inclusion. The peace education curriculum for secular Rakhine youth is underway and follows gender sensitive TORs and the consultant leading the training is also female. Rakhine and Rohingya community leaders were successfully consulted, leading to for support female youth’s participation in peace education.

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On Track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

On-track with minor delays

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

In March, intensive Media Literacy ToT was provided to 30 (Female - 12 and Male – 18) trainee religious teachers, monks and nuns from Buddhist institutions and youth facilitators from secular communities. Religious and community leaders acknowledged the importance of journalism and the critical role of identifying misinformation and disinformation. The five days’ media literacy and two days facilitation training, supported participants from diverse backgrounds to build knowledge and engage in open discussion.

“*Respectful conversations, having mutual-understanding and treating with heart to each other among the religious leaders and also among the participants is the most beautiful part of training*” Wai Phyo Myint (youth from Rakhine)

“*This training opened my eyes that the journalists and media have to take both accountability and responsibilities along with ethical principles. Media literacy is important because many of us are using social media largely and hence all the users need to know the media literacy to be able to verify between good or bad*.” Su Su Hlaing (female youth)

Christian Aid and local consortium partners developed online training in response to the COVID-19 to continue media literacy ToT work. The training follows a three-pronged approach: (1) pre-recorded videos; (2) live-stream interactive sessions; (3) an online test. A second cycle of media literacy ToT is planned to take place online for 30 youth from 30 targeted townships, from June. Participants will lead multiplier trainings in July and August, to reach 2,940 beneficiaries with media literacy training, building skills to identify and challenge hate speech.

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

ToT training on the Sayama platform is 73% complete, with four IDP women scheduled for TOT training in August. The Sayama App curriculum was reviewed to enhanced engagement, including Rohingya and Rakhine versions. Based on this, 600 women in IDP camps will receive Sayama App training in multiplier sessions.

KKT is finalising the backend application (see Attachment 1) to user test hate speech monitoring functions for upscaling to a web platform. Peer review of the NLP algorithm is underway, with periodic review sessions planned throughout project (see Attachments 2). Currently, KKT’s hate speech database is composed of 15,000 comments labelled into hate- and non-hate speech categories (see Attachment 3).

Christian Aid has had three meetings with OHCHR exploring complementarities, with potential to support standards for hate speech labelling in international human rights law, and training for CSOs in Myanmar, including discussing crossover to other ASEAN contexts.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Gender sensitive media literacy training was conducted in March with gender balanced trainers and 40% female participation. The modules, activities, the facilitation tools and games used were gender sensitive to ensure active participation and cultivate an enabling environment for women to engage openly. Digital and media literacy support to women in Rakhine has begun, and Sayama ToT to Rohingya women is 73% complete. The remaining participants will be trained in August, to account of technological connectivity issues, followed by multiplier sessions with 600 women.Knowledge assessments on GEWE, safeguarding and gendered hate speech were during the baseline, 55% of respondents had no understanding of gender equality or women’s empowerment issues, while 45% demonstrated low capacity on issues including access to work and education. The 7% of the youth said that they are aware of gender stereotypes and actively challenge them.

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On Track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

On-track with minor delays.

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

DA has coordinated with regional-level YACs to identify 30 townships in Mandalay, Mon and Rakhine for township-level YACs to be developed in the next six months, scheduling was adjusted due to Covid-19 to facilitate face-to-face engagement, and membership based on election, as approved by the Department of Social Welfare (DSW).

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

DA in coordination with regional and state level DSW representatives, regional and state-level YACs and local youth networks, who are developing a strategic plan for youth engagement, on peace and advocating for the development and approval of the hate speech bill, through media and campaigns in Rakhine State, Mon State and Mandalay Region. DA has also met with the local media such as Mizzima, DVB (Democratic Voice of Burma) and Youth TV (YTV) to develop public discourse on this issue.

Key Stakeholders, including the Speaker of the Parliament, Youth Network, Rakhine State Youth Affair Committee (RYAC), and Bumay Education Center (BEC) were engaged on youth policy issues and requested greater collaboration. They have cited the impact of hate speech and conflict escalations in Myanmar, the importance of interfaith harmony, and the role of youth in peacebuilding, directly linked to the project’s youth policy work. While some actors in Rakhine townships were reluctant to host youth-led activities, due to active clashes between Arakan Army and Myanmar Tatmataw, partners mobilized the local youths with the support of RYAC to mitigate security concerns. DA also oriented regional-YACs on the Peace Innovation Lab Micro Grant, to build youth capacity to engage in peacebuilding.

Consultations with stakeholders in Mon state (Mon State Youth Affair Committee (MSYAC) and Mon State Youth CSOs members) have provided vital intelligence for the project, with advice to initiate township-YACs before general elections when the political dynamic may change. MSYAC encouraged the development of township-YACs and strategic planning processes across the state. DA will also initiate a roundtable dialogues to bring the key actors: CSOs, local government and Members of Parliament together to discuss issues affecting youth, building the relationships between youth and authorities. Consultations with Mandalay Youth Affairs Committee (MYAC) also led to the identification of target areas for township-level YACs and Media Literacy ToT.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

In addition to enhancing women’s inclusion, the project pays special attention to empowering women in decision-making processes through township-level YACs. In all advocacy meetings, we encouraged respective stakeholders to engage on gender related issues and ensuring participation in all activities. The project secured consensus agreement with State/Regions YACs to emphasize women’s empowerment and gender equality, as well as promoting women’s leadership township level committees. The baseline assessments highlight limited functionality and development of existing regional-YACs, which have not engaged in GEWE issues to date. Project activities also ensure inclusion in the composition of the steering committee and the youth-led peace innovation committee, which have gender parity. The peace innovation grant allocates 40% of funds to gender and at least 30% to women led projects.

**Outcome 4:** N/A

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

N/A

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

N/A

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)During this period, M&E plans have been developed, discussed and implemented by partners. Baseline research was also undertaken through key informant interviews (KII) (OT1:110, OT2: 147) and 3 focused group discussions (FGDs) (OT3), with all regional YACs in the project implementation zone, including face-to-face (pre-lockdown) and virtual interviews (in lockdown). During the reporting period, activities including consultations and ToT sessions have been monitored, through routine data collection including gender disaggregated data. Christian Aid works closely with partners to ensure timely, effective, efficient and quality project delivery. Monitoring tools, including one-to-one catch up meetings, monthly PIT meetings, quarterly SC meetings, internal financial controls, and monthly partner workplans to facilitate monitoring and effective delivery. Regular field visits, when COVID-19 restrictions are lifted will also serve to support partners and monitor implementation and quality.  | Do outcome indicators have baselines? YesHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?No, since project is in its initial 6 months’ period, MEAL training has been facilitated for partners as per the project MEAL Framework.  | Evaluation budget (response required): USD61224.33During the inception meeting, Christian Aid facilitated MEAL training for partners to promote reflection and discussion on the project’s Theory of Change and to strengthen participants’ understanding of adaptive and participatory approaches, and develop baseline tools. This has enhanced the MEAL capacities of local consortium partners. While end-line research and external evaluation is scheduled for the closing phase of the project, the baseline research will help measure project indicators and support reflection on the project’s core assumptions. This will position partners to effectively participate and engage in all evaluations.If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:N/A N/A                       |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | COVID-19 posed a significant challenge to the project, requiring detailed monitoring of changes in the local context, pressures on communities, national level guidance and access restrictions; as well as rapid adaptation, using virtual solutions and adapting activity schedules, as submitted to the UNPBF in April. (Refer Annex 5 attached to the report)As stated above in the report, this has impacted the activity wise spend rate at partner level, with most of the critical activities of the project being delayed and now deferred to the revised activity timeline period. However, from Christian Aid Ireland, full grant transfer of the first tranche payment has been made to partners as reported in our first quarter financial report submitted to UNPBF MPTFO in April 2020. During the inception workshop, Christian Aid facilitated training on risk management, taking a participatory approach to identify risks, assess impact and develop mitigation plans. Building on this, risk management is a core agenda item in monthly PIT meetings, facilitating interactive discussion on risk and mitigation strategies, while the risk register developed for the project remains in place and is systematically reviewed. Christian Aid has harnessed lessons learned from Ebola response in Sierra Leone and DRC in 2014 and 2019 respectively, to maintain implementation and delivery. This focuses on: minimising the risk of COVID-19 spread to communities; mitigating poverty and social impacts; and modifying existing humanitarian and development programmes. A do no harm approach and engagement with local partners and communities was crucial in our response, guiding project adaptation and ensuring the health and safety of all stakeholders. Our team coordinated with other local, national and international actors to align with sectoral developments. Technical security supports also informed contingency and response plans for program delivery across Myanmar. |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome 1Religious coexistence and harmony strengthened through female and male youth (aged 18 – 25) from religious and secular educational institutions. UPR 2015 104.40 Myanmar: Efforts to enhance harmony, peace and dialogues among religions | Outcome Indicator 1a: Number (%) of targeted youth who have taken action, to promote religious coexistence and harmony, disaggregated by sex and age. | 14 % | Youth target group 70% of targeted women (322/460) and 70% of targeted men (378/540) | Baseline: 14% 12 months: TBA, with increase across both youth target group 40% of targeted women (184/460) and 40% of the targeted men (216/540)18 months: TBA, with increase across both youth target group 70% of targeted women (322/460) and 70% of targeted men (378/540) | Peace Education curriculum revised with gender mainstream approach and introduced in religious institutions. Peace Education Steering Committee formed and monthly meetings in progress. | Due to COVID-19, the face-to-face Peace Education ToT is pending in Islamic religious schools while virtual training is ongoing in Buddhist Institution (Mon). UNPBF has been informed of these activity delay and revised activity timeline shared and approved. |
| Outcome Indicator 1b (GEWE): female participants report speaking out more often on religious coexistence within their immediate sphere of study/work (e.g. monastery, grant recipients in the grant activity, tutoring employment) | 12% (of female respondents have spoken out only one time) | 60% of female participant’s report speaking out | Baseline: 12% (of female respondents have spoken out only one time)18 months: TBA, with increase across both religionsIllustrative target: 60% of female participant’s report speaking out | Women participants and female religious leaders identified and have received media literacy and Facilitation ToT. 12 women out of 30 participants discussed on the religious coexistence and shared their past experiences on peaceful coexistence in training.*(This is an ongoing focus of the project, and status of outputs will be documented on a continuous basis with project progression)*  |  |
| Output 1.1400 trainee religious leaders (40% female) in Mandalay and Mon, 600 Buddhist and Muslim youth in Rakhine (50% female) undergo a program of peace education that is integrated into the targeted religious and educational institutions | Output Indicator 1.1a: Average level of satisfaction with peace curriculum on a scale of 1 - 4 disaggregated by sex  | Baseline: 0 (The peace education training has not been provided yet) | a minimum of 3.0/4.0 for female and male youth | 1.1aBaseline: 0 (The peace education training has not been provided yet)9-months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth18 months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth  | The status will be updated, post the implementation of the activity within the next six months’ period. | This activity was impacted due to COVID-19 lockdown measures in Myanmar. Revised activity timeline shared with UNPBF and approved.  |
| Output indicator 1.1b: Average level of satisfaction by institutions having the capacity and commitment to continue offering peace education as part of their syllabus. | Baseline: 0 (Curriculum not yet officially adopted in target institutions). | At least one of the targeted religious educational institutions has the appropriate strategy to integrate the Peace Education component durably into their core curriculum.      | 1.1bBaseline: 0 (the curriculum is not yet officially adopted as part of the core curriculum in any of the target institutions).9 months: The Technical Working Group has discussed with the institutions a strategy to integrate the curriculum as part of their core curriculum18 months: At least one of the targeted religious educational institutions has the appropriate strategy to integrate the Peace Education component durably into their core curriculum. | Buddhist Institution proposed to provide the technical support to the peace education program in the institution. 400 trainee religious leaders and 100 youths have been identified. Gender sensitive Peace Education curriculum for secular community is in developing process.  | Peace Education programme was delayed due to Ramadan, and government travel restrictions due to COVID-19. Revised activity timeline shared with UNPBF and approved. |
|  | Output Indicator 1.1.c (GEWE): Percentage of targeted institution members demonstrating an adequate understanding of GEWE including safeguarding and protection, and prevention of sexual abuse  | 0% | 80% of targeted institution members demonstrate an adequate understanding of GEWE, safeguarding and protection, and prevention of sexual abuse. | 1.1cBaseline: 0% 12 months: 80% of targeted institution members demonstrate an adequate understanding of GEWE, safeguarding and protection, and prevention of sexual abuse. | Importance of Safeguarding and PSEA has been informed and discussed while in Inception workshop and meetings with the consortium partners. Partners are communicated that Christian Aid will deliver the Safeguarding and PSEA training special focused with GEWE. The status will be updated post implementation.  |       |
|  | Output indicator 1.1d (GEWE): Average level of satisfaction by young female trainee religious leaders participating in issue -based dialogue and strengthening critical voice on gender and interfaith. | Baseline: 0 female youth as interfaith dialogues not commenced | 100% of targeted female youth | 1.1dBaseline: 0 female youth as interfaith dialogues not commenced18 months: 100% of targeted female youth | Status to be updated post completion of activity, as per the revised activity timeline |  |
| Output 1.220 Youth-led organizations develop and implement youth-led innovations on hate speech and peace education reaching 7,000 young men and women | Output Indicator 1.2.a: Number of youth-led organizations/ groups: • applying for funding • completing their project Initiative with 50% focusing on GEWE and 40% women led - disaggregated by sex of innovation team (female, mixed or male). | Baseline: 0Youth have not yet participated in these exercises.  | A minimum of 40 apply (40% female led); 20 receive (40% female led)10 projects focus on GEWE issues | Baseline: 0 12 months: A minimum of:• 20 apply (minimum 40% female-led), • 10 awarded grants (minimum 40% female-led)• 9 complete innovations (minimum 40% female-led)18 months: A minimum of:• 40 apply (minimum 40% female led), • 20 receive (minimum 40% female led)• 10 projects focus on GEWE issues | Small grants CfP was developed with the peace education innovation taskforce and it has been launched in MIMU, Social Cohesion Working Group, Education for Peace Working group and partners' network. |  |
| Output Indicator 1.2b: Number (%) of youth-led innovations that have met the youth-determined criteria 'successfully promoted peace' (disaggregated by female-led, male-led and mixed group innovations) | Baseline: 0 (Youths have not yet participated in these exercises) | 70% of youth led interventions have met the criteria.  | Baseline: Youth have not yet participated in these exercises18 months 70% of youth led interventions have met the criteria.  | Status to be updated post completion of activity, as per the revised activity timeline |       |
| Outcome 2Ethnic and religious hate speech is challenged, creating an environment more conducive to social cohesions, by female and male youth (18 – 25).  | Outcome Indicator 2 a: Proportion of targeted youth who report that they countered\* online hate speech in the previous month, disaggregated by sex and religious affiliation | 10% | Increase across all genders Illustrative target: an estimated 70% both female and male youth (2,100/3,000) self-report countering online hate speech in the previous month.) | Baseline: 10%9 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all sexes18 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all sexesIllustrative target: An estimated 70% both female and male youth (2,100/3,000) self-report countering online hate speech in the previous month.) | The status will be updated, post the implementation of the activity within the next six months’ period  |       |
| Outcome Indicator 2 b: Proportion of youth who report believing that hate speech should be challenged/ removed from social media, disaggregated by sex and whether in displacement setting. | 0% | Increase across all sexesIllustrative target: an estimated 70% female and male youth (2,100/3,000). | Baseline: 0 9 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all sexes18 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all sexesIllustrative target: An estimated 70% female and male youth (2,100/3,000). | 1.42 % of male and female acknowledged that hate speech should be challenged and removed from social media. 30 male and female religious leaders and youths were capacitated with media literacy skills. |       |
| Outcome Indicator 2c: Proportion of youth (disaggregated by sex and religion) who can challenge specific narratives of hate speech, especially gendered hate speech | 7 % | Illustrative target: Proportion rises at least 20 % from baseline | Baseline: 7% 12 months: post-training FGD/FGD in displacement settings (for app users)18 months: follow-up FGDIllustrative target: Proportion rises at least 20 percentage points from baseline  | The status will be updated, post the implementation of the activity within the next six months’ period. |       |
| Output 2.13,600 female and male youth have the skills to identify and challenge hate speech  | Output Indicator 2.1a: Number of ToT and youth that complete social media literacy and hate speech curriculum delivered (disaggregated by ethnicity, religion and sex) | Baseline: 0 youth -  | 60 ToT and 3,600 youth (at least 50% women) | Baseline: 0 youth 18 months: 60 ToT and 3600 youth (at least 50% women) | 30 ToT trainee religious leaders and secular youths were equipped with the skills of media literacy, journalism to identify and challenge hate speech. (Female - 12 and Male – 18, Islam - 6, Buddhist, 24).  | Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the second batch is being delayed and training will be delivered through adapted digital training methodology. |
| Output Indicator 2.1b: Proportion of youth that are able to identify hate speech, disaggregated by sex and displacement setting | Baseline: 0 (This indicator will be measured by the end of media literacy training) | Increase across all sexesIllustrative target: An estimated 70% female and male youth (2,100/3,000). | Baseline: 0 (This indicator will be measured by the end of media literacy training)18 months: TBA following baseline, increase across all sexesIllustrative target: An estimated 70% female and male youth (2,100/3,000). | Trained 30 ToT trainee religious leaders and secular youths acknowledged that hate speech is so harmful and digital literacy plays an important role. |  |
| Output Indicator 2.1c: Average level of satisfaction with 'social media and literacy curriculum' and Sayarma training, disaggregated by sex and age. | Baseline 0 (the youth have not been provided with the media literacy training yet | A minimum of 3.0/4.0 for female and male youth | Baseline: 0 (the youth have not been provided with the media literacy training yet9-months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth18 months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth | 15 ToT participants were identified and 11 female youth participants out of 15 received the Sayama App TOT. | 4 female Rohingya youths are from Muslim camps in Rakhine State, there is no internet access, hence they could not join Sayarma online ToT. When the COVID-19 lockdown situation eases and gets back to normal, a refresher TOT will be delivered face to face to them in Rakhine.  |
|  | Output indicator 2.1d: Number (%) of young IDP women report using the Sayarma app. | Baseline:Sayama App and manual exist | Target 80% (480/600) | Target 80% (480/600) | The status will be updated, post the implementation of the activity within the next six-month period |  |
| Output 2.2Female and male youth, local CSOs and OHCHR utilize the findings from the algorithm Natural Language Processing algorithm to counter hate speech | Output Indicator 2.2a: Functional NLP algorithm that can detect hate speech in Burmese is developed. | Baseline: NLP exists but requires further development for piloting. | SOAS and Yale professors, and results from the testing, that confirm that NLP is functioning as anticipated.  | Baseline: NLP exists but requires further development for piloting. 18 months: SOAS and Yale professors, and results from the testing, that confirm that NLP is functioning as anticipated. | The status will be updated, post the implementation of the activity  |       |
| Output Indicator 2.2b: Number of webforms reporting hate speech submitted and number of views of hate speech trends platform. | Baseline: 0 No webforms submitted and platform not viewed as neither developed | 200 webforms reporting hate speech submitted, and hate speech trends platform has 100 views monthly | Baseline: No webforms submitted and platform not viewed as neither developed12 months: 50 webforms reporting hate speech submitted, and hate speech trends platform has 50 views monthly18 months: 200 webforms reporting hate speech submitted, and hate speech trends platform has 100 views monthly | Activities on track:A database of 15,000 comments has been established, various models tested and peer reviewed, and a global debate generated on labelling practices. The latter risks causing delays due the complexity of the task. |       |
|  | Output Indicator 2.2c: OHCHR is using NLP to inform early warning system | Baseline: OHCHR have an interest in using the platform, however it is not yet developedTarget: OHCHR is using NLP to inform their early warning system | OHCHR is using NLP to inform their early warning system | Baseline: OHCHR have an interest in using the platform, however it is not yet developed12 months: OHCHR is starting to access the NLP data to explore whether it can inform the early warning system18 months: OHCHR is using NLP to inform their early warning system | Christian Aid have had three meetings with OHCHR so far.  | It has not been possible to meet for the last three months due to COVID-19 adaption and response but from 19 May we were able to reconnect and should have a meeting soon. |
| Outcome 3Female and male youth improve the implementation of the Peace component of the Youth Policy and the drafting of Anti-Hate Speech Policy | Outcome Indicator 3a: Capacity and strength YACs, as assessed by their female and male members (Rubric to include gender criterion) | a) Poor - 1 YAC (33%)b) Moderate - 2 YACs (67%)c) Well-functioning- 0 YAC (0%)d) Excellent - 0 YAC (0%) | 30 township-level YAC and 2 regional YAC have action plans and all are being implemented | Baseline: a) Poor - 1 YAC (33%)b) Moderate - 2 YACs (67%)c) Well-functioning- 0 YAC (0%)d) Excellent - 0 YAC (0%)12 months: 3 YAC have action plans. All (3) regional-level plans being implemented, and 50% (15) township-level plans being implemented. 18 months: 30 township-level YAC and 3 regional YAC have action plans and all are being implemented | DA has facilitated the coordination meeting with 3 YACs, the parliament speaker, youth networks, youth CSOs |       |
| Outcome Indicator 3 b: Level of change in female YAC member’s behavior of speaking out in their role on the committees Baseline: No YACs established yet Target: 20 percentage point rise in self-reported frequency of speaking out in YAC meetings | Baseline: 0 YACs established yet | Policy briefs, as described, are produced and shared with government and state officials. | Baseline: 0 (no enough sample size of female YAC members, no YACs being formed at targeted townships)18 months: Policy briefs, as described, are produced and shared with government and state officials. | The status will be updated, post the implementation of the activity.   |  |
| Output 3.130 township level Youth Affairs Committees are established and have strengthened capacity to coordinate and take action. | Output Indicator 3.1a:Number of YACs established and their membership, disaggregated by sex Baseline: 3 regional YACs existing, with 30 members Target: 30 township level YACs established, in addition to 3 regional YACs, with total membership of 330. | 3 regional YACs with 30 members | 30 township level YACs established, in addition to 3 regional YACs, with total membership of 330 youth. Minimum 30% committee members are female | Baseline: 3 regional YACs existing, with 30 members12 months: 30 township level YACs established, in addition to 3 regional YACs, with total membership of 330 youth. Minimum 30% committee members are female | DA has already oriented and engaged with state and regional YACs on establishing 30 YACs.  | Due to COVID-19, DA could not facilitate this. However, DA is now closely coordinating with respective YACs to start disseminating the information to the local youth networks and individual youth activists.  |
| Output Indicator 3.1b: Average level of YAC committees' confidence (scale of 1 - 6) that they can advocate and campaign on youth policy and hate speech | Baseline: 0 (to be measured after engagement with or establishment of YACs) | TBA following baseline. | Baseline: (to be measured after engagement with or establishment of YACs)18-month: TBA following baseline  | DA has engaged and discussed with three medias to debates show broadcasting for anti-hate speech bill. |       |
|  | Output Indicator 3.1c: Average level of satisfaction of youth with training and capacity building sessions, disaggregated by sex. | Baseline: 0Sessions have not yet been conducted.Target: An average of 3.0/4 to be maintained throughout the programme, for all sexes. | A minimum of 3.0/4.0 for female and male youth | Baseline: to be established following initial engagements with youth18 months: TBA following baseline - a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth  | The status will be updated, post the implementation of the activity within the next six months’ period |  |
| Output 3.2300 Female and male youth participate in advocacy, dialogue and campaign initiatives, which seek to influence the implementation of the Youth Policy and drafting of the Anti-Hate Speech policy. | Output Indicator 3.2a: Number of youths participating in campaigns, debates, youth conference, disaggregated by sex. | Baseline: 0 (no youth are yet participating in activities under this project) | 250 youth (min 50% female) participating in campaigns, debates, youth conferences | Baseline: At baseline no youth are yet participating in activities under this project18 months: 250 youth (min 50% female) participating in campaigns, debates, youth conferences | DA has engaged with numbers of media for debate sessions in this period. |  |
| Output Indicator 3.2c: Policy briefs developed by youth individuals and CSOs that include recommendations for peace component of youth policy, with recommendations on gender considerations"  | Baseline: 0No policy brief yet in existence | Policy briefs, as described, are produced and shared with government and state officials | Baseline: At baseline no youth are yet participating in activities under this project18 months: 250 youth (min 30% female) participating in campaigns, debates, youth conferences | The status will be updated, post the implementation of the activity. |  |