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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Myanmar

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

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| **Project Title:** Preventing Hate Speech and Promoting Peaceful Society through Media and Information Literacy**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 367 (Project ID: 00123668) |
| **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:** UNESCO **(Convening Agency)**UNDP |
| **Date of first transfer:** 9.09.2020**Project end date:** 8.03.2022 (no-cost extension request until 8.09.2022 with revised proposal and budget will be submitted) **Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  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** UNESCO $ 1499393.14UNDP $ 1000606.07      $            $       Total: $ 2499999.21 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 10 % overall\*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: 1257121.26Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 54000 |
| **Project Gender Marker:** **Project Risk Marker:** **Project PBF focus area:**  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Joerg Stahlhut (UNDP), Tuazon Ramon Guilermo Regino (UNESCO)Project report approved by: see aboveDid 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.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**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.) (1500 character limit):

Following the delayed project approval (September 2020), only 2 months before the elections, UNESCO started up interventions, drawing on pre-planned staff assignments. With the second COVID wave, appropriate risk reduction measures (e.g. online consultations/trainings) were adopted. Activities aiming at improving press coverage and promoting gender equality (outcome 1) were fast-tracked. Making changes to candidate nomination and scrutiny processes so close to elections would have carried great risk and the electoral process was too far advanced. UNDP was therefore unable to implement outcome 2. After the February 1, 2021 military takeover, interventions under this project had to be reviewed and were halted in accordance with the principles of engagement developed by the United Nations. Both recipient organizations and RCO subsequently agreed with PBSO to adjust the project accordingly. Since then, recipient organizations have monitored the evolving political situation (with increasing escalation of conflict and a crisis due to the impact of the most recent COVID wave and the socio-economic impact of the military takeover) and consulted with relevant partners to see how the project can be adjusted to support original objectives given the new context. Project implementation is expected to resume by the end of 2021/ early 2022 once adjustments needed to the project are agreed with PBSO.

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):

Both recipient organizations expect that the reprogramming process will be concluded by yearend. Once adjustments needed to the project are agreed with PBSO, project implementation will immediately resume based on revised project plans.

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. (1500 character limit):

n/a as

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):

Project implementation had to be halted for all outcomes in accordance with the principles of engagement developed by the United Nations. Despite this, the project was able to achieve positive human impact before the military takeover. In collaboration with the Myanmar Press Council, UNESCO updated the Election Reporting Guidelines and disseminated them to media organizations during events organized by the project. The Council's Chairman U Ohn Kyaing described the guidelines as “One of the most important documents adopted by local media since the start of democratic transition about a decade ago.”

UNESCO also commissioned articles from a local news agency focused on the role of women and otherwise marginalized social groups in the elections. Amongst others, this series of articles include a portrait of Myanmar's first openly gay candidate running in parliamentary elections (cf. https://www.myanmar-now.org/en/news/myanmars-first-openly-gay-mp-candidate-vows-to-stand-up-to-police-abuse-of-lgbt-people? ). As part of his campaign, the candidate vowed to use his position to tackle police abuse of LGBT people. The representation of marginalized groups in the media ahead of the elections was a novum.

**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:** Myanmar media ecosystem is more conducive to an inclusive political environment and credible and peaceful elections

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

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

With the need to halt the implementation of the project as described above, and considering the contextual developments since the military takeover, outcome 1 is off-track and the way this outcome and related outputs are formulated needs revision to reflect the new context. Having noted this, the project made good progress under this outcome initially before the military takeover. UNESCO was able to update and launch the Guidelines on Election Reporting in collaboration with the Myanmar Press Council (MPC) as planned ahead of the elections. In dedicated dissemination events, the guidelines were presented to journalists, media houses and other stakeholders. The Union Election Commission and MPC also convened a two-day virtual dialogue on the 2020 General Elections and the Role of the News Media in September 2020. The Updated Election Guidelines were further discussed during the 8th Media Development Conference held on 24 to 28 August 2020. As a result of these activities, both editors and journalists showed a high level of awareness of the guidelines and corresponding target indicators were achieved. In addition, UNESCO prepared 10 infographics focused on social media literacy of voters, which were shared on social media although competing communication priorities during the second wave of COVID-19 made it impossible to launch a widespread campaign as originally envisioned.

As part of a partnership with the then civilian Ministry of Information, UNESCO trained 150 community officers (98 thereof female) on issues surrounding misinformation and hate speech. These trainings proved so popular that UNESCO was invited to organize similar trainings for 92 staff from other ministries. Activities planned to be implemented by community centers after these trainings were suspended following the military takeover as described earlier.

**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)*

UNESCO commissioned a media organization to produce media materials focusing on gender-issues related to the elections. Specifically, articles highlighted the role of political candidates, voters and election workers who are female or belong to marginalized groups. As a result, twelve features, five profiles, eight news stories, 15 video news stories, two video features, and one interview were produced and disseminated. Through these products, the media amplified women's voices and brought attention to disenfranchised groups of women, such as ethnic women candidates, differently-abled candidates and female election workers.

In all trainings organized as part of this project, UNESCO sought to ensure that female participants constitute at least half of all participants.

**Outcome 2:** Inclusivity, diversity and gender equality of the electoral process strengthened

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

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

While UNESCO and UNDP approached the Myanmar Government already at the end of 2019, Government procedures and concerns among some counterparts delayed the process. With support of the UN Special Envoy to Myanmar, the Government agreed to sign the project only shortly before the elections and funds were only disbursed mid-September 2020. Carefully considering the electoral environment before the elections, making changes to candidate nomination and scrutiny processes so close to elections was found to involve great risks. The electoral process was already too far advanced. Hence, UNDP was unable to start implementation of outcome 2 before the elections that took place on 8 November 2020. Even though UNDP and partners had planned to commence work on outcome 2 after the elections to promote inclusivity, diversity and gender equality for future electoral processes, this outcome is no more in line with the principles of engagement developed by the United Nations and can therefore no more be implemented. UNDP is therefore in discussions with UNESCO, RCO and PBSO on how to strengthen its work in relation to the promotion of non-discrimination and acceptance of difference, that was originally planned under outcome 3, to make an important contribution to achieving the overall objectives of the project considering the new context.

**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

**Outcome 3:** Nationally owned vision and strategy guides efforts in the promotion of diversity, inclusivity and non-discrimination in Myanmar

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

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

With the need to halt the implementation of the project as described above, and considering the contextual developments since the military takeover, outcome 3 is off-track and the way this outcome and related outputs are formulated needs adjustments to reflect the new context. Having noted this, the need to promote non-discrimination and acceptance of difference (as envisaged under outcome 3) among all people of Myanmar, especially focussing on the role of women and youth, is more relevant than ever considering the current crisis. RCO, UNESCO and UNDP are therefore in consultations with PBSO to adjust the overall project and this outcome (and related outputs).

**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

**Outcome 4:**

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

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

**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)*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit) | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?  |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): 0.00If 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:                                  |
| **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)* | N/a  |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$N/a

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

N/a

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[ ]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[ ]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[ ]  Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

n/a

**PART V: 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 1**Myanmar media ecosystem is more conducive to an inclusive political environment and credible and peaceful elections | Indicator 1.1Number of media houses applying the conflict and gender sensitive Elections Reporting Guidelines to promote ethical journalism in election news coverage | 0 | Election Reporting Guidelines are applied by at least 30 media houses |  | Over 90% of journalists/editors surveyed from 35 media houses are aware of and agree with the Guidelines. 72% said media owners/editors asked reporters to adopt the Guidelines. Content analysis showed election coverage avoided discriminations related to gender, religion, race, and social origins. |  |
| Indicator 1.2Number of disinformation and hate speech messages (focusing on incitement to violence, hostility or discrimination) debunked and published through accurate reporting and fact-checking.  | 0 | Coverage of fact-checked stories increased by 60% |  | - | Not possible due to late project approval, will be reprogrammed |
| Indicator 1.3The public is aware of the threat of disinformation and hate speech, and has the capacities to mitigate its effect | Public awareness on disinformation and hate speech is generally low | At least 70% of community information officer/librarians trained on MIL gained competencies in addressing disinformation and hate speech. At least 30% of media houses apply provisions of Election Guidelines on disinformation and hate speech.  |  | Distinct sessions on "Countering Disinformation and Addressing Hate Speech" included in the trainers’ training and basic MIL training with 18 and 150 participants, respectively. 7 of 10 infographics on Vote Safely, Vote Wisely focused on disinformation and hate speech. Average FB reach is 4,278 | Relevant planned activities to be reprogrammed due to prevailing political crisis |
| Output 1.1Mainstream and ethnic media journalists’ capacity enhanced to provide fair, gender-unbiased and accurate coverage of elections and to counter hate speech | Indicator 1.1.1Number of media houses (Newspaper, TV, Radio,online media) who reported that they are aware and are able to apply theElection Reporting Guidelines | Low awareness among media professionals and political parties of 2015 Election Reporting Guidelines  | Updated and gender-sensitive Election Reporting Guidelines; At least30 media houses (Chief Editors) are familiar and capable of applying the guideline |  | 94% of 90 journalists/editors surveyed from 35 media houses are aware of the Guidelines. 92% agreed on its provisions. 94% claimed the Guidelines was sent to media via offline and online.72% said media owners asked editors/reporters to follow the Guidelines. Editors also asked them to follow it. |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2Number of stakeholders (from government,UnionElectionCommission, media and security forces) participating in thedialogues on elections reporting | 0 | At least 5 dissemination workshops are organized with participantsfrom Union Election Commission, media, political parties, security forcesmedia side, women (journalists) and diversity in ethnic backgrounds. |  | 3 dissemination events organized (UEC and MPC forum on election reporting on 19-20 September),(Updated Election Guidelines discussed at the 8th Media Development Conference held on 24 to 28 August),(MPC and Indonesian Press Council members discussed election reporting on 18 November) | Only partly completed due to late project approval |
| Output 1.2 | Indicator 1.2.1Indicator 1.1.3 Number of cases reported from the UEC to the MPC  | 0 | At least 10 cases reported to the MPC during the electoral cycle. |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2Indicator : 1.1.4 - Number of stories on women candidates, voters,politicalactivists and election workers, from a gender-sensitive lens. | 0 | Coverage of women candidates from a gender-sensitive lensincreased by 30% |  | 43 media materials on women in different roles produced and published by Myanmar Now, representing a significant increase compared to previous electoral cycles. Content analysis showed election coverage avoided discriminations related to gender, religion, race, and social origins.  |  |
| Output 1.3 | Indicator 1.3.1Indicator 1.1.5 Number of journalists trained on reporting on hate speech and disinformation. | 0 | At least 100 journalists trained (at least 50 % women) |  |  | Relevant planned activities to be reprogrammed due to prevailing political crisis |
| Indicator 1.3.2Indicator 1.2.1 Community Centers become hubs for the promotion of Media and Information Literacy (MIL)  | 0 | At least 100 community centers develop and implement MIL awareness programmes . |  |  | Relevant planned activities to be reprogrammed due to prevailing political crisis |
| Output 1.4 | Indicator 1.4.1Indicator 1.2.2 - Number of information, communication andeducational (IEC) materials produced (Print, online and broadcast PublicService Announcements); number of distribution channels used in the dissemination | 0 | 30 audiovisual IEC materials produced; 10 media outlets engaged inthe campaign; 20 organizations engaged in the dissemination through social media |  | 10 infographics, Vote Safely. Vote Wisely produced in English and Burmese and uploaded in UN Myanmar and UNESCO Myanmar Facebook accounts.Average number reached per message via UNESCO FB account is 1,677. Most popular was How to vote safely during Covid-19 Pandemic with 3,140.  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could only be partly implemented |
| Indicator 1.4.2Indicator 1.2.3 Number of community center managers receiving capacity building. | 0 | 300 community center managers (at least 50% women) trained andprovided with educational materials to promote MIL and positive messaging |  | 150 community officers (98 females) trained on preventing hate speech. 34 officials ( 9 females) from 17 ministries trained in countering disinformation and hate speech. 58 officials/staff of Min. of Ethnic Affairs trained on Intercultural Dialogue to counter disinformation and hate speech.  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could only be partly implemented |
| **Outcome 2**Inclusivity, diversity and gender equality of the electoral process strengthened  | Indicator 2.1Election observation reports of the 2020 elections note improvements in the areas of candidate scrutiny and election monitoring that were supported by the project. | Election observation reports of the 2015 elections. | At least two election observation reports note improvements in the UEC procedures for candidate scrutiny. |  | n/a | Outcome 2 could not be implemented (see outcome 2 sumamry above) |
| Indicator 2.2No of state sub commissions that are implementing UEC outreach and communication plans especially focusing on reaching women candidates and candidates from ethnic and religious communities to promote diversity, inclusivity and gender equality in the election. | No plans exist | At least 70% of state sub commissions implementing gender and inclusive UEC outreach and communi-cation plansDisaggregated by: State and regions. |  | n/a | Outcome 2 could not be implemented (see outcome 2 sumamry above) |
| Indicator 2.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.1Candidate nomination and scrutiny supported to reduce risk of community grievances becoming a trigger for hate speech and tensions  | Indicator 2.1.1Relevant UEC and sub-commission members and staff have improved knowledge on three areas (1) candidate nomination, (2) scrutiny (3) how to conduct outreach to candidates. | Improve-ments in consistency and transparency in candidate scrutiny recom-mended by observer reports from the 2015 elections. | (1) At least one person from each state/region and district sub-commission trained on candidate nomination and scrutiny procedures and outreach to candidates, (2) 70% of trained UEC and sub commission members/ staffs indicating improved knowledge in three areas in the training evaluation |  | n/a | Outcome 2 could not be implemented (see outcome 2 sumamry above) |
| Indicator 2.1.2Conflict and gender sensitive information packages, in different languages developed and disseminated to candidates and political parties by the UEC  | Observer reports recom-mended strengthening UEC outreach to stakeholders. | At least one video and printed materials in 3-5 key languages produced by the UEC which are conflict and gender sensitive to raise awareness of candidates and political parties about key aspects of the electoral process. | n/a |  | Outcome 2 could not be implemented (see outcome 2 sumamry above) |
| Output 2.2Women W/VTAs better informed and with improved skills and confidence to run for elections | Indicator 2.2.1Women Ward/ Village Tract Administrators (W/ VTAs) with improved knowledge and skills to run for elections  | There are currently 108 Women W/VTAs in the country. The working hypothesis is that they have limited knowledge about the process and requirements of becoming a candidate. Their skills in key areas such as public speaking etc. need to be improved (baseline data to be collected prior to kick-off of a | At least 60% of W/ VTAs have an increased knowledge and skills to run as candidates following awareness raising and skills training.  |  | n/a | Outcome 2 could not be implemented (see outcome 2 sumamry above) |
| Indicator 2.2.2Percentage of women W/ VTAs who express having an increased confidence to run as candidates. | There are currently 108 Women W/ VTAs in the country. The working hypothesis is that they need to increase their level of confidence to run for elections (baseline data to be collected prior to kick-off of activities under this output) | At least 50% of women W/ VTAs express having an increased confidence to run as candidates. |  | n/a | Outcome 2 could not be implemented (see outcome 2 sumamry above) |
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3**Nationally owned vision and strategy guides efforts in the promotion of diversity, inclusivity and non-discrimination in Myanmar  | Indicator 3.1Number of people sensitized on the national strategy to promote diversity, inclusivity and non-discrimination | 0 | 30 key leaders and officials from each state/region |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| Indicator 3.2Number of people engaged in or aware of platform related work perceive that this platform is critical mechanisms to magnify efforts of promoting non-discrimination. | 0 | 70% of people engaged in or aware of the platform’s work, do perceive it as a critical mechanism to magnify efforts of promoting non-discrimination |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| Indicator 3.3Number of pledges or proposals put in place to attract funding and in-kind support from diverse partners  | 0 | At least 2-3 highly potential pledges or proposals that can bring around USD 1 million of additional funding to continue the platforms work beyond the end of IRF project. |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| Output 3.1A platform to discuss the design and implementation of anti-discrimination strategies is established.  | Indicator 3.1.1No of actors included in the platform that are representing the diversity of groups and minorities of the country | 0 | At least 40 % of participants in the platform represent diverse groups |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| Indicator 3.1.2Number of meetings of the platform and number of relevant actors engaged in the mechanism | 0 | 10 meetings conducted, at least 30 prominent personalities/actors are part of the platform |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| Output 3.2A pilot media campaign is launched to promote anti-discrimination, tolerance and diversity in Myanmar  | Indicator 3.2.1Number of messages developed and disseminated in diverse media formats, using a variety of different channels/ media platforms to convey the platform’s vision on how to promote non-discrimination in the context of elections. | 0 | At least 10 messages that can be used by key institutions |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| Indicator 3.2.2Number of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) or other media outputs produced which are conflict and gender sensitive | 0 | 15 PSAs or other media outputs are produced which are conflict and gender sensitive |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1Indicator 3.1.3 Possible resolutions/solutions put forward by actors during platform meetings in response to issues and concerns raised. | 0 | At least 2 from each platform meeting |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| Indicator 3.3.2Indicator 3.1.4 A national strategy to promote diversity, inclusivity and non-discrimination is developed along with an action plan to be implemented  | 0 | 1 Draft Strategy is developed, and 5 consultations are conducted with diversity of groups and minorities of the country |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1Indicator 3.1.5. Number of follow-up actions being implemented after roundtables with donor and international organizations | 0 | At least 5 follow-up actions will be kick-started before the end of the IRF project |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| Indicator 3.4.2Indicator 3.1.6. Policy brief on hate speech and reflection of project learning is produced  | 0 | One Policy brief produced |  |  | Due to the prevailing political crisis this activity could not be implemented and will be reprogrammed |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.4 | Indicator 4.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |