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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Myanmar

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

**YEAR of report: 2021**

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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:** 20 December 2019  **Project end date:** 16 December 2021  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes, post NCE approval the project is now due to end on 16 December 2021. | |
| **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**  Christian Aid Ireland $ 989,999.89    Total: $ 989,999.89  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 78%  \*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: **$           375,903.13**  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **$ 290,720.78** | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: 1-Medium**  **Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention and Management** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Christian Aid Myanmar & Christian Aid Ireland  Project report approved by: Head of peacebuilding programmes and Global program development and funding manager.  Did 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.) (1500 character limit):**

Catalytic interventions empowered 1193 male and female youth (target exceeded: 119%) from religious institutions and secular communities through Peace Education (PE) programs, by creating an enabling environment for 89 PE multipliers. This leveraged youth as agents of change, by creating positive spaces for male and female youth’s leadership, resulting in all religious institutions successfully integrating the PE curriculum into their school curriculum, and creating an institutionalised legacy for the project. Participants positively contributed to religious tolerance, respect for diversity and enhanced mediation skills to reduce tensions within communities. Religious institutions gained understanding of PSEA and GEWE, and created targets for women’s participation through gender balanced recruitment.

Reaching 30,000 people (target exceeded: 428%), 20 micro-grant innovation initiatives strengthened the capacities of local CBOs and CSOs, and engaged communities through youth-led campaigns, talk shows, competitions, documentaries and books. This facilitated intergenerational and inter-community dialogue, to enhance trust across villages and townships. Addressing digitalisation and hate speech, the project empowered 3342 youths (M 36%, F 64%) in media/digital literacy; developed, beta-tested and piloted the first natural language processing (NLP) algorithm (Meekin Platform) to identify hate speech in Burmese; and improved critical thinking and fact-checking of mis/information and hate speech. 27 youth networks were formed in Mon, Mandalay, and Rakhine, proving leadership training to support youth civic engagement, and collaborations led to youth-led cross-regional roundtable discussions.

**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):**

In the final phase of the NCE period, the external consultant will conduct the project evaluation and facilitate the project closure workshop, led by Christian Aid, and findings will form the basis of the final evaluation report. Partners and CA, will engage with the external financial auditor in producing the final financial reports for the project. The project will also produce a documentary capturing the achievements and impact of project.

The final activities in the implementation plan, 4 Peace Education Forums, are planned for November. PDI and BBS will organize two virtual Peace Education Forums with communities in Sittwe and Thandwe, bringing together youth from mixed communities. With support of Christian Aid and PDI, AYN will host roundtable discussion for youth to sharing learning and best practices from cross regional exchange visits and implementation of the innovation grants. TLDA will organize the Interfaith Peace Education Forum, with the young religious scholars and Peace Education trainers.

**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):**

The project envisaged a structural level change, for mindsets of policy makers, community, and religious leaders to recognise youth as agents for positive change. With the changed political context in Myanmar, it became difficult to engage with policy makers, the project however continued to engage with religious and community leaders through capacity building and sensitization actions. Activities such as the micro-grant support to 20 grassroots CSOs / CBOs strengthened the capacities of local CBOs and CSOs and engaged communities through youth-led actions helping facilitate intergenerational and inter-community dialogue, to enhance trust across villages and townships.

At an institutional level, the project had hope to institutionalize peace education programme in religious education institutions in Mandalay and Mon, and develop a youth led education curriculum in the sensitive context of Rakhine. This was successfully achieved with the empowerment of 1193 male and female youth (target exceeded: 119%) from religious institutions and secular communities through Peace Education (PE) programs, by creating an enabling environment for 89 PE multipliers and Sitagu Buddhist Institution initiated plans to develop a peace education department.

At a societal level change was envisaged with a hope that the project will contribute to building social cohesion between the different ethnic communities, in particular in the context of Rakhine. A key action for this work was the innovative collaboration with a Myanmar based social technology enterprise that developed Natural Language hate speech algorithm and piloted removing 11,000 sources of hate speech with a hope to reduce inter-communal tension in Mandalay, Mon, and Rakhine.

**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):**

Positive impacts are evidenced through institutional change. All religious institutions in the project integrated peace education within their curriculum and Sitagu Buddhist Institution initiated plans to develop a peace education department.

Youth were empowered to mitigate conflict and support religious coexistence, enhancing roles in social cohesion and engaging diverse communities, demonstrating behavioural change. *“Being a Kaman Muslim, I used to have certain concern on other faiths and ethnics such as Rakhine and Rohingya. However, I realized that I can’t stand alone in society. I need to work and interact with others. I learnt about diversities and identities. The gained knowledge helped me more confident to engage with other communities”* Female Kaman Youth, Sittwe. *“I used to be so narrow-minded and sensitive when things come to religion. I think, it was because of some extreme religious leaders’ extreme messages towards other religions. I am so satisfied myself that I removed all of those extremism and I respect and accept other religions too. I have now lots of friends from Rakhine and other communities”* Kaman Youth Facilitator,

The project catalysed youth leadership. “*I can say this with confidence because I am now working as a facilitator with Story Telling Project that largely focused on peacebuilding in which I have been able to adapt the gained knowledge”* Kaman Youth Facilitator. *“I am conducting social cohesion training to those youths from Rakhine, Rohingya and other minority groups. I found these skills are so useful as I could turn knowledge into action”,* Female Kaman Youth, Sittwe. As peace multipliers, youth continued to replicate PE training in their communities, and peace action committees increased female youth participation in local leadership structures.

An NLP hate speech algorithm was developed and piloted removing 11,000 sources of hate speech. Media and digital literacy training empowered local communities with critical thinking, *“I have noticed there is a lot bias news towards ethnic and political affiliation groups these days. Some news is unethical, and the content includes biases that can create tensions amongst Bamar and Rakhine. I let my friends learn and explain them how important the media literacy is in verification of misinformation” Female Rakhine Youth.*

**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/have 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 as per approved NCE proposal.**

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

16 faith institutions (Buddhist-9, Madrassa-7) in Mon and Mandalay, as well as CSOs across 7 townships in Rakhine, was engaged creating an enabling environment for peace education. Through these links 89 peace educators (19 Monks, 12 Nuns, 41 male Alims, 3 Alimas, 7 female youths and 7 male youths) were mobilised and worked to deliver peace education programs to 1104 (F-740, M-364) youths, creating a multiplier effect for peace education. Through peace education educators felt more empowered to repeat training within their own communities and trained youths from local CBOs, such as United Arakan Youths Union successfully organized the youth-led public events *“From Diversity to Unity*”, featured in local Narinja Media[[1]](#footnote-1).

Institutional changes resulted, with all religious institutions integrating peace education into their curriculum and Sitagu Buddhist Institution initiated plans to develop a peace education department, creating a longer-term legacy for the project. Capacities on PSEA and GEWE were enhanced through training of 355 senior figures (M-224, F-131), improving programme quality, with commitments secured, to enhance opportunities for women’s meaningful participation.

Social Cohesion and Peaceful Co-existence have been enhanced through youth religious scholars’ willingness to interact with other communities, and trained youths have become more receptive to other views, faiths, and customs. *“I have learned how to peacefully co-exist with people from different beliefs and cultures in my community. I am confident to interact with people who are different from me.”* Female Rakhine Youth, Rakhine. The interfaith female platforms enhanced inter-communal cooperation to build trust. 90 women from Buddhist, Islamic and Hindu faiths used their status as female religious leaders, to inform religious teaching and cultural practices. Dialogue platform also provided psycho-social support for women.

20 Peace Innovation micro-grants (40% women-led, 50 % GEWE focused) were awarded by a youth-led, interfaith Peace Innovation Committee, reaching 30,000 people, promoting, social cohesion, peaceful coexistence, enhance knowledge of media literacy and gender quality. 70 CSO leaders were empowered on Peacebuilding, Conflict Sensitivity, Gender and Media Literacy. *"I realized that if we are more conflict sensitive, our intervention can maximize the positive impact and minimize the negative impact.”*– CSO leader- MYNG. SWDO’s gender-integrated social cohesion project reached 116 youths (M-32, F-83, other -1) from diverse ethnicities in Kachin State: “*Youths from different minority groups have exchanged their views openly throughout exposure visits. They said that they have misunderstood on negative narrative stories told by elderly people, but this exchange visit changed their visions towards respecting different communities”,* Female CSO Leader of Kachin. ISDO’s project in Rakhine brought leaders from political, community and religious groups together, to acknowledge the rights of minority groups, *“I was able to change the mindset of community leaders and political leaders. At least they accepted that minority rights have been ignored”,* Female CSO Leader on Chin Ethnic. Despite these positive changes, the declining security environment resulted in the detention of “Mindset’s” leader and the team is in hiding. Christian Aid is closely monitoring the situation to keep the PBF informed.

**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)*

Supporting women peace educators generated positive dividends with education institutions, acknowledging women’s crucial role in social harmony and committing to pathways for women’s engagement. The Peace Education curriculum also included a digitalized Gender Sensitive Inclusive Peacebuilding Manual, resulting in increased understanding of gender norms and gender equality in female and male participants. Young women from Rakhine, Rohingya and other ethnic minorities were engaged throughout the project. Virtual/physical platforms enhanced interaction and information sharing, empowering young women and creating community-wide support. *“In the past, only men were involved [in village dialogue]. Nowadays, to those empowered young women including me who got trained by BBS, they are being involved in many dialogues and their roles are more significant. In many village affairs discussions, if men and women involved and discussed comprehensively together, I have found that the results are far better. In my opinion, our elderly people have recognized not only women roles also the youth’s role and involved them in dialogues” Female Rakhine Youth.*

**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 as per approved NCE proposal .**

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

The project has created an environment where ethnic and religious hate speech is more easily challenged. 2627 (M-1216, F-1411) youths from in five IDP Rakhine camps located in Kyauk Taw Township and three IDP Muslim camps in Sittwe The Pate Kyin, Kyaukse, Pyin Oo Lwin and Pyaw Bwe Townships (Mandalay Region), Mottama and Mawlamyine Townships (Mon State) and Sittwe, Thandwe and Kyauk Taw Townships (Rakhine State) were trained in media and digital literacy, to identify misinformation and disinformation. Building participants knowledge of reliable sources, hate speech and media ethics, participants were empowered to change their attitudes and challenge hate speech based on gender, ethnicity, and faith. Positive improvements in social media usage resulted. *“I could utilize the gained knowledge from media literacy training. I use FB daily, but I stopped sharing any post without making fact check. I verified such as, is it old or new news? Does it endorse hate speech towards religious/ethnic tensions? I ensure to check the purpose of information. I am satisfied myself as I am becoming a responsible social media user.” Female Rakhine Youth.*Participants reported high levels of satisfaction and many used their new knowledge with their friends, families. *“I have been sharing back my gained knowledge especially on verification with my friends and families. I also realized myself that I don’t share any post without checking.” Male Young Scholar, Madrassa School, Rakhine.* Escalations in the security environment during 2021 have made media literacy skills increasingly important.

Similarly, digital literacy training through the Sayama App empowered 715 female IDPs in Sittwe and Kyauk Taw Townships, Rakhine State. A mobile Sayarma application with a translated curriculum (audio) and provided offline access, supported women and girls at IDP camps to successfully complete the training. This strengthened their understanding through practical, hands-on experience with devices and software to build participants confidence and capacities to identify inaccurate content, and enhance ICT skills: use of smartphones and computers, email, and social media apps (Viber, WhatsApp and Zello). This ensured TOTs were equipped to support their communities. In Myanmar, the gender and regional divide on digital literacy is most pronounced in Rakhine, crossing barriers for participants and developing confidence. “*My mum is happy seeing I am joining training with my friends although we are living in this IDP camp. I taught her how to use the smart phone too. I also shared my families on how to verify fake news and hate speech”*.

The positive outcomes of these efforts can particularly be seen through the Meekin Hate Speech Natural Language processing (NLP) algorithm / application, which had a positive impact on the social media monitoring community in Myanmar to challenge hate speech. This used cutting-edge technology in text recognition and machine learning, to monitor social media and tackle hate speech, aggregating content from different sources (Facebook, Twitter [currently], Instagram [soon]). A key success factor in this work has been the buy-in of 6 CSOs that pro-actively shared their data and labelling processes to create harmonized workflows, allowing 30,000 data points to be processed, and leading to the removal of 2,500 harmful pieces of content and 8,500 mis/disinformation posts in 2020. This significantly increased the amount of data CSOs could monitor, in challenging hate speech.

**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 Rakhine and Rohingya communities, access to technology and social media is often limited to men. Partners engaged male community gatekeepers to secure women’s participation in gender integrated media literacy training, facilitated by female trainers. Sayama App worked to promote and protect women’s and girls’ human rights, and drive gender equality and women empowerment. Media literacy training delivered in Rakhine State had a majority of women participants (63%) and supported 715 young Rakhine and Rohingya IDP women. This helped Kaman Muslim young women to lead group discussions on the negative impacts of hate speech and how it is gendered. Similarly, the gendered dimensions of hate speech are fully integrated into the hate speech detection and labelling processes in the NLP platform and equal numbers of males and females are engaged in its testing and use. For the future, the platform intends to single out gender-based hate speech, analyse semantics and trends and inform specialized CSOs to turn this information into local actions.

**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 (Slight Delay) as per approved NCE proposal.**

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

Before the NCE approval, the formation of 20 township level youth action committees (YAC) was completed in target locations of Mon, Mandalay, and Rakhine, based on close collaboration and coordination with regional youth representatives, to create an enabling environment for work on the peace pillar of the National Youth Policy. Positive outcomes from these committees were particularly clear through three strategic planning workshops with 75 YAC members (40% female) to develop the township level implementation plans. Capacity building support was provided to the YACs (100 young people), increasing the constructive leadership and agency of young people to advocate for 16 sectors of the youth policy. Partner DAM, coordinated with the Director General of Department of Social Welfare (DSW) and Secretary of Myanmar Youth Affairs Committee, ensuring youth leadership, and providing structured programmes of engagement to lobby regional policy makers. However, the fragile political situation in the country resulted in several YACs disbanding in Mandalay due to security concerns and the detention of one of our local partner, resulted in the Arakan Youth Network (AYN) leading on this work stream during the NCE period, in conjunction with PDI and CA.

In consultation with Youth Networks and CSOs, AYN organized 3 coordination meetings to support youth to addressing key issues identified by them. A six-day module, rolled out for 120 youth participants (F-64, M-56), covering basic human rights, federalism, democracy, peace & conflict was developed on the basis of this, and project cycle management training to enhance networks’ capacities to deliver small grants. *“I value human rights and at the same time I am committed myself that I will try to advocate to all key stakeholders to promote women rights, increase gender equality by letting more women participating in the leadership role in all sectors and to promote social harmony by letting youths from different religions involved in the important roles.” Female Youth Leader*. Participants noted the training built the bridge between diverse ethnicities especially between majority Bamar and Rakhine. Positive outcomes from this work can be seen by ten networks securing and delivering youth-led innovation grants for advocacy campaigns, youth peacebuilding initiatives, dialogue workshops, which empowered networks and built the confidence of network members.

**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)**

The NCE adaptation plan has promoted not only human rights but also GEWE. *“All civil societies who are working on youth development issues must focus on gender equality and implement practically on ground too. This human rights training motivated me to emphasize more on promoting gender equality and women rights. It is so important to raise our voices to increase more women participation in decision making role as well as the community development.”* Male Youth Leader, Mandalay. Both female and male participants increased their capacity to develop plans, deliver projects and advocate on priority issues, and 60% of those trained on human rights, federalism and peacebuilding were female. The project’s impact on perceptions of gender norms, are also reflected through the integrated and collaborative approach to YACs management, where girls' have been actively encouraged to take leadership roles. Activities also included female only discussions with safe spaces for women to assess their own roles as agents of change. Local YACs also reached a consensus agreement with State/Regions YACs to emphasize women’s empowerment and gender equality.

**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?  Yes  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes  **Virtual Joint Remote/Physical Monitoring** -captures feedback lessons learned, challenges and achievements, as well as reflections on activities  **Monthly PIT meeting** with partners— focus on implementation detailing activities, budgets, achievement, challenges and situational updates. CA provides guidance and develops action points and adaptation strategies in consultation with partners.  **Quarterly Steering Committee meeting** with partners’ senior management including key project focal points on strategic issues such as security that impact implementation. Discuss on overall progress, strategic direction, project risks.  **Bi-monthly M&E meeting**— provides technical support on M&E plans and adaptation strategies to all partners, related to data collection, data inputting and database supports, aligned with M&E action points for each period.  **Collecting M&E:** Data collection techniques include satisfaction ratings; performing pre and post-test in monitoring; and registration. Partners use M&E tools to collect data according to required data disaggregation.  **The baseline study and mid-term** evaluations were successfully completed. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  The external independent consultant has completed mid-term evaluation and captured initial achievements of the projects, with recommendations for NCE adaptation.  CA is recruiting the independent evaluator or evaluation team for the final evaluation. | Evaluation budget (response required): 18000 USD  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  -Consultant Recruitment for Final Evaluation and Audit  -Meeting with beneficiaries  -Project Learning/closure workshop |
| **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:  Nexus Response Mechanism ( EC &UNOPS) $117.209 |
| **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)* | The project has been affected and slowed down by three waves of Covid-19, the changes of the political situation in country, banking disruption and detention of a consortium partner. Consortium partners meet regularly and provide updates on the context to discuss security and mitigation measures.  Training and workshops were done virtually or face-to-face events, following the country Government COVID guidelines and security protocols. All consortium partners staff were oriented in security training given by EXERA Security Training Institute. |

**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 1**  Religious coexistence and harmony strengthened through female and male youth (aged 18 – 25) from religious and secular educational institutions**.** | **Outcome Indicator 1a:** Number (%) of targeted youth who have taken action, to promote religious coexistence and harmony, disaggregated by sex and age | **14%** | 70% of targeted women (322/460) and 70% of targeted men (378/540) | 40% of targeted women (184/460) and 40% of the targeted men (216/540) | **NA** | This outcome level indicator will be measured twice only. One at the baseline and another at the end-line. This indicator will be reported after doing the end-line assessment. |
| **Outcome Indicator 1b** (GEWE): % of 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%** | No milestone was set in the proposal | 60% of female participant’s report speaking out | **NA** | This outcome level indicator will be measured twice only. One at the baseline and another at the end-line. This indicator will be reported after doing the end-line assessment. |
| **Output 1.1:** 400 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 | **0** | a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth | a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth | 3.39  Disaggregated data by sex:  Male-3.38, female-3.40 | **NA** |
| **Output indicator 1.1b:** institutions having the capacity and commitment to continue offering peace education as part of their syllabus. | The curriculum is not officially adopted as part of the core curriculum in any of the 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. | The Technical Working Group has discussed with the institutions a strategy to integrate the curriculum as part of their core curriculum | 17 religious institutions are already integrating the PE training modules into their core curriculum.  Five of them already completed delivering the PE training. The remaining 12 are on-going. | **NA** |
|  | **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. | **NA** | 93%  (Male 91%, Female 95%) | According to the post-test results, 97% of the attendees, religious institution members have improved knowledge on GEWE and PSEA. |
|  | **Output indicator 1.1d** (GEWE): Average level of satisfaction on a scale of 1 - 4 by young female trainee religious leaders participating in issue -based dialogue and strengthening critical voice on gender and interfaith. | **0** | 100% of targeted female youth | **NA** | **3.10**  (Male 3.00, Female 3.19) | NA |
| **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. | **Output Indicator 1.2.a:** Number of youth-led organisations/ groups:  • applying for funding  • completing their project Initiative with 50% focusing on GEWE and 40% women led - disaggregated by sex of innovation team (female, mixed or male) | **0** | A minimum of:  • 40 apply (minimum 40% female led),  • 20 receive (minimum 40% female led) | A minimum of:  • 20 apply (minimum 40% female-led),  • 10 awarded grants (minimum 40% female-led)  • 9 complete innovations (minimum 40% female-led) | 20 CSOs being provided with grants -8 out of 20 CSOs are women-led CSOs (40% female led) -10 out of 20 CSOs are focusing on GEWE (50 % focusing on GEWE) | NA |
| **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) | **0** | 70% of youth led interventions have met the criteria. | **NA** | **NA** | This indicator will be measured at the end-line when all the grant awarded CSOs have finished implementing their small projects. |
| **Outcome 2:** Ethnic 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%** | An estimated 70% both female and male youth (2,100/3,000) self-report countering online hate speech in the previous month | **NA** | **NA** | This outcome level indicator will be measured twice only. One at the baseline and another at the end-line. This indicator will be reported after doing the end-line assessment. |
| **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%** | An estimated 70% female and male youth (2,100/3,000). | **NA** | **NA** | This outcome level indicator will be measured twice only. One at the baseline and another at the end-line. This indicator will be reported after doing the end-line assessment. |
| **Outcome Indicator 2c:** Proportion of youth (disaggregated by sex and religion) who can challenge specific narratives of hate speech, especially gendered hate speech | **7%** | **27%** | **NA** | **NA** | This outcome level indicator will be measured twice only. One at the baseline and another at the end-line. This indicator will be reported after doing the end-line assessment. |
| **Output 2.1** 3208 female and male youth have the skills to identify and challenge hate speech | **Output Indicator 2.1a:** Number of ToT and youth that complete social media literacy and hate speech curriculum delivered (disaggregated by ethnicity, religion and sex)  Achievement (Media Literacy Training + Sayarma app Training) (up to 31 Oct 2021) | **0** | 60 ToT and 3120 youth (at least 50% women) | **NA** | 3342 people  Disaggregated Data:  a) By Ethnicity: Rakhine- 1167, Maramagyi- 13, Dinek- 1, Mryo- 95, Khami- 37, Kaman-104, Thet- 1, Chin- 53, Mon- 42, Bamar—1062, Narga-2, Kayin- 127, Kachin- 4, Lisu- 2, Shan- 2, Pa’O- 11, Pa Laung- 32, Palone- 4, Danu- 1, Pa Ahyine- 2, Hindu- 4, Muslim- 250, Other (prefer not to mention)-2, Rohinga-324  b) By Religion: Buddhism-2440, Islam-760, Other-142  c) By Sex: male-1216, female-2126 | **NA** |
| **Output Indicator 2.1b**: Proportion of youth that are able to identify hate speech, disaggregated by sex and displacement setting | **0** | An estimated 70% female and male youth (2,100/3,000). | **NA** | **94%**  Disaggregated Data:  By Sex: Male-76%, Female-89%  By IDP status: 89% | **NA** |
| **Output Indicator 2.1c:** Average level of satisfaction with 'social media and literacy curriculum' and Sayarma training, disaggregated by sex and age. | **0** | a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth | a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth | **3.41**  Disaggregated Data:  By Sex: Male-2.77, Female-3.39  By Age: under 18- 3.53, 18 to 25 years old-3.46, 26 to 35 years old-3.56, >35 years old- 3.64 | **NA** |
|  | **Output indicator 2.1d:** Number (%) of young IDP women report using the Sayarma app. | **0%** | **80%** | **NA** | **73%** | NA |
| **Output 2.2** Female and male youth, local CSOs and OHCHR utilize the findings from the algorithm Natural Language Processing algorithm to counter hate speech | **Output Indicator 2.2a:** Functional NLP algorithm that can detect hate speech in Burmese is developed. | 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. | **NA** | 'This indicator has been achieved. A recommendation from a professional was attached as an annex in the last report. | **NA** |
| **Output Indicator 2.2b:** Number of webforms reporting hate speech submitted and number of views of hate speech trends platform. | **0** | 200 webforms reporting hate speech submitted, and hate speech trends platform has 100 views monthly | 50 webforms reporting hate speech submitted, and hate speech trends platform has 50 views monthly | 1228 | - the webforms are defined as reports submitted by user CSOs by simultaneously selecting some labelling options to finish the reporting process  - 397 posts were reported  -831 comments were reported |
| **Output Indicator 2.2c:** OHCHR is using NLP to inform early warning system | OHCHR have an interest in using the platform, however it is not yet developed | OHCHR is using NLP to inform their early warning system | OHCHR is starting to access the NLP data to explore whether it can inform the early warning system | **NA** | KKT and CA have met with OHCHR three times to introduce the platform to them. Although OHCHR is interested in the platform, they did not decide to incorporate it into their system. |
| **Outcome 3:**  Female and male youth engage with the issue of inclusive democratic space (inclusive federalism) and the protection of human rights | **Outcome Indicator 3a:** Capacity and strength YACs, as assessed by their female and male members (Rubric to include gender criterion) Capacity and strength of youth (female and male) built on inclusive democratic space and protection of human rights. **(Revised indicator replaced with the old one according to project extension plan)** | 0 | 10 township level youth networks, reported that their capacity and confidence in networking, leadership, countering hate speech and/or knowledge of federalism, conflict resolution & human rights have been improved as per their self-assessment scores | NA | **NA** | This outcome level indicator will be measured twice only. One at the baseline and another at the end-line. This indicator will be reported after doing the end-line assessment. |
| **Outcome Indicator 3 b:** Level of change in female YAC member’s behavior of speaking out in their role on the committees | **0** | 20 percentage point rise in self-reported frequency of speaking out in YAC meetings | **NA** | **NA** | Since only 3 regional level YAC existed and the number of female members was only three when the baseline was conducted, it was not possible to have a representative sample for measuring this indicator.  This outcome level indicator will be measured only in the end-line. |
| **Output 3.1** 30 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 | 3 regional YACs existing, 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 | 30 township level YACs established, in addition to 3 regional YACs, with total membership of 330 youth. Minimum 30% committee members are female | 27 YACs established, 352 members (183 males and 169 females) | NA |
| **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 | **0** | TBA-following baseline- more improved than the baseline situation. | **NA** | **2.67** | NA |
| **Output Indicator 3.1b**: % of youth network members reported having improved understanding and confidence in promoting federalism/conflict resolution/ human rights/ countering hate speech **(Revised indicator added in the project extension)** | **45%** | 0 | NA | **NA** | Given the training being provided only in last quarter of 2021, this indicator will be measured only in the end-line. |
|  | **Output Indicator 3.1c**: Average level of satisfaction of youth with training and capacity building sessions, disaggregated by sex. | **0** | a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth | **NA** | **2.90 (Male 2.76, Female 3.05)** | NA |
| **Output 3.2** 300 Female and male youth participate in advocacy, dialogue and campaign initiatives, which seek to influence the implementation of the Youth Policy and drafting of the Anti-Hate Speech policy. | **Output Indicator 3.2a:** Number of youths participating in campaigns, debates, youth conference, disaggregated by sex. | **0** | **250** | **NA** | **480** | Disaggregated data cannot be collected because the nature of the activity is campaign, and it is not possible to register attendees in campaign activities. |
| **Output Indicator 3.2a**: Number of youths implement grant actions towards inclusive democracy, federalism, conflict resolution and human rights. **(Revised indicator added in the project extension plan)** | **10** | 0 | **NA** | **NA** | Grant provision not yet started. |
| **Output Indicator 3.2b:** Number of youths leading seed grant actions, disaggregated by sex**. (Revised indicator added in the project extension plan)** | **10** | 0 | **NA** | **NA** | Grant provision not yet started |
| **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". | **0** | 2 policy briefs, one led by female members, are produced and shared with government and state officials. | **NA** | **NA** | This indicator was canceled according to the project extension plan. |
|  | **Output indicator 3.2 c:** No. of youth (40% female) have built trust with youth networks and communities**. (Revised indicator added in the project extension plan)** | **TBC** | 0 | **NA** | **NA** | As the round-table discussions and exchange visits have not finished yet, this indicator will be measured at the end-line. |

1. <https://www.facebook.com/105143537579077/posts/591752602251499/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)