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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Myanmar

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

**YEAR of report: 2022**

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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:** N/A | **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. |
| **Date of first transfer:** 20 December 2019  **Project end date:** 16 December 2021  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Ended. | |
| **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: **98%**  \*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 (37.97%)**  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **$ 367189.05 (37.86%)** | |
| **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 and Conflict Prevention (Global Lead), Paul Quinn and Global Programme Development and Funding Manager Eyingbeni Ngullie.  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: No | |

***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):**

The project empowered 1313 male & female youth (target exceeded: 131%) from religious institutions and secular communities through Peace Education (PE). 18 institutions have institutionalised peace education (target exceeded: 1700%), demonstrating long-term sustainability and catalytic impact, beyond the life-cycle of the project, supporting religious co-existence. This leverages youth as agents of change, creating space for youth leadership, while securing influential ‘insider champions’ to advocate for PE. 645 participants, including school management, built capacity on gender equality and social inclusion to challenge gendered power inequalities and secured commitment for enhanced space for female religious leaders and women empowerment programmes. 20 micro-grant youth & women-led innovations engaged 30,000 people (target exceeded: 428%). This facilitated intergenerational and inter-community dialogue, to enhance trust across villages and townships. 3640 youths (M 41%, F 59%) were empowered in media/digital literacy; the project developed, beta-tested and piloted the first Burmese natural language processing (NLP) algorithm (Meekin), removed 11,000+ pieces of hate-speech; and improved critical thinking and fact-checking. 33 youth networks were provided with training to support civic engagement and collaborations led to cross-regional events.

The evaluation noted the project was strategic while remaining adaptive to contextual challenges (Covid-19 & military takeover). It was successful in proactively adapting to maintain impact, remain partner-led, protect civil society and navigate opportunities and challenges, protecting space for peacebuilding despite compounding contextual challenges.

**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):**

All project activities were successfully completed within the agreed timeline of the no cost extension period . In this reporting period, the independent external evaluation and audit were also finalised.

**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):**

At a societal level, the project has resulted in positive changes in knowledge and capacity, as well as perception and attitude to support religious co-existence and challenge hate speech. Participants have a new understanding of peace and actively challenge stereotypes. PE & innovation grants created important steps bringing Muslims and Buddhists together, often for the first time, and CBOs reached 30,000 people with innovative projects, to drive change in their communities around issues of religious tolerance and hate speech. Female religious leaders now engage more constructively and build trust between different communities. Engaged youth have shown exceptional leadership, establishing ten additional youth groups. At an institutional level, the project advocated with conservative religious institutions through peace education and policy dialogues. This has provided for long-term catalytic impact toward religious coexistence - 18 religious institutions institutionalised the PE curriculum (target exceeded 1700%) to train future religious leaders. One institution initiated plans to establish a peace department. At the macro level, a key change in challenging hate speech was achieved through the design, development, and roll out of the Meekin platform, which during the project life cycle removed more than 11,000+ pieces of hate-speech and misinformation, achieved international recognition and expanded to cover other social media platforms, beyond facebook, demonstrating evolution and adaptation to developments in hate speech and misinformation in digital space. CSOs gained confidence in Meekin as a platform that improves their workflows, pro-actively shared their data and labelling processes to harmonize efforts.

**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 human impacts of the project were validated by the evaluation. Training on PE had positive impact on mindsets and approaches of youth.‘*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 diversity and identities, which helped me engage with other communities’*, Female Kaman Youth, Sittwe. *‘After learning about culture and symbols, I have the awareness to respect other’s culture’-* Participant, Rakhine-Buddhist, Thel Chaung Village. *‘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.

Gender transformative actions had significant impact on communities.The project catalysed youth leadership, including young female leaders and ethnic minorities, which had a strong individual impact ‘*I had to drop out of school due to inter-ethnic conflict. I started volunteering, and through the peacebuilding and media literacy training, have gained facilitation, leadership and more aware of source of news, and I can share importance of peace’-* participant acting as a change agent. Youth networks are now highly democratic and support equal participation. 81% show improved understanding and confidence in promoting federalism, conflict resolution and human rights, and there has been a significant change in the behaviour of female member’s - 85% now speaking out and actively participating.

Media and digital literacy training also empowered local communities. *‘I am so careful now at using social media and I thoroughly verify between misinformation and disinformation’-* Kaman Female Youth -Rakhine. *‘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*.* 88% of youth report they can now challenge hate speech and 67% are capable of tackling gender-based hate speech, surpassing the target of 20%.

**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, completed**

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

The project recorded a number of important achievements contributing to **Outcome 1.** This includes contributing to longer-term changes with the evaluation finding 70% of all institutions engaged, now embed the Peace Education (PE) in their core syllabus and Sitagu Buddhist Institution initiated plans for a PE department.

Specifically, **89 peace multipliers (19 Monks, 12 Nuns, 41 male Alims, 3 Alimas, 7 female youths and 7 male youths)** empowered through ToTs applied their knowledge in religious institutions and communities to promote religious tolerance and enhance conflict resolution in communities. These initiatives produced remarkable progress, **18 faith institutions (6 Buddhist, 3 Nuns, 7 Alim, 2 Alima)** institutionalised the PE curriculum (target exceeded 1700%). Multiplier training empowered **1313 male and female youth (target exceeded 131%)** from religious institutions and secular communities, strengthening their understanding and ability to apply PE. Through PE, participants felt more empowered and according to the evaluation findings, a majority of participants from PE have shared their learning with their friends and close family.

* *‘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.
* A Muslim participant stated *‘I had Rakhine friend before 2012 conflict. But after conflict, we did not contact each other. We live the same township so after the training I contacted my friend by messenger. So, now we have good communication’.*

Indicators such as women’s empowerment and safeguarding also made strong progress. **47 gender educators cascaded knowledge on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion to 645 male and female participants**, including senior management of the religious institutions. This resulted in greater action to tackle power inequalities, traditional gender roles, with commitments to enhance space for female religious leaders and opportunities for women’s empowerment. Specific initiatives, such as the Female Interfaith Network, gave women the opportunity to engage women from other religious backgrounds, learn from each other and build trust**. Interfaith exposure visits engaged 334 participants (F-329, M-5).** This represented an important step to establish inter-faith communication and collaboration, which expanded to address women’s health, COVID 19 prevention and social activities, TLDA facilitated cultural exchange events (food fair) between Rohingya and Rakhine women.

**20 peace innovation initiatives amplified the voices of women and youth to support religious coexistence, reaching 30,000 people (target exceeded 428%)** using alternative methodologies (community dialogues skills, peace talks, documentaries, peace story books, cultural exchange). A remarkable success of the project was the level of autonomy which was afforded to grassroots organisations to support active citizenship and confidently lead initiatives. “*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, *“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.

**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)*

Women peace educators generated positive dividends with religious institutions, leading to acknowledgment of women’s role in social harmony and space for greater women’s engagement. CA Partner TLDA has successfully advocated to the institutional board, resulting in an Islamic women Alima school opened in Pike village, Kyauk Taw, Rakhine State, the first Women Religious School in Rakhine. The Peace Education curriculum 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. Furthermore, 50% of all innovation grants specifically addressed GEWE, while 40% were women-led initiatives. *“Only men were involved [in village dialogue]. Now… empowered young women including me who got trained by BBS, 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” 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, completed**

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

Significant progress has been made towards the outcome of addressing hate speech. **The evaluation shows that participants not only gained awareness of how to identify hate speech (93%), but that the proportion of youth who believe hate speech should be challenged or removed from social media has increased from 0 to 60% during the project, reaching 80% of those 26-35 years of age**. In addition, the proportion of **youth who have the skills and capacity to challenge hate speech reached 88% (surpassing the target by 20%)** **and gendered hate speech reached 67% (surpassing the target by 20%).** The project has created an environment where ethnic and religious hate speech is more easily challenged.

3640 youths (M- 41%, F – 59%) 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, and to identify and tackle misinformation, hate speech, and to be more responsible social media users but also to change their perspectives as noted above. *‘I am cautiously using social media and do not fail to make fact check. I replicated this knowledge with my family and friends, and they appreciate me.”* Female Kaman Youth, *“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 Youth, Madrassa, Rakhine*.

Youth trained by the project, not only strengthened their understanding of reliable sources of information, hate speech and media ethics, but crucially the Sayarma (ICT) application and training materials were translated into both Rakhine and Rohingya language audio, to provide girls and women in IDP camps with comprehensive and basic knowledge of ICT skills. Digital literacy of the target group was very low at inception, but use of Sayarma has reached 73% with a 83% satisfaction rate, demonstrating women, and girls at IDP camps gained the confidence and ability to drive their own learning of digital literacy contributing to a reduction in the digital divide. Insights have also been shared trickling down from training recipients to family members, local networks, and the community, including male youth. “*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”*.

Positive outcomes can be seen with the Meekin platform, which had a positive impact challenging ethnic and religious hate speech on social media. A key factor **for success was the buy-in of 6 CSOs that pro-actively shared their data and labelling processes to harmonize workflows, allowing 30,000 data points to be processed and more than 11,000 pieces of hate-speech and misinformation to be removed from the internet in 2021**. CSOs gained confidence in the Natural Language Processing (NLP) platform that improves their workflows, and viewed KKT as a trustworthy partner in this sensitive area of work. During the project, Meekin achieved international recognition, winning the 2020 Geneva Centre for Security Policy Prize for Innovation in Global Security against 144 other entries, and expanded beyond Facebook (the original focus) to cover Twitter and Instagram (soon), demonstrating evolution, adapting to trends in hate speech in digital space.

**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)*

GEWE represented a core focus area of this outcome. Through the Sayarma app, women and girls learned the fundamentals of digital literacy through practical, hands-on experience with devices and software, to develop the confidence to identify inaccurate misleading online content (such as hate speech and fake news). Further, the project made a targeted effort to include young women who were not part of a similar initiative, developing a mobile android application (Sayarma), a training curriculum was translated into Rakhine and Rohingya language audio and an offline version was developed, to successfully empower women and girls at IDP camps, alongside the provision of ToT. Media literacy training delivered in Rakhine 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. 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.

**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, completed**

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

The project recorded a number of key achievements contributing to Outcome 3. Evaluation findings, determine a rate of 83% of female network members, participating fully and take leading role in youth networks increasing from a baseline of 0. Skills training benefited 100 young people from 20 township level Youth Action Committees (YAC) in Mon, Mandalay, and Rakhine, increasing the constructive leadership of young people. The sustainability of Youth Action Committees has been more vulnerable to changes in the political and security landscape, with several in Mandalay disbanding and their advocacy work on the Anti Hate Speech Bill was deprioritised due to security concerns. However, YACs have been able to continue in other regions, despite the reduced space for civil society in the post-coup context. Similarly, many women took leadership roles, but security concerns led to diminished participation in these forums, highlighting the gendered impacts of rising fragility and the closure of civil society space.

The Arakan Youth Network (AYN) led this work stream in the NCE period, 33 youth networks received training, with 10 newly established township level youth networks, varying in size and composition, for example the Pyinmanar Youth Network in central Myanmar consist of 260 members (46 % women). 120 youth leaders from local CSOs in Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Rakhine, and Mon state, benefitted from training on human rights, federalism, democracy, peace and conflict and small grant proposal development to enhance the agency of youth civil society. 60% of participants were female and from diverse ethnic backgrounds. Positive outcomes from this work can be seen by ten networks securing and delivering youth-led innovation grants for advocacy campaigns, youth peacebuilding initiatives and dialogue workshops, which empowered networks and built the confidence and capacity of their members in support of peace.

81% *of youth network members reported having improved understanding and confidence in promoting federalism, conflict resolution, human rights, countering hate speech.* This training built provided a bridge between diverse ethnic groups i.e.(Bamar and Rakhine). Networks created platforms to work collaboratively and facilitate inter-ethnic solidarity and dialogue, *75% of youth have built trust with youth networks and communities.* ‘*If we would like to live harmony between our diverse ethnic backgrounds, we need to meet more frequently. If we do not have meetings, the relationship will not be improved’, ‘After this project experience, we are considering to form a local based community groups with our active members for the long-term community development work for youths in (our community)’* youths, Thandawe township network. Participants *“conflict and violation that makes both sides injured, killing and hatred... We think that the conflict does not last when we know and understand each other and one another and we believe one another”- Rakhine participant, Dialogue and Peace Education Online Training.*

The operational develop of youth network is also evidenced through youth exchange visits within Rakhine township (rather than regionally due to the security context), promoting information sharing and reflection on shared experiences engaging in community peacebuilding and understanding of human rights violations. Round table discussions enabled networks to transform and consolidate their views on human rights, gender, peace and conflict, democracy and federalism.

**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 evaluation determined that there has been an 83% increase in level of engagement of female members of youth network during the life-cycle of the project, confirming that the work done by CA and partners under this project was effective in increasing the capacity, agency and confidence of female youth as community leaders. The composition of YNs was 40% female, while 60% participants in training were female and from diverse background. Gender responsiveness of YACs increased during the project to 64%, there appears to be stronger participation of women in areas with a more active civil society, such as Mon. Local YACs reached a consensus agreement with State/Regions YACs to emphasize women’s empowerment and gender equality. *“All civil societies who are working on youth development issues must focus on gender equality and implement practically on ground too... 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.

**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** captured feedback lessons learned, challenges and achievements, as well as reflections on activities  **Monthly PIT meeting** with partners, focused on implementation detailing activities, budgets, achievement, challenges and situational updates. CA provided guidance and developed action points and adaptation strategies in consultation with partners on this basis.  **Quarterly Steering Committee meeting** with partners’ senior management including key project focal points addressed strategic issues such as security, which impacted implementation. Discuss on overall progress, strategic direction, project risks.  **Bi-monthly M&E meeting** provided 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 included satisfaction ratings; performing pre and post-test in monitoring; and registration. Partners used M&E tools to collect data according to required data disaggregation.  **The baseline study and mid-term** evaluations were successfully completed  **Project learning and closure workshop** was successfully conducted physically in Sittwe, Rakhine with participation of CA and partner staff members. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  An external independent consultant completed mid-term evaluation and captured initial achievements of the projects, with recommendations for NCE adaptation.  An independent evaluation team was recruited for the final evaluation. A competitive recruitment process was completed to select a research group to conduct the final evaluation with the involvement and approval of the UNPBF Secretariat, in finalising the TOR. Rubicon LLC was upon evaluation and finance proposals review together with consideration of the interviewing results. | Evaluation budget (response required): 18000 USD  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  -Evaluation TORs finalised  -Consultant Recruitment for Final Evaluation and Audit  -Meeting with beneficiaries  -Project Learning/closure workshop  Project evaluation was completed by with external consultant based on TOR. |
| **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 funding ,UNOPS managed ) $1.8million secured by PDI ( CA implementing partner on the UNPBF project , in consortium with CA)** to *enhance the capacity of conflict affected communities, IDPs and civil society organisations on participatory humanitarian-development-peace nexus programming in reducing vulnerability and increased resilience in Rakhine, Myanmar*. This builds on peacebuilding approaches in the PBF project including interfaith dialogue, media literacy, micro grant - story telling work, and building networks to mitigate conflict.  **Women Peace and Humanitarian Funding (WPHF) , UN Women managed. $147,769 secured by CA**, to Enhance women’s participation in peace and security to build inclusive transformational leadership in humanitarian response actions in Kachin State, Myanmar. |
| **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 was affected by three waves of Covid-19, the changes of the political situation in Myanmar, banking disruption and detention of a local partner. These changes in context required three separate and comprehensive revisions to the implementation plan and methodologies through the project lifecycle. Project implementing partners meet regularly and provided updates on the context to discuss security and mitigation measures.  Training and workshops were done virtually or face-to-face, following the country government covid guidelines and security protocols. All CA implementing partner staffs 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) | 28%  The indicator shows a 100% increase from the baseline value. Evaluators were restricted in accessing survey participants due to the security context: Sample size of 41 (endline), 268 (baseline), shows a 84.7% decrease in sample size. This raises uncertainty on the validity of some endline measures. | 1. Independent midline evaluation found a 185% increase, with 40% of youth already taking action. Statistically unlikely this would drop below 40% while being engaged.  2. The project empowered 1313 youth from religious institutions through PE (target exceeded: 131%). Evaluation found 70% of institutions integrated PE, showing catalytic impact. |
| **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% | 60% | 60% of female participant’s report speaking out | 20%  This represents a 67% increase from the baseline value of 12%. Challenges in the security environment resulted in the evaluator’s sample size reducing by 84.7% of the baseline pool of 268 respondents. This creates validity challenges in analysing the statistical significance of this endline figures. | Evidence of progress on 1b:  1. Independent midline evaluation found endline target *60%* was already fully achieved. Progress on outcome continued.  2. Role of women and interfaith network led to institutional targets for women’s engagement.  3. 50% of innovation grants focused on GEWE, 40% women-led. These exceeded reach by 428% engaging 30,000. |
| **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  (75%) | a minimum of 3.0/4 for female and male youth | 3.40/4 (Male 3.4, Female 3.4)  (85%) |  |
| **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 | 18 religious institutions are already integrating the PE training modules into their core curriculum. (target exceeded 1700%).  The evaluation determined 70% of all institutions engaged will continue implement the peace education curriculum | Target of one institution adopting PE in curriculum significantly exceeded, 18 religious institutions integrating adopting it (target exceeded 1700%). Achieved by working through local organisations, deeply embedded in the community who build trust and influential ‘insider champions’ to advocate for PE. Highlighting longer catalytic impact |
|  | **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% | N/A | 97% | Achieved through actions such as female interfaith network, leveraged women’s leadership and provided structured collaboration for religious co-existence. 47 educators cascaded GESI training to 645 male and female participants, including senior management of religious institutions, resulting in acknowledgment of women’s role in peace. |
|  | **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 | 3.0/4  (75%) | N/A | 3.10/4 (Male 3.00, Female 3.19)  (77%) |  |
| **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 women and 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) | 80 applications from women and youth-led CSOs.  20 CSOs awarded grants 8 out of 20 CSOs were women-led CSOs (40% female led), 60% were youth organisations. 10 out of 20 innovation fun initiatives focused on GEWE (50 % focusing on GEWE) | Buy-in from communities, resulted in 80 applications for innovation grants (target exceed 200%). This supported YACs and CBOs, driving youth led peace innovations. By supporting diverse groups and methodologies, initiatives exceeded the target of 7,000 to engage 30,000 people (target exceeded: 428%). |
| **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% | N/A | 80%.  (16 micro innovation projects were youth-led, including initiatives led by female youth) |  |
| **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% | 70% | N/A | 7%  Security challenges resulted in the evaluators sample size reducing by 84.7% in the endline survey, from a baseline pool of 268 respondents. This creates validity challenges in analysing the statistical significance and assigning statistical reliability some of the data. | 2(c) challenges the validity of this finding, 88% youth can now challenge hate speech and 67% gender-based hate speech. Qualitative evidence from 95 semi-structured interviews show a decrease in hate speech.  Should consider that social media traffic in previous month (after coup) focused on security landscape, rather than sectarian hate speech. |
| **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% | 70% | N/A | 60% | Clear gender / age dimension average of 66% among men and 44% among women, groups (26-35) have a significantly higher value at 80%. The reduced survey sample due to security and access challenges creates statistical margins of error: 36% youth groups, 21.2% peace education, 23.7% media literacy. |
| **Outcome Indicator 2c:** Proportion of youth (disaggregated by sex and religion) who can challenge specific narratives of hate speech, especially gendered hate speech | 7% | 20% | N/A | 88% hate speech  67% gender-based hate speech | Targets exceeded:  400% hate speech  335% gender-based hate speech  These figures highlight significant progress in tackle hate speech, building the capacity, confidence and empowering youth to challenges hate speech. Furthermore, this challenges findings on 2(a). |
| **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- 3600 youths | N/A | 3640 (M,1477, F 2163),  Age group F. <18 = 211  M. <18 =126  M. 18-25 =1091  F. 18-25 = 1533  M. 26-35= 217  F. 26-35= 382  M. 35 = 43  F. 35=37  Religion Buddhism  M = 945  F = 1512  Islam  M = 493  F = 549  Other (Christian & Hindu)  M = 52  F = 89  IDP\_  M= 109  F=615 |  |
| **Output Indicator 2.1b**: Proportion of youth that are able to identify hate speech, disaggregated by sex and displacement setting | 0 | 70% | N/A | 93% |  |
| **Output Indicator 2.1c:** Average level of satisfaction with 'social media and literacy curriculum' and Sayarma training, disaggregated by sex and age. | 0 | 3.0/4 (75%) | N/A | 3.45 (86%)  M. 3.5 (87.5%)  F. 3.4 (85%)  Age group < 18 = 3.53  (88%)  18-25= 3.45 (86%)  26-35 = 3.53 (88%)  >35 = 3.65 (91%) | Sayarma adapted to participants needs: Rakhine and Rohingya audio translations, ICT skills to bridge the digital divide, and an offline app to support use. Digital literacy was low at inception, but use of Sayarma has reached 73% with a 83% satisfaction rate, showing women and girls at IDP camps gained confidence and ability to drive their own learning |
|  | **Output indicator 2.1d:** Number (%) of young IDP women report using the Sayarma app. | 0% | 80% | N/A | 73% | Particularly after the military takeover it was observed that women’s participation declined in some project implementation zones. |
| **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. | N/A | The project developed a fully functional algorithm that automates hate speech detection in Burmese language. Developed, beta-tested, piloted and launch the first Burmese natural language processing (NLP) during the project.  We’ve tested and tried different models, and drawn inputs from Professor Hane Aung, a renowned NLP expert based in the UK. | Meekin :  - Achieved international recognition, winning the 2020 Geneva Centre for Security Policy Prize for Innovation in Global Security  - Expanded beyond Facebook (original focus) to cover Twitter and Instagram (soon), evolving to hate speech trends in digital space  - Removed 11,000+ pieces of hate-speech from the internet. |
| **Output Indicator 2.2b:** Number of webforms reporting hate speech submitted and number of views of hate speech trends platform. | 0 | 200 | 50 webforms reporting hate speech submitted, and hate speech trends platform has 50 views monthly | 2028  Webforms are reports submitted by user CSOs by simultaneously selecting some labelling options to finish the reporting process. | Target exceeded: 1014%  A key factor for success was the buy-in of 6 CSOs that pro-actively shared their data and labelling processes to harmonize workflows. CSOs gained confidence in the Natural Language Processing (NLP) platform that improves their workflows, and viewed KKT as a trustworthy partner in this sensitive area of work. |
| **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 | At the outset OHCHR was eager to help steer the initiative and support framing and categorization of dangerous speech, it became clear, that OHCHR had to undergo a lengthy process of internal debate and approval of the concept of Early Warning reporting, before fully engaging with KKT (or other stakeholders) on tools, techniques or reporting formats | OHCHR’s ‘early warning system’ is still at concept stage, and staff expressed uncertainty on where a platform could be hosted (Geneva, regional, country offices). At the time of project closure, OHCHR remains hopeful they can get their early warning initiative approved and engage with KKT once internal agreement and decisions are in place. |
| **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 | N/A | 33 youth networks.  71% of the 33 networks engaged  reported improved capacity and confidence in networking, leadership, countering hate speech and/or knowledge of federalism, conflict resolution & human rights have been, according to self assessment scores. |  |
| **Outcome Indicator 3 b:** Level of change in female YAC member’s behavior of speaking out in their role on the committees | 0 | 20 percentage point rise in self-reported frequency of speaking out in YAC meetings | N/A | 83.7% self-reported frequency of speaking out in YAC meetings | Target exceeded: 418%.  Significant gains are a result of structured training and support, creating safe spaces for female participants to engage in decision making, building awareness of gendered inequalities amongst all YAC members, and providing space for women-led and GEWE focused innovations to enhance YACs work and challenge hate speech. |
| **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 | 33 | 30 township level YACs established, in addition to 3 regional YACs, with total membership of 330 youth. Minimum 30% committee members are female | 33  (M. 183, F. 169) |  |
| **Output Indicator 3.1b**: Average level of YAC committees' confidence (scale of 1 - 4) that they can advocate and campaign on youth policy and hate speech | 0 | 0 | N/A | 3.25  (81% confidence) |  |
| **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 | N/A | 3.25  (81% confidence) |  |
|  | **Output Indicator 3.1c**: Average level of satisfaction of youth with training and capacity building sessions, disaggregated by sex. | 0 | 3.0/4  (75%) | N/A | 3.0/4 (Male 3.00, Female 3.00)  (75%) |  |
| **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 | N/A | 480 participants | Target exceeded: 192%  Disaggregated data could not be collected because the nature of the activity, it was determined that youth would not be involved in a formal registration process in campaign activities, to ensure do no harm principles were upheld. |
| **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 | N/A | 10 |  |
| **Output Indicator 3.2b:** Number of youths leading seed grant actions, disaggregated by sex**. (Revised indicator added in the project extension plan)** | 10 | 0 | N/A | 10 grants were specifically provided to support innovations designed by youth networks.  56 recipients  (M. 20, F. 36)  More broadly 16 micro innovation projects were youth-led, including initiatives led by female youth. |  |
| **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. | N/A | N/A | This indicator was cancelled, due to changes in the political landscape and security environment, in accordance with the project’s no cost 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)** | 0 | 0 | N/A | 3.00  (75%) |  |