Myanmar Consultative Workshop for Youth, Peace & Security
- Final summary report -

1. Introduction

a. **Background information -** The Myanmar consultative workshop was jointly organized by UNDP, UN Volunteers, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN-PBSO and Peace Support Fund. It took place on the 23rd and 24th March 2017 in Panda Hotel, no. 205, Corner of Wardan Street & Min Ye Kyaw Swa Road, Lanmadaw Township, Yangon. Based on the YPS Toolkit shared by APRO, the workshop was adapted to fit Myanmar context taking into account the financial and time constraints. During the workshop, timing for some sessions was re-adapted based on the needs of youth participants when they required it (e.g. additional time for discussions and/or development of tools).

b. **Participants -** The final number of participants was 25, out of 35 nominations, and 14 were male and 11 female. Gender balance was assured both during the selection process (e.g. asking to each participating youth organization two nominations, one boy and one girl) as well as during the workshop activities (e.g. in the composition of groups). Age of participants ranged from 18 to 29; average age was 24. Organizers nominated younger youth aged 17, however due to conflict with school final exams they were not able to join the workshop. All participants were Myanmar nationals, but chosen from different sub-national Regions/States within the country in order to assure diverse and inclusive discussions. Participants self-identified as members of different ethnic groups even if they came from the same sub-national Region/State.

c. **Facilitators -** The workshop counted with three external facilitators for updates on Myanmar peace process and the UN SRC 2250: Daw Kin Ma Ma Myo (female, above 40, Myanmar), Executive Director, Myanmar Institute of Gender Studies; Ma Thinzar Shunlei Yi, President Myanmar Youth Network, (female, above 25, Myanmar); and Sai Aung Myint Oo (male, above 25, Myanmar), . The workshop was co-facilitated by eight persons from organizing partners as well (UNFPA, UNV, APRO UNV, and PSF) during day 1 and 2.

2. Summary of sessions

Day 1 – 23rd March 2017

a. ***Opening session, Objectives and the Progress Study. Introductions/Icebreaker and ground rules***
The opening session was composed of two speeches: one by Kaori Ishikawa, Deputy Representative of UNFPA Myanmar, on the role of young people as innovators in peace building; and another one by Elizabeth Armstrong, Director of PSF, on the importance of substantive inclusion of youth in peace issues to bridging divides, as they are the future of Myanmar. Objectives of the Progress Study were presented by Jane Lawson, UNV Regional Programme Specialist Peace and Citizen Security, who invited youth participants to learn from each other and exchange methodologies during the workshop. Afterwards, an icebreaker was conducted to let participants present themselves in an informal way. Finally, some ground rules were set by participants before the commencement of sessions: 1. Mobile phones in silence; 2. Do not interrupt while other people are talking; 3. Active participation; 4. Punctuality; 5. Respect; 6. Everybody must speak; 7. Help each other (collaboration); 8. Keep confidentiality (no Facebook, Twitter, etc.).

b. ***Presentation*: *Peace process in Myanmar. How far have we gone?***

Facilitator Daw Khin Ma Ma Myo presented the latest developments on the formal Myanmar peace process, focusing on activities occurred in the last 6 years, to give youth participants a general overview of how the process has evolved over time, which principal actors are involved and what interest are at stake. The main objective of the session was to enable the young people to understand central government's efforts for peace building in order to be able to fully contribute to discussions. The facilitator also focused on the participation of youth in this process, and encouraged them to reflect on the role that they may have as peace makers, innovators for peace, peace builders, ceasefire monitors, technical support persons, peace facilitators, mediators, peace educators and peace activists.

c. ***Presentation*: *Introduction to Peace and Security. The SCR 2250 Reconciliation and Peace process and progress made in Myanmar***

Ms. Thinzar Shunle Yi presented the components of SRC 2250 and explained on 4Ps and D&R which stands for participation, protection, prevention, partnership, and disengagement & reintegration mean in the Myanmar context. Participants could refer to the "UN-SRC 2250 annotated and explained" guide to the resolution. This presentation set the baselines for young people to better understand peace and security and their definitions stipulated by the UN, and avoid misunderstanding in the following sessions.

d. ***Break-out groups: Post-it discussion on perspectives on "The role of youth in Peace&Security"***

Participants were divided into three groups randomly, adjusted to assure gender balance. Groups presented their perspectives on peace, security, and the role of youth in peace.

e. ***Participants presentations: Obstacles (gaps, challenges and priorities) in Youth Peace Work***

This session was conceived as a platform for the participants to showcase and share the work their organizations are currently doing in youth, peace and security at the same time that they would explain the main challenges faced in dealing with peace and security work. Due to time constraints, and given that all teams had to speak, the facilitation team decided to use the "elevator pitch technique". Participants were given 3 minutes for presentations, and they would pitch their talk to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in the elevator. Participants who were coming from the same organization explained together. The main facts that emerged at the end of the presentations are the following:

i. Majority of participants work in peace education, both for the youth and their communities in general, thus the impact of their activities is primarily at community level.
ii. Their activities tend to be geographically focalized, with some exceptions extending over more than one Region (normally adjacent Regions or Regions that share population from the same ethnicity).
iii. The main key factor for their work is understanding and building trust among the community. Many participants have encountered problems in developing activities, especially regarding education on peace in communities which have many different ideas of what is peace, and sometimes even negative views on it.
iv. Main challenges encountered by the youth are difficulties in mobilization among the territory, community engagement that tends to be low, funding constraints, and different languages spoken in the same sub-national Region/State.

f. ***Break out groups: Discussions on innovations and creativity on Youth Peace building. Identifying key themes***

Participants were divided into four groups to respond to the question "*What are the creative ways you build peace and bring security in Myanmar?*". Since the discussions were intense, the organizers decided to let the youth talk and do the presentations the next morning, even if they were first programmed for day 1.

Day 2 – 24th March 2017

g. ***Presentation on innovations by key themes with priority areas. Plenary discussions***

Each group was given 15 minutes to present innovative ideas they would like to propose in the areas of "building peace and security in Myanmar" with a special focus on the involvement of young people. Two speakers for each group presented the innovations, and afterwards the floor was open for comments and questions. This session was lively and participants came out with very unique and encouraging proposals.

h. ***Break out groups: Brain storming on recommendations for their work to be supported and young people's voices to be heard on peace and security issues. Post–it recommendations and read out***

Participants were divided into 5 groups randomly during an energizer. The work was divided into two parts: firstly, they had to brain storm for recommendations and write down any ideas; secondly, each group had to prepare a flip chart with maximum 5 proposal of recommendations. A total of 22 recommendations were presented during the plenary session***.***

i. ***Dot voting of recommendations on the most salient recommendations***:

Each participant received 5 dots to vote one or more recommendations that he/she thought were the most urgent for Myanmar. After voting, participants were asked to combine those that were repetitive. Combined recommendations include the sum of all votes given at every single proposal. At the end, facilitators wrote down all together the final list of recommendations for a total of 13.

j. ***Youth voices: development of key messages to authorities for the Progress Study (use of creative arts: letters, photos, videos, message clips, and other methods and materials)***:

Based on the discussion of day 1 and 2, participants were given the opportunity to choose groups composition and typology of communication for their messages (please refer to Annex V). At the end, four messages were realized:

a. A poster proposing a "Youth ceasefire monitoring committee";
b. A video (#1): Conflict and youth drug abuse - An interview
c. A video (#2): The role of young people in peace building;
d. A skit demonstrating "Youth Channel TV" interviewing participants of youth Conference.

k. ***Presentation and discussion on final recommendations. Plenary discussion on commitments for YPS***

At the end, young participants reviewed the recommendations in plenary. The final list comprehends 11 recommendations, one of which – the last one – was added at the very end since participants felt that the list was incomplete and pertains to security while all others related to Peace. Unfortunately, the session on commitments for YPS did not take place due to time constraints.

l. ***Evaluation of day 2. Post-evaluation questionnaire to participants. Secret ballot voting: 2 young people for the Regional Meeting***

Criteria for selection of two youth representatives to the Bangkok Regional Consultations were distributed and the importance of the meeting was shared in the concept note to every participant (refer to Annex 1). On day 1 when the workshop agenda was introduced, clear indications were already made on the process of selection of the candidates. After completing the evaluation sheets on Day 2, participants voted their representatives. Everyone chose two persons (one male, one female), and facilitators counted the votes. At the end, the participants selected were: **Andrew Wai Phyo Kyaw (18, male, Myanmar); and B Ester Ze Naw (23, female, Myanmar)**. The workshop terminated with short interventions of the newly-elected Myanmar representatives, and following conclusion remarks from facilitators.

3. Proceedings of the workshop

3.1 What Youth, Peace and Security means in Myanmar

The two-day workshop saw meaningful discussions on the definition of peace, security and the role of youth in peace and security.

Peace was defined as a continuous, unbiased process in which no one is discriminated and there is solidarity among different (ethnic) groups. This is particularly significant in the Myanmar context where numerous ethnic and sub-ethnic group co-exist and hate speech and prejudices are still alive. Moreover, peace was defined as a time when human rights of all are fully respected and guaranteed, and individual rights are protected. Moreover, global peace can be reached only if local peace at the community level is assured, and different communities learn to live peacefully and harmoniously among them, sharing the same territory and respecting differences. Participants thought also that peace in Myanmar can be reached only if the government stays neutral, the state shapes as a federation, and justice and the rule of law are granted in the whole country. In conclusion, a long-term and sustainable peace is fundamental for building a democratic country based on equality as well as for its development.

Security is when the rule of law, justice, human rights and safety are granted to all. It concerns the dignity of individuals to be free from fear, threats and intimidation - both physical and mental. Personal security (including access to food, heath, secure environment, etc.) is also linked to national security; the two are inter-connected and one cannot exist without the other. In order to reach security in Myanmar, there is also the need to re-build trust relations between civilians and the military that in some areas of the country are particularly difficult, especially in those affected by conflict and/or inter-communal violence. Moreover, some participants see the creation of a federal military with troops from different sub-national States/Regional as a positive change to assure security in the country.

The role of youth in peace & security in Myanmar could be crucial, but first of all their meaningful participation shall be assured at different levels, and representation of youth from different sub-national Regions/States shall be granted at all those levels. A desire and a demand to be more engaged in the formal peace process – and not only in the informal peace process or "second-tier" dialogues - came out strongly. Young people are well aware of the reality of the Myanmar peace process (the recent creation of the JCM, for example) and they want to have a voice in it. They see themselves as resources for peace & security in Myanmar, both directly and indirectly. On one side, they shall be given a voice through their participation and direct involvement as decision makers – and not only as observers. On another side, they could be involved as technical support persons to decision makers, especially those with less skills that nevertheless shall not be left behind (e.g. facilitation, collection of data, research, filing, etc.), and have the opportunity to receive relevant education and training. They all agreed that youth involvement is essential in Myanmar for a sustainable peace and that there shall be more collaboration among youth groups working on peace & security issues in order to complement each other.

3.2 Challenges and Obstacles to Peace and Security in Myanmar

The main challenges and obstacles for the youth in peace and security in Myanmar are the following:

a. **Involving communities and active participation** is very challenging. Villagers have difficult access to education and the knowledge provided during trainings on peace & security is difficult for them to

understand. Moreover, villagers who work cannot fully participate in trainings. (18 yr, M, and 20 yr, F; Myanmar). Sometimes there are misunderstandings – people have very different ideas of peace in Myanmar – making peace education activities particularly challenging, and some villagers refuse even to participate in activities, given that this issue is still perceived as "sensitive". Some people would even think that organizations involved in peace & security are trying to attack them, and this threatens the accessibility of youth organizations to certain areas of the country (18-28 yr, F, Myanmar).

b. In some areas, **different ethnic groups with different traditions**, culture and even languages coexist, making it difficult to interact with some of them and plan activities. In fact, it happens that youth organizations lack the language skills for interacting with some groups (18-28 yr, M, Myanmar). Moreover, there are groups divided into sub-ethnicities that do not live harmoniously, and this creates difficulties in organizing and implementing activities (25 yr, M, Myanmar).
c. **Working with national, regional/state and local authorities** can be hard for youth community-based organizations. Misunderstandings on the purposes of such activities are frequent since peace and security are very sensitive topics. Sometimes even collaboration among CSOs can be looked upon with suspicion and create tension. (20 yr, F, Myanmar).
d. Many organizations working at the community level, and particularly youth organizations, face **funding challenges**. This causes mobilization challenges and the stop of activities, especially of those organized in areas difficult to reach that require expensive traveling (26 yr, M, and 18-28 yr, M; Myanmar).
e. The **difficult historical past of the country** is still affecting negatively young people who find barriers in being involved in the peace process. (23, F, Myanmar).
f. There is **lack of trust** among different ethnic groups that influences negatively the youth. There is an urgent need to promote trust among the youth as well as capacity building in order to involve them in the peace process. (18-28 yr, M, and 18-28 yr, F; Myanmar).

3.3 Priorities and innovations for Peace and Security in Myanmar

The main innovations proposed and discussed during the workshop are the following:

a. **Education for peace** can lead to conflict transformation and help states where there is armed conflict. An intervention in this field would be structured as follows:
   i. Community and conflict mapping with the help of stakeholders at the national level;
   ii. Involving volunteers to participate in education activities for various communities;
   iii. Organization of role plays with communities that were trained in order to imagine ways to manage existing conflicts;
   iv. Evaluation and sharing of role plays' results with stakeholders from sub-national Regions/States as well as internationals.

   This approach is innovative since the participants have never organized role plays in their communities. They think the community would be interested to participate in such activity if they receive a comprehensive training on peace and conflict management.

   A challenge connected to this idea could be that communities may have not enough knowledge to do this kind of activity. Moreover, understanding of peace differs a lot from one area to another and this can threaten the outputs of the activities.

b. **Trust building among youth** from different groups in sub-national States/Regions can be fostered through the following activities:
   i. Cross-culture exchange: organize an event in which different ethnic groups represent their culture and arts (music, dance, singing, photo exhibit, documentaries, play sports, etc.) in different places around the country. Participants could learn about different ethnic groups in the country through the art, breaking stereotypes.
   ii. Inter-exchange: organize meetings among two identified groups to exchange their views as well as giving to the youth the possibility to visit another Region/State.
   iii. Debate: organization of talk shows with youth representing different groups to discuss openly among them and break stereotypes.

c. **Research activities and surveys** are essential to understand conflict in Myanmar and find ways to build peace. An intervention in this field may be structured as follows, on the basis of activities already organized by some youth participants:
   i. Peace education for the youth and children through workshops, trainings, use of media (info-graphs/journals), dramas, concerts with performance, organized at the community level in sub-national Regions/States;
   ii. Advocate with the government (letter writing) and signing campaign activities for asking for peace. Moreover, a documentary shall be released to describe and raise awareness of the general population on the various peace education and campaigning activities organized by youth in different States/Regions
   iii. Survey and research on Peace and Security, based on the former activities at the township, district and sub-national State/Region levels. Training to young researchers and collectors shall be organized. There is the need to analyze data on youth and their organizations in P&S; in fact, many young people are already working on P&S, but without mapping they do not know how to actively work together, collate findings and make a meaningful report for policy makers.

d. **Peace awareness** for the youth and the general populations may be raised through the following activities:
   i. Capacity building and awareness raising for young people could be reached through social media, documentaries and campaigns. Peace awareness could also be raised through competitions on composing and songs, role plays, also on inter-religious dialogue. A particular focus shall be put on youth living in IDPs camps, with different ethnic youth groups joining and cooperating together to raise awareness in those camps. In these ways, you can build trust within different ethnicities.
   ii. Research and survey to reach youth voices and advocate to the stakeholders. Since youth organizations have the opportunity to directly work at the community level, youth shall collect the data and voices in sub-national Regions/States by working together and focusing on qualitative research. It is particularly important to collect the voices of IDPs and migrants, and bring them at the decision making level (this has never been done so far).
   iii. Advocate to the stakeholders in many different ways. Youth can involve them at the 21st peace conference, at the national dialogue, in CSO forums as part of the informal peace process. After the finalization of a research paper and/or survey, youth groups could send it to the State Counsellor and other national and sub-national institutions in order to raise their awareness on youth ideas, opinions, wishes and desires related to the peace process.

4. Evaluation and assessment

4.1 Pre-/post-evaluation questionnaires

A Pre and Post test using the same structured questionnaire was applied to the participants to assess the impact of the workshop on youth participants. The results on the following topics were compared:

- Knowledge of SCR 2250 and the Myanmar peace process;
- Knowledge related to Youth, Peace and Security issues in Myanmar,
- Youth involvement in peace process
- Awareness on the purpose and objectives of the workshop.

The most significant findings related to these topics are as follows:

a. Before the workshop, participants showed a minimum understanding and awareness of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 (average of 2.6 out of 5). It increased significantly after the workshop (average of 3.7 out of 5). Despite this positive outcome, some participants identified barriers to access to SCR 2250 materials, including the absence of a translation of SRC 2250 in their mother tongue.

b. Participants showed a good understanding of the peace process in Myanmar before the workshop, evaluated more than sufficient (average of 3.2 out of 5). Nevertheless, it was raised further after the workshop (average 3.7 out of 5), showing how the workshop was successful in raising the awareness, knowledge and understanding on this topic.

c. Participants seem satisfied with their level of involvement in promoting youth involvement in conflict prevention, conflict transformation and peacebuilding. Before the workshop they already felt involved (average of 2.9 out of 5), but after some meaningful discussions their perception of involvement increased (average 3.5 out of 5).

d. Participants' perception on the presence of formal mechanisms for youth to get involved in peace building efforts in Myanmar slightly changed. Before the workshop, they declared that mechanisms existed (44%), or did not exist (35%), or were unsure (21%). However, after the workshop percentages changed: percentage of youth declaring that mechanisms existed significantly declined (32%), those responding they did not exist remained stable (20%), and percentage of unsure youth raised (28%); 4 participants did not answer the question. This shows that young people understood that there is no formal mechanism for meaningful participation in the peace process. It points to the fact that there is a need for a formal space for young people's engagement in peace building.

e. A large majority of participants (84%) provided examples of the ways they and their organization are involved in Youth, Peace and Security. Some of them became more aware of the role they have or could have at the end of the workshop, proposing innovative ideas based on the discussions, including:

   - Advocacy with communities and authorities at different levels;
   - Training and workshops on peace building, peace awareness, and youth & conflict;
   - Campaigning;
   - Organizing peace talks and facilitation;
   - Documentation logistics and research, comprehending on war victims;
   - Hope and confidence building.

f. A large majority of participants (83%) listed also top barriers to youth involvement in the peace process and peacebuilding, giving answers more specific after the workshop discussions. These includes:

- Lack of official role for youth participation (e.g. in the peace process), young people were only allowed to be observers;
- Absence of a public mechanism for youth voices to be heard in the national dialogue;
- Lack of information and/or interest among some youth who do not understand the peace process;
- Limited/lack of opportunity to learn and acquire technical skills, and sometimes illiteracy;
- Lack of encouragement from the elders and the surrounding environment;
- Lack of trust among different ethnic groups;
- Presence of hate speech among some youth;
- Lack/incorrect academic understandings about the peace process/building;
- Political situation, security problems, interruption of activities from the military and "climate of fear";
- Lack of Financial support for youth peace and security.

More than a half of participants (65%) was aware of the purpose and objectives of the workshop, while a minority was not (13%) or unsure (22%) about it, and these percentages remained constant. Moreover, at the end of the workshop the majority of participants was aware on how results will feed into the Regional Workshop in Yangon (64%), even if some of them declared to be unsure about it (12%) or did not answer the question (16%).

4.2 Participant evaluation on workshop forms

At the end of the workshop, participants assessed the various components of the workshop through an evaluation form including 11 questions regarding:

- Understanding and awareness of SRC 2250 and peace process in Myanmar;
- Understanding of the YPS consultation process and the Regional Workshop in Bangkok;
- Workshop structure, content and sessions;
- Personal expectations, contributions and follow-up to the workshop.

Overall, participants were more than satisfied with the event, with a score of 3.8 out of 5. Almost all of them declared that the workshop met their expectations, and only two gave a negative answer. (68%) of the participants expressed that the agenda was comprehensive while (32%) felt that there were other issues on peace and security not addressed by the workshop. Nevertheless, almost all participants thought that they had equal opportunities to contribute during the sessions (22 out of 25), and only few of them felt left behind or were uncertain about this (3 out of 25). The workshop was generally a positive experience for participants, and was inclusive as well as tailored to the needs of youth participants.

Workshop structure and content received positive comments from participants. They agreed that the agenda was well structured and comprised a good balance between conceptual and practical discussions (3.5 out of 5). The use of relevant case studies and materials prepared for discussion and exercises was well appreciated (3.6 out of 5), but most of all participants were extremely satisfied with the workshop team that was considered well-prepared and knowledgeable (4.1 out of 5). At the end of the workshop, participants' understanding and awareness of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace & Security as well as understanding of the peace process in Myanmar were positively rated (average 3.5 out of 5 for both topics). Understanding of the Youth, Peace and Security consultation process as it relates to the Regional Workshop in Bangkok received also a very positive rate (3.9 out of 5) showing that participants were well aware of the main objectives and purposes of the workshop.

For what concerns single sessions, participants were satisfied with overall sessions. The appreciated more activities of day 2, probably because sessions were more dynamic and they were given space for sharing creative ideas and innovations. In fact, the one that received the highest score was "Youth voices:

development of key messages to authorities for the Progress Study (use of creative arts: letters, photos, videos, message clips, and other methods and materials) during which participants developed creative messages on youth, peace & security (3.8 out of 5). The least appreciated session was the presentation on the Peace Process in Myanmar, that nevertheless received a positive score (3.3 out of 5)

Youth participants envisaged to follow-up the workshop within their division or field missions in the following ways:

- "*I will share what I learned about SCR 2250 to my colleagues. I am going to undertake discussions among young people to promote their participation in the peace building process*" (25 yr, M, Myanmar; and 29 yr, M, Myanmar);
- "*I will organize more consultations and give a chance to the youth to take initiatives by themselves in real situations by participating in the peace process*" (23 yr, F, Myanmar);
- "*I gained new ideas and perspectives from the colleagues coming from different areas, I will try my best to widen the scope of my work than usual*" (21 yr, F, Myanmar);
- "*I will pass the knowledge gained to the people from my village*" (21 yr, M, Myanmar);
- *"I will share the knowledge about SCR 2250 and try to apply the provisions of the Youth National Policy in the future*" (21 yr, F, Myanmar);
- "*I will apply the knowledge and information gained for the peace process, to amend 2008 National Constitution, and for equality and equity to build a better nation without corruption*". (26 yr, M, Myanmar).

Comments on the workshop:

- The duration of the workshop was short, there would be more discussion time on the SCR 2250 (23 yr, F, Myanmar);
- There were some issues of time management from the workshop team. (18 yr, M, Myanmar; 18-28 yr, M, Myanmar);
- Federalist and nationalist movements should be included in the discussion in order to build trust. (26 yr, M, Myanmar).

6. Follow-up activities

a. Youth, Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific: A Regional Consultation

At the end of the YPS Myanmar consultative workshop, participants elected two youth representatives among them to speak on behalf of Myanmar youth in the Regional Consultation that will take place on 16-19 May 2017 in Bangkok (Thailand). The selected representatives are Andrew Wai Phyo Kyaw (18, male, Myanmar) and B Ester Ze Naw (23, female, Myanmar). They will receive a comprehensive one-day training in Yangon before their departure for Bangkok to: learn about the main youth, peace and security issues in the Asia-Pacific Region; discuss the main points that may arise during the discussions in Bangkok; draft guidelines on how to better represent the Myanmar youth in an international forum; and review the recommendations drafted during the Myanmar consultative workshop.

After the one-day training, the two representatives will fly to Bangkok to meet and discuss with young people from the Asia and the Pacific Region on peace & security issues, support the implementation of SCR 2250 in the Region, and gather inputs for the Progress Study mandated by the Resolution. Following the Regional Consultation, they will take part to a debriefing meeting in Nay Pyi Taw to share the main outputs, lessons learned and suggestions gathered in Bangkok, and discuss how Myanmar youth can apply them in their respective communities. The two representatives to the Regional Consultation will prepare

a report to the UN Team as well. Excerpts of this in the form of an edited story may be put on the official websites of the organizers. The report will also be shared with the participants to the Myanmar consultative workshop.

b. Debriefing meeting

In order to share both the outcomes of the Regional Consultation and the outputs of the Myanmar Consultative Workshop including recommendations, a debriefing meeting will be organized in Nay Pyi Taw in early June. The debriefing will include participants from the Myanmar government as well as approximately 50 youth from a wider representation of young people who were not able to join the workshop in Yangon. This will be a valuable and significant moment of exchange and reflection among youth from the whole country and of discussion with government representatives on the role of youth in peace & security in Myanmar, and how to assure their meaningful participation in the Myanmar peace process.

c. Other activities

On a voluntary basis, participants shared their experiences on their role in the communities they belong to with consent (including a picture) during the Myanmar Consultative Workshop. UNFPA already visited and collected the testimony of the life and experience of one participant from the Kayin State and shared it through the official website. The story can be read at the following link: http://myanmar.unfpa.org/en/news/young-people-who-bear-scars-war-build-peace-myanmar. Moreover, UNFPA will y follow-up on the theme of the role of young people in peace & security issues since youth is a cross cutting area that will be a priority area in the future Country Programme starting in 2018. Follow-up to the workshop will enable UNFPA and other partner agencies to mainstream the topic of youth in all its activities.

7. Recommendations for Peace & Security in Myanmar, drafted and prioritized by youth participants

1) Capacity building and technical support of youth on peace & security shall be given by the Government and development partners on three levels:
    a. Technical knowledge on peace building;
    b. Operational skills for peace building implementation;
    c. Support with individual peace building transformation.

    Moreover, making funding available for youth organizations to be operational alongside with technical support of the Government and relevant stakeholders.

2) The Government shall allow to establish a Youth Ceasefire Monitoring Committee/Desk in which youth are enabled to participate, contribute report and develop recommendations to be sent to the relevant stakeholders.

3) Ensure meaningful formal youth representation in the political dialogue and the peace process by respective stakeholders.

4) Space for voices of young people on peace & security issues shall be granted for sharing information to show youth desires on peace for development with relevant actors. This shall be fostered through a variety of media channels.

5) Youth conflict resolution groups shall be established at the township level to support the community with trainings on para-legal and legal support, in order to prevent violence as well as enable legal action against the perpetrators of violence.

6) Youth organizations shall be enabled to participate in peace dialogues and discussions, creating a peace culture among youth. Information shall be public to ensure transparency and avoid miscommunication, and be shared from communities to institutions.

7) The Government and international community are called to collaborate in the following areas, among others:
   - Reform of the education system to represent diversity and build a conflict prevention curriculum;
   - Formalize youth structures, e.g. finalization of the Youth Policy and sustaining the Youth Congress; and
   - Drug education and prevention.

8) Behavioral change shall be fostered through peer to peer education on peace issues. It shall be sustained and encouraged among young people to share information, particularly on the benefits of peace, and to advocate for peace.

9) Exchange programmes, comprehending cross culture exchanges, shall be sustained and encouraged among youth from various sub-national Regions/States in order to foster national reconciliation.

10) The youth should participate in the development of peace education. Youth capacities shall be strengthened and sustained by the Government and development partners through relevant training and funding.

11) No agency, Government nor EAO or others, should use civilians, especially young people, as instruments of war and respect their dignity and human rights.

ANNEX 1 - Concept Note

Myanmar Consultative Workshop for Youth, Peace & Security

23-24 March 2017 - Yangon, Myanmar

Introduction

The UN Security Council adopted the groundbreaking *Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security* (SRC 2250) in December 2015 that, for the first time, recognized the positive role youth play in conflict prevention, prevention of violent extremism and peacebuilding. UNFPA in its mandate and role to fulfil the potential of every young person in Myanmar, is engaged in the drafting the Myanmar Youth Policy through a consultative and inclusive process with young people from all States/Regions.

Considering SRC 2250 in the context of continuing Myanmar peace talks, there is the need to include the voice of young people in the peace process to build a more sustainable, inclusive and participatory future for all. Given the impetus from the efforts made by State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's peace talk with young people on the on 1st January 2017, and in the context of this framework, UNFPA Representative for Myanmar, met with Dr. Tin Myo Win, Vice-Chair of National Reconciliation and Peace Center (NRPC), highlighting the importance of SCR 2250 in the Myanmar context as well as UNFPA, UNDP, UNV's decision to organize a joint Regional Youth Consultation in Bangkok, a joint UN team – composed by UN Volunteers, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, UN-PBSO and PSF - decided to convene a Myanmar Consultative Workshop in which diverse young people from different State/Regions who are involved in the peace process, nominations from youth organizations who partner with UN agencies will discuss among them on SCR 2250, and identify important peace and security issues in Myanmar, and choose two representatives that will represent Myanmar the workshop in Bangkok.

Background

The *2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census* revealed that the country population is composed by 51.4 million, and **young people (aged 10-24) account for about 28 per cent** of them. Given this vast number, young people are often at risk of being exposed to the detrimental impacts of disasters, poverty and inequalities, and their lives disrupted from its normal function and development. This has contributed to the increasing concern about young people's involvement and participation in propagating violence and preventing peace and development. However, **young people in Myanmar could have a critical role** in the important transition that the country is undergoing by rapid and far-reaching political, economic, social, administrative and private sector reforms, as well as the peace process started in 2016. Moreover, a large proportion of Myanmar young people expressed the wish to be involved and participate in the peace process to highlight and promote their active and positive contributions to sustaining peace. Since the undergoing peace process will shape the future well-being and prosperity of young people in Myanmar, the joint UN team decided to organize the in-country workshop on Youth, Peace & Security to give to Myanmar youth organizations the chance to share opinions, views and perspectives on the on-going peace process.

Regional Consultation on Youth, Peace & Security in Asia and the Pacific

The Myanmar Consultative Workshop will contribute to the regional consultation on Youth, Peace & Security that is planned to take place on **May 16-19 in Bangkok** with 45 young people from youth-led organizations in the region, and **two seats will be reserved for Myanmar youth representatives**. At least seventy percent of the participants should be from youth-led organizations that work on peacebuilding, understood in a broad sense: peace processes, social cohesion, reconciliation, transitional justice, prevention of violent extremism, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants (DDR) and humanitarian work. The overall goal of the meeting is to consult young people from the Asia and the Pacific region on peace and security issues, to support the implementation of SCR 2250 in the region and to gather inputs for the Progress Study mandated by the Resolution (including gathering of evidence on innovative peacebuilding in the region).

The objectives of the Myanmar consultative workshop on YPS are to:

1) Identify and prioritize the main peace and security-related issues that matter to and affect young people in Myanmar;
2) Discuss gaps, challenges and priorities in promoting and supporting young women and young men's active involvement in conflict prevention, conflict transformation and peace-building in their states and regions;
3) Collect in-depth information on young people's activities, initiatives and innovation to prevent violence, build social cohesion and sustain peace; and
4) To select the two youth representatives (one boy and one girl) who can show up the image of Myanmar young people in term of active participation in the peace and political process among the international community.

Participants

Participants will include approximately 38 to 40 young people between 18 to 29 years of age - with the possibility of younger youth aged 17 also participating - involved in peacebuilding and youth-led organizations working on peacebuilding, which is understood in a broad sense: peace processes, social cohesion, violence reduction, reconciliation, transitional justice, preventing violent extremism, Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration or other humanitarian work.

The organizers will ask to selected youth-led organizations for nominations of maximum two possible participants each (one male and one female) based on the criteria indicated below. Subsequently, persons nominated will be contacted directly by the organizers to verify their credentials. The final list of participants will be defined by organizers through an inclusive selection process, by taking into consideration both State/Region representation and gender balance, in order to compose a diverse discussion group. Organizers will also select other panelists, facilitators, INGOs and NGOS, peacebuilding experts, and partners to facilitate and enrich the discussions.

Before the workshop, participants will receive an "awareness package" by e-mail in order to prepare for the discussions that will take place during the workshop. Moreover, during the final session of the workshop, participants will be given the opportunity to directly elect among themselves the two young participants that will represent the group in the Regional consultation that has confirmed to take place on May 16-19 in Bangkok.

Please note that the organizers will cover all the costs related to the participation of young people to the workshop (board, lodging and travel).

Criteria to be a participant in the Myanmar Consultative Workshop on YPS

1. Must hold Myanmar citizenship / must be living within the boundaries of Myanmar. Participants must also be in possession of a valid passport or being able to obtain it.
2. Must be between 18 to 29 years of age, as per the definition of youth used in the 2250 Resolution. Younger youth (people aged 17) may also be considered.
3. Must have at least two years of experience in a leadership or representative position in an organization involved in peace and/or security issues concerning Myanmar, such as involvement in peace process, social cohesion, reconciliation, transitional justice, Security Sector Reform (SSR), Disarmament demobilization and reintegration (DDR), etc. Participants could also be actively working in development, humanitarian action, advocacy, human rights, gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, etc. as long as their work is directly linked to/conducive to building peace and security.
4. Must have good communication, presentation and public speaking skills.
5. Must be willing to listen to other people's opinions with respect and an open mind, and be aware that the workshop will deal with issues on peace/security that he/she may find sensitive.
6. Must be willing to relate harmoniously with people from different socio-economic, ethnic and cultural backgrounds.
7. Must be willing to engage actively in all activities related to the workshop, comprehending the phases of preparation and follow-up, and report back to his/her community the knowledge acquired during the workshop.
8. Must be able to communicate in English.
9. Must be available to travel internationally during the month of May 2017.

Follow-up: representatives Selection Criteria for Regional workshop

This consultative workshop on Youth, Peace & Security will allow space and time for Myanmar young people to voice youth issues. As Myanmar is geographically diverse and different groups are living together with different culture, norms and belief, the Myanmar consultative workshop with the presence of the youth representatives from different youth networks and organizations working on peace, policy, social security and development will also support a valid process for selection of two youth representatives selected by the young people to the regional consultation.

The participants to the Youth Consultation Workshop on SCR 2250 in Yangon – to be celebrated and consulted on the 23&24th March - will be given the privilege to elect two representatives to speak on

behalf of Myanmar Youth on the Regional Consultation that will take place between the 16 and the 19 May 2017 in Bangkok (Thailand).

Ground rules for the representatives' selection:

1. Representation will be **gender-balanced**. One representative will be male, the other one female.
2. Both representatives need to be **between 18 and 29 years old**.
3. A participant **can't elect/appoint him/herself.**
4. Both representatives will be from **different ethnicities** and, if possible, from **different Regions/ States**.
5. Both representatives will have **attended the Youth Consultation Workshop** in Yangon and actively participated in the discussions.
6. The representatives will **commit to attend the Regional Consultation** and voice the concerns of their fellow young people as well as **share Myanmar's young people inputs** to the Regional Consultation and with the other youth groups and the UN upon return.

The selection process is designed as secret and will be performed as follow:

(i) At the beginning of the Consultation Workshop in Yangon, each participant will be given a card labeled: "Representative Selection".

(ii) This card will remain with the participants throughout the duration of the Consultation Workshop so they can assess which participants are most suitable to represent the group.

(iii) At the end of the day 2, a ballot box will be placed in the venue and all participants will be asked to write two names, one male and one female, on the card and deposit the card on the ballot box.

(iv) Votes will be counted publicly and the representatives announced that same day.

Impact assessment

In order to assess the impact of the initiative, the joint UN Team will develop a series of tools that will actively involve participants and take into account the perspectives shares during the discussions. The tools are:

1) Pre- and post- questionnaires to the youth participants on peace and security, delivered will be analyzed and evaluated by the UN Joint team to assess the expectations as well changes in the knowledge, skill and attitude of participants on the topics;
2) A report developed following the workshop will include a summary of the discussions, priorities identified, as well as of recommendations on the theme of youth, peace and security. Narrative on the Youth, Peace and Security report will be distributed to the youth networks involved in youth as peace builders.
3) On a voluntary basis, participants will be invited to provide their experiences of the workshop to the group in an open sharing, in private, or in writing - according to their preference. This will enable the joint UN team to gather qualitative information on the participation of youth in the workshop, in terms of its impact both personally and for their role in the communities they belong to with consent (including a picture), stories will be shared through the internet on official websites.
4) More generally, UNFPA will follow-up on the theme of the role of young people in peace and security issues since youth is a cross cutting area that will be a priority area in the future Country Programme starting in 2018. Follow-up to the workshop will enable UNFPA and other partner agencies to mainstream the topic of youth in all its activities.
5) There will be a verbal feedback and a written report to the UN Team by the selected candidates for

the Regional Event. Excerpts of this in the form of an edited story will be put on the web. The report will also be shared with the participants of the Myanmar workshop.

Conflict sensitivity and risk management

Since the workshop will involves discussing issues that are potentially sensitive from a conflict perspective, the organizing UN Joint Team is undertaking several steps in order to guarantee that the initiative will be an inclusive, tolerant, participatory and respectful. First of all, the organizers have consulted with youth organizations and networks, particularly art and literature associations that are working on the ground to bring their voices all together in Yangon. Organizations and networks have independently made nominations of possible participants.

Moreover, a meeting with UNFPA conflict sensitivity experts of has been held in order to identify possible sensitive issues that may arise during the workshop. They reviewed both the participants' lists, the wording of the concept note and the structure of the agenda. Ground rules will be set at the beginning of the workshop by the participants and facilitators to guarantee fruitful, inclusive and respectful discussions. To foster participation and inclusiveness, participants will be addressed only by their names and not be addressed in terms of any organization, religion affiliation, age, or geographic origin.

In addition, the organizer team will have a preparatory meeting with the facilitators because the role of facilitators are extremely important to keep the participants on the right track, and help participants to avoid to deviate to sensitive issues. The organizers will prepare guidelines for the facilitators for the workshop as well.

Finally, the joint team of organizers is aware of risks that may arise during the workshop connected to the different views of participants concerning conflict, religion and politics. In order to manage some identified risks, the team is willing to adapt the following strategies:

Risk	Likelihood	Action taken
1. Participants will deviate on sensitive issues regarding conflict, politics and/or religion.	Likely	The organizers hired facilitators that have a neutral background. The final participants' list for the workshop will not include reference to ethnic belonging.
2. The youth participants will not listen carefully to different point of views.	Possible	Facilitators will set ground rules at the beginning of the workshop, focusing on respecting everyone's opinion.
3. Participants will tend to talk with people from their State/Region or with same background, and avoid contact with others.	Likely	Facilitators and organizers will create discussion groups in advance to keep them as much different as possible.
4. Younger participants, and especially younger women, will not participate actively in the discussions	Possible	Facilitators and organizers will create discussion groups avoiding large age gaps, and encourage young girls to talk during activities by calling them directly.
5. Some participants will not be able to understand fully the content of the workshop due to knowledge gaps.	Likely	The organizers hired an interpreter from English to Myanmar and give to each participant headphones to listen to the interpretation. A session on the peace process in Myanmar has been added in order for all participants to reach the same level of knowledge.

Gender inclusion

In the entire selection process, gender representation has been guaranteed by the organizers. Each youth organizations or networks had to nominate two persons, one boy and one girl, and the final list of participants will be as much balanced as possible, and gender balance will also be assured in group activities. Moreover, the facilitators will participate in a preparatory meeting to the workshop in which they will be instructed on how to address the youth participants, comprehending assuring that young women will participate actively to the discussions. Finally, the two young people elected for the Regional Meeting in Bangkok will have to be one boy and one girl.

Narrative on workshop / design

The workshop is designed not as a standalone event, but building on joint UN work in Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive health and rights approach, Myanmar youth policy formulation, Myanmar mar volunteerism and development aspects. The consultative workshop on Youth peace and security is designed and facilitated by young adults with national and international experience in youth development work, held in a conducive environment using bi-lingual Burmese and English translation with do no harm principles in place. The findings of the workshop will contribute towards a platform of evidence for further youth development and participatory work in peace building. It will also contribute towards development of follow up action plan on Youth Policy in Myanmar.

Myanmar Consultative Workshop for Youth, Peace & Security is supported by:

ANNEX II - List of Organizations and Gender of Participants

Organization	Gender
National Youth Congress	F
Mon Youth Educator Organization	M
Mon Youth Educator Organization	F
Karen Baptist Centre	M
Level Up Academy	M
Level Up Academy	F
Karen Affairs Committee (K. A. C)	M
Sky Youth (KPU)	M
Sky Youth (KPU)	F
Mon Conversation Club, Yangon	M
Kayan New Generation Youth (KNGY)	M
Swe Tha Har	M
Kaw Dai (Karli)	M
Pa-Oh Youth Network, Taunggyi	M
Pa-Oh Youth Network, Yangon	F
WAMARA-Youth Network	F
University Student Youth	M
Myit Kyi Na ,YIC	M
Tedim, Youth Fellowship; Chin Art and Literature	M
Kayah National Youth (KNY)	F
Central Committee for Youth Policy	M
Central Committee for Youth Policy	F
Karen State Civil Society Organization Network (KSCN)	F
Youth Information Corner	F
Youth Information Corner	F

ANNEX III – Final Agenda

23rd March - Day 1

Time	Activity	Resources
8:30 - 9:00	Registration	-
9:00 - 10:20	Opening session by Kaori Ishikawa, UNFPA Deputy Representative, and Elizabeth Armstrong, Peace Support Fund Director Objectives and the Progress Study by Jane Lawson, UNV Regional Programme Specialist Peace and Citizen Security Introductions/Icebreaker; Ground Rules	Facilitators/ Resource Persons
10.20 - 10.40	Coffee break	-
10:40 - 11:40	Presentation: *Peace process in Myanmar. How far have we gone?*	Facilitators/RP
11.40 - 12.30	Presentation: *Introduction to Peace and Security. The SCR 2250 Reconciliation and Peace process and progress made in Myanmar*	Facilitators/RP
12.30 - 13.15	Break out groups: Post-it discussion on youth perspectives on "The role of youth in Peace & Security"	Participants
13:15 - 14:00	Lunch	-
14.00 - 14.45	Post-it discussion on youth perspectives on "The role of youth in Peace & Security": presentations	Presentations of participants
14:45 - 15:45	Presenting obstacles (gaps, challenges and priorities) in Youth Peace Work	Presentations of participants
15:45 - 16:00	Coffee break	-
16:00 - 17:20	Break out groups: Discussions on innovations and creativity on Youth Peace building. Identifying key themes	Participants
17:20 - 17:30	Concluding remarks of day 1 activities	Facilitators/RP

24th March - Day 2

Time	Activity	Resources
8:30 - 9:00	Day 1 review and preview of day 2.	Facilitators/RP
9:00 - 10:20	Presentation on innovations by key themes with priority areas. Plenary discussions (follow-up activity day 1).	Presentations of participants
10:20 - 10:35	Coffee break	-
10:35 - 11:00	Remarks on the role of young people in peace & security in Myanmar, by Janet E. Jackson, UNFPA Country Representative.	Facilitators/RP
11:00 - 12:00	Break out groups: Brain storming on recommendations for their work to be supported and young people's voices to be heard on peace and security issues. Presentation of groups' recommendations and read out.	Participants
11:30 -13:00	Dot voting of recommendations by priority. Wrap up: summary of the recommendations. Why did you vote for the recommendations?	Participants and facilitators
13:00 - 13:45	Lunch	-
13:45 - 15:30	Youth voices: development of key messages to authorities for the Progress Study (creative arts: letters, photos, videos, message clips, other methods and materials)	Participants
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee Break	Participants
15:45 - 17:30	Presentation of recommendations to the Progress Study; amendments and finalization. Evaluation of day 2 and post-evaluation questionnaire to participants. Secret ballot voting of 2 young people for the Regional Meeting.	Participants and facilitators
17:30 - 18:00	Closing remarks	Facilitators/RP

ANNEX IV – Questionnaires

Myanmar Consultative Workshop for Youth, Peace and Security
23-24 March 2017
Pre-Post event questionnaire

A) Background information (please fill in)**:**

Age	
Gender	
Main organisation activities (list)	
Region/State you represent	

B) Questions related to Youth, Peace and Security:

1. **How would you rate your understanding and awareness of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace & Security? (Please circle one: 1 = poor, 5 = excellent)**

   1 2 3 4 5

Comments:

2. **How would you rate your understanding of the peace process in Myanmar? (Please circle one: 1 = poor, 5 = excellent)**

   1 2 3 4 5

Comments:

3. **How would you rate your level of involvement in promoting youth involvement in conflict prevention, conflict transformation and peacebuilding? (5 = very involved, 1 = not involved)**

   1 2 3 4 5

Comments:

4. **Provide examples of the ways you and your organisation are involved in Youth, Peace and Security**
   -
   -
   -

5. **Do you feel there are formal mechanisms for youth to get involved in peace building efforts in Myanmar? (Circle one)**

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

6. **What are the top three barriers to youth involvement in the peace process and peacebuilding?**

a)
b)
c)

C) Questions related to workshop

1. **Are you aware of the purpose and objectives of the two-day Youth, Peace and Security Workshop?**

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

2. **Do you know the reason why you were invited to participate in the workshop?**

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

3. **Do you know how the workshop in Yangon will feed into the Regional Workshop in Bangkok?**

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

Myanmar Consultative Workshop for Youth, Peace and Security

Panda Hotel, 23-24 March 2017

Participant Evaluation Form

We value your feedback to improve our UNFPA workshops, trainings and seminar in future.

Background

Age	
Gender	
Main organization activities (list)	
Region/State you represent	

1. **How would you rate your understanding and awareness of UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace & Security? (Please circle one: 1 = poor, 5 = excellent)**

   1 2 3 4 5

Comments:

2. **How would you rate your understanding of the peace process in Myanmar? (Please circle one: 1 = poor, 5 = excellent)**

   1 2 3 4 5

Comments:

3. **How would you rate your understanding of the Youth, Peace and Security consultation process as it relates to the Regional Workshop in Bangkok? (Please circle one: 1 = poor, 5 = excellent)**

   1 2 3 4 5

Comments:

4. **Assessment of the workshop structure and content**

How do you assess the Programme based upon the following criteria?	**5 =**	**4 =**	**3 =**	**2 = NOT**	**1 = POOR**

	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	SATIS-FACTORY	SATIS-FACTORY	
a) The workshop agenda comprised a good balance between conceptual and practical discussions.	5	4	3	2	1
b) Useful case studies and materials were prepared for discussion and exercises.	5	4	3	2	1
c) The workshop team was well-prepared and knowledgeable.	5	4	3	2	1

5. Assessment of specific workshop sessions

How do you assess the effectiveness of specific seminar sessions?	**5 = EXCELLENT**	**4 = VERY GOOD**	**3 = SATIS-FACTORY**	**2 = NOT SATIS-FACTORY**	**1 = POOR**
Day I					
1. Peace process in Myanmar. How far have we gone?	5	4	3	2	1
2. Presentation: Introduction to Peace and Security. The SCR 2250 Reconciliation and Peace process and progress made in Myanmar, and the Regional Progress Study	5	4	3	2	1
3. Break out groups: Post-it discussion on youth perspectives on "Peace and Security"	5	4	3	2	1
4. Break out groups: Discussions on innovations and creativity on Youth Peace building. Identifying key themes	5	4	3	2	1
Day II					
5. Break out groups: Brain storming on recommendations for their work to be supported and young people's voices to be heard on peace and security issues. Post–it recommendations and read out.	5	4	3	2	1
6. Youth voices: development of key messages to authorities for the Progress Study (use of creative arts: letters, photos, videos, message clips, and other methods and materials)	5	4	3	2	1

6. What kind of follow-up to this workshop are you envisaging with your division/ field mission?

Comments:

7. Where there issues you wanted to discuss and did not have the opportunity to do so? (Circle one answer)

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

8. Did you feel you had an equal opportunity to contribute during the workshop sessions? (Circle one answer)

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

9. Did the workshop meet your expectations? (Circle one answer)

Yes No Unsure

Comments:

10. Overall score for the event (1=poor, 5=Excellent):

1 2 3 4 5

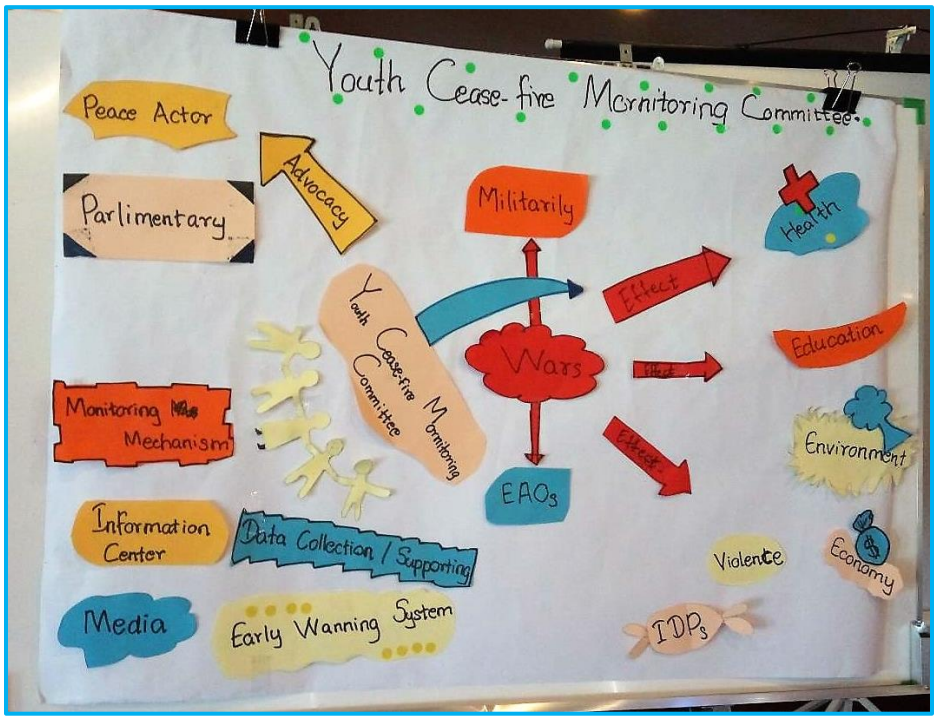
11. Other comments:

ANNEX V – Materials developed by participants

During the second day of workshop, participants took part to a session entitled "Youth voices: key messages to authorities for the Progress Study". Here below are some pictures documenting the works realized by them:

i. Poster proposing a "Youth ceasefire monitoring committee"

A group of participants proposed the creation of a Youth Ceasefire Monitoring Committee that currently does not exist. In this way, they would like to be more involved in the Myanmar peace process and, more specifically, in the cease fire process. This committee could give a voice to youth, seen as peace actors, whose future will be shaped by the results of those negotiations, and especially youth living in States and part of ethnic groups.



ii. Video: Conflict and youth drug abuse - An interview

One group played a talk show in which an interviewer listens to the stories of two teachers from communities where drug abuse is widespread among the youth. Drug abuse is due to the presence of conflict and violence that misshape the lives of young people for two main reasons:

1) Youth are victims of violence as well as they have a restricted access to social services, including education, and they find an easy relief in drugs;
2) In conflict times, there is a lack of governance, therefore drugs are easily produced and trafficked, making it very easy for drug users to find and use them.

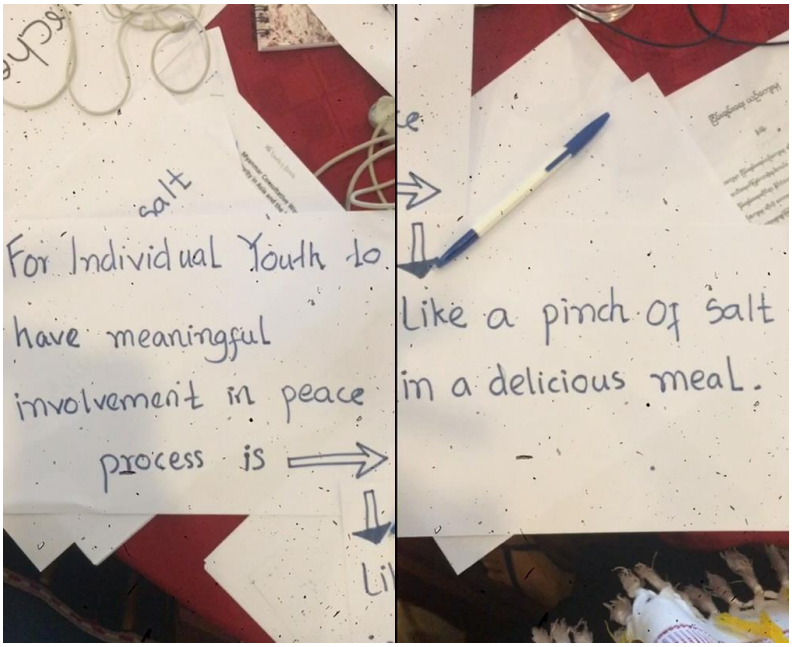
Moreover, the participants talk about the problem of criminalization of drug abusers - that actually are victims - and the lack of an effective response against drug producers and traffickers from the government.





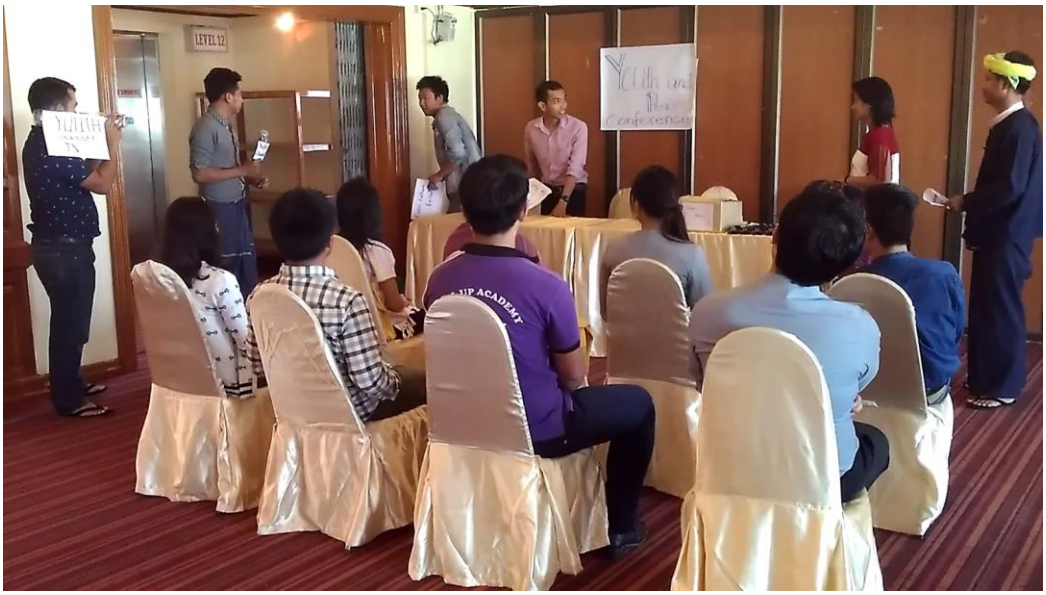

iii. Video (#2) on the role of young people in peace building

The third group presented a video made with images connected to peace&conflict issues in Myanmar, explaining the current situation of the country and why young people shall be involved in the Myanmar peace process, since youth in the peace process could be “a pinch of salt in a delicious meal”. It is a video also calling the youth to be more active and participative in their communities to build peace and trust with other different groups and communities.



iv. A skit demonstrating "Youth Channel TV" interviewing participants of youth Conference.

The fourth and last group imagined a Youth Conference taking place among youth representatives from various ethnic groups, discussing and sharing views on peace&security issues and the involvement of young people in these topics. The Conference was well recorded through the cameras of the Youth Voices Channel which has its own TV frequencies and produces programmes with and for the Myanmar youth.





ANNEX VI - Other materials

A. **Toolkit: manual for facilitators**. The organizers developed a 30-page manual for guiding facilitators in their work, based on the general toolkit developed by the investigators for the Progress Study. The manual was adapted to the length of the workshop (reduced from three to two days) and to the Myanmar context.

B. **Presentation on the Myanmar Peace Process by Daw Kin Ma Ma Myo**. The facilitator developed her own presentation on the Myanmar Peace Process, focusing in particular on the last 7 years of peace process and showing to youth participants the possible outcomes of it. She also invited them to reflect on the roles they may have in such process.

C. **Presentation on Security Council Resolution 2250 by Ma Thinzar Shunlei Yi**. The facilitator developed her own presentation on the content of the Security Council Resolution and invited the participants to reflect on its components and how to apply them in the Myanmar context.

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