

	Students and trainees can access the internet in Myanmar;			community libraries and to the scholarship beneficiaries.
1 – External Environment	<p>For Outcome 1 – Cultural barriers and conflict may challenge equal participation of all in activities conducted in the framework of his action</p> <p>Risk of human rights violations committed by the private sector</p>	H	H	<p>For Outcome 1 – conduct a contextualised gender and human rights analysis in the areas of intervention and apply its recommendations at the latest during the inception phase</p> <p>Close monitoring will be based on data disaggregated, at least, by sex, age, disability and specific groups when applicable in order to promote equal participation and non-discrimination. All key stakeholders will be meaningfully consulted and heard, prior to activities and will be participating in the monitoring of the action.</p> <p>An explicit commitment for all private sector actors to abide by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.</p>

Lessons Learnt:

Technical and vocational training and non-formal education The action's first priority builds on findings from the Education Sector Analysis (ESA) conducted by the Ministry of Education from September to November 2020. The ESA highlighted the problematic access to education and training in rural and ethnic areas, for families with low income and in conflict affected regions. The ESA also pointed out that social exclusion in Myanmar, including in education, is associated with ethno-linguistic identity, and that Education services are insufficiently adapted to local context, notably in ethnic minority regions. As regards TVET, despite improvements in recent years the main constraint of the Myanmar's TVET sub-sector continues to be the mismatch between the TVET options offered and the skills demanded for economic development. The ESA moreover emphasised the need to expand TVET opportunities for disadvantaged groups such as people with disabilities, vulnerable youth, ethnic minority groups, the illiterate, underemployed and unemployed.

During consultations with ECHO and its partner organisations, and development partners the need to involve communities from ethnic and crisis-affected areas in the planning process of education and technical and vocational programmes and activities was stressed, to ensure that the developed programmes respond to local context and labour market needs. This action aims at applying a participatory approach to ensure full ownership by the communities with positive implication on the implementation and sustainability of activities. Non-formal education and technical and vocational training will be used as a catalyst to grow and expand local businesses and industries, as well as to support youth to start small businesses. This approach starts with community consultations with local leaders, businesses and industries, to better understand the needs and priorities for non-formal education and technical and vocational training to respond to local needs and to support community economic development. A key focus of this approach is to retain graduates within their communities and prevent a "brain-drain" of workers through outward migration to cities.

Post-secondary education and professional development

The second priority area of the action builds on and extends the EU's Support to Higher Education in the ASEAN Region (EU SHARE) programme, which has been providing short-term student mobility opportunities and institutional capacity building to Myanmar in a regional ASEAN context. EU SHARE supports ASEAN's vision of building an ASEAN Scholarship Scheme at the centre of the emerging Higher Education Area in the region, inspired by the Erasmus Scholarship Scheme in Europe. Funded by DG INTPA, 500 scholarships have so far been awarded to undergraduate students in any academic discipline from a network of 32 public and private universities across ASEAN, and 100 scholarships to ASEAN students to study at EU universities. EU SHARE is currently in an extension phase running until December 2022; the programme's main beneficiary is the ASEAN Secretariat; it is managed by the EU Delegation in Jakarta and is implemented by a consortium consisting of British Council, DAAD, Nuffic and ENQA.