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| **Country/entity** | Myanmar |
| **Region** | Asia and Pacific |
| **Agreement name** | Union Accord Part II (Pyidaungsu Accord) |
| **Date** | 16 Jul 2018 |
| **Agreement status** | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| **Interim arrangement** | Yes |
| **Agreement/conflict level** | Intrastate/intrastate conflict |

**Myanmar Conflict (1948 - )**

Internal conflict, mostly along ethno-political fault lines, has been a constant feature of Myanmar since its independence in 1948. The conflict has two distinct dynamics. First a struggle between an authoritarian government and a pro-democracy opposition which has the characteristics of authoritarian conflicts; and second a stuggle between the government and ethnic armed groups which has the characteristics of an identity conflict. The two oldest and strongest militias fighting the government are the Karen National Union (KNU), which has remained active since the late 1940s, and the Kachin Independence Organisation, which was formed in the early 1960s. In total, here are more than a dozen mostly ethnic-based guerrilla groups active throughout the country. Especially in the period of junta dictatorship that lasted until 2011 the government attempted to crush the rebellions, which led to numerous human rights violations. With the start of democratic reforms in the aftermath of the 2010 elections, peace negotiations have taken place and resulted in the signing of various agreements, although conflicts remain active.
Close
Myanmar Conflict (1948 -
)

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| **Stage** | Framework/substantive - partial |
| **Conflict nature** | Government/territory |
| **Peace process** | Myanmar 21st Century Panglong Process |

**Parties** Signed

Dr. Tin Myo Win

Representative of the Government Group

U Aung Soe

Representative of the Hluttaw Group

Maj-Gen San Myint

Representative of the Tatmadaw Group

Dr. Salai Lian Hmun Sakhong

Representative of the Ethnic Armed Organisations Group

U Thu Wai

Representative of the Political Parties Group

**Third parties**

Witnesses:

U Htone Phoo Dagon

Ethnic Representative, Government Group

U Kyaw Win

Relevant Representative of the Government Group

Nan Say Awa

Ethnic Representative Ethnic Armed Organisations Group

U Hla Kyaw Aung

Relevant Representative of the Ethnic Armed Organisations Group

Nan Kham Ohn

Ethnic Representative, Political Parties Group

Tar Myint Kyaw

Relevant Representative of the Political Parties Group

**Description**

This agreement is the outcome of the sessions of the 21st Century Panglong conference, which was set up to develop the peace process with the ethnic armed organisations in Myanmar. The conference was intended as all-inclusive but did not include all armed organisations. The negotiating sides for this agreement thus do not encompass the entire conflict system in Myanmar. The agreement itself is quite general, with commitments to democracy, federalism, and inclusion. Importantly, the agreement sets a goal of 30% representation of women in important sectors, and sets a commitment to prevent gender-based violence and to support gender equality. The principles of equality and inclusion are extended to issues of socio-economic development, with a focus on age equality, children's rights. The agreement also limits land ownership to citizens only.

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| **Agreement document** | MM_180716_Union Accord Part II.pdf (opens in new tab) \| Download PDF |
| **Agreement document (original language)** | MM_180716_Union Accord Part II_Bu.pdf (opens in new tab) |

**Women, girls and gender**

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| **Participation** | Participation→Gender quotas<br>Page 1-2:<br>Addendum (a)<br>Political sector basic principle agreement<br>(16 July 2018) Gender equality<br>...<br>2. A minimum of 30 percent involvement of women in each sector is to be encouraged.<br><br>Page 2:<br>Addendum (c)<br>Social sector basic principle agreement<br>(16 July 2018)<br>1. In the decision-making stages of conducting resettlement, redevelopment and social development matters, attempts must be made towards having women participation of at least 30 per cent. |
| **Equality** | Equality→Equality (general)<br>Page 1-2:<br>Addendum (a)<br>Political sector basic principle agreement<br>(16 July 2018) Gender equality<br>1. In establishing a Union based on democracy and federal system, no citizen of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar must be treated differently based on gender difference and policy must be established for equality.<br>...<br>4. Increase the capability of women to support gender equality. |
| **Particular groups of women** | Particular groups of women→Pregnancy/maternity<br>Page 2:<br>Addendum (c)<br>Social sector basic principle agreement<br>(16 July 2018)<br>...<br>4. Enact laws that provide rights of the handicapped persons, children, elders, expecting mothers. |
| **International law** | No specific mention. |

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| **New institutions** | No specific mention. |
| **Violence against women** | Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)<br>Page 1-2:<br>Addendum (a)<br>Political sector basic principle agreement<br>(16 July 2018) Gender equality<br>...<br>3. In establishing a Union based on democracy and federal system, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar is to establish and implement policies that prevent gender- based violence. |
| **Transitional justice** | No specific mention. |
| **Institutional reform** | No specific mention. |
| **Development** | Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction<br>Page 2:<br>Addendum (c)<br>Social sector basic principle agreement<br>(16 July 2018)<br>1. In the decision-making stages of conducting resettlement, redevelopment and social development matters, attempts must be made towards having women participation of at least 30 per cent. |
| **Implementation** | No specific mention. |
| **Other** | No specific mention. |