



BRITAIN'S GOODBYE EU

10am-5pm

**Tuesday 23rd & Wed 24th
February 2021**

Online

GOODBYE EU

**Implications for Intercultural Dialogue,
Peace-building and Reconciliation in the UK!**



**COMMUNITY
RELATIONS
COUNCIL**
Equity | Diversity | Interdependence

inside out

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Disclaimer

This Report/publication has received support from the Northern Ireland Community Relations Council which aims to promote a pluralist society characterised by equity, respect for diversity, and recognition of interdependence. The views expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Community Relations Council.

Introduction

Dear Reader

As Co-ordinator of The Inside Out Programme, I am delighted to present to you a report of *The Last Hurrah! Goodbye EU. Implications for Intercultural Dialogue, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in the UK!*

The report details a two-day conference held in February 2021 and a short Taster Session which preceded it back in December 2020.

The conference had been planned to take place in December 2020 but of course our world changed in 2020 and thus the opportunity to meet and share this space was regrettably taken from us. Meeting in the virtual world is fine of course but is no substitute for the real thing. If 2020 has proven anything, is that we humans are sociable creatures and the need to interact with one another is essential.

Turning to the decision of the UK to leave the EU one of our Guest Speakers, Professor Duncan Morrow described it as, tectonic, and by the end of the conference, this was the overwhelming feeling.

There was also the sense that we just can't wait around for things to happen either and that we need to start initiating processes to ensure that all the work achieved through our relationship with the EU over the years is not lost whilst at the same time being open to the possibilities that do exist in the post-BREXIT era, although without the clarity that seems lacking right now, this journey will be a challenging one.

When the idea of holding this event first came to me, it was with a view to setting down a marker as such, one where we would genuinely acknowledge the end of a long and largely successful partnership, especially in regard to the likes of the

Erasmus+ Programme, but also genuinely explore, with a view to the future, and to provide a space for those who were not in the 'remain camp,' to also contribute to the conference.

Whilst, it would seem that the overwhelming number of participants were opposed to the UK leaving the EU, what was clear, was the willingness to explore the implications of that decision for the UK, and in a way that allowed conversations to be open, honest and transparent without our ever trying to impose a view of one kind or another.

The response to and feedback received has been overwhelmingly positive and as you will see from the evaluation, we can be proud of our endeavours and can also assert that we went a long way to achieving our objectives.

We have carefully and successfully navigated The Last Hurrah and it's with that in mind I now want to offer thanks to those involved.

I want to begin by thanking our funder, the Northern Ireland Community Relations Council, who without their support, this event would not have been made possible.

Secondly, I want to thank our Guest Speakers – NI Commissioner for Children and Young People, Koulla Yiasouma, Colin Parry OBE, Professor Duncan Morrow and International Education and Training Consultant, Sara Southam. They provided invaluable insight and perspective at local, national and transnational levels, and also, a view on how the future might look in the post-Brexit era.

I also want to thank those that agreed to showcase their practice during the conference – Darren Ferguson from Beyond Skin, Pete Bloom – Shared

Futures, and Lauri Heikkinen and Katarina Cenic from Europeers. This gave other participants an opportunity to see and hear about models of good practice, which was something that had been requested at the Taster Session in December.

Next, I want to thank the many participants that gave up time to attend and contribute to the many meaningful and fruitful conversations that took place over both days. A commitment to make the conference a success was clearly on show and we most certainly got a feeling of energy and desire to be part of an important conversation.

Final thanks go to my team who, with diligence, expertise and a great level of professionalism and authenticity, were committed to ensuring that the conference got as close to mirroring that of the real thing which at the time of writing seems like a distant memory. We had become so accustomed to many of these in-person events but now more than ever, we genuinely appreciate being with people and spending time in their company.

To help cement the learning process, I had set out to have an international team that would add an extra dynamic to the conversations that took place and ensure that the event didn't become Northern Ireland or UK-centric, where only those from the islands would talk to each other in a way that only they might understand.

I wanted to ensure that an international presence would 'force' participants to consider their contributions and reflect on how they formulated their opinion without any of the assumptions that might normally be present from a UK-only audience.

Cathy Bollaert (originally from South Africa) but living in Northern Ireland for some years, Morgaine Green (originally from the UK but living in Spain),

Sabrina Apitz and Dominik Ringler (both living in Berlin) and Stephan van de Ven (The Netherlands) completed the line-up and ensured our desire to create a different dynamic was met.

Stephan had the task of telling the story of the conference and capturing the key points emerging from discussions to not only give you a sense of the issues we face, and feelings among participants, but also identify some of the important questions we need to think about as we endeavour to navigate the new reality of BREXIT and try to better understand the implications for Inter-cultural Dialogue, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in the UK. You will see from the pages that follow that he has managed to capture this and provides a detailed account of The Last Hurrah!

Alongside myself, Cathy, Sabrina and Morgaine were able to carefully and sensitively facilitate discussions and provide a succinct and carefully crafted narrative of those conversations that they had responsibility for.

A special word of thanks to Dominik, without whose technical expertise we would not have been able to create what I can only describe as the landscape and backdrop to the conference which helped to nurture the feeling that we were 'in the room' with other participants. His knowledge of virtual tools and their technical application ensured that the conference was a much greater success than it might have been without them.

Finally, as we close this chapter in our history, we look forward uncertain of how things will look in the post-BREXIT era but where we know that we have as much responsibility to shape that narrative as to be a recipient of it.

Fergal Barr
Co-ordinator
March 2021

Background

Conference organisers, **The Inside Out Programme**, was established in Claudy as a targeted youth initiative funded by the Local Strategy Partnership for Derry City Council area (DLSP), in 2004, through the EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation. Since then, it has delivered a vast array of projects to young people in the immediate and surrounding Claudy area but also on a regional, national, and international basis.

At international level it continues to coordinate delivery of The LID (Leadership through Intercultural Dialogue) Programme. Since 2008, it has targeted young people, young leaders, youth and community workers and a range of other practitioners (with a remit for young people) from across a variety of professions to develop their skills base, increase their knowledge and affect attitudinal change which in turn not only enhances the capacity of individuals but that of their organisations and ultimately the communities they work in to contribute to the continued development of a shared society in Northern Ireland.



IT WAS A THOUGHTFULLY ORGANISED AND NICELY PACED EVENT AND I FELT PRIVILEGED TO SEE AT FIRST HAND THE COMMITMENT OF PARTICIPANTS.



Under the auspices of The LID Programme, Inside Out has also organised a number of residential events including **The LID Programme Evaluation** and **The LID Conference**, and in 2017 delivered **LID+**.

In its latest initiative, Inside Out wanted to mark the occasion of the UK leaving the EU, with particular reference to the Erasmus+ Programme but not exclusively, and in doing so initiate a process of reflection on that relationship as well as examine the potential opportunities afforded in the post-Brexit era.

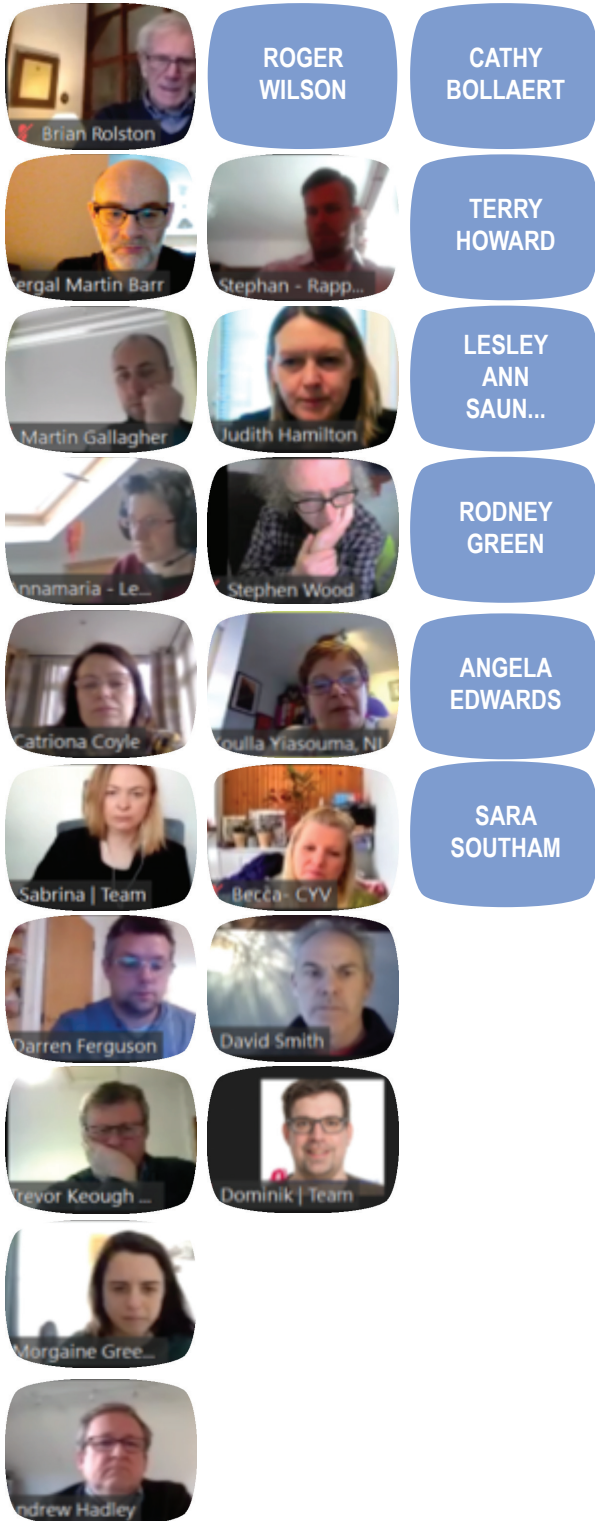
The Last Hurrah! Goodbye EU. Implications for Intercultural Dialogue, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in the UK! aimed to mark the end of an era by exploring and reflecting upon the UK's decision to leave the EU and the implications of such a decision.

Not limited to the following, the conference sought to create opportunities to be inspired and better informed, to document participants' experiences of the international, demonstrate how experience in international programmes informs practice and attempt to forecast a post-Brexit era concerning UK-European relations.

Postponed due to the Covid Pandemic, it was organised online, all the while Brexit became the stark reality for all in the UK. February 23rd and 24th 2021 marked the days of the conference and the end of an era whilst exploring what a new chapter in the post-Brexit era might look like. As the conference had been originally planned as a residential event in December 2020, a short online taster session was organised in its place and findings from that event have been incorporated into this report.

The Last Hurrah!

A Local View

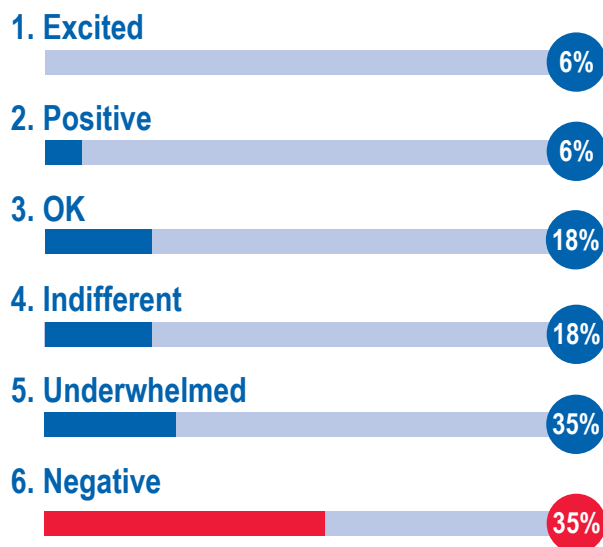


Brexit, a reality that many people in the United Kingdom and outside of it, must deal with, but what does that mean for individuals? The Conference opened by asking participants to indicate how they were feeling about Brexit but also whether opportunities were to be had in a post-Brexit era.

1. **How are you feeling now about the post-Brexit era?** Participants were asked to select from one of the following options - excited, positive, OK, indifferent, underwhelmed, and negative. Over 50% of the participants felt underwhelmed to negative about it.
2. **Leaving those feelings to one side for the moment do you believe there to be opportunities to be had in the post-Brexit era?** Yes, probably, potentially, uncertain, unlikely, or no? Most of the participants remained optimistic and over 80% of them answered yes, probably and potentially. This is more positive than during the Taster Session where 59% indicated they were unsure.

Brexit has of course happened, but the full impact is still far from clear, especially as Covid still dominates at the time of writing. In terms of a local view, what has been or at least what might be the impact in Northern Ireland?

HOW ARE YOU FEELING ABOUT THE POST-BREXIT ERA?



KEYNOTE I: KOULLA YIASOUMA, NI COMMISSIONER FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

In her role as NI Commissioner for Children and Young People, Koulla Yiasouma, provided 'a local perspective', i.e., the implications of the decision to withdraw from the EU on Children and Young People in Northern Ireland and what that impact might be in the longer-term.

 A copy of Koulla's presentation (in pdf format) is available by clicking on the icon.

Key Points

Young people have been adversely affected by Covid-19. Under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), children have a total of 42 rights which should be the minimum standard but in practice, they are used as a ceiling. The **Children Services Co-operation Act 2015** aims to protect these rights. However, the legacy of the conflict in Northern Ireland is still keenly felt by young people post-Brexit, whilst Brexit itself, is in Koulla's view, a 'disaster.'

Koulla stressed that key points to consider in the wider context are as follows:

- **27% of children live in relative poverty (pre-COVID-19) but since COVID-19 emerged, 10, 000 families had fallen into that category**
- **11, 000 children have been referred to Children's Mental Health Teams**
- **49% of children are in receipt of free school meals**
- **2, 300 are on the Child Protection Register**
- **93% of children in custody are not convicted**

In reference to ‘the Troubles,’ Koulla made the point that any form of conflict will (in time) be felt by future generations – to quote someone that had been directly impacted, it is like ‘Bullets travelling through time.’

Today’s children still feel the impact of events from the past. Even though many political agreements have been reached over time, e.g., The Good Friday Agreement, St. Andrews Agreement, and New Decade New Approach among them, none make any mention of children and the impact it has on their lives. Cross-community work has made great strides but does not achieve the structural changes required to better the lives of children and young people and this is reflected in the Brexit process.

Koulla referenced one particular project, *It’s our Brexit too*, where young people from both sides of the border met and questions that young people posed have been left unanswered.

They are as follows:

- **Why did older people decide to leave the EU when [it is] we [who] will feel the repercussions of it [Brexit] more than they ever will – they (young people) are fearful of what has happened.**

- **How will our employment prospects be changed because of Brexit?**

- **Will a hard border return us to the troubles?**

- **What about farmers in agriculture – will they lose their subsidies?**

- **Is there a difference between having an Irish or British passport?**

- **Will it mean we can’t help others (such as refugees)?**

- **What are the good things about leaving the EU?**

- **Did adults know what it [really] meant?**

- **Will the UK still take part in Eurovision?**

Koulla stressed that to this day, there are still no answers to these questions. Opportunities, their place (in civil society), and their identity are now more important than ever before. There is a willingness and hunger to be part of the future, and part of the solution – there should be no issue about having their say, and that older people should have to listen to them.

Young people have a lot of questions and how we answer them is our challenge, i.e., the Adult World.

Connecting to ‘the Local’

Following Koulla’s input, participants were invited to ask questions.

What does Brexit mean for opportunities for young people in Northern Ireland when they no longer have access to the Erasmus+ scheme?

Funding is no longer available because the UK opted out of Erasmus. The Republic of Ireland has granted access to Erasmus+ funding for Higher Education for Northern Ireland, for example for study exchanges. Whether there will ever be full integration of Northern Ireland Schools is hard to say, according to Koulla.

Do you ever see the possibility of full integration in Northern Ireland Schools?

The costs of a segregated system, as in NI, is much higher as much more is paid for admin and back-office staff than the rest of the UK. It ought to be addressed by the UK as a whole to provide better integration as it is their opinion that the nearest school should be the best school. Even so, it looks like this will most likely not happen in the long term and it is not up to children to sort out these problems for themselves.

What has been the effect on children and young people of there being no government (political) over previous years?

Considering that there has been no governance in a political sense over previous years for children and young people, the effect is that a lot of stagnation took place. Certain issues in schooling have been moving forward in the UK in general, whereas in Northern Ireland, the situation stagnated. Koulla suggested that NI was in a holding pattern, not looking at education or legislation reform.

Do you agree that confidence building and mutual respect becomes easier when you put people in a “bigger pond” (e.g. EU / Erasmus+). What can we do to create such a pond without an international programme of that kind?

Agreeing that young children are our future, programmes or projects to let the young people of Northern Ireland or the valuable contributions they have made around the world, for example, in the Caribbean, can lead to great development and generates a greater sense of hope and future.

There is not only the need to share history about the slave trade but equally one of contribution to global civilisation. There is an importance that history is known, ‘the Irish being poets’ (for example), but also as a country also being troubled, knowing how they helped to build America. The Caribbean connection is not as well discussed in schools.

Schools would typically pick and choose from certain programmes, however, in the Caribbean such connections are more strongly made, for example, a lot of such programmes in Jamaica and other isles where young people can learn from and connect with a more colourful community.

Discussing ‘the Local’

There is an overall agreement that the situation is dire and there is no clarity. Already during the Taster Session, much concern was shared about the situation for young people in this time of COVID-19.

The feeling is that there is not enough commitment to support even the basic rights afforded to young people. Dialogue is one of the key suggestions, to continue in dialogue with young people and asking them what they want in the future.

Questions posed by Koulla reflect some of the wishes of young people. The question of their identity is of particular interest, how does that conversation change now that Brexit has happened? This was also mentioned during the Taster session, but more specifically how to handle the question of identity in times of uncertainty.

The current state of business was described as one of a ‘holding position,’ i.e., holding their breath whilst waiting for to see what will happen next, e.g., will Scotland gain independence? How will that influence the future of the UK? Will Wales do the same?

“

IT WAS GREAT TO HAVE DIALOGUE LIKE THE OLD DAYS OF YOUTH IN ACTION WHERE UK PARTNERS WOULD COME TOGETHER AND SHARE THEIR FEELINGS, PROJECTS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

”

The sense is that the current narrative is full of ‘we’ll not have anything to do with Europe’ conversations. A similar narrative about the borders of Ireland has re-emerged. And where are the borders now? Britain has also experienced a revival of an older narrative, that of the Commonwealth.

Where is the ‘golden egg’ here? What is the biggest positive about Brexit? A chance to reflect on relationships and power between Britain and the world, and creating more equal relationships? The pandemic shows there is a belief in community and solidarity creating the possibility to heal things from the past but this is a recovery which could take many years.

The pandemic has also given individuals the chance to focus on writing applications, explore digital creativity and enhanced collaboration whilst only beginning to now see the light at the end of the tunnel.

There is the possibility of creating bilateral agreements with partners in other countries or supporting the government to develop local / regional / national programmes. In contrast to this, some people are still looking for future grant opportunities in Europe.

Do we now start looking at possibilities locally, regionally, within our borders of the UK or beyond? Volunteering locally and connecting with communities closer to home? Cross-border exchanges between Northern and the Republic of Ireland may be such a solution.

Other suggestions included that of a cross-border children science (youth) centre that focuses on education, business, health, and the environment for young people. It can be fun, engaging and informal in its approach, but can leverage a huge impact.

Another suggestion was that of creating links and multiplying agents to promote interaction and relations with people outside of the segregated schooling system. For that to happen some pressure is required to convince decision-makers and lobbyists to fight on behalf of young people. Continuing to share and learn from one another is reaffirmed. To learn from people with experience, as we did here, and by bringing together groups and leaders who can influence decision-makers.

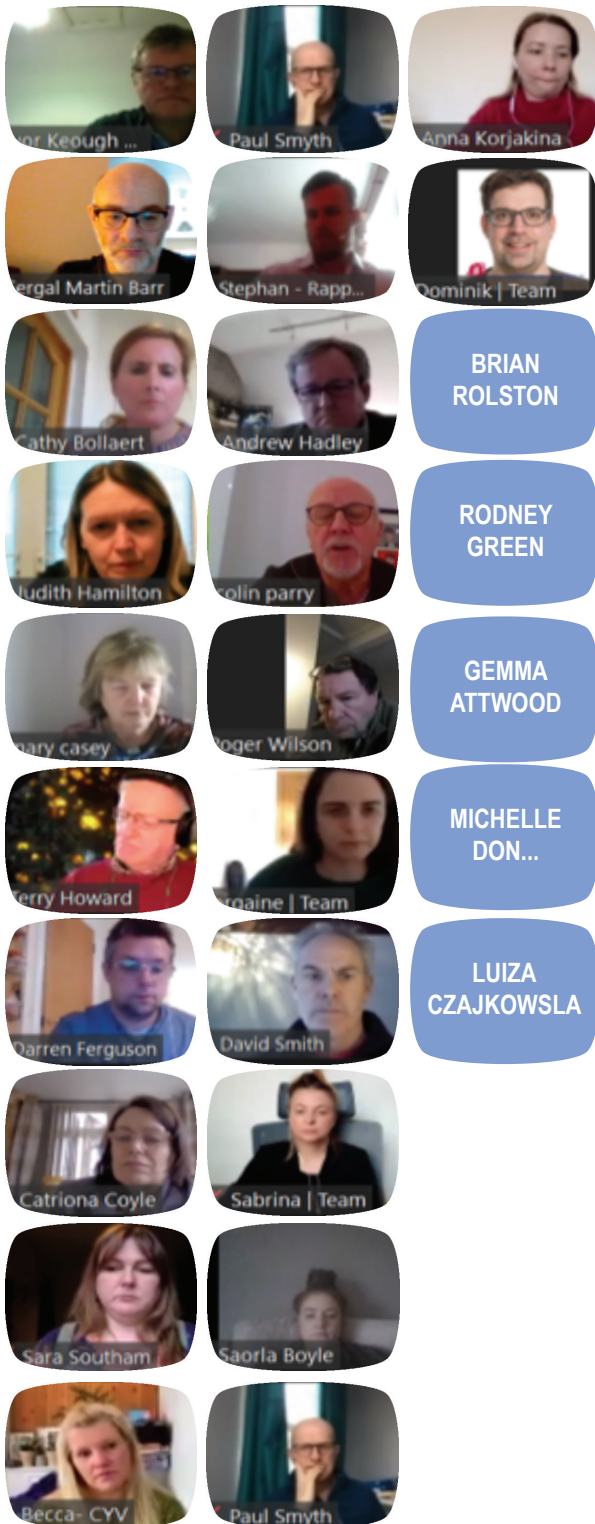
“

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS SEEN AS A PROBLEM WHEN THEY ARE, IN FACT, THE SOLUTION.

”

The Last Hurrah!

A National View



Following the discussion groups of ‘the local’, participants were asked to turn their attentions towards the national perspective and consider implications for ‘the Union.’ As with the beginning of the conference, two questions were posed.

The UK – will it still be ‘here’ in ten years?
 The answers were very divided, with over 50% answering uncertain, unlikely or no vs. close to 50% answering yes, probably or potentially.

Looking ahead only two years from now participants were asked to consider relations between the regions in the UK. Almost 50% believed relationships will deteriorate slightly over time while only one in five believe relationships will improve slightly or a lot.

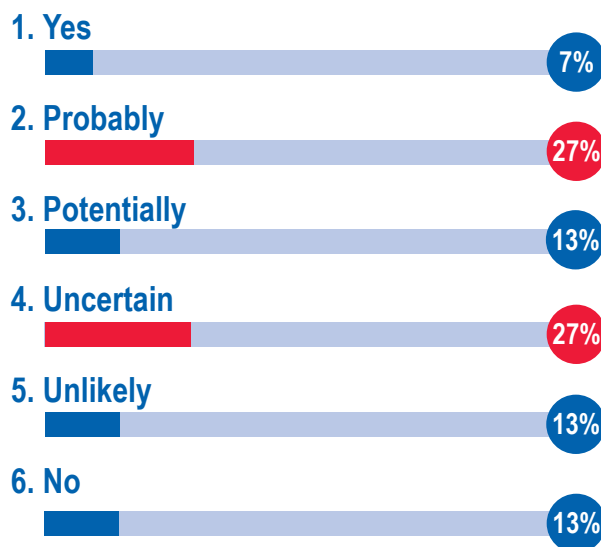
Significantly two-thirds (67%) believed relationships will be worse than they already are with a small percentage of this already believing they are already past the point of return.

Polls held during the Taster Session also showed similar results. Overall participants agreed that Brexit has caused damage to relationships but these were not beyond repair although it’s clear that there is much work to be done.

Consideration was given to whether the pandemic had done more damage to relationships within the UK than by Brexit, it was difficult to estimate – the majority were unsure – one person agreed whilst another disagreed.

One of the clear intentions of the conference was to ensure that discussions did not become Northern Ireland-centric. Efforts were made to ensure that implications were looked at in a truly UK-wide context and this was reflected in our decision to have two of the four Guest Speakers located in Great Britain.

THE UK - WILL IT STILL BE HERE IN TEN YEARS TIME?



RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE REGIONS IN THE UK - TWO YEARS FROM NOW



Northern Ireland of course has been at the centre of the Brexit discourse, from holding the balance of power in Teresa May’s Westminster Government and ensuring the Good Friday Agreement is not compromised to more recently negotiations over an Irish Sea Border and the threatened triggering of Article 16 by the EU in the Irish Protocol. But what is the perspective of people in Great Britain and more pointedly what are their feelings on the subject?

KEYNOTE II: COLIN PARRY MBE JP, TIM PARRY JONATHON BALL PEACE FOUNDATION

Colin Parry, Co-Founder and Chairperson of the Tim Parry Johnathan Ball Peace Foundation, was asked to provide ‘a national perspective’ focusing on changes happening within Great Britain and how the departure from the EU has already begun to shape attitudes for the longer-term. Whereas ‘the local’ focused on Children and Young People, Colin offered his thoughts concerning the adult population.

Key Points

Colin was keen to point out that his input was a purely personal one. He argued that the Brexit campaign was most polarising and was a ‘catastrophic decision.’ He described his own involvement in peacebuilding work and during the time leading to the setting up of the Tim Parry Johnathan Ball Peace foundation they had a chance to meet the best and the worst of people on the various sides of the story, those for and against democracy, those ‘blaming others and each other.’

Brexit has created more tension and has highlighted an imbalance of wealth. Unity takes time to build, but disunity happens much faster and that is exactly what has happened in a short amount of time.

Colin also spoke openly and honestly about his reasons for becoming involved in peacebuilding work, which of course was because of losing his twelve-year old son in an IRA bombing in Warrington in 1993. A second child, three-year old Jonathon Ball also lost his life in the bombing. He also described himself as ‘a patriot, proudly British, committed European and an internationalist.’ Key Points emerging from his input were as follows

- **Co-operation can lead to bureaucracy but does lead to workable institutions**

- **Making democracy requires good will, collaboration, partnership, sharing of ideas and pooling of knowledge**

- **It’s so much easier to blame others, anti-democratic forces fan distrust by focusing on our differences**

- **Principles he applied in his work setting he was then able to use in his peace work**

- **Britain has changed for the worse, Brexit has increased the potential for conflict, Nationalists in Scotland are determined to break up the UK (Northern Ireland and Wales won’t have a say in that), and Northern Ireland is already suffering as a result of Brexit**

Connecting to ‘the National’

Participants were often in agreement with views articulated by Colin. This included that Brexit is the worst thing that has happened in the UK. Did we, therefore, ‘fire the gun’ in relation to Scotland and Northern-Ireland breaking up the union by leaving? How do we manage that dilemma? Following Colin’s input, participants were invited to ask questions.

Can we blame Scotland and Northern Ireland for wanting to leave the United Kingdom?

Colin felt it would be sad if others left the UK, and in particular, Britain would be the poorer without them. There are no hints that the Welsh might be doing the same in the long run and there is a strong distrust of those who preach Englishness as unique, contrary to his sense of Britishness, and we could end up with England for the English which is a term that resonates of acute nationalism, i.e., someone who is not English being viewed as someone that shouldn’t be here in the UK.

If there was more of an interest, if there was more knowledge surrounding it [knowledge of the situation in Northern Ireland among those in Great Britain] do you think there would be less reluctance to be part of that Union? Is there an understanding of what their democratic vote [those in GB] is going for? Was there enough knowledge about Northern Ireland in the UK of what it realistically is, or was it still part of this narrative of this mystical land across the water?

For many in the UK, this history is not there. With his roots in Liverpool (the city Colin is a native of), he suggested, that there was historically a tradition of Orange Lodges marching in Liverpool.

Belfast was a port connection. He recalled times of orange paint and anti-Catholic feelings as there was an influx of many impoverished Irish people. With all the divisive characteristics, a huge amount of ignorance about life in Northern-Ireland, in particular, remained the same. It was a fearsome place of going where archetypical Republicans and Unionists were to be found and the war was being justified as they did it for their community needs. Northern Ireland was a place of mystery and ignorance to the majority of English people.

Colin was asked to share his Glencree experience (although someone initially misheard this as Drumcree) and what that could develop into, a respectful and educated society?

Being part of a BBC panorama programme, allowed them [Colin and his wife Wendy] to connect to the people on opposing sides of the conflict, in particular the experience of going there with Ian White, a Northern Irish man from a Protestant family and one with many [Orange] Lodge members. Ian used his perspective to connect with people and give advice to them and set up the foundation.

“

I COULD SEE, HOW WELL ORGANISED YOU WERE AND HOW MUCH HEART YOU PUT INTO PREPARING THE CONFERENCE.

”

Considering your foundation and the exchanges you organise; how do you hold together this network of experience and knowledge. Setting up any given exchange and how you struggled, having seen it with so many people. Any experience setting this up?

What started very modest, once a year exchange was scaled up in the long run. Lots of peace groups were around but they aimed to realise their peace centre. It never would have happened if not for one cabinet minister, Mo Mowlam, that helped make it all happen. Instead of a 3-year building plan, they made it happen within 11 weeks. Connecting them with people inclined to help out and led them to build this place for ‘a million pounds’. Since 2000 they focus on the UK for peacebuilding, including racial or faith-based conflict.

One participant was interested in hearing Colin’s thoughts on radicalisation in the current context (post-Brexit) of both the far-right and Da’esh - as well as ‘the increasing rumblings here and there’.

Acknowledged by Colin that it has spread and is a cause for concern, the foundation is working with people that were attracted by the far-right, and it is typically lower-educated white boys that fall prey to these groups.

Discussing ‘the National’

Brexit has been obscured by COVID-19. One of the looming questions is whether democracy has been undermined by Brexit in terms of regions and their various positions on the issue. How do we reconcile the aspirations of those that were against Brexit and those that were for it?

On the other hand, COVID-19 has also unearthed new ways of thinking and/or presenting us with opportunities to rethink how we operate as a whole. This may lead to new opportunities and solutions. It has also highlighted inequalities in society.

The point was made that we should ‘focus on your circle of influence rather than your circle of concern.’ Someone else stated that ‘as youth workers, we need to be involved in shaping the journey towards a better youth work programme in the UK and Northern Ireland in particular.’ Erasmus+ needs to be replaced or other funding opportunities need to be sourced to fund these programmes.

The loss from stepping out of the EU will be more accurately measurable in the long run, but relationships built over time will be lost by no longer being part of the “EU club” and having partners that are being advised against working with the UK, where there is already evidence of this having occurred.

The need to build something within the regions, to continue building bridges between Britain and Northern Ireland as well as the other regions. Even within regions, North and South, East and West, youth workers should work towards creating links and connections between youth (structures).

Brexit has also led to increased discussions about and the possibility of a border poll, and although the ‘Good Friday agreement’ was an amazing achievement, it is a truce that needs continuous work, and Brexit threatens it.

To keep communities talking and mixing, mobility and exchange are necessary and at the very core of this should be dialogue. Working on past conflicts, making amends, and looking for brighter futures together is possible when we are in dialogue.

Dialogue is not simply granting people the space to share their stories, but also a chance to listen to other stories, stories that enrich the multicultural lives people live these days and more likely so tomorrow.

Potentially, the UK can benefit from peacebuilding. It has many challenges, for example, reopening old wounds. Brexit may fundamentally destabilise the UK and may lead to Scottish independence. Peacebuilding would open conversations of how we bring the different sides together but also opens up the constitutional question.

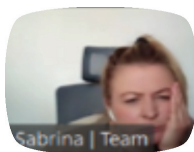
Certain conversations will be more difficult than others, those concerned with racism due for example to inequalities faced by minorities during COVID-19, are going to be more difficult than others. As mentioned earlier, the question of identity, and what does it mean to be a citizen in the UK in the post-Brexit era has been brought sharply into focus.



**OPEN UP YOUR MOUTH AND
START A DIALOGUE**



The Last Hurrah! A ‘TRANSNATIONAL’ View



Looking beyond the reality in the Northern Ireland and the UK, participants were once again polled at this start of the session.

Based on the current “state of play” with politics and relationships within and between the islands how well equipped do you feel to address issues that result?

Two-third of the participants felt that more events like this would certainly help.

The second question looked at need - moving forward what do YOU need most of in the post-Brexit era?

Over 60% need clear information – this echoes sentiment expressed at the Taster Session in December, however, as seems to be norm with Brexit, it is something that seems sadly lacking. But it is certainly a message emanating from the conference.

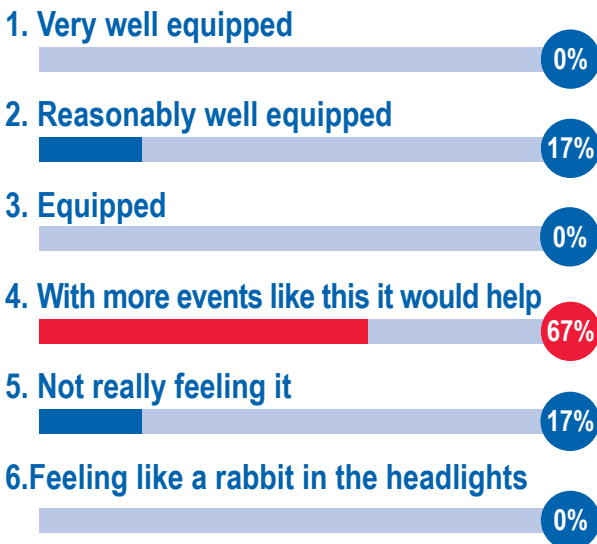
Taster Session polls

During the Taster Session participants were asked whether Brexit strengthens arguments for a ‘United Ireland’?

More than two-thirds of participants agreed that this is the case, whilst none disagreed. Concerning whether Brexit reaffirms ‘The Union’ over two-thirds disagreed.

Does Brexit present opportunities for closer Anglo-Irish Relationships? Where almost half of the participants agreed, a third remained unsure.

BASED ON THE CURRENT 'STATE OF PLAY' WITH POLITICS AND RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN AND BETWEEN THE ISLANDS HOW WELL EQUIPPED DO YOU FEEL TO ADDRESS ISSUES THAT RESULT?




MOVING FORWARD WHAT DO YOU NEED MOST OF IN THE POST-BREXIT ERA?



Beyond that, can a new set of relationships with Europe be developed in a post-Brexit context? Almost all participants agreed, whilst none disagreed with the notion that it is not possible. In the many conversations that have emerged over the last number of years, there is always a risk that in our respective regions we become fixated on only those things that affect us directly and so the need to have what can be described as a 'helicopter' view of the various sets of relationships, i.e., within the regions, between the regions, between the islands, and between the islands and Europe and between regions and Europe and of course all of these and the body that is the EU, is necessary and essential. Our third Guest Speaker was tasked with providing such a view.

KEYNOTE III, DUNCAN MORROW

Duncan Morrow, Ulster University, provided an overview of 'the trans-national', focusing on predicted, emerging and actual changes, not only from non-participation in EU programmes but how this is affecting and will begin to impact on the relationship between "the islands" but also how those relationships are now viewed at a European level.

 A copy of Duncan's presentation (in pdf format) is available by clicking on the icon.

Key Points

There are many contested parts in Ireland. 'The state' was the area of conflict, the politics are fragile but group identity is strong. Today, after 60/70 years, Unionists and Nationalists have found themselves in an ambiguous situation.

Moving forward the following issues need to be addressed:

(i) self-determination

(ii) cross-border devolution

(iii) citizenship

(iv) Human Rights and

(v) Parity of Esteem.

The Good Friday Agreement was highly aspirational, but the political process is very fragile, Brexit may break the arrangement and as a result, pushes the EU towards Ireland. It has been a tectonic shift.



A GREAT FEW DAYS - SO MUCH DEBATE AND DISCUSSION AND INPUT FROM THE KEYNOTE SPEAKERS. A CLEAR INDICATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES MOVING FORWARD.



Connecting to the 'Transnational'

Participants were once again invited to pose questions, in this case to Duncan.

Along with the young people-focused questions suggested earlier during the first keynote speaker, what is happening to the status of current immigrants of Ireland. Will they receive permanent residence, those that applied for status, will they remain in limbo?

So far, Northern Ireland is following the same rules as the UK. The status of non-EU immigrants/refugees have not changed. The difficulty remains with EU nationals that are in the UK at this point, which is a difficult bunch at this time, as nothing is clear about that at this point.

What is likely to be the impact of a Biden Presidency?

The position of America also has changed since the election of President Joe Biden, being of Irish American descent. This goes back to the political structure of the current system and the position of powers involved. There has always been an American interest in Ireland, as they also have been a strong NATO alliance. America can be an honest broker for Britain and Ireland connections. They have the power to keep Britain in check.

Considering the scenario that Ireland will slowly be forced into a union between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, how likely will this be?

Also taking into consideration the likelihood of Scotland leaving the UK, and as the demographics are changing, they are keeping things moving. It is likely to become an age driven change. Until Brexit, there was no wish for a united Ireland, and

since Brexit, there has been a shift in ideas. Now there is a 40/40/20 difference of political positions however, it is unknown what way the 20% will vote. South of the border, it is clear that they do not want to rush it, as there is a very strong division among Northern Ireland counties at this moment. Scotland is the most important thing to watch now. If they were to vote for independence, the position of Northern Ireland will become more difficult. It could mean that in 10 years-time, Northern Ireland will find itself in-between two EU countries with Ireland and Scotland.

What will be the impact on students looking to study in the UK?

In terms of national diversity during times of studying, having peers that are of German, Danish, Finnish, or Spanish origins with the implications of Brexit is no longer possible. Fees within the UK are very high, and the consequences are going to be even higher. Northern Ireland will attract more GB students, with a chance to combine Erasmus+ and Turing programme. Students may explore this in the future as well as the universities in Northern Ireland. The UK is considered more expensive by the EU and without Erasmus+ funding will lose opportunities to continue existing relationships and exchanges, for example, study visits.

Discussing the 'Transnational'

Brexit will have a lasting impact. It created borders and that shows in terms of customs, a threat that was already mentioned during the Taster Session. Then there is the political problem where London does not want Unionists and Dublin does not want Nationalists. It is a challenge for the head and the heart. Lastly, the potential impact that Scotland may become an independent country.

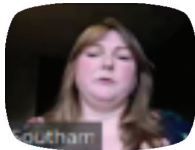
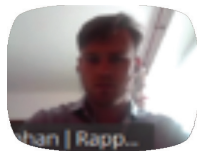
The influence on the state of Northern Ireland exercisable by the EU and USA is by no means small. Having both been and being an honest broker for the country in times of need, that continues today. Northern-Ireland can use its unique position in lobbying with the EU, UK and UN to improve its situation. This also extends to trade agreements.

One should aim to improve and build relationships within the island(s). That means relations between youth, youth workers, youth institutions and structures as well. Looking at what is possible these days will help focus efforts. Looking beyond that, the importance of doing work in international relations may strengthen positions in the future.

Although the Turing programme benefits university students it does not benefit the youth sector at all. A return to the Causeway programme can offer an outlet for the UK youth sector but perhaps might not be the only programme developed. Perhaps an all-Ireland EuroPeers organisation / structure could be developed? Ideally, young people should have a platform where they can learn about the consequences of Brexit and more.

The Last Hurrah!

A View on Recent Developments



KEYNOTE IV, SARA SOUTHAM, INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAMME CONSULTANT

Sara Southam, (International Education and Training Programme Consultant) provided a brief overview of recent developments post-Brexit. She offered a summary of where things stand concerning Erasmus+ and the newly emerging Turing Scheme; some thoughts on the options and opportunities still available to the UK (depending on future arrangements regarding Erasmus+) as well as alternatives for promoting international opportunities.



A copy of Sara's presentation (in pdf format) is available by clicking the icon.

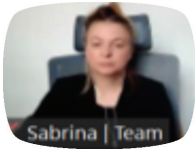
Key Points

Even though the UK government did not opt into Erasmus+ 2021-27, it is still able to take part in the pre-2021 funding period and ask for extensions on running projects up until 36 months.

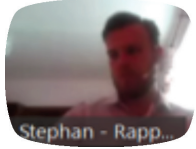
The Turing scheme is made available for further and higher education. These are to be used for outward mobility only. The scheme focuses on 'disadvantaged' learners. This means that the gap left by E+ and ESC is not yet filled. That is a loss, estimated to be at around €70 million over the period of the previous seven-year cycle. As the Turing scheme is led by the Department of Education, it does not concern itself with youth provision in the way that the Department for Culture, Media and Sport does. That is where one has to find a solution focused on youth.



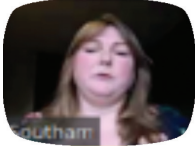
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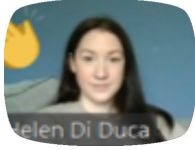
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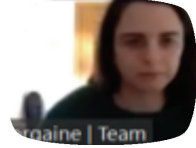
LESLEY ANN SAUNANI



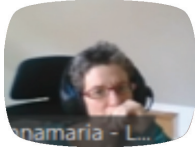
RODNEY GREEN



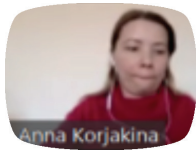
CATHY BOLLAERT



MARY HEGARTY



ANGELA EDWARDS



Also, an emphasis was made on the need to heal the fractures between countries in the UK and beyond. There was also mention of the Commonwealth as a space for developing programmes and funding opportunities.

Connecting to the Recent Developments

For future opportunities, the youth sector can continue to look towards opportunities with the Council of Europe (CoE), European Youth Foundation (EYF) and other frameworks including the European Youth Forum. TCA is still available until the end of 2021; it has not yet been replaced or ended therefore is continued.

During the Taster Session, it was still unsure what the UK would decide regarding the E+ programme, and today we know they did not buy-into the programme, even rejecting third-country status.

The youth sector will need to continue looking for other opportunities, but they will likely experience more competition for these at local, regional and national level. However, there should now be options available for those that have offices in the Republic of Ireland to still make use of Erasmus+ funding opportunities. For the rest of the UK and Northern Ireland, bilateral agreements between different areas can be the future, ideally similar to the ethos of Youth in Action.

The Last Hurrah! Participants and Their Practices

In this sub-chapter, you will be able to learn more about the participants, case studies, current projects exchange, interviews and good practices. Not everyone added their details to the padlet and so it only reflects a small number of the overall number of those in attendance.

Case Studies

During the conference a total of three parties decided to share their case studies, these were made available to the participants during the conference. These were Shared futures, Brexit Bamboo and EuroPeers.

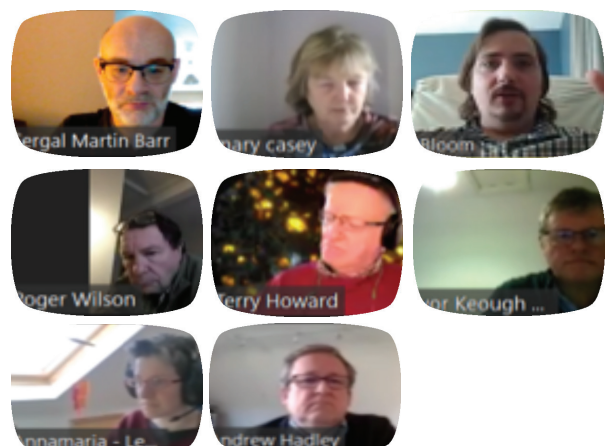


Distribution of Participants

SHARED FUTURES

Shared Future is a first of its kind community democracy and future planning toolkit. It includes a pioneering Augmented Reality mobile app for 'shared future mapping,' developing a website for innovative future planning, and a local Wi-Fi network for cross-community collaboration. [Click here for more information about the app and the project!](#)

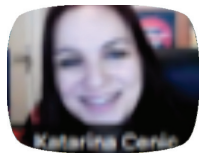
 [Click the icon for more information.](#)



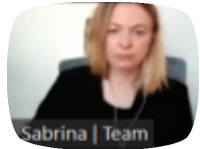
EUROPEERS

EuroPeers are young people who have gathered European experiences of their own under the Erasmus+ Youth in Action programme or the European Solidarity Corps (previous European Voluntary Service) and want to share them with their peers. EuroPeers either organise their events or may be invited by schools, youth welfare offices or cultural centres to speak.

 Click the icon for more information.



ANGELA EDWARDS




RACHEL FERGUSON

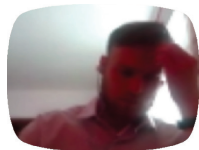


RAY SWEENEY

BREXIT BAMBOO

Brexit bamboo looks at how we engage in discussions, sensibly. Collaborating with a Colombian artist that works with bamboo, making houses, food, clothes, and being a material that is more durable and adaptable, bamboo is used to create all sorts of things. The process creates a space for engaging in dialogue or having a natural conversation. Information is available by clicking here.

 To view the video click on the icon.



RODNEY GREEN



CURRENT PROJECTS



More information on Current Projects are available by clicking the icon.

INTERVIEWS

Two interviews were held with youth workers from the UK. Their experience with youth work has been extensive and will show the importance of funding youth projects in the UK for the betterment of young people and their futures.

Interviewee 1, (Anonymous) mentioned that when younger, there was ample opportunity to take part in Erasmus+ and took full advantage of this and has dedicated time and effort since to developing programmes that would build connections between divided communities in the UK.

This led to the development of young people being able to communicate more effectively and across cultures, interculturality. It allowed them to change their perceptions based on their own experiences and brought these new perceptions to their communities. Generally, you would work on their understanding of the world as a whole. Think global, act local (glocal).

Interviewee 2, Trevor Keough representing Momentum World and CILL, would agree with interviewee 1. The number of programmes they were able to run thanks to Erasmus+ funding has provided an amazing impact on the lives of young people as well as the communities they are part of. From EVS and ESC opportunities to becoming the national EuroPeers coordinator in England. They continue to provide opportunities using film and media as a means of dissemination on practical courses.

In 2020, Momentum World received an extension on their projects in Erasmus+ which allows them to continue seven to eight projects that were due to be completed as part of the last funding cycle, until COVID-19 got in the way. They can continue KA1 projects and KA2 projects (as a partner).

Both interviewees agree that without proper funding schemes, Northern-Ireland and the UK are left out of conversations, conversations between cultures on a European level and they need to look for other opportunities. Brexit will seriously influence connections and partnerships with EU partners. Trevor has one good partner in Estonia that works with the Russian federation organising summer camps and suggests that is the direction the youth sector starts looking.

Additionally, youth organisations have to turn to other means of funding, one idea is working with new countries. For example, working in the Middle East on digital heritage. Trevor provided a project where participants find new ways to record and share their knowledge of particular heritage sites and in a digital way take ownership of the heritage.

Looking for new funding opportunities is what is important here. Looking at the British Isles, the National Youth Agency for example. Trevor is currently working together with the Department for Culture, Media and Sport on developing a new funding scheme, but this is still far from final.

Trevor is currently organising partnering opportunities for the UK called Beyond E+.

EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE



More information on Examples of Good Practice are available by clicking the icon.

Conclusion, Invitation and a Recommendation

Drawing comparisons between the Taster Session and the actual conference, one has to acknowledge that there is a big gap. During the two months that took place between the two encounters a lot has changed and happened. The uncertainty that people expressed at the Taster session about Brexit and what it would entail has become a reality and bit by bit clearer, and some of that thanks to the conference and its keynote speakers.

Brexit is a reality that citizens of Northern Ireland and the UK will have to deal with. A reality that is not at all favourable, but was *forced* upon all of the countries and their people. It has led to re-opening of discussions about the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, as well as the sea border between Northern-Ireland and Great Britain. It has also led to the end of Erasmus+ funding opportunities in Northern-Ireland and the UK for the youth sector.

“
IT FEELS LIKE NOW IS A GREAT TIME TO COME TOGETHER AND NOT LOSE THE CONNECTIONS, AMBITION, PARTNERSHIPS AND ETHOS OF ERASMUS+.
”

The Turing scheme will ‘replace’ Erasmus+ funding for outgoing study exchanges, but not for incoming students and that will likely deprive local students of reciprocal international experiences. Any form of international experiences in Northern Ireland or the UK will have less European participants as the UK is considered expensive to travel, live and study. Irish universities can look for opportunities attracting students from Great Britain under the Turing Scheme, and in the Republic of Ireland under Erasmus+.

The youth sector is left with more challenges than Higher Education. It has no funding like Erasmus+ available at this point and there is no solid sign of anything in development. Local, regional and national funding may become available in the long run, but there will likely be a lot of competition for these opportunities from fellow project developers and grant writers in the youth sector.

Limited are our options and possibilities, but they do not make sense if we do not have any objectives in mind that we want to reach. The situation of young people of Northern Ireland and the UK will not improve unless we aim at improving these situations.

Young people have many questions concerning Brexit and COVID-19. They have to deal with issues of segregated schooling system (Northern Ireland) and re-opened discussions (and wounds) about the border and a United Ireland? Their identities have come into question, are no longer part of the EU, but part of a union about to fall apart?

Participants of this conference all agree that having dialogue is key. Dialogue is not simply granting people the space to share their stories, but also a chance to listen to the stories. Stories that enrich the multicultural lives people live these days and more likely so tomorrow.

We gladly invite you to think about our closing questions:

1. **What does the ideal future look like for youth?**

2. **How can you contribute to their ideal future?**

3. **What steps can you take to make that happen?**

4. **Who or what communities / institutions / organisations can assist in making that happen?**

5. **What can you do in the short term, in one week or one month time, to get one step closer?**

Last but not least, based on the opinions of participants and the extent to which reality of Brexit has become clearer during this conference, it is our sincere recommendation to keep organising these meetings in the future.

It has provided insights which can be immediately implemented in practice, and this information should be shared with more youth workers in Northern Ireland, the UK and beyond.



THEY (YOUNG PEOPLE) ARE THE ONES THAT HAVE TO LIVE WITH OUR DECISION. WHAT WILL YOU DECIDE?



Future Opportunities for Funding

For future reference, pay attention to the following places for funding opportunities (taken from presentation Sara Southam):

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/about-us/our-member-states>

Continued membership of Council of Europe.

Advisory Council on Youth.

CoE Youth Sector Agenda 2030:

- A. Revitalising democracy
- B. Access to rights
- C. Living together with peace/democracy
- D. Youth work

EUROPEAN YOUTH FOUNDATION

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-youth-foundation>

CoE member gives access to European Youth Foundation.

Funding for international youth activities, structural grants, pilot activities & annual workplans.

Deadlines 28th February, 1 April & 1 October.

EUROPEAN YOUTH FORUM

<https://www.youthforum.org/>

Funded by Erasmus+, CoE & EYF.

The platform of youth organisations in Europe, representing over 100 youth organisations.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES: NATIONAL AND DEVOLVED SCHEMES

Turing Youth equivalent.

DCMS exploring international youth options with the National Youth Agency (NYA)
Devolved administrations likely to be consulted next.

Opportunities to revise Causeway exchange schemes, inter-UK and '5 countries' schemes to include the Republic of Ireland.

Overseas territories and commonwealth options.

Could lobby for a National equivalent, citing that this was developed for education, why should youth and non-formal education suffer?

The devolved nature of youth in the UK, the impact of coronavirus on regional priorities for any additional funding mean a country-wide alternative might be required .

DCMS, NYA English youth replacement alternative programme.

The timetable is not clear, no answer quickly, maybe end of year / next spending review at earliest.

Gov looking at it in the framework of their general review of the youth sector in the UK, starting in England.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES: LOCAL AND BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

UK-German connection (school & youth exchanges with Germany).

<https://ukgermanconnection.org/>

International School Exchange Programme (outward only school visits, fully funded, aimed at disadvantaged).

<https://www.britishcouncil.org/school-resources/exchanges>

Town twinning, parenting and community outreach at the council, local or regional levels.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES: UNIQUE & INTERNATIONAL FUNDING SCHEMES

Eurodesk opportunities finder.

WHO grants - largest youth organisations (scouts YMCA, Red Cross, DfE etc) local youth community initiatives after COVID-19.

<https://www.who.int/news/item/14-12-2020-world-s-largest-youth-organizations-and-who-launch-global-mobilization-to-respond-to-disruptive-impacts-of-covid-19-on-young-people>

UN funding.

SUGGESTED IDEAS AND THINGS TO LOOK INTO FROM A GERMAN PERSPECTIVE

Link to the empowerment/coaching NGO of Ahmed Sinoplu in Cologne:

<https://www.coach-koeln.de/>

Hackathon #WirVsVirus

<https://wirsvirushackathon.org/>

<https://jugendbudget.de/>

<https://www.gesunde-jugendarbeit.at/coronabusters>

APP THE GOODBYE EU

**Implications for Intercultural Dialogue,
Peace-building and Reconciliation in the UK!**



Appendix 1

Conference Programme

Tuesday 23rd February

09:00 Networking – Spaces

10:00 Welcome (Plenary Session)

10:30 Keynote I

11:00 Short Break

11:05 Small Group Discussions

11:45 Mid-morning Comfort Break

12:00 Showcase

12:45 Plenary

13:00 Lunch Break

14:00 Networking - Spaces

14:30 Plenary

14:45 Keynote II

15:15 Mid-afternoon Comfort Break

15:20 Small Group Discussions

16:00 Plenary

16:15 Networking - Spaces

17:00 Formal end of Day 1

19:00 - Informal Meetings

Wednesday 24th February

09:00 Networking – Spaces

10:00 Welcome (Plenary Session)

10:15 Keynote III

10:45 Mid-morning comfort break

10:50 Small group discussions

11:30 Plenary

11:50 Keynote IV

12:20 Comfort Break

12:30 Plenary

13:00 Formal end of Day 2

13:00 Informal post-conference meetings

Recordings for each Guest Speaker is available (in pdf form) by clicking on the icon for each day:



23rd Feb 2021



24th Feb 2021



The Padlet for The Last Hurrah! Conference is available by clicking the icon.

Appendix 2. Interview 1

Interview Notes: Experiences ‘of the International’

Name: Anonymus. Date: 23/2/21 Association: Location: Online

What experience did you have ‘of the international’?

Study visits, delivery of own programmes, connections between north and south, but also beyond.

Something interesting that has informed and influenced your perception of and approach to IC dialogue, peace-building and reconciliation.

The opportunities when they were younger to partake in them. Lack of work and background of the conflict, all projects as part of EU, building better relations and solving conflict, meet peers, compare and contrast. Not everyone has similar issues, but dealing with conflicts (racism) work from around the globe.

How has this helped you nurture relationships between diverse communities?

A lot of the programmes would be intentionally are designed to build a connection between divided communities. Development of young people. Development of intercultural. Connect them with their communities, to change their perception based on their own experiences.

Generally, work on their understanding of the world as a whole. Working on thinking globally act locally.

Wishes for future

Other opportunities, and drop out of conversation earlier. Exchange program with 5 countries. We're out of Erasmus, we need to look for other options. To lobby what new projects and programmes can support these projects. UK German connection, within the commonwealth, own programmes, investments of £400.000, also with India, and a programme in the Balkans, will be funded and supported.

Any other business

Important conversations to have in the meantime.

Appendix 2

Interview 1

Name: Trevor Keogh. Date: 24/2/21 Association: Momentum World/CILL Location: Online

What experience did you have ‘of the international’?

Focusing on young people, but mostly with younger adults, transitioning high school and employment or entrepreneurship. Different themes. Leadership, skills for employability (soft-skills, presentation & comm.) Workaround inclusion, people with different abilities

Before I started this work, the international work in my Outdoor Education Centre gave the impetus to the Youth in Action programme and moved later into E+. Coordinator host and EVS/ESC connection to the national agency, to become EuroPeers coordinator.

Started in 2004, using film, media and dissemination as part of the practical course. Using tech for development.

Something interesting that has informed and influenced your perception of and approach to IC dialogue, peace-building and reconciliation.

N/A

How has this helped you nurture relationships between diverse communities?

N/A

Wishes for future

To turn towards other ways of funding, working in ME on digital heritage. Finding new ways to record and share their knowledge of particular heritage sites, take ownership of their heritage. As a future business opportunity.

Partnership with Royal Agricultural Uni opened a new cultural heritage institute. Looked at setting up a branch in the EU.

7 or 8 projects that we are still running till 2023. Follow on from the end of 2013-2020 continues for another 36months, KA1, KA2 (as partners), Time for tea project (partners from India, Philippines, Thailand – growing time for tea network)

Looking for new Opportunities: British Isles, English NA for Yuth, working with the department for CES developing a new project. Worked up to our involvement through E+, building up a network of sorts (minor influence).

- Brexit will seriously influence our connections and partnerships with EU partners. A good partner in Estonia. Also works outside in RU FED, volunteer summer camps, another angle to look at.
- Where we have strong partnerships, bilateral or trilateral partner (Cornwall in wester(vesper)land, look for such connections and collaborations. Beyond E+.

Appendix 3

The Last Hurrah Taster Session Notes (December 9th, 2020).

A POST-BREXIT ERA WILL BRING SOME OPPORTUNITIES.

Agree



Disagree



Unsure



WE NEED TO USE THE POST-BREXIT ERA TO BUILD NEW ALLIANCES AT HOME.

Agree



Disagree



Unsure



WE NEED TO USE THE POST-BREXIT ERA TO BUILD NEW ALLIANCES ABROAD.

Agree



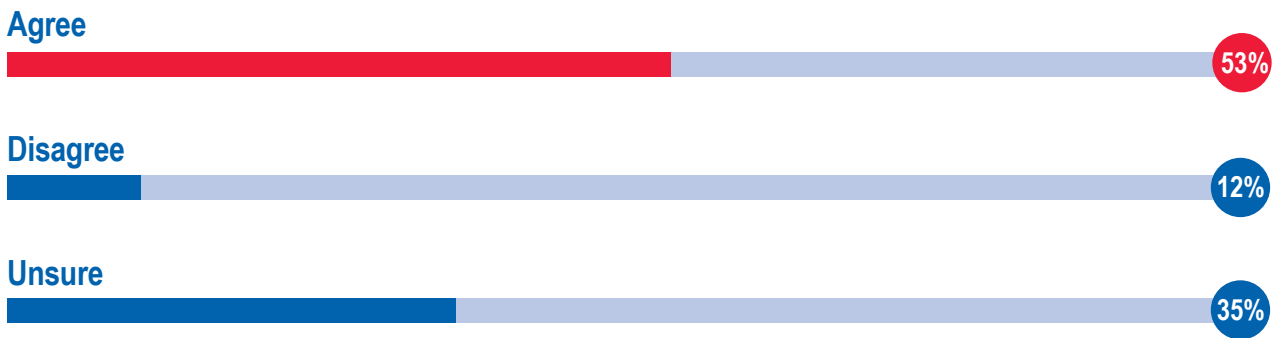
Disagree



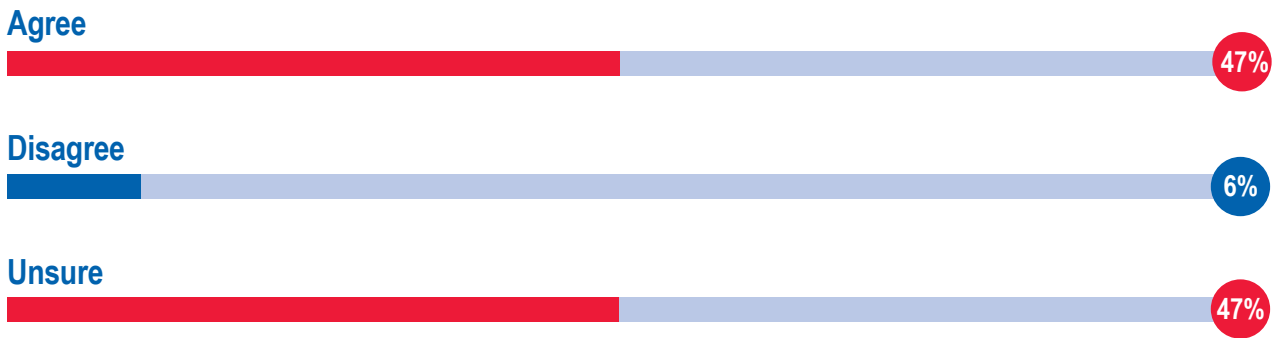
Unsure



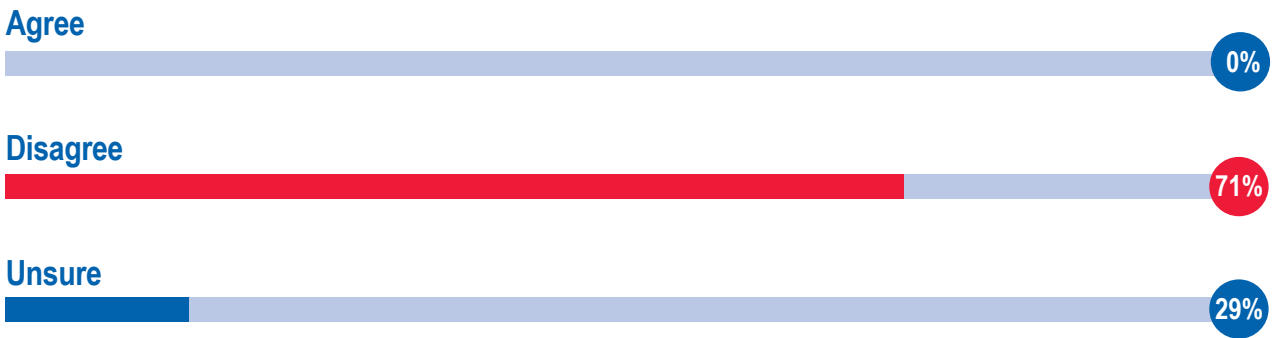
DAMAGE TO RELATIONSHIPS IN NORTHERN IRELAND CAN BE RECONCILED IN A POST-BREXIT CONTEXT.



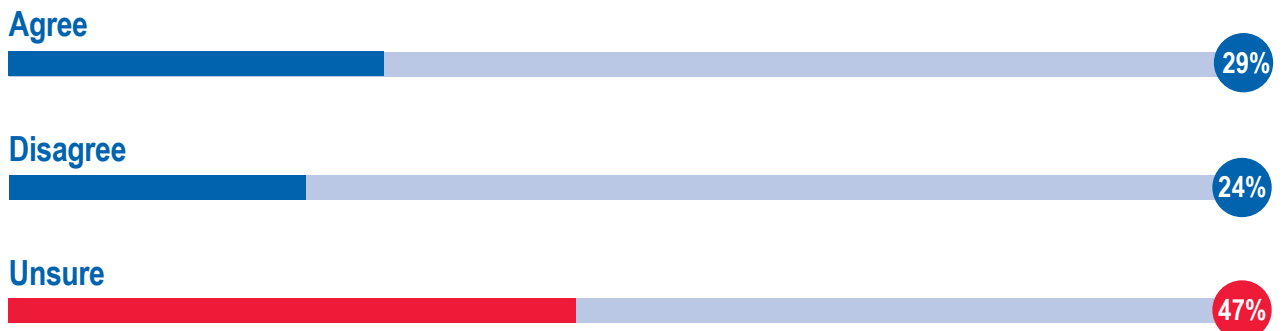
DAMAGE TO RELATIONSHIPS IN THE UK AND BETWEEN THE UK REGIONS CAN BE RECONCILED IN A POST-BREXIT CONTEXT.



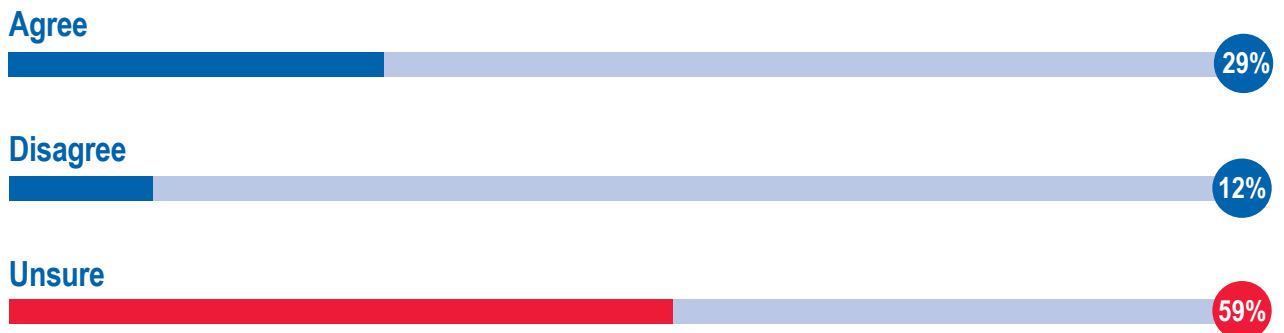
DAMAGE TO RELATIONSHIPS IN THE UK AND IRELAND HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.



BREXIT WILL CAUSE OR HAS CAUSED MORE DAMAGE TO RELATIONSHIPS IN THE UK THAN COVID HAS CAUSED TO EVERYDAY LIFE.



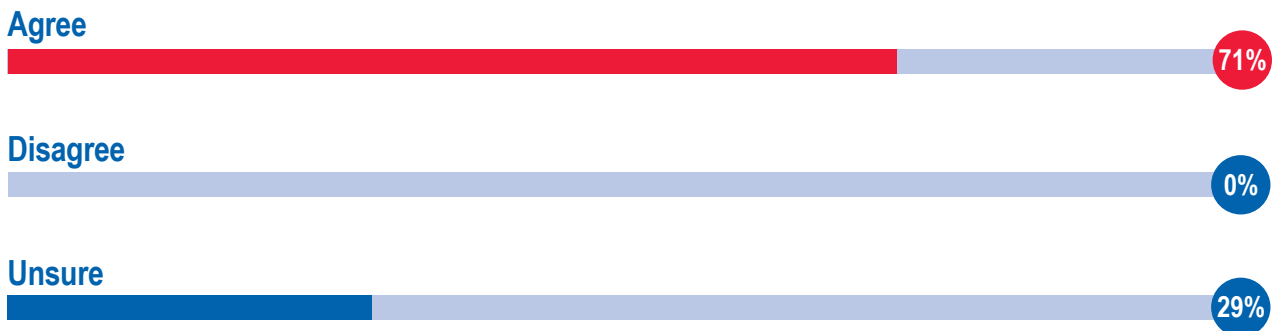
WORKING IN A POST-BREXIT CONTEXT WILL ENHANCE OUR CAPACITY FOR BUILDING MORE EFFECTIVE PRACTICE AND METHODOLOGIES.



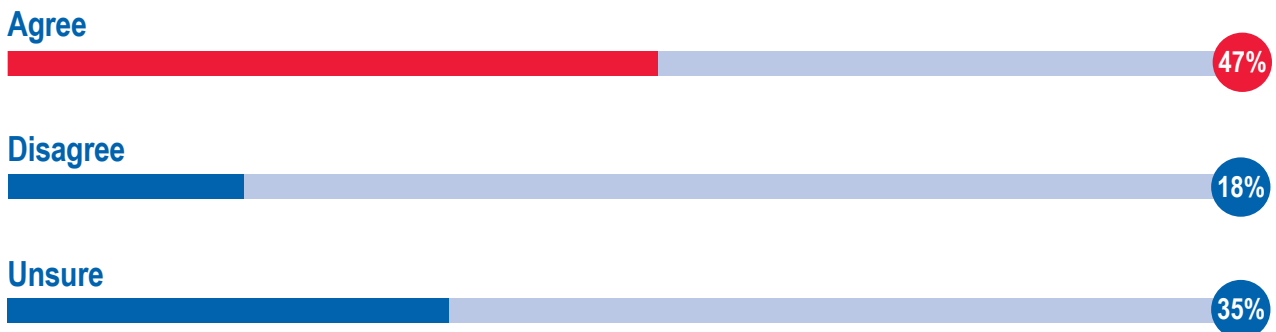
BREXIT REAFFIRMS THE 'UNION'.



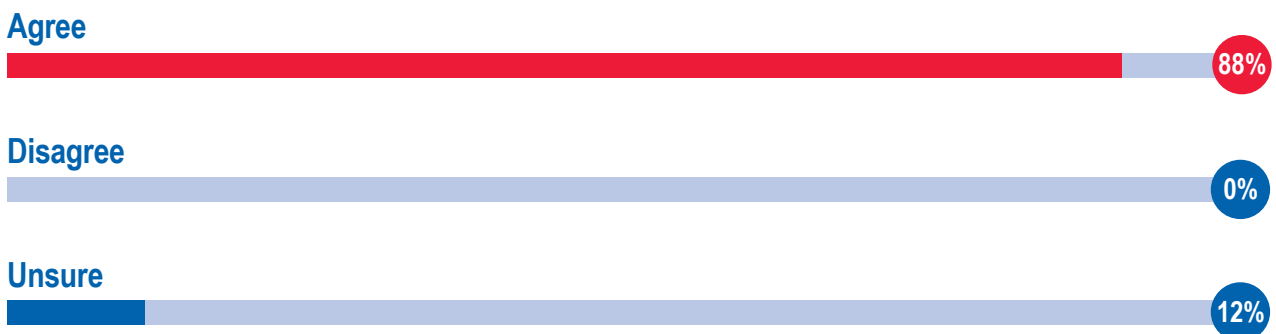
BREXIT STRENGTHENS OR HAS STRENGTHENED THE ARGUMENTS FOR A 'UNITED IRELAND'.



BREXIT PRESENTS OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLOSER ANGLO-IRISH RELATIONSHIPS.



A NEW SET OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH EUROPE CAN BE DEVELOPED IN A POST-BREXIT CONTEXT.



Appendix 4

The Last Hurrah! Taster Session Evaluation

1 is lowest, 6 is highest score

1.	The information you received before and during the Taster Session was clear	Possible: 60, Total: 52 Average: 5.2
2.	The quality of discussions in small groups met your expectations	Possible: 60, Total: 50 Average: 5
3.	The questions posed throughout the session were relevant	Possible: 60, Total: 50 Average: 5
4.	The format of the programme was effective	Possible: 60, Total: 55 Average: 5.5
5.	The Poll Statements at the beginning captured the 'right' issues	Possible: 60, Total: 55 Average: 5.5
6.	The tools we used fit the process	Possible: 54, Total: 50 Average: 5.56
7.	It has proven worthwhile hosting the 'Taster' Session	Possible: 60, Total: 56 Average: 5.6
8.	The pace and presentation of activities met with your expectation	Possible: 60, Total: 55 Average: 5.5
9.	The Team were effective in creating and managing the space	Possible: 60, Total: 56 Average: 5.6
10.	The process managed to engage you	Possible: 60, Total: 54 Average: 5.4
11.	General Résumé.. How did you like the 'Taster' session?	Possible: 60, Total: 55 Average: 5.5
		Possible: 654; Total: 586 Average: 5.37%; 89.60

Appendix 5

The Last Hurrah! Conference Evaluation

Conference Objectives	1 is lowest, 6 is highest score
1. Opportunities to be inspired and better informed through inputs from experts in the field;	Possible: 150, Total: 132 Average: 8.8
2. Space and time to share and reflect upon your international learning experiences;	Possible: 150, Total: 126 Average: 8.4
3. Opportunity to describe your international experience(s) have informed and influenced your perception of and approach to intercultural dialogue, peace-building and reconciliation;	Possible: 150, Total: 120 Average: 8
4. Participants heard about specific examples of how international experience has contributed to intercultural dialogue, peace-building and reconciliation;	Possible: 150, Total: 132 Average: 8.8
5. Participants understand more how international experience equips practitioners in a practical sense to 'do their job';	Possible: 150, Total: 122 Average: 8.13
6. Participants understands more how experience from participation in international programmes has contributed to or influenced practical efforts to nurture relationships between diverse communities;	Possible: 150, Total: 133 Average: 8.87
7. Participants understand more how the potential differences that non-participation in European programmes will make in a post-Brexit era;	Possible: 150, Total: 121 Average: 8.07
8. Participants had the opportunity to 'mark' the end of an era in UK-European international relations by exploring ways in which we can maximise other international opportunities to promote relationships between diverse communities	Possible: 150, Total: 127 Average: 8.47

9.	The relevance and value of the conference theme;	Possible: 150, Total: 142 Average: 9.47
10.	The diversity and focus of Guest Speakers and the quality of input;	Possible: 150, Total: 141 Average: 9.4
11.	The format and structure of the conference;	Possible: 150, Total: 140 Average: 9.33
12.	The length and quality of small group discussions;	Possible: 150, Total: 125 Average: 8.33
13.	The on-line tools used at the conference;	Possible: 150, Total: 141 Average: 9.4
14.	The Facilitation Team and their ability to deliver the conference;	Possible: 150, Total: 147 Average: 9.8
		Total Possible: 2100; Total: 1849 Total Average: 8.8

Appendix 6

Conference Participants

Andrew Hadley	Centre for International Learning & Leadership
Jason Jordan	Education Authority NI Youth Service
Saorla Boyle	Youth Action NI
Pauline Stirling	
Kirit Mistry	Aikyam uk
Rodney Green	Education Authority NI
HelenDi Duca	NICRC
Judith Hamilton	Community Relations Council
Suz Bewell	St John Fisher CE High School Harrogate
Nathan Hamer	
Stephanie Hill	TIDES/PeaceBytes
Rebecca Nutley	CYV
Trevor Keough	Momentum World CIC
Catriona Coyle	Londonderry YMCA Ltd
Stephen Wood	Tools For Solidarity
Leslie-Ann Saunders	The Sheltered Team
Michaeline Donnelly	
Emily Keal	EuroPeers International
Mary Casey	Amelia Earhart STEAM Zone Charity
Stephan van de Ven	S.B. van de Ven
Martin Gallagher	EA Youth Service

Paul Smith	BIP
Paulina Klyszejko	Middlesex University London
Annamaria Papini	Leonard Cheshire
Heather McLaughlin	The Rural Centre
Kevin Quigley	Education Authority Local Youth Provision
Peter Day	Community Relations Council
Darren Ferguson	Beyond Skin
Irene Murphy	Youth Work Ireland Galway
Patricia McAllister	Retired
Terry Howard	
Brian Rolston	External Adviser (EA)
Gemma Attwood	NICRC
Roger Wilson	Youth and Communities
Rachael Ferguson	DCSDC
Nuala McGee	
Cenić Katarina	EuroPeers International
Raymond Sweeney	Ikkaido
Lauri Heikkinen	Europeers Intl.
Siobhan Mc Dermott	GK HOUSE/LRG
Mary Hegarty	Bryson



10am-5pm
Tuesday 23rd & Wed 24th
February 2021
Online

THE LAST HURRAH!

**Implications for Intercultural Dialogue,
Peace-building and Reconciliation in the UK!**