

EORE AG
Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
Advisory Group



Progress Report
2021-2022

ABOUT THE EORE ADVISORY GROUP

The Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Advisory Group (EORE AG) was launched in 2019. It provides overall guidance to the sector and identifies ways to improve the integration, effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of EORE. It draws on the expertise of over fifteen UN agencies, international organisations, international NGOs and national mine action authorities who serve as members or observers to the group. It is co-chaired by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and a rotating NGO – currently Humanity & Inclusion (HI) – and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) serves as secretariat.

EORE ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS & OBSERVERS

Core members: DanChurchAid (DCA), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Fondation Suisse de Déminage (FSD), The HALO Trust, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Humanity & Inclusion (HI), International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC), Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC), Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz – Descontamina Colombia, United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

Associate member: International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Observer: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The achievements of the EORE Advisory Group (AG), as summarised in this report, would not have been possible without the dedicated support of its members, as well as the many risk education practitioners and other experts who have generously shared their time, knowledge and experience in support of our work to raise the profile of risk education. Thanks are due to the many stakeholders at global, regional and national level who completed the 2021 and 2022 EORE Stakeholder Surveys, providing important insights into the state of the sector and areas for future attention.

The EORE AG is extremely grateful for the financial support of its donors, who have contributed to the establishment and continued functioning of the AG Secretariat, including the production of this report – namely the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the Government of Switzerland.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AG: Advisory Group (often used with EORE)

AoR: Area of Responsibility

APMBC: Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

APMBC 19MSP: 19th Meeting of States Parties

APMBC 20 MSP: 20th Meeting of States Parties

CCM: Convention on Cluster Munitions

CCM 2RC: 2nd Review Conference / Lausanne Review Conference

CCM 10MSP: 10th Meeting of States Parties

CCW: Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

DCA: DanChurchAid

DRC/DDG: Danish Refugee Council/Danish Demining Group

DEORE: Digital explosive ordnance risk education

DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix

EO: Explosive ordnance

EORE: Explosive ordnance risk education

EWIPA: Explosive weapons in populated areas

FCDO: Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office

FSD: Fondation Suisse de Déminage

GICHD: Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

GPC: Global Protection Cluster

HI: Humanity & Inclusion

IAGC-MA: Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action

ICBL-CMC: International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition

ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross

IED: Improvised explosive device

iMREWG: International Mine Risk Education Working Group

IMAS: International Mine Action Standard

IOM: International Organization for Migration

JMU: James Madison University

LMAC: Lebanon Mine Action Center

MA AoR: Mine Action Area of Responsibility

MAG: Mines Advisory Group

MEAL: Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning

MSP: Meeting of States Parties

MHPSS: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

NDM-UN: International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisers

NGO: Non-governmental organisation

NMAA: National Mine Action Authority

NMAS: National Mine Action Standards

NPA: Norwegian People's Aid

RBM: Results Based Management

RCCE: Risk Communication and Community Engagement

SBCC: Social and Behavioural Change Communication

SOPs: Standard Operating Procedures

TNMA: Technical Note for Mine Action

TOC: Theory of Change

TOR: Terms of Reference

TT: Task Team (used with DEORE)

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Fund

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNMAS: United Nations Mine Action Service

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Advisory Group (EORE AG) was established in mid-2019. Its work is guided by a work plan, reviewed regularly and updated annually, which defines the group's key activities and outputs, and is implemented in accordance with the EORE AG [Terms of Reference](#) (ToR). The work plan covers five thematic areas – quality management, cooperation, integration and synergies, information management, and policy and advocacy - as well as cross-cutting activities.

This report outlines the progress of the EORE AG in implementing the **2021-2022 work plan** and provides an overview of the state of the EORE sector, drawing on responses from stakeholders to the annual EORE survey administered at the end of 2021 and 2022.

Good progress was made by the EORE AG during 2021-2022, with **75%** of the activities on the work plan achieved in full or part. At the end of 2022, seven activities were in progress, two were postponed until 2023, and one action had yet to be initiated. *page 10*

The following table summarises the main activities led and contributed to by the AG in 2021 and 2022, categorised by thematic area. The full work plan is provided in annex 1.

LED BY THE AG	CONTRIBUTED TO BY THE AG
QUALITY MANAGEMENT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital EORE (DEORE) Task Team sub-group set up to advance DEORE M&E (2021) Q&A on EORE for Ukraine developed and published (2022) Promotion of revised IMAS 12.10 (ongoing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working paper on Measuring the Results of EORE (GICHD, 2021) Half-day SBCC workshop for AG members with other behavioural change experts (GICHD, 2021) Quality management for development of the EORE Essentials E-Learning course (GICHD, 2021-2022) Sector ToC development initiated with support of UNICEF RBM specialist (UNICEF, 2022) Development of an SBCC Toolkit for EORE initiated (GICHD, 2022) Revision of IMAS draft TNMA on IED Risk Education completed and published (GICHD & UNICEF, 2022) Spiez training courses on Effective EORE and Integrated Mine Action (UNICEF, 2022)
COOPERATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EORE Hour Concept Note and Webinars launched (2021) Cooperation Guidance Note endorsed (2021) DEORE Task Team established and sub-groups created to lead on tasks (2021) DEORE project tracker launched (2022) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plenary on EORE at 8th Mine Action Technology Workshop (GICHD & UNMAS, 2021) Translation of key EORE resources and tools (GICHD, 2021-2022) Updated EORE resource library, as part of the Spiez courses packages (UNICEF, 2022) Digital EORE workshop held & vision and action plan for DEORE adopted (GICHD & UNICEF, 2022)

LED BY THE AG	CONTRIBUTED TO BY THE AG
INTEGRATION & SYNERGIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration of good practices from other relevant sectors in AG events, meetings and initiatives (ongoing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary sessions on Community Engagement and EORE Innovation at the NDM-UN24 and NDM-UN25 (UNICEF, 2021-2022) • EORE included within Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (UNICEF, 2021) and within the Protection in Armed Conflict Toolkit (UNHCR, 2022)
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good practice on EO casualty data collection, management, analysis and dissemination promoted (ongoing) • Promotion of Displacement Tracking Matrix <i>Mine Action Field Companion</i> (IOM and MA AoR, ongoing) • Input into new version of Annex B to IMAS 05.10 Information Management (2022)
ADVOCACY & POLICY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request to add a dedicated agenda item on MRE to APMBBC made during 19MSP by EORE AG (2021) • Organisation of two side events, “Doing it Right, Doing it better: EORE voices from the Field,” at the NDM-UN24, and “Why Risk Education on Cluster Munitions Matters: A Deep Dive on Risk Education in the draft Lausanne Action Plan,” at the CCM 2RC (2021) • EORE AG statements on risk education given at APMBBC 19MSP (2021) and 20MSP (2022) and at the CCM 2RC (2020 & 2021) and 10MSP (2022) • Presented on EORE in high-level panel chaired by Colombia and CCW APII Group of Experts meeting (2022) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of EORE data, including EORE resourcing trends, in the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor publications (ICBL-CMC, 2021 & 2022) • Articles on EORE published in JMU Journal on Conventional Weapons Destruction (FSD, HALO Trust, & MAG, 2021 & 2022) • Presentations to Mine Action Support Group and individual donors on EORE (ongoing)
CROSS-CUTTING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain webpage of EORE AG resources and a global calendar of events and opportunities relevant for EORE (ongoing) • Integrated gender, age, disability, diversity and conflict sensitivity considerations across AG outputs (ongoing) • EORE AG membership expanded to include two representatives of National Mine Action Authorities – Lebanon and Colombia (2022) 	

Information on sector progress at outcome level during 2021 and 2022 was collected in part through an **EORE Stakeholder Survey**. In 2021, the survey received **128 unique responses**, and in 2022, **96 unique responses** were received (both an increase from the 82 unique responses received in 2020). The majority of respondents were from international organisations, NGOs, companies or United Nations (UN) agencies directly involved in EORE

delivery. A smaller number represented national authorities, donors, local organisations delivering EORE and actors from other sectors beyond mine action. There was a welcome **increase in the number of representatives of national authorities** responding to the survey, with mine action authorities representing 30% of all respondents in 2022 compared to 11% in 2021. *page 7*

During 2021-2022, EORE was included within several global policy and strategy documents. This included a dedicated section on risk education within the [Lausanne Action Plan](#) of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), adopted by States Parties in September 2021. EORE was also well represented in the James Madison University (JMU) [Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction](#), with five papers on EORE published in the two-year period. The [UN Resolution on Assistance in Mine Action](#), adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 2021, also contained a paragraph of appreciation of the role of the EORE AG. However, the stakeholder survey indicated a slight decrease in the number of stakeholders perceiving that the profile of EORE had increased, with the drop most pronounced at global level, which suggests that there is still work to be done to keep EORE on the agenda, particularly as the range of issues competing for attention continues to grow. *page 15*

EORE continued to be mentioned in transversal statements at the [meetings of States Parties \(MSP\) of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention \(APMBC\) and the CCM](#), with an increase in the number of statements mentioning EORE made in 2022 compared to 2021. The majority of statements in all cases were made by State Parties, and highlighted the importance of risk education or called for increased attention to the pillar. However, [risk education continues to be combined with clearance under Article 4 and Article 5](#), and as a result receives less attention compared to the other pillars. Two [side events](#) dedicated solely to risk education were held in 2021, one at the CCM Second Review Conference (CCM 2RC), and one at the APMBC 19MSP. No side events on EORE were held at the CCM 10MSP or the APMBC 20MSP in 2022, although EORE was included as a topic within other side events at the meetings.¹ While States Parties have [improved reporting on EORE](#) in their Article 7 reports and are including risk education more systematically in deadline extension requests, there is still more to be done to improve the quality of planning and reporting on EORE. In 2022, EORE was an agenda item in the [Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons \(CCW\) Amended Protocol II](#) meetings of the Group of Experts, as a key strategy to address the threat of improvised explosive devices (IED).² *page 16*

Many mine action donors continue to report their [contributions to EORE](#) together with support for land release, making it difficult to disaggregate the actual amount of funding dedicated to EORE. Based on the available disaggregated data, from 2020 there has been a [drop in reported funding](#) contributions to EORE, although this also corresponds to a decrease in the number of donors reporting disaggregated data for EORE. This points to the need for enhanced engagement and advocacy with donors

to increase funding levels for EORE and to ensure that funding contributions for EORE are disaggregated. *page 21*

The survey asked stakeholders whether they had heard of [key resources](#) that have been developed, shared or promoted by the EORE AG. The average respondent was aware of five of the 13 resources about which they were asked in 2021, and of six of the 16 resources about which they were asked in 2022. In 2021, 6% of respondents were not aware of any of the resources, and in 2022, only 1% of respondents. As in 2020, resource awareness remained highest among those working at global level, and lowest at national level, drawing attention to the need to increase efforts to disseminate resources in appropriate languages, channels and formats. *page 23*

The EORE AG aims to support the [increasing professionalisation of the sector](#), and results from the 2021 and 2022 stakeholder surveys indicate that there is a growing number of organisations and authorities reporting the adoption of good practices for EORE, including updating training materials, adapting EORE to the context and to meet the needs of diverse groups, and developing monitoring and evaluation systems. Greater use of [social media and digital](#) means to disseminate EORE messages is also evident. Several operators reported that they were in the process of making the [Introduction to EORE Essential e-learning course](#) developed by the GICHD mandatory for staff. Progress can also be seen in the stakeholder reporting on the inclusion of EORE in national plans and strategies; in the development and updating of EORE standards and SOPs, and in having accreditation systems in place. More information was collected on training packages and the development of theories of change at global and national levels. *page 26*

The EORE AG members and survey respondents provided [suggestions and recommendations](#) for the ongoing work of the EORE AG. The suggestions focused on broadening and strengthening the AG's outreach to the mine action sector, including to EORE stakeholders at national and local level, and to the wider humanitarian, protection, development and education sectors. More guidance was requested on topics such as Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) and digital explosive ordnance risk education (DEORE). Respondents appeared to support the ongoing EORE AG work of making resources available through translation and the production of shorter guidance documents and bite-size content. The stakeholder surveys and sector analysis suggest that there is a need to continue to promote and raise the profile of EORE through advocacy and policy, and in particular by increasing engagement with donors. *page 31*

INTRODUCTION

Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) seeks to “ensure that women, girls, boys, and men in affected communities are aware of the risks from explosive ordnance (EO) and are encouraged to behave in a way that reduces the risk to people, property, and the environment” (IMAS 12.10).

Yet, despite the “historically central role” of risk education in mine action and “widespread recognition” of its importance, EORE has often “received limited attention, resources and donor funding” – as was confirmed in a 2019 “[EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis](#)”, a publication led by the GICHD on behalf of the EORE Advisory Group (AG).³

The EORE AG was established in May 2019⁴ to raise the profile of risk education globally and to identify ways to improve its integration, effectiveness, efficiency and relevance. The AG adopted its first annual work plan that same year, spanning the time period Q4 2019 to Q4 2020. The second annual work plan was adopted in Q1 2021, and a proposal to extend the work plan to 2022 was agreed at the EORE AG meeting on 15 October 2021.⁵ This progress report covers the period 2021-2022, and includes a review of the work plan and findings from the stakeholder surveys, administered on an annual basis.

This progress report is divided into three parts:

1. The first part details the implementation status of the AG’s 2021-2022 work plan, highlighting activities and achievements at mostly output level.
2. The second part describes progress in the risk education sector over the last two years, with a specific focus on outcomes achieved.
3. The final part provides some feedback and suggestions for the work of the EORE AG going forward.

METHODOLOGY

The information contained in this report is taken from a combination of sources, including:

- official documentation of the EORE AG;
- documents of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW);
- the ICBL-CMC Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor 2021 and 2022;
- and the 2021 and 2022 annual survey of EORE stakeholders.

The survey, which for 2021 ran from **10 December 2021 to 12 January 2022**, and for 2022 ran from **21 December 2022 to 27 January 2023**, is designed to help the EORE AG evaluate the progress made in the sector, assess continued needs and inform future priorities. Question areas cover perceptions on the state of the EORE sector in terms of profile, staffing and funding; awareness and use of resources; and collection of information on EORE strategies, standards and practices at organisational and national level. Respondent information is collected including role, organisation, extent of focus on EORE, and geographic location.

Invitations to complete the annual survey were shared with members of the EORE AG, the International Mine Risk Education Working Group (iMREWG), and the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR), as well as with targeted national authorities, the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) and other stakeholders, including those who completed the 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey.

In 2021, a total of **128 unique survey responses** were received (59% men, 39% women, and 2% other/prefer not to say). In 2022, a total of **96 unique survey responses** were received (65% men, 34% women, 1% other/prefer not to say). The number of respondents for both years was an increase on the 82 unique responses (60% men and 40% women) for the 2020 stakeholder survey, but 2022 saw a slight decrease in the number of overall respondents and the number of women respondents.

In 2021 respondents came from 38 organisations,⁶ and in 2022 respondents came from 42 different organisations.⁷ The majority of respondents to the surveys represented **international organisations, NGOs, companies or UN agencies** directly involved in EORE delivery (henceforth

“international operators”) – 75% (96 respondents) in 2021 and 53% (51 respondents) in 2022. This indicates that the EORE AG has been successful in reaching international operators. However, the 2020 Progress Report noted that more effort was needed to connect with national authorities, donors, local operators and actors from other sectors beyond mine action. The 2022 survey saw an increase in the number of responses received from **national authorities** (29 respondents, 30%), compared to 11% (14 respondents) in 2021, and 12% (10 respondents) in 2020. However, the number of **local NGOs** reached remained low, with five respondents in 2021 (4% of total respondents) and six respondents in 2022 (6% of total respondents). While three **donors** answered the survey in 2021, no donor responses were received in 2022.

Respondents were asked about their **thematic focus**. In 2021, 95% of respondents had EORE as a main or partial focus (60% had EORE as their main focus and 35% sometimes worked on EORE). In 2022, the percentage remained similarly high, with 89% of respondents working fully or partially on EORE (59% as main focus and 30% with partial focus).

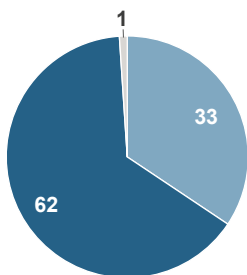
Geographically, most focused at national level on a single country (78% in both 2021 and 2022), with the remainder working at global, multi-country or regional level. Some eight regions⁸ and 24 countries and territories were represented in 2021,⁹ and seven regions¹⁰ and 27 countries and territories¹¹ were represented in 2022. In 2021, only men respondents represented Central Asia (10 respondents), with more women respondents from Latin America and Eastern Europe. In 2022, all regions had both men and women respondents, with the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa having a greater proportion of men to women respondents.

RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

2022 # OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

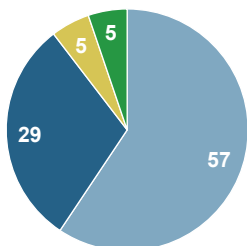
...By Gender

- Women
- Men
- Other/Pnts



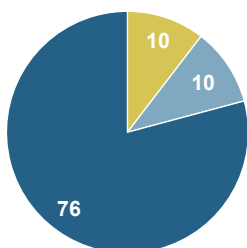
...By Thematic Focus

- Main focus is EORE
- Sometimes work on EORE
- Rarely work on EORE
- Never work on EORE



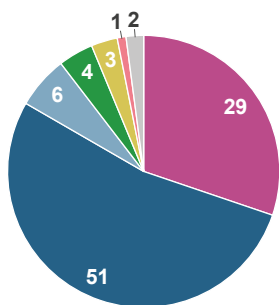
...By Geographic Focus

- Global
- Regional or multi-country
- Single country

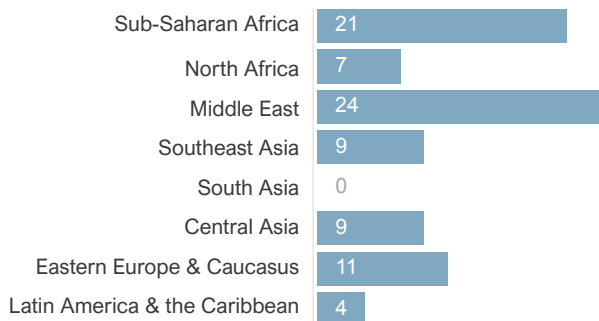


...By Organisation Type

- National Authority
- International Operator
- Local Operator
- EORE Support
- Other Sectors
- Other
- Consultant



Breakdown by Region*

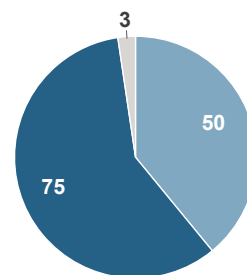


*Regional breakdown includes respondents with regional, multi-country or single country focus

2021 # OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

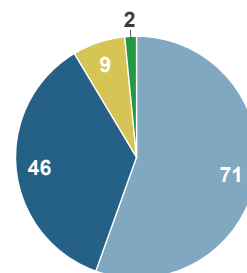
...By Gender

- Women
- Men
- Other/Pnts



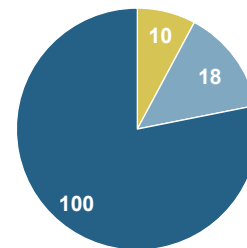
...By Thematic Focus

- Main focus is EORE
- Sometimes work on EORE
- Rarely work on EORE
- Never work on EORE



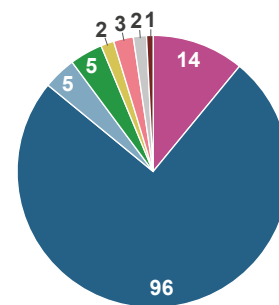
...By Geographic Focus

- Global
- Regional or multi-country
- Single country

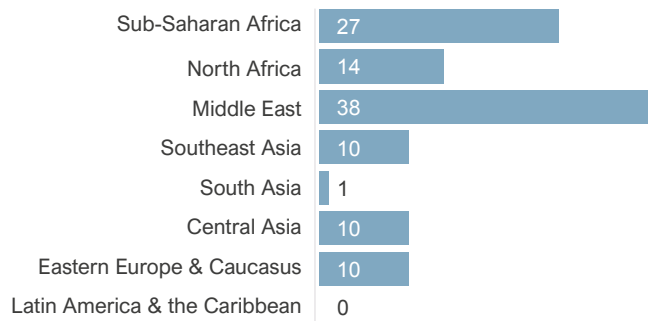


...By Organisation Type

- National Authority
- International Operator
- Local Operator
- EORE Support
- Other Sectors
- Donor
- Consultant
- Private Sector



Breakdown by Region*



*Regional breakdown includes respondents with regional, multi-country or single country focus

PART 1.

AG WORK PLAN STATUS: ACTIVITIES, OUTPUTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

The 2021-2022 Work Plan of the EORE AG included five areas of work – quality management, cooperation, integration & synergies, information management, advocacy & policy - and cross-cutting activities. Some activities were led directly by the EORE AG and thus are attributable to the AG. Others were led by individual or groups of members, indicating a contribution from the AG.

The EORE AG work plan 2021-2022 drew on the findings and recommendations from the stakeholder survey administered at the end of 2020.¹² Of the forty-one activities in the work plan, **75% of the activities were achieved in full or part**. Seven activities were in progress, two were postponed until 2023, and one activity had no actions taken as it was based on requests, of which none were received. Significant progress was made in the area of quality management and cooperation, and in initiating better integration and synergies with other sectors.

However, while much has been achieved in the two years across the work plan components, some areas and topics require concerted attention in coming years to meet the desired results. In particular, more focus is required on information management and ensuring the systematic consideration of gender, age, diversity and disability and conflict sensitivity across all aspects of the EORE sector. It is also crucial that the EORE AG advances its work to engage with the donor community to continue to raise the profile of EORE globally, and to increase activities and outreach to mine action authorities.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The EORE AG supports the sector to improve the overall quality, capacity and professionalism of EORE. This includes providing guidance to ensure that risk education standards, guidelines, methods and approaches are relevant, effective and adapted to emerging threats and requirements.

In 2021-2022, quality management achievements included:

- [A Question and Answer on EORE for Ukraine](#) was produced by the EORE AG in March 2022, as a practical response identified to support national and international operators working in Ukraine,¹³ with the objective to give guidance on implementing EORE in an emergency situation and including resources and contacts. The Q&A covers topics including coordination and methodology when working in emergency situations; reaching people on the move or during armed conflict, aerial bombardment and shelling; conflict sensitivity, inclusion and do no harm; and minimising risk for EORE professionals. While focused on Ukraine, the guidance is intended to be useful for partners responding to other emergencies. The Q&A was well received by the mine action sub cluster and other actors and was disseminated via the iMREWG, the Mine Action and Child Protection AoR, the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Reference Group and ReliefWeb. The work drew on the success of the EORE AG outputs in 2020 on EORE and the COVID-19 pandemic, which included a webinar, the development of a resource library, and a Q&A document.
- A revision of the draft [Technical Note on Risk Education for Improvised Explosive Devices \(TNMA on IED Risk Education\)](#) was completed and published in November 2022. The TNMA on IED Risk Education 12.10/01 provides guidance on the additional factors to consider when planning and conducting risk education for IED. The TNMA is complementary to the IMAS 12.10 on EORE.
- The **revised international standard on EORE (IMAS 12.10)**, adopted in November 2020, continued to be promoted by the EORE AG during 2021 and 2022. A presentation on IMAS 12.10 was held during an EORE side event at the CCM 2RC in September 2021. Stakeholder awareness and adoption of the IMAS 12.10 and the TNMA on IED Risk Education is covered in section 2 of this report.
- A working paper on [Measuring the Results of EORE](#), was published by GICHD in 2021. Drawing on the findings of a desk-review conducted in 2020, and with contributions from AG members, the paper identifies current and emerging good practices in measuring the effectiveness and impact of EORE and outlines areas for further research. GICHD is also leading on the development of the **EORE Advanced e-Learning course**, with input from AG members and other EORE practitioners. Module 5 of the course, to be launched in the second quarter of 2023, focuses on MEAL.
- Work progressed to advance the **monitoring and evaluation of digital EORE**. As part of the Digital EORE Task Team (DEORE TT – see also section on *Cooperation*), a sub-group was set up to research and document best-practice for monitoring and evaluating DEORE. A session on monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) for DEORE was held during a DEORE workshop held in Spiez in May 2022, run by UNICEF and GICHD.

- To initiate a deeper exploration into **Social and Behavioural Change Communication**, a half-day workshop was held for AG members and other behavioural change experts in November 2021, organised by GICHD and supported by MAGENTA, a social and behaviour change research and communications agency. In 2022, the development of an **SBCC Toolkit for EORE** was initiated by GICHD. The toolkit will include a multi-day training curriculum, practical exercises and case studies, and will be piloted in two operational contexts with support from the AG. AG member, the HALO Trust, began piloting methods to measure behaviour change in their country programmes in Afghanistan, Somalia, Somaliland and Ukraine, and MAG also included questions on self-reported behaviour change in risk education surveys in programmes funded by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).
- A [Cooperation Guidance Note](#) was developed and endorsed by the AG in December 2021, including instructions for sharing experience and knowledge regarding EORE. Based on this guidance, UNICEF plans to propose and operationalise a new online repository and platform for EORE in 2023, which will provide a new home for the iMREWG. It is intended that this will be a platform for the EORE community of practice, improving access to resources and opportunities for engagement and information sharing. As a temporary measure, an [EORE Resource Library](#) was shared with the EORE community in October 2022 as part of the EORE Spiez course package.
- Key resources have been translated by GICHD to encourage increased uptake: IMAS 12.10 was translated into Arabic, French, Korean, Russian and Vietnamese; the [Introduction to EORE Essentials](#) e-learning course was translated into Ukrainian and Arabic and will be available in 2023 on the GICHD training webpage; and the Q&A on EORE for Ukraine was translated into Ukrainian and Russian.

A key activity that will continue into 2023, is the development of an **EORE sector Theory of Change (ToC)**. Begun in 2022, the process is led by UNICEF, with one webinar held in the last quarter of 2022, and two planned for quarter one of 2023. The goal of developing this ToC is to contribute towards the professionalisation of the sector; to provide clarity on what EORE aims to achieve and how; and to agree a set of key indicators for EORE.

COOPERATION

The EORE AG promotes cooperation at both global and field levels to improve the overall effectiveness and reach of EORE responses and to maximise the use of available resources. Drawing on the iMREWG, the MA AoR and other appropriate regional and national frameworks, the AG aims to both strengthen and systematise opportunities for cooperation and coordination. In the last two years, cooperation achievements included:

- A concept note for a regular webinar series which would allow EORE practitioners to meet each other and share good practices and innovations was developed in 2021, and the [EORE Hour Webinar](#) series launched in the third quarter of 2021. Two webinars were held in 2021 hosted by UNHCR and MAG, and three in 2022, hosted by the University of Balamand, the HALO Trust, and NPA/UNMAS Palestine. The webinars have covered a broad range of topics including DEORE, conflict preparedness and protection, implementing a risk mitigation project, and regional harmonisation of data collection, analysis and messages. Suggestions by the EORE AG for future webinars include the role of the private sector and commercial operators in the provision of EORE, EORE messages for refugees and returnees, SBCC, and quality management.
- As part of the EORE AG mandate to capture and share lessons and good practice, a **Digital EORE Task Team** was established under the EORE AG in 2021, with ToR adopted for the group in October that year. Three sub-groups were established, with one sub-group focusing on MEAL, one on **mapping DEORE projects**, and one on the production of bite-size content to allow the sharing of information. The [DEORE mapping](#) was completed in 2022 and is available on the EORE AG website. The mapping serves as a reference guide for DEORE projects around the globe, providing key information and contact details to enable practitioners to learn more about specific projects. Five DEORE projects have been condensed into **bite-size content** and are expected to be finalised in 2023, and shared with the wider sector.¹⁴ An outline and template for the monitoring and evaluation of five different digital tools has also been developed.
- A **DEORE Workshop** was held in Spiez in Switzerland from 16-20 May 2022, hosted by UNICEF and GICHD with support from the Swiss Armed Forces and the participation of 18 facilitators. Workshop outputs included the drafting of a common vision for DEORE and a draft five-year action plan. The resulting [resource package](#) is also available online as a resource for all EORE practitioners.
- Meetings of the EORE AG have helped improve cooperation and communication within the sector, as well as with States Parties to the disarmament conventions through engagement in convention-related meetings. During 2021-2022, the EORE AG regularly made presentations for mine action coordinators through the **Mine Action**

Area of Responsibility (MA AoR – the coordination body responsible for mine action under the UN Cluster system), and **Interagency Coordination Group for Mine Action** (IACG-MA).¹⁵ Several AG members also contributed to the development of the MA AoR strategy 2022-2024.

- Two **webinars** were hosted in 2021 by GICHD to provide a deeper dive into some of the topics covered in the GICHD publication, “[New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts](#),” and to explore some of the methodologies and technology used by other sectors (see also *Integration and synergies*). A plenary on EORE was held at the 8th Mine Action Technology Workshop in Q4 of 2021, the first time EORE featured in this workshop.

An activity to work in **partnership with national mine action authorities** to explore possibilities and make recommendations for the improvement and coordination of mine action at global and regional level was not implemented due to no requests being received. It is hoped that with the addition of National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) representatives as members of the EORE AG, more activities can be initiated with NMAAs in the period of the next work plan.

INTEGRATION AND SYNERGIES

Effective EORE must be cross-sectoral. Improving the integration of EORE is a priority for the EORE AG, both within the pillars of mine action and with other sectors such as humanitarian, protection, development and education. During the 2021-2022 period, the EORE AG undertook several activities to support the integration of EORE with other sectors and to promote cross-sectoral learning:

- The EORE AG continued to explore good practices from other sectors and to build cross-sectoral partnerships. Two webinars were organised by GICHD on “A View from Other Sectors,” with experts on behavioural change, Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), and digital initiatives from the humanitarian, health, development, protection and private sectors in March and April 2021. The first webinar on “[Digging deeper through behaviour change](#),” was held in March 2021, and a second entitled “[Going Digital](#),” took place in April 2021, exploring innovation from other sectors.
- In a plenary session organised by UNICEF on [Community Engagement](#) held at the 24th International Meeting of National Directors and UN Advisers (NDM-UN), good practices were included from other sectors such as RCCE, Communication for Development (C4D) and mobile technology. A plenary session on “[Small Innovations, big wins in EORE](#),” at the NDM-UN25, also had contributions

from a range of partners drawing on disability and social and behavioural change, among others.

- An [EORE hour webinar](#) was hosted on 29 September 2021, in collaboration with **UNHCR and the Regional Protection Working Group of West and Central Africa**, to which protection coordinators were invited. Module 1 of the EORE Essentials e-learning course was incorporated as mandatory pre-course material for the Specialisation Programme on Protection Coordination for UN Protection Coordinators. GICHD and MAG promoted EORE while participating in the International SBCC Summit in Marrakesh, Morocco in December 2022.
- The EORE AG members promoted the inclusion of EORE within other relevant policy documents and guidelines. As part of the **Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCC)**,¹⁶ EORE is one of the components (CCC benchmarks) in the new online Child Protection CCC Playlist, with 2,066 completions in 107 countries since April 2021. A module on mine action and EORE was added to the **Humanitarian Protection in Armed Conflict (PIAC) toolkit** of UNHCR, highlighting the vital role of EORE to enable “those returning to mine contaminated areas to make informed choices for safe returns.”¹⁷ GICHD published a study on the links between **mine action and the SDGs in Cambodia** in 2022 which has findings relevant to EORE.¹⁸

Going forward, the AG should continue to build on these efforts to engage consistently with humanitarian, protection, development and education partners, as well as to draw on the experience of experts in behaviour change, RCCE, and other disciplines relevant to EORE. Supporting EORE actors to do this at national and regional level will also be important to ensure better integration of EORE activities with the broader humanitarian sector.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Accurate data improves the ability to plan and effectively target EORE for those at risk and to monitor the effectiveness of interventions. The EORE AG supports the sector to improve EORE data management and analysis, reporting and dissemination. In 2021-2022, several activities were initiated, with progress ongoing:

- As part of efforts to standardise EORE beneficiary definitions into IMAS, EORE AG members contributed to the inclusion of EORE within Annex B on Minimum Data Requirements of [IMAS 05.10 on Information Management for Mine Action](#). This was endorsed by the IMAS Review Board in November 2022, and was approved at IACG Principals level in the first quarter of 2023. This

follows on from the publication of updated guidance on [“Standardising Beneficiary Definitions for Humanitarian Mine Action”](#) (Second Edition), an initiative led by HALO, MAG and NPA which has been further endorsed by DCA, DDG, FSD and HI (representing all international NGOs in the AG).

- To promote good practice on EO casualty data collection, management, analysis and documentation, a UNICEF case study on injury surveillance in Sri Lanka was published in the [“UNDP Handbook for Capacity Development in Mine Action”](#) in 2022. More examples of best practice on EO casualty data collection and identifying gaps in formal and informal injury systems needs to be pursued. The development of a dedicated guidance document on casualty data collection has been postponed to 2023 if funds are available.

There is more to be done to strengthen the EORE sector awareness of the [“Mine Action Field Companion to the Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\)”](#),¹⁹ developed by IOM in cooperation with the MA AoR, and to ensure awareness among the broader humanitarian sector of the mine action and EORE guidance within the DTM (see also section on *Resource awareness*).

ADVOCACY AND POLICY

The EORE AG advocates with stakeholders, decision-makers and donors to increase awareness of the importance of EORE, current gaps and mechanisms to address them – with an ultimate objective to ensure that stakeholders are committed to investing in EORE, and that resources for risk education are increased and better targeted. Inputs on relevant frameworks, strategies, action plans and publications are coordinated through the AG to ensure appropriate profiling of EORE at a global policy level. In 2021-2022, advocacy and policy achievements included:

- ICBL-CMC, a member of the EORE AG, collected information on EORE as part of the civil society work to monitor State Party progress and commitment to the obligations of the APMBBC and the CCM. The data, including EORE resourcing trends, is included within the 2021 and 2022 [Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports](#). AG members have supported ICBL-CMC's data collection since 2020.
- The EORE AG strongly advocated for the inclusion of a dedicated section on risk education in the CCM [Lausanne Action Plan](#) (LAP), building on the success of the inclusion of a section on EORE within the APMBBC [Oslo Action plan](#) (OAP) in 2019. The LAP, adopted by States Parties at the Second Review Conference in September 2021, includes four action points specific to risk education.

- During 2021 and 2022, at the Meeting of States Parties, the review conferences and the intersessional meetings of the **APMBBC and the CCM**, the EORE AG was active in preparing and delivering **statements** to highlight the importance of EORE and to advocate for the adherence of States Parties to the risk education action points within the OAP and LAP.

- The EORE AG organised events targeting key stakeholders and decision makers in line with the [AG Advocacy strategy](#). Two events were organised in 2021: [“Doing it right, doing it better: EORE voices from the field,”](#) at the NDM-UN24, and [“Why risk education on cluster munitions matters: A deep dive on risk education in the draft Lausanne Action Plan,”](#) at the second part of the CCM 2RC in 2021, highlighting concrete examples as to how States Parties could implement the LAP. In July 2022, a presentation was given by UNICEF on **good practices for IED risk education to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons Amended Protocol II** (CCW APII) Group of Experts, led by France and Colombia. The presentation included an introduction to the new IMAS TNMA on IED Risk Education.

- AG members participated in the [Mine Action Support Group](#) (MASG)²⁰ meetings during 2021 and 2022, and EORE was included within country presentations delivered during the five MASG meetings. However, there were no presentations focusing only on EORE.

On 1 December 2022, the EORE AG discussed the need for an **EORE donor event** to share information on the latest EORE developments. This was not undertaken in 2021-2022, and has been postponed to 2023, although it remains a priority. A plan to develop and disseminate an **advocacy brief** outlining the state of the EORE sector and highlighting achievements and gaps has also been postponed till 2023. It will be important for the EORE AG to strengthen the engagement with donors and to keep donors abreast of the main developments in the EORE sector in the coming years.

CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

The EORE AG integrated **gender, age, disability, diversity and conflict sensitivity** considerations across AG outputs, for example:

- Specific recommendations on diversity and inclusion were included in the “Q&A on EORE for Ukraine”, and gender and diversity was also highlighted in articles in the *Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*.²¹
- A presentation by Humanity & Inclusion (HI), on behalf of the EORE AG at the plenary session IV on [“Small innovations, big wins in EORE,”](#) at the NDM-UN25,

covered disability inclusive EORE. HI also delivered two interventions related to disability inclusion in the Spiez Results Based Management courses (Effective EORE and Integrated Mine Action) in September – October 2022.

However, there is plenty of scope for more systematic inclusion of these cross-cutting issues across the work of the EORE AG, and ensuring that these initiatives are well documented and shared.

With the intention to increase the involvement of **national mine action authorities** in the EORE AG, while ensuring membership representation is at the appropriate level for the work required and free from conflicts of interest, brainstorming on the AG governance structure and membership was held during the June 2021 AG meeting. The AG ToR was reviewed and voted on in December 2021, and the first two representatives of mine action authorities, Lebanon and Colombia, joined the EORE AG on a two-year mandate in September 2022.

The [webpage](#) of EORE AG, with key resources, and the [calendar of events](#) relevant for EORE practitioners are regularly updated.


PART 2. EORE SECTOR PROGRESS & OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

This section of the report considers the state of the EORE sector as a whole, with particular focus on outcomes achieved in four areas: raising the profile of EORE, increasing resources for EORE, improving access to effective EORE methods, tools and approaches, and adoption of good practices. Indicators have been selected to allow triangulation, where possible, between policy, practice and perception levels. This report analyses data from 2021 and 2022, and also compares results with the baseline from 2020 to show where there has been progress.

RAISING THE PROFILE OF EORE

A key objective of the EORE AG is to raise the profile of EORE, both within the mine action sector and beyond. To understand if this objective is achieved, the AG is tracking developments in global policy and discourse, including at a conventional level; research publications; communications and events on EORE; and stakeholder perceptions at global, regional and national levels.

POLICY DOCUMENTS, STRATEGIES, PLANS AND AGENDAS

	# of global policy documents, strategies, and plans or agendas produced or adapted²² that promote EORE <i>Baseline 2020 : 4</i>	2021: 5 2022: 3
	→ of which originated outside the mine action sector <i>Baseline 2020 : 2</i>	2021: 0 2022: 1

Source: official documentation

The production or adaptation of policy documents, strategies, plans and agendas to promote risk education can be taken as an indicator of a strengthened EORE profile, and in some cases may be a direct result of advocacy by the EORE AG. In 2021, five documents contained reference to risk education and in 2022, three, one of which focused more broadly on humanitarian protection.

In 2021, these included:

- The [Final Report of the Second Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions](#), 6 October 2021, includes as an annex the Lausanne declaration which outlines States Parties commitments, including on EORE.
- The [Lausanne Action Plan](#) was adopted by States Parties to the CCM at the second part of the 2RC in September 2021. The LAP, the five year strategic document for States Parties to the convention, includes a dedicated section on risk education, with four concrete action points, including integration of risk education with survey, clearance, and victim assistance; the tailoring of risk education to priority groups; ensuring the consideration of gender, age and disability in implementation and data collection; and capacity development. The inclusion of a section on risk

education was advocated for by the EORE AG and brings the plan in line with the Oslo Action Plan of the APMB, which also includes a dedicated section on risk education.

- The Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR) strategy, [“The Primacy of Protection, 2022-2024: Protecting People from Explosive Hazards in Humanitarian Emergencies: Promoting Inclusive, Local and Durable Solutions,”](#) presents a collective agenda agreed by MA AoR members that includes EORE as a crucial pillar within the mine action response and across the five goals of the strategy which look at i) strengthening coordination, ii) building strategic partnerships, iii) enhancing capacity, iv) promoting equality, diversity and inclusion, and v) contributing to sustainable solutions. Goal 2, to build and strengthen strategic partnerships has a specific objective “to support the outreach efforts of the EORE AG.”
- The [Assistance in Mine Action Report of the Secretary General](#), 10 August 2021, covered the period August 2019 to July 2021 and was submitted pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 74/80 on assistance in mine action. The report covers the implementation of the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2019–2023. The report includes a section on EORE, noting the establishment of the EORE AG, the curtailment of EORE activities due to

COVID-19, the UNICEF investment in frontline workers to deliver EORE, and the adaptation of materials and methods of delivery to respond to access constraints and emerging security risks.

- The Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 9 December 2021 on [Assistance in Mine Action](#), noted with appreciation the role of the EORE AG and encouraged Member States and relevant organisations involved in mine action “to ensure that mine action programmes take into account risk education.”




In 2022, three new strategic and policy documents were identified that promoted EORE:

- Originating outside of the mine action sector, the UNHCR toolkit, “Humanitarian Protection in Armed Conflict Toolkit,” published in June 2022, aims at enhancing UNHCR and partner protection work in situations of armed conflict. The toolkit includes a mine action module with EORE, recognising the role of EORE to support “those

returning to mine contaminated areas to make informed choices for safe returns.” EORE AG members provided input into the draft by sharing operational examples and best practices.

- The DanChurchAid (DCA) global strategy for 2023-2026, “[Hope and Action in an Age of Disruption](#),” published in October 2022, includes risk education under its “save lives” goals.
- The importance of EORE was highlighted by the UN and INEW (including several AG members) during the Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA) consultations led by Ireland, and EORE was included within the “[Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences arising from the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas](#),” adopted in Dublin on 18 November 2022 by 83 countries. This political declaration contains strong commitments to address the issue of EWIPA, including an explicit provision that each State is expected to provide risk education.

PROFILE IN CONVENTION-RELATED FORUMS

	<p># of statements²³ mentioning risk education during Meetings of States Parties and Review Conferences of the APMBC and CCM, disaggregated by status <i>Baseline 2020: 40²⁴</i></p>	<p>2021: 27²⁵ 2022: 31²⁶</p>
	<p># of meetings by convention machineries of the CCM²⁷ that include discussion on EORE, as reflected in publicly shared meeting minutes or documents <i>Baseline 2020: 1 (out of 7)</i></p>	<p>2021: 1 (out of 9) 2022: 0 (out of 9)</p>
	<p># of side events on EORE at formal meetings of the APMBC and CCM²⁸ <i>Baseline 2020: 1</i></p>	<p>2021: 2 2022: 0</p>

Source: agendas and statements uploaded to the APMBC and CCM webpages

Statements

At the APMBC 19MSP in November 2021, a total of 16 transversal statements were made mentioning EORE (excluding statements related to specific extension requests and statements on Article 5). A total of 11 statements at the second part of the CCM 2RC also contained reference to EORE (excluding statements related to specific extension requests and statements on Article 4). In 2022, the number of **statements mentioning EORE increased**, with 21 statements containing reference to EORE at the APMBC 20MSP, and 10 statements made at the CCM 10MSP. The majority of statements in all cases were made by State Parties, and highlighted the importance of risk education or called for increased attention to the pillar.

Within both treaties, the push to include a **dedicated section on risk education** in the OAP and the LAP appears to have had a positive effect on the frequency with which States Parties, observers and others report on, or otherwise mention risk education in their formal statements.

Action #24 of the OAP states that extension requests under Article 5 should include detailed, costed, and multi-year plans for context-specific risk education in affected communities. Similarly, States Parties to the CCM are also expected to include budgeted risk education work plans in their Article 4 extension requests. Statement analysis shows that risk education is being included more systematically

into the analysis and decisions on the extension requests by the Committees responsible for Article 4 and Article 5. For example, at the APMB 19MSP in 2021, the Article 5 Committee mentioned the need for States Parties to include risk education work plans in their analysis of the six extension requests submitted that year. Observers to the convention, including the EORE AG, the ICBL-CMC, and ICRC, have also advocated for States Parties to ensure the inclusion of risk education within extension requests.

The number of States Parties including risk education within their extension requests is gradually increasing, although many **still do not include detailed, costed and multi-year work plans** for risk education. In 2021, five of the six extension requests submitted under Article 5 included risk education, as was the case in 2022.²⁹ The information provided on risk education in extension requests submitted under Article 4 in 2021 and 2022 was more limited.

For a more detailed analysis of statements made during the 19 and 20MSP of the APMB, as well as the CCM 2RC and 10MSP, see annex 2.

Coordination committee meetings

Analysis of the publicly-shared minutes of the CCM Coordination Committee meetings reveals that **EORE is rarely discussed**, despite updates provided by the thematic coordinators on a regular basis. EORE was raised during one meeting in 2021, with ICRC and CMC stressing the importance of including risk education within extension requests. There was no discussion of EORE during the meetings in 2022.

Convention agendas

Risk education continues to be combined with clearance under sessions on Article 4 and Article 5 at the CCM and APMB meetings, and as a result often receives significantly less attention in comparison to the other mine action pillars. The EORE AG and other observers have continued to advocate for risk education to be made a **separate agenda item**.

As in 2020, there remains room for improvement in the quality of discussion on risk education under Article 4 and 5. While there appears to be an increase in the number of statements where risk education is mentioned,³⁰ the majority often mention risk education **in passing**, or list activities, but fall short of the OAP guidance that States Parties will report on risk education “methodologies used, challenges faced, and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age.”

Side events




There were relatively few side events dedicated solely to risk education at convention-related meetings in 2020 to 2022. In 2020, just one side event dedicated to risk education was identified. In 2021, both the second part of the CCM 2RC and the APMB 19MSP each included one side-event specific to EORE. At the CCM 2RC the event focused on [“Why risk education on cluster munitions matters: A deep dive on risk education in the draft Lausanne Action Plan,”](#) and at the APMB 19MSP a side event was held on “Mine Risk Education and Coordination in Colombia”. In 2022, there were no side events on EORE at the CCM 10MSP or the APMB 20MSP.

Despite this, risk education was included as a topic within other side events at the meetings. At the APMB 19MSP, risk education was included in an ICRC led side event on “Innovation in mine action,” and at the APMB 20MSP, risk education was included in an ICBL-CMC side meeting, “Investing in Action.” The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor delegates briefing, given at the MSP of the APMB and CCM in both 2021 and 2022, contained a section on the Monitor findings on risk education.

The 2020 EORE AG Progress Report noted that the presidency of the disarmament conventions can have a positive influence on the topics covered, which explains the enhanced focus on risk education in 2019 (four side events), as the Norwegian Presidency of the APMB selected risk education as one of three prioritised topics for side events. The normal working of the convention meetings were also disrupted in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected planning and the move of the events, including side events, to a virtual or hybrid format. An increasing number of issues continue to be addressed and discussed at the treaty conventions, which may also limit the time available for more comprehensive discussion on EORE.

While the critical role of risk education in protecting civilians from the risks of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions has been recognised by States Parties in their adoption of the OAP and LAP and their dedicated action points on risk education, there is a need to continue to raise the profile of risk education within the convention forums. The inclusion of risk education within statements and the extension requests of States Parties is more common than previously, but the challenge is to **continue to push for an improved quality** of intervention, highlighting and supporting good practice among States Parties.

COMMUNICATION & EVENTS

	# of tweets with using the hashtag #EORE or #riskeducation³¹ <i>Baseline 2020: 228</i>	2021: 103 2022: 113
	Time dedicated to EORE during the plenary of the National Directors Meeting <i>Baseline 2020: 75 minutes</i>	2021: 60 minutes 2022: 75 minutes
	# of side events entirely dedicated to EORE at the National Directors Meeting <i>Baseline 2020: 1</i>	2021: 1 2022: 0

Source: Twitter, NDM agenda

Social media

In 2020, the EORE AG progress report found that the profile of risk education in social media had boomed, with 228 tweets of the hashtags #EORE, #MRE and #riskeducation³² on Twitter in 2020 – a 275 percent increase from 2019 when there were just 106. It could be speculated that the focus on risk education at the APMBC 18MSP in 2019 and the adoption of the OAP and its dedicated section on risk education created some momentum towards this increase in the profile of risk education on social media.

In 2021, 103 tweets of the hashtags #EORE and #risk education were documented, a 55% reduction from the number of tweets in 2020. There was an increase in postings in 2022, with 113 tweets using the hashtags #EORE and #risk education.³³ There were no tweets using the hashtag #MRE for 2021 and 2022.

As in 2020, the use of the hashtag #EORE outnumbers the use of #risk education (72:31 in 2021 and 83:30 in 2022), demonstrating that **the use of EORE terminology** has been widely adopted by the sector.³⁴

In response to the stakeholder survey, some respondents mentioned blogs and Facebook posts on EORE activities, and using social media to raise awareness on International Mine Awareness Day on 4th April. It was noted by one respondent in 2021 that it would be useful for the EORE AG to make public some **suggestions on how to promote EORE** on this special date for the Mine Action sector.

NDM-UN


The NDM-UN have provided a welcome opportunity for the inclusion of EORE in plenary discussions or side-events.

The NDM-UN24 in 2021 was held online due to the COVID-19 pandemic,³⁵ and there were no plenary sessions dedicated solely to EORE, although a 60 minute plenary session was held on [“Community Engagement Matters,”](#)

which identified best practices for community engagement and shared experiences on how activities such as clearance and risk education can be enhanced through better engagement with affected communities. A side event organised by the EORE AG and chaired by the Lebanon Mine Action Centre, [“Doing it Right, Doing it Better: EORE voices from the field,”](#) spotlighted the experiences and innovations of field practitioners working in EORE, showing how local organisations and communities were adapting to challenges. EORE was also touched on in a number of other side events: an event on “Standardising Beneficiary Definitions in Humanitarian Mine Action in Practice;” an event on the “Impact of Explosive Ordnance in Syria,” which highlighted the impact of EO and mine action activities, including risk education, in difficult to reach areas; and a side event, “Approaches to Counter the Threat posed by IEDs – Examples from Yemen and the Sahel Region,” which exposed the challenges posed by IED in the region and the impact of community consultation, IED disposal training and risk education.

At the NDM-UN25 held from 23-24 June 2022 in Geneva, one of the plenary sessions focused specifically on EORE – [“Small innovations, big wins in EORE.”](#) The session explored some of the innovations in EORE over recent years, including the use of digital technology; the EORE contribution to survey; the integration of EORE into other interventions such as polio campaigns, food distribution, and mobile health & nutrition teams; disability-inclusive and focused EORE programming; behaviour change measurement; and IED risk education. Other side events had an EORE component, for example the event on the “Ukraine Emergency Mine Action Response,” which also provided information on the achievements and challenges in Ukraine, including innovations such as digital EORE.

PUBLICATIONS & RESEARCH

	# of publications & research published on EORE <i>Baseline 2020: 5</i>	2021: 8 2022: 2
	→ of which were in the Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction <i>Baseline 2020: 3</i>	2021: 4 2022: 1

Source: original publications

In 2021, there were four publications on EORE in the Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction (two per volume) as follows:

- [“Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in Ukraine During the Covid 19 Pandemic,”](#) volume 25, issue 1, 2021;
- [“Saving Lives in Eastern Ukraine: Alternative EORE approaches,”](#) volume 25, issue 1, 2021;
- [“Tailoring Explosive Ordnance Risk Education: How MAG addresses Gender/Cultural Sensitivities and Local Risk-Taking Behaviour,”](#) (MAG) volume 25, issue 2, 2021;
- [“Barrier Analysis and Explosive Ordnance Risk Education,”](#) (HALO Trust) volume 25, issue 2, 2021.

This was an increase on the three publications on EORE in 2020. August 2021 also saw the publication of the GICHD working paper, [“Measuring the Results of EORE,”](#) which documents current and emerging good practices in measuring the effectiveness and impact of EORE. In 2021, the HALO Trust also published a paper on their experience of [“Using Barrier Analyses to improve EORE.”](#) In May 2021, a factsheet on [“Risk Education under the Mine Ban Treaty”](#) was published by the Landmine Monitor, and UNICEF and CMAA released a report on a [“Country-Led Review of EORE in Cambodia”](#) (2013-2019). The primary objective of this review was to “assess the impact of MRE activities to date and re-construct a theory of change”. The same year, the [“EORE AG Progress Report for 2020”](#) was published on the EORE AG webpage.

In 2022, two publications on EORE were identified. The Landmine Monitor produced an updated version of its factsheet in April 2022, [“Risk Education under the Mine Ban Treaty.”](#) In the Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction, one article by MAG, [“The time has come for Digital Explosive Ordnance Risk Education,”](#) was published in issue 1, volume 26. EORE was also included within an article by FSD, [“Mine Action in Afghanistan and Tajikistan: Challenges and Opportunities,”](#) in volume 25, issue 3.

There were fewer publications in 2022 compared to 2021 specifically on EORE. However, EORE was included in the [Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports](#) for both 2021 and 2022, and in 2022 as a chapter or topic within the following publications:

- [“Contribuciones de la acción integral contra minas al desarrollo sostenible en Colombia,”](#) (*The contributions of comprehensive mine action to sustainable development in Colombia*), GICHD, April 2022.
- [“Explosive Ordnance in Syria: Impact and Required Action,”](#) Humanity and Inclusion, May 2022.
- [“Handbook for Capacity Development in Mine Action,”](#) UNDP, May 2022.
- [“The Sustainable Development Outcomes of Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina,”](#) GICHD, June 2022.

STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTIONS

	% of surveyed stakeholders perceiving slight or substantial increase in EORE profile <i>Baseline 2020: 62%</i>	2021: 55% 2022: 55%
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Source: EORE Stakeholder Survey for 2020, 2021 and 2022

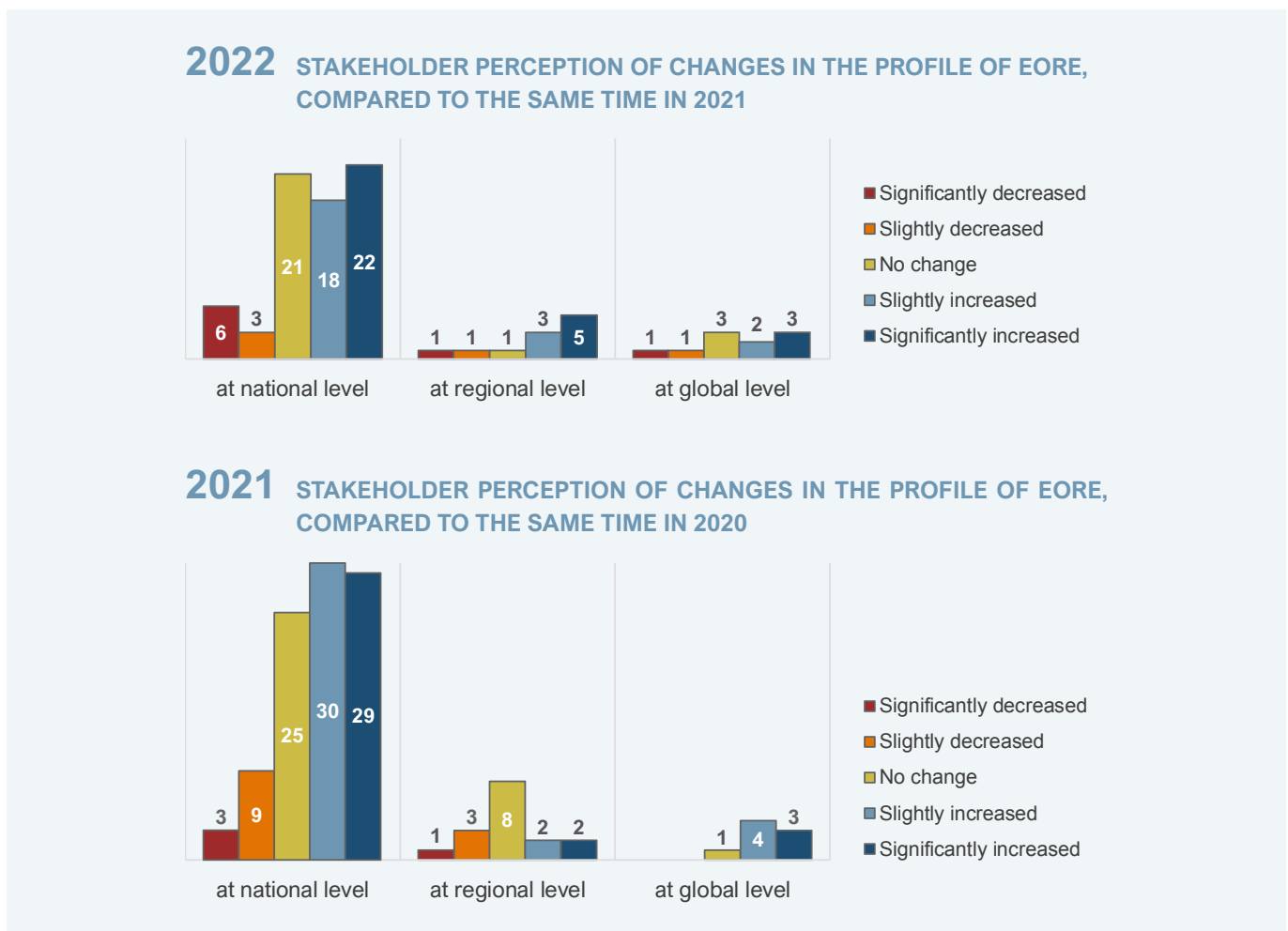
In each annual survey, stakeholders were asked for their perception on how **the profile of EORE** (i.e. how important it is seen to be) has evolved over the last year. In 2021 and 2022, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of stakeholders (55% for both years,³⁶ compared to 62% in 2020³⁷) perceiving an increase in the profile of EORE.

At a global level, the percentage of stakeholders perceiving an increase in the profile of EORE was 78% (out of 9 respondents) in 2021, (a decrease from 84% - out of 19 respondents- in 2020), which **dropped** to only 45% in 2022 (out of 11 respondents). Despite this, a few respondents noted that the use of digital methods for EORE, particularly

during the pandemic, had attracted attention and also funding. Another stakeholder noted the increased number and depth of interventions at the treaty conventions in 2021 had helped to raise the profile.

At regional level the feedback from stakeholders **was mixed**: 50% (out of 14 respondents) working at regional level felt the profile of EORE had increased in 2020, but this dropped to 22% (out of 18 respondents) in 2021, and rose again to 73% (out of 11 respondents) in 2022. Some respondents noted that due to the conflict in Ukraine, the profile of EORE had increased in the region since 2021, but that the same was not true in other regions.

At national level, the picture is **more stable**. The percentage of national stakeholders perceiving that the profile of EORE has increased rose from 57% (out of 50 respondents) in 2020 to 59% in 2021 (out of 100 respondents) and back to 54% in 2022 (out of 74 respondents). Some national level respondents noted that clearance was still the main focus of activities at country level; others noted that in areas with renewed conflict or people movement, the importance of EORE tended to increase. Some respondents had seen a reduction in funding for EORE activities, or funding priorities diverted to emergencies in other countries.





The analysis of the profile of EORE during 2021 and 2022 reveals a mixed picture, which is perhaps reflected by the range of opinions of respondents to the stakeholder survey. With the renewed focus on risk education in 2019 and 2020, including the establishment of the EORE AG and the push to include risk education within the APMBC OAP and CCM LAP, the profile of EORE rose significantly. In 2021 and 2022, **the momentum was maintained**, although the profile of EORE appears to have lessened in some areas, such as in statements at the APMBC and CCM conventions, where risk education is often just mentioned in passing, or on Twitter. However, **significant progress** has been made

to ensure the inclusion of EORE within important policy documents, including documents initiated outside of the mine action sector, and to demonstrate the increasing professionalisation of EORE through journal articles and side events at the conventions and the NDM-UN. While the **quantity** of EORE-related initiatives may continue to plateau in coming years, the focus should be on continuing to improve the **quality** of EORE initiatives and discussions and the professionalisation of the sector, which will help to ensure that EORE is kept on the agenda at national, regional and global levels.

INCREASING RESOURCES FOR EORE

This section looks at the progress of the EORE sector in terms of resources, both **financial and human**. The AG tracks stakeholder perceptions in terms of funding allocated to EORE and compares this to available disaggregated data on donor funding provided to EORE. Stakeholder perceptions were also gathered on levels of EORE staffing at global, regional and national levels.

ANNUAL FUNDING FOR EORE

	<p>Annual funding for EORE (in USD million) Baseline 2020: \$9.3</p>	<p>2021: \$6.7³⁸</p>
	<p># of donors separately reporting their funding for EORE activities Baseline 2020: 13</p>	<p>2021: 9</p>

Source: Landmine Monitor 2021 and 2022.

Thematic funding lines make it challenging to separate out EORE activities from other forms of mine action or even broader humanitarian and protection support. Many mine action donors report their contributions to risk education together with support for land release, and do not systematically disaggregate funding to EORE. These factors make it impossible to provide a full estimate of the global funding level for EORE.

Based on reported disaggregated data, EORE funding slowly increased between 2017 and 2018, from US\$ 8.3 and 9.3 million, to **13.3 million in 2019** for sixteen countries reported by seventeen donors. However, from 2020 there was a drop in reported funding contributions, although this also corresponds to a decrease in the number of donors reporting disaggregated data for EORE. In 2020, thirteen donors³⁹ reported contributions totaling **US\$ \$9.3 million** specifically for risk education projects in fifteen countries. In 2021, nine donors⁴⁰ reported contributions totalling **US\$ 6.7 million** specifically for risk education projects across ten countries and globally. In 2021, Myanmar, Iraq and Syria received the most risk-education specific funding (disaggregated funding) with a combined total of US\$ 4.5 million, about two-thirds (67%) of all risk education dedicated support.⁴¹

According to the Landmine Monitor, funding provided by international donors in 2021 for clearance and risk education represented a decrease of nearly US\$ 70 million (or 18%) from 2020 funding.⁴² The reduction in UK Aid funding to mine action may have partly contributed to this drop in funding, and, as noted by some respondents to the stakeholder survey, funding may also have been transferred to other emergency priorities, including the COVID-19 pandemic and the outbreak of war in Ukraine. However,


even for emergencies, EORE often receives only a small proportion of the overall funds allocated to mine action.⁴³

The table below shows that **fewer donors reported EORE dedicated funding support** in 2021, compared to previous years.⁴⁴ At least four donors reported increased funding to EORE in 2021, while two donors reported decreased funding. Three new donors began reporting on dedicated funding to EORE in 2021. However, it should also be noted that the numbers of donors reporting on EORE specific funding varies from one year to another, and so changes in funding figures from year to year may be due to a gap in reporting as a change in commitment from donors.

<p>Donors reporting EORE dedicated funding support in 2021 (& % change from 2020):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada (-92%) • Norway (+11%) • Slovenia (+168%) • Switzerland (-74%) • UK (+46%) • UNICEF (+43%) 	<p>Donors who did so previously (but not in 2021):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia • Germany • Japan • Luxembourg • Poland • South Korea • Sweden
<p>New donors who began reporting on EORE in 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU • France • Italy 	

Source: data provided by ICBL-CMC

STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTIONS

	% of surveyed stakeholders perceiving an increase in EORE funding levels <i>Baseline 2020: 27%</i>	2021: 22% 2022: 28%
	% of surveyed stakeholders perceiving an increase in the number of staff dedicated to EORE <i>Baseline 2020: 35%</i>	2021: 27% 2022: 27%

Source: EORE Stakeholder Survey 2020, 2021 and 2022

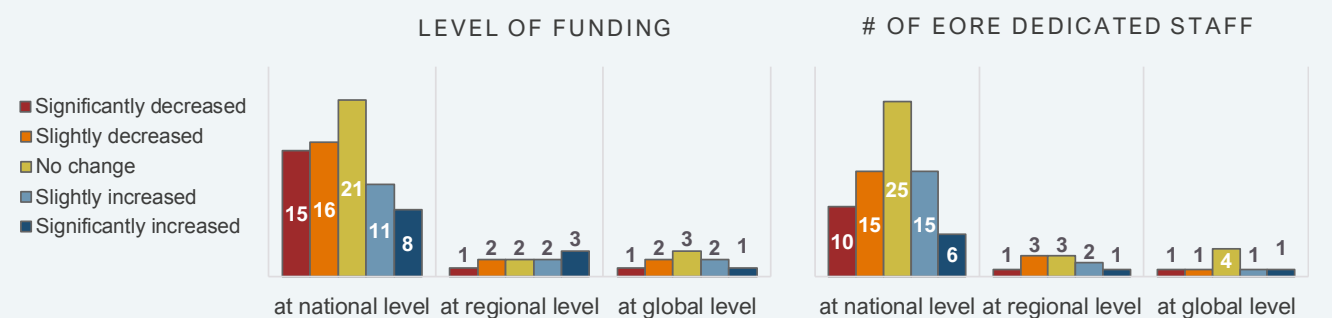
As in 2020, in 2021 and 2022, survey respondents were asked to rank how the risk education pillar has evolved in terms of two additional dimensions: the number of staff working on EORE and the level of funding on EORE.

The percentage of survey respondents **perceiving an increase in EORE funding levels** remained **below 30%** of all respondents for all three years, with a slight drop to 22% of respondents in 2021.

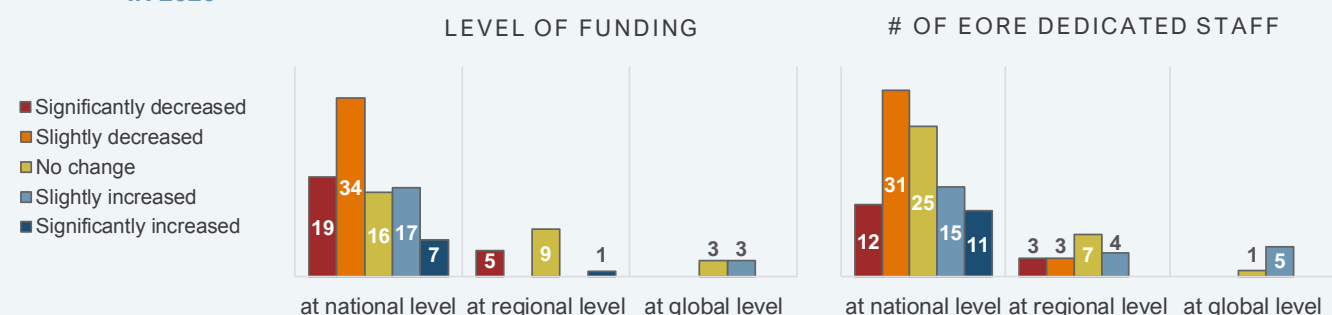
At global level, 6% fewer respondents perceived an increase in EORE funding between 2021 and 2022, whereas at regional level, 40% more stakeholders perceived an increase in EORE funding in 2022,⁴⁵ compared to 2021. At national level, there was no significant change with one quarter of respondents perceiving an increase in EORE funding for both years.

In terms of EORE staffing, the survey respondents in 2021 and 2022 were less optimistic than in 2020, with **27% perceiving an increase in staffing both years** (compared to 35% in 2020). More than half of the respondents (56% out of 9 respondents) at global level felt that staffing levels increased in 2021 compared to only 20% in 2022 (out of 10 respondents). At regional level, there was slight improvement in respondents' perception of increase in staffing levels, from 22% (out of 18 respondents) in 2021 to 27% (out of 11 respondents) in 2022. 33% of 74 national level respondents felt that staffing levels had slightly or significantly decreased in 2022 compared to 43% of 99 respondents in 2021. In 2022, a respondent from Afghanistan noted that due to the ban by the Taliban on women staff working, their EORE activities had been temporarily suspended. Some respondents noted a reduction of funding had led to staff cuts or were likely to in the future.

2022 STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTIONS OF CHANGES IN EORE RESOURCES, COMPARED TO THE SAME TIME IN 2021




2021 STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTIONS OF CHANGES IN EORE RESOURCES, COMPARED TO THE SAME TIME IN 2020



IMPROVING ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE EORE METHODS, TOOLS AND APPROACHES

To measure access to effective EORE methods, tools and approaches, survey respondents were asked to indicate their awareness of resources developed, shared or promoted by the EORE AG. In 2021, respondents were asked about 13 resources⁴⁶ and in 2022, 16 resources.⁴⁷ For each positive response, respondents were asked follow-up questions related to if and how they had used the particular resource. This section provides an overview of the findings related to these questions, to help understand how stakeholders are accessing and using EORE resources. A more detailed analysis of findings for each resource can be found in annex 3.

RESOURCE AWARENESS

	% of surveyed stakeholders aware of at least one resource developed, promoted or shared by the AG⁴⁸ <i>Baseline 2020: 98%</i>	2021: 91% 2022: 97%
	average # of resources developed, promoted or shared by the AG that surveyed stakeholders are aware of <i>Baseline 2020: 6</i>	2021: 5 2022: 6
	% of respondents aware of the updated IMAS 12.10	2021: 59% 2022: 69%
	% of respondents aware of the TNMA on IED Risk Education	2022: 48%

Source: EORE Stakeholder Survey 2020, 2021 and 2022

The average respondent was aware of five of the 13 resources about which they were asked in 2021, and of six of the 16 resources about which they were asked in 2022. In 2021, 6% of respondents were not aware of any of the resources, and in 2022 only 1% of respondents.

In both 2021 and 2022, the resource most known by survey respondents was the **IMAS 12.10 on EORE** (80% of respondents knew this resource in 2021 and 90% in 2022). Of the total survey respondents, 59% knew of the revised IMAS 12.10 in 2021, and 69% in 2022.

In both 2021 and 2022, the other resources most known included the **Introduction to EORE Essentials e-learning course**, the guidance on **Standardising Beneficiary Definitions**, and the **TNMA on IED Risk Education**. In 2022, 48% of respondents knew of the TNMA on IED Risk Education, and out of the 48%, 74% were aware of the 2022 update to this technical note.

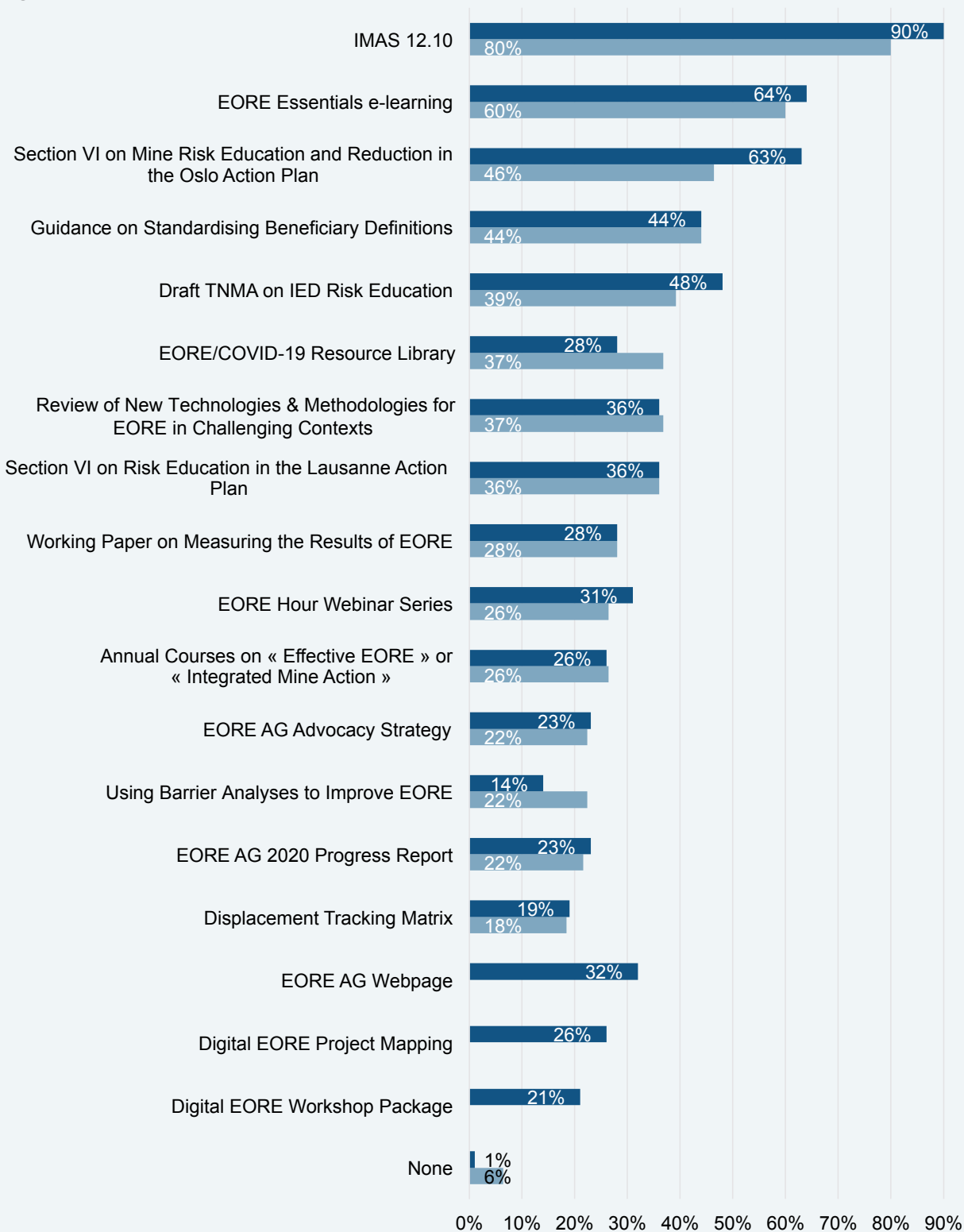
A majority also knew about the **COVID-19 resource library**, the **Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts**, and the **EORE AG Webpage**.

As in 2020, the least recognised resource was the **Mine Action Field Companion to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)**, with only 18% of respondents aware of it in 2021, and 19% in 2022.

Respondents were also asked about their awareness of Section VI on Mine Risk Education and Reduction in the **APMBC OAP**, and Section VI on Risk Education in the **CCM LAP**. Perhaps unsurprisingly, as more countries are affected by mines than cluster munition remnants, more respondents knew of the risk education section in the OAP (46% of respondents in 2021 knew about the OAP and 36% knew of the LAP, whereas in 2022 the percentage of people aware of the risk education section in the OAP was 63% compared to 36% of respondents aware of the LAP).

% OF STAKEHOLDERS WHO WERE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING RESOURCES

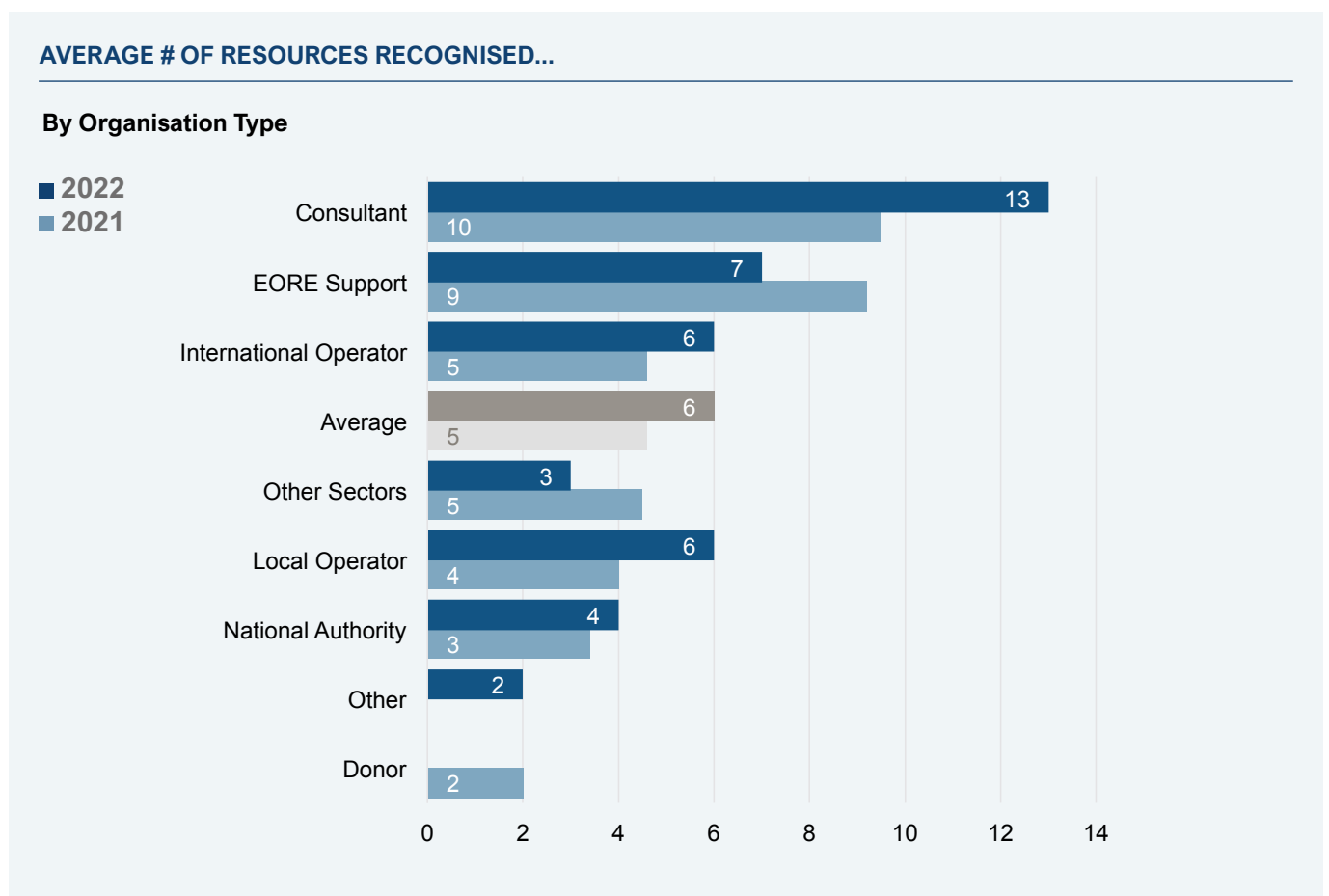
■ 2022
■ 2021



As in 2020, **resource awareness in 2021-2022** was highest among those working at global level. Awareness of those working at regional and national level was much lower. In 2022, respondents representing national authorities recognised an average of four of the 16 resources, compared to international EORE organisation respondents who were aware of an average of six of the 16 resources, and consultants, all international, who were aware of around 12 resources. Consultants and EORE support personnel were reported to have the highest awareness of resources in both 2021 and 2022.

This continues to point to the **need to better disseminate key resources and information**, through both

strengthening outreach to national mine action authorities and by ensuring that resources are translated into local languages as much as possible. The EORE AG 2021 **“Cooperation Guidance Note”** provides several suggestions as to how research and publications can be better shared with a wider and more diverse audience, including through the production of bite-size content, sharing information through webinars, translating resources into different languages, and sharing information about resources through the iMREWG community of practice. The 2020 progress report reported that resource awareness was strongly influenced by **membership sharing networks** such as the EORE AG, the MA AoR and iMREWG, with members of these groups having greater resource recognition.



RESOURCE USE

	<p># of states or organisations that report using resources developed, promoted or shared by the EORE AG, disaggregated by type</p> <p>Baseline 2020: 27 ⁴⁹</p>	<p>2021: 18⁵⁰</p> <p>2022: 28⁵¹</p>
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Source: EORE Stakeholder Survey 2020, 2021 and 2022

In 2020, 21 organisations (national and international), 2 national authorities and 4 donors reported using resources developed, promoted or shared by the EORE AG. In 2021, 13 organisations (national and international) and 5 national authorities reported using the resources, and in 2022, 15 organisations and 13 national authorities reported using the resources. The OAP and the LAP were the resources that the most respondents reported using.

ADOPTING GOOD PRACTICES FOR EORE

This section looks at the adoption of six dimensions of good practice: effective EORE methods, tools and approaches; national plans, strategies and standards; accreditation systems; training packages; standard operating procedures (SOPs); and results-based management.

EFFECTIVE METHODS, TOOLS AND APPROACHES

	<p># of states and operators that report adopt methods, tools or approaches that have been developed, promoted or shared by the EORE AG, disaggregated by type <i>Baseline 2020: 13⁵²</i></p>	<p>2021 : 20⁵³ 2022 : 22⁵⁴</p>
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Source: EORE Stakeholder Survey 2020, 2021 and 2022

Compared to 2020, the **number of organisations and authorities reporting the adoption of good practices as promoted through the EORE AG increased** to 20 representatives in 2021, and to 22 representatives in 2022. The good practices reported to be adopted included updating risk education material to better fit with the local context, introducing awareness materials for people with disabilities and special needs, increasing the focus on MEAL for EORE, and updating training materials with information from the resources. Given the impact of the COVID-19, it was surprising that there were not more mentions of adopting DEORE, although one respondent said that they had made use of more virtual and zoom meetings, following the example of the EORE AG.


In 2022, the resources most respondents had either used or were planning to use included tools or methodologies presented in the HALO Trust Barrier Analysis (69%), the Introduction to EORE Essentials e-learning course (59%) and the working paper on Measuring the results of EORE (59%).

In 2020, the vast majority of the implementing organisations adopting good practices (11 of the 12) were EORE Advisory

Group members. However, in 2021 a greater range of organisations reported the adoption of good practices, including a national mine action authority, a regional mine action centre, and five national NGOs, in addition to 12 international organisations, and one donor. In 2022, in addition to 13 international and national organisations, nine national authorities also reported the adoption of good practices.

The **EORE Essentials e-learning course** was launched in July 2021 and is available on the GICHD training platform. In 2021, 61% of respondents reported that they had taken the EORE essentials course, and 23% that they were planning to. In 2022, 73% reported they had taken the course, and 12% that they were planning to. The majority of survey respondents said that they had taken the course because it was relevant or they were interested. In 2021, 22% of respondents said they took it because it was requested and 17% because it was required. In 2022, these percentages increased slightly with 29% saying they took the course because they were requested to, and 27% because they were required to. Some organisations reported that they were in the process of making the course mandatory for all EORE and CL staff.

NATIONAL PLANS, STRATEGIES AND STANDARDS

	<p># of states or territories that have a national standard on EORE <i>Baseline 2020: 23</i></p>	<p>2021: 27 2022: 27</p>
	<p># of states or territories that have a national plan or strategy on EORE <i>Baseline 2020: 16</i></p>	<p>2021: 22 2022: 22</p>

Sources: EORE Stakeholder Survey 2020, 2021, 2022; Landmine Monitor 2020, 2021, 2022 and Cluster Munition Monitor 2020, 2021, 2022

The current Lausanne Action Plan of the CCM states that States Parties will “where feasible and appropriate, develop national strategies and work plans drawing on best practices and standards.”

The data on the countries or territories with a national standard on EORE and a strategy containing risk education

was obtained from the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports for 2020, 2021 and 2022, combined with feedback received from the EORE stakeholder survey. In 2020, 23 countries or territories were reported to have national standards on risk education. In 2021 and 2022, 27 countries were reported to have a national standard on risk education.⁵⁵

In 2021, survey respondents reported that six countries had standards compliant with the new IMAS 12.10, and in 2022, it was reported that five additional countries had standards compliant with the new IMAS 12.10.

In 2020, 16 countries or territories were reported to have a national plan or strategy that included risk education. In 2021 and 2022, information was provided on a further six countries or territories, bringing the total to 22.⁵⁶ However, it is not known to what extent risk education is included within these strategies.

ACCREDITATION SYSTEMS

	<p># of states or territories that have an accreditation process for EORE operators Baseline 2020: 11</p>	<p>2021 : 17 2022 : 24</p>
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Source: EORE Stakeholder Survey 2020, 2021 and 2022

The revised IMAS 12.10 states that it is the responsibility of the national mine action authority to “establish whether there are any requirements for accreditation of EORE operators” and that EORE operators shall “gain accreditation from the NMAA to implement EORE interventions (where an applicable accreditation system exists).”

According to information gathered through the 2020 survey, 11 countries or territories were reported to have an accreditation for EORE operators in place. In 2021,

accreditation processes for risk education were reported by survey respondents in six additional countries compared to 2020, bringing the overall number to 17 countries and territories, and an additional seven countries were reported to have accreditation processes in 2022, bringing the current total to 24.⁵⁷ Again, the quality and process of the accreditation systems cannot be expanded on here, but the figures help to provide an idea of the extent of accreditation for risk education in mine action programmes globally.

TRAINING PACKAGES

	<p># of operators and NMAAs with training packages on EORE Baseline 2020: 18</p>	<p>2021: 34 2022: 41</p>
	<p># of operators and NMAAs who reported that the training package was updated in 2020, 2021, 2022 Baseline 2020: 9</p>	<p>2021: 17 2022: 21</p>
	<p>% of the above who reported that the revised training package is compliant with IMAS 12.10⁵⁸</p>	<p>2021: 59% 2022: 57%</p>

Source: EORE Stakeholder Survey 2020, 2021 and 2022

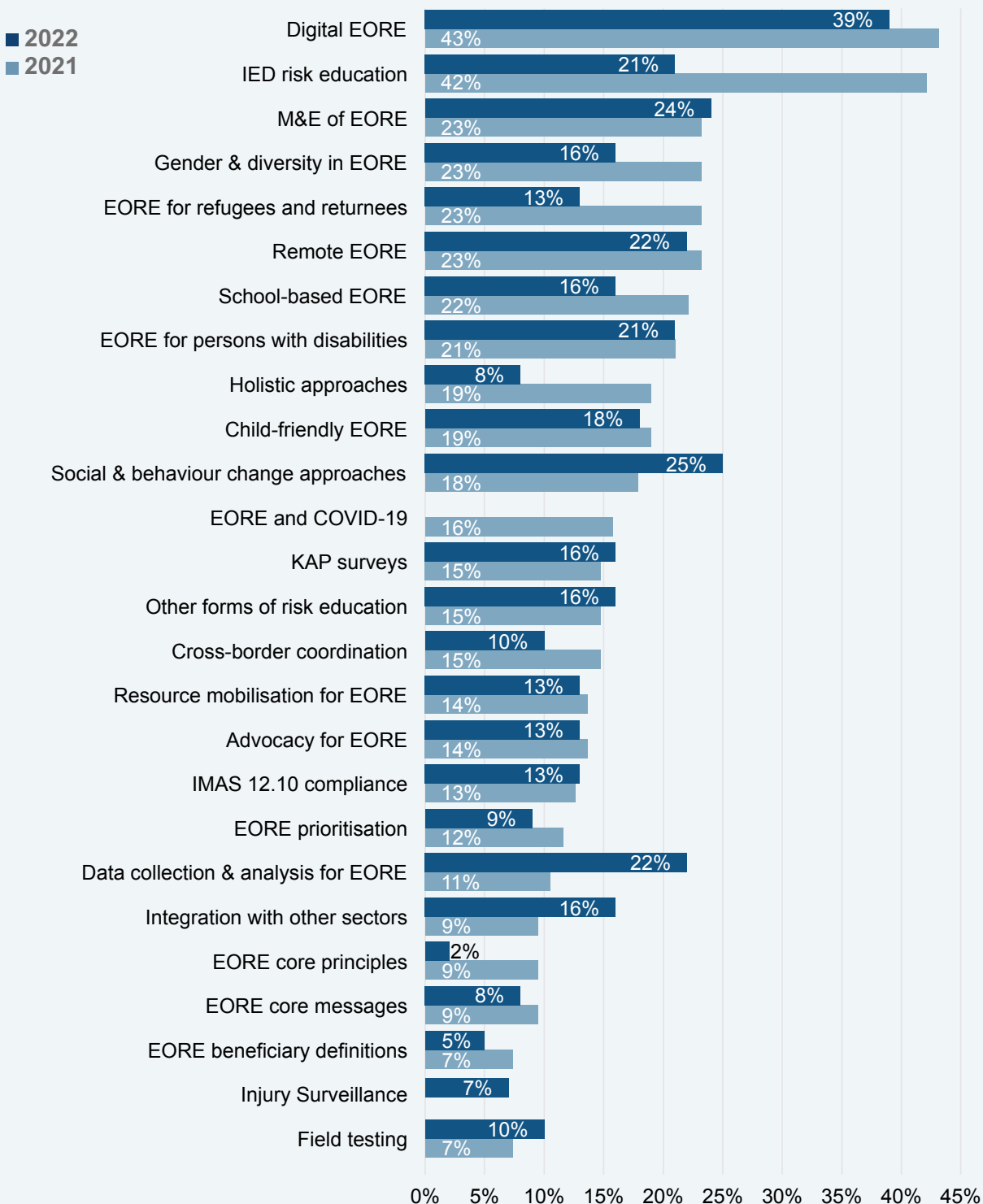
As in 2020, approximately half of the surveyed stakeholders from national authorities or EORE operators reported having an EORE training package. In 2021, this included six national authorities, and in 2022, 14 national authorities. Several international organisations reported EORE training packages in different countries of operation and also global training packages.

In 2021, 17 organisations reported having updated their training package during the same year, with 59% reporting that the revision was compliant with IMAS 12.10. In 2022, **the proportion of training packages aligned with IMAS 12.10** remained similar to the previous years, while 21 organisations reported having updated their training package during the year. Although compliance with IMAS 12.10 was not seen as a priority for guidance by respondents as shown in the graph below (only 13% of respondents for

both years), this might point to the need for guidance or support or tools to ensure and assess compliance with IMAS 12.10. In 2022, four international organisations reported having a training package available at global level, including one updated in 2022 and aligned with IMAS 12.10.


Surveyed stakeholders were asked which topics they requested guidance or training on in the future. The response was quite mixed, although in both 2021 and 2022 a majority of respondents wanted training on **digital EORE** (43% in 2021 and 39% in 2022). In 2021, 42% of respondents (39% in 2022) also noted **IED risk education** as an area where more guidance and training was needed. Other topics favoured by respondents in 2021 and 2022 for further training or guidance was data collection and analysis, MEAL for EORE, EORE for persons with disabilities, child-friendly EORE, gender and diversity for EORE, SBCC approaches, remote EORE and EORE for refugees and returnees.

% OF STAKEHOLDERS WHO REQUESTED GUIDANCE OR TRAINING ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS



Note: respondents could select a maximum of 5 topics

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES


	# of operators and NMAAs with SOPs on EORE (either at organisation or country level) <i>Baseline 2020: 19</i>	2021: 28 2022: 30
	# of operators and NMAAs who reported that the SOPs were updated in 2020, 2021, 2022 <i>Baseline 2020: 5</i>	2021: 15 2022: 9
	% of the above who reported that the revised SOPs are compliant with IMAS 12.10⁵⁹	2021: 73% 2022: 22%

Source: EORE Stakeholder Survey 2020, 2021 and 2022

An increased number of organisations **reported having SOPs** either at organisation or country level in 2021 and 2022. This included international organisations, national organisations and UN organisations. A total of 13 countries newly reported SOPs since 2020, when eight countries reported having SOPs in place. In 2022, four international organisations reported to have global SOPs, but the majority were specific to operations in a single country. It is possible that SOPs were updated during the pandemic in 2020 and 2021 when field operations were curtailed, or that the SOPs were updated with specific procedures for conducting EORE safely to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

In 2021, 15 organisations had an update of their SOPs in 2021, including 73% (11) reporting these were **aligned with IMAS 12.10**. Nine organisations reported that their SOPs were updated in 2022, but only two mentioned their SOPs were compliant with IMAS 12.10, while the majority (six organisations) said they were not sure or did not answer this specific question. This may also point to the need for guidance in ensuring and assessing IMAS compliance of key documents and tools used.

RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT

	Total # of operators and NMAAs that reported having a theory of change on EORE (either at organisation or country level) since 2020 <i>Baseline 2020: 21</i>	2021 : 37 2022 : 44
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Source: EORE Stakeholder Survey 2020, 2021, 2022

IMAS 07.12 defines **results-based management (RBM)** as “a management strategy by which all actors, contributing directly or indirectly to achieving a set of results, ensure that their processes, products and services contribute to the achievement of desired results (outputs, outcomes and higher level goals or impact).”⁶⁰


A **theory of change** is the backbone of an RBM system. A good theory of change should chart clear pathways to achieve the desired change and define key indicators by which success will be measured. Since 2020, a total of 44 operators and NMAAs reported a contextualised or overarching theory of change.

In 2020, 14 operators and NMAAs reported that they had a contextualised ToC for EORE at country level. In 2021, an additional 14 operators and NMAAs reported having a ToC, and in 2022, an additional seven operators and NMAAs reported having an EORE ToC, bringing the total to 35. In total, contextualized ToCs have been reported in 18 different countries.⁶¹

Six NMAAs reported that they had a ToC for EORE. In 2022, four other NMAAs said that they were in the process of developing a ToC.⁶²

A total of seven international organisations reported having an overarching ToC that included risk education in 2020. In 2021-2022, two more international organisations had developed a ToC at global level.

IN-COUNTRY COORDINATION

	<p>% of surveyed stakeholders from organisations implementing EORE at national level that participate in at least one coordination body at national level⁶³</p>	<p>2021 : 83% 2022 : 88%</p>
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Source: EORE Stakeholder survey 2021, 2022

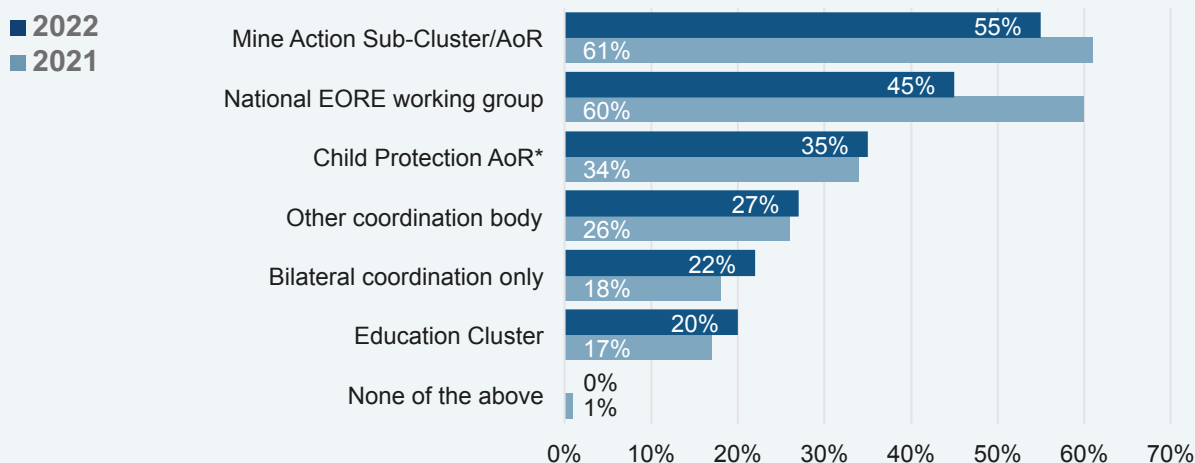
IMAS 12.10 notes that coordination is important to ensure that EORE organisations and other mine action organisations complement and support each other’s work. EORE should also be coordinated with other relief and development efforts so that it can better achieve its goals of minimising victims, reducing the socio-economic impact of EO, and promoting development.

Among those, **83% in 2021** and **88% in 2022** participated in coordination platforms in their countries of operation. The majority reported that they participated in coordination meetings held by the **Mine Action AoR** or subcluster (61% of respondents in 2021 and 55% in 2022). Attendance at **National EORE Working Groups** was reported by 60% of respondents in 2021, and 45% in 2022. Other coordination meetings attended by respondents included Child Protection AoR meetings and health and education cluster meetings.

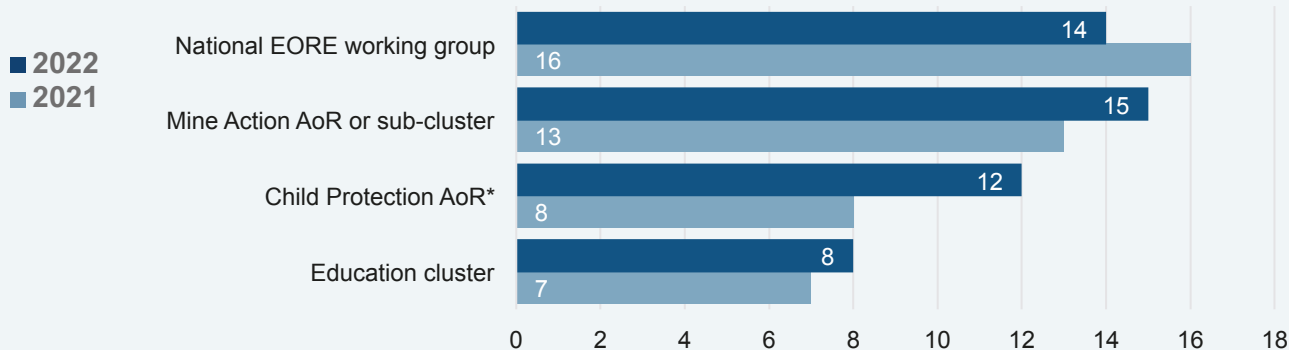
Respondents from operators with a single-country focus were asked about participation in coordination meetings.

ORGANISATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN COORDINATION BODIES

% who reported participating in each of the following:



of countries where an operator reported participating in the following:



*Also includes participation in Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

PART 3. FEEDBACK & SUGGESTIONS FOR THE EORE AG

In 2021 and 2022, EORE AG members were invited to share their opinion on the work and organisation of the AG through specific questions designed to collect feedback on the perceived relevance of the group and its work, to gather recommendations, and to assess the overall satisfaction of members.⁶⁴ This part of the report presents the feedback and suggestions for the EORE AG. The first sections detail feedback from AG members.⁶⁵ The last section highlights suggestions received from stakeholders who completed the annual EORE survey.

EORE AG MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION

To be more transparent and responsive to the needs of the sector, the EORE AG made important structural changes in 2021 and 2022. The AG is co-chaired by UNICEF and a rotating NGO voted on by members for a period of two years.⁶⁶ In December 2021, it was formalised that the co-chairs **cannot be counted as core members** of the group and do not have voting rights so as to maintain neutrality, although their organisation can nominate separate representatives to serve as core members.

In 2020, the EORE AG comprised 12 core members, two associate members, and one observer. In June 2021, with UNHCR becoming a core member,⁶⁷ the membership expanded to 13 core members, with one associate member and one observer. The same month, HI took on the role of NGO co-chair, replacing MAG. In 2022, the EORE AG comprised **15 core members**, including two representatives of NMAAs, as well as one associate member and one observer, making a total of 17 entities.

The expansion of membership to include two new **core members representing national mine action authorities** in 2022 reflected the group's desire to have greater diversity and to better respond to the needs of the sector by incorporating a broader range of views, opinions and profiles. Following a decision by the EORE AG in December 2021, mine action authorities were invited in April 2022 to nominate representatives to participate in the EORE AG as core members. The selection process by NMAA peers was completed in May, with the election of Colombia and Lebanon as new representatives to the AG for a period of two years,⁶⁸ allowing for rotation among authorities from different geographic regions.

In 2020 and 2021, 47% of the EORE AG representatives were women, with two men acting as co-chairs. In 2022, the **women representation** increased to 53%, and one woman and one man acted as co-chairs.

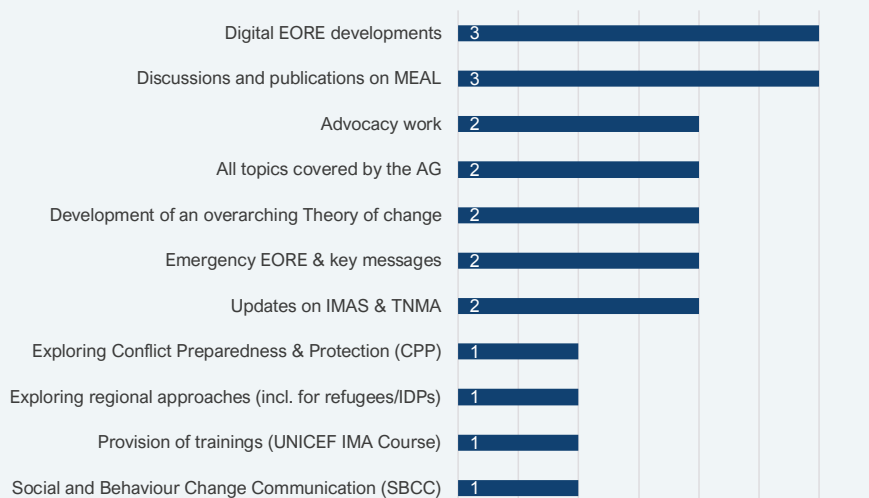
The EORE AG held three meetings in 2021 and four meetings in 2022. An additional meeting was held in March 2022 due to the Ukrainian crisis and the heavy workload of the AG. As in 2020, the meetings in 2021 and 2022 had a **high rate of participation**: an average of 11 core members (out of 12) and one associate member (out of two) attended meetings in 2021, and an average of 11 core members (out of 13) attended meetings in 2022.⁶⁹ Both 2021 and 2022 saw a number of individuals from diverse organisations join the meetings as observers on specific topics; for example a total of eight observers joined the meeting in March 2022 on the Ukrainian crisis.

RELEVANCE AND USEFULNESS OF THE EORE AG SCOPE OF WORK

In 2022, when asked about the scope of work of the EORE AG, all AG respondents confirmed that the work of the AG, as reflected in the 2021-2022 work plan, **matched their organisation's needs**, although some areas of work were considered more or less relevant depending on the focus and priorities of the different organisations.⁷⁰

Asked which areas of work or topics covered by the AG in 2022 had been most useful to their organisation, they listed a wide range of topics, including DEORE and MEAL.⁷¹

AREAS OF WORK OR TOPICS COVERED BY THE AG IN 2022 CONSIDERED MOST USEFUL TO THE ORGANISATIONS



SUGGESTED AREAS OF WORK

AG members and observers provided suggestions for areas of work or topics where they would like to see more focus in the next years.⁷² While some of these areas had already begun to be explored during the last work plan period, it was highlighted that there is still a need for more guidance, including on topics such as SBCC.

AREAS OF WORK OR TOPICS MEMBERS WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE COVERED BY THE EORE AG



It was suggested that the AG should continue to focus on the development of **bite-sized content**, that is seen to be more accessible and practical, while also prioritising the **translation of resources** into more languages, such as French and Spanish.

As emphasised by one respondent, the more **written and practical** - rather than theoretical - material and guidance generated, the more useful the AG will be.

Further comments and ideas were shared to advance specific topics, such as:

- The development of “an interactive community of practice with a comprehensive resource library based on the 'Cooperation Guidance' adopted by AG members”, which will provide **a more institutionalised or formal mechanism for sharing information**, in particular with national operators, responding to requests from NMAAs and partners in the field.
- The production of short guidance, in the vein of the Q&A on EORE for Ukraine, to shed light on **specific contexts or situations**, such as “forgotten crises” with EORE needs (e.g. Central African Republic, Myanmar).
- The elaboration of a “2-page **standard project to provide EORE** systematically in humanitarian response plans with special focus on internally displaced persons/refugees likely to return and with a remote [risk education strategy]”. While such a product could further support and facilitate the practical integration of EORE with other humanitarian interventions, **targeted activities**, such as updates on new approaches, tools and standards to MA AoR members and coordinators, could increase knowledge, buy-in of resources and foster the integration of EORE into other HMA sectors.
- Respondents often requested more guidance on how to **integrate and cooperate with other sectors**, either to learn from their approaches and best practice, or to consider how EORE and other sectors can work together to maximise impact. One respondent noted, “We know that we’re behind the curve in many respects, and so we want to learn from outside the sector about what better would look like rather than what best looks like now [within the sector].” The EORE AG should continue to make efforts to engage with humanitarian, protection, development and education partners as well as to draw on the experience of experts in behaviour change, RCCE and other disciplines relevant to EORE.
- Several respondents expressed an interest in the implementation of **DEORE** and the use of digital tools. This links to the interests of other stakeholders who wanted to know more about how to provide EORE in remote or hard to reach areas, and in areas with ongoing conflict. However, there were also requests for guidance on how to provide EORE to communities who had no access to digital media, and how to best reach **persons with disabilities**.
- Guidance on **monitoring and evaluating** EORE programmes was also a common request from the survey respondents, especially on how to measure behaviour change and DEORE activities.

FEEDBACK FROM SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The respondents to the EORE stakeholder surveys in 2021 and 2022 also suggested some areas that could be a focus for the EORE AG work, or that they wanted further guidance and support in. Suggestions included:

- The **translation of resources** and the presentation of resources or guidance in **short, easy-to-digest formats** continued to be a theme, and aligns with the ongoing work of the EORE AG and the Cooperation Guidance Note. **More online events and webinars in different languages** were also requested. Given that the survey findings for both 2021 and 2022 showed that resource awareness is highest among those working at global level, the EORE AG should continue to ensure that resources are made available to stakeholders at regional and national level and in formats that can be easily translated and will support national level understanding and adoption of approaches.
- Stakeholders also continued to support the idea of an **online repository** which could host a comprehensive resource library and a platform where stakeholders could meet and exchange information. It will be important for the EORE AG members to ensure the **participation and input of end-users** into the development and testing of the online platform as it is developed to replace the current iMREWG platform.

These suggestions from survey respondents align with AG members’ feedback and suggestions for the coming years, further confirming the relevance of the AG work. The survey results from 2021 and 2022 indicate that there is a need to continue to **promote EORE through advocacy and policy**, raising the profile of EORE in the mine action sector and knowledge of EORE in the wider humanitarian, protection, development and education sectors. The need to increase **engagement with donors** remains high on the agenda. 2022 saw no donors responding to the EORE stakeholder survey, and available data showed a decrease in funding and the number of donors reporting disaggregated data on funding for EORE. A key priority for the EORE AG will be to keep donors abreast of the main developments in the EORE sector in the coming years.

2021 and 2022 survey responses indicated increased **engagement with national authorities**, and this is a trend that the EORE AG should continue to cultivate. Having two national authority representatives on the EORE AG should help to identify the areas where there can be better support and outreach to NMAAs, ensuring the continuing adoption of best practice.

END NOTES

¹ 16 side events were held at the APMBC 19MSP of which one was solely on EORE and two included EORE. 13 side events were held at the APMBC 20MSP, of which two included EORE as a topic. The CCM 2RC had a total of 9 side events, of which one was dedicated to EORE and two included EORE as a topic. At the CCM 10MSP four side events were held, of which one included EORE as a topic.

² See, CCW, Amended Protocol II Group of Experts, [Provisional Programme of Work](#), 20-21 July 2022.

³ GICHD, “[EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis](#),” 2019.

⁴ An advisory group on what was then called mine risk education was first established in 2008 but not sustained. The establishment of the EORE AG in its current form represents a reactivation of this earlier group.

⁵ See the [EORE AG meeting minutes](#), 15 October 2021.

⁶ This number excludes consultants/individual responses (2 in 2021).

⁷ This number excludes consultants/individual responses (2 in 2022).

⁸ The eight regions represented in 2021 are Eastern Europe and Caucasus, Central Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Middle East, North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

⁹ The 24 countries and territories represented in 2021 are Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen and Zimbabwe. The contents of this list do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the EORE AG concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

¹⁰ The seven regions represented in 2022 are Eastern Europe and Caucasus, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, Middle East, North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

¹¹ The 27 countries and territories represented in 2022 are Abyei, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Egypt, Iraq, Lao, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, Yemen. The contents of this list do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the EORE AG concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

¹² For more information on the recommendations from 2020, please see the [EORE AG Progress Report](#) for 2020.

¹³ Many operators working - or planning to work – on EORE in Ukraine attended the EORE AG meeting on [8 March 2022](#) to provide an update on the situation and their EORE activities.

¹⁴ The bite-size products produced include documentation of an UNMAS Afghanistan SBCC project; a MAG digital EORE campaign with Facebook/META; two DRC projects for Ukraine on EORE online courses and a Mobile EORE application; and a child-friendly multi-media project implemented in Colombia (available in English and Spanish versions).

¹⁵ Provides coordination between the 12 UN agencies playing a role in mine action.

¹⁶ The CCC are the core UNICEF policy and framework for humanitarian action. See: UNICEF, [Core Commitments for Children](#), October 2020.

¹⁷ UNHCR, “[Humanitarian Protection in Armed Conflict](#),” 29 June 2021.

¹⁸ GICHD, “[The Sustainable Development Outcomes of Mine Action in Cambodia](#),” 2 March 2022.

¹⁹ The DTM is “a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, provide critical information to decision-makers and responders during crises, and contribute to better understandings of population flows.” See: IOM, “[What is DTM and how des DTM collect Data](#),” 1 January 2020.

²⁰ The Mine Action Support Group (MASG) serves as a forum for over 30 donor states to exchange information and coordinate financial support and resources.

²¹ See, for example, Sebastian Kassack (MAG), “[Tailoring Explosive Ordnance Risk Education: How MAG addresses Gender/Cultural Sensitivities and Local Risk-Taking Behaviour](#),” *Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Vol 25 Issue 2, 2021.

²² This number reflects policies, strategies and agendas at a global or multi-country level. Policy developments at a national level are not included.

²³ Includes statements from the official opening and closing, general exchange of views, and on the following topics: cooperation & assistance, compliance and transparency. Statements related to specific extension requests and statements on Article 4 and Article 5 have been excluded from this indicator.

²⁴ This indicator includes statements from the first part of the CCM 2RC held in 2020 (but not the second part which was postponed till 2021) and from the APMBC 18MSP held in November 2020. 30 statements included EORE at the APMBC (17 by States Parties, 10 by Observers, 3 by States not Party) and 10 statements at the first part of the CCM 2RC (8 by States Parties, 2 by observers).

²⁵ APMBC: 16 statements (9 by States Parties, 7 by observers); CCM (2nd part of 2RC): 11 statements (7 by States Parties and 4 by observers).

²⁶ APMBC: 21 statements (16 by States Parties, 3 by observers, 2 by coordinating committee); CCM: 10 statements (7 by States Parties, 3 by observers).

²⁷ This indicator is not available for the APMBC as it does not publicly publish minutes of its coordinating committees.

²⁸ Includes only side events explicitly focused on EORE.

²⁹ Cyprus did not include risk education in its Article 5 extension request in 2021, and Afghanistan did not submit a full extension request in 2022, hence risk education was not included.

³⁰ In 2021 at the 19MSP, of 39 statements under Article 5, 23 mentioned EORE and 16 did not. In 2022, of 30 statements given at the 20MSP, 20 mentioned EORE and 10 did not. At the CCM 2RC in 2021, out of 19 statements, 14 mentioned EORE, and in 2022, out of 14 statements, 9 mentioned EORE.

³¹ In 2020, the hashtag #MRE was also included, as MRE remained official terminology in the IMAS 12.10 until December 2020. The figures for tweets in 2021 and 2022 used #EORE, #riskeducation, and #MRE, although no pertinent occurrence was found for MRE for both years. Tweets mentioning both #EORE and #riskeducation were counted only once.

³² Only tweets referring risk education in the context of mine action were included in the analysis.

³³ The count does not include other relevant social media posts without hashtags.

³⁴ Use of the hashtags #EORE and #risk education for topics unrelated to the mine action sector were excluded from the analysis.

³⁵ The NDM-UN24 was held online from 24-27 May 2021.

³⁶ Out of 128 respondents in 2021 and 96 respondents in 2022.

³⁷ Out of 83 respondents.

³⁸ ICBL-CMC collects data on mine action funding for the previous year. Figures for funding for 2022 will be presented in 2023.

³⁹ Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and UNICEF.

⁴⁰ Canada, the European Union, France, Italy, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland, the UK and UNICEF.

⁴¹ ICBL-CMC, Landmine Monitor 2022, Geneva, November 2022.

⁴² ICBL-CMC, Landmine Monitor 2022, Geneva, November 2022. The majority of funding (57%) provided by donors in 2021 went to clearance and risk education, with US\$ 317 million provided.

⁴³ For example, at the [Mine Action Support Group meeting](#) on 24 June 2022, UNDP noted that a minimum of 2% of the overall funding contribution would be for EORE activities (agenda item on [Mine Action Activities and Priorities for Ukraine](#)).

⁴⁴ The table does not include donors who report EORE and clearance funding as a combined figure.

⁴⁵ Out of 11 respondents in 2022 and 9 respondents in 2021.

⁴⁶ The resources were:

- IMAS 12.10 on EORE, 2020;
- "Introduction to EORE Essentials" e-learning course;
- EORE Hour webinar series;
- *"Measuring the Results of EORE," GICHD, August 2021;*
- *"Using Barrier Analyses to Improve EORE," the HALO Trust, 2021;*
- *"Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts," GICHD, 2020;*
- COVID-19/EORE Webinar & Resource Library, EORE AG, 2020;
- Technical Note for Mine Action (TNMA) on IED Risk Education, 2019;
- Standardising Beneficiary Definitions – 2nd edition, 2020;
- Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Mine Action Field Companion to the DTM, IOM, 2020;
- Courses on Effective EORE or 'Integrated Mine Action', UNICEF (Spiez Course);
- EORE AG Advocacy Strategy, EORE AG, 2020; and
- EORE AG 2020 Progress Report, EORE AG, 2021.

⁴⁷ In addition to the resources above, the 2022 survey also asked about the DEORE project mapping; the DEORE Spiez Workshop Package; and the EORE AG webpage.

⁴⁸ The survey respondents were asked about 11 resources in 2020, 13 resources in 2021, and 16 resources in 2022.

⁴⁹ 21 organisations, four donors and two national authorities.

⁵⁰ 13 organisations and five national authorities.

⁵¹ 15 organisations and 13 national authorities.

⁵² 12 organisations and one national authority.

⁵³ 18 organisations, one national authority and one donor.

⁵⁴ 13 organisations and nine national authorities.

⁵⁵ The 27 countries and territories reported (by the Monitor and 2022 survey respondents) to have national standards on EORE are: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, DRC, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe. This list and those that follow do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the EORE AG concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

⁵⁶ The 22 countries and territories reported (by the Monitor and 2022 survey respondents) to have a national plan or strategy including risk education are: Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, DRC, Iraq, Mauritania, Lebanon,

Lao PDR, Libya, Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkiye, and Yemen.

⁵⁷ The countries and territories reported to have accreditation systems for EORE in 2022 are: Abyei, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Palestine, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Turkiye, Ukraine, Western Sahara and Yemen.

⁵⁸ This information is available only for the 2021 and 2022 stakeholder survey and refers to IMAS 12.10 Second Edition Amendment 3, September 2020.

⁵⁹ This information is available only for the 2021 and 2022 stakeholder survey and refers to IMAS 12.10 Second Edition Amendment 3, September 2020.

⁶⁰ Definition quoted from Results-Based Management Handbook, United Nations Development Group (UNDG), October 2011.

⁶¹ The countries and territories where EORE ToC were reported in 2022 are: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Syria, Turkiye, Ukraine, Vietnam and Yemen.

⁶² Colombia, Serbia, Sudan and Yemen.

⁶³ Excluding bilateral coordination.

⁶⁴ In 2021, questions specifically for AG members were included in the annual EORE stakeholder survey. In 2022, the specific section was removed from the annual EORE stakeholder survey and sent separately to AG members, who were invited to complete the questions from 22 December 2022 to 20 January 2023.

⁶⁵ In 2022, the survey with questions specifically for AG members was sent to representatives and/or alternates of 18 organisations or stakeholders, including 15 core member organisations, one associate member, and two observers. While the ICRC is the only official observer organisation to the AG, the MA AoR coordinator (or its representative) has a standing invitation, and was therefore invited to complete the survey.

⁶⁶ For the period of this report, MAG and then HI co-chaired the EORE AG with UNICEF. If the NGO co-chair term was initially for a period of one year, the EORE AG voted on [1 December 2022](#) to change the ToR and extend the NGO co-chair initial term from one to two years.

⁶⁷ UNHCR was formerly associate member of the EORE AG and became a core member in June 2021.

⁶⁸ Lebanon (LMAC) and Colombia (Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz – Descontamina Colombia) will serve as representatives to the AG for a two-year period, from 1 September 2022 to 31 August 2024.

⁶⁹ While some organisations changed membership status in 2021 or joined the AG in 2022, these participation averages have been calculated taking into account the number and status of members for most of the year.

⁷⁰ Question answered by 12 respondents from 11 EORE AG member organisations.

⁷¹ Open question answered by 12 respondents from 11 EORE AG member organisations.

⁷² Open question answered by 12 respondents from 11 EORE AG member organisations.

ANNEX 1

EORE AG 2021-2022 WORK PLAN: END OF YEAR STATUS

The EORE AG Work Plan defines the group’s key outputs and activities on an annual basis, to be implemented in accordance with the EORE AG Terms of Reference. The organisations indicated as lead for each given activity are responsible for actively driving the activity and providing any associated resources (human or financial) for its realisation – while recognising that this work plan may need to be adapted through the year in light of changing circumstances, in particular related to the **COVID-19 pandemic**.

At the same time, the AG remains a collaborative body that acts in consensus, and as such members should be consulted at relevant decision points, and any formal outputs (recommendations, guidance notes, etc) attributable to the AG will be submitted for vote.

While remaining independent, the AG will maintain regular consultation with the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR), the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA), the international MRE Working Group (iMREWG) and other relevant stakeholders wherever appropriate and feasible to ensure synergies are maximised and duplication avoided.

The outputs are be monitored on an annual basis, including through an annual survey of EORE stakeholders. A report on work plan implementation, as well as sectoral outcomes observed, is submitted to the AG membership by the end of Q1 of the following year.

1. QUALITY MANAGEMENT					
The EORE AG supports the sector to improve the overall quality, coverage, capacity and professionalism of EORE. This includes providing guidance to ensure that risk education standards, guidelines, methods and approaches are relevant, effective, adapted to emerging threats and requirements and that risk education is well integrated in mine action programmes.					
Output	Activities	Lead	Role of AG Members	Timeline	Status
1.1 Stakeholders have access to models and methodological guidance to develop effective, results-oriented EORE programmes.	1.1.1 Building on the working paper on good practices for measuring the effectiveness and impact of EORE, continue to explore good practices on impact assessment and make findings available especially with regards to digital or remote activities and at an outcome/behaviour change level.	GICHD	Consultation (on request)	Q1 2021 to Q2 2022	<p>Achieved, but further progress expected in 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working paper on <i>Measuring the Results of EORE</i> published in Q3 2021 (GICHD). One-day session on MEAL for Digital EORE (DEORE) held during the DEORE workshop in Spiez 16-20 May 2022 (UNICEF/GICHD) - See Resource package. A DEORE Task Team sub-group has been set up to advance DEORE M&E (led by HALO). <p><u>In progress:</u> Module 5 of the EORE Advanced e-Learning to be launched in Q1 2023 is on MEAL (GICHD).</p>

	<p>1.1.2 Build evidence on impact evaluation methodologies. To this end, organisations listed as lead volunteer to conduct an evaluability assessment aimed at measuring the impact of EORE activities and commit to sharing lessons learnt and good practices from the experience. To the extent possible, the assessments will draw on the good practices outlined in the above review and include a diverse array of projects such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a development or post-conflict context; • In a context of emergency or protracted conflict; • A project with digital or remote EORE components; • A project implemented in partnership (within or beyond mine action sector); and • A project using a behaviour change or holistic approach. 	AG members, including: MAG, HALO and NPA	Implement evaluability/impact assessments where relevant, and share experiences (e.g. through a presentation, report, bulleted list of lessons learnt, etc.)	Ongoing	<p>Achieved, but further progress expected in 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2021, UNICEF/CMAA released a report on a Country-Led Review of EORE in Cambodia (2013-2019) available here. The first objective was to “assess the impact of MRE activities to date and reconstruct a theory of change”. • Endline KAP survey finalized in Azerbaijan, final report and presentation to be published by Q1 2023 (UNICEF). <p><u>In progress:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAG/HALO/NPA are using systematic FGDs pre-post RE campaigns as part of FCDO funded GMAP. • HALO is piloting measuring behaviour change in Somalia, Somaliland, Ukraine, and AFG through individual surveys. Initial data will be available in 2023. • MAG is including questions on self-reported behaviour change in RE retention surveys as part of FCDO. First analyses by mid-2023.
	1.1.3 Develop an overarching theory of change/results framework, including example indicators, that can be adapted by EORE stakeholders.	UNICEF	Consultation, review and provide inputs (on request)	Q1-Q2 2022	<p>In progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ToC is being developed with support of a UNICEF RBM specialist and inputs from AG members and other SBC/Mine Action stakeholders. Three webinars planned for Q4 2022 and Q1 2023.
	1.1.4 Provide guidance on example indicators for humanitarian response plans	UNICEF	Consultation, review and provide inputs (on request)	Q2 2021	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on EORE indicators provided to CERF via the GPC (UNICEF).
1.2 Stakeholders have access to guidance on tools, methods and approaches to address current & emerging challenges in the provision of EORE.	1.2.1 Serve as a technical resource for the sector in face of new and emerging challenges (e.g. the COVID-19 pandemic)	AG	Consultation, review and provide inputs (on request)	Ongoing	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q&A on EORE for Ukraine developed and published (AG) in March 2022.
1.3 Behaviour change models are increasingly used and measured by stakeholders for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of EORE programmes.	1.3.1 Organise a half-day workshop for AG members with other behavioural change experts, with a view to possible expansion for wider EORE community if successful.	GICHD	Participate in workshop	Q4 2021	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Half-day online workshop held on 22 Nov. 2021 (GICHD).
	1.3.2 Develop guidance on designing and implementing EORE programmes with a stronger behaviour change lens.	GICHD	Consultation (on request)	Q1 to Q4 2022	<p>In progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing development of an SBCC Toolkit for EORE that will include a multi-day training curriculum, practical exercises and case studies. The GICHD is seeking volunteers (2 operational contexts) to pilot the Toolkit in Q1-2 2023.
	1.3.3 Build evidence on potential for strengthening of EORE programmes through approaches grounded in behaviour change theory (e.g. Behavioural Drivers Model, Communication for Development/C4D, etc.). To this end, organisations listed as lead volunteer to pilot and measure a behavioural change	AG members	Assess EORE programmes as to how they are grounded in behaviour change theory, and share experiences (e.g. through a presentation, report,	Ongoing	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper on <i>Using Barrier Analysis to Improve EORE</i> published in Q2 2021 and ‘EORE Hour’ done in Q1 2022 (HALO). • UNICEF/CMAA “Country-Led Review of MRE in Cambodia (2013-2019)” completed including impact

	focused approach in at least one EORE programme and commit to sharing lessons learned and good practices from the pilot.		bulleted list of lessons learnt, etc.)		assessment, new ToC proposed, analysing BC for children, lessons learned on RE strategies, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New global SBC platforms and resources shared with iMREWG in October 2022 (UNICEF)
1.4 International and national standards on EORE are relevant and reflect latest evidence on effective EORE methods, tools and approaches.	1.4.1 Promote the revised IMAS 12.10 and its translation to national standards/SOPs, including through the IMAS compliance tool (mineaction.net).	AG + members?	Promote within networks	Ongoing	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation on IMAS 12.10 during EORE AG side event to the 2RC CCM. Bilateral outreach with NMAAs by AG members and during AG events/statements.
	1.4.2 Provide inputs for the revision of relevant IMAS, TNMAs and other guidelines.	UNICEF/ GICHD + Members	Review and provide inputs (on request)	Ongoing	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of draft TNMA on IED risk education done and published in Nov. 2022. Process led by UNICEF/GICHD with contributions from dedicated IMAS TWG and AG members. AG members reviewed the draft of the TNMA.
1.5 EORE practitioners have access to quality training opportunities on EORE.	1.5.1 Provide quality management for the development of the EORE Essentials E-Learning course and encourage stakeholders to make the course a prerequisite for EORE practitioners.	AG Training Task Group (led by GICHD)	Review the course outline and final version. Vote on endorsement.	Q1 2021 to Q3 2022	Achieved, but further progress expected in 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality management provided for module one and endorsed by the EORE AG in Q3 2021. <p><u>In progress:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of part two (modules 2-5) launched in Q4 2021 (up to Q1 2023). Ongoing involvement of the Training Task Team in the development of modules 2-5.
	1.5.2 Reactivate global in-person trainings on EORE/integrated mine action, reaching at least 45 participants (suspended in 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic).	UNICEF	Nominate participants to the global courses	Q3 2022	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 programme postponed to 2022 due to COVID-19; 2022 training programme conducted for 43 participants from 18 countries. Full EORE/RBM training package published online.
2. COOPERATION					
The EORE AG promotes cooperation at both global and field levels to improve the overall effectiveness and reach of EORE responses and to maximise the use of available resources. Drawing on the International MRE Working Group network (pending renaming), the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR) and other appropriate regional and national frameworks, the AG aims to both strengthen and systematise opportunities for cooperation and coordination.					
Output	Activities	Lead	Role of AG Members	Timeline	Status
2.1 Good practices and innovations are shared and promoted globally across the sector.	2.1.1 Develop and maintain an online repository of key EORE documents, guiding principles and good practice materials.	UNICEF	Share resources, once repository is online	Q4 2021	In progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the new cooperation guidance that provides an architecture for a global EORE library, UNICEF will propose and operationalise a new online repository in a new platform in Q4 2021 (postponed until Q1-2 2023). As a temporary measure an updated EORE Resource Library was shared with the EORE community in Oct. 2022 (192 Files divided into 70 Folders) as part of the EORE Spiez Course Package.

	<p>2.1.2 Collect and share:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learnt and good practices from EORE responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the shifting of in-person activities to online • Examples of innovative EORE initiatives (with option for peer review by AG members in exceptional cases and on voluntary basis) • Examples of national strategic plans for risk education 	AG (with support from ICBL-CMC on collection of national strategic plans)	<p>Share lessons learnt, good practices & examples.</p> <p>Review innovative initiatives and provide inputs (on request)</p>	Q4 2021 – Q4 2022	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EORE Hour webinar held on digital EORE innovations in Q4 2021 (MAG). • Cooperation Guidance Note developed and endorsed by the AG, including instructions for sharing experiences. • Digital EORE Task Team (DEORE TT) established, ToRs adopted by group (October 2021) and sub-groups created to lead on tasks. • Digital EORE project tracker established that captures key information and contacts for completed DEORE initiatives. • Some examples of good practice and adaptation to COVID-19 covered in Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports and country profiles. Updates on inclusion of risk education in MSP statements also covered. • UNDP is looking into EORE for floating sea mines.
	<p>2.1.3 Host regular webinar series where EORE practitioners can meet each other and good practices and innovations can be shared. A concept note outlining the goals & process should be finalised early in the year.</p>	AG	Volunteer to host a webinar (also open to non-members). Hosts will rotate.	Ongoing	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept note approved Q2 2021. • EORE Hour webinar series launched Q3 2021; two held in 2021 (hosted by UNHCR and MAG) and three in 2022 (hosted by University of Balamand, HALO and NPA/UNMAS Palestine).
	<p>2.1.4 Organise workshops on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts (virtual workshop or webinar) • Digital EORE (global workshop with a view to eventually offering training and/or guidance on digital EORE) 	<p>GICHD</p> <p>UNICEF and GICHD</p>	Participate (if interested), and disseminate workshop invitations to relevant colleagues.	<p>Q1-Q2 2021</p> <p>Q4 2021</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two webinars hosted on “New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts: A View from Other Sectors” in Q1/Q2 2021 (GICHD). • Plenary on EORE in 8th Mine Action Technology Workshop Q4 2021; 1st time EORE featured in this workshop (GICHD/UNMAS). • Digital EORE workshop held in Spiez, Switzerland, from 16-20 May 2022 (UNICEF/GICHD, see resource package). • Vision and action plan for DEORE adopted at the DEORE workshop in Spiez in May 2022.
	<p>2.1.5 Develop and disseminate bite-size content (e.g. briefs, videos, blogs, etc.) on key topics for EORE practitioners, including current & emerging challenges, with examples of good practices and links to relevant standards and guidance. Topics covered should include (but are not limited to) digital EORE, IED RE, RE for returnees & refugees, remote EORE, behaviour change and core/standard messaging.</p>	AG	Review and provide inputs (on request). Vote on validation.	Q1-Q4 2022	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation Guidance Note, including instructions for producing micro-content, endorsed by AG core members in December 2021. • Establishment of Sub-Group 2 of the DEORE TT, tasked to develop bite size content on DEORE initiatives and guidance. So far, four bite sized contents completed and validated by the Sub-Group, two more in progress expected to be finalised in 2023.
<p>2.2 Local communities and stakeholders are empowered to</p>	<p>2.2.1 Promote the translation of key EORE resources and tools into other languages beyond English.</p>	AG	AG agrees on resources to be translated, and AG	Ongoing	<p>Achieved</p>

deliver high quality EORE programmes in line with global good practice and standards.			members identify internally available resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Videos from local NGOs translated into English and subtitled for EORE AG 24NDM side event (MAG). • IMAS 12.10 translated into Arabic and Russian, and French (GICHD). • Translation of EORE Essentials Module 1 into Arabic in Q4 2022 (GICHD). • Q&A on EORE for Ukraine translated into Ukrainian and Russian (GICHD).
	2.2.2 Provide support to the MA AoR on the development and implementation of the MA AoR Strategy, with a particular view to supporting national authorities and local operators to provide EORE without external support.	AG	Consultation, review and provide inputs (on request).	Ongoing	In progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several AG members contributed to the development of the MA AoR Strategy.
2.3 Stakeholders and coordination mechanisms have access to guidance to improve coordination of EORE activities.	2.3.1 In partnership with national mine action authorities, explore possibilities and make recommendations for the improvement of coordination in Mine Action at global and regional level.	AG + UNMAS	Consultation (on request). Share information on critical areas for improvement.	Ongoing	No actions taken or requests received.
3. INTEGRATION & SYNERGIES Effective EORE must be cross-sectoral. Improving the integration of EORE is a priority for the EORE AG, both within the pillars of mine action and with other sectors such as humanitarian, protection, development and education.					
Output	Activities	Lead	Role of AG Members	Timeline	Status
3.1 Good practices from other sectors , including behavioural change science, are explored and promoted.	3.1.1 Invite input from relevant experts on topics being discussed/reviewed by the AG (e.g. behaviour change, risk communication and community engagement, education in emergencies, risk reduction within humanitarian and development, conflict preparedness and protection, big tech, innovation hubs, etc.).	AG	Proactively share recommendations of relevant experts for invitation or consultation	Ongoing	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two webinars organised on “A View from Other Sectors” with experts on behaviour change, RCCE and digital engagement from the humanitarian, health, development, protection and private sectors (March, April 2021). • Plenary session on Community Engagement at NDM-UN 24 included good practices from other sectors such as C4D/RCCE and mobile technology (UNICEF). • Plenary session on “Small innovations, big wins in EORE” at NDM-UN 25 with contributions from SEMA, HI, BBC, UNICEF and GICHD (UNICEF).
3.2 Synergies are promoted with other humanitarian and development sectors including protection, shelter (migration and displacement), early recovery and education.	3.2.1 Encourage participation from other humanitarian, protection, education and development actors, as well as relevant working groups and task teams, in EORE AG events, meetings and initiatives.	AG	Proactively share information about individuals or organisations that should be invited to AG events, meetings & initiatives	Ongoing	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EORE Hour hosted in collaboration with the Regional Protection Working Group of West & Central Africa, for which protection coordinators were invited (UNHCR).
	3.2.2 Integrate EORE in events, meetings and initiatives from the wider humanitarian, protection, education, human rights and development sectors, as well as in RCCE, behaviour change and innovation hub activities.	AG	Proactively share information on other relevant events, meetings & initiatives	Ongoing	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EORE as part of the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) is one of the components (CCC benchmarks) in the new online Child Protection CCC Playlist with 2,066 completions in 107 countries since April 2021 (UNICEF). • A module on mine action/EORE was added to the Protection in Armed Conflict (PIAC) toolkit that will

					<p>"highlight the vital role of EORE to allow those returning to mine contaminated areas to make informed choices for safe returns" (UNHCR).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GICHD published a study on links between mine action and SDGs in Cambodia that has interesting findings relevant for EORE. • GICHD and MAG promoted EORE as part of SBCC while participating in-person to the International SBCC Summit in Marrakesh, 5-9 Dec 2022; MAG presented on DEORE during one side session.
	3.2.3 Conduct outreach with the wider humanitarian, protection, education and development sectors to encourage uptake of the first module of the EORE Essentials online course (Introduction to EORE).	AG + GICHD	Advocate with contacts from other sectors	Ongoing	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Module 1 of EORE Essentials incorporated as a mandatory pre-course material for the Specialisation Programme on Protection Coordination for protection coordinators (GICHD).

4. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
 Accurate data improves the ability to plan and effectively target EORE for those at risk and to monitor the effectiveness of interventions. The EORE AG supports the sector to improve EORE data management and analysis, reporting and dissemination.

Output	Activities	Lead	Role of AG Members	Timeline	Status
4.1 Stakeholders have access to guidance and good practices to strengthen the overall quality of data for the targeting and implementation of, and reporting on, EORE.	4.1.1 Promote good practices on EO casualty data collection, management, analysis and dissemination, and identify existing gaps in formal and informal injury surveillance systems.	UNICEF	Consultation (on request)	Ongoing	<p>Further progress expected in 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study on injury surveillance in Sri Lanka published in "UNDP Handbook on Capacity Building" (UNDP/UNICEF). • Global guidance postponed to 2023 provided funds are available.
	4.1.2 Support the codification of standardised EORE beneficiary definitions into IMAS, including through adaptation of IMAS 05.10 and the development of technical guidance on how EORE beneficiaries can be calculated (such as through a TNMA).	Authors of the Standardising Beneficiary Definitions 2.0 guidance	Review and provide inputs (on request)	Q1 2021 - Q2 2022	<p>In progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EORE AG members contributed to new version of Annex B to IMAS 5.10 including EORE section, endorsed by Review Board in December 2022 and to be endorsed at IACG Principals level by Q1 2023. TNMA on measurement and reporting of beneficiaries included in 2023 Review Board Work Plan.
4.2 At a global level, data is shared between humanitarian mine action sector and wider humanitarian, development and protection sectors.	4.2.1 Support the work of the MA AoR / GPC on information management and joint analysis and on the piloting of the Displacement Tracking Matrix Mine Action Field Companion.	AG	Consultation, review & provide inputs (on request)	Ongoing	<p>Further progress expected in 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Oct 2021, MAG in South Sudan met with DTM team unaware of the MA guidance to incorporate MA

5. ADVOCACY & POLICY
 The EORE AG advocates with stakeholders, decision-makers and donors to increase awareness of the importance of EORE, current gaps and mechanisms to address them – with an ultimate objective to ensure that stakeholders are committed to investing in EORE, and that resources for risk education are increased and better targeted. Inputs on relevant frameworks, strategies, action plans and publications are coordinated through the AG to ensure appropriate profiling of EORE at a global policy level.

Output	Activities	Lead	Role of AG Members	Timeline	Status
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<p>5.1 Stakeholders and decision-makers have strengthened knowledge of and interest in EORE.</p>	<p>5.1.1 Organise at least two events targeting key stakeholders and decision-makers, in line with the AG's Advocacy Strategy. Particular attention should be given to engaging national mine action authorities and local NGOs delivering EORE.</p>	AG	Participate in events, including as panellists or group facilitators when relevant. Proactively contribute ideas for events	Ongoing	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised two side events: one on 'Doing it right, doing it better: EORE Voices from the Field' at the 24NDM featuring recorded messages from local NGOs and one on 'Why risk education on cluster munitions matters: a deep dive on risk education in the draft Lausanne Action Plan' at the 2RC CCM highlighting concrete examples for how States Parties can implement the LAP. AG participated in high-level panel chaired by Colombia on 'view about how a global discussion on MRE can be applied in Colombia'. Presentation provided on rationale and good practices for IED RE to CCW APII Group of Experts led by France/Colombia in July 2022 including introduction of new IMAS TNMA on IEDRE (UNICEF).
	<p>5.1.2 Integrate EORE AG advocacy messages in bilateral advocacy and communications by AG members with relevant stakeholders and decision-makers.</p>	AG members	Regularly consult advocacy strategy and promote recommended messaging with stakeholders where relevant	Ongoing	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an ongoing activity done by all members throughout the work plan implementation period as part of their everyday work.
	<p>5.1.3 Solicit feedback from AG members to inform future reporting on EORE by Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.</p>	ICBL-CMC	Participate in feedback session	Q1 2021	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback collected during February 2021 EORE AG meeting and via email (ICBL-CMC).
	<p>5.1.4 Collect information on annual implementation of EORE in line with Oslo Action Plan and Lausanne Action Plan EORE indicators for reporting in the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor.</p>	ICBL-CMC	Support collection of data and information from country programmes (on request)	Q1-Q2 2021 and 2022	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information collected and reported on in the 2021 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports. Fact sheets on EORE shared. (ICBL-CMC). Information collected and reported on in the 2022 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports. An updated EORE factsheet will be published in 2023 (ICBL-CMC).
	<p>5.1.5 Develop and disseminate an advocacy brief outlining the state of the EORE sector and highlighting main achievements and gaps, based on the annual progress report.</p>	AG	Disseminate brief within networks	Q1 2022	<p>Shifted to 2023</p> <p>Postponed to 2023 using 2021/2022 survey results and full progress report.</p>
<p>5.2 Donors have access to information about gaps in EORE implementation and associated resourcing needs.</p>	<p>5.2.1 Collect information on resourcing trends for the risk education pillar of mine action.</p>	ICBL-CMC	Provide inputs (on request)	Q1-Q2 2021 and 2022	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information collected and reported on in the 2021 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports (ICBL-CMC). Information collected and reported on in the 2022 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor Reports (ICBL-CMC). <p>More advocacy needed to improve donor reporting</p>
	<p>5.2.3 Organise a seminar on latest EORE developments for key donors.</p>	AG	Consultation, and participation in the	Q1 2022	<p>Shifted to 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postponed to 2023.

			seminar (on request, depending on the format)		
5.3 Profile of EORE is strengthened in key policy documents, discussions, fora and publications.	5.3.1 Advocate for risk education to be included on the agenda of meetings of the APMBC and CCM, in line with the structure of the Oslo and (draft) Lausanne Action Plans, as well as in the plenary of the National Directors Meeting and meetings of the CCW.	AG	Advocate with relevant stakeholders, when feasible and appropriate	Ongoing	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to add a dedicated agenda item on MRE to the APMBC was made during 19MSP by the EORE AG and reiterated in member statements (also included in ICBL-CMC EORE statement at MSP 2022).
	5.3.2 Support the convention machinery and/or ISUs of the APMBC and CCM for the revision of reporting frameworks to reflect the Oslo and (draft) Lausanne Action Plans, on request.	ICBL-CMC with support of GICHD	None	Ongoing	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lausanne Action Plan approved in September 2021 including dedicated chapter on RE, in line with recommendations of the AG.
	5.3.3 Prepare and deliver joint statements, where relevant.	AG	Review and provide inputs. Volunteers to be sought among members on rotational basis for drafting and reading of statements.	Ongoing	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statement delivered on behalf of EORE AG for APMBC Intersessional Meeting 2021 (led by HI, HALO, ICBL-CMC and UNDP). Statement delivered on behalf of the EORE AG for 19MSP APMBC (led by GICHD, HALO, ICBL-CMC and MAG). Statement delivered on behalf of the EORE AG for 20MSP APMBC (led by HALO and MAG).
	5.3.4 Provide inputs for relevant discussions and publications (including on request).	AG	Review and provide inputs (on request)	Ongoing	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles on EORE published in JMU Journal by HALO, FSD and MAG (including in 2022 on DEORE).
6. CROSS-CUTTING					
Output	Activities	Lead	Role of AG Members	Timeline	Status
6.1 Stakeholders have access to information about key events and opportunities relevant to EORE.	6.1.1 Maintain a global calendar of events and opportunities that are relevant for EORE. This calendar should include advocacy opportunities and be accessible online.	AG	Proactively share relevant events and opportunities with AG Secretariat	Ongoing	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online calendar regularly updated.
6.2 EORE outputs and activities take into consideration Gender, Age, Diversity, Disability and Conflict Sensitivity aspects.	6.2.1 Integrate cross-cutting thematics, when relevant, into the overall work of the EORE AG. A particular focus for 2021 should be highlighting the importance of and good practices in delivering EORE for persons with disabilities, which should be included among the webinar topics under activity 2.1.3.	AG	Suggest areas where AG outputs and activities can be more sensitive to these areas	Ongoing	Achieved, but further progress expected in 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HI, on behalf of the EORE AG, delivered a presentation at the 2022 NDM Plenary "Small innovations, big wins in EORE" on disability inclusive EORE. HI also delivered 2 interventions related to disability inclusion in the Spiez RBM courses (EORE and Integrated Mine Action) in Sept./Oct. 2022.
6.3 EORE AG governance structure and membership is fit for purpose.	6.3.1 Review AG governance structure and membership, with a view to increasing involvement of national mine action authorities and ensuring membership representation is at appropriate level for the work required and free from conflicts of interest.	AG	Consultation, review and provide inputs (on request)	Q2-Q4 2021	Achieved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorming on AG governance structure and membership held during June 2021 AG meeting. TOR reviewed and voted on in Dec 2021. Two first ever members of National Mine Action Authorities - Lebanon and Colombia - have joined the EORE AG on two-year mandate as of Sept. 2022.

NOTES

- Activities led by the EORE AG are attributable to the AG.
- Activities led by individual or groups of members indicate a contribution from the AG. In these cases, inclusion of the activity in the work plan signals consensus on the need and can therefore be leveraged for securing buy-in, funding, prioritisation, participation, etc. Input from AG members or the AG as a whole (including by vote) may also be sought for these outputs.
- Activities led by “AG Members” are individual efforts that members are asked to conduct, when feasible and appropriate.

ASSUMPTIONS

The above work plan takes into account the following assumptions:

- Core members participate actively in the design and implementation of the work plan.
- Synergies and complementarities identified in the work plan continue to be prioritised by other relevant coordination/cooperation bodies.
- Co-funding is provided for the GICHD’s support to the risk education pillar through the EORE AG (as Secretariat).
- Lead organisations are able to provide required human and financial resources to drive the implementation of their respective activities.
- Conditions are in place for implementation of the work plan, including in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ANNEX 2



**PROFILE OF RISK
EDUCATION IN STATEMENTS
OF THE ANTI-PERSONNEL
MINE BAN CONVENTION
(APMBC) AND
THE CONVENTION ON
CLUSTER MUNITIONS (CCM)**

2021-2022

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INTRODUCTION

This document summarises the results of statement analysis from the 19th and the 20th Meeting of States Parties (MSP) of the APMBC (held virtually from 15-19 November 2021 and in Geneva from 21–25 November 2022) and from the Second Review Conference (2RC) of the CCM (held virtually from 25-27 November 2020 and in hybrid format from 20-21 September 2021) and the 10th MSP of the CCM (held in Geneva from 30 August – 2 September 2022). The analysis aims to highlight the inclusion of risk education within the APMBC and CCM and, in terms of the APMBC, to compare developments against the baseline established at the APMBC Fourth Review Conference in 2019.

METHODOLOGY

This analysis includes all statements that were submitted and uploaded on the websites for the APMBC [19MSP](#) and [20MSP](#), and for the CCM [2RC](#) and [10MSP](#). The analysis excluded statements from the President during the official and ceremonial opening.

Particular attention was given to APMBC Article 5 and CCM Article 4 statements on clearance and risk education, and extension requests, as well as other statements collectively referred to as “statements on transversal topics.” These include statements made during the ceremonial opening, general exchange of views, planning for the next MSP or review conference, and the topics of universalisation, cooperation and assistance, and transparency.

The source of each statement was classified first according to their relationship with the APMBC or CCM (e.g., State Party, State Not Party, Observer or Committee) and second according to the following categories:

- ▶ **Affected states** (States Parties with article 5 obligations or article 4 obligations, as well as States Not Party that are known to have mine and/or cluster munition contamination such as those reported on by the ICBL-CMC Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports and Mine Action Review reports, Clearing the Mines and Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants)
- ▶ **Donors** (includes all states listed as having provided international support for mine action in 2020 and 2021 according to the [Landmine Monitor 2021 and 2022 reports](#)).
- ▶ **Other states** (all other states not meeting the criteria of an affected state or a donor)
- ▶ **United Nations organisations**
- ▶ **International organisations and NGOs**
- ▶ **Other non-states** (all other entities not meeting any of the above criteria)

Each statement was then reviewed for any mentions of the clearance, victim assistance and risk education pillars. When risk education was mentioned, the following was noted:

- ▶ **Terminology used** (e.g., MRE, EORE, risk education, mine awareness...)
- ▶ **Length of the section:** whether it was a passing reference (1-2 sentences), brief mention (1 paragraph) or more extended
- ▶ **Nature of the remarks:** options included listing pillars/areas active in, reporting on risk education activities, stressing the importance of risk education, making a risk education-related commitment, calling for action by others, and other.

When the remark was a report on risk education activities, it was further noted whether the report was focused on output-level only (e.g. number of beneficiaries/geographic areas reached or sessions delivered) or if it went beyond this to include aspects such as the risk education approaches, quality management processes, outcomes achieved, challenges faced, etc.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The **Oslo Action Plan** (OAP), adopted during the Fourth Review Conference in 2019, is the first action plan under this convention to feature a **dedicated section on Mine Risk Education and Reduction**, with five concrete actions and respective indicators (**actions #27-31**). States Parties to the CCM followed suit, adopting the **Lausanne Action Plan** (LAP) during the second part of the 2RC in September 2021, which also includes a dedicated section on risk education (**actions #27-30**).

The analysis revealed the following:

- ▶ Since the APMBC Fourth Review Conference in 2019, there have been **fewer side events dedicated to risk education** at MSP and review conferences of both the APMBC and the CCM. There has been a maximum of one side event dedicated solely to risk education at meetings, although risk education has been included as a topic within other side events.
- ▶ The frequency with which risk education is mentioned within **transversal statements** has remained constant since 2020, but most statements only mention risk education **in passing**. Risk education tends to be mentioned less often than both victim assistance and clearance.
- ▶ More **statements under Article 5** of the APMBC and **Article 4** of the CCM now include risk education, although the amount of detail provided about risk education is often limited. An increasing number of affected States Parties mention risk education in their Article 4 (CCM) and Article 5 (APMBC) statements, although the **content rarely goes beyond listing activities and outputs**.

Under the OAP of the APMBC and the LAP of the CCM, States Parties are required to include risk education within their **extension requests** where appropriate, and specifically to include **costed and detailed multi-year plans for risk education**.

- ▶ While more States Parties include risk education within their **extension requests**, they often do not include detailed, costed and multi-year plans. There is still much room for improvement.
- ▶ The **analysis and decisions on extension requests** have included mentions of risk education in both 2021 and 2022, although in 2022 it was noticeable that not all analysis and decisions on Article 5 extensions of the APMBC included risk education when compared to 2020 when risk education was mentioned in 100% of documents.

It will be important to ensure that there are consistent and ongoing efforts to keep risk education on the agenda of the meetings of the APMBC and CCM. There also remains more work to be done under both the APMBC and the CCM to encourage and support States Parties to include risk education within Article 4 and Article 5 extension requests, including costed and detailed multi-year plans, and to provide more comprehensive information on risk education, including the “methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved.”

SIDE EVENTS

There were relatively few side events dedicated solely to risk education at convention-related meetings in 2021 and 2022.

At the 2021 APMBC 19MSP, just one side event out of 16 had an explicit risk education focus, “**Mine Risk Education and Coordination in Colombia**.” Two side events, the ICRC-led event “**Innovation in Mine Action**,” and the **Landmine Monitor delegates briefing** included risk education as a topic among others. At the 2022 20MSP, there were no side events dedicated solely to risk education. Risk education was included as a topic within two of the 13 side events: an ICBL-CMC side meeting, “**Investing in Action**,” and the **Landmine Monitor delegates briefing**. This compares with the 18MSP in 2020, when three out of 10 side events included risk education, and to the Fourth Review Conference in 2019 when seven out of 21 side events focused on or included risk education. However, it should be noted that 2019 was perhaps exceptional due to the Norwegian Presidency of the APMBC selecting risk education as one of three prioritised topics for side events.

The CCM 2RC was held in two parts, in November 2020 in virtual format, and in September 2021 in hybrid format. There was no side event with a specific risk education focus in the first part of the 2RC, but during the second part there was one side event on “**Why risk education on cluster munitions matters: A deep dive on risk education in the draft Lausanne Action Plan**.” The event aimed to support States Parties to consider how risk education could be better included within the Convention. Risk education was also included as a topic in the delegates briefing of the **Cluster Munition Monitor**, given at both parts of the 2RC. In 2022, there were no side events on EORE at the CCM 10MSP, although risk education was included in the delegates briefing of the Cluster Munition Monitor.

QUANTITY OF MENTIONS

Risk education was mentioned in just under **half of the statements on transversal topics**¹ at the APMBC meetings in 2021 and 2022 (43% out of 37 statements in 2021 and 46% out of 46 statements in 2022). This indicated a drop from the 52% of statements that mentioned risk education in 2020 but was still a small increase from 2019 when only 40% did so.

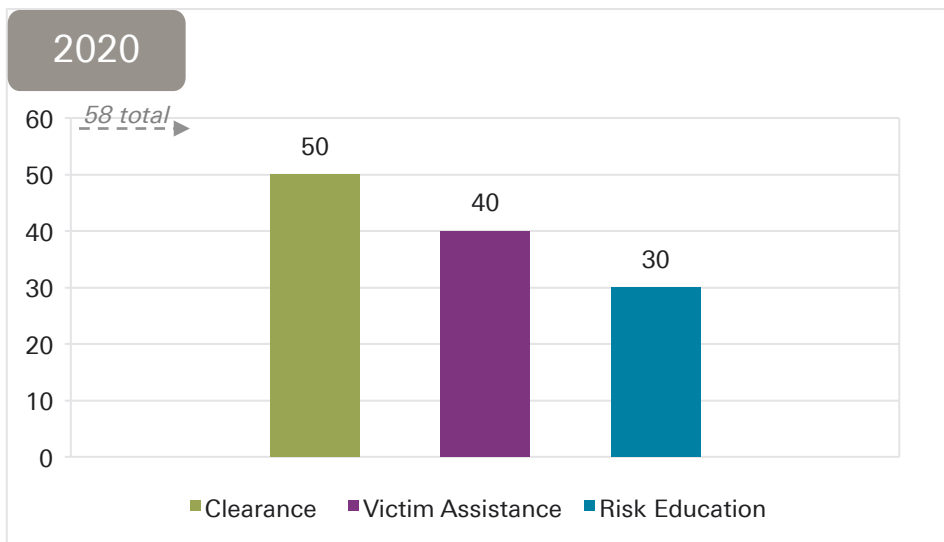
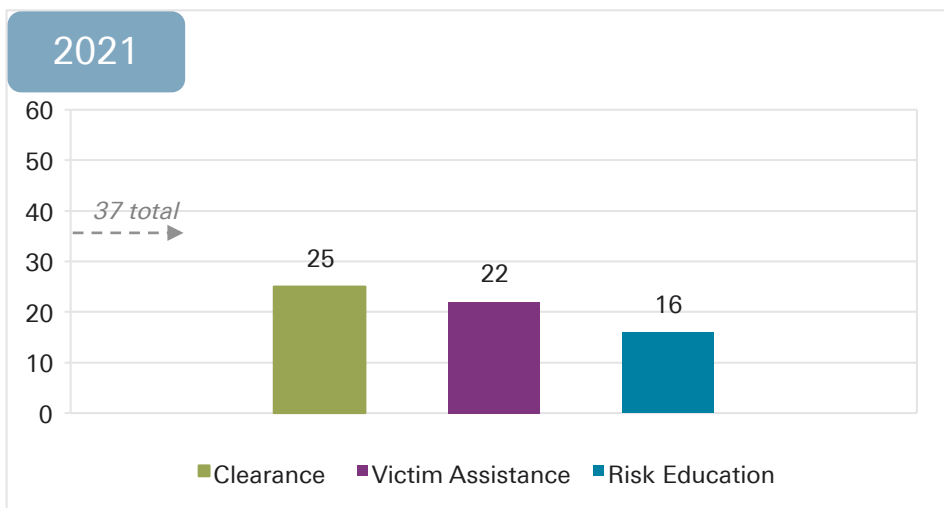
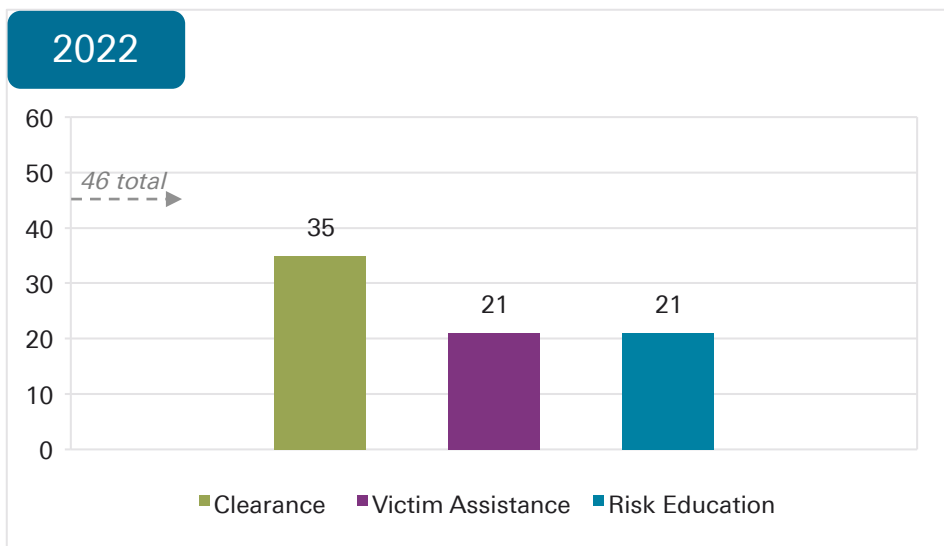
At the CCM 2RC part one and two (2020 and 2021), risk education was mentioned in 46% of 46 transversal statements, and at the CCM 10MSP in 29% of 34 statements.

Just over a quarter of all statements at the APMBC 19MSP and 20MSP mentioned clearance, risk education and victim assistance (27% and 26% respectively). This was also true of the CCM where 30% of statements mentioned all three pillars at the 2RC, and 21% at the 10MSP.

¹ Note: the number of statements on transversal topics does not include planned remarks and statements made on Article 5 (APMBC), Article 4 (CCM) and specific extension requests.

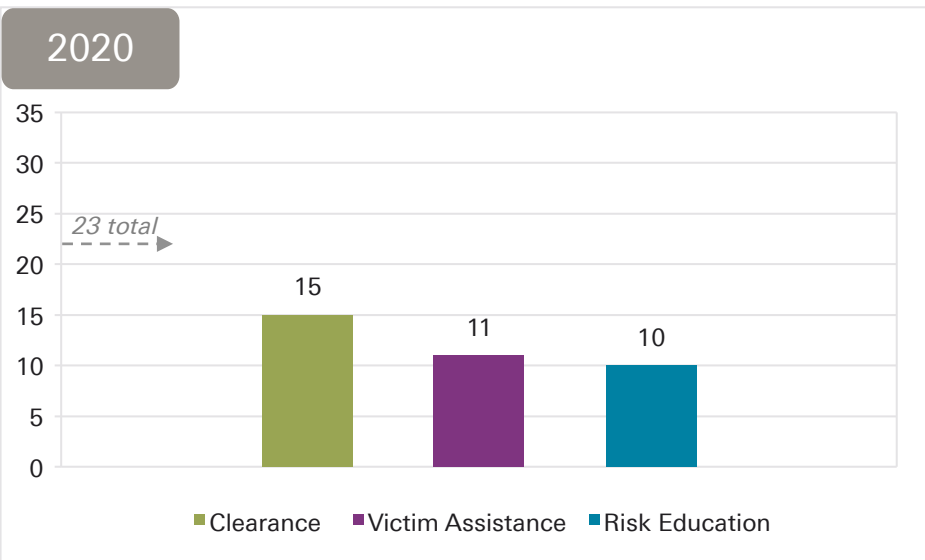
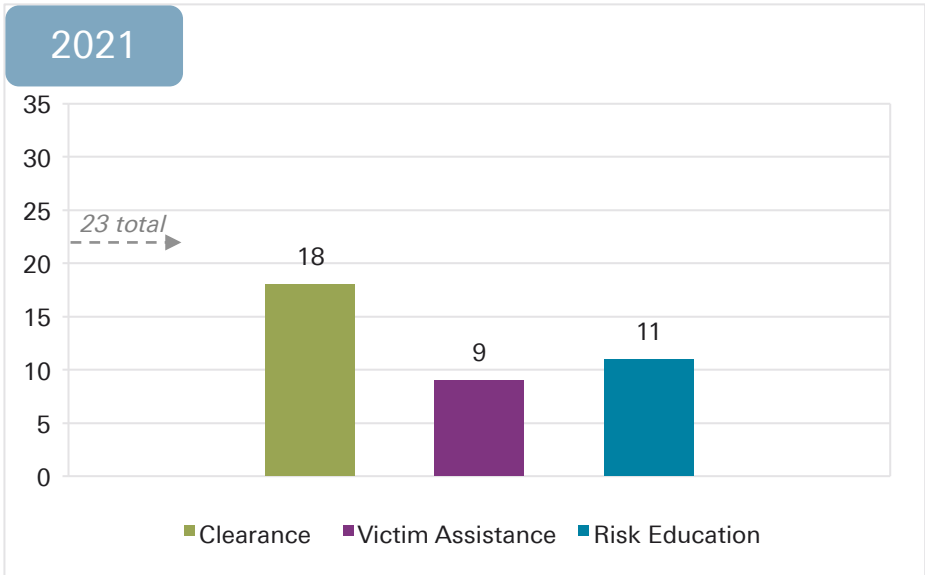
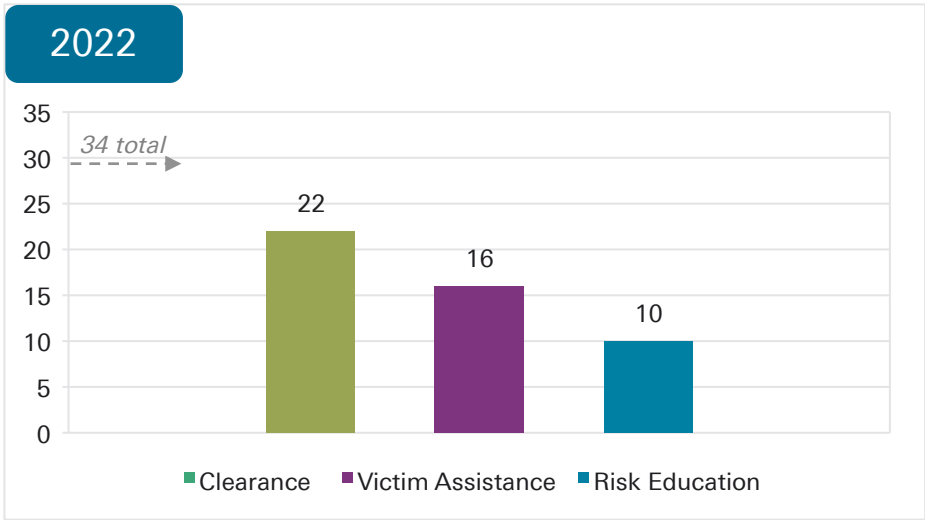
APMBC Transversal Statements – quantity of mentions

OF STATEMENTS ON TRANSVERSAL TOPICS MENTIONING MINE ACTION PILLARS



CCM Transversal Statements – quantity of mentions

OF STATEMENTS ON TRANSVERSAL TOPICS MENTIONING MINE ACTION PILLARS



QUALITY OF MENTIONS

At the APMBC 19MSP in 2021, out of a total of 16 statements of a transversal nature that mentioned risk education, the most common (14) were **passing references** within a sentence listing the pillars active in. At the 20MSP in 2022, out of a total of 21 statements of a transversal nature that mentioned risk education, 16 were in passing, four brief and one extended. In 2020, just one in four statements made more than a passing reference to risk education, an improvement from the one in ten in 2019. In 2021, one in seven statements made more than a passing reference and in 2022, one in four.

At the CCM 2RC, out of a total of 21 statements of a transversal nature that mentioned risk education, the most common (19) were **passing references**. Two brief statements were made, one stressing the importance of risk education and one calling for action. At 10MSP in 2022, out of a total of 10 statements mentioning risk education, seven were in passing, two were brief and one was extended.

APMBC Transversal Statements – quality of mentions

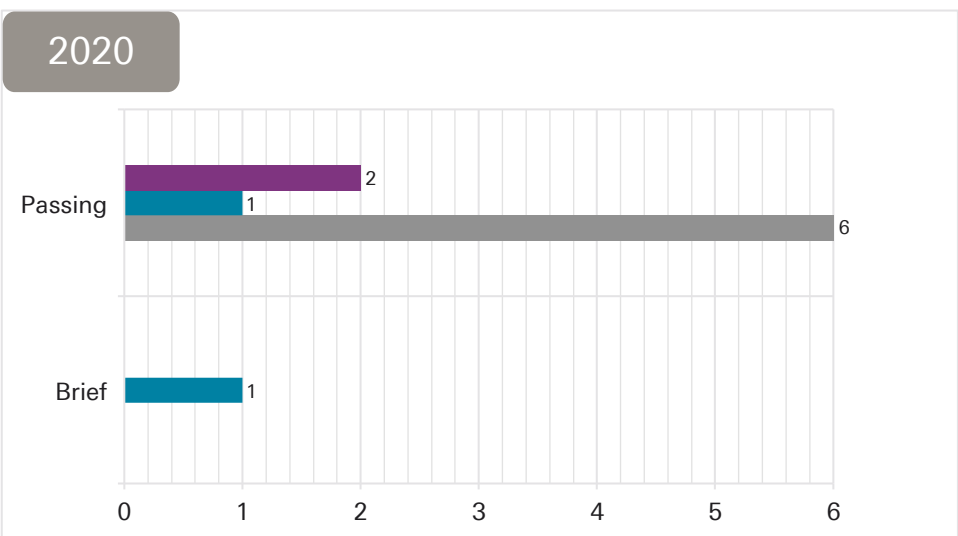
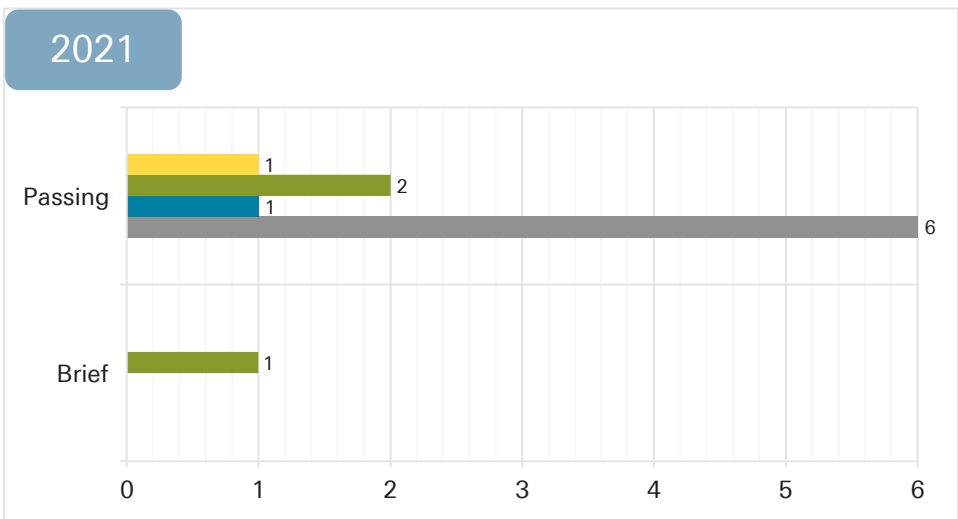
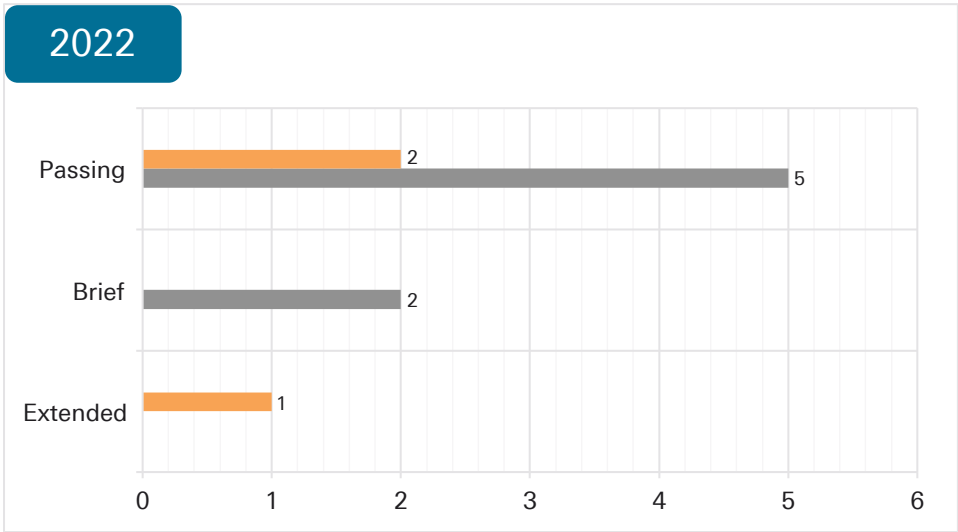
NATURE OF REMARKS ON EORE IN TRANSVERSAL STATEMENTS



CCM Transversal Statements – quality of mentions

NATURE OF REMARKS ON EORE IN TRANSVERSAL STATEMENTS

- List of pillars/areas active in
- Stress importance of EORE
- Call for action
- Report on EORE activities
- Make an EORE commitment
- Other

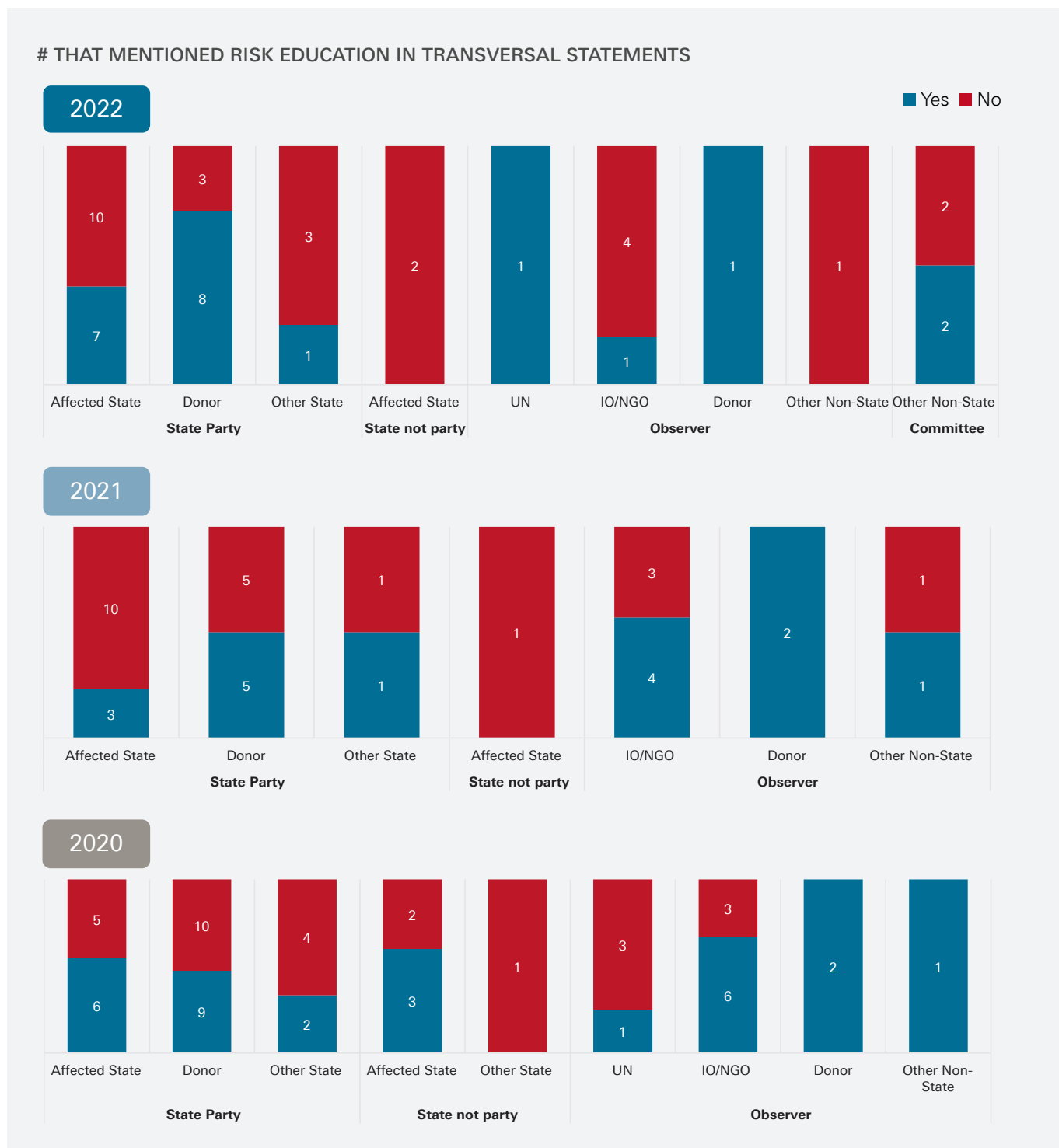


QUANTITY OF MENTIONS, BY TYPE OF ACTOR

As in 2020, at the APMBc MSP in 2021 and 2022, risk education was more likely to be mentioned by **affected states and non-state observers** (including international organisations and NGOs). However, there were **increasing mentions by donors** in both 2021 and 2022. States not party to the APMBc did not mention risk education in their statements.

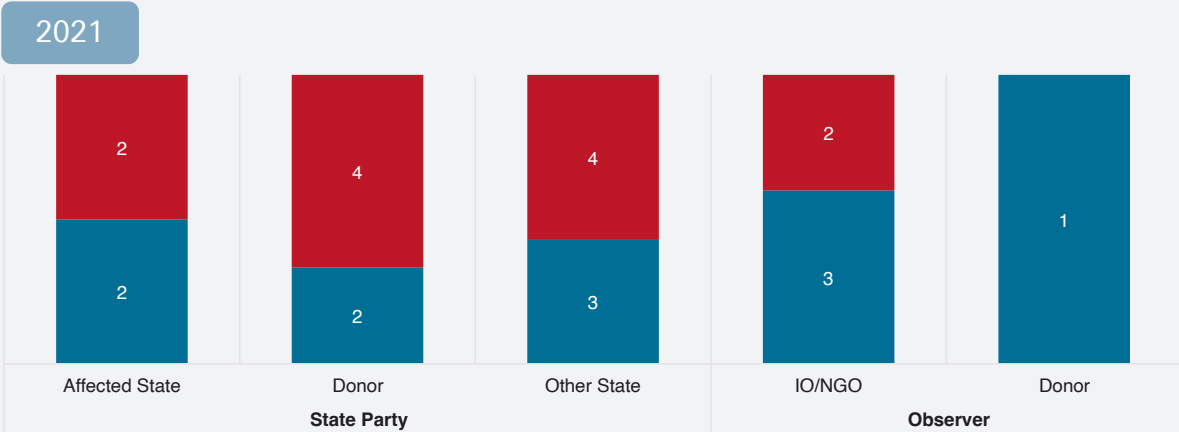
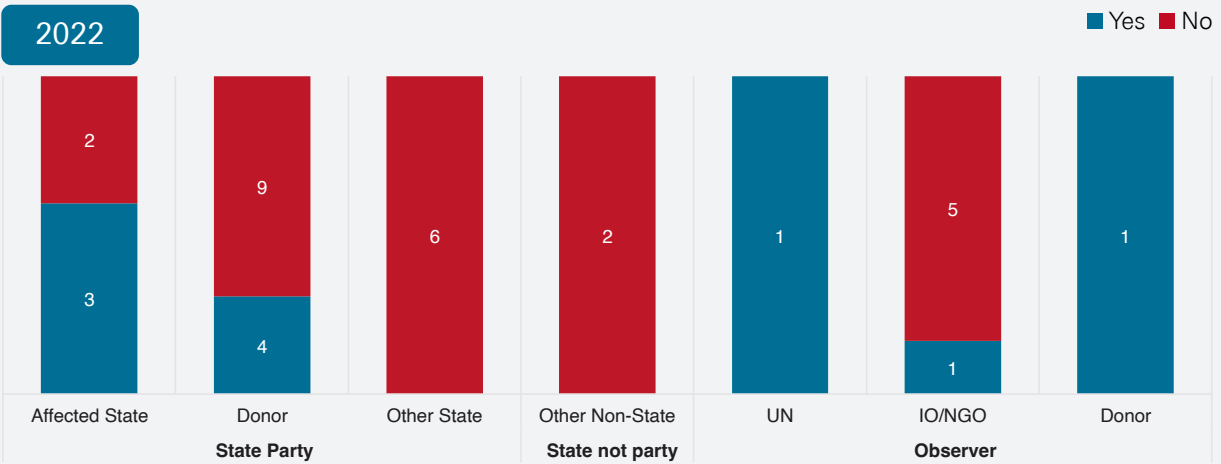
At the 2021 CCM 2RC, risk education was included mainly within the **statements of States Parties to the convention**, including affected states, donors, and other State Parties. Non-State observers, including international organisations and NGOs also included risk education within their statements. There were fewer mentions of risk education at the CCM 10MSP in 2022, with the majority given by affected states and donors. There was a lower mention of risk education by observers in 2022.

APMBc Transversal Statements – Quantity by type of actor



CCM Transversal Statements – Quantity by type of actor

THAT MENTIONED RISK EDUCATION IN TRANSVERSAL STATEMENTS

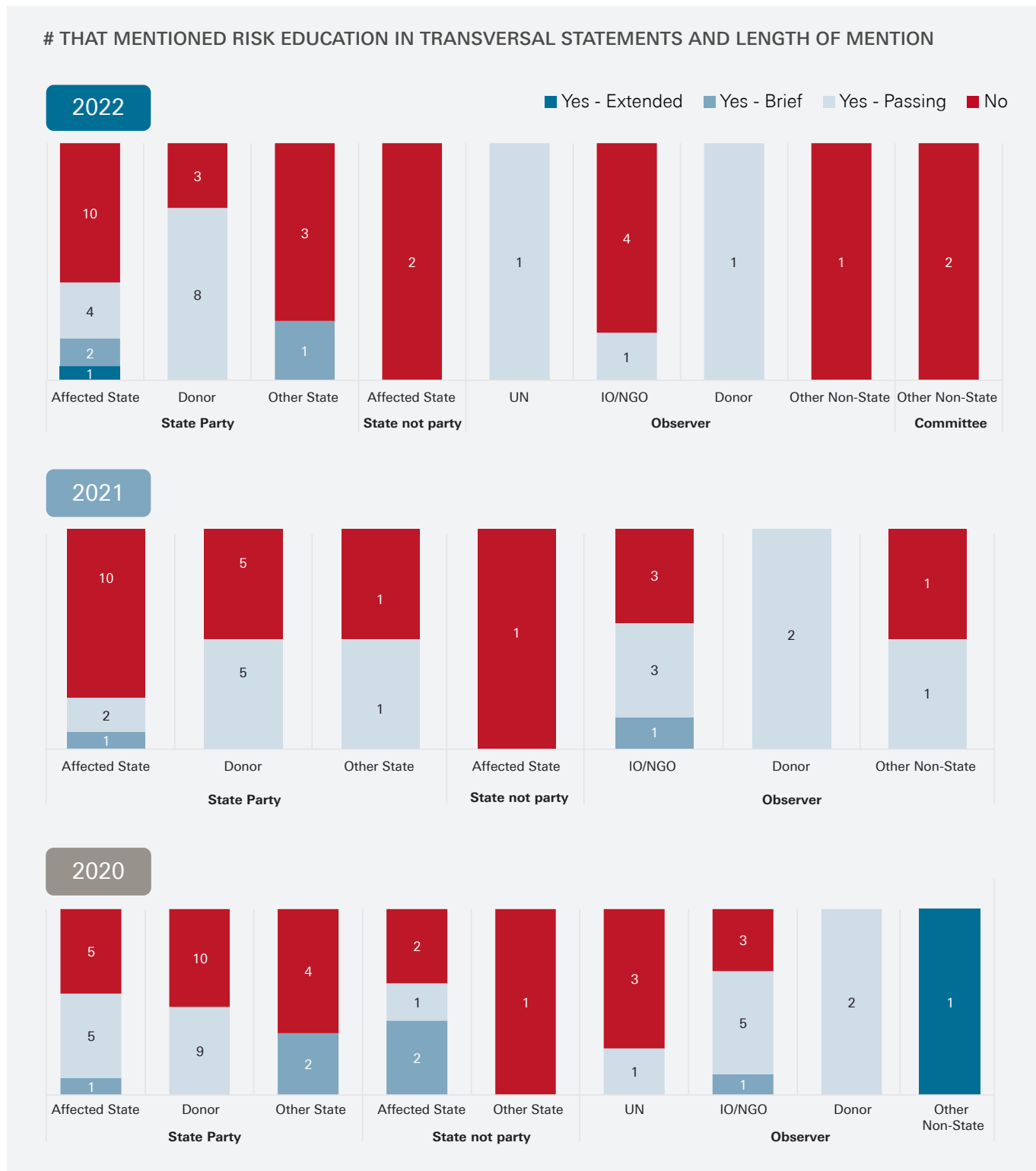


QUALITY OF MENTIONS, BY TYPE OF ACTOR

The majority of statements at the APMBc MSP in 2021 and 2022 were **in passing**. Slightly longer remarks were mainly provided by affected states (one in 2021 and two in 2022 gave brief remarks and one affected state gave extended remarks in 2022).

At the CCM 2RC and the 10MSP the inclusion of risk education in statements was again mainly in passing, although at the 10MSP one donor provided extended remarks.

APMBc Transversal Statements – Quality by type of actor

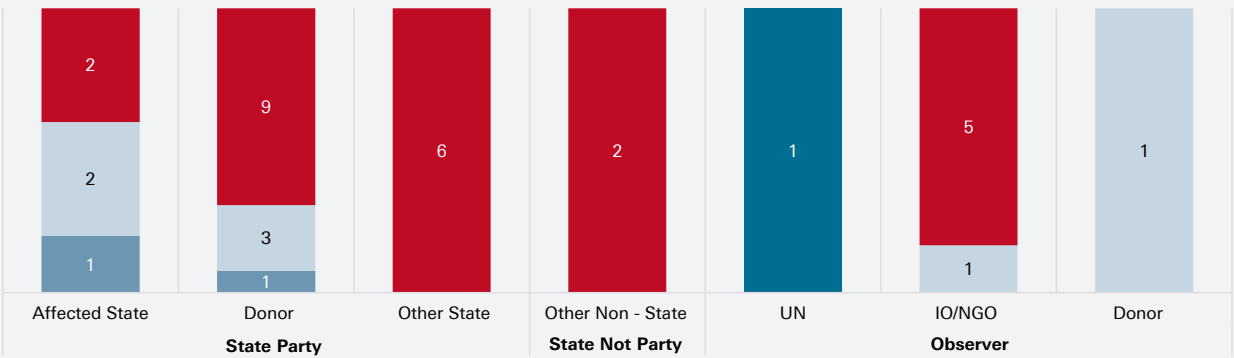


CCM Transversal Statements – Quality by type of actor

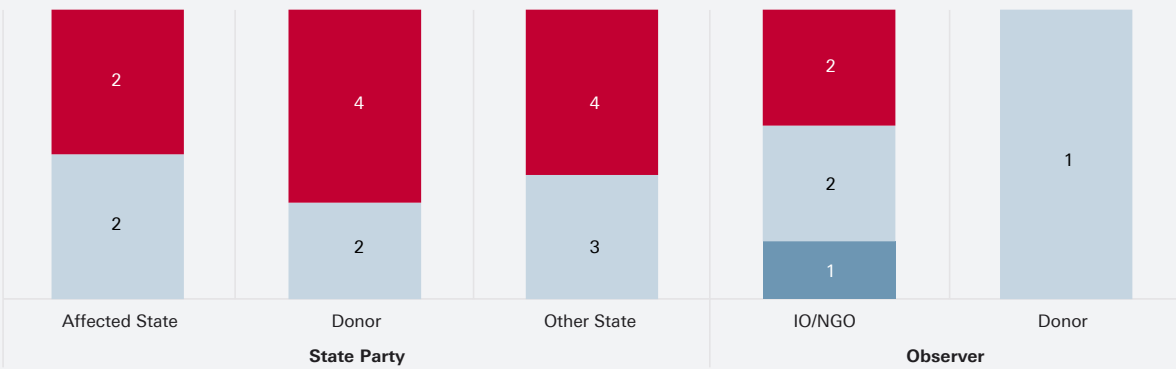
THAT MENTIONED RISK EDUCATION IN TRANSVERSAL STATEMENTS AND LENGTH OF MENTION

2022

■ Yes - Extended ■ Yes - Brief ■ Yes - Passing ■ No



2021



2020



ARTICLE 5 STATEMENTS (APMBC) AND ARTICLE 4 STATEMENTS (CCM)

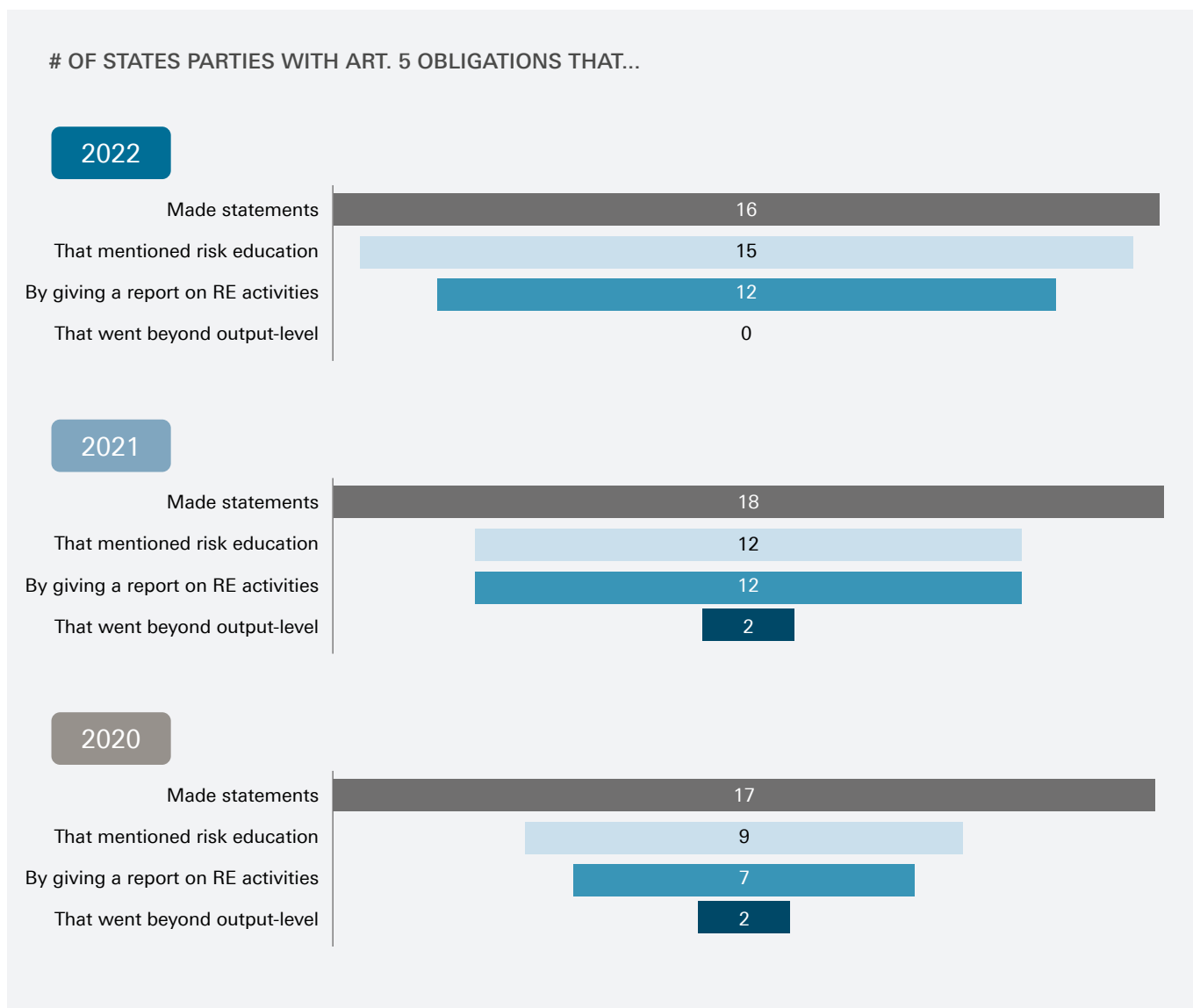
Encouragingly, most statements delivered under the **Agenda on Article 5 (APMBC) and Article 4 (CCM)** at the meetings in 2021 and 2022 included mentions of risk education. At the APMBC 19MSP, 59% of the statements included risk education (23 out of 39) and in 2022 at the 20MSP, 67% (20 out of 30).

At the CCM meetings, fewer statements overall are given under Article 4 when compared to Article 5 of the APMBC. However, the majority included mentions of risk education. At the 2RC, 14 out of 19 statements included risk education, and in 2022 at the 10MSP nine out of 14 statements included mention of risk education.

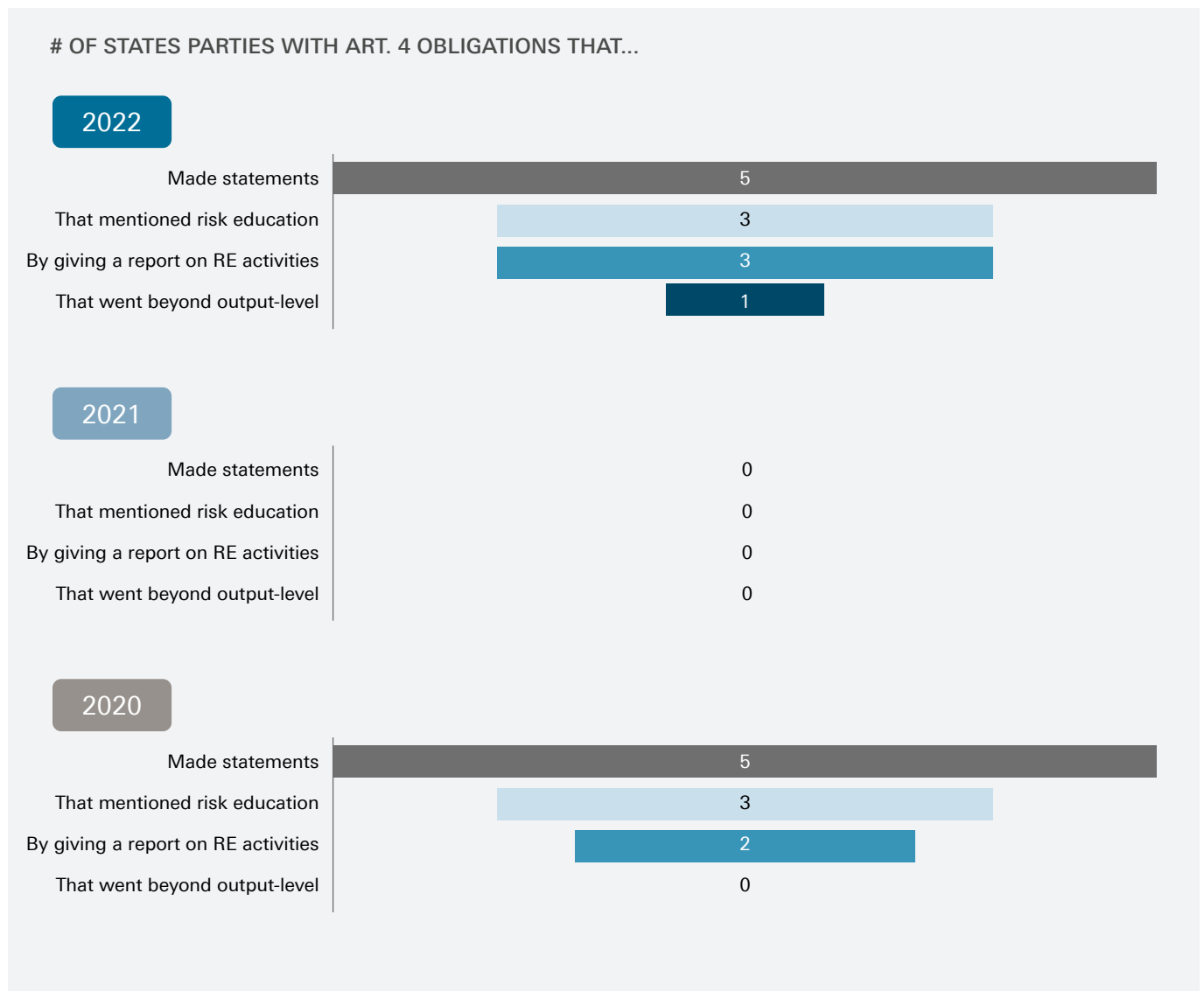
An increasing number of States Parties mentioned risk education in their Article 4 (CCM) and Article 5 statements (APMBC). At the APMBC 19MSP in 2021, of 18 statements made by States Parties, 12 mentioned risk education, and at the 20MSP in 2022, of 16 statements, 15 mentioned risk education. However, most States Parties reported only on **activities and outputs**, with only two States Parties at the 19MSP giving deeper information and going beyond outputs.

At the first part of the CCM 2RC in 2020, five State Parties made statements, three of which mentioned risk education, and two of these reporting on risk education. At the second part of the CCM 2RC in 2021, there was no agenda item dedicated to Article 4 statements. At the CCM 10MSP, five States Parties made statements, with three mentioning risk education, but only one State Party reported beyond outputs.

APMBC Article 5 Statements by States Parties



CCM Article 4 Statements by States Parties



ARTICLE 5 AND ARTICLE 4 EXTENSION REQUESTS

Following the adoption of the OAP and the LAP, States Parties are required to include risk education within their Article 5 (APMBC) and Article 4 (CCM) **extension requests** where appropriate, and specifically to include **costed and detailed multi-year plans for risk education**.

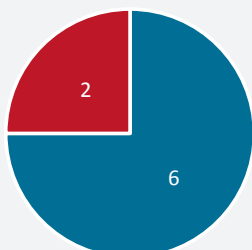
At the APMBC in 2021, of the seven States Parties submitting extension requests, five included risk education within their requests, but none provided detailed and costed multi-year plans for risk education. In 2022, of the eight States Parties submitting extension requests, six included risk education, but only two included detailed and costed multi-year plans for risk education.

At the CCM 2RC, six extension requests were submitted, five of which included risk education. However only one of these included a more detailed work plan and budget for risk education. In 2022, at the CCM 10MSP, all three extension requests included risk education, but not detailed and costed work plans.

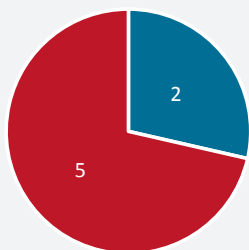
APMBC Extension Request Documents

OF EXTENSION REQUEST-RELATED DOCUMENTS THAT INCLUDED RISK EDUCATION

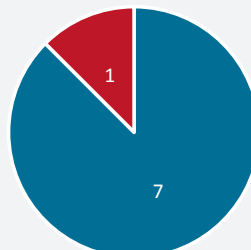
2022



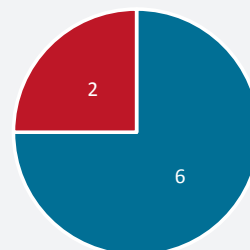
EXTENSION REQUESTS



COMMENTS

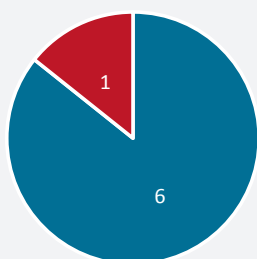


COMMITTEE ANALYSIS

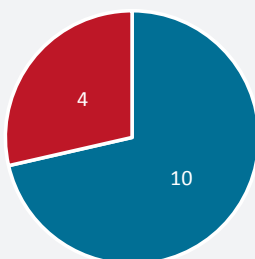


DECISIONS

2021



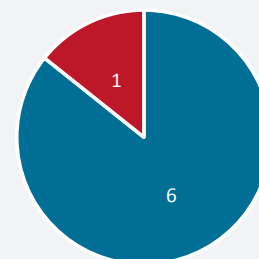
EXTENSION REQUESTS



COMMENTS

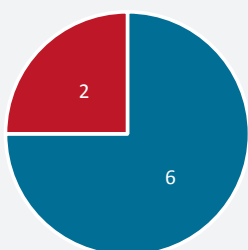


COMMITTEE ANALYSIS

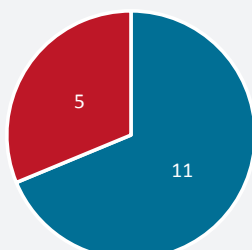


DECISIONS

2020



EXTENSION REQUESTS



COMMENTS



COMMITTEE ANALYSIS



DECISIONS

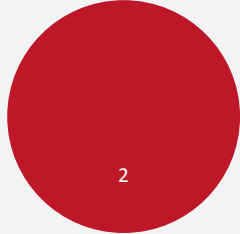
■ Yes ■ No

OF EXTENSION REQUEST-RELATED DOCUMENTS THAT INCLUDED RISK EDUCATION

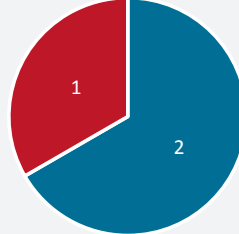
2022



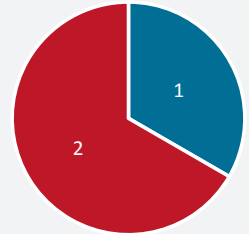
EXTENSION REQUESTS



COMMENTS

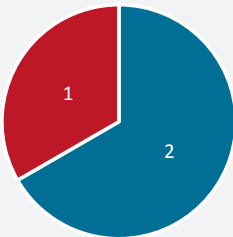


COMMITTEE ANALYSIS

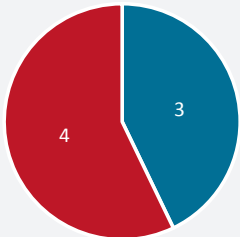


DECISIONS

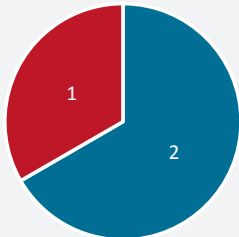
2021



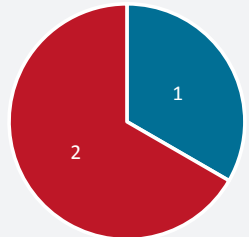
EXTENSION REQUESTS



COMMENTS



COMMITTEE ANALYSIS

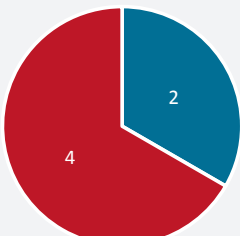


DECISIONS

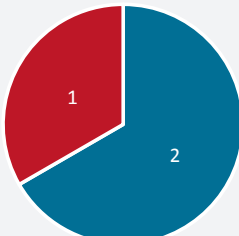
2020



EXTENSION REQUESTS



COMMENTS



COMMITTEE ANALYSIS



DECISIONS

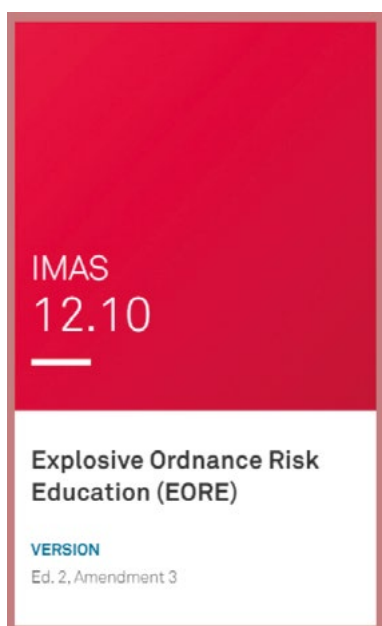
■ Yes ■ No

ANNEX 3

EORE RESOURCES - OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS FROM EORE STAKEHOLDER SURVEY 2021 & 2022

This handout summarises stakeholder awareness and use of eighteen key resources relevant for explosive ordnance risk education (EORE). It is divided into five sections: standards, technical resources, training and learning resources, policy and advocacy resources, and other resources.

STANDARDS



INTERNATIONAL MINE ACTION STANDARD (IMAS) 12.10 ON EORE

2021: 80% of respondents aware
2022: 90% of respondents aware of which
77% aware of revision

Who knows it best?

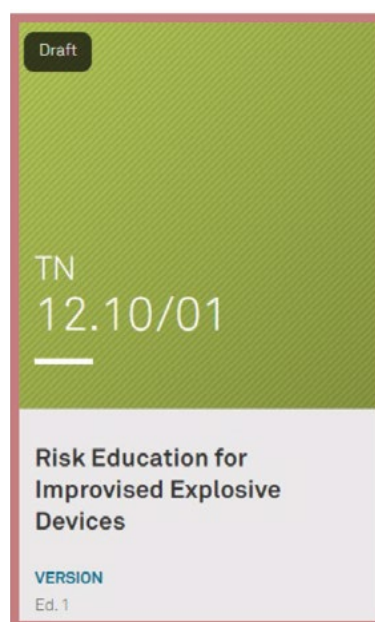
- All respondent groups, including NMAAs

2 Second most viewed IMAS

pageviews: 4,801 (Nov 2020-Dec 2022)

Edition 1, Amendment 3, 19 November 2020

Link: https://bit.ly/IMAS_EORE



TECHNICAL NOTE FOR MINE ACTION (TNMA): RISK EDUCATION FOR IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

2021:* 39% of respondents aware
2022: 90% of respondents aware of which
74% aware of revision

Who knows it best?

- National and international operators and consultants

1 Most viewed TNMA

pageviews: 2,008 (Nov 2020-Dec 2022)

Edition 2, 22 November 2022 (*2021, still in draft form)

Link: https://bit.ly/TNMA_EORE

RESOURCES ON EORE AND COVID-19 (WEBINAR, RESOURCE LIBRARY, Q&A)

2021: 37% of respondents aware
2022: 28% of respondents aware, of which **37%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

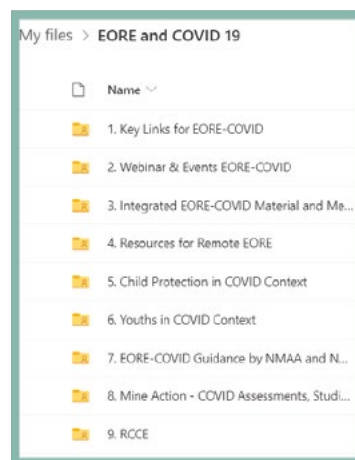
- International and national organisations and practitioners
- Organisations supporting EORE

What has it been used for?

- Additional guidelines for conducting EORE safely during the pandemic and for future challenges
- Ideas to conduct EORE remotely and through joint activities with the public health sector
- Inform update to SOPs during pandemic
- Inform proposal writing
- Include COVID-19 messaging in EORE materials

Author: EORE AG, 2020

Link: bit.ly/EORE_COVID19



STANDARDISING BENEFICIARY DEFINITIONS IN HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION, SECOND EDITION

2021: 44% of respondents aware
2022: 44% of respondents aware, of which **44%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

- International and national mine action organisations and practitioners

What has it been used for?

- Adapt beneficiary definitions
- Adjust reporting formats
- Incorporate in training of trainers package
- Integrated into new project design
- Informed beneficiary section of SOPs

Authors: DCA, DDG, FSD, HALO Trust, HI, MAG & NPA, 2020

Link: bit.ly/SBD_HMA



REVIEW OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES & METHODOLOGIES FOR EORE IN CHALLENGING CONTEXTS

2021: 37% of respondents aware
2022: 36% of respondents aware, of which **57%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

- Operators & organisations supporting EORE
- EORE practitioners with a global focus

What has it been used for?

- Get inspiration & explore what is “out there”
- Validate existing practices
- Adapt during COVID-19 pandemic
- Internal advocacy
- Share with partners and counterparts
- Inform training of trainers

Author: GICHD, 2020

Link: www.eore.org



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (INCLUDING THE MINE ACTION FIELD COMPANION)

2021: 18% of respondents aware
2022: 19% of respondents aware, of which **39%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

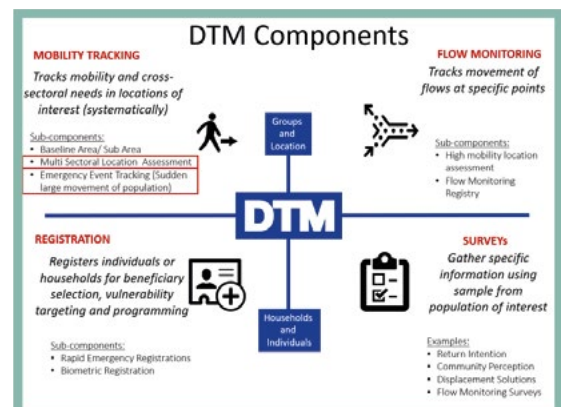
- Operators & organisations supporting EORE
- Mine action practitioners with regional focuss

What has it been used for?

- Strategic & operational planning
- Prepare humanitarian needs overview and humanitarian response plans
- For donors: identify or confirm requirements

Author: IOM, with support from the MA AoR for the Mine Action Field Companion in 2020

Link: bit.ly/3kYTqNZ



Mine Action

Document:

- 📄 [FAQ on DTM for Mine Action AoR.docx](#)
- 📄 [DTM MA Foire aux questions pour Lutte antimines.docx](#)
- 📄 [What DTM is _ What Can Mine Action partners do with it.pptx](#)

MEASURING THE RESULTS OF EORE - A WORKING PAPER

2021: 28% of respondents aware
2022: 28% of respondents aware, of which **59%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

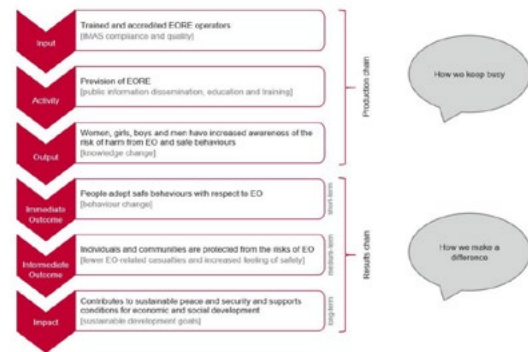
- National and international operators and practitioners

What has it been used for?

- To inform development of new tools for MEAL
- As a reference for setting objectives and indicators
- Shared as a relevant resource

Author: GICHD, August 2021

Link: <https://bit.ly/MeasuringEORE>



USING BARRIER ANALYSES TO IMPROVE EORE

2021: 22% of respondents aware
2022: 14% of respondents aware, of which **69%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

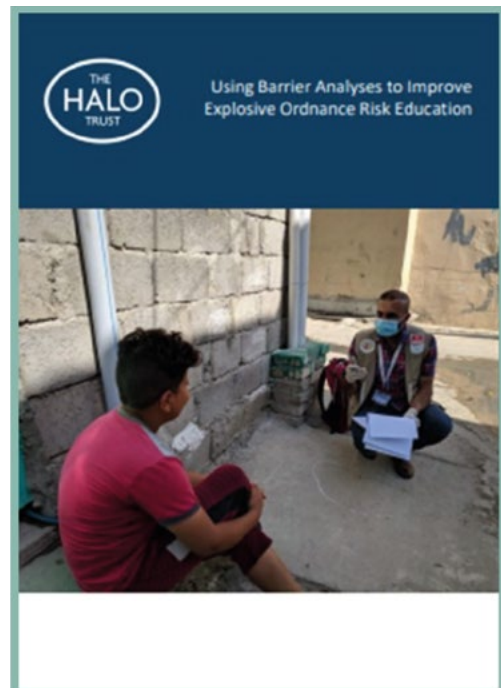
- EORE support organisations
- International mine action operators and practitioners

What has it been used for?

- Shared with implementing partners
- Informed the development of new tools and materials
- Method was integrated into SOPs

Author: The HALO Trust, 2021

Link: https://bit.ly/HALO_BarrierAnalyses



DIGITAL EORE PROJECT MAPPING

2022: 26% of respondents aware

Who knows it best?

- National and international mine action operators and practitioners
- Operators & organisations supporting EORE

How is it useful?

- As a reference guide about digital EORE projects globally
- Provides contact details for follow-up and to learn more
- A place to share information about new DEORE projects

Author: Digital Task Team of the EORE AG, 2022

Link: <https://bit.ly/DEOREMapping>



RESOURCE LIBRARY ON DIGITAL EORE, SPIEZ WORKSHOP PACKAGE

2022: 21% of respondents aware

Who knows it best?

- International operators and practitioners & organisations supporting EORE

How is it useful?

- Provides resources on digital programming in EORE and other sectors
- Sets out a draft strategic direction for DEORE
- Shares materials from the first DEORE workshop

Author: UNICEF and GICHD, 2022

Link: <https://bit.ly/DEOREWorkshop>



COURSES ON ‘EFFECTIVE EORE’ AND ‘INTEGRATED MINE ACTION’ (PACKAGES)

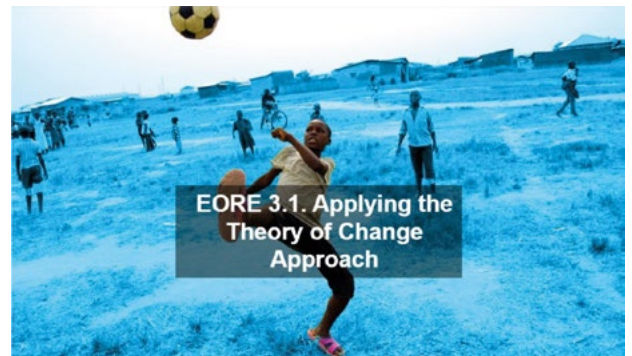
2021: 26% of respondents aware
2022: 26% of respondents aware, of which **48%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

- Organisations supporting EORE
- International mine action operators and practitioners

Organiser:

- UNICEF, in collaboration with the GICHD, within the framework of the PFP Partnership Work Programme of the Swiss Government



Link: https://bit.ly/EORECourses_Package

INTRODUCTION TO EORE ESSENTIALS E-LEARNING COURSE

2021: 60% of respondents aware
2022: 64% of respondents aware, of which **59%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

- International mine action operators & organisations supporting EORE

What has it been used for?

- Recommended to local partners
- Used as part of training packages
- Some organisations planning to make course mandatory for all staff
- Reinforce core EORE principles and inform programming

Developed by: GICHD, 2021

Link: https://bit.ly/EORE_EssentialsCourse



POLICY AND ADVOCACY RESOURCES

SECTION VI OF THE OSLO ACTION PLAN ON MINE RISK EDUCATION AND REDUCTION (APMBC)

2021: 46% of respondents aware
2022: 63% of respondents aware, of which **68%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

- National Mine Action Authorities
- Donors and organisations supporting EORE
- International mine action operators and practitioners

What has it been used for?

- Advocacy (especially with donors and with relevant national or local authorities)
- Inform EORE programming
- Frame for reporting

Adopted by: States Parties to the APMBC, 2019

Link: bit.ly/OAP_ENG



SECTION VI OF THE LAUSANNE ACTION PLAN ON RISK EDUCATION (CCM)

2021: 36% of respondents aware
2022: 36% of respondents aware, of which **56%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

- National Mine Action Authorities
- Donors and organisations supporting EORE
- International mine action operators and practitioners

What has it been used for?

- Advocacy (especially with donors and with relevant national or local authorities)
- Inform EORE programming
- Frame for reporting

Adopted by: States Parties to the CCM, 2021

Link: https://bit.ly/LAP_Eng



2021: 22% of respondents aware
2022: 23% of respondents aware, of which **36%** have used or plan to use

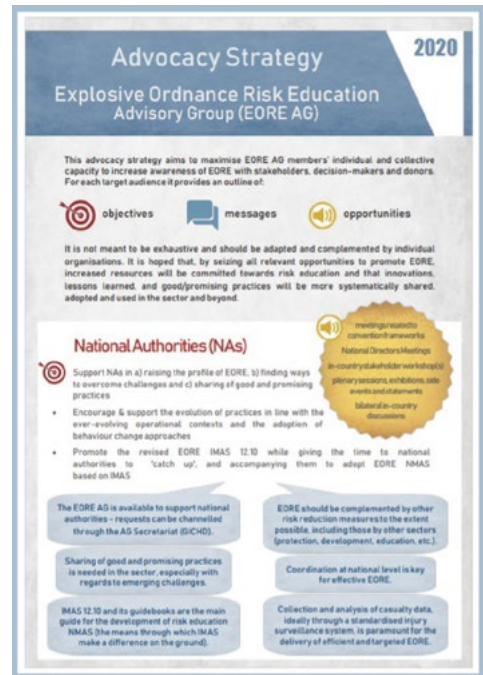
Who knows it best?

- Donors and organisations supporting EORE
- International mine action organisations and practitioners

What has it been used for?

- Draft targeted messages for different audiences
- Inform statements in convention-related meetings and reporting
- Promote EORE to donors and other sectors
- Inform strategic priorities

Author: EORE AG, 2020
Link: https://bit.ly/AG_Strategy



OTHER RESOURCES

EORE ADVISORY GROUP WEBSITE

2022: 32% of respondents aware

Who knows it best?

- National EORE operators and practitioners
- Organisations supporting EORE
- Practitioners from other sectors

Author: EORE AG
Link: bit.ly/EOREAG

EORE HOUR WEBINAR SERIES

2021: 26% of respondents aware
2022: 31% of respondents aware, of which **43%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

- Organisations supporting EORE
- International mine action operators and practitioners

Organiser: EORE AG
Link: <https://bit.ly/EOREHourRecordings>

2020 EORE ADVISORY GROUP PROGRESS REPORT

2021: 22% of respondents aware
2022: 23% of respondents aware, of which **36%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

- Organisations and consultants supporting EORE

What has it been used for?

- Advocacy
- Resource mobilisation (quoted in proposals)
- Improving in-country coordination
- Understand gaps and modify EORE programmes accordingly

Author: EORE AG, 2021
Link: <https://bit.ly/EOREAGPR2020>

EORE AG
Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
Advisory Group
