EORE AG

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

Advisory Group

Progress Report

2023-2024

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 The HALO Trust – and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) serves as secretariat.

EORE ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS & OBSERVERS

Core members: DanChurchAid (DCA), Danish Demining Group (DDG), 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), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

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 2023 and 2024 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 obtained through the GICHD, who have contributed to the establishment and continued functioning of the AG Secretariat hosted by the Centre, 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.

© EORE Advisory Group, August 2025

Cover photo: MAG, EORE session, 2023

With the assistance of the GICHD for the design and layout of the report.

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS **1**
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS **3**
SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS **4**
INTRODUCTION **9**
Methodology 10
Report sources 10
EORE Stakeholder Surveys 2023 and 2024 10
PART 1. AG WORK PLAN STATUS: ACTIVITIES, OUTPUTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS **12**
EORE AG membership and participation 12
EORE AG Work Plan 2023-2024 13
Quality management 13
Cooperation 14
Integration & synergies 15
Information management 16
Advocacy and policy 16
Cross-cutting activities 17
Areas requiring more attention in 2025-2026 17
PART 2. EORE SECTOR PROGRESS & OUTCOMES ACHIEVED **19**
Raising the profile & increasing resources for EORE 19
Policy documents, publications and research 19
Profile in convention-related forums & events 21
Profile in other relevant forums & events 22
Annual funding for EORE 23
Stakeholder perceptions on the profile of EORE 24
Improving access to effective EORE methods, tools and approaches 27
Stakeholder awareness and use of global EORE resources 28
Adopting good practices for EORE 38
PART 3. SECTOR NEEDS & FEEDBACK **41**
Sector needs 41
Emerging operational needs 41
Suggested capacity development areas 43
Suggestions from survey respondents 45
Suggestions for the EORE Advisory Group 45
Suggested areas of improvement for the sector: donors' perspective 46
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS **47**
ANNEX **49**
ENDNOTES **56**

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AG: Advisory Group (often used with EORE)

AoR: Area of Responsibility

APMBC: Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

APMBC 21MSP: 21st Meeting of States Parties (November 2023)

APMBC 5RC: 5th Review Conference of the APMBC (November 2024)

ARMAC: Asean Regional Mine Action Center

CBRN: Chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons

CCM: Convention on Cluster Munitions

CCM 2RC: Second Review Conference / Lausanne Review Conference (2020–2021)

CCM 11MSP: 11th Meeting of States Parties (September 2023)

CCM 12MSP: 12th Meeting of States Parties (September 2024)

CCW: Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

CPP: Conflict Preparedness and Protection

CWD: Conventional Weapons Destruction

DCA: DanChurchAid

DRC: Danish Refugee Council

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

JCW: Journal of Conventional Weapons

LAP: Lausanne Action Plan

LMAC: Lebanon Mine Action Center

MA AoR: Mine Action Area of Responsibility

MAG: Mines Advisory Group

MASG: Mine Action Support 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

OACP: Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz)

OAP: Oslo Action Plan

RBM: Results-Based Management

SALW: Small Arms and Light Weapons

SBCC: Social and Behaviour Change Communication

SOPs: Standard Operating Procedures

TNMA: Technical Note for Mine Action

ToC: Theory of Change

ToR: Terms of Reference

TT: Task Team (created by the EORE AG)

T&EP: Test and Evaluation Protocol

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 biennial 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 advocacy and policy - as well as cross-cutting activities.

This report outlines the progress of the EORE AG in implementing the **2023-2024 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 2023 and 2024.

The following table summarises the main activities led and contributed to by the AG in 2023 and 2024, categorised by thematic area. Ticked activities were achieved as part of the 2023–2024 EORE AG work plan. The work plan narrative on *page 13*.

***LED* BY THE AG**	***CONTRIBUTED TO* BY THE AG**
QUALITY MANAGEMENT	
• Share good practices on MEAL and build evidence on impact assessment • Serve as technical resource for sector in face of new and emerging challenges • Task Team on Emergency Risk Education created (AG, May 2024) • Digital EORE (DEORE) Task Team sub-group developed and shared resources and tools (AG & AG members, 2023) ☑ Micro-content on key digital EORE topics x 5 ☑ M&E metrics for digital tools x 5 ☑ DEORE Partner Mapping ☑ DEORE Projects Mapping • Promote revised IMAS 12.10 and TNMA on IED RE (AG & AG members) • Provide inputs for revisions of IMAS, TNMAs, etc ☑ Input to Annex on Minimum Data Requirements for IMAS 05.10, Information Management for Mine Action ☑ Input to TNMA 05.10/01 on Measuring and Reporting Beneficiaries • EORE key competencies developed ☑ Task Team on EORE competencies created co led by the GICHD and UNICEF (December 2023) ☑ Draft T&EP on EORE competencies (December 2024) ☐ T&EP on EORE competencies adopted by the IMAS review Board => Postponed to 2025 • Quality management for EORE E-Learning Advanced course (ongoing)	• Develop an overarching Theory of Change/results framework (UNICEF, 2023) ☑ Draft TOC (2023) ☑ Test the overarching TOC in a specific country or area (HALO, MAG, UNICEF, 2023-2024) => Postponed ☐ Publish and share the TOC => Postponed • Guidance and training tools on SBCC design and implementation/share and promote standards, guidance and good practices (GICHD, HI, MAG, UNICEF) ☑ SBCC Toolkit developed by the GICHD piloted in Türkiye (GICHD-MAG-HI, May 2024) ☑ SBCC Toolkit published (GICHD, December 2024) ☑ NDM side event on "EORE: Paradigm Shift to Universal Prevention and SBC" (UNICEF, June 2023) • 2 x Global RBM trainings on EORE/integrated MA and promote training packages (UNICEF, GICHD and LMAC) ☑ Spiez training courses on Effective EORE and Integrated Mine Action held and training packages shared (UNICEF/GICHD/ Swiss Armed Forces, 2023 and 2024) • Publication of other guidance and resources for the sector on quality management ☑ Publication on EORE and Residual Contamination Management (GICHD, 2023) ☑ Advanced EORE E-Learning course published (GICHD, 2023)

LED BY THE AG	*CONTRIBUTED TO* BY THE AG
COOPERATION	
• Organise regular EORE Hour Webinars for EORE practitioners to share good practices, innovations and lessons learned. ☑ 6 EORE Hour Webinars held (2023 and 2024) ☑ Promote key EORE resources and tools ☑ EORE Webinars held to promote key EORE resources and good practices (2023–2024) ☑ EORE Resources promoted/shared through the iMREWG • Develop contents and guidance on Emergency Risk Education ☑ RE Emergency Task Team established, including three sub-task teams on priority topics: Conflict Preparedness and Protection (CPP); use of chemical/ incendiary weapons; natural hazards (2024) ☐ Contents developed and published on Emergency Risk Education =>Postponed to 2025 • Organise a retreat of the EORE AG ☑ In person retreat with EORE AG members organised in June 2024	• EORE CoP online repository of key EORE documents, guiding principles and good practice materials (UNICEF) ☑ Updated EORE resource library, as part of the Spiez courses packages (UNICEF, 2023 and 2024) ☐ New online platform for iMREWG including library => Postponed • Sessions and workshops on Emergency Risk Education in Ukraine, EORE regional coordination, innovative EORE initiatives (DRC, UNHCR, AG members) ☑ Workshop held (DRC, August 2023) and journal article written documenting lessons learned in Ukraine ☑ Minimum messaging on CPP in Ukraine published (HI, NPA, UDA, December 2023), available in English and French ☑ Compiled Phased Scenario-Based EORE CPP Messaging in Gaza developed and shared with practitioners (MA AoR, UNMAS, HI, NPA, UNICEF, May 2024), available in English and Arabic. ☑ NDM plenary on "Risk Education in Conflict: Creating Resilience" (Led by UNICEF with contributions from Somalia, NPA, DRC, ICRC Syria and UNICEF Yemen, April 2024) • Translation of IMAS and TNMA ☑ TNMA 12.10/01 RE for IED into Arabic, French, Korean, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese (GICHD, 2023-2024) ☑ IMAS 5.10 Information Management for Mine Action into Arabic, French, Spanish and Vietnamese (GICHD, 2023-2024) ☑ TNMA 05.10/01 Measurement and Reporting of Beneficiaries into French and Arabic (GICHD, 2024) • Translation of EORE E learning Courses ☑ Advanced EORE E-learning translated into French (March 2024, GICHD) ☑ Introduction to EORE Essentials E-Learning translated into Arabic, Ukrainian, and French (June 2023, GICHD) • Translation of other key resources ☑ EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis translated in French and Arabic (GICHD, 2024) ☑ EORE and Residual Contamination Management translated in French (GICHD, 2024) • Explore topic of localisation – guidance and tools (HI, MAG, HALO) ☑ Journal article on localisation published in Journal for CWD (2024) • Improve coordination in MA and EORE – led by National Authorities (LMAC, OACP) => Postponed

LED BY THE AG	*CONTRIBUTED TO* BY THE AG
INTEGRATION & SYNERGIES	
• Exploration of good practices and explore partnerships with and participation from other relevant sectors in AG events, meetings and initiatives (ongoing) ☑ Support to the revision of the IOM DTM for Mine Action Toolkit (ongoing)	• Explore triple nexus approach and share experience and guidance on pedagogies, models around peace, EORE and victim rights (OACP, UNICEF) ☑ GICHD case studies on MA and the SDGs (2023) ☑ Explore intersection between EORE and peacebuilding • Integrate EORE in events, meetings and initiatives with wider humanitarian, protection, education, HR and development sectors (AG members, UNHCR) ☑ Contribution to the revision of the EORE Module of the UNHCR toolkit on protection in armed conflicts => Postponed to 2025 ☑ Inclusion of EORE as a topic within the 2023 Innovation Conference (GICHD, 2023) ☑ Coordination between the EORE AG and the MA AoR included in the 2024 United Nations Mine Action Strategy (UNICEF, UNMAS 2024) ☑ Hosting of IOM & GICHD roundtable discussion on synergies and integration of EORE in IOM activities (2024) ☑ Integration of 1 EORE and 3 CPP modules in the global Laaha/Gender Based Violence (GBV) platform live in 7 countries (UNICEF Q4 2024) ☑ New MHPSS-EORE training module piloted at regional level in Dakar (French-English) in May 2024 and globally in September 2024 in Spiez (UNICEF) • Conduct outreach with wider sectors to encourage uptake of EORE E-learning courses (GICHD) ☑ Follow-up with partner organisations showed E-learning courses have been embedded in their internal training resources and packages
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	
	• Promote good practices on EO injury surveillance to improve priority-setting mechanisms for evidence-based EORE (UNICEF) => Postponed • Contribute to guidance on EORE information management: ☑ Support provided for the development of a Technical note (TNMA) on the measurement and reporting of EORE beneficiaries developed as an Annex on minimum data requirements of IMAS 05.10 (Led by GICHD with AG contributions, 2023) • Support revision of IMSMA form on risk education (LMAC)

LED BY THE AG	*CONTRIBUTED TO* BY THE AG
ADVOCACY & POLICY	
• Advocate for risk education to be better considered in APMBC and CCM action plans, machineries, and meetings agendas, as well as in the plenary of NDM and CCW (AG) ☑ Advocacy efforts leading to risk education having a dedicated agenda item for both APMBC and CCM Meetings from 2025 onwards ☑ Appointment of a RE focal point for the APMBC and RE coordinator for the CCM in 2024. ☑ Maintained EORE Chapter in APMBC Siem Reap-Angkor Action plan 2025–2030 • Provide EORE AG Statements in APMBC and CCM Meetings: ☑ EORE AG statements on risk education given at CCM 11 MSP (2023) and 12 MSP (2024) and at the APMBC 21 MSP (2023) and 5th RevCon (2024). (AG and members) • Organise at least 2 events targeting key stakeholders and decision makers – particular attention to engage NMAA and local EORE NGOs (AG) => Postponed • Develop & disseminate advocacy brief outlining state of EORE sector – main achievements and gaps (AG)=> Postponed ☑ Organise a seminar on latest EORE developments for key donors (AG) => Postponed	• Inclusion of EORE data, including EORE resourcing trends, in the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor publications ☑ EORE data included in 2023 and 2024 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor publications (ICBL-CMC, 2023 & 2024) • Produce a Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis document to take stock of progress made by the sector since 2019 ☑ EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis published, including recommendations for the EORE AG (GICHD, 2024) ☑ Sector Mapping distributed at APMBC 5th Review Conference (2024) • Integrate EORE AG advocacy messages in bilateral advocacy and comms ☑ Presentation on IED EORE at CCW APII 3rd meeting of Group of Experts, (HI, ICRC, UNICEF, Colombia, BiH, 2023) ☑ Presentation on IED EORE at CCW APII 4th Meeting of Group of Experts (FSD, MAG, 2024) ☑ EORE presentations given at the Regional Conference on addressing the humanitarian impact of improvised mines within the framework of the convention, Ghana (MAG, UNICEF, Youth Awaken Foundation, 2024) • Advocate for convention machineries and ISU of APMBC and CCM to have EORE Focal Point or coordinator (ICBL-CMC, GICHD) ☑ EORE coordinator/focal point appointed for CCM and APMBC (2024) • Presentations to Mine Action Support Group and individual donors on EORE=> Postponed • Other advocacy activities: ☑ Side event organised at the 5th RC in Cambodia, "Reflections on Promoting and Enhancing National Ownership of EORE", at the APMBC 5th RevCon. Colombia, HI, GICHD, AG (2024) ☑ EORE Game Changers Stories (GICHD, 2024)
CROSS-CUTTING	
• Maintain webpage of EORE AG resources and a global calendar of events and opportunities relevant for EORE ☑ EORE AG Website revamp (GICHD, 2024) • Integrated gender, age, diversity and disability and conflict sensitivity considerations across AG outputs (ongoing)	• Explore good practices and develop guidance and tools on Disability Inclusive EORE for the sector (HALO, HI, MAG, UNICEF) => Postponed • Workshop conducted by the Gaza Area of Responsibility (AoR) on disability inclusion for EORE/CPP (UNICEF, HI, NPA, 2024) • Lessons learned from UNICEF Yemen on EORE for PWD published in April 2025 (UNICEF, 2025)

- Information on sector progress at outcome level during 2023 and 2024 was collected in part through an **EORE Stakeholder Survey**. In 2023, the survey received **133 unique responses**, and in 2024 **118 unique responses** were received (both an increase from the 96 unique responses received in 2022). 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. *page 10*

- The **membership of the EORE AG** has continued to grow, and in 2024 reached 15 core members, including two representatives of National Mine Action Authorities, two associate members, and one observer. *page 12*

- The profile of EORE continued to be raised during 2023-2024, with at least **14 global publications** produced with a focus on EORE. This included journal articles, technical reports and guidance, updates to IMAS, and a sector mapping and needs analysis. The GICHD supported the **translation** of many of these resources. Task teams set up under the EORE AG have supported the production of resources and technical guidance for the EORE community. *page 19*

- The advocacy efforts of the EORE AG and its members through statements, side-events and other engagement strategies continued to push for a s**trengthened EORE profile within convention agendas**. While EORE was still included within the Article 5 agenda at meetings, in 2023–2024, risk education will be a dedicated agenda item in both APMBC and CCM meetings from 2025 onwards. Both the APMBC and CCM agreed in 2024 to **appoint respectively a RE focal point and a RE coordinator**, a significant step forward in elevating the profile of EORE within the conventions. *page 21*

- **Dedicated funding for EORE** has fluctuated each year in the last five years from 2019-2023 depending on the numbers of donors reporting EORE as disaggregated from other mine action and humanitarian activities. In the five-year period it has represented just 1.6% of all mine action support. **In both 2022 and 2023 dedicated funding for EORE constituted only 1% of the overall mine action funding for each year.** As in previous years, this points to the need to continue to engage with donors to advocate for **increased funding levels for EORE and to ensure that funding contributions are disaggregated**. *page 23*

- The analysis of the **profile of EORE during 2023 and 2024** reveals a mixed picture. While EORE's perceived importance increased at all levels (from 57% in 2023 to 64% in 2024), **funding and staffing was seen to be limited or to have declined** in some contexts. However, respondents felt that the **quality of EORE had been sustained or improved**. *page 24*

- The stakeholder survey found that **levels of resource awareness remained higher in 2023-2024** compared to 2021-2022, and that **resource use also increased in 2024**. National authorities, local operators and other sectors showed notable improvements in resource awareness, closing the gap with international operators. *page 28*

- The 2024 stakeholder survey shows **positive trends in EORE training, coordination, and integration**, with notable progress in **standardisation and results-based management**. EORE **training package usage increased** (73% in 2024 compared to 63% in 2023) and **alignment with IMAS 12.10 improved** (83% in 2024 compared to 67% in 2023). *page 36*

- The 2024 stakeholder survey showed that **coordination participation** has risen (from 89% in 2023 to 98% in 2024), but engagement in the MA AoR and other coordination platforms declined, likely due to fewer active MA AoRs and funding challenges. The **integration of EORE into humanitarian plans remained strong** (62% in 2024 and 64% in 2023), while **integration into national development plans** increased slightly (29% in 2024 compared to 23% in 2023), although local-level integration remains low. *page 39*

- The survey respondents indicated that key emerging needs were **EORE and Conflict Preparedness and Protection (CPP), the provision of EORE to IDPs and refugees, and the integration of EORE into humanitarian, development and education initiatives.** This perhaps reflects the evolving global landscape characterised by an increasing number of conflicts and the use of explosive weapons in populated areas. There was also an increase in the number of respondents highlighting the need for the **integration of EORE with victim assistance**, and an increase in the number of respondents considering more attention is needed on **EORE in residual contamination contexts**. *page 41*

- With respect to **capacity development**, the stakeholder survey showed a clear and continued demand for more knowledge and expertise in **digital EORE** with respondents in both 2023 and 2024 highlighting this as a need. **Resource mobilisation** was also cited as an area where more support is required as, despite a growing demand for EORE and significant professionalisation of the sector, this has not translated into improved funding for the sector. *page 43*

- The stakeholder survey responses indicate that the **EORE AG is largely on track in terms of providing the type of support required by stakeholders**, namely training, technical support and capacity building. The EORE AG should continue to **strengthen the availability of resources and support at the national and local level**. Donors also wish to see **stronger national ownership of EORE** at national level and continued **strengthening of the profile of EORE within the convention agendas**. *page 46*

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**", - the first publication initiated by the EORE Advisory Group (AG) and led by the GICHD.[1]

The EORE AG was established in May 2019[2] to raise the profile of risk education globally. Its Secretariat has since then been provided and hosted by the GICHD. It provides overall guidance to the sector and identifies ways to improve the integration, effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance of EORE. The AG adopted its **first annual work plan** at the end of 2019, spanning the time period Q4 2019 to Q4 2020. The **second annual work plan** was adopted in Q1 2021. Due to the pandemic, the AG proposed to extend the work plan to cover the period 2021-2022, as agreed at the EORE AG meeting on 15 October 2021.[3] This progress report covers the period 2023-2024, and includes a **review of the third 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 2023-2024 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 information on sector needs and suggestions for the work of the EORE AG going forward.

Methodology

Report sources

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 2023 and 2024;
- The 2023 and 2024 annual survey of EORE stakeholders.

EORE Stakeholder Surveys 2023 and 2024

Survey methodology

The survey, for 2023 ran from **1 December 2023 to 12 January 2024**, and for 2024 ran from **4 December 2024 to 21 January 2025**, is designed to help the EORE AG evaluate the progress made in the sector, assess continued needs and inform future priorities. In 2023, the survey structure was reviewed and adapted, aiming at simplifying question areas, shortening the survey for a more user-friendly experience, and increasing outreach.[4] 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 practices and coordination 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, donors and other stakeholders, including those who completed the 2022 EORE Stakeholder Survey.

Respondents' profile

In 2023, a total of **133 unique survey responses** were received (65% men, 35% women). In 2024, a total of **118 unique responses** were received (66% men, 33% women, 1% other/prefer not to say).

- In 2023 respondents came from 52 organisations, and in 2024 respondents came from 51 different organisations. The majority of respondents to the surveys represented **international organisations, NGOs, companies or UN agencies** directly involved in EORE delivery - 84% (115 respondents) in 2023, and 91% (107 respondents in 2024).

- There was a decrease in the number of responses received from **national authorities** in 2024 compared to 2023, with 21 respondents (16% of total respondents) in 2023, and 11 respondents (9% of total respondents) in 2024.

- The number of **local NGOs** reached by the survey increased slightly with 13 respondents (10%) in 2023 and 9 respondents (8%) in 2024, compared to six respondents in 2022 (6% of total respondents).

- The number of respondents from **other sectors** increased, with 20 respondents (15% of total respondents) in 2023 and 35 respondents (30% of total respondents) in 2024.

- The number of **donor** responses remained low, with two responses received in 2023 and three in 2024.[5]

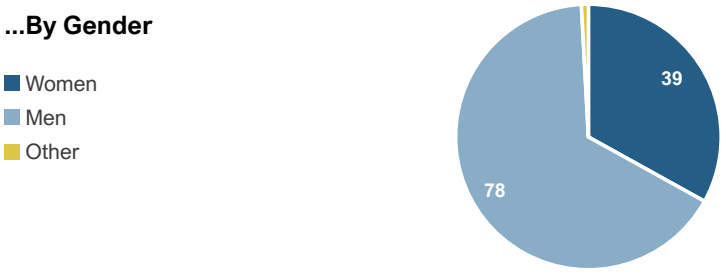
- Respondents were asked about their **thematic focus**. In 2023, EORE was the main or partial focus of 95% of respondents, and in 2024 of 98% of respondents.

- **Geographically**, most respondents reported focusing on a single country (72% in 2023 and 71% in 2024), with the remainder working at a global, multi-country, or regional level. The respondents in 2023 and 2024 represented seven regions.[6] In 2023, 33 countries and territories were represented, and in 2024, 24 countries and territories were represented.[7]

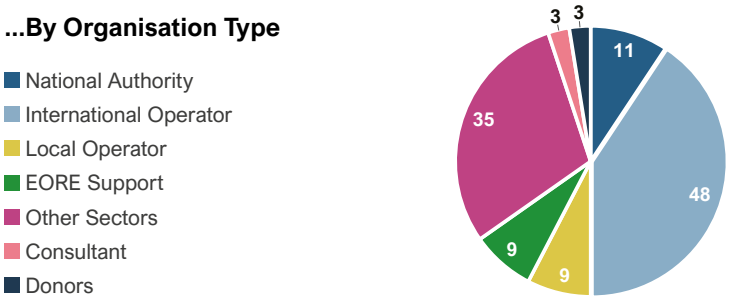
RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

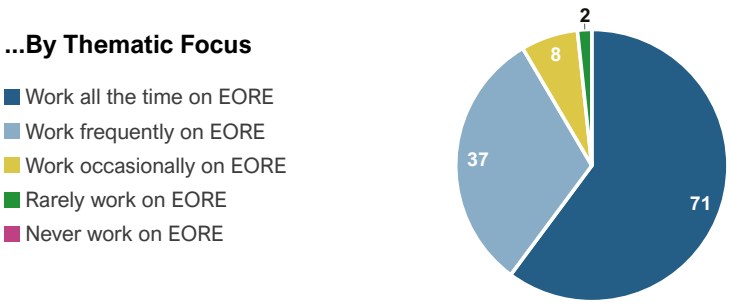
...By Gender



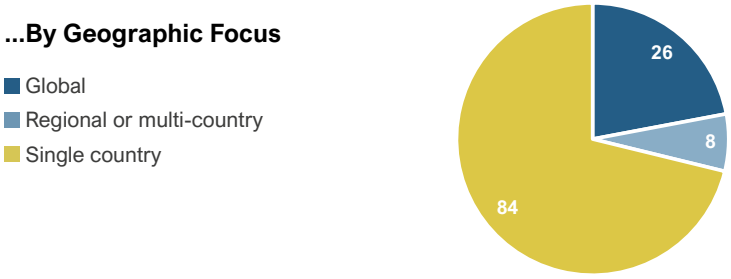
...By Organisation Type



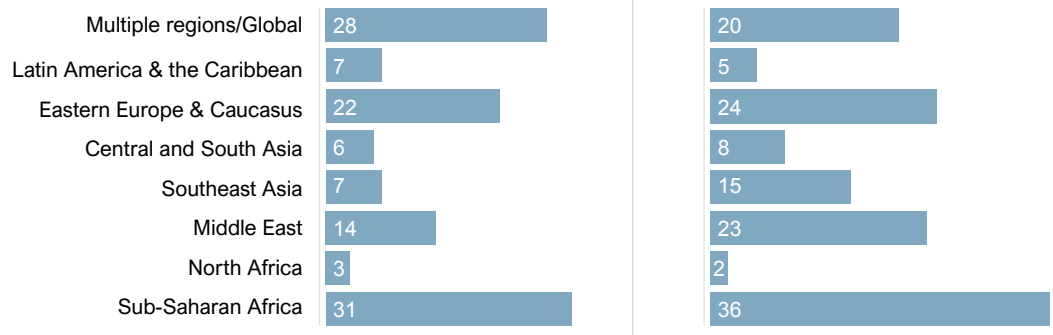
...By Thematic Focus



...By Geographic Focus



Breakdown by Region*



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

PART 1. AG WORK PLAN STATUS: ACTIVITIES, OUTPUTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

EORE AG membership and participation

"The AG embodies a powerful network that unites collective thinking and resources in the field of EORE/CPP. It plays a crucial role in strengthening EORE's profile globally, ensuring harmonised guidance across the sector and amplifying the importance of EORE in protecting civilians." EORE AG member

The Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Advisory Group (EORE AG) was launched in 2019. In 2020, the EORE AG comprised 12 core members, two associate members, and one observer. In June 2021, UNHCR, previously an associate member, became a core member, and in July 2024, UNOPS became an associate member. At the end of 2024, the EORE AG had **15 core members**, including two representatives of NMAAs, two associate members and one observer.

The AG is **co-chaired by UNICEF and a rotating NGO** voted by members for a period of two years.[8] The co-chairs are not counted as core members of the group and do not have voting rights during their term so as to maintain neutrality, although their organisation can nominate separate representatives to serve as core members. During the period of this report, HI served as the co-chair in the first half of 2023, with the HALO Trust taking over the role on 1 July 2023 until 30 June 2025.

The membership of the EORE AG was expanded in 2022 to include two new **core members representing national mine action authorities.** This 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. Mine action authorities were invited in April 2022 to nominate representatives to participate in the EORE AG as core members. In May 2022, Colombia (OACP) and Lebanon (LMAC) were elected as new representatives to the AG.[9] The process to select new NMAA members from different geographic regions began in the first quarter of 2025.

"The inclusion of Mine Action Authorities ensures that sector responses are realistic and tailored to national needs, promote national ownership, and foster the exchange of experiences among authorities." EORE AG member.

The EORE AG held three meetings in 2023 (March, July and December) and three meetings in 2024 (March, June, and December), including the in-person EORE AG retreat in Geneva. The meetings had a **high rate of participation** with an average of 12 core members (out of 15) and one associate member joining two of the meetings in 2023, and one in 2024. Both 2023 and 2024 saw a number of individuals from different organisations join the meetings as observers on specific topics.

The **EORE AG retreat** was held at GICHD in Geneva in June 2024 and 20 participants attended. The retreat served to prepare for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) fifth review conference and enabled participants to begin work on the 2025-2026 work plan. The four objectives of the retreat were: to assess the EORE AG's current position, reflecting on its accomplishments, strengths, and potential areas for growth; to foster connections among AG members and explore improved methods of collaboration; to clearly define and articulate the expectations and contributions of individual members; and to collectively plan the future direction of the EORE AG.

The EORE Advisory Group launched a regular monthly webinar series, the **EORE Hour**, in 2021 to allow EORE practitioners to meet each other and to share good practices, innovations and lessons learned.[10] The EORE AG Secretariat facilitates the webinars.

"The regularity of meetings, choice of webinar topics, proactive advocacy efforts, piloting EORE developments, and planning the AG retreat and roadmap all demonstrate a structured approach to advancing the sector." EORE AG member.

To enable the EORE AG to deliver on its work plan, the EORE AG ToR specifies that specific **task teams** may be set up to deliver on identified pieces of work. The teams work on a voluntary basis, nominating their own leads, and establishing a work plan towards delivery of the identified outputs. Participation includes EORE AG members and other relevant experts. Each Task Team has a TOR and finalisation of any piece of work is approved by the Core membership of the EORE AG.

Created in 2021 and re-vamped in October 2022, the **Digital EORE Task Team** was set up to ensure that stakeholders have access to guidance on tools, methods and approaches for digital EORE. Sub-groups under this

task team undertook a mapping of digital EORE projects and partnerships, developed micro-content on key digital EORE topics, and developed guidance on M&E metrics for digital tools. Having achieved its objectives, the Task Team was discontinued in March 2024.

Between 2023 and 2024, the EORE AG has set up two task teams, as follows:

- The **EORE Competencies Task Team** was set up in December 2023 to define minimum requirements and competency standards for EORE staff. The Task Team comprised seven EORE AG member organisations.

- The **Emergency Risk Education Task Team** was set up in May 2024 to help develop guidance on tools, methods and approaches to address current and emerging challenges in the provision of EORE, including increasing incidences of armed conflict and the use of explosive weapons in populated areas (EWIPA). The sub-groups within this task team focus on incendiary and chemical weapons; conflict preparedness and protection (CPP); and environmental hazards. As of December 2024, the task team had 23 members.

EORE AG Work Plan 2023-2024

The **2023-2024 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 a single organisation or a group of members, indicating a contribution from the AG.

The EORE AG work plan 2023-2024 drew on the findings and recommendations from EORE AG Progress Report 2021-2022 and the annual stakeholder surveys administered at the end of 2022 and 2023.

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.

In 2023-2024, quality management achievements included:

- Led by UNICEF, a key activity under Quality Management has been the development of an overarching **EORE sector Theory of Change (ToC)**. The ToC is expected to provide clarity on what EORE aims to achieve and how, and to provide a core set of indicators for EORE. The process to develop the ToC involved a series of participatory webinars involving most AG members held during 2022 and 2023 and a draft ToC was developed. The ToC narrative is not yet finalized and activities to test the ToC in a specific country or area by mine action operators have not yet taken place. The narrative of the toC should be finalized by the end of Q2 2025.

- In 2023, the Digital EORE Task Team (DEORE TT) completed work on guidance documents to support the **monitoring and evaluation** of D-EORE including E-Learning, Online EORE sessions, SMS and Messaging Apps, Social Media and Digital Apps. In addition **micro-content on key digital EORE** topics were finalised.[11]

- With the aim to share good practice on the topic of EORE and residual contamination management, the GICHD published a study "**EORE in Residual Contamination Management**" in 2023. The study provides guidance on EORE in residual contamination contexts, using examples from four Southeast Asian countries.

- In May 2024, the **Emergency Risk Education Task Team** was set up, and was in the process of mapping out emergency initiatives for each one of its sub-groups (Incendiary and chemical weapons, CPP, and environmental hazards), and setting-up a shared library with available resources to support the development of practical and hazard-specific recommendations and checklists for emergency risk education.

- GICHD initiated the process to develop a **social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) toolkit** for EORE in 2022. GICHD, HI, MAG and UNICEF led on the development of guidance and training tools for SBCC design and implementation with the intention to share and promote standards, guidance and good practices. The SBCC toolkit was piloted in Tűrkiye by GICHD and MAG in May 2024 and the **SBCC toolkit for EORE** was published in December 2024. A side event at the National Directors Meeting (NDM) in June 2023 discussed the shift to a SBCC focus.

- The EORE AG provided input to the revision of **IMAS 05.10**, Edition 2, Amendment 2 on Information Management for Mine Action, released on 6 March 2023, which was updated to include an Annex on Minimum

Data Requirements for the different pillars of mine action, including EORE. Much of the content of this amendment derives from the existing guidelines on **Standardising Beneficiary Definitions in Humanitarian Mine Action**, published by a group of NGOs (all EORE AG members) in 2020. Input was also provided on the **Technical Note 05.10/01**, on Measuring and Reporting of Beneficiaries, released on 7 October 2023, which includes sections on measuring EORE beneficiaries.

- The **EORE Key Competencies Task Team**, set up in December 2023, developed a set of 60 competencies across four levels of EORE (levels 1 to 4) and their corresponding Training Management Protocol, drawing on IMAS and the test and evaluation protocol (T&EP) for demining[12] as well as other T&EP such as 08.10.01 on NTS. As of December 2024, the Task Team had submitted its draft to the EORE AG members for review and approval, and it is planned that the draft will be submitted to the IMAS Review Board for review and approval in 2025, a development one AG member described as *"a major technical achievement [that] will drive the sector's professionalisation and standardisation."*

- GICHD led on the development of the **EORE Advanced e-Learning course**, with input from the AG members and other EORE practitioners. The course was launched in the second quarter of 2023, and had been taken by 704 participants worldwide as of December 2024. The EORE AG, GICHD and members continued to encourage stakeholders to make the EORE e-learning course a prerequisite and/or to integrate it into staff induction processes. Quality management for the EORE Advanced e-Learning course is ongoing under the responsibility of the GICHD (see Annex 1 for further details).

- In September-October 2023 and 2024, two rights and results-based management (RRBM) courses on "**Developing Effective EORE**," and "**Integrated Mine Action (IMA) for Better Results**" were held in Spiez in Switzerland, hosted by UNICEF and GICHD with support from the Swiss Armed Forces. Staff from a wide variety of countries and organisations learned how to adopt a public health approach to mine action, to develop a ToC and results framework, to implement quality EORE and social and behavioural change communication, and to break down silos between organisations and mine action pillars. Discussion on SBCC and ToC at the Spiez courses in 2023 also served as an opportunity to test the reasoning of the overarching ToC. In total 80 staff from 15 mine action mandated organizations and five national authorities from 29 EO-affected countries and 6 headquarters benefitted from this training project.

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. One member described it as *"a space for true cooperation towards a shared vision — global EORE development — with equitable engagement and knowledge sharing,"* highlighting how the resulting community has influenced trusted collaborations even beyond the AG itself. In the last two years, cooperation achievements included:

- A **Cooperation Guidance Note** was developed and endorsed by the AG in December 2021, including instructions for sharing experience and knowledge regarding EORE. The resource packages for the 2024 **EORE Spiez course** and the 2024 **Integrated Mine Action Spiez course** have been made available online as a resource for all EORE practitioners. UNICEF plans to operationalise a new online repository and platform for EORE, providing a new home for the iMREWG, have been postponed until 2025.

- The **EORE Hour Webinar** series, launched in the third quarter of 2021, provides the opportunity for EORE practitioners to meet each other and share good practices and innovations. Three webinars were held in 2023 hosted by the Digital Task Team of the EORE AG, Humanity & Inclusion, and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Vietnam, and three were held in 2024, hosted by NPA Bosnia and Herzegovina, CRS Vietnam, and UNMAS, IOM and the MA AoR. The topics of three of the webinars focused on DEORE. Other topics covered by the webinars included promoting behavioural change, integrating EORE with land release, and the coordination of risk education in emergencies. 400 registrants were recorded at the end of December 2024, and the number had increased to 500 registrants by February 2025.

- In August 2023, DRC organised an in-person and online two-day workshop on **lessons learned on emergency risk education in Ukraine**. Translation was provided in Ukrainian, Russian, and English to ensure broad participation. The output of the workshop was the production of a report and an article in the Spring 2024 issue of the **Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction**. A brief on **Conflict Preparedness and Protection Messages In Ukraine** (CPP) was published by HI, NPA, and the Ukraine Demining Association in December 2023.

- During 2023 and 2024, agenda topics to discuss **ongoing emergencies and risk education needs and response** were included within the EORE AG meetings. This included discussion on the response following the February 2023 earthquake affecting Syria and Turkey (March 2023 meeting), the outbreak of conflict in Sudan and risk education needs (July 2023 meeting), and the situation in Gaza and the response and challenges faced by operators (December 2023). The discussions enabled EORE AG members to be updated on the emergencies and to consider what support could be provided. In response to the Gaza crisis, UNICEF established a dedicated platform to centralise EORE and CPP materials relevant to the situation.

- A plenary on **risk education in conflict** was held at the NDM in April 2024, led by UNICEF with participation from Somalia, NPA, DRC, ICRC Syria and UNICEF Yemen.

- Key resources have been translated by GICHD to encourage increased reach and uptake: In 2023–2024, the **TNMA 12.10/01**, Risk Education for Improvised Explosive Devices, was translated into Arabic, French, Korean, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese; and the **Introduction to EORE Essentials** e-learning course was translated into Arabic, French, and Ukrainian and was made available on the GICHD training webpage. **IMAS 05.10 on Information Management for Mine Action** was translated into Arabic, French, Spanish and Vietnamese, and the **TNMA on Measurement and Reporting of Beneficiaries** into French and Arabic. The **advanced EORE e-learning course** was translated into French, and the **EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis** was translated into French and Arabic, and the **EORE and Residual Contamination Management** was translated into French in 2024. Stakeholder awareness and adoption of these IMAS, TNMA, and the e-learning courses is covered in section 2 of this report.

- An article on localisation efforts in mine action was produced with the input of EORE AG members and published in the **Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction** in Summer 2024.

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. During the 2023-2024 period, the EORE AG undertook several activities to support the integration of EORE with other sectors and to promote cross-sectoral learning:

- In 2024, the EORE AG members contributed to the revision of the IOM **Mine Action Field Companion to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** toolkit following piloting it in four countries.[13] In October 2024, the GICHD and IOM co-hosted a **roundtable on migration, displacement, and EORE**. The event brought together EORE experts and IOM staff to assess existing integration and explore ways to strengthen EORE within IOM's displacement and migration activities. The roundtable sparked significant interest in EORE-migration collaboration and laid the groundwork for future initiatives, including plans to enhance EORE integration in IOM's Camp Coordination and Camp Management work in 2025.

- A series of GICHD case studies, some jointly developed with UNDP, examined how MA pillars, including EORE, could contribute to the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) and their associated targets. In 2023, three publications in this series looked at Colombia, Somalia and South Sudan.[14] EORE was reported to contribute to the SDGs in each of the case studies.

- The **GICHD Innovation Conference** held in Geneva from 14-16 November 2023, included discussion on approaches to EORE for the first time, with Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) as one of the conference themes and EORE specialists participating in various panels alongside representatives from other mine action pillars, organisations, companies and national authorities.[15]

- An **EORE hour webinar**, hosted on 30th October 2024 by the Global Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR), focused on partnerships and coordinating EORE in emergencies. Speakers included IOM, UNDP Ukraine, and UNMAS Ethiopia and the coordination tools discussed included the IOM DTM, the UNMAS Ethiopia Activity Planning Tool, and the EORE Planning tool for Ukraine.

- The **United Nations Mine Action Strategy** (2024) underscores the importance of EORE in safeguarding individuals and communities from EO and calls for improved coordination and resources within the UN system. Goal 2 of the Strategy aims to support the EORE AGs outreach efforts and the EORE AG has a responsibility to report to the MA AoR.[16]

- UNICEF integrated one EORE and three CPP modules in the **global Laaha Gender-Based Violence Platform** in 2024. The modules are live in seven countries.

- A new **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) - EORE training module** was piloted by UNICEF at regional level in Dakar in May 2024, and globally in September 2024 at the EORE course in Spiez.

- Isabelle Rivolet, a UNHCR consultant, attended the 10th December 2024 EORE AG meeting to present the work to revise the **2019 UNHCR toolkit** on humanitarian protection in armed conflicts, and to request the AG members to provide input and feedback to the chapter. The toolkit is expected to be revised during 2025.

- To encourage uptake of the EORE e-Learning courses, GICHD undertook follow-up in 2023 and 2024 with partner organisations. HI, MAG, NPA, UNICEF, FaboLab/DRC and ICRC reported having **integrated the EORE e-learning** in their induction, internal libraries, and/or training packages for different staff.

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.

- 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. The accompanying **Technical Note for Mine Action (TNMA) on the Measurement and Reporting of Beneficiaries**, was approved in October 2023, and includes a section specific on the measurement and reporting of beneficiaries for EORE.

- To promote good practice on EO casualty data collection, management, analysis and documentation, UNICEF published a case study on injury surveillance in Sri Lanka in the "**UNDP Handbook for Capacity Development in Mine Action**" in 2022. The development of a dedicated guidance document on casualty data collection has been repeatedly postponed to a later date as funds were not available in 2023–2024.

- UNICEF and OHCHR jointly organised a plenary session dedicated to "Casualty Recording, a Fundamental Tool To Preserve Lives" at the 28th International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors & UN Advisers (**NDM-UN 28**), on 11 April 2025. Further details will be provided in the 2025–2026 EORE AG Report.

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. One member noted the AG's advocacy power, emphasising how it was "influential in shaping the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan and the convention machinery by including an EORE Focal Point among the States Parties in one of the committees." In 2023-2024, several activities were ongoing:

- The EORE AG and its members have strongly advocated for the **convention machineries of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of both the APMBC and the CCM to have an EORE Focal Point or Coordinator**. In 2024, the appointment of an EORE Focal Point/Coordinator was approved by the States Parties of the CCM (at the Meeting of States Parties in September 2024), and of the APMBC (at the Fifth Review Conference in November 2024). This builds on the inclusion of a dedicated section on risk education in the CCM **Lausanne Action Plan 2021-2026**, and within the newly agreed APMBC **Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029**.

- In 2023 and 2024, at the **CCM and APMBC Meeting of States parties** and review conferences, the EORE AG prepared and delivered **statements** which conveyed three key advocacy messages agreed by the EORE AG: to advocate for an EORE coordinator within the Coordination Committees; the separation of EORE from clearance in the meeting agendas; and an increase in earmarked funding for EORE.[17]

- 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 APMBC and the CCM. The data, including EORE resourcing trends, is included within the 2023 and 2024 **Landmine Monitor** and **Cluster Munition Monitor** reports. AG members have supported ICBL-CMC's data collection since 2020.

- At the **Regional Conference on Addressing the Humanitarian Impact of Improvised Mines within the Framework of the Convention**, held in Accra, Ghana from 13-15 February 2024, a panel discussion was dedicated to EORE. MAG, UNICEF and the Youth Awaken Foundation were key speakers, presenting on innovative approaches, community liaison and the role of national NGOs in EORE delivery.

- At the third meeting of the **Convention on Conventional Weapons Amended Protocol II Group of Experts** (CCW APII), held on 9-10th November 2023 in Geneva, a panel discussion was held on IED risk education and other methods to protect civilians from IED. HI, ICRC and UNICEF participated along with representatives from Colombia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the fourth meeting on the CCW APII, held on 3-4th September 2024 in Geneva, FSD and MAG also presented on the panel discussion on IED risk education. While a forum for experts and states to exchange information on lessons learned and best practice, the meeting discussions contributed towards the ultimate goal of compiling guidelines on the topic.

- In November 2024, one side event dedicated to risk education took place at the **APMBC 5th Review conference**. The event focused on "Reflections on Promoting and Enhancing National Ownership of EORE," with panelists from Colombia, HI, GICHD and the EORE AG.

- In October 2024, the GICHD published the "**EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis**," which was developed with the input of a broad range of representatives across thematic areas, organisation types and geographical regions. The report provides an overview of the EORE sector's progress and achievements over the last five years. The document was disseminated at the APMBC 5th Review Conference in Cambodia in November 2024.

- A plan to organise a **seminar for key donors** on the latest EORE developments was postponed, with the possibility that it will be explored in 2025 with the new chairs of the Mine Action Area of Responsibility.

Cross-cutting activities

The 2023-2024 EORE AG work plan includes two cross-cutting themes: ensuring stakeholders have access to information about key events and opportunities relevant to EORE; and EORE activities and outputs take into consideration Gender, Age, Disability, Diversity and Conflict Sensitivity aspects.

- Within the GICHD website, the EORE AG maintains a **webpage** of EORE AG resources and a **calendar of events** and opportunities relevant to EORE. The webpage is regularly updated, and the website was revamped by GICHD in 2024.

- The EORE AG integrated **gender, age, diversity, disability and conflict sensitivity** considerations across AG outputs, for example:
  - The EORE Essentials and Advanced E-learning courses integrate gender, diversity, disability, and conflict sensitivity into the lessons.
  - The EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis recorded progress on advancement within the sector regarding dealing with these cross-cutting issues.
  - The knowledge products released and events organised in 2024 contained a Gender, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion mainstreaming component. This included the **EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis**, the **Mapping of the EORE Sector in Ukraine**, the **EORE Game Changers Campaign**, the **SBCC toolkit**, and the EORE IOM roundtable.
- The experience of UNICEF Yemen in developing **EORE approaches to reach people with hearing impairments** have been shared across several forums, including at the NDM in 2023 and with the Gaza AoR and in Ethiopia in 2024. The Gaza AoR also held a workshop on **disability inclusion in EORE/CPP** in June 2024, led by HI, NPA, and UNICEF. UNICEF has also produced a range of resources on **disability inclusion in humanitarian action**.

Areas requiring more attention in 2025-2026

Based on the review of progress on the 2023-2024 work plan, discussions from the EORE AG retreat, and some of the recommendations from the EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, the following areas will require more attention in the coming years and in the 2025-2026 work plan:

EORE sector improves overall quality, capacity and professionalism:

- The EORE AG and its members have produced a **range of quality guidance documents, training materials, and e-learning courses**. The EORE AG should continue to produce resources reflecting **current sector concerns**, including Emergency EORE and CPP. Ensuring that these guidance documents are translated, disseminated widely and are used to guide implementation at global, national and local level will be crucial. Integrating resources into training, operational discussions, and sector wide events

and communication will help to ensure uptake. **Regular reviews** of some of the tools will be required to ensure that they remain relevant.

- Continued efforts should be made to elevate the profile of EORE, with an increased focus on the quality, capacity and professionalism of EORE. The development of the **T&EP on EORE Competencies**, their adoption by the IMAS Review Board, and the roll-out by EORE AG members will be a significant step forward in this regard.

- The plans to reshape the EORE global **Community of Practice** have, to date, been postponed. In the next two-years, concerted effort should be made to revive this plan and to establish a platform that can be a go-to-place for practitioners for resources, moderated discussions, and webinars.

Effective-multi-sectoral partnerships and synergies are built and leveraged among relevant stakeholders:

- The work of the EORE AG depends very much on the engagement and cooperation of the members, and it will be important for the EORE AG to keep this engagement going forward. This may require **regular reviews with members** to ensure that the AG is serving its purpose and that the expected contributions of members are clearly defined. A **review and streamlining of the Terms of Reference** of the EORE AG will also ensure that the AG remains relevant and efficient in its work.

- The EORE AG should continue to **engage with the other pillars of mine action** and with other **relevant global networks and actors** in the humanitarian and development sectors This is particularly important as the contexts in which EORE is delivered becomes increasingly more complex with a growing number of emergency conflicts, urban and rural contexts, and increased humanitarian needs.

The profile of EORE is elevated globally in multilateral fora agendas and policies:

- **Dedicated funding for EORE** remains limited and the sector will need to continue to advocate for dedicated long-term funding. This will require the EORE AG and partner organisations to develop a **stronger advocacy strategy with donors**, including updating them on the latest EORE developments, and at the Convention meetings of the APMBC and CCM. It should also include a strategy for engaging with the **private sector** and considering other means of **innovative financing**.

- The advocacy of the EORE AG and its members has achieved significant success in the appointment of **EORE thematic coordinators for the APMBC and CCM**. However, more work needs to be done to support these appointed focal points and to ensure that EORE continues to receive more attention as part of these conventions, including coverage in Article 7 reporting, inclusion within Extension Requests and national strategies, and greater space within the convention agendas.

- The EORE AG should continue to work towards EORE being included more in plenaries and side events of the conventions and **NDM-UN, and in other relevant forums** outside of the mine action sector.

Cross-cutting:

- While the EORE AG has made efforts to integrate gender, age, diversity, disability and conflict sensitivity across its work, there remains plenty of scope for this to be addressed more systematically, and in particular with a **greater focus on disability inclusive EORE**. The 2024 EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis found that within the EORE sector, gender and age-sensitive programming have improved, but disability is less considered due to misconceptions, a lack of practical EORE guidance and insufficient data collection and needs assessment. The work to **explore good practices and to develop guidance and tools on Disability Inclusive EORE** for the sector can be continued into 2025-26.

- At the EORE AG retreat in Geneva in June 2024, participants agreed that **Gender, diversity, age and disability** would remain as a cross-cutting thematic for the 2025-2026 work plan, and that a second cross-cutting thematic would be **Localisation.** The EORE AG members should continue to explore localisation, piloting initiatives, developing guidance and resources, and ensuring that the AG is representative of the local EORE sector and meeting their needs.

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 three areas: **raising the profile and increasing resources** for EORE; improving access to **effective EORE methods, tools and approaches**; and **adopting good practices** for EORE. Indicators have been selected to allow triangulation, where possible, between policy, practice and perception levels. This report analyses data from 2023 and 2024, and also compares results with the baseline from 2020 to show where there has been progress.

Raising the profile & increasing resources for 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, publications and research

	# of policy documents, publications & research published on EORE	**2024: 14**[18] **2023: 10**[19]
	of which were in the Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction	**2024: 2** **2023: 2**

Source: original publications

In 2023 and 2024 a total of four articles on EORE were published in the **Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction**, two focusing on digital EORE and one on emergency EORE in Ukraine. The articles were as follows:

- Robin Toal, **MAG Emergency Response: Digital EORE in Somalia**, *Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Issue 27.3, Fall 2023
- Nils Hegel and Jonathan Walsh [Mine Mark Foundation], **Mine Mark Digital EORE: Being Innovative as a Small NGO in the Mine Action Sector**, *Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, Issue 27.2, Summer 2023
- Nick Vovk, **Emergency Explosive Ordnance Risk Education: Lessons Learned from Ukraine**, Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction, Issue 28.1, Spring 2024.

Another article focused on HMA localisation efforts was written by EORE AG members. It includes a case study on the capacity development of multi-task teams, which supported localisation efforts:

- Mark Wilkinson (DanChurchAid), Lisa Mueller-Dormann, Camilla Roberti (Danish Refugee Council), and Lene Rasmussen (DanChurchAid), **Local Is Possible: An Analysis of HMA localisation efforts and proposed pathways for future projects**, Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction, Issue 28.2, Summer 2024.

GICHD produced four publications on EORE in the period 2023-2024. December 2023 saw the publication of the GICHD report, **Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in Residual Contamination Management**, which discusses the need for EORE in residual contamination contexts and explores how it might be designed and approached, using examples from four Southeast Asian countries (Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Vietnam). In October 2024, the GICHD published its second **EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis**, providing an overview of the EORE sector's progress and achievements over the last five years, following the **initial mapping report** published in December 2019. The 2024 report has been translated into Arabic and French. In 2024,

GICHD also produced a **Social and Behaviour Change Communication Toolkit for EORE**, which provides a complete training programme on social and behaviour change communication approaches for EORE. In the lead up to the APMBC 5th Review Conference, GICHD published stories of five EORE experts, or **EORE Game-Changers**, working in different contexts, promoting and advocating for strengthened EORE support across conflict-affected areas.

ICBL-CMC included EORE within its annual **Landmine Monitor** and **Cluster Munition Monitor** for 2023 and 2024.

The EORE AG produced the **Summary Report of Stakeholder Survey 2023** in February 2024, providing an overview of progress, priorities and needs of the sector.

A number of International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and Technical Notes for Mine Action with relevance to EORE were amended, produced, or translated in 2023-2024 (see details in Part 1, "Cooperation").

In collaboration with the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) revised the **Displacement Tracking Matrix Mine Action Toolkit** in March 2024.

The **United Nations Secretary General Report on Assistance in Mine Action**, 31 July 2023, covered the period August 2021 to July 2023, and was submitted pursuant to the UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution on Assistance in Mine Action, adopted on 7 December 2023, A/RES/78/70. The report includes a section on EORE which covers developments in EORE approaches, inclusion and targeting, sustainability, outreach to other sectors, and the provision of EORE in emergency contexts. The report also **recognised the EORE Advisory Group (AG) as a pivotal global collaborative platform** for sector guidance and a **replicable model for other sectors**.[20]

In addition to the policy documents, publications and research listed above, there were a number of other resources developed to support EORE implementation (see Annex 1 and section on "Improving access to effective EORE methods, tools and approaches").

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 November 2024, the **draft Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan, 29 November 2024** was adopted by States parties to the APMBC at the 5th Review Conference held in Siem Reap, Cambodia in November 2024. The Siem Reap-Angkor Action plan reiterates the commitment of States Parties to the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention to **delivering effective, context-specific mine risk education** and other risk reduction measures to all groups at risk to provide them with the tools to protect themselves until the threat of antipersonnel mines can be addressed.

In July 2024, the Article 4 coordinators (Norway and Italy) supported by the GICHD developed a **Working Paper on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in the Convention of Cluster Munitions** to prepare for the CCM Twelfth Meeting of States Parties. Acknowledging that EORE progressed significantly since 2019 but remained underfunded and often overshadowed in formal discussions, the document suggests to strengthen EORE by appointing a **dedicated CCM coordinator**, increasing its visibility in international meetings, and fostering stronger partnerships among states, donors, operators, and humanitarian actors.

Following the inclusion of risk education in the EWIPA Political Declaration (June 2022), UNICEF published an advocacy brief in May 2024, "**Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas: A Deadly Threat to Children**," which presents an overview of the impacts of EWIPA on children. These include the direct physical effects, the denial of humanitarian access, displacement, and the longer-term reverberating impacts that affect access to healthcare, education, and other essential services. The advocacy brief directly refers to risk education as a means of mitigating direct and indirect effects of EWIPA. The brief is available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

The European Centre for Disaster Medicine (CEMEC) produced an "**Essential Guide: Ensuring Safety for Healthcare and Emergency Professionals in Conflict Zones**," in August 2024, which includes information on staying safe in areas contaminated by landmines, UXO, IEDs and other hazards.

Profile in convention-related forums & events

	# of side events on EORE at formal meetings of the APMBC and CCM	**2024: 1** **2023: 0**
	# of plenary dedicated to EORE at the National Directors Meeting	**2024: 1** **2023: 0**
	# of side events dedicated to EORE at the National Directors Meeting	**2024: 1** **2023: 1**

Source: Agendas and statements uploaded to the APMBC and CCM webpages and NDM agenda

Side events

In 2019, there was an enhanced focus on risk education at the APMBC (four side events), as the Norwegian Presidency of the APMBC selected risk education as one of three prioritised topics for side events. However, in subsequent years the number of **side events dedicated to risk education has decreased**. This may be partly due to the topics chosen by the presidency and the increasing number of competing issues that continue to be addressed and discussed at the treaty conventions.

In 2023, there were no side events dedicated to risk education at the APMBC intersessional meetings in June, or at the 21st MSP in November 2023. In 2024, one side event dedicated to risk education took place at the **APMBC 5th Review conference**. The event focused on "**Reflections on Promoting and Enhancing National Ownership of EORE**," with panelists from Colombia, HI, GICHD and the EORE AG.

Risk education was also included as a topic within the **Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor delegates briefings**, given at the MSP of the APMBC and CCM in both 2023 and 2024.

The NDM-UN continues to provide an opportunity for the inclusion of EORE in plenary discussions or side-events.

The **NDM-UN26**, held in Geneva from 22nd-23rd June 2023 had one side event on EORE held on Friday 23 June. The event was organised by the EORE AG and UNICEF and was entitled "**EORE: Paradigm shift to universal prevention and social behaviour change**."

The **NDM-UN27**, held in Geneva from 29 April to 1 May 2024, had a 75-minute plenary session on the first day on "**Risk Education in Conflict: Creating Resilience**." A side event was also held on "**EORE Digital Development and Application**" on the same day.

Convention Machinery and Statements

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 APMBC Oslo, and now Siem Reap-Angkor, Action Plan, and the CCM Lausanne Action Plan (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 topic is often only mentioned in passing. The Landmine Monitor 2024 noted that of the nine APMBC Article 5 Extension Requests submitted in 2023 and 2024, only two States Parties provided detailed, costed, and multi-year plan for context-specific risk education.[21] The challenge is to **continue to push for an improved quality** of intervention, highlighting and supporting good practice among States Parties.

The EORE AG has continued to play a role in **elevating the profile of risk education within the convention meetings**. The EORE AG provided statements at the CCM 11 Meeting of States Parties in 2023 and at the 12th Meeting of States Parties in 2024. Statements were given at the 21st Meeting of States Parties to the APMBC in November 2023, and at the Fifth Review Conference of the APMBC in November 2024. In each statement, the EORE AG advocated on three specific points, as follows:

- To appoint a **dedicated coordinator for risk education** within the CCM and APMBC. The EORE AG believes that having a dedicated risk education coordinator will enhance efforts to address EORE within the treaties, including in reporting, the inclusion of EORE within extension requests, and monitoring progress under the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan and the Lausanne Action Plan.

- To **separate risk education from clearance in the agenda of formal meetings** of the conventions to enable enhanced visibility and coverage of EORE by the States Parties.

- To **increase sustainable and earmarked funding** for EORE, thereby ensuring its recognition and sustainability.

Other EORE AG members and observers have also reinforced these messages in their statements. ICBL-CMC and ICRC raised the importance of having a focal point for risk education and having risk education as a stand-alone agenda item at the APMBC Fifth Review Conference in 2024. The **lack of detailed, costed, multi-year plans for risk education** within extension requests was highlighted as a cause for concern that could be **addressed through the appointment of a dedicated coordinator**. ICBL and GICHD also included risk education within their statements at the 21st MSP in 2023. Similarly, at the CCM 11th MSP in 2023 and the 12th MSP in 2024, ICBL-CMC and MAG raised the importance of risk education with regards to cluster munition contamination.

As a result of the ongoing advocacy of the EORE AG and its members, the **12MSP to the Convention of Cluster Munitions, in September 2024, States Parties agreed to appoint an EORE coordinator (Lao PDR)**, marking a significant milestone in acknowledging the role of EORE in the machinery of the Treaty. Similarly, at the Fifth Review Conference of States Parties to the Antipersonnel mine ban convention (November 2024), the President **approved the appointment of a focal point (Algeria) on mine risk education and reduction under the Committee on Article 5 implementation**. These significant steps highlight the impact of the continued advocacy of the EORE AG and its members to ensure that risk education receives adequate attention during meetings of States Parties.

Profile in other relevant forums & events

2023

- **GICHD Innovation Conference**, 14-16 November 2023.The conference showcased new technologies and provided a platform to discuss EORE challenges relating to mine action and ammunition management. Within the six themes related to innovation in explosive ordnance risk reduction, a plenary session was held focusing on "Harnessing Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC)," and a break-out session focused on "Integrated Digital Solutions for EORE."

- DRC organised a two-day in person and online workshop on **Emergency EORE in Ukraine** on 31 August and 1st September 2023.

- At the **Global Protection Conference 2023,** the Mine Action AoR provided a comprehensive explosive ordnance risk education awareness session to their other Cluster and AoR coordination team colleagues.

- **A Regional workshop on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) for ASEAN states** was held in Cambodia in June 2023, co organised by GICHD and ARMAC.

- The third meeting of the **Convention on Conventional Weapons Amended Protocol II Group of Experts**, held on 9-10th November 2023 in Geneva, included a **panel discussion with HI and UNICEF on IED risk education** and other methods to protect civilians from IED.

2024

- **The Regional Conference on addressing the humanitarian Impact of Improvised mines within the framework of the convention**, organised in Ghana, in February 2024, had a dedicated session focused on Risk Reduction, where international and national operators such as Youths Awaken Foundation (Nigeria) and UNICEF presented their approaches on risk education.

- In March 2024, FSD submitted a challenge to the **PeaceTech Hackathon** in Lausanne, Switzerland, to develop software promoting safe behaviours among EO-affected communities.[22]

- A pilot **Social and Behaviour Communication Change training** was held in Turkey by GICHD and MAG (2024).

- A **Mine Action Technical Workshop for Gaza** was held in November 2024, convened by GICHD, with the participation of several HMA organisations. This technical workshop allowed experts to discuss approaches to promote the protection of civilians during the conflict and prepare for future mine action activities, including EORE and CPP.

- The **Global Protection Conference 2024**, held in Nairobi, Kenya from 10-14 June, focused on sharing knowledge and peer exchange. Topics covered included victim assistance coordination in Ukraine, MHPSS in Libya and South Sudan (psychological first aid in risk education) and risk education in hard-to-reach areas in Myanmar.

Annual funding for EORE

	Annual funding for EORE (in USD million) Baseline 2020: $9.3	**2023: $11.7**[23] **2022: $10.1**
	# of donors separately reporting their funding for EORE activities Baseline 2020: 13	**2023:11** **2022: 13**

Source: ICBL-CMC Landmine Monitor 2023 and 2024; disaggregated data by donor provided by ICBL-CMC.

Donors reporting EORE dedicated funding support in 2022 (& % change from 2021 where relevant): • Canada (+1404%) • Denmark • France (-33%) • Germany • Japan • Luxembourg • New Zealand • Slovenia (-59%) • South Korea • Spain • Sweden • Switzerland (-438%) • UK (-66%)	Donors reporting EORE dedicated support in 2021 but not in 2022: • EU • Italy • UNICEF • Norway Donors reporting EORE dedicated support in 2022 but not in 2021: • Denmark • Germany • Japan • Luxembourg • New Zealand • South Korea • Spain • Sweden

Donors reporting EORE dedicated funding support in 2023 (& % change from 2022 where relevant): • Denmark (+102%) • EU • France (+170%) • Ireland • Japan (+48%) • Luxembourg (+126%) • New Zealand (+94%) • Norway • South Korea (no change) • Switzerland (-91%) • UK (-69%)	Donors reporting EORE dedicated support in 2022 but not in 2023: • Canada • Germany • Slovenia • Spain • Sweden Donors reporting EORE dedicated support in 2023 but not in 2022: • EU • Ireland • Norway

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.

In 2022, 13 donors reported contributing a total of **$10.1 million** for EORE projects in 16 countries and at a regional and global level. **In 2023**, 11 donors reported contributions totaling **$11.7 million** (a 16% increase compared to 2022) for risk education activities across 10 states and for activities at a global level. In 2022, **Yemen, Ukraine and Palestine** received the most risk-education specific funding (disaggregated funding), with a combined total of $4.6 million, about 45% of all risk education dedicated support. In 2023, **Syria, Ukraine and Myanmar** received the most risk-education specific funding, with a combined total of $8 million, about 68% of all risk education dedicated support.[24] In both 2022 and 2023, **dedicated funding for risk education constituted only 1%** of the overall mine action funding for each year.

Between 2019 and 2023, funding for EORE has fluctuated depending on the number of donors reporting EORE as disaggregated from other mine action and humanitarian activities. In 2019 a high of US$ 13.3 million was reported by 17 donors for risk education in 16 countries, but in 2020 this fell to a low of US$9.3 million, reported by 13 donors for projects in 15 countries. In the **five year period, from 2019 to 2023, EORE specific funding represented just 1.6% of all mine action support**, totalling $51.1 million for the five-year period.[25]

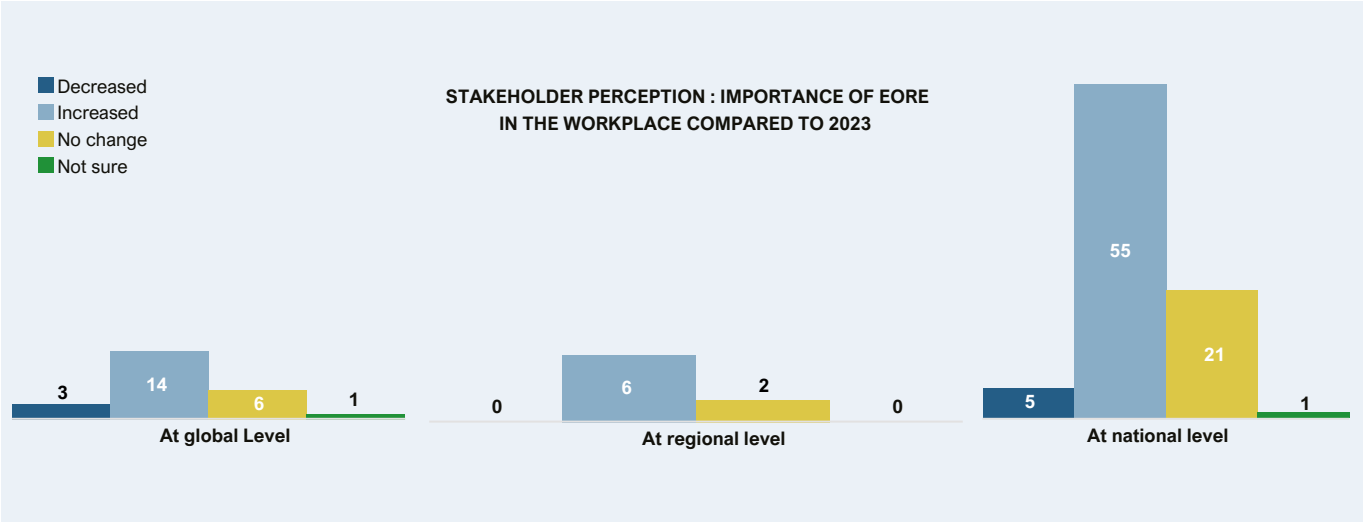
The tables above show that **fewer donors reported EORE dedicated funding support** in 2023, compared to the previous year.[26] At least five donors reported increased funding to EORE in 2023, while two donors reported decreased funding. Three donors reported on dedicated funding to EORE in 2023, but not in 2022. However, it should also be noted that the numbers of donors reporting on EORE specific funding varies from one year to another, and changes in funding figures from year to year may be due to a gap in reporting as much as a change in commitment from donors. Only **Switzerland and the UK** have reported dedicated funding to EORE each year from 2019 to 2023.

Stakeholder perceptions on the profile of EORE[27]

	% of stakeholders perceiving an increase in the importance of EORE in their workplace *Baseline: N/A*	**2024: 64%** **2023: 57%**
	% of stakeholders perceiving an increase in EORE funding *Baseline 2020: 27%*	**2024: 23%** **2023: 29%**
	% of stakeholders perceiving an increase in number of EORE staff *Baseline 2020: 35%*	**2024: 34%** **2023: 33%**
	% of stakeholders perceiving an increase in quality of EORE *Baseline: N/A*	**2024: 66%** **2023: 57%**

In 2023, Stakeholder Survey questions regarding the profile of EORE were revised to better capture trends in stakeholder's perceptions. A set of four questions was established to provide indications on changes in the EORE profile in previous years: the importance given to EORE in the workplace; the level of funding dedicated to EORE; the number of staff dedicated to EORE; and the quality of EORE delivered.

Importance of EORE in the Workplace



In both the 2023[28] and 2024 surveys, **stakeholders were asked about their perception of EORE's importance in their workplace**.

Overall, between 2023 and 2024, the percentage of stakeholders who perceived EORE as more important in their workplace **increased slightly** from 57% to 64%.[29]

At the **global level**, the percentage of stakeholders perceiving an increase in the importance of EORE in the workplace **remained relatively stable**, at 56% (out of 18 respondents) in 2023 and 54% (out of 26 respondents) in 2024. Some respondents noted that **growing needs in operational contexts** led to greater awareness within their organisations. However, as one global-level respondent highlighted in 2024, "the role of EORE is still perceived as secondary to land release; this is complicated by reduced Mine Action funding."

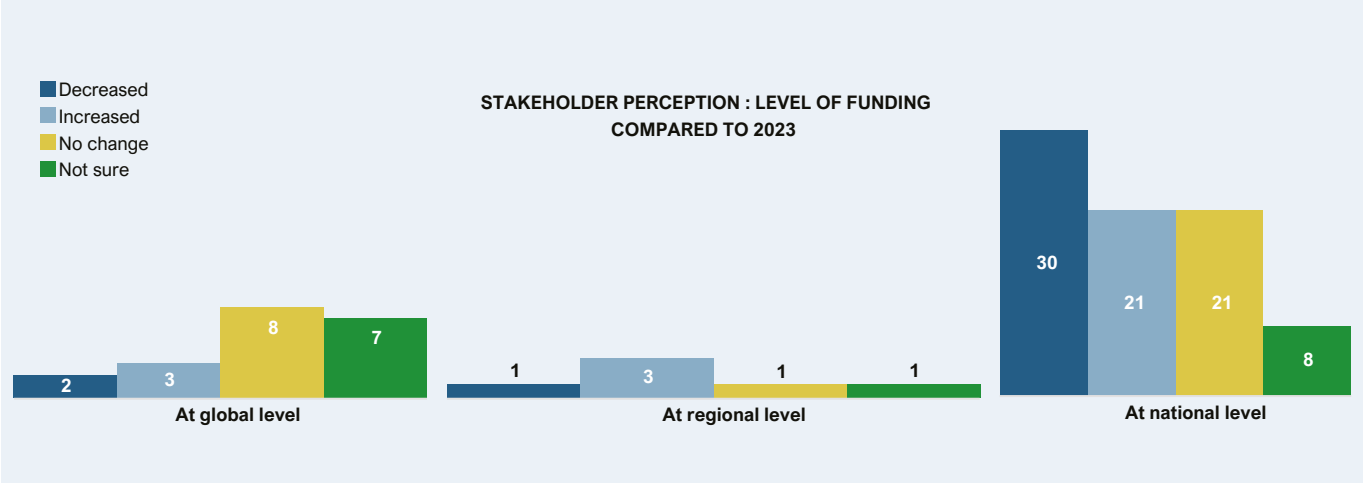
At the **regional level**, feedback from stakeholders indicates an **increasing recognition of EORE's importance in the workplace**. In 2023, 53% of regional-level respondents (10 out of 19) reported that EORE had gained importance. This increased to 75% (6 out of 8) in 2024. Some respondents attributed this shift to **ongoing conflicts and heightened EORE needs in their regional context**, as well as greater organisational support for EORE. However, the small sample size in 2024 (n=8) should be considered when interpreting this trend.

At the national level, the picture shows a clear **increase**. The percentage of national stakeholders perceiving an increase in the importance of EORE rose from 58% (out of 96 respondents) in 2023 to 65% in 2024 (out of 84 respondents). Some respondents commented that the increasing importance of EORE in organisations was driven by **rising contamination and accidents, operational constraints on demining, and conflict-driven risks linked to displacement and returns**. A respondent based in Ukraine mentioned "the importance of EORE has increased with the increase of combat operations, massive shelling, leading a large number of IDPs from Sumy and Kharkiv regions to move to other regions of Ukraine, and/or to return to liberated territories contaminated with EO and booby traps." Donor priorities, increased access to certain areas, and community demand have also contributed to a greater focus on EORE. Some respondents had seen a reduction in funding for EORE activities, or funding priorities diverted to emergencies in other countries, which impacted the relative importance of EORE in their organisation.

Financial and human resources

This section looks at the **progress of the EORE sector in terms of resources**, both **financial and human**. Every year, the AG tracks stakeholder perceptions in terms of funding allocated to EORE. Stakeholder perceptions were also gathered on levels of EORE staffing at global, regional and national levels.

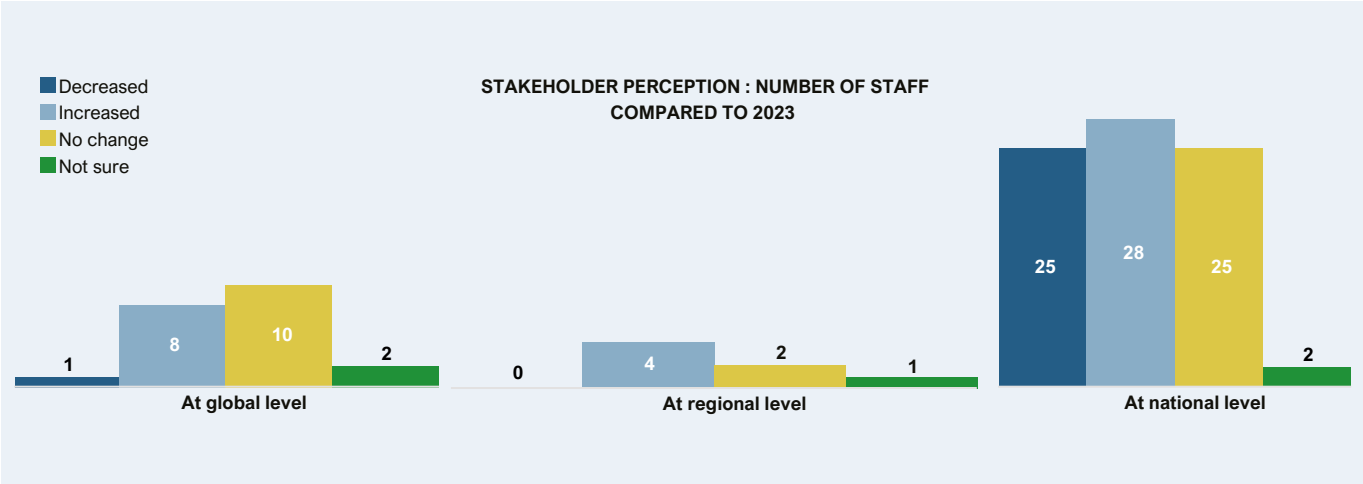
As in 2020, 2021 and 2022, survey respondents in 2023 and 2024 were asked to rank how the risk education pillar has evolved in terms of two additional dimensions: the **level of funding on EORE**; and the **number of staff working on EORE**.



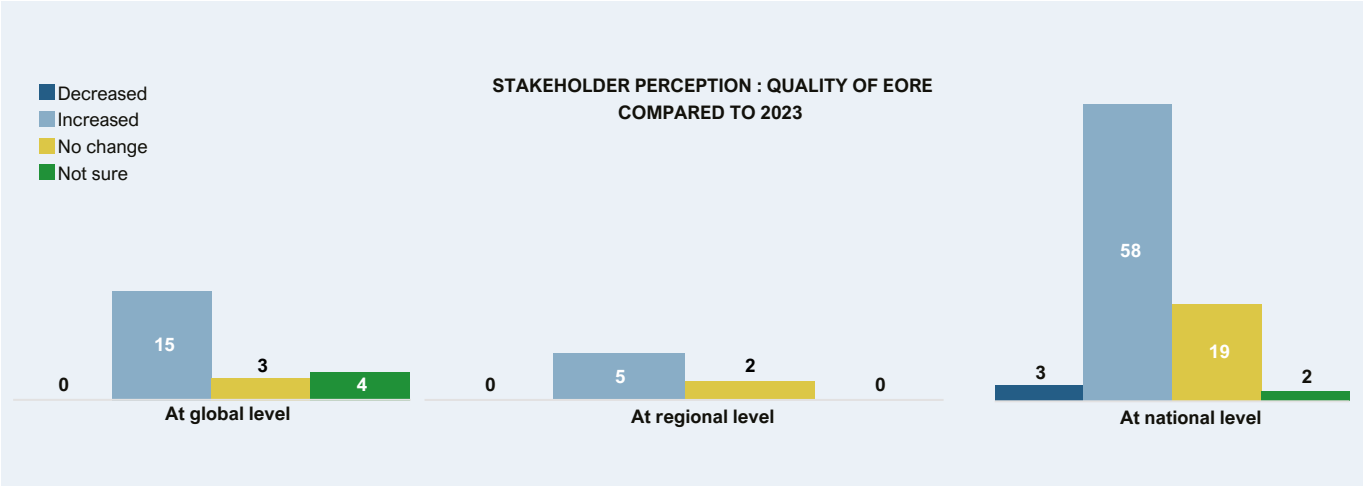
Overall, the percentage of survey respondents **perceiving an increase in EORE funding levels** remained **below 30%** of all respondents for all three years, with a slight increase to 29% of respondents in 2023, followed by a drop to 23% in 2024. **At the global level,** the proportion of respondents who perceived an increase in EORE funding **declined from 22% in 2023 to 12% in 2024, marking a significant decrease**. This **trend** is also **reflected at the regional level**, where 38% of stakeholders reported an increase in EORE funding in 2024, compared to 47% in 2023. At the **national level**, **perceptions remained stable**, with a quarter of respondents noting an increase in EORE funding in both years. These perceptions coincide with the relatively low level of funding dedicated to EORE, which has tended to decrease globally or become highly concentrated in a few conflict-affected regions while neglecting others (See above "Annual Funding for EORE"). This particularly affects local organisations, as a respondent from Afghanistan sharply reminded: "The international community has withdrawn or reduced efforts supporting ordinary people, punishing them for things they are not responsible for (politics and authorities)."

In terms of EORE staffing, respondents in 2023–2024 were more optimistic than in 2021–2022, with **one-third perceiving an increase**—similar to 2020 and higher than the 27% recorded in 2021–2022.

Only 31% of respondents at the **global level** felt that **staffing levels increased** in 2024, compared to 44% in 2023. At the **regional level**, the proportion of respondents perceiving an increase in staffing levels **rose** from 32% (out of 18 respondents) in 2023 to 50% (out of 8 respondents) in 2024, though the smaller sample size in 2024 may limit the significance of this result. This may also be due to some organisations adopting regionalisation strategies to pool funding and technical resources at regional level.[30] **At the country level**, about one-third of respondents perceived an increase in staffing in 2023–2024. However, in 2024, **a higher proportion of respondents reported a decrease in staffing** (30% out of 84 respondents) compared to 2023 (18% out of 96 respondents). On the latter, a respondent from Syria mentioned, in 2024, "due to a lack of funding, the number of EORE facilitators has decreased, which has affected EORE activities and left people more exposed to the dangers of explosive ordnance and mines."



Quality of EORE



Overall, in 2024, 66% of respondents perceived an improvement in the quality of EORE, compared to 57% in 2023.[31] This **positive trend** was observed **across all levels**, with the most significant increase at the regional and country levels. At the **global level**, perceptions of improved quality remained **stable** (58% in 2024 vs. 56% in 2023), while at the **regional level**, the proportion of respondents noting an improvement **rose** from 42% in 2023 to 63% in 2024. However, this result should be interpreted with caution, as the regional respondent sample was smaller in 2024 (8 respondents) compared to 2023 (19 respondents). **At the country level,** 69% of respondents perceived an increase in quality in 2024**, up by 9 points** from 60% in 2023, reinforcing the overall trend of progress in EORE quality. This progress in quality was also highlighted in the 2024 EORE Sector Mapping: despite facing decreased funding and staffing, organisations appear to be doing more with less, maintaining or even improving the quality of their EORE efforts.[32] Across levels, respondents to the 2024 survey highlighted three main areas where improvements in quality were made:

- **Training and accreditation:** Respondents from several organisations developed their quality assurance activities, with national authorities supporting training and accreditation. Capacity-building initiatives, including Training of Trainers (ToT) and emergency response courses, have enhanced the skills of EORE facilitators, enabling them to deliver high-quality sessions. In some countries, respondent organisations gained accreditation to conduct EORE.

- **Delivery methods and approaches:** Respondents mentioned their EORE programs expanded their outreach by integrating diverse tools such as mini projectors, digital EORE, social media, and radio talk shows to reach a wider audience. Efforts were made to tailor materials and delivery methods to different age groups, disabilities, and community contexts, ensuring more practical engagement and relevance. Some programs also introduced EORE linked to small arms and light weapons (SALW) risks and enhanced behavior change communication strategies.

- **Information management:** Respondents highlighted EORE teams had enhanced their data collection mechanisms, leading to better tracking of EO incidents and community needs. Improved and increased data analysis efforts helped refine planning and assess knowledge and behavior change.

Improving access to effective EORE methods, tools and approaches

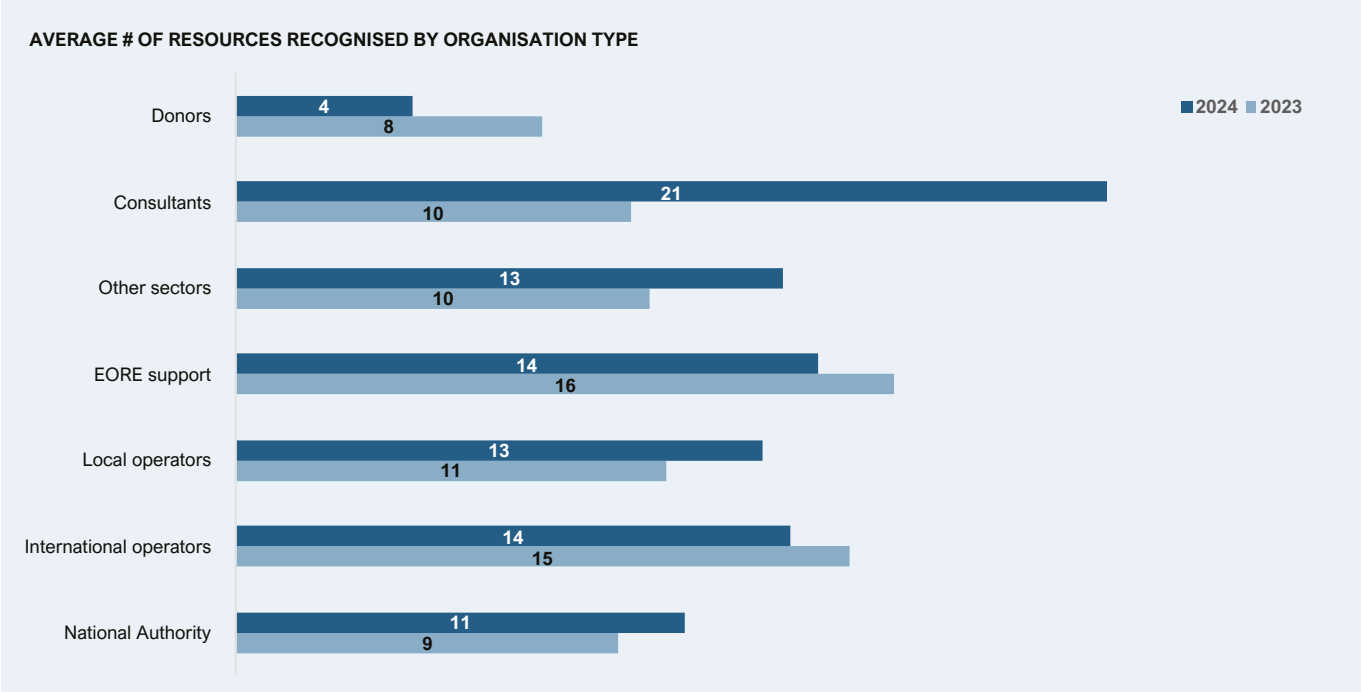
To measure access to effective EORE methods, tools and approaches, survey respondents were asked to indicate their **awareness of global resources developed, shared or promoted** by the EORE AG. In 2021, respondents were asked about 13 global resources[33] and in 2022, 16 resources.[34] In 2023, there were 22 global resources[35] submitted to respondents in the stakeholder Survey Questionnaire, and 24 in 2024.[36] 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 global EORE resources. A more detailed analysis of findings for each resource can be found in Annex 1.

Stakeholder awareness and use of global EORE resources

	% of surveyed stakeholders aware of at least one resource developed, promoted or shared by the AG Baseline 2020: 98%	**2024: 78%** **2023: 98%**
	average # of resources developed, promoted or shared by the AG that surveyed stakeholders are aware of Baseline 2020: 6	**2024:12** **2023: 14**
	% of respondents aware of the updated IMAS 12.10 Baseline 2021-2022: 64%[37]	**2024: 91%** **2023: 86%**
	% of respondents aware of the TNMA on IED Risk Education Baseline 2021-2022: 48%	**2024: 81%** **2023: 68%**
	% of respondents aware of the updated IMAS 05.10 on Information Management Baseline: N/A	**2024: 80%** **2023: 77%**
	% of respondents aware of the TNMA 05.10/01 on Measurement and Reporting of Beneficiaries Baseline: N/A	**2024: 87%** **2023: 64%**

	% of stakeholders that report using at least one resource developed, promoted or shared by the AG Baseline: N/A[38]	**2024: 73%** **2023: 92%**
	Average # of resources used by stakeholders Baseline: N/A[39]	**2024: 9** **2023: 8**

Resource awareness: detailed analysis



In 2024, no less than **24 global resources** were identified in the EORE Stakeholder Survey Questionnaire as having been developed, promoted, or shared by the EORE AG and its members. Annex 1 details the resources that were newly added to the EORE AG Website over the period 2023–2024, and includes additional data regarding awareness and, when possible, user engagement.

Overall, **awareness of at least one resource among those listed in the EORE Survey decreased in 2024 (78%)**, while it remained above 90% for the period 2023–2020. This decline may be attributed to changes in the survey questionnaire, as some older, widely recognised resources were removed, while **newer resources—such as the EORE Sector Mapping and the Revised DTM Field Companion—were introduced**. These newer resources had only been available for a few months before the survey was conducted, potentially limiting exposure and awareness. Trends in resource awareness between 2020 and 2024 indicate that **older resources tend to gain more recognition over time**, with awareness increasing from one year to the next. The decline may also reflect shifts in the sector's composition, with **newcomers who may be less familiar with available resources**. Staff reductions in some organisations may have further contributed to this trend, as institutional knowledge and continuity in EORE activities may have been affected. With fewer experienced personnel to transfer knowledge or promote key resources, awareness levels may have declined among both new and existing staff. This continues to point to the **need to better disseminate key and practical 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.

Despite the decrease in 2024, **average awareness levels during the period 2024–2023 remained higher than those recorded in 2021–2022**. In 2023, respondents knew an average of 14 resources (out of 22 listed), which decreased to 12 resources (out of 24 listed) in 2024. In comparison, respondents in 2021 and 2022 were aware of 5 out of 13 and 6 out of 16 resources, respectively. This suggests that while overall awareness declined slightly in 2024, it remained stronger than in earlier years, likely due to **improved resource dissemination** in the sector in recent years.

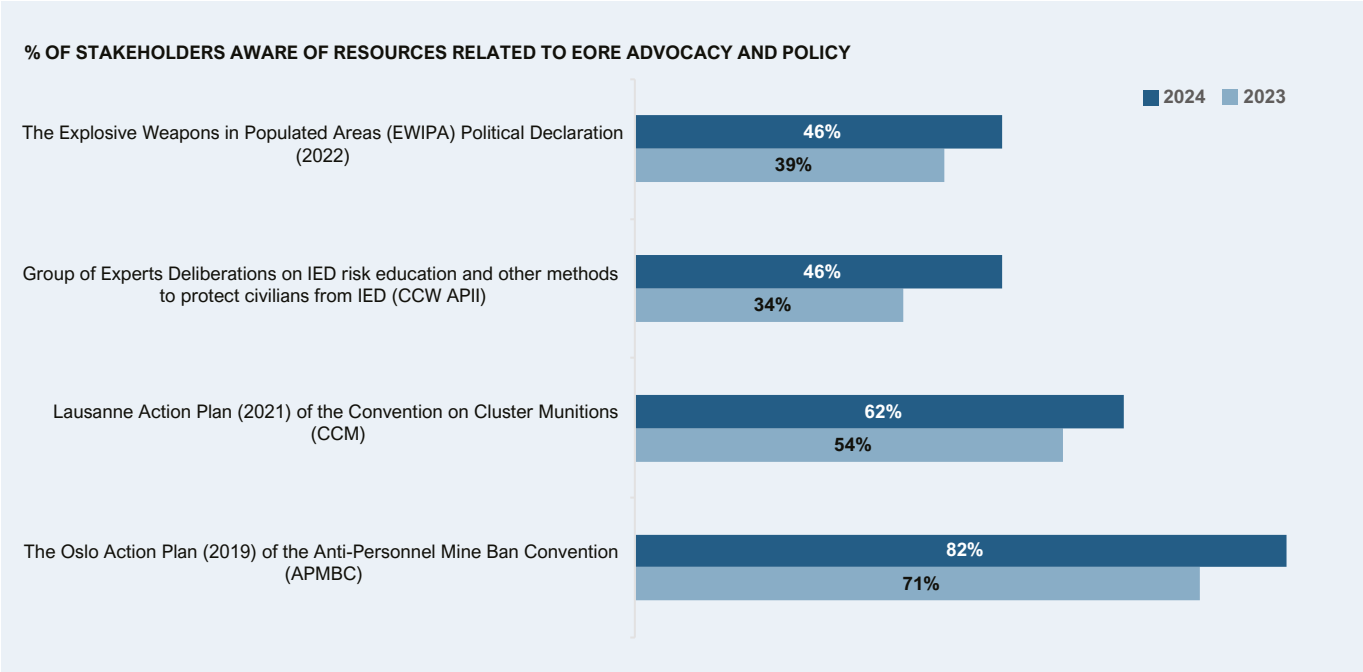
Moreover, the 2024–2023 surveys indicated **significant progress in resource awareness among national authorities, local operators, and other sectors**. While international operators had been predominant in this area in previous years, awareness levels among other stakeholder groups have notably improved. In 2024, respondents representing national authorities recognised an average of 11 resources (out of 24), compared to 9 (out of 22) in 2023 and only 4 (out of 16) in 2022. Similarly, local operators demonstrated growing awareness, identifying an average of 13 resources in 2024, up from 11 in 2023 and just 6 in 2022—reaching the same awareness level as international operators in 2024. **Organisations from non-mine action sectors** also showed steady progress in their awareness of resources developed, promoted, or shared by the EORE AG and its members. Their awareness grew from an average of 3 resources in 2022 to 10 in 2023 and 13 in 2024, perhaps reflecting increasing engagement with the EORE sector.

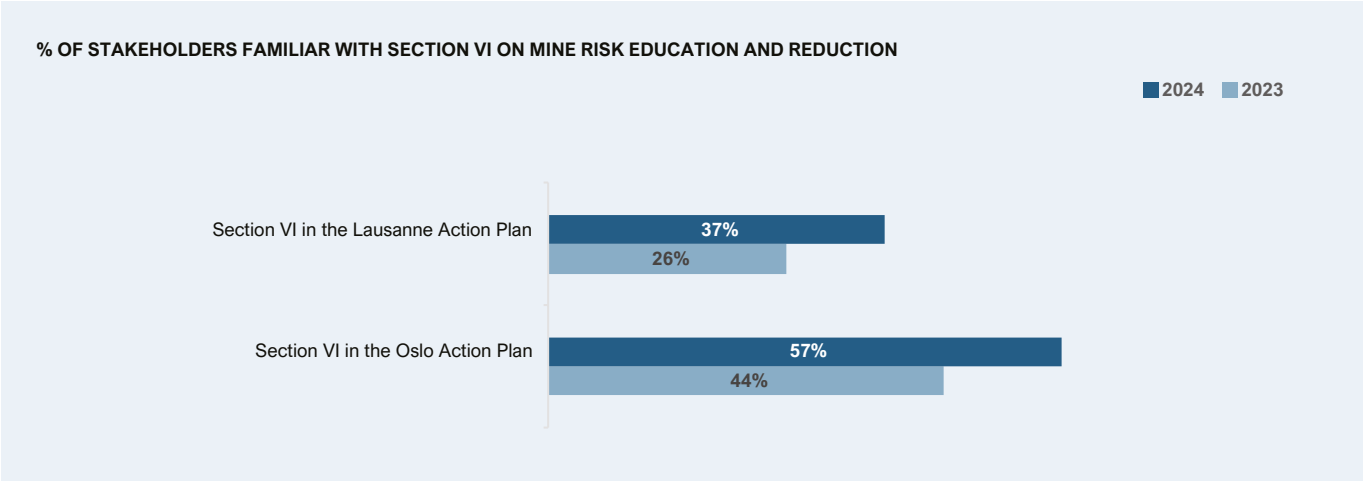
In both 2023 and 2024, the **most widely recognised resource** among survey respondents was **IMAS 12.10 on EORE** (2020), with awareness reaching 86% and 91%, respectively (compared to 59% in 2021 and 69% in 2022). This steady increase may indicate the professionalisation of the sector and a growing reliance on its normative framework to ensure the quality of EORE delivery. The TNMA 12.10/01 on IED Risk Education (2022), as well as IMAS 05.10 on Information Management (2023) and its TNMA 05.10/01 (2023), followed the same trend, with awareness levels ranging between 80% and 87% in 2024.

Aside from IMAS, in both 2023 and 2024, the **top three** most known resources included the **Introduction to EORE Essentials e-learning course (78% and 86%, respectively)**, the **Advanced EORE E-learning course (71% and 84%, respectively)**, and the Guidance on **Standardising Beneficiary Definitions** (68% and 74%).

As in previous years, the **least recognised resource** in 2024 was the **DTM Mine Action Field Companion**, with only 26% of respondents aware of its updated 2024 version. However, awareness of the earlier 2019 version of the DTM Mine Action Field Companion has increased significantly over the past few years, rising to 29% in 2023 from 19% in 2022 and 18% in 2021. More details on the DTM Mine Action Companion and its relevance for the EORE sector is available in Annex 1.

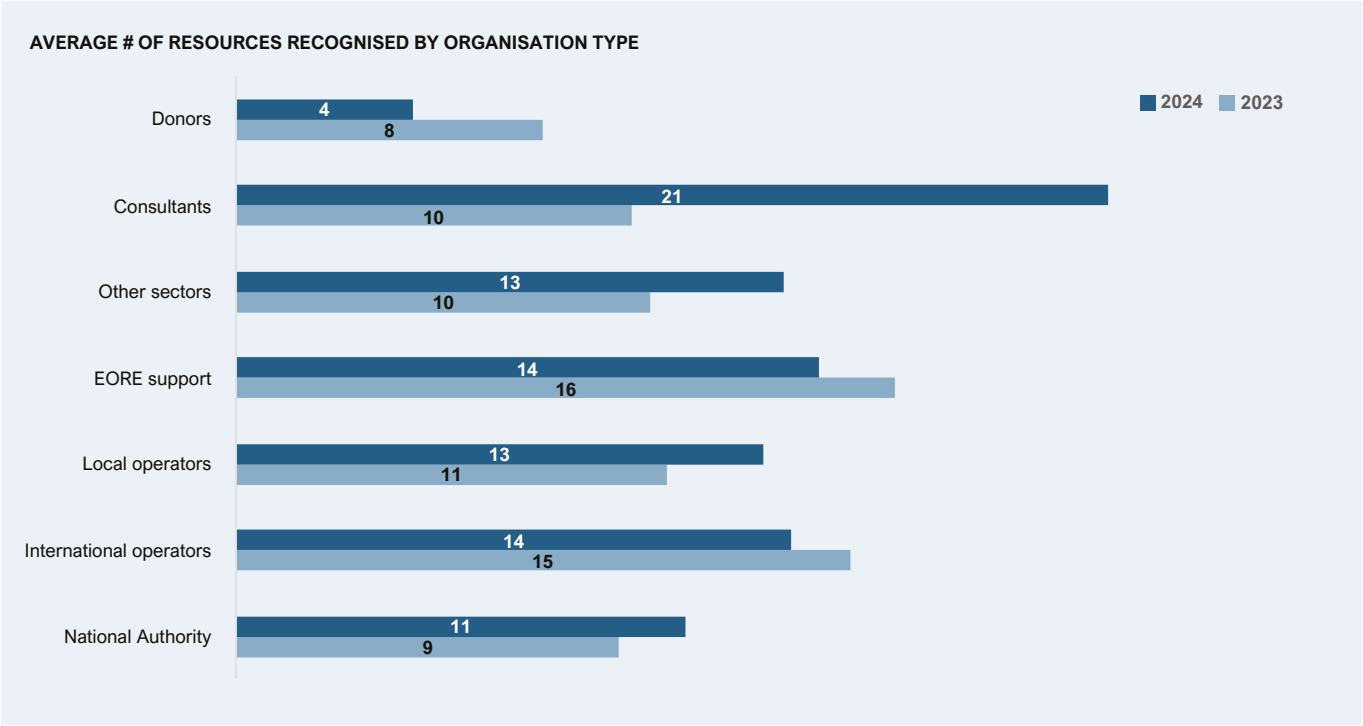
Awareness of Digital EORE resources remained lower than for other resources, ranging from 41% for Digital EORE Micro-Contents to 49% for Digital EORE Project Mapping in 2024. However, both saw an increase from 29% and 41%, respectively, in 2023. The presentation of the DEORE resources produced in 2023 during an EORE Hour online webinar in September 2023 may have contributed to this progress.





Respondents were asked about their awareness of four **advocacy and policy resources related to EORE**. The most known resource remained the Oslo Action Plan, across the period 2020–2024.[40] As a follow-up, respondents were asked about whether they are familiar with 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 were familiar with the risk education section in the OAP** (57% against 37% for the LAP in 2024). However, this is relatively low for a key policy document that marked a turning point for the recognition of the EORE sector. As highlighted in the EORE Sector Mapping, there is a **lack of dissemination and awareness of the OAP/LAP** among national mine action authorities, donors, and in-country operators. To address this, it is recommended for the **EORE AG to support the dissemination and operationalisation of convention action plans**, including the new APMBC Siem Reap-Angkor Action plan for 2025–2030.[41]

Resource use: detailed analysis



In 2023, the Stakeholder Survey questionnaire was simplified, including a revised question on **resource use**. Resource use was explicitly defined for respondents as: "Using a resource can simply mean reading or sharing it, but also referencing it to update and develop EORE documents, inform EORE programming or reporting, or support advocacy efforts." Changes in both the definition and framing of the question make direct comparisons with previous years challenging.

Following broader awareness trends, **resource use increased** between 2023 and 2024. **Consultants** remained the most frequent users, reporting an average of 17 resources used in 2024 compared to 3 in 2023—likely due to the nature of their work, which requires staying up to date with key global resources and standards. However, this finding is not representative given the small sample size (n=3 in both years). Similarly, only three donors responded to the survey in 2024 and two in 2023, making it difficult to draw meaningful conclusions about resource awareness and use. Their responses are highly dependent on individual exposure to resources, limiting the ability to generalise findings across the donor community.

Local operators demonstrated the most significant progress, more than doubling their resource use from an average of 5 in 2023 to 11 in 2024—matching the level of international operators. This suggests that **resources have become more accessible and useful to local actors**, potentially driven by efforts to translate key materials for non-English speakers. Similarly, national authorities reported increased resource use, with an average of 9 resources used in 2024 compared to 6 in 2023.

Organisations outside the mine action sector, despite tripling their resource use (from 2 in 2023 to 6 in 2024), **remained among the lowest users**. Out of 35 survey respondents from other sectors, 22 were involved in EORE delivery, and 12 supported or mainstreamed EORE—an increase from 12 out of 20 in 2023. Their relatively lower engagement with resources may stem from their broader focus beyond EORE, the technical nature of some materials that may not align with their operational needs, or the limited availability of resources on integrated approaches.[42]

For both years, the top five most used resources remained unchanged, with usage levels increasing further between 2023 and 2024. In 2024, **80% of respondents used IMAS 12.10** (compared to 72% in 2023), **75% used the Introduction to EORE Essentials E-Learning** (61% in 2023), **71% used the Advanced EORE E-Learning** (53% in 2023), **69% used IMAS 05.10** (52% in 2023), and **65% used the TNMAS 05.10/01** (43% in 2023).

This trend highlights two key takeaways: **first, the continued relevance and widespread recognition of IMAS as the foundational normative framework for the EORE sector; second, the growing demand for structured learning and professionalisation opportunities**. The significant increase in the use of EORE e-learning modules suggests that stakeholders are actively seeking accessible, standardised training to enhance their expertise. Additionally, the increased engagement with IMAS and TNMAS signals a stronger alignment with international standards, possibly reflecting improved dissemination efforts or greater institutional emphasis on compliance.

Awareness vs Use: detailed analysis

Below is a detailed analysis of **awareness vs. use of resources** across different types: EORE-related IMAS resources, good practice documents, digital EORE resources, EORE training materials, and other global EORE resources. Findings from **2023–2024 indicate steady progress in both awareness and use**, suggesting that dissemination efforts have been effective in increasing recognition of new resources. However, additional steps may be needed to accelerate their practical uptake, such as **expanding training opportunities**, ensuring **timely translations**, and reinforcing their **operational relevance** across diverse contexts.

Operational and contextual relevance strongly influence how stakeholders prioritise resources. Limited time and competing demands may prevent them from fully engaging with new materials unless they directly address urgent gaps or challenges. As a result, resources that are not immediately applicable to pressing operational needs may take longer to be widely adopted.

While **accessibility challenges appear relatively limited**, a small proportion of respondents (19 out of 97) reported difficulties in accessing or using EORE global resources. Among those who commented (15 respondents) on their challenges, the most frequently cited barriers were:

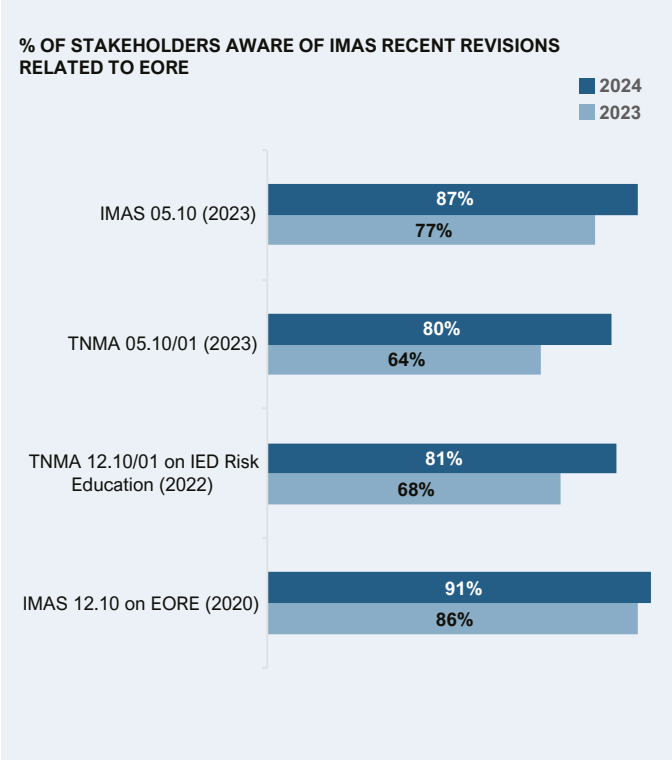
- Inaccessibility of the EORE digital library – 5 respondents
- Limited awareness of existing resources and where to find them – 4 respondents
- Language barriers – 3 respondents
- Connectivity issues or low digital literacy – 2 respondents
- Insufficient time and competing operational priorities – 1 respondent

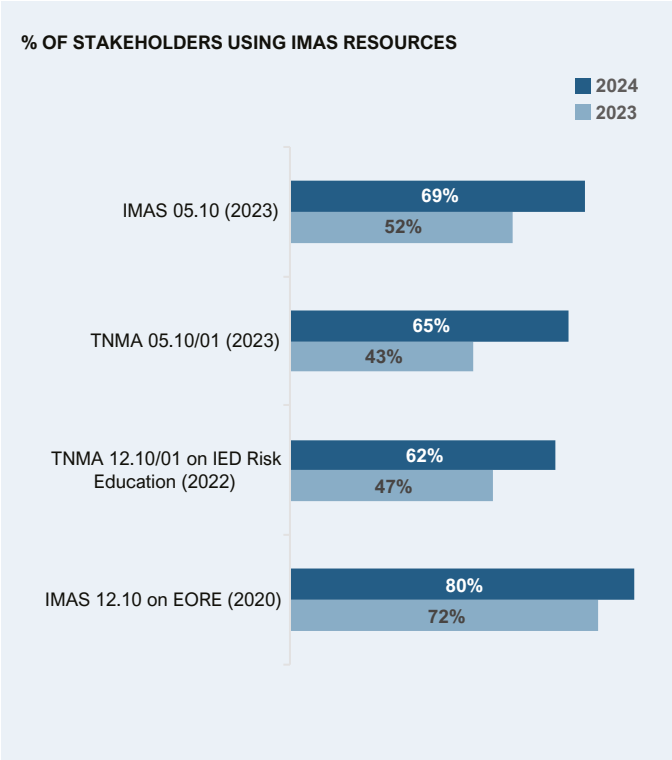
These insights reinforce the need to improve not only **resource dissemination** but also **accessibility and usability**. Addressing technical barriers, ensuring that platforms remain user-friendly, and expanding language availability could further support stakeholders in integrating these resources into their work.

Generally, older resources tend to be better known and more widely used, highlighting an adjustment period between publication, awareness, and integration into practice. The time required for translating technical resources means that **newer materials may initially reach only English-speaking stakeholders**, slowing adoption in multilingual operational settings. Moreover, one-time promotion at publication may not be sufficient to ensure sustained engagement. Regular reminders, ongoing dissemination, and integration into training and operational discussions are essential to maintaining relevance and encouraging long-term use.

This aligns with findings from the 2024 EORE Sector Mapping, which also highlighted that some global guidance lacks practicality. Stakeholders emphasised the need for "shorter and more straightforward guidance that translates information into actionable recommendations, supporting operationalisation."[43]

EORE-related IMAS resources

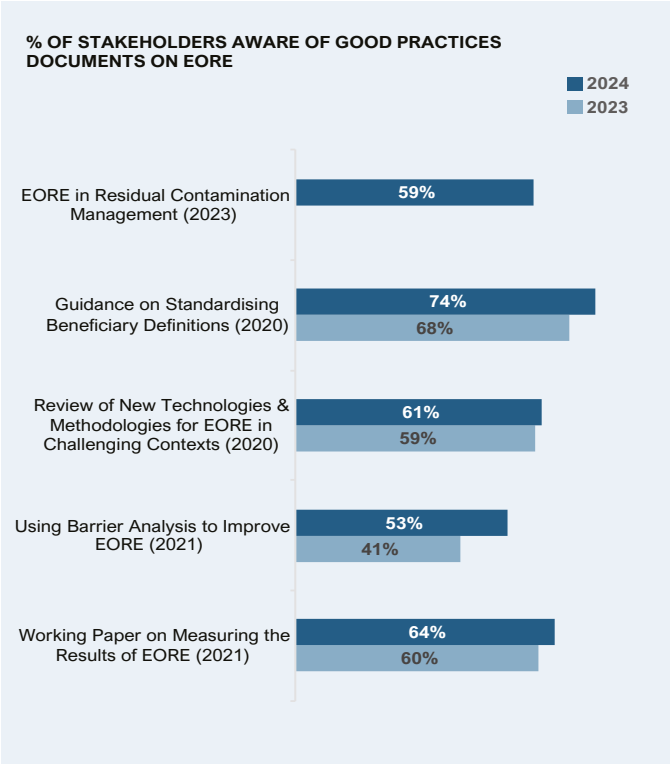


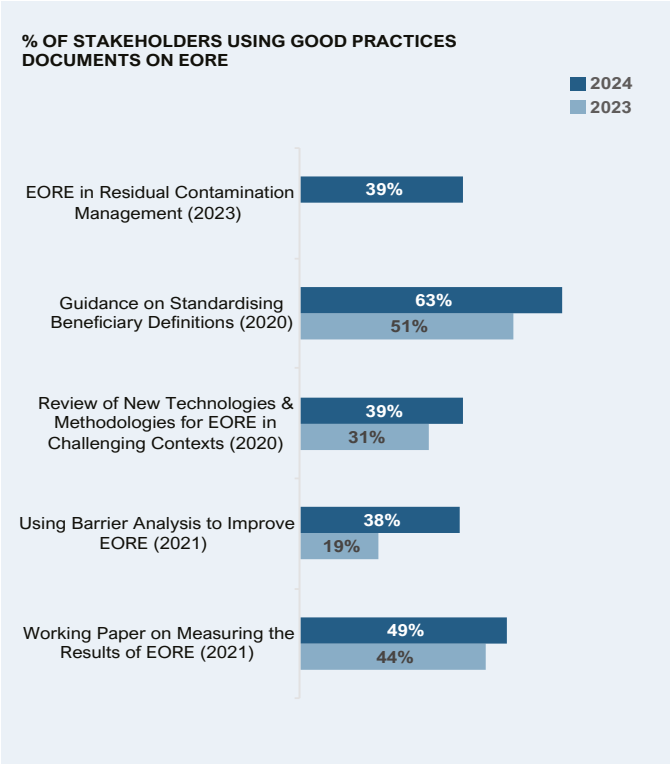


While awareness of key IMAS and TNMA resources has increased across the board between 2023 and 2024, their actual use remains lower, though it has also risen significantly. **IMAS 12.10 on EORE (2020)** remains the most recognised resource, with **91% awareness in 2024 (up from 86% in 2023)** and an **80% usage rate (up from 72%)**, indicating strong uptake among stakeholders. Similarly, **IMAS 05.10 (2023)** saw a notable increase in both awareness (**87% in 2024 vs. 77% in 2023**) and use (**69% vs. 52%**), suggesting growing alignment with updated standards. The **TNMA 12.10/01 on IED Risk Education (2022)** and **TNMA 05.10/01 (2023)**, while less widely used, showed the sharpest gains in both awareness and application, with awareness rising by **13 and 16 points, respectively**, and use increasing by **15 and 22 points**. Despite this positive trend, a gap persists between awareness and use, which may be influenced by the following factors:

- **Resource accessibility**: The most widely known and used resource, IMAS 12.10, has been translated into 7 languages, followed by IMAS 05.10 (5 languages), TNMA 12.10/01 (4 languages), and TNMA 05.10/01 (3 languages). This suggests that disparities in awareness and use of resources could partly be linked to language barriers—a challenge confirmed by some respondents who cited language as an obstacle to accessing EORE resources.
- **Perceived relevance**: Awareness and use of resources may vary depending on stakeholders' contexts. For instance, actors operating in areas with low or no IED contamination are less likely to use TNMA 12.10/01 on IED Risk Education. Likewise, organisations from other sectors tend to be less familiar with technical notes, reflecting their limited engagement in EORE. As an example, only 57% of respondents from other sectors were aware of TNMA 05.10/01.
- **Awareness gaps for newer resources**: recently developed resources, such as IMAS 05.10 and TNMA 05.10/01 (published in March and October 2023, respectively), remain less well known among some stakeholders. For example, only 5 out of 11 National Authorities were aware of IMAS 05.10, and awareness dropped to 2 out of 11 for TNMA 05.10/01.

Good practices documents





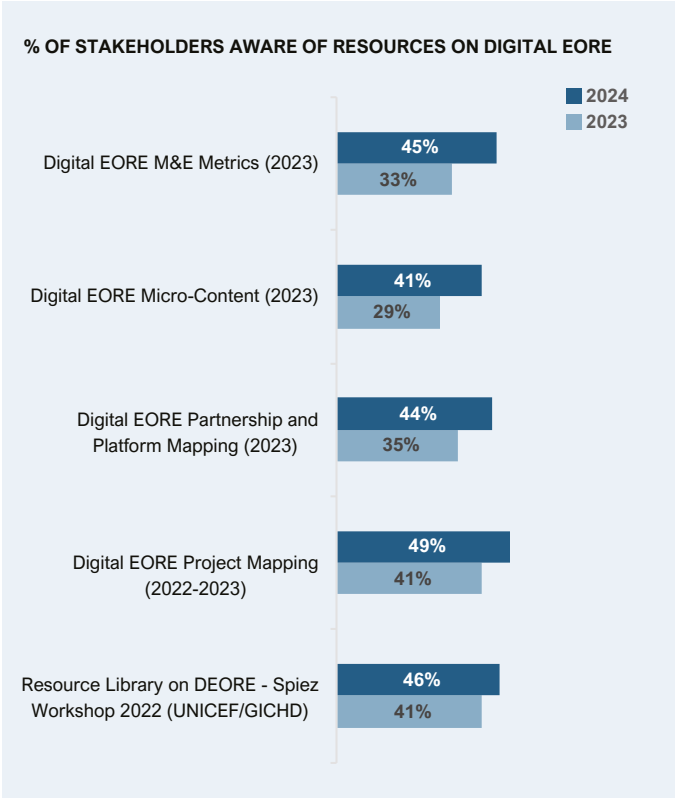
Awareness and use of all listed resources have increased between 2023 and 2024, indicating a **positive trend in engagement with EORE-related good practices and methodologies**. However, awareness still exceeds use across all resources, suggesting that familiarity does not always lead to direct application.

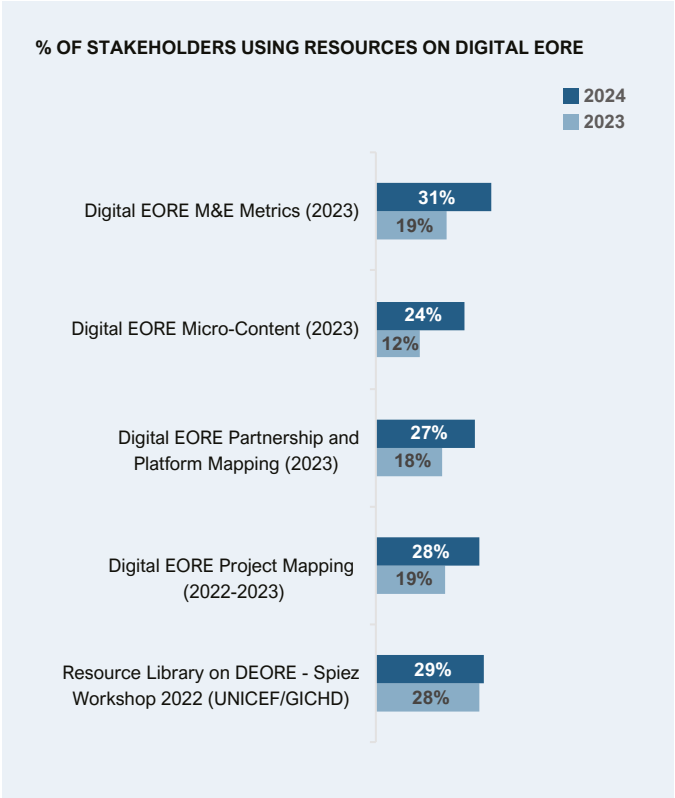
Among the resources, **Using Barrier Analysis to Improve EORE (2021)** shows the most notable increase in both awareness (from 41% to 53%) and use (from 19% to 38%). This trend may reflect a broader shift towards evidence-based methods that seek to understand and address the underlying factors influencing at-risk populations' behaviors. **Guidance on Standardising Beneficiary Definitions (SBD 2.0, 2020)** remains the most widely known (74%) and used (63%) guidance document, with steady progress from 2023, reinforcing its relevance in the sector. Its broad uptake and recognition across the sector directly contributed to the amendment of IMAS 05.10 and the development of its related TNMAS, which were largely inspired by the SBD to enhance standardisation and comparability in EORE reporting.

Other resources, such as the **Working Paper on Measuring the Results of EORE (2021)** and the **Review of New Technologies & Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts (2020)**, have seen modest increases in awareness and use. This may indicate that practitioners require additional guidance or practical tools to integrate these resources effectively.

The relatively recent **EORE in Residual Contamination Management (2023)** has moderate awareness (59%) but lower use (39%), likely reflecting the typical adjustment period between publication, awareness, and use.

Resources on digital EORE (DEORE)





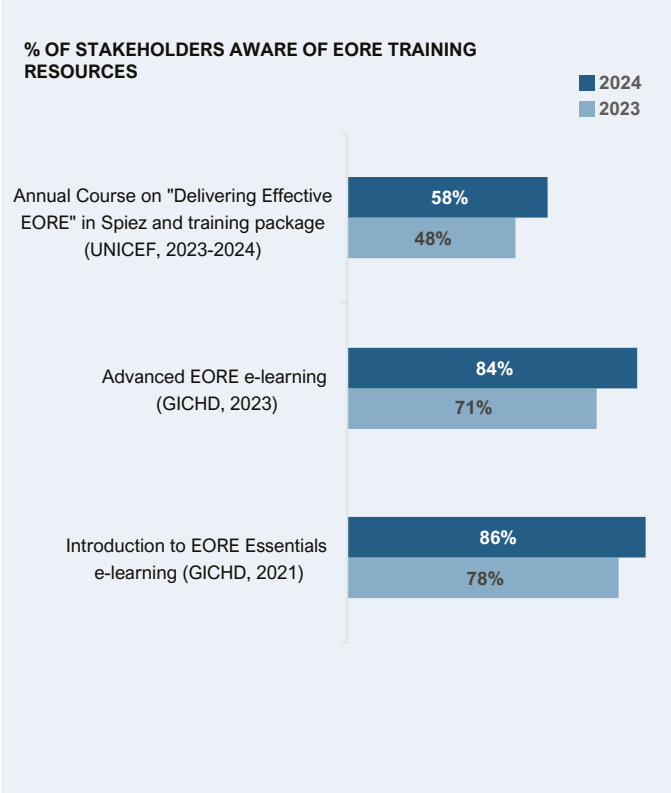
Awareness and use of digital EORE resources have increased across the board between 2023 and 2024, though uptake remains relatively lower compared to other resource types. The limited availability of translations—with most DEORE resources only accessible in English, except for one Micro-Content translated into Spanish—may have restricted their use among non-English-speaking practitioners. The **Digital EORE Project Mapping (2022–2023)** and **Digital EORE M&E Metrics (2023)** show the most notable gains in awareness (+8% and +12%, respectively) and use (+9% and +12%), suggesting growing interest in mapping digital initiatives and measuring their outcome.

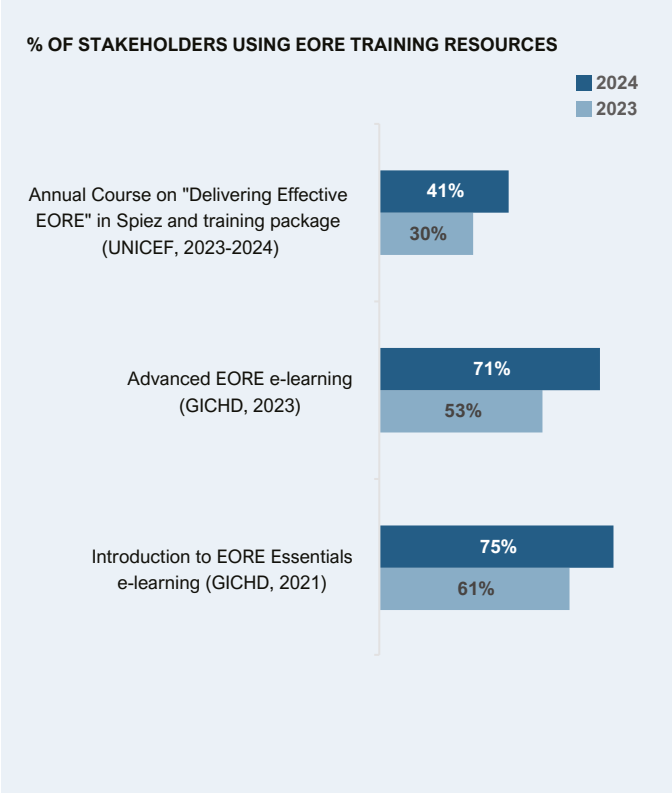
The **Digital EORE Micro-Content (2023)** experienced the sharpest growth in both awareness (+12%) and use (+12%), reflecting a rising recognition of the role of short-form, targeted digital content in risk education. However, its overall use (24%) remains relatively low, which may indicate a need for further promotion or further good-practices sharing efforts to encourage practical use, or that DEORE constitutes a relatively small, but increasing proportion of overall EORE outputs.

Meanwhile, the **Resource Library on DEORE – Spiez Workshop 2022** remains one of the more recognised DEORE resources in 2024 (46% awareness), though its use (29%) has remained relatively low. This suggests that while stakeholders may be aware of the library, additional efforts may be required to make it **accessible and usable by organisations**. Several respondents noted difficulties in accessing the library due to restricted entry requirements, such as an unknown ID and password.

The relatively lower awareness levels for DEORE resources compared to other resources (see above Resource Awareness: detailed analysis) should be understood in the broader context of a **persistent demand for capacity strengthening in Digital EORE** (DEORE), as highlighted by respondents in both 2023–2024 and 2021–2022 (see below, Suggested Capacity Development Areas). While awareness and use of these resources have increased, their uptake remains lower compared to other EORE guidance, indicating that many practitioners may still struggle to access or apply them effectively. This gap suggests that beyond initial publication, more **targeted dissemination efforts, practical guidance, and capacity-building initiatives** may be needed to bridge the awareness-to-use divide.

EORE training resources





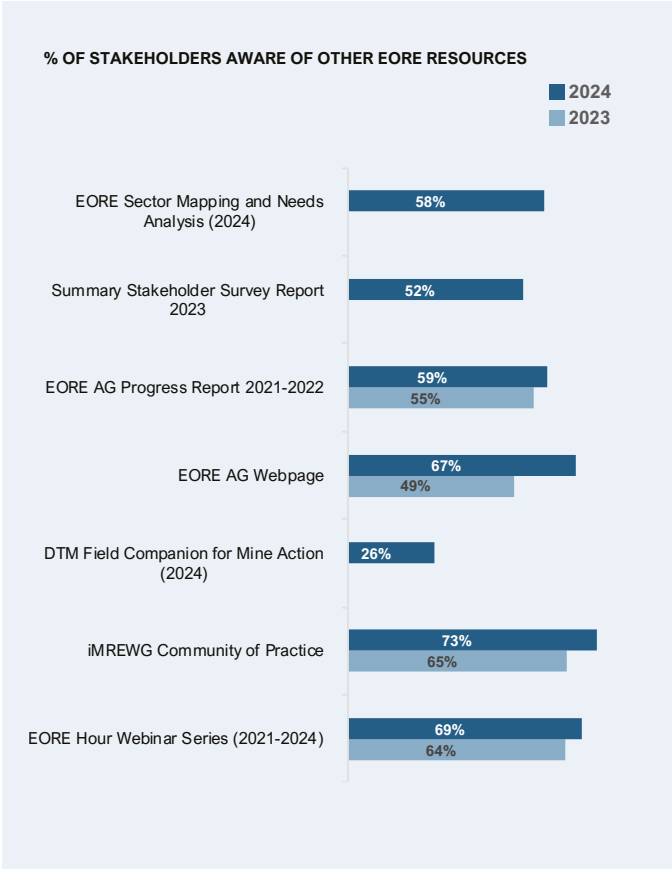
The **Introduction to EORE Essentials** (July 2021) and **Advanced EORE e-learning** courses (July 2023) continue to see steady growth in both awareness and use, highlighting a strong demand for structured and accessible training opportunities. This is consistent with the findings from the EORE Sector Mapping, as operators reported using the e-learning courses in their training packages and/or onboarding.[44] The **Introduction to EORE Essentials** e-learning, now one of the most widely recognised (86%) and used (75%) resources, has seen consistent uptake since 2021, reinforcing its role as a foundational training tool for the sector. The **Advanced EORE e-learning** course, despite being more recent and requiring more time to complete, has also gained significant recognition and uptake, with 71% of respondents using it in 2024—a notable increase from 53% in 2023— perhaps demonstrating a growing appetite for deeper technical learning in the sector. The significant increase in resource use between 2023 and 2024—nearly 20 percentage points for the Advanced E-Learning course and more than 10 points for the Introduction to EORE Essentials—may be partly attributed to their translations:

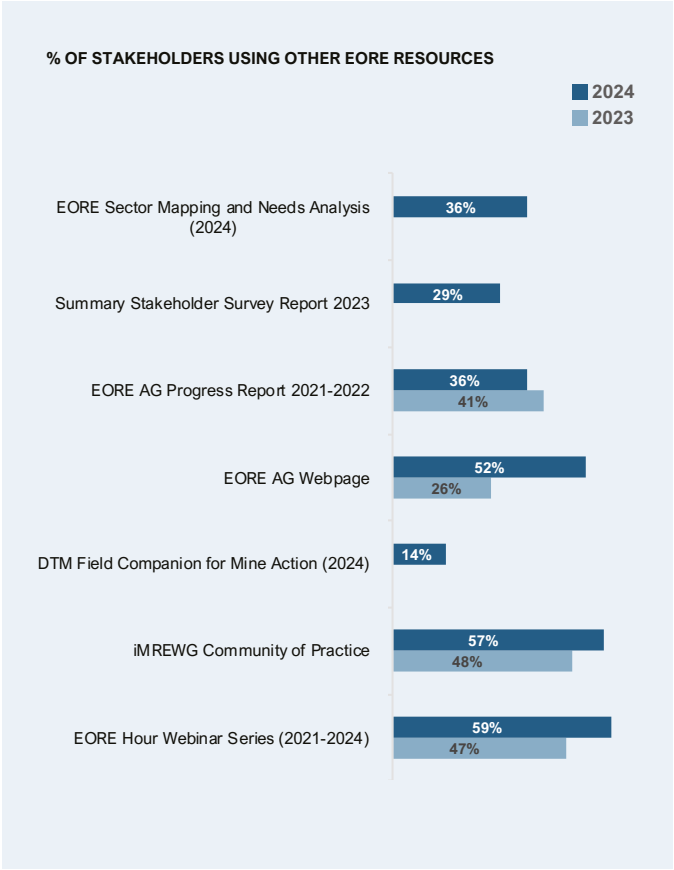
- The **Introduction to EORE Essentials** was made available in Arabic, Ukrainian, and French in June 2023.
- The **Advanced EORE e-learning** was translated into French in March 2024.

Data from GICHD further supports this correlation. Between July 2021 and December 2024, out of 1,843 registered users of the Advanced E-Learning course, 15% opted for the French version. Similarly, out of 4,588 registered users of the Introduction to EORE Essentials, 20% chose non-English versions (8% Ukrainian, 8% Arabic, and 4% French).

Meanwhile, the **Annual Course on "Delivering Effective EORE" in Spiez and its associated online training package** show increasing awareness (from 48% to 58%) and use (from 30% to 41%), but at a slower pace compared to the e-learning courses. This may reflect the logistical constraints of in-person training, including limited availability and accessibility for practitioners in different regions. Respondents reported the same access difficulties to access the online training package as those reported for the online DEORE library (See above, Resources on Digital EORE). Furthermore, **national authorities and local operators had the lowest awareness of the Spiez Course**, with only 18% and 44% awareness, respectively. This can be explained by the fact that the 'by invitation only' Spiez courses are neither published nor advertised. Only UN agencies, Mine Action INGOs, ICRC and GICHD receive invitations for nominations with a pre-allocation of slots, however each entity can opt to nominate one or several member(s) of national authorities or local NGOs as part of their quota of applicants.

Other global resources





Awareness and use of engagement-focused resources, such as the **iMREWG Community of Practice** (73%) and the **EORE Hour Webinar Series** (69%), have steadily increased, reinforcing their role as key platforms for knowledge exchange and professional networking in the sector. The **EORE AG Webpage** has also seen a substantial rise in awareness (+18 percentage points) and use (+26 percentage points), confirming its importance as a central hub for disseminating global EORE resources. Its **update in 2023** may have contributed to this increase by improving both its accessibility and the accessibility of global EORE materials hosted on the website. However, as highlighted in the **2024 EORE Sector Mapping**, stakeholders continue to express the **need for more sustainable and user-friendly platforms for sharing materials**, particularly within the iMREWG. The current platform remains outdated, limiting functionality for document sharing and interactive communication. A migration to a more **practical, centralised "one-stop-shop" for EORE materials**—beyond the existing EORE AG library—could significantly enhance accessibility and usability.[45]

Newer resources, such as the **DTM Field Companion for Mine Action (2024)** has the lowest awareness and use rates, reflecting its recent introduction and the time needed for dissemination and uptake (See Annex 1 for further details on these resources). The previous version of the DTM Field Companion, launched in 2019, had reached an awareness of 29% in 2023, and use of 17%.[46]

Meanwhile, the **EORE AG Progress Report 2021-2022** shows a slight decline in use despite stable awareness, suggesting that while it remains a recognised sector reference, it may not always be perceived as directly applicable or actionable for operators in the field. This contrasts with more practical resources, such as training materials and guidance documents, which often see sustained or increasing use over time. The **Summary Stakeholder Survey Report 2023** and the **EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis (2024)**, though relatively new, have already reached 52% and 58% awareness, respectively, suggesting an interest in sector-wide assessments and recommendations (See Annex 1 for more details).

Adopting good practices for EORE

This section looks at the adoption of four dimensions of good practice: **training packages**; **results-based management**; **in-country coordination**; and **EORE integrated approaches.**

Training packages

	% of stakeholders reporting a training package in use on EORE Baseline 2022: 58%	**2024: 73%** **2023: 64%**
	% of stakeholders reporting that the training package was updated in 2021–2022 or 2023–2024. Baseline 2020–2022: N/A[47]	**2024: 39%** **2023: 59%**[48]
	% of the above who reported that the revised training package is compliant with IMAS 12.10 Baseline 2021–2022: 58%[49]	**2024: 83%** **2023: 67%**[50]

In **2024, 73% of respondents (66 out of 90) from 31 Mine Action and EORE organisations** reported having an EORE training package in use—an increase of nearly **10 percentage points from 2023 and 15 points from 2022**. In 2024, 39% of respondents reported training packages were updated in the past four years, and 29% reported an update in 2020 or before. **83% of respondents reported updated packages aligning with IMAS 12.10**, compared to **67% in 2023** and **58% in 2021–2022**, reflecting improved standardisation and professionalisation in EORE training.

However, **only 48% of respondents in 2024** reported access to training opportunities, compared to **52% in 2023**. Since this question was not included in previous surveys, **long-term trends remain unclear**, and further monitoring will be needed in the coming years. Respondents shared diverse training experiences, ranging from **international workshops** (GICHD SBCC pilot, ASEAN EORE, Spiez training) to **national and regional programs** led by organisations like HALO Trust (Ukraine), CPADD (Benin), and UNICEF/UNMAS. Many also benefited from **internal capacity-building efforts**, **EORE Hour participation**, **NDM-UN meetings**, and **virtual training on related topics like IHL and humanitarian negotiation**.

Results-based management

	Number of different organisations reporting having a Theory of Change specific to EORE or including EORE in place at global/regional levels *Baseline 2020: N/A*[51]	**2024:11** **2023: 8**[52]

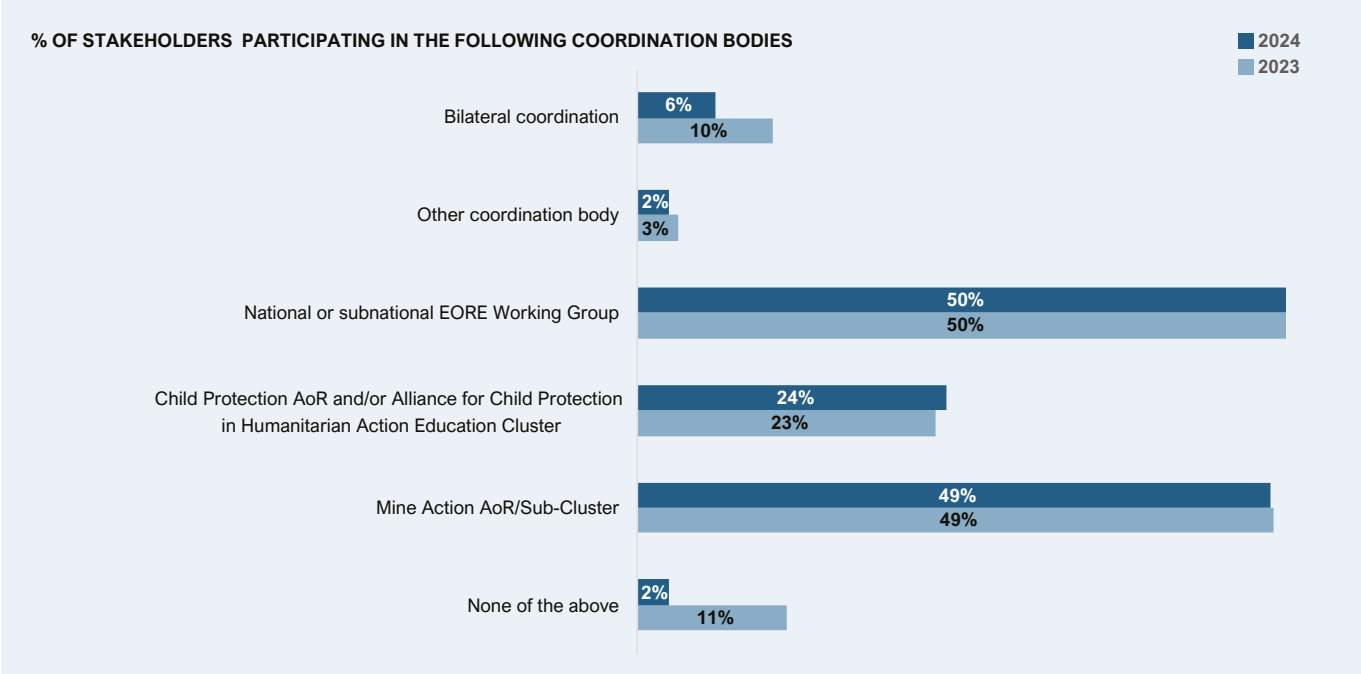
IMAS 07.12 defines **results-based management (RBM)** as "a management strategy by which all actors, contributing directly or indirectly to achieving a set of results, ensure that their processes, products and services contribute to the achievement of desired results (outputs, outcomes and higher level goals or impact)."[53]

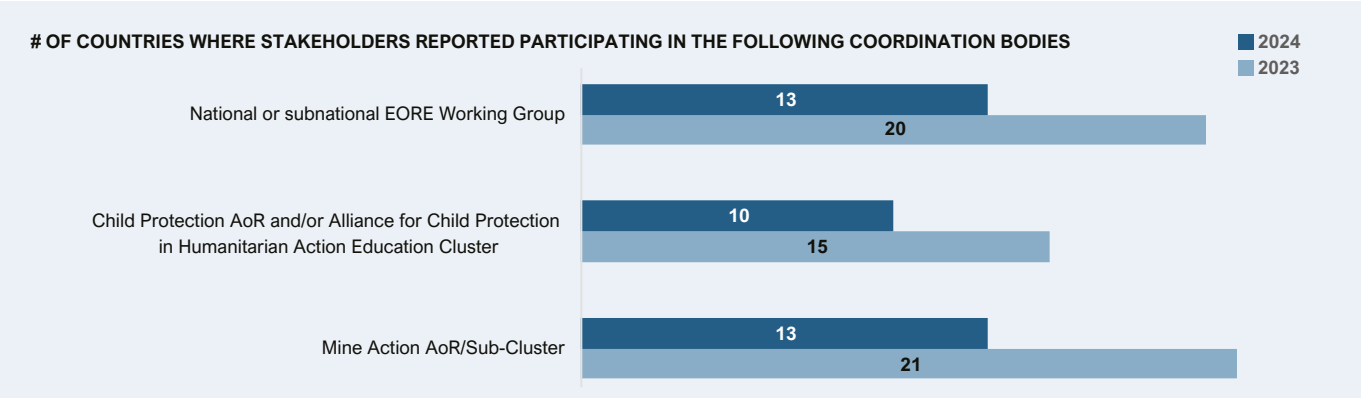
A **Theory of Change (ToC**) is the backbone of a Results-Based Management (RBM) system, providing clear pathways to achieve desired outcomes and defining key success indicators. In 2024, progress was made in adopting **EORE-specific or EORE-inclusive ToCs**, with 11 organisations reporting having one at the global or regional level, up from 8 in 2023. Since 2023, UNICEF, in collaboration with the EORE AG, has been developing a **comprehensive sector-wide ToC** to strengthen RBM, document EORE impact systematically, and address existing gaps.[54] Once disseminated, this ToC could support organisations in updating or developing their own frameworks, aligning their strategic and operational needs with global indicators.

In-country coordination

	% of country-level stakeholders that participate in at least one coordination body Baseline 2021–2022: 85.5%[55]	**2024: 98%** **2023: 89%**

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.





Respondents from operators with a single-country focus were asked about participation in coordination meetings. Among those, **83% in 2021** and **88% in 2022 participated in coordination platforms** in their countries of operation. In 2023, participation remained unchanged, with 89% of respondents (out of 96) participating in at least one coordination platform. Significant progress was reported in 2024 as 98% of respondents (out of 84) were taking part in coordination platforms. The majority reported that they participated in **National EORE Working Groups** (50% for 2023–2024, and 52.5% in 2021–2022) and/or in coordination meetings held by the **Mine Action AoR** or subcluster (49% in 2023–2024 and 58% in 2021–2022)[56]. Participation **in the Child Protection AoR** dropped from 34.5% in 2021–2022 to a quarter in 2023–2024. Other coordination meetings attended by respondents included Child Protection AoR meetings and health and education cluster meetings.

A notable decrease in the number of countries where stakeholders reported participating in the **Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR)/subcluster** could be linked to a reduction in the number of countries where the MA AoR was activated. According to the **EORE Sector Mapping**, the MA AoR was active in **18 countries in 2022**, compared to **16 in 2024**. However, this decline is not limited to the MA AoR—it also affects participation in other **coordination platforms**, and may be linked to funding issues.[57]

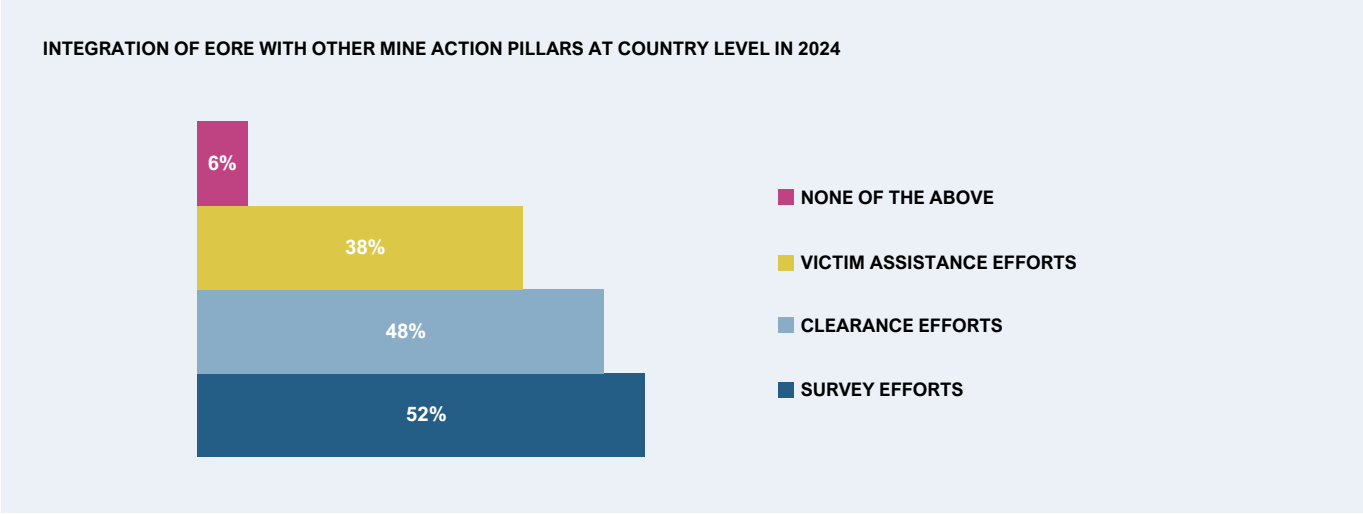
EORE integrated approaches

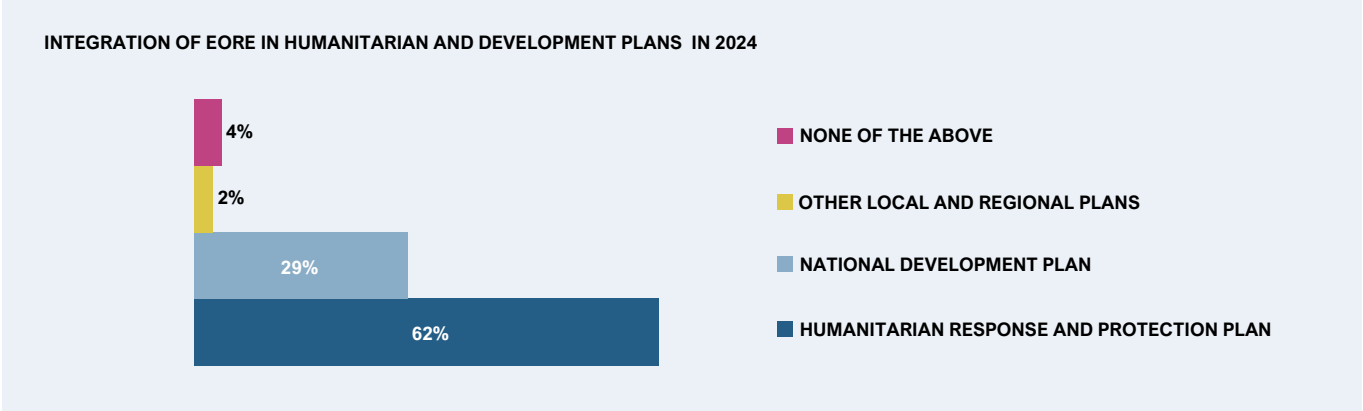
CCM and APMBC action plans state that **EORE should also be coordinated with other mine action pillars, as well as with other humanitarian and development sectors** so that it can better achieve its goals of reducing the impact of EO and promoting safer behaviours. To monitor progress, two new questions were introduced in the 2023 Stakeholder Survey on **EORE integration.**

In terms of integration with other mine action pillars, In 2024, 6% of respondents (out of 84) reported not integrating EORE at all, up from just 1% in 2023. This may suggest a **rise in standalone EORE**, perhaps due to conflict-related constraints preventing the deployment of more comprehensive mine action programs. EORE was mostly **integrated with survey efforts** (52%, down from 60% in 2023) and **clearance** (48%, down from 59%). **Integration with victim assistance was lower** (38%, down from 49%), reflecting ongoing challenges in funding and development within this pillar.

Regarding integration with humanitarian and development plans, the proportion of respondents selecting **"None of the above"** remained low and largely unchanged between 2023 and 2024, suggesting that most stakeholders are aware of integrated planning and may have contributed to its promotion or implementation. Integration of EORE into **humanitarian response and protection plans** remained strong but saw a slight decrease (**62% in 2024 vs. 64% in 2023**). This minor drop could reflect **shifts in funding priorities**, **evolving humanitarian strategies**, or **challenges in maintaining EORE visibility within broader response frameworks**. To support further integration, the EORE AG collaborated with the MA AoR and DTM to review the Mine Action Toolkit, and develop a set of minimum data that can be included in data collection and assessment initiatives as part of the protection sector. Data collected can be further included in Humanitarian Needs Overview/ Humanitarian Response Plans processes.[58]

Similarly, EORE integration into **national development plans** saw a slight increase (**29% in 2024 vs. 27% in 2023**) but remained significantly lower than integration into humanitarian plans. This could indicate growing recognition of EORE as a long-term development issue in some contexts, while also highlighting persistent challenges in embedding EORE into national policies and development frameworks. Integration into **local and regional plans** remains minimal (**2% in 2024 vs. 1% in 2023**), suggesting that **EORE coordination at decentralised levels is still limited**.

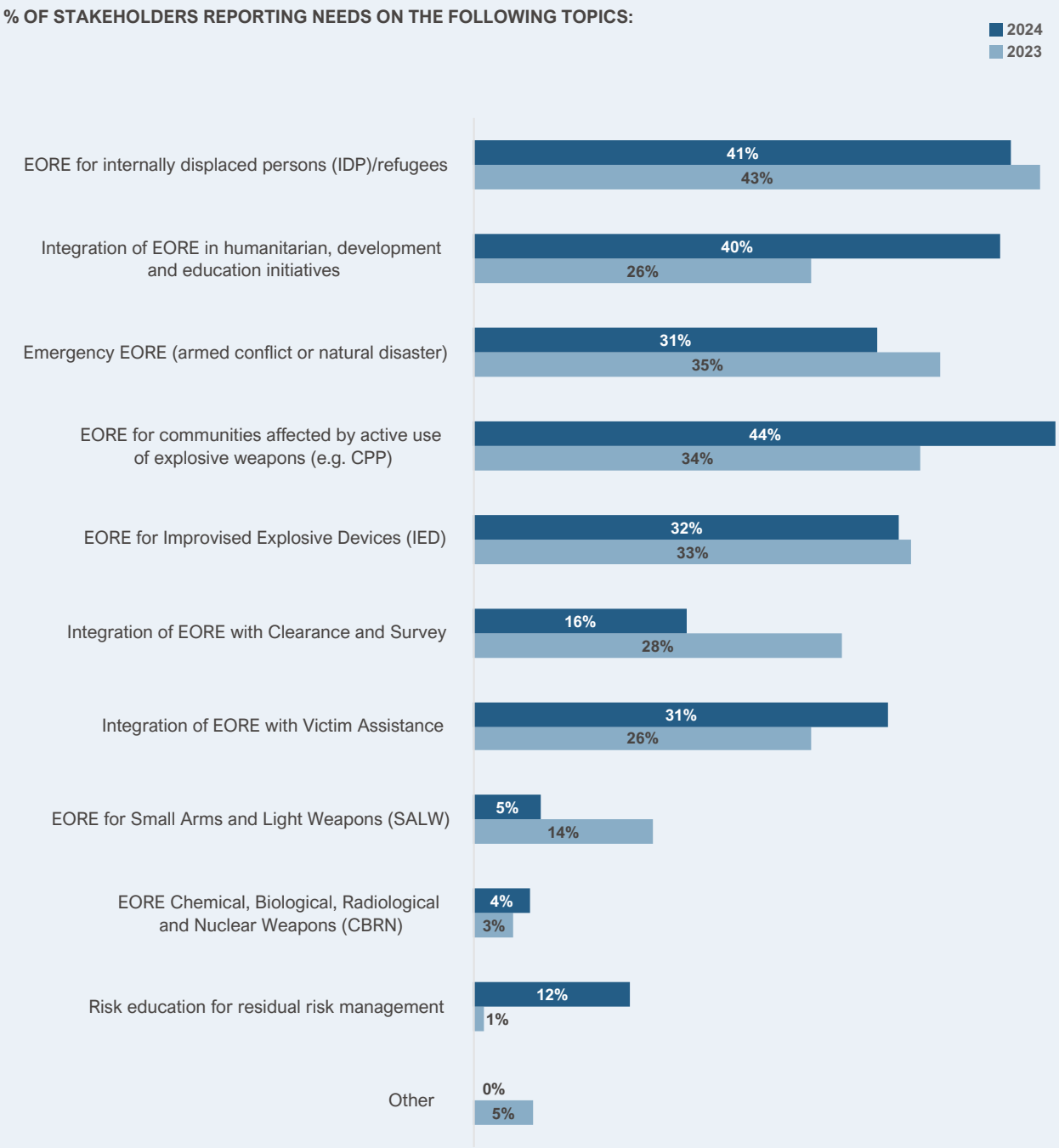




PART 3. SECTOR NEEDS & FEEDBACK

Sector needs

Emerging operational needs



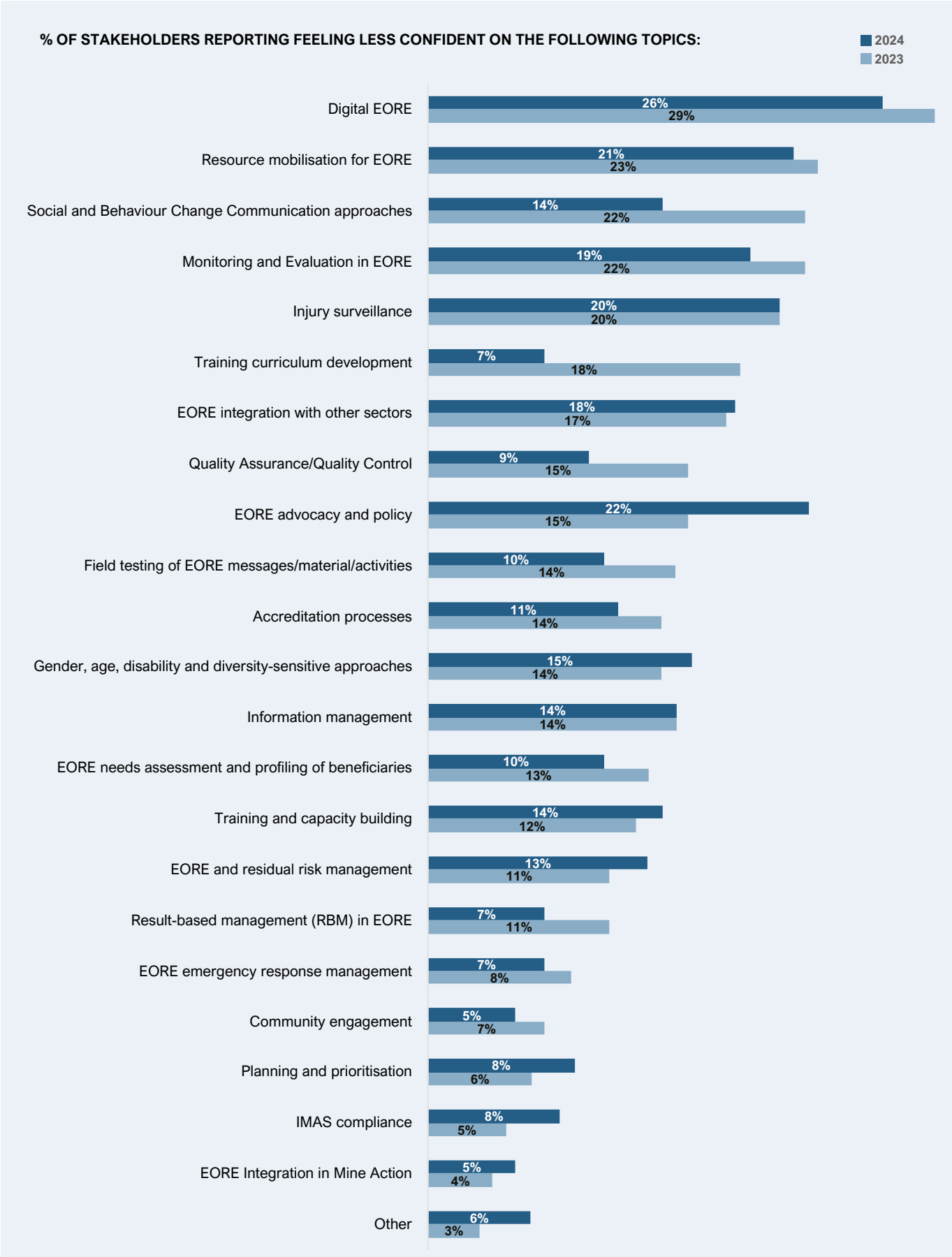
Respondents to the 2023 and 2024 survey were asked to select a maximum of three emerging needs from among 13 options, with an option to provide information on additional needs that were not listed. The responses indicate that the evolving global landscape characterised by an **increasing number of conflicts, the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, and an increasing number of displaced people and refugees** is signalling a need for the EORE sector to step up to and respond to these challenging emergency situations. In **2024, 44%** of respondents, compared to 34% of respondents in 2023, said that EORE and Conflict Preparedness and Protection (CPP) for **communities affected by the active use of explosive weapons** was an emerging area requiring more attention. The **provision of EORE to IDPs and refugees** was also recognised as a significant need in both 2023 and 2024, with 43% of respondents in 2023, and 41% of respondents in 2024 selecting this option. The 2024 survey results also showed a significant increase in the number of respondents recognising the **need for the integration of EORE into humanitarian, development and education initiatives**, with the number of respondents choosing this option rising from **26% in 2023 to 40% in 2024**. All these responses indicate the **increasing complexity** of the contexts in which EORE providers are working and the challenges faced to not only ensure the provision of EORE to affected populations, but also the integration of EORE into global protection, development and education agendas. The proportion of respondents selecting **emergency risk education** (for armed conflict or natural disasters) and **EORE for IED** remained consistent between 2023 and 2024, suggesting that these remain important issues in many contexts.

There was an **increase** in the number of respondents highlighting the **integration of EORE with Victim Assistance** as an emerging need (from 26% of respondents in 2023 to 31% of respondents in 2024), and a **decrease** in the number of respondents selecting the **integration of EORE with clearance and survey** as a need (28% of respondents selected this option in 2023 compared to 16% in 2024). In this regard the stakeholder survey responses reflect the findings of the **2024 EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis**, which noted that although progress had been made, **EORE was less integrated with victim assistance than with land release.**[59] More work needs to be done to ensure that EORE and VA are integrated for the benefit of both pillars and in line with IMAS 12.10 on EORE and IMAS 13.10 on victim assistance.

There were far fewer respondents selecting **EORE for SALW** (14% of respondents in 2023 and 5% in 2024) or **EORE for chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons (CBRN)** (3% in 2023 and 4% in 2024) as an emerging need. This may reflect the fact that risk education programmes for SALW have been ongoing for many years, or that there are fewer contexts where CBRN currently pose an immediate risk to populations. However, with increasing global instability and a growing number of conflicts, both of these areas may need increasing attention in the future.

Clearance capacities within residual contamination contexts have been the main focus of attention in recent years, with less attention paid to **EORE capacities** within residual contamination contexts. The 2024 stakeholder survey shows an increase in the number of respondents considering that more attention is needed on EORE in residual contamination contexts in coming years (from 1% of respondents in 2023 to 12% of respondents in 2024), an increase that may have been encouraged by the publication of the 2023 GICHD guidance document on this subject.[60] While the numbers highlighting this topic remain relatively low, it is a reminder that **planning for EORE in residual contamination contexts** is an important consideration for every mine action programme.

Suggested capacity development areas



Respondents to the 2023 and 2024 stakeholder survey were asked to select a maximum of five areas where they felt **less confident in their capacity** among 25 options, and with an option to provide information on additional areas. The survey responses were quite mixed, as to be expected with such a large range of topics, but a few conclusions can be drawn. The data shows a **clear and continued demand for more knowledge and expertise in digital EORE**, with respondents in both 2023 and 2024 highlighting this as an area in which they feel less confident. This echoes the findings from the 2021 and 2022 stakeholder surveys, where digital EORE was also the topic on which most people wanted support (43% in 2021 and 39% in 2022). This interest in digital EORE can perhaps be explained by the "boom" in the **growth of digital EORE methodologies,** which accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic and have continued to demonstrate their utility in both conflict and post-conflict environments. While a number of DEORE resources have been produced by the EORE AG DEORE Task Team, there remains relatively low awareness of these resources, most of which are only accessible in English (see also Resource Awareness: detailed analysis). This highlights the need for targeted dissemination efforts, practical guidance and capacity-building initiatives on DEORE.

The data shows a **clear and continued demand for more knowledge and expertise in digital EORE**, with respondents in both 2023 and 2024 highlighting this as an area in which they feel less confident. This echoes the findings from the 2021 and 2022 stakeholder surveys, where digital EORE was also the topic on which most people wanted support (43% in 2021 and 39% in 2022). This interest in digital EORE can perhaps be explained by the "boom" in the **growth of digital EORE methodologies,** which accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic and have continued to demonstrate their utility in both conflict and post-conflict environments. While a number of DEORE resources have been produced by the EORE AG DEORE Task Team, there remains relatively low awareness of these resources, most of which are only accessible in English (see also Resource Awareness: detailed analysis). This highlights the need for targeted dissemination efforts, practical guidance and capacity-building initiatives on DEORE.

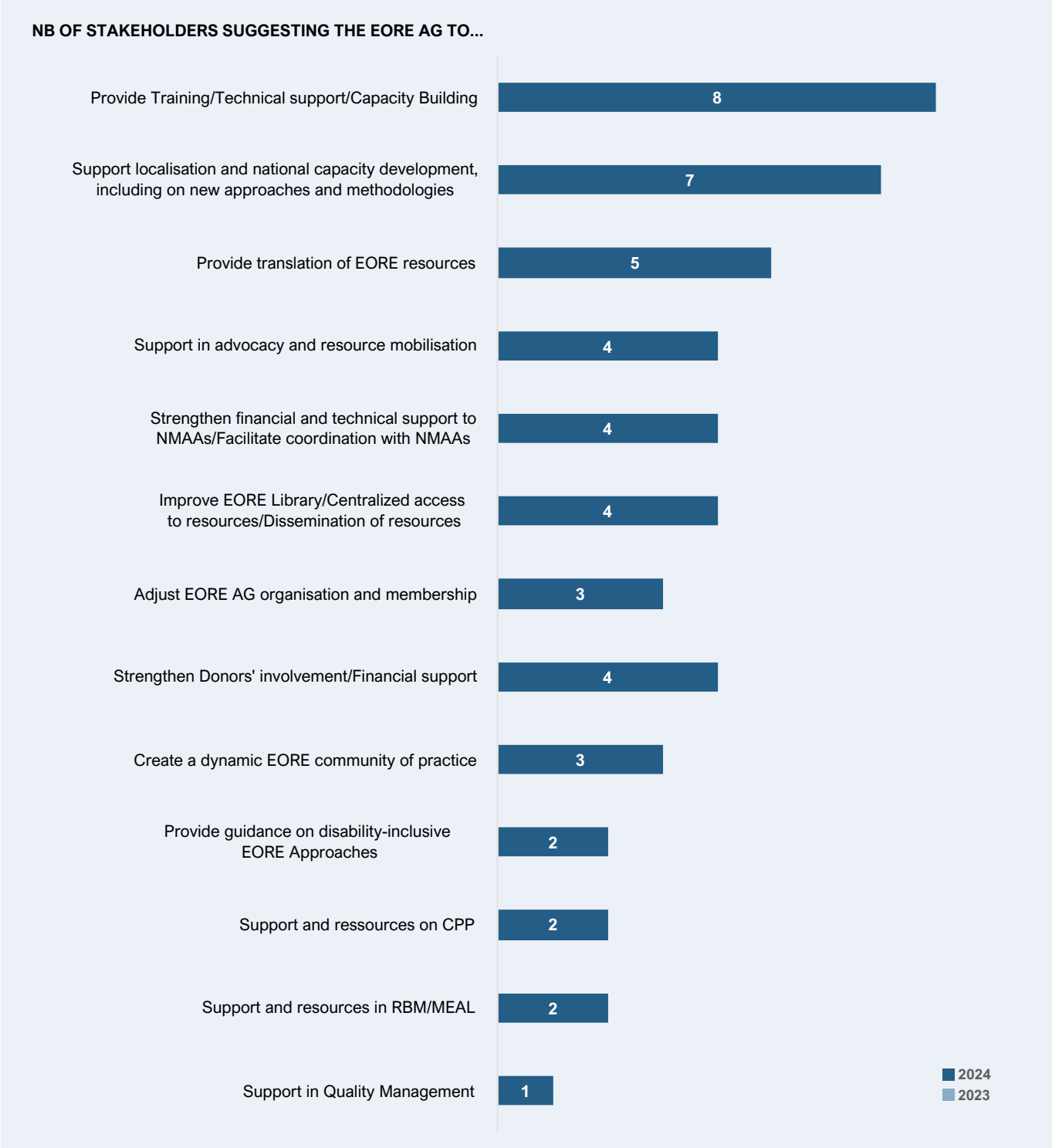
Resource mobilisation for EORE was cited as an area where more support is required in both 2023 and 2024. Despite a growing demand for EORE and significant professionalisation of the sector, this has **not translated into improved funding for the sector**. As the EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis found, "there is a growing demand to enhance resource mobilisation strategies for affected states through convention mechanisms and relevant national and global platforms." This is also indicated by the increase in the number of survey respondents in 2024 noting a need for more support in **EORE advocacy and policy** (up from 15% of respondents in 2023 to 22% of respondents in 2024).

While still high on the list of topics respondents felt less confident in, the 2024 survey indicated a slight decrease in the number of survey respondents feeling less confident in **SBCC and M&E**. This could be because of **increased opportunities to train in these subjects**, for example through the GICHD EORE essentials and advanced e-learning courses, through the piloting of the SBCC toolkit, and through the provision of training on these topics by international organisations to their staff and partners.

Other topics favoured by respondents in 2023 and 2024 for further guidance and training include injury surveillance, integrating EORE with other sectors, information management, and gender, age, disability and diversity sensitive approaches.

Suggestions from survey respondents

Suggestions for the EORE Advisory Group



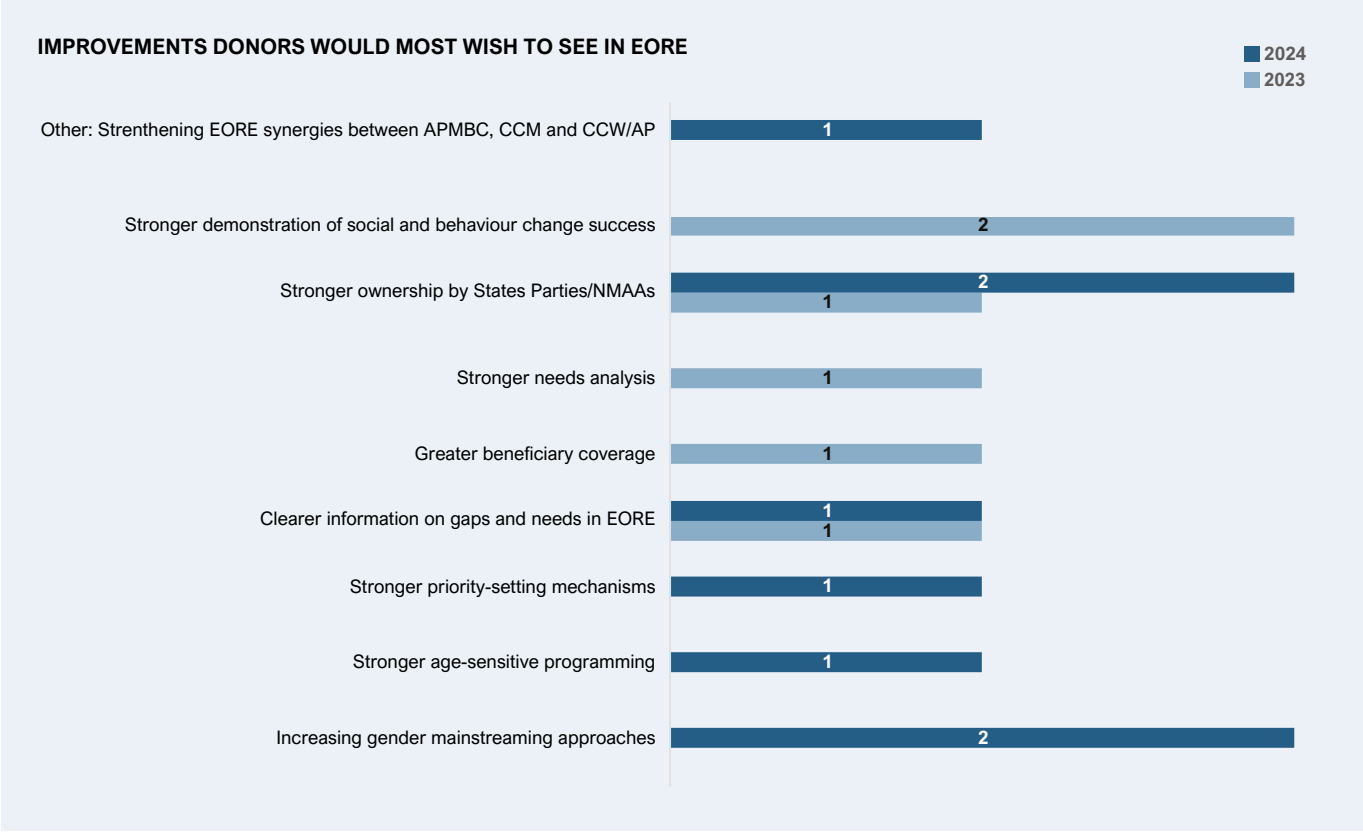
The EORE stakeholder survey respondents were asked if they had any **suggestions for the EORE Advisory Group**. A total of 29 respondents provided answers to this open question, and the answers were compiled into broader categories.

The responses indicate that the EORE AG is largely on track in terms of providing the type of support that the respondents request. The largest group of responses relate to providing **training, technical support and capacity building**, all of which the EORE AG addresses itself or through the work of its members. The development of the EORE online courses,

the EORE Hour webinars, the Task Teams to work on the production of different resources and guidelines, and the annual Spiez EORE training, all provide opportunities for EORE stakeholders to learn, to share experience and to build skills and expertise. Ensuring that these different **opportunities and resources are available and accessible** to as many stakeholders as possible, particularly at national and local level, will be something that the EORE AG can strengthen in coming years through the **translation of resources**, improving the **e-library and centralised access to resources**, **coordination with the NMAAs** on their needs (through the NMAA representation on the EORE AG), **embedding resources** within organisational training and skills development, and by continually **reviewing the feedback of its stakeholders** to ensure that the support provided is relevant and appropriate.

Some of the topics mentioned by the survey respondents, including localisation, national capacity development, disability inclusion, CPP, RBM, MEAL and quality management are also included within the 2025-2026 work plan (see Part 1: AG Work Plan Status: Activities, Outputs and Achievements).

Suggested areas of improvement for the sector: donors' perspective



Donor respondents to the EORE stakeholder survey in 2023 and 2024 were asked to select three areas where they felt the **EORE sector could be improved** from among 14 options and an option to input additional ideas.

A key recommendation provided by the donors was for there to be a **greater move towards national ownership by States Parties and NMAAs in the provision of EORE**, something that the EORE AG has also been advocating for within convention forums. This ties in with the recommendation to **strengthen the profile of EORE within the APMBC, CCM and CCW AP II**, another aspect of the ongoing EORE AG work. Donors also remain interested in increasing gender mainstreaming in approaches and age-sensitive programming, and clearer and evidence-based needs analysis and priority setting.

The EORE Sector continues to require **strong donor support**, particularly in the context of increasing contamination, operational challenges, and heightened risks linked to displacement and returns. However, a lack of growth in dedicated EORE funding often constrains the ability of organisations to expand and develop activities, and **resource mobilisation remains a key concern** for NMAA and EORE operators.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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**. The momentum was maintained during **2021 and 2022**, although there were indications that EORE received less attention within the APMBC and CCM policy and advocacy areas, and there was a decrease in the amount of dedicated funding reported for EORE.[61]

In **2023-2024 significant progress** has been made to ensure the inclusion of EORE within important policy, publication or research documents, including those initiated outside of the EORE sector, and to demonstrate the increasing professionalisation of EORE through journal articles and side events at the conventions and the NDM-UN. The **appointment of a dedicated EORE Coordinator/ focal point** within the **CCM and APMBC** machineries, along with the **reiteration of a dedicated EORE chapter in the** new APMBC **Siem Reap-Angkor Action plan 2025–2030**, represents the **culmination of advocacy efforts** by the EORE AG and its members. This progress reflects the **growing recognition of EORE as a life-saving and essential activity** within—and beyond—Humanitarian Mine Action.

However, as highlighted in the EORE Stakeholder surveys 2023–2024, **this does not always translate into resources on the ground**. The 2024 EORE Sector Mapping and Needs analysis, while acknowledging the progress made over the 2019–2024 period, also points at **important gaps in funding, impacting coordination, localisation, and challenges to reach those most in need in conflict-affected areas**. In early 2025, the US and—to a lesser extent, the UK, and Switzerland—decisions to cut humanitarian support, including direct support to mine action operations, are expected to deepen these difficulties and severely impact in-country programs, particularly locally-owned EORE initiatives.**The EORE AG should assess how these changes will impact the EORE sector and step up efforts for resource mobilisation**, including through integration of EORE within other sectors.

While the **quantity** of EORE-related initiatives is likely to **plateau** in the coming years, efforts should **focus on enhancing their quality** and **advancing the professionalisation** of the sector—helping to **maintain EORE's visibility** at national, regional, and global levels, and ensuring it can **respond effectively to growing needs and emergencies**. Progress in quality and increased attention to EORE reflect **the commitment to ensuring that EORE is delivered effectively,** but this should not overshadow the **pressing need for sustained resources** to maintain and scale such efforts.

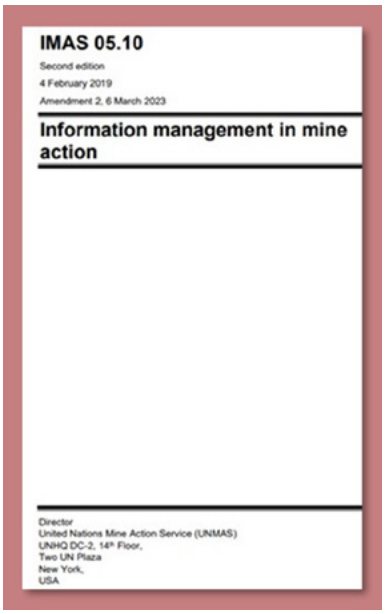
In response to these needs, during 2025-2026 priority activities of the EORE sector will include the **adoption and roll-out of the T&EP on EORE** and reviving plans to reshape the **global EORE Community of Practice.** The EORE AG will continue to build and leverage **multi-sectoral partnerships and synergies**, with a **focus on emergencies and EWIPA and the advancement of EORE and CPP** within these contexts. Acting on the pressing need to maintain funding for the sector, the EORE AG will update its **Advocacy Strategy** and **step-up engagement with donors**. Attention will focus on **localisation and gender, diversity, age, and disability** as cross-cutting themes.

ANNEX

EORE RESOURCES - OVERVIEW OF AWARENESS AND USE OF GLOBAL RESOURCES PUBLISHED IN 2023—2024

This handout summarises stakeholder awareness and use of 16 global key resources relevant for EORE produced in 2023—2024 by the sector and/or the EORE AG & its members.

International Mine Action Standards



IMAS 05.10 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR MINE ACTION

2023: 77% of respondents aware
2022: 90% of respondents aware of which **69%** used it

Who knows it best?

- International & Local Operators; Donors; Other Humanitarian/Development Organisations

Edition 2, Amendment 2, 6 March 2023
Link: IMIMAS

TECHNICAL NOTE FOR MINE ACTION (TNMA) 05.10/01 ON MEASUREMENT AND REPORTING OF BENEFICIARIES

2023: 64% of respondents aware
2024: 80% of respondents aware of which **75%** used it

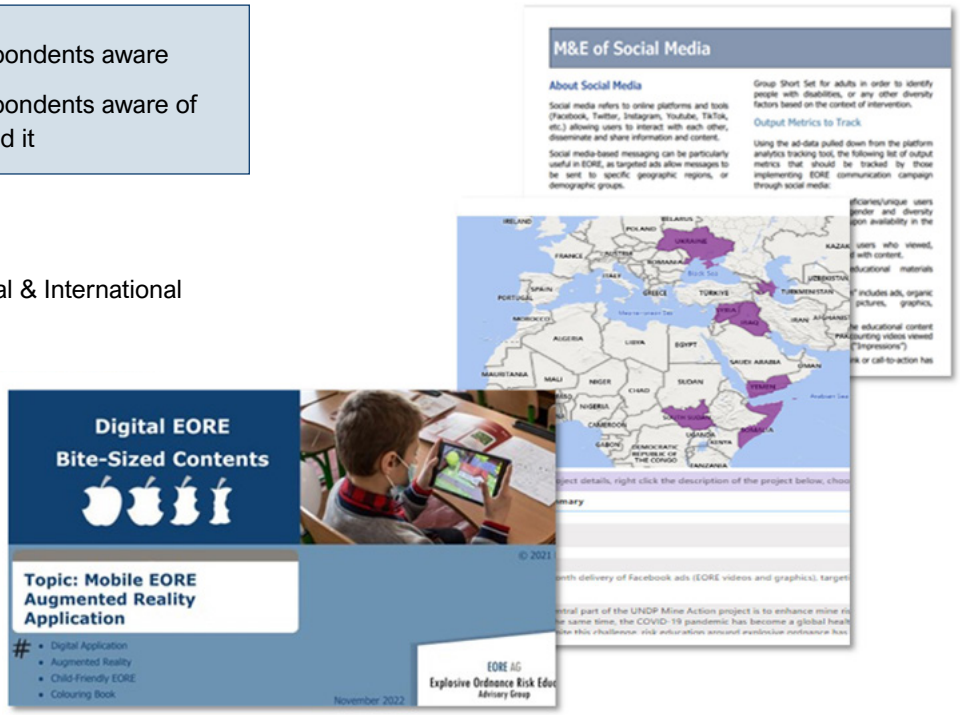
Who knows it best?

- EORE Support Organisations; International & Local Operators

Edition 1,7, October 2023
Link: IMTNMA

Digital EORE Resources: DEORE Projects Mapping; Partnership and Platform Mapping MicroMicro-Contents M&E Metrics

2023: 43% average of respondents aware
2024: 45% average of respondents aware of which **27%** used it



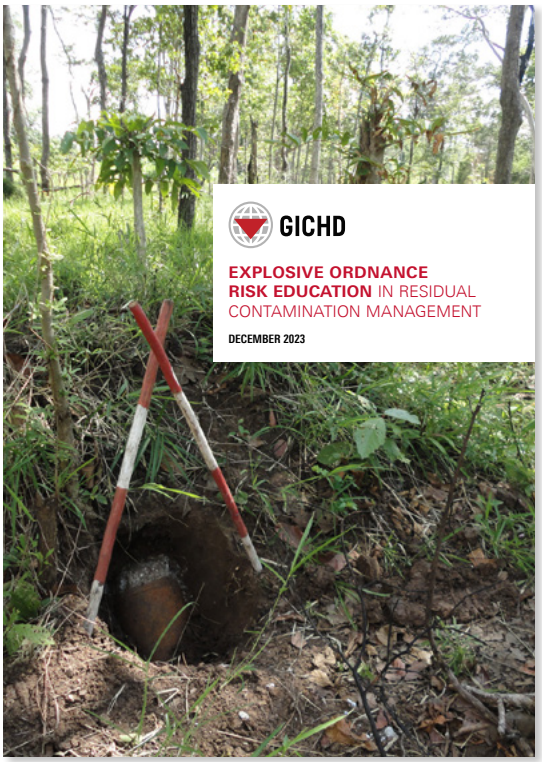
Who knows them best?

- EORE Support Organisations; Local & International Operators

Author: EORE AG (DE
Link: EORE AG_DEOI

EORE in Residual Contamination Management

2024: 59% average of respondents aware of which **39%** used it



Who knows it best?

- EORE Support Organisations; International & Local Operators

How has it been used?

Between January and December 2024:

- Number of views: 678
- Number of file download: 308
- User engagement: 371
- Top five visiting countries: Ukraine, Switzerland, United States, France, United Kingdom

Authors: GICHD, December 2023
Link: EORE_RCM

EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis

2024: 58% average of respondents aware of which **36%** used it

Who knows it best?

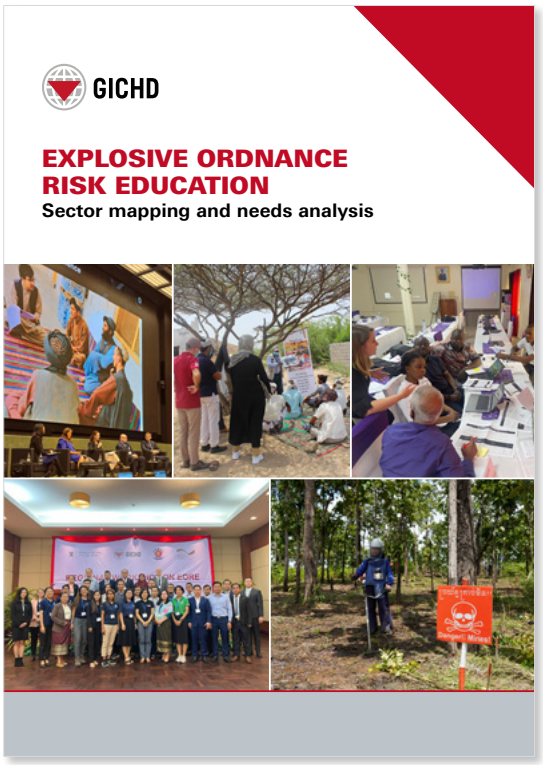
- EORE Support Organisations; Other Humanitarian/ Development Organisations; International Operators

How has it been used?

Between November and December 2024:

- Number of views: 597
- Number of file download: 289
- User engagement: 341
- Top five visiting countries: Switzerland, Ukraine, United States, Iraq, United Kingdom

Author: GICHD, October 2024 (English)
Link: EOREMAPPING2024



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) — Field Companion for Mine Action

2023: 29% of respondents aware*
2024: 26% of respondents aware, of which **14%** used it

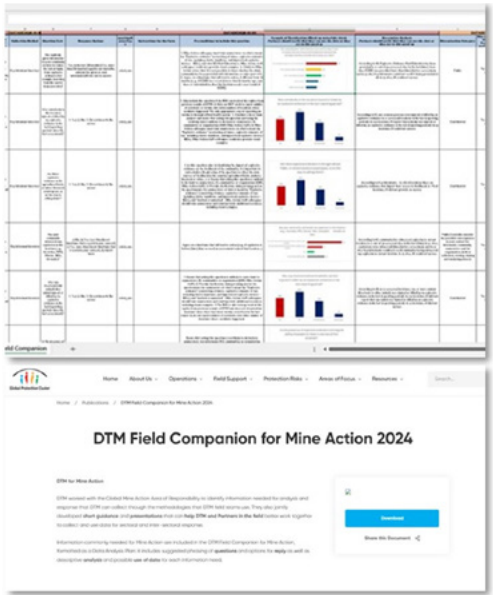
Who knows it best?

- EORE Support Organisations & Local Operators

How has it been used?

- **Ethiopia:** Obtain data on contamination in Northern affected areas and advocate for Mine Action
- **Nigeria**: Triangulate data to prioritise locations for EORE provision
- **Mali:** Better understand needs and perceptions on EO contamination by IDPs
- **DR Congo**: Collect data and inform operational planning, resource mobilisation and advocacy

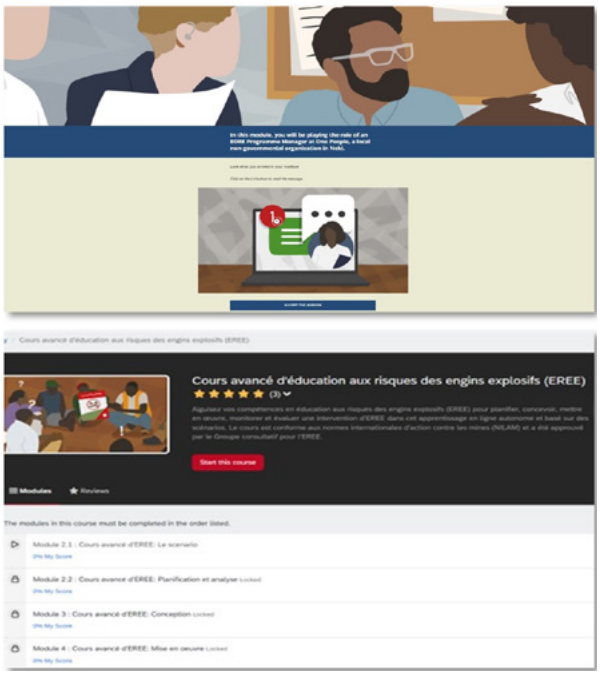
Author: IOM/DTM with support from the MA AoR, March 2024
Link: DTM_MA



* DTM Mine Action Toolkit (2019) was piloted in 4 countries and led to the 2024 revision. For more details, watch DTM & Partners Toolkit, Working with DTM for the data you need HNPW Session, May 2024.

Advanced EORE E-Learning Course

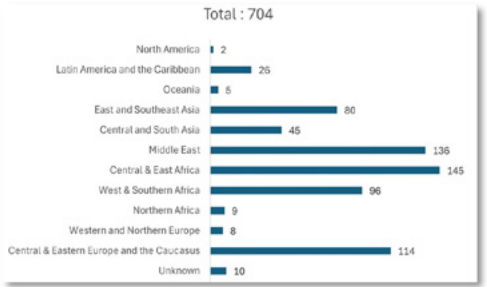
2023: 71% of respondents aware
2024: 84% of respondents aware, of which **71%** used it



Who knows it best?

- International Operators; EORE Support Organisations; Donors; National Authorities

Who took the course?

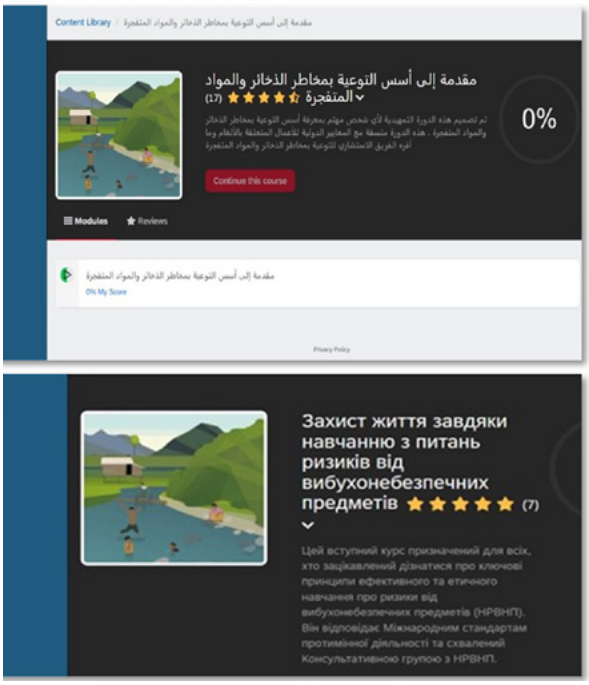


Developed by: GICHD, July 2023 (English)
March 2024 (French)

Link: EORE_AdvancedCourse

Introduction to EORE Essentials E-Learning Course

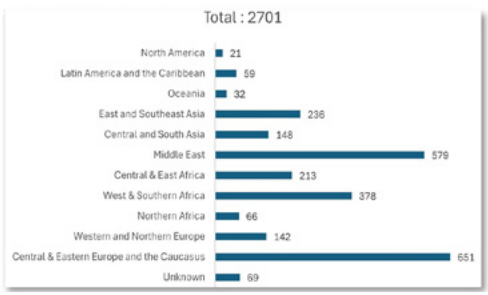
2023: 78% of respondents aware*
2024: 86% of respondents aware, of which **75%** used it



Who knows it best?

- International Operators; EORE Support Organisations; Donors; National Authorities

Who took the course?

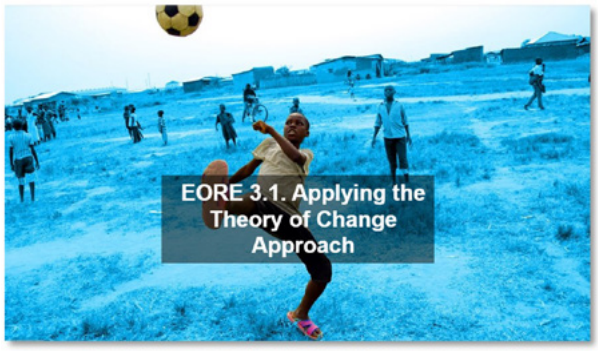


Developed by: GICHD, July 2021 (English)
June 2023 (Arabic, Ukrainian, and French)

Link: EORE_EssentialsCourse

Spiez Course Packages on Effective EORE ” and Integrated Mine Action ”

2023: 48% of respondents aware
2024: 58% of respondents aware, of which **41%** used it



Who knows it best?

- EORE Support Organisations & International Operators

Who attended the in in-person course?

- 2024 : 38 participants from 16 countries and 13 organisations
- 2023: 42 participants from 14 countries and 14 organisations

Organiser: UNICEF, in collaboration with the GICHD, October October-November 2023 & September September-October 2024.

Link: SPIEZ2024EORECourse_Package

Social and Behaviour Change Communication Toolkit

Launched mid December 2024, the SBCC toolkit could not be included in the 2024 EORE Stakeholder Survey.

What is this toolkit?

- Complete, self-contained training programme on Social Behaviour Change and Communication approaches to EORE.

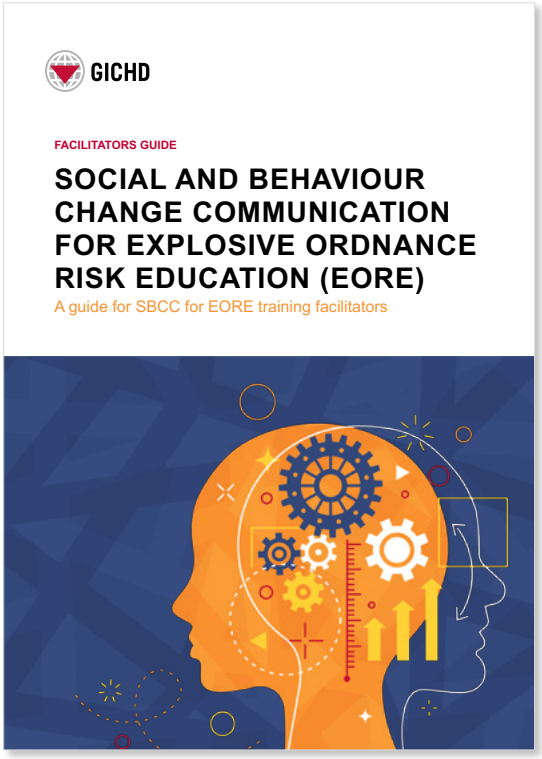
How has it been used?

Between December 2024 and January 2025:

- Number of views: 552
- User engagement: 397
- Top five visiting countries: Switzerland, Colombia, Iraq, Ukraine, Vietnam

Developed by: GICHD, 2024

Link: https://bit.ly/EORE_SBCCToolkit



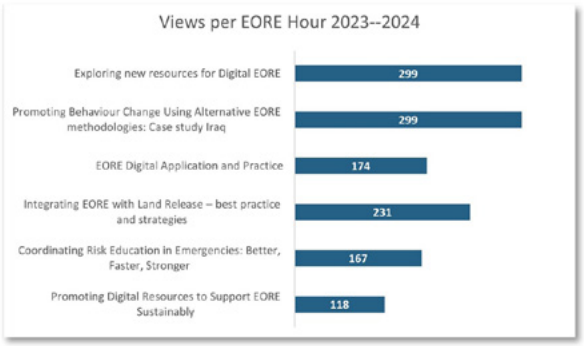
EORE Hour Webinars

2023: 64% of respondents aware
2024: 69% of respondents aware, of which **59%** used it

Who knows it best?

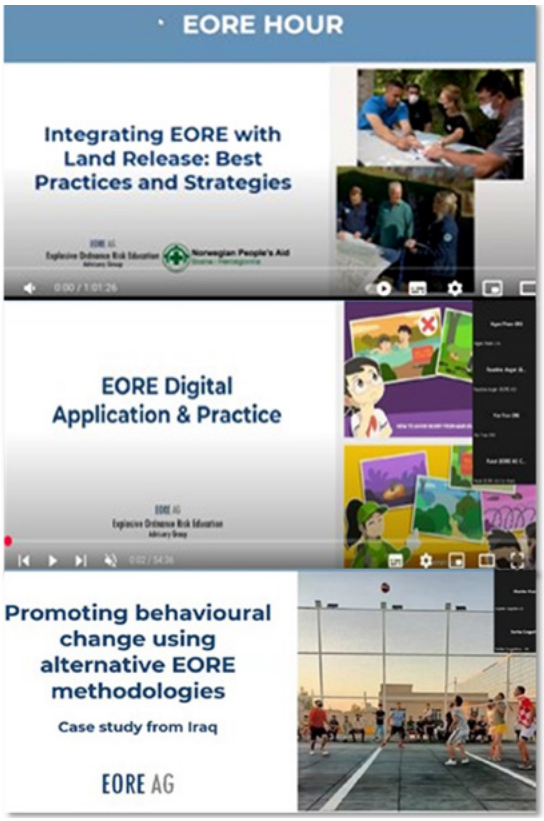
- EORE Support Organisations; Local & International Operators

How has it been used?



Author: EORE AG, 20232023—2024

Link: EORE_HOUR



EORE AG Reports

Summary Stakeholder Survey Report 2023

2024: 52% of respondents aware, of which **29%** have used or plan to use

Who knows it best?

- International & Local Operators; EORE Support Organisations

Author: EORE AG, 2024
Link: EOREAG_SS2023

EORE AG Progress Report 2021—2022

2023: 55% of respondents aware
2024: 59% of respondents aware, of which **36%** used it

Who knows it best?

- EORE Support Organisations; National Authorities; Local Operators

Organiser: EORE AG, 2023
Link: EOREAG_PR2021 PR2021-2023

ENDNOTES

1 GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, 2019. A second EORE sector mapping was carried out five-years later in 2024. See, GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis,October 2024.

2 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.

3 See the EORE AG meeting minutes, 15 October 2021.

4 See, EORE Advisory Group, Summary of 2023 EORE Stakeholder Survey Results, February 2024.

5 However, the donor category does not include the United Nations agencies that are often involved in funding EORE. These agencies were categorised as Mine Action Organisations supporting but not delivering EORE or as Humanitarian, Protection, Development or Education Organisations delivering, mainstreaming, or supporting EORE.

6 The seven regions represented in 2023 and 2024 are Central and Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, Central and South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, Northern Africa, Southeast Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

7 The 33 countries and territories represented in 2023 are Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kosovo, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. The 24 countries and territories represented in 2024 are Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Libya, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

8 On 1 December 2022 the EORE AG voted to update the ToR and extend the NGO co-chair initial term from one to two years.

9 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.

10 EORE AG, EORE Hour Concept Note, 16 June 2021.

11 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 multimedia project implemented in Colombia (available in English and Spanish versions).

12 The competencies include technical and contextual competencies for EORE and associated work including community liaison, information management, quality management, human resource management and safety for EORE personnel.

13 The DRM 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/DTM, DTM Mine Action Field Companion, March 2024.

14 GICHD, The Sustainable Development Outcomes of Mine Action in Somalia, 19 June 2023; and GICHD, The Sustainable Development Outcomes of Mine Action in South Sudan, 10 July 2023; GICHD, The Sustainable Development Outcomes of Mine Action in Iraq, 6 November 2024

15 GICHD, Innovation Conference Report 2023, April 2024.

16 EORE AG, Terms of Reference, July 2023.

17 Statements were given at the CCM 11th Meeting of States Parties (September 2023) and CCM 12th Meeting of States Parties (September 2024) and at the APMBC 21st Meeting of States Parties (November 2023) and at the APMBC 5th Review Conference (November 2024).

18 EORE publications in 2024: Landmine Monitor 2024, ICBL-CMC, November 2024; Cluster Munition Monitor 2024, ICBL-CMC, September 2024; CCM Article 4 Coordinators (Norway and Italy), Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Twelfth Meeting of States Parties, September 2024; EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, GICHD, October 2024; Social and Behaviour Change Communication Toolkit for Explosive Ordnance Risk Education, GICHD, 2024; Nick Vovk (Danish Refugee Council), Emergency Explosive Ordnance Risk Education: Lessons Learned from Ukraine, Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction, Issue 28.1, Spring 2024; EORE Advisory Group, Summary of EORE Stakeholder Survey Results, February 2024; EORE Game Changer Stories, GICHD 2024 (in English, French and Arabic). Other publications: IOM/DTM, Displacement Tracking Matrix Mine Action Toolkit, March 2024; UNICEF, Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas: A Deadly Threat to Children, May 2024; Mark Wilkinson (DanChurchAid), Lisa Mueller-Dormann, Camilla Roberti (Danish Refugee Council), and Lene Rasmussen (DanChurchAid), Local Is Possible: An Analysis of HMA localization efforts and proposed pathways for future projects, Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction, Issue 28.2, Summer 2024; Draft Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan, 29 November 2024; Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), Article 4 Coordinators (Norway and Italy), 16 July 2024; and Roberto Mugavero and Mohammed Alkuhali, CEMEC's Essential Guide: Ensuring Safety for Healthcare and Emergency Professionals in Conflict Zones, European Centre for Disaster Medicine (CEMEC), August 2024.

19 EORE publications in 2023: Landmine Monitor 2023, ICBL-CMC, November 2023; Cluster Munition Monitor 2023, September 2023; Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in Residual Contamination Management, GICHD, December 2023; Robin Toal, MAG Emergency Response: Digital EORE in Somalia, Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction, Issue 27.3, Fall 23, October 2023; Nils Hegel and Jonathan Walsh [Mine Mark Foundation], Mine Mark Digital EORE: Being Innovative as a Small NGO in the Mine Action Sector, Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction, Issue 27.2, Summer 23. IMAS: IMAS 05.10, Annex B, March 2023; TNMA 05.10/01, October 2023; TNMA on IED Risk Education in Arabic and French, 2023. Other publications: UNSG Report on Mine Action, July 2023; UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution on Assistance in Mine Action, adopted on 7 December 2023, A/RES/78/70.

20 "I am grateful for the work of the Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Advisory Group, and I encourage the creation of similar alliances of organisations to raise the profile of victim assistance interventions and ensure that the human rights and needs of victims of explosive ordnance are more systematically met." See United Nations Report of the Secretary-General (July 2023), UN General Assembly - Assistance in mine action, pp. 6–7, and 16.

21 ICBL-CMC, Landmine Monitor 2024, Geneva, November 2024.

22 EPFL EssentialTech Centre (2024), Linkedin Post March 2023, "Challenge 1: From FSD (Fondation suisse de déminage): How to make people adopt safe behavior in the presence of landmines or other explosive ordnance?."

23 ICBL-CMC collects data on mine action funding for the previous year. In this report the figures for 2022 and 2023 are provided. Figures for funding for 2024 will be presented in 2025.

24 ICBL-CMC, Landmine Monitor 2024, Geneva, November 2024.

25 ICBL-CMC, Landmine Monitor 2024, Geneva, November 2024

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

27 Data in the following sections is drawn from the EORE Stakeholder Survey for 2020, 2021-2022, and 2022-2023, unless otherwise stated.

28 See, EORE AG, Summary Report of Stakeholder Survey 2023, February 2024.

29 The question in the survey was changed in 2023 to capture more accurately possible changes in the sector. In 2023 and 2024, respondents were asked about changes of the importance of EORE in their workplace, whereas in 2020–2021, they had been asked about changes in the profile of EORE globally. 55% of respondents had perceived an increase in the profile of EORE across levels in 2021 and 2022, against 62% in 2020. See, EORE AG Progress Report 2021–2022.

30 See, GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, October 2024.

31 This question was added to the survey questionnaire in 2023, so there is no baseline for comparison with previous years.

32 See, GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, October 2024.

33 The global resources in the 2021 Stakeholder Survey were:

1. IMAS 12.10 on EORE (2020)
2. TNMA 12.10/01 on IED Risk Education (Draft 2021)
3. Working Paper on Measuring the Results of EORE (GICHD, 2021)
4. Using Barrier Analysis to Improve EORE (The HALO TRUST, 2021)
5. Review of New Technologies & Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts (GICHD, 2020)
6. Guidance on Standardising Beneficiary Definitions (Coll., 2020)
7. EORE Hour webinar series (2021)
8. COVID-19/EORE Webinar & Resource Library (2020)
9. DTM Field Companion for Mine Action (IOM, 2019)
10. Annual Course on "Effective EORE" or "Integrated Mine Action" in Spiez and training package (UNICEF)
11. Introduction to EORE Essentials e-learning (GICHD, 2021)
12. EORE AG Advocacy Strategy (2020)
13. EORE AG 2020 Progress Report (2021)

34 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.

35 The global resources in the 2023 Survey were :

1. IMAS 12.10 on EORE (2020)
2. TNMA 12.10/01 on IED Risk Education (2022)
3. TNMA 05.10/01 (2023)
4. IMAS 05.10 (2023)
5. Working Paper on Measuring the Results of EORE (2021)
6. Using Barrier Analysis to Improve EORE (2021)
7. Review of New Technologies & Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts (2020)
8. Guidance on Standardising Beneficiary Definitions (2020)
9. Resource Library on DEORE - Spiez Workshop 2022 (UNICEF/GICHD)
10. Digital EORE Project Mapping (2022-2023)
11. Digital EORE Partnership and Platform Mapping (2023)
12. Digital EORE Micro-Content (2023)
13. Digital EORE M&E Metrics (2023)
14. Introduction to EORE Essentials e-learning (GICHD, 2021)
15. Advanced EORE e-learning (GICHD, 2023)
16. Annual Course on "Delivering Effective EORE" in Spiez and training package (UNICEF, 2023-2024)
17. EORE Hour Webinar Series (2021-2024)

18. iMREWG Community of Practice
19. DTM Field Companion for Mine Action (IOM, 2019)
20. EORE AG Webpage
21. EORE AG Advocacy Strategy (2020)
22. EORE AG Progress Report 2021-2022

36 The global resources in the 2024 Survey were :

1. EORE in Residual Contamination Management (GICHD, 2023)
2. EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis (GICHD, 2024)
3. Summary Stakeholder Survey Report 2023

Revised in 2024, the new version of the DTM Field Companion for Mine Action replaced the 2019 version in the survey questionnaire. The EORE AG Advocacy Strategy, considered as outdated, was removed, and was planned to be revised by the EORE AG.

37 Baseline was calculated as the average of 2021 (59%) and 2022 (69%).

38 The baseline is not applicable here due to fundamental differences in the calculation method and question formulation between 2023–2024 and previous periods.

39 The baseline is not applicable here due to fundamental differences in the calculation method and question formulation between 2023–2024 and previous periods.

40 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)

41 See, GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, October 2024.

42 See, GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, October 2024.

43 See, GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, October 2024.

44 See, GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, October 2024.

45 See, GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, October 2024.

46 See, EORE AG, Summary Report of Stakeholder Survey 2023.

47 The baseline is not applicable here due to fundamental differences in the calculation method and question formulation.

48 This number is different from the Summary Stakeholder Survey Report, as the period considered has changed (2020 is not included any more).

49 Baseline was calculated as the average of 2021 (59%) and 2022 (57%).

50 This number is different from the Summary Stakeholder Survey Report, as the period considered has changed (2020 is not included any more).

51 The baseline is not applicable here due to fundamental differences in the calculation method and question formulation.

52 This number differs from the 2023 report as the indicator was newly formulated: it includes organisations reporting TOC specific to EORE or including EORE.

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

54 A sector-wide TOC was developed in 2022, and includes EORE. see, ITAD (2022), A Sector-Wide Theory of Change for Mine Action and User Guide.

55 Baseline was calculated as the average of 2021 (83%) and 2022 (88%).

56 Calculated as the average of 2021 and 2022. See, EORE AG Progress Report 2021–2022.

57 See, GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, October 2024.

58 See, IOM/DTM, DTM Mine Action Field Companion, March 2024. For more details, see Annex 1.

59 GICHD, EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis, GICHD, Geneva, 2024.

60 Katrin Atkins and Celine Cheng, Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in Residual Contamination Management, GICHD, Geneva, December 2023.

61 See, EORE AG Progress Report 2021–2022.

EORE AG

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education

Advisory Group