EORE AG

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
Advisory Group

Progress Report
2020

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 a dozen UN agencies, international organisations and international NGOs 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 Mines Advisory Group (MAG) – 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), Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Associate members: International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Observers: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Acknowledgments

The EORE Advisory Group's achievements, as summarised in this report, would not have been possible without the impassioned support of its members, as well as the many dedicated risk education practitioners who have generously shared their time, knowledge and experience with us over the last year and a half. The AG additionally thanks the 82 stakeholders who completed the 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey, providing important insights into the state of the sector and areas for future attention.

Finally, the EORE AG is grateful for the financial support of its donors, who have vitally contributed to the establishment and continued functioning of the AG Secretariat – namely the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the Government of Switzerland.

Contents

Summary of Key Findings

- The Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Advisory Group (EORE AG) was established in mid-2019. Its first year of operation was guided by an ambitious work plan covering five thematic areas – quality management, cooperation, integration and synergies, information management, and policy and advocacy – as well as cross-cutting activities. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, over 70 percent of the planned activities for 2020 were achieved in full or in part, and an additional 8 percent were initiated. *page 10*

- The following table summarises the main activities led and contributed to by the AG in 2020, categorised by thematic area. The full work plan is provided in annex 1. *page 10*

Led by the AG	*Contributed to* by the AG
Quality management	
- Webinar, resource library and Q&A on EORE and COVID-19	- Revision to international standard on EORE - Publication of *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts* (GICHD) - Approval of concept note for EORE Essentials e-learning (GICHD)
Cooperation	
- Regular presentations to the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (the coordination body responsible for mine action under the UN cluster system) and Interagency Coordination Group for Mine Action (for coordination between the 12 UN agencies playing a role in mine action)	- Establishment of Explosive Hazard Risk Education Workstream (EHRE) within the Regional Durable Solutions Working Group for Syria and publication of *EHRE Guidelines for Safer Return* (led by UNHCR in collaboration with UNMAS & UNICEF) - EO Risk Reduction project for Syrian refugees in Lebanon (led by UNDP in collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF & UNMAS)
Integration & Synergies	**Information Management**
- Integration of EORE in events, meetings and initiatives from the wider protection sector - Exploration of good practices from other relevant sectors in AG events, meetings and initiatives - Facilitated discussion on integration of EORE in wider humanitarian, protection and education efforts during an AG-led side event at the 23rd Meeting of Mine	- Inclusion of EORE data in the *2020 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* publications (ICBL-CMC) - Publication of updated guidance on *Standardising Beneficiary Definitions for Humanitarian Mine Action* (DCA, DDG, FSD, The HALO Trust, MAG and NPA) - Publication of a *Mine Action Field Companion* to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM and MA AoR)

Action National Directors and UN Advisors (23NDM)	
Advocacy & Policy	
• Development of EORE AG Advocacy Strategy • Organisation of two side events on EORE (at the 23NDM and Intersessional Meeting of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention)	• Dedicated section on risk education in the draft Lausanne Action Plan, pending adoption at the 2nd Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions • Presentations to Mine Action Support Group and individual donors on EORE
Cross-Cutting	
• Integrated gender and diversity, disability and conflict sensitivity considerations across AG outputs • Created webpage of EORE AG resources and calendar of events relevant for EORE practitioners	

- Information on sector progress at outcome level was collected in part through an EORE Stakeholder Survey, which received 82 unique responses. The majority of respondents were from international organisations, NGOs, companies or 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 8*

- Results show that the profile of EORE has been strengthened significantly over the last year, especially at a global level. EORE AG advocacy efforts (guided by an advocacy strategy adopted in early 2020) contributed to the integration of EORE in a number of global policies, strategies, plans and agendas, as well as the publication of several research papers on EORE. As a next step, more efforts are needed to ensure profile gains are translated beyond global to field/country level. *page 15*

- The inclusion of a dedicated section on risk education in the Oslo Action Plan has contributed to increased attention to fulfilling risk education obligations within the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), as judged by the frequency of statements mentioning this pillar delivered during the Meeting of States Parties. It is hoped that similar results can be achieved in the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) through the pending adoption of the Lausanne Action Plan. At the same time, there has been a decrease in the amount of time dedicated to risk education in meetings of the APMBC, CCM and Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and convention-related side events since 2019, when the topic was prominently featured during the run-up to the Oslo Review Conference. Annex 2 includes more detailed reporting on risk education and the APMBC. *page **Error! Bookmark not defined.***

- The rising profile of EORE has not yet been translated into resource gains for this pillar, with few stakeholders perceiving an increase in EORE funding or staffing levels. Moreover, while there has been a slight increase in annual contributions to EORE, this indicator has limited value given that many donors do not separately report their funding for this pillar. *page 19*

- The survey asked stakeholders whether they had heard of eleven key resources that have been developed, shared or promoted by the EORE AG. On average, respondents recognised over half of them. Resource awareness is highest among those working at global level and lowest at national level, pointing to a need for greater localisation of key resources and information. Annex 3 provides a resource-by-resource summary of findings on these resources and how they are being used. *page 21*

- Stakeholders are increasingly adopting good practices for EORE, including new and innovative methods, tools and approaches, adapting to challenges such as the Covid-19 pandemic; national plans, strategies and standards on EORE; accreditation systems for EORE operators; and EORE training packages, standard operating procedures and theories of change. This progress report establishes baseline indicators in each of these areas against which future progress can be measured. *page 23*

- The EORE AG benefited from strong participation through the year. A majority of members (75 percent) attended all three meetings held in 2020, and only one member did not attend any.

- Feedback from EORE AG members was overwhelming positive, with all surveyed members agreeing or strongly agreeing that their organisation and the mine action sector get value from the AG. While the time commitment required of members is seen as reasonable, it is not insignificant, and members are more likely to see the time as a worthy investment when they see personal value in the AG for their role. There were also suggestions that the AG would benefit from wider representation from country and regional level, especially by national authorities. *page 27*

- The wide breadth of the AG's work is seen as useful to its members, especially in the areas of sharing innovations and improving EORE methods and tools; advocacy and policy; coordination; and on COVID-19. Behaviour change and impact assessment continue to be topics of particular interest. Suggestions were also received to broaden and strengthen the AG's outreach with the wider sector, including through making resources more accessible and offering more opportunities for EORE practitioners to share experiences. *page 29*

Abbreviations and acronyms

AG: Advisory Group (often used with EORE)

APMBC: Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

    APMBC 18MSP: 18th Meeting of States Parties

    APMBC 4RC: 4th Review Conference / Oslo Review Conference

CCM: Convention on Cluster Munitions

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

CCW: Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

DCA: DanChurchAid

DDG: Danish Demining Group

DTM: Displacement Tracking Matrix

EO: explosive ordnance

EORE: explosive ordnance risk education

FSD: Fondation Suisse de Déminage

GICHD: Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining

GPC: Global Protection Cluster

HI: Humanity & Inclusion

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

MA AoR: Mine Action Area of Responsibility

MAG: Mines Advisory Group

NDM: National Directors Meeting

NPA: Norwegian People's Aid

RCCE: Risk Communication and Community Engagement

UNDP: United Nations Development Fund

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNMAS: United Nations Mine Action Service

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 too 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 AG and led by the GICHD.[1]

The EORE Advisory Group (AG) was established in May 2019[2] to raise the profile of risk education globally and to identify ways of improving its integration, effectiveness, efficiency and relevance. To this end, the AG adopted its first annual workplan that same year, spanning the time period Q4 2019 to Q4 2020.

This progress report is divided into three parts:

1) The first part details the implementation status of the AG's 2019-2020 work plan, highlighting activities and achievements at mostly <u>output</u> level.

2) The second part describes progress in the risk education sector over the last year, with a specific focus on <u>outcomes</u> achieved.

3) The final part looks at feedback and suggestions specifically for the EORE AG.

Methodology

The information contained in this report is taken from a combination of sources, including official documentation of the EORE AG, Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM); the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor 2020; and an annual survey of EORE stakeholders.
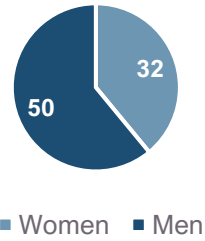
The survey, which ran from 11 November to 10 December 2020, aimed to help the AG evaluate progress made in the sector, assess continued needs and inform future priorities. An invitation to complete the survey was shared with members of the EORE AG, International Mine Risk Education Working Group (iMREWG), and Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR), as well as with targeted national authorities, donors and other stakeholders. In total, **82 unique survey responses** were received from 50 men and 32 women (40 percent women).

The majority of respondents (68 percent) represented international organisations, NGOs, companies or UN agencies directly involved in EORE delivery (henceforth "international operators"). This high level of responses represents the success of the AG in reaching this target group, while more efforts are needed to expand partnership with national authorities, donors, local operators and actors from other sectors beyond mine action.
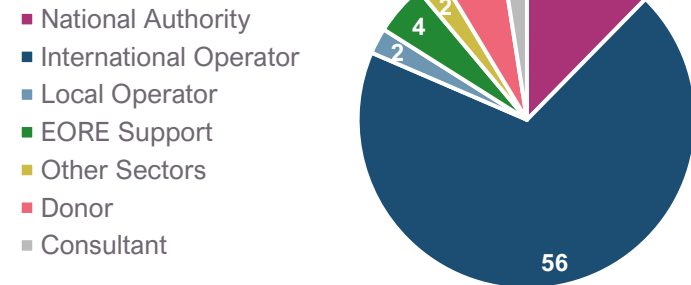
Respondents were also asked about their geographic and thematic focus. Unsurprisingly, EORE was a sole or partial focus of the work of 90 percent of respondents. Most (61 percent) reported focusing on a single country, with the remainder working at global, multi-country or regional level. Some 7 regions[3] and 22 countries and territories[4] were represented.

OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS...

...By Gender

- Women
- Men

50 · 32

...By Organisation Type

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

10 · 5 · 2 · 2 · 4 · 2 · 56

...By Thematic Focus

29 · 45 · 6 · 2

- Main focus is EORE
- Sometimes work on EORE
- Rarely work on EORE
- Never work on EORE
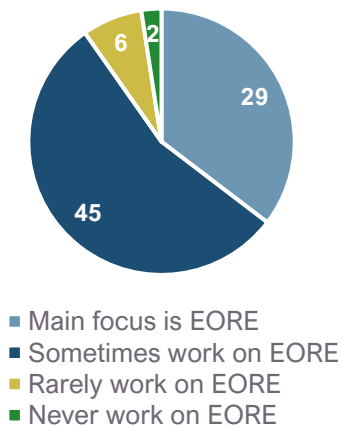
...By Group Membership & Organisation Type

iMREWG	47
MA AoR	28
EORE AG	12
None	17

...By Geographic Focus

18 · 14 · 50

- Global
- Regional or multi-country
- Single country

Breakdown by Region*
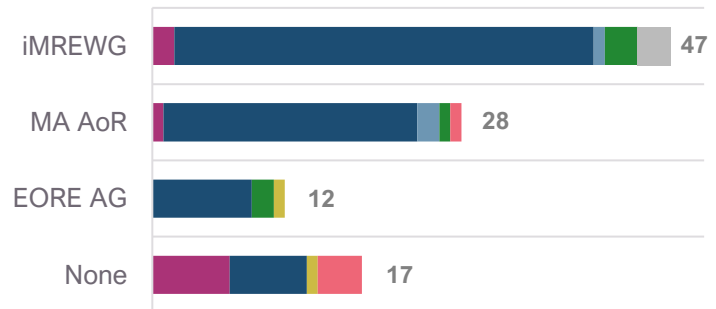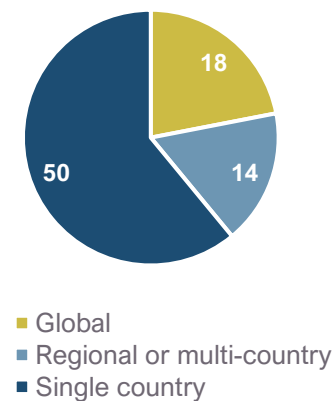
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- North Africa
- Middle East
- Southeast Asia
- South Asia
- Central Asia
- Eastern Europe & Caucasus
- Latin America & the Caribbean
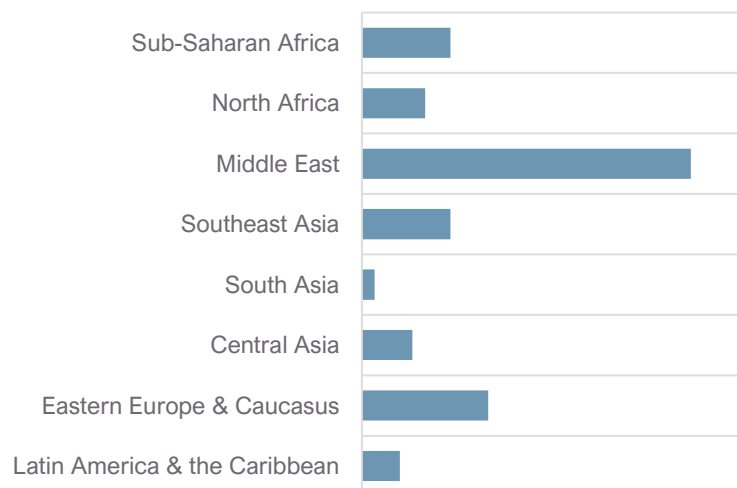
Regional breakdown includes respondents with regional, multi-country or single country focus

PART 1. AG Work Plan Status: Activities, Outputs & Achievements

The 2019-2020 Work Plan of the EORE AG included five areas of work – quality management, cooperation, integration & synergies, information management, and advocacy & policy – as well as cross-cutting activities.

Despite necessary adaptations to the work plan resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, over 70 percent of the work plan was achieved in full or part. Some activities were led directly by the EORE AG and thus are attributable to the AG. Others were led by individual or groups of members, indicating a contribution from the AG.

Quality management

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

In 2020, quality management achievements included:

- Adoption of **revised international standard on EORE (IMAS 12.10).** It represents the most substantial revision to IMAS 12.10 in a decade, and the culmination of a two-year process. Significant changes include the shift in official terminology to EORE (in place of "mine risk education"), new references to humanitarian principles, new sections on injury surveillance and prioritisation, inclusion of IEDs and digital EORE, clearer and more prescriptive language on field testing and stronger language on gender. The drafting of the revision was led by the IMAS Review Board, in particular a dedicated IMAS Risk Education Technical Working Group (coordinated by UNICEF and established prior to the EORE AG's formation). Inputs were provided by AG members.

- Publication of a *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts* and accompanying resource library. The review examined promising new technologies and methodologies used for the delivery and monitoring of EORE interventions in response to three key challenges: risk education for improvised explosive devices, in urban complex environments, and in areas with limited to no accessibility. It highlighted examples, good practices and emerging solutions in facing these challenges, both from within and outside the EORE sector, and built on recent initiatives developed to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic. The review was published by the GICHD, with contributions from AG members.

- Rapid organisation of a **webinar on EORE and COVID-19**, and development of a **comprehensive resource library** including **question and answer (Q&A) document** on COVID-19 for EORE practitioners. Both of these outputs, which were made available in April 2020 during the first few weeks of global lockdowns when many questions about how EORE could be safely sustained presented themselves, were led by the EORE AG directly. The discussions also explored how EORE efforts could potentially support the public health response to the pandemic. The webinar inspired similar forums in Southeast Asia and Colombia, where AG members were invited to contribute.

   Building on this early work, the EORE AG together with the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC) organised a side event on **Upholding the Oslo Action Plan in Times of COVID-19** targeting national authorities, in the margins of the APMBC Intersessional

Meeting of June 2020. Finally, EORE adaptations and initiatives responding to COVID-19 were presented to donors by the AG Co-Chair during an informal meeting of the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) on the pandemic.

Other ongoing activities initiated in 2020 include a **review of good practices for measuring the effectiveness and impact of EORE** (launched by the GICHD in September 2020 with inputs from the AG and expected to be completed in early 2021) and the development of an entry level **e-learning course** for EORE practitioners. A concept note for the latter was approved in June 2020 by the EORE AG, through which it was agreed that the AG will provide a quality control function.

Finally, planned activities related to the development of an overarching EORE results framework have been postponed to 2021.

Cooperation

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

Meetings of the EORE AG have helped improve cooperation within the sector, as well as with States Parties to the disarmament conventions through engagement in convention-related meetings and with regional actors such as ARMAC. In 2020, cooperation achievements included:

- Establishment of an **Explosive Hazard Risk Education (EHRE) Workstream** within the Regional Durable Solutions Working Group for Syria in April 2020, following commitments from UNHCR and UNMAS to do so as part of the 2019-2020 AG Workplan. The mandate of the workstream, which was led by UNMAS and UNICEF, was successfully completed in October 2020 with the publication of EHRE Guidelines for Safer Return and dashboard, including:
  - A situation analysis and mapping of current implementation and gaps;
  - Basic EHRE awareness messages related to return to Syria (reviewed by the AG); and
  - Recommendations on EHRE tools, methodologies and training requirements.

- The work of this task group has been further complemented by an ongoing **EO Risk Reduction project for Syrian refugees in Lebanon** led by UNDP, for which AG members have provided guidance. Both of these initiatives represent important achievements with respect to the urgent humanitarian need for harmonised return preparedness measures in the Middle East, while also promising to serve as a useful model for other regions experiencing sub-regional crises with cross-border implications.

In addition, the AG regularly made presentations for mine action coordinators through the MA AoR, twice briefed the Interagency Coordination Group for Mine Action (IACG-MA) and closely engaged with regional coordinators through ARMAC. Additional planned activities related to the development of an online EORE repository and guidance on key principles for improving EORE cross-border coordination have had to be postponed to 2021.

Integration and synergies

Effective EORE must be cross-sectoral. Improving the integration of EORE is a priority for the EORE AG, both within the pillars of mine action and with other sectors such as humanitarian, protection, development and education.

In 2020, achievements related to the integration of EORE included:

- **Integration of EORE in events, meetings and initiatives from the wider protection sector.** The Global Protection Cluster (GPC) included EORE in the scoping study for its advocacy strategy and is considering including EORE components in a training package for protection coordinators. Synergies between EORE and risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) – commonly used in the public health sector – were also highlighted through a presentation by an AG member in an event on digital risk communication during the GPC Global Protection Forum 2020. The MA AoR played a key role in identifying opportunities and facilitating contributions from AG members in these wider initiatives. Finally, inputs were provided by the AG Co-Chairs to a joint project on "Explosive Ordnance Child Victims Prevention and Response" by the MA AoR, Child Protection and Education Clusters and facilitated by PROCAP.

- **Exploration of good practices from other relevant sectors in AG events, meetings and initiatives.** The *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts* included a dedicated chapter on inspiring practices from other sectors, as well as sections on holistic approaches and behaviour change approaches to EORE. Resources from the RCCE sector were also shared in the EORE/COVID-19 resource library. Finally, the updated Core Commitment for Children in Humanitarian Action that was launched by UNICEF in 2020 included an EORE benchmark de facto linking EORE with international human rights law.

- Promotion of increased cooperation through a **discussion on the integration of EORE in wider humanitarian, protection and education efforts** – held as part of a side event organised by the EORE AG in the margins of the 23rd National Directors Meeting (23NDM).

Going forward, the AG should build on these above efforts to more consistently engage humanitarian, protection, development and education partners, as well as to draw on the experience of experts in behaviour change and RCCE.

Information management

Accurate data improves the ability to plan and effectively target EORE for those at risk and to monitor the effectiveness of interventions. The EORE AG supports the sector to improve EORE data management and analysis, reporting and dissemination. In 2020, information achievements included:

- **Inclusion of EORE data in the 2020 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports.** With a view to improving the availability of consolidated information on the implementation and impact of EORE, ICBL-CMC agreed as part of the AG Workplan to explore options for including global EORE data in Monitor reporting. Efforts were successful, and EORE data was able to be included in the reports for the first time since 2009, providing critical insight on EORE efforts around the globe. AG members supported ICBL-CMC's data collection process at country level.

- Publication of updated guidance on ***Standardising Beneficiary Definitions for Humanitarian Mine Action***. This initiative was led by HALO, MAG and NPA and has been further endorsed by DCA, DDG, FSD and HI (representing all international NGOs in the AG). It represents a significant step towards reaching agreement on standardised methodologies for calculating EORE beneficiaries, on which basis appropriate modifications to the IMAS framework will be pursued in 2021. Having standardised definitions will help to strengthen the overall quality of data for targeting, implementing and reporting on EORE. The EORE AG contributed to the EORE chapter of this guidance through participation in the initial consultative workshop, a dedicated brainstorming session during one of the AG's meetings, and written feedback by individual AG members.

- Publication of a **Mine Action Field Companion to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)**, developed by IOM in cooperation with the MA AoR. The DTM is "a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, provide critical information to decision-makers and responders during crises, and contribute to better understandings of population flows."[5] It has the potential to provide EORE operators with information about populations on the move to monitor access to EORE services, assess risks, identify critical gaps (red flags) and prioritise locations for more in-depth assessment. AG members reviewed drafts of the MA field companion and made suggestions for relevant questions from an EORE perspective.

While the development of a dedicated knowledge product on casualty data collection has had to be postponed to 2021, AG members provided inputs to strengthen minimum data requirements on accidents and the revised IMAS 12.10 includes a new chapter on injury surveillance.

Advocacy and policy

The EORE AG advocates with stakeholders, decision-makers and donors to increase awareness of the importance of EORE, current gaps and mechanisms to address them – with an ultimate objective to ensure that stakeholders are committed to investing in EORE, and that resources for risk education are increased and better targeted. Inputs on relevant frameworks, strategies, action plans and publications are coordinated through the AG to ensure appropriate profiling of EORE at a global policy level. In 2020, advocacy and policy achievements included:

- Creation of a **dedicated section on risk education in the informal draft Lausanne Action Plan** with four concrete actions, pending approval by CCM States Parties in 2021. The EORE AG strongly advocated for this, building on the success achieved with the Oslo Action Plan in 2019[6], and provided suggestions for the actions that were taken into account.

- Development of an **EORE AG advocacy strategy** that was approved in February 2020. The strategy aims to maximise AG members' individual and collective capacity to increase awareness of EORE with key audiences, for each of whom it outlines main objectives, messages and opportunities. The contents of the strategy are presented in a visually engaging, short brochure that can be easily and regularly consulted by AG members and other regular stakeholders. Going forward, this strategy would benefit from wider dissemination and efforts to increase uptake.

- **Strengthening of EORE in key policy documents, discussions and publications**. There were dedicated plenary sessions on EORE during the 23NDM (on digital EORE, organised by UNICEF) and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) APII Group of Experts meeting (on IED risk education), and the EORE AG organised side events on EORE at both the 23NDM in February and the APMBC Intersessional Meeting in June. A third side

event, planned for the CCM 2nd Review Conference (2RC), was postponed (tentatively) to be realised with Part II of the conference in February 2021.

- AG members also delivered multiple **presentations** on EORE to the MASG[7] and individual donors, and EORE sector progress and challenges were well highlighted in all three country presentations at the latest 15 October MASG meeting.

Cross-cutting activities

Gender and diversity, disability and conflict sensitivity considerations were integrated across AG outputs – including specific recommendations on diversity and inclusion in the guidance on *Standardising Beneficiary Definitions for Humanitarian Mine Action*, the *COVID-19/EORE Resource Library*, and the *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts*. A case study on UNICEF's initiative in Yemen to reach hearing-impaired youth with EORE was included in several reports and events throughout 2020, highlighting the need for more disability-focused EORE.

Finally, a **webpage of EORE AG resources** was created, including a **calendar of events** that are relevant for EORE practitioners.

PART 2. EORE Sector Progress & Outcomes Achieved

This section of the report takes a step back to consider the state of the EORE sector as a whole, with a particular focus on outcomes achieved in four areas: raising the profile of EORE, increasing resources for EORE, improving access to good practices and adoption of good practices. Indicators have been selected to allow triangulation, where possible, between policy, practice and perception levels. Going forward, results from this year will be considered as a baseline against which future progress can be measured.

Outcome 1: The profile of EORE is strengthened

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

Policy documents, strategies, plans and agendas

	# of global policy documents, strategies, and plans or agendas produced or adapted[8] that promote EORE:	4
	→ of which originated outside the mine action sector:	2

Source: official documentation

The production or adaptation of policy documents, strategies, plans and agendas to promote risk education can be taken as an indicator of a strengthened EORE profile – and in some cases even a direct result of advocacy by the EORE AG. In 2020, these included:

- Updates from the EORE AG were added as a standing agenda item for IACG meetings on a quarterly basis starting from January 2020.

- Explosive hazard risk education (EHRE) was named as one of two new thematic priority areas for focus in 2020 by the Regional Durable Solutions Working Group for Syria. This directly led to the formation of the EHRE workstream[9] and publication of the EHRE Guidelines for Safer Return.

- The advocacy strategy of the EORE AG was referenced under the heading "Protection issues to advocate on" in a scoping study for the Global Protection Cluster's advocacy strategy.

- EORE is listed as one of two thematic mine action fora that the MA AoR will contribute to as part of its work plan 2020-2022. In particular, it states that the MA AoR will "engage with the EORE AG on implementation of its work plan… in areas relevant to the MA AoR."

In addition, the informal draft **Lausanne Action Plan** of the CCM includes a dedicated section on risk education with four concrete actions. This important policy framework is not yet counted in the above tally as it is still pending adoption by States Parties.

Profile in convention-related forums

	# of statements[10] on the importance of risk education or calling for increased attention to the pillar during Meetings of States Parties and Review Conferences of the APMBC and CCM,[11] disaggregated by status:	**18** (7 by States Party, 10 by observers, 1 by coordinating committee)
	# of meetings by convention machineries of the CCM[12] that include discussion of EORE, as reflected in publicly shared meeting minutes or documents:	**1** (out of 5)
	Time dedicated to EORE agenda items during plenary sessions of APMBC, CCM and CCW Conventions' formal and informal meetings:	**90** minutes
	# of side events on EORE at formal meetings of the APMBC and CCM:	**1**

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

A total of 18 statements made during the 18th Meeting of States Parties (18MSP) of the APMBC in November 2020 and the first part of the 2nd Review Conference for the CCM highlighted the importance of risk education or called for increased attention to the pillar. Within the APMBC in particular, there are early indications that the inclusion of a dedicated section on risk education in the Oslo Action Plan has had a positive effect on the frequency with which States Parties and other actors report on or otherwise mention risk education in their formal statements. At the 18MSP, just over half of all statements (52 percent) on transversal topics referenced risk education – a slight uptick from the 40 percent that did so at the 4th Review Conference (4RC) the year prior. Risk education has also been systematically incorporated into analyses and decisions on extension requests by the Committee on Article 5, who insisted that States Parties should submit costed and detailed multi-year plans.

At the same time, there is still scope for improvement particularly with regard to the quality of discussion on risk education within this conventional framework. For example, the Oslo Action Plan states that States Parties will report on risk education "methodologies used, challenges faced and the results achieved, with information disaggregated by gender and age." Yet in 2020, just two States Parties with obligations under Article 5 gave detailed statements on their risk education activities that went beyond output level. For a more detailed analysis of statements made during the 18MSP, see annex 2.

Another challenge faced by the EORE sector is the amount of time set aside for EORE agenda items during formal and informal meetings of the disarmament conventions. While the September 2020 Group of Experts meeting of the CCW Amended Protocol II featured a panel discussion on IED risk education, no other convention-related meetings in 2020 for either the APMBC or CCM included a dedicated session on risk education in their agenda. Rather, discussions on risk education continue to be combined with clearance – despite the fact that monitoring shows risk education tends to receive significantly less attention in comparison to other pillars when discussions are structured this way. It is also worth noting that the plenary time indicator shows a

decrease from 2019, when the Norwegian presidency opted to spotlight risk education for thematic discussion during the APMBC Intersessional meeting.

In addition, just one side event dedicated to risk education could be identified at convention-related meetings in 2020: the APMBC Intersessional event organised by the EORE AG together with ARMAC. An additional three side events included risk education in their description in 2020. This is also a decrease from the year prior, when there were four side events on risk education during the APMBC 4RC (and another three referenced it).[13]

The more muted profile of risk education in the disarmament conventions in 2020 compared to the previous year is an indication of the positive influence a presidency can have through its setting of priorities. In 2019, the Norwegian Presidency of the APMBC called for an increased focus on "prevention and effective mine risk education" (a point which was even reinforced by the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs), selected risk education as one of three prioritised topics for side events at the 4RC and repeatedly emphasised the importance of including risk education in article 5 statements. This seems to have had an important effect on boosting the profile of risk education within this conventional framework at least over the short term. There may have also been a negative effect linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted planning and forced the postponement of the second part of the 2nd Review Conference (2RC) of the CCM.

Communication & events

	# of tweets with using the hashtag *#EORE*, *#MRE*[14] or *#riskeducation*:	228
	Time dedicated to EORE during the plenary of the National Directors Meeting:	75 minutes
	# of side events on EORE at the National Directors Meeting:	1

Source: Twitter, NDM agenda

The profile of risk education in social media has flourished over the last year, with 228 tweets of the hashtags *#EORE*, *#MRE* and *#riskeducation* on Twitter in 2020 – a 275 percent increase from 2019 when there were just 106. This does not include other relevant social media posts without the hashtags. At the same time, use of the hashtag *#EORE* greatly outnumbered the hashtag *#MRE* (short for *mine risk education*) in 2020 by a ratio of roughly 4:1, reflecting the shift in terminology usage by the sector.[15]

EORE also featured visibly at the 23NDM, held in Geneva in February 2020, where a plenary discussion on "Thinking Safety and Acting Safely in the Digital Age" was organised by UNICEF – coming at a timely moment just before many EORE programmes were forced to shift their activities online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite there being just one side event focused on EORE – organised by the EORE AG on "Risk Education in the Oslo Action Plan: from vision to reality" – it assembled a large audience of over 60 participants. Two additional side events included risk education in their description.

Publications & research

📖	# of publications & research published on EORE	**5**
	→ of which were in the Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction	**3**

Source: original publications

Another indication of a strengthened EORE profile is the publication of research or studies on the subject. In 2020, there were three publications on EORE in the Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction (one per edition): "Explosive Ordnance Victims and Risk Education: Lessons Learned from Colombia 2012-2019"; "Measuring Behavior Change Resulting from EORE and the Need for Complementary Risk Reduction Activities"; and "Game-Based Learning: An Innovative and Scalable Approach to Mine Risk Education." By comparison, the prior year there were no EORE-focused articles in this journal.

In addition in 2020, ARMAC published a magazine on *Integrated Approaches to Explosive Ordnance Risk Education in ASEAN Member States*, featuring updates on global EORE trends and an article on the role of the EORE AG, and UNMAS published a paper on "Findings from research for an EORE Media Campaign Targeting Most At-Risk Communities."

Stakeholder perceptions

👥❓	% of surveyed stakeholders perceiving slight or substantial increase in EORE profile	**62%**

Source: 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey

In the survey, stakeholders were asked for their perception on how the profile of EORE (i.e. how important it is seen) has evolved over the last year. Encouragingly, 84 percent of respondents working at a global level felt that the global profile had increased (including a third who felt it had "significantly increased"). Comments mentioned that EORE has been attracting more attention, including among decision-makers.

However, perceptions were more mixed among those working at regional and national level when asked about changes in the profile of EORE in their respective region or country of focus. Although there appear to be differences in how the question was interpreted, it is at minimum an indication that there is need to concentrate more efforts on raising the profile of EORE in the field. The COVID-19 pandemic also seems to have had a negative impact on visibility for EORE at an operational level, with attention inevitably having been diverted to the public health response.

Across all levels, international operators and organisations providing EORE-related support perceived the highest increase in the profile of EORE, whereas the outlook of local operators and other sectoral actors was more neutral or pessimistic. More data would be needed to investigate the latter, given the small sample sizes of both of these groups in the EORE survey.

STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTION OF CHANGES IN THE **PROFILE OF EORE**, COMPARED TO THE SAME TIME LAST YEAR
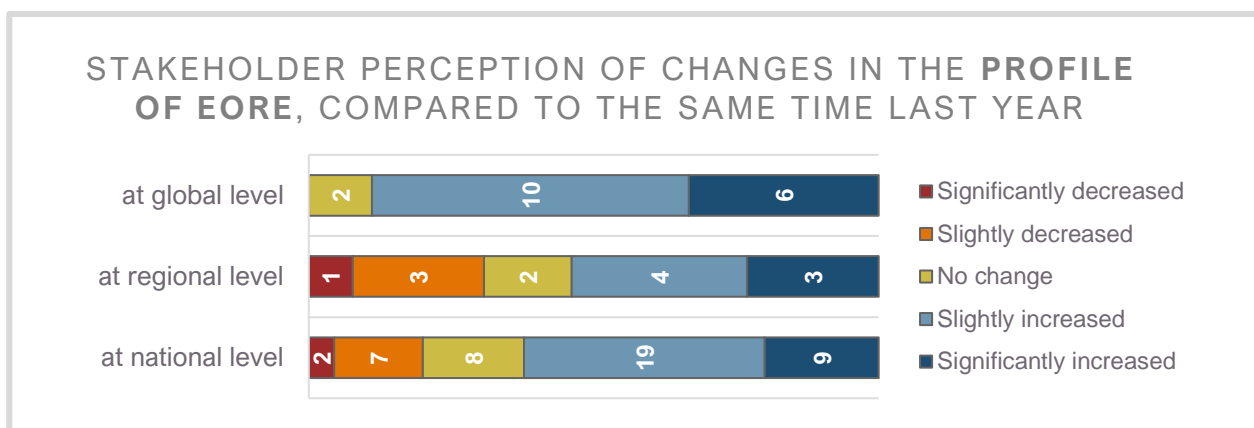
Outcome 2: EORE resources (financial & human) are increased

If stakeholders are optimistic about the rising profile of EORE, the same cannot yet be said at a resourcing level. In the words of one survey respondent, "There is a strong drive to get better at what we do, if not to put more resources toward it."

Annual funding for EORE

🪙	Annual funding for EORE:	USD 13.3 million
📄	# of donors separately reporting their funding for EORE activities:	17

Source: Landmine Monitor 2020

Thematic funding lines can make it difficult to separate out EORE activities from other forms of mine action or even broader humanitarian and protection support. Moreover, many mine action donors report their contributions to risk education together with support for land release. These factors make it impossible to provide a full estimate of the global funding level for EORE. According to the disaggregated data that *has* been reported, EORE funding has slowly increased over the last several years: from 8.3 and 9.3 million in 2017 and 2018, to 13.5 million in 2019 (the most recently available data).

At least part of this increase is attributable to an increase in the number of donors separately reporting risk education contributions – which should be further encouraged. While 12 donors provided EORE-specific funding information in 2017 and 2018, the number climbed to 17 in 2019. The table below shows which donors regularly report on EORE funding, and which are new in 2019.

As the table shows, at least eight donors increased their funding to EORE in 2019, while six donors decreased their funding. In many cases, contributions to EORE followed similar trend lines as mine action funding overall, but this was not universal. For example, Canada, the EU, the Netherlands and Norway all increased their contribution size to EORE despite experiencing a decrease in overall funding.

Donors who regularly report disaggregated funding information on EORE (& % change from last available reporting year):

- Belgium (+150%)
- Canada (+105%)
- Denmark (-90%)
- EU (+50%)
- Finland (no change)
- Germany (-30%)
- Italy (-61%)
- Japan (+4225%)
- Netherlands (+90%)
- Norway (+50%)
- Slovenia (+215%)
- Sweden (-65%)
- Switzerland (-20%)
- UK (+140%)

Donors who did so previously (but not in 2019):

- France

New donors who began reporting on EORE in 2019:

- Australia
- South Korea
- Poland

Source: data provided by ICBL-CMC

Stakeholder perceptions

	% of surveyed stakeholders perceiving an increase in EORE **funding** levels:	27%
	% of surveyed stakeholders perceiving an increase in the number of **staff** dedicated to EORE:	35%

Source: 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey

In addition to changes in the profile of EORE, survey respondents were asked to rank how the risk education pillar has evolved in terms of two additional dimensions: number of staff working on EORE and level of funding for EORE. On average, global stakeholders perceived slight increases in both areas, while those with a regional or national focus perceived no change or even slight decreases. The decrease was especially pronounced in countries or regions experiencing ongoing conflict, where one can expect baseline funding levels to have been highest.

Some commented that it was difficult to judge changes in funding levels since typically so little is received for EORE in comparison to survey and clearance. Operational standdowns resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic may have also had an impact on absorption capacities.

STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTIONS OF CHANGES IN **EORE RESOURCES**, COMPARED TO THE SAME TIME LAST YEAR

Level of funding for EORE

	Significantly decreased	Slightly decreased	No change	Slightly increased	Significantly increased
at global level	1	2	3	5	
at regional level	3	2	2	3	1
at national level	5	13	11	12	1

# of EORE dedicated staff

	Significantly decreased	Slightly decreased	No change	Slightly increased	Significantly increased
at global level			4	5	2
at regional level	1	6	1	1	1
at national level	4	10	11	16	3

- ■ Significantly decreased
- ■ Slightly decreased
- ■ No change
- ■ Slightly increased
- ■ Significantly increased

Outcome 3: Mine action and broader humanitarian/protection stakeholders have 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 11 resources[16] that have been developed, shared or promoted by the EORE AG. For each positive response, respondents were then asked follow-up questions related to if and how they had used the particular resource (where relevant[17]). This section provides an overview of findings related to these questions, which can help us to understand how stakeholders are accessing and using important information on EORE. A more detailed analysis of findings for each resource can be found in annex 3.

Resource awareness

	% of surveyed stakeholders aware of at least one resource developed, promoted or shared by the AG	98%
	average # of resources developed, promoted or shared by the AG that surveyed stakeholders are aware of	6

Source: 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey

The average respondent was aware of six of the 11 resources about which they were asked, and only two percent of respondents had not heard of any of the resources.

The three most known resources were IMAS 12.10 on EORE, risk education section of the Oslo Action Plan, and the EORE AG website. A majority had also heard of the COVID-19 resource library, EORE AG Advocacy Strategy, guidance on *Standardising Beneficiary Definitions*, *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts*, and technical note for mine action on IED risk education.

The least-recognised resources were the *Mine Action Field Companion to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)*, *EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis*, and the courses on "Effective EORE" and "Integrated Mine Action" (annual UNICEF/GICHD-courses).

% OF STAKEHOLDERS WHO WERE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING RESOURCES:
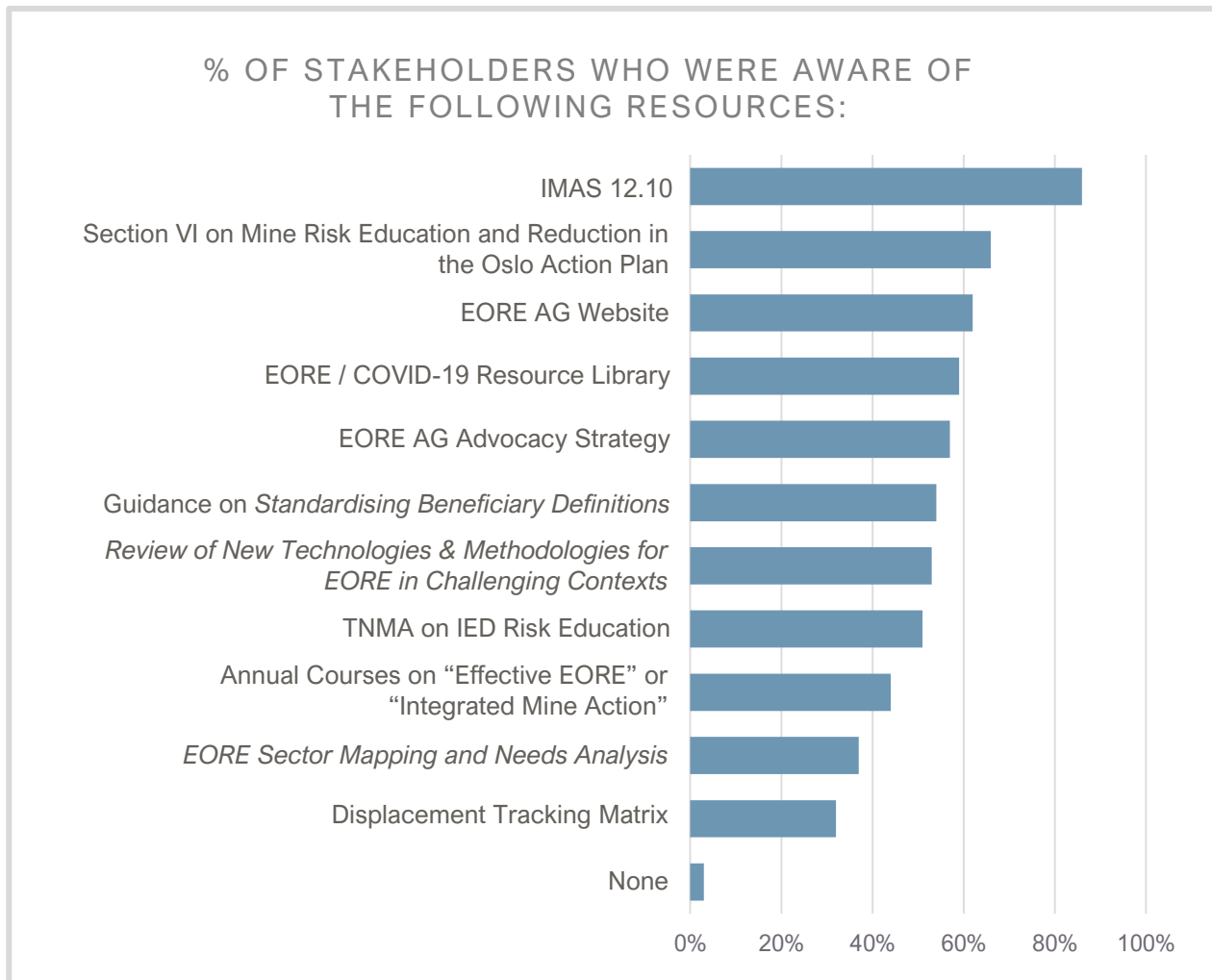
In general, resource awareness was highest among those working at a global level and lowest at national level, pointing to a need for greater localisation of key resources and information. A particular focus should be strengthening outreach to national mine action authorities, who recognised three of the eleven resources on average (most often IMAS 12.10 and the EORE AG website).

Surprisingly, respondents with EORE as their main focus were no more likely to be aware of resources than those working just sometimes or rarely on EORE. Rather, resource awareness was more strongly influenced by membership in knowledge sharing networks such as the EORE AG, MA AoR and iMREWG. Staff of core and associate member organisations of the EORE AG, as well as observers, generally also had greater resource recognition – even when the respondent was not the representative.

AVERAGE # OF RESOURCES RECOGNISED...

By Organisation Type

EORE Support	
Consultant	
Local Operator	
International Operator	
Average	
Donor	
Other Sectors	
National Authority	

0   2   4   6   8   10

By Network Membership

iMREWG Member	
Not in iMREWG	
MA AoR Member	
Not in MA AoR	
EORE AG Rep.*	
Not an EORE AG Rep.*	
EORE AG Org.*	
Not an EORE AG Org.*	

0   2   4   6   8   10

EORE AG representatives ("rep") refers to the individuals nominated to represent their organisations on the EORE AG. EORE AG organisations ("org") refers to anyone who is employed by organisation that is a member or observer of the AG but is not the representative.

Resource use

	# of states or organisations that report using resources developed, promoted or shared by the EORE AG, disaggregated by type:	**27** (21 organisations, 4 donors & 2 national authorities)

Source: 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey

In total, 21 organisations at both international and national level, 2 national authorities and 4 four donors reported using resources developed, promoted or shared by the EORE AG. Annex 3 provides more detailed information on *how* the resources have been used.

Greater awareness of a resource did not, however, always translate into more frequent use. In fact, one of the most used resources was the one that ranked lowest on awareness: the *Mine Action Field Companion to the DTM*. Meanwhile, just half of respondents who were aware of the EORE AG Advocacy Strategy indicated that they had or were planning to make use of it. Thus, while some important tools like the DTM would benefit from wider sharing, others like the advocacy strategy need carefully considered to be sure that they are meeting their intended purpose.

Outcome 4: Good practices for EORE are increasingly adopted by mine action and broader humanitarian/protection stakeholders.

In the words of one survey respondent, "it is great to have [resources], but if organizations do not reallocate resources to embrace changes required to implement and scale up the good practices, the use of [those resources] is limited." For this reason, it is important to measure the extent to

which good practices have been not just shared with but actually *adopted* by EORE stakeholders. This section looks at the adoption of six dimensions of good practice: effective EORE methods, tools and approaches; national plans, strategies and standards; accreditation systems; training packages; standard operating procedures (SOPs); and results-based management.

Effective methods, tools and approaches

	# of states and operators that report adopt methods, tools or approaches that have been developed, promoted or shared by the EORE AG, disaggregated by type:	**13** (12 operators & 1 national authority)

Source: 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey

In 2020, the EORE AG produced or promoted three resources that included recommendations for effective EORE methods, tools and approaches: the COVID-19 resource library, *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts* and guidance on *Standardising Beneficiary Definitions in Humanitarian Mine Action*.

Representatives of 12 operators and 1 national authority reported adopting good practices that had been promoted by the EORE AG. These included remote and digital EORE delivery methods, improvements to beneficiary targeting and messaging, standardised beneficiary definitions, special protection measures in light of the pandemic and joint EORE and COVID-19 messaging. Although several respondents indicated interest in more resources on social and behavioural change in other parts of the survey, this was not raised as an area to which these resources contributed. This could indicate a need for more actionable deep dives on this topic.

The vast majority of the implementing organisations adopting the good practices (11 of the 12) were EORE Advisory Group members. As above, this reinforces the need to strengthen outreach beyond AG members, especially with national authorities and local operators.

National plans, strategies and standards

	# of states or territories that have a national **standard** on EORE:	23
	# of states or territories that have a national **plan or strategy** on EORE:	16

Sources: 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey, 2020 Landmine Monitor, 2020 Cluster Munition Monitor

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

According to reporting from the 2020 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports, combined with feedback received from the EORE stakeholder survey, 23 countries or territories have been reported to have national standards on risk education, and 16 have been reported to have a national plan or strategy that includes risk education. In future years, this information will be used

as a baseline to compare with the number of countries or territories that have adopted or revised their standards to comply with the revised IMAS 12.10.

Accreditation systems

	# of states or territories that have an accreditation process for EORE operators	11

Source: 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey

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

According to information gathered through the survey, 11 countries or territories are reported to have such an accreditation system. In the words of one respondent, "generally countries with an established [mine action] programme" have a process for accreditation.

Training packages

	# of operators with training packages on EORE:	17
	% of surveyed stakeholders from organisations implementing EORE that report having a training package on EORE:	52%

Source: 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey

About half (52 percent) of surveyed stakeholders from national authorities or EORE operators reported having a risk education training package. This includes respondents from 11 international operators, 2 local operators and 4 national mine action centres.

The duration of the training packages that were reported varied greatly – ranging anywhere from 90 minutes to 12 days. Most trainings were said to be in-country and in person, although some had switched to virtual format as a result of COVID-19 restrictions.

The rest of the respondents indicated their training packages were either under development (15 percent), not existent (18 percent) or that they were not sure of the status (15 percent).

Standard operating procedures
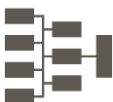
☑☑☑	# of operators with SOPs on EORE (either at organisation or country level):	13
	% of surveyed stakeholders from organisations implementing EORE that report having SOPs (either at organisation or country level):	43%

Source: 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey

A smaller group of survey respondents (43 percent) from EORE operators reported having Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for their EORE activities. This includes 11 international operators and 2 local operators. The remainder said their SOPs were under development (16 percent), not existent (25 percent) or that they were not sure of the status (16 percent).

It is worth noting that while a handful of the SOPs shared by respondents were global in scope, the majority were specific to operations in a single country.

Results-based management

▤▤	# of states and operators with a theory of change on EORE (either at organisation or country level):	13
	% of surveyed stakeholders from organisations implementing EORE or national authorities that report having a theory of change on EORE (either at organisation or country level):	40%

Source: 2020 EORE Stakeholder Survey

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)."[18]

A theory of change is the backbone of an RBM system. A good theory of change should chart clear pathways to achieve the desired change and define key indicators by which success will be measured.

Approximately 40 percent of stakeholders from organisations or companies that are delivering EORE who completed the survey reported having either an overarching or contextualised theory of change for risk education. For national authorities, the number was even lower at 18 percent. Several respondents noted that they either were not sure what a theory of change is or that they would need more training on the topic to be able to provide an informed answer. These findings confirm an ongoing need for more training and advocacy on the importance of RBM for EORE.

PART 3. Feedback & Suggestions for the EORE AG

Feedback from representatives of the EORE AG, including both members and observers, was overwhelmingly positive. Comments mentioned that the AG has been "great to work with," has "lived up to expectations" and should "keep up the good work". This view was supported by others outside the AG, who noted that the group has been "very active". In the words of one NGO respondent: "Keep doing the brilliant things you do. It's very important and highly appreciated."

Active participation of AG members

The EORE AG held three meetings in 2020, all of which had high rates of participation. On average, meetings were attended by 10 core members (out of 12), 2 associate members (out of 2) and 5 observers[19]. A majority of members (75 percent) attended all three AG meetings during the year, and only one member did not attend any but did otherwise participate in AG activities via email. These active participation rates demonstrate strong buy-in from the AG's members.

Clear value of AG to member organisations and to the sector

EORE AG members and observers were asked to rate their agreement with the following statements:

1) The AG is a valuable use of *my time*
2) *My organisation* gets value from its participation in the AG
3) The *mine action sector* gets value from the AG

All eleven respondents to this question agreed or strongly agreed that the AG is valuable to their organisation and to the wider sector. Responses were particularly strong at organisational level, with several mentioning that membership in the group allows them to remain abreast of what is happening in the sector. Representatives from smaller organisations also noted that the AG allows them to benefit from the advancement of key work areas that they would not otherwise have the resources to explore.

At an individual level, while most respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the AG is a valuable use of their time, two of the members neither agreed nor disagreed. This means that while these members clearly see value in their organisation's participation, their personal benefit is less obvious.

Time required of AG representatives is reasonable, but not insignificant

The majority of AG representatives (8 of the 11 respondents) felt that the amount of time expected of them for emails, reviews, meetings, etc. was just right, while the remainder said the expectations were too high. None said they had more time that they could spare for the AG – although one did indicate they "could potentially do more in 1st half of the year."

Even those said the time balance was right commented that it is not an insignificant amount of time, but that the time is worth it. As one representative wrote: "The benefits and outputs generated by the AG far outweigh the amount of time dedicated." Another credited the effective use of
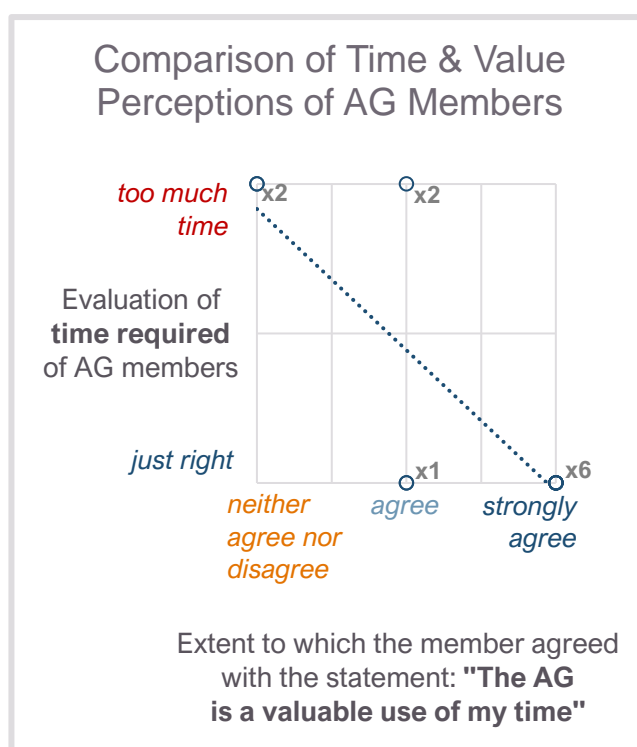
meeting time and vitality of the secretariat in ensuring the right amount of attention from members, saying "Without it, I think the EORE AG risks withering away."

In some cases, the workload was simply too high for representatives to handle – especially when pulled in different directions. Another commented on the high number of inputs requested throughout the year, which placed a heavy load on country-based EORE focal points during an already difficult year. This may have also been a natural effect of the 2019-2020 work plan which, in the words of one member, was a "turning point [for the EORE sector] that required heavy lifting and increased engagement of multiple stakeholders", whereas "the draft 2021 work plan includes the piloting or putting into practice of several tools and approaches which should overlap with implementing members' internal plans." Going forward, it was requested that data gathering be streamlined to the extent possible.

AG member composition is satisfactory, but improvements possible

All 11 respondents agreed or strongly agreed that "the right people/organisations are part of the AG". Nevertheless, this question had the lowest average score of any asked of AG members, and the comments noted a few ways that membership composition could be improved.

To start, as one respondent noted, "commitment must be expected from each member organization/individual." This was not always equal through the year and could be improved by ensuring that AG representation is at the right level. The survey showed that the more that a representative saw the AG as a valuable use of their time, the more likely she or he was to rank the time requested of members as "just right". With high expectations for engagement, organisations will be best served to ensure that the representative they appoint sees personal value in their role. Appointing an alternate has also ensured better attendance rates – an approach not all AG members have yet adopted.

Comparison of Time & Value Perceptions of AG Members

too much time — x2, x2

Evaluation of **time required** of AG members

just right — x1, x6

neither agree nor disagree, *agree*, *strongly agree*

Extent to which the member agreed with the statement: **"The AG is a valuable use of my time"**

Others suggested that the AG would benefit from wider representation from country and regional level. The 2020 Landmine Monitor accurately points out the AG's membership is limited to "international NGOs and UN bodies based in Europe and North America." One representative noted that while "there is good guidance, advisory support and studies coming out of the EORE AG which definitely [support] the sector," it is less clear "to what extent national authorities are engaged and benefiting." This is reinforced by the findings from this survey that national authorities are generally less informed about key EORE resources. Expanding the membership of the AG to include national authorities ("possibly on a rotating basis") could help to ensure this critical group of stakeholders have ownership in the work of the AG and are not left behind.

Wide breadth of the AG's work is seen as useful

All eleven respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the work of the AG, as reflected in the 2019-2020 work plan, matches their organisation's needs. This is unsurprising since value of the AG to the member organisations rated so high. Interestingly though, when asked which areas of work or topics covered by the AG have been most useful, the responses were widely varied:

- Five respondents mentioned the AG's work on **sharing innovations and improving EORE methods and tools**, including the *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts*, its associated resource library, and ongoing research into behaviour change.

- Four respondents mentioned the AG's work at an **advocacy and policy** level to raise the global profile of EORE. One respondent noted how this has "led to EORE being taken more seriously" both internally and across the sector and has even generated increased attention by certain "big donors." The recent step by the AG to make a common statement in the 18MSP was seen as a positive development.

- Four respondents mentioned improvements in **coordination**, especially across borders in the context of sub-regional crises. The work achieved in Lebanon and Syria was specifically mentioned.

- Three respondents mentioned the AG's resources on **COVID-19** as being "very beneficial". Another commended the AG's ability to adapt its work plan "as the world changes."

- Other work areas mentioned as useful included increased cooperation and the ability to engage with partners on a more regular basis, the "creation of bridges with other sectors", achievements made in information management that have improved data collection processes, and ongoing training developments.

Suggested work areas

AG members and observers also provided suggestions for areas of work or topics that they would like to see covered more. One of the most frequent responses was that **more focus is needed on how the AG's products are used**. "It is great to have a review of methodologies and technologies," a representative commented, "but if organizations do not reallocate resources to embrace changes required to implement and scale up the good practices, the use of the report is limited." Another expressed a caution that all stakeholders should be evolving and embracing good practice at a similar pace.

This could be achieved through a number of ways, such as:

- The "urgent" need for an EORE resource base that is accessible to all.

- The production of more bite-size, user-friendly resources. One comment noted, "The focus seems to be on the production of quite large and dense documents, were I think shorter, more focused guides with practical examples would be more likely to get used."

- Increased engagement with national authorities and local operators. This is mentioned above under member composition but can also be supported by increased outreach with and capacity building of these key target groups.

- In line with localisation approaches, the AG should "make content more accessible to people most affected, in the right format, and in local languages."

Multiple respondents also expressed a need for more research into **behaviour change and community-based approaches** to EORE, as well as more integration and mainstreaming of **gender and diversity considerations** into EORE programming, especially attention to "how EORE programmes address the specific needs of persons with disabilities, and those of survivors."

Other suggestions included work on methodologies for prioritising people in need of EORE, conducting a joint assessment of EORE impact on prevention and on the safe return of refugees and IDPs, and expanding the sector's sources of learning. The latter includes getting more input from "outsiders" (e.g. public health, behaviour change specialists, etc.), as well as collectively learning from analysing causes for accidents and the related risk-taking behaviour by victims/survivors to improve EORE.

Several suggestions were also received from EORE stakeholders who are not members of the EORE AG. Among the most cited requests were:

- More **online events and webinars open to the whole sector**, not just AG members. It was suggested that this could help ensure information is shared beyond headquarters and facilitate more connections within the wider EORE community.

- More **resources** relevant to EORE and opportunities for stakeholders to share their experiences, as well as the translation of documents into other languages beyond English. Specific topics for which guidance was requested include IED risk education (and on sea mines), digital and mass media campaigns, remote EORE, COVID-19, school-based methodologies, and EORE for persons with disabilities. Others requested examples of national strategies or action plans and of child-focused EORE games.

- Guidance on **impact measurement and recommended methodologies**. Several highlighted challenges measuring the impact of digital and mass media campaigns. Others cited need for more impact evaluations to facilitate resource mobilisation.

- **Research and actionable guidelines on behaviour change,** including what works and what doesn't, how it can be measured, and how it can be achieved remotely or online when face-to-face EORE is not possible.

- **E-learning and training opportunities** for EORE practitioners.

- **Regional or country-specific initiatives,** such as regional webinars or piloting of resources in particular countries.

- Expansion of what is considered **EORE**. Small arms and light weapons (SALW) were among the areas suggested to include in EORE packages globally.

Other requests were outside the remit of the EORE AG to deliver but demonstrate wider sectoral needs. These included improvements to coordination and cooperation between stakeholders, support for developing materials for different age and gender groups, and more funding and resources for EORE.

Finally, several respondents requested nonbranded materials that could be used for their EORE programming. While this is not feasible at a global scale as EORE materials should always be context specific and field tested with the target audience, it does demonstrate the continued need for accessible resources, guidance and training in the sector.

Annexes

1) EORE AG 2019-2020 Work Plan: End of Year Status

2) Risk Education and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC)

3) Overview of findings on EORE resources

End Notes

[1] GICHD, *EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis*, 2019.

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

[4] The 22 countries and territories are Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Palestine, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Ukraine, Vietnam, Western Sahara and Yemen.

[5] IOM: see https://displacement.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/guide/what-dtm-what-does-dtm-do-how-does-dtm-collect-data-what-methodology-does.

[6] The Oslo Action Plan, adopted in November 2019 by States Parties to the APMBC, is the first action plan of the APMBC convention to include a dedicated section on risk education with five concrete actions to which States Parties committed.

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

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

[9] The 2019-2020 work plan of the EORE AG was specifically cited in the terms of reference for the EHRE workstream as a justification for its establishment.

[10] Statements related to specific extension requests have been excluded from this indicator.

[11] This indicator includes statements from the first part of the CCM 2nd Review Conference, but not the second part which was postponed to 2021.

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

[13] It is also worth noting that special circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the shifting of the main convention-related events to a virtual format, may have negatively impacted this indicator.

[14] As MRE remained official terminology in IMAS 12.10 until December 2020, this hashtag has been included in the historical analysis.

[15] Uses of the hashtags *#EORE* and *#MRE* for topics unrelated to the mine action sector have been excluded.

[16] The eleven resources were:
- *EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis*, GICHD 2019
- GICHD, *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts* and resource library, GICHD 2020
- EORE AG Advocacy Strategy, EORE AG 2020
- Guidance on *Standardising Beneficiary Definitions for Humanitarian Mine Action*, DCA, DDG, FSD, The HALO Trust, MAG and NPA 2020
- Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the *Mine Action Field Companion to the DTM*, IOM 2020

- COVID-19 / EORE Webinar & Resource Library, EORE AG 2020
- EORE Advisory Group webpage
- IMAS 12.10 on EORE, 2020
- Draft Technical Note for Mine Action (TNMA) on IED Risk Education, 2019
- Courses on Effective EORE or 'Integrated Mine Action', UNICEF
- Section VI of the Oslo Action Plan on "Mine Risk Education and Reduction"

[17] The following resources had follow-up questions regarding use:
- *EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis*, GICHD 2019
- GICHD, *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts* and resource library, GICHD 2020
- EORE AG Advocacy Strategy, EORE AG 2020
- Guidance on *Standardising Beneficiary Definitions for Humanitarian Mine Action*, DCA, DDG, FSD, The HALO Trust, MAG and NPA 2020
- Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the *Mine Action Field Companion to the DTM*, IOM 2020
- COVID-19 / EORE Webinar & Resource Library, EORE AG 2020
- Section VI of the Oslo Action Plan on "Mine Risk Education and Reduction"

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

[19] While the ICRC is the only observer *organisation* to the AG, meetings are often attended by others in an individual observation capacity. This includes members' alternates, individuals who have been invited for a particular agenda item, and a standing invitation to the MA AoR coordinators.

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p. 26: *Flow Chart by Alex*

EORE AG
Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
Advisory Group

Workplan Q4 2019 to Q4 2020

The EORE AG Workplan defines the group's key outputs and activities on an annual basis, to be implemented in accordance with the EORE AG Terms of Reference. The organisations indicated as lead for each given activity are responsible for actively driving the activity and providing any associated resources (human or financial) for its realisation. At the same time, the AG remains a collaborative body that acts in consensus, and as such members should be consulted at relevant decision points, and any formal outputs (recommendations, guidance notes, etc.) of the group shall be submitted for vote. Regular consultation with the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR) and other relevant stakeholders shall also be maintained wherever appropriate and feasible to ensure synergies are maximised and duplication avoided.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT
The EORE-AG supports the sector to improve the overall quality, capacity and professionalism of EORE. This includes providing guidance to ensure that risk education standards, guidelines, methods and approaches are relevant, effective, adapted to emerging threats and requirements and that risk education is well integrated in mine action programmes.

Output	Activities	Lead	Timeline	Status
Stakeholders have access to **models and methodological guidance** to develop effective, results-oriented EORE programmes.	Conduct a desk review of good practices for measuring the effectiveness and impact of EORE in diverse contexts, with a particular focus on qualitative methodologies and organize a workshop to share findings.	**GICHD**	Q1 to Q3 2020	**In progress, expected to be completed in Q1 2021** • Review was launched in September and is expected to be completed in Q1 2021 • Workshop is now planned for 2021
	Develop an overarching theory of change/results framework, including example indicators, that can be adapted by EORE stakeholders.	**UNICEF**	Q3 2020	**Shifted to 2021** • Work will be initiated in Q1 2021
Stakeholders have access to guidance on tools, methods and approaches to address **current & emerging challenges** in the provision of EORE.	Conduct a review of the use of new technologies and methodologies in EORE to address emerging challenges including in urban environments and organize a workshop to share findings.	**GICHD**	Q1 to Q3 2020	**Partially achieved** • Review published in Sept 2020 • Virtual workshop or webinar(s) on review findings are planned for Q1 2021 • Translations of review into other languages are being incrementally rolled out
	COVID-19 ADDITION: Serve as a technical resource for the sector in the face of new and emerging challenges	**AG**	Ongoing	**Achieved** • EORE/COVID-19 webinar organised in April 2020 • Resource library launched including questions and answers • Side event on EORE/COVID-19 organised with ARMAC (ASEAN Region MAC) for the APMBC Intersessional Meeting in June 2020 • EORE/COVID-19 adaptations and initiatives presented at the informal MASG-COVID meeting • EORE AG members are **encouraged to provide inputs regarding COVID-19 adaptations.**
International standards on EORE are relevant and reflect latest evidence on effective EORE methods, tools and approaches.	Provide inputs for the revision of relevant IMAS and other guidelines.	**UNICEF** + Members	Ongoing	**Achieved** • New IMAS 12.10 was officially adopted in Dec 2020

EORE practitioners have access to quality **training** opportunities on EORE.	Explore possibilities and make recommendations for increasing the reach of trainings opportunities. This could include, 1) the promotion of face to face training in other languages (Russian, Arabic, French and Spanish) in regions, 2) the exploration of an EORE training facility in a donor country and, 3) the set-up of an online certification platform.	**UNICEF + GICHD**	Q4 2019 to Q1 2020	**Partially achieved but could be strengthened** • EORE Essentials online training concept note was approved, and development began in Q4 2020 • As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been no in-person trainings on EORE at global level in 2020. Mitigating measures are being considered, including holding more courses next year and dissemination of the electronic version of the full UNICEF EORE Spiez training package • There is still a training gap at regional level and in languages other than English

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, the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR) and other appropriate regional and national frameworks, the AG aims to both strengthen and systematise opportunities for cooperation and coordination.

Output	Activities	Lead	Timeline	Status
Good practices and innovations are shared and promoted **globally** across the sector.	Develop and maintain an online repository of key EORE documents, guiding principles and good practice materials.	**UNICEF**	Q1 2020	**Shifted to 2021** • Work will be initiated in Q1 2021
	Develop and implement a plan to improve the systematisation of sharing of good practices and innovations.	**AG**	Q3 2020	**Shifted to 2021** • This activity will need to be shifted to 2021, following the launch of the online repository.
In the context of **regional crises/responses**, opportunities for the harmonisation of approaches and the sharing of data and information are maximised.	Ensure the development of regional-level harmonized messages, materials and approaches on risk education for Syrian refugees as return preparedness measures, such as through a time-bound task force under the framework of the Regional Durable Solutions Working Group.	**UNHCR + UNMAS**	Q1 2020	**Achieved** • The EHRE Workstream of the RDSWG was established in Q1 and completed its mandate in Q4 with the establishment of EHRE Guidelines for Safer Return. The EORE AG was asked to consult on core messages. • UNDP/Lebanon MAC Explosive Ordnance Risk Reduction project underway to develop and implement EORE and risk mitigation measures for Syrian refugee returns (in close collaboration with the EHRE Workstream.
	Provide global, overarching guidance on key principles and recommendations for improving EORE cross-border coordination in sub-regional crises.	**AG**	Q3 2020	**Shifted to 2021** • This activity will need to be shifted to 2021, in order to draw on the work of the EHRE Workstream of the RDSWG, the Explosive Ordnance Risk Reduction project in Lebanon and lessons learned from cross-border EORE in the Lake Chad Basin
Stakeholders and coordination mechanisms have access to **guidance to improve coordination** of EORE activities.	Explore possibilities and make recommendations for the improvement of coordination in Mine Action at global and regional level.	**AG + UNMAS**	Ongoing	**Partially achieved but could be strengthened** • The AG has regularly made presentations for the MA AoR, has twice briefed the IACG-MA, and has closely engaged with regional coordinators through ARMAC. • However, no concrete recommendations on coordination have been made in 2020.

INTEGRATION & SYNERGIES
Effective EORE must be cross-sectoral. Improving the integration of EORE is a priority for the EORE AG, both within the pillars of mine action and with other sectors such as humanitarian, protection, development and education.

Output	Activities	Lead	Timeline	Status

Good practices from other sectors, including behavioural change science, are explored and promoted.	Invite input from relevant experts on topics being discussed/reviewed by the AG (e.g. behavioural change, risk reduction within humanitarian and development, Conflict Preparedness and Protection etc.).	**AG**	Ongoing	**Partially achieved but could be strengthened** • Resources from the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) sector were shared as part of the COVID-19/EORE resource library package • The *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts* included chapters on holistic responses (CPP/RASB/AVR), behaviour change and inspiring practices from other sectors • Nevertheless, the AG would benefit from more consistent engagement of such actors.
Synergies are promoted with **other humanitarian and development sectors** including protection, shelter (migration and displacement), early recovery and education.	Encourage the participation in EORE AG events, meetings and initiatives from other humanitarian, protection, education and development actors.	**AG**	Ongoing	**Partially achieved but could be strengthened** • New approaches to collaborate with the RCCE sector were discussed in Q4 • International Human Rights Law (IHRL): the updated Core Commitment for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCC) on mine action- that has an EORE benchmark which de facto links EORE with IHRL – was presented to the AG, MASG and IACG-MA. • Nevertheless as above, the AG would benefit from more consistent engagement of such actors
	NEW ADDITION SEPT 2020: Integrate EORE in events, meetings and initiatives from the wider humanitarian, protection, education and development sectors.	**AG**	Ongoing	**Achieved** • The Global Protection Cluster (GPC) has integrated EORE into a scoping study for its advocacy strategy and is considering including EORE components in the GPC training package • Findings from the *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts* were shared in a joint event with RCCE actors as part of the GPC Forum • The AG held a discussion on integration of EORE in wider humanitarian, protection and education efforts as part of side event to the 23NDM (National Directors Meeting)

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

Output	Activities	Lead	Timeline	Status
Stakeholders have access to guidance and good practices to strengthen the overall **quality of data** for the targeting and implementation of, and reporting on, EORE.	Promote good practices on EO casualty data collection, management, analysis and dissemination, and identify existing gaps in formal and informal injury surveillance systems.	**UNICEF**	Q3 2020	**Partially achieved / shifted to 2021** • The revised IMAS 12.10 (adoption pending) includes a new chapter on injury surveillance. • Input provided by EORE AG members to strengthen minimum data requirements on accidents as part of Annex B to IMAS 05.10. • The development of a dedicated knowledge product on casualty data collection will need to be shifted to 2021.
	Provide guidance on recording EORE activities including on standardised methodologies to calculate EORE beneficiary/participant numbers.	**HALO, HI, MAG, NPA and UNMAS**	Q1 2020	**Achieved** • Updated guidance *Standardising Beneficiary Definitions* (2nd Ed.) published in Q4 with the endorsement of DCA, DDG, FSD, HALO, HI, MAG and NPA – taking into account recommendations from the EORE AG.

Consolidated Information on the implementation and impact of EORE, including disaggregated data by sex, age and disability, is available at a global level.	Provide recommendations for the establishment of minimum data standards and reporting requirements.	**GICHD** + Members	Q4 2019 to Q1 2020	**Shifted to 2021** • Input provided by AG members for Annex B to IMAS 05.10. However, no recommendations were agreed yet by the EORE AG as a collective. This activity will be shifted to 2021 to take into account the guidance on standardising beneficiary definitions, under the leadership of the group of INGOs.
	Explore options for the collection and analysis of global EORE data in the Landmine and Cluster Munitions Monitor.	**ICBL-CMC**	Q1 to Q3 2020	**Achieved** • Agreement reached for the re-inclusion of EORE in the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. • The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor 2020 reports include dedicated sections reporting on EORE data. AG members supported the data collection process at country level.
At a global level, **data is shared** between humanitarian mine action sector and wider humanitarian, development and protection sectors.	Support the workstream of the MA AoR on data sharing, and in particular advocate for sharing of information on population movements (for the targeting of EORE).	**AG**	Ongoing	**Achieved** • Questions on and pertinent for EORE have been incorporated in the Mine Action Field Companion to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), developed by IOM in cooperation with the MA AoR • Attended & intervened in MA AoR events on data sharing as part of the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week 2020

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

Output	**Activities**	**Lead**	**Timeline**	**Status**
Stakeholders and decision-makers have strengthened knowledge of and interest in EORE. **Donors** have access to information about gaps in EORE implementation and associated resourcing needs.	Develop and implement an advocacy plan to promote EORE using all possible avenues. This may include: • at annual informal and formal HMA/disarmament meetings; • through existing coordination mechanisms (IACG, MASG, Global Protection Cluster, Global Education Cluster, ISUs and Coordination Committees of the conventions); • to affected states; • to donors; • to other humanitarian, protection, education and development actors; and • within discussions on EWIPA.	**AG**	Q4 2019 + ongoing	**Achieved** • Advocacy strategy developed & adopted in Q1 2020. The strategy would benefit from wider dissemination and efforts to increase uptake. • Provided regular updates to the MA AoR and IACG. • Delivered presentations on EORE to the MASG and individual donors. EORE sector and progresses /challenges well highlighted in all 3 country presentations at the 15 October MASG meeting • Organised side events on EORE at the 23NDM in Q1 and APMBC Intersessional Meeting in Q2 2020.
Profile of EORE is strengthened in key **policy** documents, discussions, fora and publications.	Provide inputs to Switzerland presidency for CCM Action Plan.	**AG**	Q1 to Q3 2020	**In progress, expected in 2021** • Inputs provided and all recommendations have been taken into account in the draft Lausanne Action Plan, including to add a dedicated section on risk education (similar to as was achieved with the Oslo Action Plan). • Due to COVID-19, adoption of the Lausanne Action Plan has been postponed to 2021
	Provide inputs for relevant discussions and publications (including on request).	**AG**	Ongoing	**Achieved**

				- Building on the experience of the EORE/COVID-19 webinar, the AG Co-Chairs and members were invited to participate in a similar webinar organised by ARMAC and an EORE Roundtable in Colombia - EORE AG Co-Chairs fed into project 'Explosive ordnance child victims prevention and response' by MA AoR, Child Protection and Education clusters/sub-clusters facilitated by PROCAP. - CCW APII: EORE/IEDRE well integrated into 'group of experts' meeting with 5 presentations and buy in from a number of High Contracting Parties
CROSS-CUTTING				
Output	**Activities**	**Lead**	**Timeline**	**Status**
Stakeholders have access to information about **key events** and opportunities relevant to EORE.	Create and maintain a global calendar of events and opportunities that are relevant for EORE and is accessible online.	**AG**	Q4 2019 / ongoing	**Achieved** Calendar created & maintained.
EORE outputs and activities take into consideration **Gender & Diversity, Disability and Conflict Sensitivity** aspects.	Integrate cross-cutting thematics, when relevant, into the overall work of the EORE-AG.	**AG**	Ongoing	**Achieved** - Gender and diversity, disability and conflict sensitivity aspects were integrated across EORE AG outputs – including the guidance on Standardising Beneficiary Definitions, COVID-19/EORE Resource Library and *Review of New Technologies and Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts* - Disability-focused EORE (Yemen case study) presented in 1. the UN side event at 4RC; 2. the UNICEF Global Annual Results Report, 3. PoC event on Inclusive Protection Perspectives co-organised by Poland, UK, EU, UN, UNMAS, 4. CCW APII

Notes (New Addition Sept 2020)

- Activities led by the EORE AG (marked in light grey) are <u>attributable</u> to the EORE AG.

- Activities led by individual or groups of members indicate a <u>contribution</u> from the EORE AG. In these cases, inclusion of the activity in the workplan signals consensus on the need and can therefore be leveraged for securing buy-in, funding, prioritisation, participation, etc. Input from AG members or the AG as a whole (e.g. by vote) may also be sought for these outputs.

Assumptions

The above workplan takes into account the following assumptions:

- Core members participate actively in the implementation of the workplan.

- Synergies and complementarities identified in the workplan continue to be prioritised by other relevant coordination/cooperation bodies.

- Co-funding is provided for the GICHD's support to the risk education pillar through the EORE-AG (including as Secretariat).

- Lead organisations are able to provide required human and financial resources to drive the implementation of their respective activities.

Risk Education and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC)

Introduction

This document summarises the results of an analysis of statements made at the 18th Meeting of States Parties of the APMBC, held online from 16-20 November 2020. It aims to strengthen understanding of the current risk education landscape within the APMBC and compare developments against the baseline established at the 4th APMBC Review Conference in 2019.

Methodology

This analysis takes into account all statements that were submitted and uploaded on the Oslo Review Conference website, excluding statements from the President during the official and ceremonial opening.

As will be seen from the charts presented in this summary, particular attention was given to article 5 statements and extension requests, as well as other statements collectively referred to as "statements on transversal topics". The latter include statements made during the ceremonial opening, general exchange of views, planning for the 19th MSP and the topics of universalisation, cooperation and assistance, and transparency and the exchange of information.

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

- **Affected states** (States Parties with article 5 obligations, as well as States Not Party that are known to have mine contamination such as those reported on by the Landmine Monitor and Clearing the Mines)

- **Donors** (includes all states listed as having provided international support for mine action in 2018 according to the Landmine Monitor 2019 report

- **Other states** (all other states not meeting the criteria of an affected state or a donor)

- **United Nations organisations**

- **International organisations and NGOs**

- **Other non-states** (all other entities not meeting any of the above criteria)

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

- **Terminology used** (e.g. MRE, EORE, risk education, mine awareness…)

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

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

Summary of Findings

The Oslo Action Plan (OAP), adopted during the 4th Review Conference in 2019, is the first action plan under this convention to feature a dedicated section on Mine Risk Education and Reduction, with five concrete actions and respective indicators. Our analysis shows that this has had a positive effect on the frequency with which States Parties and other actors report on or otherwise mention risk education in their formal statements.

The OAP also equipped convention monitors (including coordinating committees and civil society) with commitments and a table of indicators allowing progress made by States Parties to be measured and their implementation to be upheld. For example, as part of their analysis of article 5 extension requests, the committee on article 5 systematically stressed the importance of including "detailed, costed and multi-year plans for context-specific mine risk education and reduction in affected communities" and called on States Parties to provide annual updates "regarding the development and implementation" of these plans.

At the same time, there is still significant space for progress. Most often when risk education was mentioned, it was as a passing reference. Moreover, while a majority of States Parties with article 5 obligations included risk education in their statements, just two provided a detailed report of their activities beyond output level. Moving forward, it is hoped that the risk education section of the OAP and its indicators will facilitate States Parties' reporting of quality information on progress and challenges in implementing risk education ("including methodologies used, challenges faced, and results achieved") through their Article 7 reports and statements at formal and informal meetings of the Convention.

Side Events

A third of all side events at the 18MSP included risk education among its topics. This is a decrease from the 4th Review Conference the previous year, when a quarter had either an explicit risk education focus or placed strong emphasis on risk education / prevention of casualties. There are a couple of factors that make the 2019 baseline more "difficult to reach": the momentum around EORE generated by the Norwegian Presidency (and the intrinsic role of the convention's presidency in doing so) and the fact that a Review Conference by nature tends to give more visibility to the convention while MSPs are less high profile. Furthermore, as the 18MSP was organised back-to-back with the 2nd Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, it is possible that this detracted from the organisation of some side events during the MSP.
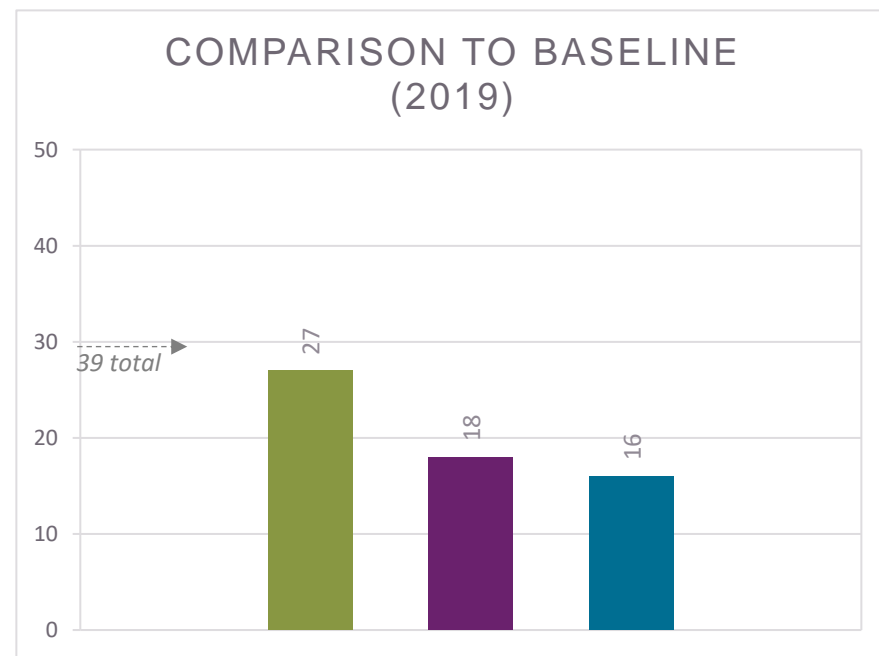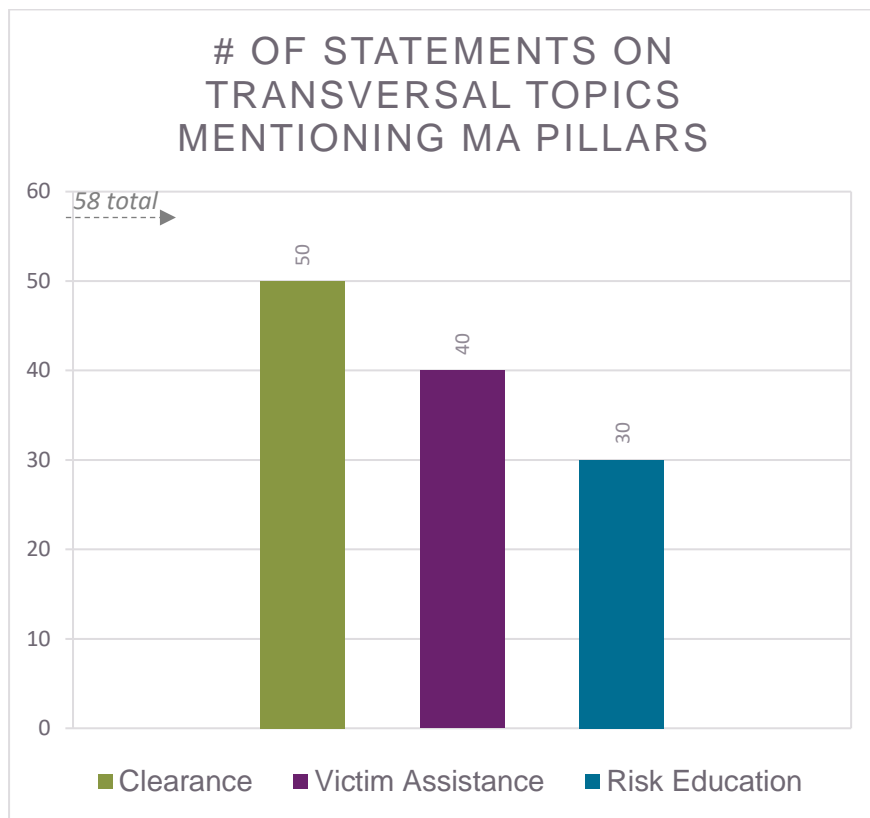
RISK EDUCATION IN 18MSP SIDE EVENTS

0

3

10

COMPARISON TO BASELINE

4

3

21
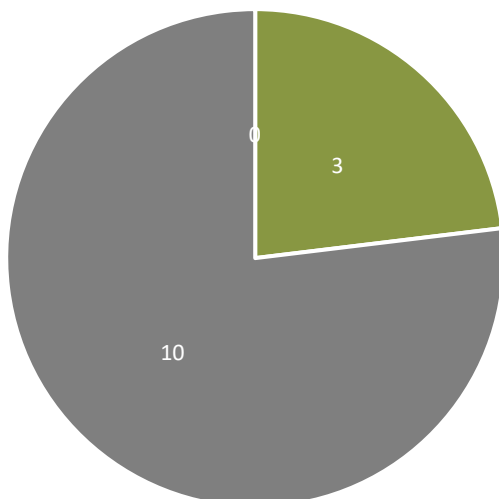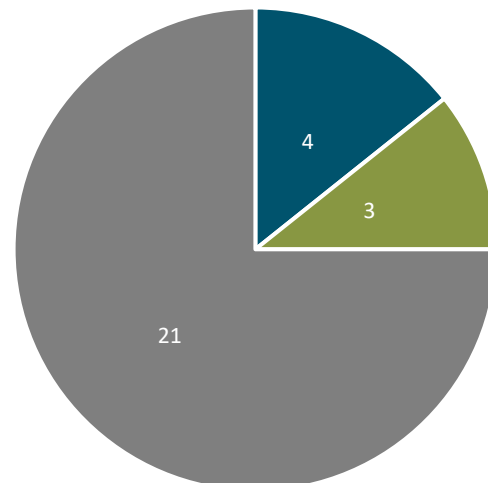
- ■ Explicit risk education focus
- ■ Includes risk education among topics
- ■ No risk education emphasis

Quantity of Mentions

Risk education was mentioned **just over half of statements on transversal topics** (52 percent), which is notably higher than the previous year when only 40 percent did so. One out of every four statements referenced clearance and VA but not risk education; this was also an improvement from the previous year, when it was one out of three.

OF STATEMENTS ON TRANSVERSAL TOPICS MENTIONING MA PILLARS

58 total

- Clearance: 50
- Victim Assistance: 40
- Risk Education: 30

COMPARISON TO BASELINE (2019)

39 total

- 27
- 18
- 16

Note: the number of statements on transversal topics was significantly lower in 2019 than 2020 as political declarations were counted separately. Political declarations are only typically made in review conferences.

Quality of Mentions

NATURE OF REMARKS ON EORE IN STATEMENTS ON TRANSVERSAL TOPICS

PASSING — 21, 1, 1

BRIEF — 2 2, 1 1

EXTENDED — 1

COMPARISON TO BASELINE (2019)

PASSING — 7, 11, 5

BRIEF — 11

Legend:
- List of pillars/areas active in
- Report on EORE activities
- Stress importance of EORE
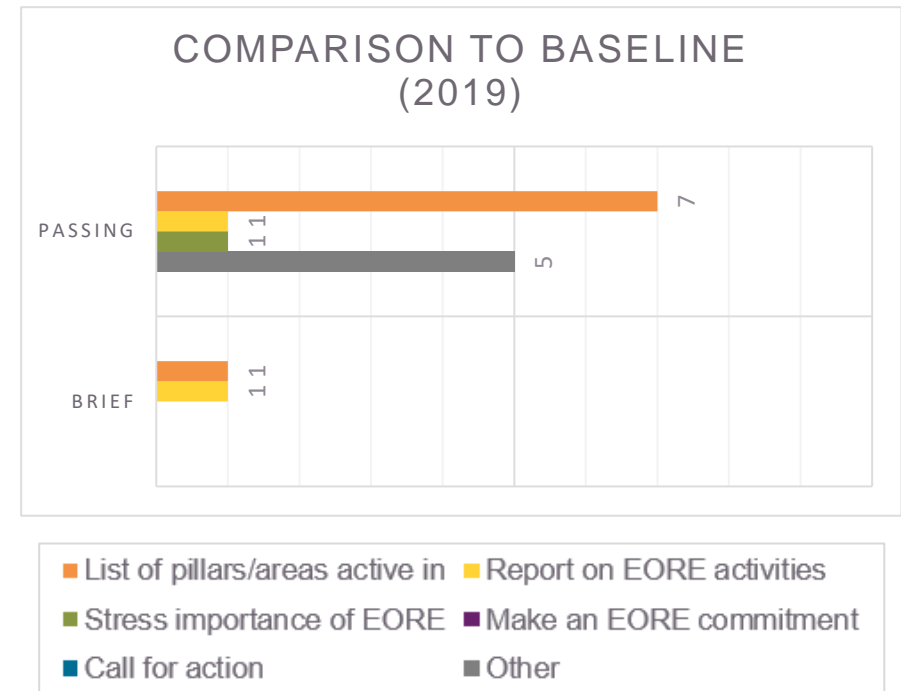- Make an EORE commitment
- Call for action
- Other
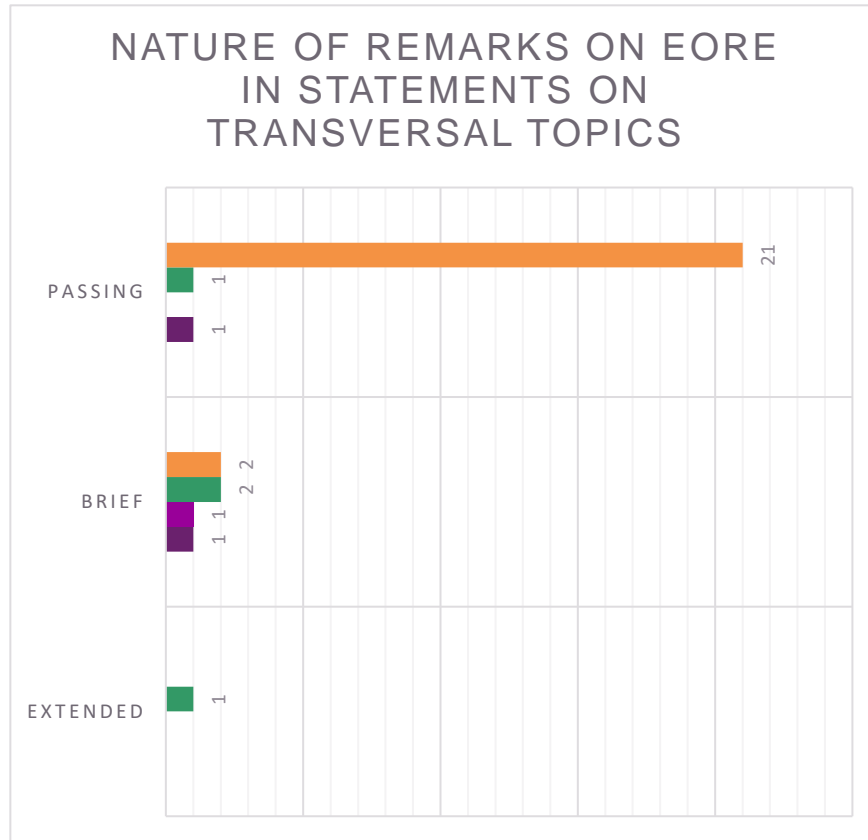
Of the 30 statements of a transversal nature that mentioned risk education, most common were **passing references within a sentence listing pillars** active in. Just one in four made more than passing reference to risk education, although this is a marked increase from the previous year when it was one in ten.

One extended statement on the **importance of risk education** was made during the ceremonial opening by a risk education specialist and survivor from Colombia, while three others (Ireland, Uruguay and the ITF) stressed the importance more generally.

Finally, Mexico made a **call for action** (to strengthen risk education and better involve affected population in its design) and two others mentioned risk education in **other** ways (Chile on links with information management and the GICHD in foreshadowing discussion on the topic).

Quantity of Mentions, by Type of Actor

Risk education was more likely to be mentioned by **affected states and non-state observers (including international organisations and NGOs)**, whereas other states, donors and the UN made fewer references to risk education.

THAT MENTIONED RISK EDUCATION IN TRANSVERSAL STATEMENTS

Legend: No, Yes

STATE PARTY: AFFECTED STATE (No 5, Yes 6), DONOR (No 10, Yes 9), OTHER STATE (No 4, Yes 2)

STATE NOT PARTY: AFFECTED STATE (No 2, Yes 3), OTHER STATE (No 1)

OBSERVER: UN (No 3, Yes 1), IO/NGO (No 3, Yes 6), DONOR (Yes 2), OTHER NON-STATE (Yes 1)
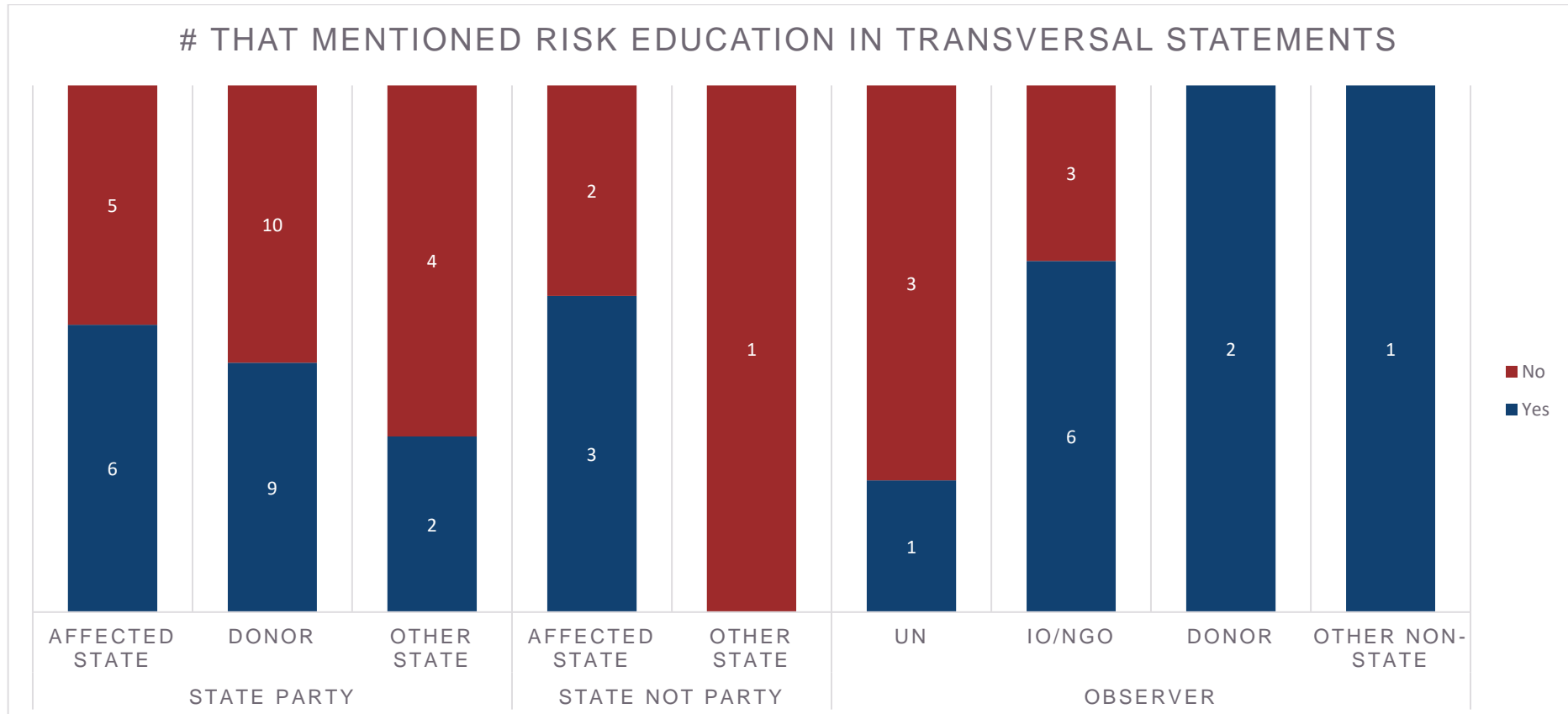
Quality of Mentions, by Type of Actor

Similar results were seen when taking into account the length of the remarks, with **affected states and international organisations / NGOs** committing more time to risk education, as well as **other States Party** (non-donors).

THAT MENTIONED RISK EDUCATION IN TRANSVERSAL STATEMENTS, INCLUDING LENGTH OF MENTION

Legend:
- No
- Yes - Passing
- Yes - Brief
- Yes - Extended
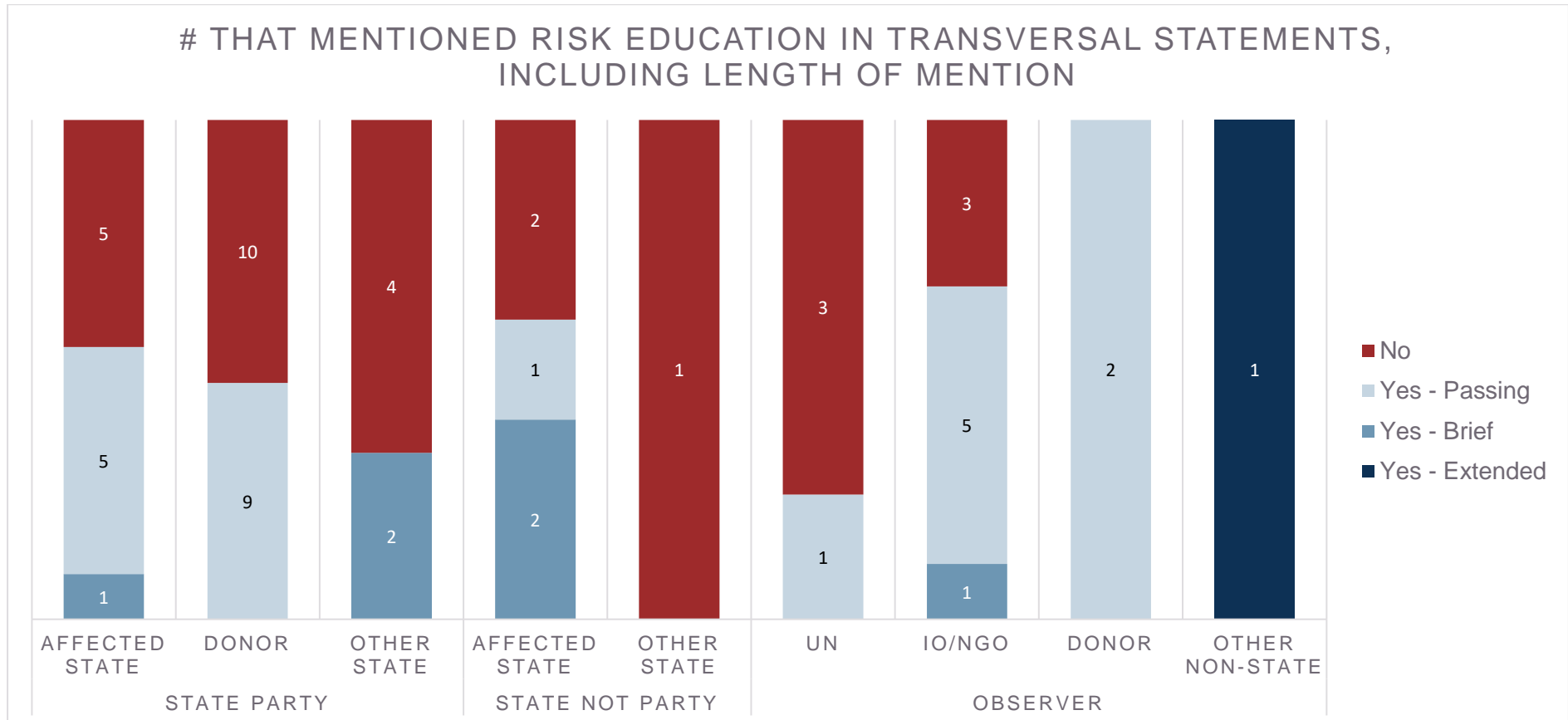
Article 5 Statements

Of the 17 States Parties with obligations under Article 5 who delivered statements that have been uploaded to the MSP webpage, **just over half included mention of risk education.** As in 2019, this is a positive first step and should be followed up with further **encouragement to include more detail** in the statements. In total, seven States Parties provided reports on their risk education activities, of which just two included more than basic output-level information (Chile and Croatia).
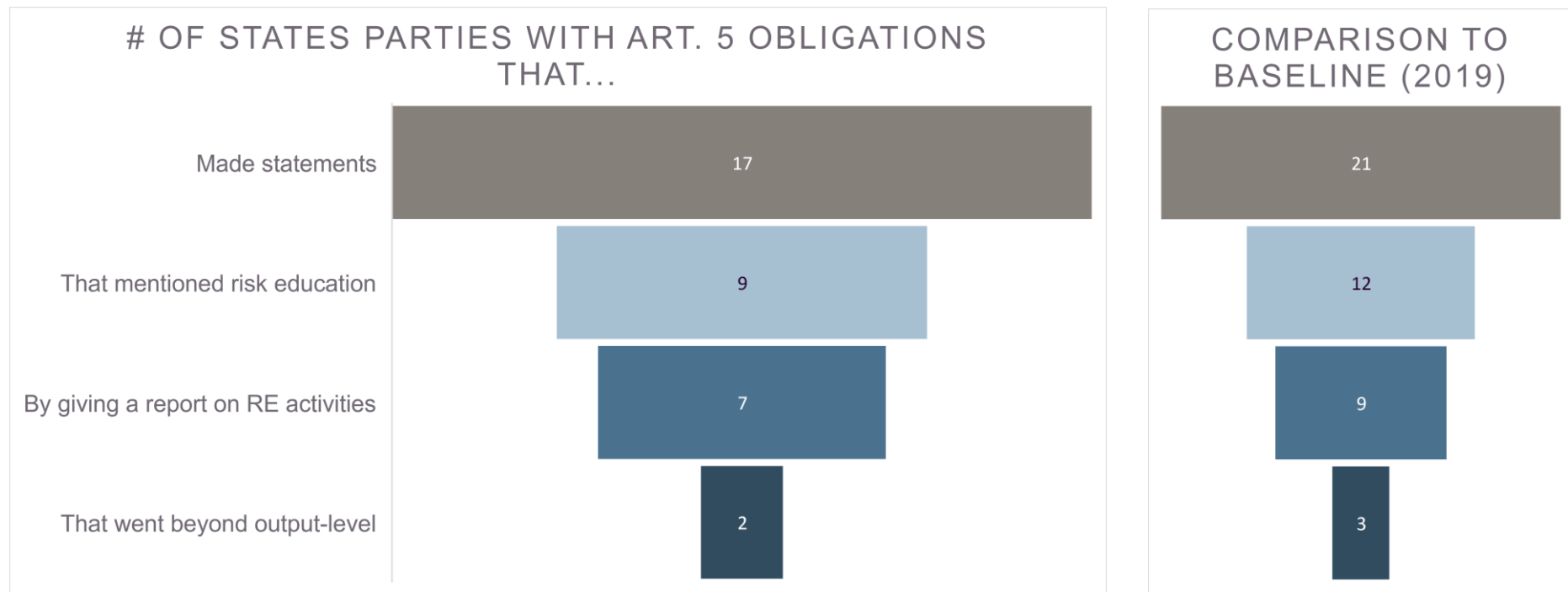
Article 5 Extension Requests

Of the eight States Parties that submitted extension requests, **all but two mentioned risk education**. As detailed in the *Landmine Monitor*, however, "**the extent to which risk education is included in extension requests [was] often lacking**, with only a description of activities rather than a costed and detailed multi-year plan." Compared to the baseline, this gap was highlighted more strongly during this first year of implementation of the OAP – both through all analyses and decisions on the extension requests by the Committee on Article 5, as well as in the majority of comments by observers and other States Parties.

OF EXTENSION REQUEST-RELATED DOCUMENTS THAT INCLUDED RISK EDUCATION

■ Yes ■ No

EXTENSION REQUESTS / COMMENTS / COMMITTEE ANALYSIS / DECISIONS

2020:
- Extension Requests: 2 (No), 6 (Yes)
- Comments: 5 (No), 11 (Yes)
- Committee Analysis: 8 (Yes)
- Decisions: 9 (Yes)

2019:
- Extension Requests: 2 (No), 5 (Yes)
- Comments: 1 (Yes), 6 (No)
- Committee Analysis: 2 (Yes), 5 (No)
- Decisions: 1 (No), 6 (Yes)

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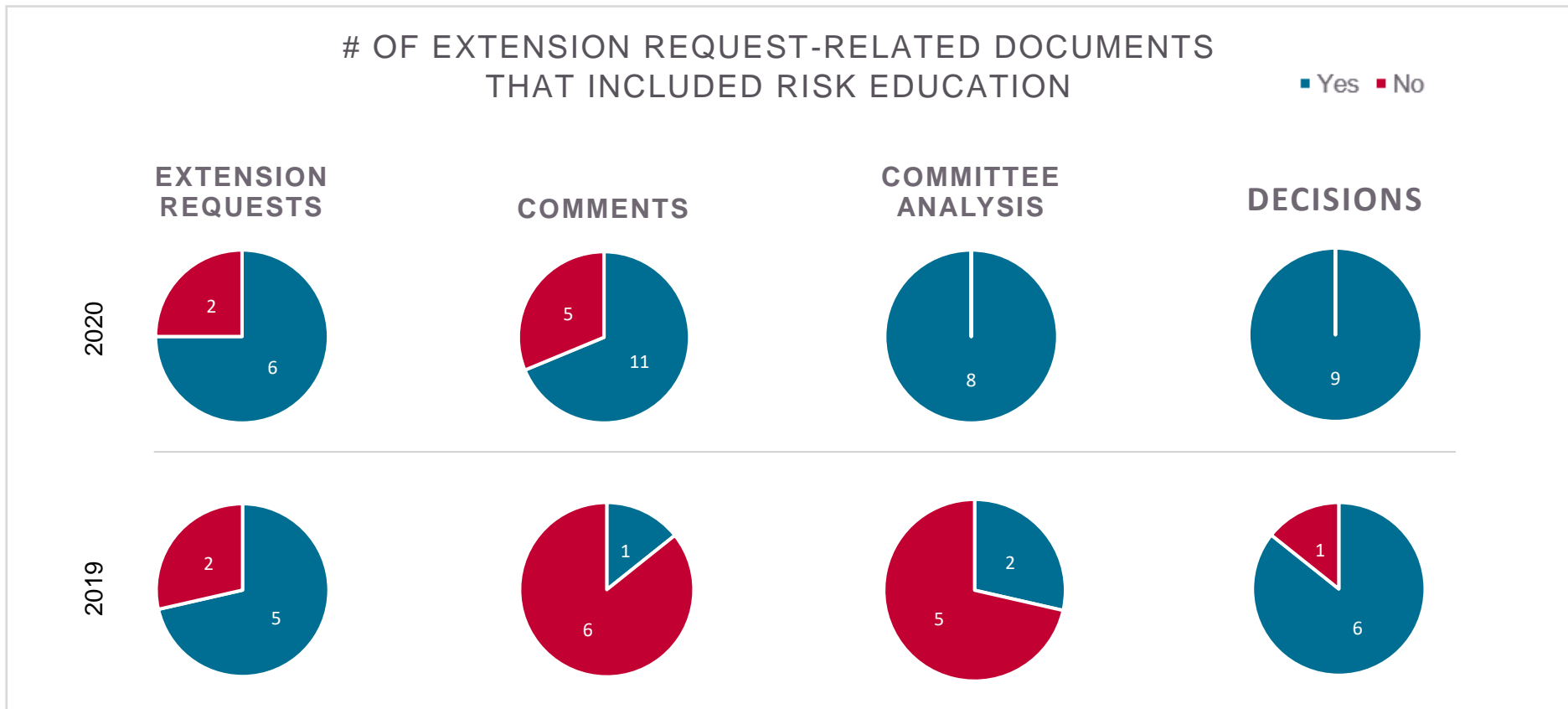
This handout summarises stakeholder awareness and use of eleven key resources relevant for explosive ordnance risk education (EORE). It is divided into four sections: standards, technical resources, policy and advocacy resources, and other resources.

Standards

IMAS
12.10

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)

VERSION
Ed. 2, Amendment 3

Draft

TN
12.10/01

Risk Education for Improvised Explosive Devices

VERSION
Ed. 1
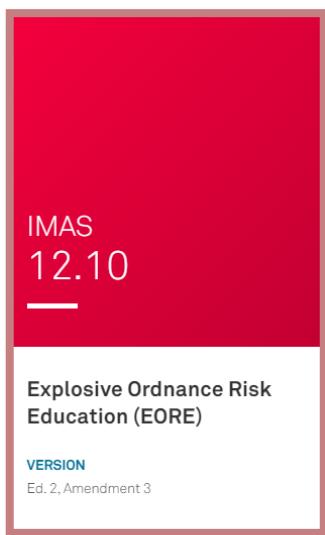
International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 12.10 on EORE

86% of respondents aware

Who knows it best?
- All respondent groups, at all levels

Link: bit.ly/IMASEORE
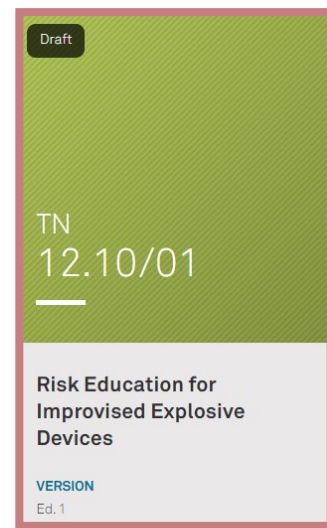
Technical Note for Mine Action (TNMA): Risk Education for Improvised Explosive Devices*

51% of respondents aware

Who knows it best?
- Operators & organisations supporting EORE
- Mine action practitioners with a global focus

Link: bit.ly/IMASEORE

*Still in draft form

Technical Resources

Resources on EORE and COVID-19
(Webinar, Resource Library, Q&A)

59% of respondents aware   of whom **62%** have used
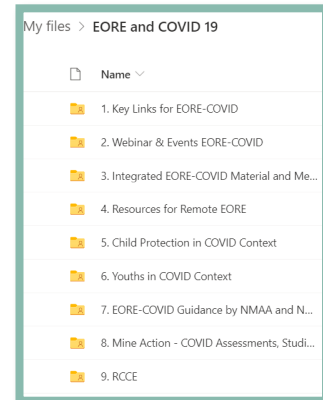
Who knows it best?
- Operators & organisations supporting EORE
- Mine action field staff

What has it been used for?
- Additional guidelines for conducting EORE safely during the pandemic
- Source of inspiration for ideas to conduct EORE remotely and through joint activities with the public health sector
- Inform standard operating procedures for responding during the pandemic
- Inform proposal writing

Author EORE AG, 2020

Link: bit.ly/EORE_COVID19

WEBINAR: Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and COVID-19

My files > EORE and COVID 19

Name
1. Key Links for EORE-COVID
2. Webinar & Events EORE-COVID
3. Integrated EORE-COVID Material and Me...
4. Resources for Remote EORE
5. Child Protection in COVID Context
6. Youths in COVID Context
7. EORE-COVID Guidance by NMAA and N...
8. Mine Action - COVID Assessments, Studi...
9. RCCE

Standardising Beneficiary Definitions in Humanitarian Mine Action

STANDARDISING BENEFICIARY DEFINITIONS IN HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION
SECOND EDITION

54% of respondents aware   of whom **42%** have used

Who knows it best?
- Operators & organisations supporting EORE
- Mine action practitioners with a global or regional focus

What has it been used for?
- Adapt beneficiary definitions
- Adjust reporting formats
- Incorporate in training of trainers package
- Integrated into new project design

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

Link: bit.ly/SBD_HMA

Review of New Technologies & Methodologies for EORE in Challenging Contexts

53% of respondents aware

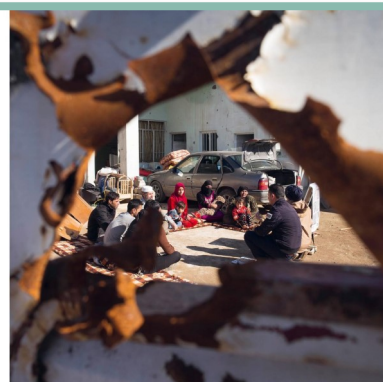of whom **62%** have used

Who knows it best?

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

What has it been used for?

- Get inspiration & explore what is "out there"
- Validate existing practices
- Adapt during COVID-19 pandemic
- Internal advocacy

Author: GICHD, with funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Government of Switzerland, 2020

Link: www.eore.org

REVIEW OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODOLOGIES FOR EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE RISK EDUCATION (EORE) IN CHALLENGING CONTEXTS

GICHD

Displacement Tracking Matrix (including the Mine Action Field Companion)

DTM Components

MOBILITY TRACKING
Tracks mobility and cross-sectoral needs in locations of interest (systematically)

Sub-components:
- Baseline Area/ Sub Area
- Multi Sectoral Location Assessment
- Emergency Event Tracking (Sudden large movement of population)

FLOW MONITORING
Tracks movement of flows at specific points

Sub-components:
- High mobility location assessment
- Flow Monitoring Registry

REGISTRATION
Registers individuals or households for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming

Sub-components:
- Rapid Emergency Registrations
- Biometric Registration

SURVEYs
Gather specific information using sample from population of interest

Examples:
- Return Intention
- Community Perception
- Displacement Solutions
- Flow Monitoring Surveys

Groups and Location / Households and Individuals

DTM

Mine Action

Document:

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

32% of respondents aware

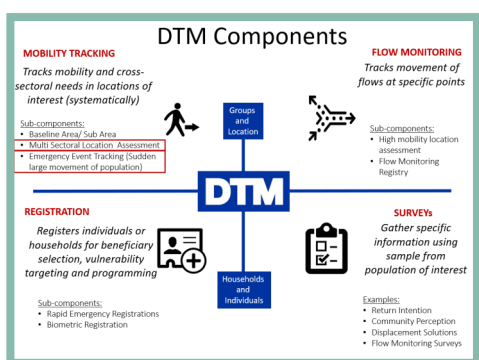of whom **60%** have used

Who knows it best?

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

What has it been used for?

- Strategic & operational planning
  - ⇒ Improve targeting and geographic prioritisation
  - ⇒ Adapt messages
  - ⇒ Assess risk & adapt response
- Prepare humanitarian needs overview and humanitarian response plans
- For donors: identify or confirm requirements

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

Link: https://displacement.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/mine-action

Policy and Advocacy Resources

Section VI of the Oslo Action Plan on Mine Risk Education and Reduction (APMBC)

66% of respondents aware   of whom **46%** have used
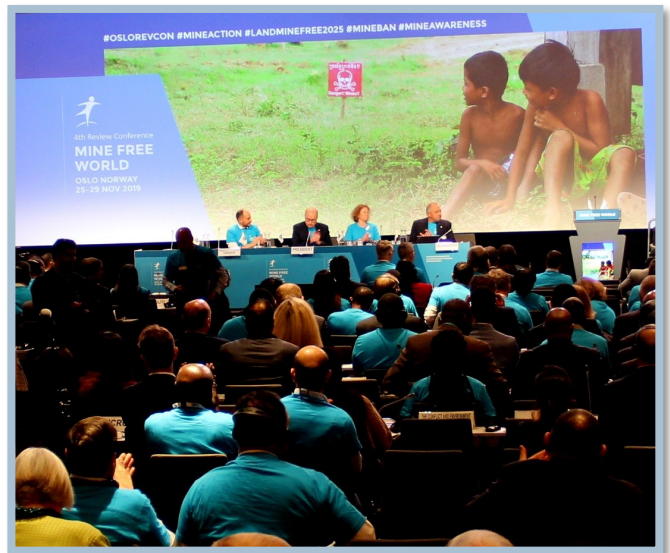

Who knows it best?
- Donors & organisations supporting EORE
- Mine action practitioners with a global or regional focus
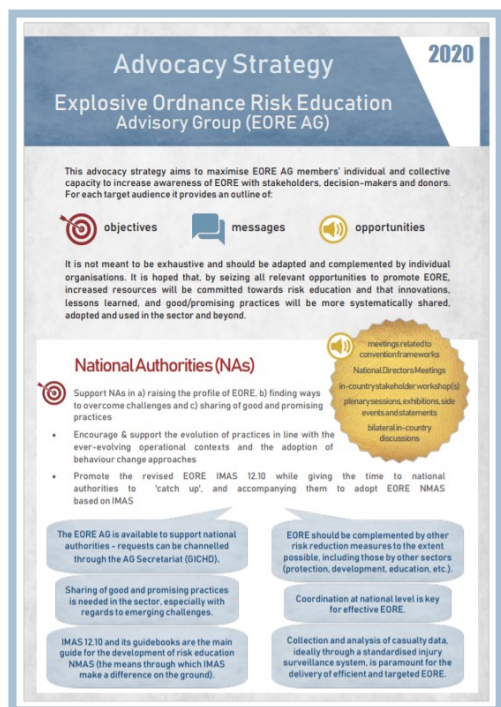
What has it been used for?
- Advocacy (especially with donors and with relevant national or local authorities)
- Inform EORE programming
- Frame for reporting

Adopted by: States Parties to the APMBC, 2019

Link: bit.ly/OAP_ENG

EORE Advisory Group Advocacy Strategy

57% of respondents aware   of whom **33%** have used

Who knows it best?
- Donors and organisations supporting EORE
- Mine action practitioners with a global or regional focus

What has it been used for?
- Draft targeted messages for different audiences
- Inform statements in convention-related meetings and reporting
- Promote EORE to donors and other sectors
- Inform strategic priorities

Author: EORE AG, 2020

Link: bit.ly/EORE_advocacy

EORE Sector Mapping and Needs Analysis

37% of respondents aware

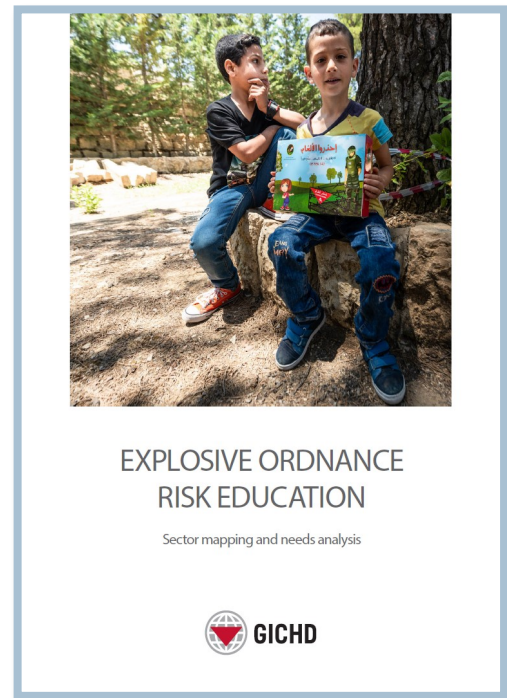of whom **48%** have used

Who knows it best?

- Donors & organisations supporting EORE
- Mine action practitioners with a global focus

What has it been used for?

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

Author: GICHD, with funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019

Link: bit.ly/GICHD2019

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE RISK EDUCATION

Sector mapping and needs analysis

GICHD

Other Resources

EORE Advisory Group Website

62% of respondents aware

Who knows it best?
- Operators, donors & organisations supporting EORE
- Mine action practitioners with a global or regional focus

Author: EORE AG

Link: bit.ly/EOREAG

Courses on 'Effective EORE' and 'Integrated Mine Action'

44% of respondents aware

Who knows it best?
- Organisations supporting EORE
- Mine action practitioners with a global focus

Organiser: UNICEF, in collaboration with the GICHD and with support of UNMAS, within the framework of the PfP Partnership Work Programme of the Swiss Government

Handout Produced By:

EORE AG

Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
Advisory Group