



# CCW Amended Protocol II

## Protection of civilians: risk education and other methods



# Introduction



## HI: a long history with survivors and people with disabilities

- Founded in 1982 by French doctors and nurses in refugee camps on the Thai-Cambodia border
- 30+ years of comprehensive work to prevent injuries and impairment and to support inclusion of most vulnerable people
- Working in situation of poverty, exclusion, conflict and disasters



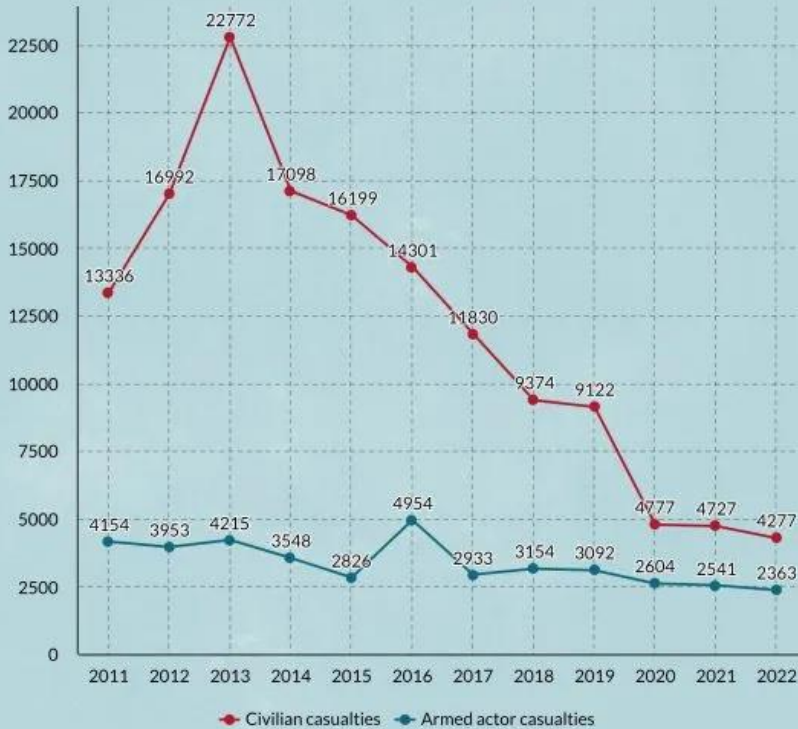
# HI: a long history of advocacy for disarmament

- Co-founder of ICBL in 1992 – Nobel Peace Prize 1997
- Co-founder of the Cluster Munitions Coalition (CMC)
- Co-founder of the International Network on Explosive Weapons (INEW)

# Impact of IEDs worldwide

Fig. 2

Casualties from IED attacks, 2011-2022

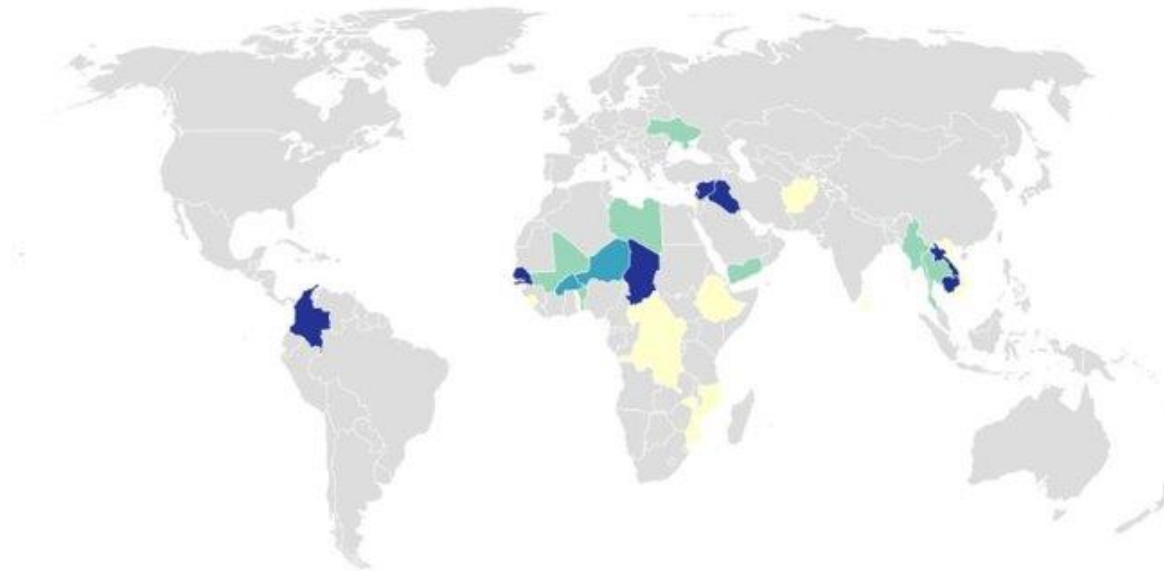


Between 2010 and 2022:

- 14,242 incidents involving IEDs were recorded
- 147,482 resulting civilian casualties (40,840 killed, 106,642 injured).
- IEDs accounted for 49% of all civilian casualties from the use of explosive weapons

# HI: armed violence reduction (AVR) programming around the world

Comprehensive AVR



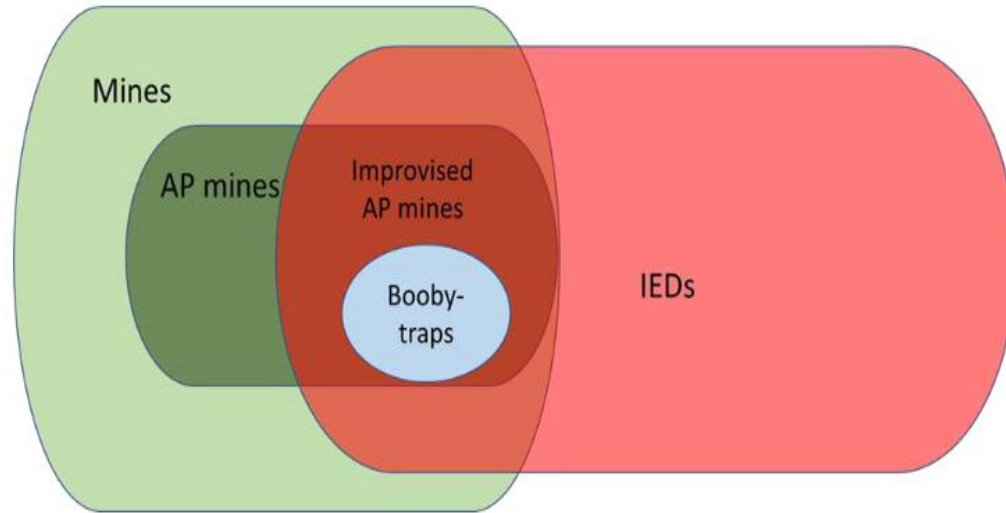
- AVR programmes in 32 countries (incl. 11 countries with LR, 20 countries with EORE, 13 countries with CT)
- Work on four of the five pillars of Mine Action



**EORE & other methods to  
protect civilians from the  
threat posed by EO**



# Categories of explosive ordnances



**Figure 1 – Overlapping categories of explosive ordnance**

A given EO may correspond to several categories. These overlapping categories illustrate the ways in which some IEDs will fall under the APMBC and some under the CCW, obligating the States Parties to provide IED RE.



# EORE in the nexus



## Emergency & Open-conflict

- Provide clear warnings to the maximum of people & Raise awareness
- Give safety messages on how to minimize risks

## Recovery & Post-conflict

- Develop local capacities to raise sustainable and suitable awareness in highly impacted communities

## Development

- Establish a sustainable system at community level to manage EO residual risks
- Improve human security and thus socio-economic development



Promoting behavioral change using alternative EORE methodologies: the example of Iraq



## Iraq context

- Approximately 3,016km<sup>2</sup> of contaminated land
- Legacy contamination (1980 war with Iran, 1991 Gulf war, 2003 US-led coalition invasion)
- Extensive contamination with IEDs from Islamic State occupation (from 2014 onward)
- At least 34,764 people reported as EO victims

# HI's EORE Activities in Iraq

## Traditional EORE (since 2016)

- Direct EORE sessions
- Media campaigns

## Capacity building (since 2019)

- Community Safety Committees
- Community focal points

## Promotion of behavioural Change (since 2020)

- Alternative behaviour projects





# Traditional EORE

- Needs assessment (village profile, prioritization tool, KAP survey, socioeconomic impact survey)
- EORE sessions conducted by HI staff (incl. door-to-door sessions & school sessions)
- Media campaigns (radio, TV, social media, wall paintings, billboards, posters, flyers, business cards, children magazine, t-shirts, pencil case, etc.)



# Community focal points



*A CFP holding EORE session for women and children*

- Community-Based Risk Education approach (CBRE): put community at the centre of the awareness raising
- 174 CFPs trained by HI in Ninewa Governorate from 2019 to 2023
- 5 main steps of implementation:
  - CFP selection
  - CFP training
  - CFP sessions
  - Quality Assurance visits
  - Lessons learned / refresher

# Community safety committees (CSC)



- An informal and voluntary body established in communities/villages impacted by EO
- Composed of local stakeholders (with representatives from different groups including sex, age and disability) who come together to develop and maintain a community safety plan during and after HI has finished its activities in the specific location.



# Alternative behaviour projects



- Small projects ideas developed by the CSC and the community with the aim of reducing the negative impact posed by EO by empowering the community to face the risks and the consequences of EO contamination.
- Projects must:
  - Promote behavioral change among at-risk groups
  - Benefit a wide number of community members
  - Be conflict sensitive



# Conclusion





**Thanks for your attention**

Héloïse Pihery

EORE senior technical officer

[h.pihery@hi.org](mailto:h.pihery@hi.org)