

COVER PAGE OF THE ANNUAL ARTICLE 7 REPORT

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019
 (dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

<p>Form A: National implementation measures:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2007)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2007)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable	<p>Form F: Program of APM destruction:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2018)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: 2018)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable
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Notes on using the cover page:

1. The cover page can be used as a **complement** to submitting detailed forms adopted at the First and Second Meetings of the States Parties in instances when the information to be provided in some of the forms in an annual report is the same as it would be in past reports. That is, when using the cover page, only forms within which there is new information needs to be submitted.
2. The cover page can be used as a **substitute** for submitting detailed forms adopted at the First and Second Meetings of the States Parties only if all of the information to be provided in an annual report is the same as in past reports.
3. If an indication is made on the cover sheet that the information to be provided with respect to a particular form is **unchanged** in relationship to a previous year's form, the **date of submission** of the previous form should be clearly indicated.

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE [PARTY]:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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(Name, organization, telephone, fax, email)

(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

Form D APMs retained or transferred

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]: **United Kingdom of Great Britain** reporting for time period from **1 Jan 2019** to **31 Dec 2019**
and Northern Ireland

1a. **Compulsory:** Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not applicable				
TOTAL	-----			

1b. **Voluntary information** (Action #54 of Nairobi Action Plan)

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information
		<i>(Description of programs or activities, their objectives and progress, types of mines, time period if and when appropriate...)</i>
		"Information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use"

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and reserves the right to modify it at any time

Form D (continued)

2. **Compulsory:** Transferred for development of and training in (*Article 3, para.1*)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
TOTAL	-----			

3. **Compulsory:** Transferred for the purpose of destruction (*Article 3, para.2*)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
TOTAL	-----			

<p>The fifth phase of clearance operations in the Falkland Islands began in October 2016 and continued through 2017, 2018 and 2019. In 2019, the project completed work in a total of 15 Suspect Hazardous Areas. The following areas were cleared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Fox Bay: FB2, FB3, FB4, FB5, FB6, FB7 • At Port Howard: PH3 • At Murrell Peninsula: MP1, MP2, MP3, MP5 • At Stanley Area (1): SA004, SA005, SA018 • At Stanley Area (2): SA011 <p>Furthermore, technical survey was completed in MP7 (Beatrice Cove) which resulted in its cancellation as a clearance task.</p>	<p>Methods</p> <p>The project uses a combination of non-technical survey, technical survey, manual and mechanical clearance and Battle Area Clearance.</p>
<p>All mines found are destroyed through in-situ destruction, or by burning, other demolition or exploitation.</p>	<p>Applicable safety standards</p> <p>IMAS</p>
<p>The Falkland Islands contain some very sensitive flora, fauna and fragile terrain requiring careful consideration prior to the commencement of any clearance work. An environmental impact assessment was conducted in 2017 as the most environmentally sensitive minefields are being cleared from 2018 onwards. The report set down conditions to ensure that impact to the environment is limited to the minimum practicable. The Murrell Peninsula is populated with penguins and this was previously a concern. However, this has been appropriately managed and clearance tasks were completed with no harm or disruption to the penguins.</p>	<p>Applicable environmental standards</p> <p>Agreed in coordination with the Falkland Islands Government Environmental Planning Department to minimise damage to this unique and fragile environment and to aid remediation.</p>

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
 g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** reporting for time period from **01 Jan 2019** to **31 Dec 2019**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (*Article 4*)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
TOTAL			

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (*Article 5*)

The UK Programme found the mines listed below in tasks completed in 2019.

All mines found are destroyed through in-situ destruction, or by burning, other demolition or exploitation. For further details on the UK's mine clearance in the Falkland Islands, please see the UK's extension request under Article 5 of the Convention, located on the Convention website: <https://www.apminebanconvention.org/states-parties-to-the-convention/united-kingdom/>

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
P4B	298	

SB33	21	
TOTAL	319	

Form G (continued)

3. Previously unknown stockpiles of anti-personnel mines discovered and destroyed after the deadlines have passed. (*Action #15 of Nairobi Action Plan*)*

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
TOTAL			

* Pursuant to the decision of the 8MSP, as contained in paragraph 29 of the Final Report of the Meeting, document APLC/MSP.8/2007/6.

Form H Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: **United Kingdom of Great Britain** reporting for time period from **Jan 2019** to **Dec 2019**
and Northern Ireland

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
Not applicable							

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
Not applicable							

Form J Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: United Kingdom reporting for time period from 01 Jan 19 to 31 Dec 19

As well as leading by example through our national demining programme, the UK supports other states to meet their Convention obligations. The UK’s “mine action” programmes collectively cover the clearance of cluster munitions, landmines and other explosive remnants of war, alongside risk education and other activities. It is not possible to separate out funds spent relating to anti-personnel mines alone. These projects take place through funds from the Department for International Development under its Global Mine Action Programme, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the UK Government’s Conflict, Security and Stability Fund (CSSF).

The data below represents the total projected spend for each programme over the UK’s financial years (FY) from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 and 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, delineated by year, where possible. These figures have been included to ensure data from the full year of 2019 are reported in the most transparent way possible, when it has not been possible to provide calendar year data for 2019 solely.

NB: the programmes marked with an asterisk represent payments made to UN voluntary trust funds; not the amount the UN, whose responsibility it is to spend, may or may not have spent in that calendar year through downstream implementing partners.

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i>	<i>Amount (list currency)</i>	<i>Type of cooperation or assistance (financial, material or in kind)</i>	<i>Details (including date allocated, intermediary destinations such as trust funds, project details, timeframes)</i>
Tunisia CSSF	Clearance	£51,733 (FY 2018/2019)	Financial	
Lebanon CSSF	Clearance	£300,000 (FY 2018/2019)	Financial	Funding through contract with Mine Action Group, UN Development Programme and LMAC.

Libya CSSF	Clearance, risk education	£5,505,553 (composed £2,697,753 in FY 2018/2019 and £2,810,019 in FY 2019/2020)	Financial	
Abkhazia, Georgia CSSF	Clearance	£793,091 (composed of £580,000 in FY 2018/2019 and £213,091 in FY 2019/2020)	Financial	
Occupied Palestinian Territories CSSF	Clearance and survey	£70,000 FY 2018/2019	Financial	
Afghanistan CSSF	Mine action support	£5,502,386 (composed of £3,632,907 in FY 2018/2019 and £1,869,479 in FY 2019/2020)	Financial	Funded through HALO Trust Afghanistan.
Sri Lanka CSSF	Clearance	£1,858,032 (composed of £758,032 in FY 2018/2019 and £1,100,000 in FY 2019/2020)	Financial	
Pakistan CSSF	Counter IED programmes	£1,802,608 (composed of £1,056,155 in FY 2018/2019 and £746,453 in FY 2019/2020)	Financial	

Ukraine CSSF	Clearance	£2,635,682 (composed of £1,123,716 in FY 2018/2019 and £1,511,966 in FY 2019/2020)	Financial	
Sri Lanka	Clearance	£380,893.25 Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Financial	Funded through contract with Mine Advisory Group. Contract start date July 2018 but clearance work did not start until April 2019.
Angola	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£3,730,367.85 Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Financial	Funded through contract with The HALO Trust. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
Cambodia	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£4,822,651.35 Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Financial	Funded through contract with The HALO Trust. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
Somalia	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£3,291,185.50 Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Financial	Funded through contract with The HALO Trust. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
Zimbabwe	Clearance, risk education	£3,343,250.47 Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Financial	Funded through contract with The HALO Trust. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
Myanmar	Risk education	£796,462.77 Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Financial	Funded through contract with Mine Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
Laos	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£4,556,850.98 Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Financial	Funded through contract with Mine Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
Lebanon	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£3,407,696.16 Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Financial	Funded through contract with Mine Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
South Sudan	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£1,345,011.82 Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Financial	Funded through contract with Mine Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2019.

Vietnam	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£2,941,553.94 Jan 2019 – Dec 2019	Financial	Funded through contract with Mine Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
Afghanistan*	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£20,000,000 (Composed of £7,100,000 in FY 2018/19 and £12,900,000 in FY 2019/20)	Financial	Funding provided via UN Voluntary Trust Fund; start date April 2018 and an accountable grant to The HALO Trust
Iraq*	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£10,700,000 (composed of £7,850,000 in FY 2018/19 and £2,850,000 in FY 2019/20)	Financial	Funding provided via UN Voluntary Trust Fund; start date August 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
Sudan*	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£3,970,000 (composed of £2,000,000 in FY 2018/19 and £1,970,000 in FY 2019/20)	Financial	Funding provided via UN Voluntary Trust Fund start date April 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
Yemen*	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£2,000,000 (composed of £1,000,000 in FY 2018/19 and £1,000,000 in FY 2019/20)	Financial	Funding provided via UN Voluntary Trust Fund; start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2019.
Syria*	Clearance, risk education	£1,496,007 FY 2018/19	Financial	
Total		£85,301,016.09		

In 2018 and 2019, as part of wider support to Syria Civil Defence, the CSSF funded UXO and ERW mapping and clearance training. This formed part of a wider defence programme.

Due to disruptions to parts of the UK's Global Mine Action Programme in Syria in 2019, funding for FY 2019/2020 cannot yet be confirmed.

In 2019, a small aspect of a UK defence project in Iraq focused on mine clearance techniques. This was part of a wider programme so it is not possible to break down the spend on this. This project is now closed.

1. What efforts the UK has made in integrating and mainstreaming gender consideration and taking the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account in mine action programming:

Falklands Demining Programme

Under the UK's mine action programme in the Falkland Islands, the National Mine Action Authority requires its contractors, SafeLane Global Ltd and Fenix Insight Ltd, to meet contractual conditions to prevent unlawful discrimination either directly or indirectly on protected characteristics such as race, colour, ethnic or national origin, disability, sex or sexual orientation, religion or belief, or age. The provisions also set out that the Contractor shall adhere to the current relevant codes of practice or recommendations published by the Equality and Human Rights Commission.

Fenix Insight Ltd has an organisational gender policy which it applies to its demining, though there is limited opportunity to pursue it on the Falklands given the deployed "team" is composed of only one (male) person. SafeLane Global Ltd has an equal opportunities policy and selects employees based on qualification and experience, without gender restrictions. In management level positions employed by SafeLane Global on the Demining Programme, women occupy one third, but none of the survey or clearance staff is female.

At the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the national authority, women are involved in the Programme in key positions, such as Senior Responsible Officer, Deputy Senior Responsible Officer, and Project Manager.

International Mine Action Programmes

The UK is a leader in developing policies to address gender related issues and is committed to politically empower women and girls as change agents and leaders, as articulated in the UK's Department for International Development's (DFID's) Strategic Vision for Gender Equality, the UK's National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325, and the World Humanitarian Summit Commitments.

We recognise that the impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) is different for men, women, boys and girls. In 2018, men and boys made up 88% of all casualties of landmines where the sex of victims was known, while country-specific examples demonstrate that women can be disproportionately affected by the consequences of landmines.

In line with the UK's legislative commitments under the Gender Equality Act, DFID continues to promote and mainstream gender equality through GMAP2 and ensure our mine action programming is attuned to the different needs of men, women, boys and girls in the following ways:

Operator employment practices: mine action organisations that DFID funds should ensure the staff they engage are reflective of, and responsive to, the gender demographics in local communities. DFID expects their chosen suppliers to demonstrate a commitment to gender and social inclusion in employment practices in each country of operation. DFID promotes and encourages the employment of as many female deminers as possible. Key recent successes through DFID's GMAP2 programme include funding toward the first mixed gender demining team in Yemen, the first female deminer in Sudan, as well as all female demining teams in Angola, Vietnam and Afghanistan.

Implementing mine action activities: women, men, girls and boys are affected by landmine contamination in different ways and respond differently to messages on the threat of landmines. Because of this, mine risk education sessions should be adjusted to the specific audience and, where possible, delivered in specific groups. We also know that women, men, girls and boys will describe the experience of living with landmines differently. For this reason, non-technical surveys (i.e. consulting with local communities) should be conducted with single-sex groups where appropriate, and capacity development of local authorities and governments should include gender awareness training.

Data collection, disaggregation and analysis: all DFID's programme indicators are disaggregated by gender as far as possible and where appropriate. This includes data on the impact of landmines and beneficiary demographics. DFID request this information from their implementing partners on a quarterly basis in order to monitor impact effectively.

2. Victim assistance

We recognise the importance of supporting mine victims. We continue to believe that integrated support for mine victims through broader health, social and economic development programmes is the most effective, efficient and, importantly, sustainable approach to address the long-term needs of victims. The UK works to strengthen health systems in many of its partner countries and mine-affected states, as well as mainstreaming social inclusion across its broader development interventions. In addition, the UK encourages close coordination between different mine action stakeholders to support identification and referral of survivors and their families to the relevant social and medical services.

3. Assistance provided by the UK to other States Parties in the implementation of their obligations

In November 2019, the UK partnered with Wilton Park on an international conference in South Africa on the challenges Angola faces in landmine clearance. The meeting focused on ways to develop Angolan capacity, education awareness raising of mines and their dangers, reintegration of victims into society, stimulating economic activity post clearance and alternative financing models for mine clearance programmes.

The UK has also held bilateral discussions with States not yet party to the Convention. In particular, the UK had a very constructive dialogue about progress on mine action with Vietnam, who then participated in the Convention's Fourth Review Conference as an observer.

4. Existing national coordination mechanisms/platforms to ensure regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders

The National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) regulates, manages and co-ordinates mine action on the Falkland Islands. The NMAA ensures that mine action is conducted in accordance with UK and Falkland Islands' legislation, and its approval is required before cleared areas are declared completed. The NMAA is chaired by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and comprises the Ministry of Defence, Falkland Islands Government (FIG) and the Programme's Strategic Advisor. It meets at least every six months. The contractors working on the Programme are invited to brief the NMAA at appropriate NMAA sessions.

5. Efforts made by the UK to coordinate support for the effective implementation of Convention obligations by affected States Parties

In designing the GMAP programming, DFID continues to take account of the geographic and strategic balance of other donors' funding to ensure that UK support helps a variety of affected State Parties meet their Convention obligations and that UK funding is being put to the best use.

DFID maintains regular contact with other donors on a variety of mine action programming and policy issues to ensure they are aligned and working in coordination with national partners globally. This includes coordinating closely on key issues and sharing lessons learnt and best practice from our GMAP2 programming. They also continue to use the Mine Action Support Group to promote improved coordination and regular dialogue.

6. Cooperation between the UK and other States in exchanging best practices and lessons learned and the exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information

In November 2019, DFID's Monitoring and Evaluation provider for GMAP2, Itad, organised a one-day meeting with key stakeholders across the mine action sector focused on expanding the evidence base on the impact of mine action. Following this, DFID are working with partners to take this work forward, including considering how donor theories of change and indicators can be more closely aligned.

This evidence-building work is part of DFID's commitment to lesson learning through GMAP2. Working with Itad, DFID plans to publish a range of documents contributing to best practice and lesson sharing. This includes a cross-programme 'Formative Evaluation' and two Annual Review reports (2018 and 2019) for GMAP2.



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

**The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use,
Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel
Mines and on Their Destruction**

Falklands Demining Programme Work Plan under Article (5)

30 April 2020

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Introduction

1. Article 5(1) of the Ottawa Convention requires the UK to destroy all anti-personnel landmines in mined areas “*under its jurisdiction or control*”. On 29 March 2018, the UK submitted a request to the President of the Seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention for a second, five year, extension. This was granted and expires on 1 March 2024. This work plan sets out the clearance that has been carried out since submission of our extension request, and work expected to take place by the end of the Programme.

2. In summary, the UK has made significant progress in the clearance of the Falkland Islands and towards meeting its obligations under the Ottawa Convention. There is a funded programme in place to complete clearance. The programme continues to use the same methods and means of high quality land release processes and experienced contractors: the Demining Programme Office (DPO) under Fenix Insight Ltd provides quality assurance and SafeLane Global Ltd (SLG – formerly Dynasafe Bactec Ltd) conducts land release. We are on schedule to complete clearance well within the extended Convention deadline. Our aspiration is to complete by 30 December 2020, but this remains under review given the current COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions.

Overview of progress

3. In our extension request, we reported that 40 suspected areas remained. The UK has now cleared 36 of these areas (see Annex A), including two areas within these that were not formally considered as mined but had been fenced off (Don Carlos Bay and Beatrice Cove), and two areas reported to contain booby traps. This clearance removed and destroyed 749 anti-personnel mines, 8 items of unexploded ordnance and released over 10,300,000 square metres of land. Of the 122 mined areas that existed in 2009, and as at 21 April 2020, only four remain to be cleared in the final phase of the Programme, all at Yorke Bay.

Technical survey outcomes

4. It was noted in the UK’s extension request and follow up reports to the Convention that nine mined areas on the Falklands had been subjected to technical survey in 2018. These nine sites at Yorke Bay were recognised as the most complex areas to be cleared, due to the difficult terrain and accessibility: wet ground with ponds containing organic material (dense vegetation, sand and mud), mines suspected to be buried under sand dunes of up to 10m in height, mines suspected to be in coves surrounded by rocks and sand dunes. Technical survey determined the most effective methods of clearance given the unique conditions of these minefields. The survey identified where block excavation down to the rock or clay layer could take place, suggesting a combination of techniques (mechanical and manual clearance where necessary) and types of equipment to use, including sifting buckets, dump trucks and screening machines. The survey also provided recommendations to factor in additional time to the programme to take into account the likelihood of high tides, flooded excavations, bogging in of heavy equipment and pausing of clearance work due to passing tourists.

Remaining clearance tasks

5. Yorke Bay is a beautiful natural landscape and its clearance is eagerly awaited by the Islanders. The remaining task areas comprise sandy beaches interspersed with rocky outcrops and backed by extensive dunes along the majority of its length. The challenges associated with Yorke Bay are both environmental and operational, including the presence of penguins (see Environmental Considerations section below) and the heightened risk of mine movement under the influence of wind, sand dynamics, watercourses and tidal action. Some minefields are located on the beach and others have been buried under sand dunes up to 10m in height, which have built up over thirty eight years.

6. There are also challenges with sand management at Yorke Bay including: ensuring that sand that has not yet been searched for landmines is kept separate from sand that has been cleared; preventing excavated sand blowing away in the strong winds; and the potential for morphological effects on the sand dune systems as a result of land clearance activities.

7. The 2017 Environmental Impact Assessment judged that there is potential for short-term impacts on the morphology of the sand dune systems. However, based on the land clearance methodology that will be used in these areas, the effects are not likely to be significant. This is because the method adopted will be a targeted lowering of the heights of the dunes.

8. The Land Release Contractor (LRC) is in close contact with the Head of Environmental Planning at the Falkland Islands Government to agree sand control methods to be delivered in this final phase. The requirement for sand remediation will be based on the following two objectives:

- no part of a sand dune will be left in an unstable condition which may lead to a collapse of sand into the excavated area. In such cases, a safe angle of repose shall be created. Trenches dug into the ground will be filled in post clearance and for quality control, to avoid people falling into them.
- Where it is reasonably practicable, excavated sand shall be placed or re-placed in a manner and location that allows a natural creation or reformation of sand dunes. So far as practically possible, this should be done concurrently within the clearance process.

9. It is suspected that many mines were washed off the beach by tidal action. However, incomplete records of previous clearances mean it may not be possible to reconcile what is found against the Argentine records. (See methodology to manage this risk below at paras 15 to 17).

10. The remaining four mined areas (an estimated total of 226,958 square metres) in Yorke Bay are contained within perimeter-marked and fenced areas, as required under Article 5(2) of the Convention. To date, there have been no civilian casualties and the clear marking will continue to mitigate against such an incident. Apart from the denial of access to the social amenity which will be alleviated by the clearance of Yorke Bay, there is no other impact. Hence, the Falkland Islands are considered to be 'mine-impact free'. The remaining mined areas pose negligible risk to civilians. In all phases of demining, safety is paramount. Environmental and community issues are also a high priority, and the project seeks to cause as little disruption to local residents and wildlife as possible. All demining efforts are conducted in close cooperation with the Falkland Islands Government.

Funding

11. In our last report, we noted that the total cost of the Programme was over £38million. Since 2018, we have sought additional financing to ensure the Programme will be fully funded through to completion. This will bring the total investment in Falklands Demining to £44million.

Work schedule

12. It was projected that clearance of the remaining mined areas on the Falklands would be cleared by 30 December 2020. However, we are checking this timescale with the LRC, DPO and FIG, in light of the impact of the response to the ongoing global pandemic caused by COVID-19. The Demining Programme was stood down on 26 March as part of temporary lockdown measures imposed by the Falkland Islands Government.

Risks to the Programme

13. The UK continues to work closely with the LRC and the DPO to formally assess and review risks associated with the final phase of demining, including commercial, health and safety and logistical factors. The major risks are:

- **Adverse weather conditions** on the Falkland Islands continue to pose a challenge to clearance and could impact the Programme's schedule. This is a particular risk with the remaining four minefields due to the nature of the terrain and the potential for water logging or flooding after rainfall. To mitigate this, the LRC redirects standing water to other areas using natural draining and pumps. In addition, these potential delays are factored into scheduling to ensure productivity is not impacted.
- Measures to contain **COVID-19** on the Falkland Islands has led to the temporary suspension of the demining programme. During the winter months on the Falklands, usual practice has been to stand down the Programme because of the potential risks to safety, quality and productivity. This is currently under review due to restrictions on travel which mean that demining staff must remain on the Islands, and the potential impact lockdown could have on delaying the work schedule. To reduce the potential impact of illnesses among staff, the LRC conducts regular health awareness checks.
- **Equipment:** Due to the challenging supply line to the Falkland Islands, a risk remains if key components of equipment break down. The LRC manages this risk by regularly replenishing their stock before exhaustion. This will be particularly challenging amid the backdrop of COVID-19. However, the LRC works closely with local companies and tradesmen when repairs are required to mitigate this risk.
- **Likelihood of further clearance tasks arising, or mine finds after programme completion:** This is a very low risk, but it remains a possibility as there is no complete record of mines laid on the Falkland Islands. All known and suspected minefields will have been cleared and our contractors have carried out thorough gap analysis work for further assurance. If a mine is found following the conclusion of the Demining Programme, it will be addressed by the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team from the Royal Air Force Armament Engineering Flight on the Falkland Islands. In addition, the Island civilian population are aware of the risks of landmines, having grown up in their close proximity, and are instructed to follow a 'mark, leave, report' process on finding any unexploded ordnance.
- **Funding:** We are confident that all necessary funding will be in place to allow us to complete clearance, and will work to ensure that resourcing for the Programme remains a priority, even in the current climate.

Means used to release areas known or suspected to contain AP mines

14. IMAS standards are adapted to meet the specifics of the situation on the Falkland Islands to ensure that clearance work meets or exceeds those standards. The UK has followed the principles set out in IMAS 09.10 (Clearance Requirements) and is very conscious of the statement that "The beneficiaries of humanitarian demining programmes must be confident that cleared and released land is safe for their use. This requires management systems and clearance procedures which are appropriate, effective, efficient and safe." The UK and its contractors have used all reasonable effort to achieve the best practicable outcome. On the issue of post clearance safety, the UK continues to use the principles set out in UK

Health and Safety legislation to reduce the residual risk to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) which is similar to the IMAS concept of 'all reasonable effort'¹.

15. For the remaining tasks on Yorke Bay, the process to reach ALARP has been modified to take into account its unique challenges as the environmental conditions mean it will not be practical to use the missing mine drill adopted in earlier phases. The LRC will deploy block clearance and excavation to the rock or clay layer. This will determine either that there is evidence that the mine that was laid no longer poses a threat or that the mine is missing. Once each excavation is complete, a detector search will be conducted over the newly exposed ground before sand is replaced.

16. If the total number of mines found at the end of the task, including any known to have been removed since 1982, does not match the number shown on the Argentinian record, the LRC and the DPO will assess whether all reasonable effort has been taken to locate or explain the missing mine(s). This will include an analysis assessing the most likely reason for the discrepancy.

17. There is evidence that mines have been washed into the sea and then moved by wind and tidal action along the seashore, sometimes coming to rest in rock outcrops. To reach ALARP for this specific issue, the entire shoreline and rock outcrops from the eastern end of the completed minefield SA004 to the western end of the restricted area behind the Yorke Bay fence under Gypsy Cove has been visually searched at low tide.

18. Given the movement of sand since 1982, the normal requirement of subjecting each mined area to battle area clearance (BAC) has been modified. Once all the clearances have been completed, a BAC search, using detectors on low setting, will be conducted over the entire area behind the Yorke Bay fence accessible on foot. The method chosen will reflect the nature of the ground and the type of explosive threat (landmines or unexploded ordnance).

19. Techniques have also been developed to cope with the varied conditions of rock screes, peat – both dry and very water-logged – mined areas laid at the edge of the sea, beach and sand dunes. With the passage of thirty eight years, some of the markings made when the mines were laid, and shown on the Argentine minefield records, have proven difficult to find. However, the LRC and DPO have developed methodology to analyse the ground, based on analysis of the Argentine method of laying mines, which gives a reliable basis for identifying the orientation of the minefield.

20. The LRC employs a range of equipment, which, whilst not unique to the Falkland Islands, is making an important impact on progress. Within Yorke Bay, the use of heavy mechanical assets such as bulldozers, excavators and sifting systems have been essential for safety, quality and productivity.

Environmental considerations

21. The Falkland Islands contain sensitive flora, fauna and fragile terrain requiring careful consideration prior to commencement of any clearance work. The main environmental considerations on Yorke Bay are resident breeding Magellanic penguins in the west, breeding and non-breeding Gentoo penguins located on the eastern extent of the site, mainland Tussac and the possibility of legally protected plant species.

¹ "All reasonable effort has been applied when the commitment of additional resources is considered to be unreasonable in relation to the results expected."

22. In our extension request, we reported on the mitigation principles the LRC deploy to reduce the potential impact of mine clearance on Magellanic penguins in task areas. The LRC has also agreed the following measures that are specific to Gentoo penguins, as recommended in the 2017 environmental impact assessment, to ensure impact is limited to the minimum practicable:

- not operating heavy plant within 50m of the colony;
- not operating lighter plant within 20m of the colony;
- manual procedures occurring no-closer than 6m to the colony;
- demining within 6m of a nesting site will occur out-of-season or once all chicks are sufficiently mobile to move away from activities (February onwards);
- work carried out in blocks providing free movement along the Gentoo highway at morning, noon, and at dusk, or increased intervals if large numbers of birds are queuing; and
- activities near loafing or moulting birds on the beach will be conducted in accordance with low-impact behaviour guidance.

23. These measures may impose some delays to task scheduling. To mitigate this risk, the LRC has factored this into task planning for the final phase of clearance and will schedule some work into the early winter period if practicable.

Oversight and Assurance

24. The Land Release Contractor (LRC) and the Demining Programme Office (DPO) have both worked on the Programme since Phase 1. This has allowed for continual improvements to the Programme, learning lessons from previous phases to increase performance and productivity. The LRC and DPO both undertake internal quality assurance and quality control for each clearance task, with the aim of achieving ALARP in each minefield and to reduce the possibility of non-conformities. The DPO is responsible for implementing the policies of the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and monitors land release activities on the Falkland Islands.

25. The NMAA regulates, manages and co-ordinates mine action on the Falkland Islands. The NMAA ensures that mine action is conducted in accordance with UK and Falkland Islands' legislation, and its approval is required to before cleared areas are declared competed. The NMAA is chaired by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and comprises representatives of the FCO, MoD, the Falkland Islands Government (FIG) and the Programme's Strategic Advisor. It meets at least every six months. The LRC and DPO attend to brief the NMAA, as appropriate.

26. The Suspect Hazardous Area Land Release Committee (SHALARC) was formed after Phase 1. The SHALARC is based on the Falkland Islands and is not a decision making committee: it discusses land release processes and progress of the project are discussed. It provides an opportunity for the LRC and the DPO to discuss issues which may be of interest or concern to the Committee. It also provides an opportunity for the contractors to explain the approach being taken to ensure that any residual risk is reduced to as low as reasonably practicable and that the land subject to the land release process can be released for public use. The Committee comprises a wide range of local officials and a representative of the UK military.

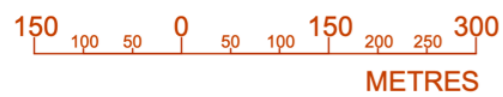
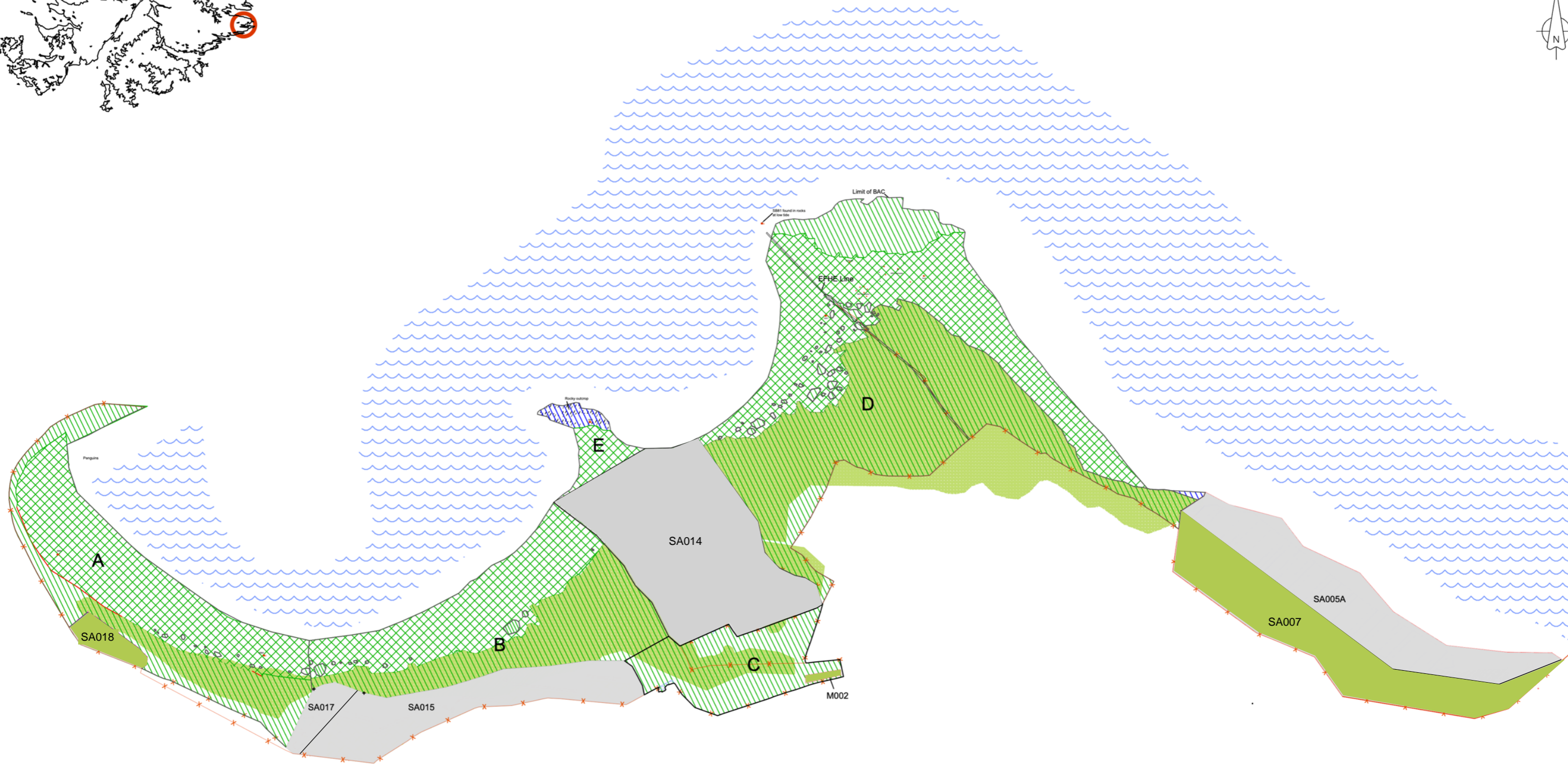
Areas confirmed as cleared since the UK's extension request, submitted on 29
March 2018

Project Phase	Geographic Area	Areas	Date Completed	Area to be released (sq metres)	Further information
CLUSTER 3	Stanley Area 2	SA011	05/04/2019	89,861	
		SA101	19/11/2018	14,844	
CLUSTER 2	Port Howard	PH1	12/04/2018	19,164	
		PH2	16/05/2018	47,808	
		PH3	06/06/2019	1,021,979	
		PH5	01/12/2018	255,434	
		PH6	28/05/2018	3,373	
	Fox Bay	FB1	29/03/2018	46,914	
		FB2	23/03/2019	153,940	
		FB3	09/12/2019	227,701	
		FB4	25/05/2019	493,958	
		FB5	22/01/2019	214,400	
		FB6	18/12/2019	244,153	
		FB7	30/05/2019	711,714	
		FB8E	10/05/2018	47,750	
		FB9N	07/06/2018	65,321	
		FB9S	10/05/2018	78,598	
		FB10	15/10/2018	71,951	
	FB11	04/06/2018	110,415		
	Stanley Area 3	SA091B	28/05/2018	194,035	
		SA116	07/06/2018	56,890	
CLUSTER 4	Stanley Area 1	SA004	17/10/2019	15,763	
		SA005	14/10/2019	17,628	
		SA007	15/01/2020	49,254	
		SA018	26/11/2019	6,827	
		M002	13/11/2019	874	
CLUSTER 5	Murrell Peninsula	MP	26/05/2018	5,428,654	
		MP1	28/05/2019	56,626	
		MP2	12/06/2019	253,145	
		MP3	20/03/2019	69,016	
		MP4	17/02/2020	115,613	
		MP5	19/01/2019	36,666	
		Don Carlos Bay	10/11/2018	44,611	Not considered formally as 'mined'. No mines or UXO found.
		Beatrice Cove	14/03/2019	32,436	Not considered

					formally as 'mined'. No mines or UXO found.
		BAC 1	22/12/2018	17,010	Reported to contain booby traps. No mines or UXO found.
		BAC 2	29/12/2018	32,887	Reported to contain booby traps. No mines or UXO found.
		Total:		10,347,213	

Remaining mined areas to be cleared:

Project Phase	Geographic Area	Areas	Date Completed	Area to be released (sq metres)	Further information
CLUSTER 4	Stanley Area	SA005A	0% complete	67,910 estimated	
		SA014	34% complete	102,211 estimated	
		SA015	68% complete	49,480 estimated	
		SA017	0% complete	7,357 estimated	
		Total:		226,958	



ZONE	STATUS	DESCRIPTION	BAC AREA m ²
A	COMPLETE	GYPSEY COVE - SA017	121,774
B	COMPLETE	BEACH BEHIND SA015/SA017	119,103
C	COMPLETE	SA015 STRIP G - SA014 FENCE M002	44,310
D	COMPLETE	YORKE POINT SA014 - SA05A	279,046
E	COMPLETE	SA014 FORWARD AREA	12,721

Legend

- AP Mine Fuze
- AP Mine Complete
- AP Mine Body Only
- AP Mine Evidence
- AV Mine Fuze
- AV Mine Body Only
- AV Mine Complete
- Minefield Fence
- Rocky Outcrop
- Steep bank, stoney sand and grass
- Barbed Wire
- F3 Clearance
- Schonstedt Clearance
- Visual Clearance
- Wooden Picket

SAFELANE GLOBAL
 SafeLane Global(Gillingham) Ltd
 3 The Courtyard, Campus Way
 Gillingham Business Park
 Gillingham, Kent. ME8 0NZ

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEMINING PHASE 5B
 Plot Date: 13/03/2020
 Drawing No: LR005-SY-01
 Area : 576,954 m²

Drawing Title: Remaining Minefields April 2020
 Revision: 07
 UTM Zone: WGS84 21F
 Surveyor: D CLARK
 Approved: R THOMPSON