

COVER PAGE OF THE ANNUAL ARTICLE 7 REPORT

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

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020
 (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: 2019)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: 2019)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable
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<p>Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines:</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 G: APM destroyed:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2019)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: 2019)	<input type="checkbox"/>	non applicable
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<p>Form E: Status of conversion programs:</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 J: Other Relevant Matters</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2019)</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed	<input type="checkbox"/>	unchanged (last reporting: 2019)	<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

POINT OF CONTACT:

Conventional Arms Policy Officer
Counter Proliferation and Arms Control Centre
Ministry of Defence
Whitehall
London
SW1A 2HB

(Name, organization, telephone, fax, email)

(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

Form A National implementation measures

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reporting for time period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
Not applicable	

Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:
b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** reporting for time period from **1 January 2020** to **31 December 2020**

1. Total of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not applicable			
TOTAL			

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

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not applicable			
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 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 2020** to **31 Dec 2020**
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 and final phase of clearance operations in the Falkland Islands began in October 2016 and continued through 2017 until completion in 2020. In 2020, the project completed work in a total of 7 Suspect Hazardous Areas. The following areas were cleared and/or released:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Murrell Peninsula: MP4 • At Stanley Area (1): SA005A, SA007, SA014, SA015, SA017 • At Stanley Area: LR005 	<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>

Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force

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 2020** to **31 Dec 2020**

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

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not applicable			
TOTAL			

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

The UK Programme found the mines listed below in tasks completed in 2020.

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	16	
SB33	284	
FMK-1	28	

No.4	104	
TOTAL	432	

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
Not applicable			
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 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 2020 to 31 Dec 2020

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 Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office under its Global Mine Action Programme (previously administered by the former Department for International Development), other Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office funds (previously administered by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office), and the UK Government’s Conflict, Security and Stability Fund (CSSF).

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>
Sierra Leone CSSF	Training	£150,000 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Safe and Secure Management of Ammunition training
Nigeria CSSF	Training	£57,411 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	C-IED training courses
East Africa region CSSF	Clearance	£1,076,590 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	C-IED training courses

Libya CSSF	Clearance, risk education, EOD disposal, survey	£2,193,581 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Programmes with HALO Trust, 3F, the DanChurch Aid, and the Danish Demining Group
Abkhazia, Georgia CSSF	Clearance	£157,539 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	UXO disposal
Afghanistan CSSF	Clearance	£877,083 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Demining Programme
Sri Lanka CSSF	Clearance	£1,100,053 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Demining Project
Pakistan CSSF	Counter IED programmes, risk education	£422,324 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	
Ukraine CSSF	Clearance, survey, risk education	£1,289,341 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Humanitarian mine action in Eastern Ukraine. Programme with Halo Trust
Sri Lanka	Clearance, Risk Education	£451,603 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	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	£3,201,379.09 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funded through contract with The HALO Trust. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2020.
Cambodia	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£3,239,065.81 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funded through contract with The HALO Trust. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2020.
Somalia	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£2,085,592.32 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funded through contract with The HALO Trust. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2020.

Zimbabwe	Clearance, risk education	£3,239,870.66 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funded through contract with The HALO Trust. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2020.
Myanmar	Risk education	£678,139 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funded through contract with Mines Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2020.
Laos	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£3,500,341 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funded through contract with Mines Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2020.
Lebanon	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£2,759,606 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funded through contract with Mines Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2020.
South Sudan	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£795,941 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funded through contract with Mines Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2020.
Vietnam	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£2,644,442 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funded through contract with Mines Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2020.
Syria	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£858,518.70 Jan 2020 – March 2020	Financial	Funded through contract with Mines Advisory Group. Start date July 2018 and was discontinued in 2020.
Afghanistan*	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£19,931,799 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	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	£4,275,687 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funding provided via UN Voluntary Trust Fund; start date August 2018 and continued throughout 2020.
Sudan*	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£2,111,056.50 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funding provided via UN Voluntary Trust Fund start date April 2018 and continued throughout 2020.

Yemen*	Clearance, risk education, capacity building	£885, 803 Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Financial	Funding provided via UN Voluntary Trust Fund; start date July 2018 and continued throughout 2020.
Total		£57,982,766.08		

In 2020, 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.

In last year's report, we could not confirm the funding paid to UK's Global Mine Action Programme in Syria in 2019. We now confirm funding for the calendar year of 2019 was £1,624,718.16.

In 2019, the UK ran CSSF-funded C-IED training in East and West Africa. We mistakenly did not include this in last year's return. The funding for programmes in East Africa equated to £2,237,221 and the funding for West Africa programmes equated to £253,402.

UK Article 7 – additional reporting for 2020

Global Mine Action Programme

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:

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 Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office's (FCDO'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 2019, men and boys made up 85% of all casualties of landmines¹ 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, FCDO 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 FCDO funds should ensure the staff they engage are reflective of, and responsive to, the gender demographics in local communities. FCDO expects their chosen suppliers to demonstrate a commitment to gender and social inclusion in employment practices in each country of operation. FCDO promotes and encourages the employment of as many female deminers as possible. In 2020 FCDO's funding supported partners in Sri Lanka to offer leadership training which trains women to become leaders in the minefield and in their communities. They are also targeting women for medical skills training. Our partners in Somaliland have supported and encouraged women from minority clans to complete mine clearance training and they now have women from the Gabooye clan, who are a particularly marginalised clan working on the Inaa Guuxa and Duruqsi minefields. In South Sudan there are a number of women working in demining teams and our partners delivered a leadership training course to support women to apply for leadership positions within the country programme.

Data collection, disaggregation and analysis: all FCDO's programme indicators are disaggregated by gender as far as possible and where appropriate. FCDO request this information from their implementing partners on a quarterly basis in order to monitor impact effectively.

2. Victim assistance

¹ <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/reports/2020/landmine-monitor-2020/the-impact.aspx#Cas>

The UK champions the rights of victims of landmines and cluster munitions, as well as other people with disabilities, through our global leadership and programming on disability inclusion. Our inclusive approach removes the risk of discriminating based on the cause of a person's disability. The UK has been working to implement its 2018 Disability Inclusion Strategy. Significant progress against the strategy has been achieved, evidenced in the recently published FCDO Progress Paper on Disability Inclusion.

The UK is also investing to promote disability inclusion, for example ATscale, a global partnership for assistive technology, was launched at the 2018 Global Disability Summit with UK funding. Its ambition is that by 2030 over 500 million people will have access to life-changing assistive technology, such as wheelchairs and prosthetics. This will be achieved by tackling market access barriers and creating an enabling ecosystem for access to assistive technology.

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

In 2020 the UK started a research project to look into alternative sources of finance for the mine action sector, beyond traditional donor Official Development Assistance in order to achieve the aims of the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the 2008 Cluster Munitions Convention. The report on this will be completed in the first half of 2021 and next steps discussed with the sector.

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

In designing the GMAP programming, FCDO 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.

FCDO 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. The UK continues to use the Mine Action Support Group to promote improved coordination and regular dialogue, and in 2020 presented to the MASG on work being delivered alongside the Government of the Netherlands to align the way that the impact of mine action is measured.

5. 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 June 2020, FCDO's Monitoring and Evaluation provider for GMAP2, Itad, organised a meeting with key stakeholders across the mine action sector focused on expanding the evidence base on the impact of mine action.

This evidence-building work is part of FCDO's commitment to lesson learning through GMAP2. In 2020, FCDO published a range of documents contributing to

best practice and lesson sharing: a cross-programme 'Formative Evaluation' and two GMAP2 Annual Review reports (2018 and 2019).

6. Mine Risk Education – Actions #28, #29 and #31 Oslo Action Plan

Where appropriate, the UK encourages mine action delivery partners to integrate risk education with wider activities. For example, in Lebanon the UK has funded risk education delivered in schools in order to reach Syrian refugees, while in Laos delivery partners have integrated COVID-19 and dengue fever messaging into risk education sessions.

In Myanmar, GMAP2 partners adapted risk education sessions to include hygiene messaging to combat the spread of Covid-19 and with FCDO support they also distributed hygiene household hygiene products and health education guidance materials including to beneficiaries in IDP camps.

In 2020, GMAP2 continued to pioneer the use of focus group discussions with affected communities before and after risk education sessions. This methods allows us to measure the extent to which risk education has changed community behaviour, and also provides an opportunity to ensure that the sessions delivered are specific to the context and diverse needs of the community.

The UK encourages its mine action delivery partners to conduct ongoing analysis to ensure that risk education activities are responding flexibly to the latest casualty and contamination data.

A key pillar of GMAP2 is the capacity development of national and provincial authorities. This work includes a needs assessment whereby the capacities of the authority are assessed and quantified, in partnership with the authority, to provide a baseline against which to measure progress. This assessment is refreshed on a regular basis to ensure progress towards capacity development goals.

UK Article 7 – additional reporting for 2020

Falklands Demining Programme

In 2020, the UK submitted additional information on the Falklands Programme on the following areas: gender mainstreaming; national coordination platforms; national mine action standards; information management system; quality of information; mechanism in place in the event of unknown mined areas discovered; and mine risk education. Our responses remain unchanged.

1. 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

At the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's 18th Meeting of States Parties, the UK hosted a side event to mark the completion of demining in the Falkland Islands. The event panel included key personnel on the programme: Alistair Craib, the UK's strategic adviser; David Hewitson, Director of Fenix Insight Ltd; Guy Marot, Programme Manager responsible for quality assurance; and John Hare, Technical Director at SafeLane Global Ltd.

The presentations reflected on the unique challenges of the programme and how these were overcome such as working in extreme weather conditions, remote minefields and difficult terrain. The speakers gave insight into their approach on the programme since its inception including conducting technical and non-technical surveys; research into clearance methods; comprehensive performance measurements and their coordinated efforts to achieve clearance and quality assurance. They also discussed the impact of new technologies, research into the effects of ageing on landmines and information management techniques.

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention – additional reporting under Article 7
Ukraine Conflict, Stability and Security Fund

1. What efforts has the UK 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?

The UK integrates and mainstreams gender consideration and takes the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into account through its mine action programme implemented by the HALO Trust:

Non-technical Survey (NTS)

As the first step prior to clearance, survey teams conduct interviews with local authorities and residents, including local military representatives, to gather information about possible mine or other explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination. Successful NTS is based on an understanding of the different elements of knowledge held by different gender and age groups, particularly in relation to land use and the presence/absence of groups during periods of conflict. Consequently, HALO Ukraine's NTS teams are mixed-gender. Teams are also bilingual and can work with informants in Russian or Ukrainian, as per the individual's preference.

During survey activities, HALO teams establish relationships with those affected by landmines, which contributes to a better understanding of HALO's work and builds trust between the community and the organisation. As part of this, NTS teams often undertake Mine Risk Education (MRE) work alongside their survey work.

When conducting interviews, HALO's NTS teams work carefully to avoid re-traumatising individuals who have suffered as a result of the conflict.

Surveys that the NTS carries out on the socio-economic situation in a given place are designed to be answered by both genders and a wider range of different groups in local communities.

Clearance activities

HALO uses an internal prioritisation matrix, which helps to prioritise areas for clearance according to a range of humanitarian concerns (number of people living in proximity to a hazardous area (disaggregated by age and sex), proximity of hazardous area to nearest settlement, type of explosive threat, number of accidents, socio-economic concerns). HALO uses this data in conjunction with discussions at national and community level of needs.

Individuals or local communities sometimes approach HALO with particular concerns about an area, which is also taken into consideration.

In practice, in a lot of areas where HALO is clearing, there is a full range of different gender and diversity groups living there, which means it is important to understand

the impact of mines and other ERW on those groups in specific areas and how that differs from place to place.

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

Through HALO, the UK shares information with Ukraine's Ministry of Defence regarding hazardous areas identified, clearance activities and information management, thereby helping to inform the national response.

Furthermore, HALO works closely with national and international mine action stakeholders to advise on the implementation of mine action legislation. As part of this, HALO and other operators advocated for effective mine action legislation to set up a National Mine Action Authority and National Mine Action Centres in Ukraine. UK support will continue contributing to the establishment and implementation of the new national mine action regulatory framework.

The UK-funded UNDP mine action sub-cluster coordinator (MASC) organises sessions of EORE working group to assist the National Mine Action Authority in planning of EORE activities for 2021.

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

HALO and other international operators participate in monthly UN OCHA Mine Action Sub-Cluster meetings and twice yearly – in OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine (PCU) organised roundtables.

Furthermore, HALO and other international operators also coordinate and share lessons learned and best practice at Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) working group meetings.

Ukrainian demining programme provides inputs into annual OCHA humanitarian needs overview for Ukraine and contributes to the Protection Cluster meetings and UN General Coordination meetings.

The UK-funded UNDP mine action sub-cluster coordinator (MASC) contributed to finalization of Ukraine's Humanitarian planning cycle (HPC) 2021. MASC worked closely with OCHA, Protection cluster and mine action partners in order to facilitate the submission of mine action project in Humanitarian response plan (HRP).

Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining chairs a working group on information management for mine action in Ukraine and will assist the new National Mine Action Authority and National Mine Action Centres to establish IMSMA in Ukraine. On behalf of the UK, HALO attends the working group sessions, providing input alongside other relevant government and INGO stakeholders.

Furthermore, MASC together with OSCE PCU participate in discussions with Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining on updates of National MA standards and preparation of National Mine action strategy for Ukraine.

As noted above, the UK in Ukraine advocates for effective mine action legislation to set up a National Mine Action Authority and National Mine Action Centres. The UK will continue to provide guidance and input for the establishment and implementation of the new national mine action regulatory framework.

4. 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

Please find details in the previous answer regarding various meetings, working groups, and roundtables that the UK and HALO participate in to coordinate mine action responses in Ukraine, through sharing lessons learned and best practice.

UK funding ensures continuous training and capacity development to national authorities including the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and State Emergency Service of Ukraine, as well as technical guidance and recommendations on international best practices.

Mine risk education

The UK's demining operator HALO provides irregular risk education briefings on the request of humanitarian or development organisations who are implementing or wish to implement activities in the buffer zone in eastern Ukraine. In 2020, this included sessions for staff of Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), People In Need (PIN), die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and State Emergence Services of Ukraine.

In 2020, HALO also gave group EORE sessions to other humanitarian/development operators in Ukraine. Participants included: representatives from the Organization for Security Co-operation in Europe Special Monitoring Mission (OSCE SMM), the Polish Humanitarian Action Mission (PAH), HelpAge, Proliska, the Rinat Akhmetov Foundation, Triangle, Danish Demining Group and Danish Refugee Council (DDG/DRC), as well as the National Police and several departments of the of Ukrainian authorities.

HALO Ukraine's MRE focuses on all kinds of explosive threats found in Ukraine. To help cater to the needs of diverse audiences, HALO's MRE teams are mixed gender and bilingual Russian/Ukrainian.

HALO conducts interactive MRE sessions that are differentiated according to the needs of the participants:

- For sessions with adults in workplaces, community centres or other locations teams adapt the sessions depending on the situation and the amount of time available. They target the session to the local area, particularly discussing the threats found there and using maps to illustrate areas where these threats may be found.
- MRE teams use a shorter presentation for younger children in school sessions, which includes lots of repetition by the children of the key

messaging around safe behaviour. Psychologists advise that it is best not to show younger children images of mines or other ERW because this is likely to encourage them to handle such items, so for younger classes HALO does not include images of such images.

- For school sessions with teenagers, the teams use a slightly longer presentation with more in-depth information, including discussion of mental and physical consequences of mine and other ERW accidents. Teenagers are shown images of mines and other ERW.
- Teams also conduct MRE sessions for households through door-to-door visits, reaching a more diverse audience, including vulnerable groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities, or single parents who might otherwise be excluded from risk education. These household visits are timed to ensure that adults are present. Teams adapt these sessions depending on the individual's engagement, again using maps and making it relevant to the local area. These household sessions also provide an important opportunity for community engagement and to ensure that local communities are briefed on HALO's work in their communities.

HALO keeps records of casualties from mines and UXO in eastern Ukraine. It monitors open source media, news websites and reports from other organisations including International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO) and OSCE Special Monitoring Mission (SMM). Since reliable information from the non-government controlled areas is limited, it is probable that a number of accidents remain underreported. HALO cross checks its records against accident data collected by ACLED and UN datasets.

Analysis of this accident data informs the way that HALO conducts MRE work. Adult men make up 67% those injured or killed by mines or ERW, 13% are boys, 13% women and 2% girls. As adult men are at greater risk of injury or death from mines or other ERW, HALO looked to diversify our MRE sessions and prior to COVID-19 restrictions the teams undertook sessions in workplaces including: factories, coalmines, utility companies, local administrations, road companies and agricultural companies. Moreover, to reach a further cross section of the adult population teams have also delivered MRE in churches and mosques and other community centres.

As some individuals will not be reached through community or workplace sessions, HALO has also delivered MRE directly to households through door-to-door visits.

HALO's dataset also shows that nearly a quarter of all civilian casualties occur when people mishandle explosive items that they find. And of these accidents, half of the casualties were children. Consequently, HALO's messaging around safe behaviour emphasises the need to avoid touch strange objects that may be found.

Mapping shows that there is a higher risk of accidents the closer to the 'Contact Line'. Consequently, since HALO gained access to work in areas in the buffer zone, its MRE sessions have targeted communities closer to the contact line and then gradually those further away.

Measures to mitigate against the spread of COVID-19 have resulted in household visits and community sessions being suspended. Large gatherings have been prohibited and the communities in the buffer zone, who were the target groups of house-to-house visits, include a disproportionately high number of elderly and disabled individuals and are therefore particularly vulnerable to COVID-19. To ensure that HALO still reaches these individuals with MRE messaging, teams have distributed leaflets to letterboxes with MRE messaging and put up large A3 MRE posters in visible, central areas of these settlements.

Going forward, HALO is exploring options to restart household MRE visits with social distancing and hygiene measures in place.

In terms of national capacity and strategy development for MRE, HALO takes part in working groups with government and other international operators to share best practices, coordinate efforts and messaging, and to avoid duplication of efforts. HALO also works to advise and inform national authorities for the establishment and implementation of effective mine action legislation.

HALO Trust – implementer of the UK-funded mine action programme in Ukraine

Mine action operations have been ongoing in Ukraine since April 2016 and, across all donors, HALO has over 360 personnel conducting clearance, survey, risk education and capacity building activities throughout government-controlled territory in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

HALO's capacity are trained in line with international standards, and HALO has developed a set of unique standard operating procedures that are specifically designed to deal with the mine threat encountered in Ukraine. Technical standards are maintained by a small team of expatriate staff with a wealth of international humanitarian mine clearance experience, and regular visits are paid to the programme by HALO's global experts in, for example, finance, monitoring and evaluation, research and design.

HALO has legal status as a representative office in Ukraine, as well as a Ukrainian charity, and all operations are managed within those two legal entities in accordance with Ukrainian law.

The Programme Manager acts as the director of both organisations. All HALO staff agree to a code of conduct that commits to upholding the highest of standards in relation to, inter alia, ethics, confidentiality and data protection, sexual harassment and corruption. In 2018, HALO successfully underwent a certification process with the National Standardisation Agency of Ukraine.

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention – additional reporting under Article 7

Pakistan Conflict, Stability and Security Fund – Counter- IED programme

The mine action operation in Pakistan (Operation HALLEX) is focused on counter-IED efforts, rather than conventional anti-personnel demining. The programme may report on or conduct activity involving the use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature or as part of a find of terrorist or criminal-related components.

What efforts has the UK 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?

The UK CIED capability has employed women for many years on an equal status in all roles; from searcher, to intelligence analysis to Improvised Explosive Device Disposal operator. Initially hampered by the physicality required of spending many hours operating in an EOD suit and carrying equipment weighing often in excess of the operator's own bodyweight, advances in technology have brought some parity. Empowering women within a protectively male dominated society such as Pakistan has therefore been a key driver for Op HALLEX. Over the life of the project, we have ensured that members of the delivery team and instructional staff have included female personnel. Tied in with wider Defence Engagement (securing places for female Officers on Professional Military Education Courses in the UK), this has been well received in Pakistan and recently resulted in the first female Police EOD operator in KPK Province. There is more to do and we continue to push.

Op HALLEX has ensured that female instructors are included on UK Military Short Term Training Teams. This has been well received (particularly with our Military Working Dogs courses run at the Pakistan Army Canine Centre, Rawalpindi). Conferences also drive, along with other Defence Engagement activity, towards greater Gender equality in the field of CIED. Recent encouragement has seen the reporting of the first female Bomb Disposal Police Officer in Peshawar.

Mine risk education

Op HALLEX funded and developed a CIED Awareness Campaign during 2-18/19 for delivery during FY2020. It was focussed to deliver CIED awareness cross community to aid recognition, safer response and reporting. Authority is still being sought to enable its distribution.

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention – additional reporting under Article 7

Libya Conflict, Stability and Security Fund mine action programmes

1. What efforts has the UK 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?

To ensure that we can engage with and understand the needs of all in the community, our mine action delivery partners employ female Community Liaison Officers (CLO) in operational locations. UK-funded teams are predominantly male due to the cultural norms of mine clearance work in Libya and as a result they are easily able to discuss and understand the needs of the male population as they conduct survey or clearance. The female CLOs specifically engage with women and children in areas of operation to understand the needs of all the community, which is then factored into operational planning.

Also through our mine action delivery partners, as part of their work in Tripoli, the UK employed a mixed CLO team to conduct a socio economic baseline in support of clearance operations. As part of that socio economic survey, 329 women have been interviewed to help understand the needs of the community in southern Tripoli where mine and Explosive Remnants of War contamination is highest.

Since May 2020, there have been 122 accidents with 232 victims caused by ERW in Tripoli. 85% were adult males, 10% children and 5% adult female. When targeting activities, UK mine action delivery partners were not only concerned with physical injury but also economic and socio-psychological effects, such as a family losing its main breadwinner, or medical costs, feelings of helplessness and stress. Hence, it is crucial to target those at risk of injury as well as their family members.

2. Assistance provided by the UK

In March 2020, the UK planned to host an event at the Ambassador's residence to commemorate the International Mine Awareness Day, in collaboration with the government of Canada and the United Nation Mine Action Services (UNMAS). This event was cancelled because of a COVID-19 outbreak in Tunisia.

In 2020, the UK funded a two-day workshop to re-think M&E for Humanitarian Mine Action in Urban Areas in Libya, in partnership with the HALO-Trust. This workshop brought together actors from within and outside the mine action sector to discuss methods and approaches to the delivery and measurement of our activities. The workshop was centred around discovering ideas and best practices related to four major themes:

1. The counting of land clearance beneficiaries in urban environment.
2. The counting of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) spot task beneficiaries
3. Determining and measuring outcomes relevant to urban clearance in Libya, and

4. Delivering, monitoring, and evaluating effective risk education and other interactions with the community

CSSF Libya programme team participates in a monthly coordination meeting hosted by the mine action local authority (LibMAC) and facilitated by UNMAS, which brings together all the donors from the international community and the implementing partners to share updates on humanitarian mine action activities being implemented in Libya and future plans.

CSSF Libya programme team holds regular discussions with LibMAC to make sure our interventions address the priorities of humanitarian mine action in Libya.

CSSF Libya programme team maintains and regularly updates a table of all mine action projects in the country.

3. 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

CSSF Libya programme team meets separately with colleagues from the EU delegation, the Netherlands, the US government and other donors, to exchange information on activity, share lessons learnt and best practices to avoid duplication and ensure complementary efforts.

In 2020, the UK gifted equipment purchased for a now completed programme, to a mine-action delivery partner. The equipment benefitted programmes funded by the Netherlands Government and the EU.

Mine risk education

In spite of the pandemic, UK-funded teams were able to deliver risk education to children, returnees and maintenance workers in different parts of Libya during 2020.

When the armed conflict ended in Tripoli, the UK funded risk education to complement other mine action activities such as non-technical survey and clearance work in highly contaminated areas. This included southern Tripoli, where the population faced contamination from explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices from the most recent period of fighting.

In April 2020, mine risk education complemented mechanical clearance in Sirte. The local population received risk education through community liaison at the task site. In addition, UK funded teams distributed leaflets combining risk education and COVID-19 messages.

In Misrata, UK-funded teams through the HALO Trust provided risk education to the residents in vicinity of the Ammunition Storage Area in the aftermath of the explosion on 06 May. UK funds also provided logistics and fleet support to the local National Centre for Disease Control branch for an outreach campaign to local businesses.

UK mine action delivery partners use a diverse array of tools and methods to conduct risk education, including Information, Education, and Communications materials, mass media campaigns, and games. However, our partners maintain that the most effective means is direct face to face interaction with a small group of beneficiaries. This enables risk education sessions to be adapted to the audience and to receive clear feedback from the participants about the exact nature of threats in their community.

Risk education messages and leaflets are adapted for children and adults, and leaflets published in Arabic to encourage people to take them home and discuss with their families. Radio and billboard messages encourage reporting of explosive remnants of war where Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Teams are present. Other risk education tools can be used on a complementary basis, determined by context.

Mine action delivery partners usually conduct tests before and after risk education sessions to measure the level of knowledge acquired from risk education sessions.

One UK mine action delivery partner is a local NGO that conducts mine action activities under its own accreditation; this contributes significantly to build and increase local capacities to take full responsibility to manage mine action programmes independently from international organisations.

Risk education is conducted in coordination with the local mine action authority to ensure the proper prioritisation of communities and contribute to the building of national capacities to manage mine action activities in the country.

Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention – additional reporting under Article 7

Sri Lanka Conflict, Stability and Security Fund mine action programme

1. What efforts has the UK 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?

40% of those employed for mine clearance by partners HALO are female, many of whom are female heads of households in Sri Lanka (a lower figure applies to Mines Advisory Group due to a sampling methodology). A recent study of the sector, showed that 95% of female demining workers express having more confidence as a result of their employment, with 80% noting this changed men's perceptions that women can be employed in the same jobs, positively. The report also gathered strong evidence that 10 years after the end of the civil war, the mine action sector has contributed to changing gender norms.

In addition to large-scale employment in clearance activities, gender considerations form an important part of our demining partners' community liaison, survey, and risk education activities. Our partners recognise that differences and inequalities between women, men, boys, and girls will impact beneficiaries from access to resources to decision making opportunities. Our partner's ensure to adapt approaches in community facing activities to make sure they are inclusive of all groups within a community. This includes employing mixed gender survey teams, collecting and using of disaggregated data to inform operations, and tailoring our approach (time, location, etc.) to the needs of beneficiaries.

Ensuring the safety and well-being of staff is a top priority, both within and outside the minefield. As large employers in a post-conflict context, safeguarding challenges (particularly domestic violence) are not uncommon. Our partners have put in place mechanisms to prevent safeguarding incidents and to manage these situations appropriately when they do arise.

At post, we have scored our demining project as Gender Equality Marker as "1" since gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project/programme.

Partners take into account the diverse needs of staff in their programming, and are committed to employing a skilled and diverse workforce. They operate a multi-cultural workforce in which up to 75% of staff are from the Tamil minority, many former LTTE cadres.

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

Through the CSSF, the UK works in close coordination with other donors, including hosting donor coordination meetings, in order to support the Sri Lankan government in its goal to be landmine free. Our partners FY 2021 – 2022 proposal includes pilot

activities to prepare staff for post-demining livelihoods knowing the landmine free target is in sight (2023-25) and to manage conflict risks. We ensure we are targeting UK support in line with our objectives, and encourage the allocation of tasks to reflect humanitarian objectives throughout the sector.

Mine risk education

In 2019, CSSF stopped supporting mine risk education efforts to allow funds to be prioritised towards demining activities.