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FSC.EMI/351/21
2 July 2021

ENGLISH only



United Kingdom
Delegation to the
OSCE

Jaurégasse 12

Vienna
A-1030

NOTE NO. 12/21

The United Kingdom Delegation to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Vienna presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre and has the honour, in accordance with FSC.DEC/7/04, to enclose the United Kingdom's completed Questionnaires on Anti-Personnel Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War.

The United Kingdom Delegation avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the OSCE Secretariat, other Delegations to the FSC and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurance of its highest consideration.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION
VIENNA

02 July 2021

To all the Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE in Vienna
To the Conflict Prevention Centre



OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

Part I

1. Is your country a State Party to the 1996 Amended Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices annexed to the 1980 Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW)?

Yes.

If yes:

2. Please attach the most recent annual report submitted by your country in accordance with Article 13 of the Amended Protocol or give the appropriate electronic address for the report.

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/ccw-amended-protocol-ii/national-annual-reports-and-data-base/ccw-apidb-database/>

If no:

3. Is your country considering ratification/accession to the Amended Protocol II?

N/A

4. What measures have been taken to prevent the indiscriminate use of mines, booby-traps and other devices?

The UK does not use, stockpile, produce or transfer anti-personnel landmines, in accordance with its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The UK acts in accordance with the prohibitions and restrictions on the use of mines, booby-traps, and other devices as required by Amended Protocol II of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. Armed Services doctrine and training reflect Convention requirements. Specifically, as part of the annual military training programme, the UK's military receives instruction and updates on all aspects of IHL to which the UK is a signatory.

5. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance related to the implementation of this Protocol? If so, please describe.

No.

6. Does your country have the capacity to assist others related to this Protocol? If so, please describe.

As well as leading by example through our now completed national demining programme, the UK supports other states to meet their Convention obligations and is one of the leading partners for mine action globally. 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. These projects take place through the Foreign and Commonwealth and Development Office's (FCDO's) Global Mine Action Programme (GMAP), and the UK Government's Conflict, Security and Stability Fund (CSSF).

GMAP2 expanded the geographic scope of FCDO support to heavily contaminated countries around the world and has committed £124million to support work in 15 countries in the last 3 years. GMAP2 continued throughout 2020 to:

- (1) Remove the risk of harm by clearing contaminated land and reducing the size of suspected hazardous areas, both legacy contamination and "new" landmine and improvised explosive device (IED) contamination;
- (2) Reduce the risk of harm through mine risk education;
- (3) Build the capacity of national and provincial authorities to regulate and manage their mine action programmes, promoting effective, efficient and safer mine action.

As at 31 December 2020 GMAP2 has cleared and confirmed safe 394million m2 of land and reached nearly 3.1 million beneficiaries through mine risk education sessions.

In addition, the UK's Conflict, Stability and Security Fund also supported a number of mine action programmes around the world within this reporting period. This Fund supported mine action work to take place in the following countries in the UK's financial year from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020: Tunisia, Lebanon, Libya, Abkhazia (Georgia), Occupied Palestinian Territories, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Ukraine.

Part II

7. Has your country ratified or acceded to the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction?

Yes.

- 8.(a) If yes, please attach the most recent report submitted by your country in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention or give the appropriate electronic address for the report.

Attached

- (b) If no, is your country considering ratification/accession to the Convention?

N/A

- (c) Has your country adopted legislation to address the humanitarian objectives of the convention, or taken any specific measures regarding the use, production, storage, transfer and destruction of anti-personnel landmines? In case a moratorium has been introduced, what is its scope and duration and when was it introduced?

Yes. The UK adopted The Landmines Act in 1998.

9. Does your country have any specific measures in place to provide assistance to victims?

The UK continues 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.

10. Does your country require assistance in mine clearance, stockpile destruction, mine awareness and/or victim assistance? If so, please describe.

No.

11. Does your country have the capacity to assist others in mine action? If so, please describe.

Yes. Please see Q6 above. In addition, the UK shares information on technical cooperation and assistance on mine action. At the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention's 18th Meeting of States Parties held in November 2020, 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.

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.

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).

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.

OSCE QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR

1. Has your country notified the Depositary of its consent to be bound by the 2003 CCW Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) once it enters into force? Is your country considering doing so?

The UK is not currently a High Contracting Party (HCP) to Protocol V of the CCW, but this issue remains under regular review by the UK government.

2. If yes, at what stage is the process?

This issue remains under regular review by the UK government.

3. Would your country be interested in receiving assistance in clearing or otherwise minimizing the risks and effects of ERW? If so, please describe.

No.

4. Does your country have the capacity to assist others in clearing and minimizing the risks and effects of ERW? If so, please describe.

Yes. Please see Q6 above.

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)

Form A: National implementation measures: <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2007)</td></tr> </table>		changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2007)	Form F: Program of APM destruction: <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2019)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed		unchanged (last reporting: 2019)		non applicable		
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Form C: Location of mined areas: <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2007)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2007)		non applicable	Form H: Technical characteristics: <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2007)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2007)		non applicable
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Form D: APMs retained or transferred: <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2014)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2014)		non applicable	Form I: Warning measures: <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2007)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2007)		non applicable
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Form E: Status of conversion programs: <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2007)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>		changed	X	unchanged (last reporting: 2007)		non applicable	Form J: Other Relevant Matters <table border="1"> <tr><td>X</td><td>changed</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>unchanged (last reporting: 2019)</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>non applicable</td></tr> </table>	X	changed		unchanged (last reporting: 2019)		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 C Location of mined areas

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

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

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

1. Areas that contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information

* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided

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 and Northern Ireland** reporting for time period from **1 Jan 2020** to **31 Dec 2020**

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>
		<p>“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”</p>

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	-----			

Form E Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities

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

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

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

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
Not applicable		

Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

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

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** reporting for time period from **01 Jan 2020** to **31 Dec 2020**

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (*Article 4*)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (*Article 5*)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	

<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 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 and Northern Ireland** reporting for time period from **Jan 2020** to **Dec 2020**

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 I Measures to provide warning to the population

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

- i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: **United Kingdom of Great Britain** reporting for time period from **Jan 2020** to **Dec 2020**
 and Northern Ireland

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.