Reduces time & cost by using non-technical survey & its output
for information Mine clearance & ERW is a simple process when its locations have been identified

In a study of 15 clearance programs covering 292 KM2, have been found out that not more than 2.5% of this lands containing mines
the main challenge is to know exactly where the mines, ERW is located & where to start & finish clearance
what that means

many of lands was cleared with high cost, which could be cleared and released with less time & cost by using non-technical survey
what is required

• we should review & improve the non-technical survey by donning our best to limit & reduce polluted areas relying on research, auditing to reduce the cost & time where every it possible because it’s the best way comparing with the other surveys

• We have also to focus on the personal skill of the non-technical survey team to let them know how to deal with hazard area & at the same time not to forget the local population because they have the information and at the same time it’s there benefit when the land can be released
Risk assessment the mean goal of the mine action is to reduce the risk of landmines & unexploded ordnance to the level that able people live safe & in peace in their area, but that never mean that we have to check every Square meter of the country that can be done & reduce the risk to the minimum by non-technical survey.
Purpose of risk assessment
there are some objectives through the risk assessment process including
Classification & identification of hazard zones

- Savings in effort, money & time
- Identify Priority for clearance area
- Identify methods & materials to remove
- Assist planning for the future work
Non-technical Survey is together information about a particular area to find out if it is affected by mines or ERW.
Non-technical surveying equipment
The delineation of international and other boundaries on this map must not be considered authoritative.

Note: The area size of the first general survey is equal to the sum of reduced area & second general survey delineated minefield.
Methodology of the initial pilot survey

1. Survey all available data (available records – survey – etc)
2. Conduct interviews in affected communities
3. Visit suspected areas
Insert them into the database
Remove or archive any previous reports

Risk map
And recording of supporting information
Non-technical survey objectives

The overall objective of the non-technical survey is to reduce the cost and collect as much information as possible prior to the technical survey by using all appropriate non-technical means, including visits to field sites, to identify, collect, analyze and provide information / evidence for:
• Make recommendations on the identification of the suspected hazard zone / risk zone
• Make recommendations on the cancellation and / or subsequent downsizing / clearance of areas
• Support priority setting processes
• Contribute to the efficient and effective planning of subsequent technical interventions.
• A goal that has become necessary in the recent period is the identification of mine and ammunition areas to enable the State concerned to protect and monitor them until clearance is initiated, fearing that terrorist hands may reach them in order to obtain explosives in an inexpensive manner and to use them in terrorist operations.
Requires non-Tecnical layout

Technical, as a minimum:

• Review concepts, standards, policies and procedures for non-technical survey,
• Review all information relevant to the region, including Resk assessment;

• Confirm requirements for information collection, as defined in national mine action standards, as well as any additional site or any conditions requirements;
• Consider survey requirements and the need for specific resources, skills and/or capacities, as well as access to relevant sources of information, including women, girls, boys and men;
  • Identify any aspects of the survey requiring additional safety measures;
  • Develop an appropriate and effective survey methodology.
Sources of information
Public

Survey organizations should ensure that all relevant sources of evidence are identified and that such information is collected and recorded appropriately. The survey should be organized in such a way that informants are both males and females with specific knowledge of areas potentially contaminated by ERW / ERW interviewed as part of the process. Where appropriate separate meetings should be arranged with families, family groups, female informants and children respectively, and these groups can be prevented from fully participating in mixed group meetings.
Evaluation and classification of information sources

• Relevant experience gained in non-technical operations elsewhere in the country / region and other countries
  • Understanding historical, social, economic and cultural factors related to the retention and reporting of information through different sources of information
• Review sources of information in light of the results of land monitoring after they are canceled, reduced or cleared;

• Comparison of information received and evidence discovered during subsequent technical interventions (when such interventions are undertaken)
Where agencies, and organizations want to develop classification systems for information sources, they should do so on the basis of objective evidence, rather than subjective considerations.

Classification systems should be reviewed at appropriate intervals to ensure that they reflect the updated results of evidence analysis from all relevant sources of information.
Where classification systems are established, the following major classifications should be considered:

• Indirect physical evidence of explosive mines / and ERW, observed and recorded by members of the survey team;

• Information from historical sources and records proved to be reliable and accurate by comparison with direct and indirect evidence obtained at other sites / areas;
Questions
Thanks for following everyone