

# AMAS 09

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## Risk Assessment and Mine/UXO Survey

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MACCA  
House # 95, Street Jeem,  
Wazir Akbar Khan Avenue  
Kabul, Afghanistan  
E-mail: [mapa@MACCA.org](mailto:mapa@MACCA.org)

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### **Warning**

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Programme Director  
United Nations Mine Action Centre  
Kabul - Afghanistan  
Email: [mapa@MACCA.org](mailto:mapa@MACCA.org)



## Risk Assessment and Mine/UXO Survey

### 09.1 Introduction

09.1.1 Survey is an integral part of the demining process in Afghanistan. It provides specific information to assist with the overall planning for demining operations, assists in identifying non hazardous and hazardous areas in support of development projects and provides clearly marked and established clearance sites to support both humanitarian and development clearance efforts. This work ensure that clearance resources are used efficiently, effectively and safely on priority tasks where most benefit can be obtained.

### 09.2 Scope

09.2.1 This chapter covers the procedures to be used for risk assessment and mine action surveys. The chapter is covering: technical survey as an integral part of the demining process, continuation of the landmine impact survey and post demining impact assessments in Afghanistan.

### 09.3 Source of Information

09.3.1 **MACCA/AMAC:** MACCA/AMAC has already collated substantial data on minefields and UXO contaminated areas. The collection and recording of military records, operational maps, information on munitions depots, mine and munitions types is a vital component of the MACCA/AMAC IMSMA database.

09.3.2 **Civilian Population.** The data collection process should start at government level and extend down to the provincial and district level, with the same intensity of investigation. Sources should include hospital data on mine casualties, population data, transportation data etc. Once a picture of where the affected areas are located, further investigation can proceed to the village level to collect first-hand information on mine/UXO areas and nuisance mines.

09.3.3 **Geographic:** All forms of geographic and topographical data are vital to the planning and analysis process. Soil maps, hydrology, road, bridge and agricultural features are some examples of data which shall be included in the survey plan to establish priority areas and methods to be used in clearing mines/UXO.

09.3.4 **Socio-economic:** In the conduct of mine survey, the social and economical impact of mines and UXO shall be tested. The collection of information on numbers of casualties, the loss of houses and livestock, life-saving necessities, such as water and firewood, are key for determining priority clearance operations.

09.3.5 **Mine/UXO Technical Data:** Technical information on mines and UXO collected from sources (primarily the military) in the field shall be centralised in the IMSMA database to be effective. This information is vital to establish the level of the mine/UXO threat and the related terrain threat, all of which will create the direction for the development of mine/UXO clearance procedures and the selection of the appropriate mine clearance equipment.

### 09.4 Information Reliability

09.4.1 All information obtained, regardless of the source, will be assessed for its accuracy and completeness. This procedure shall be implemented at all levels. Any information received on the probable location of mines/UXO shall be investigated accordingly.

## 09.5 Standard Reporting

09.5.1 **Reports:** Standards have been set for the recording of information, so that it will be dispensed in a usable format for analysis and dissemination. Records shall be kept in written, graphic, and digital formats so both digital and traditional paper mediums can transfer information to operators in the field and planners at the central level.

09.5.2 **Maps:** Maps are the key elements in providing geographical data on suspected mined areas. The most detailed and accurate maps will be used as the standard for recording of mined areas. The map series, date of production and scale shall be clearly identified. It is important to remember that a different map series may have been used and referred to in earlier surveys/mapping reports and there shall be no confusion in cross-referencing.

09.5.3 **Grid Reference:** For the purpose of recording mines/UXO in Afghanistan, WGS 84 Lat/Long system of coordinates expressed in dd,mm,sssss shall be used as this system has already been incorporated into the IMSMA database.

## 09.6 General Responsibilities for Information Gathering

09.6.1 All mine action organisations have a general responsibility for the gathering of information on the mine and UXO threat in Afghanistan and its impact on communities. Mine action organisations that receive information about any of the situations indicated below shall report the details to the relevant Area Mine Action Centre (AMAC). For more details refer to AMAS 28.

- a) Incidences of risky behaviour being carried out by mine affected communities because of the mine and UXO threat. Mine action organisations shall provide details in writing of the risky behaviour, who carried it out, the risks involved, reasons for the behaviour and any action taken.

## 09.7 Survey Standards

09.7.1 The survey standards for demining in Afghanistan are:

- a) Measurements. Distance measurements shall be taken horizontally and accuracy shall be to +/- 0.3m.
- b) Bearings (Azimuths). Bearings shall be taken forward and back as a check against gross error and bearings shall be recorded to an accuracy of +/- 2 degrees.
- c) Areas. Estimates of areas for survey purposes shall be within +/- 10% of the actual area.

Note: The +/- 10% is taken from IMAS 08.20 Technical Survey.

- d) Global Positioning System (GPS). The map datum to be used is WGS 84. The coordinate system to be used is Latitude/Longitude with degrees minutes, seconds (DD.MM.SSSS) This should be the same in all the document.

**09.7.2 Measurement Equipment:** A variety of measurement equipment can be used to accurately record mined area data. These include compasses, protractors, GPS, DGPS, range finders, binoculars, cameras etc. In each case, the equipment selected shall provide the greatest degree of accuracy and reliability to the field operator and shall ensure accuracy for its application. GPS should only be used in plotting all control markings (SVP, RP, BM and SP) as a navigational aid. Personnel tasked to conduct surveys shall have a good working knowledge of map reading and be able to operate and calibrate their own equipment.

09.7.3 Where there is any doubt about the accuracy of the measuring equipment used and where the specified standard of accuracy may not or cannot be achieved, then details of the survey equipment used shall be noted on any survey report. This allows the recipients of the report to judge the accuracy of the measurements themselves.

## **09.8 Hazardous Area/Minefield Numbering Systems**

09.8.1 In late 2004, a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) was completed on approximately 10,000 communities in the mine and UXO-affected regions of Afghanistan. The LIS assessed whether the mine and UXO impact on each community was High, Medium or Low and identified the individual hazardous areas causing this impact and the degree to which each hazardous area contributed to the assessed impact. The information obtained from the LIS provides the baseline information for demining operations to be conducted in Afghanistan.

09.8.2 All hazardous areas identified during the LIS have been allocated a unique code consisting of:

- a) An area code based on the area in the country. The codes are:
  - 1) HQ – Headquarters, Kabul.
  - 2) CA, NA, SA, EA, WA, SE and NE signifying the central, north, south, east and west, south-east and north-east areas.
- b) A community code, which has each community numbered sequentially from 1 to the final number of communities surveyed (approximately 2400). This may be a single digit code up to a four digit code
- c) A SHA code for the individual hazardous areas impacting on each community. This code may range from a figure of 1 to 13.

09.8.3 As soon as a SHA is confirmed as hazardous during the technical survey, the hazardous area is given a unique task number as follows:

- a) A country code, AF.
- b) A four digit district code (As per Afghanistan Official Gazetteer).
- c) A five digit community code (As per Afghanistan Official Gazetteer)
- d) A MF or BF task number for the district.
- e) For example; AF/0101/ 00176/MF0372.

09.8.4 This unique task number is passed to the relevant demining team for inclusion in the markings and records.

09.8.5 Unless already identified, MFs identified during demining in support of development work are also allocated unique task numbers using the same system. Demining organisations not acting under the direct control of the MACCA/AMAC shall contact the relevant AMAC to obtain this number.

## **09.9 Demining Operations in Afghanistan**

09.9.1 Demining operations in Afghanistan are carried out for both humanitarian and development purposes and while the specific operations that make up humanitarian demining and development demining is similar, the processes used are different. To ensure that demining organisations have an understanding of the overall processes used for each type of demining, a brief overview of each is included below.

## **09.10 Humanitarian Demining**

09.10.1 Humanitarian demining focuses on communities and the impact upon them of mines and UXO. Humanitarian demining operations may be planned (based on the LIS) or may be short notice to address an identified urgent humanitarian need.

## **09.11 Programmed Humanitarian Demining**

09.11.1 The MACCA develops an annual work plan that is implemented through the AMACs. From this point the process involves four separate demining activities all managed by the AMACs:

- a) Confirmation Assessments. The purpose of confirmation assessments is to validate the data gathered and assessment made during the LIS. They provide guidance on the resources and duration necessary to reduce the impact on the target community from high to medium or low, the Landmine Impact Assessment Teams (LIATs) shall conduct this assessment.
- b) Technical Survey. Utilising information gained from the confirmation assessments, demining teams are tasked to carry out technical surveys as part of an overall demining process on the hazardous areas. As a result of the technical survey process the perimeters of the demining worksite is established. Technical survey may also be conducted as standalone activity if required in certain situations.
- c) Demining: Based on the information provided by the confirmation assessment and technical survey, demining teams are tasked to carry out the demining activities (marking or clearance) to reduce the impact on the community. The areas not causing impact are also marked.
- d) Post Demining Impact Assessment (PDIA). A minimum of six months after the demining operations have been completed a PDIA is carried out to review the impact of mines and UXO on the community and to check that the demining work carried out has achieved its purpose. This assessment will also identify if there are any other hazardous areas impacting on the community. If there are, the LIATs will conduct a confirmation/landmine impact survey of these areas as well. This survey is similar to a confirmation assessment. As a result of the PDIA the community will either have its impact assessment reduced or further demining operations will be scheduled.

Note: The same teams carry out confirmation assessments and PDIA's.

## **09.12 Demining to Address an Urgent Humanitarian Need**

09.12.1 Tasks that fall into the category of 'urgent humanitarian need' are those to address a situation where a mine or UXO accident has occurred and there is a risk of further accidents or where the presence of mines or UXO are preventing people going about their daily lives. These tasks take priority over other mine action tasks.

09.12.2 The AMACs assess the urgency of the tasks and the immediate resources necessary to remove the danger or eliminate the impact. They then task the necessary resources to carry out the work. The AMAC concerned will assess the impact of the urgent task on the annual work plan and report what adjustments need to be made to the work plan to the MACCA.

## **09.13 Development Demining**

09.13.1 Development demining supports development activities in Afghanistan. Development demining may be carried out under commercial contracts or may be directly managed by the MACCA.

## **09.14 Commercial Contracts**

09.14.1 When demining is undertaken as part of a commercial contract between a client and an accredited mine action organisation the following general process is followed:

- a) The client contacts the MACCA and informs them of the planned demining and its likely timeframe and duration. The information is passed to the relevant AMAC.
- b) Once a demining organisation has been contracted to undertake the task, the demining organisation contacts the relevant AMAC and informs it of the scope, scale and likely duration of the task, the assets to be employed and any other relevant information.
- c) The AMAC then allocates a unique task number to the task, enters it into the demining work plan and raises a task folder. Details of the task are passed back to the MACCA.
- d) The demining organisation carries out the task.

## **09.15 Tasks Managed by the MACCA**

09.15.1 The general process for development tasks directly managed by the MACCA is:

- a) Development project demining requirements are identified and, subject to funding, demining resources are allocated to the projects. Normally, the initial demining resources applied are technical survey/demining teams; however a Demining Team may be deployed direct to a task to carry out a combined survey-clearance task.
- b) The demining teams gather whatever information is available about the project area and then conduct a physical check of the area. Areas identified as hazardous are technically surveyed.
- c) Demining teams are tasked to carry out the clearance on the hazardous areas identified by the technical survey of the project area. In some cases with small task areas, survey teams/sections will also carry out the clearance.

## 09.16 Confirmation Assessments

09.16.1 In order to keep the LIS data up to dated confirmation assessments are carried out by LIATs managed by the AMACs and tasked in accordance with Chapter 4 of AMAS, 'Task Allocation'.

09.16.2 The LIATs will visit the affected communities to determine the priorities for demining operations and other information that will assist in the planning for demining operations. For each community the LIATs:

- a) Check and update the information obtained from the LIS.
- b) Confirm the existence of the known hazardous areas and identify any hazards or hazardous areas that were not identified in the LIS.
- c) Without entering suspected hazardous areas, attempt to determine the true extent of all the hazardous areas.
- d) Confirm which of the hazardous areas are impacting on the community.
- e) Identify the most efficient means to reduce or remove the impact on the community. This may be through clearance or marking.
- f) Provide an assessment of the clearance resources and time required to carry out the demining necessary to reduce or remove the impact. At this stage it is unlikely that the exact threat will be able to be accurately determined
- g) Determine the resources required to carry out the marking of those hazardous areas that do not have a high impact on the community.

09.16.3 Confirmation assessments are reported on a 'Confirmation Assessment Report', a copy of which is included AMAS 28. The LIATs shall ensure that all the information required in these reports is included and shall submit these reports and other supporting information to the AMACs within three days of the completion of their surveys.

## 09.17 Conduct of Confirmation Assessments

09.17.1 Prior to the conduct of confirmation assessments, and in addition to the LIS information, all possible sources of information shall be investigated. Such sources include accident and incident reports, previous clearance completion reports, topographical maps, minefield maps, aerial photographs, satellite imagery, land use data, census data, historical data on combat activities, hospital records, local authority records and reports on the work of other organisations.

09.17.2 During the confirmation assessments, teams shall visit the affected communities, talk to the local people and local authorities and obtain as much information about the communities, the hazardous areas and the impact as possible. The teams are also to visit all hazardous areas (without physically entering them) and identify the true extent of the hazardous areas; i.e. the area that people do not use because of the real or perceived threat of mines or UXO. Hazardous areas are only to be identified in general terms based on GPS readings and markings on the turning points of the boundaries. Teams are also to obtain information on other factors that will affect future demining operations, such as vegetation, terrain and soil conditions.

09.17.3 The LIATs/assessment teams are not to restrict or limit their surveys to the hazardous areas or the hazards identified in the information provided by the AMACs. If additional information on previously unknown hazards or hazardous areas is obtained, these shall be included in the assessment. Additionally, if confirmation assessment teams find that the impact assessments given to them for particular hazardous areas are incorrect; they shall make recommendations for the impact assessment to be changed and include the details in their reports.

## **09.18 Assessment of the Status of Hazardous Areas**

09.18.1 Confirmation assessment teams will assess the status of hazardous areas as:

- a) Known to be mined.
- b) Known not to be mined but containing UXO hazards (a BAC or EOD task).
- c) Suspected as hazardous with no known details.

09.18.2 If the confirmation assessment teams have any doubt about the status of an area they shall assume the worst case and report it 'as suspected as hazardous with no known details'. Assessment teams shall provide justification as to why an area has been classified as 'suspected as hazardous with no known details'.

## **09.19 Restrictions or Limitations on the Conduct of Confirmation Assessments**

09.19.1 Confirmation assessments do not involve the physical investigation of the hazardous areas and shall always be conducted from safe areas. When confirmation assessments teams visit hazardous areas they shall remain in known safe areas.

## **09.20 Short Notice Tasks**

09.20.1 Confirmation assessment teams may also be tasked to carry out assessments for short notice tasks not associated with the LIS. Such tasks may include emergency-type demining or small-scale local development projects. When confirmation assessment teams are given these tasks the procedures to be followed are the same as for tasks identified from the LIS.

## **09.21 Technical Survey**

09.21.1 Accurate technical survey is critical to the efficient use of demining resources in Afghanistan. Technical survey shall be commenced as integrated activity with clearance operations however may be conducted as stand alone operation if needed.

## **09.22 Development Project Technical Survey**

09.22.1 Prior to the conduct of development project surveys all possible sources of information about the area of land to be surveyed shall be investigated. Details of possible sources of information are described in section 9.3 above.

09.22.2 The procedures for the conduct of development project surveys are:

- a) Communities in the vicinity of the areas to be surveyed shall be visited and as much information as possible shall be obtained about known hazardous areas and potential hazardous areas such as former battlefields and defensive positions. This information gathering is not to be limited to communities. If teams encounter people using the land in and around the area to be surveyed, these people are also to be interviewed.
- b) The area of land to be surveyed shall be systematically processed by the survey/demining team such that the whole area is covered. In doing so the survey team/section of the demining team shall:
  - 1) Walk the areas not suspected as being hazardous. If in any doubt, areas shall be assumed as hazardous.
  - 2) Use their MDD and manual clearance resources to check areas that are suspected as hazardous.
  - 3) Dispose of all mines and UXO located during the survey, except if the UXO contamination is such that BAC or EOD is needed.
- c) Areas of land confirmed as hazardous shall be technically surveyed in accordance with section 9.1.1 above.

09.22.3 Marking of the area surveyed shall be in accordance with Chapter 5 of AMAS, 'Mine/ UXO Marking Systems'.

09.22.4 Survey/demining teams shall provide detailed sketch maps of the area surveyed and provide regular reports to the project office.

### **09.23 Technical Survey of Hazardous Areas**

09.23.1 Technical survey as a part of integrated clearance operation is carried out for all known or SHAs to be cleared for humanitarian purposes or identified during development project surveys.

09.23.2 Demining worksite preparation is required for all technical surveys/clearance operations. Demining worksites may be established to support more than one hazardous area provided that adequate control of the task sites can be maintained.

09.23.3 Technical survey section of demining team shall:

- a) Confirm whether a SHA is hazardous or not.
- b) Identify the true extent of the hazardous area and the area to be cleared. This shall be done in order to minimise a waste of demining resources on non-hazardous areas.
- c) Identify and confirm the hazards associated with the area.
- d) Identify the factors that may affect clearance operations. The IMSMA Minefield Report', covered later in this section, details these factors.
- e) Recommend the type(s) of demining operations necessary to deal with the hazardous area and the depth of clearance required. This recommendation shall be based on an assessment of the mine/UXO threat and the intended land use. The actual clearance depth will be determined by the AMAC or the project office.

- f) Establish a reference point and benchmark for the site. Care shall be taken to ensure there are no hazardous areas located between the reference point and benchmark and between the benchmark and selected start point of the hazardous area being surveyed.
- g) Mark the turning points and intermediate points on the boundary of the hazardous area and designate the turning point closest to the benchmark as the start point.
- h) For a mined area clear and mark a 2m wide boundary lane between the turning points around the perimeter of the hazardous area.
- i) For a BAC task, mark the perimeter of the hazardous area between the turning points.
- j) Survey the site and provide:
  - 1) GPS coordinates for the reference point and benchmark.
  - 2) Bearings and distances between the reference point and the benchmark; the benchmarks and the start point; and between adjacent start points, turning points and intermediate points.
- k) Where possible, take photographs of the site.

09.23.4 The marking systems used for reference points, benchmark, start points, turning points, intermediate points and boundary lanes shall be in accordance with Chapter 5 of AMAS, 'Mines/ UXO Marking Systems'.

09.23.5 When conducting technical surveys, the survey/demining team shall follow the requirements of the relevant chapter of AMAS for the type of clearance operations they are carrying out.

## **09.24 Disposal of Mines and UXO**

09.24.1 All mines and UXO located during a technical survey shall be disposed off in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 14 of AMAS, 'EOD Operations'. In some cases EOD assistance may be needed to deal with UXO.

## **09.25 Reporting**

09.25.1 The results of technical surveys/task completion shall be reported on the IMSMA Minefield Report, which are required to be submitted to AMACs within three days of the operation being completed. All sections of these reports shall be completed. The locations of the demining worksite control areas and site markings shall be shown on 'to scale' sketch maps included with these reports. Copies of these reports are included with this chapter of AMAS.

09.25.2 Exploratory lanes into the MF shall remain marked on the ground and are to be accurately recorded on the survey sketch map.

## **09.26 Dividing Large Hazardous Areas**

09.26.1 Where hazardous areas are large, technical survey section of demining teams shall divide them into lots for the purpose of clearance. They shall do so based on the conditions on site and their experience. As a guide, lots should not exceed 40,000m<sup>2</sup>. Each lot may have its own boundary lane established and surveyed. Except for the division into lots, extensive hazardous areas are still to be treated as a single area, although the lots may have the suffix 'A', 'B', 'C' etc. attached to the unique task number.

## **09.27 Determining the True Extent of Hazardous Areas**

09.27.1 Survey/demining teams shall attempt to identify the actual extent of hazardous areas as best as possible by the process of area reduction, however in doing this technical survey/demining teams may be absolutely sure that the area reduced is in fact clear. If there are any doubts at all the suspect area is to remain inside the boundary of the hazardous area.

09.27.2 When survey/demining teams determine the boundaries of hazardous areas, they shall take into account any possible migration of mines that may have occurred. Where mine migration is suspected boundaries shall include these areas.

09.27.3 When technical survey is carried out, either as a stand-alone activity or as part of a combined survey-clearance operation by a demining team, where necessary, buffer zones beyond the identified hazardous area shall be investigated to ensure that the whole hazardous area is captured.

## **09.28 Site Briefings**

09.28.1 Where practicable, demining technical survey team leaders shall attend on-site briefings for clearance teams during the task allocation process for clearance tasks.

## **09.29 Completion Surveys (Task Completion)**

09.29.1 On completion of the clearance of a hazardous area, the area cleared shall be marked, surveyed and the details recorded prior to handover. Markers include the control markers of reference points, benchmarks, turning points and intermediate points. A completion survey shall be done and an 'IMSMA Completion Report' is filled out.

09.29.2 For cleared areas that were technically surveyed, the control markers established by the technical survey/demining teams remain in the ground and the survey information provided in the technical survey reports should not change. However, the clearance organisations remain responsible for ensuring that the marking and surveying of the cleared area is complete and accurate and the 'MACCA IMSMA Completion Survey Report' is filled out. 'IMSMA Technical Survey Reports' shall be attached to the 'MACCA IMSMA Completion Report'.

09.29.3 Where no technical survey was undertaken, all the requirements of a completion survey shall be met by the team that undertook the work. When required this includes establishing all the site markings, surveying them and filling out the 'MACCA IMSMA Completion Report'.

09.29.4 In situations where there were areas inside the boundaries of the original hazardous area that were unable to be cleared, the boundaries of these areas shall be surveyed and marked by the demining organisation who carried out the clearance. Details shall be reported in the completion documentation.

09.29.5 A copy of the IMSMA Completion Report' is included AMAS 28. IMSMA Completion Reports' shall be submitted to AMACs within three days of demining operations on a clearance site being completed.

### **09.30 Marking of Mined Areas**

09.30.1 Mined area marking is a vital component of a demining operation. Mined area marking shall be conducted at the same time as survey operations, by the team conducting the survey in accordance with Chapter 5, "AMAS 'Mines/ UXO Marking Systems".

### **09.31 Levels of Mine/UXO Area Marking**

09.31.1 Mine/UXO area marking has been categorised into three levels, from which a variety of situations can be effectively addressed. All mine marking/fencing shall be completed to the standard detailed in Chapter 5 of AMAS 'Mines/ UXO Marking systems'.

- a) Emergency Marking.
- b) Temporary Marking.
- c) Permanent Marking.

Note. The location of all types of emergency marking shall be reported to the MACCA/AMAC to facilitate follow-up survey and mined area marking activities.

09.31.2 **Emergency Marking** A suspected mine/UXO area is usually marked immediately to provide an immediate visual warning of the presence of mine/UXO. This type of marking will, whenever possible, use the standard "mine" signs that clearly indicates the danger. Emergency marking should be clearly recognisable from a distance of fifty metres (50m), and be able to endure all the elements for six months. Local type mine/UXO marking, such as crossed sticks will also be recognised as a form of marking.

09.31.3 **Temporary Marking** is a more permanent and visual barrier surrounding a mine/UXO area. These signs should be visible from a distance of (50m) and be visible in heavily vegetated or undulating ground. The barrier shall be in accordance with the specifications detailed in the section on mine clearance marking systems. Semi permanent marking should endure the elements for six months to one year.

09.31.4 **Permanent Marking** is for areas where it is not possible to conduct mine/UXO clearance operations in the immediate future. Permanent marking should be a physical and visual barrier to the movement of humans and livestock. It will consist of metal pickets, barbed wire, and mine warning signs. This type of marking should endure the elements for one to five years. Permanent fencing of a more fixed type may all be used, depending on duration minefield is expected to remain unclear.

### **09.32 Operational Support**

09.32.1 **Communications:** survey/demining teams shall be equipped with suitable radios in accordance with Chapter 24 of AMAS 'Communications'.

09.32.2 **Medical:** A qualified medic shall be deployed with survey/demining team. The team shall be equipped with a comprehensive medical kit containing the appropriate treatment equipment to sustain a traumatic casualty over an extended period of time. survey/demining teams shall have a proven casualty evacuation plan, which is practised regularly.

### **09.33 Post Demining Impact Assessments (PDIAs)**

09.33.1 The purpose of Post Demining Impact Assessments (PDIAs) in Afghanistan is to determine that humanitarian demining operations have achieved their objective of minimising or eliminating the impact of mines and UXO on affected communities. Additionally, there is a need to assess the accuracy of the information upon which decisions for priorities for demining were made.

09.33.2 The requirements of a PDIA shall:

- a) Ensure that the purposes for which demining activities (clearance or marking) were carried out have been achieved.
- b) Ensure that the communities remain confident in the safety of the cleared land.
- c) Ensure that unclear (marked areas) are not having a negative impact on the communities.
- d) Identify if further demining operations are required in the community area.
- e) Ensure that the land is being used for the purpose for which it was cleared and that the original clearance depth is still sufficient for the current and likely future use of the land.

### **09.34 Conduct of PDIAs**

09.34.1 PDIAs are carried out by LIATs managed by the AMAC. They will be conducted a minimum of six months after demining operations in an affected community's area have been completed. The six-month delay is to allow sufficient time for the work to have an effect on the community.

09.34.2 PDIAs will be carried out in a similar manner to confirmation assessments with LIATs deploying to localities to view the conditions themselves and to talk to the communities about the affect of the demining works conducted.

09.34.3 LIATs shall:

- a) Identify that cleared land is being used and the purpose for which it is being used. If areas are not being used, the LIATs shall identify these and determine the reasons why the land is not being used.
- b) Note: A visual inspection of the land within the survey markers will determine if all the land is being used.
- c) Identify if hazardous areas marked during demining operations were accurately marked to contain the whole hazardous area and that the marking systems used are effective in protecting people.
- d) Identify if any mines, UXO or other hazardous components have been located on any cleared land. Details of these, including locations where they were found and the action taken by the community in relation to them, shall be reported.
- e) Determine if any other hazardous areas have been identified in the community's locality.

- f) Identify if any unclear areas are having a negative effect on the community by obstructing access to infrastructure, other services or land for agriculture.
- g) Identify if further demining operations are needed in the community area to reduce the impact.
- h) Where necessary carry out a general survey, similar to the confirmation assessments, on any new hazardous areas identified and any causing impact.

### **09.35 Tasking Teams for PDIA's**

09.35.1 PDIA teams (LIATs) shall be tasked by the AMACs. During tasking LIATs shall be given as much information about the area to be reviewed as possible. As a minimum this is to include LIS information, confirmation assessments, technical survey reports and completion reports for the area concerned.

### **09.36 Reporting PDIA Information**

09.36.1 The information required from a PDIA for each affected community is shown on the 'Post Demining Impact Assessment Report', a copy of which is included with this chapter of AMAS. PDIA teams (LIATs) shall ensure that all the information required in these reports is included and shall submit these reports to the AMAC within three days of the PDIA being completed.

### **09.37 Analysis of the Results of PDIA's**

09.37.1 PDIA reports shall be analysed by the AMAC and the results of this analysis summarised and included with the PDIA for each community. Where analysis of results indicates deficiencies in information, either from the LIS, confirmation assessments or technical survey; or deficiencies in the planning, tasking or conduct of demining operations, the AMAC shall review its planning methods and tasking procedures accordingly. Deficiencies in the conduct of demining operations shall be reported to the MACCA. Actions taken by the AMAC to correct deficiencies shall be annotated on the 'Post Demining Impact Assessment Report'.

09.37.2 As a result of the PDIA the community will either have its impact assessment reduced or further demining operations will be scheduled.