

Post-clearance Inspection: How Much is Enough?

Post-clearance inspection serves to check contamination of land on a per square meter basis. Although inspection does little in the way of explaining the quality of the work done in demining operations, it can be important in providing an incentive for deminers to produce higher quality work.

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Figure 1. Front cover view of GICHD's report on post-clearance inspection.
Figure courtesy of GICHD.

Post-clearance inspection for quality control has a significant impact on the overall cost of mine clearance operations. Post-clearance inspection is part of a zero sum game—spending more resources on inspection may give project managers satisfaction that the cleared land is safe, but what it really means is that resources are being diverted away from clearing more land that is still hazardous. Every dollar spent on unnecessary inspection increases the chance of an accident on land remaining to be cleared by increasing delays. For those waiting on the land to be cleared, the risk of

an accident is greater than any benefit of reduced risk from spending a large amount of money on post-clearance inspection. A 2012 study showed one missed mine is found for every one million dollars spent on inspection. The net effect of high percentages of inspection will be higher costs and more casualties overall as less land is cleared.¹ As part of its technical support to IMAS, the GICHD has been reviewing IMAS 07.30 (accreditation), 07.40 (monitoring) and 09.20 (post-clearance inspection); this article is based on this review.

How Much Inspection is Enough?

International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 09.20 has played a part in creating confusion about sampling for post-clearance inspection. The complex calculations included in this standard can mislead inspectors that sampling 10 percent of the cleared area can give 90 percent confidence of finding a missed mine. In actuality, sampling 10 percent of a cleared area can give up to a 10 percent chance of finding a missed mine.² The calculations in IMAS 09.20 are derived from an International Organization for Standardization method for sampling industrial production that is not applicable to demining. If you look carefully at the calculation in IMAS 09.20 you will see there are two important, but usually overlooked, entries in the equation that are concerned with how many errors are allowed before the batch of products is rejected.³

This makes sense when inspecting a machine's output in a factory that is producing thousands of copies of the same item every day. In the factory, a few items that don't reach the quality standard will be acceptable in return for cheaper or faster production. If an item from the factory isn't good enough then it's simply thrown away. However, there is no equivalent in demining; a square meter of land that has not been cleared properly cannot be removed by simply throwing it away. The land remains a potentially hazardous area that can kill or injure someone in the future.

Post-clearance inspection uses a measure of **contamination per square meter**, so a missed target is equivalent to one square meter not properly cleared. The calculations in IMAS 09.20 permit a missed item for every 300 m² (3,230 sq ft) cleared, and also state that in post-clearance inspection, the first missed item can be ignored before the land clearance is rejected as unsatisfactory. The missed item discovered during post-clearance inspection might be no more than a small metal fragment, but it could be a missed mine. By allowing missed mines without rejecting the mine clearance work, IMAS 09.20 is non-compliant with IMAS 09.10.

Factory quality control by sampling is based on the principle that most non-conformities are due to a problem in the process, e.g., a machine that is out of adjustment or needs maintenance. In demining, individual, one-of-a-kind errors are the more common causes of missed mines.

Industrial health and safety uses four types of error to explain some important differences:

- **Slips** are unintended or unplanned actions, e.g., pressing the wrong button on a metal detector by mistake. It is usually a one-off error that occurs unintentionally.
- **Lapses** are missed actions or omissions when somebody has failed to do something due to short-term lapse of memory or lack of attention.
- **Mistakes** are when somebody does something believing it to be correct when it is in fact wrong. Typical causes are an error in training or an error in assessing the situation.
- **Violations** sometimes appear to be human errors but are different from slips, lapses and mistakes because they are deliberate, illegal actions. A violation is when somebody does something intentionally despite knowing it is against the rules, e.g., deliberately failing to follow proper procedures to save time or effort.

Post-clearance inspection cannot help us to understand if the cause of a problem is a slip, lapse, mistake or violation. Unless the cause is known, then procedures cannot be changed to avoid repetition of the problem. Quality management needs more information than the results of post-clearance inspection.

On a large site, a deminer cannot be compared to another deminer who was working at the other end of the site months earlier, with different weather, soil and vegetation. One deminer might be suffering from a personal crisis—perhaps a family member has died, and added to his grief, he is now seriously in debt from paying for the funeral. Such a person might have a moment of inattention that leads to poor clearance. Both deminers could have been well trained and supervised



Will inspection after the vegetation grows back make any improvement to the deminer's quality of work?

Photo courtesy of Helen Gray, GICHD 2013.

or badly trained and supervised; however, this information is indiscernible from a single inspection after the end of clearance. Demining does not operate like a machine in a factory doing a repeated task.

When a square meter of land is inspected after clearance and is found **not** to contain any hazard, the square meter of land in question likely never had any explosive contamination. The percentage of land with explosive hazards is low in a mined area, usually well under one percent. When the inspection declares the land is free from metal particles or explosive hazard, the land may not have been contaminated but was indeed thoroughly checked to a suitably high standard. Another possibility is that the land was never contaminated and was inadequately cleared due to poor training and supervision. At worst, the square meter sampled by post-clearance inspection was never processed but overlooked by a tired deminer at the end of the day, or by an unscrupulous team leader wanting to turn in better clearance data. In this case, nothing more was done other than declare the land cleared without any clearance work. Post-clearance inspection tells us nothing to help

separate these completely different outcomes. However, quality management relies on being able to tell the difference between good and bad quality work.

Is post-clearance inspection completely worthless? In terms of defining the quality of clearance on a site, it has little value. The extensive survey by the GICHD illustrates this. Independent statistical experts contributing to this review wrote in 2012 "... the optimal sampling plan is ...not to perform sampling at all."¹

But post-clearance inspection can have real value and should not always be discarded. Statistical data about the quality of work aside, there can be value when inspection provides an incentive to do higher quality work. Even as a small percentage, inspection can produce an overall increase in the quality of work in repetitive tasks.^{4,5} This is a reverse lottery effect. In a lottery, many people will buy a ticket provided the prize is large enough even though their chances of winning are small. In sampling we have the opposite situation in which people improve their work because they feel there is a real risk of being caught, even when the sampling rate is very low. If this is linked to serious sanctions for nonconformity, then deminers, team leaders and site managers are motivated to provide higher quality. IMAS 09.20 always allowed for no post-clearance inspection where quality assurance showed it was not necessary.

Once the purpose of post-clearance inspection is understood to be improving people's motivation and attention to their work, and not as a statistical sample, it's easy to see how it should be done.

- Everyone on site should be told that unannounced sampling will take place, and that the consequences could be severe if a missed mine is found and an investigation finds there has been negligence.

- Sampling is best done in a way that will attract the attention of everyone on site and make them take the risk of a missed mine seriously. Areas should be sampled in full view during working hours for clearance teams by expert professionals who can show how carefully they are covering the land and how unlikely they are to miss anything that has been overlooked during clearance operations. The inspection body needs to show seriousness of purpose and rigorous attention to detail.
- The chosen areas should be unpredictable.
- Information about sampling should be recorded and reported.
- Where possible, inspection should be done as part of monitoring missions during clearance to reduce costs and allow prompt release of cleared land.

How Much Sampling is Enough?

The key question is, of course, how much sampling is necessary?

The lottery effect works with odds of millions to one against. One percent sampling should be far more than enough to motivate a reverse lottery effect. If inspection is reduced to one percent or less, how will it be possible to provide assurance that the clearance has been done properly?

Quality assurance has always been about implementing a system of efficient and effective methods in addition to processes, training, supervision and good documentation. This is done so that mine clearance organizations can demonstrate they are competent, have the right people and tools, and complete the work at a high standard. Post-clearance inspection tells us far too little about the quality of the work done in demining operations to be useful. Effort spent on checking that a demining

organization has its own internal quality management system, and that this system functions and is well documented will be far more effective and efficient in terms of the overall quality of clearance than any amount of sampling by post-clearance inspection—even 100 percent sampling. Inspection that finds nothing does not indicate that high quality clearance was done.

By the time this article appears in print the IMAS may already have been updated as this has been the topic for revision for some time by the review board. The IMAS review board will also consider a thorough overhaul of the IMAS quality standards that incorporate a new approach to post-clearance inspection. This brings post-clearance inspection into focus as one part of an overall quality management system that is based on getting things right the first time rather than on making mistakes and then trying to find them later. ©

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