

# LibMAS 08.10

Second Edition: January 2017

## NON-TECHNICAL SURVEY

**Responsible National entity:**

Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC)  
mandated by the Ministry of Defence (MOD)

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**NOTE:**

This document is current at the date shown on this page. The Libyan Mine Action Standards (LibMAS) are subject to regular revision, so users should ensure that they are using the latest version of each document in the standards. The most recent versions of LibMAS are the versions that are posted on the LibMAS pages of the LibMAC website [www.lmac.gov.ly](http://www.lmac.gov.ly)

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## Foreword

Critical safety, control and quality elements of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) have been retained in the Libyan Mine Action Standards (LIBMAS), so ensuring that they maintain the principles agreed in IMAS guidelines.

The work of preparing, reviewing and revising LIBMAS is conducted by a technical committee with the support of international, governmental and non-governmental organisations in Libya. The latest version of each standard can be found at the LibMAC website.

In all LIBMAS the words “must”, “shall”, “should” and “may” are used in the following way. “Must” or “shall” is used to indicate a requirement, something that must be done in order to conform to the LibMAS. “Should” is used to indicate the preferred requirements, methods or specifications, but these may be varied when reasons for doing so are given. “May” is used to indicate a possible method or course of action that should be considered but need not be applied.

In this LibMAS:

- The term “Demining Organisation” refers to any organisation (government, NGO or commercial entity) responsible for implementing demining projects or tasks. Demining Organisations include headquarters and support elements.
- The term “Mine Action Organisation” refers to any organisation (government, military, commercial or NGO/civil society) responsible for implementing mine action projects or tasks. The mine action organisation may be a prime contractor, subcontractor, consultant or agent.

For the purpose of this standard, the words “Demining Organisation” and “Mine Action Organisation” are interchangeable and used to describe the same body.

## 1. Introduction

- 1.2 Non-technical survey (NTS) is typically the starting point for the assessment of land, its categorisation as a suspected or confirmed hazardous area (SHA/CHA), and the associated processes of cancelling, reducing or clearing land for productive use.
- 1.3 It involves a thorough investigation of new information about possible mine/ERW contamination, or a previously recorded hazardous area, generally without the use of mine action assets inside the suspected area.
- 1.4 NTS is usually considerably less costly than technical survey and clearance, yet it can have the greatest impact, in terms of square metres, of all the activities associated with the definition and management of contaminated land.
- 1.5 The term NTS survey encompasses all NTS means, including desk assessments, analysis of historical records and a wide range of other information gathering and analysis functions, as well as physical visits to field locations.
- 1.6 All elements of the NTS process revolve around identifying, accessing, collecting, reporting and using information to help define where mines/ERW are to be found, as well as where they are not, and to support land cancellation, reduction and clearance decision making processes.
- 1.7 Resources for responding to mine/ERW contamination problems are costly, limited and precious. It is appropriate to expect that they will be used as efficiently as possible.
- 1.8 Expensive technical assets should not be deployed onto tasks unless there is sufficient evidence to justify their use, and the extent of the task has been defined as reliably and accurately as possible.
- 1.9 NTS is the primary means for achieving that justification and for providing the evidence to support decisions to deploy technical assets.
- 1.10 Similarly, NTS may yield enough evidence on its own to allow land to be cancelled, in line with the requirements to demonstrate that “all reasonable effort” has been applied.
- 1.11 Carrying out NTS to the highest standards is of fundamental importance to the effectiveness and efficiency with which the remainder of the land release process is applied. Inefficient NTS can lead to the creation of excessive SHAs, preventing productive use of land and creating an unnecessary demand for follow on technical action.
- 1.12 Effective NTS not only addresses immediate questions about the nature and extent of hazardous areas, but provides information to help all subsequent stages of the land release process be more efficient and reliable.
- 1.13 Showing that relevant information has been identified, accessed, collected and analysed, to support decision-making is critical to the concept of “all reasonable effort” and underpins the basic aim of any land release process to achieve confidence

amongst all stakeholders, including land users.

- 1.14 NTS should not take place in isolation from subsequent activities within the land release process. Continual improvement of NTS processes and procedures relies upon review of performance in light of what was subsequently discovered within hazardous areas, including details of what hazard items were or were not found during technical interventions, and the results of longer term monitoring of areas following release.
- 1.15 This standard provides guidance on the meaning of “all reasonable effort” and requirements for conducting NTS in Libya.
- 1.16 For definitions regarding the land release process refer to LibMAS 07.11.

## **2. Purpose of NTS**

- 2.1 The overall purpose of NTS is to use all appropriate NTS means, including visits to field locations, to identify, collect, analyse and report information/evidence in order to:
  - a. Make recommendations about the definition of SHAs/CHAs;
  - b. Make recommendations about cancellation and/or subsequent reduction/clearance of areas;
  - c. Support priority setting processes; and
  - d. Contribute to efficient and effective planning of subsequent technical interventions.
- 2.2 Detailed aims of NTS include:
  - a. To assess whether areas are contaminated by mines/ERW;
  - b. To define SHAs where analysis of indirect evidence of the presence of mines/ERW justifies doing so;
  - c. To define CHAs where direct evidence of the presence of mines/ERW justifies doing so;
  - d. To cancel all, or part of, the area of SHAs/CHAs where there is no evidence of mine/ERW contamination;
  - e. To identify socio-economic and threat factors that may be relevant to decisions about priority setting;
  - f. To record, accurately and comprehensively, direct evidence of the presence of mines/ERW;
  - g. Characteristics and distribution of contamination that may assist in the effective and efficient planning of follow-on technical interventions, such as targeted technical survey and clearance;
  - h. To collect, as accurately and reliably as possible, available information about accidents and incidents to people and animals;

- i. To collect information about physical changes to the environment, such as deposition of soil by flooding and wind, erosion, landslides etc. that may have modified the local situation after contamination was laid/deployed; and
  - j. To collect information about the physical circumstances at the site, such as access routes, vegetation, soil, topography, infrastructure, agriculture, the local security situation, and other factors that may be relevant to decision-making processes.
- 2.3 Note: If possible, it may be of advantage to conduct an examination of ground outside SHAs/CHAs to collect evidence about terrain, soil types, contamination levels, vegetation and their effects upon progress rates, procedures and methodologies that may be employed during subsequent technical interventions.

### **3. NTS Output**

- 3.1 The outputs of the NTS process should be based upon analysis of the findings of the survey, in the context of other information about the type, nature and distribution of contamination within the theatre of operations, and should include:
- a. Reports, detailing what NTS activity was conducted, and where, forming inputs to subsequent planning processes and as evidence demonstrating the application of “all reasonable effort” in identifying, defining and removing all presence and suspicion of mines/ERW;
  - b. Recommendations for the definition of SHAs/CHAs, including, where appropriate and justified on the basis of “all reasonable effort”, the cancellation of some or all of the area of existing SHAs/CHAs;
  - c. Recommendations for further NTS or technical action, including, where appropriate, details of recommended asset types and methodologies; and
  - d. Data and information for analysis by other authorities, agencies and organisations.
- 3.2 Circumstances at the time of the survey, and the needs of other stakeholders, may require the delivery of other outputs. NTS managers should ensure that any such additional requirements are identified before the survey takes place and are reflected in the planning, conduct and documentation of the survey.

## **4. Requirements for Recording SHA and CHA**

### **4.1 SHA and CHA Criteria**

- 4.1.1 Criteria for creating, refining, differentiating between, and partially or wholly cancelling SHAs and CHAs should be clear, agreed and understood by all involved and are typically developed through a process of discussion and agreement between stakeholders.
- 4.1.2 Criteria should be developed in order to:

- a. Promote consistent definition of SHAs and CHAs;
  - b. Promote uniform application of land cancellation, reduction and clearance processes;
  - c. Simplify management of land cancellation, reduction and clearance processes;
  - d. Provide a framework for states that need to document and demonstrate compliance with international conventions; and
  - e. Provide an auditable framework to assist with resolving questions relating to liability in the case of mine/ERW incidents.
- 4.1.3 A SHA should be defined on the basis of analysis of indirect evidence of mines/ERW and a CHA should only be created based on direct evidence of mines/ERW.
- 4.1.4 For examples of indirect and direct evidence refer to **LibMAS 07.11 Land Release**.
- 4.1.5 SHAs and CHAs may be sub-classified, or divided into internal zones, to reflect likely variations in hazard type, the confidence associated with different evidence, or other factors that may be relevant to subsequent planning and decision-making processes.
- 4.1.6 Boundaries should be assessed as clearly and accurately as possible, based on the available evidence.

## 4.2 Cancellation

- 4.2.1 A condition for the cancellation of an area through non- technical survey is that “all reasonable effort” has been applied up to and including the NTS and that it can be demonstrated with high confidence that there is no evidence of mine/ERW contamination in the area. For absence of evidence to be taken as justification for cancellation it must be shown that, had contamination in fact been present, the totality of efforts applied could reasonably have been expected to identify evidence in relation to the area.

## 4.3 All Reasonable Effort

- 4.3.1 The level of effort required to be expended to achieve a desired level of confidence in the output of a system.
- 4.3.2 NTS may be the only activity applied to an area, or it may be one amongst a number of activities within a wider process of land release. To satisfy the requirement to demonstrate that “all reasonable effort” has been applied to identify, define, and remove all presence and suspicion of mines/ERW, NTS should not only apply “all reasonable effort” in its own right, but should also apply “all reasonable effort” in relation to all other associated activities within the land release process.

4.3.3 Examples of effort that should reasonably be expected in relation to NTS include, but are not limited to:

- a. Making efforts to understand the nature and characteristics of contamination within the area of operations;
- b. Identifying and gaining access to all relevant sources of information, including where available historical records, former combatants, affected populations and field locations;
- c. Demonstrating that the collection of information in the field was planned and conducted by competent and accredited survey teams, with the capability to reach all relevant information sources including women, girls, boys and men;
- d. Analysing information using all appropriate means to support decision-making;
- e. The taking of decisions by competent and authorised people, on the basis of analysis and review of all available information; and
- f. Applying appropriate quality management efforts to the people, equipment, procedures and information associated with the **NTS** process.
- g. The application of “all reasonable effort” relies upon an integrated system that addresses all aspects of the planning, operational, review and decision making stages. Applying a great deal of effort in one respect alone is unlikely to satisfy the requirement if effort is not also applied in all other respects.

4.3.4 **LibMAS 07.11 Land Release** further explains the concept of “all reasonable effort”.

## 4.4 Evidence Based Decision Making

4.4.1 Decisions about defining SHAs and CHAs and progressing through the land release process efficiently and effectively should be taken on the basis of available evidence. The quality, quantity and detail of available evidence will determine to a great extent the quality and reliability of decisions.

4.4.2 All agencies involved in the decision making process, i.e. tasking Mine Action Organisation assets and releasing land, should be aware of all relevant sources of evidence, for example:

- a. Evidence relating to types of contamination present in the theatre of operations, tactics associated with their use, and the effect of time on their condition, distribution and detectability;
- b. Evidence collected during NTS, including desk assessments;
- c. Evidence relating to what was discovered during survey and clearance operations at other sites and areas;
- d. Evidence about the reliability of different information sources;
- e. Evidence about the relationship between findings and recommendations arising from other surveys and what was subsequently discovered during technical interventions;

- f. Evidence relating to accidents and incidents on previously cancelled, reduced or cleared land;
- g. Evidence arising from quality management systems about processes and their products associated with mine/ERW programmes; and
- h. Evidence arising from monitoring and evaluation of land-release programs, including **NTS**.

4.4.3 The use of all appropriate evidence in support of decision-making should be documented in order to establish and maintain confidence in NTS and in the overall land release process. Such evidence should also be made available to support investigations into matters relating to liability.

## 5. NTS Methodology

- 5.1 NTS should be carried out within the context of an up-to-date understanding of the type, nature and characteristics of contamination within the theatre of operations.
- 5.2 Analysis of contamination information, and the effectiveness and efficiency of responses to it, should be an on-going process, receiving updated information whenever it becomes available, incorporating it into analysis processes and disseminating improved information to relevant stakeholders. Authorities, agencies and organisations with responsibility for the analysis of data should ensure that up to date information is available to organisations responsible for NTS.
- 5.3 Desk studies should make use of information from all relevant sources, including historical records, police, military, hospitals, provincial authorities, landowners, and the results of analysis of other sites and tasks. Information should be assessed and classified, where appropriate, and used as the basis for an analysis of evidence relating to the area/site.
- 5.4 Identifying, accessing and making use of such information constitutes part of the application of “all reasonable effort”. Desk studies should be specific to the circumstances associated with the area or site.
- 5.5 Planning of NTS requires, as a minimum:
  - a. Approved procedures for conducting safe, efficient and effective NTS, standard documentation for recording and reporting NTS.
  - b. Review of all available information relating to the area, including the results of desk assessments;
  - c. Confirmation of information collection requirements, as defined in the LibMAS, as well as any additional requirements specific to the site or circumstances;
  - d. Consideration of the requirements of the survey and the need for specific resources, skills and/or capabilities, including the ability to access all relevant sources of information, including women, girls, boys and men;

- e. Identification of any aspects of the survey requiring additional safety measures.
- 5.6 During the NTS there should be frequent reviews in light of what is discovered, or when significant additional information becomes available from other sources. In particular reviews should be conducted whenever any new information becomes available that implies a change in any of the assessments and assumptions used in the development of the NTS plan. Any changes to the NTS plan resulting from such reviews should be documented, including the reasons for the changes.
- 5.7 Information should be collected from a range of sources, cross-referenced and classified to support decision-making.
- 5.8 Where insufficient information is collected to allow for confident decision-making about hazardous areas, managers should consider whether additional non-technical or technical activities are likely to yield additional information.
- 5.9 SHAs/CHAs should not be defined on the basis of a lack of information, but instead on the basis of indirect or direct evidence. Recommendations to reject new information, or cancel existing areas, should only be made on the basis that “all reasonable effort” has been applied to identifying, defining and removing suspicion of the presence of mines/ERW.
- 5.10 Data and information must be collected and recorded, using reporting formats approved by the LibMAC, and taking into account any additional requirements specific to the site/area.
- 5.11 Mine Action Organisations conducting intending to conduct survey organisations must establish and implement appropriate quality management processes in relation to NTS and the collection, recording and reporting of information. Reports should be forwarded to the designated authority or agency on completion of the survey for entry into relevant databases.
- 5.12 Database managers should provide survey team leaders and managers with copies of database entries, including maps, for review prior to their formal acceptance into the database. Any identified discrepancies, errors or inconsistencies should be addressed before reports are further disseminated. Associated corrective and preventive action should be managed within a formal documented process.
- 5.13 Any marking or fencing associated with the NTS should be established in accordance with the requirements of **LibMAS 10.20/1 Demining Site Marking Systems**.
- 5.14 The results of technical interventions, including clearance, carried out in the area following the NTS should be used as the basis for analysis of the quality of NTS and should be made available to support continual improvement processes.

- 5.12 Results from the monitoring of land following cancellation, reduction or clearance should be used to assess the effectiveness of NTS, to identify areas for improvement and to maintain confidence in NTS within the land release process.

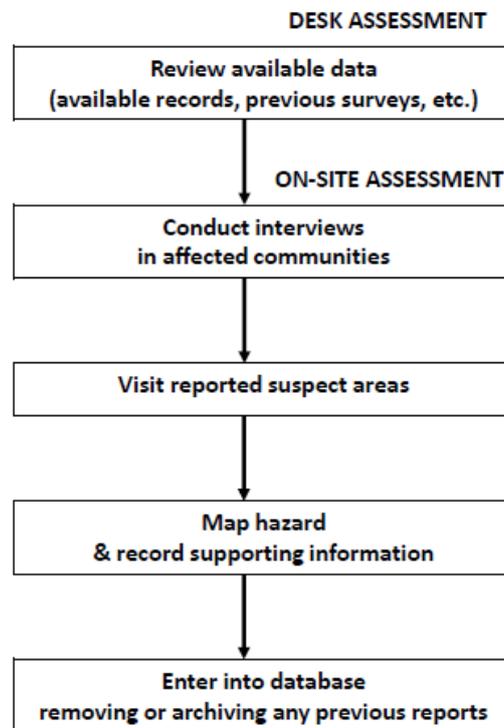


Figure 1: Example of the NTS Process

## 6. Sources of Information

### 6.1 General

- 6.1.1 Survey organisations should ensure that all relevant evidence sources are identified and that information from these sources is appropriately collected and recorded.
- 6.1.2 The survey should be structured in such a way that both male and female informants who have specific knowledge about potentially mine/ERW contaminated areas are interviewed as part of the process. Where appropriate separate meetings should be arranged with households, family groups, female informants and children respectively, as these groups might be prevented from participating fully in mixed group meetings.
- 6.1.3 It may prove difficult to return to the same informants many times for information about new areas, and repeated visits may lead to 'survey fatigue'. Plans for the systematic collection of information should include measures to address these issues, recognising the great value of survey information.

## 6.2 Assessment and Classification of Sources

- 6.2.1 An evidence-based assessment of information sources should be carried out on the basis of:
- a. Relevant experience gained in NTS operations elsewhere in the country/region and in other countries;
  - b. An understanding of historical, social, economic, and cultural factors relating to the retention and reporting of information by different information sources;
  - c. Comparisons between different information sources;
  - d. Comparisons between information received and evidence discovered during subsequent technical interventions (where such interventions take place);
  - e. Review of information sources in light of the results of monitoring of land following cancellation, reduction or clearance; and
  - f. Other relevant information specific to local circumstances and conditions.
- 6.2.2 If classification systems are decided in relation to different information sources, it should be on the basis of objective evidence, rather than subjective considerations.
- 6.2.3 Classification systems should be reviewed at appropriate intervals to ensure that they reflect the up to date results of analysis of evidence from all relevant sources.
- 6.2.4 Where classification systems are established, the following broad classifications should be considered:
- a. Direct physical evidence of the presence of mines/ERW, observed and recorded by survey team members;
  - b. Indirect physical evidence of the presence of mines/ERW, observed and recorded by survey team members;
  - c. Information from historical sources and records shown to be reliable and accurate through comparison with direct evidence obtained at other sites/areas;
  - d. Information from people and institutions offering first-hand sources of information. Such sources of information may include men, women and children in the affected communities, military, police, mine victims and others who observed mine laying or accidents etc.;
  - e. Information from people and institutions offering second-hand sources of information. Such sources did not observe or take part in laying or deployment/use of mines/ERW, but may have been told about the hazard by first hand sources;
  - f. Information from historical sources and records, the reliability and accuracy of which have not been assessed, or where assessment indicates unreliability or inaccuracy; and

- g. Information from other people and institutions who did not observe or take part in the laying or deployment/use of mine/ERW, but who have been told about the hazard by other parties that cannot be confidently identified as first-hand sources.

6.2.5 Direct evidence can generally be classified as offering greater confidence than indirect evidence and first-hand information is likely to offer greater confidence than second-hand, or more informal, information.

6.2.6 Other classifications should be used where it is effective and efficient to do so in response to local circumstances and conditions.

6.2.7 The quality of information should be checked where possible through comparisons with direct evidence resulting from technical interventions and monitoring of land. The results of such checks should be taken into account during reviews of classification systems.

### **6.3 Land and Road Use**

6.3.1 The fact that land, or a road, is in use by local communities is a factor that may be taken into account when assessing new information, or when considering the cancellation of part or all of existing hazardous areas.

6.3.2 In assessing the confidence that should be associated with such information, a systematic approach should be adopted, taking into account:

- a. An understanding of the type, nature and distribution of any contamination present elsewhere within the region, and especially within the immediate vicinity;
- b. A clear and accurate definition of which land/road is being assessed, which is in use and which is not;
- c. How the land/road has been used, including the depth of any intrusive activities, and the density and intensity of human and mechanical traffic;
- d. How long the land/road has been used for, and whether different densities and intensities of activity have taken place at different times;
- e. The results of monitoring of other areas that have been similarly assessed;

6.3.3 Whenever it is useful and effective to do so, subsidiary zones or sections should be defined to identify different areas that have been subject to different use or that have different usage histories.

## 6.4 Sub-division of Hazardous Areas

- 6.4.1 Hazardous areas (SHA/CHA) should be subdivided whenever it is useful to do so in order to identify, define and describe more clearly:
- a. The presence of different contamination types or combinations of types;
  - b. Different confidence levels associated with sources of evidence, and the analysis of that evidence;
  - c. Areas suitable for different technical assets types and/or methodologies;
  - d. Hazardous areas should be defined and described in enough detail, and with sub-divisions where appropriate, to assist in the efficient and effective subsequent deployment of resources to conduct further technical and non-technical activity, leading to reliable and confident cancellation, reduction and/or clearance of land for productive use.
  - e. Sub-divisions should be used to guide and assist in the planning of targeted technical survey.
- 6.4.2 Sub-divisions should be further reviewed during the conduct of technical interventions, in light of new evidence as it is encountered.

## 7. Survey Team Requirements

- 7.1 NTS shall be carried out by competent Accredited staff, using suitable equipment, in compliance with prevailing safety and operational standards, and in accordance with approved methodologies satisfying the requirements of LibMAS.
- 7.2 NTS teams should include sufficient resources, knowledge, skills and ability to carry out NTS activity safely, efficiently and effectively, and in particular to be able to engage in communication with local authorities, other interested parties and all sources of information, including men, women, boys and girls.
- 7.3 NTS operations should be subject to internal and external quality assurance monitoring. LibMAS 07.40 Quality Management provides further guidance.
- 7.4 As a minimum a NTS teams shall comprise a minimum of four accredited personnel including the following:
- a. Two people qualified in NTS course, with knowledge, skills and ability in the following subjects:
    - Navigation and mapping.
    - Analysis of survey data.
    - Community liaison (i.e. interviewing techniques).

- Explosive ordnance awareness.
  - Report writing.
  - Telecommunications.
  - Management of an emergency (i.e. demining accident).
  - Basic life support medical treatment (or similar).
- b. One Medic qualified in advance life support medical treatment (or similar), if the NTS may involve the marking of hazardous areas or EOD.
- c. One Driver capable of using relevant telecommunications, and qualified in basic life support medical treatment (or similar).
- d. Additional personnel as required (i.e. if conducting EOD).
- e. **Note:** consideration when selecting team members should be given to gender and cultural diversity when interacting with the local population.
- 7.5 For additional detail regarding medical support refer to **LibMAS 10.40**.

## 8. Documentation

- 8.1 The information that is collected, recorded and reported by NTS teams is an essential component of the land release process. If the quality of the data or information gathered during the NTS is poor, or if high quality data is poorly recorded and reported, then the land release process will be inefficient and may lose credibility with stakeholders.
- 8.2 Mine Action Organisations shall ensure that NTS documentation satisfies quality requirements and reflects the needs of all information users. Appropriate quality management systems (including QA and QC of information aspects) must be established and implemented in relation to the collection, recording, reporting and analysis of information associated with NTS. Any shortcomings in the quality of NTS data, information and documentation should be investigated and appropriate corrective and preventive action taken.
- 8.3 The format of reports used during NTS must be agreed by the LibMAC. The report must identify and explain decisions made during the survey, as well as the evidence that was the basis for the decisions.
- 8.4 Information should be collected and recorded in a systematic manner. Whenever possible, use should be made of standard and proven information management systems and Geographical Information System (GIS). Guidance on information management can be found in **IMAS 05.10**.
- 8.5 Location maps should be used to indicate the extent of recommended SHA/CHA boundaries, and to locate and identify survey markers and the hazard marking system. Other relevant information to assist planners, analysts and decision-makers should be included.
- 8.6 Information should be recorded electronically, or marked on a topographical map, a

satellite image or on a trace. If topographical maps are not available information should be recorded on locally produced maps. Detailed maps should show the location of any direct evidence of mine/ERW contamination and other specific features of significance.

- 8.7 The information recorded during NTS should form part of the documentation required for handover to organisations conducting further technical survey or clearance and for the final release of land. Names, age, sex, appointments and signatures of key informants should be recorded.
- 8.8 NTS teams should be given the opportunity to compare the results of their surveys with any subsequent information resulting from clearance or other technical interventions.

## **9. Community Involvement**

- 9.1 Local participation should be fully incorporated into the main stages of the land release process, including NTS, in order to ensure that land is used appropriately after it has been released. Community involvement should include men, women and children living or working in or near the suspected area and where appropriate, owners of land.
- 9.2 The LibMAC should monitor and/or task Mine Action Organisations to conduct monitoring of land which has been cancelled, reduced or cleared.
- 9.3 This should help measure the impact on the local community and to clarify issues related to liability and land status in case of any subsequent mine/ERW finds or accidents.

## **10. Liability Issues**

- 10.1 Readiness to take efficient decisions within land release processes, and including in respect of cancellation of land through NTS, is strongly influenced by perceptions of liability issues.
- 10.2 A well-documented, transparent, evidence-based approach to identifying, defining and removing all presence and suspicion of mines/ERW, through the application of “all reasonable effort” provides the primary means to address questions of liability, to create confidence amongst stakeholders and to encourage efficient decision-making.
- 10.3 The LibMAC should ensure that liability issues, as they relate to the cancellation of land through NTS, as well as to other aspects of land release, are addressed through legislation, policies, standards and other documentation as appropriate.

## 11. Responsibilities and Obligations

### 11.1 Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC)

LibMAC will:

- a. Develop national standards for NTS consistent with the land release policy;
- b. Accredite Mine Action Organisations to undertake NTS;
- c. Prepare and publish standards and guidelines for NTS including:
  - Quality management to be applied to NTS contracts and agreements.
  - Documentation for NTS.
  - Accuracy requirements for positional data.
- d. Utilise the information collected through the NTS process to understand better the nature, extent and distribution of contamination, and to prepare tasking orders and annual works programmes;
- e. Define liability issues relating to survey/clearance operators, individuals undertaking NTS, and the local community, in accordance with national legislation; and
- f. Monitor the quality of land release outputs through NTS.

### 11.2 Mine Action Organisations

The Mine Action Organisation undertaking a NTS shall:

- a. Gain (from the LibMAC) accreditation needed to conduct NTS;
- b. Apply the SOPs in accordance with LibMAS for NTS;
- c. Collect the necessary information as required by the NTS documentation;
- d. Where applicable, conduct a formal handover of assessed sites to organisations conducting follow-on activities;
- e. Maintain and make available documentation as specified by the LibMAC;
- f. Consult closely with men and women in the affected communities, as required, with regards to all decisions made by NTS; and
- g. Submit pertinent quality management and activities reports to the LibMAC as required.

## 12. General References

- a. International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), in particular, 05.10 Information Management for Mine Action, and 07.11 Land Release.
- b. LibMAS 07.11 Land Release, and 10.40 Medical Support to Demining

## 13. Record of Amendments

Ser.	Date: D/M/Y	Standard	Section / Paragraph	Amended by: Name / Position / Org.	Comments
1	30/10/15	08.10 Non- technical Survey	All	Doug Ware, Chief of Ops/QA, UNMAS	New Standard