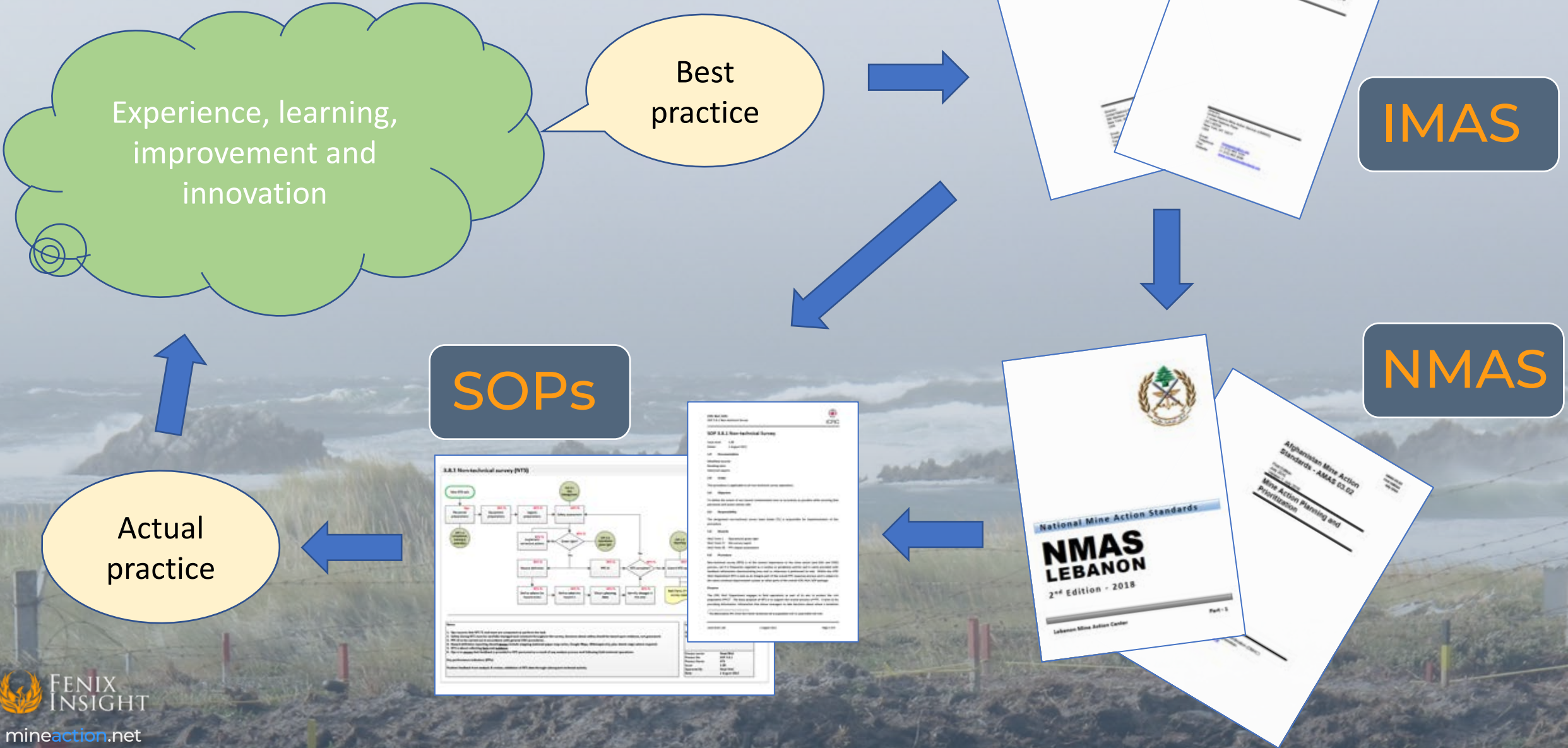




Making sense of
IMAS compliance

mineaction.net

IMAS are important



Experience, learning, improvement and innovation

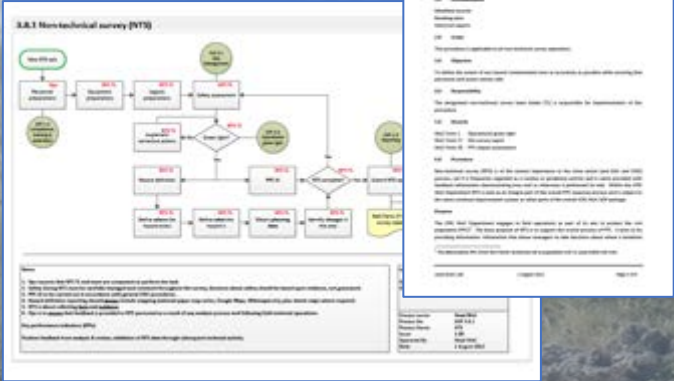
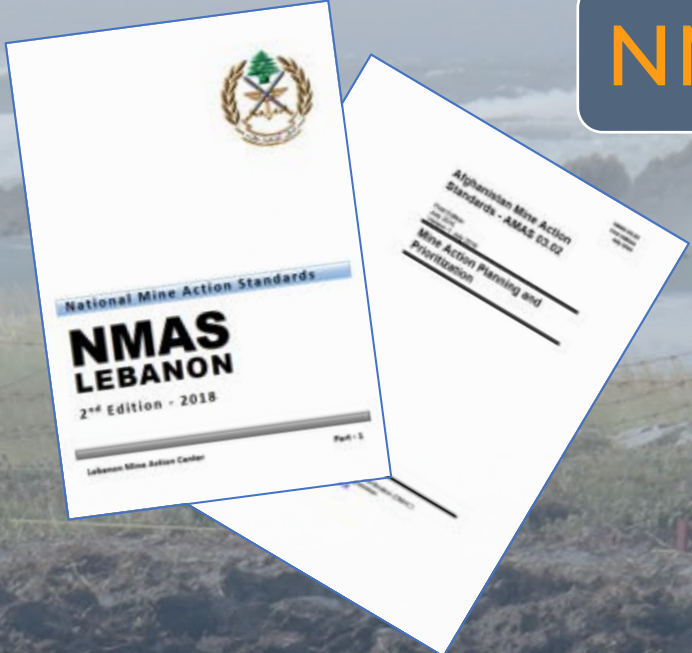
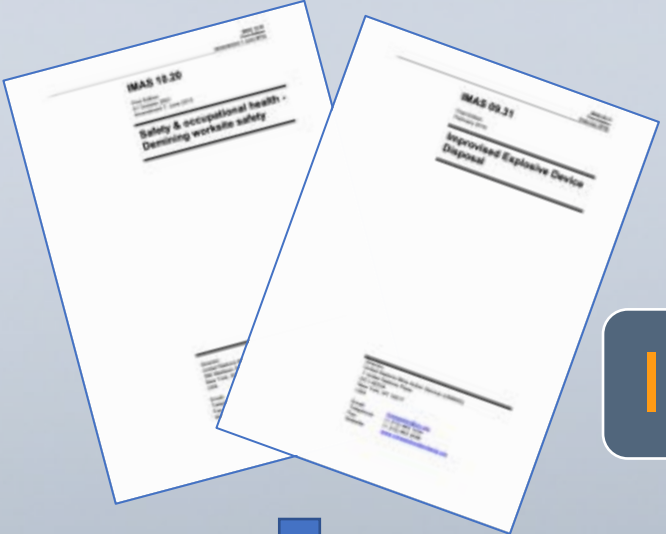
Best practice

IMAS

NMAS

SOPs

Actual practice



IMAS 09.30 Explosive Ordnance Disposal

Engaging with IMAS

4.4. Quality and audit of the qualifications
NMAA and mine action organisations should develop performance criteria, appropriate assessment tools and procedures in order to assess the level and quality of competence of EOD operators. This could include written tests, practical exercises, demonstrating a task, or procedures for assessment of performance during EOD operations.
EOD Competencies Standards T&EP 09.30/01/2014 provides guidance on the competencies needed for EOD levels 1, 2 3 and 3+ and is designed to enhance the process of planning and evaluating EOD operators development and capacity building. Its use can also help improve the assessment of training and competency of operators involved in EOD work.

4.5. Neutralisation and disarming procedures
Individual mines and ERW should be destroyed or neutralised in situ whenever it is not safe to move them and whenever practical. Prior to destruction of ERW in situ however, the effects of subsequent contamination and damage should be assessed in order to determine the most effective method of neutralisation/destruction. The decision whether or not to move a particular type of mine or ERW should be based on an assessment by an appropriately qualified EOD operator. EO should be rendered safe or disarmed, if possible, prior to moving to a suitable location for disposal. Any EOD activity should be closely coordinated with relevant authorities to ensure organisational and community awareness.

Demining organisations, with an integral EOD capability, shall prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for neutralisation and disarming procedures which are appropriate for the mine and ERW hazards likely to be encountered and which are consistent with accepted international EOD practice.

NMAA
Should
MAO

MAO
Shall

MAO
Shall

5.7. Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
All personnel required to enter demining worksite danger areas whilst demining is ongoing shall wear PPE that is compliant with the requirements of IMAS 10.30. If demining operations are stopped then use of PPE may be relaxed at the discretion of the Demining Worksite Supervisor.

MAO
May

Employee
Shall

IMAS 10.20 Demining worksite safety

7.2. Demining organisation
The demining organisation shall establish and maintain documented SOPs that comply with the provisions of IMAS, the NMAA standards and other relevant standards or regulations.
In the absence of a NMAA or authorities, the demining organisation should assume additional responsibilities. These include, but are not restricted to:

- a) issue, maintain and update their own regulations, codes of practice, SOPs and other suitable provisions on worksite safety;
- b) co-operate with other demining organizations in the same country to ensure consistency of standards of safety on worksites; and
- c) support the host nation, during the establishment of a NMAA, with assistance in framing national S&OH regulations and codes of practice for worksite safety.

7.3. Demining employees
Demining employees shall:

- a) take all reasonable care for their own safety and that of other persons on the worksite;
- b) comply with instructions given for their own conduct and safety, especially those contained in SOPs;
- c) comply with national instructions and regulations on conduct and safety on worksites; and
- d) report forthwith to their superior any situation which they have reason to believe could present a worksite hazard which they cannot themselves correct.

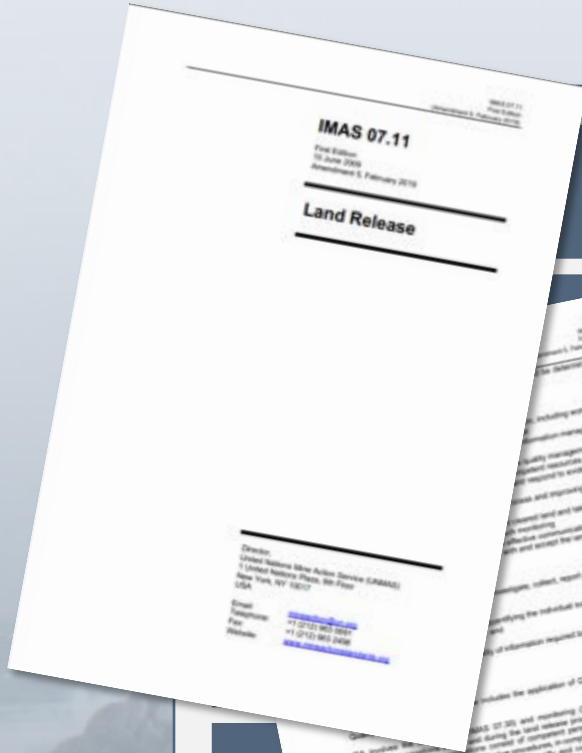
Making sense of compliance

- What do we mean by IMAS compliance?
- How do we know if an organisation is compliant?
- Who decides whether an organisation, project or site is compliant?
- IMAS are well respected within and outside mine action
- IMAS run to over 1,000 pages; they can be hard to engage with

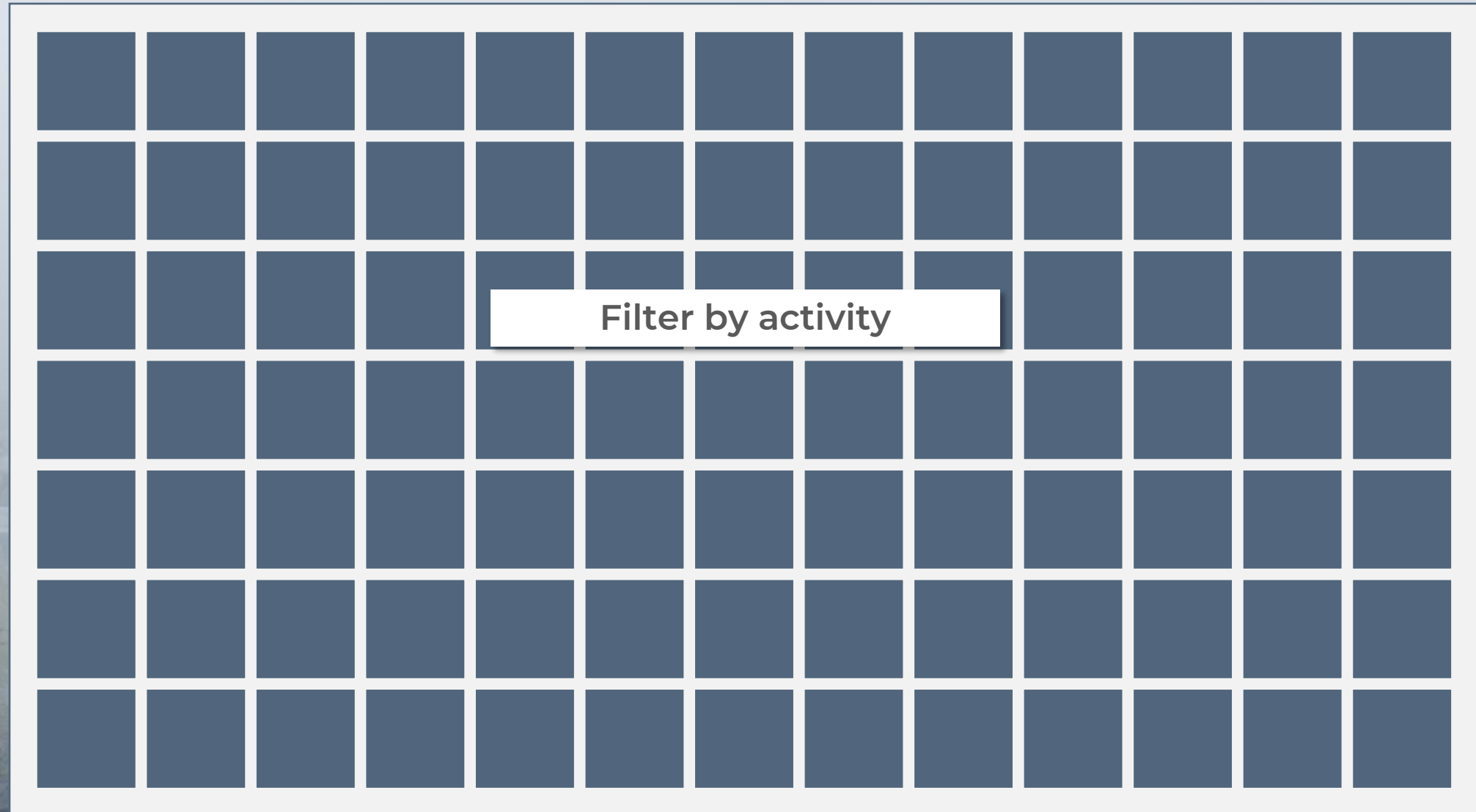


Making sense of compliance

The totality of IMAS requirements, recommendations and guidance

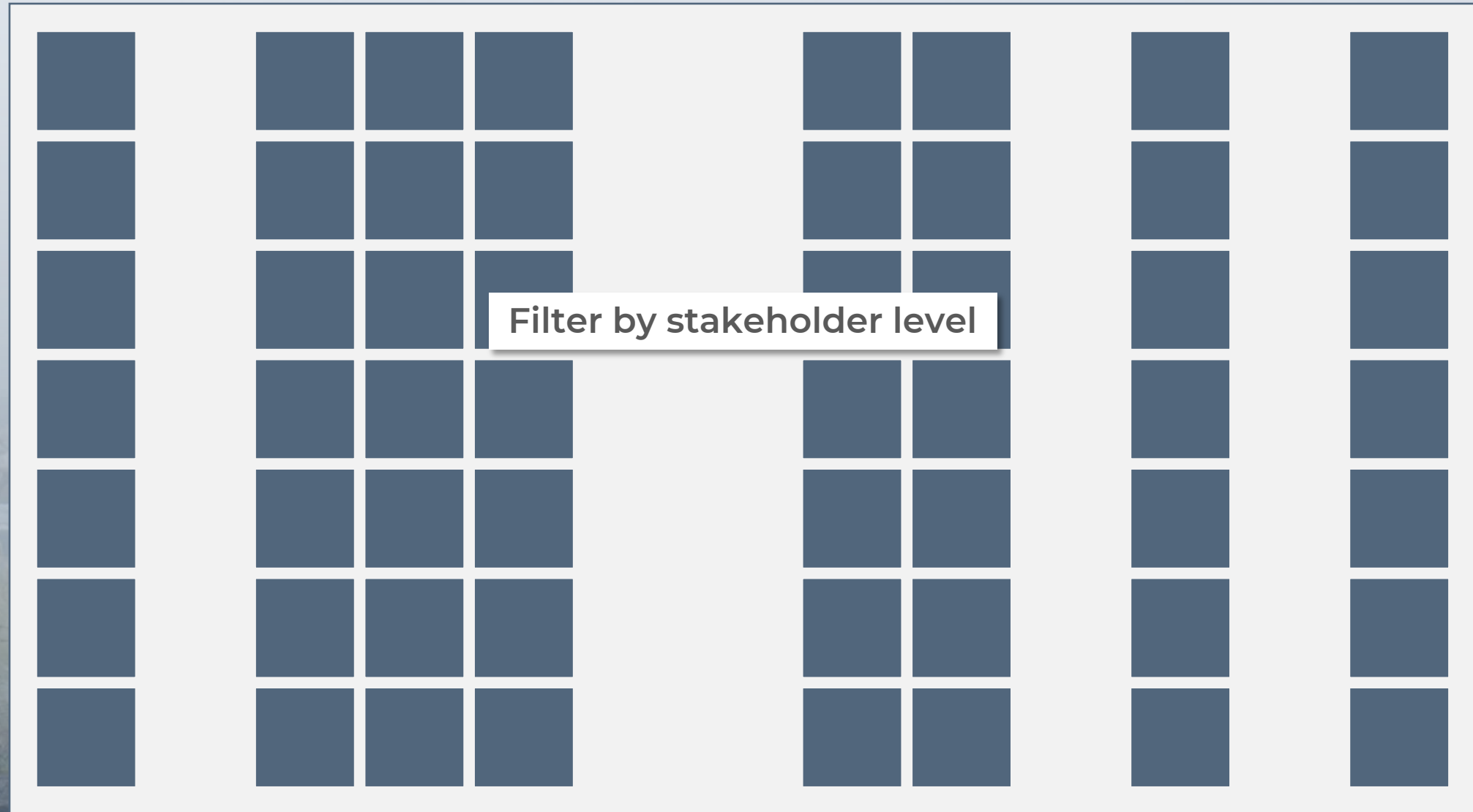


Making sense of compliance



Filter by activity

Making sense of compliance



Making sense of compliance

Filter by
'degree of compliance'
(shall/should)



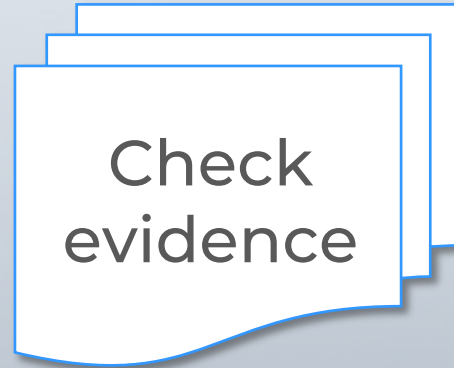
Making sense of compliance



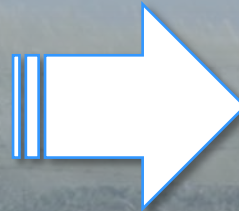
Combine into a single
check list



Making sense of compliance



Address 'gaps'



Confirm 'compliance'

2215 results
match your criteria

Search IMAS Clear All

Search

IMAS Standard

Show all ▼

Degree of Compliance

Shall should may

Topic

Show all ▼

Stakeholders

Show all ▼

QM Principle

Show all ▼

RM Principle

Show all ▼

IMAS #	Section	Degree of Compliance	Text	Stakeholders	Save
2.10	4.1	Shall Should	The government, or an agency nominated by it, must be involved in the planning of a national mine action programme and a...	NMAA NMAC State	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.10	4.1	Should	Once a functioning government is in place the UN should obtain a formal mandate from the government to continue with the...	UN	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.10	4.1		[...] individual mine action projects may still be		<input type="checkbox"/>





The Modular **Small-arms-control** Implementation Compendium

MOSAIC 

Good practices for safer societies.

DDR

INTEGRATED **DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION
AND REINTEGRATION** STANDARDS 



IMAS

International Mine Action Standards



INTERNATIONAL
AMMUNITION TECHNICAL
GUIDELINE



**Other Standards or
Guidelines?**



UN SaferGuard 
Securing ammunition, protecting lives



Making sense of
IMAS compliance

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