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Guide for the application of International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)

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Warning

This document is current with effect from the date shown on the cover page. As the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) are subject to regular review and revision, users should consult the IMAS project website in order to verify its status at (<http://www.mineactionstandards.org/>, or through the UNMAS website at www.mineaction.org

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Foreword

International standards for humanitarian demining programmes were first proposed by working groups at an international technical conference in Denmark, in July 1996. Criteria were prescribed for all aspects of demining, standards were recommended and a new universal definition of 'clearance' was agreed. In late 1996, the principles proposed in Denmark were developed by a UN-led working group and the International Standards for Humanitarian Mine Clearance Operations were developed. A first edition was issued by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in March 1997.

The scope of these original standards has since been expanded to include the other components of mine action and to reflect changes to operational procedures, practices and norms. The standards were re-developed and renamed as International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) with the first edition produced in October 2001.

The United Nations has a general responsibility for enabling and encouraging the effective management of mine action programmes, including the development and maintenance of standards. UNMAS, therefore, is the office within the United Nations responsible for the development and maintenance of IMAS. IMAS are produced with the assistance of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

The work of preparing, reviewing and revising IMAS is conducted by technical committees, with the support of international, governmental and non-governmental organisations. The latest version of each standard, together with information on the work of the technical committees, can be found at <http://www.mineactionstandards.org/>. Individual IMAS are reviewed at least every three years to reflect developing mine action norms and practices and to incorporate changes to international regulations and requirements.

Introduction

In recent years the international community has become increasingly aware of the scale and severity of the problem related to landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), which include unexploded sub-munitions, and has come to accept that it is a global problem requiring a coordinated global response. There is also recognition that the United Nations has a key role to play in articulating this global response, and in providing the necessary international support and coordination mechanisms.

The term 'mine action' refers to those activities which, together, aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of landmine and ERW¹ including unexploded sub-munitions contamination. These activities comprise mine risk education, survey and demining², victim assistance, advocacy to stigmatise the use of landmines and support of a total ban on anti-personnel landmines, and stockpile destruction. However, mine action and its constituent activities cannot be addressed in isolation as there is significant overlap with complementary humanitarian and developmental programmes, and in some cases with peacekeeping and peace support operations. Mine action requires management planning at global, national and local levels, and involves international, national, commercial, NGO and military stakeholders operating under a variety of conditions. Thus it is not possible, nor is it desirable, to establish a unique set of criteria which alone define mine action standards and guidelines. Instead, it is necessary to identify a framework of standards and guidelines which, together, harmonise the manner in which activities and tasks are conducted by the different organisations and agencies involved. *International Mine Action Standards* (IMAS) provide this framework of international standards and guidelines.

¹ The term ERW is increasingly covering the clearance of undesirable explosions in ammunition storage areas. The techniques for which are covered in IATG 11.20 *ASA Explosions – EOD Clearance*.

² Includes technical survey, mapping, mine and ERW clearance, marking, post clearance documentation and sampling and the handover of cleared land. (See IMAS 04.10 for the full definition).

Guide for the application of International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)

1. Scope

This Guide defines the role of IMAS, and establishes the guiding principles for their proper and appropriate use by national authorities, international organisations, donors and organisations involved with the planning and implementation of mine action activities at headquarters and field level.

2. References

A list of normative and informative references is given in Annex A. Normative references are important documents to which reference is made in this standard and which form part of the provisions of this standard.

3. Terms, definitions and abbreviations

'Policy' defines the purpose and goals of an organisation, and it articulates the rules, standards and principles of action which govern the way in which the organisation aims to achieve these goals. Policy evolves in response to strategic direction and field experience. In turn, it influences the way in which plans are developed, and how resources are mobilised and applied. Policy is prescriptive and compliance is assumed, or at least is encouraged.

IMAS follow the ISO definition of a standard: "A standard is a documented agreement containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose".

Note: Mine action standards aim to improve safety and efficiency in mine action by promoting the preferred procedures and practices at both headquarters and field level. To be effective, the standards should be definable, measurable, achievable and verifiable.

'Standing operating procedures' (SOPs) are instructions which define the preferred or currently established method of conducting an operational task or activity. Their purpose is to establish recognisable and measurable degrees of discipline, uniformity, consistency and commonality within an organisation, with the aim of improving operational effectiveness and safety. SOPs should reflect local requirements and circumstances.

A complete glossary of all the terms, definitions and abbreviations used in the IMAS series of standards is given in IMAS 04.10.

4. Mine action

Mine action refers to '... those activities which aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of explosive ordnance. Mine action is not just about clearing and releasing suspected land³. It is also about people and societies, and how they are affected. The objective of mine action is to reduce the risk from explosive ordnance to a level where people can live safely; in which economic, social and health development can occur free from the constraints imposed by explosive ordnance contamination, and in which the victims' needs can be addressed.'⁴

The use of the term Explosive Ordnance in the IMAS shall be interpreted as encompassing mine action's response to the following munitions:

- Mines
- Cluster Munitions
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Abandoned Ordnance
- Booby traps
- Other devices (as defined by CCW APII)
- Improvised Explosive Devices (as stipulated below)

Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) meeting the definition of mines, booby-traps or other devices fall under the scope of mine action, when their clearance is undertaken for humanitarian purposes and in areas where active hostilities have ceased.⁵

Mine action comprises five complementary groups of activities:

- a) Risk Education (RE) (of all explosive ordnance)
- b) Survey, Marking and Clearance of Explosive Ordnance
- c) Victim assistance, including rehabilitation and reintegration
- d) Stockpile Destruction
- e) Advocacy

A number of other enabling activities are required to support these five components of mine action, including: assessment and planning, the mobilisation and prioritisation of resources, information management, human skills development and management training, quality management and the application of effective, appropriate and safe equipment.

³ In addition to the impact on contaminated land, mine action interventions apply to survey and clearance operations within the territorial waters of a nation (generally within 12 nautical miles of shore) and inland waters; this includes coastal waters, lakes, rivers, ports, harbours, ponds and canals below the Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) mark to a water depth of 50 meters or less. (See IMAS 09.60).

4. *Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The United Nations Policy.* Resolution A/53/26 on Assistance in Mine Action, adopted 17 November 1998.

⁵Resolution A/C.4/72/L.12 on Assistance in Mine Action, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee on Special Political and Decolonisation Committee, adopted 27 October 2017

5. Purpose of IMAS

IMAS have been developed to improve safety, efficiency and effectiveness in mine action and to promote a common and consistent approach to the conduct of mine action operations. IMAS provide guidance, establish principles and, in some cases, define international requirements and specifications⁶. They provide a frame of reference, which encourages the sponsors and managers of mine action programmes and projects to achieve and demonstrate agreed levels of effectiveness and safety. They provide a common language, and recommend the formats and rules for handling data, which enable the accurate and timely exchange of important information.

IMAS assists National Mine Action Authorities (NMAA) to establish national standards and national SOPs by establishing a frame of reference, which can be used, or adapted for use, as a national standard. In certain situations and at certain times it may be necessary and appropriate for the UN, or some other recognised international body, to assume some or all of the responsibilities, and fulfil some or all of the functions, of a NMAA. In such cases, IMAS will be the de-facto national standards until such time as appropriate local modifications are put in place. IMAS also provide the basis for the development of legal contracts between donors and implementing organisations.

IMAS are not themselves SOPs. They do not define the way in which mine action requirements are to be achieved in the field - that is covered in national and local SOPs, rules, instructions and codes of practice.

IMAS also provides a suitable medium for informing the mine action community of existing international regulations, conventions, treaties and standards which impact on mine action, particularly those referring to basic human rights, clearance requirements, hazard marking and general safety issues.

6. Guiding principles

The preparation and application of IMAS are shaped by five guiding principles: first, the right of national governments to apply national standards to national programmes; second, standards should protect those most at risk; third, emphasis on developing the national capacity to develop, maintain and apply appropriate standards for mine action; fourth, to maintain consistency with other international norms and standards; and fifth, compliance with international conventions and treaties.

6.1 National ownership

The primary responsibility for mine action lies with the Government of an affected state. This responsibility is normally vested in a NMAA which is charged with the regulation, management and coordination of a national mine action programme. The NMAA is responsible for establishing the national and local conditions, which enable the effective management of mine action. It is ultimately responsible for all phases and all facets of a mine action programme within its national boundaries, including the development of national mine action standards, in line with IMAS.

The Government of an affected state is also responsible for ensuring that mine action and the NMAA is linked to the relevant humanitarian systems and national development plans and national strategies in country. This should include the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. National plans should also include strategies to establish a framework to manage and address residual risk from explosive ordnance contamination, which should include sustainable national capacity.

⁶ In this case, international requirements and specifications refers to those treaties, international laws and conventions, international agreements, international ISO standards etc. that have already been agreed to by participating nations.

In some circumstances, including in political or territorial disputes, regional or de facto authorities may also assume some or all of the functions of a NMAA in some areas. In other situations and for certain limited periods it may be necessary and appropriate for the United Nations, or some other recognised international body, to assume some or all of the responsibilities, and to fulfil some or all the functions, of a NMAA. (See clauses 7 and 10) In such cases, reference to a 'NMAA' throughout IMAS shall be understood as applying to the United Nations or other recognised international body.

6.2 Humanitarian principles

In its response to explosive ordnance, mine action is first and foremost a humanitarian concern. Framing of the standards and their application as part of any humanitarian response shall reflect the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

6.3 Capacity development

In countries with long term mine action needs, the development of an indigenous capacity should be addressed from the very outset of a mine action programme. Capacity development is the process by which individuals, institutions and societies (individually and collectively) perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve objectives.

At the national level an indigenous capacity is characterised by a state's ability and willingness to develop and articulate mine action policy and direction. It is also about a state's ability to plan, coordinate, manage and sustain a mine action programme that is accountable, cost-effective and able to address the humanitarian and socio-economic implications of landmine and ERW contamination, and to provide appropriate (i.e. enabling or authorising) legislation. Such a capacity includes the willingness to promote the formation of a NMAA and other operational organisations, be they military or civilian elements, commercial companies or NGOs. It also includes the ability to develop, maintain and apply appropriate national standards for mine action.

6.4 Other international standards

IMAS are written to be consistent with other international standards, and to comply with international regulations, conventions and treaties. Precedent and norms already exist at international level, mainly through the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for safety in the workplace; the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) provides guidance on risk management (ISO Guide 51) and the application of quality systems (ISO 9001:2000); and numerous international standards, protocols and norms which prescribe rules for the handling, exchange and display of electronic data that has application to the management of mine action information. IMAS are also consistent with UN and other international gender and diversity guidelines and ensure the different needs of the men, women and children in the affected communities. IMAS have also been reviewed and amended, where appropriate, to allow for compliance during mine action activities and operations with the 2011 International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG).

6.5 International treaties

IMAS draws on the three main treaties in international law which deal with landmines and ERW:

- a) The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (often referred to as the Ottawa Convention or Mine Ban Treaty);
- b) The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Amended Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, and Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War; and

⁷ Taken from UNDP Definition at <http://www.magent.undp.org/cdrb/techpap2.htm>.

- c) The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) 2008 – a convention that prohibits all use, stockpiling, production and transfer of Cluster Munitions. Separate articles in the convention concern assistance to victims, clearance of contaminated area and destruction of stockpiles.

Countries which are States Party to one or more of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), the Amended Protocol II of CCW, Protocol V of CCW and the CCM have, for instance, certain specific obligations regarding the marking and clearance of explosive hazards. The provisions of IMAS do not, however, replace the obligations detailed in these conventions.

7. International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO)

ISO is a worldwide federation of national bodies from over 138 countries. Its work results in international agreements which are published as ISO standards and guides. ISO is a NGO and the standards it develops are voluntary, although some (mainly those concerned with health, safety and environmental aspects) have been adopted by many countries as part of their regulatory framework. ISO deals with the full spectrum of human activities and many of the tasks and processes which contribute to mine action have a relevant standard. A list of ISO standards and guides is given in the ISO Catalogue; see www.iso.ch/infoc/catinfo/html.

ISO has an international reputation for integrity and neutrality, and it enjoys a special working relationship with international organisations including the United Nations, and with regional organisations including the European Union. IMAS have been developed to be compatible with ISO standards and guides. Adopting the ISO format and language provides some significant advantages including consistency of layout, use of internationally recognised terminology, and a greater acceptance by international, national and regional organisations who are accustomed to the ISO series of standards and guides. It should also provide the opportunity for IMAS to be accepted and adopted in due course as mature ISO standards.

8. Contextual Guidance for the Application of IMAS

These standards have been developed to assist national authorities in the development of national mine action standards. They represent international good practice and provide a guiding framework for circumstances where national mine action standards are incomplete or not yet in place. They have no legal standing except where they have been adopted by a national authority as national standards, or where one or more of the specific IMAS is specified in a contract or some other legal instrument, (such as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or a Letter of Agreement). There should be absolute agreement on the need to adopt appropriate standards and professional codes of conduct, particularly for issues of safety and occupational health. The application of the IMAS will vary between different contexts and circumstances. This section offers guidance based on three broad contexts.

8.1 Humanitarian Response

There is a requirement for mine action in the immediate aftermath of armed conflict involving the use of explosive ordnance. Contamination usually poses an immediate risk to civilians, particularly refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) as well as individuals and organisations responsible for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. There is therefore a need for a coordinated international response.

In these circumstances, mine action activities will normally prioritise activities to prevent civilian accidents from explosive ordnance. This stage will therefore involve risk education to communities and groups at risk, including members of the humanitarian community, rapid survey and data gathering regarding contamination and casualties, and clearance of explosive ordnance posing an immediate risk to civilians and humanitarian assistance. Every effort should be made to coordinate and prioritise mine action activities with the broader humanitarian response by national authorities and humanitarian community, and to incorporate conflict and gender sensitivity in all activities and operations.

Depending on the context, there may or may not be a NMAA and there may be limited or no centralised direction or coordination. In such circumstances, mine action organisations should draw on IMAS as far as possible, applying professional judgement. Particular emphasis should be given to the application of standards covering safety and occupational health, information on the location and impact of explosive ordnance contamination and casualties and information management.

Mine action organisations should share technical details of contamination systematically within the mine action community to ensure that the development and application of national standards and approaches is relevant, responsive and commensurate to the contamination and context. To enable an effective response, stakeholders shall make every effort to ensure that data on the location of contamination and operational activities are recorded accurately and consistently, and with the necessary level of data disaggregation.

8.2 Immediate Post-Conflict Clearance

Humanitarian response, based on immediate humanitarian priorities, will normally be followed by a move to more systematic clearance of explosive ordnance. Given the nature of many conflicts, this may take place alongside humanitarian operations conducted in other areas. There should be a growing emphasis on consistent and systematic operational implementation, quality assurance and information management. Prioritisation should also become more consistent and systematic, and ensure the full participation of women, girls, boys and men, and recognise and address their differing needs.

A NMAA or interim mine action centre administered by the United Nations or other body may need to be established or reinforced, depending on the circumstances and needs of an affected state. Mine Action stakeholders shall make every effort to support the establishment of a recognised NMAA as soon as possible. This is likely to involve international cooperation and assistance from the international community, including:

- The provision of appropriate equipment, training, quality assurance and post-clearance quality control.
- The application of an accreditation system for mine action organisations.
- The introduction or updating of management information system such as the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).
- Ensuring the development or updating of an appropriate NMAS which draws on the framework of the IMAS.

International cooperation and assistance may be sought from and provided by States, international and regional organisations, the United Nations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or commercial companies/contractors.

8.3 Systematic Survey, Clearance and Mine Action

Depending on the scale of contamination from explosive ordnance, there can be a requirement for long-term national mine action programmes. Clearance and other assistance in mine action, including assistance to victims, survivors and their communities, remains the responsibility of the affected stated, coordinated by a designated NMAA. The coordination and oversight of mine action will normally be wholly nationally owned and overseen by the NMAA.

The NMAA should be responsible for ensuring clear and measurable mine action plans that include national budget contributions. They should involve the full participation of women, girls, boys and men, particularly from communities affected by explosive ordnance, and should be prioritised based on need. National plans should complement national development strategies, including the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and include strategies that enable the sustainable national management of residual risk from explosive ordnance.

NMAS should be comprehensive and reflect the full body of international good practice that is reflected in the IMAS. International cooperation and assistance may continue to be sought,

offered and provided by States, international and regional organisations, the United Nations, or commercial companies/contractors.

9. Quality and risk management

IMAS have been developed in line with the recommendations and processes contained within the ISO Quality Management systems (ISO 9001:2008) and the ISO Risk Management system (ISO Guide 51). Elements of these systems are contained within the majority of IMAS, thereby making the IMAS themselves an integrated risk and quality management system. There is still a requirement, however, for NMAA and mine action organisations to develop their own specific individual risk and quality management systems.

The concept of land release is discussed in IMAS 07.11. The process of releasing land through non-technical survey and, or technical survey is explained in IMAS 08.10 and 08.20 respectively. Information on ISO 9000 and ISO 9001:2008 is provided in Annex C to IMAS 07.10.

10. Conformance

In IMAS, the words 'shall', 'should' and 'may' are used to convey the intended degree of compliance. This use is consistent with the language used in ISO standards and guides. 'Shall' is used to indicate requirements, methods or specifications that are to be applied in order to conform to the standard. It is used sparingly in the IMAS standards. 'Should' is used to indicate the preferred requirements, methods or specifications. 'May' is used to indicate a possible method or course of action.

11. Legal requirements

IMAS have no legal standing except where they have been adopted by a national authority as national standards, or where one or more of the specific IMAS is specified in a contract or some other legal instrument, (such as a MOU or a Letter of Agreement). The wording of each contract or agreement should clarify the application of IMAS standards to each proposed project, and should reflect the national and local circumstances discussed in clause 7 above; i.e. the local security situation, the authority of government, political will and the resources available. Contracts should be consistent with the laws of the mine-affected state. This may cover general issues such as safety and occupational health, environmental requirements, equal opportunities for men and women and minimum wage, in addition to legislation specifically relating to the conduct of mine action. Guidance on the preparation and framing of contracts is given in IMAS 07.20.

12. Continual review of IMAS

12.1 IMAS Review

ISO undertakes a formal review of all of its standards on a three to five year basis. This is to ensure that the standards are still relevant, accurate, achievable and appropriate. IMAS are subject to a similar formal review process, however, due to the dynamic development and hazardous nature of mine action IMAS are formally reviewed on a three-year basis. This does not preclude essential amendments being made within that period for reasons of operational safety or efficiency. To initiate substantial amendment to an IMAS or the consideration of a new IMAS, the justification template in Annex C which is also available on the IMAS website should be completed and submitted. A minimum of 25% of the Review Board's members are required to support the proposal before the issue will be taken further.

12.2 IMAS Review Board

A formal Review Board has been constituted to undertake this task, with the majority of the work being undertaken by e-mail. The Review Board should rarely have to meet. The formal IMAS Review Board should consist of the following members:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|---|
| a) | Chair | - | UNMAS |
| b) | Members | - | Donor Representative x 3
Commercial Company/Contractor Representative x 2
National Programme Representation x 4
National NGO/Demining Organisation Representative x 2
International NGO/Demining Organisation Representative x 4
Military Representative (engaged in peace keeping) x 1
UNDP Mine Action Representative x 1
UNOPS Representative x 1
UNICEF Representative x 1
Humanitarian Demining School Representative x 2
Non-Affiliated x 2
IATG Representative x 1
Subject Specialists (As required) |
| c) | Secretary | - | GICHD |

Organisations represented on the Review Board should rotate off so offering the opportunity to other organisations in the same category to become a member. This does not apply to organisations with permanent membership e.g. UNDP, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNMAS and GICHD. The member of the Review Board representing an organisation shall remain a member for as long as he or she is employed by that organisation. When a member leaves the organisation, the organisation shall introduce another qualified individual for membership. The minimum requirements or qualifications for membership are given in IMAS Management Structure in Annex B. When an organisation does not introduce its representative within three months, the organisation's membership shall be offered to another organisation in the same category. Where possible, the composition of the Board should also be diverse with respect to experience, race, gender, and cultural background. For further details, see the IMAS Management Structure in Annex B.

12.3 IMAS Steering Group

A Steering Group provides executive direction to the IMAS Review Board. It agrees the membership of the Review Board, the Terms of Reference for the Review Board and endorses or directs the production of new IMAS. The IMAS Steering Group consists of the following members:

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|---|
| a) | Chair | - | UNMAS (Chair and Secretary) |
| b) | Members | - | UNDP
UNICEF
UNOPS
GICHD (Ex-officio) |

12.4 Inter-Agency Coordination Group (Mine Action) (IACG(MA))

The IACG(MA) should meet annually at Principal's Level (Under-Secretary General and Directors) to consider the findings and recommendations of the IMAS Review Board. The IACG (MA) will then either: 1) endorse the findings and recommendations of the IMAS Review Board; or 2) return IMAS that they have concerns about to the IMAS Review Board for further work and reconsideration.

13. Responsibilities

13.1 United Nations

The United Nations has a general responsibility for enabling and encouraging the effective management of mine action programmes by continuously refining IMAS to reflect developing mine action norms and practices, and to incorporate changes to international regulations and requirements. UNMAS is the office within the United Nations Secretariat responsible to the international community for the development and maintenance of IMAS, including this Guide.

The United Nations applies IMAS to its mine action programmes, activities and contracts unless the local situation precludes their effective application. In such circumstances, when one or more IMAS is not appropriate, the UN provides alternative, specifications, requirements and guidance.

13.2 Regional organisations

In certain areas of the world, regional organisations have been given a mandate by their member states to coordinate and support mine action programmes within a states' national boundaries. (A particular example of this is the OAS mine action programme in Central and South America).

In these circumstances the regional organisation will assume many of the responsibilities and roles of the NMAA, and may also act as a conduit for donor resources. The responsibilities and roles of regional organisations for mine action will vary from state to state and are subject to a specific MOU, or similar agreement.

13.3 National Mine Action Authority (NMAA)

The NMAA is responsible for ensuring the conditions which enable the effective management of national mine action projects. The NMAA is ultimately responsible for developing and managing the mine action programme within its national boundaries.

The NMAA is responsible for establishing and maintaining national standards, regulations and procedures for the management of mine action operations. These national standards, regulations and procedures should be consistent with IMAS, and other relevant national and international standards, regulations and requirements.

In certain situations and at certain times it may be necessary and appropriate for the UN, or some other recognised international body, to assume some or all of the responsibilities, and fulfil some or all the functions, of a NMAA.

13.4 Mine Action Centre (MAC)

A MAC can be established by either the NMAA, or in specific circumstances by the United Nations. The structure of each MAC will reflect the national mine action plan, but in general they will be responsible for:

- a) the co-ordination or planning of all mine action activities in their area of responsibility;
- b) the provision of technical advice to the NMAA;
- c) the maintenance of mine action records and databases;
- d) (if delegated by the NMAA), the accreditation of mine action organisations; and
- e) the investigation of mine action related accidents and incidents.

13.5 Mine action organisations

NGOs, commercial companies and other organisations involved in mine action shall establish SOPs, instructions and drills which enable mine action projects to be conducted effectively, efficiently and safely. These SOPs should be based on the national standards in the country of operation; (they may be based on IMAS if national standards do not yet exist). Where the NMAA is in the process of formation, such organisations are well placed to assist the formation process, by giving advice and assistance including the framing of national standards.

13.6 Donors

Most mine action is funded by donors – mainly governments, regional organisations and international trust funds. Donor agencies are part of the management process, and as such have a responsibility for ensuring that the projects they are funding are managed effectively, and in accordance with national and/or international standards. This involves attention to the writing of contract documents, and ensuring that mine action organisations chosen to carry out such contracts are competent, and likely to meet the national accreditation criteria. Donors, or their agents, are also partly responsible for ensuring that the standards and guidelines for quality management are applied, including monitoring and the post-clearance inspection of cleared land. This responsibility and accountability is even greater when the NMAA is in the process of formation, and has not had the opportunity to gain experience.

Annex A (Normative) References

The following normative documents contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of the standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of the standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid ISO or EN:

- a) IMAS 04.10 Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations;
- b) IMAS 07.10 Guide for management of demining operations;
- c) IMAS 07.20 Guide for the development and management of mine action contracts;
- d) IMAS 07.11 Land release;
- e) IMAS 08.10 Non-technical survey; and
- f) IMAS 08.20 Technical survey.

Other informative references:

- g) ISO 9000:2008, Quality management systems - Fundamentals and vocabulary;
- h) ISO Guide 51, Safety aspects - Guidelines for their inclusion in standards;
- i) ILO R164 - Occupational safety and health recommendation 1981;
- j) ILO C155 - Occupational safety and health convention 1981;
- k) International Ammunition Technical Guidelines 2011;
- l) Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) ;
- m) Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), amended protocol II and protocol V;
- n) Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM);
- o) Mine action and effective coordination: the United Nations Inter-Agency Policy; and
- p) UNMAS Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes.

The latest version/edition of these references should be used. GICHD hold copies of all references used in this standard. A register of the latest version/edition of the IMAS standards, guides and references is maintained by GICHD, and can be read on the IMAS website (<http://www.mineactionstandards.org/>). NMAA, employers and other interested bodies and organisations should obtain copies before commencing mine action programmes.

Annex B

(Normative)

IMAS Management Structure

B.1. General

The highest level of endorsement of IMAS is at the Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action (at the Principal's level). Endorsement of IMAS at this level is noted in the Report of the Secretary General on Mine Action and authorises IMAS to be published on the IMAS website as current documents.

A Steering Group provides Executive Direction to the IMAS Review Board (RB). This Group does not comment on technical input or changes to IMAS but will provide guidance and direction on more general issues of procedure.

The IMAS Review Board (RB) consists of individuals representing a broad collection of organisations/groups, donors and specialties, who themselves represent a broad cross section of the humanitarian mine action community. The RB identifies qualified organisations for membership and recommends them to the IMAS Steering Group for final approval.

A table of the specific responsibilities between the management structures involved in IMAS is at Appendix 1 to this Annex.

B.2. IMAS Review Board

B.2.1 General Conditions

The RB is the highest level at which technical input to IMAS is debated and agreed and then forwarded, through the Steering Group, for final endorsement.

The RB is the official way that the cooperative basis, upon which the international mine action standards were originally written, and mine action is conducted today, can be maintained. As such it has a very responsible role to play.

B.2.2 Chair and Secretary

UNMAS is mandated to develop and maintain standards for mine action and has requested the GICHD to assist in this process. As such, the positions of Chair and Secretary are tied to UNMAS and GICHD respectively.

B.2.3 Members

Discrete organisations listed under clause 12.2 (IMAS 01.10) are members of the IMAS RB. Members shall agree to represent the views of the wider field user community and other stakeholders, including donors, without allowing personal or organisational self-interest to take precedence over the interests of the mine action community. The invited organisation is requested to provide a qualified representative to represent that organisation. The organisation should ensure a qualified substitute is nominated in the event that the initial representative leaves the organisation or is unable to fulfil his/her responsibilities for a finite period. Other Members can be invited as individuals when his or her profile is applicable and beneficial to the Review Board.

Members of the RB can make suggestions for new or additional Members and can request a vote to terminate or extend a member's representation for whatever reason. Suggestions and requests

should be sent to the Chair, through the Secretary, by e-mail or at RB meetings. Additional or new Members, extensions and end of membership, if not voluntary, will be put to all Members of the RB by e-mail and agreed upon by a General Vote (see below).

If the named representative cannot attend a Review Board meeting, and a substitute is provided by the parent organisation/group, the attending person will have the right of a proxy vote on behalf of the named Member.

The maximum number of members on the RB, if it is to remain effective and manageable, is 30. All changes to RB membership shall be submitted to the Steering Group for final endorsement.

RB Members, while selected as a representative from a functional group within mine action, are expected to officially represent that functional group. However, it is possible that the specific representative or Member may be asked by the RB to canvass the opinion of a selection of the functional group from which they have been selected, and for that opinion to be provided at a later meeting or at a later stage. For instance: A commercial company may be invited to be a Member of the RB. The individual selected to represent that company, should normally respond in a manner that reflects the company's opinion (or the views/interests of the parent company if authorised) but he/she does not represent the views of all commercial companies involved in mine action. The representative, in certain circumstances, may be requested to seek a wider response from other commercial companies.

All Members including the representatives of the organisations on the RB are expected to respond to requests for comment from the Chair or Secretary and to attend RB meetings etc. The Chair reserves the right to request a Member or organisation to leave the RB if there is frequent lack of response to requests for comment. If this is contested the question will be put to the Members of the RB for a General Vote.

B.2.4 Non-affiliated members

To ensure a wide representation of the demining community the Review Board will also contain members that are not specifically affiliated with any organisation. Whilst they may work or have worked with any mine action organisation, their membership does not presume any current affiliation. Non-affiliated members should have wide experience that is considered of benefit to the IMAS process in general and the Review Board in particular.

B.2.5 Qualification

Nominees for the Review Board should fit the following profile:

- a) Works for an organisation listed in clause 12.2 (IMAS 01.10) with demonstrable experience and expertise in mine action;
- b) Has worked for at least seven years on mine action issues in one or preferably more components of mine action;
- c) Has experience with the field and practical application of IMAS and can familiarise his/herself quickly with the Rules for the Structure and Drafting of IMAS;
- d) Is capable of providing high quality, substantive commentary on draft new or amended IMAS in English within two weeks of receiving them; and
- e) Is a good team player and communicator especially in electronic media, capable of providing constructive comments and innovative solutions to problems.

B.2.6 Tenure

The RB is mandated, in IMAS 01.10, to review IMAS at least once every three years and to suggest revision or new IMAS as necessary. When taken seriously this can be a time consuming task and so the opportunity for members to rotate off the RB should exist. Three years is therefore considered a reasonable normal working period for representation on the RB.

B.2.7 IATG Representative

An IATG Representative, as nominated by UNAMS and UNODA from the IATG Technical Review Panel (TRP), will attend to advise on the potential impact of IATG on IMAS.

B.2.8 Specialists

Specialists, representing specific areas of interest within humanitarian mine action, will be considered on an as required basis for a specific period. They will be invited, with assisted attendance if funds are available, to the RB meetings if, and when, required and will be requested to provide comment by e-mail when relevant. Specialists are not considered Members of the IMAS RB and cannot take part in the decision-making process.

B.2.9 Observers

Observer status is available and, while comments are welcome from Observers, there can be no assisted attendance at RB meetings for Observers and they will not be asked or able to vote. The Chair will propose Observers for a General Vote by the RB.

B.2.10 Work procedures

Normal routine RB work will involve responding to requests for comments from the Chair or Secretary of the RB. These will be requested by e-mail and directed to specific IMAS and TNMA or specific sections of them. Members are expected to respond in some way, within a specific time frame, to these requests, preferably by submitting constructive comment (which can be either agreement or disagreement) and, preferably, by providing alternative suggestions to the text as required. After one month, no comment will be assumed to be agreement but RB members can request an extension if required.

The Secretary of the RB will coordinate the responses and, having consulted the Chair, will either re-submit a revised text for consideration or incorporate the majority agreement into the IMAS for further administrative processing.

Once a year, funds permitting, there will be physical meeting of the RB. All Members will be invited to RB meetings. A RB meeting will be cancelled if more than half of the invited members cannot attend. At the meeting, issues of relevance will be more openly and directly discussed and, where relevant, a decision on the way to proceed will be made – see voting procedure below.

B.2.11 Voting/Decision making

Before a decision is formally taken at a RB meeting it must be agreed whether the decision can be taken by a Simple Vote or should be considered by all members of the RB as a General Vote. A Simple Vote requires a majority view of the attending Members to carry the motion. Simple Votes are taken for matters generally considered to be routine and un-contentious that arise at, or during, the RB meeting. Contentious issues, or when one Member formally requests a General Vote, will be subjected to a General Vote. A request for a General Vote cannot be made after a

Simple Vote because one or more members disagree with the result. A General Vote will involve every Member of the RB and must receive responses from more than two thirds of the full membership for the issue to be carried. If after, three attempts to obtain a response from a Member no response is forthcoming, an abstention will be assumed. Two thirds of those then responding must be in agreement for the issue in a General Vote to be carried.

Major safety issues will always be subjected to a General Vote.

After any vote has produced a decision there is to be a minimum of 6 months shall elapse before the same subject can be re-submitted for a vote.

In order to reduce unnecessary bureaucracy and administration minor decisions and corrections can be made by the Secretary and Chair in good faith and gauging the general opinion of the RB.

Appendix 1 to Annex B (Normative) **Terms of Reference for members of IMAS Review Board**

1. Terms of Reference for the Chair of the IMAS Review Board.

How selected: The Chair of the Review Board is nominated by the Director of the UN Mine Action Service and provided by the UN Mine Action Service.

Tenure: Indefinite.

Responsibilities:

- a) to Chair meetings of the RB, the dates of which are to be mutually agreed with the Secretary;
- b) to report to and to present relevant RB decisions of substance to the IMAS Steering Group for onward transmission to the Inter-Agency Coordination Group - Mine Action;
- c) to act as the Secretary of the IMAS Steering Group;
- d) to propose new Members; and
- e) to provide guidance and advice as necessary to the Secretary.

2. Terms of Reference for the Secretary of the IMAS Review Board.

How selected: The Secretary of the Review Board is nominated by the Director of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and provided by the GICHD.

Tenure: Indefinite.

Responsibilities:

- a) to plan and organise the annual meeting, in cooperation with the Chair;
- b) to produce the annual meeting agenda;
- c) to produce minutes of the physical meetings held. (The first drafts of the Minutes of the meetings are submitted to the Chair for initial approval and the second draft to the Members for their comment);
- d) to publish the agreed Minutes on the IMAS website;
- e) to act as the point of coordination for all RB information circulation;
- f) to produce an annual Work Plan that ensures that each IMAS is reviewed at least once every three years;

- g) to circulate drafts and amendments to RB Members for comment and input as necessary and to coordinate replies;
- h) to amend IMAS in accordance with the recommendations of the RB;
- i) in conjunction with the Chair, to agree the content and publication of Technical Notes for Mine Action (TNMA); and
- j) to procure funds as necessary to enable the RB to function.

3. Terms of Reference for the Members of the IMAS Review Board.

How selected: Initially by invitation of the Chair of the Review Board and by general agreement between the Chair and the Secretary and, where feasible, the other Members of the RB. The Steering Group will provide the final decision on selection.

Tenure: Member of the RB is normally selected for a period of 3 years. This does not include organisations with permanent membership e.g. UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNMAS and GICHD. Members will be requested to leave the RB after repeated lack of response to requests for comment or failure to attend RB meetings. Members may be permitted to remain on the RB beyond three years if their contribution has been active and constructive, and they themselves are willing to remain. This decision will be the subject of an electronic simple vote and decided by a simple majority i.e. the decision of more than half of those responding.

Responsibilities:

- a) to accept, or comment on, the IMAS review programme published by the Secretary of the RB;
- b) to respond to requests, from the Secretary or Chair, for comment and input into drafts for new IMAS, revision drafts of existing IMAS, voting procedures etc.;
- c) to provide informed comment based on experience;
- d) to provide constructive comment proposing detailed new text or clear concerns when responding to requests for comment rather than general statements of opposition;
- e) to seek peer input as appropriate and if possible; and
- f) to attend RB meetings.

Appendix 2 to Annex B
 (Normative)
Table of IMAS Management Structure

	<i>Role</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Composition</i>
<i>Inter-Agency Coordination Group for Mine Action (at the Principal's level)</i>	United Nations Authority. Policy Direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval and endorsement of New IMAS • Approval and endorsement of major changes to existing IMAS 	DPKO UNOPS (Chair) UNHCR UNICEF UNDP WFP OCHA WHO WB DDA OHCHR FAO UNMAS (Sec)
<i>Steering Group (At the Director level)</i>	Executive Direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval and endorsement of the Terms of Reference of the IMAS Review Board; • Executive decisions concerning the functioning of the Review Board; • Agree membership of the IMAS Review Board; • Direction to the Review Board on the initiation and the production of new IMAS, as required; • Consideration and approval of recommendations of the IMAS Review Board; • Submission of new IMAS, and major changes to existing IMAS, to the IACG-MA; • Monitor the production of Technical Notes for Mine Action. 	UNMAS (Chair and Sec) UNDP UNICEF UNOPS GICHD

<p>Review Board</p>	<p>Technical Aspects and Advice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the views of the wider field user community and other stakeholders, including donors; • Agree and publish the IMAS Review Programme; • Review existing IMAS in accordance with the IMAS Review Programme; • Provide technical advice to the Steering Group; • Provide comment, in a timely manner, on draft IMAS and amendments when requested; • Recommend to the Steering Group new IMAS for endorsement by the IACG; • Recommend additions to, and deletions from, the Review Board membership; • Consider which, if any, TNMA should be given IMAS status and vice versa; <p>Note: the Chair and Secretary of the Review Board have the authority to make minor changes to IMAS which do not change the substantive content of the IMAS and include typographical and grammatical corrections and inconsistencies between IMAS.</p>	<p>Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNMAS (Chair) Donor Reps Commercial Reps IATG (TRP) Rep National Reps INGO Reps UNDP Rep UNOPS Rep UNICEF Rep Non-affiliated Reps GICHD (Secretary) <p>Non Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject Specialists, as required Observers
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Annex C
(Normative)
**Proposal and Justification for Amending an
Existing, or Developing a New IMAS**

This form is intended to provide the start point in a process that identifies both shortcomings and improvements needed in International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and their accompanying Technical Notes on Mine Action (TNMA).

After it has been properly completed and submitted, the proposal will be reviewed by the Chair and the Secretary of the IMAS Review Board who will then include their comments, if any, and circulate it to the Review Board. If there is support for the proposal from at least 25% of the Review Board's members the process will continue.

Note 1: When the Review Board supports the subject matter, the proposal for a new IMAS will be submitted to the IMAS Steering Group for approval.

Note 2: In the event of amendments to an existing IMAS, this form will only be used when the amendments are substantial (e.g. NMAA and Mine Action Organisations may need to amend their National Standards and/or SOPs).

Note 3: When the Review Board cannot agree on a proposal, the issue will be put to the IMAS Steering Group for a final decision.

I _____ (*insert name or organisation*) wish
to propose that the following is considered within the framework of IMAS:

Theme or subject matter? (*Give brief description of the topic you wish the IMAS Review Board to consider*)

Rationale as to why there is a need? (*Be as specific as possible, include where this might improve such things as safety, productivity, be beneficial to a community or a host Government – include any data / calculations / research by way of back up information*)

State the current shortcoming and/or need for improvement of existing IMAS/TNMA that this new topic will seek to fill? (*max 200 words*)

Explain the negative impact on field operations that this shortcoming will or has caused and/ or the improvement that is expected? (*max 200 words*)

Explain the negative impact on the mine affected community that this shortcoming will or has caused and/ or the improvement that is expected? (*max 200 words*)

Are there any existing publications already dealing with this topic? (*max100 words*)

State why this issue is best addressed through IMAS/TNMA and may not be adequately covered by support and/or endorsement of an existing or under draft publication? (*max 200 words*)

Date:

Comments of the Secretary of the IMAS Review Board:

Date:

Comments of the Chair of the IMAS Review Board:

Date:

The above proposal is submitted to the IMAS Review Board with a view to seeking at least 25% of the Review Board who support it.

The following members of the IMAS Review Board support the above Proposal (*To be prepared by the Secretary or the Chair of the IMAS Review Board*):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Summary and recommendations of resulting discussion within the IMAS Review Board
(*To be prepared by the Secretary or the Chair of the IMAS Review Board*):

Amendment record

Management of IMAS amendments

The IMAS series of standards are subject to formal review on a three-yearly basis; however this does not preclude amendments being made within these three-year periods for reasons of operational safety and efficiency or for editorial purposes.

As amendments are made to this IMAS they will be given a number, and the date and general details of the amendment shown in the table below. The amendment will also be shown on the cover page of the IMAS by the inclusion under the edition date of the phrase *'incorporating amendment number(s) 1 etc.'*

As the formal reviews of each IMAS are completed new editions may be issued. Amendments up to the date of the new edition will be incorporated into the new edition and the amendment record table cleared. Recording of amendments will then start again until a further review is carried out.

The most recently amended IMAS will be the versions that are posted on the IMAS website at www.mineactionstandards.org.

Number	Date	Amendment Details
1	01 Dec 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formatting changes. 2. Minor text editing changes. 3. Changes to terms, definitions and abbreviations where necessary to ensure that this IMAS is consistent with IMAS 04.10.
2	23 Jul 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annex A, change to the definition of 'Mine Risk Education (MRE)' to be consistent with IMAS 04.10.
3	01 Aug 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minor changes/additions to the first and second paragraph of the foreword. 2. Clause 4, move third paragraph up as the first paragraph with some minor text changes. 3. Inclusion of the term 'mines and ERW'. 4. Removal of the term 'threat'.
4	22 Apr 2008	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inclusion of clause 2, renumbering of subsequent clauses, addition of an Annex A "normative references", and re-lettering of other Annexes. 2. Minor changes to clause 6.5-a, and addition of Protocol V of CCW in 6.5-b 3. Addition of AXO and CCW definitions in Annex B
5	11 Nov 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minor changes throughout. 2. Updating definition of Mine Action. 3. Inclusion of cluster munitions convention and minor additions to that effect. 4. Ensuring inclusion of gender and diversity issues -minor additions to that effect. 5. Updating normative references. 6. Removal of Annex B terms and definitions and its references from all IMAS series.
6	08 Jun 2010	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amendments to Clause 12 to reflect the current RB composition. 2. Removal of Annex B "guide to risk management" and its reference in Clause 9. 3. Inclusion of reference to IMAS 07.10, 08.20, 08.21 and 08.22 in clause 9, and to the normative references. 4. Inclusion of IMAS management structure and TOR for RB at Annex B. 5. Inclusion of justification template for amendment of the existing or production of new IMAS at Annex C.
7	01 Aug 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addition of footnote to Introduction to clarify extent of the term ERW in view of the new IATG. 2. Amendment to Clause 6.4 to include IMAS compliance with IATG. 3. Amendment to Clause 12.2.b to include IATG Representative on IATG Review Board. 4. Amendment to Annex A to include IATG as informative reference. 5. Amendment to Annex B to include new Clause B.2.7 for IATG Representative. Subsequent Clauses in Annex renumbered. 6. Reviewed for impact of IATG development. 7. Minor typographical amendments.
8	10 Jun 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amendment number included in the title and header. 2. References updated in clause 9 and Annex A.

Number	Date	Amendment Details
9	21 March 2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of the term 'Explosive Ordnance' to replace 'landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) including unexploded sub-munitions throughout. 2. Use of term 'Capacity Building' replaced with 'Capacity Development' throughout. 3. Use of term 'commercial demining companies/contractors' replaced with 'commercial companies/contractors' throughout. 4. Use of term 'Chairman' replaced with 'Chair' throughout. 5. Amendment of Clause 4 to; include footnote reference to IMAS 09.60, expand on IMAS definition of 'Explosive Ordnance', update five complementary activities, and include footnote reference to Resolution A/C.4/72/L.12. 6. Clause 6.1 renamed 'National ownership'. 7. Amendment of Clause 6.1 additional text on responsibilities. 8. Clause 6.2 renamed 'Humanitarian principles'. 9. Amendment of Clause 6.2, text updated. 10. Clause 6.3 renamed 'Capacity Development'. 11. Clause 8 renamed 'Contextual Guidance for the Application of IMAS'. 12. Clauses; 8.1 'Humanitarian response', 8.2 'Immediate Post-Conflict Clearance' and 8.3 'Systematic Survey, Clearance and Mine Action' added. 13. Amendment to Clause 9 to remove first five paragraphs.