

The Inter-Agency Security Management Network (IASMN)

27th Session, 6 - 8 February 2018, New York



FINAL REPORT

Executive Summary

The Inter-Agency Security Management Network (IASMN) met for its 27th Session from 6 to 8 February in New York, USA, hosted by UN Women. Some 37 entities of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) participated. Mr. Peter Drennan, Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security (USG UNDSS) and chair of the IASMN, led the session, with Ms. Mary Moné, Field Security Coordination Officer/Deputy Chief of Section for UNESCO as co-chair. Mr. Yannick Glemarec, Assistant Secretary-General, UN Women, opened the session, commending the group for their innovative approaches to staff security. This session consisted largely of updates on ongoing work, with an expanded focus on technology initiatives and gender. No new policies were submitted for endorsement.

In the technology session, the IASMN endorsed the ToRs of the recently-created Technology Advisory Group and approved its list of priority focus areas. Representatives from the Office of Information Communication Technology (OICT) delivered live demonstrations of three new applications: (1) virtual reality for training, (2) physical security assessment tool, and (3) electronic Travel Advisory (eTA). The eTA is slated to be rolled out to United Nations personnel in 2018, and the IASMN requested operational and governance guidelines on its use. In addition, WFP delivered a presentation on emergency telecommunications that was followed by a discussion on the migration to digital communications.

This IASMN session also included a more in-depth focus on gender issues. UN Women highlighted the recent work on the *Gender Inclusion in Security Management* manual and requested male IASMN participants to enroll in the “HeForShe” initiative. The Assistant Secretary-General, UNDSS, delivered a briefing on the Secretary-General’s Gender Strategy and the UNDSS Gender Strategy, highlighting the Department’s target of reaching gender parity by 2028.

During the three-day session, updates were delivered on several key issues across the UN system, including: the UN Secretariat Safety and Security Integration Project (UNSSSIP), the outcomes of the High-Level Committee on Management, the Review of Security Funding Mechanisms, and the latest Secretary-General’s report and General Assembly resolution on *Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel*. The Policy, Planning and Coordination Unit (PPCU) noted that the number of member states co-sponsoring the resolution was at its highest this year, and shared the results of a recent survey on UNSMS policies, which offered a basis for future policy work.

The IASMN also received updates on several ongoing initiatives, including: the Security Risk Management (SRM) policy implementation, Programme Criticality review, the Air Travel Policy, the Road Safety Strategy, inclusion of humanitarian principled approaches in SRM, and the Safety Risk Management Working Group (SAFRM WG). The Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Threats Working Group (CBRN WG) briefed on recent progress, including a shift towards a policy focus, and the Chair of the Security Training Working Group (STWG) gave an expanded presentation on the group’s recent progress and planning. In addition, two compliance-related topics were presented: an update from the Compliance Management Working Group and, for the first time in this forum, a presentation on recent lessons learned and best practices.

The IASMN endorsed plans on the transition from the *Field Security Handbook* (FSH) to the *Security Policy Manual* (and other products), noting that the FSH will be abolished by late 2018. The USG UNDSS also outlined the Department’s 2018 priorities.

Finally, participants discussed the criteria for entities joining the UNSMS. The IASMN requested that a general concept of membership in the UNSMS be prepared, discussed at the next IASMN Steering Group, and submitted for endorsement at the IASMN’s 28th session.

The IASMN meets twice a year to review existing and proposed policies and resources related to the UN Security Management System and makes recommendations on these to the High-Level Committee on Management. The IASMN comprises the senior managers who have oversight of security functions within each member organization of the UNSMS. This meeting was attended by 62 representatives of UNSMS organisations, including eight representatives attending as observers from the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA), the UN Medical Directors (UNMD), and Staff Federations (see Annex B).

Introduction

1. The IASMN met for its 27th Session from 6 to 8 February in New York, USA, hosted by UN Women. Sixty-two representatives from 37 entities of the UNSMS participated in the session, including eight representatives attending as observers from OLA, UNMD, and Staff Federations: the Coordinating Committee for Internal Staff Unions and Associations (CCISUA) / the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA) and United Nations International Civil Servants' Federation (UNISERV). *(See Annex B for full list of participants.)*

Opening Session

2. Mr. Yannick Glemarec, Assistant Secretary-General, UN Women, welcomed participants to the 27th Session of the IASMN. He acknowledged the critical contribution of security professionals to the protection of some 180,000 United Nations personnel, and their contribution to sustainable peace and development. He commended the focus of the UNSMS on enabling programme delivery and understanding client needs. Mr. Glemarec noted UN Women's active role in several UNSMS working groups, particularly their contribution on gender-differentiated risk, and encouraged all partners to invest in gender inclusion in security management. He also requested all men participating in the IASMN to enrol in the "HeForShe" initiative to show their commitment to systematically addressing gender in security operations.
3. Mr. Peter Drennan, the USG UNDSS and Chair of the IASMN, led the opening session, with Ms. Mary Moné, Field Security Coordination Officer/Deputy Chief of Section for UNESCO as Co-Chair. The USG UNDSS thanked UN Women for their work in preparing the meeting. The agenda was adopted.
4. The USG UNDSS noted the first action point of the meeting: **The IASMN:**
 - **Requested all male participants of IASMN to sign up for the "HeForShe" initiative.**
5. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, briefed on the status of the recommendations from the 26th IASMN, noting that almost half of the recommendations have been completed (**CRP 1 Annex B**). She mentioned that the IASMN adopted a number of policies and guidelines at its 26th session meeting in June that were subsequently approved by the High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM) in October. These included the Locally Cost-Shared Security Budget (LCSSB) guidelines, and new policies on SRM, MOSS, crisis management, road safety, residential security measures for locally-recruited personnel and gender considerations in security management. She highlighted that, for the first time, PPCU put together implementation packages to help personnel understand and apply the new policies and guidelines more easily. She mentioned that, while no new policies would be adopted at this session of the IASMN, policies on compliance and CBRN should be ready for adoption by the next IASMN session in June 2018.

Strategic Update

Security Environment

6. Mr. Gary Ermutlu, Threat and Risk Assessment Service (TRAS), gave a briefing on global security trends to the IASMN. He highlighted the global movements of fighters, and the rise of a new blend of various threat entities, such as violent extremists, criminal cartels and other non-state actors, that work together to create layers of instability. He used three geographical examples: Afghanistan, Libya and the Sahel, to show the changing flows of fighters and expertise into the areas. *(The presentation is available on UNSMIN.)*
7. The USG UNDSS noted that the United Nations needs to be attuned to the changing security dynamics in an environment that is no longer predictable. He noted that fighters were increasingly on the move, using their experience gained in conflicts around the globe. He cautioned that the full extent of the threat has not yet unfolded, and security professionals must constantly re-evaluate assessments and work to minimize risks.
8. In a general discussion following this briefing, IASMN members noted that personnel were increasingly being sent to higher-threat areas to deliver programmes, making security awareness critical. Several members said that security analysis in general has improved, with better analytics delivered through a greater selection of products. Two IASMN members stated this was reflected in SRMs, with closer links to the risk management measures that are implemented. The USG UNDSS noted that Designated Officials (DOs), the principal decision-makers on security, generally do not have a security background and require better contextual analysis. He highlighted that TRAS is building its capacity to provide more in-depth analysis and reviews of trends and patterns.
9. One IASMN member cautioned that the UNSMS must remain cognizant that entities sometimes work through partners who may be taking significant risk in order to deliver. The USG UNDSS noted that engagement with NGOs increased through the Saving Lives Together (SLT) framework and that in some countries, like Yemen, NGO partners fit within the staff ceiling numbers to ensure support can be given.
10. A UNICEF representative mentioned that his agency is investing more in humanitarian risk monitoring and analysis, and has co-sponsored a Security Analysis Process and Practice course. They suggested that all UNSMS entities should partner with TRAS on emergency preparedness so that when a crisis occurs, they are prepared to respond immediately and are aware of security implications.
11. The USG UNDSS highlighted to the group that UNDSS would receive US\$1.6 million for crisis response training through the Executive Office. The training will start by mid-2018, and will last 18 months. The USG also mentioned that UNDSS was planning a supplemental capacity to

provide psychosocial support, to be fully mobile and deployable at short notice. This capacity could respond to three to four crises per year, and UNDSS is seeking funding of US\$5.6 million for this.

Outcome of the HLCM

12. The USG UNDSS briefed the IASMN on his presentation to the HLCM, highlighting that the Department of Management and UNHCR were spearheading a gender hotline on an organisation-wide basis. He also mentioned that the HLCM expressed support for the Road Safety Strategy (on which a presentation would be delivered the following day.)

Joint IASMN/FB WG on the Review of Security Funding Mechanisms

13. Ms. Wind-Andersen, Executive Officer, UNDSS, briefed the Session on the UNDSS budget for the current biennium, as well as the work of the Finance and Budget Network. The budget for this biennium (2018-19) has just been approved, with US\$230.8 million earmarked for the UNSMS Jointly Financed Activities Budget. The General Assembly approved the Secretary-General's proposal to move to an annual budget cycle, and this will begin in 2020. The new budget process is expected to be simpler and more transparent. Ms. Wind-Andersen mentioned that UNDSS has been requested to prepare a concept note on a funding model, which UNDSS will share with the IASMN at a later date. She mentioned the Finance and Budget Network will shortly call for a meeting to take this discussion forward. *(The PowerPoint presentation is available on UNSMIN.)*
14. In response to a question from an IASMN member on whether there were any savings from the previous biennium, given a 14.5 per cent vacancy rate, Ms. Wind-Andersen said that last year's budget was at 99 per cent implementation on the substantive side, and any post-related expenditures would be returned as part of the budget process and not carried over into the next budget cycle. The budget report will be shared with IASMN members. Ms. Wind-Andersen also confirmed that the appropriation amount of US\$230.8 million included re-costing.

Update on UNSSSIP

15. Mr. Paul Farrell, Chief, Policy, Compliance and Coordination Service (PCCS), and Project Manager of UNSSSIP, informed the IASMN that UNSSSIP was nearing its end and that the Division of Regional Operations (DRO) and the Executive Office would shortly take over implementation of the final phases. Mr. Farrell provided an overview of recent developments:
 - UNSSSIP has held multiple consultations with staff representatives, including monthly updates;
 - Integration has led to UNDSS playing an active role in down-sizing efforts in field Missions (both Special Political Missions and Peacekeeping Missions);
 - UNDSS has now received the authority to create Generic Job Openings, which only the Department of Field Support (DFS) had held before;
 - Work is ongoing to request lateral reassignment authority for USG UNDSS, which would allow the department to run an expanded Managed Reassignment Programme.

16. A general discussion on UNSSSIP followed, with some IASMN members suggesting that UNDSS field personnel were not fully informed of recent developments. Some felt the new identity of UNDSS personnel, post-integration, should be promoted more strongly. The Director DRO a.i. highlighted that integration closely follows the Secretary-General's reforms, and that it has given UNDSS more oversight and influence over Mission security budgets, which has allowed for a robust defence of funding needs. He reiterated that the integration process will lead to greater efficiency, elimination of previously-existing duplication of roles, and the Department will be able to more easily prioritize locations for personnel deployment. IASMN members expressed support for the initiative, and offered their help in sharing information on the process with field personnel.
17. The UNFPA representative welcomed the update, and expressed hope that with the authority given to the USG UNDSS to assign or reassign personnel in the field will avoid instances where personnel costs are included in the LCSSB, as they were in Iraq. The UNDP representative committed to further support the transition of UNDSS field security personnel from UNDP to UN Secretariat contracts. He further mentioned that integration should not be limited to having all personnel on the same type of contract, but that access to resources and equipment (e.g. vehicles) must be maintained. He also requested a detailed briefing on the benefits of the integration project. The USG UNDSS highlighted that the aim is for security resources to be: 1) prioritized to the locations they need to be at, and 2) servicing all security requirements. He added that the process envisages fall-back alternatives that should still allow the Department greater flexibility in deploying resources.
18. **The IASMN:**
 - **Suggested that UNSSSIP provide a briefing to stake-holders, particularly on the benefits of the project and the planned efficiency gains.**

Policy Update

Secretary-General's Report and Resolution

19. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, gave IASMN members an update on the Secretary-General's report 72/490 and General Assembly resolution 72/131, and on UNDSS's efforts to consult with and brief Member States during the resolution negotiations process. She mentioned that the resolution had the highest number of co-sponsors to date, but that some Member States objected to the inclusion of language on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex personnel in the report and so did not "welcome" the resolution. IASMN members expressed support for continuing to include such language, as it was important to demonstrate commitment to all personnel, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

20. Ms. Poussin mentioned two key concerns highlighted in the report: 1) locally-recruited personnel are at particular risk, with 90 per cent of those killed in 2016¹ having been locally-recruited, and 2) a rise in reported sexual assaults, with women being primarily affected.
21. Finally, Ms. Poussin also highlighted that the report showed that the number of casualties had fallen despite a higher number of incidents, which seemed to indicate that UNSMS policies and operational security decisions on the ground were proving more robust. The USG UNDSS confirmed that a number of policy-related factors, particularly on physical security, had been reviewed and that the data supported the conclusion that policy measures had, in fact, improved.

Survey on UNSMS Policies

22. Ms. Justyna Pietralik, PPCU, delivered a brief presentation on a recent survey on UNSMS policies, where UNSMS security personnel gave their feedback on how best to develop, promulgate and explain policies. PPCU received and analysed a total of 124 responses (of a total of 500). PPCU will use this survey as a baseline for further policy planning and prioritization work, and may extend it to DOs and Security Management Teams (SMTs) in the future. A number of security personnel requested that policies be accompanied by additional products to further explain the material. (*The presentation is available on UNSMIN.*)

Field Reference Group

23. Mr. Paul Farrell gave an update on the policy Field Reference Group (FRG). Based on lessons learned from integration and gender inclusion, UNDSS proposes to create an FRG that is manageable but representative and that will increase engagement and buy-in from the field in policy development. UNDSS proposed that the FRG comprises 12 primary members (two members per regional desk, and two for the Security and Safety Service), and each primary member will have four sub-members to consult with, for a total of 60 members. UNDSS will nominate members to have a broad representation of contexts, including participation United Nations Country Teams, Special Political Missions, and other entities, and will be at least 40 per cent women. UNDSS is currently drafting ToRs. One member suggested that UNSMS entities also be represented, and the IASMN agreed that at least one of the four sub-members per primary member should be a field-based security professional from a UNSMS entity.

¹ 2016 was the last year for which complete data was available at the time the report was drafted.

Policy Implementation and Review

Security Risk Management Process

24. Mr. Igor Mitrokhin, Director DRO a.i., provided an overview of the implementation of SRM (**CRP 10**), highlighting that, as of 31 December 2017, the level of compliance with the SRM policy was at 94.7 per cent. He mentioned that in the SRM, there are currently no direct connections to hazards (which could then be included in an LCSSB submission), but that the IASMN had requested that such a link to hazards be considered. A new working group to realign the implementation of the SRM and develop simplified guidance was suggested.
25. In the short discussion that followed, IASMN members expressed that while the challenges in the SRM process needed to be addressed, much work had been done and should be built upon. There was a consensus that the SRM eTool should be improved and simplified, that guidance on the SRM process should be improved, including for Executive Heads, and that more training resources could be deployed to assist (ideally through active interaction using visuals/audio). Guidance should address the inclusion of specific risk categories, such as gender-based threats.
26. **The IASMN:**
- **Agreed there was no need for a working group, but that DRO, as business owner, would continue to improve and strengthen the SRM, including through the following:**
 - **Improving, institutionalizing and strengthening training on SRM, particularly for DOs and SMTs, but also other categories of personnel (including through re-drafting of manuals and other guidance for Desk Officers and Chief Security Advisers), and reflecting the policy change on MOSS;**
 - **Making the eTool more user-friendly, including through greater use of visuals;**
 - **Engaging the policy FRG for the review of the manual, tool and training, though UNDSS would likely need to also consulting with DO and SMT representatives in a broader consultation;**
 - **Ensuring that senior UNDSS representatives send the correct (short) version of the SRM document to the SMT and other security decision-makers and non-security personnel;**
 - **Producing the timeframe for these improvements within six months, with a draft for discussion at the next Steering Group meeting and a fuller discussion at the IASMN in June.**

Programme criticality review and impact on SRM

27. Mr. Simon Butt, OCHA, delivered a presentation on Programme Criticality (PC) (**CRP 13**). He highlighted that an assessment of the implementation of PC had been completed. Since the implementation of PC means using PC results to determine whether risk is acceptable for programmes to be delivered, it is a crucial input into SRM. There were three key recommendations of interest to the IASMN (as highlighted in Annex B of CRP 13). The

implementation of the DOs' acceptable risk decisions is controlled in the TRIP process, which is usually cleared by the UNDSS Security Adviser on behalf of the DO. TRIP, therefore, requires an indication of the PC level of a mission in countries where PC is mandatory. He also noted that since who can stay is based on PC, the link between PC and an entity's footprint in a given country needs further consideration so that security and programmatic issues may be aligned. One member noted that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee was meeting in Geneva and would discuss how level-three emergencies were declared, and on what basis they were downgraded. The member suggested that a closer coordination may be useful to understand the role of the UNSMS, especially to reinforce the message that security-related decisions are made by those at the country level and that senior officials, such as Regional Envoys, complement and support those decision-makers.

28. The USG UNDSS noted that, when considering PC and footprint, implications must be considered more deeply and that a high PC level does not mean that a large number of personnel are needed to deliver the programme (nor that they must be on site or in country to deliver it). Discussions about this should be escalated to a more senior level, including to the Senior Management Group. IASMN members said they felt that the policy is now better understood and that it enhances decisions on acceptable risk and promotes a culture of security. Several IASMN members said they appreciated the lessons learned product and found the recommendations useful. UNDP noted that a discussion was required on who at the HQ level (Head of Agency) should sign off on PC1 for missions in very high risk environments that are conducted by double- or triple-hatted senior managers (e.g. a Head of Agency who is also RC and/or HC).

29. **The IASMN:**

- **Agreed that a field for PC level for activities that a travelling staff member will be engaged in would be included in TRIP for mandatory countries;**
- **Agreed that discussions on the link of the footprint to PC (Recommendation 15; Link PC/Footprint) need to continue at a more senior level, including at the SMG; and that PC and business continuity should remain as separate issues (Recommendation 17; PC & Business Continuity);**
- **Took note of the offer of the Programme Criticality Coordination Team of training or additional support to DRO in the field.**

Air Travel Policy

30. Ms. Harriet Solloway, Chief Field Support Service (FSS), delivered a presentation on the Air Travel Policy (**CRP 5**). (*The presentation is available on UNSMIN.*)

31. She advised that the Air Travel Working Group (ATWG) was reviewing the Air Travel Policy after a two-year period of implementation. She further informed that the Aviation Technical Advisory Group (ATAG), consisting of ICAO, DFS and WFP would provide guidance on technical issues

relating to aviation safety analysis and categorization to ensure that aviation safety analysis and advice is harmonized throughout the system, as required by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). IASMN members also discussed the report of the independent evaluation of the Aviation Risk Management Office that UNDSS shared several months ago. UNDSS agreed to share the report again with IASMN members, this time including annexes. Ms. Solloway advised that at a meeting of the ATWG, one IASMN member questioned the relevance of the air travel policy. IASMN members expressed support for the review in general, noting that the IASMN agreed to review the policy within two years. Some members also welcomed the review and opportunity to put in place a system more suitable to their organization's needs. However, a number of members expressed concern about the magnitude of changes implied by the review, which pointed effectively to the need for an overhaul of the current system. Two IASMN members questioned the need to change the policy since some IASMN entities had expended considerable time and effort to develop internal policies for the implementation of the Air Travel Policy and the policy change would cause disruption.

32. IASMN members discussed the Aviation Risk Management Tool (RMT), with some expressing support for the current tool – or a similar tool – as a basis for decision-making, though one member stated the RMT does not provide useful information. Ms. Solloway reported that the consensus at the ATAG was to continue using the RMT for the time being, while adjusting the analysis in accordance with guidance from the ATAG. IASMN members noted also that the safety risk associated with air travel was so much lower than SRM-based assessments of security risk that they were not comparable, and that the over-restriction on the use of air travel, forcing ground movement or requiring extended clearance processes, has increased the actual risk to personnel.

33. **The IASMN:**

- **Decided that the ATWG should review the relevance of the Air Travel Policy, and should assess more broadly whether there is a need for UNDSS and the IASMN to engage on air travel safety, with a view to providing recommendations to the IASMN;**
- **Decided that the RMT will remain in use, pending a recommendation from the ATWG, noting that UNDSS will address technical matters regarding analysis on the advice of the ATAG;**
- **Agreed that the ATWG needs to continue work on the policy review, aiming to: (1) simplify aviation safety guidance for the UNSMS, (2) allow for decentralized decision-making as close as possible to where decisions will be implemented, in line with the SG's reforms; and (3) ensure that required advice is provided to the UNSMS as needed;**
- **Endorsed the ToRs of the ATWG.**

Working Group Updates

Gender Considerations in Security Management

34. Mr. Dzenan Viteskic, UN Women, presented an update from the Working Group on Gender on behalf of the chair and co-chair (**CRP 14**). The update highlighted the status of the *Gender Inclusion in Security Management Manual*, which is currently in draft zero. The working group will, upon completion, share with the broader working group membership for peer review, followed by consultation with the Gender Field Reference Group. The working group will present the final draft of the manual to the 28th session of the IASMN in June 2018 after the Steering Group reviews it in May. The UNDP representative pointed out that chapter 6 of the draft manual needed further revision, as it resembled a guide for investigations (particularly the mention of parental consent when interviewing children on p. 47, under “Duties in relation to safeguarding”). In addition, he noted that some of the content on responding to gender-related security incidents provided too much detail on how to conduct an investigation or interview, which could be misleading given that security personnel do not have an investigative mandate. The USG UNDSS agreed with this point, highlighting that security advisers do not have the training or jurisdiction to investigate incidents, and that the manual should ensure support to an investigation.
35. The ASG UNDSS briefed on Gender Parity Strategies: system-wide and UNDSS. She introduced Ms. Sara Callegari, UNDSS’ first gender adviser, and mentioned that UNDSS aimed to reach gender parity by 2028. UNDSS is preparing a strategy in collaboration with USG Menendez, the Secretary-General’s Senior Adviser on Policy, and with OHRM. The ASG mentioned that the Organisation was seeking to create an enabling environment for the promotion and retention of women, with increased outreach efforts at the core of its strategy. (*The presentation is available on UNSMIN.*)
36. IASMN members highlighted some of their own efforts – and difficulties – in attracting and retaining female personnel, particularly those from countries where they implement programmes. Several members pointed to broader HR issues, such as personnel burn-out in non-family duty stations, which must also be addressed. Members agreed that HR rules and regulations would need to be part of the strategy, with the promotion of arrangements like flexible work arrangements or amending recruitment practices to help meet targets. The USG UNDSS noted that unconscious bias in recruitment is often strong, and that the Department must consider a variety of approaches to become a more attractive workplace for women.
37. **The IASMN:**
- **Took note of the work undertaken to date on the manual.**

CBRN

38. Mr. Casper Oswald, IAEA, presented an update from the CBRN Working Group (**CRP 16**). He requested support for a policy remit, highlighting that the issues faced by the group require a policy to frame them and that a policy would help secure buy-in and formalize cooperation among different UNSMS organisations. He noted that technical guidance for security professionals alone was insufficient, and therefore the UNSMS needed a policy, in line with the SRM, that details a flexible risk management approach to CBRN in a way that is easily understood by non-technical personnel.
39. The representative of UNMD highlighted the group had a direct interest in the CBRN WG's work, and that they would like to see a plan, with well-developed SRM measures.
40. **The IASMN:**
 - **Agreed that a draft policy will be presented at the spring session of the IASMN SG, while technical work continues.**

Compliance Management

Compliance Management Working Group

41. Mr. Christophe Boutonnier, WFP, presented an update from the Compliance Management Policy Working Group (**CRP 3**), outlining progress on a common institutional framework for compliance management. He noted that DRO participation had been lacking, but that the group managed to agree on some key concepts, and crystallized their understanding in a simplified process diagram.
42. One IASMN member expressed concern about paragraphs 8 and 9 of the CRP, which state that authority to act on non-compliance rests within each UNSMS entity's legal framework, and may result in DOs not having a united team. The OLA representative noted the importance of a unified system, highlighting that each UNSMS entity was responsible for taking action on non-compliance within their respective legal framework and requested concerned entities to reach out to him on this issue. The Chief PCCS noted that internal compliance was important for legal reasons and stressed that, while compliance is embedded within the SRM process, there are obligations beyond the SRM that must be monitored. In response to a question raised by a Staff Federation representative, he suggested that a balance between centralized and decentralized approaches should be sought, and that the policy should include both, with the decentralized self-assessment approach being cost-effective but requiring a centralized, external review to support compliance.
43. The USG UNDSS highlighted the importance of the diagram presented by the working group, which showed a feedback loop, noting that compliance does not exist in isolation. IASMN

members agreed that the policy will need to be clear and definitive on where the responsibility and accountability ultimately rest, and address both the micro and macro levels.

44. The UNMD representative stressed that compliance is deeply connected to a culture of safety and security, as personnel cannot be monitored at all times. She noted that, to help establish such a culture, junior personnel must be empowered to challenge senior personnel on safety issues.
45. Two IASMN members recalled the earlier MOSS checklists, and indicated that a similar standard list of measures would be helpful. They noted it would be important to have a system to validate what security measures are in place.
46. The USG UNDSS noted the progress made, affirming that the working group is now moving towards a more definitive and final process that is capable of addressing specific risks and ensuring accountability.
47. **The IASMN:**
 - **Requested the working group to present a draft policy to the Steering Group at its next session. The policy must be definitive on where responsibility for compliance rests, in line with the principle of decentralised decision-making in the Secretary-General's overall reforms;**
 - **The approach for a compliance management system was endorsed.**

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

48. Ms. Sung Lim Kim, CEMS, gave an update on Lessons Learned and Best Practices (**CRP 16**). She referred to two intra-departmental case studies and two joint case studies, highlighting that CEMS is encouraging personnel to participate in such case studies, and that the Compliance Management Policy will capture lessons learned and best practices.
49. One IASMN member highlighted the need to share studies that focus on successes rather than studies of shortcomings. Another representative suggested the creation of a third category of lessons learned, proposing that those working on lessons learned and best practices take part in intramural or multidisciplinary lessons learned efforts, such as the Operational Peer Review led by the Emergency Directors' Group. He highlighted that this can be an effective way to address security issues in a wider context and reinforce good practices with a wider audience. Another representative expressed concerns on the issuing of lessons learned that have not had oversight as to whether they are, in fact, global best practice, noting the need to delineate which reports are genuine best practices and which lessons are country-specific.
50. One IASMN member requested a more inclusive lessons-learned process, when one is conducted with United Nations entities, citing a recent experience where their inputs, mostly on

gender-related issues, were not included in the final draft. In response to comments from IASMN members, UNDSS will review the consultation process of joint case studies to ensure that reports properly reflect feedback, after validation through the regular triangulation process.

51. The IASMN:

- **Reviewed and took note of the update**

Safety Issues

Safety Risk Management

52. Representatives from UNDSS PCCS and OCHA gave an update on the establishment of the SAFRM WG (**CRP 12**). They highlighted the importance of measuring the level of risk from safety hazards to allow for decisions on realistic safety risk management measures. The SAFRM WG will work on the policy, guidance and training. The working group will identify areas of safety with which the UNSMS would be concerned.

53. One member suggested sharing the working group's outcomes with both the medical network and facility management networks since legislation regarding duties and responsibilities of employers in occupational health may be stringent in some duty stations. The UNMD representative mentioned that UNMD was working on occupational health safety in collaboration with DPKO/DFS.

54. Another member observed that the working group would focus on safety hazards, rather than on safety issues that are already being addressed separately. DPKO-DFS, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP, UNHCR, DPA and the World Bank expressed an interest in joining the working group.

55. The IASMN:

- **Approved the formation of a working group and its ToRs;**
- **Requested an update from the SAFRM WG for the next Steering Group meeting.**

Road Safety Strategy

56. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU and Chair of the Road Safety Working Group, presented the progress on the Road Safety Strategy (**CRP 2**). She mentioned that the HLCM and the Secretary-General approved the strategy. The working group has established a separate strategy for each of the five pillars of Road Safety, along with Road Safety Focal Points to facilitate the strategy's implementation. The focal points should attend a course organized by the Swedish transport authority, which explains Vision Zero, an initiative that is central to the strategy.

57. Ms. Poussin mentioned that the working group has also agreed on the global launch of the Road Safety Strategy and its translation into the six official languages of the UN. There would be a launch in New York, but each organization will have a responsibility to launch and support the strategy internally as well. The working group was in favour of launching the strategy in May – rather than April – of 2018. Finally, Ms. Poussin mentioned that road safety was an important component of the proposal for the UNDSS Trust Fund. *(A video highlighting the trust fund was shown during the IASMN session and is available on UNSMIN.)*

58. **The IASMN:**

- **Took note of the update on progress made by the Road Safety Implementation Working Group;**
- **Reviewed the Road Safety Focal Points Terms of Reference;**
- **Requested volunteers for pillars 3 and 4 of the Road Safety Strategy.**

Maintenance of Policies

Field Security Handbook

59. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, briefed on the transition from the FSH to the *Security Policy Manual (CRP 8)*. She noted that the IASMN had so far abolished 80 per cent of the FSH, with some sections integrated into the *Security Policy Manual*, and the contents of other sections either reflected elsewhere or phased out completely.

60. IASMN members highlighted that the continued existence of the FSH is still causing some confusion in the field, and that it will be important to abolish it. One member noted the importance of communications to this effort, to ensure that all personnel were aware which policies have been abolished. The UNOPS representative suggested not to move paragraph 2.1 to the Applicability Policy, as its language is too vague and may make the policy more confusing. UNOPS added that if any changes are made to sections of the policy, this should be done as part of a full review of the policy. The Chief PCCS noted that the important issue was the concepts being transitioned rather than the specific language in the FSH, which can be changed and updated when becoming part of new UNSMS Policy.

61. A discussion followed on the FSH language on the warden system, with several entities expressing support for continuing the Compensatory Time off provisions, and others suggesting that another form of compensation or recognition – for instance, through performance management - should be used. Some IASMN members suggested the language should be changed, with ‘warden’ potentially replaced by a term like ‘buddy system.’ Members agreed that a review of the warden system was needed.

62. **The IASMN:**

- **Took note of the update;**
- **Agreed that PPCU would work with DRO, particularly with field security personnel, as well as interested focal points, to draft proposals on those sections of the FSH that have not yet been abolished (including the warden system). This will take place from now until the next Steering Group meeting.**

Translation

63. Ms. Poussin briefed on the status of the translation of UNSMS policies into French (**CRP 9**). The translations are of high standard, and all senior UNDSS representatives have received the translated documents during the UNDSS global workshop in November. (UNDSS will also upload the translated documents to UNSMIN.) She mentioned that UNDSS is requesting financial support through the Trust Fund to cover further translations of security documentation into various languages.

64. **The IASMN:**

- **Took note of the update.**

UNDSS Priorities for 2018

65. In response to a request from an IASMN member, the USG UNDSS briefed on the Department's priorities for 2018. The 23 priorities focus on issues such as integration, budget and finance, HR, governance, business performance and technology.

66. The UNHCR representative expressed appreciation to UNDSS for sharing the document with the IASMN, adding that UNDSS could improve the process by sharing the document prior to finalization for input from IASMN members. He welcomed the focus on technology and training, which is also a priority for UNHCR, and suggested that, instead of Desk Reference Handbooks (part of priority 12), SOPs could be considered. He also welcomed the client satisfaction survey (priority 19), but urged that options for responses to multiple-choice or scale questions be carefully drafted to ensure honest feedback. In addition, the UNHCR representative stressed that agencies would want to participate in the crisis management training, and the USG UNDSS confirmed that participation from UN entities has been factored into plans for the training. On the planned expanded Managed Reassignment Programme rollout and implementation (priority 9), one IASMN member cautioned that not all personnel prefer family duty stations, and that UNDSS should consider this when making plans to have staff rotate between family and non-family duty stations. One member also highlighted that, on psycho-social work, there is a professional network that includes AFP representatives, which could assist.

Training

Update on STWG, training strategy, incl. SSAFE for Senior Executives

67. Ms. Harriet Solloway, Chief FSS, presented an update on training (**CRP 4**). Among other updates, she mentioned that UNDSS was developing a new Executive SSAFE course for senior UN officials, and that there was a review of emergency trauma bag/first responder course (ETB-FRC) and Individual first aid kit (IFAK) courses to comply with new guidelines, with a Training of Trainers (ToT) course for this on hold. *(The PowerPoint presentation is available on UNSMIN.)*
68. In response to a member's request that a SSAFE course be held in New York prior to April, Ms. Solloway explained that this was not possible as the selected facility is unavailable. Regarding the planning for the New York SSAFE, UNDSS requested members to provide their needs for the next six months. Several members highlighted the importance of the gender SAT (GSAT) course development and roll-out. One IASMN member asked that UNDSS ensure that GSAT is listed as a priority of the STWG. The Chief FSS reminded that it is already in the work plan of the STWG.
69. In response to comments on the delay with the SSAFE SOP, Ms. Solloway clarified that comments on the draft arrived recently, and the STWG was reviewing them. Several members highlighted the importance of standardisation of the SSAFE content and delivery due to continuing problems surrounding quality and content. Ms. Solloway also gave further details on the Executive SSAFE course, which is a shortened training for senior officials traveling with close protection. One IASMN member welcomed the prioritization of a specialized SSAFE for senior executives and noted that the agency was satisfied with the approach and looking forward to the finalization of the training.
70. One IASMN member mentioned he was impressed with the BSAFE project plan and would like to see similar methodology used for other training initiatives. He requested further details on the pilot trainer development course (TDC), and the Chief FSS responded that the IASMN must take a collective decision on whether these are meant to be generic courses and whether internal or external providers should deliver the training. In response to a question on the implementation of BSAFE, and compliance requirements, the Chief FSS replied that the STWG will consider this under transitional measures for BSAFE.
71. The Chief FSS requested the IASMN to endorse WSAT to be delivered "by women security professionals for women". One member requested clarification regarding the chairs of the WSAT sub-working group, as this was not reflected in the CRP as per agreement of the STWG. The IASMN agreed that the chairs of the WSAT sub-working group were not interim.

72. The USG UNDSS stressed that waivers for SSAFE training for senior officials must due to extenuating circumstances that concern a situation, rather than an individual, and travel must be planned well in advance.
73. IASMN members discussed several additional points on training, including the need for greater clarity on the ETB-FRC and IFAK courses, re-certification of SSAFE training, equivalency of Basic Security in the Field training, and the course for country security focal points.
74. Ms. Solloway noted that all entities are welcome to be part of the STWG or the sub-working groups, and confirmed that Ms. Katja Hemmerich, the new Chief of the Training and Development Section (TDS), would take over as the chair of the STWG (along with co-chair, UNHCR). The IASMN welcomed Ms. Hemmerich and expressed hope that her arrival would see increased quality and quantity from the STWG. The IASMN also thanked the previous acting Chief TDS and the current Chief FSS for their stewardship to date.
75. **The IASMN:**
- **Endorsed the STWG work plan and priorities, and requested that FSS complete and recirculate all timelines/dates;**
 - **Took note of the TDS training calendar, with the requirement that FSS include all UN security training;**
 - **Requested all IASMN entities to provide trainers trained through ToT sessions to co-deliver UNSMS training, coordinate and maximize the use of ToT, and to provide TDS with data on training sessions delivered by such trainers to allow for effective monitoring and planning;**
 - **Endorsed TDS programme development and timeframes;**
 - **Endorsed the practice of referring all training issues raised in IASMN working groups to the STWG for consultation;**
 - **Confirmed the STWG recommendation that WSAT be delivered “by women security professionals for women”;**
 - **Made clear that it was not acceptable for any simulation (whether verbal or physical) of sexual offences to be part of SSAFE training – or any other training.**

Security Support to Humanitarian Access

76. Mr. Paul Farrell, Chief PCCS, gave a briefing on better ways to provide security support to humanitarian access (**CRP 11**), namely ensuring that humanitarian-principled approaches to security, such a negotiating access or establishing acceptance, are properly reflected in the SRM process as either a prevention or mitigation measure. He noted that the SRM manual already highlights the concept of SRM “measures and procedures” to lower risk and the humanitarian approaches above, if they actually lower likelihood or impact, would qualify. He highlighted that the current problem in some locations was that efforts made to lower risk are not recorded and

the agencies who made these efforts do not see this reflected in a lower assessed risk in the SRM. A brief discussion, focusing on the role of acceptance, followed the update. IASMN members discussed the influence of mandate type on acceptance, with some calling for a pragmatic approach that avoids ideology. However, one representative warned that an over-simplification of the guidelines may result in a failure to achieve the aim.

77. The OCHA representative noted that this initiative did not aim to turn security professionals into access negotiators, or to replicate existing training on humanitarian principles, because training and guidance in this was already widely available. Rather, it was to ensure the humanitarian-based actions, such as acceptance that is generated by multiple actors, are properly reflected in the SRM. Members agreed, however, that security professionals can also take steps to secure broader acceptance. It was reiterated that information and options on negotiating access and securing acceptance should be part of a security adviser's expertise and, when used effectively, reflected in the SRM process. Several IASMN members noted that the topic should not be limited to the humanitarian sphere, but should have a more inclusive approach. DPA highlighted the complexity of the process, which is often multi-layered, and stressed it was important to recognize the various roles played by different United Nations entities in the process.

78. **The IASMN:**

- **Approved that the UNSMS should develop simple guidelines on the inclusion of humanitarian-based approach, such as acceptance, in the SRM process to augment existing SRM manual and guidance. As a first step, the guidelines should focus on how steps taken to secure humanitarian access are reflected as SRM measures.**

Security and Technology

Technology Advisory Group and Emergency Telecommunications

79. Mr. Paul Farrell, Chief PCCS, and Chair of the Technology Advisory Group (TAG), and Mr. Drew Donovan, ITU, TAG Co-chair, presented an update from the group (**CRP 6**). They briefed on the TAG's ToRs and the list of priority areas, and the IASMN expressed support for these documents. Following the TAG presentation, a WFP representative presented on the inter-agency security telecommunications workshop, and highlighted a priority list of countries for pilot projects they plan to undertake. (*The PowerPoint presentation is available on UNSMIN.*)

80. IASMN members discussed the migration from analog to digital radios, and the need to communicate clearly with the field on this critical issue. Members also discussed the observations from the security telecoms workshop that sole reliance on UHF/VHF radio systems (digital or analog) for emergency communications comes from a time when other technological solutions were not available. In this way, the UNSMS should look outside of hand-held radios as

the only “go-to” solution for emergency communications in the field. A DRO desk chief cautioned, however, that a workable system must be in place before VHF communications are replaced. A member noted that security officials in the field were reluctant to remove VHF communications from the list of system requirements in the field, based on old emergency communications system guidelines, which had been developed when GSM coverage was very limited. The member stressed that the conversion to digital VHF be based on the actual needs in the field, not simply to maintain the systems already in place. One member proposed the introduction of an interim mechanism, and noted that a move from analog to digital would need to be well managed, with focal points for questions and clearly specified timelines. Another IASMN member highlighted that the emergency telecommunications guidelines were outdated and in need of revision. PPCU offered to work with IASMN members to update guidance on emergency telecommunications.

81. The IASMN:

- **Took note of the update on the progress made and endorsed the ToRs and priority list ;**
- **Requested an inventory listing of tech initiatives from each IASMN entity;**
- **Agreed that the TAG will review and advise on the list of countries proposed by WFP for pilot projects and the creation of the project team;**
- **Agreed that PPCU would revise the existing Emergency Communications System guidance in collaboration with the TAG to assist the field in determining communications needs.**

eTA, Physical Security Assessment and Training Apps

82. A UN Secretariat OICT team, led by Mr. Dinh-Huy Banh, presented three applications developed for security purposes. The first was a virtual reality app that simulates safety and security training scenarios (a fire safety scenario was demonstrated), followed by an app that helps users determine appropriate physical security measures for premises. The third app presented was the eTA (**CRP 17**), which helps UN personnel access travel advisories and access their electronic security clearance, and contact UNDSS in case of emergency.

83. The OICT team highlighted that real-time location tracking in high risk areas will only become functional within the eTA app in Phase 2. Currently, there is an option in the app to disable “location services” of the device used, raising questions on the personnel’s responsibility to cooperate with security measures, which need to be clarified further. UNDSS will produce SOPs to operationalize the app. The USG UNDSS stressed that a good communications campaign was also required to reach the target audience - some 180,000 personnel that work for the United Nations.

84. The representative of IOM, which has developed a similar app called SCAAN, noted that users would require a prompt response and support for the use of the app to become a habit for field personnel. He also mentioned that geo-location (“location services”) on their app can be turned off when the device is inside a compound, and in low and medium risk contexts, but is

automatically turned on when the user requests help. In response to concerns expressed by other IASMN members, he responded that there had been no issues with national staff using the app. Several members commended the development of the eTA app and suggested a quick roll-out to ensure the technology remains up-to-date. One IASMN member questioned the need for the security level system displayed to UNSMS personnel in the app as it does not provide any contextual value and could potentially cause problems.

85. An IASMN member added that an app can also help keep people out of an area, and that the group should consider lessons learned from serious incidents. The ITU representative offered to demonstrate their work on biometric technology at the next IASMN meeting.
86. The OLA representative noted that clear policies, particularly on privacy and on data management and protection, would be required and that he would be available to liaise with IOM to discuss how these issues were addressed in the development and implementation of their application. The Chief FSS stressed that branding was important, and that the app is not meant to be seen as a “tracking” tool. While initially developed as a mobile travel advisory tool, it may be used in the future as a security management tool.
87. A number of IASMN members, including DPKO/DFS, reported that they were negotiating the contract terms with private service providers to develop similar products, and sought a confirmation of a timely roll-out of the eTA app.
88. An IASMN member enquired how the area-specific MOSS measures identified through the SRM would drive the requirements of the physical security assessment app.
89. The Chief PCCS highlighted that the app could replace the present use of “automatic security clearance” in TRIP to “monitor the location and number of United Nations system personnel and eligible family members” and to “provide important security information” including “in the event of a crisis or emergency” as provisioned in the present policy on security clearance. Using the app in this way would save time and get personnel buy-in to the app more broadly.
90. **The IASMN:**
 - **Welcomed the development of the eTA app, and other technology initiatives presented at the session;**
 - **Requested UNDSS to initiate the development of operational and governance guidelines, and an implementation strategy including communications, in cooperation with the TAG, OLA, OICT and UNSMS entities that already have similar technology initiatives in place.**

IASMN Priorities for 2018

91. The IASMN discussed and agreed on the 2018 priorities presented (**CRP 7**), with the addition of two additional priorities on technology that arose during the session. The complete list of priorities is below.
92. **The IASMN agreed on the following priorities:**
- **Completion of ongoing policy work (on compliance, FSH transition, CBRN);**
 - **Implementation of the Road Safety Strategy;**
 - **Development of a Safety Risk Management Strategy;**
 - **Development of guidelines on humanitarian approaches in SRM;**
 - **Review of Air Travel Policy;**
 - **Development of policies, guidance, communications and implementation strategy for the eTA;**
 - **Development of guidance on emergency telecommunications.**

AOB

Letter from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

93. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, briefed the session on the request from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to join the UNSMS (**CRP 18**). She mentioned that UNDSS was previously approached by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as well. However, the IOC is interested in sharing information and best practices, rather than becoming a UNSMS member.
94. Several IASMN members requested a full discussion on accepting new members at the next IASMN, in order to develop clear admission criteria, and stressed that a consistent application of these criteria would be key to ensure all applications were treated fairly. They recalled that, prior to the AIIB's request, other applications to join the UNSMS had been received, including from the African Development Bank, and final responses were pending. The UNOPS representative also noted that the Islamic Development Bank had approached the organisation, and were referred to UNDSS.
95. Two IASMN members suggested that a new type of status could be considered, with possible options of an associate or observer member status. The OLA representative highlighted the need to first determine whether this expansion would be in IASMN's interest. Such a determination could be informed by a review of the original General Assembly mandate for UNDSS and the CEB mandate for the IASMN. In addition, he noted that criteria for membership, once agreed, may differ than those that were used to accept members in the past. Another member recalled that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, who had been a

member of the United Nations HR network, had requested associate or observer status, but was not accepted.

96. Several members, including ADB and DPKO-DFS, suggested that one criterion to consider would be whether the organisation works with other UNSMS entities, and whether they are carrying out similar work, positing that including such entities in the UNSMS would strengthen the security of all members. Criteria such as the organisation's link to the United Nations, or participation in SMTs, would need to be considered.

97. The USG UNDSS noted that increasing the membership of the UNSMS would not lead to greater revenue, as contributions would simply be split among a higher number of members. It is likely, in fact, to put more pressure on partners to deliver more within the same resources. The Chief PCCS emphasized the need for clarity on any legal or operational implications. He clarified that the applications were to join the UNSMS, not the IASMN.

98. **The IASMN:**

- **Agreed that a CRP on the general concept of membership in the UNSMS should be prepared, discussed at the next Steering Group meeting, and tabled at the 28th session of the IASMN.**

Close of Session

Next meetings

99. The next IASMN Steering Group meeting will take place in Istanbul, Turkey, from 8 to 9 May 2018, and will be hosted by UNDP. The 28th IASMN Session will take place from 19 to 21 June 2018 in Montreux, Switzerland, hosted by the Swiss Federation.

100. In his closing remarks, the USG UNDSS noted that the IASMN sessions had become more efficient, compressing a large number of substantive discussions into fewer days, but that the cost, including opportunity cost, was significant. He suggested that the IASMN consider one yearly meeting of the full IASMN, supported by two IASMN Steering Group meetings.

Final Agenda

Tuesday, 6 February 2018

09:00 – 09:30 Opening Session

- Welcome (Yannick Glemarec, Assistant Secretary-General, UN Women)
- Adoption of the Agenda (USG, UNDSS) - [\[CRP 1\]](#)
- Review of IASMN 26th session Recommendations (PPCU) - [\[CRP 1 Annex B\]](#)

09:30 – 11:00 Strategic Update (USG, UNDSS)

- Security environment (TRS)
- Outcome of the HLCM (USG)
- Joint IASMN/FB WG on the Review of Security Funding Mechanisms (EO)
- Update on the United Nations Secretariat Safety and Security Integration Project (UNSSSIP)

11:00 – 11:30 *Break*

11:30 – 12:30 Policy Update

- Key points: Secretary-General's Report and GA Resolution (PPCU)
- Survey of UNSMS Policies (PPCU)
- Field Reference Group (FRG) (PCCS)

12:30 – 13:30 *Lunch*

13:30 – 15:30 Policy implementation and review

- Security Risk Management Process (DRO) [\[CRP 10\]](#)
- Programme criticality review and impact on SRM (OCHA) [\[CRP 13\]](#)
- Aviation policy (FSS) [\[CRP 5\]](#)

15:30 – 16:00 *Break*

16:00 – 17:30 Working Group Updates

- Gender Considerations in Security Management (UN Women) [\[CRP 14\]](#)
 - SG Gender Strategy + UNDSS Gender strategy (ASG)
- CBRN (IAEA) [\[CRP 15\]](#)

17:30 *End of Day*

Wednesday, 7 February 2018

09:00 – 10:30 Compliance Management

- Compliance Management Working Group (WFP) [CRP 3]
- Lessons Learned and Best Practices (CEMS) [CRP 16]

10:30 – 11:00 *Break*

11:00 – 12:30 Safety Issues

- Safety Risk Management – (PCCS/OCHA) [CRP 12]
- Road Safety Strategy Implementation (PPCU) [CRP 2]

12:30 – 13:30 *Lunch*

13:30 – 14:30 Training

- Update on STWG, training strategy, incl. SSAFE for Senior Executives (FSS) [CRP 4]

14:30 – 15:15 *Break (including group picture)*

15:15 – 16:15 Maintenance of Policies (PPCU)

- Field Security Handbook [CRP 8]
- Translation [CRP 9]

16:15 – 17:00 Security support to humanitarian access (PCCS) [CRP 11]

17:00 *End of Day – Social Event*

Thursday, 8 February 2018

09:00 – 11:00 Security and Technology

- Technology Advisory Group (TAG) (PCCS) [CRP 6]
- eTA app presentation [CRP 17] / Physical security assessment app / Virtual reality for safety and security training (OICT)
- Emergency Telecommunications (WFP)

11:00 – 11:30 *Break*

11:30 – 12:30 IASMN Priorities 2018 [CRP 7]

12:30 – 13:30 AOB

- Letter from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (PPCU) [CRP 18]

13:30 – 14:30 *Lunch*

14:30 *Close of Session*

List of Participants

	<u>Entity</u>	<u>Name of Participant</u>
1	ADB	Mr. Dewaine Farria
2	CTBTO	Mr. Jose Rosemberg
3	DESA	Mr. Tom Rudi
4	DPA	Mr. Valentin Aldea
5	DPKO/DFS	Mr. Adriaan Bezuidenhout
6	EBRD	Mr. Russ Stewart
7	FAO	Mr. Piergiorgio Trentinaglia
8	IAEA	Mr. Casper Oswald
9	ICC	Mr. Lassi Kuusinen
10	IFAD	Ms. Saadia Imad
11	ILO	Mr. Guillaume Verwaerde
12	IMF	Mr. James Blakeney
13	IOM	Mr. William Wairoa-Harrison
14	ITU	Mr. Drew Donovan
15	OCHA	Mr. Simon Butt
16	OPCW	Mr. Kevin Mephram
17	PAHO	Ms. Maria Teresa Angulo
18	UN Women	Mr. Dzenan Viteskic
19	UN Women	Ms. Bridget Hancock
20	UNAIDS	Mr. Peter Koopmans
21	UNDP	Mr. Luc Vandamme
22	UNDP	Mr. Marc Richmond
23	UNDP	Ms. Charlotte Demars
24	UNDSS	Mr. Peter Drennan
25	UNDSS	Ms. Fadzai Gwaradzimba
26	UNDSS	Mr. Paul Farrell
27	UNDSS	Mr. Igor Mitrokhin
28	UNDSS	Ms. Menada Wind-Andersen
29	UNDSS	Ms. Harriet Solloway
30	UNDSS	Ms. Florence Poussin
31	UNDSS	Ms. Justyna Pietralik
32	UNESCO	Ms. Mary Mone
33	UNFPA	Mr. Naqib Noory
34	UNHCR	Mr. Michael Dell'Amico
35	UNICEF	Mr. Majed Altwal
36	UNODC	Mr. Robert Telenta
37	UNOPS	Mr. Arve Skog

38	WB	Mr. Jeffrey Culver
39	WB	Mr. Gregory L. Sanders
40	WFP	Mr. Christophe Boutonnier
41	WFP	Mr. Alpha Bah
42	WHO	Mr. Richard Preston
43	WIPO Geneva	Mr. Mark Gibb
44	CCISUA/FICSA	Mr. Guy Avognon
45	UNISERV	Mr. Eusebio Leone
46	UNMD	Dr. Jillann Farmer
47	OLA	Mr. Surya Sinha
48	OICT	Mr. Dinh-Huy Banh
49	OICT	Mr. Alexandre Suga
50	OICT	Mr. Wilson Quilindo
51	OICT	Mr. Hwa Saup Lee
52	OICT	Mr. Henrik Erkkonen
53	OICT	Mr. Md Riast Ullah
54	OICT	Mr. Andre Dehondt
55	UNDSS	Ms. Sara Callegari
56	UNDSS	Ms. Katja Hemmerich
57	UNDSS	Ms. Sung Lim Kim
58	UNDSS	Ms. Tamara Anderson
59	UNDSS	Ms. Clairene Alexander
60	UNDSS	Ms. Clara Cualbu
61	UNDSS	Ms. Mimi Huang
62	UNDSS	Ms. Marlene Wiklund

* Please note that this is the actual record of participants. Those who were slated to participate, but could not attend due to illness or other reasons, have been removed.

Summary of IASMN Recommendations

As a first action point, in the Opening Session, the IASMN:

- Requested all male participants of IASMN to sign up for the “HeForShe” initiative.

On **UNSSSIP**, the IASMN:

- Suggested that UNSSSIP provide a briefing to stake-holders, particularly on the benefits of the project and the planned efficiency gains.

On **SRM**, the IASMN:

- Agreed there was no need for a Working Group, but that DRO, as business owner, would continue to improve and strengthen the SRM, including through the following:
 - Improving, institutionalizing and strengthening training on SRM, particularly for DOs and SMTs, but also other categories of personnel (including through re-drafting of manuals and other guidance for Desk Officers and Chief Security Advisers), and reflecting the policy change on MOSS;
 - Making the eTool more user-friendly, including through greater use of visuals;
 - Engaging the policy FRG for the review of the manual, tool and training, though DSS would likely need to also consulting with DO and SMT representatives in a broader consultation;
 - Ensuring that the senior UNDSS representatives send the correct (short) version of the SRM document to the SMT and other security decision-makers and non-security personnel;
 - Producing the timeframe for these improvements within six months, with a draft for discussion at the next Steering Group meeting, and a fuller discussion at the IASMN in June.

On **Programme Criticality**, the IASMN:

- Agreed that a field for PC level for activities that a travelling staff will be engaged in would be included in TRIP for mandatory countries;
- Agreed that discussions on the link of the footprint to PC (Recommendation 15; Link PC/Footprint) need to continue at a more senior level, including at the SMG; and that PC and business continuity should remain as separate issues (Recommendation 17; PC & Business Continuity);

- Took note of the offer of the Programme Criticality Coordination Team (PCCT) of training or additional support to DRO in the field.

On the **Air Travel Policy**, the IASMN:

- Decided that the ATWG should review the relevance of the Air Travel Policy, and should assess more broadly whether there is a need for UNDSS and the IASMN to engage on air travel safety, with a view to providing recommendations to the IASMN;
- Decided that the RMT will remain in use, pending a recommendation from the ATWG, noting that UNDSS will address technical matters regarding analysis on the advice of the ATAG;
- Agreed that the ATWG needs to continue work on the policy review, aiming to: (1) simplify aviation safety guidance for the UNSMS, (2) allow for decentralized decision-making as close as possible to where decisions will be implemented, in line with the SG's reforms; and (3) ensure that required advice is provided to the UNSMS as needed;
- Endorsed the ToRs of the ATWG.

On **gender considerations in security management**, the IASMN:

- Took note of the work undertaken to date on the manual.

On **CBRN**, the IASMN:

- Agreed that a draft policy will be presented at the spring session of the IASMN SG, while technical work continues.

On **compliance management**, the IASMN:

- Requested the working group to present a draft policy to the Steering Group at its next session. The policy must be definitive on where responsibility for compliance rests, in line with the principle of decentralised decision-making in the Secretary-General's overall reforms;
- The approach for a compliance management system was endorsed.

On **Lessons Learned and Best Practices**, the IASMN:

- Reviewed and took note of the update.

On **safety risk management**, the IASMN:

- Approved the formation of a working group and its ToRs;
- Requested an update from the SAFRM WG for the next Steering Group meeting.

On the **Road Safety Strategy**, the IASMN:

- Took note of the update on progress made by the Road Safety Implementation Working Group;
- Reviewed the Road Safety Focal Points Terms of Reference;
- Requested volunteers for pillars 3 and 4 of the Road Safety Strategy.

On the Field Security Handbook, the IASMN:

- Took note of the update;
- Agreed that PPCU would work with DRO, particularly with field security personnel, as well as interested focal points, to draft proposals on those sections of the FSH that have not yet been abolished (including the warden system). This will take place from now until the next Steering Group meeting.

On translation, the IASMN:

- Took note of the update.

On Training, the IASMN:

- Endorsed the STWG work plan and priorities, and requested that FSS complete and recirculate all timelines/dates;
- Took note of the TDS training calendar, with the requirement that FSS include all UN security training;
- Requested all IASMN entities to provide trainers trained through ToT sessions to co-deliver UNSMS training, coordinate and maximize the use of ToT, and to provide TDS with data on training sessions delivered by such trainers to allow for effective monitoring and planning;
- Endorsed TDS programme development and timeframes;
- Endorsed the practice of referring all training issues raised in IASMN working groups to the STWG for consultation;
- Confirmed the STWG recommendation that WSAT be delivered “by women security professionals for women”;
- Made clear that it was not acceptable for any simulation (whether verbal or physical) of sexual offences to be part of SSAFE training – or any other training.

On Security Support to Humanitarian Access, the IASMN:

- Approved that the UNSMS should develop simple guidelines on the inclusion of humanitarian-based approach, such as acceptance, in the SRM process to augment existing SRM manual and guidance. As a first step, the guidelines should focus on how steps taken to secure humanitarian access are reflected as SRM measures.

On the Technology Advisory Group and Emergency Telecommunications, the IASMN:

- Took note of the update on the progress made, and endorsed the ToRs and priority list ;
- Requested an inventory listing of tech initiatives from each IASMN entity;

- Agreed that the TAG will review and advise on the list of countries proposed by WFP for pilot projects and the creation of the project team;
- Agreed that PPCU would revise the existing Emergency Communications System guidance in collaboration with the TAG to assist the field in determining communications needs.

On the eTA, Physical Security Assessment and training apps, the IASMN:

- Welcomed the development of the ETA app, and other technology initiatives presented at the session;
- Requested UNDSS to initiate the development of operational and governance guidelines, and an implementation strategy including communications, in cooperation with the TAG, OLA, OICT and UNSMS entities that already have similar technology initiatives in place.

On IASMN Priorities for 2018, the IASMN agreed on the following priorities:

- Completion of ongoing policy work (on compliance, FSH transition, CBRN);
- Implementation of the Road Safety Strategy;
- Development of a Safety Risk Management Strategy;
- Development of guidelines on humanitarian approaches in SRM;
- Review of Air Travel Policy;
- Development of policies, guidance, communications and implementation strategy for the eTA;
- Development of guidance on emergency telecommunications.

Under AOB: Letter from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the IASMN:

- Agreed that a CRP on the general concept of membership in the UNSMS should be prepared, discussed at the next Steering Group meeting, and tabled at the 28th session of the IASMN.