



FINAL REPORT

Executive Summary

The Inter-Agency Security Management Network (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.

The 28th IASMN Session was held from 19 to 21 June in Montreux, Switzerland, hosted by the Swiss Federation with the support of IOM.¹ Some 40 entities of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) participated, with a total of 52 representatives, including three representatives attending as observers (from the UN Medical Directors and Staff Federations). (See Annex B for the full list of participants.)

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. Ms. Natalie Kohli, Head of UN Coordination and Deputy Head of the United Nations and International Organisations Division, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, opened

¹ Names of individual UNSMS entities will not be spelled out in this report.

the session, highlighting that safety and security of personnel was a key concern for member states. This session of the IASMN endorsed four policies and guidelines on security: the policy and guidelines on Security Planning, the policy on Security of Locally-Recruited Personnel, and the policy on Compliance, Evaluation and Best Practices. With the transition of the remaining contents of the *Field Security Handbook* (FSH) to these policies and guidelines, the IASMN approved the abolishment of the FSH.

This IASMN session also expanded its focus on security-related technology, with technology-related presentations delivered by UNDSS, WFP, OICT and IOM. WFP introduced the Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS) project that it is leading, in collaboration with the IASMN's Technology Advisory Group (TAG), which will work with UNSMS entities to set standards and offer guidance on security telecommunications, including issues such as migration from analog to digital VHF radio networks. There were presentations on two security applications: ETA, developed by OICT in partnership with UNDSS, and IOM's SCAAN. The launch of the ETA, which is meant to work across the UNSMS, was set for January 2019.

During the three-day session, participants updated on several key issues, including: the final briefing on the UN Secretariat Safety and Security Integration Project (UNSSSIP) that concluded on 30 June 2018, the outcomes of the High-Level Committee on Management, UNDSS reforms, the workforce planning tool, and the Field Reference Group (FRG).

This IASMN session also included an in-depth focus on gender issues. UNHCR, as Chair of the WG, presented the *Gender Inclusion in Security Management Manual*, and participants agreed to endorse the Manual upon completion of its review by the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) and the FRG.

The IASMN also received updates on several ongoing initiatives, including: the development of a new Air Travel Policy, the implementation of the Road Safety Strategy, the drafting of guidance on inclusion of acceptance in the SRM, and the progress of the Safety Risk Management Working Group (SAFRM WG). Participants agreed that work would continue on the draft Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Threats (CBRN) policy, with a view to presenting it at the IASMN SG meeting in November. The Chair of the Security Training Working Group (STWG) gave an expanded presentation on the group's recent progress and planning. The IASMN decided that SSAFE training would no longer require re-certification, that the SSAFE training must be delivered by a UNSMS organization and has no equivalencies, and that all UNSMS personnel would be required to complete the BSAFE course (which will replace the B/ASITF training) by a certain date, irrespective of the status of their B/ASITF certificate.

Participants discussed UNSMS membership, endorsing the recommendation that the UNSMS does not accept any members external to the UN, and requesting UNDSS to develop options for entities seeking to collaborate with the UNSMS.

Finally, under AOB, participants discussed the issue of organizational resilience management systems (ORMS), and agreed that the responsibility for ORMS remained with each organization rather than with the UNSMS and that only the IASMN could establish additional responsibilities for DOs and SMTs. Participants also discussed altering the meeting schedule to make it more evenly-spaced throughout the year to better organize the work of the working groups.

Introduction

1. The IASMN met for its 28th Session from 19 to 21 June in Montreux, Switzerland, hosted by the Swiss Federation with the support of IOM. Fifty-two representatives from 40 entities of the UNSMS participated in the session, including three representatives attending as observers from UNMD and staff federations: 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. Ms. Natalie Kohli, Head of UN Coordination and Deputy Head of the United Nations and International Organisations Division, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, welcomed participants to the 28th Session of the IASMN.
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 IOM for their work in preparing the meeting, and welcomed new participants to the IASMN from UNDSS DRO, IFAD, UNIDO, UNWTO and IAEA. He also highlighted that 19 June marked the anniversary of the targeted complex attack against the UN compound in Mogadishu attack, and urged participants to read the recent article in the New York Times about the assault.² The agenda was adopted.
4. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, briefed on the status of the recommendations from previous IASMN sessions, noting that a lot of work had been completed, particularly on the policy side, with several policies and guidelines ready for adoption (**CRP 1 Annex B**).
5. Representatives from IOM and UNICEF enquired about the funding mechanism for security (recommendation 1 from the IASMN's 26th session of CRP 1 Annex B), including the invitation to the finance and budget network. The EO representative responded that UNDSS is working with the CEB secretariat, which issues the invitations, and read out the most recent list of those who will be invited (which included both the IOM and UNICEF participants.) She added that UNDSS is still working on the concept paper that will serve as a basis for discussions. The USG UNDSS indicated that the WG should be formalized and the UNDSS concept paper will be finalized and distributed shortly to the WG. He highlighted that, while there have been challenges with identifying an appropriate chair and co-chair, UNDSS was exploring options, including the recommendation that the new ASG UNDSS, once on-boarded, could co-chair the group. The WHO representative indicated that the WHO Comptroller could potentially co-chair the WG on behalf of the Finance and Budget Network meeting.³

² <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/12/magazine/mogadishu-united-nations-attack.html>

³ It was later confirmed that Mr. Nick Jeffreys, WHO Comptroller and Director of Finance for WHO, agreed to co-chair this group.

Strategic Update

Security Environment

6. The USG UNDSS gave a briefing on global security trends to the IASMN, stressing that the overall situation has not improved as the underlying socio-economic factors remain unchanged. He advised that greater polarization between political forces will continue to impact security, especially in the Middle East. He summarized the situation in several key areas where the UN operates, including Yemen, Afghanistan, Gaza and Israel, Niger, Mali, CAR, DRC and Mozambique. He highlighted that Al Qaeda's continual evolution, particularly the more aggressive tone in its rhetoric towards the UN, may impact on the organisation's activities.
7. The Director DRO requested that all IASMN members be particularly attentive to ensure that security incidents are recorded as accurately as possible, along with the resolution of each incident. This would allow those analysing threats to form a clearer, more granular impression, and be able to better perceive any shifts that could impact the security of personnel or operations.
8. In a general discussion following this briefing, one IASMN member advised that anti-UN rhetoric seemed to be rising, and originating not only from extremist groups but also some state governments. The USG UNDSS noted that the UN does not adequately communicate or explain its different roles, including the goals and limitations of organs such as the Security Council or the General Assembly.
9. One member highlighted the importance of investing in security analysis, which enables a deeper understanding of the environment, as well as agility of decision-making and flexibility of decisions. He stressed the value of telling a story – more than simply stating that security enables operations – to help people understand the benefits of security work.
10. The USG UNDSS highlighted the need to invest in the development of the security workforce so that personnel have the skills to operate in a changing environment. Training for DOs, the key decision-makers, is also particularly important, and includes a re-orientation from a threat-based outlook to a risk-based approach. The USG UNDSS noted that AFPs will be invited to the crisis management training, which will take the format of a living scenario, and will include a leadership component. One member welcomed the continued focus on enhancing crisis management through dedicated training and that he hoped the DO training would be decentralized and reflective of realities on the ground. The USG UNDSS confirmed that that the Department intended to have a training package that the Principal/Chief Security Adviser would also be able to run at their designated areas.
11. One member noted that the Resident Coordinator (RC) system was undergoing a major change, and the Chair confirmed that UNDSS would be more involved in the selection of RCs, in

collaboration with UNDP. Participants briefly discussed the potential conflict between political mandates and security functions and the increasing fragmentation of multilateralism.

Outcome of the HLCM and Budget Matters Update

12. The USG UNDSS briefed the IASMN on recent discussions at the High-Level Management Committee, noting the forum discussed moving from risk aversion to risk management as a general principle. On Duty of Care, the USG UNDSS mentioned that there was an opportunity for other IASMN participants to represent the network at the Duty of Care Task Force. The Duty of Care Task Force has adopted a comprehensive pre-deployment package for national and international personnel, and new training packages for managers operating in high risk environments. The Committee has adopted standards for working and living conditions for personnel deployed in high-risk environments, as well as a standard for referrals to medical facilities, which should make essential health services more widely available, and progressed on the issue of online medical claims. In addition, the Committee agreed that people in high-risk places should have adequate bandwidth for communication, for family, as well as general mental health, reasons.
13. The USG UNDSS briefed also on efforts to combat sexual harassment in the organisation. The Committee adopted a common definition of sexual harassment, to be applied consistently across the UN, and is working to harmonize the policy and common principles for a policy framework. Work is ongoing on system-wide mechanisms for the collection and analysis of data, with a focus on accurate reporting and data capture, strengthening investigative capacity, as well as communication and outreach. UNCT environments are set to consolidate back-office activities by 2022 in a bid for efficiency gains and plans for common business operations, including common premises, are advancing. By 2020, half of all locations will have UN entities operating from common premises. In response to a question on the acceptance of the idea of common premises, the USG UNDSS said it was supported at the CEB level, which includes AFPs⁴.
14. The Executive Office (EO) representative explained that the General Assembly had given preliminary approval for the Secretary-General's proposal to move to annual budgets, starting with the budget for 2020. UNDSS is still working on the strategic framework, and there will be a greater focus on the qualitative aspects of delivery – rather than purely quantitative reporting – in the process. Two IASMN participants requested more detail in the budget reports, mentioning that this would be helpful to securing their principals' buy-in and, if provided in time, to achieving consensus between the parties. The EO representative stressed that the budget breakdown will still be provided, and that work on the framework will continue so it can be shared. She offered to share the budget report again with participants.
15. In response to questions raised on vacant posts, the USG UNDSS said UNDSS was finalizing the reassignment process and, after receiving approval for Generic Job Openings (GJO), was now in

⁴ See hyperlink to the HLCM report ([2018.HLCM 5](#)) and to the report of the Cross-functional task force on duty of care ([2018.HLCM 5 – Duty of care task force report](#)).

the process of short-listing and commencing interviews for GJOs at the P3, P4 and P5 level. He requested IASMN members to provide him with their priorities so this can be reflected in UNDSS resource planning. One member echoed concerns about the vacancy rate, and requested more transparency on post status. Another member mentioned that director-level discussions that would assist with such planning are being re-invigorated and that the Director, DRO, usually participates in these. He offered to provide detail on the lifecycle of humanitarian operations, to help plan possible expansions or draw-downs.

UNDSS Reforms

16. The USG UNDSS informed the IASMN of the recent briefing he provided to the Secretary-General on current reforms implemented within the Department, in line with the general reforms pursued by the Secretary-General. He highlighted the Departments' vision, mission, strategic objectives, guiding principles and business model. On workforce reform, he mentioned that the gender and training strategies are being implemented, and a workforce plan has been developed. A consultant is now on board to propose options for the realignment of the department, in terms of function, geography, and capacity. He highlighted the importance of ensuring that the outputs – the delivery of safety and security services – are commensurate with the capacity to support and enable these outputs in order to maintain the system. He stressed the Department's continued focus on technology and ensuring it is used in a collaborative manner, as well as a performance-based culture. He mentioned the importance of client satisfaction, and confirmed that a survey on this will be done in late October or November so that it can serve as a basis for priority setting for the following calendar year.
17. In response to a member query on AFPs weighing in on performance evaluations, the USG UNDSS agreed that information on performance was important and should be given regularly, not just for formal evaluations, and it was incumbent on all parties to supply feedback.
18. In response to a member raising the issue of regionally-centered expertise, the USG UNDSS confirmed that they were regional security analysts in places such as Dakar. The EO added that the new Global Service Delivery model will move some functions closer to the regions they serve. So far, Mexico City, Budapest, Nairobi and Kuala Lumpur have been identified (though the approval of Kuala Lumpur as a global service delivery hub is still pending from the Host Government.)
19. One IASMN member raised the issue of the letter sent by CCISUA Security Advisor on 18 June to "inform [personnel] of the latest actions from the CCISUA Federations concerning the current status of UNDSS". Several members said they were concerned this letter may raise unfounded concerns from staff on the efficiency of the UNSMS. The USG UNDSS responded that he would be speaking to the staff management committee the following day, and would address all security concerns at that forum. He stressed that the record of the UNSMS speaks for itself, with fewer casualties despite an increase in attacks. One IASMN member suggested a response on behalf of the entire IASMN, but another member cautioned against it. The representatives from

UNISERV and FICSA both said they were trying to understand what the issues were, and did not have any comments or a position to take on behalf of their organisations, although one staff federation representative mentioned that he was not aware of any issues that would be the source of this letter. The Chief PCCS added that, from lessons learned from the UNSSSIP project, engagement with staff representatives has been very beneficial and that it was incumbent on staff federations and staff representative bodies to also ensure the most engaged and informed consultation on security matters.

Update on UNSSSIP

20. Mr. Paul Farrell, Chief, Policy, Compliance and Coordination Service (PCCS), and Project Manager of United Nations Secretariat Safety and Security Integration Project (UNSSSIP), informed the IASMN that this would be the last UNSSSIP briefing to the network, as the project would formally close by 30 June 2018. Mr. Farrell provided an overview of recent developments:

- Integration has been the biggest reform in UN security since the formation of UNDSS;
- Contract harmonization has met its benchmark, with 252 UNDSS field-based internationals transitioning from UNDP to Secretariat contracts;
- Lateral reassignment authority for USG UNDSS over the entire integrated security workforce has been agreed (though its codification it still in discussions⁵);
- The Expanded Managed Reassignment Programme (EMRP) will be rolled out in soon, and continued to a greater extent the following year;
- Outstanding issues include: finance and budget consolidation (especially vis-à-vis Missions) and the transition of UNDSS field-based locally-recruited personnel to Secretariat contracts.

21. A general discussion on UNSSSIP followed, including on criteria for the EMRP, the transition of locally-recruited personnel, and personnel's anxiety about Central Review Board (CRB) clearance and UMOJA processes. The DPKO/DFS representative noted that great efforts were made to communicate with field personnel on these issues. The USG UNDSS highlighted that CRB clearance allows for mobility, that there's a two-year period for personnel to become CRB-cleared, and that even without CRB clearance, personnel can maintain their current post and be mobile for the next two years. He highlighted that the new process is fair and merit-based, and operates under two criteria: that no one will be disadvantaged by integration, and that personnel will be recognized for their knowledge, skills and experience.

22. In response to a question from an IASMN member on efficiencies and other costs that may now be expected to be covered, the USG UNDSS replied that it was too early to say what efficiencies had been realized through integration and that staff mobility will increase once the lateral reassignment authority is in place.

⁵ Subsequent to this IASMN meeting, the USG Department of Management codified the lateral reassignment authority of the USG UNDSS over the entire Secretariat integrated security workforce by memorandum dated 25 June 2018, pending reissuance of a revised staff selection policy (ST/AI/2010/3).

Workforce Planning

23. Ms. Menada Wind-Andersen, Executive Office, UNDSS, briefed the Session on the UNDSS workforce planning tool, which enables the Department to model workforce needs into the future, focusing first on a five-year period. She mentioned that two consultants had been engaged to develop a tool and a methodology for workforce planning, drawing from an analysis of quantitative factors such as vacancy, gender, retirement age and attrition rates and qualitative factors such as the type of skills, experience and education required. The tool is reflective of operational needs and UNDSS managers have been trained to continue to use of the tool.
24. The USG UNDSS highlighted that the tool allows for considerable forward planning and takes into account various aspects, including gender parity goals, a priority for the department. It maps out not only recruitment but also advancement of personnel through the system. He stressed that very few organisations have a tool designed specifically for their workforce.

Field Reference Group

25. Mr. Paul Farrell, Chief PCCS, briefed the Session on the establishment of a Policy Field Reference Group (FRG). The FRG is modelled after the reference group for UNSSSIP, and has a total of 60 members (12 core members – two per each of the 5 regional desks plus two from SSS – who consult with 12 sub-members each). Their first task was giving feedback on the compliance policy, followed by policies on locally-recruited staff, training, and security planning .
26. In response to a member’s question on how inter-agency participation is determined, the Chief PCCS responded that the FRG functioned on a voluntary basis, and that several factors, such as geographical and gender balance, were being considered. He added that one of the four sub-members will be from an AFP but not all as sub-members have yet been selected. He also said that IASMN participants would be able to see a list of FRG members, but PCCS requests that all requests for feedback from the FRG flow through the Service, so as to ensure the group’s taskings and work level are manageable. The USG UNDSS said FRG membership should be finalized in time for the next SG meeting. The Chief PPCU added that the group was relatively new and, as not all security personnel were aware of it, its establishment would be communicated more broadly.⁶
27. **The IASMN:**
 - **Agreed that UNDSS would disseminate information on the establishment of the FRG, including the list of participants.**

⁶ A communique from the USG UNDSS on the establishment of the FRG for UNSMS policies was circulated on 3 July 2018, explaining its structure and ToRs.

Review of Draft Policies

Field Security Handbook Transition to the Security Policy Manual

28. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, gave IASMN members an update on the *Field Security Handbook* (FSH) **(CRP 11)** which, with the release of the new policies and guidelines on security planning and locally-recruited personnel, would now be abolished. She highlighted a few operational issues that needed to be addressed in the future outside of the policy discussion: IT support to staff lists and security telecommunications. The Department would share information on security telecommunications, including the reference to WFP as the focal point, through a communique from the USG UNDSS shortly.
29. The Chief PPCU mentioned that the policy on locally-recruited personnel was important, particularly to DOs, and that it clarified issues specific to this type of personnel, such as threats outside of their working environment, including at residences. She noted that additional amendments arrived from UNHCR and would be included. During the session, OCHA made further editorial comments on the policy, which PPCU will consider.
30. On the warden system, the Chief PPCU also mentioned that the Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM) advised that the use of compensatory time off (CTO) for wardens was against UN Staff rules, but that, if warranted, arrangements could be made locally. She added that the Compliance, Evaluation and Monitoring Section (CEMS) would carry out an evaluation of the warden system starting in the summer of 2018.
31. The Chief PPCU noted that a “soft launch” of the policies was planned, whereby the policies would be sent out with a two-pager explainer and a PowerPoint to allow security personnel to become familiar with the documentation before the policies come into effect on 1 January 2019. FRG members would be encouraged to explain to members of their groups the content of the new policies and guidelines.
32. One IASMN member suggested that the IASMN consider producing guidelines on the use of social media for security, particularly as field personnel were already exchanging information on such fora to better understand the security situation. One IASMN member queried the language on the Security Planning Policy in paragraphs 9 and 19, which will be amended in the document.
33. **The IASMN:**
 - **Endorsed the draft Policy and Guidelines on Security Planning;**
 - **Endorsed the draft Policy on Security of Locally-Recruited Personnel;**
 - **Approved the abolition of the Field Security Handbook;**
 - **Approved the “soft launching” of the new policies in the fall, with effective and mandatory application start on 1 January 2019.**

CBRN

34. The USG UNDSS thanked Mr. Casper Oswald of IAEA (in absentia) for his work on the CBRN policy. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, gave an update on CBRN work done to date (**CRP 6**), highlighting that the CBRN policy (included in annex A) will be revised and submitted to the SG in November. The consultations are ongoing.
35. The USG UNDSS clarified that the UN will continue relying on experts with CBRN expertise, and planned only to provide an overview of the issue, and note where expertise exists. One member asked whether more pointed advice would be appropriate, particularly in a situation where personnel are likely to panic. The USG UNDSS stressed that, when personnel were required to deploy to a context like Syria, technical expertise was provided so this could be done safely.
36. Finally, the OPCW representative highlighted that the technical questions raised by IASMN members were already answered in technical guidance provided to the SG; however, SG members had agreed to finalize the policy before moving on to technical issues.
37. **The IASMN:**
 - **Took note of the draft CBRN policy;**
 - **Took note of the compilation of comments on the draft CBRN policy from the IASMN SG;**
 - **Agreed to review, and if appropriate, endorse a CBRN policy in the next SG meeting in November 2018.**

Compliance

38. Mr. Christophe Boutonnier, WFP, presented an update on the work of the Compliance Working Group, highlighting the submission of the Compliance, Evaluation and Best Practices Policy (**CRP 11**) for the endorsement of the IASMN. The Chief PCCS added that the policy contained a contextual feedback loop, and focused on two types of monitoring: 1) general (ongoing) compliance monitoring; and 2) specific and targeted compliance monitoring. There are two types of evaluation activities: 1) preventing; and 2) post facto, which includes the UNSMS Board of Inquiry (BoI).
39. In response to one member's comment on the need to revisit step 9 of the SRM in light of this policy, the Chief PCCS responded that the policy is supportive of, and not inconsistent with, step 9. A short discussion on BoI followed, with IASMN member requesting that the policy clarify that it is the USG UNDSS who could convene a BOI. Chief PCCS noted that issues about convening BOIs are clearly laid out in the BOI policy and should not be replicated in this policy.
40. **The IASMN:**
 - **Approved the Compliance, Evaluation and Best Practices Policy.**

Gender Considerations in Security Management

41. Ms. Julie Dunphy, UNHCR / Chair of the WG, presented the Gender Considerations in Security Management Manual (**CRP 13**). She mentioned the document had been condensed to 109 pages from some 160, and that further cuts would be difficult, given that the WG has been asked to develop a comprehensive “how to” guide. She also mentioned the WG was cognizant of several ongoing processes on preventing sexual harassment (SH) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and related issues but that the Manual was needed to help security personnel (particularly those in management positions) understand their responsibilities with regards to SH and SEA which, following guidance from the SG, have now been included in the Manual. She stressed that the WG, following consultation and agreement by the SG, wished for the Manual to be considered a living document, given that much work is underway on preventing SH and SEA, as discussed in the earlier HLCM update. Noting that many SMTs have, to date, not completed the ‘Aide Memoire’, the WG expressed appreciation that PPCU would take the lead on assisting UNDSS personnel in the field by developing a best practice / samples of this tool.
42. In the discussion that followed, participants expressed concern on several related issues that were addressed by the Chair and Co-Chair of the WG: SSIRS and the protection of personal data (particularly that which could identify the victim), liability and forensic issues, domestic violence cases, use of force and psychological first aid.
43. Members agreed that training and capacity development on these issues will be critical in the field environment, and expressed broad support for the manual, noting, however, the current length of the document.
44. The USG UNDSS noted that the document had significant legal implications, and the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) would need to review it. He agreed that the final goal would be a document that is accessible to field personnel, and hence should also be reviewed expeditiously by the FRG and PCCS. He added that UNDSS would review SSIRS, particularly the protection of personal data, and the possibility of psychological first aid courses.
45. **The IASMN:**
 - **Noted the progress of the Manual and confirmed that the Manual would be a living document that can be updated by PPCU in the future, given various organization initiatives on sexual harassment and work ongoing at HLCM level;**
 - **Endorsed the recommendation that UNDSS develop a best practice / samples of “Aide Memoire for Immediate Response to Gender-Based Security Incidents”, with support and guidance from the WG;**
 - **Agreed that the Manual would be reviewed by OLA and the FRG;**
 - **Agreed that the STWG would prioritize training on the issues covered in the Manual.**

Security and Technology

TAG Update

46. Mr. Paul Farrell, Chief PCCS, delivered an update on behalf of the Technology Advisory Group (TAG) (**CRP 9**). He mentioned that the group had identified preliminary business requirements, as based on work done by the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) and carried out a survey to collect information on security-related technology initiatives, including the types of applications being used or considered by UNSMS entities, availability of security operations centres and technology-related documentation such as SOPs. He also introduced the Telecommunications Security Standards project, known as TESS, which will be liaising closely with the TAG and offer practical guidance to field practitioners. (TESS was also featured in a dedicated presentation later that day.)
47. **The IASMN:**
- **Noted the update on the TAG.**

Emergency Telecommunications

48. Mr. Gianluca Bruni, WFP, delivered a presentation on the work of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) (*available on UNSMIN*), describing where, how and when the ETC is active and stressing that it is based on a partnership approach, focused on telecommunications in support to humanitarian emergencies. He also highlighted the importance of inter-operability in systems for security-related smartphone-based applications.
49. In the discussion that followed, members discussed the importance of a solution that is adapted to the user and cognizant of the needs at the country level, and the issues of security protocols such as encryption. One member noted that digitalization of radio communications was expensive and causing significant confusion in some places. Another member highlighted that the group now had an opportunity to select a more efficient option than the VHF radio system, which required significant time and effort to operate. Participants agreed it would be important to have a global telecommunications solution that works for the whole UNSMS.

The TESS Project

50. Mr. Peter Casier, WFP, delivered a presentation on the Telecommunications Security Standards, or TESS, project (*available on UNSMIN*). The project, which coordinates closely with the TAG, aims to design and test security telecommunications standards, with a view to ultimately delivering a complete matrix that sets out standards for each of the nine types of operational areas. He stated that, based on the current assessment of where UNSMS partners delivered activities, GSM would likely be the primary security telecommunications solution for a majority of the areas. The TESS project will provide a more precise timeline for project deliverables within a month.

51. Members noted that they needed to advise their field personnel on telecommunications, and that advances in technology mean that this issue has become urgent. Participants raised several issues, including engagement with clients, crisis communications, and the importance of understanding and working with existing client behaviours to ensure the use of any future technology selected. One member advised that, one of the reasons that many countries continued to advocate for VHF radios was due to the previous guidelines on Emergency Communications Systems (ECS) and security personnel's relative lack of awareness of technological advances.
52. The representative from DPKO/DFS noted that all of the operational areas in DPKO/DFS missions would fall into the estimated 30% of areas without reliable GSM communications. The ITU representative offered assistance to the TESS project on interfacing with governments on this issue.
53. The USG UNDSS stressed the TESS project should provide firm timelines for deliverables, noting that the changes in telecommunications systems would mean a fundamental shift in the way business is conducted, and that consistent standards across UNSMS entities were critical.
54. **The IASMN:**
- **Noted in support the TESS initiative, project approach and business requirements;**
 - **Noted ongoing work, and that the outcome would likely be a GSM-based security telecommunications system in the future;**
 - **Established a new IASMN WG to look at the policy implications of the transition to a GSM based system.**

ETA

55. Mr. Andre Dehondt, OICT, delivered a presentation on the progress of the eTA application (**CRP 5**) (*available on UNSMIN*). He demonstrated how the app allows people to receive security notifications, send a message to notify security personnel that they are ok, or not ok, and engage in an 'emergency chat' session. The eTA uses TRIP data and has integrated some 170,000 UNSMS user profiles. OICT personnel were currently refining the product, which is being piloted in DRC and Lebanon, and was also deployed in Colombia, Thailand, South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Namibia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados.
56. The OICT representative noted that the development team is taking confidentiality concerns into account, so that personnel do not feel the system is overly intrusive and can be switched off. One IASMN member raised questions about the safe-guarding of information (how long it would be kept for, to whom it would be provided, etc.) The OICT representative said further discussions with OLA are taking place, particularly on geo-location, and that the communications team was working on a plan for the roll-out.
57. Participants discussed the app's extension to dependents (which OICT confirmed would be possible), lack of coverage in remote areas, potential requests from personnel to be issued with

official telephones for travel, the communication lines between the app and the user, and the size of the application as well as its drain on battery life. The Chief FSS stressed that the pilot would take the testers' feedback into account through questionnaires. The representative from IMF expressed interest in participating in the pilot.

58. The USG UNDSS noted that OICT has been running a project to connect all enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems, so they can exchange data, and the eTA will be linked to UMOJA. OICT will collaborate with those entities that have developed their own location services applications, working towards integrating different additional features from other applications into a single application, or to allow other applications to work as front-ends to one single centrally-managed database. Mr. Casier, WFP, highlighted the importance of connecting to location tracking systems other than those based on GSM, such as linking to vehicle tracking systems or DMR-based location services.
59. The USG UNDSS added that, once the eTA is fully rolled out, the current Everbridge system used by some NY-based entities will no longer be necessary because the eTA will include the necessary emergency notification functions. The eTA will be rolled out at the start of 2019, and UNDSS plans to issue Chief Security Advisers with tablets to better interact with the application. OICT and FSS are developing guidelines and SOPs on use of the app, and UNDSS will consider what training is necessary for both security and non-security personnel.
60. **The IASMN:**
 - **Took note of the launch of the eTA pilot;**
 - **Agreed to have the IASMN participate in initial testing and to provide feedback.**

SCAAN

61. Mr. Willie Wairoa-Harrison and Amy Rhodes, IOM, delivered a presentation on the SCAAN application (*available on UNSMIN*). Mr. Wairoa-Harrison noted that the application was not in competition with the eTA, but that it complements the application. It is being used to enable IOM operations in the field, and enables two-way communications between field personnel and the staff security unit in Manila. It also helps create situational awareness and facilitates rapid head counts.
62. The USG UNDSS noted that the SCAAN application services an agency, while the eTA is built to work across the entire UNSMS. Developers will need to ensure that both systems can interact and communicate. Mr. Casier, WFP, suggested that guidance informing the UNSMS of the coming solution might be helpful, as several are in the process of developing or sourcing this type of application.

Safety Issues

Road Safety Strategy Implementation

63. Mr. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, briefed on the implementation of the Road Safety Strategy. She highlighted that the HLCM supported this comprehensive strategy in the fall and that many people volunteered to be Road Safety Focal Points, which will mean greater reach of the messages once the strategy is launched in the fall of 2018. WHO will be supporting the launch of the strategy in Geneva. Work on the five pillars of the strategy was ongoing. She highlighted the issue of road safety did not belong entirely to the IASMN, as other sections, such as Medical Directors and the Procurement Division, were also involved. She also presented the baseline definition for driver education “safe driving” and the three competency levels (basic, Intermediate and Advanced) which will be the basis for developing a Road Safety Training Programme.
64. Participants briefly discussed investigations into accidents, punitive action for drivers at fault, and compliance issues. The UNICEF representative mentioned that the entity has abolished the post of the person currently working on these issues, but that other IASMN members could take over and continue to fund it. Ms. Poussin mentioned that the WG first wanted to gain consensus on the concept of the centre of excellence rather than a particular post-holder.
65. **The IASMN:**
- **Noted the progress of the Road Safety Strategy Implementation Working Group.**

Air Travel Policy

66. Ms. Harriet Solloway, Chief FSS, presented an update on the work of the Air Travel Working Group (ATWG). She said the group has agreed on a policy framework, but that OLA is still reviewing some outstanding legal questions on this. The WG is also drafting a policy in accordance with the framework. The WG will submit a revised policy to the IASMN SG in November so it could be approved at the next IASMN meeting.
67. In response to a participants’ question on the use of restricted airlines, Ms. Solloway advised that this designation was based on factors identified by air safety experts. The UN Women representative added that, while experts provide information on airlines, it was up to each entity to interpret this, and decide whether to use the airline, and under what conditions. He added that in some locations, airlines deemed ‘restricted’ were the only feasible means of travel. The Co-Chair mentioned that her organisation, UNESCO, has the traveller and Head of Office sign off on the use of a restricted airline.
68. **The IASMN:**
- **Took note of the progress by the ATWG on review of the Air Travel Policy.**

SRM and Acceptance

69. Mr. Paul Farrell, Chief PCCS, highlighted that PPCU, with DRO and OCHA, produced a draft document on reflecting acceptance-based approaches in the SRM. He said the FRG will discuss the draft document, and help refine it further. He stressed the initiative was not meant to turn security personnel into humanitarian experts or access negotiators, but aimed to accurately reflect in the SRM the value of acceptance as a security risk management measure.
70. IASMN members expressed broad support for the initiative, and raised questions on whether the document could be used more widely, such as to generate acceptance and lower risk, and whether partner NGOs should be involved. One member suggested including practical examples. Members also suggested a WG could be set up to take the issue further and determine how the concepts could become a security tool. The OCHA representative stressed the document was produced to fulfil a limited aim, and there was no attempt to have security advisors generating acceptance.
71. The USG UNDSS noted that the document represented a change in thinking, and signalled a fundamental shift in moving away from traditional physical security measures to a more nuanced approaches. He also mentioned the need to identify tangible manifestations of acceptance to support security advisers and change their thinking.
72. **The IASMN:**
- **Reviewed the Policy Explainer on inclusion of acceptance into the SRM;**
 - **Agreed for the document to be sent to the FRG for review, to be presented to the CSAs in November, and be included in the SRM.**

Safety Risk Management

73. Mr. Paul Farrell, Chief PCCS, briefed on the progress of the Safety Risk Management WG (CRP 3). The group is aware of occupational health and safety (OSH) initiatives across the UN system under the mandate of the HLCM, and has characterized OSH issues in a schematic in the CRP, distinguishing security threats from safety hazards. Mr. Farrell noted that OSH incidents outweigh security incidents both in numbers and impact and that less than 50 per cent of organisation security structures held responsibility for safety components. This is why, in most governments and private entities, safety is more closely aligned with health (OSH) rather than with security (safety and security), as in the UN.
74. Dr. Michael Rowell, UNMD (*via VTC*), confirmed that the work of this WG was in line with the direction of UNMD's approach to OSH.
75. The ILO representative said its organisation had an OSH department, staffed by experts, and is in charge of international norms in this area. He noted that ILO was ready to support work being done in this area, and could provide a focal point.

76. Participants noted that, while there seemed to be a push to move OSH away from security, they needed to be cognizant of the fact that some OSH issues, such as road safety, air travel and fire safety, were currently “owned” by the UNSMS and that this may need to be re-evaluated. One member added that, in the fundamental document establishing UNDSS, there is no specific mention of safety other than aviation. Another participant agreed that safety issues would, in fact, be an expansion of UNDSS duties. One member acknowledged the lack of additional experts of safety, and the importance of considering the limitations on the ground. Several participants cautioned against taking a position too early and the importance of remaining open to the continuing discussion.
77. The USG UNDSS noted that the WG would need to consider the critical issue of whether to include natural hazards as part of risk management, and that personnel expect that UNDSS will respond in cases of natural hazards such as earthquakes.
78. The DPKO/DFS representative noted that, in line with overall management reform, DPKO/DFS have agreed to move OSH issues under the Department of Management, with a caveat that there would be DPKO/DFS oversight. The ITU representative said his agency also treated OSH as a separate issue, and HR, in collaboration with medical services, was leading OSH.
79. The UNMD representative noted that the UN was moving towards OSH as part of broader duty of care initiatives. He advised that, over the past 100 years of industry experience, organizations tended to combine health and safety issues. However, two members noted that the UN had specific concerns – such as being a target for criminal organisations – that made it unlike most other entities.
80. **The IASMN:**
- **Noted the progress of the Safety Risk Management WG;**
 - **Approved the ToRs of the WG;**
 - **Tasked the WG and the FRG to provide interim guidance for the field on identification of safety hazards, expert resources and the inclusion of safety incidents into incident- and crisis-related planning;**
 - **Requested the WG to advise the IASMN on how and to what extent the UNSMS continues the current “ownership” as a practical matter until transition to a formal OSH entity can take place;**
 - **Requested the WG to provide further options for a transition to an integrated OSH system governance and management framework.**

Training

UNDSS Learning and Development Strategy and STWG Update

81. Ms. Katja Hemmerich, Chief TDS, presented an update of the STWG (CRP 4). She noted the WG was relying on better analysis of training data to more accurately identify gaps and needs. She noted that UNDSS had launched a trainer survey to see who is available to deliver trainings within the system, and will feed the information back to the STWG.
82. **BSAFE course:** The Chief TDS, highlighted that this course will replace the BSITF and ASITF courses, and uses a new learning methodology focused on story-telling. BSAFE should be launched by mid-July. She recalled the SG's recommendation that BSAFE be required by a certain date (rather than upon the expiry of a BSITF/ASITF certificates, for instance), and clarified that all UNSMS personnel would be required to take it, including consultants and experts on mission. The Chief, FSS, added that a version of the BSAFE course for children and other eligible dependents was also being considered.
83. **SSAFE courses:** Participants discussed at length the need for refresher training, with many stressing the importance of reinforcing knowledge, and some querying what form a refresher might take. One participant outlined their organizational approach of gamification and offered to share this. Another member asked about SSAFE equivalencies, and it was confirmed that no SSAFE equivalencies would be considered. Participants agreed that SSAFE should be delivered only where required by the SRM. The Chief TDS added that, where a full SSAFE is not required, but personnel may need specific SSAFE modules or additional awareness training that is not covered in other programmes, TDS was ready to provide guidance in the development of programmes tailored to specific locations.
84. **Agency Country Security Focal Point (ACSFP) training:** Five members (UN Women, UNDP, FAO, UNFPA and IFAD) said the ACSFP course was a priority for them, and they would like the issue to be re-tabled at the STWG. The IOM representative noted that they run their own courses that are tailored to the needs of their organizations, and that those needs were identified through a survey (which he offered to share). The Chief TDS noted that STWG members had difficulty agreeing on the content of the course, which complicated standardization and, further, this would consume limited TDS resources. The USG UNDSS observed that, in view of competing priorities for TDS, and given that agency-specific content for this function varies between AFPs, the development of training for this function is best left to each AFP. He further noted that there is relevant content in existing courses that may be used by each AFP in the development of their programmes, and that the issue should be further discussed at the STWG, particularly how the needs can be addressed within the courses that are already running. He noted the significant amount of ongoing work related to training, with high demand for the Security Certification Programme, the Local Security Assistant courses, and BSAFE redesign, among others.

85. **Hostage Incident Management (HIM):** One participant mentioned that he would like HIM courses to be included in the training programme. The USG UNDSS said there would a HIM course run this year, and UNDSS would communicate the dates in due course. He also made reference to the development of crisis management training, which will take place in October/November, and be rolled out in a number of operations in 2019. The USG UNDSS also highlighted the need to ensure that the training would support operational needs, including targeting participation at those who have profiles (such as language capacity) that would be needed in hostage situations.
86. **Women's Security Awareness Training (WSAT):** The Chief TDS said that the sub-WG is still fleshing out their recommendations for WSAT. Representatives from UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR and UN Women expressed a desire for the group's progress to ramp up, noting their disappointment that WSAT was not part of the CRP submitted to the IASMN. In response to a member seeking clarification on the WSAT meeting in Rome, the Chief TDS explained that some documentation had not been shared with the broader sub-WG prior to the meeting, and needed to be reviewed. The USG UNDSS agreed that delivery of WSAT training was a priority.
87. **Training Concepts:** The UNDP representative noted that the concept of training includes more than courses, and the IASMN could consider how members may benefit from a sharing of knowledge through seminars and workshops, stating that parts of their yearly retreat for security professionals is open to UNDSS personnel. The Chief TDS confirmed that the work of the Section was moving towards a learning, rather than a traditional training, approach. The IFAD representative stressed the importance of knowledge management, which should be a well-resourced management function capturing the wealth of accumulated experience. Participants commented that the consistency of trainers should be addressed, and stressed the need for locally-recruited personnel to also participate in security courses.
88. **SSAFE Waivers:** In response to a question on whether Senior UN Officials were required to complete SSAFE before traveling to a country, the USG UNDSS said he generally granted waivers to such officials when they travel to high-risk locations with close protection. He noted, however, that he was reluctant to grant waivers to senior officials in other circumstances, as the training is an SRM measure and, moreover, multiple courses were often available in advance of travel. One member enquired about SSAFE waivers for emergencies, when deployment must happen quickly, though others felt that, in such situations, training was even more important.
89. The UNESCO representative highlighted the value of the work done by TDS, noting that the training she received allowed her to manage the response to high-profile attacks perpetrated in Europe. She added that TDS is a success story.
90. Participants agreed on the need for each entity to share their training calendar so resources can be optimized. One member noted that the physical security unit of UNDSS' SSS section is running training that did not appear on the calendar, and that this type of training would be particularly useful to AFPs, who often do their own security assessments. The UNDP

representative requested clarification as to which of the UNSMS training courses could reasonably be expected to be delivered by TDS, so the organisation could reflect this in its own training budget.

91. The Chief TDS mentioned that there is a learning and development strategy for the integrated workforce. Members also discussed the broader issue of the STWG, and the competing interests that shape the WG's work. One member advised that the STWG should handle the technical discussions on training, while the IASMN should consider only significant strategic issues. The USG UNDSS noted that the STWG will outline its priorities for the following year at the November SG meeting.

92. **The IASMN:**

- **Reiterated the recommendation that SSAFE courses are risk management measures linked to specific threats identified in an SRM;**
- **Agreed that a SSAFE course would be recognized as such when all eight core modules and practical exercises are covered (any security training can use some of the modules, but would not be considered SSAFE);**
- **Agreed TDS would produce an SOP covering the components and delivery of SSAFE training;**
- **Endorsed the recommendation that there is no general requirement for SSAFE re-certification, recognizing, however, that it was important to remain flexible. Therefore: (a) Dos and SMTs could require that certain country-relevant elements need to be taken even if personnel are SSAFE-certified, (b) individual personnel who feel their skills should be refreshed can choose to retake the course, or (c) an organisation could request their personnel to retake the course;**
- **Endorsed the recommendation that the mandatory Security Induction Briefings are based on the SRM and should address knowledge and, as appropriate, practical skills. UNDSS should issue guidance to that effect;**
- **Endorsed the recommendation that SSAFE courses are only to be delivered under the leadership of a UNSMS organization. Courses delivered by non-UNSMS organizations are not recognized as SSAFE courses or equivalent;**
- **Endorsed the recommendation that there is no requirement for recertification for BSAFE (and that this would be reflected in the SPM policy on training);**
- **Endorsed the recommendation that, following the launch of BSAFE, a set date will be determined by which all UNSMS personnel must have completed BSAFE, irrespective of the status of their B/ASITF certificate;**
- **Recognized the importance of ACSFP training courses and endorsed the recommendation that individual agencies would share resources/content of their ACSFP training courses and advertise their courses through the training calendar;**
- **Requested that all UNSMS entities share their course calendar, and for TDS to regularly share the updated calendar.**

UNSMS Membership Criteria

93. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, briefed participants on the issue of UNSMS membership (**CRP 12**), highlighting the moratorium put in place in 2008 and the decision that, if entities were to join, the finance structure would have to change.
94. DPA and ITU advised the forum should continue to be a UN forum, and not expand its current membership as this would not help enable UN operations. Several members urged the forum to consider the needs of those wishing to join the UNSMS, and consider charging a fee for particular services rather than granting full membership. They highlighted that there are some services that these entities would not need – such as TRIP – but could benefit from others.
95. In response to a suggestion that the IASMN consider cooperation with these entities along the lines of the Saving Lives Together (SLT) framework, the OCHA representative agreed there could be collaboration on an operational level with organisations working in areas as implementing or operational partners, stressing that decision-making under the SLT lies with each organisation.
96. **The IASMN:**
 - **Endorsed the recommendation that membership of the UNSMS does not expand;**
 - **Requested UNDSS to develop options for servicing requests and requirements of organisations seeking assistance from the UNSMS.**

AOB

ORMS

97. Mr. Drew Donovan, ITU, introduced the topic of organisational resilience management system (ORMS). He mentioned that his organisation had contracted consultants to produce a tailored crisis management plan that would cover business continuity and disaster recovery. He noted that knowledge on ORMS was often low among UNSMS entities, and wanted to highlight this as an added resource for crisis planning, in addition to the country security plan. He highlighted that there were ORMS documents tasking the DO and SMT on ORMS issues in the field.
98. The DPKO/DFS representative noted that his organisation had dedicated resources for organisational resilience but that other aspects of ORMS would require significant debate and should not be tabled at the IASMN.
99. Members agreed that ORMS should be left up to each entity, and that DOs were not responsible for implementation of ORMS policies. The Chief PCCS noted that, as DO is a security responsibility, the IASMN is the only entity that could recommend additional responsibility to DOs, and that this should be communicated to ORMS.

100. **The IASMN:**

- **Agreed that ORMS issues lay with each individual entity.**

Close of Session

Next meetings

101. The IASMN discussed a proposal to have the meetings more evenly spaced throughout the year, giving members more preparation time between some of the meetings. The Chief PCCS, presented a draft calendar with two months between each meeting (the IASMN SG in September 2019, the full IASMN session in December, the following SG in March, and the full session in June). He noted the one fixed meeting was the IASMN session in June, as it was carried out with support from the Swiss Government and would be difficult to move.
102. The next SG meeting will take place from 13 to 14 November in Washington (hosted by the World Bank), followed by the IASMN's 29th session⁷ in Vienna, hosted by UNODC and other organizations based in Vienna.
103. On a personal note, participants also noted that this would be the last IASMN meeting for DPKO-DFS Focal Point for Security, Mr. Adriaan Bezuidenhout, and that UNHCR was celebrating the 25th anniversary of UNHCR Field Security Service.

⁷ Dates for the IASMN's 29th session were later confirmed to be 22-24 January 2019.

Draft Agenda

Tuesday, 19 June 2018

- 09:00 – 09:30 **Opening Session**
- Opening Remarks by Ms. Natalie Kohli, Head of UN Coordination and Deputy Head of the United Nations and International Organisations Division, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
 - Welcome and Introduction of New Participants (USG UNDSS)
 - Adoption of the Agenda (USG UNDSS) [CRP 1]
 - Review of IASMN 27th session Recommendations (PPCU) - [CRP 1 Annex B]
- 09:30 – 11:00 **Strategic Update (USG UNDSS) (1/2)**
- Security environment
 - Outcome of the HLCM
 - JFA Funding Model Proposal and Budget Matters Update (EO)
- 11:00 – 11:30 *Break*
- 11:30 – 13:00 **Strategic Update (2/2)**
- UNDSS Reforms (USG UNDSS)
 - Integration of Security Resources of the Secretariat (PCCS)
 - Workforce Planning (EO)
 - Field Reference Group (PCCS)
- 13:00 – 14:00 *Lunch*
- 14:00 – 16:00 **Review of draft policies**
- *Field Security Handbook* Transition to the *Security Policy Manual* [CRP 11]
 - Security planning (PPCU)
 - Policy on security for locally-recruited personnel (PPCU)
 - CBRN (IAEA) [CRP 6]
 - Compliance (WFP) [CRP 10]
- 16:00 – 16:30 *Break*
- 16:30 – 17:30 **Gender Considerations in Security Management (UNHCR) [CRP 13]**
- Gender Considerations in Security Management Manual
 - Sexual exploitation and sexual harassment and UNSMS policies
- 17:30 *End of Day*

Wednesday, 20 June 2018

- 09:00 – 10:30 **Security and Technology (1/2)**
- TAG update [CRP 9]
 - Emergency Telecommunications Briefing (WFP)
 - Introduction of the Senior Telecommunications Project Manager and the TESS Project (WFP)
- 10:30 – 11:00 *Break and Group Photo*
- 11:00 – 12:30 **Security and Technology (2/2)**
- eTA (FSS) [CRP 5]
 - SCAAN (IOM)
- 12:30 – 13:30 *Lunch*
- 13:30 – 14:30 **Safety Issues (1/2)**
- Road Safety Strategy Implementation (PCU) [CRP 2]
 - Air Travel policy (FSS) [CRP 3]
- 14:30 – 15:00 *Break*
- 15:00 – 16:00 **Safety Issues (2/2)**
- Safety Risk Management – (PCCS/OCHA) [CRP 7]
- 16:00 – 17:00 **SRM and Acceptance**
- SRM and Acceptance (PCCS) [CRP 8]
- 18:00 *Social Event*

Thursday, 21 June 2018

- 09:00 – 10:30 **Training (FSS/TDS) [CRP 4]**
- UNDSS Learning and development strategy
 - STWG update (BSAFE, SSAFE, and other training)
- 10:30 – 11:00 *Break*
- 11:00 – 12:00 **UNSMS Membership Criteria**
- UNSMS Membership Criteria [CRP 12]
- 12:00 – 12:30 **Any Other Business**
- 12:30 – 13:00 *Closing Remarks*
- 13:00 – 14:00 *Lunch*
- 14:00 *End of Day - Close of Session*

List of Participants

	<u>Entity</u>	<u>Name of Participant</u>
1	ADB	Mr. Dewaine Farria
2	DPA	Mr. Valentin Aldea
3	DPKO/DFS	Mr. Adriaan Bezuidenhout
4	EBRD	Mr. Ian Evans
5	FAO	Mr. Piervito Muscaridola
6	IAEA	Mr. Steve Potter
7	ICAO	Mr. Michael Romero
8	ICC	Mr. Lassi Kuusinen
9	IFAD	Mr. Matthias Meyerhans
10	IFAD	Mr. Marco Smoliner
11	ILO	Mr. Philippe Franzkowiak
12	IMF	Mr. James Blakeney
13	IOM	Mr. William Wairoa-Harrison
14	ITU	Mr. Drew Donovan
15	OCHA	Mr. Simon Butt
16	OHCHR	Mr. Abraham Mathai
17	OPCW	Mr. Kevin Mephram
18	UNAIDS	Mr. Peter Koopmans
19	UNDP	Mr. Luc Vandamme
20	UNDSS OUSG	Mr. Peter Drennan
21	UNDSS DRO	Mr. Bill Miller
22	UNDSS EO	Ms. Menada Wind-Andersen
23	UNDSS FSS	Ms. Harriet Solloway
24	UNDSS PCCS	Mr. Paul Farrell
25	UNDSS PPCU	Ms. Florence Poussin
26	UNDSS FSS	Ms. Katja Hemmerich
27	UNDSS PPCU	Ms. Justyna Pietralik
28	UNESCO	Ms. Mary Mone
29	UNFPA	Mr. Naqib Noory

30	UNHCR	Mr. Michael Dell'Amico
31	UNHCR	Ms. Julie Dunphy
32	UNICEF	Mr. Majed Altwal
33	UNIDO	Mr. Oleg Sepelev
34	UNON/UNEP/UNHABITAT	Mr. Peter Marshall
35	UNODC	Mr. Robert Telenta
36	UNOPS	Mr. Arve Skog
37	UN Women	Mr. Paul O'Hanlon
38	UN Women	Mr. Dzenan Viteskic
39	UNRWA	Mr. Timothy der Weduwen
40	UPU	Mr. Tripp Brinkley
41	World Bank	Mr. Johannes Jacobus van der Merwe
42	WFP	Mr. Christophe Boutonnier
43	WFP	Mr. Peter Casier
44	WHO	Mr. Richard Preston
45	WIPO Geneva	Mr. Mark Gibb
46	WIPO Geneva	Mr. Daniel Smith
47	World Trade Organization Geneva	Ms. Amene Bellir
48	UN World Tourism Organisation Madrid	Mr. Antonio Garcia Medrano
49	FICSA	Mr. Brett Fitzgerald
50	UNISERV	Mr. Eusebio Leon-Aponte
51	UNMD	Dr Martine Grigis
52	OICT	Mr. Andre Dehondt
via VTC		
	UNMD	Dr. Michael Rowell
Observers / Presenters for select sessions		
	UNDSS	Mr. Liam Drumgoole
	IOM	Ms. Amy Rhodes

Summary of IASMN Recommendations

On the **Field Security Handbook transition to the Security Policy Manual**, the IASMN:

- Endorsed the draft Policy and Guidelines on Security Planning;
- Endorsed the draft Policy on Security of Locally-Recruited Personnel;
- Approved the abolition of the Field Security Handbook;
- Approved the “soft launching” of the new policies in the fall, with effective and mandatory application start on 1 January 2019.

On the **chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threats**, the IASMN:

- Took note of the draft CBRN policy;
- Took note of the compilation of comments on the draft CBRN policy from the IASMN SG;
- Agreed to review, and if appropriate, endorse a CBRN policy in the next SG meeting in November 2018.

On the **Field Reference Group (FRG)**, the IASMN:

- Agreed that UNDSS would disseminate information on the establishment of the FRG, including the list of participants.

On **Compliance**, the IASMN:

- Approved the Compliance, Evaluation and Best Practices Policy.

On **Gender Considerations in Security Management**, the IASMN:

- Noted the progress of the Manual and confirmed that the Manual would be a living document that can be updated by PPCU in the future, given various organization initiatives on sexual harassment and work ongoing at HLCM level;
- Endorsed the recommendation that UNDSS develop a best practice / samples of “Aide Memoire for Immediate Response to Gender-Based Security Incidents”, with support and guidance from the WG;
- Agreed that the Manual would be reviewed by OLA and the FRG;
- Agreed that the STWG would prioritize training on the issue of the Manual.

On the **Technology Advisory Group (TAG)**, the IASMN:

- Noted the update on the TAG.

On the TESS project, the IASMN:

- Noted in support the TESS initiative, project approach and business requirements;
- Noted ongoing work, and that the outcome would likely be a GSM-based security telecommunications system in the future;
- Established a new IASMN WG to look at the policy implications of the transition to a GSM based system.

On the eTA, the IASMN:

- Took note of the launch of the eTA pilot;
- Agreed to have the IASMN participate in initial testing and to provide feedback.

On the Road Safety Strategy, the IASMN:

- Noted the progress of the Road Safety Strategy Implementation Working Group.

On Air Travel, the IASMN:

- Took note of the progress by the ATWG on review of the Air Travel Policy.

On Acceptance and the SRM, the IASMN:

- Reviewed the Policy Explainer on inclusion of acceptance into the SRM;
- Agreed for the document to be sent to the FRG for review, to be presented to the CSAs in November, and be included in the SRM.

On Safety Risk Management, the IASMN:

- Noted the progress of the Safety Risk Management WG;
- Approved the ToRs of the WG;
- Tasked the WG and the FRG to provide interim guidance for the field on identification of safety hazards, expert resources and the inclusion of safety incidents into incident- and crisis-related planning;
- Requested the WG to advise the IASMN on how and to what extent the UNSMS continues the current “ownership” as a practical matter until transition to a formal OSH entity can take place;
- Requested the WG to provide further options for a transition to an integrated OSH system governance and management framework.

On Training, the IASMN:

- Reiterated the recommendation that SSAFE courses are risk management measures linked to specific threats identified in an SRM;

- Agreed that a SSAFE course would be recognized as such when all eight core modules and practical exercises are covered (any security training can use some of the modules, but would not be considered SSAFE);
- Agreed TDS would produce an SOP covering the components and delivery of SSAFE training;
- Endorsed the recommendation that there is no general requirement for SSAFE re-certification, recognizing, however, that it was important to remain flexible. Therefore: (a) Dos and SMTs could require that certain country-relevant elements need to be taken even if personnel are SSAFE-certified, (b) individual personnel who feel their skills should be refreshed can choose to retake the course, or (c) an organisation could request their personnel to retake the course;
- Endorsed the recommendation that the mandatory Security Induction Briefings are based on the SRM and should address knowledge and, as appropriate, practical skills. UNDSS should issue guidance to that effect.
- Endorsed the recommendation that SSAFE courses are only to be delivered under the leadership of a UNSMS organization. Courses delivered by non-UNSMS organizations are not recognized as SSAFE courses or equivalent.
- Endorsed the recommendation that there is no requirement for recertification for BSAFE (and that this would be reflected in the SPM policy on training;
- Endorsed the recommendation that, following the launch of BSAFE, a set date will be determined by which all UNSMS personnel must have completed BSAFE, irrespective of the status of their B/ASITF certificate;
- Recognized the importance of ACSFP training courses and endorsed the recommendation that individual agencies would share resources/content of their ACSFP training courses and advertise their courses through the training calendar;
- Requested that all UNSMS entities share their course calendar, and for TDS to regularly share the updated calendar.

On UNSMS Membership, the IASMN:

- Endorsed the recommendation that membership of the UNSMS does not expand;
- Requested UNDSS to develop options for servicing requests and requirements of organisations seeking assistance from the UNSMS.

On organisational resilience management systems (ORMS), the IASMN:

- Agreed that ORMS issues lay with each individual entity.