The Inter-Agency Security Management Network
29th Session, 22 to 24 January 2019

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 (UNSMS) 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 29th session of the IASMN was held from 22 to 24 January in Vienna, Austria, hosted by UNODC, CTBTO, IAEA and UNIDO.[1] More than 30 entities of the UNSMS participated, with a total of 42 attendees, including representatives of the Staff Federations. *(See Annex B for the full list of participants.)*

At this session, the IASMN endorsed two policies and one set of guidelines on security, namely: the policy on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threats and attacks and its associated guidelines and the revised policy on commercial air travel. In addition, IASMN approved new guidance on reflecting acceptance in the Security Risk Management (SRM), the revised Guidelines on the Management of

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

Security Crisis and the guidelines on SSAFE training. Several of the guidelines and policies went through a minor edit to address points raised in the meeting, but no major substantive changes were made.

Following extensive discussion and presentations on the issues, the IASMN established two new Working Groups: one on the UNSMS HR strategy, to be chaired provisionally by UNDSS, and one on the inclusion of disability considerations within the SRM Process, to be chaired by UN Women, who took the lead in introducing the topic and highlighting its importance to the UNSMS.

As in previous sessions, this IASMN session featured an expanded focus on security-related technology, with an update delivered by ITU on the work of the Technology Advisory Group (TAG), including on its SmartCard technology, a presentation by UNDSS on the progress of the eTA application implementation (which was launched on 2 January 2019), and a brief on the TElecommunications Security Standards (TESS) project by its Senior Programme Manager. The groups working on technology issues had made notable strides in rolling out new initiatives for personnel safety and security, and standardizing the technology used, and the USG UNDSS proposed to brief the Secretary General's Senior Management Group (SMG) on the progress.

As is customary, UNDSS delivered several updates on mechanisms and changes that were more internal in nature but had implications across the UNSMS. UNDSS representatives briefed on the Department's realignment, the review of the security funding mechanism, the security environment, key points of the Secretary General reports on Safety and Security and the related resolution, and the progress made on the implementation of the UNDSS gender strategy.

IASMN representatives also delivered updates on several ongoing, cross-system initiatives, including: the implementation and launch of the Road Safety Strategy, gender work across the UNSMS and the progress of the Safety Risk Management Working Group, which had just produced a first draft of its guidance for the UNSMS. The Chair of the Security Training Working Group gave an expanded presentation on the group's recent progress and planning, including on BSAFE and SSAFE.

Under AOB, UNDSS introduced new proposed draft guidelines on Blast Assessment, to be discussed in the coming Steering Group after technical consultations are carried out. The draft guidelines touch on a broad range of issues, including blast assessment, prevention, and mitigation, and could help create a standardized and consistent approach to blast protection across the UNSMS

The next Steering Group meeting is set for 30 April to 1 May in Budapest, Hungary, to be followed by the IASMN's 30th session from 18 to 20 June in Montreux, Switzerland.

Introduction

1. The IASMN's 29th session took place from 22 to 24 January in Vienna, Austria, hosted by UNODC, CTBTO, IAEA and UNIDO. More than 30 entities of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) participated, with a total of 42 attendees, including representatives of the Staff Federations. There were eight female participants in the group, including the co-chair and those representing their entities, department sections, or a staff association. *(See Annex B for the full list of participants.)*

Opening Session

2. Mr. Dennis Thatchaichawalit, Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) and Director, Division for Management, UNOV and UNODC, welcomed participants to the IASMN session, and conveyed remarks on behalf of Mr. Yury Fedotov, Executive Director of UNODC and Director-General of UNOV. He expressed support for the work of the IASMN, which he noted was particularly important at a time when more services were being delivered directly at the field level.

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. He thanked the organisations hosting the meeting and underscored that several documents were being submitted for endorsement. The agenda (**CRP 1**) was adopted.

4. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, briefed on the status of the recommendations from the previous full sessions of the IASMN (**CRP 1 Annex B**), noting that only one recommendation remained from the 27th session of the IASMN. This recommendation, concerning programme criticality and the TRIP system, has IT implications and is being addressed with OICT. She highlighted that, from the IASMN's 28th session, six of twelve actionable recommendations had been completed.

5. **The IASMN:**
   - **Took note of the progress made in the implementation of the last IASMN's recommendations.**

Strategic Update

Security Environment

6. The Director DRO/UNDSS gave a briefing on global security trends to the IASMN session, summarizing the situation in the major areas where the UN operates. He highlighted the threats posed by extremist fighters returning to their home bases. He added that more conflicts are now settled not militarily but through mediation, adding, however, that more than half of these had

reignited within five years, which implies the need for follow-up of countries with newly-negotiated resolutions. He noted that the environment remained extremely fluid, fragile and difficult.

7. The OHCHR representative added that state institutions often contribute to a feeling of insecurity through restricting access and limiting activism, and that this needed to be factored into the analysis. The UNFPA representative highlighted that UN personnel must be more disciplined in their communications, as people often send out messages on social media that are exploited by extremists. He suggested offering some guidance, on who can communicate publicly and under what circumstances. The USG UNDSS agreed that it would be important to address the issue of how personnel communicate on social media, particularly in a crisis situation such as an attack on a UN compound.

8. In response to CISSUA's request for more details on the Al Shabab attack in Mozambique, the Chief DRO offered to follow up on the report and revert with any additional information.

Secretary-General's Report and General Assembly Resolution

9. The Chief PPCU briefed the IASMN on the recently published Secretary-General's Report on *Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel*. She highlighted that persistent challenges to operations remained as root causes of insecurity went unaddressed, with the spread of social and political polarization, competition for natural resources and environmental degradation. She highlighted that although crime remained the main cause of death due to violence, there has been a recent decrease, and that there was only one casualty resulting from an act of terrorism in 2017. She also highlighted that the report makes a case for further support through the Trust Fund. She noted that Member States showed strong support for UNDSS, integration and the UNSMS in the process of negotiating the related General Assembly resolution.

10. The USG UNDSS highlighted that co-sponsorship of the resolution was high, and thanked members for the work and collaboration, which enables the UNDSS team to produce the report each year.

UNDSS Realignment

11. The USG UNDSS briefed the IASMN on recently proposed UNDSS realignment plans. He highlighted that the security environment had changed considerably since UNDSS was established, as had demands placed on the Department. There was now more capability in operational support within UNDSS, ongoing work on integration, and the SG's reforms, all of which were considered in the proposed plans for the realignment. The consultants hired for the task went through a strict risk matrix to ensure the recommendations were implementable.

12. He mentioned that the realignment would lead to the establishment of a new division: the Division of Operational Support (DOS), comprising what is now the Field Security Service (FSS),

including the Training and Development Section (TDS), the Critical Incident Stress Management Unit (CISMU), and the Aviation Risk Management Office (ARMO), as well as elements from the Division of Headquarters Security and Safety Services (DHSSS), such as the Protection Coordination Unit (PCU) and the Physical Security Unit (PSU), as well as other elements from other Divisions/Sections, which are to be determined during the course of the project. He added that the Policy, Compliance and Coordination Service (PCCS) will focus on strategy and policy, as well as strategic communications and corporate compliance, and will closely support the Office of the USG UNDSS. Mick Browne will be heading this realignment project and will serve as OiC for the new DOS, starting in February. The realignment project will be completed by the end of June 2019. Posts will not be moved from or to New York, and there will be no loss of positions. Rather, the process focuses on making the most of UNHQ resources to support field operations as efficiently and effectively as possible.

13. In response to a question from CCISUA on how the realignment process addresses the issue of having an impartial oversight mechanism, the USG UNDSS replied that there is a range of mechanisms, particularly through the Boards of Inquiry (BoIs), and that even those BoIs whose ToRs are set by the department are not run by UNDSS and produce independent recommendations. In addition, he highlighted that there was a compliance policy for the UNSMS as a whole, and the Department was in the final stages of implementing a compliance policy for UNDSS. The USG added that there are also other mechanisms, such as OIOS, that could be deployed if legitimate concerns are raised.

14. In response to UNHCR's query on what improvements to services will result, the USG UNDSS noted examples from training and DHSSS, where resources are now more visible and are being used more effectively.

15. IASMN members discussed whether the realignment would strengthen the national officers' capacity in the field, vacancy rates and surge capacity, whether repetition in various systems could be avoided by working with OICT, and whether engagement with AFPs would be affected. The USG UNDSS highlighted the ongoing Young Professional Programme process, which is open to locally recruited personnel, and confirmed that locally recruited security personnel were being increasingly used for surge assignments and that the UNDSS HR strategy also aims to provide more opportunities for them. He also mentioned the recently completed Generic Job Openings (GJO) process, which the department now has the authority to run, which will lead to extensive rosters. The process will be re-run next year to keep the pools up to date. The DPPA representative requested an organigramme for the new structure to easily identify who is responsible for what.

16. The USG UNDSS noted that changing the structure of Peacekeeping Operations Support Section (POSS) had been considered, given the restructuring at the Secretariat and thematic overlaps between various regions, but the Department would need to be guided by the most efficient use of resources. The USG UNDSS also noted there may be an opportunity to give presentations on the outcome of the realignment to clients, if there is a need.

17. In response to a question whether Secretariat rosters could be accessed by AFPs, the USG UNDSS said he had recently requested confirmation that there has been an agreement across the system to mutually accept rosters and would update participants at a later point. (This point was not confirmed during the meeting and will be discussed by the new working group on UNSMS HR strategy – please see pp 18-19 of this report, under heading 'Mobility and Other HR Issues within the UNSMS.')

2019 UNDSS Priorities

18. The USG UNDSS briefed the IASMN on UNDSS priorities for 2019 and invited further comments. He confirmed the document would be disseminated to IASMN partners shortly.

19. In the discussion on priorities that followed, members offered the following suggestions: expanding collaboration, including on internal workshops; carrying out combined missions (especially those that may touch on contentious issues) and sharing mission reports; the continued implementation of the SRM process (including its usage rate and improving the usability of the e-tool); overview of services that UNDSS offers; and the Framework of Accountability (FoA) and the Applicability policy (particularly vis-à-vis third-party contractors). IASMN members agreed that more collaboration would be helpful, including on internal matters that would affect their planning. A discussion on the latter two points was added to the session on IASMN priorities for 2019, scheduled for the final day of this IASMN session.

20. The USG UNDSS also said he would follow up on the issue of UNOCC reports, which some of the IASMN members reported they were not receiving. He agreed that joint missions would be considered, on a case-by-case basis.

21. The Chief DRO highlighted that the planned DRO efforts on standardization would also closely review factors, including definitions, in the SSIRS system, to ensure that the UNSMS is uniform in its application of language. He added that situational awareness would be addressed and that, along with academic/strategic-level analysis from TRS, the Department needed better tactical and operational day-to-day security information to assist decision-making. The USG UNDSS highlighted that a focus on services offered by UNDSS would also fall under the priorities of situational awareness and consistency across the UNSMS.

22. The ILO representative cautioned against documents presenting policies and procedures that would be difficult to explain to senior management, urging participants to consider the exploitation and use of the documents outside the UNSMS, particularly taking into account the time constraints of senior officials. He also welcomed the introduction of the document on acceptance.

23. In response to a question from FAO on security focal point training, UNDSS confirmed that there is a sub-working group on the issue, which is part of the STWG. It is chaired by UNDP, and additional members such as FAO could be added to the sub-working group. The USG UNDSS also

stressed that the training calendar needed to be populated, so that such courses would be visible and available to partners.

24. The USG UNDSS confirmed the Department would carry out a client satisfaction survey in February 2019.

25. **The IASMN:**
    - **Agreed to greater sharing of information, including, if appropriate, internal planning discussions that could allow partners to better plan their activities.**

Review of Security Funding Mechanism

26. The USG UNDSS updated on the security funding mechanism. He highlighted that the new ASG UNDSS, Ms. Noirin O'Sullivan, would be the co-chair for the working group on the issue and would follow up to see whether Mr. Nick Jeffreys, who had previously been identified as a co-chair for the group, would still be willing to act in that capacity, having recently been appointed as the UNESCO Assistant Director General for Administration (ADG/ADM). The working group will meet and discuss parameters such as the headcount. Cost per head should also include a differential depending on whether the duty station is low-, medium- or high-risk as this would impact the amount budgeted. The head count should also include all categories of staff, as currently some categories are excluded. The USG UNDSS highlighted that it would be realistic to expect an increase on the minimum contribution, as the current sum of $75,000 was last updated ten years ago. He highlighted that the re-costing would rely on assessments that already exist – such as, for instance, ICSC classifications for duty stations.

27. The UNHCR, CTBTO and UNFPA representatives highlighted that AFPs would need to understand what services are being offered by UNDSS and should be able to articulate what services they need. In particular, the UNHCR representative stressed the need for a planned process of consultation with AFPs preparatory to formulation of the annual budget, allowing for appropriate inputs and eventually buy-in on a budget affecting all. The UNFPA representative recalled some of the historical context, with the Brahimi report and the JIU's recommendations on sourcing security funding from assessed contributions, which Member States did not approve. He also spoke about the difficulties of seeking further funding once his budget for the year has been approved by the Executive Board and said UNFPA wished to be involved more on the operational criteria such as posts and associated costs.

28. The CTBTO representative stated that information should be shared with senior management to help them understand why funding security is so important, in concrete – rather than abstract or theoretical – terms to illustrate and add context to finance and budget discussions. The USG UNDSS mentioned that this type of communication has taken place, and will continue, with the aim of dispelling the perception that security is simply an overhead.

29. The USG UNDSS stated that, based on his experience in negotiating the budget for the last biennium and discussions with the Controller, the budget process should not be arduous. It should

be based on specific figures (headcount, number of personnel in high- and very-high risk environments, and re-costing), and would be complemented by any additional costs for services that are either requested by AFPs or proposed by UNDSS, and are seen as important to the UNSMS, such as, potentially, the road safety strategy or the eTA.

30. He stated that parameters on re-costing are set by the General Assembly and, while this will be part of the discussion of the working group, he was not confident the methodology could be changed. On skillset and resourcing at the country level, he stressed that this was his decision, as he was ultimately accountable and responsible, and could not abrogate that responsibility. He highlighted that, due to being accountable for security, he has an obligation to ask for resources if he feels they are necessary.

31. The UN Women representative suggested that Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), and the potential repositioning of UNDSS vis-à-vis this work, be included in the discussion of the working group. The USG UNDSS agreed that the topic would be suggested.

Update on the UNDSS Gender Strategy

32. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, gave IASMN members an update on the UNDSS Gender Strategy. (*The presentation is available on UNSMIN*.) She highlighted the three main goals of the strategy: 1) establishing an inclusive and enabling organizational structure, 2) improving gender parity at all levels and, 3) ensuring more gender-responsive services to the UNSMS. She highlighted there were also efforts to increase outreach, including for the recent GJO exercise, job fairs and some location-specific initiatives, such as with the local security forces in Vienna.

33. In response to a question from IFAD about whether UNDSS was seeking equality of opportunity or output, the USG UNDSS responded that there is a gender parity target (to be reached by 2028), but that a focus was also on the equality of opportunities for women, which includes opportunities to get jobs in the system, to work in different areas of security, and to be respected. He highlighted that, due to outreach, the rate of women applying to the Department increased from 4 per cent to 10 per cent. He added that some of the job requirements may disadvantage women and that the strategy aims not to give women free advantage, but to make the system fair and equal. He stressed that, while this has been driven from a Departmental perspective, it should now be expanded and driven by the UNSMS.

34. The UNICEF representative agreed that gender should be part of the UNSMS-wide HR strategy discussion, which was scheduled for the following day. The ADB representative added that the Bank has a solid approach to diversity and has quantified how much more effective teams are with diverse workers.

35. The USG UNDSS indicated that UNDSS will develop the gender strategy input for the UNSMS HR strategy.

Review and Adoption of Draft Policies

CBRN

36. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief PPCU, gave IASMN members an update on the CBRN policy and guidelines on Operational Considerations for Unintended Toxic Chemical Weapon Exposure (**CRP 2**). She thanked working group members for their contributions. She stressed that the documents were developed to give guidance to DOs and security personnel and provides a reference on how the United Nations should operate in case of CBRN attacks. She pointed to the main piece of guidance in the policy, in paragraph 13, which states that, where the risk is unacceptable, avoidance is required. The policy also gives guidance on how to reduce the risk of injury from exposure, and helps manage sensitivities, particularly with Member States. The guidelines were drafted by OPCW and provide a technical guidance for reference. She mentioned that, in the IASMN Steering Group, the question on whether this had been consulted with UNMD had come up. The UNMD representative then confirmed there had been a consultation and stressed that the guidance is meant to give an overview of possibilities, but that seeking advice from subject matter experts was key.

37. The UN Women representative said his organisation fully endorses the policy but pointed out several minor edits to be made (such as an outdated reference to SSAFE validity and physical security handbook). He also suggested that, in the future, a reference to OSH be made when the policy is reviewed or updated.

38. The UNICEF representative expressed support for the policy and guidelines and noted that the Steering Group had re-worked the policy extensively. He suggested that a link be included to show where guidance can be found on issues other than chemical attacks, such as nuclear issues. The UNMD representative offered to share the document.

39. In response to a comment made by UNHCR on how to best guide the DO on next steps, IASMN members discussed and agreed that a footnote would be added to Section F (Roles and Responsibilities), in paragraph 18, to articulate where the expertise exists within the United Nations system.

40. **The IASMN:**
   - **Endorsed the draft policy on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Threats and Attacks, with minor edits;**
   - **Endorsed the technical guidance prepared by OPCW on *Operational Considerations for Unintended Toxic Chemical Weapon Exposure*.**

Guidelines on Acceptance in SRM

41. Ms. Justyna Pietralik, PPCU, presented the updated document on reflecting acceptance in the SRM (**CRP 3**). She said comments from Steering Group members had been incorporated. The document, while initially a two-pager, had now grown to a total of five pages and was being

proposed as an annex to the SRM manual. She stressed that the document was not meant to help secure acceptance, but simply to show how to reflect this as a preventative measure in the SRM. The problem identified was that, in some locations, efforts made to lower risk were not recorded, so those entities that had made the efforts did not see this reflected in a lowered assessed risk in the SRM. The document was finalized with inputs from IASMN members, particularly OCHA, UNDP, UNHCR, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and DPKO and DPA (now known as DPO and DPPA, respectively), and others.

42. **The IASMN:**
   - **Endorsed the annex to the SRM on "Reflecting Acceptance in the SRM".**

Review of guidelines on safety and security crisis

43. The Chief PPCU briefed the IASMN on the updated guidelines on safety and security (**CRP 4**), which was being presented by UNDSS, UNOCC and the security focal point of the organisations formerly known as DPKO and DFS (now DPO and DOS) as a technical update to the guidelines of the management of security crisis situations, which was adopted two years ago in the SMOM. The goal of this technical update was to align the document with the UN system-wide policy on crisis management and harmonize the terminology in line with (then) DPKO and DPA SOPs on crisis response. She noted there had been limited changes made to the guidelines (which are outlined in detail in the CRP).[2]

44. The DPO representative confirmed his entity was happy with the updates, noting that the system-wide crisis management policy and headquarters SOP would be updated in the coming months and would remain consistent with the document presented.

45. **The IASMN:**
   - **Approved the technical changes to the SMOM Guidelines on Safety and Security Crisis Situations.**

Other policy issues

Compliance – Board of Auditors recommendations

46. The Chief PPCU gave IASMN members an update on a recent recommendation from the Board of Auditors (BoA) made with respect to the IASMN and to UNDSS on compliance (**CRP 5**). She highlighted that an annual report on compliance is being proposed to meet the recommendation that "the IASMN develop a mechanism to periodically review the level of implementation and compliance with security policies in the designated areas". This proposal is in line with the UNSMS Compliance, Best Practices and Evaluation Policy that was adopted last year. She stressed that the

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[2] In a later session, the USG UNDSS confirmed that technical updates could be done within a short time-frame and submitted for reference to IASMN sessions (please see paragraph 51 of this report).

BoA recommendation aimed to ensure that there is ongoing monitoring of compliance with SRM measures and policies.

47. In a short discussion that followed the briefing, IASMN members discussed the e-tool for compliance (which UNDSS is currently working on), and whether UNDSS would centralize the information on compliance and report. The Chief PPCU confirmed this, reminding participants that the accountability of implementation of SRM measures and policies lay within UNSMS organisations.

48. **The IASMN:**
- **Reviewed and endorsed the recommendation of the Board of Auditors and proposed course of action. UNDSS will present an annual report to the IASMN on the implementation and compliance with security policies in the designated areas.**

Maintenance of UNSMS policies

49. The Chief PPCU gave IASMN members an update on the maintenance of UNSMS policies (**CRP 6**). She mentioned that the latest policies were promulgated in 2018 with a soft roll-out and that policy packages – aiming to highlight key aspects of each policy – were disseminated. She noted that CSAs were also briefed at regional workshops. She added that all references to the Field Security Handbook (FSH), which is now abolished, have been removed from UNDSS-controlled websites and asked IASMN partners to do the same for their websites. She noted that specific efforts were made in the promulgation of new policies, especially the policy on the security of locally-recruited personnel, and that presentations on the issue were produced in English, French and Spanish, with the assistance of CSAs. She stressed that the abolishment of the FSH left the SPM as the sole reference for policies, and noted that the document has been streamlined, with a new design and formatting.

50. The UNDP representative noted that his agency had taken out all references to the FSH, and conveyed appreciation for the packages that PPCU produced to help in the implementation of new policies.

51. The UNICEF representative suggested that the example of the crisis management policy update could serve as a method for future technical updates. The USG UNDSS agreed, saying that technical updates could be done within a short timeframe, and submitted for reference to IASMN sessions. He stressed the importance of personnel submitting TRIP clearance requests, particularly in light of recent events, such as the terrorist attack in Nairobi. The UNODC representative added that many colleagues did not understand they needed to comply with TRIP policy and would like the issue of communication on TRIP raised with OICT.

52. **The IASMN:**
- **Took note of the update.**

Gender considerations in security management

53. Mr. Paul O'Hanlon, UN Women, presented an update on the work of the Working Group (**CRP 7**). He stressed that the manual had been endorsed at the IASMN's 28th session, and that the document, which was nearing finalization, still needed to go through the Field Reference Group (FRG). He noted that an SOP was envisaged to accompany the manual and would be produced with the help of PPCU. He highlighted that the Working Group would finalize and circulate the document before the next IASMN meeting. He added that, at previous IASMN meetings, members agreed the manual would be a living document and there would be no need to re-table the document at IASMN meetings should changes take place.

54. The UNDP representative noted that the entity had received requests for advice for field personnel, and that UNDP shared the contents of the manual that were relevant to those.

55. **The IASMN:**
    - **Took note of the update.**

Safety Issues

Road Safety Strategy implementation

56. The Chief PPCU briefed on the implementation of the Road Safety Strategy (**CRP 8**). She highlighted that the sub-working groups have been very active and were focused on identifying concrete measures to advance the strategy. She highlighted that colleagues were engaging in these collective efforts on road safety to improve road safety for all UN. She noted that UNDSS was dedicating funds to implementing the strategy through General Temporary Assistance funding: a unit composed of a P4, P3 and a G6. The unit will implement the strategy and work on data analysis. She briefed on the launch of the Road Safety Strategy and encouraged participants to seek personal stories from staff to share during the event.

57. The UNFPA representative made an observation on pillar 3 (training) and noted the current training strategy was cost-prohibitive. He requested a training strategy that was more realistic and cost-effective. The Chief PPCU agreed that avenues for this would be explored.

58. The UNMD representative requested more information on the personnel and timeline needed to implement the strategy. He also noted that UNMD had participated in the Working Group. UNODC also wished to have their focal point for road safety reflected in documentation.

59. The IFAD representative noted that post-accident response was particularly important, and asked whether 'mini campaigns' on specific issues, such as daytime running lights or other safety issues, could be expected.

60. **The IASMN:**
    - **Noted the progress of the Road Safety Strategy Implementation Working Group;**

- **Requested participants to follow up with their respective Executive Heads of UNSMS organizations on support for the launch of the UN Internal Road Safety Strategy.**

Review of air travel policy

61. Ms. Katja Hemmerich, OiC FSS, presented the draft Commercial Air Travel Policy (**CRP 9**). She noted that the proposed policy streamlines the process, clarifies roles and responsibilities and replaces the three-tier categorization process, thereby eliminating the risk management tool. She highlighted that the initial draft had been reviewed by the ATWG and ATAG. There were two adjustments that were discussed in the Steering Group: 1) there was agreement that the SMT should play a coordination role at the country level, and 2) there was a request that OLA should review the policy (particularly the part on confidentiality of information), which was done. OLA clarified that aviation safety information is intended for UNSMS use only and should be considered as confidential, vs strictly confidential. She added that FSS was working on a transition plan and is collaborating closely with OICT to make sure client reports are user-friendly. She confirmed that the new policy would be shared, once endorsed, by a communique and a policy package that includes a two-page explainer article and a PowerPoint presentation. Once the policy is in place, clients would have access on UNSMIN to the list of air operators by country, reports and FAQs that will be continually updated.

62. The OHCHR representative asked for more details on the decision-making process and about the use of military aircraft. The OiC FSS explained that the focal points would be able to access the recommended list of air operators on UNSMIN. If the air operator is not on the recommended list, it would be up to the agency to decide what to do and they could choose to use it anyway, based on the additional summarized information, or they could choose to request that the Commercial Air Travel Safety Unit (CATSU) undertake an expanded technical review or an on-the-ground assessment. The OiC FSS further clarified that the policy and approach is focused on commercial air operators and commercial donated flights and as a result CATSU's available information on military or government flights would be limited. Therefore, while focal points could ask CATSU if they had additional information on military aircraft and CATSU would share any information available, UNSMS entities should make their own determination about whether to use a military or government donated flight. In this regard, it was further clarified that under the new policy, there is no requirement to request a waiver from the USG of DSS to use a military donated flight.

63. The UNHCR representative suggested two edits: 1) a linguistic edit for paragraph 17 for better sentence flow, and 2) in paragraph 19, instead of the verb 'shall', a less binding formulation. The USG UNDSS proposed that 'should' replace 'shall' in that instance. The UNFPA representative said he had also provided some feedback on the policy in track changes and would like these to be considered. The UN Women representative congratulated the drafters on the overall gender sensitivity of the document but said there was a mention of 'he or she' that he would like changed to more gender-neutral language.

64. In response to a question from IFAD on how airline ratings on the list would change following a spike of negative experiences with the airline, the OiC FSS replied that there will be a dedicated feedback form on UNSMIN, so personnel can report such experiences. If appropriate, a review of that airline could then be initiated.

65. The IOM representative expressed strong support for the policy, saying that this achieves the goal of bringing decision-making back to the agencies, and enables them to do their own due diligence. In response to a question on whether CATSU already existed, the USG UNDSS explained the policy will be confirmed by the HLCM in the spring, and there will be a revised Secretary-General's Bulletin on the structure of UNDSS, which will include CATSU.

66. The UNOPS representative raised the issue of the short timeframe, with a start of implementation planned for 1 February. He noted he would be unable to rewrite the UNOPS' internal policy to match this policy. The USG UNDSS agreed to a soft launch of the policy, and to a timeframe of 1 March 2019.

67. IASMN members approved the policy, pending the incorporation of a mutually-agreed footnote on military aircraft flights.

68. Following this session, the policy was edited, re-tabled and approved the following day, with the addition of the footnote and the incorporation of the edits agreed by IASMN members.

69. **The IASMN:**
    - **Endorsed the revised draft Commercial Air Travel Safety Policy and transition plan, with some minor edits (in paragraphs 17, 19, decisions on risk, and a footnote on military aircraft) as well as other minor changes suggested by members and detailed above.**

Security and Technology[3]

TAG update

70. Mr. Drew Donovan, ITU representative and TAG Co-Chair delivered an update on behalf of the Technology Advisory Group (TAG) (**CRP 13**). He also demonstrated an ongoing initiative, led by ITU, to implement a Smartcard system. IASMN members had questions about the costs of the infrastructure, and what kind of duty stations the ID card would work in. The ITU indicated that the Smartcard can be used in any kind of duty station / setting where access control is being used or where a laptop can be powered on.

71. The CCISUA representative asked about data protection and whether personnel would be assured that their data would not be misused. The ITU representative highlighted that the Smartcard has

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[3] Sessions are reported on in the sequence in which they occurred, not in the order in which they appear on the agenda. Due to a schedule change of one of the presenters, the Security and Technology session was brought forward after the agenda had been finalized.

better encryption than a smartphone, and it would be difficult to get the images and data off the card. He added that ITU has a Compliance Officer who looks at data protection and privacy, not just of the cards but also CCTV and access control systems.

72. The USG UNDSS noted that the new head of DHSSS would begin work on Monday, and that UNDSS would also look at a broader range of technology to meet its access needs, as there could be considerable savings. The ITU representative offered to provide participants with their own personal Smartcards which would allow them to test the cards on their organisation's access control systems.

73. **The IASMN:**
    - **Noted the update on the TAG;**
    - **Agreed that personnel from the new Division of Operational Support will chair the TAG meeting, after the UNDSS realignment is completed.**

TESS Project

74. Mr. Peter Casier, Senior Programme Manager, TESS Project, presented a PowerPoint Presentation and updated on the progress to date (**CRP 14**). (*The presentation is available on UNSMIN.*) He explained the project's three streams: 1) active support to field UNSMS entities, 2) standardizing and building a support base for the currently used ECS connectivity tools, applications and procedures, and 3) designing and proposing longer term standards for ECS connectivity tools, applications and procedures. He provided an update on the three streams. For stream 1, Mr. Casier gave an overview of the 13 countries that have already received on-site support visits, as well as those remotely supported, and which countries were flagged for upcoming TESS support to date (*complete list available in CRP 14, pg. 3*). For stream 2, active interagency working groups have formed to standardize three key technical areas: VHF radio architecture, Vehicle Tracking Systems, and mobile/portable satellite systems. The first working group (VHF) is scheduled to provide the first standards draft by April. The planning for stream 3 will be ready by May.

75. Mr. Casier mentioned the TESS project was currently funded solely by WFP, until June 2019. He noted that, to cope with the increased support demand, the team had expanded, with four technicians, and other personnel who follow up on recommendations from the visits and offer support. He stressed TESS is not only an opportunity for standardization across the UN and but also showed significant opportunities for cost efficiency: when standardizing to a limited set of technological solutions, the UN agencies, as one, can put out one single tender to suppliers, and negotiate one competitive contract, rather than tenders/contracts fragmented per agency. Other examples for cost savings included linking remote radio room operations into one single central radio room for duty stations like Sudan/Darfur that employ large numbers of radio operators where the VHF network acts only as a back-up (to GSM communications). He also noted that analog VHF radio continues to be a workable and standard solution, with a digital backbone and analog user access, and that the trend is for greater data connectivity rather than voice connectivity.

76. In the brief discussion that followed, participants discussed technological applications (including handheld radios with satellite communications) and that some technical solutions/companies do not have permission to operate in certain countries, which could make generic recommendations more complex. Mr. Casier said the TESS project also works with NGOs, but that providing connectivity solutions to non-UN partners was a challenge, as there is often a licensing issue and lack of clarity on what services the UN would/should be able to provide.

77. In response to a question on the current role of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), Mr. Casier confirmed the ETC continued to play a critical role on the operational side, whereas the TESS project was providing policy guidance to augment/facilitate the work of the ETC. He also confirmed that the TESS project worked closely in Mission settings, and that there was a representative of DPKO (now DPO) and DFS (now DOS) at the TAG and in the TESS inter-agency steering team and the TESS working groups.

78. The USG UNDSS highlighted the progress achieved by the TESS project, noting that local solutions were being implemented with a view to global standards, and that there was now a closer match between behaviour and technology. He said he would raise the issue of funding for the project with the Senior Management Group and that he wanted to highlight the recent progress to the Secretary-General, who is supportive of technological innovation.

79. **The IASMN:**
   - **Reviewed and endorsed the TESS project charter;**
   - **Took note and supported the process and the progress made to date;**
   - **Requested a business plan from the TESS Project by March;**
   - **Approved the schedule for the three streams of work on TESS (Speed up Stream 1: Expand TESS Support Team within current funding; Continue Stream 2: First draft of expanded standards by April 2019; Plan Stream 3: Draft by May 2019).**

ETA update

80. Ms. Katja Hemmerich, OiC FSS, presented an update on the eTA (**CRP 15**) (*PowerPoint available on UNSMIN*.) She briefed on the three-phased roll-out of the eTA. She highlighted that DRO was playing a critical role, and that the team had consulted staff unions, OLA and OHRM, among the key players. She highlighted some of the results of the initial pilot undertaken in late 2018 and briefed on the launch of the eTA in the 23 Phase 1 Designated Areas on 2 January. The OiC of FSS provided the list of 61 Designated Areas scheduled to launch the eTA as part of Phase 2 on 1 April 2019, with all other areas going live in Phase 3 on 1 July 2019.

81. The IFAD representative suggested that the project team consider fully integrating TRIP with the eTA so that personnel can change their TRIP information and request security clearance in the app.

82. The ITU representative, in his role as TAG co-chair, highlighted a few issues that remained to be addressed, including a project charter for the eTA (similar to a charter drafted for the TESS

project), for which some TAG members offered to share their documentation to help set up a template. He added that compatibility was another critical issue, with other geolocating apps being used by IASMN members. He also enquired whether an evaluation of the app was envisaged. In response, the OiC FSS noted that the project charter is in progress, but that it is being produced in partnership with OICT, who also have a separate project management process. She said a lessons learned exercise was being carried out, and a more comprehensive evaluation would also be done, after enough time had elapsed to provide valuable usage data.

83. The OCHA representative offered to assist with a more effective roll-out, and requested some documentation on usage rates, particularly within his own entity, so he could follow up. Several other participants noted that it would be important for them to have back-end access to the application. The UNHCR representative noted the app was important for them and seemed to meet the parameters they had looked at, including the functionality, and felt the roll-out had been credible. He requested for single agency Field Security Advisers on the ground to have access to the information relevant to them. He suggested that, if this were a policy issue, it could be put forward to the IASMN. The Chief DRO confirmed that the administrator access locally is restricted to DSS to ensure accountability in the use of eTA as a security management tool and ensure consistency in communications. The OiC FSS also indicated that given the data privacy concerns, the project team is working to limit who has access to geolocation data, however, it would be feasible to explore options for access to usage data.

84. The UNDP representative added that not having back-end access to the ETA for Agency security professionals would be counter-productive, as AFP security practitioners are essential in the implementation of the security plans at country-level. He clarified that currently, several Agency HQ SFPs are DSS CSAs (some of whom were at this session). He added that AFP security practitioners also perform DSS functions in the absence of DSS Security Advisors, and many AFP security practitioners are *de facto* the security advisor to the ASC.

85. The UNFPA representative added that his agency was also happy with the progress of the project, and it was in their annual list of priorities. He noted it should be possible to receive a list of staff at any one duty station, per agency, as there is precedent on this. He further asked whether use of the application was going to be mandatory, as there is a bandwidth requirement which may entail costs. He suggested the IASMN should have a common approach, without having some entities giving phones and bandwidth to all its staff and others unable to do so. The USG UNDSS responded that the Senior Management Group would address this and decide on whether it should be compulsory. The IOM representative added that his organisation's SCAAN app will be made mandatory later and is already mandatory in high-risk locations.

86. The UNICEF representative made the point that examples from the Kabul and Nairobi attacks gave opportunities to add to the communications strategy on the eTA and the benefits it would have provided staff affected by these two incidents.

87. The USG UNDSS agreed with the need to be inclusive and indicated the Department will look at practical ways to address concerns expressed.

88. **The IASMN:**
    - **Took note of the progress to date;**
    - **Emphasized the need for the eTA to be compatible with other existing systems;**
    - **Requested work on the eTA Project charter to continue;**
    - **Requested the project to gather lessons learned from other applications of this type.**

Safety risk management

89. Mr. Paul Farrell and Mr. Simon Butt, Co-Chairs of the Safety Risk Management Working Group, updated on the group's progress (**CRP 10**). They announced that a new draft of guidance was ready for a first review. With the understanding that, at this stage, the UNSMS maintains its responsibilities on three specific safety areas: road, fire and commercial air travel, the guidelines show the role of security in a safety-related crisis, including listing all identified safety hazards, preparing to respond, and delivering that response. Mr. Butt added that there were distinct positions on OSH, with some AFPs managing safety and security issues together, and other entities such as the Secretariat having OSH within DoS, led by Medical Services.

90. The UNDP representative expressed support for the work done thus far, though noted that further discussions would be required, as the current draft does not read like a guideline but more like an explanation of what OSH means. The UNHCR representative also expressed support for the progress of the working group and enquired whether the guidance should be clearer on what steps security professionals should take to link with appropriate expertise when the need for further expertise is identified. (Mr. Farrell responded that there is a list of some of the sources of expertise in the guidance.) The UN Women representative expressed support for the guidance, also noting that they have some reservations, but would channel those through the working group.

91. The USG UNDSS noted that the Department has a responsibility for security, but that there were hazards that UNDSS would be expected to respond to, and that some crisis response actions would be the same regardless of the type of crisis. He recommended that the guidance be explicit and practical, making it clear to field security personnel what their responsibilities are (and aren't).

92. **The IASMN:**
    - **Noted the progress of the Safety Risk Management Working Group;**
    - **Supported the continued drafting of the guidance on the roles and responsibilities of the UNSMS in the system-wide OSH framework.**

Mobility and Other HR Issues within the UNSMS

93. The USG UNDSS introduced the topic of mobility, and the use of common rosters. He mentioned two related initiatives at the headquarters' level: integration and lateral move responsibility, for which GJOs have been launched. He suggested that a common framework on HR would help, which would work towards a commonality of selection criteria and addressing gender and learning considerations. The goal would be to provide opportunities for personnel to grow through the system, and look beyond mobility, into a harmonization of the workforce. He proposed a working group on the issue.

94. The UNICEF representative noted that, within his agency – and many others – there was limited career path for security personnel within most entities. He suggested some of the products that the working group could design together, such as Job Openings, ToRs, and how to work with gender. He strongly supported the idea of a working group, which could help with cross-fertilization, and offered to provide examples of what he had worked on, both through UNICEF and through the integration project. There was a strong interest expressed for this working group, with representatives from UNDP, UNFPA, IOM and WFP confirming participation. The IOM representative suggested that the working group should include HR experts.

95. The USG UNDSS noted the overall support for a working group. He suggested it should include a gender component and mentioned that the ASG UNDSS may be able to lead the group, in order to give it appropriate weight and leadership. He noted the working group would engage with the HR network and requested that anyone wishing to join the group should contact PPCU. The group would then be tasked with drafting ToRs and finalizing them at the Steering Group and finally presenting at the Montreux session.

96. **The IASMN:**
    - **Established a Working Group on 'UNSMS HR Strategy' (working title) and requested the group to draft ToRs and finalize them at the next Steering Group before presenting them at the IASMN's 30th session.**

Training

UNDSS Learning and Development Strategy and STWG Update

97. Ms. Katja Hemmerich, Chief TDS, presented an update on the learning and development strategy (**CRP 12**). She noted that TDS continues to implement the Learning and Development Strategy for the Integrated Security Workforce. Some improvements which IASMN members will see include updated UNSMIN training pages, which a new integrated UNDSS course calendar, as well as calendars shared by other IASMN entities. She highlighted that the team was working on a security learning catalogue and, for 2019, they plan to review the core security courses to check whether they are meeting the needs.

98. On BSAFE, the Chief TDS noted that the course experimented with new story-telling methodologies and that approximately 43,000 people have completed the course in either French

or English since it launched on 20 November. She announced that the other four UN languages should be ready to be launched in February, pending a final proof-reading review, and requested the services of a Mandarin-speaking security professional (two suggestions arrived later). She said the team was also continuing its work with OICT, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA and WFP on finalizing a BSAFE reporting tool to allow a comprehensive report on BSAFE completions. Challenges had arisen because many agencies have their Learning Management Systems managed by a third-party vendor, however, solutions are being explored. The USG UNDSS requested that, as the deadline for BSAFE completion approaches, the team put out reminders to personnel.

99. The UNICEF representative enquired whether consultants who work from home in low-risk areas and do not travel for their assignment should still take the BSAFE course. The USG UNDSS responded that, since the course takes one hour and security incidents can happen anywhere, it would be simpler to require all UN personnel to complete the course.

100. On the SSAFE operational guidelines, the Chief TDS highlighted the further consultations and revisions made since the IASMN session in Montreux and noted that the questions raised by the Steering Group in Washington have been addressed by the STWG in the CRP.

101. In response to a question on the involvement of national security actors in SSAFE – who were often not sensitized appropriately – the Chief TDS responded that the guidelines clarify that external role players can be used but they cannot lead a SSAFE course and they are also subject to safety instructions. The Chief TDS also noted that the STWG had agreed to review the core modules of the SSAFE course, which will be done through a workshop with SSAFE trainers from the field. If the STWG agreed to the changes in the core modules, the operational guidelines would be subjected to a technical update since there would be no procedural change.

102. The UNDP representative raised concerns with paragraph 26 of the SSAFE guidelines, which stipulates that "in order to maintain certification, that a SSAFE trainer shall deliver at least one course every 12-18 months". He added that if a certified SSAFE trainer may not have been in a position to deliver a training in such a time-frame, recertification would require the trainer to redo the TDC+SSAFE add on course, and successfully co-deliver a training and delivery of a SSAFE course, which is a time-consuming and costly process. He further stated that this would be counterproductive, considering the clients' needs and the demand for a sufficient number of qualified SSAFE trainers.

103. There was a discussion of the requirement of delivering a training every 12 to 18 months (para 26 of guidelines) for SSAFE trainers to maintain their certification and the feasibility of implementing this requirement. It was agreed, therefore, to lengthen this to every two years to avoid logistical difficulties.

104. In response to a question on waivers on SSAFE, including for very short trips to the field, the USG UNDSS confirmed that he only signed those for Senior UN Officials who were accompanied by Close Protection personnel. He added that only extenuating circumstances would allow him to

approve waivers. The Chief TDS clarified that according to the guidelines, each SRM should spell out clearly for which personnel is SSAFE training mandatory.

105. A short debate followed about the potential consequences for a trainee failing to pass the course, and thus being unable to proceed to his or her duty station. The UN Women representative enquired whether OLA has signed off on this aspect of the guidelines, given the potential consequences for those participants who are not certified at the end of a course

106. Following this session, the SSAFE guidelines were edited slightly and was re-tabled and approved that afternoon.

107. In response to a question on ETB courses, the Chief TDS said the team was working with Medical Directors. She said the team would look at validating the first responder training, through a system by which an outside provider could provide a roster of quality trainers. The new First Responder Guidelines created a new requirement – that the ETB trainer must have a medical background – which has raised the level of qualifications needed. In response to a question about a future course for Senior UN Officials, the Chief TDS confirmed this was still planned, and a letter will be sent out to those officials to get some options of what type of course would work best for them.

108. **The IASMN:**
- **Endorsed the SSAFE operational guidelines with the edits agreed at the meeting, also pending OLA agreement.**

Disability Considerations

Inclusion of Disability Considerations within the SRM Process

109. Mr. Paul O'Hanlon, UN Women, briefed on the AOB (**CRP 16**), showing that numbers of people with disabilities are increasing, including because of policies and directions from the Secretary-General. He said the numbers suggested one in five personnel has some type of disability. He highlighted that the SRM process would be suitable for the consideration of disability from a security perspective. He requested that a working group be convened, which would develop the scope of work and ToRs.

110. The UNICEF, UNHCR, World Bank, UNDP, IFAD, and UNFPA representatives expressed support for the development of a working group. Participants raised questions for future discussion on the issue, such as whether the medical clearance process prevented people with disabilities from joining, the issue of temporary disabilities, the low cost of accommodating people with disabilities and the issue of mental disability. The UNMD representative explained that the current clearance process has a concept of "functional ability to do the job" (based on the job description). Some candidates would be cleared with limitations and restrictions and HR then would decide about employment and whether the person can be reasonably accommodated. He noted that just 25 per

cent of 'reasonable accommodation' cost more than $1,000. UNMD also voiced their interest to be part of the working group.

111. The World Bank representative said that his organisation has a working group, of which security is part, and which is led by the medical team. The group deals with emergency preparedness planning and had prepared personal emergency evacuation plans (known as PEEPs) ready for those with disabilities. He said a lot of World Bank field offices do not have staff with disabilities, but his office is ready to help.

112. The USG UNDSS noted that, at the last General Assembly, the Brazilian president arrived in a wheelchair, likely making him the first speaker with a disability in the 70 years of the General Assembly. He noted that there was growing acceptance of those with disabilities, and this needed to be reflected in security work. He noted the broad support expressed for the working group, and confirmed that personnel from DHSSS would participate, given that conference attendance would be a key issue to address.

113. **The IASMN:**
   - **Established an IASMN Working Group to ensure inclusion of disability considerations within the processes and decisions of the UNSMS;**
   - **Requested the Working Group to develop its scope of work and ToRs to include,** *inter alia*:[4]
     - **The development of simple guidelines for UNSMS security professionals on how to consider personnel and visitors with disabilities at UN locations, in the recommendations and design of SRM measures and procedures;**
     - **Communications advice and sample products to assist security professionals in tailoring security presentations and briefings for personnel with disabilities.**

IASMN Priorities 2019

114. The Chief PPCU highlighted the IASMN priorities proposed for 2019 (**CRP 17**). A discussion with IASMN members followed, and the list of priorities was expanded to include two key issues agreed earlier, for which Working Groups had been set up.

115. The Chief PPCU suggested that, based on the recommendation from UNICEF, the unit could put together the steps of the policy review process and submit it to the next IASMN Steering Group. Some of the policy reviews would require a working group to support the process, while some could be done by PPCU.

116. UNDP supported a review of the FoA, the Applicability Policy and the SRM policy and processes/tools. Having just conducted a review of their own FoA, UNDP felt it was clear that

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[4] Following communication from an HLCM representative received after the IASMN session, a further action point was added to the Working Group's tasks. HLCM networks have been requested to consult with their constituents on a draft UN policy and a draft accountability framework to strengthen system-wide accessibility and mainstreaming of the rights of persons with disabilities. Therefore, this Working Group will also gather and consolidate comments on these draft documents.

numerous areas needed to be updated. Regarding the Applicability Policy, there was a need to ensure clarity on responsibilities/accountabilities for consultants (including those far distant from their topic of work/contracting country office etc.), as well as government-embedded workers (partner personnel). With the SRM process in place now for a number of years, the IASMN may benefit from a review of the policy, process and associated tool/platform.

117. On the issue of applicability, the USG UNDSS noted that OLA should be the first point of contact, to allow the UNSMS to understand what the parameters are.

118. Participants recognized the need for legal advice from OLA on the issue of applicability and third-party contractors, moral vs emotional duty of care, and whether a Code of Conduct, particularly on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), should be added to the SPM. (On the last point, the USG UNDSS said, while SEA has security implications, it is handled through the management work stream.) UNICEF recommended that the result of the work on applicability and third-party contractors could be a SMOM guideline to support SPM Chapter III.

119. The OCHA representative expressed support for reviewing the FoA, as there has been much movement in the policies of the UNSMS and the original list of responsibilities does not cover many of the things that are being done or need to be done.

120. **The IASMN confirmed the below as priorities for 2019:**
- **Implementation of the Road Safety Strategy;**
- **Guidance on safety;**
- **Technology: identification of telecommunications standards and business model; eTA;**
- **Clarification on the extent of UNSMS responsibilities with regard to partners and third-party implementers;**
- **Assessing the need to review the FoA;**
- **Review of policies, including through thematic evaluations;**
- **Work on disability considerations within the SRM;**
- **UNSMS HR Strategy.**

AOB

Draft Guidelines on Blast Protection

121. Ms. Justyna Pietralik, PPCU, introduced the proposed draft UNSMS guidelines on blast protection (**CRP 19**). She noted that the guidelines were drafted by the Physical Security Unit of DHSSS, and it is proposed that they complement the Security Policy Manual. The draft guidelines touch on a broad range of issues, including blast assessment, prevention, and mitigation, and could be used to ensure that there is a standardized and consistent approach to blast protection across the UNSMS. She highlighted that the guidelines were being introduced at the IASMN session for information only, with the expectation that this would be the start of deeper

technical consultations with operational focal points before the next IASMN Steering Group meeting.

122. The USG UNDSS clarified that the draft had been produced internally and that there was no working group on the issue, but that it has system-wide application. He also confirmed it would be discussed at the next Steering Group meeting and that feedback should be sent directly to PSU by the end of February.

123. The WFP representative noted that the entity's blast engineer, Gordon Brown, recently passed away during his R and R, and thanked participants for their support following his death.

124. **The IASMN:**
   - **Noted the information presented;**
   - **Requested that comments be sent to PSU (Rodrigo Da Paixao) by the end of February in anticipation of the discussion at the IASMN Steering Group in the spring of 2019.**

Close of Session

Next meetings

125. The next IASMN Steering Group meeting will take place in Budapest, Hungary, from 30 April to 1 May and will be hosted by UNHCR. The IASMN's 30th session will take place, as is customary, in Montreux, from 18 to 20 June 2019. The fall session of the Steering Group is scheduled for 22 to 23 October 2019, and volunteers are being sought to host the session.

126. The IASMN expressed its gratitude to the organizers of this meeting and extended special thanks to Ms. Dagmar Thomas of UNODC for her invaluable contributions to the IASMN over the years. Ms. Thomas will be retiring shortly.

Agenda

Tuesday, 22 January 2019

09:00 – 09:30   **Opening Session**
- Opening remarks by Mr. Dennis Thatchaichawalit, Deputy Director-General of UNOV and Director, Division for Management, United Nations Office at Vienna and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- Adoption of the Agenda (USG, UNDSS) [CRP 1]
- Review of IASMN 29th session Recommendations (PPCU) [CRP 1 Annex B]

09:30 – 11:00   **Strategic Update (USG UNDSS)**
- Security environment (DRO)
- Secretary-General's Report and General Assembly Resolution

11:00 – 11:30   Break

11:30 – 12:30   **Strategic Update (continued)**
- UNDSS Realignment
- 2019 UNDSS Priorities
- Review of Security Funding Mechanism
- UNDSS Gender Update

12:30 – 13:30   Lunch

13:30 – 15:30   **Review and Adoption of Draft Policies**
- CBRN (PPCU) [CRP 2]
- Guidelines on Acceptance in SRM (PPCU) [CRP 3]
- Review of Guidelines on safety and security crisis (PPCU) [CRP 4]

15:30 – 16:00   Break (including group picture – TBC)

16:00 – 17:30   **Other Policy Issues**
- Compliance - Board of Auditors recommendations (PPCU) [CRP 5]
- Maintenance of UNSMS polices (PPCU) [CRP 6]
- Gender Consideration in Security Management (UNHCR) [CRP 7]

17:30   End of Day

Wednesday, 23 January 2019

09:00 – 11:00   **Safety issues**
- Road Safety Strategy Implementation (PPCU) [CRP 8]
- Review of Air Travel Policy (FSS) [CRP 9]
- Safety Risk Management (OCHA) [CRP 10]

11:00 – 11:30   Break

11:30 – 12:30   Mobility and other HR issues within the UNSMS [CRP 11]

12:30 – 13:30   Lunch

13:30 – 15:00   **Training (FSS/TDS)** [CRP 12]
- UNDSS Learning and development strategy
- STWG update (BSAFE, SSAFE, and other training)

15:00 – 15:30   Break

15:30 – 17:00   **Security and Technology**
- Advisory Group on Technology (ITU) [CRP 13]
- TESS Project (Peter Casier/TESS) [CRP 14]
- eTA update (FSS) [CRP 15]

18:30   Social Event

Thursday, 24 January 2019

09:00 – 10:30   **Disability Considerations**
- Inclusion of Disability Considerations within the Security Risk Management Process (UN Women) [CRP 16]

10:30 – 11:00   Break

11:00 – 12:00   **IASMN Priorities 2019** [CRP 17]

12:00 – 13:00   **Any Other Business**
- Draft Guidelines on Blast Protection (PPCU) [CRP 18]

13:00 – 13:30   Closing Remarks

13:30 – 14:30   Lunch

14:30   End of Day - Close of Session

Inter-Agency Security Management Network (IASMN)   **CRP 1**
29th Session   **Annex C**
Vienna, 22 - 24 January 2019

List of Participants

	Entity	Name of Participant
1	ADB	Mr. Dewaine Farria
2	CTBTO	Mr. Isaku Higa
3	CTBTO	Mr. Mohammad Daryaei
4	CTBTO	Mr. Dharmakirthi Wijewardane
5	DPO	Mr. Russell Wyper
6	DPPA	Mr. Valentin Aldea
7	FAO	Mr. Piergiorgio Trentinaglia
8	IAEA	Mr. Steve Potter
9	ICC	Mr. Lassi Kuusinen
10	IFAD	Mr. Matthias Meyerhans
11	IFAD	Mr. Marco Smoliner
12	ILO	Mr. Jean-Louis Dominguez
13	IMF	Mr. Martin Kleiber
14	IOM	Mr. William Wairoa-Harrison
15	ITU	Mr. Drew Donovan
16	OCHA	Mr. Simon Butt
17	OHCHR	Mr. Abraham Mathai
18	OPCW	Mr. Bernd Schreiber
19	PAHO	Ms. Maria Teresa Angulo
20	UNDP	Mr. Luc Vandamme
21	UNDSS OUSG	Mr. Peter Drennan
22	UNDSS DRO	Mr. Bill Miller
23	UNDSS PPCU	Ms. Florence Poussin
24	UNDSS FSS	Ms. Katja Hemmerich
25	UNDSS PPCU	Ms. Justyna Pietralik
26	UNESCO	Ms. Mary Mone
27	UNFPA	Mr. Naqib Noory
28	UNHCR	Mr. Michael Dell'Amico
29	UNICEF	Mr. Paul Farrell
30	UNIDO	Mr. Oleg Sepelev
31	UNODC	Ms. Dagmar Thomas
32	UNODC	Mr. Robert Telenta
33	UNOPS	Mr. Arve Skog
34	UN Women	Mr. Paul O'Hanlon
35	World Bank	Mr. Greg Sanders

36	WFP	Mr. Christophe Boutonnier
37	WFP	Mr. Peter Casier
38	WIPO Geneva	Mr. Daniel Smith
39	WTO Geneva	Ms. Amene Bellir
40	CCISUA	Mr. Guy Avognon
41	FICSA	Ms. Marielle Wynsford-Brown
42	UNMD	Dr. Matthias Lademann

NB: This list includes only those participants who attended the meeting, and thus differs from the final list of approved participants as some were unable to attend.

Summary of Recommendations

On **the Review of the IASMN 28th Session Recommendations**, the IASMN:

- Took note of the progress made in the implementation of the last IASMN recommendations.

On **the 2019 UNDSS Priorities**, the IASMN:

- Agreed to greater sharing of information, including, if appropriate, internal planning discussions that could allow partners to better plan their activities.

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

- Endorsed the draft policy on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Threats and Attacks, with minor edits;
- Endorsed the technical guidance prepared by OPCW on *Operational Considerations for Unintended Toxic Chemical Weapon Exposure*.

On **the Guidelines of Acceptance in SRM,** the IASMN:

- Endorsed the annex to the SRM on "Reflecting Acceptance in the SRM".

On **the Review of Guidelines on safety and security crisis,** the IASMN:

- Approved the technical changes to the SMOM Guidelines on Safety and Security Crisis Situations.

On **Compliance – Board of Auditors' recommendations,** the IASMN:

- Reviewed and endorsed the recommendation of the Board of Auditors and proposed course of action. UNDSS will present an annual report to the IASMN on the implementation and compliance with security policies in the designated areas.

On **Maintenance of UNSMS policies,** the IASMN:

- Took note of the update.

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

- Took note of the update.

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

- Noted the progress of the Road Safety Strategy Implementation Working Group;
- Requested participants to follow up with their respective Executive Heads of UNSMS organizations on support for the launch of the UN Internal Road Safety Strategy.

On the Revised Commercial Air Travel Policy, the IASMN:

- Endorsed the revised draft Commercial Air Travel Safety Policy and transition plan, with some minor edits (in paragraphs 17, 19, decisions on risk, and a footnote on military aircraft) as well as other minor changes suggested by members and detailed in the body of the report.

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

- Noted the update on the TAG;
- Agreed that personnel from the new Division of Operational Support will chair the TAG meeting, after the UNDSS realignment is completed.

On the **TESS Project**, the IASMN:

- Reviewed and endorsed the TESS project charter;
- Took note and supported the process and the progress made to date;
- Requested a business plan from the TESS Project by March;
- Approved the schedule for the three streams of work on TESS (Speed up Stream 1: Expand TESS Support Team within current funding; Continue Stream 2: First draft of expanded standards by April 2019; Plan Stream 3: Draft by May 2019).

On **the eTA**, the IASMN:

- Took note of the progress to date;
- Emphasized the need for the eTA to be compatible with other existing systems;
- Requested work on the eTA Project charter to continue;
- Requested the project to gather lessons learned from other applications of this type.

On **Safety Risk Management,** the IASMN:

- Noted the progress of the Safety Risk Management Working Group;
- Supported the continued drafting of the guidance on the roles and responsibilities of the UNSMS in the system-wide OSH framework.

On **Mobility and Other HR Issues within the UNSMS,** the IASMN:

- Established a Working Group on 'UNSMS HR Strategy' (working title) and requested the group to draft ToRs and finalize them at the next Steering Group before presenting them at the IASMN's 30th session.

On **Training,** the IASMN:

- Endorsed the SSAFE operational guidelines, with the edits agreed at the meeting, also pending OLA agreement.

On **the Inclusion of Disability Considerations within the Security Risk Management Process**, the IASMN:

- Established an IASMN Working Group to ensure inclusion of disability considerations within the processes and decisions of the UNSMS;
- Requested the Working Group to develop its scope of work and ToRs to include, *inter alia*:
  - The development of simple guidelines for UNSMS security professionals on how to consider personnel and visitors with disabilities at UN locations, in the recommendations and design of SRM measures and procedures;
  - Communications advice and sample products to assist security professionals in tailoring security presentations and briefings for personnel with disabilities.

On **IASMN Priorities 2019**, the IASMN confirmed the below as priorities to be proposed to the IASMN's 29th session:
- Implementation of the Road Safety Strategy;
- Guidance on safety;
- Technology: identification of telecommunications standards and business model; eTA;
- Clarification on the extent of UNSMS responsibilities with regard to partners and third-party implementers;
- Assessing the need to review the Framework of Accountability;
- Review of policies, including through thematic evaluations;
- Work on disability considerations within the SRM;
- UNSMS HR Strategy.

On **the Draft Guidelines on Blast Protection,** the IASMN:

- Noted the information presented;
- Requested that comments be sent to PSU (Rodrigo Da Paixao) by the end of February in anticipation of the discussion at the IASMN Steering Group in the spring of 2019.