# The Inter-Agency Security Management Network
**30th Session, 18 to 20 June 2019, Montreux**

# Final Report

## Executive Summary

The 30th IASMN Session was held from 18 to 20 June in Montreux, Switzerland, hosted by the Swiss Federation with the support of IOM. There were 48 participants, representing 35 entities of the UNSMS.

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. This session of the IASMN endorsed guidance on the role of the UNSMS in Occupational Safety and Health, along with three new sets of Terms of Reference for working groups on disability considerations, UNSMS HR strategy and first responders training. Members agreed on a phased process for policy reviews, with a minimum of two policies to go through a substantive review each year, and additional policies to undergo a simpler technical review.

This IASMN session maintained a broad focus on security-related technology, with technology-related presentations delivered by UNDSS, WFP, and ITU. WFP briefed on the Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS) project and on the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC). A technical expert from the Threat and Risk Service also briefed on the GeoHub platform developed for analysis in UNDSS.

During the three-day session, participants provided updates on several key issues, including the 2020 JFA budget, the UNDSS realignment, gender, training, implementation of the Road Safety Strategy, discussions at the Duty of Care Task Force and priorities of the High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM).

Participants discussed the membership of the IASMN Steering Group and recommended that the group retain the current members. Mary Moné agreed to extend her term for another six months to allow for a smoother hand-over to the new chair of the IASMN.

This was USG Drennan's last IASMN session, and participants noted his commitment and positive contributions to the Network. Mr. Drennan will be replaced by Mr. Gilles Michaud in July 2019.

# Contents

# Introduction

1. The IASMN met for its 30th session from 18 to 20 June in Montreux, Switzerland, hosted by the Swiss Federation with the support of IOM[1]. Forty-eight representatives from 35 entities of the UNSMS participated in the session, including two representatives participating as observers from UN Medical Observers (UNMD) and the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA).[2]

# Opening Session

2. Ambassador Frank Gruetter, Head of UN Coordination and Deputy Head of the United Nations and International Organisations Division, Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, welcomed participants to the 30th Session of the IASMN. He noted that this was the sixth year that the Swiss Federation had supported this meeting, showing their strong commitment to the Network's progress. He noted the support from IOM to the meeting and thanked the USG UNDSS for his transformative leadership.

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 urged IASMN members who are not part of the Steering Group to voice their opinions, as the Group already had a chance to weigh in on the issues presented at this session.[3]

4. The agenda was adopted (**CRP 1**)[4].

5. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief Policy, OiC SPGS and Secretariat of the IASMN, briefed on the status of the recommendations from previous IASMN sessions (**CRP 1 Annex B**). She indicated that multiple actionable recommendations had been completed, with only two, on training and gender, that were still pending, and updates on these will be provided during the meeting. Among other item updates, she noted that, on item 14 of the IASMN's 29th session recommendations (draft guidelines on blast protection), inputs from IASMN members had been received and were being addressed.

6. UNFPA put forth a suggestion on item 5 of the IASMN's 28th session recommendations (UNSMS membership), indicating that a network similar to Saving Lives Together (SLT) could address the needs of those interested in closer collaboration. The Chief Policy, SPGS, noted that the Service has been in contact with those who had requested to become UNSMS members to identify their needs and the support the UNDSS could provide. SPGS has discussed establishing an informal network with such partners, and, in addition to the security symposium planned for 2020, talks are ongoing on how to cooperate, exchange expert practices and launch specific collaborations.

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[1] Names of individual UNSMS entities that regularly participate in the IASMN will not be spelled out in this report.
[2] See Annex B for full list of participants.
[3] To help new and/or less active members participate in discussion, FICSA suggested that a list of acronyms be provided for each full IASMN session.
[4] Since some sessions finished ahead of schedule, several sessions were moved up from their initial slots. The order presented in this report reflects the actual order of the sessions during the three-day meeting.

UNICEF suggested that item 5 (Security Symposium) be kept as "ongoing" rather than "completed" in the CRP.

7. **The IASMN:**
   - **Took note of the progress made in the implementation of the last IASMN sessions;**
   - **Agreed that item 5 of the IASMN's 28th session recommendations (Security Symposium) be tabled at the next IASMN Steering Group meeting.**

# Strategic Update

## Security Environment

8. The Director DRO/UNDSS briefed on the global security trends, summarizing the situation in the areas in which the UN operates. He noted that, in several instances, UN personnel found themselves in difficult situations due to civil unrest and reiterated the importance of being able to account quickly for personnel and ensuring no unauthorized dependents are present.

9. UNFPA noted that some positive changes also had taken place, for instance, the removal of Family Restrictions in Islamabad and it becoming a family duty station. The representative added that the response to the terrorist attack in New Zealand highlighted an important lesson, in that the government refused to give too much media coverage to the incident, "taking the oxygen out" of the perpetrator's intended goal of causing terror among the population. He suggested that an effective media strategy was something the UNSMS could consider building into the crisis management training for DOs. The Director DRO noted that the New Zealand attacks also reflected the tremendous rise in nationalistic fervour throughout the world, and that the UN would be a likely target as a result of this sentiment.

## HLCM

10. The USG UNDSS highlighted the key priorities of the HLCM. Below are summary points from his update on the HLCM meeting held in Bonn, Germany, on 3 and 4 April 2019:

   - **Business innovation**: UNHCR presented its Digital Solutions Centre, while the UN Secretariat and FAO presented on the application of machine learning and semantics technologies to improve knowledge management. Examples of approaches being explored – such as crowdsourcing – were introduced.

   - **Transformation of the UN system's operations**: The Secretary-General has signed a Mutual Recognition Statement with thirteen other Executive Heads (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO, ILO, IOM, UNESCO, UNAIDS and ITU), which aims towards a greater consolidation of shared services. The committee focused also on the non-financial benefits to be gained from co-location, such as security compliance.

   - **Rights of persons with disabilities**: The Committee adopted the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy. The USG UNDSS noted that he had highlighted that the IASMN has a working group on the issue.

- **Sustainability management**: The UN system is intensifying its work on climate change and ecological sustainability. The HLCM approved the Strategy for Sustainability Management in the UN System for 2020 to 2030.

- **Risk management**: The HLCM approved the ToRs for a Cross-Functional Task Force on Risk Management. The Task Force aims to improve the overall consistency of risk management processes and practices in the UN system.

- **The future of work for the UN workforce:** ILO presented a summary of the report of The Global Commission on the Future of Work. A dedicated retreat on the future of work will be held in October.

- **Addressing Sexual Harassment**: A number of deliverables were noted, such as strengthening investigative capacity and capability, and the completion of the first UN system Sexual Harassment Perception Survey.

- **Duty of Care for UN system personnel:** The USG UNDSS noted that he briefed the Committee on the TESS Project and the eTA application during this session, which was well received. WFP also presented their Humanitarian Booking Hub.

11. UNHCR indicated that, with many approaches on risk management being implemented across the UN system, it would be important for the IASMN to feed into this work. The USG noted that there was now a task force on the issue, with approved ToRs. The Chief Policy recalled that, on the Duty of Care Task Force, there was one representative from UNDSS and one from the IASMN, which could be considered for the risk management task force. A recommendation on an additional representative from the IASMN (in addition to the existing UNDSS representative from SPGS) could be made to the HLCM, and the Committee would ultimately decide. UNDP suggested to share the ToRs for the Cross-Functional Task Force on Risk Management with IASMN members upon which USG DSS replied that these should be sought from the HLCM representative of the UN Organization.[5]

12. **The IASMN:**
    - **Agreed that the Chair of the IASMN would liaise with the HLCM if an IASMN representative were identified to represent the Network to the Committee;**
    - **If approved, this would be tabled at the next IASMN Steering Group.**

## UNDSS Realignment

13. The USG UNDSS briefed participants on the ongoing realignment within UNDSS. The Department for Headquarters Safety and Security (DHSSS) has become DSSS (with the 'H' for 'headquarters removed) and will continue providing safety and security services. The Division of Regional Operations (DRO) has reviewed staffing allocations within the desks and continues to review its policies and procedures to support field operations. There is a focus on strategic analysis, including through the GeoHub project *(on which a presentation followed).* A new division, the

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[5] Following this discussion, SPGS circulated these ToRs to the IASMN's 30th session participants on 18 June 2019.

Division of Specialized Operational Services (DSOS) has been set up and includes the establishment of the Road Safety Unit (for which posts have been advertised and are undergoing assessment), and the creation of a Programme Management Support Unit to strengthen the Department's capacity to design and implement cross-cutting projects. DSOS also includes close protection support, Commercial Air Travel Safety Unit (CATSU), the Critical Incident Stress Management Unit (CISMU) and Compliance and Evaluation. Separately, there is the Strategy, Policy and Governance Service (SPGS), which will focus more on strategic oversight and corporate governance, as well as on communications and strategic innovations. The Secretary-General's Bulletin to announce these changes is being finalized.

14. In response to a question from UNHCR on how changes to airline status will be communicated, the USG UNDSS replied that, while the airline status is constantly updated, CATSU also will produce a monthly list of approved airlines.

15. UNICEF suggested that with the renaming of DSSS, and with the USG UNDSS's reference to the UNSSSNET, it now made sense that the Director DSSS should attend the IASMN. There has been a past tendency to not totally align UNSSSNET and SSS approaches with the policy decisions of the IASMN, so Director DSSS participation would be very helpful in this regard.

## Review of Security Funding Mechanism

16. The USG UNDSS highlighted that Ms. Jane Stewart, Controller a.i. of WHO, has been nominated as co-chair of the Finance and Budget Network/IASMN working group on the security funding mechanism. The ASG UNDSS, who will chair the group, has already met with Ms. Stewart twice and shortly will convene a meeting with all members. The USG noted that, to date, 15 organizations had been nominated as working group members (UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR, FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, ITU, UN Women, UNIDO, UNESCO, CTBTO [6], ICGEB [7] and the UN Secretariat). The USG confirmed that the UN Controller's office will be closely engaged in the matter.

17. The USG UNDSS noted that an ACABQ member highlighted a General Assembly resolution with regards to headcounts, which was out of step with the headcounts used by the UNSMS. He stressed that the UNSMS must ensure a fair and equitable system of billing that relies on a recent headcount. He highlighted the location of staff as an additional consideration, since security overheads are greater in high-risk or very high-risk duty stations, as well as the issue of minimum payment, which has not been re-costed since 2005. In response to a question from the World Bank on timeframes, the USG UNDSS noted issues should be resolved by the 2021 budget cycle.

18. In response to a question from OCHA on whether the group would engage on the issue of funding sources (JFA vs. the central headquarters budget), the USG UNDSS noted that, while the JFA was initially meant to be an interim measure, the ACABQ later did not support a change to the system whereby member state contributions would replace the JFA. He noted the difficulty of making

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[6] Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
[7] The International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

any changes to budget processes, cautioning that it may not be possible to change this arrangement, though agreeing that the Working Group could discuss the issue.

## 2020 JFA Budget

19. The USG UNDSS briefed the IASMN on the 2020 proposed budget. The budget had been prepared on zero growth from the 2019 budget and totalled 116.2 million (same amount as in 2019). He mentioned the budget had been reviewed by the Finance and Budget Network (FBN), together with other JFA budgets, and that the FBN was advised that the UNDSS budget had not yet been provided to the IASMN. A small working group was established by the FBN, consisting of UNHCR, UNDP and WHO, which reviewed the budgets. The working group had asked a number of questions of UNDSS, which had provided responses. On 9 April, the CEB was informed that the FBN had endorsed the budgets. This year, because the Secretariat has moved to annual budgets, the process was out of sync with the process at the IASMN level. The USG also mentioned there was a delay in forwarding the budget to which had been requested at the Steering Group at the beginning of May – while the initial deadline was 7 May, the document was sent out in June.

20. The USG UNDSS summarized the comments on the budget sent in by AFPs, and the responses to these.

- First, on the question on whether the new posts for the Executive Office would be taken from the field, resulting in a reduction of field positions, the answer was no. The new Executive Office posts will be funded by the GTA and will likely come from savings from the changes to the MoU with UNDP.
- In response to a comment that there appeared to be a reduction in the number of staff posts in the field, the response was no. There has been no such reduction.
- On the question of the location of posts and vacancies, the USG UNDSS highlighted the agreement to have operational quarterly meetings proposed at the recent IASMN Steering Group meeting for AFPs to provide UNDSS with details of upcoming AFP activities and priorities to enable UNDSS/UNSMS to assess the impact of their activities and priorities on security needs collectively.  These meetings will be chaired by DRO. He also reaffirmed that the decision on those postings and locations remained with the USG UNDSS.

21. To a comment noting an increased reliance on the LCSSB to hire security staff, the USG UNDSS highlighted that the LCSSB is governed by a rigorous process and that any objections should be voiced at the field level, as this is where decisions are made. This budget does not supplement UNDSS funding, and DOs are aware that the LCSSB are to be used for very specific initiatives.

22. The USG UNDSS noted there were no comments made on the budget amount. The floor was opened for questions which are summarized, by topic, below.

23. **Budget process**: Several entities (UNHCR, UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA and WFP) expressed dissatisfaction with the budget process, highlighting that the IASMN had regressed in their ability to properly review the budget, given the lack of budgetary information provided in a timely fashion, and that the IASMN had not had the opportunity to review and endorse the budget before it went to the FBN.  The USG UNDSS highlighted that the FBN was fully apprised that the

budget process did not go through the IASMN and continued the budget process despite this. He highlighted that a working group was established and AFPs were represented. The USG noted the concern, acknowledging the hiccups in the process, and confirmed that, while he had been transparent with the FBN, he would ensure they are aware of the comments made in order to improve the process next year.

24. In response to a question, the USG UNDSS noted that the Global Service Delivery Model had not yet gained traction and thus was not being factored into budget planning.

25. The UNFPA representative noted that IASMN members had not received the final budget document and the strategic framework that was requested through the FBN. The USG UNDSS indicated that the strategic framework has been combined with the budget into one document and confirmed it would be disseminated to all.[8]

26. UNFPA also suggested that the IASMN Steering Group report could be a standing item on the IASMN agenda as a feedback mechanism. The USG UNDSS noted that the reports are on UNSMIN and can be freely accessed. He agreed it could be added to the agenda, stressing, however, that the Steering Group does not make decisions.

27. **Quarterly Operational Meetings and Information Sharing**:  For these meetings, UNHCR suggested delinking operational issues from budgets, but considering geographic or thematic approaches, whereby geographic gaps or bundles of services would be discussed. UNDP echoed this point, urging for greater communication, which would result in improved transparency. The World Bank voiced support for the operational meetings. The USG UNDSS noted that the meetings were already suggested in the Steering Group and indicated that they should take a holistic view of activities vs. resources.

28. The UN Women representative noted that the location and type of personnel present at each location was available on UNSMIN and added that a best practice on information sharing was identified in Afghanistan in 2007-08 and could perhaps be revitalized. The USG responded that, while the information was available at the country level, a macro-level overview was needed. He added that the Department could review the practice mentioned by UN Women.

29. **Vacancy Rate and Expenditures**: UNFPA noted that the savings were relatively low, considering the high vacancy rate. The USG UNDSS responded that expenditures are reported, and there is no over-funding. The Executive Officer confirmed that the final JFA expenditures are reported in the UN financial statements that should be accessible to all. In case of under- or over-expenditure, the amounts are reconciled in the next billing cycle, with AFPs charged based on actual expenditures.

30. Several IASMN members mentioned varying vacancy rates. In response, the USG UNDSS noted that the vacancy rate is now less than 12 per cent, and should soon fall to 7 per cent, as the Department has been vigorously filling posts from the P3, P4 and P5 rosters. He noted that having a vacancy rate lower than 5 per cent would be difficult, based on how the recruitment system is

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[8] Detailed budget information was also circulated on 18 June, in the form of A/74/6 (Sect. 34).

structured. In response to OCHA's point that, when there are JFA savings, they are spent on additional posts such as those for road safety, the USG responded that road crashes were a leading cause of death of UN personnel and resources must address key risks. The USG also noted the Road Safety Strategy was supported and endorsed by the Secretary-General and Executive Heads of AFPs.

31. **The IASMN:**
    - **Agreed to add IASMN Steering Group reports to the agenda of full IASMN sessions;**
    - **The Chair noted he would ensure the FBN were aware of the comments made at the IASMN in order to improve the process next year.**


# Maintenance of UNSMS Policies

## Policy Review Plan

32. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief Policy, SPGS, gave an update on the implementation of the policies and guidelines approved at the IASMN's 29th session, along with a proposal for further policy reviews (**CRP 2**). She noted that the approved documents had been promulgated through the USG UNDSS through three separate communiqués and have been sent to the HLCM for noting, as per usual practice. Policy packages were produced for the new policies and guidelines. She noted that the 'trial period' for the air travel policy was recently extended until September.

33. She noted that, with the abolishment of the Field Security Handbook (FSH), the focus was on upgrading and maintaining the Security Policy Manual (SPM), now the only authoritative policy guide for the IASMN. DSS had already carried out a cosmetic upgrade, with a redesigned format, and is planning a substantive review to ensure the SPM stays relevant. The IASMN Steering Group had proposed a plan to review at least two policies a year, starting with the Framework of Accountability (FoA) and Applicability policies. In parallel, technical upgrades would be made, and DSS would notify the IASMN of such updates.

34. Ms. Poussin highlighted the difference between these two processes: a technical process that would entail language changes that bring older policies in line with newer ones (e.g. changing "SRA" to "SRM") and then circulated to all, and a formal substantive process whereby inputs are collected from IASMN members and the revisions are presented to the IASMN Steering Groups and full sessions. A substantive process may involve the formation of a working group or a drafting committee as in the case currently for the review of the policy on security clearance.

35. Several members (OCHA, UNDP, UN Women) voiced support both for the process, and for the two policies selected as the priorities for substantive review. UN Women noted the CRP should be updated to reflect that it is a minimum of two policies to review per year, as some policies stipulate their own review timelines.

36. On the FoA, OCHA noted that UNSMS entities often treat various categories of personnel differently, indicating the revision would need to fully cover those who work for the System. On Applicability, UNICEF suggested that the IASMN develop a Security Management Operations

Manual (SMOM) guideline in parallel, to offer guidelines on how applicability is implemented and to specify what type of assistance UNSMS entities can provide to those who are not covered by the policy. On the technical review, UNICEF suggested circulating the document in track changes for review so all IASMN members can see exactly what was changed. On the DO Handbook, the UNICEF representative also reiterated his earlier suggestion at the IASMN Steering Group to expand the booklet's title to include SMT members, in addition to the planned substantive updates which would take into account feedback from the DO Crisis Management Training. The Chief Policy, SPGS, agreed, highlighting that recently approved policies would also be added, along with guidance on decision-making in a security context.

37. On identifying priorities, UNHCR suggested that an evaluation of policies that have been promulgated may be helpful to verify if/how these are being implemented. The Chief Policy, SPGS noted that, while the evaluation function is now with DSOS, their work can be fed into the review process, as is being done with the warden system. She indicated that anyone can suggest which policies require review, and that there will be a call made to CSA, SAs and other security professionals at the end-of-year workshop run by DRO to gauge their priorities.

38. UNHCR put forth a suggestion for prioritized policy review: the policy on *'Relocation, Evacuation and Alternate Work Modalities – Measures to Avoid Risk'* (SPM, Chapter IV, Section D). The representative noted that the current term is highly sensitive and suggests that all UN personnel are leaving a given location. He suggested an alternate term, such as 'footprint reduction methods,' which also would trigger entitlements for those leaving a location but would not be as politically sensitive. UNDP highlighted the links between the evacuation policy with Programme Criticality (PC) and business continuity planning, noting the importance of understanding acceptable risk.

39. UNICEF supported the revision of this policy, noting it would likely expand beyond a revision of terms and suggesting that the "duty of care" concept of "informed consent" may need to be considered in this revision. UNHCR highlighted several tensions within the PC process, such as political considerations and inter-agency commitments. OCHA stressed that the current processes in place for determining risk and determining programme criticality are robust, but that those in charge of applying the concepts often need frequent guidance, as they may be in a new role or are dealing with a situation they have not previously experienced.

40. The USG UNDSS stressed the system's reliance on DOs to take decisions on measures to avoid risk, as well as the robustness of the frameworks in place. He noted that decision making, particularly on keeping personnel in high-risk duty stations, is a key component of the DO crisis management training. He indicated that, while there has been a downward trend in UN civilian (i.e. UNSMS personnel) casualties – in contrast to the trend for peacekeepers and NGO personnel – realistic conversations about accepting risk need to continue, including at more senior levels. He noted the importance of high-level involvement in decisions such as evacuation since the risks go beyond the individual, posing a corporate risk, as well as a duty of care concern.

41. **The IASMN:**
   - **Endorsed the process for the phased substantive review of UNSMS policies;**

- **Added the policy on "Relocation, Evacuation and Alternate work modalities – Measures to Avoid Risk" (SPM, Chapter IV, Section D) to the list of review priorities.**

## Security Clearance Policy Update

42. Ms. Justyna Pietralik, SPGS, presented a brief update on the revision of the security clearance policy. She noted that the revision was ongoing, and the drafting group was still addressing comments received from Steering Group members. She noted that, while the original impetus for revising the policy came from the launch of geo-location applications, which also address the provision of location-specific security information, the drafting group felt that specific operational details should be moved to an operational guidelines document. This also meant that the policy no longer includes a mention of the TRIP system, as this is an operational, rather than policy-level, mechanism. The guidelines document, to be part of the SMOM, will include details on security clearance mechanisms, including geo-location applications. Therefore, two documents will be provided for presentation to the IASMN's Steering Group meeting and the IASMN's 31st session: a revised security clearance policy and an accompanying operational guidelines document.

43. Ms. Pietralik indicated that any IASMN member wishing to be part of this drafting group should contact SPGS.

44. **The IASMN:**
- **Took note of the progress made in revising the policy on security clearance.**

# Gender Considerations in Security Management

45. Ms. Julie Dunphy, Chair of the Gender Considerations in Security Management Working Group, updated on the progress of the Gender Inclusion in Security Management Manual (**CRP 4**), noting that the manual has gone to the Field Reference Group (FRG) and, if no substantive changes are suggested, will be promulgated shortly to the UNSMS. Two issues were raised for Steering Group discussion: one to retain the paragraphs on sexual harassment in the workplace and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and the other related to SSIRS taxonomy to clearly include fields related to gender to better capture data (expanding the gender field beyond "male" and "female" based on recommendations by UN Globe) and also revisiting the event taxonomy of as incidents which should be recorded as sexual assault are often recorded under intimidation currently. At the IASMN Steering Group meeting in April-May 2019, it was indicated that DRO were revising SSIRS.

46. UNDP expressed support for the manual, and noted the entity planned to produce training on the topic. The representative enquired whether any IASMN partners, particularly UNDSS, had plans for something similar. Ms. Dunphy noted that her agency planned to build on training they had provided to date for their field security advisers, with the aim of rolling out a comprehensive training package in 2020 for their national field security personnel. The USG UNDSS indicated such a training should be part of general training and development sessions.

47. The Chief Policy, SPGS, added that SPGS has been working with the Gender Adviser and TDS on training on specific guidance for CSAs and SAs on the Aide Memoire, to ensure a consistent

response and monitor compliance. There are resource implications, and the discussion on how to support compliance is still ongoing.

48. **The IASMN:**
    - **Took note of the completion of the manual following review by OLA, UNDSS Gender Adviser, SPGS, and that consultation will be undertaken with the FRG.**

# Update on the UNDSS Gender Strategy

49. Ms. Justyna Pietralik, SPGS, delivered a presentation on the implementation of the UNDSS Gender Strategy[9]. She briefed on each of the three goals of the gender strategy, noting that in the UN-SWAP, UNDSS has made dramatic improvements, going from a level of zero indicators meeting requirements in 2012 to a level of 35 per cent of indicators exceeding requirements and 30 per cent meeting or approaching requirements in 2018. She clarified that, in 2018, the requirements were more stringent than in previous years, with additional indicators added.

# GeoHub

50. Mr. Wilber Wejuli delivered a presentation on GeoHub.[10] He highlighted the benefits of this platform, demonstrating its capacities to participants in an interactive session. Mr. Wejuli highlighted that the system works with layers, whereby data can be combined and analysed using maps. In response to a question from a member, he confirmed that DESA had representatives working on this.

51. Participants discussed aspects of the technology presented, including data security, data control, biases in reporting (including over-reporting), risk management, collaboration with in-house experts and the importance of ensuring consistent terminology. The Director DRO confirmed that, at present, only 30 people are able to use the system due to hardware limitations. This is a trial phase, and a further expansion would require an additional investment. Therefore, at this point, TRAS analysts are the principal users of the tool. Information fed into GeoHub comes from several open sources, and additional sources are being considered. In the future, GeoHub is planned to be linked to SSIRS.

52. Mr. Wejuli stressed that this tool cannot replace the human element in analysing the threats presented. DRO cautioned that the system would need rigorous validation to ensure meaningful outputs.

# Duty of Care

53. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief Policy, SPGS, presented an in-depth update on Duty of Care (**CRP 14, plus three annexes**). She noted that Mr. Wairoa-Harrison was the IASMN representative on the Duty of Care Task Force, and that SPGS also participated in the meetings.

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[9] The PowerPoint document of the presentation has been uploaded to UNSMIN.
[10] The PowerPoint version of the presentation has been uploaded to UNSMIN. The presentation relied on a live demonstration of capabilities; therefore, the PowerPoint represents only a portion of the content shared with the IASMN.

54. UNFPA enquired when information packages for high-risk duty stations would be available, noting they are currently available only for Afghanistan. He indicated that organizations would normally brief their personnel about contract types and risks before they deploy to their duty stations, though this was not always the case. Ms. Poussin indicated she would pass the question about information packages on to the task force.

55. UNICEF noted that recently the task force expanded their discussions to categories of workers that were not UN personnel (i.e., personnel of third-party contractors or implementing partners) and was confusing the issue by the improper use of the term "affiliated personnel". OLA indicated that the language used may create legal obligations, which the task force should be prepared for. He noted that legal advisers would be discussing this matter in upcoming meetings. The FICSA representative expressed frustration that the legal implications were being discussed relatively late in the process. UNICEF noted that assuming risk for something implied control over it, which would not be the case with personnel not under the control of a UNSMS organization (i.e. not an employee). This is why the additional SMOM guideline on "Applicability" will be helpful. The USG UNDSS highlighted it was important to ensure there would be no unintended consequences, and that the capacity to address this exists in-house. He added that these inputs would be fed into the review of the Framework of Accountability.

56. UNDP noted that "security" should be part of the vision statement (and not only safety), as the diagram on page 9 clearly mentions security as part of the framework. Ms. Poussin clarified that security is included in the word "safe" in the vision statement.

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

## DO Training

58. The Chief DRO briefed participants on the crisis training programme for DOs. This programme has been funded through a $1.6 m contribution from China and has given DOs the opportunity to exercise leadership and better understand their roles. In total, 113 participants took part in the training in Geneva, New York, Amman, Bangkok, Beijing and Nairobi, and the feedback has been very positive. In addition, there is funding of $200,000 for two additional crisis leadership courses before the end of 2019.

59. Participants (UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR) congratulated DRO on a successful training and suggested they would like to see it continue. In response to a question on sustainability, the Director DRO noted that two additional courses will be conducted, and a range of documents will be produced (checklists, 'cheat sheets', etc) to help sustain the participants' knowledge. UNDSS will continue to seek out additional extra-budgetary funding for further courses, with the aim that later, Security Advisers, under the guidance of UNDSS, could run similar workshops to train DOs and SMTs in their locations. The DPO representative offered to collaborate on such ventures. UNHCR also offered its support. UNFPA echoed the point on sustainability, suggesting that the training could also be offered at the SMT level.

60. The USG UNDSS thanked DRO and AFPs involved for their work on the training, noting that the emphasis at the training was on "leadership in crisis" rather than "crisis response", as more leadership training across the system is required.

# Security and Technology

## ETC

61. Ms. Enrica Porcari, Chief Information Officer and Director of the Technology Division for WFP, delivered a presentation on the emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC) and its link to the TESS Project.[11] She shared insights on the creation of the TESS Project, noting that it had become apparent that about 18 months ago, in most locations, security telecommunications systems were no longer fit for purpose. Since the ETC is a support body, and does not set policy, a new initiative – the TESS Project - was needed to bring the UN system together with the NGOs to work on the issue of security telecommunications standards. She noted that WFP has been paying for the TESS project for the past 1.5 years and, while for WFP, the project has paid back in cost and investment savings, the entity would like to expand the financial support base.

62. The USG UNDSS indicated the work provided by TESS had been invaluable, noting that it provided "global consistency, with local solutions". He also indicated that the project would feed into investment decisions of the UNSMS, to ensure that appropriate equipment is procured.

## TESS Project

63. Mr. Peter Casier, TESS Senior Programme Manager, delivered an update on the TESS project (**CRP 5**)[12]. Several participants (OCHA, UNICEF) voiced their support for the continuation of the TESS project after 2020.

64. In terms of governance and funding, UN Women cautioned that donor funding tended to be limited in duration, and that the JFA may be more appropriate. UNICEF echoed the JFA suggestion, noting that the project should be connected to UNDSS. While OCHA recalled that leadership of technology work tended to rest with WFP, Ms. Porcari highlighted the benefit of having a wider governance structure, and the importance of involving UNDSS.

65. The USG UNDSS noted that the IASMN would need to ensure sustainability and oversight of the initiative. He noted that the potential for savings was significant. He indicated that UNDSS must have an ownership and coordination role, and that longer-term standards were required. He indicated there must be appropriate technical expertise. He suggested JFA buy-in would be critical and that the IASMN needed to design a sustainable funding mechanism. He noted it would be important to assign responsibility for the post-TESS service.

66. **The IASMN:**
    - **Took note and supported the overall process, current recommendations and the progress made to date;**

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[11] The PowerPoint document of the presentation has been uploaded to UNSMIN.
[12] The PowerPoint document of the presentation has been uploaded to UNSMIN.

- **Took note of the progress and status on the current TESS co-funding through UNDSS, noting the MoU to co-fund TESS from JFA budget savings was ready for signature;**
- **Took note of the proposed post-TESS programme of work, requesting feedback from the IASMN members on the proposal within a month, for tabling at the next Steering Group and the 31st session of the IASMN.**

## TAG Update

67. Mr. Drew Donovan, Co-Chair of the TAG, presented the update on the group's work (**CRP 6**). He highlighted the importance of IASMN members participating in the group's work, noting that new members are welcome. He briefed on the group's proposed direction, highlighting that the proposal focuses on four distinct areas: (1) security communication solutions, (2) geolocation and location-awareness systems, (3) data mining, AI analysis and machine learning, and (4) physical security enhancements including digital identity management. The Co-Chair also canvassed for more active participation of IASMN member organizations present at the IASMN, who this advisory group is meant to support. The C0-Chair also showed a brief presentation on the possibility of using innovation hubs as an R and D mechanism for the TAG.[13]

68. Mr. Rodrigo da Paixao, the TAG Chair, confirmed that UN Information Security Special Interest Group (UNISSIG) was participating in the TAG. He added that a proposal to add cyber threat warnings to travel advisories have been suggested by UNISSIG, who have the expertise on the issue, noting that the proposal was still under evaluation.

69. UNFPA stated that technology capability was limited to help locate personnel taken hostage, especially when the hostage takers use modern apps, i.e. WhatsApp, and that exploring this capability on the UNSMS level would be merited. The USG UNDSS indicated the solutions would differ country by country and urged caution as the technology was liable to change quickly. UNICEF noted that there were several innovative ideas for this and offered to share ideas in a separate forum.

70. UNDP noted its support of centralized systems and approaches that prevents security from reinventing the wheel – such as global id management and card issuance. UNDP further welcomed the proposed direction for TAG's future work, in particular the emphasis on a closer relationship with UNISSIG and recommended to have a permanent UNISSIG be a member of TAG. UNDP also mentioned that, at this time, the entity does not support the proposal to include cyber threats in Travel Advisories, as Travel Advisories should be limited to security risks.

71. Members discussed the need for technological literacy for UN personnel, the importance of having technical ICT experts within the Organization, and the vulnerability of cloud-based data to being compromised. The Co-Chair agreed and stated this was an important area that needs to be considered by all security managers, i.e. the protection of cyber vulnerability of UN personnel via compliance, data protection, and privacy. UNICEF suggested that the TAG consider encryption within its work since cloud-based storage could never be fully secured.

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[13] The PowerPoint document of the presentation has been uploaded to UNSMIN.

72. Ms. Porcari indicated that an innovation network within the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has just been established. The network is separate from the UN Innovation Network. Ms. Porcari chairs the group in partnership with OICT and will note the IASMN's interest in this network.

73. **The IASMN:**
    - **Took note of the progress made by the TAG;**
    - **Reviewed and endorsed the proposed direction for the TAG's future work;**
    - **Requested the Group coordinate with the Innovation Network.**

## eTA Update

74. Ms. Jamison Medby, DSOS, presented the update on the eTA application (**CRP 7 and Annex A**). She noted significant progress had been made. She highlighted the success of the recent "demo day" in New York, where personnel were shown the app's capabilities and could discuss any concerns with UNDSS representatives. She noted that personnel did not indicate they would need official phones in order to use the application.

75. Mr. Surya Sinha, OLA, noted that IASMN members seemed to agree with the intent of the annex, but that its implementation method needed to change. Therefore, rather than having a document that establishes the relationship between UNDSS and personnel of IASMN members that would have access to the backend of the eTA, he proposed a policy that stipulates that each UNSMS member would ensure that personnel who have access to the eTA's back-end would provide certain 'undertakings' to them. Therefore, any issue on the misuse of the eTA can be dealt within the administrative structure of each UNSMS member.

76. On whether the use of the application was mandatory, the USG UNDSS clarified it was an SRM measure, as decided by the DO. Several IASMN members (IOM, ADB, UNICEF) noted their personnel were under the impression it was mandatory, as this is the message from some DOs and CSAs and requested further communications to the field on the issue. Several members (OCHA, UNICEF) expressed support for making the application mandatory, once further controls were in place.

77. Several IASMN members (UNHCR, UNDP) indicated they felt that, while significant progress had been made in improving the application, the eTA was still not completely ready for roll-out, without an agreed SOP in place. Some queried whether the current oversight would be adequate. Ms. Medby indicated that the SOP is nearly completed, but that she would work with OLA to include new language that would replace the user agreement.

78. UNODC indicated their personnel were under impression that once they submitted the travel request in UMOJA, their security clearance would be processed without any further submissions. Ms. Medby indicated that, while integration with UMOJA was in progress to supply travel information to TRIP, a separate submission of security clearance was still required. She clarified also that, while the application can be downloaded on multiple devices, it will pick up on the device that has been in use most recently and consider that device active. She noted that personnel should update their TRIP data directly in the app to correct any outdated information.

79. OCHA enquired about oversight mechanisms, noting that some countries had the active tracking function turned on for over a week. UNOPS also noted that data security was of paramount importance. The USG UNDSS highlighted that the system works on two-factor authentication, with the individual turning on the app, and the tracking function being activated for crisis response, as authorized by the DO. He stressed there were safeguards in place and that data would be securely held, for a period of 96 hours only, after which it would be purged. UNOPS requested that information on safeguards be more widely communicated.

80. Participants discussed the potential role of the application in investigations, with divided opinions on the issue. IOM noted data from their SCAAN application would not be used in an investigation and the FICSA representative indicated that if data from the eTA could be used for investigations, the staff federations would recommend people not to use the app. Other representatives, such as UNICEF, supported the use of eTA data for investigations, as it could clear the innocent and that UNSMS entities had an obligation not to take steps to make the confirmation of wrong-doing more difficult. ITU noted that any official investigation that has been sanctioned by the entity can already use data from electronic sources such as CCTV systems. The USG UNDSS noted that the eTA data is only maintained in the system for 96 hours. OLA added that, in principle, the data for UN Secretariat personnel is accessible by OIOS and, if an incident occurred, a decision could be made to "freeze" the data so it does not disappear after 96 hours. He clarified that any such action would need to comply with HR rules of each UNSMS member.

81. FAO expressed concerns about the effectiveness of the eTA in terms of the headcount feature, due to the fact that not all FAO personnel would active it in the following months because of costs, international roaming constraints, and other factors. Therefore, FAO would need to maintain its current Emergency Notification System (Everbridge).

82. ITU highlighted a "duty of care" plan to do a parallel evaluation of both the eTA application and to pilot a geo-locating security service as part of its Crisis Management Communications system for the following six months for ITU personnel (national and international), through which each person would receive a mobile device with a roaming data package.

83. Participants discussed other issues, such as the provision of phones to personnel in the field, and the misperception that the eTA is only a travel application, and therefore of little use to those personnel who do not travel. Ms. Medby confirmed that a bulk SMS system would be functional by October, so smartphones would not be required to benefit from the eTA. UNICEF highlighted the importance of training on the app.

84. The USG UNDSS stressed that for UN personnel, particularly in a mission setting, corporate requirements must be balanced with individual ones for duty of care, and that this application would facilitate the provision of assistance to personnel in crisis. On the need for a higher-level policy document for the eTA, the USG suggested waiting until the SOP is finalized to check if such a document was still needed.

85. It was announced by Ms. Medby, and confirmed by IOM, that a "Framework of Collaboration" had been signed by the Director General of IOM and the USG DSS. This framework document allowed

for progress to be made on interoperability between SCAAN and eTA.[14] This will help the system move forward as a whole. IOM also noted the need to make sure back office functions were strong, including policies and other types of guidance. He added that the eTA should be referred to as a "system" rather than an "application".

86. **The IASMN:**
   - **Took note of the progress made;**
   - **Requested the draft SOP be updated with the support of OLA and circulated to IASMN members with a request for inputs. (At a later point, it will be determined if any additional policy documents are required);**
   - **Requested that the ongoing testing be done with the participation of IASMN members who have requested access to testing.**

## WG on Guidance on Security Communications Systems

87. Ms. Florence Poussin, Chief Policy, SPGS, presented an update on the new working group on guidance on security communications systems (**CRP 8**). She noted that, at the 28th session of the IASMN, the group was initially established to consider the policy implications of a transition to GSM-based systems but that, as the TESS project was just commencing its work, the group had yet to be formed. Now, with recommendations coming from the TESS project and the security clearance policy review underway, there are tangible actions for the group to take. Therefore, draft ToRs are being submitted for the IASMN's review, and members are encouraged to approach SPGS if they wish to participate in the group.

88. UNICEF and UNFPA voiced their support for the approach, with UNICEF suggesting focusing first on membership before the ToRs are finalized. Several IASMN members volunteered to be part of the group: UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, UNHCR, IOM, ITU, OCHA, DPO, UNDP, WHO and WFP.

89. In response to a question about a possible overlap between this working group and the TAG, Mr. Casier clarified that the TAG has an advisory role while this group would focus on procedures and products (such as ToRs for Security Operations Centres). Therefore, both groups would be linked with TESS: the TAG would address the first two TESS areas of focus (referred to as "the connectivity and application layers"), while this group would address the third layer: procedures. Mr. Wejuli suggested the group also discuss the issue of geospatial technology.

90. The USG UNDSS indicated that, within UNDSS, the working group would fall under DSOS, and that there would be an interface with the TAG. He agreed that membership should be finalized before the ToRs are submitted for the review of the IASMN's 31st session.

91. **The IASMN:**
   - **Reaffirmed the need for this Working Group;**

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[14] Additional clarifying information was provided on July 9 from the IOM representative: Phase one of the collaboration process would see those on SCAAN passing their agency headcounts directly onto eTA. It would also see eTA advisories and geo-location alerts being passed directly into the SCAAN system.

- **Requested the Group to formalize its membership and submit its ToRs for the 31<sup>st</sup> session of the IASMN.**

# Safety Issues

## Road Safety Strategy Implementation

92. The Chief Policy, SPGS, updated members on the progress of the Road Safety Strategy implementation (**CRP 9**). She mentioned the successful launch of the Strategy in February, noting the personal involvement of many principals. She highlighted the success of Road Safety Week in May, with 22 countries participating in related activities, primarily driver training. She noted that the road safety unit within UNDSS was being established, with the selection process ongoing.

93. The UNFPA representative noted that road safety was a success story within the UNSMS and enquired whether training standards could be established based on existing initiatives within the UNSMS. The Chief Policy, SPGS, confirmed that as part of pillar 3, interim guidance on training standards will be developed for submission to the STWG. On data analysis, she reaffirmed the commitment to using an existing database, such as SSIRS, and to connect the existing multiple databases that contain this data, such as statistics on insurance claims within organisation.

94. The USG UNDSS noted that the aim of the strategy was to halve the number of fatalities due to road crashes by 2020. He noted that while the number of civilian casualties due to violence was on a downward trend, the road fatality statistics did not mirror this. He suggested that the UNSMS work towards Vision Zero.

95. The UNMD representative member (who joined via VTC) indicated that the group was fully supportive of the road safety unit, and that safer road users and post-crash response was a priority for UNMD. She added that UNMD was now focusing on first aid training.

96. **The IASMN:**
    - **Noted the progress on the activities undertaken by the Road Safety Strategy Working Group;**
    - **Reviewed and provided input into the proposed deliverables of the Working Group.**

## Safety Risk Management

97. Mr. Paul Farrell, Co-Chair of the Safety Risk Management Working Group, presented an update on the group's work (**CRP 10**), in particular the Guidance on the UNSMS Role in Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), which was being submitted for the endorsement of the IASMN. He noted that the group was charged with three tasks: to produce interim guidance, to discuss ownership in the transition to the full OSH framework, and setting out further options for the transition and indicated that, while the first of these has been completed, there were challenges with the other two, since a robust OSH framework does not yet exist in the UN system. The guidance should be operationalized at the DO/SMT level, and there may be checklists or other products to help support implementation. UNSMS entities will have flexibility on how to implement the guidance.

98. In response to a query from UNHCR, Mr. Farrell proposed that the guidance become part of the SMOM, next to chapter 7, similar to the way the policy framework fits within the SPM. UNDP

noted they were pleased with the interim guidance, especially with the retention of hazards in the General Threat Assessment and suggested that a discussion be held on providing tools to the field for dealing with natural disasters. The World Bank echoed this suggestion. The UNDSS Physical Security Unit highlighted the need for a tool to address safety risks, and the Co-Chair of the working group confirmed this would be up to each entity that has an operational component, which would include DRO. The USG UNDSS noted natural hazards was meant to be part of the DO training, and that there are best practices on this within the department.

99. Participants agreed the word "interim" would no longer be used to describe the guidance, as replacement guidance was unlikely to be produced soon. On training, DPO noted that a two-week course on OSH was being conducted in Brindisi, and an awareness package was also available.

100. **The IASMN:**
   - **Endorsed the guidance on the UNSMS Role in Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) (Annex A of CRP 10);**
   - **Affirmed the need for security personnel and security decision makers (DOs and SMT members) to receive training and communication on the specific UNSMS guidance through the appropriate means;**
   - **Requested the USG, as chair of the IASMN, to highlight the IASMN's work on safety to the HLCM;**
   - **Agreed to highlight to UNSMS organizations the new OSH guidance and to review potential difficulties of implementing this guidance;**
   - **Disbanded the Safety Working Group, with the possibility to reconvene it in the future when OSH framework is more widely coordinated at the inter-agency level, and when there will be a requirement to revise the guidance to the UNSMS regarding OSH.**

# Working Group Updates

## Inclusion of Disability Considerations within the Security Risk Management Process

101. Mr. Paul O'Hanlon, Chair of the working group, presented the progress and ToRs of the group (**CRP 11**). He noted that the group has kept the ToRs relatively narrow to ensure the group stays within its mandate. He indicated that the working group has three sub-groups that focus on different functions (guidelines for the UNSMS, collation of tools and research).

102. In response to a question from UNICEF on the focal point to the HLCM Task Force on Disabilities, Mr. O'Hanlon noted that the intent was to have the Chair as that focal point (and not the working group, as specified in the ToRs) and indicated the group was adjusting the wording in the ToRs. The Chair will review HLCM documents, and provide information to SPGS, who will then liaise with the HLCM.

103. **The IASMN:**
   - **Endorsed the Working Group Terms of Reference;**
   - **Recognized the work of the Working Group thus far and proposed Workplan.**

## UNSMS HR Strategy Working Group

104. Ms. Renu Bhatia, Executive Officer, UNDSS, briefed on the progress of the working group (**CRP 12**), noting that since its establishment in January, the group has met several times and collaboratively produced a set of ToRs. She indicated the group wished to keep the ToRs as a living document, since the scope of HR was vast.

105. UNFPA, group co-chair, expressed appreciation of the positive collaboration and support of group members. He requested greater involvement from UNDSS, particularly through DRO.

106. UN Women noted the group would need more analysis and prioritization in order to address its complex subject matter effectively, and UNICEF urged constraint of the group's creativity by keeping the ToRs broad and encouraging cross-fertilization.

107. The FICSA representative enquired about the overlap between the HR strategy working group, and the disability considerations working group. The Chair of the Disability Considerations working group noted that the groups would coordinate and already shared many of the same members.

108. The USG UNDSS indicated that the working group should retain an aspirational outlook but noted that identifying immediate priorities would be helpful. The many existing tools within the UN system should be leveraged, such as UNDSS' workforce planning tools, which allow entities to model workforce needs for the coming years.

109. **The IASMN:**
    - **Took note of the briefing;**
    - **Advised on the participation of UNDSS divisions/departments in the HRWG, indicating that UNDSS will be represented by the Executive Officer, with involvement from DRO, as required;**
    - **Endorsed the draft Terms of Reference for the HR strategy working group.**


# Training

## STWG Update

110. Ms. Katja Hemmerich, Chief TDS, gave an update on the work of the Security Training Working Group (STWG) (**CRP 13**)[15]. The Chief TDS provided details on the new learning catalogue, the new BSAFE course (for which the completion deadline was 30 June), the SSAFE training, WSAT work and first responder training guidelines. She completed the briefing by noting that the ToRs for the UNSMS Ad Hoc Technical Group for First Responders Training were being submitted to the IASMN for endorsement as well as the request to reduce the period of IFAK and ETB certification for participants and instructors from three years down to two. The USG DSS noted the achievements made by Ms. Hemmerich since her arrival at the department, including in improving relationships.

111. **BSAFE:** In response to a question from DESA, the Chief TDS confirmed that this training should be completed by all UNSMS personnel, including fellows, consultants and other non-staff categories.

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[15] The PowerPoint document of the presentation has been uploaded to UNSMIN.

The only temporary exception to this were IMF, the World Bank, and ADB, who will have slightly different versions for their personnel.[16]

112. **Technical data sharing issues**: In response to a question from UNOPS on the sharing of data on course completion, the Chief TDS clarified that, the pilot of the reporting tool continues, however, this far only UNICEF has managed to overcome the administrative and financial obstacles to enable use of the BSAFE reporting tool with their LMS. Therefore, for all others, the manual system of reporting remains the same as with the earlier BSITF/ASITF courses, i.e. staff are responsible for keeping their BSAFE certificate, which they may be required to produce to confirm they have taken BSAFE. Personnel who do not have a certificate should request their Agency Security Focal Point to confirm they have completed BSAFE by checking local records on their LMS or on UNSMIN (if the person completed BSAFE on the UNDSS LMS). UNICEF stressed that, as a matter of policy, AFPs were responsible for ensuring that their personnel complete BSAFE and UNDSS Security Advisers cannot withhold security clearance based on the presence or absence of proof of BSAFE completion. In response to a query from UNHCR on sharing SCORM files with partners, such as those under the SLT arrangement, the Chief TDS responded that those files could be shared once the reporting tool is fully operational.

113. **Additional technical issues**: UNFPA noted some technical issues, where some personnel who have completed BSAFE training have still not received certificates. The Chief TDS reiterated that the first contact should be the helpdesk for whichever LMS the course was completed on.  If the helpdesk cannot fix the problem, then TDS will look into the case. UNHCR suggested that the training catalogue be made available in PDF form as the current online format made it difficult to download the document. The Chief TDS indicated she would look into the downloading procedures.

114. **SSAFE**: The Chief TDS explained the process for updating the core modules of the SSAFE programme. Input had been received from all trainers via a survey, a workshop in Turin attended by HQ and field SSAFE trainers and STWG members, and a detailed discussion with the STWG. A key request from SSAFE trainers and the STWG was to ensure that there were sufficient support tools for trainers to implement the new core modules, and TDS was committed not only to creating guidance for trainers, including detailed lesson plans, but also additional support tools such as "how-to-videos" and other materials to help show trainers how to address sensitive or complex issues. UNICEF raised two issues on SSAFE: 1) Any revision of SSAFE will require the updating of the revised SMOM guidelines on SSAFE that were just approved at the IASMN's 29th session; 2) Based on wider discussion on Hostage Incident Management, SSAFE modules on the subject should emphasize prevention or avoidance of being taken hostage, rather than just surviving the incident. TDS confirmed that SSAFE courses will have a broader emphasis on prevention for all incidents, including hostage situations.

115. **WSAT**: The UN Women representative noted a significant amount of confusion over this training, clarifying that his entity was not leading the WSAT. He noted that the sub-working group had been

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[16] Additional clarifying information was provided on July 15 from the TDS representative: The World Bank and IMF are in the process of creating a tailored BSAFE for their staff and the ADB has created an equivalent Security Awareness Training (SAT) to cover BSAFE topics while taking into account that their HQ staff are not part of the UNSMS.

disbanded, and now only a small coordination group was in place. He queried whether the WSAT guidelines had been agreed and noted that a lot of agencies require this training and that, in many locations, it is now listed as an SRM measure. He expressed support for TDS to coordinate the training. In response, the Chief TDS agreed that TDS could take a leading role and affirmed that the STWG agreed on the ToT content, not on the new WSAT guidance, therefore the interim guidance sent out by the USG UNDSS in December continued to be in force for the WSAT. She clarified that the WSAT is for women only and that the guidance would be further discussed by the STWG, with a view to having it approved by the IASMN.

116. **Medical training**: UN Women suggested an extensive discussion on medical training, since this area is not within the strict purview of security. Several participants (ADB, UNHCR, UNDSS) voiced concerns about removing it from the realm of security training. The USG UNDSS indicated that it would be important to ensure that this type of training is maintained and has proper resources and, while suggesting that the STWG discuss the issue further, cautioned against the move.

117. **Recertification of trainers**: UNDP requested that a discussion takes place on the requirements for recertification, when a trainer has not exercised their skills for some time.

118. **The IASMN:**
- **Took note of the progress made to date;**
- **Approved the ToRs for the UNSMS Ad Hoc Technical Group on First Responders training in Annex A of CRP 12;**
- **Approved the proposed change to the First Responder Guidelines to reduce individual first aid kit (IFAK) and emergency trauma bag (ETB) certification for trainers and participants to two years (from the current three-year requirement), with a view to reviewing the requirements in a year;**
- **Agreed that TDS would lead the coordination of WSAT;**
- **Requested the STWG to review the technical data sharing issues, considering pros and cons of the solutions;**
- **Agreed that the STWG would further discuss the issue of medical training.**

## HIM Training

119. Mr. Paul Farrell, UNICEF, briefed on the UNSMS Hostage Incident Management (HIM) training that UNICEF was working on relaunching, in collaboration with DRO, TDS and other UNDSS sections. This followed UNICEF's need for an internal policy on HIM and the need for managers and security advisers to understand how to manage these very difficult cases. The training will emphasize management of hostage incidents more than specific negotiations, incorporate lessons learned (including on information management), support to families, any new corporate sector practices as well as new research. The training is open to inter-agency participation and is planned to be held in either Turin or Amman, in September 2019. He indicated that UNDSS would "own" the updated course once it's been produced – UNICEF was merely funding the relaunch of the initiative.

120. UNICEF also highlighted the need for the IASMN to remained engaged in the issue of HIM, including on lessons learned, new approaches and the need to update the UNSMS policy and guidelines on the subject. UNICEF offered to use its internal policy as template for updates to the UNSMS documents. The UNSMS (especially DRO) could also benefit from better management of a standing capacity in HIM, that would be responsible for updating training and liaison, among others.)

121. Several entities (World Bank, IOM, UNFPA, IMF, UNHCR) expressed support for HIM training, with some wishing to participate and to help systematize the training. Participants also discussed several related issues including the role of social media in dealing with HIM incidents, the link to the arrest and detention policy, the importance of providing support to families, and the role of external capacity. The World Bank and IMF noted that some NGOs, such as Hostage UK/US, can be used to provide their expertise on family support. The USG UNDSS cautioned that, in using organisations associated with a particular country, the UN's ability to negotiate may be impacted by a perceived lack of neutrality.

# IASMN Housekeeping

## IASMN SG Membership

122. The USG enquired whether IASMN members had comments on the IASMN Steering Group membership and IASMN co-chair (**CRP 15**). None of the current Steering Group members proposed leaving the group, and no new additions to the group were suggested.

123. The USG UNDSS proposed that the current Co-Chair, Ms. Mary Moné, extend her term by six months to provide continuity when the new USG, Mr. Gilles Michaud, assumes chairmanship of the IASMN in July. Ms. Moné agreed to remain Co-Chair until the IASMN's 31st session.

# Close of Session

## Next meetings

124. The dates for the next Steering Group meeting were confirmed to be 22 to 23 October 2019. The venue, as previously decided, is The Hague, Netherlands. For the next full IASMN session, locations under consideration are: New York, London and Montreal. The dates are 21 to 23 January.

# Agenda

**Tuesday, 18 June 2019**

09:00 – 09:30      **Opening Session**
- Opening remarks by Ambassador Frank Grütter, Head of the United Nations and International Organisations Division, Directorate of Political Affairs, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
- Adoption of the Agenda (USG, UNDSS) (CRP 1)
- Review of Previous IASMN Sessions Recommendations (SPGS) (CRP 1 Annex B)

09:30 – 11:00      **Strategic Update**
- Security environment (DRO)
- HLCM (USG UNDSS)

*11:00 – 11:30*      *Break*

11:30 – 12:30      **Strategic Update (continued) (USG UNDSS)**
- UNDSS Realignment
- Review of Security Funding Mechanism
- 2020 JFA Budget

*12:30 – 13:30*      *Lunch*

13:30 – 14:30      **Maintenance of UNSMS Policies (SPGS)**
- Policy Review Plan (CRP 2)
- TRIP Policy update (CRP 3)

14:30 – 15:30      **Gender Consideration in Security Management (UNHCR)** (CRP 4)

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

16:00 – 17:00      **Update on the UNDSS Gender Strategy (SPGS)**

*17:00*      *End of Day*

**Wednesday, 19 June 2019**

09:00 – 11:00      **Security and Technology**
- ETC (WFP)
- TESS Project (TESS) (CRP 5)
- TAG Update (DSOS) (CRP 6)

*11:00 – 11:30*     *Break*

11:30 – 12:30      **Security and Technology (continued)**
- eTA update (DSOS) (CRP 7)
- WG on Guidance on Security Communications Systems (SPGS/WFP) (CRP 8)

*12:30 – 13:30*     *Lunch*

13:30 – 15:00      **Safety issues**
- Road Safety Strategy Implementation (SPGS) (CRP 9)
- Safety Risk Management (UNICEF) (CRP 10)

*15:00 – 15:30*     *Break*

15:30 – 17:00      **Working Group Updates**
- Inclusion of Disability Considerations within the Security Risk Management Process (UN Women) (CRP 11)
- UNSMS HR Strategy Working Group (EO/UNFPA) (CRP 12)

*18:30*     *Social Event*

**Thursday, 20 June 2019**

09:00 – 10:30      **Training**
- STWG update (DSOS) (CRP 13)
- DO training (DRO)
- HIM training (UNICEF)

10:30 – 11:00      **Duty of Care (SPGS)** (CRP 14)

*11:00 – 11:30*     *Break*

11:30 – 12:30      **GeoHub (TRS)**

*12:30 – 13:30*     *Lunch*

13:30 – 14:00      **IASMN Housekeeping** (CRP 15)
- IASMN SG Membership
- Selection of New Co-Chair

14:00 – 15:00      **Any Other Business**

15:00 – 15:30      Closing Remarks

*15:30*     *End of Day - Close of Session*

# List of Participants

|  | **Entity** | **Name of Participant** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ADB | Mr. Dewaine Farria |
| 2 | DESA | Mr. Tom Rudi |
| 3 | DPO | Mr. Russell Wyper |
| 4 | EBRD | Mr. Ian Evans |
| 5 | FAO | Mr. Piervito Muscaridola |
| 6 | IAEA | Mr. Criostoir Leaney |
| 7 | IAEA | Mr. Veljko Nenadic |
| 8 | ICAO | Mr. Michael Romero |
| 9 | ICC | Mr. Lassi Kuusinen |
| 10 | IFAD | Ms. Berkis Patricia Perez |
| 11 | IMF | Mr. James Blakeney |
| 12 | IOM | Mr. William Wairoa-Harrison |
| 13 | ITU | Mr. Drew Donovan |
| 14 | OCHA | Mr. Simon Butt |
| 15 | OPCW | Mr. Bernd Schreiber |
| 16 | UNAIDS | Mr. Peter Koopmans |
| 17 | UNDP | Mr. Luc Vandamme |
| 18 | UNDSS OUSG | Mr. Peter Drennan |
| 19 | UNDSS DRO | Mr. Bill Miller |
| 20 | UNDSS/EO | Ms. Renu Bhatia |
| 21 | UNDSS/DSOS | Mr. Rodrigo Victor da Paixão |
| 22 | UNDSS SPGS | Ms. Florence Poussin |
| 23 | UNDSS TDS | Ms. Katja Hemmerich |
| 24 | UNDSS/DSOS | Ms. Jamison Medby |
| 25 | UNDSS SPGS | Ms. Justyna Pietralik |
| 26 | UNDSS/TRAS | Mr. Wilber Wejuli |
| 27 | UNESCO | Ms. Mary Mone |
| 28 | UNFPA | Mr. Naqib Noory |
| 29 | UNHCR | Mr. Michael Dell'Amico |
| 30 | UNHCR | Ms. Julie Dunphy |
| 31 | UNICEF | Mr. Paul Farrell |
| 32 | UNIDO | Mr. Oleg Sepelev |
| 33 | UNODC | Mr. Robert Telenta |
| 34 | UNOPS | Mr. Arve Skog |

| 35 | UNRWA | Mr. Mohamed Haider |
|----|-------|--------------------|
| 36 | UN Women | Mr. Paul O'Hanlon |
| 37 | World Bank | Mr. Jeffrey Culver |
| 38 | World Bank | Mr. Daniel Chase |
| 39 | WFP | Ms. Maria Victoria Montalvo |
| 40 | WFP | Ms. Enrica Porcari |
| 41 | WFP | Mr. Peter Casier |
| 42 | WHO | Mr. Angelito Bermudez |
| 43 | WIPO Geneva | Mr. Daniel Smith |
| 44 | UNWTO | Mr. Antonio Garcia Medrano |
| 45 | FICSA | Dr. Evelyn Kortum |
| 46 | OLA | Mr. Surya Sinha |
| 47 | UNMD | Dr. Anne Gaelle Selod (VTC) |
| 48 | CEB Secretariat (Finance and Budget Network) | Ms. Laura Gallacher (Strategic Update sessions only) |