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ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL MATTERS

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INFORMATION NOTE ON FUNDING OF SECURITY MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for information

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Director, ODF* and WFP Security Focal Point: Mr M. Lorentzen tel.: 066513-2343

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* Field Security Division

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides information on WFP's share of field-related security costs of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, other WFP security costs for the current biennium and the Security Emergency Fund.

The 2010 strategic review for WFP security details how WFP will address new security challenges. WFP continues to emphasize the need for a flexible security management, which requires:

- a) a clear security management structure;
- b) security training for all WFP staff;
- c) continued emphasis on the development and implementation of security risk management;
- d) information sharing and coordination of security efforts;
- e) adequate internal capacity for information analysis; and
- f) mainstreaming security risk management into corporate risk management.

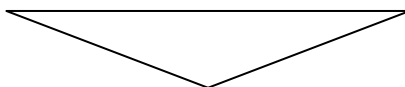
The Field Security Division will continue to support and coordinate with the Inter-Agency Security Management Network. The internal security management system now in place in WFP will ensure the Field Security Division's functionality and continued flexibility.

Under the existing cost-sharing formula with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, WFP's projected share for 2010–2011 is US\$24.4 million; it includes the cost of three of the WFP regional security advisers. Internally, the Programme Support and Administrative budget covers the Director of the Field Security Division, a senior security officer and two security analysts based at Headquarters. An additional 17 Headquarters staff are funded from the US\$14.5 million allocated to the Security Emergency Fund for 2010; an additional post is necessary to support the blast assessment and mitigation work of the Premises Security Committee. WFP also employs 54 field security officers funded by direct support cost budgets. These budgets also partially fund security and safety-related equipment. The Security Emergency Fund supplements equipment purchase and pays for facility protective measures; in 2010, it provided goods and services to 40 country offices and Headquarters. Additional expenditures are necessary for expansion and maintenance of the new Global Security Information Management and Security Analysis System and the satellite-based tracking system for the vehicle fleet.

The Field Security Division plans security awareness training for up to 2,500 staff per year, and also supports training of drivers and security focal points, and first aid training. The Premises Security Committee authorizes expenditures of the Security Emergency Fund for: i) WFP office relocations for security-related reasons; ii) certain infrastructure work that goes beyond normal minimum operating security standards; and iii) blast and other security mitigation works required for new facilities. Its field engineering team provided direct support to 26 country offices in 2010.

WFP needs a strong team to achieve its security goals. With the continued full support of the Board, ODF has become better able to address the increasing security challenges WFP faces; sustainability is a major concern. Additional funding requirements for 2011 are US\$8.6 million for office relocation and blast mitigation and US\$7.6 million for security management and minimum operating security standards, for a total of US\$16.2 million, minus any carry-over from 2010 balances.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board takes note of “Information Note on Funding of Security Management Arrangements” (WFP/EB.1/2011/12-B).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

BACKGROUND

1. At its Annual Session in 2010, the Board took note of the “Information Note on Funding of Security Management Arrangements” (WFP/EB.A/2010/13-E) and the Secretariat’s intention to inform it periodically of progress and to report any significant changes in WFP’s share of costs or in the cost-sharing mechanism.
2. This document provides information on WFP’s share of United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) field-related security costs, including funding, other WFP security costs for the current biennium and the Security Emergency Fund. It also provides details on additional funding required for the Security Emergency Fund.

STRATEGIC REVIEW FOR WFP FIELD SECURITY

3. On 1 January 2011, in accordance with the recommendations of the Independent Panel on Safety and Security presented to the Secretary-General on 9 June 2008, the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) will implement the new security level system (SLS). The SLS, combined with the new United Nations security risk management (SRM) policy and framework of accountability, provide the policy guidelines for full implementation of the United Nations security culture “no programme without security, no security without funding” along with WFP’s commitment to find “how to stay”.
4. The Board document presented at the 2010 Annual Session contained a Strategic Review for WFP Security, including details on how WFP would address new security challenges. WFP continues to emphasize the need for a flexible security management structure that can react to new demands and emergencies. In addition to quick and effective response, this requires:
 - a clear security management structure including lines of communication, a chain of command and a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities;
 - security training for senior managers, security managers, security officers and other WFP staff;
 - continued emphasis on SRM-based minimum operating security standards (MOSS), security assessment missions, blast assessments and building upgrades;
 - information sharing and coordination of security efforts, including training with partners;
 - internal capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate information to identify potential threats and support operational planning; and
 - mainstreaming SRM into corporate risk management in coordination with the Performance and Accountability Management Division and the Emergency Preparedness Unit.

5. This strategy will allow WFP's Field Security Division (ODF) to continue providing operational support to Regional Directors and country directors, who are the principal security managers in the field. In collaboration with UNDSS, ODF will continue to develop and implement sound internal security policies, programmes, guidelines and training to ensure the safety and security of staff and operations. To avoid duplication of effort and conserve resources, the division will continue supporting the Inter-Agency Security Management Network (IASMN). The implementation of risk management rather than risk avoidance will help to ensure that WFP continues to work in challenging security environments; rigorous adherence to SRM and the determination of acceptable risk are central.
6. Staffing levels were reviewed during 2010; additional staff were hired for training and information analysis. It is expected that staffing levels in 2011 will remain the same or possibly increase. The current security management structure, including training, information analysis and risk management, will ensure the division's functionality and continue to meet WFP's security needs.

2010–2011 UNDSS COST SHARE OF UNITED NATIONS

FIELD-RELATED SECURITY COSTS

7. At its First Regular Session in 2005, the Board agreed to support the Secretary-General in implementing an enhanced and unified security management system for United Nations staff worldwide (WFP/EB.1/2005/10).
8. The budget approved by the General Assembly (A/64/6/Sect.34/Add.1) for the jointly financed UNDSS field-related security costs for the 2010–2011 biennium was US\$209.9 million, compared with US\$174.4 million for the previous biennium. This excludes the United Nations Malicious Acts Insurance Policy, to which WFP does not subscribe.
9. Under the existing cost-sharing formula, WFP's projected share for 2010–2011 is US\$24.4 million. This figure is based on 10,809 staff members in the field, as indicated in the Chief Executives Board document "Cost-Sharing Arrangements for Jointly Financed Activities" (CEB/2009/HLCEM/FB/8).
10. Table 1 outlines the budget for UNDSS jointly financed costs from 2002 to 2011.

TABLE 1: UNITED NATIONS FIELD-RELATED SECURITY COSTS (US\$ million)		
	United Nations system field-related costs (UNDSS total)	WFP's share of United Nations field-related costs
2002–2003	42.9	6.5
2004–2005	113.1	13.2
2006–2007	172.3	20.2 ^a
2008–2009	174.4 ^c	17.3
2010–2011	209.9 ^d	24.4 ^b

^a Credit of US\$3.2 million received in 2006.

^b Credit of US\$1.4 million received in 2010.

^c As per the proposed 2010–2011 UNDSS budget.

^d Projected figure still under review by UNDSS.

11. The Board approved the funding from the General Fund of 2010–2011 mandatory costs for UNDSS (WFP/EB.2/2009/5-A/1). WFP's UNDSS costs for 2010–2011 are expected to be US\$24.4 million. As in the past, any unspent balance under the cost-shared portion of the UNDSS budget will be credited to the participating agencies. For 2010–2011, WFP's share of United Nations field-related costs includes three regional security advisers¹ responsible for supporting regional bureaux and country offices, monitoring MOSS implementation, coordinating security activities and training, conducting reporting and analysis, initiating preventive measures and deploying in emergencies.
12. As a member of IASMN, WFP will provide direction on operational requirements for security arrangements in the field. WFP will continue to work with UNDSS and other inter-agency security networks to develop an implementation strategy and mechanisms for a global security-management system, and ensure that there are no overlaps with ODF. To facilitate this, UNDSS is committed to providing regular reports on the distribution of jointly financed posts.

WFP INTERNAL SECURITY COSTS

13. In addition to the costs of participating in UNSMS, WFP bears substantial internal costs for security related to its mission.

Field Security Officers

14. The Director of ODF, a senior security officer and two security analysts based at Headquarters are paid from the Programme Support and Administrative budget; additional Headquarters staff are funded from the US\$14.5 million allocated to the Security Emergency Fund for 2010. Three out of five regional security officers authorized to coordinate security management are covered by the UNDSS cost-shared budget and two are covered by the Security Emergency Fund. WFP currently employs 54 field security officers, all of whom are funded by direct support cost (DSC) budgets.

¹ These advisers are to be located in the regional bureaux in Bangkok, Cairo and Johannesburg.

Security Equipment/MOSS Compliance

15. In response to recommendations from country office-specific threat and risk assessments, security- and safety-related equipment is provided to ensure that all WFP country offices comply with MOSS. This equipment is funded partially through project DSC budgets. Minimum requirements for security communications equipment and infrastructure such as very high frequency radios are also met through DSC budgets. When local DSC funds are insufficient to cover security costs, they are supplemented from the Security Emergency Fund.
16. Security costs for evacuations and relocations, and the share of UNDSS local security costs are paid for from DSC budgets. At some duty stations, additional residential security measures are approved by the country-level security management team; these are also funded from DSC budgets.

REPORT ON THE WFP SECURITY EMERGENCY FUND

17. Having considered “Update on the WFP Management Plan (2008–2009)” (WFP/EB.A/2008/6-C/1) and “Information Note on the Implementation of Security Management Arrangements” (WFP/EB.A/2008/13-D), the Board approved the use of US\$5 million from the General Fund to establish a Security Emergency Fund for the most pressing security measures. Having considered the “Update on the WFP Management Plan (2008–2009)” (WFP/EB.2/2008/5-A/1/Rev.1), the Board approved an additional allocation of US\$22.5 million for 2009. In accordance with decision 2009/EB.2/5, US\$14.5 million was carried forward from the 2008–2009 budget.
18. Table 2 shows expenditures in 2010 from the Security Emergency Fund and foreseen allocations for 2011. Costs associated with substantial infrastructure works are a separate funded programme which requires authorization by the Premises Security Committee (PSC). In 2010, the Security Emergency Fund provided for office relocation and blast mitigation, blast assessments, security equipment, facility protection, training, security assessments and staffing.

TABLE 2: SECURITY EMERGENCY FUND 2010–2011 (US\$)		
	2010 commitments*	2011 requirements
Security Management and MOSS		
Staffing	2 161 295	2 500 000
Consultants	457 261	500 000
Equipment	1 834 056	2 500 000
Facility protection measures	226 447	500 000
Training	638 560	1 000 000
Security risk assessments	83 860	250 000
Blast assessments	296 056	400 000
Substantial Infrastructure Works		
Office relocation and blast mitigation	2 776 743	8 590 981
TOTAL	8 474 278	16 240 981

* Source: WFP Information Network and Global System II (WINGS II), 23 November 2010

Staffing

19. During 2010, 17 security posts were funded from the Security Emergency Fund. Of these, a senior security officer developed policies and training materials, a security officer assisted the PSC with blast mitigation recommendations and implementations, two security advisors covered operational needs, four security officers rolled out security awareness training (SAT), one security analyst enhanced ODF analytical capacity; one was an administration officer and two were administrative assistants. The PSC also approved funding for a security implementation programme manager, two engineers, a procurement officer and an administrative assistant.
20. The Security Emergency Fund includes funding for the continuation of these security-related posts in 2011. An additional post to support blast assessment and mitigation is essential.

Equipment and Facility Protective Measures

21. The Security Emergency Fund provides country offices with funding to ensure MOSS compliance. During 2010, building-protection measures, telecommunications equipment, blast-resistant film, body armour, access-control equipment and armoured vehicles were provided to 40 country offices and Headquarters. Other equipment required by MOSS such as fire-fighting equipment, alarm systems and medical equipment were provided to 23 country offices. A worldwide ODF assessment of MOSS compliance during 2010 indicates that WFP has attained 92 percent MOSS compliance across its operations and is continuing its efforts towards full MOSS compliance. ODF will continue to coordinate with regional bureaux and country offices to ensure that the necessary security measures are in place. Funds and technical support will be provided for offices that are not fully MOSS compliant.

Global Security Information Management and Security Analysis System

22. The Field Security Division developed the Security Information Management and Security Analysis System (SIMSAS) within the logistics cluster portal, enabling security staff and focal points to collect, store, analyse and present information related to the safety and security of WFP personnel, assets and operations. It has been suggested that elements of this system and baseline information should be made available to other United Nations agencies, UNDSS and cooperating partners within the framework of “saving lives together”.
23. Because of the need to safeguard sensitive information, the data stored in this system must be under WFP’s full control. A robust, reliable and expandable system will ensure that data can be safely shared even as its volume increases and will facilitate non-WFP users’ access to selected information. This will require increased storage and server capacity; costs associated with making the system accessible to other partners and agencies will be included in equipment costs. Were UNDSS, other United Nations agencies and the humanitarian community as a whole to use the system, costs would be incurred for development, data management and storage; the latter two are potentially recoverable through user fees.

Land Track Asset Management

24. During 2010, satellite-based tracking of vehicles was set up in 12 countries, covering 75 percent of high-risk countries. Over 950 tracing units have been installed and are providing real-time monitoring along with a silent panic alarm to be activated in case of emergency. In the Sudan, five vehicles were recovered in 2010 as a result. The value of the vehicles recovered is greater than the system's budget. It is expected that all high- and medium-risk countries will have the tracking devices installed by the end of 2011. Eventually ODF intends to include all vehicles, thus assuring uniform management of vehicle security.

Training

⇒ *Security awareness training*

25. Updated SAT is planned for all regional bureaux in early 2011. Trainers also take on a secondary role as field security officer advisers when they visit country offices. Up to 2,500 staff will be trained in 2011 and 2012; ODF plans to provide refresher training every two or three years.

⇒ *Driver training*

26. The Field Security Division has rolled out driver training in conjunction with the Field Emergency and Support Office. The training incorporates satellite-based vehicle tracking, ensuring that the human and technical sides of vehicle safety are linked. The programme includes training of trainers for national staff; by the end of 2010, 503 drivers had been trained, with 104 trained as trainers. In 2011 and 2012 the programme will focus on the Middle East and West Africa.

⇒ *Country security focal point training*

27. In accordance with the Executive Director's circular on security and the WFP framework of accountability, country security focal points (CSFPs) assist country directors in managing security in countries where no professional WFP security officers are deployed. Previously, ODF had conducted workshops for CSFPs, which was time-consuming and costly. With the Human Resources Division, ODF is developing a correspondence-based CSFP certification course to ensure basic knowledge of CSFP roles and responsibilities, which is expected to be available by mid-2011.

⇒ *Safe and Secure Awareness in Field Environments*

28. Based on assessment of potential risk associated with the January referendum in the Sudan, staff members in Southern Sudan were offered Safe and Secure Awareness in Field Environments (SSAFE) training in skills for hostile environments and basic first aid. Although SSAFE is managed by UNDSS, given the backlog for SSAFE training in Southern Sudan, the WFP security team in the Sudan coordinated with ODF and UNDSS to provide a second training team, allowing more than 80 percent of WFP staff there to be trained in SSAFE by mid-November.

⇒ *Other training*

29. In coordination with the WFP medical unit, country offices have identified local qualified providers of basic first aid training; basic first aid and life support are also integrated into SSAFE training.

30. WFP facilitated certification of security officers in the use of trauma bags, in line with United Nations requirements. In 2010, 35 WFP security officers were certified. Additional trauma certification courses will be conducted in 2011.

⇒ *Workshops for WFP security officers*

31. In 2010 ODF conducted two workshops for security officers to ensure understanding and compliance with WFP and United Nations security policies and procedures; two per year are planned for 2011 and 2012. The workshops also encourage the exchange of ideas and best practices, ensuring that WFP continues to remain a centre of excellence for security management.

Security Assessment Missions

32. WFP will continue conducting missions to assist country offices in identifying physical and procedural security measures at WFP offices every two years. These will focus on: i) implementing country-specific security and safety procedures; ii) improving building security; iii) understanding access-control procedures; and iv) employing protective measures in vehicles. During 2010, consultants from WFP's stand-by roster conducted security assessment missions in 8 countries while regional security officers conducted 18. Country directors received the security assessment mission report and recommendations; ODF is following up on the implementation of recommendations.
33. More than 40 country offices have not had a security assessment mission during the past two years. To fill the gap, ODF will undertake more security assessment missions during 2011 than in 2010, using the stand-by roster and regional security officers and focusing on ensuring that WFP is meeting its security goals and that all security policies and procedures are fully implemented.

Office Relocation and Blast Mitigation

34. The PSC consists of senior managers at Headquarters and regional bureaux, and is chaired by the Chief Operating Officer. The PSC advises the Chief Operating Officer, oversees the security of facilities used by WFP staff and authorizes Security Emergency Fund expenditures related to:
- i) WFP office relocations as a result of security risk;
 - ii) significant security-related infrastructure improvements, including blast assessment and mitigation, which go beyond MOSS requirements; and
 - iii) design and construction of blast- and other security-mitigation works required for new facilities.
35. Administrative support is provided by the Premises Security Task Force, drawn from ODF and the Facilities Management Branch. In 2010 its field engineering team provided direct support to 26 country office teams conducting office relocations and mitigation works, only some of which required funding from the Security Emergency Fund. Reflecting the priorities of UNDSS, the task force supports operations in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Somalia with expertise, recommendations on funding and other resources.

36. Actual 2010 expenditures were lower than projected for two reasons:
- i) A proposal to provide office space for WFP in Baghdad was re-evaluated because of high costs and a more cost-effective solution was found.
 - ii) Projects in Kabul, Mogadishu and elsewhere were re-evaluated because of constraints in the security situation. The Kabul and Mogadishu projects are expected to progress in 2011.
37. Completed projects include new country office facilities in Amman and Islamabad, where staff members have already been relocated.
38. Under “office relocation and blast migration”, Table 2 shows the projected costs to complete major office relocation and mitigation works in 2011, reflecting the challenges of operating in Afghanistan and Somalia, changed circumstances in Uganda and emerging challenges in Chad and Ethiopia. In Afghanistan, initiatives to provide safe living and working spaces in Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat and Kandahar will be supported in part by the Security Emergency Fund, but will also require standard construction and refurbishment works. The work will be managed as a coherent package. Given the difficult and volatile working environment in Somalia, providing facilities that are adequately protected against blasts and heavy-calibre weapons is a priority in Mogadishu, Galkayo and other locations.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2011

39. At its Annual Session in 2010, the Board was presented with the funding requirements for 2010–2011 and informed that implementing all security management requirements would require accelerated spending. Costs associated with security management and MOSS were separated from those for substantial infrastructure work associated with office relocation and blast mitigation, which require authorization of the PSC.
40. By the end of 2010, most of the Security Emergency Fund assigned to security management and MOSS was committed. There had been a low commitment of funds for office relocation and blast mitigation, but funds will be required for such costly plans as high-risk blast mitigation in Afghanistan and Pakistan. An additional US\$8.6 million will be required for office relocation and blast mitigation in 2011 and an additional US\$7.6 million will be required for security management and MOSS compliance. The total will be reduced by funds carried over from 2010.

THE WAY FORWARD

41. Meeting WFP’s security goals requires a strong security team. With the continued support of the Board, ODF has become better able to address the increasing security challenges WFP faces but sustainability is a major concern. While seeking additional funding from the Board to ensure continuity, long-term sources of sustainable funding need to be identified and Member States’ awareness of security issues raised.
42. To ensure coordination of efforts with a view to maximizing the impact of WFP’s operations, ODF will continue to be an active participant in IASMN, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the High-Level Committee on Management working group on strengthening UNSMS and other groups tasked with security and safety in the United Nations.

43. The Executive Director will continue to support the Secretary-General in implementing an enhanced and unified security management system for United Nations staff worldwide, and in advocating with Member States and the heads of agencies for General Assembly funding of UNSMS from the United Nations regular budget.
44. The Secretariat will update the Board annually on security management arrangements in the United Nations system and their financial implications, including WFP's share of costs.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CSFP	country security focal point
DSC	direct support costs
IASMN	Inter-Agency Security Management Network
MOSS	minimum operating security standards
ODF	Field Security Division
PSC	Premises Security Committee
SAT	security awareness training
SIMSAS	Security Information Management and Security Analysis System
SLS	Security Level System
SRM	security risk management
SSAFE	Safe and Secure Awareness in Field Environments
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNSMS	United Nations Security Management System
WINGS II	WFP Information Network and Global System II