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## Security report

### Executive summary

In 2018, WFP operations continued in an increasingly volatile and violent world. With 11 of the 13 humanitarian emergencies to which WFP responded being either generated or significantly exacerbated by conflict, the pace and intensity of WFP's operations also increased. One of the tragic results of this is the number of armed incidents involving WFP staff, which was higher than ever in 2018.

The resurgence of Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the continuous exposure to violence in countries such as the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen and the increasingly difficult operating conditions resulting from movement restrictions, access constraints and administrative hindrance resulted in a total of 1,086 security incidents – the highest number since 2008. The Security Division was also concerned to note a resurgence of maritime insecurity related to both piracy and conflict in the waters off the Horn of Africa and Yemen, with a WFP-chartered vessel coming under attack.

WFP deplors the deaths of two staff members in the line of duty: one staff member was killed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and one died in a workplace accident in Afghanistan. This report contains detailed analysis of threats and risks facing WFP's personnel and operations and highlights the trends that are anticipated for 2019.

Humanitarian access remains a challenge in countries that include Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, and the Security Division, together with the emergency preparedness and support response and the policy and programme divisions, took additional initiatives aimed at better equipping country offices to deal with access constraints.

Consideration of gender issues is incorporated into the Security Division's strategy, as demonstrated by the successful delivery of security awareness training for women in areas of concern and the attention paid to gender-based security incidents in security analysis and management.

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The decentralized structure of the division at the regional level enabled close follow-up on country-specific requirements for security risk management and analytical support, with each regional bureau supported by a regional security analyst. The alignment of security compliance mechanisms with corporate processes was aided by the division's special assistance missions.

Over the past year, the security workforce of WFP underwent a strategic review, which was carried out through processes initiated at the corporate level and consultations with a reference group of field security officers. Two "waves" of recruitment for a Future International Talent (FIT) pool were concluded and a number of candidates on the FIT Pool roster were offered appointments in the field or at headquarters. Successful candidates come from increasingly diverse backgrounds, and the Security Division continued to make progress towards its gender-related goals for 2021.

## Security incidents<sup>1</sup>

1. The main security incidents involving WFP personnel<sup>2</sup> or assets or the staff of partners or contractors were as follows:
  - Two WFP staff members were killed in the line of duty in 2018.
  - Two WFP staff members lost their lives while off duty.
  - Seven staff members of contractors were killed in the line of duty.

### WFP personnel fatalities and serious injuries

2. In 2018, three staff members lost their lives in acts of violence. One WFP staff member, a driver, was shot and killed in an ambush by unidentified armed men in North Kivu province (Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)) while he was on duty. Two WFP staff members lost their lives in acts of violence that were not related to work, one in Afghanistan and one in Lesotho (table 1).
3. One WFP staff member, a site maintenance assistant, died in a workplace accident at the WFP warehouse in Kabul (Afghanistan).
4. Two members of WFP personnel were killed in non-work-related road traffic accidents in Côte d'Ivoire and Zimbabwe.
5. Two members of WFP personnel sustained gunshot wounds in non-work-related incidents in Ethiopia and Somalia.
6. One WFP staff member was raped in El Salvador.
7. One WFP staff member and his dependent were physically assaulted during a house break-in in Ethiopia.
8. Four members of WFP personnel were seriously injured in work-related road traffic accidents and five were injured in road traffic accidents while off duty.

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<sup>1</sup> Based on incidents reported in WFP's security information management and security analysis support system.

<sup>2</sup> The term "WFP personnel" as used in this report includes staff members, consultants, interns, service contract holders, special service agreement holders, volunteers and their eligible family members. It does not refer to people who are both locally recruited and paid on the basis of hourly rates.

**TABLE 1: WFP PERSONNEL KILLED OR INJURED IN ACTS OF VIOLENCE ON AND OFF DUTY, 2008–2018**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Killed	4	9*	-	4	1	5	1	2	1	-	3
Injured	17	23	14	7	8	4	4	4	1	3	4

\* WFP lost five personnel in the suicide bombing attack on the WFP country office in Islamabad on 5 October 2009, which was the main cause of the high death toll in that year. Four other WFP personnel were injured in the attack.

### Contractor and partner staff fatalities and serious injuries

9. No partner staff members were killed in acts of violence in 2018.
10. The number of fatalities of contractor staff members in the line of duty dropped from 18 in 2017 to 7 in 2018, continuing the downwards trend since 2016.
11. Six members of contractor staff were killed in acts of violence in three incidents in South Sudan and one each in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Yemen. One contractor employee lost his life in a road traffic accident.
12. Eight contracted drivers and driver's assistants were injured in acts of violence, five of which occurred in South Sudan, one in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, one in Uganda and one in Guinea.
13. A driver's assistant was injured in an airstrike by the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen.
14. A contractor employee was injured during a shooting incident in a camp for internally displaced persons in Ethiopia.
15. A contracted driver was seriously injured in a road traffic accident in Uganda.

**TABLE 2: PARTNER AND CONTRACTOR STAFF KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHILE PROVIDING SERVICES FOR WFP, 2008–2018**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Killed	13	6	6	8	6	10	3	11	23	13	6
Injured	5	11	22	7	7	36	4	5	33	11	8

### Abduction and kidnapping

16. There were nine abduction and kidnapping incidents in 2018. In Kenya, a WFP staff member was the victim of an express kidnapping, and a WFP dependent was the victim of a virtual kidnapping.<sup>3</sup>
17. Seventeen partner employees were abducted in five incidents, including two in Afghanistan, one in Mali, one in Uganda and one in Ethiopia; all were released.
18. Two incidents were reported in which commercial truck drivers employed by WFP contractors were held together with their trucks. One incident took place in Afghanistan and the other in Mali, and both drivers were released after the food being transported on their trucks had been offloaded.

<sup>3</sup> Virtual kidnappers use deception and threats to coerce victims into paying a quick ransom without actually kidnapping anyone.

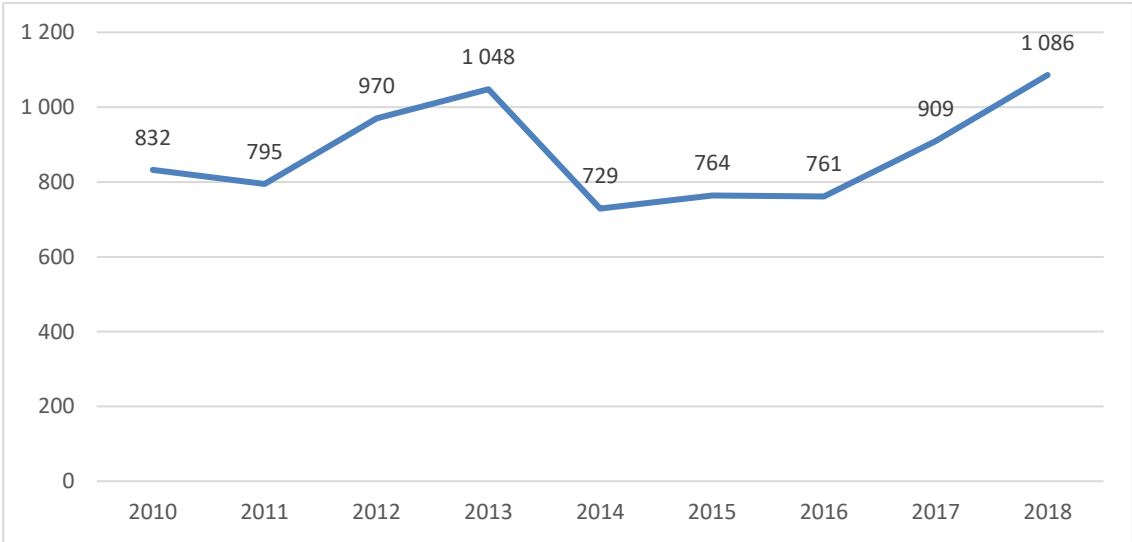
**Arrest and detention**

19. In 2018, 34 members of WFP personnel were detained or arrested. Most arrests were related to alleged violations of local laws, mainly road traffic regulations. The majority of personnel were detained briefly (less than 24 hours). One staff member remains in custody in Cameroon.

**Global trends**

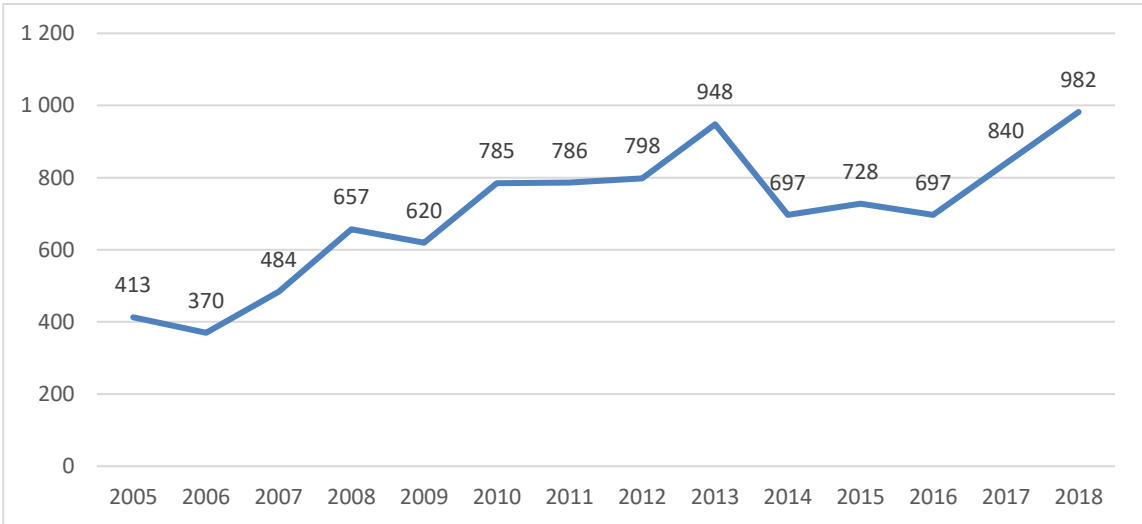
20. In 2018, 1,086 security incidents involving WFP personnel or assets, or WFP partners or contractors supporting WFP operations were reported. This is the highest number registered in the past decade and 19.5 percent higher than in 2017, when 909 incidents were reported (figure 1).

**Figure 1: Security incidents involving WFP personnel, assets, contractors or partners, 2010–2018**



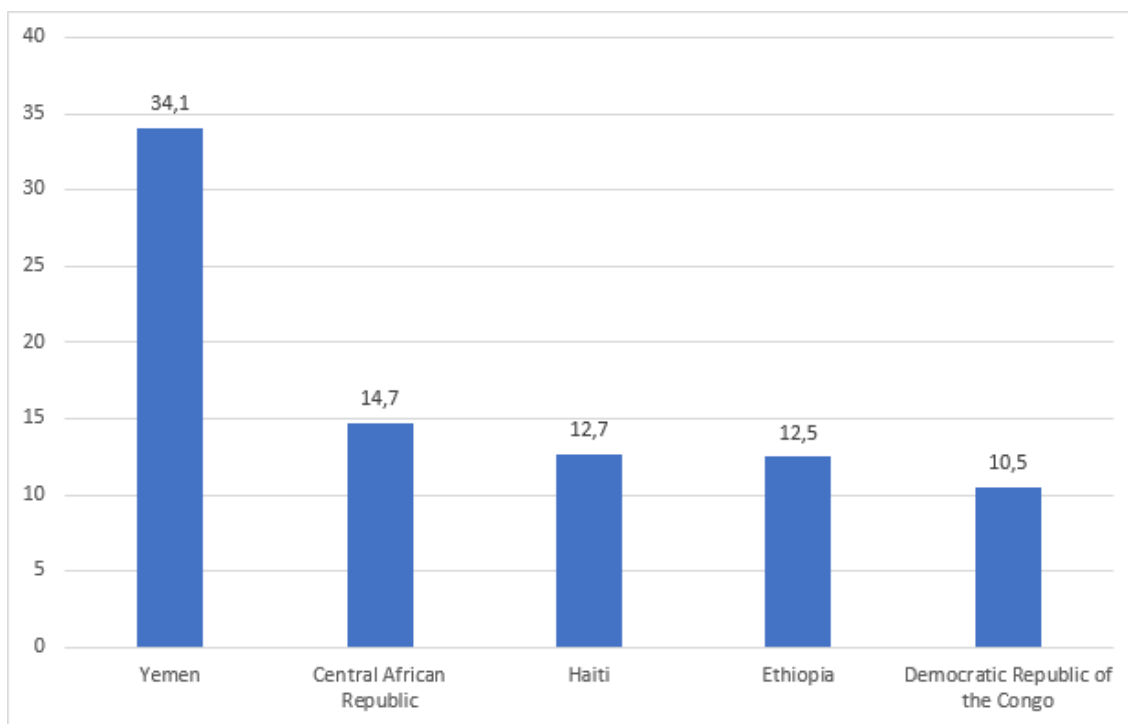
21. The number of incidents involving WFP personnel or assets, excluding incidents involving only partners or contractors, also rose by 17 percent, from 840 in 2017 to 982 in 2018. Of these, 71.7 percent (704) were work-related while 28.3 percent (278) occurred outside work (figure 2).

**Figure 2: Security incidents involving WFP personnel or assets, 2005–2018**



22. As shown in figure 3, the countries with the highest per capita rates of security incidents involving WFP personnel or assets were Yemen with 171 incidents among 501 members of personnel (34.1 percent), the Central African Republic with 37 among 252 (14.7 percent), Haiti with 20 among 157 (12.7 percent), Ethiopia with 98 among 786 (12.5 percent) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo with 57 incidents among 545 members of personnel (10.5 percent).

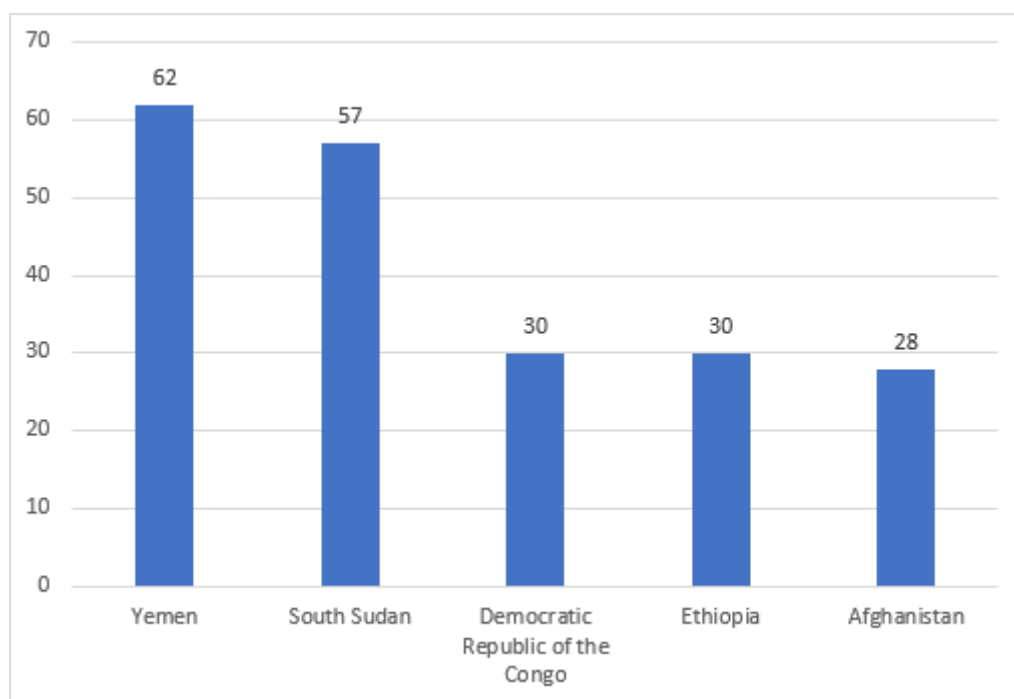
**Figure 3: Countries with the highest per capita rates of reported security incidents involving WFP personnel or assets, 2018 (per 100 personnel)**



23. For a second consecutive year, Yemen is the country with the highest rate of reported incidents to number of WFP personnel members (171 compared with 101 in 2017). The main contributing factors were intensification of the armed conflict, particularly in Hudaydah Governorate, and a high threat of extremist attacks. No direct targeting of WFP personnel was apparent, but the risks of collateral effects on WFP personnel and damage to WFP assets are very high. Contractors continue to suffer serious effects.
24. In the Central African Republic, the security environment remains extremely unstable as armed groups control large areas of territory and engage in intense rivalry for control of natural resources. In September 2018 alone, 19 security incidents directly affected humanitarian actors, leading to a suspension of operations affecting about 170,000 beneficiaries. Increasing insecurity in the capital Bangui is caused by high levels of violent crime, including thefts, burglaries and carjackings, as was highlighted by the serious injury sustained recently by a WFP staff member in a carjacking close to WFP's country office.
25. In Haiti, violent crime rates remain high, particularly in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Robberies and aggravated assaults are among the most frequent crimes, posing a threat for humanitarian organizations including WFP. Criminally motivated incidents accounted for 50 percent of all the security incidents involving WFP in Haiti.
26. WFP operations in Ethiopia were increasingly affected by outbreaks of inter-ethnic violence in Somali and Oromia regions and along their administrative boundary. Recurrent intercommunal clashes led to a growing number of temporary suspensions of WFP activities because of unrest and associated violence, and restrictions on road movements were imposed.

27. A rise in the ratio of reported security incidents to number of WFP personnel members was registered in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's North Kivu province where WFP has been closely involved in Ebola response activities since the outbreak of the virus disease in August 2018. WFP's exposure to security risks has increased in an already volatile security environment characterized by the activities of numerous armed groups and disenfranchised militias, high crime rates and general lawlessness.
28. As shown in figure 4, the countries with the highest numbers of reported security incidents involving employees of WFP contractors and partners were Yemen (62 incidents), South Sudan (57), the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia (30 each) and Afghanistan (28). Yemen and South Sudan accounted for the vast majority of these incidents as the security environment in both countries remained heavily affected by conflict and criminality. Incidents in this category involved predominantly WFP-contracted truck drivers and driver's assistants. Commercial truck drivers face heightened security risks while transporting WFP commodities, but some of the reported incidents resulted from transporters' non-compliance with security advice regarding night-time travel or the use of unsafe roads.

**Figure 4: Countries with the highest numbers of reported security incidents involving WFP contractor and partner staff, 2018**

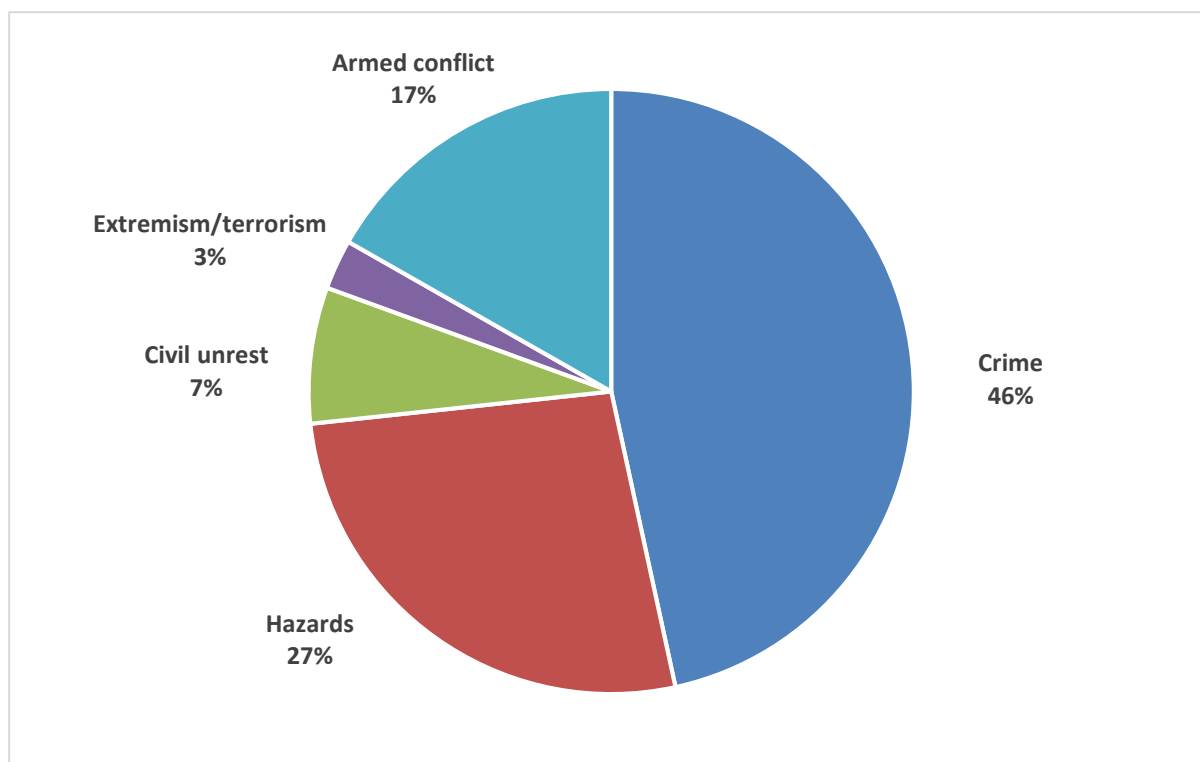


29. As in previous years, crime is the main security threat to WFP personnel and assets and partner or contractor staff, accounting for 46 percent of all incidents. This figure represents a 19 percent decrease compared with 2017. Consistent with previous annual reports, hazards<sup>4</sup> constituted the second largest category of incidents (27 percent), comprising predominantly road traffic accidents. The number of incidents resulting from armed conflict as a proportion in the total number of incidents increased by 54 percent compared with 2017. Incidents of civil unrest increased slightly, accounting for 7 percent of total incidents compared with 5 percent in 2017 while those related to extremism remained at the same level (3 percent) (figure 5).

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<sup>4</sup> "Hazards" constitute one of five threats identified by the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS), namely, extremism/terrorism, armed conflict, civil unrest, crime and hazards. Hazards include things like natural disasters, road traffic accidents and workplace safety incidents.

**Figure 5: Reported security incidents affecting WFP personnel, assets, contractors or partners, by type of threat, 2018**

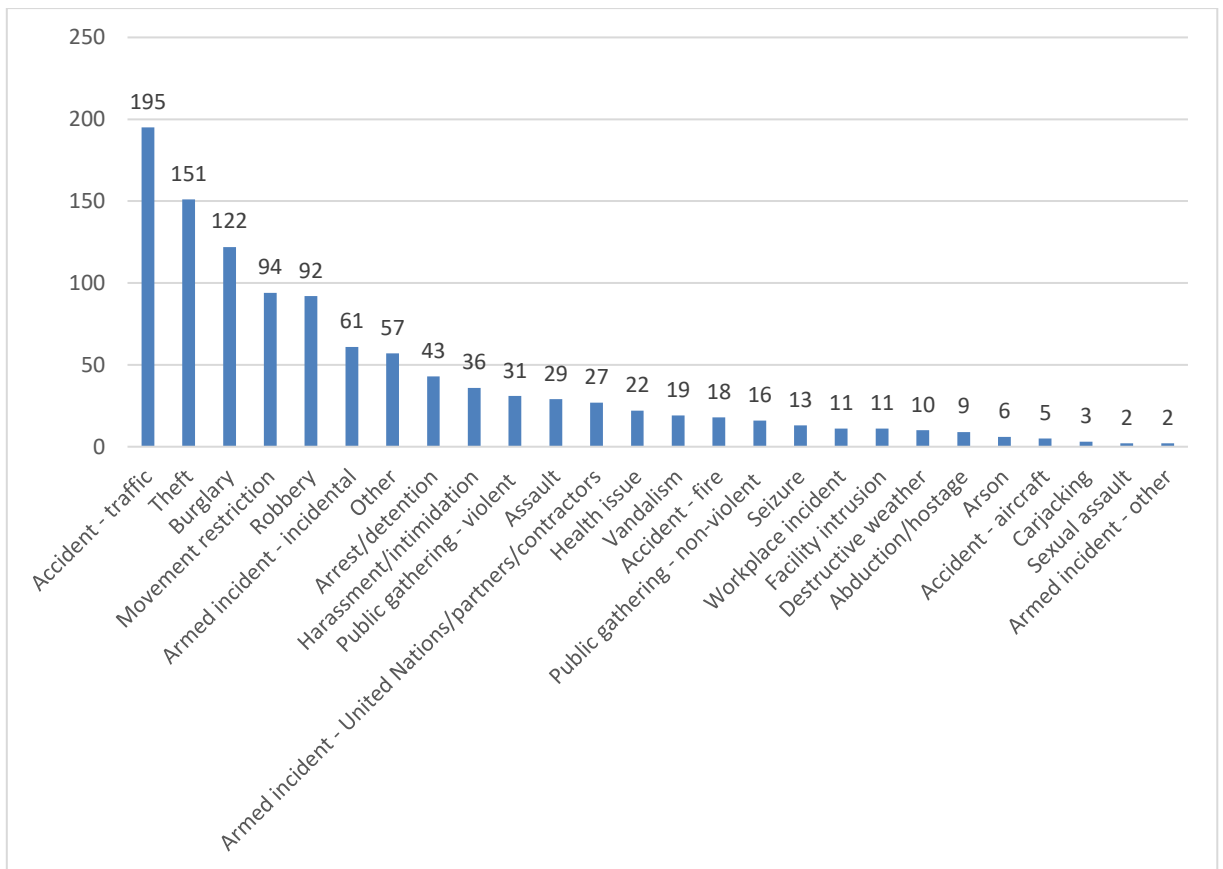


30. As in previous years, road traffic accidents were the most frequently reported security incidents (accounting for 18 percent of the total in 2018), followed by two types of property crime, all kinds of theft (14 percent) and burglary (11 percent). The number of reported movement restrictions<sup>5</sup> increased by 42.5 percent compared with 2017, making this the fourth most frequently reported type of security incident. More than 80 percent of all movement restrictions were reported in Yemen in the face of intensified conflict (figure 6).
31. After a slight reduction in 2017, the number of road traffic accidents rose again, reaching the highest number (195) since 2006 (figure 6). The WFP operations to be most affected by road traffic accidents were those in the Sudan and South Sudan (24 each), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (17), Ethiopia (11) and Kenya and Nigeria (9 each). The size of operations, distance travelled and poor road conditions are the main factors contributing to the high number of road traffic accidents.

<sup>5</sup> In this document, the term “movement restrictions” refers to temporary restrictions placed by a third party on the movement of personnel, goods and vehicles. It does not include restrictions of movement that are imposed as security management measures by UNSMS.

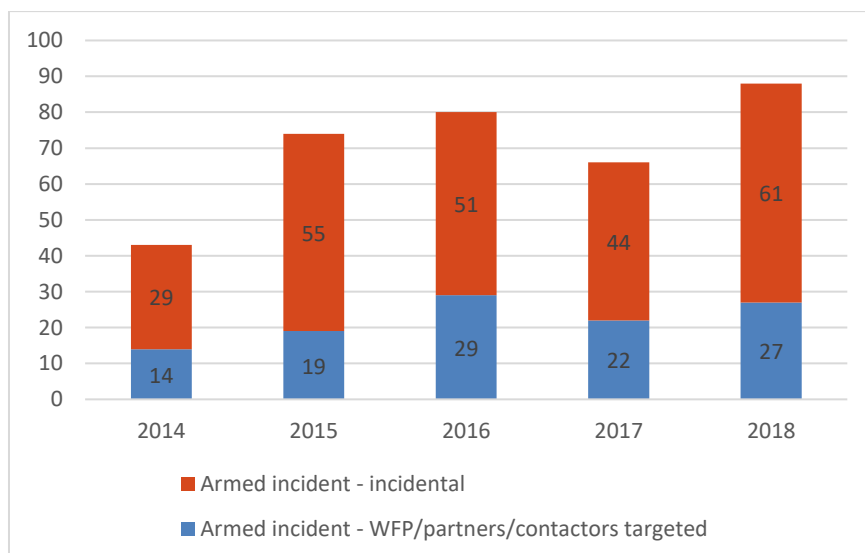


**Figure 6: Reported security incidents involving WFP personnel, assets, contractors or partners, 2018**



32. The number of armed incidents affecting WFP operations increased by 33 percent compared with 2017. WFP operations were directly targeted in 27 incidents (22 in 2017) while collateral effects were reported in 61 incidents (a 38 percent increase since 2017) (figure 7). WFP’s exposure to armed incidents has increased in Yemen, Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Figure 7: Armed incidents involving WFP personnel, assets, contractors or partners, 2014–2018**



## Analytical outlook

33. Analysis shows a steady increase in the number of conflicts in the world since 2006 amid a lack of durable political solutions. Conflict and food insecurity are intertwined: food insecurity has clearly been a factor behind outbreaks of social unrest or conflict, while conflict itself aggravates food insecurity. Striving to provide life-saving food relief and livelihood support to affected communities, WFP operations are increasingly exposed to diverse and multi-faceted threats, as highlighted by a record number of security incidents involving WFP personnel, assets, partners or contractors in 2018.
34. The main factors contributing to increased challenges for the personnel of WFP and its partners and contractors include the increased size and duration of operations, particularly in conflict or post-conflict settings; rising criminality resulting from deterioration of public security and limited capacity of local authorities; increase in extremist tactics; sharp increases in food and fuel prices leading to violent protests; and a climate of impunity for violent acts against United Nations and humanitarian personnel.
35. As the global security environment is unlikely to improve in the near future, personnel of WFP and its partners and contractors will remain exposed to a variety of threats, including conflict, extremism and crime, as they continue to work under extremely difficult circumstances. The security environments in Yemen, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Afghanistan, Nigeria and Mali are expected to remain volatile in the short to medium term. The political crisis in Venezuela coupled with socio-economic and humanitarian difficulties poses new challenges in Latin America, potentially leading to increased involvement of WFP in humanitarian activities in the region. On a positive note, a notable reduction in hostilities in South Sudan after the signing of the revitalized peace agreement is creating an environment conducive to WFP operations in a post-conflict country.

## Security risk management

36. The Security Division developed two guidelines in 2018: the WFP field security guide for regional directors and country directors and the WFP country security officer framework. Both documents provide guidance on security-related policy documentation and resources and on how to achieve compliance with security-related accountabilities.
37. As part of efforts to align security processes with the requirements of the Integrated Road Map (IRM), the Security Division has developed a pilot project involving regional bureaux and country offices aimed at developing a systematic review process for ensuring that security considerations are incorporated into all documentation related to country strategic plans presented to the Board at its 2019 annual and second regular sessions.
38. The overall score for the key performance indicator for security reflects the percentage of compliance with elements of the field security accountability framework and was 96 percent in 2018, against a target of 100 percent. The indicator covers eight elements related to mandatory requirements for the presence and training of security focal points, the provision of relevant security training to all members of WFP personnel, and the availability and implementation of minimum standards for security. The Security Division is taking action to reach 100 percent compliance, mainly through the implementation of new security risk management measures in countries with emerging security challenges.
39. In 2018, the Field Security Operations Unit, in conjunction with regional security officers and field security officers, reviewed 60 requests for security clearance for WFP missions to locations facing very high security risks and processed the requests for endorsement by the Executive Director. These requests for clearance reflect the high exposure to security risks of WFP operations in conflict-affected setting. The overall number of requests increased significantly from 50 in 2017 to 60 in 2018. This was despite a continuing decrease in requests

from the Syrian Arab Republic, which declined from 43 in 2016 to 11 in 2017 and 7 in 2018. Following two years of stability, the number of security clearance requests in Yemen rose significantly, with 53 in 2018 versus 28 in 2016 and 27 in 2017. This is mainly because of the nature of the conflict and the need for WFP operations to expand into newly opened areas with very high security risks.

40. Further to a joint internal audit of the headquarters security branches of WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in December 2017, WFP's headquarters Security Branch has been enhancing its staffing structure, revamping its procedures and following up on improved measures for physical security.
41. Together with the Technology Division, the Security Division is leading a revision of the global requirements for security telecommunication systems with the aim of encouraging the United Nations and the humanitarian community to define cost-efficient standards for the long term and assist country-level United Nations security management systems in implementing security communication projects and addressing other needs. From May 2018 to March 2019, the telecommunications security standard project team carried out 18 field missions in 16 countries in order to review and support security communication systems, achieving estimated cost savings of USD 2.8 million, while remote support and advice were provided to another 12 countries.
42. Efforts to ensure sustainable resourcing for security in WFP operations have continued, with the financial framework review providing an opportunity to embed security costs – which represent an average of about 10 percent of WFP's direct support costs in the field – into corporate financial frameworks. Building on its expertise, the Security Division was also involved in the development of metrics for the management of security risks, in close collaboration with the Enterprise Risk Management Division

#### **Gender considerations in security risk management**

43. The Security Division hosted a meeting of the women's security awareness training (WSAT) sub-working group, which resulted in the adoption of interim guidance aimed at standardizing WSAT throughout the UNSMS. The division has continued to share its experience of developing and implementing WSAT with the European Interagency Security Forum, which is made up of international non-governmental organizations that are interested in developing their own training capacities for addressing women's security concerns.
44. The Security Division has continued its efforts to incorporate gender-specific security risks into the processes and tools of UNSMS. In addition, it has provided capacity building to security focal points, local security assistants and field security officers for the prevention of, response to and reporting of gender-based security incidents; trained gender security focal points; delivered a session on gender and security during the Security Division workshop in April 2018; and held "sexual violence awareness" workshops for men personnel members.
45. The Security Analysis Unit has fostered the mainstreaming of gender issues into qualitative and quantitative security analysis through the disaggregation of data by sex and the development of analytical products such as gender security risk profiles.
46. The headquarters Security Branch has been closely involved in campaigns for preventing gender-based violence, working both at headquarters and in the field.

### **Field security capacity and operations**

47. WFP employed 99 international professional security personnel (50 staff members, 6 staff members on short-term contracts and 43 consultants) and 146 national security personnel (including 16 national professional security officers). Of these 245 members of Security Division personnel,<sup>6</sup> 195<sup>7</sup> were deployed in the field and 50<sup>8</sup> were based at headquarters.
48. In 2018, 13 emergency surge support missions were conducted in response to sudden-onset security needs in Yemen, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Central African Republic, Colombia and Iraq. New Level 3 emergencies in complex security environments and the increasing number of surge support missions requiring security professionals (which was 85 percent higher than in 2017) have created significant challenges for an already stretched division. For the first time, a cross-functional surge mission was conducted, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the Security Division providing temporary support to the emergency coordination function.
49. Under the lead of the Security Division staffing coordinator, the division has developed a three-fold career management plan aimed at understanding current and future needs for the security workforce; determining talents and assessing capabilities; and integrating specific requirements of the security function into global workforce management initiatives. In 2018, the initial objective of the career management plan – identification of scenarios and operating models (scale-up, scale-down and optimal models) – was achieved.

### **Security assistance missions**

50. In 2018, the Security Division carried out 24 security assistance missions. The benefit of these missions is demonstrated in the significant increase in the number of country offices achieving high scores under the key performance indicator for security; this is expected to result in reduced security costs in stable security environments. The consultants who conduct security assistance missions were updated on corporate requirements at the annual workshop and a new mobile tool is being developed for facilitating more streamlined reporting and operational follow-up of compliance-related recommendations in 2019.

### **Humanitarian access**

51. In 2018, the Security Division, the Emergency Preparedness and Support Response Division and the Policy and Programme Division began a review of WFP's corporate approach to humanitarian access. This will lead to further initiatives in 2019.
52. The division also initiated a survey of field staff's negotiation experience and worked with the Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiation, a centre of excellence of which WFP is a sponsor, on analysing the responses. Other crucial exchanges on access and negotiations were held with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and non-governmental organizations and their fora.

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<sup>6</sup> Figures exclude business support personnel.

<sup>7</sup> Figures include outposted Security Division positions in regional bureaux and country offices, and consultants involved in security assistance missions.

<sup>8</sup> This high figure includes security guards at headquarters.

53. Division staff participated in four cross-functional access missions in countries covered by the Regional Bureau for West Africa. These missions resulted in corporately endorsed recommendations and action plans with costings. The recommendations pertained to staffing, visibility, management procedures, partnerships, security outreach and structured cooperation throughout the security management system, especially through integrated missions.
54. The division was pleased to see good results from its work with the Inter-Agency Security Management Network, notably the United Nations-wide endorsement of guidance on the policy for ensuring that community acceptance is included in United Nations security risk management processes. This will enable WFP and other humanitarian agencies to obtain formal in-country endorsement of acceptance strategies as prevention and mitigation measures in lieu of, or complementary to, existing mitigation measures.

### **Physical security**

55. The Security Division supported the Engineering Unit in the selection of a suitable location in Damascus for a new WFP country office for the Syrian Arab Republic, including by participating in a joint review of seismic risk in 2018.
56. The division has launched a new initiative for providing technical support aimed at guaranteeing compliance with the UNSMS fire safety policy. In 2018, five missions were conducted – to Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria and South Sudan – during which 380 WFP and partner staff members were trained and 16 sites inspected.

### **Security information management and analysis**

57. The Security Analysis Unit has continued to streamline and maintain the flow of security information, contributing to an overall picture of WFP's operations and keeping executive management informed of major security-related developments and significant security incidents affecting WFP. The unit is a main contributor to the daily operational briefs and weekly emergency overviews that are produced jointly with the Emergency Preparedness and Support Response Division, and to the corporate alert system, WFP's internal, integrated early warning platform, which incorporates multi-sectoral data and analysis from various headquarters divisions.
58. Enhanced capacity in the management and mitigation of security threats and risks is a core priority of the Security Division. As part of continuing efforts to bring analytical capacity closer to the field, the division has deployed a regional security information analyst to the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean and provides all regional bureaux with security analysis services.
59. The approval of a security information analyst position reflects recognition of the significance of this function for WFP. In 2018, the Security Analysis Unit continued its efforts to raise awareness of security information analysis and initiated activities for unifying and strengthening a team of security information analysts.
60. The unit continues to enhance its capacity in predictive analysis and participates in a recently established community of practice involving United Nations agencies with security information analysis capabilities.

### **Training**

61. In 2018, the Security Division delivered 40 training sessions for all WFP staff or for security personnel, at headquarters and various field locations. Six "safe and secure approaches in field environments" certification courses were delivered in Rome, attended by

- 105 members of WFP personnel and 5 participants from other United Nations agencies including FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and UNICEF.
62. The division also delivered 33 WSAT sessions (see paragraph 43) attended by 650 women from WFP; 6 of these sessions were delivered jointly with UN-Women and UNHCR. Areas with high security risks affecting specifically female personnel, such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa and South Sudan, are prioritized for WSAT sessions. The Security Division demonstrated its commitment to increasing the number of WSAT sessions delivered, which rose from one in 2017 to 33 in 2018. Among United Nations agencies, WFP's Security Division has the greatest capacity in WSAT, with 8 experienced trainers in the field.
  63. WFP hosted a session of the UNSMS security certification programme, which it co-delivered with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The Security Division provided 2 joint venture trainers and the session was attended by 19 WFP security professionals and 6 from UNDSS, the International Monetary Fund, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Mine Action Service and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon.
  64. The new online, mandatory security awareness training, BSAFE, was made accessible on WFP's WeLearn platform in November 2018 and has been completed by 5,972 WFP staff members.
  65. The online course on the IRM is recommended training for all WFP security professionals, 82 percent of whom had completed it by the end of 2018.
  66. The Security Division ensured the participation of security personnel in UNSMS certification courses. Twenty security professionals attended the security certification programme, 16 local security assistants participated in the local security assistant certification programme and five security professionals in the training development certification course. All of these courses were organized by the United Nations System Staff College.

### UNDSS costs and the WFP security emergency fund

67. In 2018, mandatory UNDSS costs and the costs of the WFP's security emergency fund, totalled USD 18.5 million. Of these costs, USD 5 million was charged to the budgets of headquarters and regional bureaux as standard position costs, as in previous years. Following decisions taken during preparation of the WFP Management Plan (2017–2019), the balance of USD 13.5 million, which was previously charged to country office operations, was funded from the Programme Support and Administrative budget.

	<b>2018 allocation</b>	<b>2018 commitment and actual</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Staffing	4 166 516	4 178 199	25.73
Direct financial support to country offices for compliance with security standards	944 655	950 906	5.86
Training	714 384	714 384	4.40
Security assistance missions	313 207	313 207	1.85
UNDSS jointly financed activities	10 075 962	10 075 962	62.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 214 724</b>	<b>16 232 658</b>	<b>100.00</b>

68. The security emergency fund is a very efficient tool for enabling WFP to fulfil its commitment to full compliance with United Nations Minimum Operating Security Standards globally.

### UNDSS jointly financed activities

69. The final cost-sharing budget for UNDSS for 2016–2017 was USD 223.4 million. WFP's actual share of UNDSS costs in 2018 was USD 10.1 million, in line with the number of WFP personnel members in the field.<sup>9</sup>

	UNDSS	WFP share
2002–2003	42.9	6.5
2004–2005	113.1	13.2
2006–2007	172.3	20.2*
2008–2009	174.4	17.3
2010–2011	209.9	24.4**
2012–2013	218.6	23.5
2014–2015	225.2	22.4
2016–2017	223.4	20.3
2018–2019	230.8	20.2

\* Credit of USD 3.2 million received in 2006.

\*\* Credit of USD 1.4 million received in 2010.

### Looking forward

70. The Security Division expects the emergency settings in which WFP operates to become increasingly complex and challenging in 2019. This will call for additional efforts from the division in recruiting and retaining security professionals capable of responding effectively to various security issues in complex conflict settings, further enhancing its strategic engagement with humanitarian and other partners and academic entities, continuing to pilot a value-for-money exercise aimed at further aligning security risk management processes with the resources and results requirements of the IRM and enterprise risk management, and continuing to develop capacities to meet the ever greater needs for robust security information management systems and predictive analysis.
71. The Security Division will launch a workforce planning exercise based on current and future needs and priorities at the operational and strategic levels, leading workforce planning for security at the corporate level while supporting country offices' related initiatives.
72. In supporting WFP operations in 2019, the Security Division will focus on consolidating compliance with UNSMS security and safety policies while ensuring that WFP security professionals can address and manage the security risks covered by UNSMS, in full alignment with WFP processes, particularly the IRM and enterprise risk management. This will enable the division to consolidate its leading role in humanitarian access by institutionalizing humanitarian access and acceptance within UNSMS frameworks.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations system Chief Executives Board for Coordination – CEB/2010/HLCM/FB/8/Rev.2.

73. The Security Division will continue to provide analyses of security issues for WFP operations through enhanced capacity for predictive analysis that facilitates effective security risk management, early warning and early action. The division will focus on initiatives aimed at creating synergies between WFP's assessments of security threats and risks and those of other actors. The development of an information management system supported by artificial intelligence is also being planned.
74. The division will continue to follow developments in the United Nations Reform process in 2019, paying particular attention to operational environments in those countries that have a United Nations integrated mission with a view to ensuring that WFP country directors and field staff are better equipped to meet WFP's operational objectives in these settings.
75. The division forecasts that humanitarian access will not improve in 2019 and will therefore seek to enhance its contribution to WFP's corporate approach to humanitarian access. In this respect, the division is deploying personnel to support WFP's corporate civil-military initiatives, such as a new memorandum of understanding with the European Union's Operation Atalanta, which is expected in the autumn.



**Acronyms used in the document**

DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIT	Future International Talent
IRM	Integrated Road Map
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSMS	United Nations Security Management System
WSAT	women's security awareness training