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Programa Mundial de Alimentos  
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

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## Security report

### Executive summary

In 2017, WFP operations remained exposed to violent security threats. Ten of the thirteen emergencies to which WFP responded were generated or exacerbated by conflict. Food insecurity continued to deteriorate in areas where people faced armed conflict, and food has become a weapon of war in some places. Consequently, the number of armed incidents involving the personnel of WFP and its partners and contractors remained high. Effective security management prevented armed conflict- or terrorism-related fatalities among WFP personnel, but 13 employees of partners and contractors and two soldiers escorting a WFP convoy lost their lives in the line of duty as a result of armed attacks. This figure is significantly higher than the ten-year average, highlighting the increased exposure to security risks of WFP operations.

While the security situation for WFP in the Syrian Arab Republic improved to some extent following the defeat of Daesh, the situation in Yemen deteriorated even further and restrictions on movement posed significant challenges to humanitarian access.

Worldwide, crime continued to expose personnel and their families to harm. Although most of the crime-related incidents were non-violent, crime claimed lives.

While on duty, no WFP personnel lost their lives from acts of violence, and incidents related to road safety issues remained the primary cause of WFP casualties on duty, accounting for one dead and five seriously injured WFP employees.

The role of the Security Division is to contribute to the achievement of zero hunger by enhancing the safety and security of personnel and assets. In 2017, WFP's security risk management ensured that operations could continue and prevented loss of lives and assets. Security arrangements are constantly reviewed to take advantage of opportunities for further improvements, including in cost-efficiency.

In 2017, the Security Division focused on strengthening internal control mechanisms, seizing the opportunities provided by the Integrated Road Map and enterprise risk management initiatives in order to enhance compliance with security standards. The division also prioritized the

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establishment of surge personnel to meet fluctuating operational needs and the improvement of security telecommunications to make them more effective and efficient.

Consideration of gender issues continues to be mainstreamed in security risk management.

The Security Division has institutionalized its strategic engagement, including by establishing best practices for facilitating humanitarian access, working with colleagues throughout WFP and with external partners such as the Geneva-based Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiations.

In 2018, the Security Division will increase its focus on using data in security management, enabling the use of artificial intelligence for security reporting, analysis and task management, facilitating programme activities and enhancing advocacy for WFP's operational needs while paying close attention to financing for security, including opportunities for cost sharing efforts arising from the United Nations reform.

## Security incidents

1. In 2017, the main security incidents involving WFP personnel or assets and partners' staff were as follows:
  - a) One WFP staff member died in an accident in the line of duty.
  - b) One WFP dependant was murdered.
  - c) 18 employees of partners and contractors were killed in the line of duty, as were two soldiers escorting a WFP convoy.

## WFP personnel fatalities and serious injuries

2. No member of WFP personnel was killed in an act of violence.
3. One WFP staff member, a field monitor, was killed in a road traffic accident on duty in Mozambique.
4. In Madagascar, the minor child of a staff member was killed by armed robbers in a house intrusion in Antananarivo in October. Police arrested two 16-year old boys as suspects for the crime.
5. Five WFP personnel members who were off duty lost their lives in road traffic accidents in Guinea, Italy, the Sudan and Uganda.
6. One WFP personnel member was seriously injured in a terrorist attack at the Naasa-Hablood Hotel in Mogadishu, Somalia; he was on his way home from work when an explosive-laden vehicle blew up.
7. Two WFP personnel members reported to the Security Division (RMQ) sexual assaults from external parties.<sup>1</sup>
8. Five WFP personnel members were seriously injured in work-related road traffic accidents.
9. Two off-duty WFP personnel members were seriously injured in a violent incident in North Darfur, the Sudan. Three off-duty WFP personnel members were injured in road traffic accidents.
10. One WFP dependant was seriously injured in a random shooting in Northern Darfur, the Sudan; another was seriously injured during an armed robbery in Uganda.

**TABLE 1: WFP PERSONNEL ON- AND OFF-DUTY KILLED OR INJURED IN ACTS OF VIOLENCE, 2005-2017**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Killed	-	-	4	4	9*	-	4	1	5	1	2	1	-
Injured	9	2	5	17	23	14	7	8	4	4	4	1	3

\* Including five WFP personnel members killed in the suicide bomb attack on the WFP country office in Islamabad, Pakistan on 5 October 2009. Another four WFP personnel members were injured in the attack.

<sup>1</sup> RMQ is only one of several entry points for reporting cases of sexual violence. WFP employees experiencing abusive conduct from a colleague or an external party in connection with their work are required to report it to the Office of the Inspector General.

## Fatalities and serious injuries among the staff of partners and contractors

11. In 2017, the number of fatalities among the staff of contractors and partners while they were on duty dropped from the all-time high of 26 in 2016<sup>2</sup> to the still significant number of 18, 15 of whom – 13 employees of partners and contractors and two soldiers escorting a WFP convoy – were killed in acts of violence.
12. Three employees of WFP's partner the Syrian Arab Red Crescent were killed in Aleppo city on 8 February when a mortar hit a mosque used as a distribution centre and warehouse. Three porters on their way to work at Wau sub-office in South Sudan were killed by unknown assailants during civil unrest. A contracted driver, a Somali national, was shot dead in an ambush close to Torit town in South Sudan. Three contracted guards were killed on their way home from work in the suicide car bomb in Somalia (see paragraph 6). One contracted driver and two driving assistants were killed during an ambush on a convoy of WFP-contracted trucks in northeast Nigeria. Two Nigerian army soldiers escorting a WFP convoy were killed by an improvised explosive device in Borno, northeast Nigeria.
13. Three contracted drivers lost their lives in road traffic accidents. Two contracted drivers died in incidences at their work places.
14. One employee of a WFP partner was injured in an airstrike by the Saudi-led coalition targeting a checkpoint in Yemen.
15. Ten employees of WFP contractors were seriously injured in the line of duty as a result of violence: six contracted drivers were injured by improvised explosive devices – two in Borno, Nigeria, one in Iraq and three in Kenya; and four were shot in ambushes – one in the Central Africa Republic, one in Borno, Nigeria, and two in South Sudan.
16. Eleven other employees of partners and contractors were seriously injured in non-violent acts: eight as a result of road traffic accidents in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Uganda; and three in work-place incidents in South Sudan, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

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

\* This figure does not include the two soldiers of a host government who were killed escorting a WFP convoy.

## Abductions and kidnapping

17. The number of incidences of kidnapping or abduction while personnel were carrying out work-related activities or off duty increased from four in 2016 to six in 2017: one WFP staff member was abducted in Pakistan over a family dispute; three partner employees were involved in two separate abduction incidents, one employee in Nigeria and two in Afghanistan; and three incidents were reported in which commercial truck drivers employed by WFP contractors were held hostage with their trucks in Afghanistan.

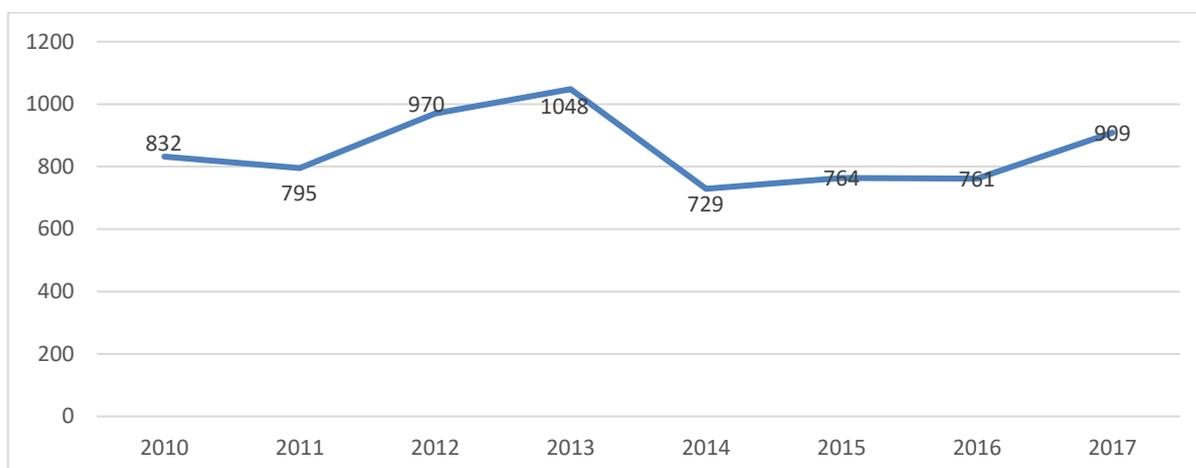
## Global trends

18. In 2017, 909 security incidents involving WFP personnel or assets or employees of WFP partners and contractors supporting WFP operations were reported. This represents

<sup>2</sup> The high death toll in 2016 resulted from the 19 September attack on a United Nations convoy and a partner's warehouse in the Syrian Arab Republic. At least 12 staff members of WFP partners and five contracted drivers were killed, and 25 were injured.

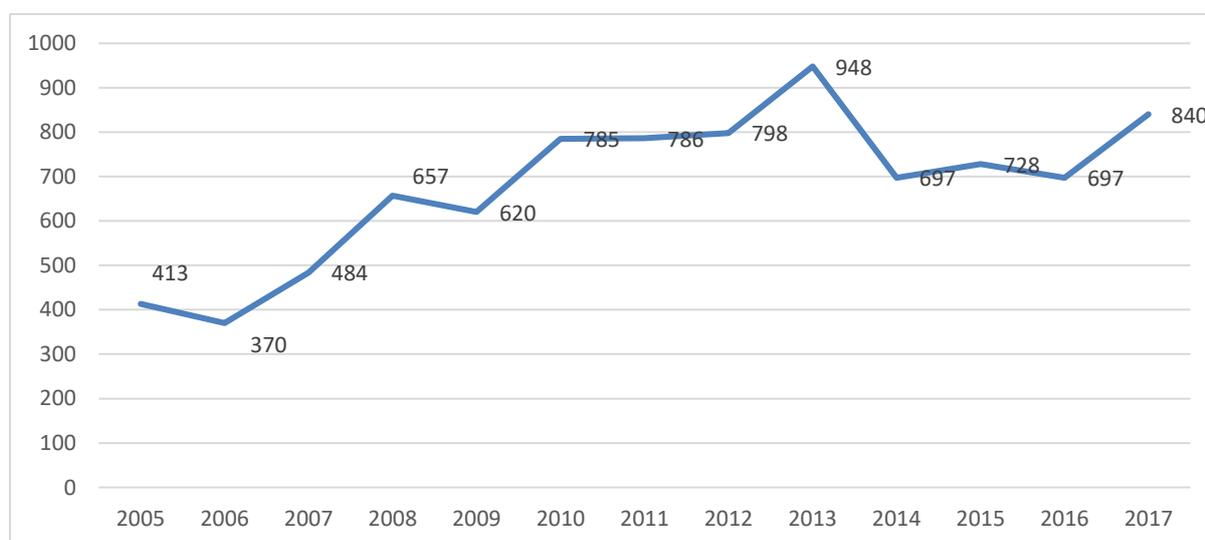
an increase of 16 percent compared with 2016, in which 761 incidents were reported (figure 1).

**Figure 1: Security incidents involving WFP staff or assets or WFP contractors and partners, 2010–2017**



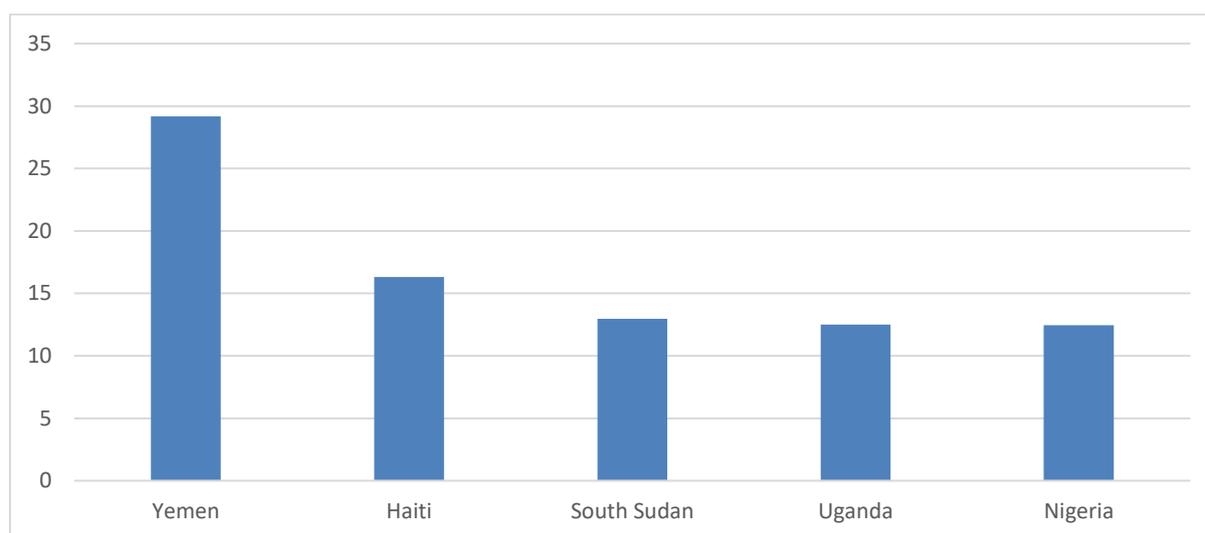
19. The number of incidents involving WFP personnel and/or assets rose by 17 percent, from 697 in 2016 to 840 in 2017 (figure 2). The proportion of work to non-work related incidents remained the same: 68 percent (575 incidents in 2017) of the incidents were work-related and 32 percent (265) occurred outside work.

**Figure 2: Security incidents involving WFP personnel and/or assets, 2005–2017**



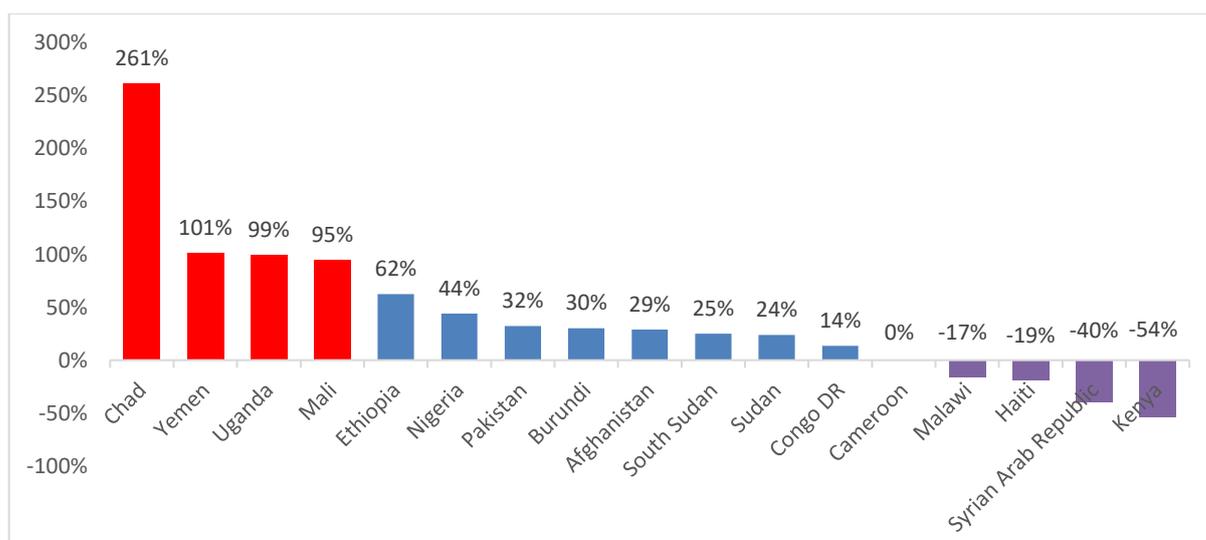
20. Figure 3 shows that the countries with the highest rates of security incidents involving WFP personnel and/or assets relative to the number of staff members were Yemen, with 96 incidents among 329 staff members (29.2 percent), Haiti, with 30 incidents among 184 staff members (16.3 percent), South Sudan, with 122 incidents among 941 staff members (13.0 percent), Uganda, with 34 incidents among 272 staff members (12.5 percent) and Nigeria, with 33 incidents among 265 staff members (12.5 percent).<sup>3</sup>

**Figure 3: Countries with highest rates of reported security incidents involving WFP personnel and/or assets, per 100 staff members, 2017**



21. As shown in figure 4, the ratio of reported incidents to WFP staff members more than tripled in Chad, from 6 per hundred staff members in 2016 to 19 in 2017; doubled in Yemen, from 41 to 101, and Uganda, from 15 to 35; and nearly doubled in Mali, from 7 to 12.

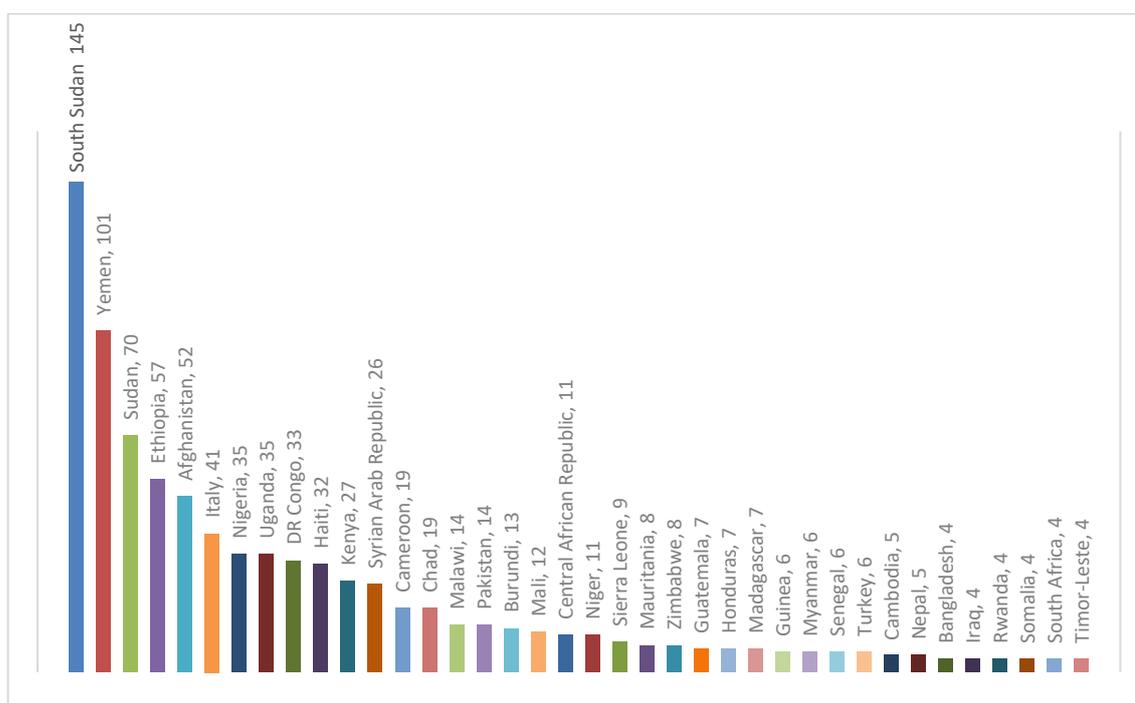
**Figure 4: Growth/decrease rates in number of reported incidents relative to number of staff members, 2017**



<sup>3</sup> Only country offices with more than ten personnel members and ten or more reported incidents were considered. The single incidents reported in each of the following countries where WFP does not have a permanent presence were not considered: the Holy See, the Netherlands, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

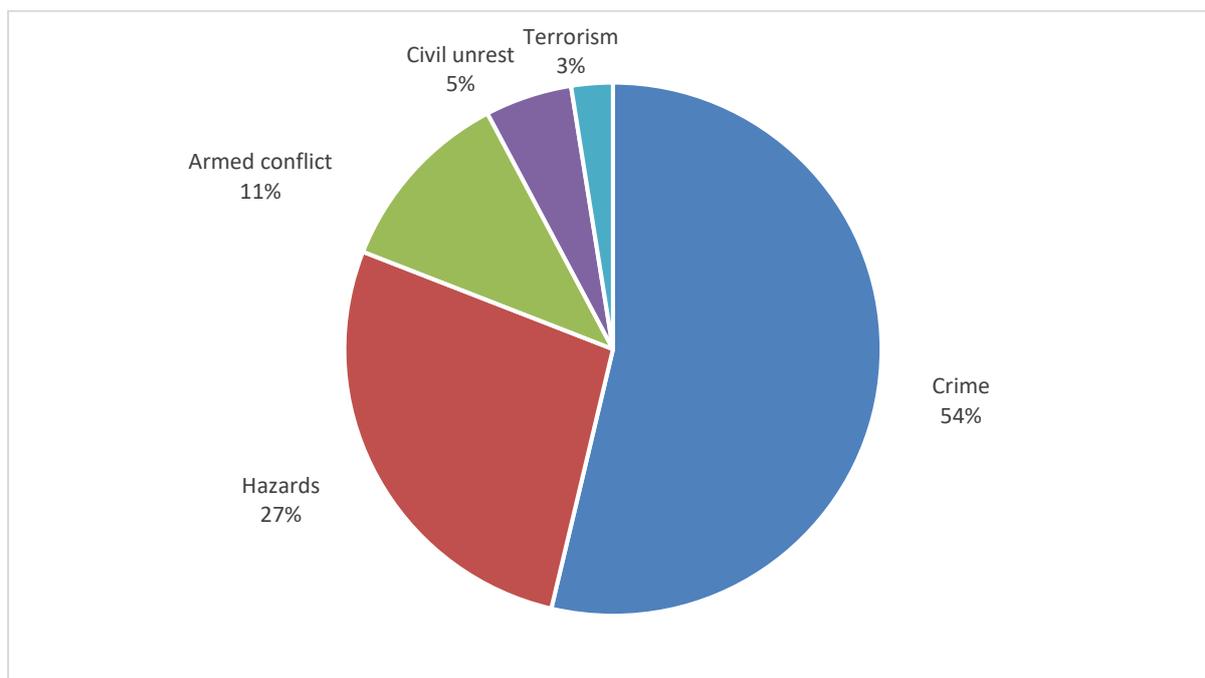
22. The increase in Chad correlates with the socio-economic crisis that is affecting the security situation in the country. WFP personnel faced a particularly large increase in non-violent crimes against property. In Yemen, the Saudi-led coalition conducted increased military operations. In Uganda, a variety of factors led to the increase in reported incidents: the crime rate has increased, especially in major towns; and most travel is by road, so the increase in WFP's operations in support of refugee settlements in the north of the country resulted in more road missions and, consequently, increased exposure to road traffic accidents. In Mali, criminal and extremist groups are taking advantage of the deteriorating security situation in northern and central regions to increase their activities.
23. In the Syrian Arab Republic the number of reported incidents affecting WFP personnel dropped by 40 percent. In Kenya it halved, mainly because the number of road traffic accidents dropped by 53 percent, from 15 to 7. In the Syrian Arab Republic the expansion of areas under the control of pro-Government forces, including through the re-capture of main supply routes, has improved security conditions for WFP operations, as reflected in the drop in reported armed incidents affecting United Nations/WFP operations, from 30 in 2016 to 5 in 2017.
24. South Sudan – WFP's second-largest country office – continued to report the highest number of incidents affecting WFP operations with 145, followed by Yemen with 101, the Sudan – WFP's largest country office – with 70, Afghanistan with 52, and Italy, which has the highest concentration of WFP personnel, with 41. Figure 5 provides a breakdown of incidents by country.

**Figure 5: Countries with the highest numbers of security incidents involving WFP staff and/or assets, 2017**



25. Property crime – theft, burglary, robbery and car-jacking – remained the most common type of incident, accounting for half of the total in 2017 (54 percent), followed by hazards, including road traffic accidents with 27 percent of the total, armed conflicts with 11 percent, civil unrest with 5 percent and terrorism with 3 percent (figure 6). These figures are similar to data from previous years; only hazard-related incidents saw a noteworthy decrease of seven percentage points, from 34 to 27 percent.

**Figure 6: Reported security incidents affecting WFP staff and/or assets, by threat type, 2017**

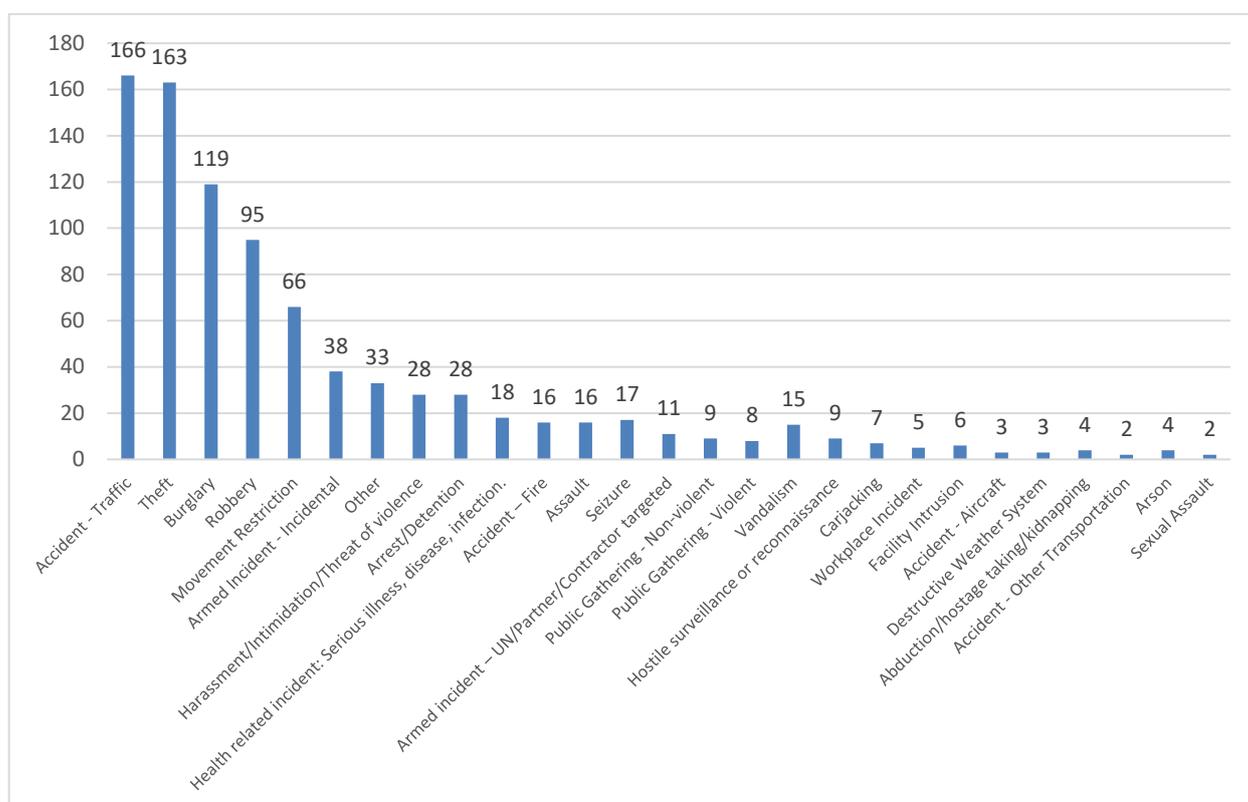


26. As in previous years, road traffic accidents remained the most reported specific security incident, followed immediately by the four types of property crime, with theft representing 42 percent of all property crimes, burglary 31 percent, robbery 25 percent and car-jacking 2 percent. Armed attacks in which WFP was not the target dropped in importance from the fifth to the sixth most prevalent security incident. The number of reported movement restrictions<sup>4</sup> grew more than sixfold, from 10 incidents in 2016 to 66 in 2017, making it the fifth most reported security incident. Two thirds of all movement restrictions were reported in Yemen (figure 7).

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<sup>4</sup> Movement restrictions are temporary restrictions imposed by a third party on the movement of personnel, goods and vehicles. They do not include restrictions on movement that are imposed as security management measures by the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS).

**Figure 7: Reported security incidents affecting WFP staff and/or assets, by incident type, 2017**



27. WFP continued to face the direct and intentional targeting of humanitarian personnel and facilities. The number of armed incidents directly affecting WFP's operations has increased in recent years. As shown in figure 8, the number of incidents in which WFP operations were directly targeted dropped compared with 2016 but was still nearly 60 percent higher than in 2014. As reported in paragraphs 21 and 23, exposure decreased in the Syrian Arab Republic and grew in Yemen.

**Figure 8: Armed incidents involving WFP staff and/or assets, 2014-2017**

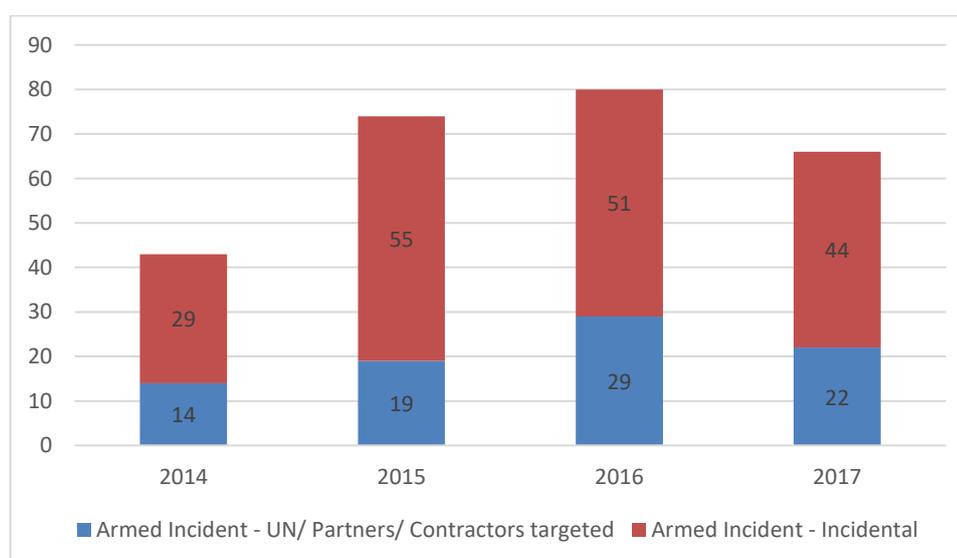
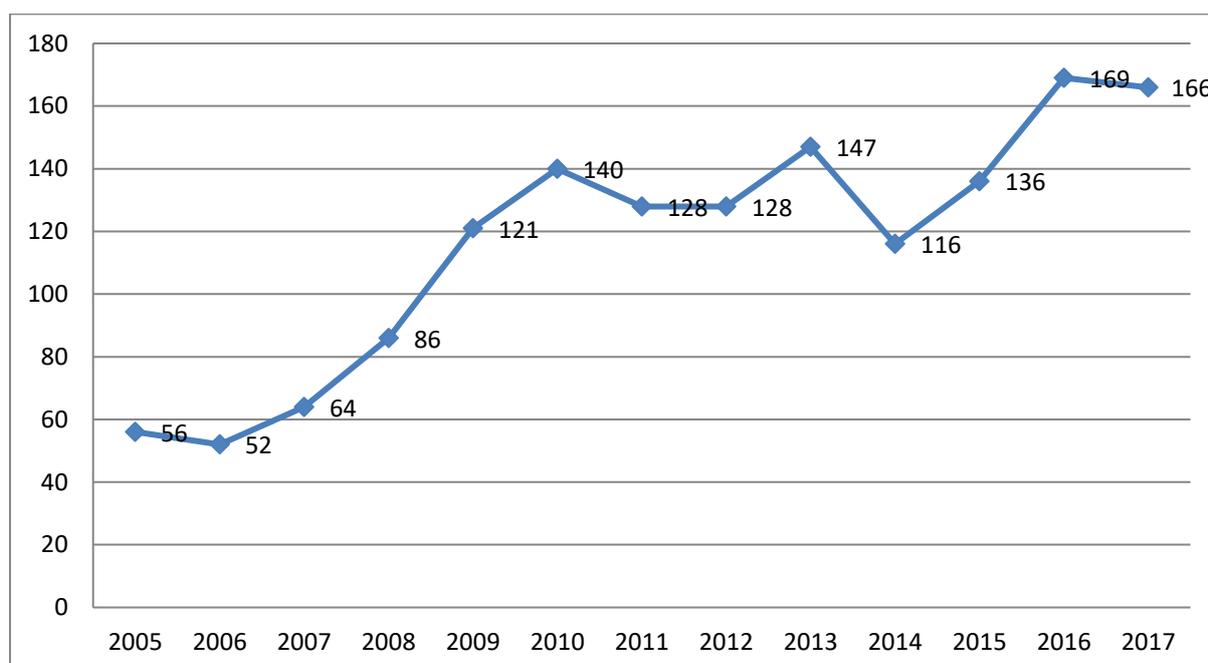


TABLE 3: ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES IN 2017	
WFP fatalities <b>on</b> duty	1
WFP fatalities <b>off</b> duty	5
WFP staff members seriously injured <b>on</b> duty	5
WFP personnel members seriously injured <b>off</b> duty	3
Partner/contractor fatalities <b>on</b> duty	3
Partner/contractor staff members seriously injured <b>on</b> duty	8

28. Having reached an all-time high in 2016, the number of reported road traffic accidents dropped slightly in 2017 (figure 9). The operations most affected by road traffic accidents were those in South Sudan with 28 accidents, the Sudan with 16, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia with 11 each, and the Syrian Arab Republic, Malawi and Uganda with 7 each. Determinants of accident prevalence included the size of the operation and the distances travelled; poor road conditions were a major cause.<sup>5</sup>

**Figure 9: Traffic accidents involving WFP staff and/or assets, 2005–2017**



## Conclusion and outlook

29. The number of armed conflicts – state- and non-state-based – has increased significantly in the second decade of the new millennium. As food insecurity in conflict-stricken countries continues to deteriorate, WFP operations for providing affected communities with food relief and livelihood support remain essential and continue to expose the personnel of WFP, partners and contractors to violence, as reflected in the persistently high number of armed incidents involving WFP personnel and assets. In most conflict areas, particularly Yemen, restrictions on movement increasingly challenge WFP’s ability to reach affected populations.

<sup>5</sup> Implementation of the UNSMS Road Safety Strategy started in April 2018.

30. Today's conflicts are driven mainly by competition for resources, and political and ideological agendas. The military defeat of Daesh in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic ends neither the conflict in these areas nor the threat from jihadi-driven conflict elsewhere. Daesh and al Qaeda continue to pose significant threats, particularly in the Horn of Africa, the Sahel and Nigeria.
31. Conflicts are increasingly concentrated in the world's poorest regions. Climate change and demographic pressure multiply the risks of instability and conflict. Southeast Asia and Africa are expected to face increases in conflict; sub-Saharan Africa, where half the world's poor people and the highest proportion of fragile states are located, is particularly unlikely to see a rapid improvement in underlying conditions. In Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, insecurity is expected to increase as a result of inter-communal violence and protracted political crises. WFP's large operations in South Sudan and the Sudan are expected to continue to face security challenges.

## Security risk management

32. In accordance with the recommendation made in the United Nations Joint Investigation Unit report on safety and security in the United Nations system,<sup>6</sup> WFP has included indicators of safety and security compliance in performance assessments at the management level. In 2017, with support from the Human Resources Division, a key performance indicator of security with eight components was incorporated as an essential element of the performance evaluations of WFP country directors.
33. A revised circular on WFP's security management policy and framework for accountability was issued in May 2017, incorporating changes related to new policies of the UNSMS and including reporting lines and responsibilities for regional security officers. The framework also clarifies security structures for WFP offices outside headquarters that are not administered by regional bureaux.
34. In accordance with the new circular, the Security Branch at headquarters was incorporated into the former Field Security Division, which was renamed as the Security Division (RMQ) in April 2017 resulting in the integration into RMQ of 32 Rome-based security personnel members who were formerly in the Management Services Division. This is allowing better use of resources, with the head of security at headquarters assuming the responsibilities of a security focal point for offices outside the regional bureau structure; cross-unit support in enhancing the capacities and numbers of security trainers, security surge capacity and career development opportunities; and exchange of best practices.
35. In 2017, the Security Operations Unit, including the security units deployed at the country and regional levels, reviewed and processed for endorsement by the Executive Director 51 security clearances for WFP missions in environments of very high security risk. Requests for mission security clearance reflect the high exposure of WFP operations in conflict-affected environments. Requests were made in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. The number of requests decreased significantly from 72 in 2016, mainly because of a decrease in requests in the Syrian Arab Republic, of which there were 11 in 2017 versus 43 in 2016. The decrease is also in line with the declining number of security incidents reported (see paragraph 23), which dropped by 40 percent. Numbers of requests remained nearly constant in Yemen, at 27 in 2017 versus 28 in 2016, but increased significantly in Iraq, from 1 in 2016 to 11 in 2017 in order to support the provision of WFP assistance to people affected by the Mosul crisis.

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<sup>6</sup> JIU/REP/2016/9.

36. Together with the Information Technology Division, RMQ is revising the requirements for security telecommunications with the aim of leading the United Nations and the humanitarian community in revising global requirements in order to improve security telecommunications in terms of both operational effectiveness and cost efficiency. This initiative is conducted under the dual umbrella of the emergency telecommunication cluster and the technology advisory group of the Inter-Agency Security Management Network (IASMN). Pilot projects were initiated in Kasai in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rome; success was achieved in Indonesia and the initiative is expected to be ready for rollout by the end of 2018.
37. Efforts to ensure the sustainability of security resources in WFP operations have continued, seizing the opportunity of the Financial Framework Review to embed security costs in corporate financial frameworks. Building on its expertise in security risk management, RMQ was also actively involved in the development of WFP's enterprise risk management.

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

38. At the headquarters level, RMQ contributed to the review of WFP's policy on harassment, sexual harassment and abuse and continued to be an active member of the IASMN working group on gender considerations in security management. Together with the Wellness Division, RMQ developed training for first responders to critical incidents with a view to strengthening the ability of security staff to support the survivors of traumatic events.
39. In an effort to attract more women personnel, RMQ is participating in WFP's Future International Talent pool project with the aim of attracting and retaining the best security professionals and improving the gender balance of the division.
40. RMQ started to share experience with and the concept of Women's Security Awareness Training (WSAT) by presenting the course through the European Interagency Security Forum to more than 60 security representatives of non-governmental organizations. RMQ is also sharing the WSAT concept with cooperating partners that express an interest.
41. RMQ shared findings from the 12 WSAT courses delivered in country offices with other WFP divisions – Human Resources, Gender, Investigations and Wellness, and the Office of the Ombudsman – and the Rome-based agencies to inform them of the impacts of the WSAT course on collecting and understanding the specific risks facing women and identifying and applying security measures to prevent, mitigate and respond to violence affecting women staff of WFP and cooperating partners.
42. WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees jointly hosted a five-day WSAT training of trainers programme in Rome, which increased the number of trainers available in WFP to support the use of WSAT at the country level.
43. Two WSAT sessions were delivered in 2017, at headquarters and in Côte d'Ivoire. A total of 46 women participated, including staff from other United Nations agencies.
44. At the regional level, RMQ developed new initiatives for mainstreaming consideration of gender issues into day-to-day security management. The initiatives included building the capacities of security focal points to prevent and address sexual violence; identifying and training "gender security focal points", including by appointing a woman alternate where the security focal point is a man; presenting a session on gender and security at the security retreat held in the last quarter of 2017; and carrying out a mission to countries under the Regional Bureau in Panama to analyse gender-related security matters – the anonymized findings of the analysis were presented to the management of country offices and the regional bureau.

## Field security capacity and operations

45. WFP employed 101 international professional security personnel – 51 staff members, 33 short-term staff members and 17 consultants on “when-actually-employed” contracts; 126 local security assistants; and 168 security focal points. Of these 392 personnel members, 354 were deployed in the field and 19 at headquarters.
46. Seven emergency surge support missions were conducted in response to sudden-onset security needs in Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mali, Myanmar and Nigeria. New Level 3 emergency responses in complex security environments and increasing numbers of surges in the need for security professionals – such as for WFP’s support to the Rohingya and host communities in Bangladesh, to the Kasai region in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to Nigeria – have been significant challenges in an already tense operational context.
47. In an unprecedented recruitment effort and acknowledging the need to address gender considerations in security management more fully, RMQ recruited four new women security professionals in 2017 – a P2 on a short-term contract and a P3, a P4 and a P5 on fixed-term contracts – representing 100 percent of RMQ’s external recruitment in 2017.

## Security assistance missions

48. In 2017, security assistance missions continued to demonstrate their efficiency, confirming the value of the switch from “security assessment” to “security assistance” decided in 2016. Twenty-eight missions were carried out during the year, approximately in line with the 35 conducted in 2016 given that three security assistance missions were reoriented to provide surge support for priority immediate operational requirements in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda. The expanded pool of experienced consultants for security assistance missions receives regular updates on developments in WFP and broader United Nations security trends, and consultants also attend an annual training workshop.

## Facilitation of humanitarian access

49. RMQ continues to collect and promote exchanges of best security practices for gaining and maintaining access to the people who WFP and its peers serve. RMQ collaborated with the Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiations on WFP’s corporate strategy on humanitarian access by supporting the development of operational guidance for humanitarian access, strengthening the capacity of WFP staff to address access concerns and providing security personnel and country offices with advice and up-to-date guidance on security-related access.
50. In addressing the continuous demand for negotiation skills, RMQ cooperated with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the Policy and Programme Division on the development and delivery of a one-day session on negotiation during Functional and Support Training for Emergency Response (FASTER) sessions. RMQ started to discuss and assess the possibility of designing and developing training in negotiation, adapted to the conditions in which WFP operates, for both WFP’s security personnel and the security focal points of cooperating partners, including local organizations.

## Premises security and blast mitigation

51. In 2017, RMQ's work in premises security and blast mitigation was gradually discontinued to enable better use of the global capacity in UNSMS by increasing the participation of WFP Engineering<sup>7</sup> in UNSMS. Monitoring of the new arrangement will continue in order to ensure that it meets WFP operational requirements regarding the protection of its personnel and assets.

## Analysis

52. The Security Analysis Unit has launched an initiative that uses artificial intelligence to manage security information. The initiative aims to integrate internal WFP data sources with those of other United Nations organizations and open sources.
53. The unit further strengthened its cooperation with the Emergency Preparedness and Response Support Division (OSE). As part of a steering group led by OSE, the Security Analysis Unit contributed to the development of WFP's corporate alert system, which issues internal quarterly reports that analyse emerging contextual risks characterized as natural hazards, conflict risks or economic risks.
54. Consistent with its objective of strengthening its capacity at the field level, the unit deployed an analyst to the Regional Bureau in Johannesburg. This leaves the Regional Bureau in Panama as the only one without a security analyst.
55. The unit continued to develop its capacity in predictive analysis and is part of a newly established community of practice among United Nations organizations with security information analysis capabilities.
56. The Security Analysis Unit also participated in the evaluation of WFP's humanitarian protection policy.

## Training

57. In 2017, RMQ delivered 13 training sessions for WFP staff and security personnel at headquarters and in the field. Six certification courses in Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments were delivered in Rome, including a three-day refresher session. The courses were attended by 96 participants from WFP and seven from other United Nations entities including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, UNICEF and the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services.
58. The English-language version of the online terror threat awareness course was updated and made accessible on WFP's WeLearn platform for all WFP staff, with 4,428 online course completions in 2017. With continuous changes in the global security environment, the course contents are updated every six months.
59. The security training team continued to enhance the skills and competences of local security assistants through the WFP local security assistant (LSA) certification programme, initiated in 2016. The fifth session, delivered in Amman at the beginning of 2017, was attended by 25 participants, including three LSAs from the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).
60. As part of the LSA learning path and to build on knowledge acquired during the standard LSA course, the training team developed the advanced LSA exercise, which consists of a two-week pre-deployment preparation course and a three-day scenario-based simulation.

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<sup>7</sup> WFP Engineering is part of the Facilities Management Branch.

Three advanced LSA sessions were held in 2017, one at headquarters and two in Nairobi each with 12 participants.

61. RMQ also ensured that security personnel participated in UNSMS certification courses. During 2017, 11 security professionals participated in the security certification programme, 11 LSAs participated in the LSA certification programme and 12 security professionals participated in the training development certification course organized by the United Nations Systems Staff College (UNSSC).
62. The division provided training support and facilitation to other WFP divisions, UNSSC and WFP partners, including through the WFP/UNICEF joint emergency response simulation exercise, FASTER and the UNSSC junior professional officer programme.

## UNDSS costs and the WFP Security Emergency Fund

63. In the last three years the costs of mandatory contributions to UNDSS and WFP's Security Emergency Fund, which is currently USD 18.8 million, have been funded from a combination of standard position costs and direct charges to projects. Of these costs, in 2017, USD 5 million continued to be funded from headquarters and regional bureaux budgets through standard position costs, while the remaining USD 13.8 million, which had previously been charged to country office operations, was budgeted and funded through the programme support and administrative budget in accordance with a decision made in the 2017 WFP Management Plan.

	<b>2017 allocation</b>	<b>2017 commitment and actual</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Staffing	4 740 465	4 901 702	25.52
Minimum operating security standards	2 282 700	2 757 365	14.35
Training	677 424	843 101	4.39
Security assistance missions	521 034	521 034	2.71
UNDSS	10 186 744	10 186 744	53.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 408 367</b>	<b>19 209 946</b>	<b>100.00</b>

64. The Security Emergency Fund is a very efficient tool in helping WFP to fulfil its commitment to full compliance with United Nations minimum security requirements globally.

## UNDSS jointly financed activities

65. The 2016–2017 cost sharing budget for UNDSS was finalized at USD 227.2 million. WFP's actual share of UNDSS costs in 2017 was USD 10.1 million, in line with the number of WFP personnel members in the field.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> CEB/2010/HLCM/FB/8/Rev.2.

	<b>UNDSS</b>	<b>WFP share</b>
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	226.4	20.3

\* Credit of USD 3.2 million received in 2006.

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

## Future plans

66. Recruiting and retaining women in RMQ continues to be a priority. The division recognizes the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women and will continue its efforts to achieve greater gender parity in its staffing so that gender-responsive security services can be provided to all WFP personnel.
67. The 2017 unification of headquarters and field security within the RMQ structure will allow the division to ensure that security concerns at WFP's European and other offices outside the regional bureau structure gain the necessary attention and that these offices conform to the security policies and objectives of UNSMS and WFP.
68. Financing for security is a concern: WFP will advocate with IASMN to ensure transparent budgeting for security. The 2020–2021 biennium budget for UNDSS jointly funded activities will be reviewed in late 2018, and efforts will continue to be made to ensure cost-efficient use of security resources in conflict-related operations.
69. Security analysis will continue to be used to increase the division's efficiency through user-friendly information management supported by artificial intelligence and to support the development of a common United Nations operating framework through enhanced cooperation between RMQ and other WFP divisions, WFP partners and other organizations in UNSMS.
70. RMQ will continue to lead IASMN's discussions of the security issues that are most relevant to WFP operations. Particular focus will be on the development of a new security telecommunications system for the humanitarian system and on the monitoring of security compliance. RMQ will also increase its advocacy with UNDSS for prioritizing WFP's operational requirements, especially in the context of the United Nations reform and the reinforced role of resident coordinators.

**Acronyms used in the document**

FASTER	Functional and Support Training for Emergency Response
IASMN	Inter-Agency Security Management Network
LSA	Local Security Assistant
OSE	Emergency Preparedness and Response Support Division
RMQ	Security Division
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSMS	United Nations Security Management System
UNSSC	United Nations Systems Staff College
WSAT	Women's Security Awareness Training