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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

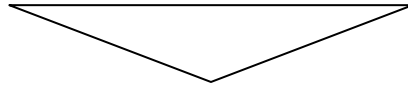
The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal point indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Field Security Division

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board takes note of “Information Note on Funding of Security Management Arrangements” (WFP/EB.A/2010/13-E).

* 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 2009, the Board took note of the “Information Note on the Implementation of Security Management Arrangements” (WFP/EB.A/2009/13-D) 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 2008–2009 Security Maintenance Fund and Security Emergency Fund. It also presents a proposal for a comprehensive and sustainable security strategy.

STRATEGIC REVIEW FOR WFP FIELD SECURITY

3. WFP has adopted a “how to stay” security culture to enable it to tackle hunger needs anywhere in the world in increasingly hostile and insecure environments. The attack on the WFP office in Islamabad in October 2009 reflected a significant change in the security paradigm.
4. To address the new challenges, security management needs to be flexible: WFP must identify and prioritize comprehensive security enhancements that will enable it to continue to carry out its activities. As noted by the Executive Director, emphasis needs to be placed on:
 - i) establishing a clear security management structure, lines of communication and a chain of command, and ensuring clear understanding of security responsibilities and staff actions;
 - ii) developing sustained security training for senior management, security managers, security officers and WFP staff;
 - iii) implementing rigorous minimum operating security standards (MOSS) and carrying out security assessment missions, blast assessments and upgrades of buildings to mitigate the terrorist threat; and
 - iv) increasing WFP’s capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate information to identify future threats and trends in support of operational and contingency planning.
5. Notwithstanding this change of emphasis, the objectives of the Field Security Division (ODF) remain to maintain a robust and cohesive field security management system and adhere to three principles:
 - i) enable the conduct of WFP activities by ensuring coherent and timely responses to security-related threats and other emergencies;
 - ii) ensure an effective security risk management process and timely implementation of mitigating measures for operations, and determine levels of acceptable risk; and
 - iii) develop and implement sound internal security policies and operational procedures.
6. ODF has set out its vision for a modern professional security division that provides operational support for regional and country directors, who are the principal security managers in the field. In collaboration with UNDSS, ODF must prepare and implement sound internal security policies, programmes, guidelines and training to ensure the safety and security of staff and operations; it will also coordinate with the Inter-Agency Security

Management Network (IASMN) to avoid duplication of effort and conserve resources. ODF will implement risk analysis rather than risk avoidance to ensure that WFP can continue its work in increasingly challenging security environments: rigorous adherence to United Nations security risk management practices and determination of acceptable risk are central to this task.

7. Staffing levels have been reviewed, and additional posts for training and information analysis have been identified. The flexible approach to be adopted by ODF together with the stand-by roster will ensure that additional staff are available as required.
8. ODF's vision recognizes the need to enhance flexibility, internal security management, training, information, analysis and implementation of risk-mitigation measures. It is functional in nature and will evolve to meet changing demands, building on the successes of the existing security management structure. The focus is on secure conduct of operations, the safety and security of WFP personnel and their dependents and the security of its premises and assets.

2010–2011 UNDSS COST SHARE OF UNITED NATIONS FIELD-RELATED SECURITY COSTS

9. 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).
10. 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 (MAIP), to which WFP does not subscribe.
11. Under the existing cost-sharing formula, WFP's projected share for 2010–2011 is US\$24.4 million. This 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/HLCM/FB/8).
12. Table 1 outlines the budget for UNDSS jointly financed costs from 2002 to 2011.

TABLE 1: UNITED NATIONS FIELD-RELATED SECURITY COSTS (US\$ million)		
Biennium	UNDSS field-related costs	WFP's share of UNDSS 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.



13. 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; the final figure will be known when the UNDSS performance report for 2009 is approved. 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 advisers responsible for supporting regional and country offices, monitoring MOSS implementation, coordinating security activities and training, reporting and analysis, preventive measures and immediate deployment in emergency situations.
14. 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 the inter-agency field and Headquarters security networks to develop an implementation strategy and mechanisms for a global security-management system and ensure that there are no overlaps with ODF.
15. To facilitate this, UNDSS is committed to providing regular reports on the distribution of jointly financed posts.

WFP INTERNAL SECURITY COSTS

16. In addition to the costs of participating in UNSMS, WFP bears substantial internal costs for its own security-related requirements.

Field Security Officers

17. The Director of ODF, a senior security officer and two security analysts at Headquarters are paid from the Programme Support and Administrative (PSA) budget; two security advisers and two security training officers are paid out of the US\$14.5 million allocated to the Security Emergency Fund for 2010–2011.
18. WFP currently employs 56 field security officers, all of whom are funded by direct support costs (DSC).

Malicious Acts Insurance Policy

19. WFP subscribes to an independent MAIP that provides relief for the families of international and national staff who lose their lives while on duty. Coverage for 12,000 staff and dependents costs US\$1.5 million per biennium, funded from PSA. A review of the United Nations MAIP is under way with a view to establishing a policy that guarantees broader coverage for all employees.

Security Equipment/MOSS compliance

20. Security equipment is provided to ensure that country offices comply with MOSS and can respond to threats. The equipment is partly funded through project DSC; minimum requirements for security communications equipment such as very high frequency radios are also met through DSC. When local DSC is insufficient, it is supplemented from the Security Maintenance Fund or the Security Emergency Fund.
21. Security-related costs for evacuations, relocations and local shares of UNDSS costs are also paid out of DSC. At some duty stations, staff may follow additional residential security measures approved by the country-level security management team; these are also funded from DSC.

FINAL EXPENDITURE REPORT ON THE WFP SECURITY MAINTENANCE FUND

22. In the Management Plan (2004–2005), the Board approved the Security Maintenance Fund, a separate fund for security measures. In 2008–2009 this covered basic requirements for MOSS compliance at regional bureaux, new offices and offices that moved to a higher security phase, and updating of security assessment missions to regional and country offices. The expenditure from the WFP Security Maintenance Fund includes security assessment missions, security equipment, training and other costs.

Security Assessment Missions

23. WFP intends to reassess the physical and procedural security measures at country offices once every biennium if possible, with a view to improving building security, access controls, protection measures for vehicles and parking controls. During 2008–2009 security assessment missions were completed at 34 field offices and one liaison office. All country directors received a CD-ROM of the security assessment mission report and recommendations; 1,338 recommendations were made. Table 2 shows that 37 percent of the recommendations related to procedural deficiencies, 33 percent to security equipment, 21 percent to enhancement of facilities and protection, and 9 percent to security training. ODF is following up the implementation of recommendations in all the offices assessed.

Procedures – 37%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Access-control procedures ➤ Security plan ➤ Evacuation procedures ➤ Evacuation exercises ➤ Warden systems
Equipment – 33%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Communication equipment ➤ First aid kits ➤ Fire extinguishers ➤ Generators ➤ Blast-resistant film
Facility improvement – 21%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relocation of offices ➤ Enhancement of perimeter walls ➤ Enhancement of entry gates/doors ➤ Construction of guard booth
Training – 9%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Communications training ➤ Fire safety awareness training ➤ First aid training ➤ Driver training ➤ Security awareness training ➤ Trauma training

Security Equipment

24. The Security Maintenance Fund allowed ODF to provide funding for additional security equipment to achieve MOSS compliance at 37 country offices and at Headquarters. Full MOSS compliance can be difficult to achieve because it changes as new offices are opened, security phases are revised and implementation delays occur in shared premises.

Training and Other Costs

25. During 2008–2009, the Security Maintenance Fund covered training in: i) trauma response; ii) essentials of humanitarian negotiation; iii) hostage incident management; iv) security analysis; v) security information analysis; vi) UNDSS security certification; and vii) driving. Fifty-six security staff and fifty drivers were trained. The UNDSS CD-ROM course on basic security in the field continues to be mandatory for all staff; the UNDSS advanced security in the field course is mandatory for staff travelling to areas where security phase one or above has been declared.
26. Table 3 summarizes expenditure from the Security Maintenance Fund at closure of financial records for the 2006–2007 and 2008–2009 biennia.

Category	2006–2007 expenditures	2008–2009 expenditures
P2 administration officer	-	249 016
Security assessment missions	293 260	348 497
MOSS equipment	1 692 000	959 102
Security training	-	304 719
Total	1 985 260	1 861 334

REPORT ON THE WFP SECURITY EMERGENCY FUND

27. Having considered “Update of 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 mitigation measures. And having considered “Update of the WFP Management Plan (2008–2009)” (WFP/EB.2/2008/5-A/1), the Board approved the 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 balance in the 2008–2009 budget.
28. Table 4 shows expenditure during 2008–2009 and the allocation for the 2010–2011 Security Emergency Fund. In 2010–2011, the Security Emergency Fund will provide for office relocation and blast mitigation, blast assessments, security equipment, facility protective measures, training, security assessments and staffing. During 2010–2011, ODF plans to conduct 35 security assessment missions, the costs of which will be covered from the 2010–2011 Security Emergency Fund.

TABLE 4: SECURITY EMERGENCY FUND 2008–2009 AND 2010–2011 (US\$)		
	2008–2009 expenditure	2010–2011 allocations
Office relocations and blast mitigation	2 372 962	5 000 000
Blast assessments	399 712	300 000
Staffing	730 338 [*]	4 000 000
Consultants	348 366	250 000
Equipment	5 784 882	2 500 000
Facility protective measures	3 345 497	1 700 000
Training	-	500 000
Security assessments	-	250 000
Total	12 981 757	14 500 000

^{*} Positions were filled during the second half of 2009.

WFP Premises Security Committee

29. The Premises Security Committee (PSC) of senior managers from Headquarters and the field and chaired by the Chief Operating Officer was formed to oversee the allocation of funds provided through the Board for office relocations and investments in blast mitigation measures. The PSC task force of engineers undertakes blast assessment missions and recommends budgets for improvements to infrastructure for PSC approval. The PSC helps to develop WFP-specific criteria to guide decision-making, in line with UNSMS and the United Nations Blast Analysis Working Group, and approves mitigation projects, office relocations and the use of United Nations common premises.

Office Relocations and Blast Mitigation

30. During 2008–2009, blast assessments were completed for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Jordan (including the Iraq country office there), Mauritania, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda and Yemen. The PSC meets quarterly to be briefed on current assessment and mitigation projects. In 2009, the PSC approved US\$14.6 million to initiate work to secure adequate stand-off distances and reinforce buildings; where improvements were not possible, relocation to or construction of safer premises was approved. Since its inception, the task force has initiated 105 projects in 41 countries; 15 projects have been completed – eight in Afghanistan, two in Burundi and one each in DRC, Egypt, Jordan, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Yemen.

Staffing

31. Seven security-related posts were funded from the Security Emergency Fund during 2008–2009; the fund also covered the cost of a senior security officer to develop policy and training. For the task force, the PSC approved funding for a security implementation programme manager, three engineers, a procurement officer and an administrative assistant. Approved positions for 2008–2009 were filled during the second half of 2009.

32. For 2010–2011, the Security Emergency Fund has budgeted for 14 security-related posts. For ODF, a senior security officer, two security advisers, an administration officer, two administrative assistants and two security officers for initial roll-out of security awareness training (SAT) will be funded from the Security Emergency Fund.

Equipment and Facility Protective Measures

33. With the Security Emergency Fund, ODF is able to provide funding support for country offices to ensure that they are MOSS-compliant: during 2008–2009, building-protection measures, telecommunications equipment, blast-resistant film, body armour, access-control equipment and armoured vehicles were provided for 40 country offices and Headquarters. To date in 2010, MOSS requirements have been provided for 15 country offices. An ODF assessment of MOSS compliance during 2009 involving feedback from 75 regional and country offices indicates that WFP is 90 percent MOSS-compliant. ODF will continue to coordinate with regional bureaux and country offices to ensure that the necessary security measures are put in place. Funds and technical support continue to be provided for offices that are not 100 percent MOSS-compliant.

Global Security Information Management and Security Analysis System

34. ODF started to develop the Global Security Information Management and Security Analysis System in 2010 with a view to roll-out during the year, initially to country offices with WFP security officers and subsequently worldwide. The system enables security staff and focal points to collect and analyse information relevant to the safety and security of WFP personnel, assets and operations, which is reported to managers at all levels.

Vehicle Fleet Security

35. A vehicle fleet security management system enables WFP to track its vehicles 24 hours a day from anywhere in the world; location is monitored through a concealed satellite terminal fitted to each vehicle that communicates with a secure web-based application. The system automatically alerts country directors and security officers to anomalies; drivers can activate an emergency button to summon help in an emergency. ODF has purchased 1,500 tracking units for installation in all vehicles in countries in security phase two and above, in coordination with the Global Vehicle Leasing Programme in Dubai. The system is fully operational in Haiti and the Sudan.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2010–2011

36. As stated in ODF's strategic vision, additional staffing and functional capability are identified to establish a more professional and sustainable security management structure. Implementation during 2010–2011 will require accelerating spending, and the approved US\$14.5 million may be exceeded as early as the end of 2010. The accelerated use of funds is likely to be a result of: i) office relocations and blast mitigation as proposed by the PSC; ii) further enhancement of ODF analytical capacity; and iii) implementation of the proposed training initiatives. At the 2010 Second Regular Session, ODF will report to the Board on use of the funds and advise it of any additional funding requirements.

THE WAY FORWARD

37. At a time of increasing security challenges for WFP and the United Nations system as a whole, the new security vision envisages a more functional and sustainable response. ODF will participate in IASMN, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the working group of the High-Level Committee on Management on strengthening UNSMS and other United Nations groups with a view to maximizing delivery of WFP operations.
38. Issues to be addressed include alternative sources of funding, Member States' awareness of and support for security issues, affordability and long-term options for sustainable funding. The issue of funding security costs from the United Nations regular budget should be addressed decisively.
39. 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.
40. The Secretariat will update the Board at each Annual Session on security management arrangements in the United Nations system and their financial implications, including changes in WFP's share of costs or in the cost-sharing mechanism.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSC	direct support costs
IASMN	Inter-Agency Security Management Network
MAIP	malicious acts insurance policy
MOSS	minimum operating security standards
ODF	Field Security Division
PSA	Programme Support and Administrative (budget)
PSC	Premises Security Committee
SAT	security awareness training
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security