

Lesson 3.6



Safety and Security for UN Personnel

Lesson at a Glance

Aim

To explain how the UN Security Management System (UNSMS) ensures the safety, security and well-being of UN personnel, buildings and assets.

Relevance

As peacekeeping personnel, you are deployed to **dangerous and life-threatening environments**.

Safety and security is a top priority. It is important to know what **UN measures are in place** to prevent and respond to events of danger, threat or injury.

This lesson explains the UNSMS. Working within the UNSMS will help you carry out your work effectively. Security and safety information saves lives.

Learning Outcomes

Learners will:

- List the categories of threats to the UN
- Explain who is responsible for the safety and security of UN personnel
- Describe the UN Security Levels System (SLS)
- Explain security clearance procedures for travel to, in and out of a UN mission

Lesson Map

Recommended Lesson Duration: 45 minutes total

1-2 minutes per slide

Use short option learning activity

The Lesson	Pages 3-24
Starting the Lesson	Intro Slides
Learning Activity 3.6.1: Film: <i>Challenges in the Field</i>	
Definitions	Slide 1
Categories of Threats to the UN	Slide 2
Responsibility for UN Safety & Security	Slide 3
UN Security Management System (UNSMS)	Slides 4-5
Security Risk Management (SRM)	Slide 6
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Summary	Pages 25-26
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OPTIONAL: Additional Learning Activities	See Resource
Learning Activity 3.6.4: UN Security Management System (UNSMS)	
Learning Activity 3.6.5: Security Level System (SLS)	

The Lesson



Starting the Lesson

Introduce the following (using the Introductory Slides):

- Lesson Topic
- Relevance
- Learning Outcomes
- Lesson Overview

Note that uniformed personnel do not fall under the UNSMS. Heads of police and military components are responsible for security arrangements of their personnel. Heads of police and military components also work closely with security advisers in the mission area. Some of the content in the lesson will serve to raise awareness for uniformed personnel. In particular, the sections on MOSS and MORSS are only relevant for civilian personnel.

Compulsory security training for UN personnel covers UNSMS. Check if participants have taken Basic and Advanced Security in the Field courses. If they have, make the lesson an interactive one, building on existing knowledge base. Evaluate whether people have learned the essentials. If participants who have taken the course have not absorbed essential content, recommend they repeat the course. This information can save lives. If people have not taken the courses but have access to them, encourage them to do so as soon as possible.

Learning Activity

3.6.1

Film: *Challenges in the Field*

METHOD

Film, group discussion

PURPOSE

To introduce the importance of safety and security of UN personnel, buildings and assets

TIME

10 minutes

- Film: 4:39 minutes
- Group work: 5 minutes

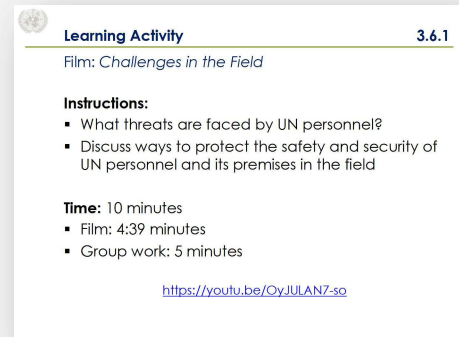
INSTRUCTIONS

- What threats are faced by UN personnel?
- Discuss ways to protect the safety and security of UN personnel and its premises in the field

<https://youtu.be/OyJULAN7-so>

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions



The screenshot shows a white card with a grey border. At the top left is a small UN logo. The title 'Learning Activity' is in bold, followed by '3.6.1' on the right. Below the title is the film title 'Film: Challenges in the Field'. Underneath is the section 'Instructions:' with two bullet points: 'What threats are faced by UN personnel?' and 'Discuss ways to protect the safety and security of UN personnel and its premises in the field'. Below that is the section 'Time:' with three bullet points: '10 minutes', 'Film: 4:39 minutes', and 'Group work: 5 minutes'. At the bottom is a blue hyperlink: <https://youtu.be/OyJULAN7-so>.

Definitions

Slide 1



The slide features a small circular logo in the top-left corner. The main heading is "1. Definitions" in a bold, dark blue font. Below the heading is a bulleted list of five terms, each with a definition. The terms are: Safety, Security, Threat, Vulnerability, and Risk.

1. Definitions

- **Safety:** protection against accidental events
- **Security:** protection against intentional damages
- **Threat:** a person or thing which causes harm
- **Vulnerability:** a weakness which makes one susceptible to harm
- **Risk:** the likelihood of a threat occurring as a result of vulnerabilities

Key Message: Key words are:

- **Safety:** protection against accidental events
- **Security:** protection against intentional damages
- **Threat:** a person or a thing which causes harm
- **Vulnerability:** a weakness which makes one susceptible to harm
- **Risk:** the likelihood of a threat occurring as a result of vulnerabilities

Categories of Threats to the UN

Slide 2



Key Message: A **threat** is a person or a thing that causes harm.

Five categories of threats within the mission area include:

1. Armed conflict:

- Organized violence by groups fighting each other
- Indirectly affects the UN and other non-involved parties

2. Terrorism:

- Violence by individuals or groups against civilians or other non-combatant targets
- Terrorism affects the UN indirectly or directly, for example extremist attacks

3. Crime:

- Illegal activities undertaken for economic or personal gain
- May or may not involve violence
- Indirectly and directly affects the UN, for example theft, robbery

4. Civil Unrest:

- Organized demonstrations or unauthorized disturbances to public order, for example rioting and looting
- May or may not involve violence

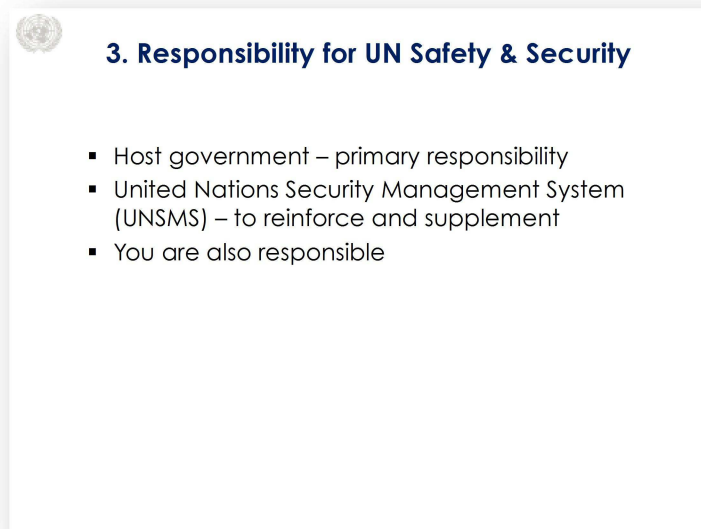
- Indirectly or directly affects the UN, for example violent demonstrations

5. Hazards:

- Natural events, for example earthquakes, extreme weather
- Human-caused incidents, for example large-scale industrial accidents, vehicle accidents
- Can lead to destruction, injury and death

Responsibility for UN Safety and Security

Slide 3



The slide features a small circular logo in the top left corner. The main title is '3. Responsibility for UN Safety & Security'. Below the title is a bulleted list with three items: 'Host government – primary responsibility', 'United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) – to reinforce and supplement', and 'You are also responsible'.

Key Message: Safety and security for UN personnel and property is the responsibility of the host government, the UN and individual peacekeeping personnel.

The host government has lead responsibility for the safety, security and protection of UN personnel and property.

The UN supplements host government capacity for safety and security with the **UN Security Management System (UNSMS)**.

You are also responsible for your own safety and security.

UN Security Management System (UNSMS)

Slide 4

 **4. UN Security Management System (UNSMS)**

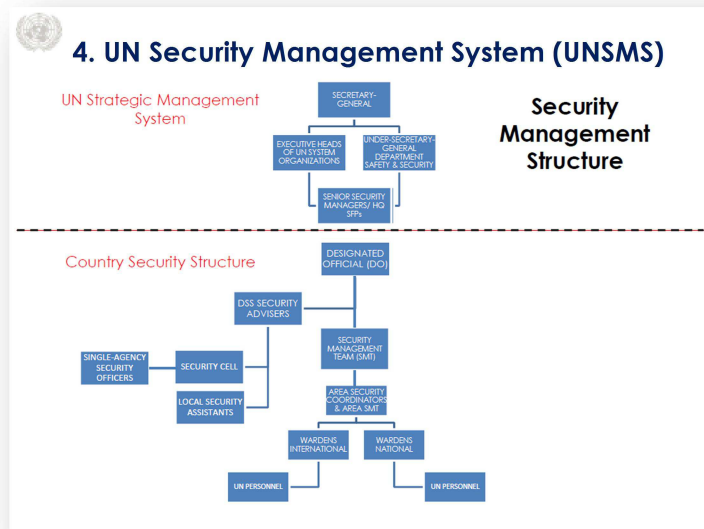
- Enables conduct of UN activities while ensuring safety, security and wellbeing of personnel, and security of UN premises and assets



Key Message: The UNSMS:

- Enables conduct of UN work
- Ensures safety, security and well-being of staff
- Ensures security of UN buildings and assets

Slide 5



Key Message: There are key players in the UNSMS with specific roles and responsibilities. They are part of the Security Management Structure.

There are two levels to the Security Management Structure:

1. The **Strategic Security Management System**
2. The **Country Security Structure**

The Strategic Security Management System includes:

Secretary-General

- Responsible for overall safety and security of UN staff, buildings and assets at Headquarters and in the field

Executive Heads of UN Agencies, Funds, Programmes and Organizations:

- Accountable to the Secretary-General
- Ensure each organization meets UNSMS goals

Under-Secretary-General for the UN Department of Safety and Security (USG DSS)

- Appointed by the Secretary-General
- Accountable for overall safety and security of UN staff
- Develops policies, practices, and procedures for UN personnel worldwide
- Coordinates security with UN organizations of the UN system

Senior Security Managers, Security Focal Points at Headquarters

- Executive Heads of organizations appoint Senior Security Managers or Security Focal Points at their headquarters
- Their main responsibility is to coordinate their organizations' responses to safety and security issues

The Country Security Structure includes:

Designated Official (DO)

- The Secretary-General usually appoints the senior-most UN official in each country as Designated Official for Security (DO)
- DO is accountable to the Secretary-General through USG DSS
- DO is responsible for security of UN staff, buildings and assets throughout a country or area

DSS Security Advisers

- The USG DSS appoints international security professionals to advise the DO and Security Management Team (SMT)
- Advisers report to the DO
- They maintain a technical line of communication to UNDSS
- The DPKO Chief Security Officer fulfills the role of UNDSS Security Adviser:
 - In the absence of UNDSS presence, and
 - Where the HOM is also the DO

Security Cell

- The DSS security officer sets up and chairs a Security Cell when organizations have their own security officers
- The Security Cell supports the DO and the SMT
- All Single-Agency Security Officers present at a duty station or mission are members

Single-Agency Security Officers

- Organizations of the UNSMS hire security professionals
- Security officers advise SMT members and are responsible for the organization's security
- They may act for DSS security officers in their absence
- These officers are accountable to the organizations that hire them and are responsible for supporting the DO and the Area Security Coordinators (ASC)

Local Security Assistants (LSAs)

- UNDSS and UN entities recruit Local Security Assistants (LSAs)
- LSAs support international security advisers and officers in security responsibilities

Security Management Team (SMT)

- The DO chairs the SMT
- Members are the head of each UN organization at the duty station or mission and the Chief Security Adviser/Officer
- SMT advises the DO on all security-related matters

Area Security Coordinators (ASCs)

- Some larger countries have areas separated from the capital city in terms of distance and function
- The DO and SMT appoint ASCs to coordinate and manage security arrangements for such areas
- An Area Security Management Team (ASMT) advises the ASC on all security-related matters. The ASMT is Heads of UN area offices
- ASC responsibilities are similar to DO responsibilities, in the area

Wardens

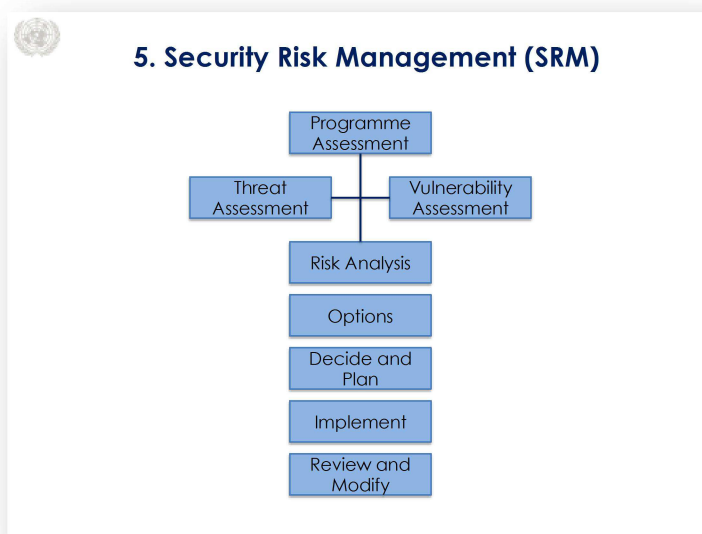
- Wardens help implement a security plan
- They are the critical link between the DO/ASC and staff
- Wardens are accountable to the DO/ASC for security-related functions, no matter who employs them

UN Personnel

- UN personnel are accountable to their organizations
- All staff are responsible for following UNSMS
- Staff need to know security policies, guidelines, directives, plans and procedures
- The UN expects staff to attend briefings, take training and follow instructions of security advisers and officers

Security Risk Management (SRM)

Slide 6



Key Message: The foundation of the UNSMS is Security Risk Management (SRM). SRM is an analytical procedure. The goal is to:

- Identify threats that could inhibit programme success
- Implement measures to lower risks to acceptable levels

Threats to UN safety and security are different in each location.

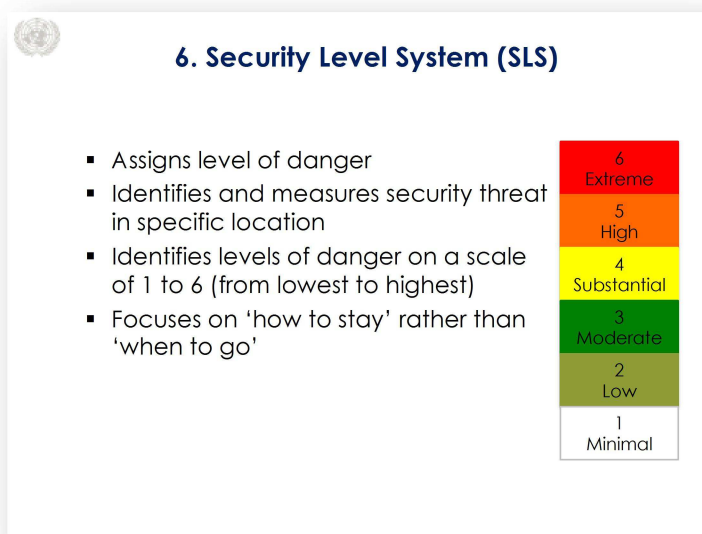
Security professionals use SRM to:

- Assess threats in areas where UN staff live and work
- Analyze those security risks
- Develop measures to lower risks
- Carry out measures to manage security risks

The DO manages the SRM, supported by the SMT, security advisers and officers.

Security Level System (SLS)

Slide 7



6. Security Level System (SLS)

- Assigns level of danger
- Identifies and measures security threat in specific location
- Identifies levels of danger on a scale of 1 to 6 (from lowest to highest)
- Focuses on 'how to stay' rather than 'when to go'

6
Extreme
5
High
4
Substantial
3
Moderate
2
Low
1
Minimal

Key Message: The Security Level System (SLS) is an addition to the SRM framework. The SLS assigns a security grade or level. This is used to identify the over-all level of threat or danger in an area where the UN operates. It improves threat assessment in a specific context.

The SLS evaluates the five categories of threats:

- 1) Armed conflict
- 2) Terrorism
- 3) Crime
- 4) Civil unrest
- 5) Hazards – natural and human-made

The SLS then identifies the overall resulting security levels, using a scale of 1-6 (from lowest to highest).

Each level has a name:

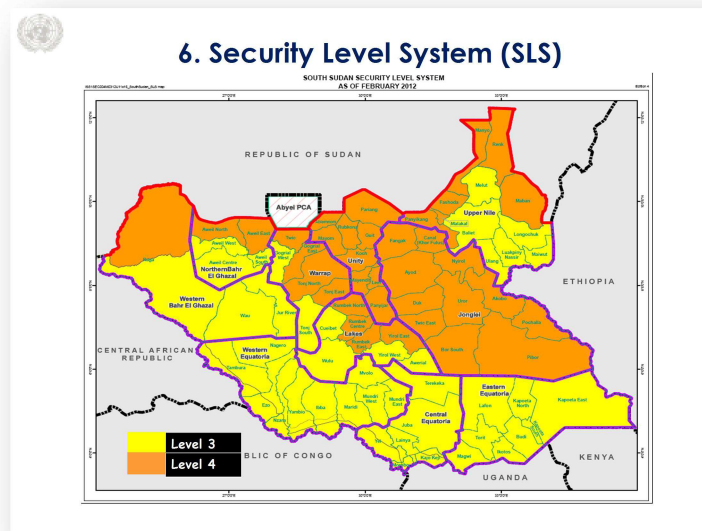
- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Low
- 3 - Moderate
- 4 - Substantial
- 5 - High
- 6 - Extreme

Security advisers regularly tell UN personnel the security levels, especially when they request security clearance for travel. They also advise personnel of specific responsibilities for each security level.

Peacekeeping personnel must always:

- Know their location's security level
- Use it to arrange official and personal activities

Slide 8

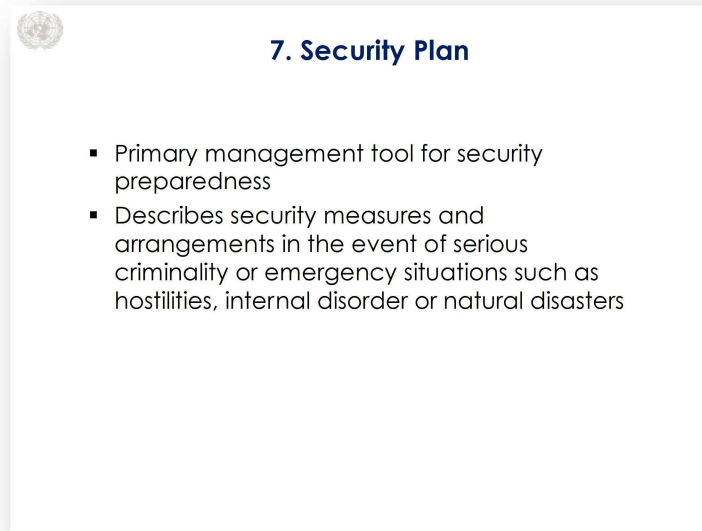


Key Message: The "Security Level Area" is a defined geographical area of analysis. Usually threats vary across a country. Most countries will have more than one Security Level Area.

This example is from South Sudan.

Security Plan

Slide 9



Key Message: The Security Plan is the main management tool for security readiness at a duty station. The plan describes security measures and arrangements for serious emergencies, for example hostilities, internal disorder or natural disasters.

Host governments are responsible for providing full protection to UN compounds and office buildings. The DO and SMT are responsible for managing security situations most likely to affect:

- UN personnel
- Property
- Operations

Each DO and SMT must establish a Security Plan. The Security Plan details ways to keep UN personnel secure in emergencies.

The DO and SMT ensure they have a contingency plan in place to deal with any type of situation, such as:

- Unauthorized office entry and occupation
- Threatening telephone calls
- Bomb threats
- Natural disasters
- Mass casualties

Plans include:

- Country UN Security Plan
- Area UN Security Plan – in the country plan
- Local UN Security Plan – in country and area plans
- Office security plan – in the local, area and country plans
- The UN Field Security Handbook (FSH)

The Security Plan contains procedures for relocation and evacuation.

Learning Activity

3.6.2

Emergency Preparedness – The Run Bag

METHOD

Brainstorm

PURPOSE

To increase preparedness for emergencies

TIME

Short option: 5 minutes

- Brainstorming: 3 minutes
- Discussion: 2 minutes

Longer option: 10 minutes

- Brainstorming: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 3 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

- Imagine there is an emergency situation
- What items would be useful for you to have ready in a “run bag” for survival and evacuation?

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions
- Response to discussion question
- Photos (Image 2 from Lesson 3.6)

3.6.2

Learning Activity

Emergency Preparedness – The Run Bag

Instructions:

- Imagine there is an emergency situation
- What items would be useful for you to have ready in a “run bag” for survival and evacuation?


Time: 5 minutes

- Brainstorming: 3 minutes
- Discussion: 2 minutes

Learning Activity 3.6.2

Image 1

- Radios
- I.D Cards
- Passports/ LP
- Money
- Water
- First Aid Kit
- Run bag





Ask participants to brainstorm the essential items to carry in an evacuation bag. This bag would be prepared prior to an emergency situation.

Slide 10

7. Security Plan

IMPORTANT
The items shown are **PRIORITY**. Make sure there is room for them in your **backpack** before considering any other items of less importance for your evacuation.

“UN Staff Evacuation RUN BAG”
an example of **what** bag & content

Before you run, make sure you leave no confidential documents behind!

Plan and organize your packing logically. Things you need easily accessible to the **backpack** on top. All contents to be packed in plastic bags before put in back pack.

<p>Documents & cash</p>	<p>Backpack (50 – 60 liters)</p>	<p>Maximum total weight: 15 kg</p>	<p>Water</p>
<p>Spare warm clothes, underwear, socks, hat, and gloves</p>	<p>Roll-up mat</p>	<p>Food & other supplies</p>	<p>First Aid kit & First dressings</p>
<p>Wet weather gear</p>	<p>Sleeping bag (if available)</p>	<p>Pillow (if available)</p>	<p>First Aid kit & First dressings</p>
<p>Pen & knife</p>	<p>Flashlight & pen</p>	<p>Vitamins tablets</p>	<p>Tooth & toothbrush</p>
<p>Sunglasses</p>	<p>Camera</p>	<p>Tooth & oral hygiene</p>	<p>Insect repellent</p>

Key Message: Individual peacekeeping personnel have a personal responsibility to know the details of the security plan. Peacekeeping personnel should be prepared with an “evacuation run bag” in case of an emergency.

MOSS and MORSS



The information on MOSS and MORSS is relevant to civilian personnel, as uniformed personnel have their own security arrangements. For a learning audience exclusively containing uniformed personnel, consider the relevance in covering this content.

Slide 11



8. MOSS & MORSS

<p>Minimum Operating Security Standards</p>	<p>Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards</p>
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Key Message: Key standards have been developed for the safety and security of national and international UN personnel:

- Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS)
- Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards (MORSS)

The Security Adviser and the DO implement and monitor MORSS.

Uniformed personnel do not fall under the UNSMS. Still, heads of military and police components should work closely with the Security Adviser, to ensure the best possible security arrangements are in place for all peacekeeping personnel. Heads of components decide on the best balance between:

- Operational necessity
- Security of uniformed personnel

The heads of military and police components are accountable to the HOM for the security of uniformed personnel.

MOSS

MOSS stands for Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS). These safety and security measures manage and mitigate security risks. They apply to all locations with a UN presence.

MOSS provides:

- Standards based on a security risk assessment for each location
- A system with a wide range of measures to reduce levels of risk
- Measures for safety and security:
 - Communication equipment
 - Plans
 - Procedures
 - Medical equipment
 - Vehicles
 - Premises
 - Training

MOSS differs between countries depending on the needs agreed among the DO, SMT and UNDSS.

All peacekeeping personnel should learn more about MOSS from the Security Office.

MORSS

In locations with increased levels of risk for international staff, security at residences may need strengthening. **These measures are Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards (MORSS).**

Examples are:

- Security guards
- Alarm systems
- Door and window bars
- Locks
- Safe havens

Security officers will have more information.

Travel Request Information Process (TRIP)

Slide 12

9. Travel Request Information Process (TRIP)

- Allows personnel to process mandatory security clearances online
- Security clearance is required to know your whereabouts, and provide information and assistance in an emergency



The slide features a small UN emblem in the top left corner. The main content is a bulleted list. At the bottom right, there is a logo for TRIP (Travel Request Information Process) which includes a blue airplane icon above the word 'TRIP' in large orange letters, with the full name 'Travel Request Information Process' in smaller text below.

Key Message: TRIP stands for Travel Request Information Process. TRIP lets UN personnel process mandatory security clearances online.

Security clearance is an official requirement. Unforeseen events may endanger staff or family members.

Security clearance is required by the UN to:

- **Know where staff are**
- **Be able to help in danger or emergency**

The UN uses Security Clearances to:

- Track
- Inform
- Control, when necessary

Using TRIP for Security Clearances

UN personnel can access TRIP at dss.un.org

All UN personnel need security clearances for official travel, regardless of Security Level. Usually, clearance will be automatic. However, when the DO needs to control the number and movement of personnel, security clearances are carried out manually.


The UN also recommends people use TRIP for personal travel. The UN can then provide security support if needed.

UN personnel include information on itinerary and contact details on TRIP. UN security officials can provide UN personnel with updated information and know where to reach personnel if other security measures are needed.

Security clearance ensures all UN personnel complete relevant training and security requirements, such as medical clearance before travel.

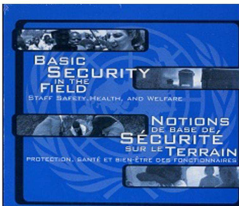
What Individual Peacekeeping Personnel Can Do

Slide 13


 **10. What Individual Peacekeeping Personnel Can Do**

- Abide by the security policies, guidelines, directives, plans, procedures of UNSMS

Basic Security in the Field (BSIF) Advanced Security in the Field (ASITF)



COVER: BASIC SECURITY IN THE FIELD
STAFF SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE
NOTIONS OF BASE ORIGIN
SECURITE SUR LE TERRAIN
PROTECTION, SANTE ET BIEN ETRE DES FONCTIONNAIRES



COVER: ADVANCED SECURITY IN THE FIELD
SECURITE AVANCEE SUR LE TERRAIN
SEGUIDAD AVANZADA SOBRE EL TERRAIN
الامن المتقدم في الميدان
Дополнительные требования обеспечения безопасности в полевых условиях
安全保障の高度化

<https://dss.un.org>

Key Message: UN personnel share responsibility for safety and security.

The UN expects personnel to:

- Know the UNSMS
- Know details of the UNSMS at their location – the Country Security Structure
- Make sure they have required security clearance before travel to the mission
- Get medical clearance
- Learn about security before departure
- Get a thorough security briefing on arrival
- Attend regular security briefings and certify receipt of briefing
- Know their warden and security focal point
- Always keep the contact information for all security officials at hand

- Apply and comply with all security regulations and procedures in the mission area, on and off duty
- Protect themselves and colleagues – do not endanger safety and security
- Be properly equipped for service at the mission, for example reliable short wave radio, international driving license, personal items
- Know how to use a radio and the call signs
- Complete all compulsory security training

Communication

Communication is a critical part of security. Peacekeeping personnel need to know the procedures and be able to use equipment.

Security Training – Online

There is compulsory security training. All UN personnel must complete Basic Security in the Field (BSITF).

Advanced Security in the Field (ASITF) may also be required.

Learning Activity

3.6.3

Security Arrangements

METHOD

Role play, small groups

PURPOSE

To apply and deepen understanding of security and preparedness, as well as how the UN Security Management System (UNSMS) is used to guide actions

TIME

15 minutes

- Group work: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 5-7 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

- You are an Area Security Coordinator
- Consider the scenario
- Identify the risks to UN personnel
- List actions to improve security and preparedness
- What would you do in the event of violence?

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions
- Scenario
- Responses to discussion questions
- Map

Learning Activity 3.6.3

Security Arrangements

Instructions:

- You are an Area Security Coordinator
- Consider the scenario
- Identify the risks to UN personnel
- List actions to improve security and preparedness
- What would you do in the event of violence?

Time: 15 minutes

- Group work: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 5-7 minutes

Learning Activity 3.6.3

Map

Summary

The 5 categories of threats to UN are:

- **Armed conflict:** organized violence by groups fighting each other
- **Terrorism:** Violence by individuals or groups against civilians or other non-combatant targets
- **Crime:** Illegal activities undertaken for economic or personal gain
- **Civil Unrest:** organized demonstrations or unauthorized disturbances to public order, for example rioting and looting
- **Hazards:** Natural events, for example earthquakes, extreme weather and human-caused incidents, for example large-scale industrial accidents, vehicle accidents

Responsibility for safety and security lies with the host government, UNSMS and yourself

- The host government has lead responsibility for the safety, security and protection of UN personnel and property
- The UN supplements host government capacity for safety and security with the UN Security Management System (UNSMS)
- You are also responsible for your own safety and security

Security Level System (SLS) identifies threat or danger in an area

- The Security Level System (SLS) assigns a security grade or level. This is used to identify the overall level of threat or danger in an area where the UN operates. It improves threat assessment in a specific context.
- The SLS evaluates the five categories of threats:
 1. Armed conflict
 2. Terrorism
 3. Crime
 4. Civil unrest
 5. Hazardous – natural and human-made
- The SLS then identifies the overall resulting security levels, using a scale of 1-6 (from lowest to highest).

(Cont.)

(Summary cont.)

Travel Request Information Process (TRIP) is online mandatory security clearance for travel”

- TRIP stands for Travel Request Information Process. TRIP lets UN personnel process mandatory security clearances online.
- Security clearance is an official requirement. Unforeseen events may endanger staff or family members.
- Security clearance is required by the UN to:
 - Know where staff are
 - Be able to help in danger or emergency
- All UN personnel need security clearances for official travel, regardless of Security Level. UN personnel can access TRIP at dss.un.org. UN personnel include information on itinerary and contact details on TRIP.

Evaluation

Notes on Use: An example of learning evaluation questions for this lesson may be found below.

There are different types of learning evaluation questions for the instructor to choose from (See Options). Types of learning evaluation questions are:

- 1) Narrative
- 2) Fill in the blank/sentence completion
- 3) True-False

Combine in different ways for pre-assessment and post-assessment. Each evaluation type covers different content. No sub-set covers all learning outcomes. Make sure you include learning evaluation questions for each learning outcome when you combine them.

Three main uses of evaluation questions are: a) informally ask the whole group, b) semi-formally assign to small groups or c) formally give to individuals for written responses.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 3.6	
Questions	Answers
Narrative	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Name five categories of threats to the UN, with examples for each.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Armed conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ organized violence ▪ groups fighting each other ▪ indirectly affects UN, others 2. Terrorism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ violence by individuals or groups against civilians, non-combatants ▪ extremist attacks ▪ affects UN directly or indirectly 3. Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ illegal activities for personal gain ▪ may involve violence ▪ affects UN directly or indirectly 4. Civil Unrest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ organisation demonstrations ▪ unauthorized disturbances to public order – rioting, looting ▪ may involve violence ▪ affects UN directly or indirectly 5. Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ natural events – earthquakes,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extreme weather ▪ human-caused incidents – large scale industrial accidents, vehicle accidents ▪ can lead to destruction, injury, death
2. Who is responsible for UN safety and security?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Host government: primary responsibility 2. UN: supplements host state with UN Security Management System <i>Learners may assign specific responsibility to functions at HQ and field.</i> 3. Each peacekeeper shares responsibility.
3. Which system measures danger of different threats in areas where the UN operates, and assigns danger levels?	<p>Security Level System (SLS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ tool to identify and measure security threat in a specific location ▪ identifies overall danger on scale from 1-6, lowest to highest ▪ evaluates five categories of threat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - armed conflict - terrorism - crime - civil unrest - hazards ▪ tells levels of danger from cumulative threats ▪ focuses on “how to stay” rather than “when to go” ▪ added to UNSMS from January 2011 ▪ Six levels, numbers and names <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Minimal (White) - 2 Low (Light Green) - 3 Moderate (Dark Green) - 4 Substantial (Yellow) - 5 High (Orange) - 6 Extreme (Red)
Fill in the Blanks	
4. The SLS has _____ levels that tell levels of danger from cumulative threats.	<p>Six</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 Minimal (White) ▪ 2 Low (Light Green) ▪ 3 Moderate (Dark Green) ▪ 4 Substantial (Yellow) ▪ 5 High (Orange) ▪ 6 Extreme (Red)

<p>5. TRIP is _____.</p>	<p>Travel Request Information Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ lets staff do mandatory security clearances on line ▪ the UN requires security clearances, to know staff whereabouts and help in case of danger or emergency
<p>True-False</p>	
<p>6. The SLS evaluates five categories of threat in a specific area or region.</p>	<p>True</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ armed conflict ▪ terrorism ▪ crime ▪ civil unrest ▪ hazards – natural, human made <p>The SLS can compare levels of threat across areas or regions.</p>
<p>7. All UN personnel must complete Basic Security in the Field (BSITF), on-line course with UNDSS.</p>	<p>True</p> <p>The UN requires BSITF for almost all official travel.</p> <p>Travel to any field location requires Advanced Security in the Field.</p>

Commonly Asked Questions and Key Words

Key Words or phrases for this lesson:

Key Word or Phrase	Definition
Safety	Safety: protection against accidental events
Security	Security: protection against intentional damages
Threat	Threat: a person or a thing which causes harm
Vulnerability	Vulnerability: a weakness which makes one susceptible to harm
Risk	Risk: the likelihood of a threat occurring as a result of vulnerabilities
Categories of threats	<p>Five categories of threats within the mission area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Armed conflict ▪ Terrorism ▪ Crime ▪ Civil Unrest ▪ Hazards
UN Security Management System (UNSMS)	<p>The UNSMS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enables conduct of UN work 2. ensures safety, security and well-being of staff 3. ensures security of UN buildings and assets.
Security Risk Management (SRM)	<p>SRM is an analytical procedure. The goal is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify threats that could inhibit programme success, and b) implement measures to lower risks to acceptable levels.
Security Level System (SLS)	<p>The SLS assigns a security grade or level. This is used to identify the over-all level of threat or danger in an area where the UN operates. It improves threat assessment in a specific context.</p> <p>The SLS evaluates the five categories of threats:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. armed conflict, 2. terrorism, 3. crime,

	<p>4. civil unrest, and 5. hazards – natural and human-made.</p> <p>The SLS then identifies the overall resulting security levels, using a scale of 1-6 (from lowest to highest).</p>
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) are safety and security measures manage and mitigate security risks. They apply to all locations with a UN presence.
MORSS	<p>In locations with increased levels of risk for international staff, security at residences may need strengthening. These measures are Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards (MORSS).</p> <p>Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ security guards, ▪ alarm systems, ▪ door and window bars, ▪ locks, and ▪ safe havens.
TRIP	TRIP stands for Travel Request Information Process. TRIP lets UN personnel process mandatory security clearances online.

Commonly asked questions from participants:

Possible Questions	Possible Responses
What is the relationship between the civilian UN Security Adviser and the military and police components?	<p>The UN Chief Security Adviser/Officer is responsible for developing and updating the mission security plan, which is approved by the mission leadership, supported by the Security Management Team (SMT). Armed military and police members of the mission will have specific roles assigned to them, particularly in crisis situations, to ensure the safety and security of all staff members.</p> <p>Unarmed military and police personnel will also be guided by the measures established in the mission security plan.</p>
How are security levels determined?	<p>Determining Security Levels</p> <p>UNMSS uses a Structured Threat Assessment to assess security levels. The Structured Threat Assessment evaluates</p>

	<p>the five categories of threats:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Armed Conflict 2. Terrorism 3. Crime 4. Civil Unrest 5. Hazards, e.g. earthquakes, floods, industrial accidents <p>Security advisers use a point system to evaluate each category. Separate scores combine to set the Security Level.</p> <p>The SLS can compare the five different threats, and analyse one threat across different locations.</p> <p>This information helps staff and managers identify the most important threats in an area.</p>
<p>Who approves the security levels?</p>	<p>Approvals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The DO approves Security Levels 1 to 5. ▪ The Secretary General approves Level 6, through the USG DSS. <p>Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Security Level is a standing agenda item for all SMT meetings. ▪ The Security Level is approved or confirmed at each SMT meeting, changed or not.
<p>When should peacekeeping personnel relocate or evacuate?</p>	<p>Relocation and Evacuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After a Security Risk Assessment (SRA), security advisers consider risk management. Measures may include relocation and evacuation. ▪ An SRA may show a too-high risk to staff or eligible family members. The DO with the SMT recommends relocation or evacuation, through USG UNDSS. ▪ If relocation or evacuation is approved, the USG UNDSS sends an "All Agency Communiqué".
<p>Is security training compulsory?</p>	<p>There is compulsory security training. All UN personnel must complete Basic Security in the Field (BSITF).</p> <p>Advanced Security in the Field (ASITF) may also be required.</p> <p>Paragraph 15 of official policy on security clearance states: <i>"A prerequisite for official travel by United Nations system personnel, with the exception of</i></p>

	<p><i>appointment travel, is successful completion of all required training, including 'Basic Security in the Field' (BSITF) training for all official travel and 'Advanced Security in the Field' (ASITF) for official travel to any field location. Organizations of the United Nations Security Management System shall ensure that their personnel have completed these training courses as required. BSITF and ASITF certificates are valid for three years, at which point staff members must re-certify."</i></p> <p><i>"Field Location" is defined in the footnote as: "any location not designated as an 'H' duty station under the mobility and hardship scheme established by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)."</i></p> <p><i>"Also, paragraph 14 of the policy on Security Level System (SLS) further reinforces that "Requirements for Basic Security in the Field (BSITF) and Advanced Security in the Field (ASITF) are not linked to Security Levels."</i></p>
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Reference Materials

Below materials which are a) referenced in this lesson, and b) required reading for instructor preparations:

- [Charter of the United Nations, 1945](#)
- [United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines, also known as the Capstone Doctrine, 2008](#)
- [United Nations Field Security Handbook, January 2006](#)
- [United Nations Basic Security in the Field: Staff Safety, Health and Welfare \(ST/SGB/2003/19\), 9 December 2003](#)
- [DSS Handbook for Designated Officials for Security, 2012](#)
- [DPKO-DFS Policy on Training for all United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel, 2010](#)

Additional Resources

UN Information

The website for UN peacekeeping: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/>

UN Documents

UN documents can be found on: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/index.html>
(Search by document symbol, e.g. A/63/100)

DPKO and DFS Guidance

The repository for all official DPKO and DFS guidance is the Policy and Practice Database: <http://ppdb.un.org> (only accessible from the UN network). Official peacekeeping guidance documents are also accessible through the Peacekeeping Resource Hub: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>
Instructors are encouraged to check for the latest guidance.

UN Films

UN films can be found on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/user/unitednations>

[UN Peacekeeping: Challenges from the Field Today and Tomorrow \(4:39 minutes\)](#)

Additional Information

Trainers should let participants know that in addition to the Mission-specific information received during this training, participants should also familiarize themselves with the Pre-deployment Information Package (PIP). The PIP provides information on the mission and the local context.

Additional Training Resources

UN mandatory training includes Basic and Advanced Security in the Field (B/ASITF) online Course:

<https://training.dss.un.org>

The training can also be accessed on Inspira:

<http://inspira.un.org>

Where Peacekeeping Training Institutes do not have sufficient IT facilities, it is sufficient that eligible personnel are informed of their obligation to complete B/ASITF *upon arrival in the mission*.