

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
Security Level System (SLS)	Slides 7-8
Security Plan	Slides 9-10
Learning Activity 3.6.2: Emergency Preparedness – The Run Bag	
MOSS & MORSS	Slide 11
Travel Request Information Process (TRIP)	Slide 12
What Individual Peacekeeping Personnel Can Do	Slide 13
Learning Activity 3.6.3: Security Arrangements	
Summary	Pages 25-26
Learning Evaluation	Pages 27-29
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:' followed by 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:' followed by 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

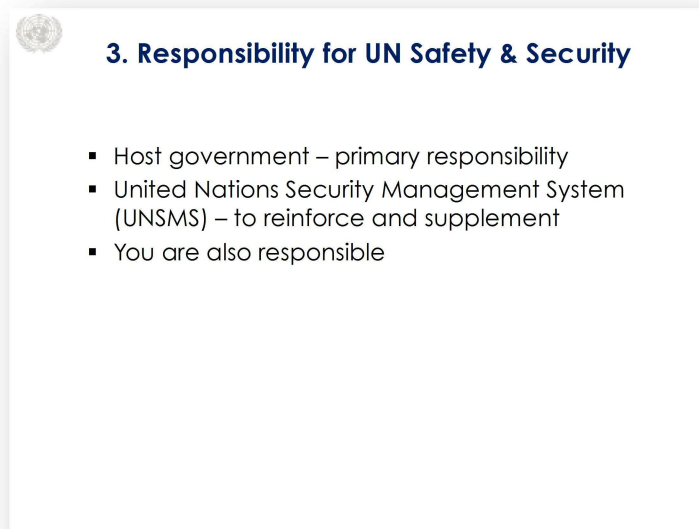
- Indirectly or directly affects the UN, for example violent demonstrations

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)**

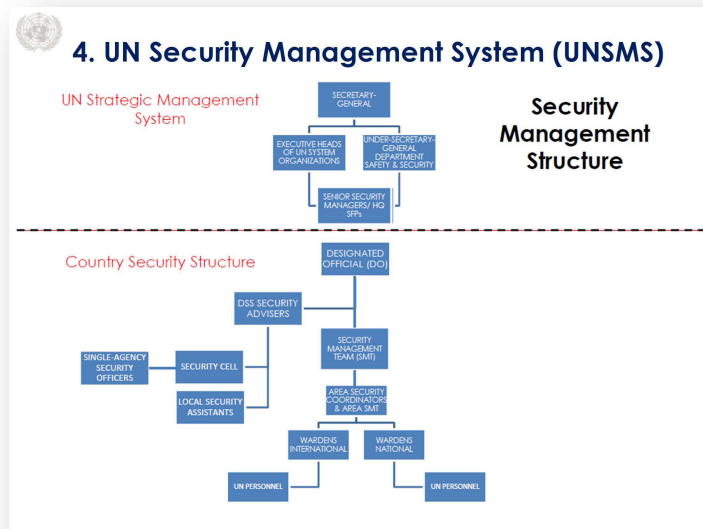
- Enables conduct of UN activities while ensuring safety, security and wellbeing of personnel, and security of UN premises and assets



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

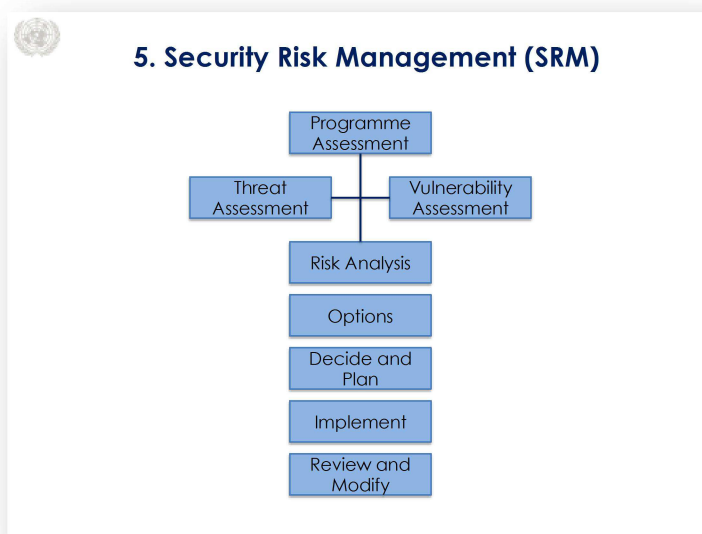
- Wardens help implement a security plan
- They are the critical link between the DO/ASC and staff
- Wardens are accountable to the DO/ASC for security-related functions, no matter who employs them

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.

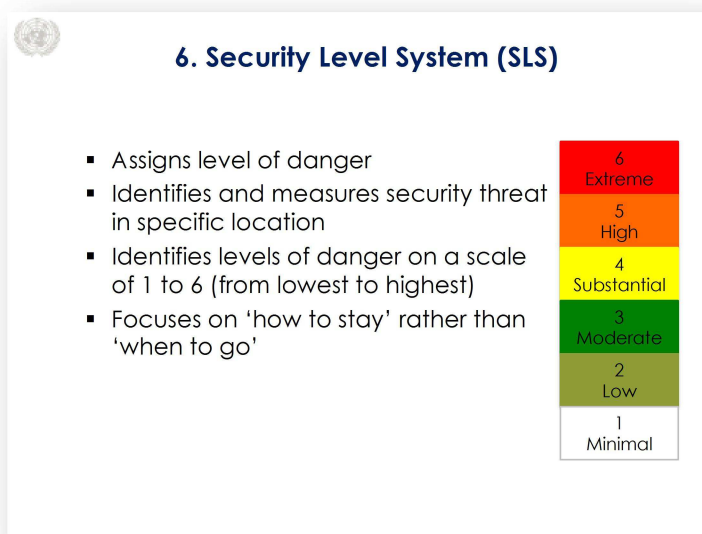
Security professionals use SRM to:

- 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:

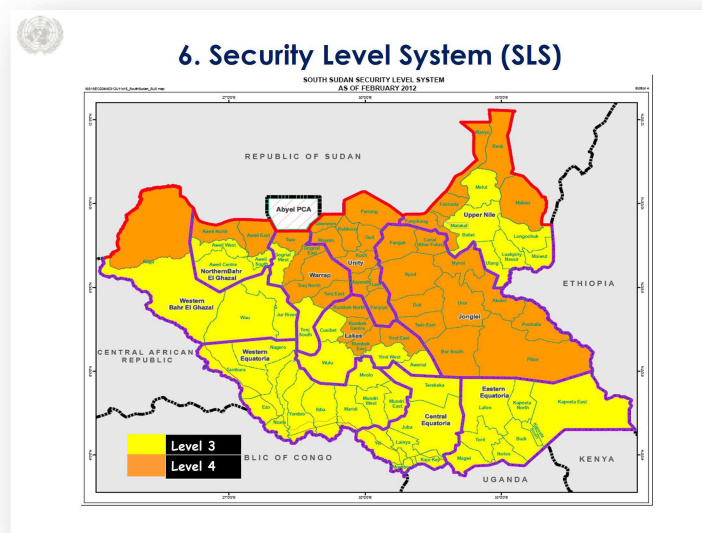
- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Low
- 3 - Moderate
- 4 - Substantial
- 5 - High
- 6 - Extreme

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

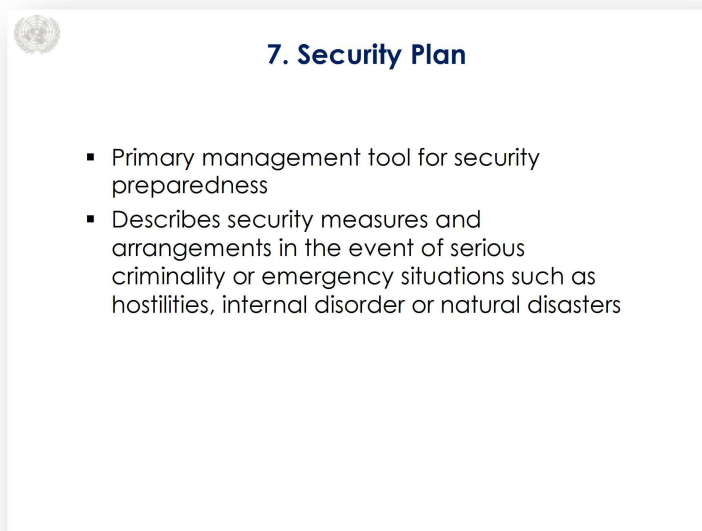


Key Message: The "Security Level Area" is a defined geographical area of analysis. Usually threats vary across a country. Most countries will have more than one Security Level Area.

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)

Learning Activity 3.6.2

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 nutrients</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, 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



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 (ASIF)

<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,

	<p>extreme weather</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ human-caused incidents – large scale industrial accidents, vehicle accidents ▪ can lead to destruction, injury, death
2. Who is responsible for UN safety and security?	<p>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.</p>
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*.

Module 3: Individual Peacekeeping Personnel

Lesson 3.6



Safety and Security for UN Personnel



Relevance

- Dangerous and life-threatening situations
- UN measures in place



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 Security Levels System (SLS)
- Explain security clearance procedures for travel



Lesson Overview

1. Definitions
2. Categories of Threats to the UN
3. Responsibility for UN Safety & Security
4. UNSMS
5. SRM
6. SLS
7. Security Plan
8. MOSS & MORSS
9. TRIP
10. What Individual Peacekeeping Personnel Can Do



Learning Activity

3.6.1

Film: *Challenges in the Field*

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

Time: 10 minutes

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

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



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



2. Categories of Threats to the UN



Armed Conflict



Terrorism



Crime



Civil Unrest



Hazards



3. Responsibility for UN Safety & Security

- Host government – primary responsibility
- United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) – to reinforce and supplement
- You are also responsible



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

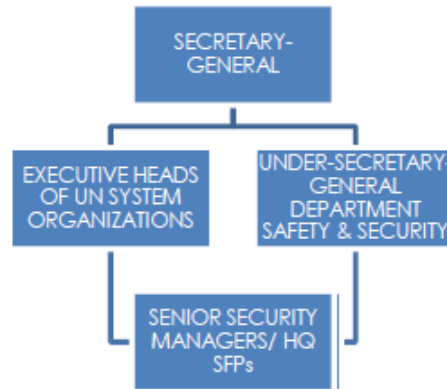




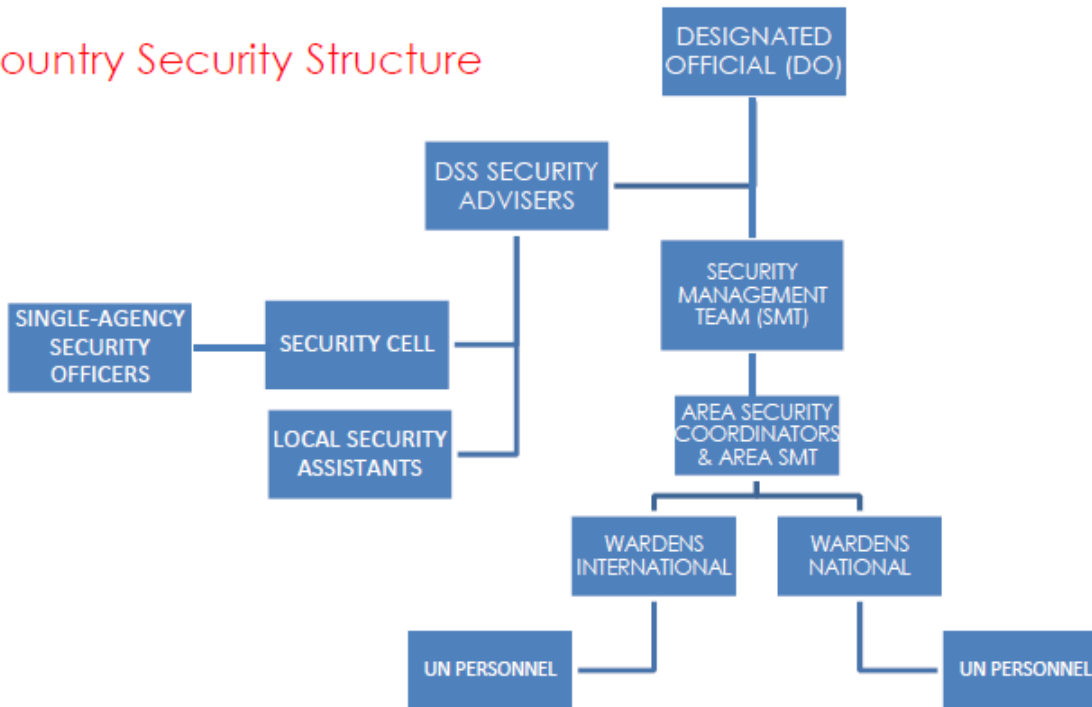
4. UN Security Management System (UNSMS)

UN Strategic Management System

Security Management Structure

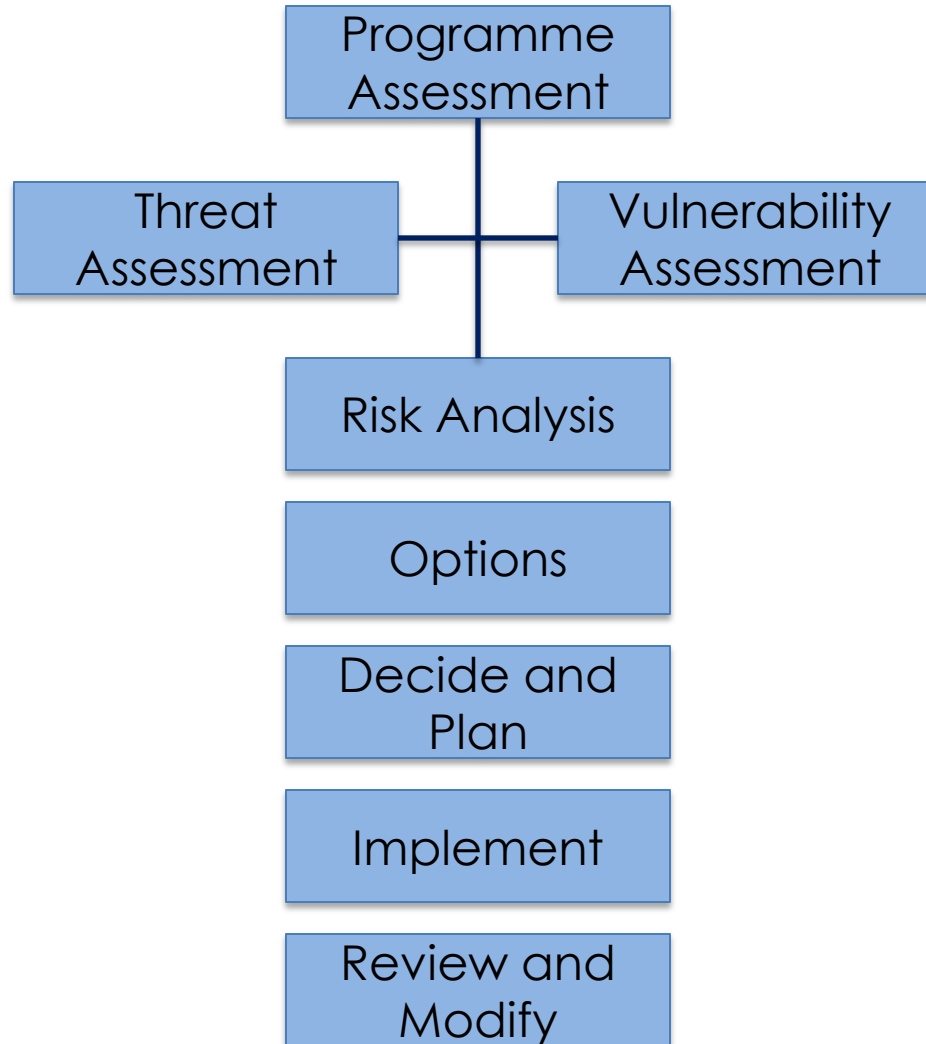


Country Security Structure





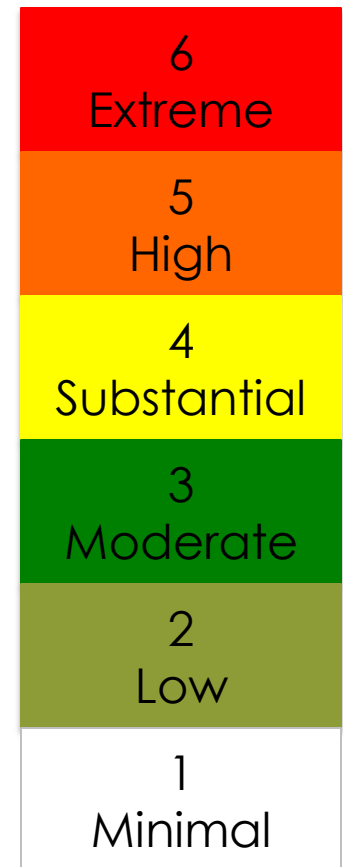
5. Security Risk Management (SRM)





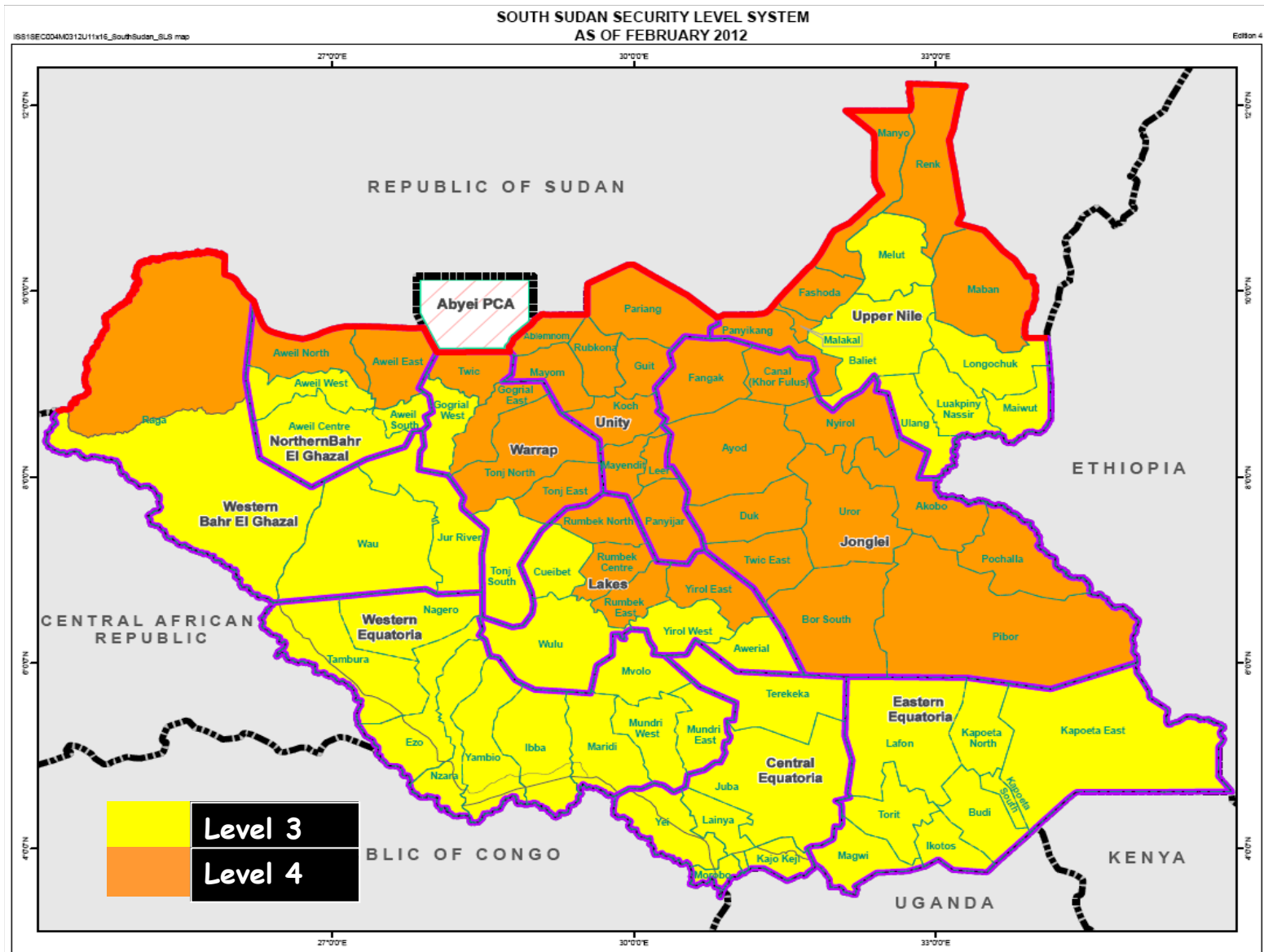
6. Security Level System (SLS)

- 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. Security Level System (SLS)





7. Security Plan

- Primary management tool for security preparedness
- Describes security measures and arrangements in the event of serious criminality or emergency situations such as hostilities, internal disorder or natural disasters



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



7. Security Plan

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


“UN Staff Evacuation RUN BAG”
an example of run 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 be packed on top.

All contents to be packed in plastic bags before put in back pack.

 Documents & cash	 Back pack 30 – 50 liters		 Water
 Spare warm clothes, underwear, socks, hat, scarf etc.	 Roll mat		 Maximum total weight: 15 kg
 Food & other nutritions	 Wet weather gear	 Sleeping bag (if available)	 Pillow (if available)
 First Aid kit & Field dressings	 Pen-knife	 Notebook & pen	 Vitamin tablets
 Towel & toiletries	 Sunglasses	 Camera	 Torch & extra batteries
 Insect repellent			



8. MOSS & MORSS

Minimum
Operating
Security
Standards

Minimum
Operating
Residential
Security
Standards





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



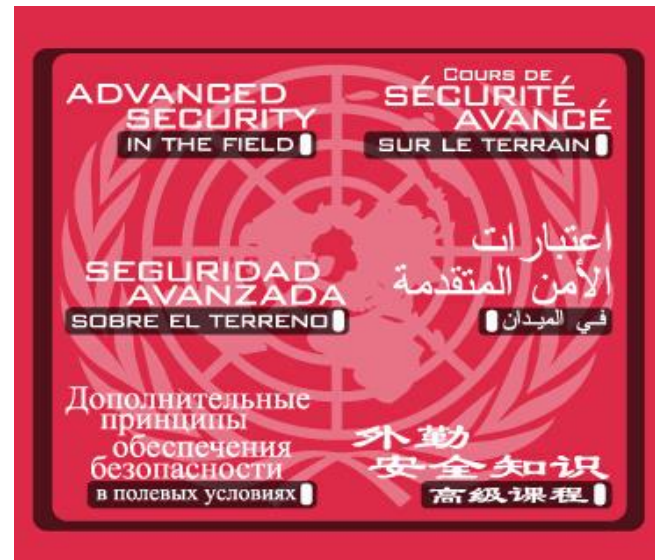


10. What Individual Peacekeeping Personnel Can Do

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

Basic Security in the Field (BSITF)

Advanced Security in the Field (ASITF)



<https://dss.un.org>



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



Summary of Key Messages

- Categories of threats to UN – armed conflict, terrorism, crime, civil unrest, hazards
- Responsibility for safety and security – host government, UNSMS, yourself
- Security Level System (SLS) – identifies threat or danger in an area
- Travel Request Information Process (TRIP) – online mandatory security clearance for travel



Questions



Learning Activity

Learning Evaluation

Learning Activities

Detailed instructions for each learning activity may be found below. Here is an overview of learning activities for the instructor to choose from:

Number	Name	Methods	Time
3.6.1	Film: <i>Challenges in the Field</i>	Film, group discussion	10 minutes
3.6.2	Emergency Preparedness – The Run Bag	Brainstorm	5-10 minutes
3.6.3	Security Arrangements	Role play, small groups	15 minutes
3.6.4	UN Security Management System (UNSMS)	Mix and match	25 minutes
3.6.5	Security Level System (SLS)	Mix and match	20-25 minutes

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

Note on Use: Films are excellent visual supports. They help prepare peacekeepers, showing them what to expect. Other related short films are also available on YouTube.

Preparation

- Source: YouTube site: <https://youtu.be/OyJULAN7-so>
- Access the film and watch it. Decide what questions you want to ask and total time available for this learning activity.
- Check connectivity and the technology needed to show the film. Make sure you have what you need before the session. Check seating, sightlines and sound.

Instructions

1. Introduce the film.
2. Show the film.
3. Ask general questions about the film.
 - a) What threats are faced by UN personnel in the field?
 - b) How can the safety and security of UN personnel be protected?
 - c) How can the safety and security of UN premises/facilities be protected?If time allows, you may ask specific questions about the film based on preparation.

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

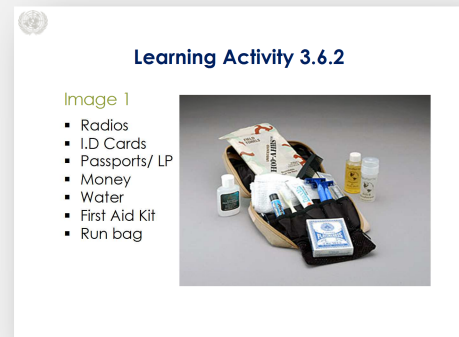
- Brainstorming: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 3 minutes

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)



Preparation

- Brief yourself on typical contents of a run bag or emergency go bag.
- Expand the images in Support, below, and prepare two slides.
- Write “Run Bag Contents” at the top of a flip-chart sheet or board.
- Be prepared to deliver the slides that are part of the lesson also.

Instructions

1. Introduce the activity by reminding participants that emergency preparedness can be critical in peacekeeping. Having a run bag or go bag ready can help rapid response. Other names are grab-bag, evacuation pack.
2. Ask participants what to put in a go bag. Write down points. Cross-check with the provided and researched lists.
3. Consider preparing the “run bag contents” list in a typed form to give as a handout and rapid reference.

3.6.2 Response to discussion question: Emergency Preparedness – The Run Bag

Question

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

Response

- All personal emergency supplies, pre-packed and ready-to-go
- Items you need if you have to leave immediately
- Remember to replace items with limited shelf life

The bag

- medium-size back-pack - reserved for this use – or a rolling duffle bag
- lined with a light-weight dry sack
- “glow in the dark” tape on the front, or reflective arm-band on the handle

Contents – examples


- water – at least 1.5 litres, or water purification tablets, or purification/filtration bottle
- prescription medications
- over-the-counter pain relief
- extra pair of glasses, sunglasses
- small first aid kit – wound cleansing and dressing supplies, eyewash, burn treatment bandages
- tissues or toilet paper
- emergency phone charger (although mobile network may not work)
- spare batteries – preferably lithium, which are light and useable in extreme conditions
- good quality multi-tool
- waterproof tape
- loud whistle
- personal flashing beacon for rescue
- keys
- light and compact clothing
- travel poncho or emergency foil poncho
- compact survival sleeping bag for overnight shelter
- a good torch – one with LEDs (or wind-up torch that does not use external batteries); consider a head-torch, which leaves hands free
- disposable respirator masks – compact, easy to carry
- ready-to-eat food, e.g. emergency food rations or ration packs (snack bars, trail mix)

Packed in a sealable plastic bag, waterproof pouch or map case

- copies of identification and other important documents
- some money
- essential contact information
- self-adhesive labels or waterproof paper and a pencil – so you can leave notes/instructions

3.6.2 Photos: Emergency Preparedness – The Run Bag


Available as part of presentation slides for the lesson (Image 2), or as slides for the learning activity.




Learning Activity 3.6.2

Image 1

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



UN Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials 2016



Learning Activity 3.6.2



















Image 2

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

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

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

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

 Documents & cash	 Back pack 30 - 50 liters	 Maximum total weight: 15 kg	 Water
 Spare warm clothes, underwear, socks, hat, scarf etc.	 Food & other rations	 First Aid kit & First message	
 Work envelope/pouch	 Sleeping bag (if available)	 Pillow (if available)	
 Pen-knife	 Headlock & pen	 Vitamins tablets	 Towel & toiletries
 Sunglasses	 Camera	 Tooth & mouth hygiene	 Band-aid/repair kit

UN Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials 2016

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

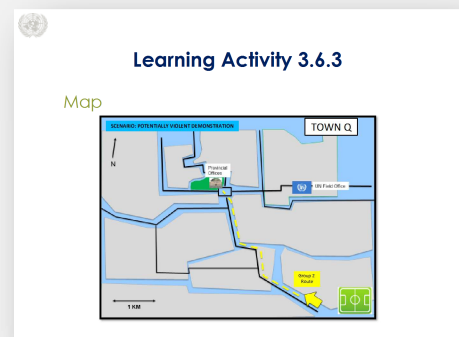
- Group work: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 5-7 minutes

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



Preparation

- Decide on the groups.
- Prepare handouts of the scenario and map for participants.
- Read the scenario and Responses to the discussion questions for the scenario.
- Prepare key points on the role of an Area Security Coordinator. Prepare notes on how to respond in the event of violence. Use the content from Lesson 3.6.
- Review Lesson 3.7 on Personal Security Awareness. Consider the linkages with Lesson 3.6.
- Prepare flip-chart sheets or a board to record points from discussion.

Instructions

1. Introduce the activity and divide participants into groups. Participants will practice using the UN Security Management System (UNSMS) to guide their actions in security preparedness and response.
2. Distribute the handouts of the scenario and map.
3. Ask participants read the scenario and to work through the discussion questions in their small groups. Participants should make contributions from the perspective of the role they have been assigned to play. Encourage participants to reflect on the learning from Lesson 3.6.
4. When the groups have finished discussing the scenario, ask participants to report back. Use the flip-chart to record responses.
5. Get several responses from the group before expanding with provided explanations, below. Share your key points on how to respond in the event of violence. Reflect on the discussion and role play experience.
6. Close the exercise. Recap on the content from Lesson 3.6. Use the results of this exercise to bridge-in to Lesson 3.7 on Personal Security Awareness. Highlight the fact that personal security awareness, preparedness and other measures complement the overall safety and security arrangements in place for UN personnel.

3.6.3 Scenario: Security Arrangements

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?

Scenario: A potentially violent demonstration

- Provincial elections are due in three months' time in Town Q.
- Political parties are largely based on ethnicity. The Provincial Government is made up of the ethnic Group 1, and the opposition party is made up of the ethnic Group 2.
- The opposition party from ethnic Group 2 are concerned that the election will not be free and fair. In the past, ethnic Group 1 have falsified votes and prevented people from ethnic Group 2 from voting in the districts.
- The opposition party from ethnic Group 2 have been granted permission by the local authorities to conduct a peaceful march from the football pitch to the Provincial Offices.
- The agreed route is from the football pitch, up Independence Avenue, to the Provincial Offices in the Square. Independence Avenue has a mixture of shops and accommodation. There are also two schools (one for ethnic Group 1 and one for ethnic Group 2). The opposition party from ethnic Group 2 expect about 400 people to attend the march.
- It is believed that some members of the illegal ethnic Group 2 Militia may join the march, and use the opportunity to attack national security actors from ethnic Group 1 used by the Government.
- There is a total of 60 national police in Town Q. Only 20 have some public order training, but almost no equipment. The national police headquarters is basic, and there is a shortage of personal radios. The national police have asked for help during the demonstrations.
- There is a battalion of the national army located about 2 kilometres outside Town Q. The national army is dominated by the ethnic Group 1. They have a history of human rights abuses. The Commanding Officer of the battalion is currently under investigation.
- The National Red Cross Society have about 10 staff in Town Q.
- A field office for the UN peacekeeping mission is based in Town Q. The UN facilities are located 1.5 kilometres from the Provincial Offices in the Square. UN personnel live in various residential areas in Town Q.

3.6.3 Responses to Discussion Question: Security Arrangements

Risks to UN personnel

The scenario reflects a potentially violent demonstration. The following developments could take place during the demonstration:

- The national police fail to maintain public order
- Marchers become aggressive
- The national army become involved
- Militias of Group 1 and Group 2 become involved

Risk assessment considerations for UN personnel should include:

- The likelihood for the demonstrations to become violent
- The impact of the violence
- Direct threats to UN personnel versus indirect threats as a result of random violence
- Proximity of UN facilities and UN personnel residences to the demonstration's initial assembly area, route and end point
- Intentions of the national police with respect to the demonstration
- Ability of the national police to secure the demonstration in a fair and balanced manner
- Participation of the national army in the demonstration
- Desire of Group 1 to interrupt or stop the opposition Group 2 demonstration/march
- Role of the UN Police and Military in supporting the management of the demonstration

Actions to improve security and preparedness

The safety and security of UN personnel and facilities needs to be considered, and the necessary information communicated to all UN personnel:

- Identify risks to UN personnel and UN facilities
- Continuously update the Security Levels System (SLS)
- Make recommendations for a security plan for UN personnel working at the Field Office
- Identify actions to take to improve security and preparedness of UN personnel (especially for civilian personnel)
- Identify actions to take in the event of violence
- Recommend actions for UN personnel to take to improve personal security and preparedness at the Field office – before, during and after the demonstration
- Recommend actions for UN personnel to take to improve personal security and preparedness whilst at home and on the move – before, during and after the demonstration
- Decide on and plan for UN personnel staying at home or coming to work
- Plan for UN personnel staying in the Field Office until the demonstration is over
- Advise UN personnel to be prepared to evacuate from the Field Office or elsewhere – communicate the need to bring a “Run Bag” to work in case an

evacuation occurs, or the need to stay at the Field Office for an extended period of time

- Coordinate with the UN Police and Military components of the UN mission to enhance security at the Field Office and near residences of UN personnel
- Security advice will also need to be passed to the UNCT and other NGOs

UN security considerations before, during and after the event:

- A decision needs to be made whether to have UN personnel stay in their homes, or come to work. If UN personnel come to work, they may have to stay in the Field Office until the demonstration is over. There are advantages to each decision.
- By having UN personnel stay home they are not on the streets before and after the demonstration. This reduces the risk of exposure to any potential violence, and leaves the current evacuation/security plan in place for off duty personnel.
- Some individuals may be more at risk if they stay at home, due to the location of their personal residence. Individuals are at an even higher risk if they must cross the demonstration route to get to and from work.
- If UN personnel stay home, they may not be able to perform their normal functions in support of the host country. This includes direct support to the local authorities in handling the demonstration. This may impact UN effectiveness and damage credibility.
- If UN personnel come to work, arrangements could be put in place to make sure no one travels to and from work by herself or himself. A buddy system may be put in place, or the Field Office may arrange an escorted UN shuttle service with UN police or military escorts. Such arrangements would reduce the risk of danger to UN personnel whilst traveling to and from work.

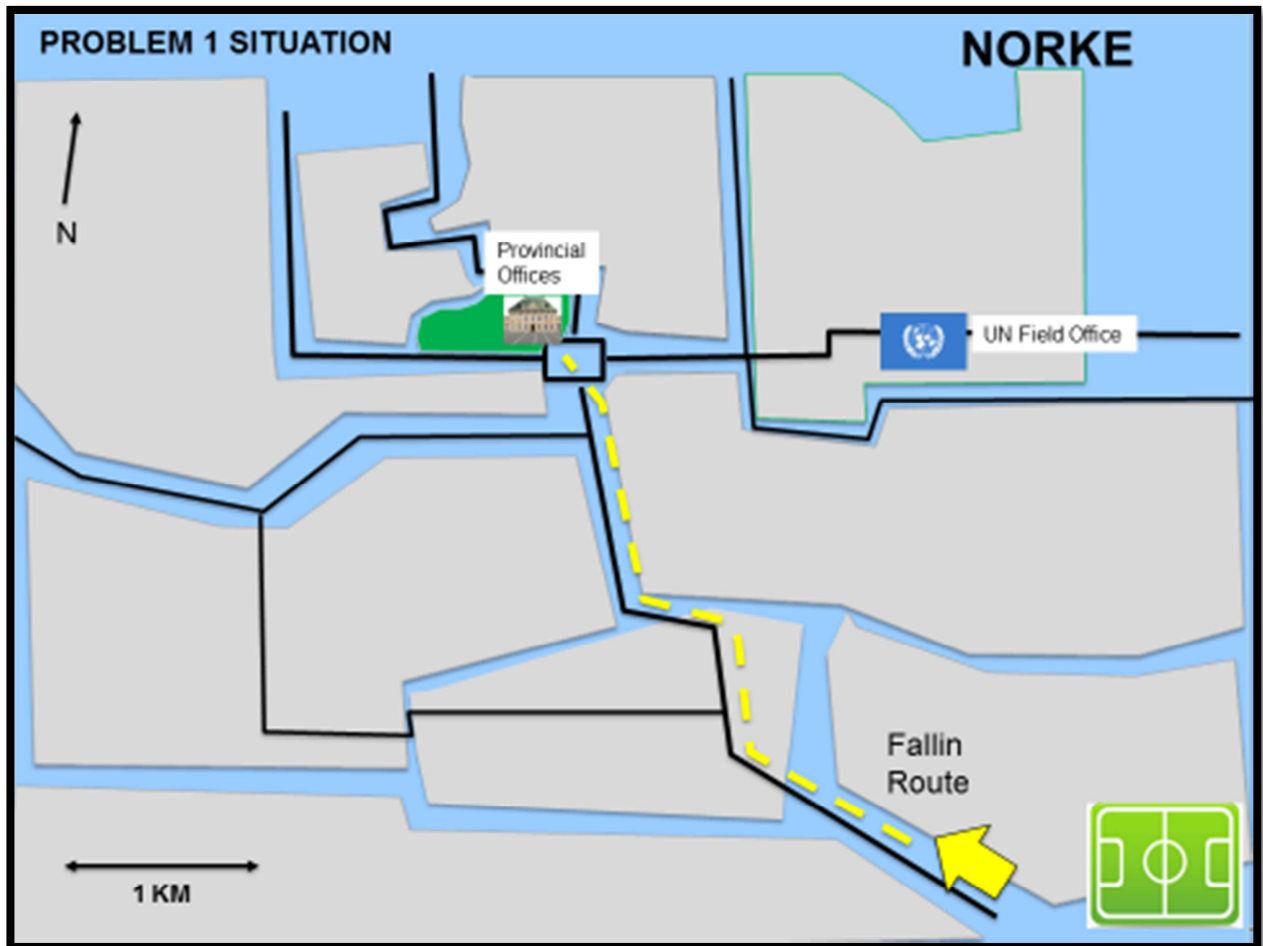
Other considerations:

UN peacekeeping personnel may be directly involved in the demonstration as they provide support to the local authorities (before, during and after). This may include UN police and military personnel, as well as Political Affairs, Civil Affairs, Human Rights, Public Information, and protection-related components. These UN personnel would identify and take actions to:

- Reduce the chance of violence
- In the event of violence, prevent the situation from getting worse
- Consolidate after the demonstration has taken place

3.6.3 Map: Security Arrangements

Available as an individual slide for the learning activity.



Learning Activity

3.6.4

UN Security Management System (UNSMS)

METHOD

Mix and match

PURPOSE

To reinforce learning of UN Security Management System (UNSMS) at headquarters and country levels

TIME

25 minutes

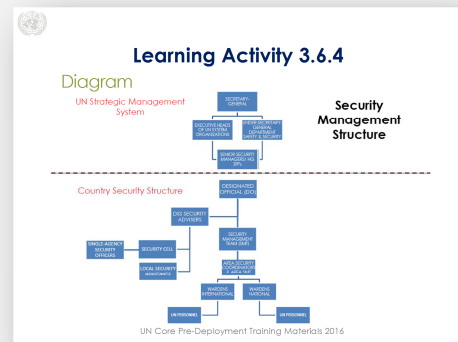
- Introduce activity: 3 minutes
- Group work: 10-12 minutes
- Debrief: 8-10 minutes
- Summarize and close: 1 minute

INSTRUCTIONS

- Match part of the UNSMS with the roles and responsibilities

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions
- Activity Material
- Diagram (from Lesson 3.6)



Preparation

- Decide on working groups
- Format the mix-and-match sets in large type, one per page. Copy one set per group. Put each set in a folder to hand out quickly.
- Make sure each group has flip-chart sheets, a stand and tape, to make a diagram that shows the relationship between system parts.

Instructions

1. Introduce the activity – a rapid mix-and-and match exercise.
2. Task groups to follow two steps:
 - a) Match the *parts of the UNSMS* with *main role and responsibilities*.
 - b) Arrange the matched pairs on a flip-chart sheet to show relationships between them (hierarchy).
3. Let people know just before time is up. Get them to bring the completed flip-chart sheets to the front and post them. Gather the group to view them. Confirm information is accurate.
4. Safety and security is everyone's business. Reinforce the importance of all peacekeepers knowing this content.

Variations

Make the exercise a contest. Time the groups. Have a modest or joke prize for the team that finishes first.

3.6.4 Learning Activity Material: UN Security Management System (UNSMS)

Note: The second step of the activity puts UNSMS parts in order. The table has accurate order. The slide shows hierarchy better.

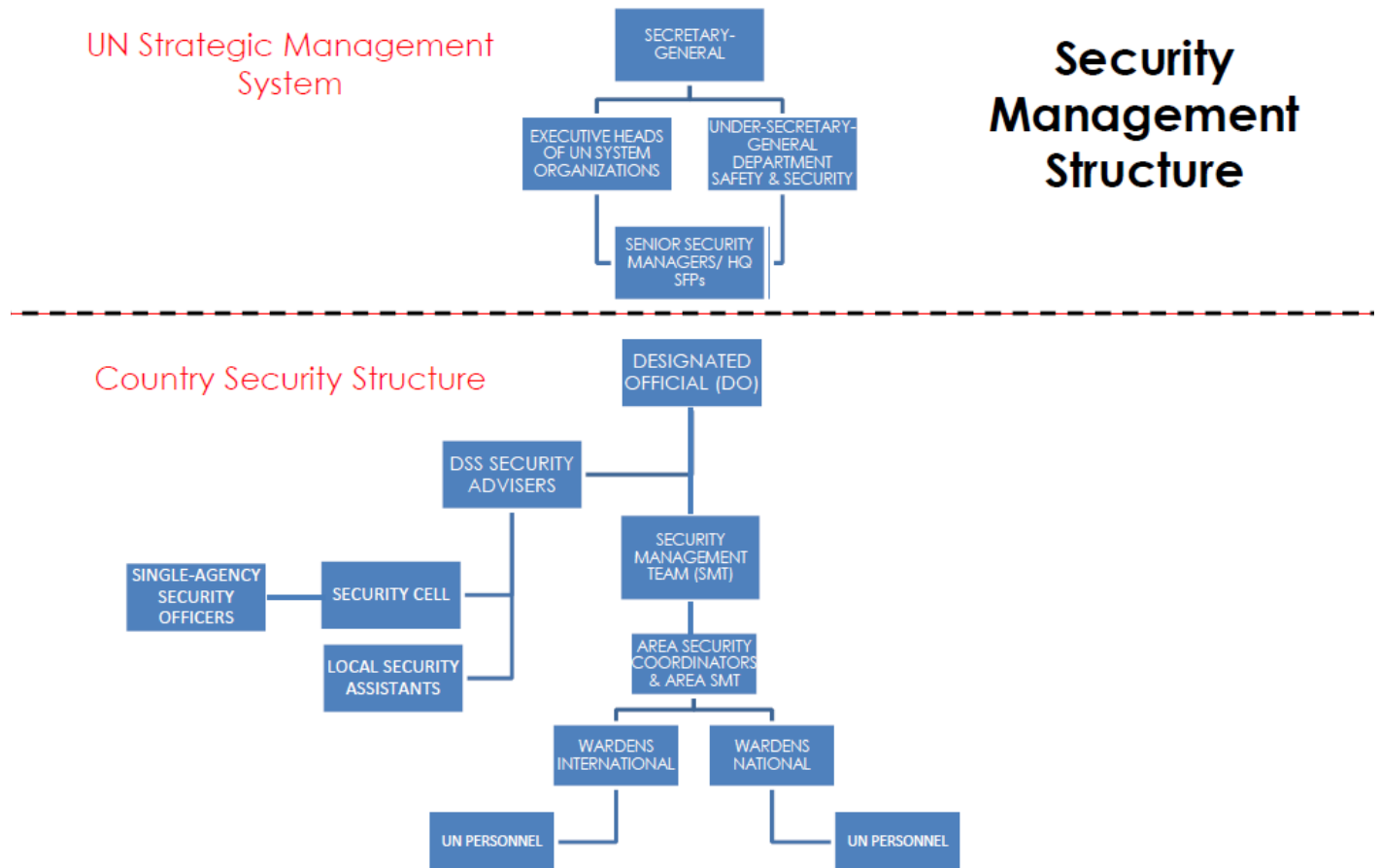
Part of UNSMS	Roles and Responsibilities
UN Strategic Management System	Applies at headquarters
Secretary-General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accountable for proper running and administration ... of overall safety and security of UN personnel, premises, assets at HQ and field
Executive Heads of UN Agencies, Funds, Programmes and Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accountable for ensuring the goal of the UNSMS is met in specific organizations
Under-Secretary General for the UN Department of Safety and Security (USGDSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accountable for over-all safety and security of UN personnel; responsible for developing policies, practices, procedures for system personnel globally responsible for coordinating in UN system, ensuring security implementation, compliance and support
Senior Security Managers, Security Focal Points at HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> responsible for coordinating organization's response to safety and security issues

Country Security Structure	<i>Applies at country level</i>
Designated Official (DO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> responsible for security of UN personnel, premises, assets in country or designated area of operation
DSS Security Advisers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> advise the DO and the Security Management Team (SMT)
Security Cell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides support to the DO and the Security Management Team (SMT)
Single-Agency Security Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> responsible for security activities specific to organization – advise SMT members, may act for DSS security officers
Local Security Assistants (LSAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> help and support international security adviser/s and officer/s in conduct of security responsibilities
Security Management Team (SMT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> advises the DO on all security-related matters
Area Security Coordinators (ASCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordinate and manage security arrangements for a specific area responsibilities similar to DO for respective area
Area Security Management Team (ASMT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> advises the ASC on all security-related matters

Wardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• help implement security plan
UN personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• follow security policies, guidelines, directives, plans and procedures• attend briefings, take training, follow instructors

3.6.4 Diagram: UN Security Management System (UNSMS)

Available as part of presentation slides for the lesson, or as an individual slide for the learning activity.



Learning Activity

3.6.5

Security Level System (SLS)

METHOD

Mix and match

PURPOSE

To ensure all participants know details of the Security Level System

TIME

20-25 minutes

- Introduction: 3 minutes
- Group work: 10-12 minutes
- Check/debrief: 8-10 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

- Match the colours, numbers and levels in the SLS

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions
- Activity material

Preparation

- Make separate cards for the colours, numbers and levels in the SLS (18 total).
- Decide on the groups.
- Copy a set for each group and put in folders.
- Provide a flip-chart sheet and tape to each group.

Instructions

1. Introduce the exercise. The SLS has six levels, each with a distinct number, name and colour. The task is to put the cards in the folders into meaningful order, and tape them to the flip-chart sheet.
2. Let people know when several minutes are left. Get groups to turn flip-charts so all can see. Confirm that each SLS is correct. Invite questions and respond to them.

Variations

Make the exercise a contest. Time the groups. Have a modest or joke prize for the team that finishes first – confirming first that results are accurate.

3.6.5 Learning Activity Material: Security Level System (SLS)

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



Learning Activity 3.6.2

Image 1

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





Learning Activity 3.6.2

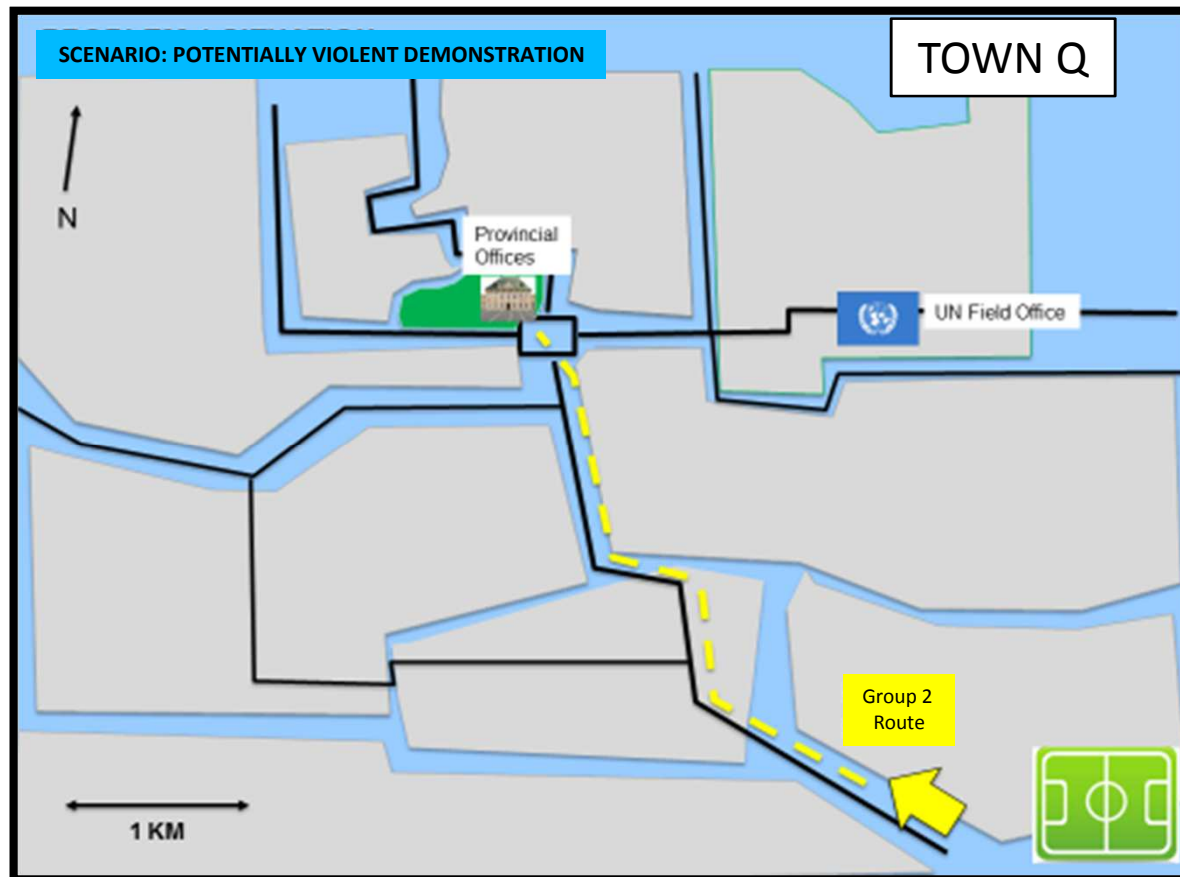
Image 2

<p>IMPORTANT</p> <p>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.</p>		 “UN Staff Evacuation RUN BAG” an example of run bag & content Before you run, make sure you leave no confidential documents behind!		<p><i>Plan and organize your packing logically. Things you need easily accessible to be packed on top.</i></p> <p>All contents to be packed in plastic bags before put in back pack.</p>			
 Documents & cash		 Back pack 30 – 50 liters		 Water			
 Spare warm clothes, underwear, socks, hat, scarf etc.		 Roll mat		 Food & other nutrients			
 Wet weather gear		 Sleeping bag (if available)	 Pillow (if available)	 First Aid kit & Field dressings			
 Pen-knife	 Notebook & pen	 Vitamin tablets	 Towel & toiletries	 Sunglasses	 Camera	 Torch & extra batteries	 Insect repellent



Learning Activity 3.6.3

Map

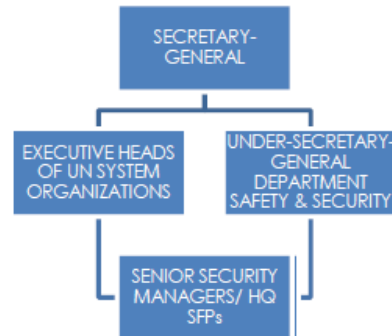




Learning Activity 3.6.4

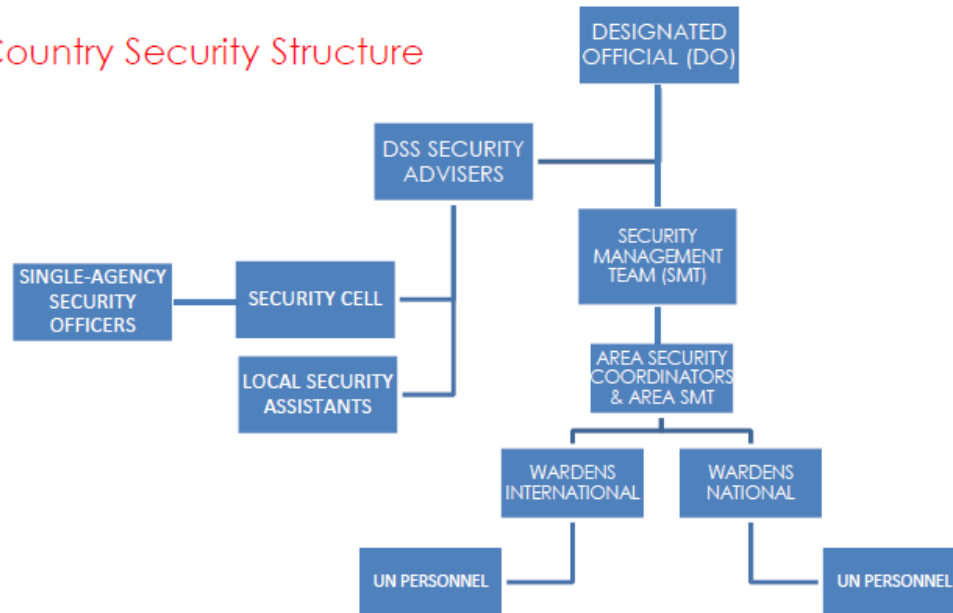
Diagram

UN Strategic Management System



Security Management Structure

Country Security Structure



Evaluation

Notes on Use: 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.

Other suggestions for evaluating learning follow the table.

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.	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, extreme weather ▪ human-caused incidents – large scale industrial accidents, vehicle accidents

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ can lead to destruction, injury, death
<p>2. Who is responsible for UN safety and security?</p>	<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.
<p>3. Outline division of responsibility for UN staff safety and security between headquarters and missions.</p> <p>Note: You may want to expand this evaluation question to include role of each function, communication and reporting lines.</p>	<p>Headquarters – accountability chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secretary-General, accountable to Member States ▪ Executive Heads of UN entities – responsible to S-G ▪ USG for UNDSS – responsible to SG ▪ Senior Security Managers, Security Focal Points at HQ – in each entity <p>Missions / Country Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designated Official (DO) ▪ DSS Security Advisers ▪ Security Cell ▪ Single-Agency Security Offices ▪ Local Security Assistants ▪ Security Management Team ▪ Area Security Coordinators (ASCs) ▪ Wardens ▪ Personnel
<p>4. Explain MOSS and MORSS.</p>	<p>MOSS is Minimum Operating Security Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ set of safety and security measures to manage and mitigate security risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - communication equipment - plans and procedures - medical equipment - vehicles - premises - training ▪ differs between countries, depending on needs of DO, SMT, UNDSS ▪ standards based on security risk assessment for each location <p>MORSS is Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enhance residential security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - security guards - alarm systems - door and window bars - locks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safe havens ▪ CSA and DO implement and monitor <p>Both MOSS and MORSS are standards that apply to all locations with UN presence.</p>
<p>5. What is Security Risk Management?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ foundation of the UNSMS ▪ an analytical procedure with two goals <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identify threats to programme success 2. implement measures to lower risks to acceptable levels ▪ security professionals use SRM to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assess threats where UN staff live and work - analyse 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.
<p>6. Which system measures danger of different threats in areas where the UN operates, and assigns danger levels?</p>	<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)
<p>7. What is the main management tool for security readiness at a duty station? Describe it.</p>	<p>Security Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ each DO and SMT must put in place a Security Plan ▪ describes security measures and arrangements for serious emergencies – hostilities, internal disorder, natural

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disasters ▪ details ways to keep staff and family secure in emergencies, including evacuations ▪ assigns responsibilities to key individuals
<p>8. Name at least steps the UN expects peacekeepers to take on safety and security – from before they leave home and in mission.</p> <p>Suggest participants keep these as a checklist.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ know the UNSMS ▪ know details of the SMS at their location ▪ make sure they have required security clearance ▪ get medical clearance ▪ learn about security before departure ▪ get a thorough security briefing on arrival ▪ attend security briefings, and certify receipt of briefing ▪ know their warden and agency security focal point is ▪ always keep with them contact information for all security officials ▪ equip themselves properly for service at the mission, e.g. reliable short wave radio, international driving license, personal items ▪ apply and comply with all security regulations and procedures at the duty station, on and off duty; ▪ protect themselves and colleagues, not endanger safety and security ▪ complete all compulsory training ▪ know how to use a radio and the call signs
Fill in the Blanks	
1. _____ is protection against accidental events.	Safety
2. Protection against intentional damages is _____.	Security
3. A weakness that increases susceptibility to harm is _____.	Vulnerability
4. _____ is a person or thing that causes harm.	Threat
5. _____ is likelihood of threat occurring as a result of vulnerabilities.	Risk
6. The UNSMS serves three purposes: _____, _____, _____.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enable safe conduct of UN work 2. ensure safety, security and well-being of staff 3. ensure security of UN buildings and assets

<p>7. The SLS has _____ levels that tell levels of danger from cumulative threats.</p>	<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>8. The _____ is responsible for providing full protection to UN compounds and office buildings.</p>	<p>Host government</p>
<p>9. 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>1. Peacekeepers must always know their location's Security level and use it to arrange personal and official activities.</p>	<p>True</p> <p>Especially when they need security clearances for travel.</p>
<p>2. 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>3. Security advisers and focal points do not tell staff danger levels in the SLS, so they will be able to focus on their work, not be too alert to threats or worried about danger.</p>	<p>False</p> <p>Security advisers and focal points regularly tell staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ danger levels, especially when they request security clearance for travel ▪ specific responsibilities at each security level <p>The UN expects peacekeepers to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ know their location's security level ▪ know when it changes ▪ use knowledge of the security level to arrange official and personal activities
<p>4. When a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) shows too-high risk for personnel, the DO recommends relocation or evacuation, with USG UNDSS.</p>	<p>True.</p> <p>If relocation or evacuation is approved, USG UNDSS sends an "All Agency Communique".</p> <p>The DO recommends relocation or evacuation with the SMT.</p>

<p>5. All UN personnel must complete Basic Security in the Field (BSITF), on-line course with UNDSS.</p>	<p>True The UN requires BSITF for almost all official travel. Travel to any field location requires Advanced Security in the Field.</p>
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More ways to evaluate learning

- **Learning Evaluation Based on Learning Outcomes**
 1. Describe the UN Security Management System (SMS), roles and responsibilities of key players
 2. Explain the Security Risk Management (SRM) Framework
 3. Describe the UN Security Levels System
 4. Explain security clearance procedures for travel - to, in, out of a mission

- **Learning Evaluation Using Graphics, to Show Connections.** Get participants working in small teams to prepare wall graphics or big visuals of different parts of the UN safety and security systems.
 1. UN Security Management System – showing key players, roles, how they connect
 2. Security Risk Management System (SRM)– showing the framework and steps
 3. Security Level System – levels, security grade, colours; evaluation of risk; structured threat assessment

- **Learning Evaluation Linked to UNDSS Basic and Advanced Security in the Field.** Lesson 3.6 covers the same content as in the two security courses. People must take these before they deploy.
 - If participants have taken the courses, have them brief each other on essential knowledge. Fill gaps, correct any errors.
 - If participants have not taken the courses, encourage them to do it, if possible. Covering the content in two ways reinforces learning.