

# **Global Physical Security Policy**

## Document control

<b>Document title</b>	Global Physical Security Policy
<b>Document authors</b>	Physical Security Team
<b>Policy owner</b>	Security & Resilience Manager
<b>Document owner</b>	Physical Security Team
<b>Document status</b>	
<b>This version number</b>	3.1
<b>Review date</b>	Annual

## Executive approvals

<b>Physical Security Team</b>	
<b>Policy owner</b>	
<b>Senior management team</b>	

## Document amendment history

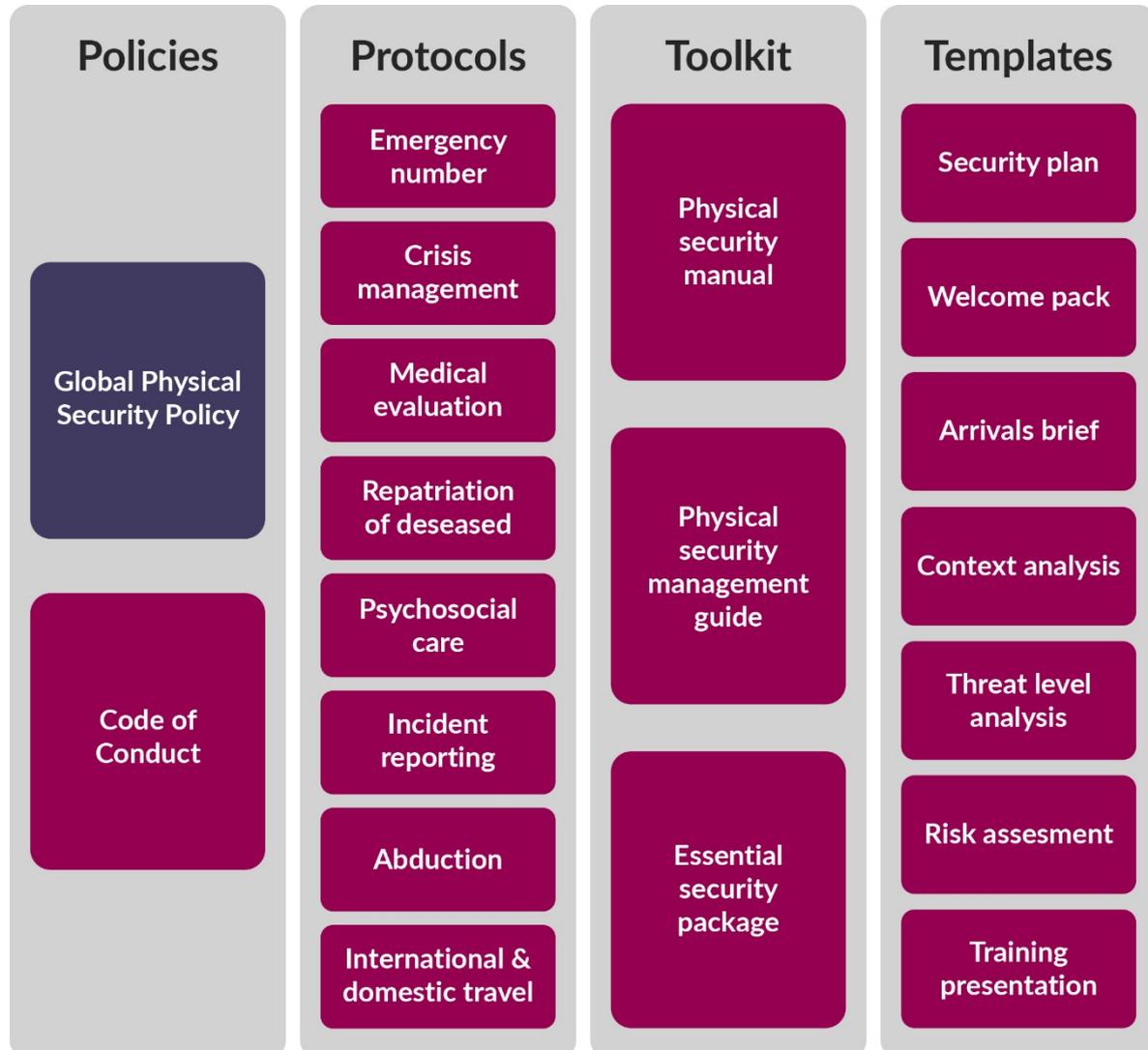
Version	Date	Amendment summary	Approved by
1.1	20.2.12		
1.2	21.2.12	Phil Candy (PC), KM, MB, CS	
1.3	May 2012	2 CH, MB, GC, CW, KM, PC, JH, SB, CS	
2.0	July 2012	Approved by Council	
2.1	4.5.14	References to SMT removed. 'Management team' inserted.	Governance Board
3.0	July 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of 'primacy of human life', 'duty of care', 'do no harm', 'inclusion', 'accountability', 'transparency' principles. Inclusion of references to the Corporate Manslaughter &amp; Corporate Homicide Act, Offences Against the Person Act and Health &amp; Safety At Work Act.</li> <li>Inclusion of conveyance of risk strategy</li> <li>Inclusion of policy commitments: MOSS, right to withdraw, provision of post-trauma care</li> <li>Inclusion of crisis management strategy and commitment</li> </ul>	
3.1	Feb 2017	Rewording of sections 1.1, 3.4, 4.7	

## Contents

1. Introduction, aims, scope, interpretation, amendment and review .....	5
2. Principles.....	6
3. Risk management strategies.....	8
4. Global policy commitments .....	9

# Global Physical Security Framework

This document is part of the Global Physical Security Framework, which consists of policies, protocols, a toolkit and a template pack, as *illustrated* below.



# 1. Introduction, aims, scope, interpretation, amendment and review

## 1.1 Introduction

The nature of Sightsavers' work necessitates working in volatile and sometimes violent environments. At times this presents a threat to the security and wellbeing of our staff; an issue the organisation takes very seriously.

This document conveys the principles by which Sightsavers operates in all matters relating to the security of its staff, programmes and other assets.

Sightsavers defines security as "Freedom from risk or harm as a result of intentional or deliberate acts" and is the focus of this policy.

Safety is defined as "Freedom from risk or harm as a result of unintentional acts (accidents)". Sightsavers ensures staff safety under the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and is managed through the Global Physical Security Framework.

Any queries about this policy should be directed to the Physical Security Team.

## 1.2 Aims

The aims of this policy are:

- To ensure that Sightsavers is appropriately protected against security threats and can minimise the impact of any security incident.
- To promote and encourage an awareness of security risks and controls among all staff and other representatives.
- To integrate security with 'business as usual' activities in Sightsavers
- To ensure all staff are aware of the legal and moral responsibilities for maintaining the security of Sightsavers staff and other assets.
- To demonstrate a clear commitment to the duty of care held for all staff.
- To provide a set of minimum operating security standards (MOSS) against which Sightsavers can assess compliance.

## 1.3 Scope

This policy applies to all individuals employed by, or acting as, representatives of Sightsavers, including all full-time, part-time and fixed-term employees, trustees, supporters, interns, volunteers and consultants/contractors – collectively referred to as 'staff' in the remainder of this policy.

Sightsavers works in partnership with other institutions. At times, Sightsavers may have varying degrees of duty of care associated with these institutions; such responsibilities must be reviewed and updated whenever a partnership agreement is created or modified. Where Sightsavers is assessed as having full duty of care responsibilities for a partnership, this policy will apply in full.

In the event that a staff member is subcontracted or hosted by another organisation, for any term, Sightsavers' duty of care for that staff member does not cease.

These policy statements remain valid until the host organisation can provide sufficient evidence of a credible security framework, of a suitable standard, that can supersede this policy. This remains at the discretion of the relevant programme manager, in conjunction with the Physical Security Team, and will be considered on a case-by-case basis. This must be clearly stated as part of any subcontract/MoU at the outset of the relationship.

#### **1.4 Interpretation, amendment and review**

This policy document will be reviewed by the Physical Security Team, in conjunction with the Senior Management Team (SMT), and approved by the CEO, every three years or at the beginning of any major shifts in organisational strategy, whichever is sooner.

Any staff found to have knowingly acted contrary to the guidelines laid out within this document or any locally applicable security plans, or to have willingly endangered themselves, or their colleagues, may face disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.

## **2. Principles**

### **2.1 Primacy of human life**

Although Sightsavers staff are required to exercise due care and attention to protect the organisation and its assets, they must not place their wellbeing at risk in doing so. Sightsavers subscribes to the principles of the 'People in Aid Code of Good Practice' and will always place the security of its staff before that of its programmes and property.

### **2.2 Duty of care**

Sightsavers is legally compelled to comply with the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 to ensure acceptable standards of security for its staff. This places a legal duty of care upon Sightsavers. Failure to discharge this duty of care may expose the organisation to additional legal action under the Offences against the Person Act, 1861 and Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

### **2.3 Do no harm**

Programme activities that cause direct or indirect harm to beneficiaries or others also represent a risk to staff, programmes and assets. Programme planning and security risk management should be an integrated process that considers the possible impact of programme implementation and/or closure. "Do no harm" should always act as a guide to programme decisions, including when faced with a humanitarian imperative decision.

### **2.4 Acceptable risk**

Sightsavers will not consciously place staff, partners or beneficiaries at unacceptable risk in order to achieve programme objectives. Sightsavers will

weigh the benefits of programming against the potential risks to staff, other programmes, assets and the organisation's reputation, carefully and systematically. While life-saving programme activities may demand higher levels of risk tolerance, Sightsavers will not commence or continue activities in areas where the risks outweigh the potential programme benefits.

## **2.5 Resilience**

Resilience is the ability of an organisation/programme to rapidly adapt and respond to significant incidents or situations that would normally disrupt key functions. Sightsavers programmes will develop resilience through the structured, systematic application of security risk management policies and procedures, as well as the development of staff, infrastructure and equipment. A resilient programme should be able to continue critical activities despite an unexpected deterioration in the operating environment. This is not to be confused with the online portal 'Resilience'.

## **2.6 Equal rights**

The security of all staff is equally important; no one group or individual is valued higher than another. However, Sightsavers recognises that staff members may different face risks because of nationality, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, religion or other factors. Sightsavers may therefore apply different rules, restrictions or guidelines to staff. Procedures will be based on the assessment of specific contextual risks.

## **2.7 Independence of operations**

Sightsavers' work is based on independence and neutrality. While Sightsavers reserves the right to advocate on behalf of its beneficiaries and expose and condemn human rights abuses, repression and war crimes, it will never do so at the expense of its staff or beneficiaries.

## **2.8 Transparency**

Sightsavers is committed to establishing and maintaining an open management culture: Sightsavers is honest and open to staff, beneficiaries and stakeholders about what it does and the decisions it makes. Staff have a right to ask why security management decisions have been made in a certain way; managers have a responsibility to explain and justify these decisions.

## **2.9 Accountability**

Accountability for security management decisions and policies is explicitly stated (see Annex A) and staff will be held accountable for their actions at all levels. Sightsavers will ensure that audits and other quality assurance mechanisms are used to measure the accountability of management to implement the Global Security Policy.

## **2.10 Inclusion**

Security risk management is an inclusive process that requires input from staff at all levels. Staff should therefore be involved in the formulation, review and implementation of security policies and plans. Wide participation from staff at all levels will ensure that any approach is relevant, appropriate and applicable to the organisation.

## 3. Risk management strategies

### 3.1 Security risk management system

All programmes will develop and implement a security risk management system (SRMS), which includes the systematic assessment of risk. It is a systematic, methodical approach to risk, designed to reinforce programme continuity and occupational security of staff and assets. It enables the design of contextualised risk management strategies, and facilitates a structured, objective risk-benefit analysis.

Sightsavers considers a policy of 'acceptance' to be key to safeguarding the organisation and its staff. However, working in increasingly challenging environments, Sightsavers must also be prepared to apply other risk management strategies.

### 3.2 Accepting risk

In some contexts, the risk may be considered acceptable without further management interventions. The decision to 'accept risk' must be made by the senior managers at the programme level and should be based on criticality or priority of the programming, weighed against the potential risks to staff, assets, other programmes, and Sightsavers' reputation. If this strategy is applied then no single threat can be assessed above 'low' (see 5.2.1). If one or more threats are assessed above 'low', a strategy of controlling risk must be applied.

### 3.3 Controlling risk

SRMS provides for the tailoring of various mitigation strategies aimed at controlling or reducing risk. These involve one or more of the following mitigation strategies:

An **acceptance** strategy entails gaining the social and political consent of the host population for our presence and work in a given area. Such a strategy goes hand in hand with good programming practice. Acceptance should not be assumed, but must be actively sought.

A **deterrence** strategy aims to deter a threat with a counter-threat. For example, exterior lighting at premises and installation of CCTV cameras is a deterrent to discourage potential intruders. While deterrence strategies may be required in contexts with medium or higher security levels, they can profoundly affect Sightsavers' image.

A **protection** strategy employs protective devices such as guards, concrete barriers, barbed wire, or protective procedures such as curfews and 'no-go areas'. Sightsavers may employ a protection strategy to some extent in locations where risk is rated 'high'. The drawback of protection is that it hardens the target rather than removing the threat. It can also create a 'bunker mentality', which can negatively affect the organisation's security.

### 3.4 Sharing risk

In certain contexts, the risk to Sightsavers itself, or to specific staff – based on nationality, religion, ethnicity, gender etc – may be considered too high to continue without alternating programme delivery options. Where Sightsavers is at higher risk than a partner organisation, Sightsavers may share the risk with a partner considered at less risk. Similarly, Sightsavers may employ only certain types of staff based on their lower vulnerability to specific threats.

In such cases, Sightsavers has a moral and ethical responsibility to ensure that the risks to a partner organisation or specific staff members fall within acceptable limits. In order to help mitigate the risks faced by partners, Sightsavers may:

- Conduct a joint security risk assessment (SRA) of programming activities and agree with the partner on an action plan to mitigate the risk to acceptable levels. This would also allow the partner to give informed consent to the proposed activities.
- Ensure that the partner provides appropriate duty of care to its staff.
- Provide capacity building to the partner in the form of analysis, training and resources such as vehicles, communications and equipment.

If Sightsavers decides to transfer the risk onto specific staff members (eg national or locally recruited staff), it has a similar moral and ethical responsibility to ensure that the risks fall within acceptable limits. In such cases, this decision must be preceded by a SRA and approved by senior management.

### 3.5 Avoiding risk

In some cases, Sightsavers may decide that the risk is too high, or the available mitigation measures are insufficient, to justify continued programme activities. If this is the case, Sightsavers can avoid the risk by suspending, closing or relocating programme operations to an area where the risks are more manageable.

- **Suspension** refers to the temporary cessation of programme activities.
- **Closure** refers to the permanent or long-term cessation of programme activities.
- **Relocation**, in terms of risk avoidance, means moving programme activities to an alternative location where the risks are more acceptable and manageable.

## 4. Global policy commitments

### 4.1 Systematic assessment of risk

All operational programmes will conduct a Security Risk Assessment in order to develop and implement contextualised security management procedures (contained within a security plan).

#### **4.2 Assigning security levels**

Sightsavers will categorise the threat in a country or location using five levels:

**Low      Medium      High**

Programmes will assign security levels to all areas where Sightsavers is operational using the tools available in the toolkit. These security levels are to be approved by the Physical Security Team.

Staff assigned to a particular country will be informed of the security level prior to the assignment, or when levels change.

#### **4.3 Minimum operating security standards (MOSS)**

All Sightsavers programmes and staff are required to adhere to the MOSS (see Annex B). At the programme level, MOSS will be contextualised to the operating environment, based on the outcome of an SRA.

The country director is responsible for ensuring MOSS implementation and compliance. The Physical Security Team must formally approve any changes to the MOSS.

#### **4.4 Clear delegation of responsibility**

All programmes will clearly define individual and management responsibilities for security risk management, including the formal identification of a security focal point (SFP).

#### **4.5 The right to withdraw**

All Sightsavers staff have the right to withdraw from a situation that they feel poses an unreasonable level of risk, without suffering disciplinary action. No manager or staff member may force, intimidate or coerce another staff member into doing something he or she feels represents an unreasonable risk.

In reference to the policy statement 'Sightsavers will not consciously place staff at risk in order to achieve programme objectives', staff are consequently obliged to report to the next appropriate level of management any instructions they consider threatening to themselves or those around them.

Should a staff member feel uncomfortable with the level of danger and stress imposed on them by their work, a review should be undertaken between the staff member and his/her line manager in order to determine an appropriate course of action.

The Country Director is responsible for ensuring that all staff are aware of their right to withdraw.

#### **4.6 No right to remain**

All staff must comply with a management decision to evacuate/relocate from a country/area. Failure to follow instructions in this regard will result in disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

#### 4.7 Crisis management

In the event that an incident or situation threatens the lives of staff, or has the potential to significantly disrupt programme activities, Sightsavers will ensure that crisis and/or incident management teams (CMT/IMT) are established at relevant levels to coordinate an appropriate management response. The overall aim of crisis management is to:

- Prevent harm to staff and ensure the wellbeing of staff affected by the incident.
- Safeguard the image and reputation of the organisation.
- Ensure programme continuity and minimise asset loss/damage.

##### **Medical evacuation and emergency response plan**

All programmes will prepare a medical evacuation contingency plan, as well as a medical emergency response plan (to cover situations where medical evacuation is not required eg national staff).

##### **Hibernation, relocation and evacuation**

All Sightsavers programmes will refer to the country security plan (where in place) for relocation and evacuation plans unless it is assessed that the programme requires a specific plan. Hibernation plans are to be prepared as a minimum in all countries rated 'High' or above.

Sightsavers is responsible for evacuating or relocating international staff and non-local national staff to their place of hire or registered address (or an alternate destination if remote management is an option), should the situation at their work assignment become untenable.

Sightsavers has no legal responsibility to evacuate local staff and will not normally do so; however it will make every reasonable effort to aid staff within logistical, financial and legal limitations. If Sightsavers deems that a local staff member has been placed in danger as a direct result of his/her work with Sightsavers, then the organisation will endeavour to organise his/her relocation.

##### **Evacuation/relocation decision-making authority**

- The order to withdraw from an area can be given by the most senior manager present and is immediate and binding upon all staff. The local manager should make every attempt to consult with the Country Director prior to giving the order. The Country Director has the authority to direct relocation from all areas within his/her programme area. This is immediate and binding on all Sightsavers staff in the country.
- The Country Director can countermand an individual's decision to remain in an area, but not an individual's decision to leave an area.
- The decision-making responsibility for the evacuation of a country and the closure of programmes lies with the Regional Director and Global Security

Team. If the Country Director is unable to contact the Regional Director, he or she can order the evacuation of a country. He or she must make every effort make contact as soon as possible.

- The Resilience & Governance Board has the authority to direct a resumption of programming in an evacuated country. Before taking such a decision, an updated SRA must be completed.
- The Regional Director has the authority to direct a resumption of programming following relocation in a particular country.

### **Abduction**

All programmes, where the SRA identifies a credible risk of abduction, must prepare an abduction contingency plan. This must be reviewed by the Physical Security Team to ensure compatibility with the HQ-level response plan.

In the event that one or more Sightsavers staff members are abducted, the Country Director or delegated security focal point must immediately contact senior management so that the Crisis Management Team can be activated and actions can be coordinated at country and HQ levels.

The Resilience & Governance Board will assume ultimate decision-making authority. Every effort will be made to engage with the abductor(s). Sightsavers has the option to employ the services of crisis management consultants to assist in the incident response.

Sightsavers will provide appropriate support to family members and affected staff during and immediately following the abduction. The CMT will manage all media relations from HQ.

Sightsavers will not pay ransoms or make other concessions for the release of hostages.

### **4.8 Incident reporting**

All security incidents must be reported immediately to the Country Director in each area of operations. The Country Director will report to HQs in the event of significant or critical incidents. All incidents must be reported; however the following MUST be reported to HQs:

- Staff have suffered mental or physical injury.
- Staff were forced to withdraw, even temporarily, from an area.
- People other than Sightsavers staff suffered mental or physical injury in an incident that involved Sightsavers' programmes.
- Loss/damage of Sightsavers assets, equipment or material above GBP£1,000.
- Any incident that may have an adverse impact on Sightsavers' operations or image.
- Any incident in which Sightsavers or another INGO has been directly targeted with violence.

#### **4.9 Individual responsibility**

Sightsavers staff members must recognise that their actions and behaviour may have a direct effect on the security of their colleagues. While Sightsavers will take every reasonable step to protect staff from harm, staff members need to make a responsible and proactive contribution to the organisation's collective security. Staff members must:

- Ensure they maintain a positive image by adhering to the Sightsavers Code of Conduct.
- Follow security rules, policies, and procedures. Failure to do so is a disciplinary offence.
- Ensure that they are fully informed of the risks to themselves, their colleagues, and their own organisation.
- Report any security incidents, 'near misses' and other relevant information.
- Recognise that as long as they are in-country, international staff are subject to security policies and procedures both on and off duty.

#### **4.10 Informed consent**

As part of Sightsavers' duty of care, staff must be fully briefed on the situation, context and risks that they may face in their work, prior to accepting a position with Sightsavers and subsequent to commencing their work. This is a non-negotiable requirement for locations assessed as 'High' and above. The senior staff member in each location is responsible for ensuring this occurs.

Once staff arrive at a country office, they must receive a context-specific briefing as soon as possible after their arrival, but in all cases within 24 hours.

#### **4.11 Training and equipping staff**

Sightsavers has an obligation to provide appropriate training and equipment to ensure staff can safely carry out their work.

Staff must receive hostile environment awareness training prior to travel or work within any country rated 'High' or above. This training must be repeated at least every three years.

All staff with security management responsibilities must receive appropriate training in order that these roles may be fulfilled correctly.

All staff with driving responsibilities must undergo periodic driver training.

#### **4.12 Stress**

Sightsavers' work can involve dealing with extremely stressful situations, witnessing traumatic events, and living with threats to personal security. As part of its duty of care, Sightsavers must cater for the mental health of its staff. This includes monitoring staff stress levels, ensuring appropriate time off to recuperate, and providing psychosocial support if required.

#### **4.13 Project proposals and budgeting**

All Sightsavers programmes must ensure that there is sufficient funding for (at least) the minimum standards of security detailed for their security environment. The budgetary implications of satisfactory security are to be considered from the inception of a programme and throughout its *lifecycle*. Security must be written in to any programme proposal.

Where sufficient funds are not available to ensure the minimum standards of security, Sightsavers will not commence or continue programme activity.

#### **4.14 Insurance**

As part of its duty of care, Sightsavers will ensure that staff, both national and international, have appropriate personal accident and business travel insurance. This insurance is to include cover for war and civil unrest in locations where such risks exist. All consultants, volunteers, and interns performing work-related activities on behalf of Sightsavers must be covered by similar insurance, although Sightsavers may choose to stipulate who has responsibility for purchase of coverage.

Where an international position is formally designated as an accompanied post, spouses and children must be provided with insurance coverage.

#### **4.15 Inter-agency cooperation**

Sightsavers recognises and supports a collective security approach within the NGO community. Within the bounds of confidentiality and staff security, Sightsavers will cooperate closely with other organisations in order to best manage security. At the discretion of each country office, this may include information sharing, joint training, and pooled resources.

#### **4.16 Armed security**

Sightsavers discourages the use of armed protection because it contradicts Sightsavers' approach, is fraught with potentially negative consequences, and may contribute to local war economy. Armed protection should only be considered in the following circumstances:

- The use of armed protection is the only way to mitigate unacceptable risk to staff and every other option has been explored in detail.
- The benefits of employing armed protection outweigh the risks to staff, beneficiaries, community, other NGOs and Sightsavers' reputation as a responsible organisation.
- Where it is assessed that it is possible to function responsibly with armed protection, and would not be possible to function without it.

Where Sightsavers employs armed protection, they will be under strict instruction to use force only in self-defence, or in the defence of those whom it is their duty to protect.

Sightsavers' SMT must approve any intent to engage armed protection prior to taking any such decision.

#### **4.17 Relationship with security forces**

Under particular circumstances, Sightsavers may consider coordination and cooperation with recognised, legitimate military/police forces. However, the following critical parameters apply:

- Sightsavers' neutrality and independence must be maintained and protected.
- The level of military/police force's competence and training in dealing with civil society must be considered against the possible benefits of coordination.
- The military/police function, mandate, reputation and popular support must be critically assessed against the possible benefits of coordination.

#### **4.18 Weapons**

Sightsavers adopts a no weapons policy, prohibiting weapons, of any kind, in offices, guesthouses, residences, vehicles and storage facilities. The only exception to this is in circumstances whereupon the use of armed protection has been authorised.

Under no circumstances are Sightsavers staff to be in possession of, or to handle, weapons, explosives or ammunition of any kind.



[www.sightsavers.org](http://www.sightsavers.org)

Registered charity numbers 207544 and SC038110

