



## “Same Country, Same Risk – Same Security Management?”

Welthungerhilfe – Safety & Security

### Safety and Security- Why is it an issue for Welthungerhilfe

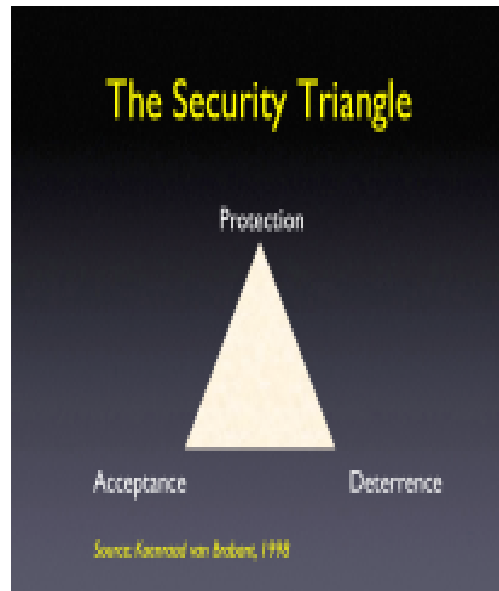


**The number of Aid workers who were assaulted or abducted has raised manifold since the 90s**

**72 % of WELTHUNGERHILFE's programs and projects are carried out in fragile or/and high risk countries**

**Welthungerhilfe bears a responsibility for its staff, both internationally and nationally recruited**

**Investment in safety and security, especially in training and awareness building pays back staff motivation and better project management**



Acceptance-  
Welthungerhilfe's main  
principle but difficult to  
implement

Protection- most  
requested by Aid  
workers

Deterrence- most risky  
in implementation

## Acceptance and Protection

**Acceptance** of our work and our staff in the eyes of the population is our greatest protection.

Acceptance has to result in the willingness of the local partners to protect Welthungerhilfe's project and staff

Well designed protection measures increase the acceptance by the local population

**Security problems originate less from what an organisation actually does but more from perceptions and expectations of local populations what the organisation *should* do and it's contextual *image*.**

## Welthungerhilfe's Risk thresholds



**In case of high risk environment the results of an operation must significantly exceed the risk taken by an aid worker, e.g. only life saving operations justify a high personal risk of aid workers.**

- Welthungerhilfe does not expose knowingly its staff to life threatening situations.
- There are no financial means, equipment and goods which justify the risk a human life.
- Both the NGO and the local community/target group bear a security responsibility. If the target group is unable or unwilling to cooperate, the operation has to be cancelled.
- The project is highly wanted by the target group and fully accepted. The target group has contributed to project planning
- The aid workers themselves take the final decision.

5

## Staff recruitment for projects in fragile states



### 1. Background knowledge

- Knowledge about conflicts, actors and influence of parties

### 2. Training/education

- Conflict sensitive approaches and experience of work in difficult environment

### 3. Closeness with the local population

- Trust of the local population, local partners and actors

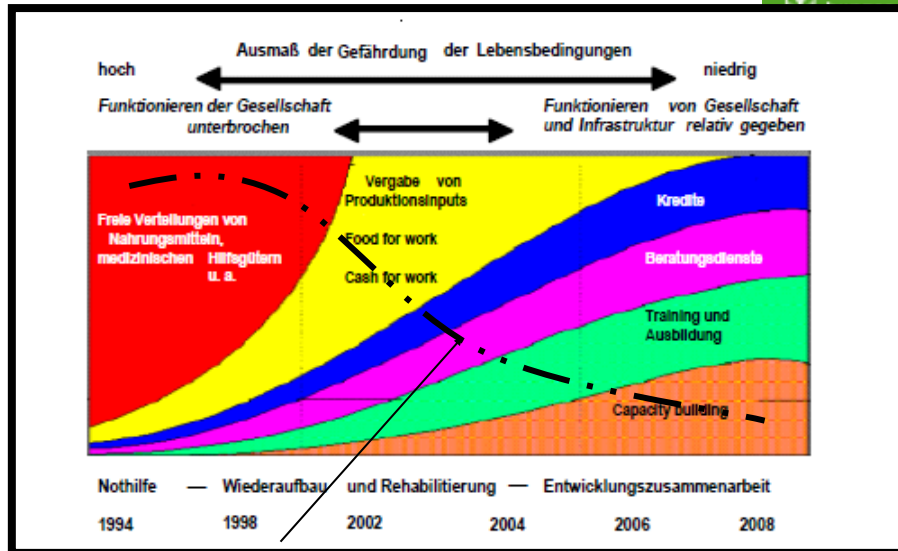
### 4. Networking

- Contact with conflict actors (especially those, who are critical to Welthungerhilfe), Protection is negotiated and agreed

### 5. Clear distinction to military personnel

6

## LRRD, an example: Tajikistan



Assumed risk level

7

## Non-weapons- policy

1. Welthungerhilfe staff will never carry and use weapons
2. Armed persons are not allowed into Welthungerhilfe's offices- if necessary meetings to be held on "neutral" ground
3. No transport of armed persons in Welthungerhilfe's vehicles
4. No aid delivery to armed groups



8

## Security – Upcoming challenges



1. Aid worker remain to be targets for terrorists and criminals

The risk might be reduced by further integration of security aspect into program planning

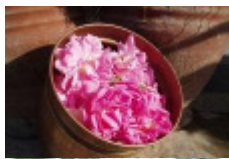
2. Avoiding a “securization/bunkerization” of projects

3. Staff recruitment- Professionals and cultural integration

4. Coordination of Safety Networks (ANSO, GANSO, SPAS etc.

9

## The Rose Project - Welthungerhilfe in Afghanistan



Project Area. Nangahar; Pashtun-Communities

Taleban Presence

Funded by the EC and GTZ



500 farmers participating

Ecological farming of roses on 600 ha

Rose oil and rose water distillation on the spot



Regional sale of rose water

Internationals sale of rose oil

Rose oil production in money terms competitive with poppy production

10