

2015

# *Diplomatic Facilities People Screening Facts & Figures*



Source: TSA

*Homeland Security Research Corp.*

# ***Diplomatic Facilities People Screening Facts & Figures***

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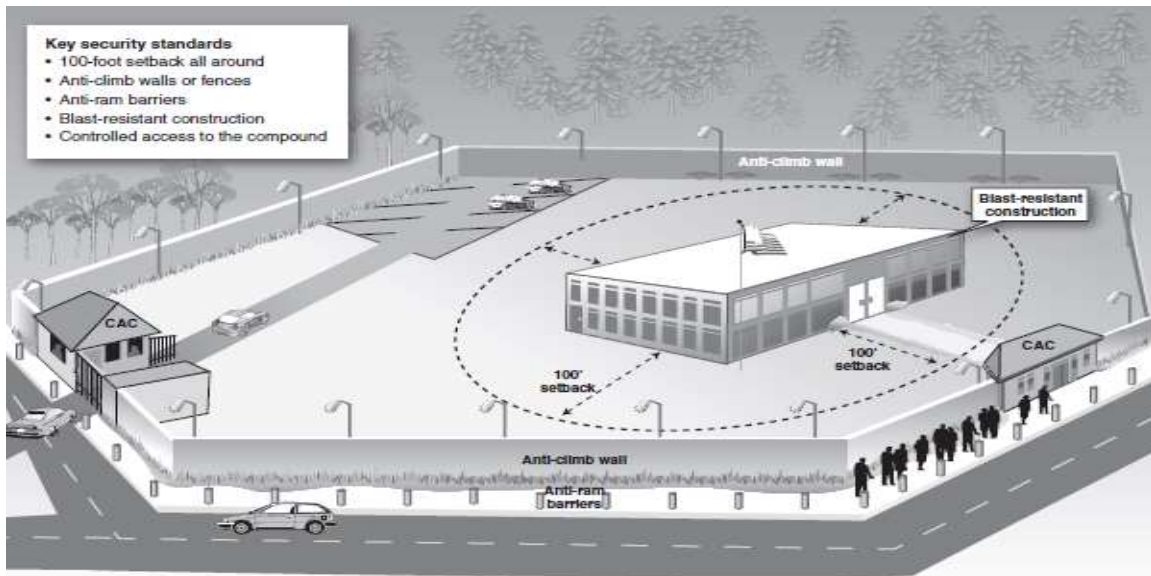
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# 1 Global Diplomatic Facilities People Screening Market - 2015-2020

## 1.1 Market Background

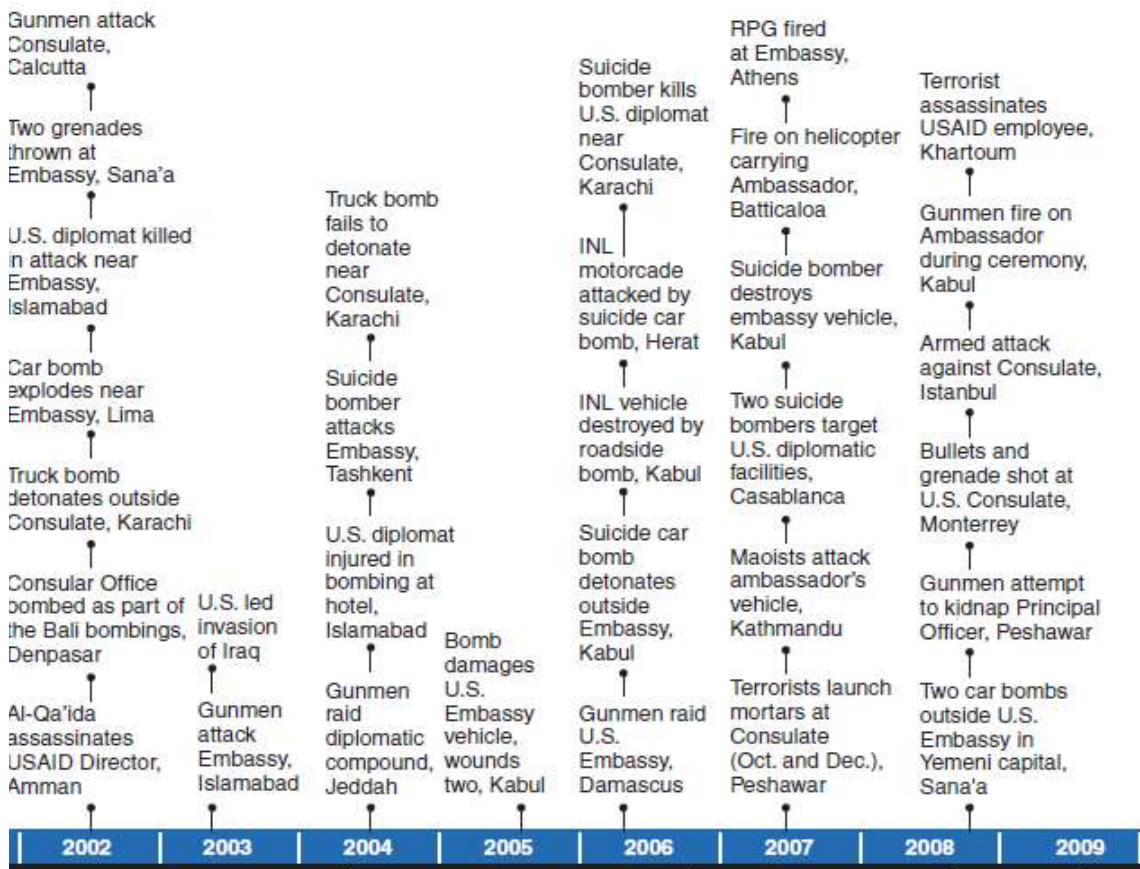
- ❑ Over the last decade, Diplomatic Security's mission and markets have grown as a result of the increasing number of terror incidents.
- ❑ As airport related terror had been mitigated and contained since 9/11, Embassies and other diplomatic Corp facilities considered as soft targets became leading targets for terrorists worldwide. More than 200 attacks and more than 2200 violent demonstrations towards embassies, consulates and diplomatic personnel took place over the last decade.
- ❑ More than 15,000 diplomatic missions (e.g. embassies, consulates) worldwide employing over 650,000 government employees require protection.
- ❑ The U.S. State Department alone is responsible for protecting more than 60,000 government employees who work in embassies and consulates abroad at more than 2500 diplomatic missions in 180 countries.
- ❑ It is not possible to prevent or mitigate all security risks to diplomatic missions. Especially when deciding to establish a diplomatic presence in a high-threat area, the mission and the measures needed to protect it need to be considered. For example, is the mission essential? If so, is it possible to protect the embassy or consulate, as well as the housing areas and routes to and from the offices
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Figure 1 - An Embassy Compound Perimeter Security



(Source: GAO)

Figure 2 - Major 2002-2009 Attacks on Diplomatic Corpus



The U.S. Diplomatic Security Service in conjunction with the Countermeasures Directorate ensures that physical security standards are met at more than 2500 diplomatic missions. The physical security features at many diplomatic facilities overseas include: a setback from uncontrolled areas, high perimeter walls or fences that are difficult to climb, antiram barriers to ensure that vehicles cannot breach the facility perimeter, blast-resistant construction techniques and materials, and controlled access of pedestrians and vehicles within the perimeter of a compound.

**Table 1 - The U.S. Embassy Security Funding Hike [\$M] - 2012-2014**

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
<b>Ongoing Operations</b>	<b>762.0</b>	<b>766.7</b>	<b>785.4</b>
<b>Worldwide Security Upgrades</b>	<b>775.0</b>	<b>779.7</b>	<b>1,614.0</b>
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>250.0</b>
<b>Total: Embassy Security, Construction &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>1,652.7</b>	<b>1,579.4</b>	<b>2,649.4</b>

- ❑ In the U.S. the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), funded through the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM), is responsible for providing U.S. Diplomatic and Consular missions overseas with security.
- ❑ The OBO is focused on three priority goals that advance diplomatic security. These goals are:
  - Capital Security Construction – Award capital security construction projects which have been listed in the Department’s Long-Range Plan (LRP) after consultation with other agencies and completes the construction on-time and within budget. The program will provide new facilities that are secure, safe, and includes functional activities
  - Compound and Physical Security – Provide physical security and compound security upgrades to overseas facilities to protect employees from terrorist and other security threats. This also includes security upgrades for soft targets such as schools, recreational facilities, and residences.
  - Maintenance of Assets – Maintain, repair, and rehabilitate overseas diplomatic and consular facilities security infrastructure

**More information can be found at:**

**[Global People Security Screening: Technologies, Industry & Market – 2015-2020](#)**