When operating in environments where a UNSC sanction regime is in place, UNICEF should:

- Proactively examine the context within which its activities are taking place, with a view toward highlighting specific challenges linked to (or caused by) specific sanctions
- Assess potential and actual impacts of a proposed activity on the dynamics in the community
• Determine whether its operational and logistical relationships contribute unreasonably to “misuse,” “misappropriation” and “ politicization” of humanitarian assistance.
• Put in place additional measures to monitor operations and the supply chain based on what is reasonable in the specific context, e.g., third party monitoring, remote programming, risk mitigation efforts, cooperation with implementing partners in the field.

**On: Engagement with Non-State Entities:**
UNICEF’s approach to Non-State Entities (NSEs) is pragmatic. UNICEF may have to work with non-state entities to negotiate access to deliver assistance, to protect staff and assets from harm and to protect the rights of children and women in situations of armed conflict. The decision-making process on whether to engage or not to engage with NSEs should be informed by:

- a solid analysis of the political context, conflict dynamics, the NSE, stakeholder interests and operating environment;
- the identification of concrete objectives for such engagement;
- consideration of the range of options for engagement based on these objectives;
- a shared understanding of the risks within the organisation; and
- possible strategies for their mitigation.

**Resources**
- IASC non-binding guidelines on the Use of Armed Escorts for Humanitarian Convoys (2013)
- Humanitarian Policy issues pertaining to work in complex and high-threat environments
- Programme Guidance Note on Engaging with Non-State Entities in Humanitarian Action

**For more information please contact:**
Ayda Eke, Humanitarian Policy Specialist, EMOPS