

Guidelines for the Coordination between Humanitarian Actors and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

The Guidelines for Coordination between Humanitarian Actors and UNMISS were developed at the request of the Humanitarian Country Team in June 2012. They replace the previous "Interim SOP on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets and Armed Escorts" (endorsed by the HCT in July 2012).

The Guidelines have been developed by the Civil-Military Advisory Group, which includes representatives from the humanitarian community as well as UNMISS, following a joint assessment of civil-military coordination needs in November 2012 and extensive consultations among humanitarian actors and peacekeeping personnel over the course of 2013. The purpose of the document is to provide succinct operational guidance on relations between UNMISS and humanitarian actors in South Sudan to avoid conflict between the actors, strengthen the coordination of activities and preserve humanitarian space, access and principles.

The development of the Guidelines has been characterized by a spirit of mutual respect for the diversity of mandates and objectives that exist within the humanitarian community as well as the various UNMISS sections and components. The final product is intended to facilitate effective coordination between diverse actors and provide structured guidance on how to approach sensitive issues within a highly complex environment. They should resolve rather than create constraints, and provide the basis for discussions common operational framework for the way in which humanitarian actors engage with UNMISS.

Endorsed by:

Humanitarian Country Team: 6 December 2013.

UNMISS Senior Management:

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SECTION I: Background and Purpose

Background

In contexts where the United Nations has established peacekeeping or political missions which operate in the same country as UN agencies and non-governmental organisations conducting humanitarian action (and hereafter referred to as “humanitarian actors”) the United Nations (UN) and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) has established reference documents for civil-military coordination.

UN peacekeeping missions such as UNMISS have a political mandate which can mean that some positions or activities are not considered neutral by all parties in the country. For the humanitarian community, adherence (and perceived adherence) to the key principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence are considered to be critical in the implementation of the humanitarian mandate.

The purpose of this document is to provide succinct operational guidance on relations between UNMISS and UN agencies and non-governmental organisations in South Sudan.

Purpose

Acknowledging the need for humanitarian actors and UNMISS to operate effectively within the same environment, the Guidelines aim to provide operational guidance for constructive coordination between humanitarian actors and UNMISS, avoid conflict between them, strengthen the coordination of activities and preserve humanitarian space, access and principles.

Scope/applicability

The Guidelines have been developed jointly by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), under the auspices of the Civil-Military Advisory Group. They are consistent with key UN, DPKO and IASC policies on civil-military coordination¹.

They apply to humanitarian responses of members of the South Sudan Humanitarian Country Team in both complex emergencies and natural disaster contexts and to all operations and activities conducted by UNMISS.

These guidelines² have been endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team, Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN’s Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG). The Guidelines apply to all members of the Humanitarian Country Team as well as all UNMISS staff (civilian and military). They do not address coordination within UNMISS. They also do not apply to the interaction between humanitarian actors or UNMISS on the one hand with state security forces on the other.

¹ Specifically, UNGA resolution 46/182 (1991), the Guidelines on the Use of Civil and Military Defence Assets developed by UN Member States (revised 2006), the IASC Civil Military Guidelines and Reference for Complex Emergencies (2008), the IASC Reference Paper on Civil-Military Relationship in Complex Emergencies (2004), the IASC Guidelines on the Use of Armed Escorts for Humanitarian Convoys (revised 2013), the DPKO/DFS Policy on Civil-Military Coordination in UN Integrated Peacekeeping Missions (2010), and the DPKO Policy Direction on Quick Impact Projects (2013). It should be noted the majority of global civil-military guidance documents are non-binding, but considered best practice.

² These guidelines, like global civil-military guidelines, are non-binding, but represent agreed best practice in South Sudan.

Stated purpose of UNMISS

Subsuming a wide range of tasks, the overall mandate of UNMISS is to consolidate peace and security, to protect civilians and to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to govern effectively and democratically. This includes providing good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan regarding political transition, governance and establishment of state authority.

UNMISS performs tasks that have relevance and are complementary to humanitarian activities: most notably the mission's contribution to providing a safe and secure environment³ for humanitarian assistance, as well as the promotion and monitoring of human rights⁴. UNMISS does not have any mandate for leading or undertaking of humanitarian activities or coordination; however, the use of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) is permissible, in coordination with OCHA. The UNMISS JOC acts as the main focal point for civil-military coordination, and several other parts of the Mission are also involved.

Stated purpose of humanitarian actors

The humanitarian community is made up of a diverse range of entities, including UN agencies; NGOs and other actors. While the mandates and activities of humanitarian actors may differ from each other, all are united by their commitment to providing humanitarian assistance in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence⁵. Humanitarian actors coordinate their activities primarily through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the cluster approach, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and with the support of OCHA. In support of the HC, OCHA is the humanitarian community's designated focal point for liaison and coordination between UNMISS and humanitarian actors in general, and for civil-military coordination in particular. This does not exclude humanitarian actors directly liaising with UNMISS, at all levels, on their specific operational matters, through the JOC.

SECTION II: Operational Guidance

Civil-Military Coordination strategy

In line with civil-military guidance⁶, the South Sudan context requires humanitarian and military actors to pursue a strategy of coexistence. While UNMISS and humanitarian actors share the joint objective of improving the lives of the people of South Sudan, the strategy acknowledges that humanitarian actors and UNMISS are pursuing different mandates and objectives, using separate planning and strategy processes.. A strategy of co-existence aims to minimize competition and conflict in order to enable the different actors to work in the same geographical area with minimum disruption to each other's activities, maintaining a clear distinction between humanitarian and political or military activities.

*Civil-Military Coordination structure*⁷

Strategic coordination between the humanitarian community and UNMISS should be assured by the existence of a triple-hatted DSRSG/RC/HC.

³ UNMISS is mandated to "contribute to the creation of security conditions conducive to safe, timely, and unimpeded humanitarian assistance" (S/RES/1996 (2011)).

⁴ S/RES/1996 (2011) 3 (b)

⁵ As per agreement among UN Member States (A/RES/48/192 and A/RES/58/114).

⁶ IASC Civil-Military Relationship in Complex Emergencies, 28 June 2004, p.9.

⁷ See also diagram in Annex 1.

A Civil-Military Advisory Group (CMAG), chaired by OCHA and attended by both humanitarian actors and relevant UNMISS sections, provides policy and operational advice on civil-military matters and UNMISS coordination issues to the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team.

OCHA is the designated focal point for the mission's engagement with humanitarian actors, at the national as well as state levels. This should not discourage other humanitarian actors contacting UNMISS personnel as required. OCHA's engagement with UNMISS takes place through the Joint Operations Center (JOC) as the primary focal point at national level, and at state level, through the State Office in which the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) normally acts as the primary focal point. Coordination of humanitarian actors with UNMISS military takes place through FHQ/ J9 at the national level and the CIMIC Officer of each military battalion as well as the designated Military Liaison Officer (MLO) for CIMIC at the state level. In addition to the primary coordination mechanisms, day-to-day interaction on specific thematic issues should take place between relevant UNMISS components and specific humanitarian actors in line with agreed policies on information-sharing (see below).

Humanitarian actors are not tasked by UNMISS, and vice versa.

Humanitarian participation in UNMISS coordination mechanisms

OCHA is regularly invited to represent humanitarian actors in relevant UNMISS internal coordination structures at the national level, including but not limited to the daily JOC meeting, weekly Early Warning meetings, fortnightly Protection of Civilians Technical Group, monthly Protection of Civilians Working Group, regular Migration Working Group meetings, and ad hoc Crisis Management Team meetings. UNHCR is generally invited to attend the same fora in its capacity as protection cluster lead. At the state level, OCHA and UNHCR similarly participate in the Protection of Civilians Task Forces. Other humanitarian organizations are also invited on a functional basis.

UNMISS participation in humanitarian clusters

Clusters lead agencies and co-leads are responsible for consulting with cluster members on the level of inclusion of UNMISS personnel in cluster meetings, processes and so forth. Certain UNMISS components or sections engage with humanitarian clusters. It is however the prerogative of a cluster whether or not to include UNMISS in a specific meeting.

Global civil-military guidance generally discourages the co-location of military and humanitarian actors in complex emergencies⁸, whereas in South Sudan some multi-mandated UN agencies have chosen to co-locate with UNMISS both in Juba and in certain state capitals. Since the behaviour of one agency may have an impact on the perception of the broader humanitarian community, the HCT will in future need to be made aware of the basis for HCT members' decision to co-locate, discuss the risks involved and review the arrangements if there is a change in the context.

Distinction of activities

Civil-military principles⁹ require a clear distinction of the identities, functions and roles of humanitarian actors and those of UNMISS. In order to prevent a blurring of lines between the humanitarian community and UNMISS, both must ensure distinction of each other's activities at all levels by respecting the following:

- Arms should never be carried in humanitarian premises or means of transport.
- Identification of staff, relief supplies, premises, vehicles, boats, and aircraft should promote distinction of respective identities.
- Communication materials and strategies as well as public statements should ensure clarity of purpose and/or mandate.

⁸ IASC – Civil Military Guidelines in complex emergencies

⁹ IASC – Civil Military Guidelines in complex emergencies

Use of UNMISS assets and UNMISS armed escorts/military protection

As a general rule, to promote distinction between military and humanitarian actors, humanitarian actors should not use UNMISS's assets or armed escorts. The use of such assets or armed escorts should only be considered by humanitarian actors as a last resort under exceptional circumstances, when all of the following criteria are met¹⁰:

- The objective of the mission is a humanitarian one, and the mission clearly maintains its humanitarian and civilian character
- There is an urgent and immediate humanitarian need (representing an agreed HCT priority)
- There is no comparable humanitarian alternative.
- The use of the asset/escort is limited in time and scale, with a clear exit strategy agreed at the outset of the request.
- The use of the asset/escort does not compromise humanitarian actors' longer-term capacity to operate safely and effectively¹¹.

Any decision by UNMISS to respond to requests by humanitarian actors will be taken on a case-by-case basis in relation to available assets, priorities and costs (which, after prior consultation, may in some cases be recovered from humanitarian actors). All requests for the use of UNMISS assets or armed escorts should be channeled through agreed focal points, namely OCHA and the JOC. Humanitarian actors are responsible for engaging either bilaterally with OCHA or through appropriate fora (including the Security Management Team/Area Security Management Teams) to determine whether a request can be considered a "last resort" by meeting all of the above criteria. OCHA should report regularly to the Humanitarian Country Team on the use of UNMISS assets and armed escorts.

Other than the vehicles, weapons and personnel providing the escorts, the convoys must remain exclusively humanitarian and armed personnel should remain in separate vehicles. In order to give visibility to the civilian character of humanitarian convoys, vehicles other than the ones used to transport armed personnel may be clearly labeled with "No Weapons" markings.

On side of UNMISS the JOC will forward requests for military protection to FHQ/ J9, which will check if all necessary information is included to decide upon the request. After approval by the FHQ, the request will be further handled by FHQ/ J3 operations. If there is a situation in which humanitarian convoys require armed escorts over a protracted period of time, J3 will directly handle the escort request after initial approval.

The use of state security forces such as armed escorts or armed protection for humanitarian activities represents an exceptional measure that should be referred to the Civil-Military Advisory Group, which will develop separate guidance on this matter.

Use of humanitarian assets by UNMISS

As a general rule, to promote distinction between UNMISS and humanitarian actors, UNMISS should not use humanitarian assets (vehicles, boats, aircraft).

Humanitarian actors may agree to allow UNMISS to request humanitarian assets on a case-by-case basis, if the use of the asset is considered to support humanitarian objectives. Under no circumstances should

¹⁰ For more details, see also the newly revised IASC Non-Binding Guidelines on the Use of Armed Escorts for Humanitarian Convoys, 27 February 2013.

¹¹ Where the use of an UNMISS asset or armed escort could have a negative impact on the neutral perception of humanitarian workers, the agency making the request will be asked to develop appropriate mitigating measures (see Annex 2).

weapons, military equipment or uniformed personnel be transported on humanitarian assets (for the latter, except when uniformed personnel are afforded IHL protected status, for example for CASEVAC purposes. The exceptional use of humanitarian assets by UNMISS should be channeled through the JOC and subsequently OCHA.

With regard to the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), UNMISS civilian staff members may travel as passengers on regular scheduled UNHAS flights and will be considered for inclusion on UNHAS special flights, at the discretion of the UNHAS Steering Committee. UNMISS travel on UNHAS flights must be approved by the UNMISS Chief of Movement Control. UNMISS shall not charter UNHAS-branded air craft for use by the peacekeeping mission.

Protection of Civilians

While they have different conceptual and operational approaches, both UNMISS and humanitarian actors are concerned with the protection of the civilian population in situations of armed conflict and undertake complementary activities. As with other areas of coordination a clear distinction needs to be maintained between the two actors' roles. At the same time, coordination between humanitarian actors and UNMISS on protection of civilians (PoC) issues is essential to assure the timely two-way information exchange and early warning, consultative analysis, prioritization of geographical and thematic issues, and distinction of activities, taking into account different organisational approaches and mandates.

Coordination on protection issues should include regular consultation on respective strategies¹², action plans and thematic guidelines on issues of mutual relevance¹³. Specifically, UNMISS and the protection cluster will work to ensure that protection priorities are systematically reflected in mission prioritization (for example, through reflection in tools such as the protection matrix and associated hotspot mapping) and integrated into operational PoC responses.

UNMISS CIMIC activities/Quick Impact Projects

In line with DPKO's global Civil-Military Coordination policy¹⁴ and UN¹⁵ and UNMISS guidelines on Quick Impact projects¹⁶, UNMISS should only engage in the provision of relief assistance as a last resort.

In the first instance, humanitarian work should be performed by humanitarian organisations. Insofar as military organisations have a role to play in supporting humanitarian work, it should be primarily focused on helping to create a safe and secure environment to enable humanitarian action and the protection of civilians.

Specifically, UNMISS should avoid engaging in direct relief assistance efforts designed to win "hearts and minds". Further, when asked by civilian populations about humanitarian issues, UNMISS should direct such enquiries to OCHA or the most relevant aid agency present. If there is an extraordinary need to engage in relief activities, this is to be done with prior consultation with OCHA.

When UNMISS is requested by humanitarian actors to support activities (e.g. transportation of goods or provision of armed escort, road repair, establishment of communication networks, etc.) such requests will follow agreed procedures as outlined under the point 'use of UNMISS assets and UNMISS armed escorts/military protection'. As described earlier, UNMISS will evaluate and respond to each request on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with its own priorities and capacities.

¹² In particular the UNMISS PoC Strategy and the Protection Cluster strategy.

¹³ For example, UNMISS guidelines on civilians seeking protection at bases, or the UN due diligence policy.

¹⁴ DPKO Civil-Military Coordination in UN Integrated Peacekeeping Missions (UN-CIMIC).

¹⁵ DPKO Policy Directive on Quick Impact Projects.

¹⁶ UNMISS Quick Impacts Project Guidelines, March 2012.

UNMISS can and does provide infrastructure assistance in support of local communities. All other CIMIC related activities should be coordinated with UNMISS JOC/FHQ J9 and subsequently with OCHA.

Casualty and Medical Evacuation

Casualty and medical evacuation of UNMISS personnel is managed and coordinated by UNMISS. Casualty and medical evacuations for humanitarian purposes involving non-UN personnel are coordinated by humanitarian actors without UNMISS assistance. In circumstances where the humanitarian community cannot support due to mandate or resources, OCHA should request UNMISS assistance, coordinated through the JOC.

Information-sharing

Humanitarian actors and UNMISS will share relevant information with each other in a timely and efficient manner, in order to coordinate their respective activities. Information that should routinely be shared includes the following:

- Information about relief and humanitarian activities (who is doing, and planning on doing, what where)
- Information about UNMISS activities with relevance for humanitarian actors
- Information about threats to the safety and security of humanitarian or UNMISS staff
- Information about threats to the civilian population
- Information about mine action activities, including hazardous areas and types of mines/unexploded ordnance (UXO) found, response to mine victims, and mine risk education

There are situations where either humanitarian or UNMISS actors possess information that is confidential and that cannot be shared with others without compromising the identity of the source or exposing an individual (or a group of individuals) to potential risk. In such cases, it is understood that such information will not be shared between UNMISS and the humanitarian community. The reasons for this are that neither a peacekeeping mission nor humanitarian actors should take actions that could put at risk the security of civilians. For example, humanitarian actors should not share information with UNMISS or authorities (including security forces) if they believe that this could imperil the safety of civilians. For example, humanitarian actors will generally seek to protect the identity of civilians (e.g. by not sharing identifiable details such as names of individuals) and refrain from sharing information that could be used to inform military tactics (e.g. locations of Non-State Armed Actors, or in some instances even locations of civilian population if such information might be used by armed groups for targeting). Similarly, UNMISS may not share information if doing so would be considered a breach of the confidentiality of a source, could endanger them or could bring the mission into a politically difficult situation.

OCHA and the JOC act as the primary focal point for information exchange between the humanitarian community and UNMISS. All actors should respect good practice on the safe sharing and dissemination of information¹⁷.

¹⁷ The Professional Standards for Protection Work, ICRC (2013).

Training

Training, engendering mutual respect, provides the foundation for effective dialogue between the humanitarian community and UNMISS, and is a vital part of increasing an understanding of respective mandates, ways of working, and professional cultures.

In order to promote a coherent interpretation and application of civil-military principles, both actors should ensure an effective dissemination of these guidelines and other relevant references regarding the coordination between humanitarians and UNMISS. Both actors should further guide their personnel in the practical application of these guidelines and principles. This should include joint trainings led by OCHA and UNMISS FHQ-J9.

In addition, it is recommended that both actors coordinate closely on specialized trainings in areas of common interest, such as protection of civilians, human rights or international humanitarian law.

SECTION III: Annexes

Annex 1: Coordination structure

Annex 2: Template for request for UNMISS asset/armed escort

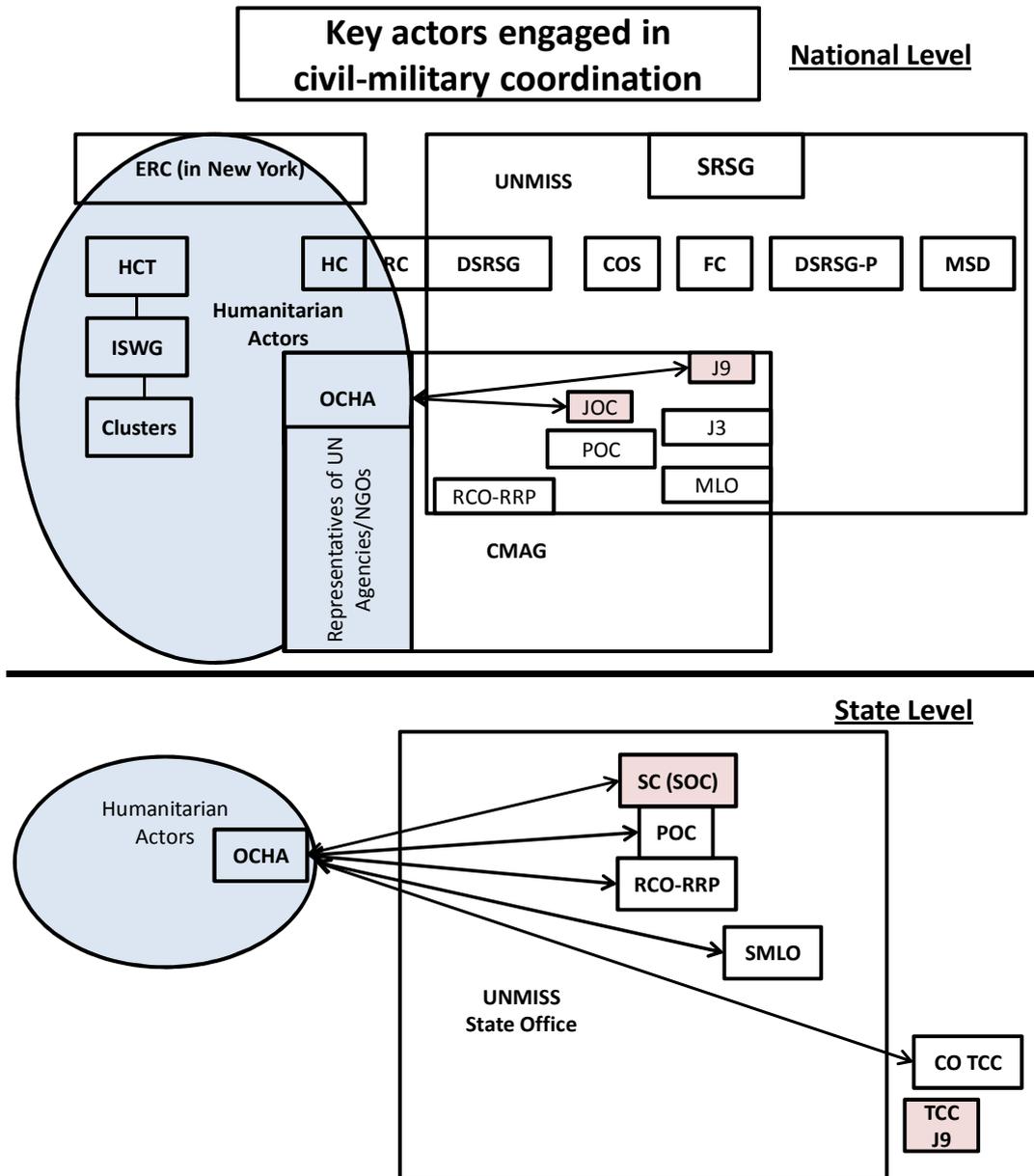
Annex 3: Escort flow chart (step-by-step process for Logistics Cluster-managed escorts)

Annex 4: References/applicable global guidance

Annex 5: Abbreviations

SECTION III: ANNEXES

Annex 1: Coordination structure¹⁸



¹⁸ OCHA is the designated focal point for the mission’s engagement with humanitarian actors, at the national as well as state levels. This should not discourage other humanitarian actors contacting UNMISS personnel as required.

Annex 2: Request for UNMISS asset/armed escort

Requesting organization:	Date of request:	Date assistance required:
Type of support required (select one): Logistical support Security at site/area Armed escort Other		Details of request: Include here details of date/time/locations, where possible with GPS coordinates. For armed escort/security task, include details on size of convoy/persons to be protected. For logistical task, describe equipment or services needed and for how long.
Name and organization of requestor:		Contact details of requestor:
Justification of “last resort”: Describe how the task meets the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no comparable civilian alternative. - The task/mission is conducted for a purely humanitarian objective and retains a purely humanitarian character. - There is a critical/immediate humanitarian need (HC/HCT priority). - The use of the asset/escort is limited in time and scale (with clear exit strategy). - The use of the asset/escort does not compromise longer-term capacity to operate safely/effectively - All other alternatives (e.g. humanitarian. negotiations, community acceptance, change in programmatic design, etc.) have been explored. 		
Comments/observations:		

Annex 3: Escort flow chart (step-by-step process for Logistics Cluster-managed escorts)

1. OCHA submits escort request to JOC. If approved, and the situation is such that requires day-to-day coordination, OCHA delegates overall convoy coordination to the Logistics Cluster.
2. When requests meet the minimum requirement (situation-specific, but normally five trucks), an official request for armed escort is submitted to UNMISS TCC on behalf of the requesting agencies with supporting information (no. trucks, truck model, cargo consignment, etc.)
3. UNMISS reviews the request and responds to the Logistics Cluster within 24 hrs. UNMISS provides Estimated Time of Departure (usually within 72hrs) and other convoy joining instructions including commander contact details.
4. Logistics Cluster records requests in the 'Convoy Planning and Tracking Tool', which is emailed to requesting agencies and relevant UNMISS focal points. A humanitarian focal point is nominated by the Logistics Cluster and contact details passed to the UNMISS convoy commander.
5. Convoy changes such as cancellations due to insecurity or if the minimum number of trucks is reduced making the escort unviable are communicated to all partners via the tracking tool.
6. If demands require more than one movement or there are competing request, Logistics Cluster oversees the prioritization and allocation of convoy spaces amongst agencies based on a cargo priority list developed by the Inter-Sector Working Group.
7. UNMISS provides driver briefing to each participating agency in the convoy the evening before departure outlining planned route, hazard spots, communication channels, breaks, and convoy procedures, etc. Any vehicle/driver not following convoy procedures can, at any time, be expelled from the convoy at the discretion of the UNMISS Convoy Leader.
8. During Convoy assembly, UNMISS reserves the right to remove vehicles, which in their opinion are not roadworthy. This rudimentary inspection by UNMISS to remove clearly identifiable unroadworthy vehicles in no way constitutes liability on the part of UNMISS as to the roadworthiness of vehicles or of personnel in the convoy. Should a vehicle break down during the convoy, UNMISS Convoy Leader reserves the right to abandon the vehicle should it be deemed necessary due to security, mission vulnerability, or other factors which may endanger the convoy.
9. Should any organization/driver in the convoy choose to abandon the convoy voluntarily, UNMISS Convoy Leader should be informed of the decision to leave via established convoy communications and UNMISS will not be held liable for any incidents which may occur outside of the convoy.
10. Convoy departs early morning. End of day status report is communicated to the Logistics Cluster via UNMISS County HQ reporting on the day's progress and of any issues arising. This information will be communicated to agencies who have trucks on the convoy via the 'Convoy Planning and Tracking Tool'.
11. UNMISS Convoy Leader is responsible for the configuration of the convoy and determine whether or not to abort or re-route the convoy.
12. UNMISS allows 1-2 days for offloading at the final destination point before returning to the point of departure the following day.

13. Upon returning to the point of departure, a convoy report will be completed by the UNMISS Convoy Leader and passed to UNMISS JOC who in turn will pass it to the Logistics Cluster to ensure lessons learnt and lesson identified that may contribute to improving convoy operations.

Annex 4: References/applicable global guidance

For agreed IASC/UN/DPKO definitions and concepts as well as roles and responsibilities of key actors, please consult the following global reference documents

- United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182 (1991)
- IASC Civil Military Guidelines and Reference for Complex Emergencies (2008)
- IASC Reference Paper on Civil-Military Relationship in Complex Emergencies (2004)
- Guidelines on the Use of Civil and Military Defence Assets (revised 2006)
- Guidelines on the Use of Military and Armed Escorts for Humanitarian Convoys (revised 2013)
- DPKO/DFS Civil-Military Coordination in UN Integrated Peacekeeping Missions (2010)

Annex 5: Abbreviations

CMAG: Civil-Military Advisory Group

CO TCC: Commanding Officer of TCC (state level)

COS: Chief of Staff

DMS: Director of Mission Support

DPKO: Department for Peacekeeping Operations

DSRSG: Deputy Special Representative to the Secretary General

ERC: Emergency Relief Coordinator

FC: Force Commander

FHQ: Force Headquarters

HC: Humanitarian Coordinator

HCT: Humanitarian Country Team

ISWG: Inter-Sector Working Group (cluster leads and co-leads)

J3: Military Operations within FHQ

J9: Civil-Military Coordination within FHQ

JOC: Joint Operations Center

MLO: Military Liaison Officer (MLO)

NGO: Non-Government Organisation

NSAA: Non State Armed Actor

OCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OHCHR: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

PoC: Protection of Civilians

QIPs: Quick Impact Projects

RC: Resident Coordinator

RCO: Resident Coordinator's Office

RCO-RRP: Resident Coordinator's Office/UNMISS Recovery Reintegration and Peacebuilding Section

SC: State Coordinator

SMLO: Senior Military Liaison Officer (state level)

SOC: State Operation Centre

SRSG: Special Representative to the Secretary General

TCC: Troop-Contributing Country (military forces within UNMISS)

UNHAS: United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNMAS: United Nations Mine Action Service

UNMISS: United Nations Mission in South Sudan