

7. Appendices

15 key rules of behavior for fighters in internal armed conflict (to be illustrated in the training videos)

1. Do not attack civilians, civilian property or civilian public buildings
2. Do not launch any attack if civilian collateral damage is expected to be greater than the military advantage.
3. Take the necessary precautions to protect civilians before and during attacks.
4. Do not use prohibited weapons and do not engage in unlawful methods of war.
5. Collect and care for the wounded and dead, whether friend or enemy.
6. Respect the rights of prisoners and all other people under your control and treat them humanely. Do not commit summary executions.
7. Do not take hostages or use human shields.
8. Do not displace civilians, unless necessary for their own safety or for imperative military reasons.
9. Respect civilian property. Do not loot or steal.
10. Respect women. Do not commit or permit rape or sexual abuse against anyone.
11. Protect children. Do not recruit them into your armed forces and do not use them in hostilities.
12. Respect medical personnel, hospitals and ambulances. Do not misuse protective symbols such as the Red Cross or Red Crescent.
13. Allow impartial humanitarian relief for civilians in need.
14. Put these rules into practice. Respect them even if the enemy does not. Abstain from reprisals which are in violation of the law of armed conflict.
15. Prevent violations of these rules. If violations occur, report to your commander. Violations must be investigated and sanctioned in accordance with international standards.

Scripts of the existing videos (can be reused as main message for the mass media video campaign)

In times of war, not everything is allowed.
Treat all the people fallen under your control humanely.
Respect the prisoners or those who have surrendered.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

In times of war, not everything is allowed.
Do not target or attack civilian objectives or public properties.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

In times of war, not everything is allowed.
Do not target or attack civilians,
Provide them with protection.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

In times of war, not everything is allowed.
Do not use prohibited weapons or unlawful methods of warfare.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.
In times of war, not everything is allowed.

Do not commit summary executions.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

In times of war, not everything is allowed.
Indiscriminate shelling, bombing and other attacks which do not distinguish between military target and civilians are prohibited. Take special care in densely populated areas, where attacks are more likely to be indiscriminate.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

In times of war, not everything is allowed.
Respect women. Do not commit or permit rape or sexual abuse against anyone.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

In times of war, not everything is allowed.
Never recruit and use children under 18 in hostilities – even if they volunteer.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

In times of war, not everything is allowed.
Do your best to protect children from the effect of armed operations and to provide them with the aid and care they require.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

In times of war, not everything is allowed.
Do not use schools and universities for military purposes. Protect children and education.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

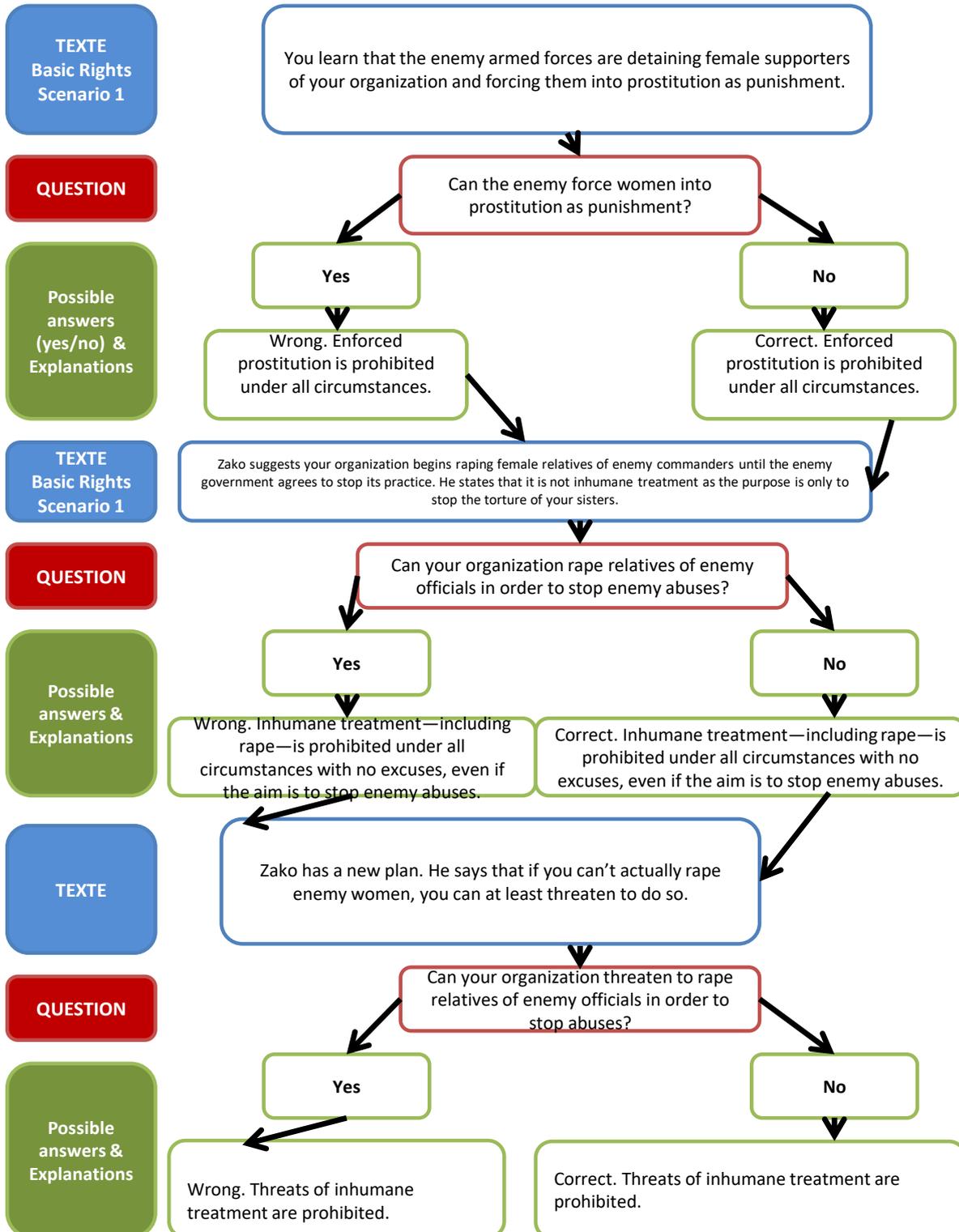
In times of war, everything is not allowed.
Do not recruit children
or use them in combat or hostilities.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

In times of war, everything is not allowed.
Respect and protect medical personnel.
War has rules too.
Fighter, not killer.

Examples of scenarios to illustrate some of these rules

Note that these scenarios are examples extracted from Geneva Call’s mobile quiz that would require to be modified and adapted to fit to a video format. They illustrate the idea / concept that needs to be conveyed by the videos.

Rule 10: sexual violence



Rule 8: displacement + human shield

TEXTE
Tactics
Scenario 3

QUESTION

Possible answers (yes/no) & Explanations

TEXTE

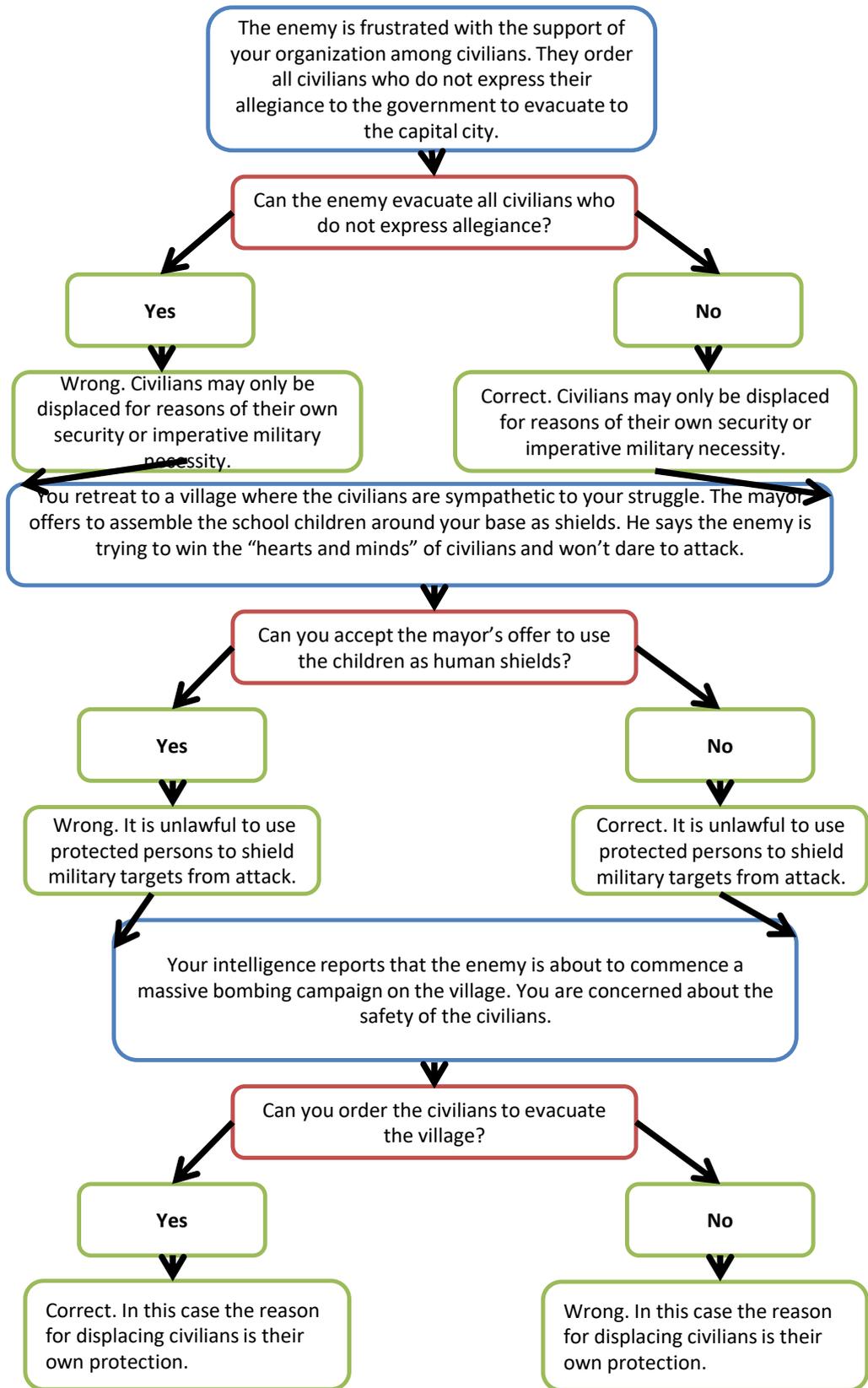
QUESTION

Possible answers & Explanations

TEXTE

QUESTION

Possible answers & Explanations



Rule 11: children

TEXTE
Children
Scenario 1

QUESTION

Possible
answers
(yes/no) &
Explanations

TEXTE

QUESTION

Possible
answers &
Explanations

TEXTE

QUESTION

Possible
answers &
Explanations

You are walking in the street and meet Zako's younger brother and his friends. They say they cannot go to school because it has been attacked.

Are attacks on schools permitted ?

Yes

Wrong. Schools are civilian objects and should not be the object of attack.

No

Right. Schools are civilian objects and should not be the object of attack.

The boys are very upset : one of their friends died during the attack. They want to join your organization to fight and seek revenge. You ask Zako how old his brother is. "14" he says.

Are the boys too young to join your organization and fight?

Yes

Correct. The absolute minimum age is 15. However the international community is promoting a universal straight-18 ban adopted by many States and armed groups.

No

Wrong. The absolute minimum age is 15. However the international community is promoting a universal straight-18 ban adopted by many States and armed groups.

The boys are persistent. They say if they are too young to fight, they will make perfect spies and lookouts. They are small, good at hiding and the enemy won't be suspicious.

Can the underage boys be used as spies and lookouts?

Yes

Wrong. The prohibition on child soldiers is not limited to combat. It also covers combat related activities.

No

Correct. The prohibition on child soldiers is not limited to combat. It also covers combat related activities.

TEXTE
Children
Scenario 2

At a shop, the clerk tells you that she wants to join your organization. Your organization has made a commitment to not recruit or use children under 18. You ask how old she is. She says "18". You can't tell if she's 16 or 18, but you need recruits, and if she says so...

QUESTION

Do you need to verify her age?

Yes

No

Possible
answers
(yes/no) &
Explanations

Correct. If in doubt you must take measures to verify the age of recruits.

Wrong. If in doubt you must take measures to verify the age of recruits.

TEXTE

You ask to see her birth certificate. She says she doesn't have one, but she can undergo a medical examination.

QUESTION

Can you accept the results of the medical examination as proof of age?

Yes

No

Possible
answers &
Explanations

Wrong. Medical assessments are not reliable enough to prove age.

Correct. Medical assessments are not reliable enough to prove age.

TEXTE

She tells you she came from a province where all the records were destroyed in the previous conflict. But she can get notes from the village mayor, her parents and school teachers.

QUESTION

If she provides all of these notes, and they are authentic, can you accept them as proof of age?

Yes

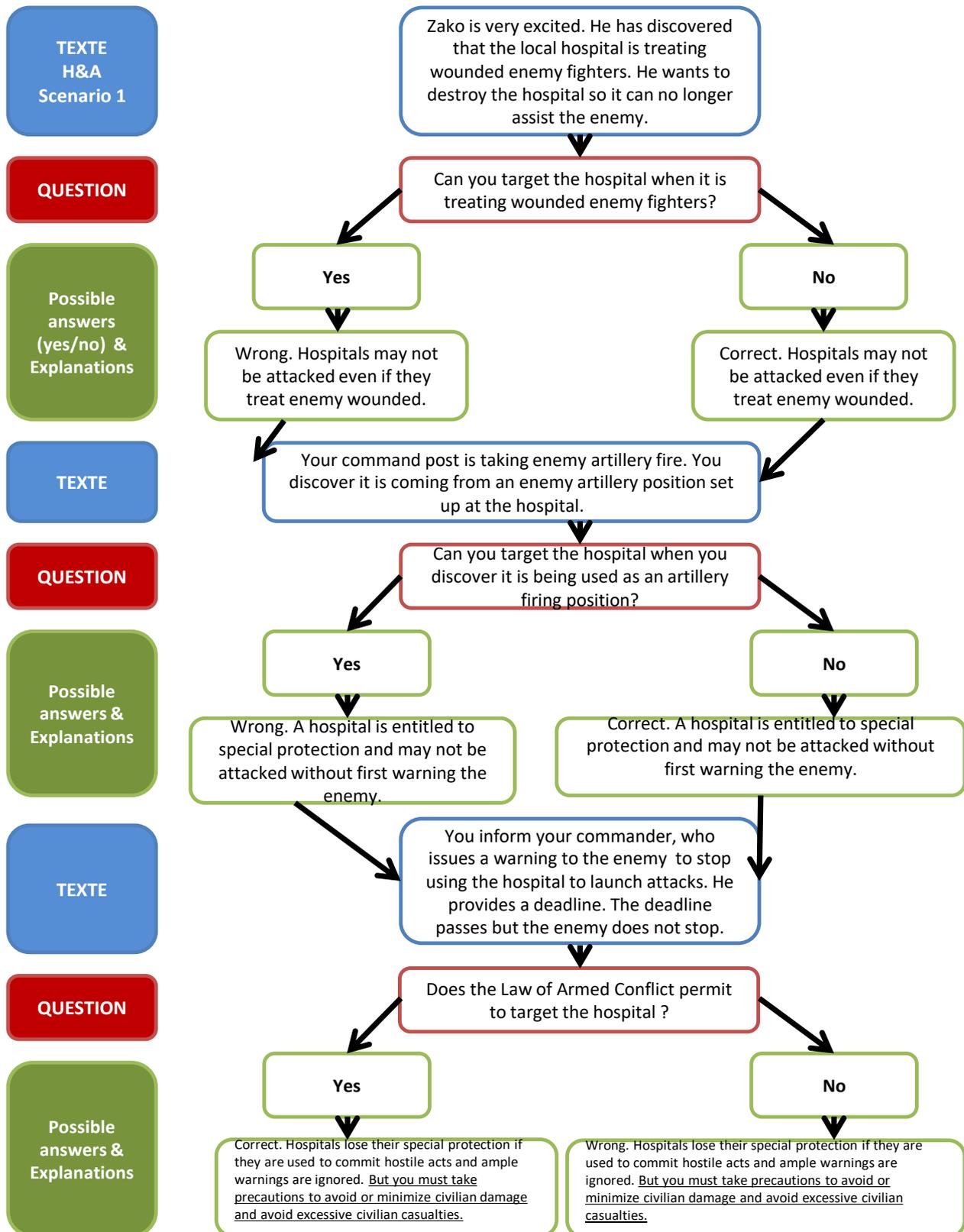
No

Possible
answers &
Explanations

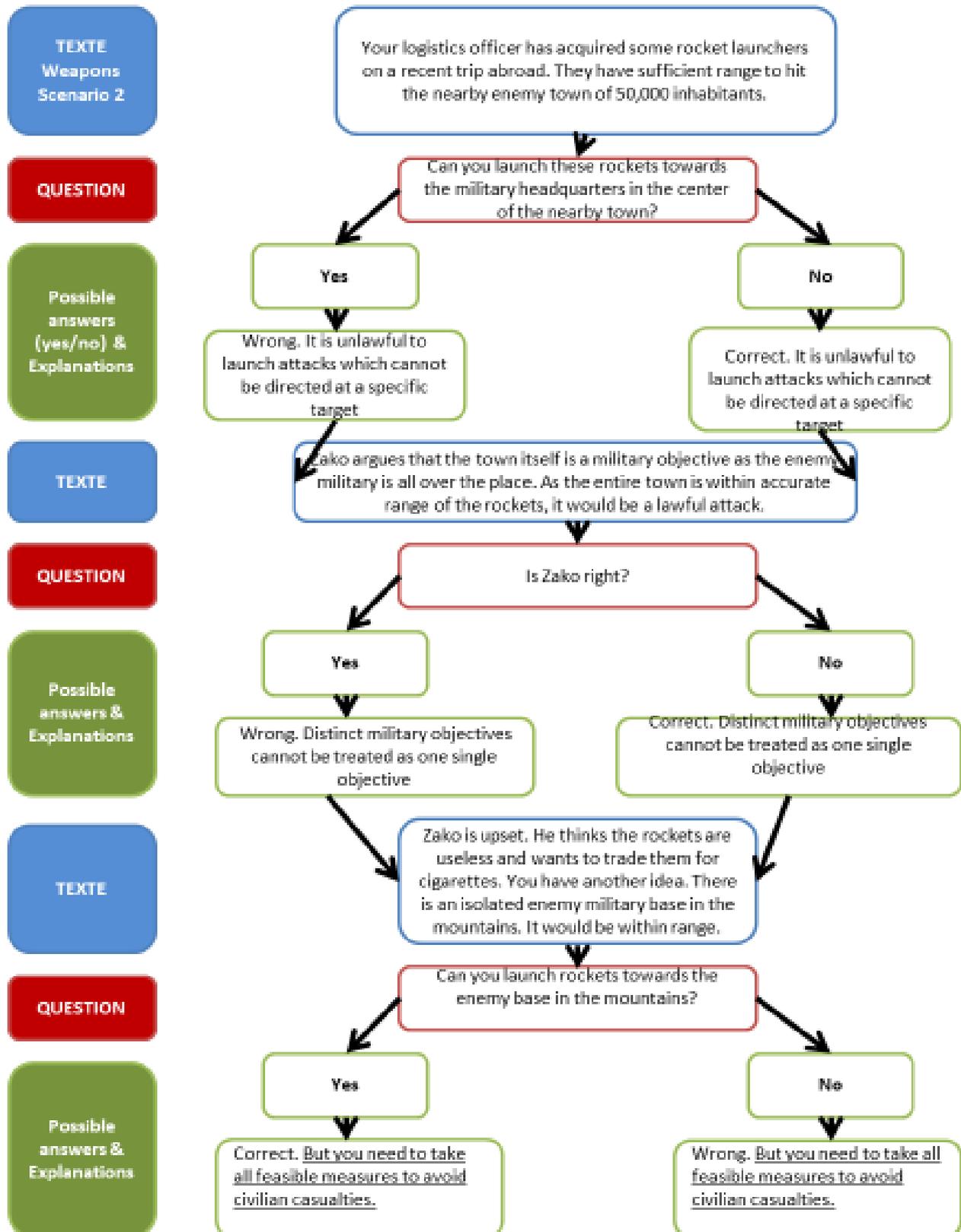
Correct. If official documents are unavailable, multiple sources should be used to confirm age.

Wrong. If official documents are unavailable, multiple sources should be used to confirm age.

Rule 12: hospitals



Rule 1&2: collateral damage and civilian protection



TEXTE
CoH
Scenario 2

QUESTION

Possible
answers
(yes/no) &
Explanations

TEXTE

QUESTION

Possible
answers &
Explanations

TEXTE

QUESTION

Possible
answers &
Explanations

You are advancing on a town controlled by the enemy, but your intelligence reports that the civilians in the area support your enemy. You stop a civilian to ask for information on enemy positions in the town. He refuses to answer.

Can you kill him for supporting the enemy?

Yes

No

Wrong. Refusing to provide information is not direct participation in hostilities. Only civilians who directly participate in hostilities may be attacked.

Correct. Refusing to provide information is not direct participation in hostilities. Only civilians who directly participate in hostilities may be attacked.

You spot a woman in civilian clothes behind a tree. She points a red flag in your direction and immediately the enemy begins firing at you.

Does the Law of Armed Conflict permit to target the woman behind the tree?

Yes

No

Correct. You have a reasonable belief that she is directly participating in hostilities.

Wrong. You have a reasonable belief that she is directly participating in hostilities.

Your intelligence informs you that enemy fighters are buying cigarettes at a shop on the edge of town. You would like to disrupt their cigarette supply as you know it would lower their morale.

Can you attack the shop?

Yes

No

Wrong. The shop is not a military objective. Only military objectives may be attacked. (i.e. objects which make an effective contribution to enemy military action, and whose neutralization gives you a definite military advantage at that time).

Correct. The shop is not a military objective. Only military objectives may be attacked. (i.e. objects which make an effective contribution to enemy military action, and whose neutralization gives you a definite military advantage at that time).

TEXTE
CoH
Scenario 3

QUESTION

Possible
answers
(yes/no) &
Explanations

TEXTE

QUESTION

Possible
answers &
Explanations

TEXTE

QUESTION

Possible
answers &
Explanations

