

IF WAR COMES TO YOU

Card Quiz (20-30 minutes)

- » We recommend dividing your group into three teams.
- » Choose a team name linked to international humanitarian law!
- » Each team will be given a set of 8 cards, which correspond to the pop-ups in the different experiences. The cards are available to be downloaded in PDF format.
- » To make it more challenging, depending on your group, you could ask them to memorise the cards for 10 minutes and to put them away before the quiz starts.
- » The quiz has 16 questions.
- » Teams can write down their answers, to be swapped with another team for marking at the end of the quiz – or use a buzzer/hands up. The answers are on the cards!

QUESTIONS

- 1 Name at least three of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (bonus 0.5 if naming five principles, bonus point if naming all seven principles).**
 - a. Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, Unity and Universality.
- 2 According to the law of armed conflict, who are soldiers prohibited from targeting during combat?**
 - a. Soldiers must not target civilians or civilian objects; wounded and sick, medical personnel, medical facilities and medical transport; those wearing the Red Cross, the Red Crescent and the Red Crystal emblems and prisoners of war. They may only attack enemy combatants and must take all feasible precautions to avoid civilian harm.
- 3 What is the name of the special sign to protect cultural property in armed conflict?**
 - a. Blue Shield.
- 4 Which international treaty was established to protect cultural property during armed conflict?**
 - a. 1954 Hague Convention.
- 5 Name one part of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (bonus point if you can name all three).**
 - a. National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, ICRC or IFRC.
- 6 Name one type of installation that can never be attacked because it might release dangerous forces.**
 - a. Dams, dykes, and nuclear facilities .

- 7** Name three essential items that should be included in a humanitarian worker's grab bag.
- a. Cash/bank cards & important documents (passport, aid worker ID card, driving license), first aid kit (and your own medication, if needed), communications (VHF Radio, mobile telephone, satellite telephone, laptop, spare batteries and chargers), 24 hour supply of food and water, personal items, change of clothes, personal toiletries, keys for vehicles, offices and houses, etc.
- 8** What sign identifies installations that can never be attacked because they might release dangerous forces?
- a. Three orange dots on a white background.
- 9** What are the three emblems used to protect wounded and sick victims of armed conflict and those who care for them?
- a. Red cross, red crescent and red crystal.
- 10** Which international treaty guarantees the right of prisoners of war to correspond with their families?
- a. Third Geneva Convention of 1949.
- 11** What form of communication are prisoners of war entitled to use to stay in touch with their families?
- a. Written communication (letters).
- 12** Give examples of types of tasks are recognised as civil defence activities during wartime?
- a. Evacuations and rescues, emergency shelters, and firefighting.
- 13** What is the international distinctive sign used to indicate that individuals, buildings, and equipment are involved in civil defence tasks during wartime and are protected under IHL?
- a. Blue triangle on an orange background.
- 14** Why do humanitarian workers keep a grab bag close by during emergency situations?
- a. To be prepared to move location or take shelter at short notice.
- 15** What should a soldier do if given an order that violates the law of armed conflict?
- a. They must not follow unlawful orders, as no one can be legally ordered to break the law.
- 16** Who are the main users of the red cross, red crescent, and red crystal emblems?
- a. Military medics, members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

1

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement



ICRC

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is a neutral, independent humanitarian organisation. Its work is based on the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to help people affected by conflict and armed violence and promoting the laws that protect victims of war. The ICRC also visits prisoners-of-war and civilian detainees to inspect their conditions.



National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are autonomous organisations, which each have a responsibility to help vulnerable people within their own borders, in peace and in war, and to protect and support those in crisis worldwide. They have a special status and role as neutral humanitarian auxiliaries to the public authorities in their respective countries.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is an international membership organisation that unites the 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and supports them through a global secretariat. It co-ordinates its work with the ICRC and with the National Societies.

Our Fundamental Principles:

**Humanity • Impartiality • Neutrality • Independence
Voluntary Service • Unity • Universality**

2

CULTURAL PROPERTY



There is a special international treaty (the 1954 Hague Convention) to protect cultural property in times of armed conflict. Cultural property could include museums, monuments, historic buildings or archaeological sites.

The 'Blue Shield' is the sign for the protection of cultural property, to show that it should not be used for military purposes nor be the object of attack.

3

RULES OF WAR: SOLDIER CARD

SOLDIER CARD

COMPLY WITH THE LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT.
REPORT ANY BREACHES TO YOUR SUPERIORS.
YOU CANNOT BE ORDERED TO BREAK THE LAW.
DO NOT FOLLOW UNLAWFUL ORDERS.

COMBAT RULES

- Attack only the enemy – do not attack civilians or civilian objects. If you are not satisfied they are enemy forces, speak to your superior first.
- Take care to avoid civilian death, injury or destruction. Only attack the enemy when the civilian loss will be outweighed by the expected military advantage.
- Only use as much force as necessary to achieve your military aim.
- Do not use weapons or tactics that cause unnecessary suffering or excessive injuries. Take all feasible precautions to avoid, or minimise, loss of civilian life and objects.

SPECIAL PROTECTIONS

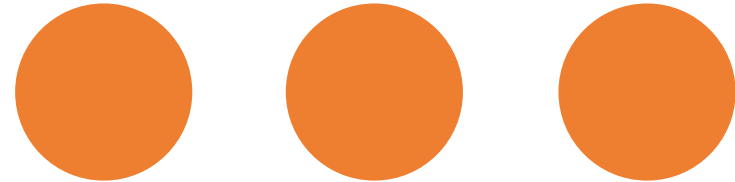
- Don't attack wounded and sick fighters. Care for them, whether friend or enemy. Priority of treatment is on medical reasons alone.
- Respect and protect medical personnel, facilities and transport. Respect the Red Cross, the Red Crescent and the Red Crystal emblems. Do not use medical units or the emblems for military purposes.
- Treat captured fighters humanely. Prisoners of War must not be tortured.
- Protect civilians against ill-treatment and treat them humanely at all times. Allow humanitarian aid to reach civilians in need as quickly as possible and take steps to help it get through to them. Do not create obstacles or delays.
- Respect all cultural objects, education facilities, places of worship and the natural environment. Do not attack civil defence facilities, dams, dykes, or nuclear power stations.

Apply these rules even if the enemy does not. Do not commit acts of revenge.
If you are found guilty of breaking the law you will be punished.

Soldier cards are typically developed and issued for specific conflicts or deployments. They are tailored to the unique circumstances, objectives, and legal considerations of the mission at hand.

4

INSTALLATIONS CONTAINING DANGEROUS FORCES



International special sign for works and installations containing dangerous forces.

If attacking an object may cause the release of dangerous forces, which would have a severe impact on the civilian population, the attack is forbidden. This includes, for example, attacks against dams, dykes, and nuclear facilities, and even if they are legitimate military targets (for example, if there is a military base at the same location). This is because the release of dangerous forces would cause such great damage, that it could only be outweighed by military considerations in specific circumstances.

The sign to show these specially protected places is three orange dots on a white background.

5

INSTALLATIONS CONTAINING DANGEROUS FORCES





The red cross, red crescent and red crystal emblems are among the most recognised symbols in the world. They are unique protective signs whose purpose is to protect sick and wounded victims of armed conflict and those who care for them.

The emblems must be completely trusted to signify neutrality and protection.

The primary users of the emblems are the medical services of the armed forces. The secondary purpose of the emblems is to indicate a connection with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

6

FAMILY TRACING AND MESSAGING

**MESSAGE CROIX-ROUGE/CROISSANT-ROUGE
RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT MESSAGE**

EXPEDITEUR / SENDER No:

Nom complet (selon l'usage local)
Full name (as expressed locally)

Date et lieu de naissance
Date and place of birth

Nom complet du père
Father's full name

Nom complet de la mère
Mother's full name

Adresse postale complète
Full postal address

Code postal
Postal code

DESTINATAIRE / ADDRESSEE

Nom complet (selon l'usage local)
Full name (as expressed locally)

Date et lieu de naissance
Date and place of birth

Nom complet du père
Father's full name

Nom complet de la mère
Mother's full name

Adresse postale complète
Full postal address

Code postal
Postal code



ARE YOU LOOKING FOR YOUR FAMILY?

Look for your family members on
www.tracetheface.org

Trace The Face gives a chance for migrants and families to recognize their lost loved ones by publishing their photos online.

Trace the Face is part of the Reda programme, run by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Prisoners of war (POWs) have the right to send and receive letters as part of their fundamental rights while in captivity. According to the Third Geneva Convention of 1949, POWs are entitled to correspond with their families through written communication.

7

CIVIL DEFENCE



International distinctive sign of civil defence

There are certain 'civil defence' tasks which, in wartime, are recognised as very important to protect and ensure the survival of the civilian population. For example, evacuations and rescues, emergency shelters and firefighting.

The international sign for civil defence shows that these persons and objects are specially protected. If these tasks are carried out by the military (which they often are) in order not to be attacked those personnel must be assigned only to civil defence tasks.

8

AID WORKER PREPAREDNESS AND ESSENTIAL ITEMS

If humanitarian workers are on alert or working in emergency situations, they keep a grab bag close by. The bag contains personal and other important belongings, in case there is a need to move location or take shelter at short notice.

Some essential items include:

- » Cash/bank cards & important documents (passport, aid worker ID card, driving license)
- » First aid kit (and your own medication, if needed)
- » Communications (VHF Radio, mobile telephone, satellite telephone, laptop, spare batteries and chargers)
 - » 24 hour supply of food and water
- » Personal items, change of clothes, personal toiletries
 - » Keys for vehicles, offices and houses

