

## Key Concepts: How to 'Speak ICRC'

(Version 30.09.2006')

Concept	Definitions (legal or general)	English explanations (simple words, phrases)	Arabic explanations (simple words, phrases)
Abduction, Arrest	Situations where an individual is taken - against his or her will – and is then deprived of freedom by a particular group or authority (i.e. arrest of men by GoS, SLA, or 'Arab militia'; abduction of children by 'Arab nomads').	When a person is taken against his/her will and then not allowed to move/act freely.	مسكوا \ قبضوا خطفوا
Allegations	Information that has been collected and crosschecked (by talking directly with victims, families and eyewitnesses), suggesting that a violation of IHL has occurred. The role of the ICRC is to present 'allegations' (findings, observations, as well as recommendations), not 'evidence' of such violations to parties to the conflict for their investigation and follow-up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- We have been told that...</li><li>- Witnesses say that...</li></ul>	عندنا معلومات سمعنا إنا في كلام يقول وصلتنا معلومات تفيد انه
Arab militia and/or Arab nomads	<i>This is the big question: How do we understand, describe and translate the differences?</i>	<b>Arab militia:</b> Group of armed (Arab) men with military command and fixed camps. <b>Arab nomads:</b> Group of (Arab) people moving around looking for a living. No military hierarchy	المجموعات (الجماعات) العربية (Nomads) المسلحة الرحل الأخوان في القبائل العربية -
Bilateral dialogue	A meeting or form of communication between two persons or representatives of groups – for example between a delegate of the ICRC and a representative of a 'party to the conflict' (i.e. GoS, SLA, JEM). The ICRC favours a confidential approach to bilateral dialogue with relevant authorities, with all parties to a conflict and with victims (see ' <i>confidentiality</i> ' below).	When an ICRC representative speaks in a confidential manner with another party, be it a representative of an authority or a victim.	كلام بين طرفين أو نفرين فقط حديث يقتصر علي شخصين فقط/ بين شخصين
Child	"Every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier." – Convention on the Rights of the Child, Art.1.	Person who hadn't attained majority (under 18).	ولد طفل

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Child Soldier	"Any person under 18 years of age who is part of any kind of regular or irregular armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to cooks, porters, messengers and anyone accompanying such groups, other than family members. The definition includes girls recruited for sexual purposes and for forced marriage. It does not, therefore, only refer to a child who is carrying or has carried arms." – Cape Town Principles (generally internationally recognised). IHL definitively bans the recruitment of children under 15 and prohibits their direct participation in and armed groups, whether governmental or opposition groups.	Any person who hasn't attained majority (under 18) and is helping armed groups, either by fighting with them or by giving them any kind of support.	عيال عساكر ا طفل مجنّد الطفل الحامل سلاح الولد الحامل سلاح الطفل/الولد المجنّد
Confidentiality	The ICRC does not 'speak out' on alleged violations of IHL, nor does it share with 'third parties' (others) what it observes or discusses in private with relevant authorities, parties to a conflict or with victims (for example, in places of detention, or during 'PCP' work). However, if violations are serious and repeated and it can be established with certainty that they have occurred (and that previous ICRC 'interventions' have gone unheeded), the ICRC reserves the right to take a public stance. This is done only in exceptional circumstances, and if determined to be in the best interests of the victims. In such a case, the ICRC could say that it is not satisfied with the 'quality of dialogue' with parties concerned, or that the ICRC has 'talked about a problem with authorities, but see no impact', without going into precise details on the violations or identities of the victims, etc.	The ICRC speaks privately with people representing authorities/armed groups ('parties to a conflict'), and also with victims (and families, eyewitnesses), but does not reveal what it observes or discusses with others ('third parties', such as media, other organisations, other parties to the conflict...).	الصليب الأحمر ما بودّي كلام قدّام ام- بسرّيّة يتعامل مع المعلومات بحكمة ولا- يشاطرها مع أي احد كان الكلام ذا يبقى بيننا ما يطلع من- المكان ذا

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DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration of ex-combatants (i.e. SPLA, including former child soldiers).	To collect the weapons of ex-combatants, to stop their military activities and help them to return to civilian life.	جمع السلاح والتسريح والرجوع إلى المواطنة التخلي عن السلاح و الاندماج في الحياة و المجتمع المدني
Debriefing	Discussion in private (see 'EST') with a former detainee and an ICRC delegate (and interpreter if necessary), conducted outside the former place of detention (i.e. in an ICRC office, or at the persons' home during a 'release check').	To talk with an ex-detainee in private about his detention conditions (place(s) of detention, treatment, co-detainees...).	نتكلم مع الزول براو عشان يورينا الحاصل شنو خلال فترة أسره/اختجازه استجواب الشخص و التحدث معه بعد خروجه من السجن أو مكان الاحتجاز
Delegate (Protection)	An expatriate representative of the ICRC. Delegates are usually responsible for covering a particular geographic and/or thematic area, and for developing and maintaining contacts in that area, on behalf of the ICRC.	An ICRC representative, someone who seeks to help families that lost contact with their relatives to get in touch, who visits prisoners to see how they are treated and try to improve their situation and who talks to the population to understand the humanitarian situation (and to listen to any problems/violence they have experienced because of the conflict). Delegates also talk privately with authorities/armed groups to find solutions, and to remind of their responsibilities under IHL (see IHL).	مسئول من..... في اللجنة الدولية للالصليب الأحمر مندوب الصليب الأحمر موظف من اللجنة الولية للصليب الأحمر

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Demobilisation	When parties to a conflict begin to disband their military structures and combatants begin the transformation into civilian life. Generally entails registration of former combatants, some kind of assistance to meet immediate basic needs; discharge and transport to their home communities. It may be followed by recruitment into a new, unified military force.	To stop definitively the military activities and send the ex-combatants back to the civilian life.	وقف الاعمال و الانشطة الحربية و تسريح الناس من الحرب خَلَوَ الحرب  العودة إلى الحياة العادية. مساعدة المحاربين على ترك الحرب و العودة للعيش كمدنيين زيارة المساجين   المعتقلين القيام بزيارة السجون و تفقد وضع المحتجزين. نشاط يقوم به الصليب الأحمر ليسمع لشكاوى السجين و يحسن من وضعه
Detention Activities	ICRC delegates visit and talk in private with detainees (persons deprived of their freedom) in conflict situations or other situations of violence. Repeated visits to places of detention can serve to prevent disappearances of detainees, combat ill-treatment, and to guarantee acceptable living conditions. The ICRC enters into a confidential dialogue on these subjects with the authorities in charge (oral and written interventions). Detention activities can help ICRC to restore contact between detainees and their families (i.e. through Detention RCM).	ICRC delegates visit prisons and speak with detainees in private, in order to check their conditions of detention conditions and try to prevent disappearances and/or ill-treatments. The ICRC also gives detainees the possibility to write Red Cross Messages to their families, if needed. Delegates also speak privately with authorities (in charge of the place of detention) to discuss the conditions of detention.	زيارة المساجين   المعتقلين القيام بزيارة السجون و تفقد وضع المحتجزين. نشاط يقوم به الصليب الأحمر ليسمع لشكاوى السجين و يحسن من وضعه
Disarmament	The collection of small arms, as well as light and heavy weapons within a conflict zone. May also include de-mining.	To collect the weapons from the fighters.	جمع السلاح تسليم السلاح
EST / IWW	'Entretien sans témoin' (in French) or 'Interview without witness'. When a delegate (and interpreter if necessary) talk with a detainee in private, out of sight and earshot of other detainees and authorities (including guards) in a place of detention.	When an ICRC delegate a place of detention, he/she talks with detainees in private so that they may discuss their situation freely and confidentially.	نقعد مع السجين   مقابلة السجين على انفراد التحدث مع السجين بدون حضور ناس آخرين.

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Eyewitness	Someone who directly witnesses and event (such as an arrest, abduction, a rape, an attack on a village) – meaning that they were present and 'saw with their own eyes' what happened. Eyewitnesses can also be former co-detainees, meaning that they 'witnessed' the detention or release of another person.	A person who was present and directly saw an incident take place.	الجلوس و التحدث مع السجن على انفراد. زول شاف بعينو ا شاهد عيان الشاهد على الحادث الشخص الذي كان موجود و شلف اللي حاصل.
Field Officer	A local representative of the ICRC (national staff). Field Officers work closely with Delegates to support and facilitate their work.	The Sudanese colleague who assists the delegate.	مشرف ميداني ا مساعد المسئول موظف ميداني شخص من أهل البلد يعمل في الصليب الأحمر.
Forced displacement	Acts of coercion specifically aimed at displacing / resettling / returning persons against their will, without legitimate justification (such as protecting the civilians or imperative military necessity). Threats to carry out acts of violence if persons do not leave their place of residence are also included in this category.	People who leave their homes or villages against their own will.	نزوح إجباري ا طرد إجبار الناس على ترك بيوتهم و قراهم .. و أملاكهم
Handover (of a detainee)	When a detaining authority (GoS, or SLA for example) releases a detainee to the ICRC which, as a 'neutral intermediary' then facilitates their handover (or return) to third parties (such as families, or authorities).	When a person is released from a place of detention and the ICRC is asked to help to bring him back home (to his family or to the relevant authorities).	(تسهيل التسليم) ممسوك ا مقبوض استلام الأسرى و إعادتهم إلى أهلهم أو مواقعهم.
IHL	International Humanitarian Law: a set of rules, which place restrictions on the use of weapons and methods of warfare. IHL protects people who are not, or who are no longer participating in hostilities,	IHL is a set of rules (laws) that protects people who are not, or no longer, involved in the conflict (war). IHL also puts limits on the	القانون الدولي الإنساني قانون النزاعات المسلحة

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	such as the civilian population (see 'PCP'). IHL aims to protect human dignity and to limit suffering during times of war. It is also known as the law of war or the law of armed conflict.	use of weapons and the methods of war (way fighting is done). IHL tries to limit people's suffering during war, and it reminds authorities and armed groups of their responsibilities to protect people no longer participating in the conflict.	قوانين و تشريعات وضعت لحماية الناس الذين كفوا عن القتال او لم يشتركوا في النزاع المسلح. القانون الدولية يحد من استعمال الأسلحة و الوسائل الحربية و يحاول من وقف معاناة المدنيين أثناء النزاعات المسلحة و الحروب و يذكر الأطراف المتنازعة(السلطات و الجماعات المسلحة) بمسؤولياتهم لحماية المدنيين. هو كذلك معروف بقانون الحرب و النزاعات المسلحة.
Ill-treatment	Includes any form of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (causing a significant level of mental or physical pain or suffering). Rape and sexual violence, for example, can be considered as forms of ill-treatment. Torture and other forms of ill-treatment are prohibited <i>at all times</i> . The term is very broad in order to encompass various situations, from a slap in the face to torture. It is also less polemical. The use of the word "torture" should be kept for the most serious cases of IT.	Harming a person physically and/or psychologically.	معاملة سيئة   معاملة شينة   إهانة إهانة شتم و سب و ضرب و ربط

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Impartiality	The ICRC makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It seeks to relieve the suffering of individuals – guided solely by their needs – giving priority to most urgent cases.	The ICRC seeks to assist and protect people affected by the war, based on their needs and regardless of their religion, race or political ideas etc...	ما نفرّق   ما نفرّز بين الناس غير منحازين لأيّ جهة أو طرف ما نميز بين ذا و ذا
Independence	While National Societies are auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments, the Movement (including the ICRC) always maintains its autonomy (resists interference, whether political, ideological or economic) so as to act in accordance with its fundamental principles.	The ICRC, as part of the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, is independent (it resists political, ideological and economic interference) and makes its own decisions based on the needs of victims of conflict.	عملنا غير ملزم بجهات خارجية مستقلين ما فيه احد يتدخل في شغلنا أو عملنا.
Interlocutor	An individual or representative of an authority / group with whom the ICRC develops and maintains contact or dialogue. An interlocutor could be a Commander of an armed group, a local Sheik or tribal leader, the person responsible for a place of detention, a representative of an NGO, or a governmental official, for example.	The people with whom the ICRC keeps regular contacts in regards to its activities and movements.	الناس اللي نتكلّم معهم الناس اللي نجلس معهم الناس اللي نتحدث معهم
Intervention	Sometimes called a 'representation' or a 'démarche'. Any act of communication, written or oral, formal or informal, made with the aim of obtaining from competent authorities and/or relevant actors, actions for the benefit of victims, respecting and ensuring respect for IHL and other relevant laws. An intervention should always be made with an objective in mind, and as part of a broader strategy and plan of action. Examples: 'oral intervention', report on a specific event, a working paper, non-paper or a summary report.	The ICRC makes interventions – or talks in private with authorities or armed groups ('parties to the conflict') - about the humanitarian/protection situation, to make sure that IHL is respected (and that civilians are protected). Interventions can also be written documents (reports). One of the purposes interventions is to promote ways for parties to the conflict to stop IHL abuses, and to prevent them happening again.	نمشي نتكلّم مع الناس اللي قاموا بالشيء ذا التدخل لوقف الاعتداء أو المضايقات التحدث للمسؤولين أو الجهة التي قامت بالعمل حتى لا يتكرر

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Looting (or pillage)	Pillage means 'looting in connection with a conquest or attack' (i.e. party to the conflict taking or stealing goods belonging to the civilian population during/after an attack), and is prohibited in IHL.	Party to the conflict taking goods belonging to the civilian population during/after an attack.	نهب   سلب تفريغ من
Mandate	The ICRC's mandate is to protect and assist victims of armed conflict. This mandate has been given to the ICRC by States through the four Geneva Conventions (of 1949) and their Additional Protocols (of 1977).	The ICRC's mandate is to protect and assist victims of armed conflict	(تفويض) + شرح مكلفين من المجتمع الدولي
Missing	'The Missing' are those persons whose families are without news of them and/or who are reported unaccounted for, on the basis of reliable information, as a result of armed conflict or internal violence.	Persons who disappeared due to the conflict and whose families do not have any news concerning their fate and whereabouts.	مفقود   موّدر
Missing in Action	Term dated from 1946, often referred to as 'MIA'. Persons who – having directly or indirectly participated in armed conflict (as members of armed forces or armed groups: active combatants / fighters, weapons-bearers, but also persons accompanying a/m forces or groups i.e. religious and medical personnel, war correspondents, etc.) – are reported unaccounted for, on the basis of reliable information, during an armed conflict. The MIA person must not have been accounted for as either killed in action or deprived of his/her freedom.	Members of armed groups who disappear during military operations and whose death or capture is not confirmed.	مفقود في الحرب المقاتل الذي يجهل مصيره غير معروف هل هو قتل أو أسر
Neutrality	The ICRC may not take sides in hostilities, or engage at any time in controversies of a political, religious, racial or ideological nature.	The ICRC does not take sides in a conflict.	محايد   لا مع ذا ولا مع ذا
Perpetrator	An individual or group (i.e. armed opposition group, governmental authority, or other 'party to a conflict') who commits one or more violations of IHL (i.e. an attack, forced displacement, looting, rape / sexual violence) against a victim / victims.	Individuals or groups (including authorities, armed groups) who allegedly commit abuses of IHL against the civilian population (looting, rape etc).	الناس اللي عملوا المشكلة المسؤول عن الحادث
Prot5	An electronic database created by the ICRC to	Prot5 is a database where the	بيانات الكمبيوتر عن الناس اللي

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Protection	<p>consolidate, track and analyse essential information about ICRC 'clients' (persons whose individual cases are registered and followed by the ICRC) such as detainees, unaccompanied minors, tracing requests and testimonies of arrest within ICRC criteria.</p> <p>"All activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law, i.e. human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law. Human rights and humanitarian organisations must conduct these activities in an impartial manner (not on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, language or gender".</p> <p>Sometimes, the simple presence of a humanitarian organisation / its representatives may contribute to the protection of civilians (by actively monitoring respect for IHL, and through proximity to victims). Similarly, 'preventive action' (such as dissemination to armed groups / authorities) may help to 'change behaviours', encourage respect for IHL, and thus improve protection.</p>	<p>ICRC keeps the information concerning persons who are registered followed-up by the ICRC in relation to the conflict. It is a tool for analysis and keeping track of individual cases.</p> <p>Protection activities aim to ensure respect for – and protection of – the lives and dignity of people (civilians, those no longer participating in conflict) according to the rules and principles of IHL .</p>	<p>بتابعهم الصليب الأحمر بيانات مركزية قاعدة البيانات السجل الالكتروني (حماية الناس) + شرح تفعيل القانون الإنساني مع الناس وتذكيرهم بحماية المدنيين عدم الاعتداء على المدنيين أو الإساءة</p>
Protection Activities in ICRC	<p>The ICRC favours three types of protection activities which combine to form a 'comprehensive protection framework' (that integrates protection and assistance within it):</p> <p><u>Responsive action</u>: any activity undertaken in connection with an emerging or established pattern of abuse and aimed at preventing its recurrence, putting a stop to it, and/or alleviating its immediate</p>	<p>The ICRC takes actions to try to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population during wartime.</p> <p>As part of its protection activities, The ICRC talks confidentially to victims (and to families and eyewitnesses), as well as to all the parties involved in a conflict, to</p>	<p>(شغل الحماية) + شرح اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر تقوم بمسعى ايجابي للتخفيف من معاناة المدنيين اتخاذ إجراءات لحماية المدنيين</p>

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	<p>effects (i.e. PCP, RFL, Health/FST);</p> <p><u>Remedial action</u>: any activity aimed at restoring people's dignity and ensuring adequate living conditions, subsequent to a pattern of abuse, through rehabilitation, restitution, compensation or reparation (i.e. EcoSec, WatHab);</p> <p><u>Environment-building action</u>: any activity aimed at creating and/or consolidating an environment – political, social, cultural, institutional, economic and legal – conducive to full respect for the rights of the individual (i.e. Dissemination, Promotion of IHL).</p>	<p>understand the humanitarian/protection situation, and to remind parties to the conflict of their responsibilities under IHL.</p>	<p>الشرح بالتفصيل لكل جانب</p>
PCP or 'PPC'	<p>Protection of the Civilian Population. All activities that seek to contribute to the protection of persons not, or no longer, participating in hostilities ('hors de combat') in part through monitoring and promoting respect for IHL.</p> <p>PCP activities include collecting and documenting information about alleged violations of IHL; presenting allegations of violations to relevant authorities or armed groups (oral or written interventions, confidential dialogue) and following up on recommendations made to improve the protection of civilians.</p>	<p>PCP activities try to contribute to the protection of the civilian population in times of conflict. The ICRC talks to civilians (victims, families, eyewitnesses) to better understand the humanitarian situation (and to listen to any problems/violence they have experienced because of the conflict). Delegates also talk privately (confidentially) with authorities/armed groups to try to find solutions to these problems (to stop them from occurring, and to prevent them from happening again) and to remind of their responsibilities under IHL.</p> <p><b>Rape</b>: The act of forcing somebody to have sexual</p>	<p>(حماية المواطنين) + شرح تسعي اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر إلي التكلّم مع الناس الذين قاموا بإعمال عدائية والتكلّم مع الضحايا الذين تعرضوا لها حماية السكان المدنيين من المضايقات والضعفوطات و الابتزاز و الاعتداء عليهم و على ممتلكهم</p>
Rape / sexual violence	<p>Rape (very broadly defined as 'sexual penetration... without the consent of the victim, usually but not</p>		<p>الاغتصاب الاعتداء الجنسي</p>

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	necessarily using force, threats or coercion) is a form of sexual violence. Under IHL, it can also be a form of 'torture, inhuman and degrading treatment' (see ill-treatment). Sexual violence also includes: forced prostitution, sexual slavery, forced impregnation, forced maternity, forced termination of pregnancy, enforced sterilisation, indecent assault, trafficking, inappropriate medical searches, and strip searches. Rape and other forms of sexual violence committed under wartime are prohibited under IHL, and may be considered as war crimes.	<b>English explanations (simple words, phrases)</b> intercourse/relations, penetration without consent (agreement of victim).  <b>Sexual violence:</b> Indecent assault / the use of physical force or intimidation aiming at forcing somebody to have sex-related activities.	الإرغام أو الإكراه على ممارسة الجنس. انتهاك الحرمة و الشرف.
RCM	Red Cross Message. A form used to transmit messages between family members.	A letter containing only family news, exchanged through the ICRC between family members who have no other means of communication.	رسالة ا جواب الصليب الأحمر. رسائل الصليب الأحمر و هي وسيلة الاتصال بين الناس المسجونين أو النازحين مع أهلهم.
Recruitment	Compulsory, forced and voluntary recruitment or conscription into any kind of regular or irregular armed forces or groups.	Asking people or forcing them to join an armed group.	جندوا ا عسكريا ا سلّحوا التجنيد أو الالتحاق بالقوات المسلحة الحكومية أو الجماعات المسلحة.
Reintegration	The long-term transition (i.e. of a former child soldier) into civilian life. The first step is often family reunification (reuniting separated children with their families). Typically involves registration, tracing of families, assistance with reunification.	The process of helping ex-combatants (including former child soldiers) to return to civilian life	بقوا مواطنين عاديين. الاندماج في المجتمع.
RFL	Restoring Family Links. Activities that aim to help those separated by conflict or disaster to find information about their loved ones and to restore contact.	Helping family members separated due to the conflict to know the fate of their relatives and re-establishing the contact between	لمّ الأسرة ا لمّ شمل الأسرة إعادة الروابط الأسرية

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ToA	Testimonies of Arrest. Collected when, according to eyewitness accounts and upon the request of a family member, the ICRC receives detailed and credible first-hand information about the arrest or abduction of persons in relation to the conflict in Darfur.	ToA are collected from family members and eyewitnesses who have information about the arrest of abduction of a person in relation to the conflict. The ICRC tries to find the person, or at least to get information about their fate/location, so that (if a person is located) the ICRC can inform the family members..	مساعدة الناس لمعرفة مصير و أخبار أقاربهم و أحبائهم. فتح بلاغ   نملى ورقة عن المعتقل (شرح) مساعدة أهل المعتقل لإيجاده إبلاغ الصليب الأحمر عن حالة اعتقال, قبض, خطف أو حالة اختفاء
Torture	"Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based of discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity" – 1984 UN Convention Against Torture.  Torture is prohibited at all times. The ICRC is deeply concerned by and totally rejects the use of torture and other forms of ill-treatment under any circumstances.	To submit a person to severe physical or mental suffering.	تعذيب التعذيب النفسي او البدني الحرمان من النوم أو الأكل, الضرب و الربط بالسلاسل والتعليق

## Key Concepts: How to 'Speak ICRC'

(Version 30.09.2006')

Concept	Definitions (legal or general)	English explanations (simple words, phrases)	Arabic explanations (simple words, phrases)
Tracing Activities	Activities which seek to locate sought persons, to re-establish family links and to maintain those links, to facilitate family reunions, to register unaccompanied (UC) / separated children (SC) and other vulnerable persons (with the aim of reducing their vulnerability) and to transmit documents (ID cards, passports) where no other possibility exists to do so. Detention RCMs are part of Tracing activities.	Trying to locate people who have been separated from their families because of conflict, including children, detainees and other vulnerable persons - and to re-establish the contact between them and their families. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Facilitate contacts with/ between family members.</li><li>- Reunite children with their parents/families.</li></ul>	أخبار الأسرة والتفتيش عن المفقودين تسهيل الاتصال المقطوع ما بين - الأسر توحيد الأهل مع أولادهم المفقودين - عمل الصليب الأحمر و هو القيام - بالبحث عن الناس المفقودين أثناء النزاع أو الحرب.
Transmissibility	When speaking directly with victims, family members, eyewitnesses, detainees etc., ICRC staff (delegates, field officers etc) must always ask whether or not the information they share is 'transmissible'. This means asking the person whether or not they give the ICRC permission to share this information with third parties (such as with parties to the conflict).  Information can be 'nominally transmissible' (ok to share all information, including the name of the source); 'anonymously transmissible' (ok to share the information, but not the identity of the source), or 'not transmissible' (not allowed to share any of the information, nor the identity of the source).  Checking transmissibility is a key part of trying to avoid putting the source of information (or other persons mentioned in the information) at risk of reprisals.	Whether or not the ICRC has the permission to use the information given to it (e.g. by civilians).  When speaking directly with victims, family members, eyewitnesses, detainees etc., ICRC staff (delegates, field officers etc) must always ask whether or not the information they share is 'transmissible'. This means asking the person whether or not they give the ICRC permission to share this information with third parties (such as with parties to the conflict).	...ممكن المعلومات نسلّمها للناس دول امكانية نقل المعلومات الكلام ذا الذي قلت أو الأشياء التي ذكرتها ممكن نسمحنا نتكلم فيها مع ناس آخرين. الكلام الذي قلته ممكن نقولوا لمدير . السجن أو السلطات

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Concept	Definitions (legal or general)	English explanations (simple words, phrases)	Arabic explanations (simple words, phrases)
Victims	Those individuals or groups who have directly or indirectly experienced the effects of violence due to armed conflict (including violations of IHL, such as direct or indiscriminate attacks, harassment, looting, rape / sexual violence).	People suffering from the effects of the conflict.	الناس المتضررين الضحايا.
Violations (of IHL)	Actions taken (by one or more representatives of a party to a conflict) that are against the rules and restrictions of IHL. Violations include but are not limited to: direct or indirect attacks against civilians and civilian objects, forced displacement, recruitment of child soldiers, rape / sexual violence, looting and harassment of the civilian population.	Aggressions conducted against people who are not / or not anymore taking part to the combat.	مخالفات القانون... \ كسر القانون (+شرح) أي عمل أو فعل تقوم به السلطات و الجماعات المسلحة (الأطراف المتنازعة) لا يتماشى مع الأعراف الدولية و القانون الدولي كالاغتداء على السكان و الاغتصاب و المضايقات و السلب و النهب أثناء الحرب.
Vulnerable	Vulnerable persons are those who may be more easily – or more often – targeted for abuse/violence, due to their age, gender, or status (eg children, child soldiers, separated or unaccompanied children; women, widows/female-headed households; the elderly, the disabled). Vulnerable persons are afforded special protection under IHL and other forms of laws (eg international human rights law).	Those people who are less protected and most in need (women, children, the elderly, the disabled).	الضعفاء و المحتاجين الناس المعرضون للخطر الناس اللي في حاجة لحماية

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