An “organized armed group” is the armed wing of a non-state party to a non-international armed conflict, and may be comprised of either:

a. dissident armed forces (for example, breakaway parts of state armed forces); or
b. other organized armed groups which recruit their members primarily from the civilian population but have developed a sufficient degree of military organization to conduct hostilities on behalf of a party to the conflict.

The term organized armed group refers exclusively to the armed or military wing of a non-state party to a non-international armed conflict. It does not include those segments of the civilian population that are supportive of the non-state party such as its political wing.

See also Non-international armed conflict [1]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel/Lebanon/Hezbollah Conflict in 2006 [5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Study, Armed Conflicts in the former Yugoslavia [7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Yugoslavia, Special Agreements between the Parties to the Conflicts [8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, Kadic et al. v. Karadzic [10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICTR, The Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu [12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland, The Niyonteze Case [13]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia, Constitutional Conformity of Protocol II [14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, Government Reply on the Kurdistan Conflict [15]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines, Application of IHL by the National Democratic Front of the Philippines [16]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Security Council Resolution on the Conflict in Syria [17]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yemen, Obstructing Medical Care [18]

UN, Secretary-General’s Reports on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict [19]

Geneva Call, Puntland State of Somalia adhering to a total ban on anti-personnel mines [20]


Health Care in Pakistan’s Tribal Areas [25]

Turkey/Iraq, Turkish Military Operations in Northern Iraq [26]

Engaging Non-state Armed Groups on the Protection of Children [27]

Central African Republic, Coup d’Etat [28]

United States, Use of Armed Drones for Extraterritorial Targeted Killings [29]

The armed conflict in Syria [30]

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right of Everyone to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Standard of Physical and Mental Health [31]

United States of America, Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project [32]
Philippines, Armed Group Undertakes to Respect Children [33]

Somalia, the fate of Children in the conflict [34]

Syria, Code of Conduct of the Free Syrian Army [35]

General Assembly, The use of drones in counter-terrorism operations [36]

U.S., Lethal Operations against Al-Qa’ida Leaders [37]

Syria, Press conference with French President Francois Hollande and Russian President Vladimir Putin [38]

ICRC, International Humanitarian Law and the challenges of contemporary armed conflicts in 2015 [39] (Paras. 70 [40], 71 [41], 82 [42])

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Radovan Karadzic [43]

Libya, Report of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (2014/15) [44]

[45] South Sudan: Medical Care Under Fire

[46] Health Care in Pakistan’s Tribal Areas [25]

[46] Syria, Press conference with French President Francois Hollande and Russian President Vladimir Putin [38]
[46] Israel/Palestine, Operation Protective Edge (Gaza, 13 June - 26 August 2014)
[47]


Yemen, Potential Existence and Effects of Naval Blockade [49]

United Kingdom, The Case of Serdar Mohammed (Court of Appeal and Supreme Court Judgments) [50]

El Salvador, Supreme Court Judgment on the Unconstitutionality of the Amnesty Law [51]

United States, Jurisprudence Related to the Bombing of the U.S.S. Cole [52]


Syria, Report by UN Commission of Inquiry (March 2017) [54]

Afghanistan, Bombing of a Civilian Truck [55]

Syria, the Battle for Aleppo [56]
ICC, Confirmation of Charges against LRA Leader [57]

Colombia Peace Agreement [58]

UN/Colombia, Human Rights Committee Clarifications and Concluding Observations (2016) [59]

International Criminal Court, Trial Judgment in the Case of the Prosecutor V. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo [60]

Belgium, Prosecution of Terrorist Crimes in the context of Armed Conflict [61]

Iraq, The Battle for Mosul [62]

Germany, Aerial Drone Attack in Mir Ali/Pakistan [63]

Eastern Ukraine, Attacks Against and Military Use of Schools [64]

Eastern Ukraine, OHCHR Report on the Situation: November 2016 - February 2017 [65]

Syria, Syrian rebels treat captured Filipino soldiers as 'guests' [66]

Mexico, The "War on Drugs" [67]

Central African Republic/Democratic Republic of Congo/Uganda, LRA attacks [68]
Iraq, Crimes by Militia Groups [69]

Central African Republic, No Class: When Armed Groups Use Schools [70]

South Sudan, AU Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan [71]

Lake Chad Basin, Multinational Joint Task Force and Boko Haram [72]

Cameroon, Dead and Missing Persons [73]

Syria: Attacks on Oil Infrastructure [74]

Eastern Ukraine: Detention And Death Sentences By Armed Groups [75]

South Sudan, The Nuer “White Armies” [76]

South Sudan, Activities of Oil Companies [77]

Somalia/Kenya, Al-Shabab Attacks [78]

BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES [48]

Suggested readings:


Further readings:


Source URL: https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/armed-groups

Links
[74] https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/syria-attacks-oil-infrastructure
[76] https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/south-sudan-nuer-white-armies
[77] https://casebook.icrc.org/case-study/south-sudan-activities-oil-companies
[79] http://www.armedgroups.org/index.php?option=content&amp;task=view&amp;id=45