Entities with a mission to prevent and/or alleviate human suffering in armed conflicts. They are usually involved in: searching for, collecting and transporting the wounded and sick, missing and dead; providing medical treatment to the wounded and sick; assisting prisoners of war; and assisting the civilian population through the provision of humanitarian relief. They are also sometimes referred to in IHL as impartial humanitarian bodies.

Relief societies constitute a particular type of humanitarian organization. Such societies are recognized by their respective governments and their staff are placed on the same footing as military medical personnel, provided that such staff are subject to military laws and regulations.

Nowadays most societies of this kind are National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies.

In armed conflicts, relief societies of neutral countries can lend the assistance of their medical personnel and medical units to a party to the conflict, provided they previously obtain the consent of their own government and the authorization of the party to the conflict they aid, and that the adverse party to the conflict is informed in advance.

Besides relief societies, other examples of humanitarian organizations include intergovernmental organizations such as the United Nations with its different programs.
and funds (e.g. UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA etc), and non-governmental organizations like Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF). Finally, special mention must be made of the ICRC\textsuperscript{12}, a humanitarian organization with several protection and assistance functions specifically mentioned in the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols.

See Access\textsuperscript{13}, ICRC\textsuperscript{12}, Humanitarian Assistance\textsuperscript{14}; National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies\textsuperscript{9}; Relief societies\textsuperscript{7};

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
**OUTLINE**
\hline
Chapter 9, IV. 4. Protection of those providing humanitarian assistance\textsuperscript{15}
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
**LEGAL SOURCES**
\hline
common 3/2\textsuperscript{16} (see ICRC updated Commentary\textsuperscript{17})
\hline
GCI, 9\textsuperscript{18} (see ICRC updated Commentary\textsuperscript{19}) 10\textsuperscript{20} (see ICRC updated Commentary\textsuperscript{21})
\hline
GCII, 9\textsuperscript{22} (see ICRC updated Commentary\textsuperscript{23}) 10\textsuperscript{24} (see ICRC updated Commentary\textsuperscript{25})
\hline
GCIII, 9\textsuperscript{26}–10\textsuperscript{27}
\hline
GCIV, 10\textsuperscript{28}–11\textsuperscript{29}, 15/1\textsuperscript{30}, 59/2\textsuperscript{31}, 61/1\textsuperscript{32} and 96\textsuperscript{33}
\hline
PI, 5/3–4\textsuperscript{34}, 60\textsuperscript{35}, 70\textsuperscript{36}
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
DOCUMENTS

ICRC, Protection of War Victims [42] (Para. 3.3. [43])

First Periodical Meeting, Chairman’s Report [44] (Part II. 1 [45])

CASES

The International Criminal Court [46] (Part A., Art. 8(2)(b)(iii) [46])

ICRC’s Approach to Contemporary Security Challenges [47]

UN, Secretary-General’s Reports on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict [48] (Part B., paras 58-60 [48])

UN, UN Forces in Somalia [49]

Yemen, Potential Existence and Effects of Naval Blockade [50]

Syria, the Battle for Aleppo [51]

Eastern Ukraine, OHCHR Report on the Situation: November 2016 - February 2017
**BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES**


**Source URL:** https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/humanitarian-organisations