1. A usually offensive tactical and strategic technique of warfare used in occupied territory by the enemy
   a. in connection with conventional operations by friendly forces;
   b. independently, as part of territorial defence.

Guerrilla warfare tactics are used for sabotage [4], ambushes, and attacks on persons and property or against isolated enemy posts. Guerrilla warfare tactics are characterized by mobility, surprise, and prompt disengagement. These tactics take advantage of knowledge of the natural environment and the sympathy (or passive attitude) of the local population. Guerrilla warfare is waged by small widely scattered formations fighting superior forces whose flanks and rear they attack at unexpected places and times.

See Armed forces [5], Combatants [6], Conflicts not of an international character [7]; Asymmetric warfare [8]; Fighters [9];

### OUTLINE

| Chapter 5, Guerrilla warfare [10] |

### CASES
US, President Rejects PI [11]

Case Study, Armed Conflicts in the former Yugoslavia [12] (Para. 35 [13])

Sri Lanka, Naval War against Tamil Tigers [14]

Colombia Peace Agreement [15]

BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES


Source URL: https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/guerrilla

Links
[3] https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/armed-groups
[8] https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/asymmetric-warfare
[10] https://casebook.icrc.org/law/principle-distinction#vii_1