



Code of Conduct



INTRODUCTION

1. The international humanitarian law regulates the work of forces in the field, taking into account all humanitarian aspects of dealing, whether war operations or internal security operations.
2. Rapid Support Forces make special consideration for international humanitarian law and strive to apply it by their individuals so that it becomes a reality in all of their dealings.
3. This code characterized by flexibility to serve as a guide for all our individuals in all combat operations or others, which shall apply by all individuals. this Code of Conduct is completely complying with the humanitarian principles of international humanitarian law and contained images to facilitate understanding and logic.
4. First Aid is integrated to assist personnel, this service is providing to Injured and wounded members of the hostile forces in the field.

chapter1

Code of conduct During Fighting

Fighter:

1. Fight only fighters.
2. Attack only military targets.
3. Do not attack civilian persons or civilian objects.
4. Do not destroy more than your mission requires.

Surrendered Enemy fighters:

1. Do not assault them.
2. Disarm them.
3. Treat them with humanity.
4. Hand them to your commander.

Wounded enemy fighters

1. Collect them all.
2. Take care of them.
3. Hand them to your commander.
4. Take them to the nearest medical center.

Civilian persons

1. Respect them.
2. Treat people who are subject to your authority in a humane manner.
3. Protect them from ill-treatment, acts of revenge and taking hostages are prohibited.
4. Respect their property, cause no harm or loot them.

Distinctive signs:

- Medical personnel, religious personnel (military and civilian)
- Civil Defense.
- Cultural objects:
 - Monuments, places of worship, Museums, etc.
 - Dams and bridges
 - Nuclear power plants.
 - Flags of peace (It is also used when surrendering)
- I respect the people with these signs and the and the things that are marked with them
- Allow these persons to perform their duties unless you have an otherwise order.
- Leave these premises, facilities and monuments as they are and do not enter them unless you are ordered otherwise.
- Leave vehicles, ships and planes on their way and do not enter them unless you are ordered otherwise.

Chapter 2

First Aid

First Aid:

This booklet contains information and guidelines for providing first aid Primary emergency. It cannot include every case The instructions contained therein are of a general nature. Behaviors should be applied

The proposed actions in its framework, taking into account the following:

- local requirements;
- available resources;
- effective local practices, if any; And
- the possibility for the injured to receive and be able to provide additional care.

The International Committee therefore assumes no responsibility if the recommendations in the Handbook do not correspond to a course that would have been better taken in the specific case.

First aid is the first necessary assistance given in emergency situations to save a life or prevent further damage or deterioration of the patient's condition and to alleviate his suffering in order to contribute to his recovery. These goals should be achieved:

Without causing physical or psychological harm to you, the injured or others on the both; And

- Recognizing the limits of your emotional capacity and your physical or practical capabilities or availability

Material supplies.

Name: _____ Phone number: _____ Person to contact in case of emergency

_____ phone number: _____

You can enhance your ability to deal with an emergency and to provide care to an injured or ill person safely and effectively (not just treating the injury or condition) by seeking help from other people on the scene, and by using the resources available during emergency situation.

Sometimes the patient's condition may require additional care and therefore he must be transported in a safe and timely manner in order to receive appropriate care by a qualified person.

You can save the lives of the injured

(Or help save them)

**When you act immediately,
in a safe and humane manner**

We encourage you to take a course in first aid. You can contact the International Committee delegation or the National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in your country to find out if either of them offers these courses or any other form of support that would help you boost your confidence and update and enhance your skills. In this way, you can act in a safe, humane and effective manner in emergency situations.

In all emergencies cases

- Think about your safety and of the casualty, act safely.
- Reassure the casualty – explain to him - comfort him.
- Ask for help.
- Make sure the patient cooperates. Check him carefully.
- Follow the patient. make sure patient in a comfortable position and that His dignity is preserved.
- Offer him liquids clean to drink (only if the patient was responding Fully).
- Help transport the injured Who needs additional care.
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Think about your safety and that of the patient, act safe

- Avoid getting hurt also (stay away from fields Mine, fire and materials toxic, and the like).
- Avoid contact or direct contact with body fluids (blood or saliva or vomit).
- Move the casualty with caution adult and transfer it quickly from Danger area.
- Take care of the injured in one safe place
- Keep your hands clean.
- Be calm and in control your stress - reassure your family and your friends.

In case the patient stops responding

- Briefly explain to surrounding people, friends or relatives what you are going to do and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.
- Ensure that the casualty is breathing by gently tilting his head up
- Take a step back and observe his breathing and listen to and feel his breath.
- Help the patient to remain in a stable position on his side with the head gently tilted back to allow him to breathe easily and to allow fluids such as blood, saliva or vomit to come out of his mouth.
- Cover the patient.
- If a person has an epileptic seizure
- Briefly explain to surrounding people, friends or relatives what you are going to do and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.
- Arrange the scene of the accident so that you or the injured are not exposed Any harm during the seizure.
- Allow the seizure to run its course until the patient calms down. If possible, use a blanket or other piece of clothing or other soft material to place under the person's head to protect them from harm. Do not try to restrain him so as not to cause harm to yourself or the injured.
- Once the seizure is over, help the person stay stable on their side with the head gently tilted back to allow them to breathe easily and to allow fluids such as blood, saliva, or vomit to come out of their mouth.
- Cover the patient.

In case of bleeding

- Briefly explain to the casualty, the people around, friends or relatives what you are doing and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.
- Ask the injured to squeeze the wound, or you squeeze directly over the place of bleeding using. Piece of cloth.
- Replace manual pressure with a compression bandage with a clean cloth or any capable material on absorption.
- Check there's no swelling or glazing around the limb, which are the signs of the impact of the blister position, and make sure the bandage doesn't cause any pain to the casualty. If you notice any of these signs, reduce the pressure of the bandage.
- If blood leaks through the compression bandage
- Wrap an extra compressive pad or clean cloth over the first bandage.
- If a patient has one of his limbs amputated: Do not put a tourniquet to stop the bleeding. Wrap a compressed bandage around the wound.
- If a strange object is implanted in the injured limb: Do not put a tourniquet to stop the bleeding. Do not remove the strange object from the limb.
- Fixed the strange object movement by putting gauze or cutting a clean piece of cloth around it.
- Put on a compression bandage without removing the strange object,
- If the bleeding was caused by a neck injury, then he put a compression bandage on the bleeding wound. and pass it under the opposite shoulder.

In case of fracture

Briefly explain to the casualty, the people around, friends or relatives what you are doing and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.

In the event of a fracture in the limbs Top and bottom gently position the fractured limb in a straight line so that its movement can be fixed easily and effectively.

Fixed the movement of the injured party to alleviate the pain and prevent any further damage.

If the fracture is in the neck

- He gently fixed the head of the injured person to prevent his movement and put the body in a straight horizontal position to alleviate pain and prevent any further damage.
- If the fracture is open: Briefly explain to the casualty, the people around, friends or relatives what you are doing and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.
- He started by gently placing the broken limb in a straight line so that it could be easily and effectively fixed.
- Put a bandage on the wound.
- fix the movement of the injured party to alleviate the pain and prevent any further damage.

In case of an injury

Briefly explain to the casualty, the people around you, friends or relatives what you are going to do and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may face. Seek every possible help you may need.

Clean the wound with clean fluids and soap, or without soap if you don't have one.

Cover the wound with a clean cloth, observe the wound.

If the wound is large, contaminated or inflamed

Clean the wound with clean fluids and soap, or if there is no soap, cover the wound with a clean cloth.

Move the injured for extra care.

If the wound is in the abdomen

- Briefly explain to the casualty, the people around, friends or relatives what you are doing and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.
- Cover the wound with a clean, wet cloth.
- Do not try to put any dangling viscera out of the abdomen back into it.
- Help the casualty to take a comfortable position with knees bent, for example
- Move the injured person for extra care.
- **If the wound is piercing in the chest:**

- Briefly explain to the casualty, the people around, friends or relatives what you are doing and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.
- Cover the wound with a piece of plastic or any other similar material and fix it on the body from three angles only to avoid blocking the wound completely, otherwise it is preferable to leave the wound uncovered.
- Help the casualty to take a comfortable position, for example, half a sitting.
- Move the injured person for extra care.

In case of diarrhea

- Briefly explain to the casualty, the people around, friends or relatives what you are doing and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.
- Filter the water and boil it to make it drinkable.
- When the water has cooled, mix in some sugar and salt, or use an ORS bag if available.
- Help the patient drink the mixture.
- Move the injured if he needs extra care.

In case of burns

- Briefly explain to the casualty, surrounding people, friends or relatives what you are doing and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.
- Cool the burn place by placing it under clean running water, for example, for as long as possible. Only stop when the person feels the pain has eased or when they feel cold.
- Cover the burn with clean and loose material like plastic food or a plastic bag.
- Advise the patient to monitor the site of the burn and whether it is recovering or not, and if the pain is persistent or there are infections at the site of the burn, in order to seek additional care.
- If the burn is greater than the palm of the injured hand or is attached to a sensitive area of the body such as the face, genitals or joints, request additional care.
- If the injured person is a child, immediately and always request additional care.

In case of a sun strike

- Briefly explain to the casualty, the people around, friends or relatives what you are doing and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every help possible you may need.
- Move the casualty to a shady place.
- Help cool the injured person by ventilating him, for example, or putting a piece of cloth
- Cool moist on the face, around the neck, under the armpits and on the thighs.
- Help the patient drink clean fluids.
- Move injured if extra care is needed.

In case of hypothermia or fever

- If the patient's body temperature drops
- Briefly explain to the casualty, the people around, friends or relatives what you are doing and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.
- Warm the injured person by covering him and protecting him from external factors.
- give the casualty hot, clean fluids. Do not try to warm the victim by rubbing his body.
- First transfer if injured He needs extra care.
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- **If the person has a fever:**
- Briefly explain to the casualty, the people around, friends or relatives what you are doing and why, the limits of what you can do and the obstacles you may encounter. Ask for every possible help you may need.
- Put the injured in a well - ventilated place. Helped cool the ventilator or by wiping his face with a wet cloth. Watch the injured. He gave the injured clean fluids.
- Move the casualty if he needs extra care.

In case the injured person must be transported

- Keep your back safe when you lift the injured: Bend the knees and make sure your back is straight.
- Make sure the injured person is assured and monitored during the transfer.
- Hand over the injured to qualified a person to provide additional care.
- In case the injured person must be transported: Keep your back safe when lifting the casualty: Bend your knees and make sure your back is straight.
- Make sure the injured person is assured and monitored during the transfer.
- Hand over the injured to qualified a person to provide additional care.

Respect wounded, sick and health care workers

- Respect and protect the wounded and sick, and work to support and facilitate their access to health care;
- Respect and protect health care workers, medical facilities and medical transportation, civilian or military, regardless of which party they belong to;
- Respecting the humane and impartial nature of health care; ensuring that personnel working in health care, health care facilities and medical transports are always and exclusively involved in medical tasks;
- To refrain from depriving the wounded and sick of or disrupting their access to health care as a military method;
- Respect and refrain from misusing the distinctive Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Crystal badges and refrain from their misuse.

Respect Red Cross and Red Crescent

- National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross provide training in first aid during peace and in emergency situations, provide direct first aid where necessary, and in no way discriminate between those infected on the basis of nationality, race, religious beliefs, social class or political opinion.
- Red Cross and Red Crescent medics strive to save lives and relieve the suffering of the wounded and sick, being guided only by the needs of those wounded and sick and giving priority to the most urgent cases. Paramedics do not take sides during combat operations and at all times distance themselves from engaging in disputes of a political, ethnic, religious or ideological nature. They provide first aid or training voluntarily, without any motivation or desire for gain.
- Red Cross and Red Crescent medics wear a distinctive emblem to facilitate identification and protection. They must have the respect and support necessary to perform their humanitarian mission, both in peacetime and during emergencies.