

Under the Global Initiative to Galvanize Political Commitment to International Humanitarian Law (Global IHL Initiative), Australia, Austria, Kenya, the United Arab Emirates and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are pleased to present the:	在“激励对国际人道法做出政治承诺的全球倡议”（简称“国际人道法全球倡议”）下，澳大利亚、奥地利、肯尼亚、阿拉伯联合酋长国和红十字国际委员会荣幸呈上：
WORKSTREAM 1	工作领域 1
THIRD STATE CONSULTATION ON PREVENTION GOOD PRACTICES	有关预防工作的好 好实践的第三 轮国家咨商
<i>For experts from armed forces, relevant ministries in capitals and legal and humanitarian advisers at Permanent Missions in Geneva</i>	邀请来自武装部队、各国首都相关部委的专家和常驻日内瓦代表团的法律和人道顾问参会
TUESDAY, 10 FEBRUARY 2026	星期二，2026 年 2 月 10 日
10:00–12:30 (UTC+1)	10:00–12:30 (UTC+1)
FORMAT: IN PERSON (GENEVA) AND ONLINE (ZOOM)	会议形式：线下（日内瓦）和线上（ZOOM 网络会议）

Background	背景
<p>In every war, lives are lost, families separated, and livelihoods destroyed. Some of the most damaging consequences of war can, however, be averted or mitigated if international humanitarian law (IHL) is respected. Primary responsibility for establishing the laws, institutions and systems to limit the suffering caused by armed conflict rests with states. They negotiate legal instruments that protect certain categories of people and objects, or that regulate the use of specific weapons, and agree to be legally bound by these instruments by ratifying or acceding to them. States also incorporate IHL rules into domestic laws, policies and practices, and ensure that their armed forces know the law, are trained in it and are subject to a strong disciplinary system. They establish and maintain robust disciplinary and judicial systems to prosecute those who commit serious violations of the law. Through bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation, states can ensure that their allies and partners fulfil their IHL obligations. For decades, states and other actors have worked to develop and strengthen these systems to uphold IHL obligations. Despite their existence, violations of IHL continue to take place – with a frequency and a severity, and on a scale, that is unacceptable. This workstream seeks to build on global experience in preventing such violations and to explore new approaches. Its aim, ultimately, is to identify good practices, successful strategies and effective methodologies, and thus provide evidence-based guidance for cultivating an environment conducive to respecting IHL.</p>	<p>在每场战争中，都会有生灵涂炭，家庭离散和生计被毁。然而，如果国际人道法得到尊重，就能够避免或减轻战争带来的一些最具破坏性的后果。制定法律、设立机构和建立体系以遏制武装冲突带来的苦难，首要责任在于各国。各国通过谈判达成法律文书，保护特定类别的人群和物体，或规制特定武器的使用，并通过批准或加入法律文书表明同意受其约束；各国还将国际人道法规则纳入国内法律、政策和实践；各国确保其武装部队了解国际人道法、接受相关培训并受到健全的纪律体系约束；各国建立并维系强大的纪律和司法体系，起诉实施严重违法行为的人。通过双边、区域和多边协作，各国能够确保其盟友和合作伙伴遵守各自的国际人道法义务。数十年来，国家及其他参与方一直致力于建立并强化这些体系，以维护国际人道法义务。尽管如此，违反国际人道法的行为却仍在继续发生，且其频率之高、严重程度之深和规模之大，都令人无法接受。本工作领域旨在借鉴预防此类违法行为的全球经验，并探索新的预防方法。最终目标在于识别良好实践、成功策略和有效方法，从而为营造有利于尊重国际人道法的环境提供循证指导。</p>
<p>In the previous consultations on prevention good practices, states underlined that effective prevention begins with training and education that ensure all those who may take part in, or influence the course of, armed conflicts understand IHL and can apply it in practice. They emphasized that such training must go beyond technical instruction to cultivate a professional ethic grounded in humanitarian values, i.e. that integrates IHL into codes of conduct, leadership development and decision-making processes. Several participants noted that respect for IHL is most likely to endure when it forms part of the ethical and institutional identity of armed and security forces. States also</p>	<p>在有关预防工作的良好实践这一领域此前召开的咨询中，各国着重强调了有效预防始于培训和教育，这能够确保可能参与武装冲突或对其进程产生影响的所有主体理解并践行国际人道法。各国强调此类培训必须在技术性教学之外，培养根植于人道价值的职业伦理，亦即在行为准则、领导力发展和决策进程中融入国际人道法。若干参与方指出，当遵守国际人道法成为武装部队和安全部队的伦理和制度认同的组成部分时，最可能实现对国际人道法的持久尊重。各国还强调，通过教育、公共传播以及与学术界、媒体界和民间社会参与方建立伙伴关系，将国际人道法规范予以社会化、融入社会各领域极为重要，这将使在战争中保持克制不再仅是一项军事或法律要求，而是被视为</p>

highlighted the importance of socializing IHL norms across society, through education, public communication and partnerships with academic, media and civil-society actors, so that restraint in war is recognized as a shared social and moral expectation rather than solely a military or legal requirement. Taken together, these views point to a holistic vision of training – one that sees knowledge, professional ethics and societal values as mutually reinforcing respect for IHL.	社会和道德层面的共同期待。这些观点共同反映了一种整体性的培训理念，即认为知识、职业伦理和社会价值相辅相成，共同强化对国际人道法的尊重。
Building on these discussions, this consultation will examine how states can further strengthen prevention measures by combining existing practice on IHL training with insights from research on learning, behaviour and socialization. By connecting this wealth of practice to research on how people learn, internalize and act on norms, the consultation seeks to identify approaches that not only convey knowledge of the law but also shape the habits, motivations and collective expectations that sustain respect for IHL over time.	基于以上讨论内容，本次咨商将通过结合国际人道法培训的现有实践与学习、行为和社会化方面的研究成果，探讨各国如何能够进一步强化预防措施。本次咨商将本领域丰富的实践经验与有关人们如何学习、内化及践行规范的研究相结合，力求识别相关方法，不仅传播法律知识，更能塑造习惯、提供动力并形成集体期待，从而维持对国际人道法的持久尊重。
The practice of states, the experience of the ICRC and other organizations, and research across the fields of education, behavioural science and social psychology all show that knowledge alone rarely leads to behavioural change at the individual or societal level, whether in military or civilian contexts. People internalize and act on norms when they have opportunities to apply them in practice, observe them being modelled by respected leaders and peers, and experience them as socially expected and institutionally rewarded. In this sense, effective prevention requires more than disseminating information – it involves creating environments where lawful and humane conduct becomes the natural and socially expected choice.	各国的国家实践、红十字国际委员会及其他组织的经验以及教育、行为科学和社会心理学这些领域的研究成果均表明，不论在军事或民事环境中，仅仅具有相关知识很难促成个体或社会层面的行为变化。当人们有机会将规范用于实践，看到受人敬重的领导人和同侪以身作则，并体验到践行规范为社会所期待、制度所奖励时，人们才会内化并践行规范。在此意义上，实现有效预防不仅要求传播信息，还要求营造环境，使合法且人道的行为成为符合社会期待的自然选择。
Learning therefore progresses from formal instruction, which builds awareness and understanding, via reinforcement, where daily practice, mentoring and collective feedback strengthen desired behaviours, to socialization, where the principles that underpin IHL are absorbed into institutional culture and shared civic identity. When restraint and respect for human dignity are seen not only as legal duties but as markers of professionalism, integrity and national	因此，学习进程始于构建认识 and 理解的正式教学阶段，经由通过日常实践、导师指导和集体反馈以加固预期行为的强化阶段，最终进入到国际人道法基本原则融入制度文化并构成共同的公民身份认同的社会化阶段。当战争中的约束行为和尊重人类尊严不再仅被视为法律义务，而是成为职业精神、正直诚信和国家价值体系的标志时，守法便深度融入了国家与社会的整体结构之中。

values, compliance becomes embedded in the whole fabric of the state and society.	
Objectives	目标
This consultation aims to:	本次咨商旨在:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exchange experiences on strengthening respect for IHL through training, leadership and cultural reinforcement across sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 就在各领域通过培训、领导力和文化强化以加强对国际人道法的尊重进行经验交流
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify which audiences and institutions are most influential in shaping compliance behaviour, and how states can engage with them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 识别在培养守法行为方面最具影响力的受众和机构, 并识别国家能够如何与之进行沟通接触
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explore how formal instruction, experiential learning and socialization processes can work together to change conduct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 探讨正式教学、体验式学习和社会化进程如何能够共同发挥作用, 从而改变行为
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generate practical recommendations on prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 就预防工作提出实际建议。
Next steps	后续工作步骤
Following the three rounds of consultations, the co-chairing states and the ICRC will formulate concrete recommendations, which will be presented to all states for further discussion:	在完成三轮咨商后, 各联席主席国与红十字国际委员会将制定具体建议, 呈交各国以供进一步讨论:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 April 2026, the first versions of the recommendations for all workstreams will be sent to all Permanent Missions in Geneva and published on the Humanity in War website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2026 年 4 月 1 日, 各工作领域第一版建议将发送至所有常驻日内瓦代表团, 并发布于“战争中的人道”网站。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fourth round of consultations will be held between 4 and 6 May 2026, in a hybrid format. During this round, all states will be invited to share comments on the first versions of the recommendations for each workstream, which will be discussed sequentially. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第四轮咨商将于 2026 年 5 月 4 日至 6 日 期间以线上线下混合形式召开。该轮咨商期间将按顺序对各工作领域建议进行讨论, 我们邀请所有国家就每一工作领域的第一版建议发表意见。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 June 2026, the second versions of the recommendations for all workstreams will be sent to all states and published on the Humanity in War website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2026 年 6 月 1 日, 各工作领域第二版建议将发送至所有国家, 并发布于“战争中的人道”网站。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fifth round of consultations will be held between 22 and 26 June 2026, in a hybrid format. All states will be invited to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第五轮咨商将于 2026 年 6 月 22 日至 26 日 期间以线上线下混合形式召开。我们邀请所有国家发表对建议的最终意见。在该轮咨

provide final comments on the recommendations. Following this round, the co-chairing States and the ICRC will finalize the recommendations for each workstream, which will be presented to all states in the second part of 2026.	商后，联席主席国与红十字国际委员会将最终确定每一工作领域的建议，将于 2026 年下半年呈交所有国家。
Participants	参与方
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation will be held in a hybrid format with participation in person and online. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 咨商将以线上线下混合形式召开，开放现场参会和线上参会渠道。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation is open to all states that are interested. There is a strong preference for military experts, capital-based government representatives specializing in IHL and representatives from Permanent Missions in Geneva. States are encouraged to involve relevant ministries and armed forces in the preparation of this consultation. In addition, states might consider coordinating the preparation through their National IHL Committee, where one exists, though the consultation is not (solely) about the activities undertaken by the committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 咨商欢迎所有感兴趣的国家参会，尤其欢迎军事专家、来自各国首都专门从事国际人道法工作的政府代表以及各国常驻日内瓦代表团的代表参会。鼓励各国在咨商准备阶段请相关部委和武装部队共同参与。此外，在设有国际人道法国家委员会的情况下，各国或可考虑通过其协调准备工作，但咨商并不（仅）与国家委员会所承担的工作相关。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other representatives with specific expertise in the subject matter (e.g. members of international organizations, civil society and academia) will also participate upon invitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 具备会议主题事项方面的专业知识的其他代表（如国际组织、民间社会和学术界成员）也将应邀参会。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please register no later than Wednesday, 4 February 2026, using the registration form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 请迟于 2026 年 2 月 4 日星期三通过注册登记表完成会议注册。
Procedure	程序事项
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The working languages will be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, with simultaneous interpretation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 会议工作语言为阿拉伯文、中文、英文、法文、俄文和西班牙文，会议提供同声传译。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We ask participants to limit their statements to four minutes to ensure sufficient time for all participants to take the floor. At the end of the consultation, and after all participants that wish to contribute have done so, states and other participants will be given an opportunity to discuss ideas proposed by others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 请各参与方将发言时间限制在四分钟内，确保所有参与方都有足够时间发言。在咨商结束时，待有意发言的所有参与方发言完毕后，各国及其他参与方将有机会就他方提出的观点进行讨论。

<p>Discussion</p> <p>States are invited to share views on what is required to go beyond formal IHL training and dissemination so that IHL compliance and its core values are embedded in the reflexes and identity of armed forces, other government institutions and the identity of the state/community more generally.</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What would be required to ensure that IHL becomes embedded in the reflexes, habits and decision-making processes of a state's armed forces, from initial training through to operational practice? 2. What leadership behaviours, institutional structures and societal influences are needed so that respect for IHL is the natural and professionally expected response across all levels of government and the armed forces? 3. What would be required for respect for IHL to become an element of national and institutional identity that would withstand an actual or potential conflict? 4. Does your state measure behavioural change in any area (IHL compliance or other), and if so, how? Could the same methods be used to measure behavioural change in relation to IHL? 	<p>10:30–12:20</p>	<p>讨论环节</p> <p>邀请各国分享观点，讨论在正式国际人道法培训和传播之外还需要具备哪些条件，以使遵守国际人道法及其核心价值深度融入武装部队的反射行为与身份认同、其他政府机构和更广泛的国家/社区身份认同之中。</p> <p>引导性问题</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. 为确保国际人道法自从初始培训直至实际作战阶段深度融入一国武装部队的反射行为、习惯和决策进程，需要做出哪些努力？ 6. 为使尊重国际人道法在政府和武装部队各层级中成为自然且符合职业预期的应对行为，需要何种领导行为、制度架构和社会影响力？ 7. 为使尊重国际人道法成为能够经受实际或潜在冲突考验的国家与制度身份认同的一项要素，需要具备哪些条件？ 8. 贵国是否对任一领域（国际人道法的遵守或其他领域）开展行为变化衡量，若有，如何开展？能否将同样的方法用于衡量与国际人道法相关的行为变化？ 	<p>10:30–12:20</p>
<p>Concluding remarks</p>	<p>12:20–12:30</p>	<p>总结发言</p>	<p>12:20–12:30</p>