EVIDENCE
STEP 1  Know your rights before you press record.

STEP 2  Protect, encrypt or delete sensitive personal information and contacts on your filming device in case it’s confiscated.

STEP 3  Complete a security assessment to protect yourself and those you are filming.

STEP 4  Determine which images you should film (see other side)

STEP 5  Learn more at bit.ly/WITNESSLibrary VaE.

bit.ly/WITNESSLibrary VaE အသင်းထောင်
BASIC PRACTICES 1:

GETTING READY TO FILM

Implement these basic practices to enhance the evidentiary value of the video you capture.

Video as evidence: Mini Guide VAE.WITNESS.ORG

Determine what to film

To hold someone accountable for a crime, lawyers must prove:

What crime was committed?

What ဗိုလ်အမောင်းစာကောင်းသည်?

Who committed the crime?

Who ဗိုလ်အမောင်းစာကောင်းသည်?

How the perpetrator committed the crime?

How ဗိုလ်အမောင်းစာကောင်းသည်?
Capture images and details that provide information about “WHAT”, “WHO” & “HOW”

Example Images to Prove “WHAT”

- A death caused by gunshot
- Persons being beaten or tortured
- Injuries resulting from abuses
- Damage to civilian property
- Damage to cultural objects
- Children bearing arms or participating in military activities

Example Images to Prove “WHO” & “HOW”

- Police formations at a protest
- Uniforms and badge numbers
- License plates of official vehicles
- Military equipment & serial numbers
- Speeches
BASIC PRACTICES 2:

FILMING FOR EVIDENCE

IMPLEMENT THESE BASIC PRACTICES TO ENHANCE THE EVIDENTIARY VALUE OF THE VIDEO YOU CAPTURE.

STEP 1 Set the correct date, time and GPS location on your device.

STEP 2 Use the camera microphone and/or written documentation to record:

- Date, time and location
- Who is filming
- Who and/or what is being filmed
- Others on scene with information
- 

STEP 3 Film strategically and logically:

- ✓ Film continuously
- ✓ Film a variety of shots from the incident scene
STEP 4: Create written documentation that summarizes key information, including security information.

VIDEO AS EVIDENCE: MINI GUIDE VAE.WITNESS.ORG

FILMING FOR EVIDENCE:

SHOT LIST

√ LANDMARK

√ 360o

√ OVERVIEW

√ HORIZON WITH SUN OR MOON

√ WIDE

√ MEDIUM

√ CLOSE UP

VIDEO AS EVIDENCE: MINI GUIDE VAE.WITNESS.ORG
BASIC PRACTICES 3:

SAFE GUARD YOUR FOOTAGE

STEP 1 Protect your media in the field:

- Keep your memory cards safe from physical damage and confiscation;
- Swap out the used card with a blank card and hide the used one;
- Create an immediate backup to a drive that you carry with you or to a secure server.

STEP 2 Protect your media in your home or office:

- Set the write-protection lock on your memory card before transferring your media;
- Back up the original file at least once, twice if possible. Once copied, don’t alter the original file in any way; and
Basic Practices 4:

Share Your Video Privately

**STEP 1** Research

Sharing video footage and information with human rights organizations, investigators, law enforcement officers and courts triggers rights and responsibilities. These rights and responsibilities vary, so learn about this before sharing. Choose an intermediary you trust and has the skills, resources and infrastructure to keep your video secure.
STEP 2 Decide how to Provide the Original File

If you can meet and transfer your footage in person, do so. If you need to transfer footage online, research secure options to transfer footage safely. Find more information about securely transferring footage at bit.ly/VaeTechToolsTransferring

STEP 3 Provide Supplementary Information

If possible, provide a printed or electronic summary that includes:

- Time, date and specific location of where the video was captured;
- A concise factual summary of what is shown in the video;
- Names and contact information for the videographer, persons filmed and others who may have valuable information about the incident; and
- Security information.

VIDEO AS EVIDENCE: MINI GUIDE VAE.WITNESS.ORG
BASIC PRACTICES 5:

SHARE YOUR VIDEO PUBLICLY

IF YOU DECIDE IT IS SAFE AND STRATEGIC TO SHARE VIDEO CLIPS ONLINE, FOLLOW THESE BASIC PRACTICES.

STEP 1 Title your video properly. Include date, specific location, city, country and key descriptive words.

STEP 2 Add an accurate description. Repeat the information in the title and add a factual summary of what is shown in the video. Facts only. No opinions. If safe, include the name and contact information of the videographer or posting organization.

STEP 3 Make your video easier to find online by adding tags. Repeat the date, time, specific location, city and country then add words that describe the content.

STEP 4 Keep the original file. Video sites like YouTube optimize video files for web streaming. This means the video is often compressed and stripped of key information, so you must keep your original.
KEY POINTS အချက်အလက်များ:

If the footage is graphic add “Graphic Human Rights Footage” to the title and description so viewers are aware of the content and online platforms know not to take it down.

Do not add false dates, locations or tags for any reason.

VIDEO AS EVIDENCE: MINI GUIDE VAE.WITNESS.ORG

HERE’S AN EXAMPLE

Title

Description & Tags
Find more in-depth information about uploading and sharing online videos at library.witness.org
VIDEO AS EVIDENCE: MINI GUIDE VAE.WITNESS.ORG

COLLECTION PLANNING FOR VIDEO EVIDENCE

Definition

A Collection Plan helps investigators and lawyers communicate their needs to frontline activists so the footage activists collect can better support a legal case. It is an advanced practice for activists who intentionally seek to capture video documentation to use as potential evidence for long-term justice and accountability.

A Collection Plan consists of three lists:

LIST 1: “Elements of a Crime” you seek to prove;

LIST 2: Evidence you have already collected to prove those elements;

LIST 3: Evidence you still need to collect.

Create a Plan

STEP 1: ASK WHY? Determine why it is worth the time, resources and risks to collect this footage.

STEP 2: INCLUDE BASIC DETAILS. Write down basic information about the situation or violations you seek to document, such as a summary of the incident, names, dates, locations, etc. Download a blank Collection Plan form at bit.ly/WITNESSLibrary VaE.
STEP 3: FIND THE ELEMENTS OF THE CRIME. List the elements of a crime you need to prove by working with a lawyer, researching the elements online, at a library or making an educated guess.

STEP 4: DETERMINE WHAT YOU HAVE AND WHAT YOU NEED. Write down two lists, “Completed” and “To Do”, for all the evidence you:

- Have already collected to prove each individual element of the crime;
- Still need to collect to prove each individual element of the crime.

Highlight the video images you need.

STEP 5: REVIEW THE PLAN. If possible, go over the plan with the people you are filming with and those who you intend to give the footage to and then, gofilm!


SAMPLE COLLECTION PLAN:

VIDEO “TO DO” LIST  နှင်းခါး  “နေထိုင်သည်” အတွက်:

CRIME: Excessive Police Force by an Officer on Scene

*The elements are based on Brazilian Law two of the eight elements of this crime are listed here.

<p>| The Element of the Crime we need to prove | TO DO: List of images that could help prove this element if possible to capture safely. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The suspect was acting within the scope of his/her employment as an employee of a civil or military service.</th>
<th>The suspect intended to undermine the physical safety of the victim.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium shot of the suspect in full uniform.</td>
<td>Images that allow for identification of the weapon being used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close up shot of the suspect's badge number, nameplate and face and anything that shows rank.</td>
<td>Images showing the severity of the injuries to illustrate disproportionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide shot of the vehicle the suspect was driving.</td>
<td>Any images showing the violation of prescribed protocols. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close up of the license plate and any identifying marks on the vehicle the suspect was driving/riding in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Images showing the use of live ammunition versus rubber bullets:

Close up shots of the bullet cases including the head stamp on the casing as the stamp is the most important part:

Wide and medium shots showing the number of rounds fired:

If official protocols call for officers to aim and shoot below the waist, capture images that show the height of the shot fired as compared to the ground.

Any audio of the suspect giving orders or making statements that would go to show intent to violate prescribed protocols.

MINI GUIDE: COLLECTION PLANNING V 1.0

10 STEPS စီစိုက်

FILMING SECURE SCENES

STEP 1 Ensure the scene is safe for filming

STEP 2 Make a filming plan

STEP 3 Add preliminary information
If you have determined it is safe to include essential information then, use the camera microphone or a piece of paper to add the following information:
STEP 1  Who, When, and Where: Introductory info

Begin by recording your name, contact information, date, time, location and the names and contact information of other individuals that may have information about the incident.

STEP 2  HOW: Orient Your Viewers by Describing How You Will Film

While filming, clearly state how you are filming the scene from north to south, from above the scene, etc.

STEP 3  (Optional) What: Factually Describe What the Video Documents

If appropriate for your situation, add a concise and factual description of the human rights content the viewer sees to the recording.

STEP 4  Wrap Up Filming

End by stating the time you completed filming.

- Adapt as necessary to fit your situation.
- Provide only factual information.
- Leave out unsupported opinions.
HERE’S AN EXAMPLE

My name is Morgan Wells. I work for the organization EVIDENCE and can be contacted at morgan@xxxxx.com or +1 111.222.3333. This video footage was captured on January 25, 2015 beginning at 10:08 am at 800 Wall St., New York, NY, USA.

Other people who are here on scene with me and who may have relevant information about the likely arrest at the corner of Wall Street and Pearl Street in New York are:

- John Smith, 800 Wall Street, 5th Floor, New York, NY, USA, john@xxxxx.com, +1 111.222.3333; and
- Jane Williams, 800 Wall Street, 5th Floor, New York, NY, USA, jane@xxxxx.com, +1 111.222.3333

The footage is captured from a 5th floor window located on the southeast corner of the building. I am filming from the window looking down onto the scene on the street at the corner of Wall St. and Pearl St. This was the only vantage point from which I was able to film.

OPTIONAL: The video captured here documents an alleged use of excessive force by the New York Police Department against an African American man who appears to be in his early 20s. No protests were taking place at the time and I do not know what sparked the incident.
I completed filming this incident at 10:30 am.

MINI GUIDE: ADDING ESSENTIAL INFO TO VIDEO V 1.0

PROVING RESPONSIBILITY

Crime-based evidence is relevant and reliable information about “What” happened? In other words, “What” crime was committed?

Linkage evidence is relevant and reliable information that helps prove responsibility for the crime. In other words, it helps prove “Who” committed the crime and “How” they did it (i.e. individual perpetration, conspiracy, aiding & abetting, command responsibility).

Notice evidence is relevant and reliable information that shows that a military commander or civilian leader received information that ensured they knew — or should have known — that the people they had authority over were committing crimes.

Remote commander tends to be a high-level military, paramilitary or civilian commander who does not go into the field and instead controls people from a location that is a safe distance away from the frontlines.

Citizen witnesses and human rights activists are uniquely placed to gather crime-based, linkage and notice evidence.

KEY DEFINITIONS
PROVING RESPONSIBILITY

HOW CAN VIDEO SHOW THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME?

CRIME-BASED EVIDENCE

- Torture in progress
- Unarmed persons being repeatedly beaten by national police
- Unarmed persons being shot by military forces
- Injuries suffered after the use of excessive force
- Injuries showing permanent mutilation after an attack such as an acid attack
- Mass graves
- Damage to civilian property such as schools and hospitals
- Damage to cultural objects
- Children bearing arms or participating in military activities
- Billboards with hate speech
- Impact zone of a suspected chemical weapons attack
- Unhealthy labor conditions
- Children working in factories
- Inadequate detention conditions
- Pillaging of humanitarian aid in progress or the aftermath
- Environmental degradation such as a visually contaminated water source
- Etc.
PROVING RESPONSIBILITY

HOW CAN VIDEO LINK A PERPETRATOR TO A CRIME?

LINKAGE EVIDENCE

- Police formations at a protest
- Badge numbers
- Passports or other official documents of identification
- License plates of official vehicles
- Military equipment – small arms, large arms, protective gears, missile heads, tanks, planes, etc.
- Serial numbers on military equipment
- Uniforms
- Speeches by leaders and those that they have authority over
- Checkpoints
- Troop movements
- Buildings where perpetrators based operations out of
- Communications equipment – satellites dishes, radios, etc.
- Video of documents that can’t be taken because of security risks so the contents are filmed or photographed instead
- Video-taped interviews with perpetrators, prisoners or defectors
- Etc.
PROVING RESPONSIBILITY

HOW CAN VIDEO PUT A PERPETRATOR ON NOTICE?

NOTICE EVIDENCE

- The crimes or the aftermath of the crimes broadcast on television
- Public speeches by UN or national officials presenting video clips of the crimes and calling for crimes to stop
- UN (or) national officials presenting video clips of the crimes and calling for crimes to stop
- Public speeches by remote perpetrators acknowledging crimes on the ground.
- Perpetrators in the field with their troops
- Perpetrators using communications technologies
- Video-taped interviews with perpetrators acknowledging the commission of crimes
- Video-taped interviews with prisoners and defectors acknowledging communications with remote commanders and leaders
- Video reports produced and distributed by NGOs that document crimes.
- NGOs producing and distributing eyewitness reports.
- Etc.

MINI GUIDE: PROVING RESPONSIBILITY V 1.0

A preliminary Field Interview is typically (but not always)...

A comprehensive Interview is typically (but not always)...
FILMING PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

V. COMPREHENSIVE INTERVIEWS

- collected by a frontline documenter;
- conducted in the field, either during or shortly after an incident;
- captured in a spontaneous manner;
- shorter in length;
- intended to collect basic information; and
- to help identify if there are additional witnesses or physical evidence the witness is aware of.

- collected by a trained human rights advocate or investigator;
- conducted in a safe, comfortable environment;
- separated in time and space from the incident;
- captured in a planned manner;
- longer in length;
- intended to collect thorough information about everything the person can remember; and
- to learn if there are additional witnesses or physical evidence the witness is aware of.

VIDEO AS EVIDENCE: MINIGUIDE v 1.0 VAE.WITNESS.ORG

FILMING PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

V. COMPREHENSIVE INTERVIEWS

PRELIMINARY FIELD INTERVIEW

COMPREHENSIVE INTERVIEW
The decision to record an interview on camera is generally not an easy one. This is a decision you will need to make based on the information you have at the time. Ideally, you want to be able to answer “yes” to each of the above questions before choosing to press record.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there any advocacy reasons to record this testimony in addition to evidentiary reasons?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it logistically easier to film the testimony rather than write it down?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it safe to record a person’s identity (name, face, and voice)?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it probable that the person can provide relevant information?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this likely to be the only opportunity for someone to speak with this person?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does this person strike you as a credible and reliable witness?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is an on-camera interview likely to empower (rather than re-victimize) the person giving the testimony when they testify?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the likelihood that contradictory testimony will later be given low?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is it possible to secure informed consent? (See details below.)</td>
<td>သတင်းအချက်အလက်များသာဖော်ပြရန်လိုအပ်သည်မှာ (အချက်အလက်အရေးအချိန်)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do I have the means to securely preserve this video footage?</td>
<td>ကျောက်ခံရေးအတွက်လိုအပ်သည့်သဘေးများရှိသလား။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VIDEO AS EVIDENCE: MINIGUIDE v 1.0 VAE.WITNESS.ORG**

**CHECKLIST: KEY QUESTIONS FOR PRELIMINARY FIELD INTERVIEWS**

Here’s a checklist of key questions to ask during a preliminary field interview:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What, if any, security concerns do you have? Are there any actions you would like us to take while filming you or afterward to minimize your risks and/or the risks to your community?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is your name? Please spell it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could you tell me the date, time, and location of the interview?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please state the date, time, and location of the event we will be speaking about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you describe what happened? How do you know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you think it happened? Why do you think this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you tell me to whom it happened? How do you know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ကျွန်ုပ်ကြည့်ခဲ့တာေတာ့အေပၚဘယ္လိုျမင္ပါသလဲ။ ဘယ္သူ႕အတြက္ျဖစ္ခဲ့တာလဲ ေျပာျပႏုိင္ပါသလား။ ဘယ္လိုလုပ္သိတာပါလဲ။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you have an opinion about why this happened, could you share your thoughts with us? What is your opinion based on?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ကျွန်ုပ်ကြည့်အပ်က္အေပၚသင့္ရဲ႕ထင္ျမင္ယူဆခ်က္ရွိပါက က်ည္ဆံအေပါက္မ်ား၊သဘာဝပတ္ဝန္းက်င္ပ်က္စီးယိုယြင္းေနျခင္းစသျဖင့္</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If it’s safe to do so, could you share the names and contact information of anyone else at the scene or with information about the event?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>က်ဳပ္တို႕နွင့္စကားေျပာသင့္သည့့္ယံုၾကည္စိတ္ခ်ရေသာသက္ေသမ်ားရွိပါသလား(သို႕)မွတ္တမ္းရိုက္သင့္သည့္ရုပ္ပိုင္းဆိုင္ရာအေထာက္အထားတခုခု</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there any witnesses you believe we should talk with or any physical evidence we should film (such as property damage, injuries, impact areas, bullet holes, or environmental degradation)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>အိုလ် အပ်အပ် လိပ္စာ၊ဖုန္းနံပါတ္၊အီးေမးလ္ႏွင့္ အျခားဆက္သြယ္ရန္ကဘာေတြလဲ။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can we or someone else get back in touch with you to follow up or complete a more thorough interview? If yes, how can we contact you? What is your address, phone number, email, and any other key contact information?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>က်ဳပ္တို႕ဒါမွမဟုတ္တစ္ဦးမွာ သင္ႏွင့္ဆက္လက္ထိေတြ႕ဆက္ဆံနုိင္မလား(သို႕)ပိုျပီးျပီးျပည့္စံုတဲ့အင္တာဗ်ဴးတစ္ခုလုပ္ႏုိင္မလား။ လုပ္ႏုိင္မယ္ဆိုပါက လိပ္စာ၊ဖုန္းနံပါတ္၊အီးေမးလ္ႏွင့္ အျခားဆက္သြယ္ရန္ကဘာေတြလဲ။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VIDEO AS EVIDENCE:** MINIGUIDE v 1.0 VAE.WITNESS.ORG

**CONDUCTING PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS**
**BEFORE FILMING**

**STEP 1** Prepare your equipment

**STEP 2** Identify and minimize the security risks

**STEP 3** Know what you need to collect and why

**STEP 4** Prepare supporting materials in advance

**STEP 5** Select witnesses

**STEP 6** Choose a safe, private, and informative interview location

**STEP 7** Select an interviewer

**STEP 8** Make the interviewee comfortable

**VIDEO AS EVIDENCE:** MINIGUIDE v 1.0 VAE.WITNESS.ORG

**CHECKLIST:**

**SECURING INFORMED CONSENT**

**BEFORE FILMING**

Begin with an off-camera conversation to establish that your interviewee understands:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Who the filer and crew are and your roles</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The purpose of the interview</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Why they will be continually asked to explain their responses.** |

| **The implications of speaking out.** |

| **Who may potentially see the video.** |

| **How the video will be used and shared.** |

| **That the interviewee may be asked for a more detailed interview or, in some cases, to testify in court.** |

| **That participation is voluntary.** |

| **That no incentives will be provided.** |

| **That they can cancel their permission during the interview, and the video can be deleted on the spot; if they rescind permission after the interview, logistical and legal realities may make it impossible to delete the testimony.** |
CONDUCTING PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

DURING FILMING

**STEP 1** Secure informed consent on camera

**STEP 2** Consider framing, lighting, and sound

**STEP 3** Add objective on-camera narration

**STEP 4** Ask the interview questions

**STEP 5** Keep Recording

**STEP 6** Interview one person at a time

**STEP 7** Listen closely and adapt your plan as needed. Film additional information

**VIDEO AS EVIDENCE:** MINIGUIDE v 1.0 VAE.WITNESS.ORG

| **ON CAMERA** ~ Now turn to the camera, and before beginning the questions about the incident, ask the following:  
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **If the security situation allows, please state your name and the date and location of this interview.**  
|  |  |
| **Please explain what we are doing in your own words.**  
|  |  |
| **Can you tell me who may see the video and how it will be shared?**  
|  |  |
**CHECKLIST:**

**SECURING INFORMED CONSENT**

**DURING FILMING**

**VIDEO AS EVIDENCE: MINIGUIDE v 1.0 VAE.WITNESS.ORG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Myanmar Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can we show your face and use your real name and voice in this video?</td>
<td>အသက်ရှင်အမည်အခြေခံနှင့်အသံအား ဗီဒီယိုထဲတွင် အသုံးပြုနိုင်မှုရှိခြင်း?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there any other restrictions to using and sharing this interview that we need to be aware of?</td>
<td>ဒီအင်တာဗ်ဴးသည်ပတ်သတ္ျပီး သတိထားရမည့္အခ်က္အလက္များရွိပါသလား။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you aware that your participation is voluntary and that you can refuse to answer any question and end the filming process at any time in order to ask questions, take a break, or stop completely?</td>
<td>သင္၏ပူးေပါင္းပါဝင္မႈသည္မိမိ၏သေဘာဆႏၵအေလ်ာက္သာျဖစ္သည္ကိုသိရွိျပီးမည့္သည့္ေမးခြန္းမဆိုေျဖဆိုရန္ျငင္းခြင့္ရွိသလိုရိုက္ကူးေရးအစီအစဥ္ကိုလည္းေမးခြန္းေမးျခင္း၊ခဏနားခ်ိန္ေတာင္းျခင္းသို႕လံုးဝရပ္ဆိုင္းျခင္းစသည့္နည္းမ်ားႏွင့္အခ်ိန္မေရြးရပ္ဆိုင္းႏုိင္သည္။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you informed that no incentives will be provided for your testimony and that we cannot assist with any follow-up services?</td>
<td>သင္၏သက္ေသခံျခင္းအတြက္မည့္မက္လံုးမွာျပီးက်ပ္တုိက္အျခားဝန္ေဆာင္မႈထပ္လုိက္မေပးႏုိင္ေသာေၾကာင့္ျဖစ္သည္။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you informed that you might need to make yourself available for a further, more detailed interview?</td>
<td>ဆက္လက္ျပီးအေသးစိတ္အင်တာဗ်ဴးမ်ားရွိႏုိင္သည့္အတြက္ေရွ႕ဆက္ျပီးအခ်ိန္ေပးႏုိင္ရန္လိုအပ္ေၾကာင့္သိရွိျပီးပါျပီလား။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If applicable, were you informed that there is a possibility that you may be called to testify before a court? (As a frontline documenter, it's impossible for you to say with certainty whether a person will be called to testify in court. However, if you think that might be the case, be honest about it.)</td>
<td>သက္ဆိုင္ပါကတရားရံုးမသြားခင္သင့္အားသက္ေသထြက္ဆိုရန္ျခရွိသည္ဆိုတာကိုသိရွိျပီးပါျပီလား။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you consent to your interview being used in the manner discussed?</td>
<td>ျဖစ္လာခဲ့လွ်င္သင့္အေနနွင့္ျဖစ္စဥ္ထဲတြင္ပါရမည္ဟုထင္ပါကိုျဖစ္စဥ္အေပၚတြင္ရိုးသားမႈရွိပါ။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MINIGUIDE v 1.0 VAE.WITNESS.ORG**
CONDUCTING PRELIMINARY INTERVIEWS

AFTER FILMING

STEP 1 Revisit safety and security
STEP 2 Develop next steps
STEP 3 Provide follow-up support if possible Summarize it
STEP 4 Archive and protect it
STEP 5 Learn from your experience
STEP 6 Learn more about preserving video at archive.witness.org

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CHECKLIST: SECURING INFORMED CONSENT
**AFTER FILMING**

**Towards the End of the Interview** with the camera still recording, ask the interviewee the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would you like to make any corrections or add any additional information?</td>
<td>ျပင္ခ်င္တဲ့အခ်က္ေတြထပ္ျဖည့္ခ်င္တဲ့အခ်က္ေတြရွိပါသလား။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have there been any threats, promises, or inducements which influenced your answers?</td>
<td>သင့္အေျဖ၏လႊမ္းမိုးမႈေၾကာင့္ခ်ိန္းေျခာက္မႈ၊ကတိမ်ား၊ဆြဲေဆာင္မႈမ်ားစသည့္တခုခုရရွိခဲ့ပါသလား။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the statement you gave true to the best of your knowledge and recollection?</td>
<td>ယခုထုတ္ျပန္ခ်က္တြင္ သင္ေပးခဲ့သည့္ အမွန္တရားက သင့္၏အသိႏွင့္မွတ္မိမႈအတြက္ အေကာင္းဆံုးျဖစ္မလား။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have any additional safety concerns considering what you shared?</td>
<td>သတင္းမွတ္တမ္းအာျဖန္႕ေဝမေဝကိုဆံုးျဖတ္ပါ။ ျဖန္႕ေဝမည္ဆိုပါက ဘယ္သူ႕ကို၊ ဘယ္အခ်ိန္၊ ဘယ္လို႕ လုပ္မလဲ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the best way to follow up with you if needed?</td>
<td>လိုအပ္ပါက သင့္အေနႏွင့္ သတင္းအခ်က္အလက္မ်ားကို သားေကာင္ (ခံရသူမ်ား)ကူညီေထာက္ပံ့ေရးအဖြဲ႕ (သို႕) ႏွစ္သိမ့္အၾကံေပးသူထံသို႕ထုတ္ေပးႏုိင္ပါသည္။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**After the Interview** With the camera turned off consider the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advice</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Properly document and preserve the footage in a safe and secure location.</td>
<td>အခ်က္အလက္မ်ားအားေသခ်ာစြာသိမ္းျပီး မွတ္တမ္းမ်ားကိုလံုျခံဳစိတ္ခ်ရသည့္ေနရာတြင္ ထိန္းသိမ္းထားပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine whether you will share the footage, and if so, with whom, when, and how?</td>
<td>သတင္းမွတ္တမ္းအာျဖန္႕ေဝမေဝကိုဆံုးျဖတ္ပါ။ ျဖန္႕ေဝမည္ဆိုပါက ဘယ္သူ႕ကို၊ ဘယ္အခ်ိန္၊ ဘယ္လို႕ လုပ္မလဲ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If needed and if you are able to, provide contact information for a counselor or victim support services.</td>
<td>လိုအပ္ပါက သင့္အေနႏွင့္ သတင္းအခ်က္အလက္မ်ားကို သားေကာင္ (ခံရသူမ်ား) ကူညီေထာက္ပံ့ေရးအဖြဲ႕ (သို႕) ႏွစ္သိမ့္အၾကံေပးသူထံသို႕ထုတ္ေပးႏုိင္ပါသည္။</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHECKLIST: ETHICAL GUIDELINES

KEY QUESTIONS TO ASK BEFORE SHARING EYEWITNESS FOOTAGE

Who is identifiable in the video and how are they portrayed?

Are those individuals aware they are being filmed? How might their appearance in the footage, if seen by a wide audience, impact them or their community?

What was the intent of the filmer?

Was this filmed to document abuse? Was it filmed to promote hate or fear, or to glamorize violence?

Who is the intended audience?

Was it intended to be seen widely, or was it filmed for a specific, limited audience?

Does the video contain shocking or graphic imagery?

Is the graphic footage gratuitous, or is it critical for documentating a particular event? How can you warn your audience before they view it?
Are you certain the video is authentic?

☐ Is it possible the video has been manipulated or misinterpreted to mislead viewers?

☐ What is the intended purpose & audience for sharing the video?

☐ Do the potential benefits of sharing the video outweigh the potential risks of doing so?

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DEVELOP STANDARDS

CREATE GUIDELINES WITHIN YOUR ORGANIZATION TO DETERMINE HOW TO ETHICALLY CURATE EYEWITNESS FOOTAGE

☐ In what situations will you curate videos without the consent of the individuals filmed?

☐ When will you protect the privacy and anonymity of those filmed?

☐ Will you blur the faces of victims of abuse? Children? Activists? Perpetrators?

☐ How will you share video footage publicly?

Link to the original online video? Embed the video within your online content? Create a new version on your own channel?
How will you indicate to your audience the source and context of the footage?

If you have not verified what the video depicts with certainty, how do you decide whether to use it and how to acknowledge uncertainties about it to viewers?

When the footage contains graphic content, do you share, embed, or link to it?

How do you warn viewers?

When footage is created by hate groups, do you share the video?

Link to the original? Provide a screengrab? Refuse to distribute any element of the imagery?

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