

OUR WORLD. VIEWS FROM THE FIELD.

HAITI

OPINION SURVEY, 2009

A second set of research results will be released in August to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions.



**Our world is in a mess.
It's time to make your move.**

Ipsos



ICRC

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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

This research was undertaken in eight countries that are currently experiencing or have experienced armed conflict or other situations of armed violence. The aim was to develop a better understanding of people's needs and expectations, to gather views and opinions, and to give a voice to those who have been adversely affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.

The eight country opinion surveys will be complemented by more in-depth research (qualitative survey).

This research has been commissioned by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) within the framework of the **Our world. Your move.** campaign. Launched in 2009, the campaign's goal is to draw public attention to the vulnerability and ongoing suffering of people around the world. The intention is to emphasise the importance of humanitarian action and to convince individuals that they have the ability to make a difference and reduce suffering.

2009 is an important year for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement with three significant anniversaries (the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Solferino, the 90th anniversary of the founding of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the 60th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions).

The Impact of Armed Violence

Forms of Violence/Suffering and their Consequences

Most people surveyed in Haiti have been affected by armed violence there. Those with direct personal experience make up 31% of the population interviewed, and most others also report suffering a range of serious hardships. In total, almost everyone (98%) have been affected in some way - either personally or due to the wider consequences of armed violence.

Among those with direct experience, 45% have been displaced, 44% know a victim of sexual violence, and 37% have lost contact with a close relative. 17% have lost a close family member.

Across the whole population, 33% have been displaced, 31% have lost contact with a close relative, or know a victim of sexual violence. 18% have lost a close family member.

Restrictions on basic necessities and health care abound, as do economic problems – and there are also hidden consequences: fear, anxiety, psychological and 'moral' problems.

People's fears include economic hardship (41%), losing loved ones (20%), losing property (18%) – or simply 'living with uncertainty' (37%). Sexual violence is also a common fear.

Needs and Assistance

In periods of armed violence, people's needs centre on 'the basics' – food, health care and protection from the violence – but financial help is also a pressing need. Which groups or organizations should meet these needs?

People most often turn to their immediate families and communities, and to religious groups. Formal agencies – the Red Cross (Haitian Red Cross and the ICRC), UN, NGOs and government – are not widely cited as providing support (even the military is mentioned more often).

However, both the Haitian Red Cross and the ICRC are well regarded for their understanding of people's needs (almost equal to that of people's own families).

Obstacles to Receiving Help

If help or support fails to reach people, it is usually blamed on corruption (75%), black markets (57%), lack of awareness that the help exists (50%) or geographical inaccessibility (40%).

People are sometimes reluctant to accept help (fearing it will in some way have unwelcome repercussions for them) – but very rarely do they simply not need it.

Reducing Suffering

To 'reduce suffering during armed violence', people most often look to the military/combatants – far more so than to any other group.

When people say which 'other' groups may have a role, various entities are mentioned. For example, 38% feel that Red Cross organisations (Haitian Red Cross and the ICRC) can play some part, and 23% the UN. Religious leaders are also a key group (second only to the military), and journalists/media.

The International Community

Haitians want direct intervention and increased political action from the international community. Specifically, two fifths (41%) call for peacekeepers, a third (32%) advocate emergency aid, and a quarter (25%) support military intervention.

People want 'people living outside the zones of armed violence' (i.e. citizens in other countries) to undertake social activism: lobbying, pressuring, mobilising and volunteering. Support in the form of suitable aid and support to humanitarian organisations is also popular (more so than donations).

Introduction

Introduction

The Solferinos of Today

To raise awareness of the impact of armed conflict or other situations of armed violence on civilians, the ICRC decided to launch a vast research programme. This research focused on some of the most troubled places in the world – the Solferinos of today – which are either experiencing situations of armed conflict or armed violence or suffering their aftermath:

- Afghanistan
- Colombia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
- Georgia
- Haiti (covered in this report)
- Lebanon
- Liberia
- The Philippines

Research

The ICRC commissioned Ipsos, a polling firm, to conduct quantitative (statistical) research surveys in all eight countries. A broadly representative sample of the adult general public was interviewed, either in person or by telephone, in each country. The specific sampling methods and any groups/areas excluded are described in the relevant country reports.

The aim of the questions – given in full together with overall results in the appendices – was to determine whether the respondents had personal experience of armed conflict or armed violence and, if so, the specific impact it had on them. Questions also explored respondents' views on what conduct is acceptable for combatants, the effectiveness of various groups and organizations in helping to reduce suffering during armed conflict or armed violence, the actions expected of the international community, awareness of the Geneva Conventions, and the role of health workers during armed conflict or armed violence.

Details of the survey carried out in Haiti are given in the next section.

The eight Ipsos national surveys were but one element of a broader research programme undertaken by and for the ICRC, which also involved:

- **Statistical research carried out (by Ipsos) on the basis of the results of the eight national surveys.** This has yielded powerful insight into the experiences and opinions of civilians in some of the most troubled places in the world. The work was co-ordinated by the Ipsos office in Geneva.
- **In-depth (qualitative) research.** This has enabled the ICRC to deepen its understanding of the values, motivations, fears and aspirations of those who have been direct victims of armed conflict or armed violence. The research was carried out through focus groups and one-to-one in-depth interviews moderated by ICRC staff.

Those covered include people separated from other members of their families, displaced people, first respondents and others directly affected by armed conflict or armed violence.

In 1999, ICRC carried out broadly similar opinion research as part of its People on War project, which covered some of the countries being reported on in 2009 – though not Haiti. Several of the 1999 questions have therefore been revisited in order to provide trendlines in the national reports concerned.

Background & Objectives

The year 2009 has great significance for the ICRC and the entire International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement ("the Movement"), as two major anniversaries in the history of humanitarian work will be celebrated:

- **The 150th anniversary of the Battle of Solferino** (24 June 1859). Exactly 150 years ago, Henry Dunant, a Swiss businessman, happened to witness the aftermath of one of the most brutal battles of the 19th century – at Solferino, in what is now northern Italy – and the carnage left on the battle field. The suffering he saw there prompted him to take the first steps towards the creation of the Movement. His book *A Memory of Solferino* led to the founding of the ICRC in 1863. In recognition of his work, Dunant was the joint first recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, in 1901.
- **The 60th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions** (12 August 1949). The four Geneva Conventions are the cornerstone of international humanitarian law. They protect, respectively, wounded and sick members of armed forces on the battlefield; wounded sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea; prisoners of war; and civilians in time of war.

To mark these anniversaries, as well as the 90th anniversary of the founding of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Movement launched a campaign – **Our world. Your move.** – to remind everyone of their individual responsibility to relieve human suffering.

The campaign is based on the premise that **Our world** faces unprecedented challenges, from conflict and mass displacement to climate change and migration; it contends that **Your move** reminds us of our collective responsibility to make the world a better place. Like Henry Dunant, we can all make a difference, even through the simplest of gestures.

Throughout 2009, the ICRC will be undertaking various activities to mark both these historic milestones, by highlighting the ongoing plight of people – particularly those who are most vulnerable – caught up in armed conflict or armed violence around the world.

Haiti – Research Methodology

A total of 522 people aged 18 or over were interviewed in person (face-to-face) in the month of February 2009.

The survey covered three major cities in the country:

- Port-au-Prince, the capital (population approx. 1,200,000);

- Les Gonaïves (population 105,000);
- Cap-Haitien (population 180,000).

According to 2009 estimates, Haiti's population is around 9,036,000. It is heavily skewed towards younger people (the median age is 20.2 years old, life expectancy is 60.8 years – and those aged 14 or below make up 38.1%). By contrast, those aged 65 and over make up just 3.4% of the population.

Assuming that the age distribution in the cities covered in the survey is similar to that of the national population, our survey of people aged 18 and over is representative of approximately 5,000,000 people.

Quota sampling was used to ensure that our final sample of 522 people would be broadly representative of the three cities' populations (aged 18 and over) as a whole – in terms of age, sex and area of residence (rural vs. urban). In addition, the results have been statistically 'weighted' by age, sex and area of residence (rural vs. urban) to correct for any differences between the sample profile and that of the equivalent-aged population.

Because a sample was interviewed – not the whole population – the results are subject to 'sampling tolerances'. These show how accurately a result from the sample reflects the result that would have been obtained from the whole population had it been interviewed.

Please see the Appendices for details on sampling tolerances.

On the charts, a '**' sign refers to a percentage of less than 0.5%, but greater than zero.

● **Report Structure**

The report has been written to be accessible and relevant.

An Executive Summary with the main findings is followed by the main body of the report, covering each broad subject area in turn. Charts in the report draw on the overall findings from the Haitian survey and on a selection of key sub-group comparisons (e.g. between men and women, different age groups and religious denominations).

The Appendices contain the sample profile and 'marked up' questionnaire (i.e. the full questions, with overall results for Haiti added in).

Please note that no specific country comparisons are made in this report. (These can be found in a separate Summary Report covering all eight countries.)

Haiti in Context

Haiti is the world's oldest black republic and the second-oldest republic in the Western Hemisphere, after the United States. It is the only country in the world to have gained its independence following a successful slave rebellion. However, Haiti achieved notoriety during the brutal dictatorships of the physician, François Duvalier, "Papa Doc", and his son, Jean-Claude, or "Baby Doc". From February 1986 – when the 29-year-old rule of the Duvalier family ended – until 1991, tens of thousands of people were killed. In 1987 a constitution was ratified that provides for an elected government. The election in December 1990 of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, a former priest, was overthrown by the military in September 1991. Economic sanctions and US-led military intervention forced a return to constitutional government in 1994, but Haiti was plagued by extra-judicial killings, torture and brutality. In 2004, President Aristide (re-elected in November 2000) was forced out of the country. Since

then, an elected leadership took over in May 2006 from an interim government (2004-2006) and a UN stabilisation force has been deployed.

During the period leading up to the departure of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in February 2004, and for several weeks after, Haiti experienced a general breakdown of law and order. The vast majority of prisons were emptied of their occupants, burned and ransacked, leading to a near collapse of the penal system. The situation in Haiti remained very unstable throughout the year, with localized sporadic outbreaks of violence.

Various armed groups, including members of the former armed forces, had yet to be disarmed by the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Supporters of the ousted President were accused of being the instigators of the so-called "Operation Baghdad" in the poorer neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince on the one-year anniversary of President Aristide's first removal from power in 1991. In September 2004, violence flared in the capital and its poorer neighbourhoods. Supporters of President Aristide were accused of being the instigators. Violent confrontations with the police left more than 200 people dead, including 20 policemen.

In recent years, Haitians have continued to endure dire poverty, major economic disparities, insecurity, violence, and environmental degradation that is steadily driving the rural population into urban slums. Access to basic necessities, such as health care, clean water, sanitation and electricity, is largely lacking. The population's already precarious economic and social situation has been made even worse by soaring food and fuel prices. In April 2008, riots broke out in many parts of the country, especially in Les Cayes and Port-au-Prince. Protesters vented their anger at the government and MINUSTAH. Four people were reportedly killed and hundreds injured during the violent demonstrations. In the wake of the riots, the Senate voted to remove the prime minister, Jacques-Edouard Alexis, from his post. A replacement was not found until early September, when Michèle Pierre-Louis took office.

Haiti is also subject to regular tropical storms and severe flooding. A state of emergency, followed by three days of national mourning, was declared after a spate of cyclones and tropical storms devastated the country between August and September 2008. Hundreds of people reportedly died, others were injured and many lost their already precarious livelihoods as agriculture was damaged.

The ICRC in Haiti

The ICRC has been working in Haiti without interruption since 1994. In early 2004, when internal strife threatened to degenerate into armed conflict, it expanded its operations.

In violence-prone shantytowns the ICRC improves water and sanitation services and ensures that people wounded as a result of violence have access to medical services. In addition to emergency response, assistance activities involve support to local water boards, to communities in shantytowns and to health facilities, including the first aid posts and evacuation service run by the Haitian National Red Cross Society (hereafter Haitian Red Cross) in areas such as Cité Soleil and Martissant.

In civilian prisons and police stations the ICRC visits people deprived of their freedom. Detainees in Haitian prisons face many difficulties, especially severe overcrowding. The ICRC visits prisons countrywide and works with the authorities and other organizations to bring about urgently needed improvements in prison infrastructure, health care and sanitation, and to make sure detainees' rights are upheld during arrest and detention.

Among weapon bearers – including gang leaders in the most violent neighbourhoods – the ICRC promotes basic humanitarian principles such as the obligation to spare medical facilities, first-aid workers and others taking no part in violence.

Boosting the capacity of the Haitian Red Cross, especially in the areas of management, emergency-response preparedness of first-aid workers and dissemination of humanitarian principles, is one of the main activities of the ICRC in the country.

The ICRC is also renewing its efforts to address the issue of persons unaccounted for in connection with political violence and/or natural disaster.

The ICRC will continue to increase its involvement in training police recruits and instructors in international human rights law applicable to law enforcement. Briefings for MINUSTAH troops on international humanitarian law, humanitarian principles and the Movement will also continue.

Part 1 – The Impact of Armed Violence

Part 1- The Impact of Armed Violence

Personal Experience of Armed Violence

Virtually everyone (98%) surveyed in Haiti has been affected in some way by the armed violence there - either through direct personal experience (31%) or due to the wider consequences which are felt beyond those who are immediately affected.

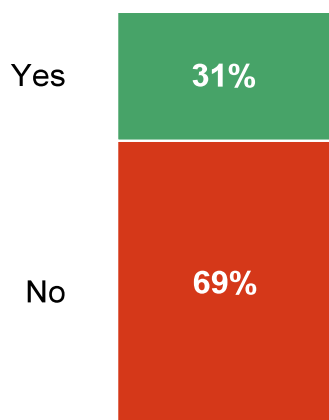
Large numbers report having to leave their homes (33% overall), being 'humiliated' (38%), or knowing someone who fell victim to sexual violence (31%).

The group with personal experience has been especially hard hit by the armed violence:

- Almost half report having been displaced (45%), or knowing someone who was sexually assaulted (44%) – and 51% have been 'humiliated' during the course of the armed violence;
- Furthermore, most of this group have suffered restricted access to basic necessities such as water, electricity, etc. – or to health care (63% and 61% respectively);
- Half have lost *all* their belongings (52%), while most say that their area came under enemy control (60%).

Personal experience of armed violence

Q1. Have you personally experienced armed violence, or not?

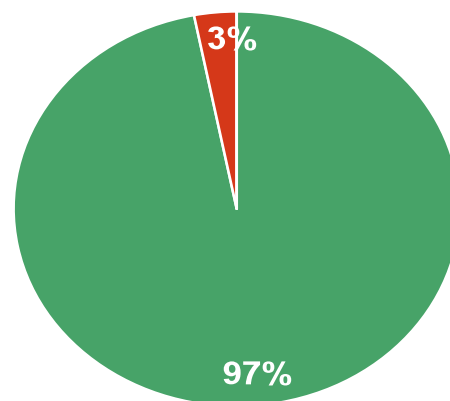


Experience

Base: All respondents (522)

Q2. Was this in Haiti or was it somewhere else?

Somewhere else



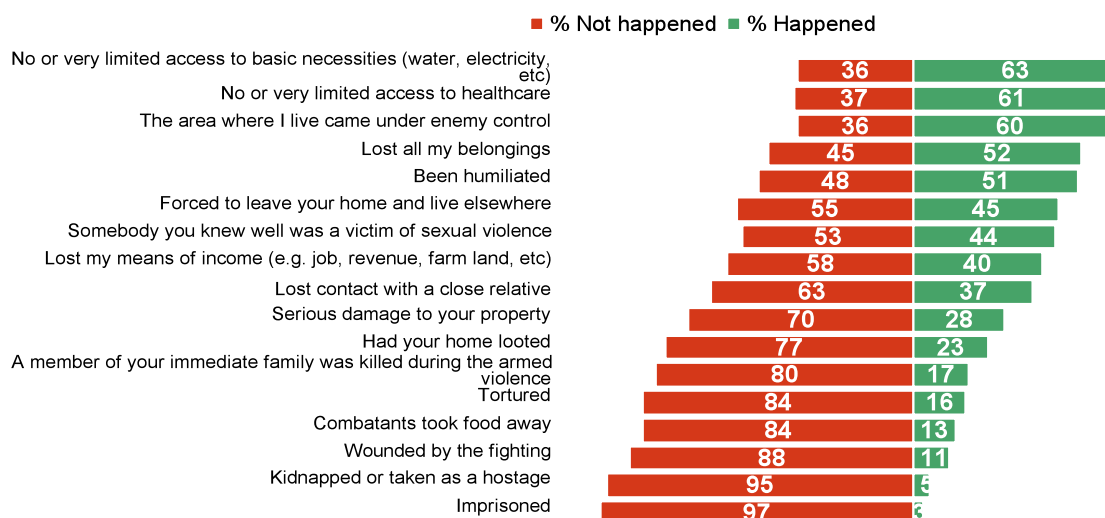
In Haiti

Base: All experiencing armed violence (173)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

Personal impact of armed violence

Q3A. I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during the armed violence in Haiti. Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the armed violence in Haiti. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.



Base: All who have experienced armed violence (173)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

However, the people who say they have no personal experience of armed violence are only marginally less affected:

- Most respondents have also suffered a lack of access to necessities / health care (66% and 63%), and again very many saw their area come under enemy control (41%);
- Even the most violent and traumatic experiences are present: 18% of respondents lost a member of their immediate family, 7% were tortured, and 4% each were wounded or imprisoned.

Economic hardship is also a familiar experience for this group – as it is for those with first-hand experience of violence.

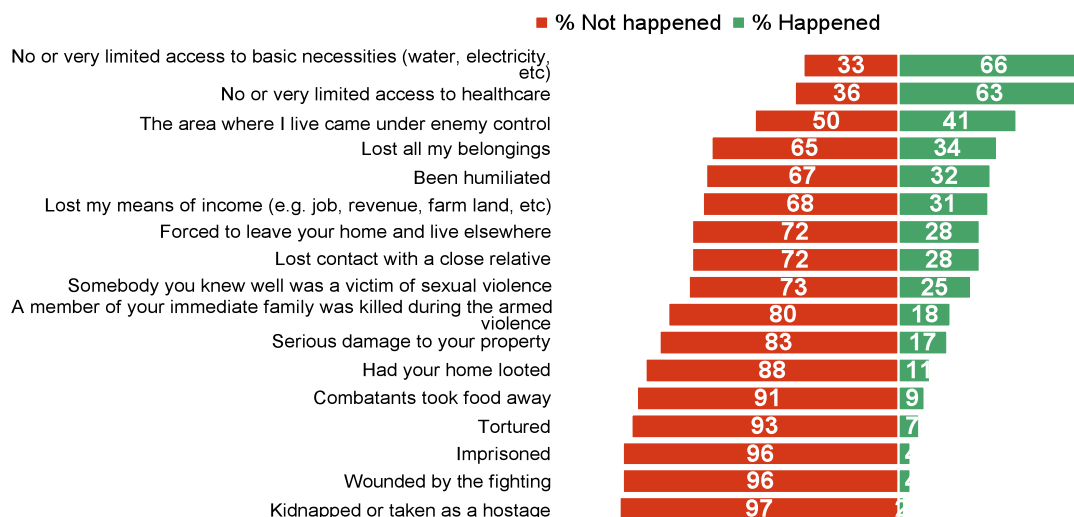
Men have slightly wider first-hand experience of armed violence than do women (for example, in being forced to leave their home or losing their means of income).

Where there are differences by age, it is usually ‘older’ people (whether over 35 or over 45) who have seen greater suffering – except in relation to sexual violence or limited access to necessities, where the younger groups tend to be more affected.

Overall, then, the armed violence in Haiti has spared very few people from some kind of impact – whether physical, emotional or economic.

Personal impact of armed violence

Q3B. I'm going to ask you about how you yourself have been affected by the armed violence in Haiti. Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the armed violence in Haiti. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.



Base: All who have not experienced armed violence (347)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of 'don't know' responses

In addition to this already extensive catalogue of suffering, most people can also identify 'other' ways in which the armed violence has affected them.

When asked a completely open question, where respondents are unprompted and free to say whatever is important to them, people cite a wide range of other ways that armed violence has had an impact on them. Two thirds (67%) say they have been affected in some further way, usually involving psychological harm (31%; higher still for women), being 'morally affected' (23%; notably, men), the fear generated by the situation (11%; there is more discussion on this below), or the impact on people's physical health (10%). The poor state of the economy/high prices is mentioned at this point (9%; particularly by men).

And when were people *most recently* affected by the armed violence?

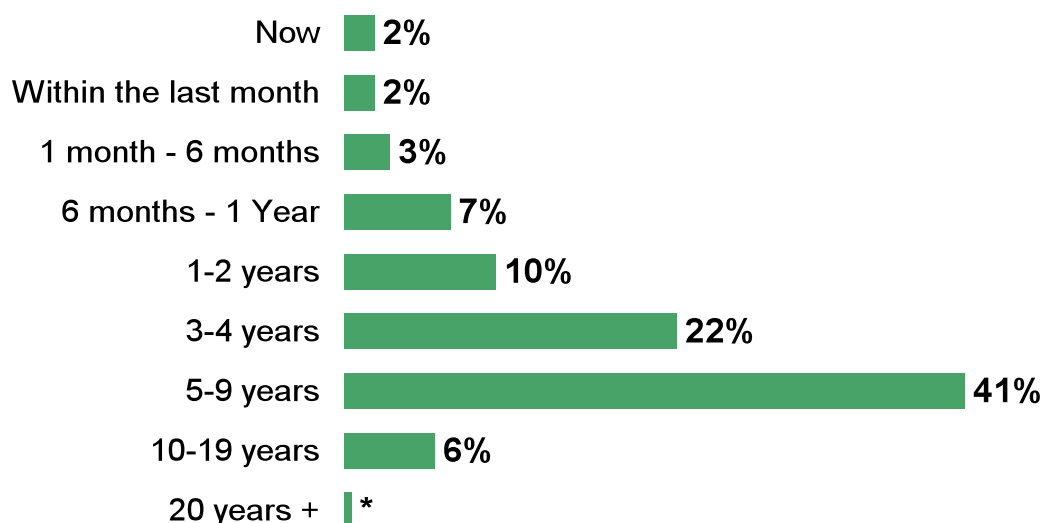
For many (24%), it was within the last two years.

The figure of 24% includes 2% who are 'currently' being affected – while almost everyone else has been affected within the last decade at most. Also notable is how consistent the figures are – year-by-year – during that period.

These results are evidence that (whatever the status of the peace process) the suffering from armed violence in Haiti has been continuing for many years – and affecting all segments of the population.

Recent experiences

Q5. And when were you personally most recently affected by this armed violence in Haiti?



Base: All who have experienced / been affected by violence in any way (510)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

People's Greatest Fears

In Haiti, the dangers of death, torture, sexual assault, kidnapping and imprisonment are very real.

But the single greatest fear is that people's livelihoods will suffer (41%).

More generally, people also worry about the uncertainty of their situation (37%).

Overall, people have a range of concerns, covering a range of issues – but some of the comparisons are revealing:

- For example, as many people worry about being deprived of education as fear sexual violence (16% and 15%);
- More people fear economic hardship (41%) than the number fearing imprisonment (6%), injury (9%) or the loss of a loved one (20%) – taken together.

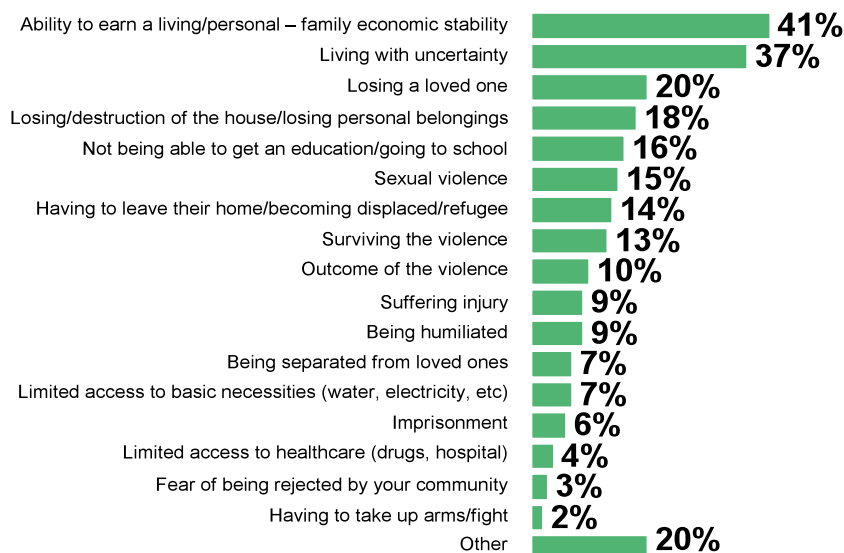
Furthermore, lack of access to basic necessities such as water, electricity and health care – although the most widespread actual problems – feature very low down on people's list of concerns.

Men and women share most of these fears to similar degrees. Among the differences are young men's concerns at missing out on education and women's worries over losing a loved one.

'Sexual violence' worries men and women equally – and appears (albeit on a very low base size) to especially concern those aged 60 and over.

People's greatest fears

Q6. What do you think are the two or three greatest fears people are facing in a situation of armed violence in Haiti?



Base: All respondents (522)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

Feelings as a Consequence of Armed Violence

How does armed violence change people's state of mind?

It breeds great sadness (for 81%), anxiety (73%) and confusion (50%) – but also greater wisdom (for 67%) and optimism (54%) for the future.

Overall, the results are slightly mixed – perhaps even contradictory – but overall they paint a depressing picture.

For example, the two most common results of armed violence are that people have become:

- More sad (by a ratio of almost 7:1 – and even more so among women);
- More anxious (by over 4:1).

More encouragingly, people also claim to be, on balance, less vengeful (54%) and less violent/aggressive (52%). The 18-24 year olds are relatively more belligerent on both counts. They are also particularly 'disillusioned' by their experiences.

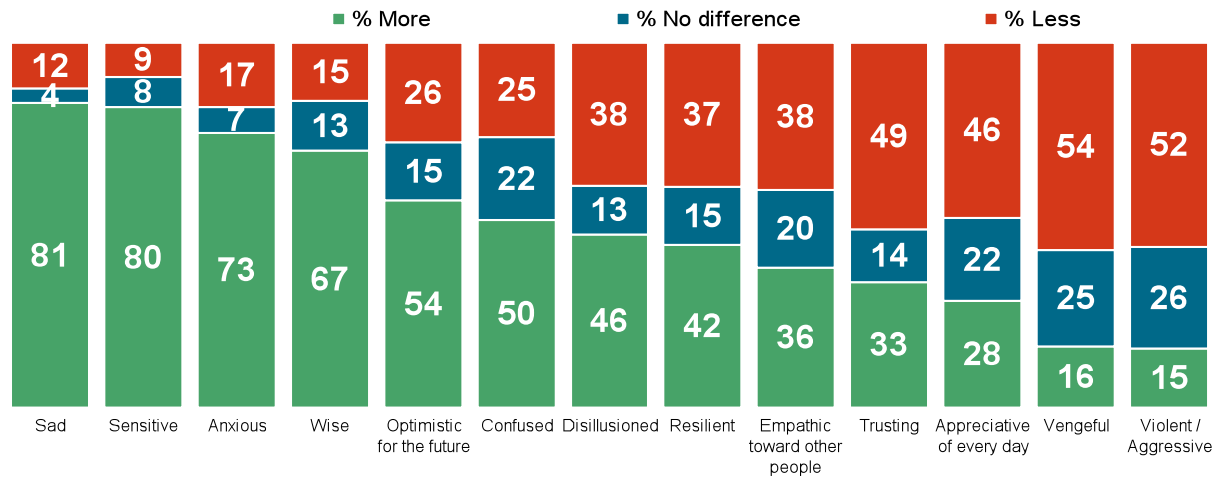
Perhaps most notable is that – despite their experiences – people feel on balance more optimistic for the future (by a ratio of 2:1 – a pattern broadly repeated across all age groups and among men and women).

However, there are of course other negative effects:

- People are more confused (by 2:1);
- And despite the longer-term optimism, ‘appreciation of every day’ has declined in the face of armed violence, particularly for women. No doubt this reflects the day-to-day hardships and fears that the situation has imposed – in all the ways discussed above.

Feelings as a consequence of armed violence

Q8. Now I would like to ask you about whether the armed violence has changed the way you feel. For each description I read out, please say whether the armed violence has made you feel more this way, less this way, or has it made no real difference. First [...], would you say it has made you more [...], less [...], or has it done neither?



Base: All who have experienced / been affected by violence in any way (510)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

Civilians' Needs in Armed Violence

First and foremost, people need basic practical things.

Two thirds refer to protection/security (66%) as a vital need, closely followed by food (60%) and medical treatment/health care (48%).

Civilians' needs are many, with the most important of all being seen to be:

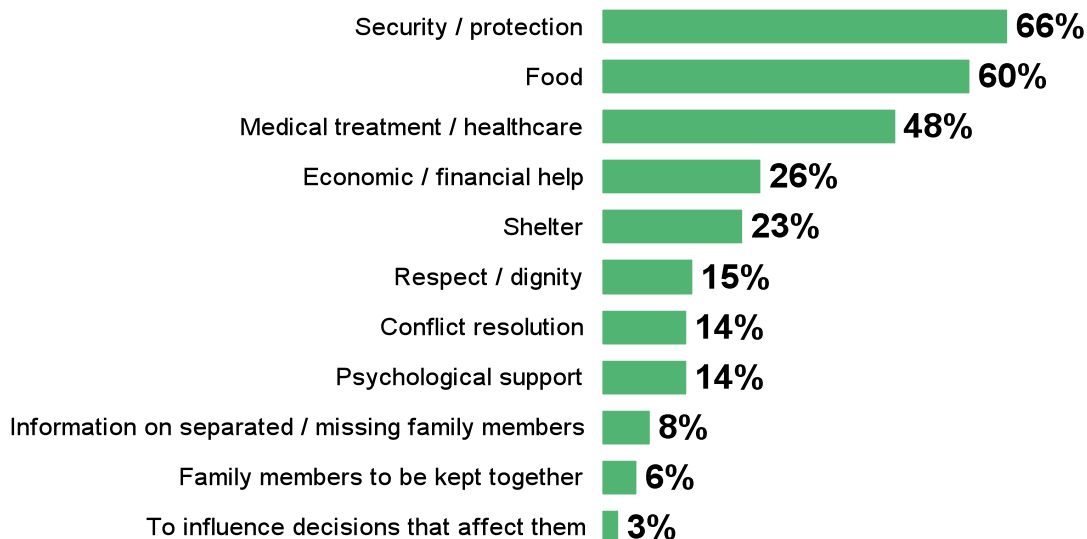
- Protection/security (66% choose this from a list as one of the most important requirements for civilians living in areas of armed violence);
- Food (60%);
- Medical treatment/health care (48%);
- Economic/financial help (26%).

Other needs, less often mentioned, include psychological support (especially for the 18-24 year olds) – taking us back to earlier findings on the emotional impact that armed violence has.

Nor is the need to maintain people's dignity and respect forgotten – or that the armed violence needs to be resolved.

Civilians' needs

Q7. What do you think civilians who are living in areas of armed violence need the most? Please select the three most important to you.



Base: All respondents (522)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

Help & Support from Entities / Institutions

Where do Haitians turn for help during armed violence?

They look firstly to their parents and families (61%) and then to their local communities (43%). Religious entities also play a key role, particularly for women.

However, more formal aid organisations are less often the source of help – less so even than the military/army/combatants.

A quarter (24%) say they have received help from the military/army/combatants during the armed violence – and more so among women and the 18-34 age group.

Fewer have received assistance from the following:

- Haitian Red Cross (16%);
- ICRC (10% – giving 17% in total for the Red Cross organisations, as many people received assistance from both);
- The UN (12%);
- NGOs (7%);
- Government (6%).

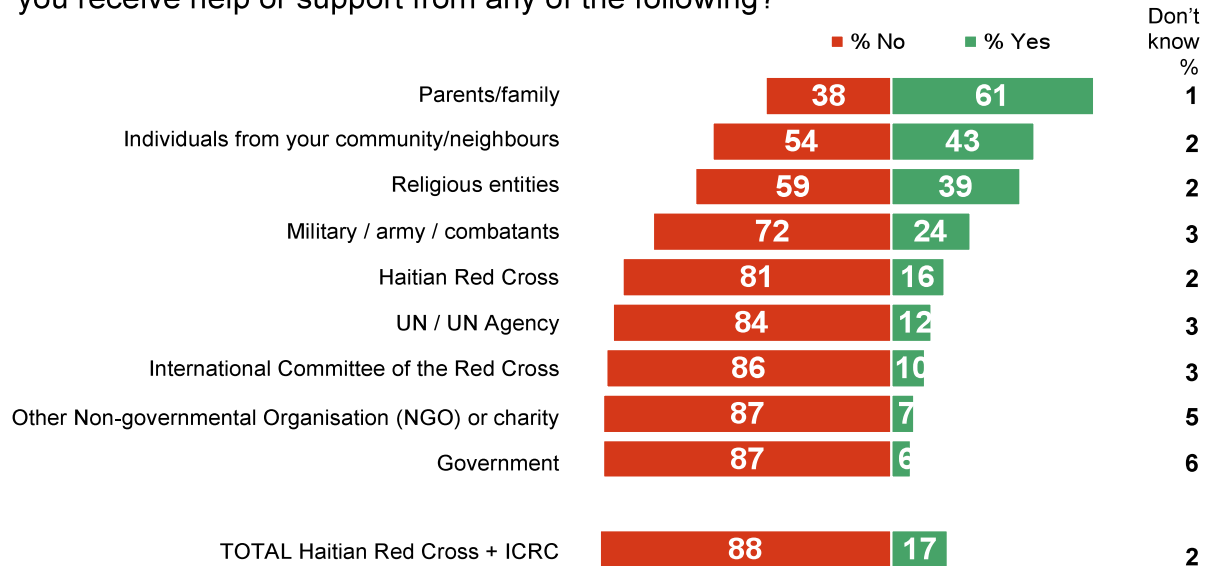
However, the pattern is very different in terms of how well these groups understand people's needs.

In this respect, the Haitian Red Cross and the ICRC are rated much better. In fact, they are almost on a par with people's immediate families – and they surpass people's own communities/neighbours – in terms of how well they understand needs.

Religious entities are not especially well regarded here – but they do rate notably better among 18-24 year olds.

Help and support

Q9. During the time you experienced or were being affected by armed violence, did you receive help or support from any of the following?

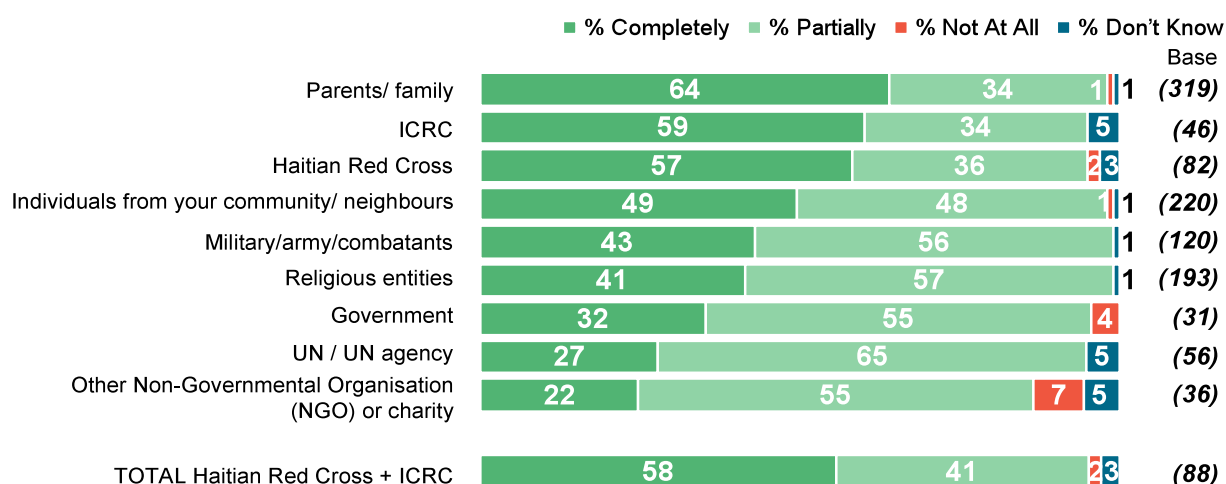


Base: All who have experienced / been affected by violence in any way (510)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

Help and support

Q10. For each of the types of organisations or people you mentioned receiving help or support from, I would like you to tell me how well you felt they understood your needs. First, the [type of support at Q9]...do you feel your needs were completely understood, partially understood, or not understood at all?



Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

Barriers to Receiving Help

Where people do not receive support during periods of armed violence, as many as three quarters (75%) put this down to corruption.

Corruption is seen to be the predominant obstacle, 75% feel this plays a part, even more among men. This is followed by black markets (57%).

Discrimination/social status (35%) is the third factor that can prevent help from reaching its intended recipients.

Adding to these problems are inaccessible locations (cited as a barrier by 40% overall, and by 45% of men), and basic lack of knowledge that such help exists (50%).

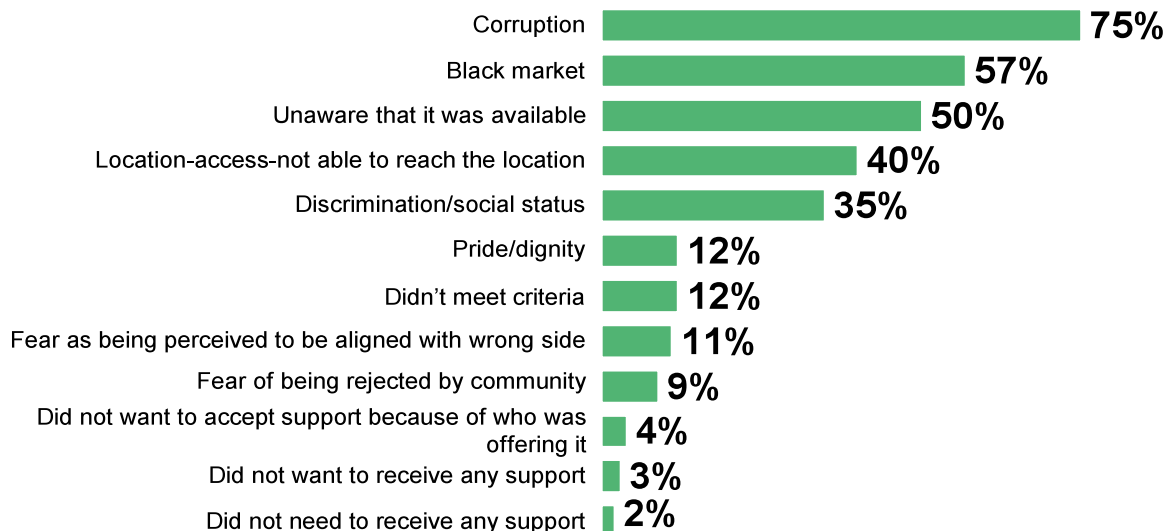
There is less evidence that people feel pressured to turn help away – because it would harm their standing in the community, cause them to be seen as aligned with the ‘wrong side’ or to accept help from the ‘wrong people’, or because their own pride and dignity would not permit it.

These factors are, however, of greater significance for 18-24 year olds.

It is also clear (as in most other troubled countries) that help in Haiti is rarely turned down simply because it is not needed or not wanted.

Barriers to receiving help

Q11. Which, if any, of the following reasons do you think may have prevented people in Haiti receiving or accepting help or support during armed violence?



Base: All respondents (522)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

Reducing Suffering

In Haiti people first think of the military/combatants as groups that can reduce suffering during armed violence (50%).

Aid/humanitarian groups (ICRC, Haitian Red Cross, UN, NGOs) are seen very much as a secondary solution, if at all.

Aside from the military (which is particularly cited by younger people), the only other group mentioned by any significant number (20%) is 'religious leaders'.

Very low numbers initially cite the Haitian Red Cross and the ICRC (just 5% – even when combining the Haitian Red Cross 4% and ICRC 1%), the UN (4%), international humanitarian organisations (7%) or other aid organisations (2%) as providing the most effective solution.

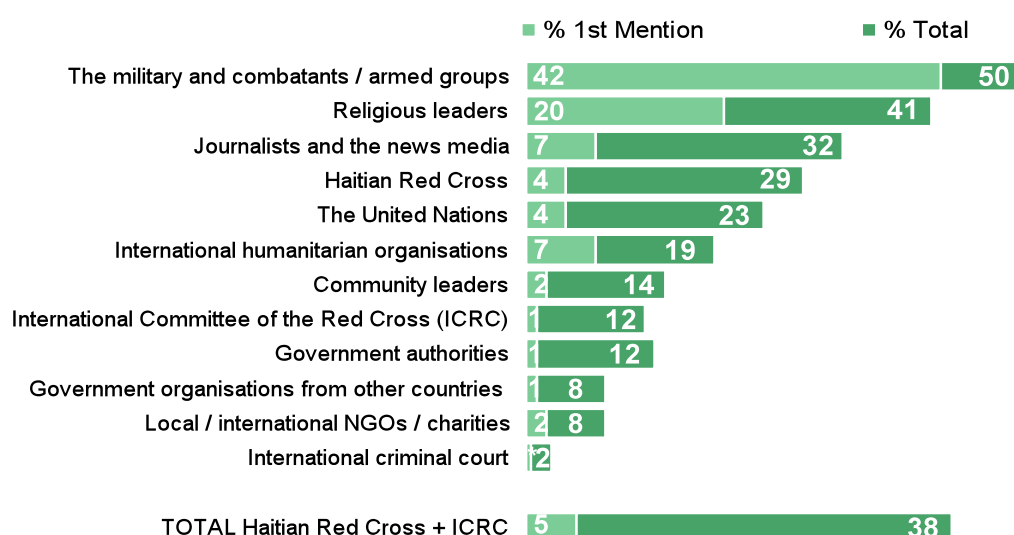
When taking account of all the groups mentioned by people – either as a first or second suggestion – these scores do change markedly, and particularly so among men.

The Red Cross organisations, for example, are cited by 38% overall (29% for the Haitian Red Cross and 12% for ICRC, with some mentioning both organisations). This opens up a gap with the UN (23% think it has some role in reducing suffering), and particularly with NGOs (just 8%) – but the military/combatants remain the most widely mentioned group, at 50%.

The news media (32%) is ultimately seen to have greater potential to reduce suffering than government authorities (12%) or community leaders (14%). This last group often scores very weakly here – despite it being so ‘close to home’.

Reducing suffering

Q20. I'm now going to describe different kinds of groups and organisations. Please tell me which three of these play the biggest role to help reduce suffering during armed violence.



Base: All respondents (522)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

The Role of External Actors

People in Haiti want action from the international community on two fronts:

- **Direct intervention ‘on the ground’ including 41 % saying provide peacekeepers;**
- **Wider political activity including 33% citing organising peace talks/negotiations.**

Specifically, people say that a physical presence could take the form of:

- Peacekeepers (41% advocate this);
- Emergency aid (cited by 32% overall, 37% of women, and 45% of 18-24 year olds);
- Military intervention, to stop the armed violence (25%);
- Rebuilding infrastructure (20%).

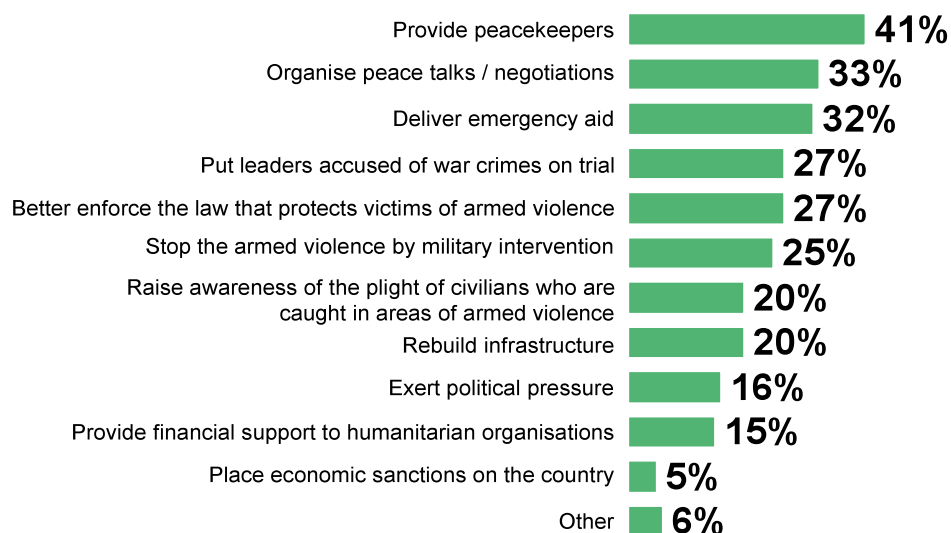
On a broader level, people want peace talks/negotiations (seen as appropriate by 33% of respondents) and accused leaders to be put on trial (27%). 27% of respondents also advocate tighter enforcement of relevant laws governing armed violence.

Is there anything *not* supported?

One thing particularly: economic sanctions. It was seen earlier how deep people's fears are about financial hardship and about the fragile state of the economy. Such sanctions seem to be viewed as potentially worsening this situation. Only 5% advocate the use of economic sanctions.

The role of external actors

Q21. What do you think the international community should do to help civilians who are living in areas of armed violence?



Base: All respondents (522)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

And what should the role of people living outside the areas of armed violence (i.e. citizens outside the country) be in helping victims of armed violence?

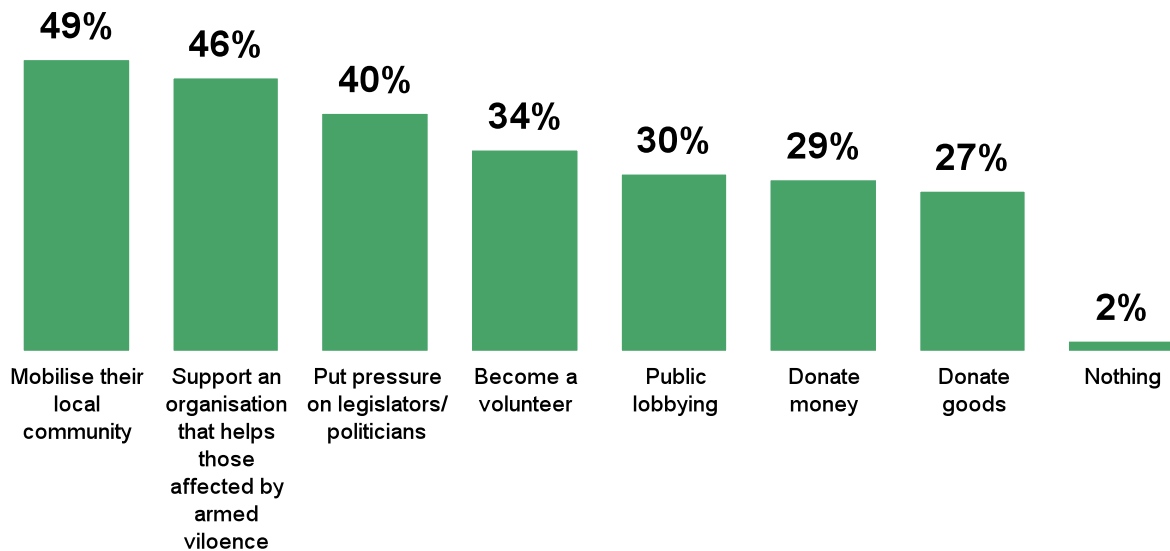
In Haiti – again unusually – the emphasis is on social activism rather than on people simply giving donations. Haitians want to see people:

- Exerting political pressure on legislators (40%), mobilising their local community (49%), volunteering (34%, and more widely supported by young people) and engaging in public lobbying (30%)

Overall, Haitians are less focused on the donation of money (29%) or goods (27%) – although women see more value in this than men do.

Support from the wider world

Q22. What, if anything, do you think people living outside of violence zones can do that would most help victims of armed violence in Haiti? Please select the three you feel are most important.



Base: All respondents (522)

Where total does not sum to 100%, this is due to multiple responses, computer rounding or to the exclusion of "don't know" responses

This summary represents the views of respondents regarding the impact of armed conflict or armed violence on their lives. Part 2 of this research study will focus on what respondents think of international humanitarian law (IHL) and their views on behaviour during armed conflict. Part 2 will be published in August 2009 to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions.

Appendices

Appendices

Sample Profile

	Haiti (Weighted Profile)	
	N	%
Total	522	100
Gender		
Male	250	48
Female	272	52
Age		
18-24	123	24
25-29	118	23
30-34	69	13
35-39	35	7
40-44	42	8
45-49	39	7
50-64	66	13
65 or over	31	6
Religion		
Christian	210	40
Protestant:		
Baptist	112	21
Pentecostal	92	18
Adventist	17	3
Other	42	8
None	42	8

Area		
Urban	217	42
Rural	305	58
City		
Port-au-Prince	310	59
Les Gonaives	132	25
Cap-Haitien	80	15
Education		
Illiterate (no schooling)	38	7
Kindergarten	10	2
Primary school	107	20
Secondary school	242	46
University / college	121	23
Refused to say	4	1
Ethnicity		
Black	518	99
White	2	*
Mulatto	1	*

Sampling Details

Sampling tolerances vary with the size of the sample and the percentage figure concerned. For example, for a question where 50% of the people in the full sample of 522 give a particular answer, the chances are 95 in 100 that this result would not vary by more than 4 percentage points plus or minus (ie between 46% and 54%) from the result that would have been obtained from a census of the *entire* population (using the same procedures).

Some examples of the tolerances that may apply in this report are given in the table below.

Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels (at the 95% confidence level)			
<i>Unweighted base (522)</i>	10% or 90% ±±	30% or 70% ±±	50% ±±
Size of sample on which survey result is based (unweighted)			
522 (All respondents)	3	4	4
311 (Respondents in Port-au-Prince affected by armed violence)	3	5	6
203 (Christian respondents affected by armed violence)	4	6	7
<i>Source: Ipsos</i>			

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results between different elements (sub-groups) of the sample. A difference must be of at least a certain size to be statistically significant. The table below shows the sampling tolerances applicable to comparisons of sub-groups within the research.

Differences required for significance at the 95% confidence level at or near these percentages			
<i>Unweighted base (501)</i>	10% or 90% ±±	30% or 70% ±±	50% ±±
Size of 2009 sub-groups (unweighted)			
245 (Men affected by armed violence) vs. 265 (Women affected by armed violence)	5	8	9
<i>Source: Ipsos</i>			

Ipsos / ICRC

“Our World: Views from Haiti”

Marked-Up Questionnaire

- Interviews with 522 people
- Aged 18+
- Conducted face to face, between the 15th of February to the 23rd of February 2009
- Results are weighted
- An asterisk (*) indicates a result of less than 1% (but not zero)
- Base for each question is all (522), unless shown otherwise

INTRODUCTION

Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am from Ipsos, an independent social research agency. We are conducting interviews in this area would like your help with this. The interview will last around 15 minutes and is about your experiences and opinions on the armed violence in Haiti.

AA) ON CONFLICT IN GENERAL

ASK ALL →

Q1. Have you personally experienced armed violence, or not?

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	31
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	69
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

ASK IF YES AT Q1 →

Q2. Was this in Haiti, or was it somewhere else?

	<i>Base: All experiencing armed violence at Q1 - 173</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	In Haiti	97
<input type="checkbox"/>	Somewhere else (specify)	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Both	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	0

ASK IF YES AT Q1 ➔

Q3A. I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during the armed violence in Haiti. Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the armed violence in Haiti. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.

<i>Base: All experiencing armed violence at Q1 - 173</i>	Happened	Did Not Happen	Don't know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere	45	55	0	0
Imprisoned	3	97	0	0
Kidnapped or taken as an hostage	5	95	1	0
Tortured	16	84	0	0
Been humiliated	51	48	0	0
Lost contact with a close relative	37	63	*	0
A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed violence	17	80	3	0
Serious damage to your property	28	70	2	0
Wounded by the fighting	11	88	1	0
Combatants took food away	13	84	3	0
Had your home looted	23	77	0	0
Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence	44	53	3	0
<u>ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS</u>				
No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)	63	36	2	0
No or very limited access to healthcare	61	37	2	0
Lost all my belongings	52	45	2	0
Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)	40	58	2	0
The area where I lived came under enemy control	60	36	5	0

ASK IF NOT "YES" AT Q1 ➔

Q3B. I'm going to ask you about how you yourself have been affected by the armed violence in Haiti. Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the armed violence in Haiti. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.

<i>Base: All <u>not</u> experiencing armed violence at Q1 - 347</i>	Happened	Did Not Happen	Don't know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere	28	72	*	0
Imprisoned	4	96	*	0
Kidnapped or taken as an hostage	2	97	*	*
Tortured	7	93	*	0
Been humiliated	32	67	*	0
Lost contact with a close relative	28	72	0	0
A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed violence	18	80	2	0
Serious damage to your property	17	83	0	0
Wounded by the fighting	4	96	1	0
Combatants took food away	9	91	*	0
Had your home looted	11	88	*	*
Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence	25	73	2	0
<u>ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS</u>				
No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)	66	33	1	0
No or very limited access to healthcare	63	36	*	0
Lost all my belongings	34	65	1	0
Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)	31	68	1	0
The area where I lived came under enemy control	41	50	9	0

ALL RESPONDENTS ➔

Q3A/Q3B. I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during the armed violence in Haiti. Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the armed violence in Haiti. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.

<i>Base: All respondents</i>	Happened	Did Not Happen	Don't know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere	33	67	*	0
Imprisoned	3	96	*	0
Kidnapped or taken as an hostage	3	97	*	*
Tortured	9	91	*	0
Been humiliated	38	62	*	0
Lost contact with a close relative	31	69	0	0
A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed violence	18	80	2	0
Serious damage to your property	21	79	1	0
Wounded by the fighting	6	93	1	0
Combatants took food away	10	89	1	0
Had your home looted	15	85	*	*
Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence	31	67	2	0
<u>ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS</u>				
No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)	65	34	1	0
No or very limited access to healthcare	63	37	1	0
Lost all my belongings	40	59	1	0
Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)	34	65	1	0
The area where I lived came under enemy control	47	46	7	0

ASK ALL ➔

Q4. And have you been affected by armed violence in Haiti in any other ways? What ways were those?
SINGLE CODE

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes – specify	67
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	1

YES – SPECIFY: TOP MENTIONS (> 5% of respondents)		
<i>Base: All who have been affected by armed conflict in any other ways at Q4 - 352</i>		
		%
TOTAL MENTIONS - PERSONAL SUFFERING		83
I was psychologically hurt/ Suffered psychological problems		31
Morally affected (unspecified)		23
Affected physically/ Health		10
Worried/ Anxious/ Always on my mind		9
Stress/ Stressed		8
Affected socially (unspecified)		6
Sad/ Upset		6
TOTAL MENTIONS - DETERIORATION IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING		22
Fear		11
Poor economy/ High prices		9

ASK ALL WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE – YES AT Q1 AND YES AT Q2/CODE 1 (IN HAITI) OR ANY “HAPPENED” RESPONSE AT Q3, OR ANY YES RESPONSE AT Q4 ➔

Q5. And when were you personally most recently affected by this armed violence in HAITI?
SINGLE CODE

	<i>Base: All who have experienced / been affected by violence in any way, as defined above – 510</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Now/currently experiencing	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Within the last month	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	More than one month ago, but less than six months	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Six months ago to within the last year	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	1-2 years	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	3-4 years	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	5-9 years	41
<input type="checkbox"/>	10-19 years	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	20 years +	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	*

ASK ALL →

Q6. What do you think are the two or three greatest fears people are facing in a situation of armed violence in Haiti?

DO NOT READ OUT. INTERVIEWER TO CODE A MAXIMUM OF THREE RESPONSES

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Inability to earn a living / personal - family economic instability	41
<input type="checkbox"/>	Losing a loved one	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	Being separated from loved ones	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Losing/destruction of the house / losing of personal belongings	18
<input type="checkbox"/>	Living with uncertainty	37
<input type="checkbox"/>	Having to leave their home / becoming a displaced/refugee	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	Imprisonment	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Surviving the violence	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suffering injury	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sexual violence	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not being able to get an education / going to school	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fear of being rejected by your community	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Having to take up arms/fight	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Being humiliated	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited access to healthcare (drugs, hospital)	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outcome of the violence	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify)	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

ASK ALL →

Q7. What do you think civilians who are living in areas of armed violence need the most?

Please select the three most important to you

ROTATE STATEMENTS. READ THE LIST AND ASK RESPONDENTS TO SELECT ONE ANSWER. REPEAT THE LIST IF NECESSARY. THEN READ THE LIST AGAIN WITHOUT MENTIONING THE FIRST ANSWER AND ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SELECT ANOTHER ANSWER. REPEAT AGAIN.

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Food	60
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medical treatment / healthcare	48
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family members to be kept together	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Information on separated / missing family members	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Security / protection	66
<input type="checkbox"/>	Respect / dignity	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	Psychological support	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	To influence decisions that affect them	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict resolution	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic / financial help	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	*

ASK ALL WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE – YES AT Q1 AND YES AT Q2/CODE 1 (IN HAITI) OR ANY “HAPPENED” RESPONSE AT Q3, OR ANY YES RESPONSE AT Q4. ROTATE ORDER ➔

Q8. Now I would like to ask you about whether the armed violence has changed the way you feel. For each description I read out, please say whether the armed violence has made you feel more this way, less this way, or has it made no real difference. First [.....], would you say it has made you more [.....], less [.....], or has it done neither?

<i>Base: All who have experienced / been affected by violence in any way, as defined above – 510</i>	More	Less	No Real Difference	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%	%
Vengeful	16	54	25	3	1
Trusting	33	49	14	4	1
Resilient	42	37	15	5	1
Anxious	73	17	7	3	1
Appreciative of every day	28	46	22	4	1
Confused	50	25	22	2	1
Sad	81	12	4	1	1
Sensitive	80	9	8	2	1
Disillusioned	46	38	13	2	1
Optimistic for the future	54	26	15	3	1
Wise	67	15	13	3	2
Empathetic towards other people	36	38	20	4	2
Violent/aggressive	15	52	26	5	2

BB) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE / NEEDS

ASK ALL WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE – YES AT Q1 AND YES AT Q2/CODE 1 (IN HAITI) OR ANY “HAPPENED” RESPONSE AT Q3, OR ANY YES RESPONSE AT Q4 ➔

Q9. During the time you experienced or were being affected by armed violence, did you receive help or support from any of the following?

READ OUT.

<i>Base: All who have experienced / been affected by violence in any way, as defined above – 510</i>	Yes	No	Don't Know	Can't Remember
	%	%	%	%
UN / UN agency	12	84	3	1
Haitian Red Cross	16	81	2	1
ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)	10	86	3	1
Other Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or charity (local or international)	7	87	5	1
Government	6	87	6	1
Individuals from your community / neighbours	43	54	2	1
Religious entities	39	59	2	1
Military / army / combatants	24	72	3	1
Parents / family	61	38	1	*
Other	8	79	8	4
Combination: Haitian Red Cross / ICRC	17	88	2	1

ASK IF YES AT Q9 ➔

Q10. For each of the types of organisations or people you mentioned receiving help or support from, I would like you to tell me how well you felt they understood your needs. First, the [type of support at Q9]...do you feel your needs were completely understood, partially understood, or not understood at all?

SINGLE CODE FOR EACH SOURCE OF SUPPORT MENTIONED AT Q9

<i>Base: All who <u>did</u> receive support / help from each organisation at Q9</i>	Completely	Partially	Not At All	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%	%
UN / UN agency (<i>Base = 56*</i>)	27	65	0	5	0
Haitian Red Cross (<i>82*</i>)	57	36	2	3	0
ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) (<i>46*</i>)	59	34	0	5	0
Other Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or charity (local or international) (<i>36*</i>)	22	55	7	5	0
Government (<i>31*</i>)	32	55	4	0	0
Individuals from your community / neighbours (<i>220</i>)	49	48	1	1	0
Religious entities (<i>193</i>)	41	57	0	1	*
Military/army/combatants (<i>120</i>)	43	56	0	1	0
Parents / family (<i>319</i>)	64	34	1	1	*
Combination: Haitian Red Cross / ICRC (<i>88*</i>)	58	41	2	3	0

*Low base

ASK ALL ➔

Q11. Which, if any, of the following reasons do you think may have prevented people in Haiti receiving or accepting help or support during armed violence?

READ OUT LIST. ROTATE ORDER. MULTICODE OK

	YES
	%
Corruption	75
Black market	57
Discrimination/social status	35
Location - access – not able to reach the location	40
Unaware that it was available	50
Fear of being rejected by my community	9
Fear of being perceived to be aligned with wrong side	11
Pride/dignity	12
Didn't meet criteria	12
Did not want to receive any support	3
Did not need to receive any support	2
Did not want to accept support because of who was offering it	4
Other (specify)	6
Nothing	*
Don't know	2
Refused	2

The remaining results will be released in August

DD) HUMANITARIAN GESTURES

ASK ALL ➔

Q20. I'm now going to describe different kinds of groups and organizations. Please tell me which three of these play the biggest role to help reduce suffering during armed violence?

READ OUT LIST AND ASK RESPONDENT TO SELECT ONE ANSWER. THEN READ LIST AGAIN AND ASK RESPONDENT FOR TWO MORE ANSWERS. REPEAT IF NECESSARY.

	First Mention	Other Mentions	TOTAL
	%	%	%
The military and combatants / armed groups (to be adapted)	42	8	50
Religious leaders	20	21	41
International humanitarian organizations	7	12	19
Journalists and the news media	7	25	32
The United Nations	4	20	23
The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	1	11	12
Haitian Red Cross	4	24	29
Government authorities	1	12	12
Government organisations from other countries	1	7	8
International criminal court	*	2	2
Local / international NGOs / charities	2	6	8
Community leaders	2	12	14
Other (specify)	*	4	4
None of these	4	0	4
Don't know	4	9	13
Refused	*	4	5
Combination: Haitian Red Cross / ICRC	5	32	38

ASK ALL →

Q21. What do you think the international community should do to help civilians who are living in areas of armed violence?

ROTATE STATEMENTS. READ THE LIST AND ASK RESPONDENT TO SELECT ONE ANSWER. THEN READ THE LIST AGAIN WITHOUT MENTIONING THE FIRST ANSWER AND ASK RESPONDENT TO SELECT ANOTHER ANSWER(S). REPEAT IF NECESSARY. MULTICODE THREE.

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stop the armed violence by military intervention	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exert political pressure	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	Deliver emergency aid	32
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide peacekeepers	41
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide financial support to humanitarian organizations	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	Put leaders accused of committing war crimes on trial	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	Place economic sanctions on the country	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Raise awareness of the plight of civilians who are caught in areas of armed violence	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rebuild infrastructure	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	Organize peace talks / negotiations	33
<input type="checkbox"/>	Better enforce the law that protects victims of armed violence	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	2

ASK ALL →

Q22. What, if anything, do you think people living outside of zones of armed violence can do that would most help victims of armed violence in Haiti? Please select the three you feel are most important.

ROTATE STATEMENTS. READ THE LIST AND ASK RESPONDENT TO SELECT ONE ANSWER. THEN READ THE LIST AGAIN WITHOUT MENTIONING THE FIRST ANSWER AND ASK RESPONDENT TO SELECT ANOTHER ANSWER(S). REPEAT IF NECESSARY. MULTICODE THREE.

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Put pressure on legislators / politicians	40
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public lobbying	30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Become a volunteer	34
<input type="checkbox"/>	Donate money	29
<input type="checkbox"/>	Support an organization that helps those affected by the conflict	46
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mobilize their local community	49
<input type="checkbox"/>	Donate goods	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	3

The remaining results will be released in August

Demographics

ASK ALL →

Respondent's Gender

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	48
<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	52

ASK ALL →

Respondent's Age

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	18-24	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	25-29	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	30-34	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	35-39	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	40-44	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	45-49	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	50-64	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over	6

ASK ALL →

Education Level

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Illiterate (did not go to school)	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kindergarten	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary school	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary school	46
<input type="checkbox"/>	University / college	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	1

ASK ALL →

Province

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Port-au-Prince	59
<input type="checkbox"/>	Les Gonaïves	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cap-Haitien	15

ASK ALL →

Area

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Urban	42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rural	58

ASK ALL →

Ethnicity

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black	99
<input type="checkbox"/>	White	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mulatto	*

ASK ALL →

Religion

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Christian	40
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protestant Baptist	21
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protestant - Pentecostal	18
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protestant - Adventist	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	None	8

- END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE -

MISSION

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance.

The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.

Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence.

ABOUT IPSOS

Ipsos is a leading international research agency, with offices in over 60 countries worldwide and global reach.

Established in 1975, it conducts qualitative and quantitative research with the private, public and voluntary sectors. One of its key areas of specialization is in social and opinion research. This includes extensive work with a wide range of national and international NGOs, charities and aid organizations.

This study was coordinated by Ipsos Switzerland, with fieldwork in Haiti conducted by Ipsos Dominica, based in the Dominican Republic and working in Haiti.

