

OUR WORLD. VIEWS FROM THE FIELD.

HAITI

OPINION SURVEY, 2009

**This document contains the second set of research results,
released to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the Geneva
Conventions. Part 1 was released on 23 June 2009.**



**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 armed 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).

Behaviour During Armed Conflict

Acceptable Behaviour

In Haiti, just over half (56%) of the respondents cite some behaviour that is not acceptable when combatants are 'fighting their enemy'.

When people give their views unprompted, they usually say they are opposed to 'killing', 'physical assault', 'shooting/guns' or 'killing the innocent'. 'Sexual assault' is mentioned less often – despite being a widespread violation (31% know someone who has been a victim).

Resoundingly, 93% say that civilians and combatants are not equally acceptable targets in times of armed conflict. Most people say that civilians should always be spared.

A clear majority of respondents are against civilians being taken hostage (74% say this is 'not OK'), civilians being denied food, medicine or water (78% say 'not OK'), or combatants being attacked in populated towns/villages where civilians might be killed (80% 'not OK'). However, when civilians voluntarily help the enemy, many people (55%) do view them as acceptable targets.

Health Workers, Ambulances and the Right to Health Care

Most people do not feel health workers or ambulances are ever acceptable targets (89% and 86% respectively). If attacks are sometimes perceived as acceptable, it is when an ambulance's role is unclear or an ambulance is being used for hostile purposes – or because health workers are seen not to be neutral.

Almost everyone says it is better that health workers help all sides (92%), and agrees that 'everyone wounded or sick during armed violence should have the right to health care' (97%).

The Geneva Conventions

A quarter (26%) of the respondents have heard of the Geneva Conventions – but are divided on the Geneva Conventions' ability to 'limit civilian suffering in war time' (42% say they do, 36% say they do not).

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 2 – Behaviour During Armed Conflict

Part 2 - Behaviour During Armed Conflict

Limits to Behaviour

Over half of the respondents in Haiti (56%) say that certain limits should apply to behaviour in armed conflict. This is almost five times as many as think there should be no limits (12%).

When asked a completely open question, where respondents were unprompted and free to say whatever they liked, most often they said they wanted to stop the 'killing' (17%), 'physical assault' (13%), 'shooting/guns' (7%), or 'killing of innocents' (6%). Just 3% (6% of those aged 18-24) mentioned 'sexual assault', despite it being such a widespread violation.

The one in eight (12%) who say that 'there is nothing that combatants should not be allowed to do in fighting their enemy' are evenly spread across age groups and among men and women.

What do respondents mention as the basis for imposing limits?

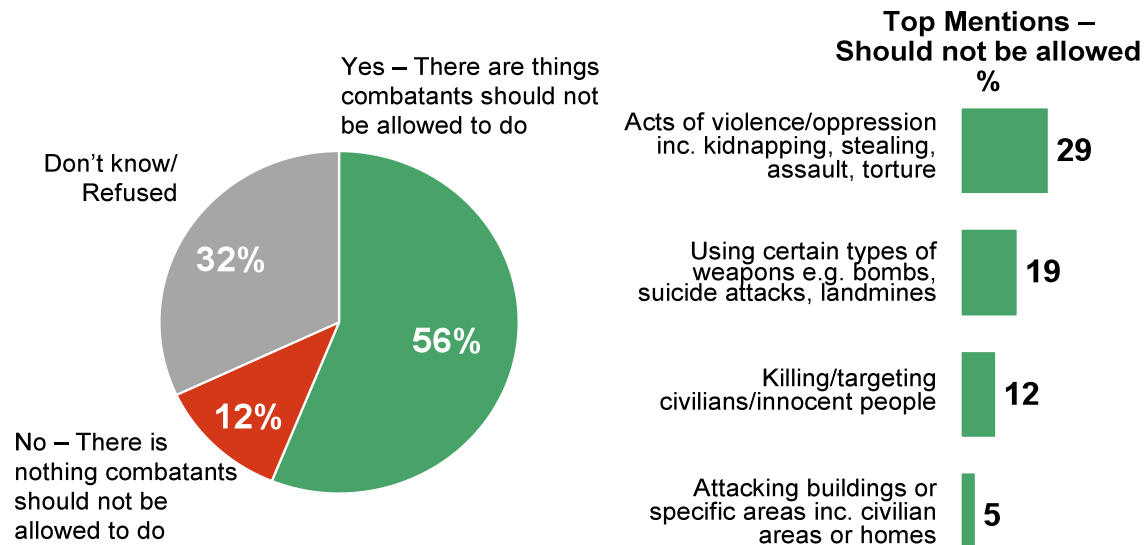
People would most often rely on their own guidance – personal ethics/codes – and on the law. Three fifths in each case say these are suitable criteria for limiting certain actions. The ethical aspect is emphasised by women especially.

Human rights are also important (48%, more among men), as is religion (33%), but cultural considerations (16%) are viewed less so.

Some people feel that certain kinds of behaviour should not be allowed on the basis of the harm they cause. For example, certain behaviour produces too much destruction (53% say this is a suitable yardstick for actions deemed to be unacceptable), or because it produces too much hate and division (44%).

Limits to behaviour

Q12. Is there anything that combatants should not be allowed to do in fighting their enemy?



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

Threats to Civilians

Some people in Haiti accept that 'anything is acceptable' in times of armed conflict – but almost all feel that civilians should be avoided during fighting.

Ninety-three per cent say that civilians should be either 'left alone' (68%) or 'avoided as much as possible' (25%).

However, civilians who voluntarily help the enemy are seen as acceptable targets by over half of respondents (55%).

Respondents were asked whether it is permissible to attack civilians in order to 'weaken the enemy'.

Virtually nobody (1%) views civilians and combatants as equally acceptable targets.

Importantly most people want civilians kept out of the fighting in all circumstances.

While some actions against civilians are soundly rejected, others are widely accepted. For example:

- 55% say it is 'OK' to attack those who voluntarily transport ammunition for the enemy.
- 47% say it is 'OK' to attack those who voluntarily give food and shelter to the enemy (exactly the same number are opposed).

It is felt by the majority that it is unacceptable to:

- attack enemy combatants in towns or villages knowing many civilians will be killed (80%).
- deprive civilians of food, medicine or water to weaken the enemy (78%)
- take civilian hostages as 'bargaining chips' (74%).

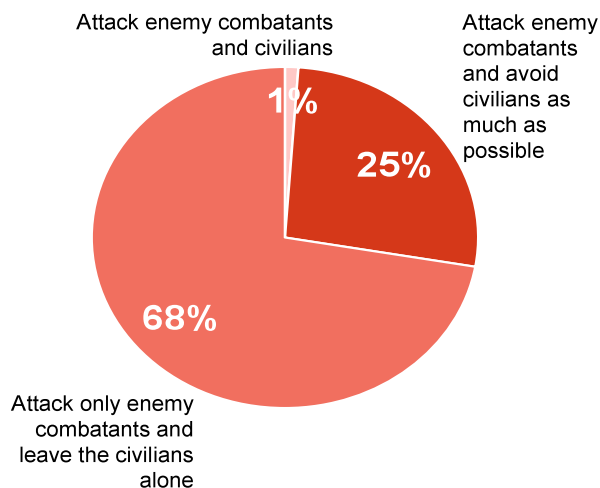
Virtually everyone (91%) says it is 'not OK' to plant landmines that may harm civilians.

The most widely opposed action of all is 'attacking religious and historical monuments', opposed by 95% of respondents.

Men are slightly more accepting of the idea of sometimes targeting civilians, and in particular of depriving them of water, etc. Some behaviour, such as attacking civilians who volunteer to transport enemy ammunition, is more acceptable to young people, while other behaviour, such as attacks on religious or historical monuments, is more acceptable to older people.

Threats to civilians

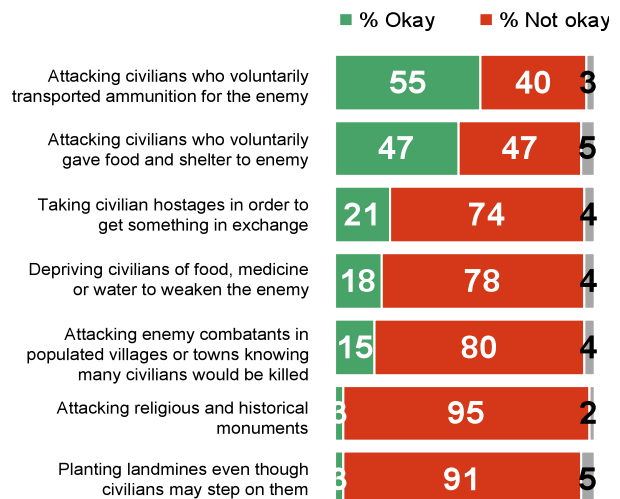
Q14. Now I would like to ask you some general questions about how, in your view, combatants should behave in times of armed conflict. When combatants attack to weaken the enemy, should they:



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

Q15. Is there anything that combatants should not be allowed to do in fighting their enemy? For each one, please indicate whether it is okay or not okay to do that in fighting their enemy.



Base: All respondents (522)

Health Workers and Ambulances

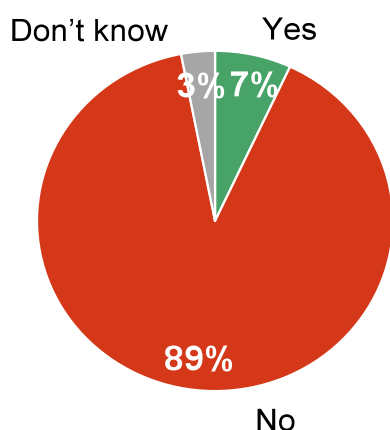
The vast majority of respondents think that health workers (89%) and ambulances (86%) are never acceptable targets.

Eighty-nine per cent do not think it is ever acceptable for health workers to be targeted by combatants (only 7% disagree). Almost as many (86%) say ambulances are never an acceptable target. Only one person in eight thinks there may be circumstances which might make this acceptable. Men are slightly more willing than women to accept attacks on both health workers and ambulances.

Please note that the findings displayed in question 17 are based on small numbers of people, so must be treated with caution. It is clear, however, that not being neutral is considered an unacceptable behaviour for health workers. Results also show that ambulances used by combatants for hostile purposes might be considered acceptable targets.

Targeting health workers

Q16. In a situation of armed conflict, are there any circumstances in which you think it is acceptable for combatants to target health workers?

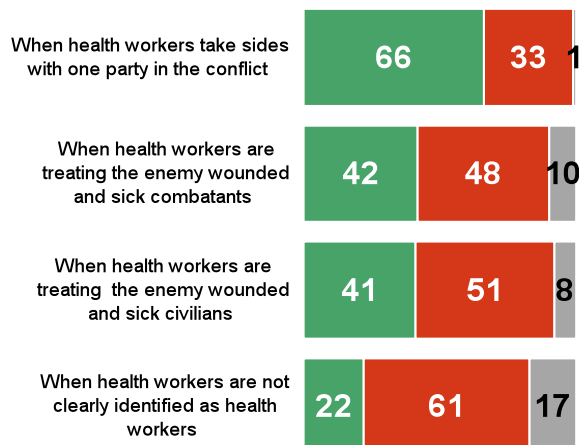


Base: All respondents (522)

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

Q17. In which, if any, of the following circumstances do you think this is acceptable?

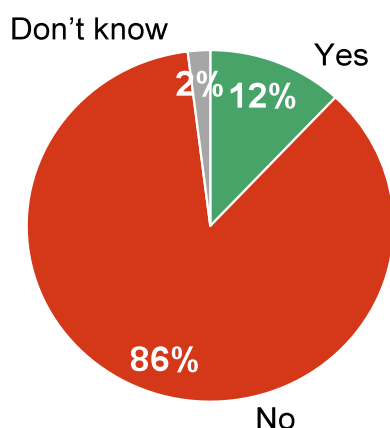
■ % Acceptable ■ % Not acceptable ■ % Don't know



Base: All who think that some circumstances are acceptable to target health workers (44)

Targeting ambulances

Q18. In a situation of armed conflict, are there any circumstances in which you think it is acceptable for combatants to target ambulances?

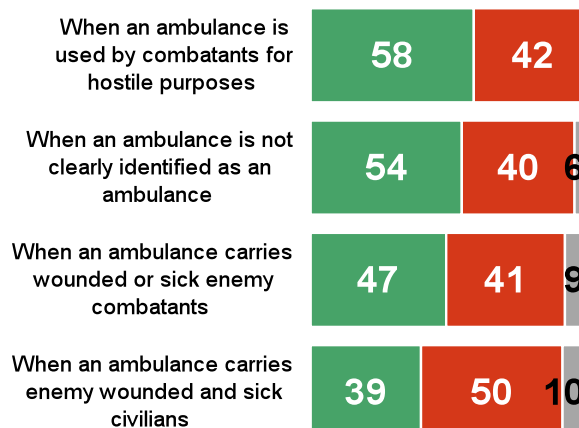


Base: All respondents (522)

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

Q19. In which, if any, of the following circumstances do you think this is acceptable?

■ % Acceptable ■ % Not acceptable ■ % Don't know



Base: People who think that some circumstances are acceptable to target ambulances (70)

Health Workers and Services: The Right to Health Care

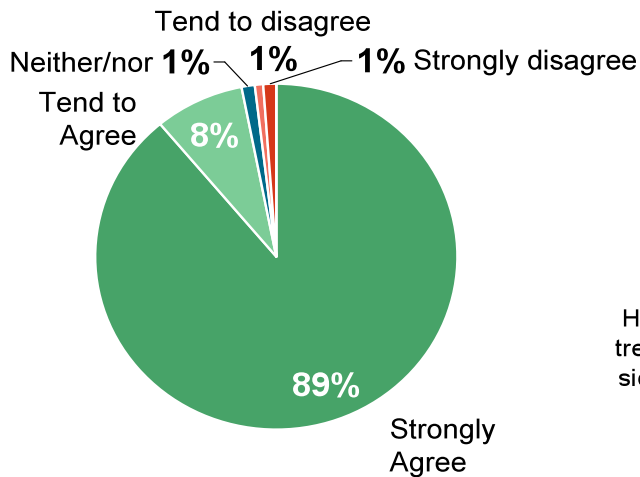
Almost everyone (97%) agrees that 'everyone wounded or sick during armed conflict should have the right to health care'. Most people 'strongly agree'.

By contrast, just 2% expressly disagree with this principle, but those aged 18-24 are marginally less emphatic in their support.

The view that health workers should take care of the sick and wounded from all sides is held by 92% of respondents. Those aged 18-24 hold these views somewhat less emphatically than other age groups.

The right to health care

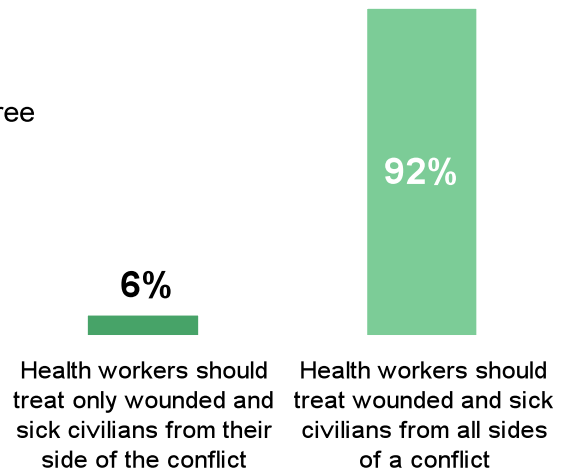
Q25. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Everyone wounded or sick during an armed conflict should have the right to health care"



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

Q26. In the context of an armed conflict, what best describes your personal views:



Base: All respondents (522)

The Geneva Conventions

Only a quarter (26%) of respondents have heard of the Geneva Conventions – and views are mixed as to their effectiveness in limiting civilian suffering in times of war.

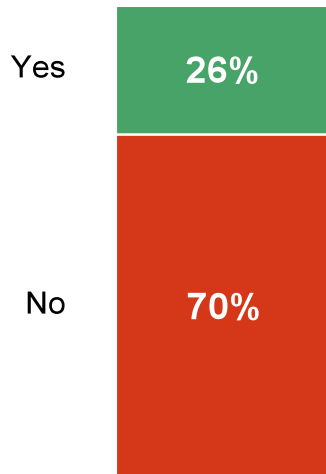
Most people (70%) have not heard of the Geneva Conventions.

Forty-two per cent of these feel the Geneva Conventions are effective in limiting civilian suffering in times of war; 36% do not and a further 22% do not know.

Men are more aware than women of the Geneva Conventions and take a more positive view of them.

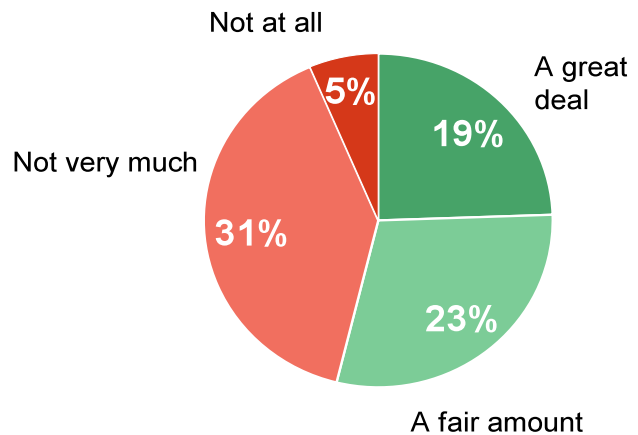
Awareness of the Geneva Conventions

Q23. Have you ever heard of the Geneva Conventions?



Base: All respondents (522)

Q24. To what extent do you think the existence of the Geneva Conventions limits the suffering of civilians in war time?



Base: All who have heard of the Geneva conventions (143)

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 what respondents think of international humanitarian law (IHL), health care and their views on acceptable behaviour during times of armed conflict. Part 1 of this research study, representing the views of respondents regarding the impact of armed conflict or armed violence on their lives, was released on 23 June 2009.

Appendices

Appendices

Sample Profile

<i>Haiti</i> (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
Protestant: Pentecostal	92	18
Protestant: Adventist	17	3
Other	42	8
None	42	8

<i>Haiti</i> (Weighted Profile)		
	N	%
Total	522	100
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.

Results for questions Q1 to Q11 representing the views of respondents regarding the impact of armed conflict or armed violence on their lives, were released in Part 1 of this research study, on 23 June 2009.

CC) WARFARE / COMBATANTS

ASK ALL →

Q12. Is there anything that combatants should not be allowed to do in fighting their enemy? And what else?

OPEN-ENDED QUESTION. DO NOT PROMPT – BUT PROBE FULLY.

TOP MENTIONS (> 5% of respondents)	YES
	%
TOTAL MENTIONS - TYPES OF VIOLENCE/ OPPRESSION	29
Killing (unspecified)	17
Physical assault	13
TOTAL MENTIONS - TYPES OF WEAPONS	19
Shooting/ Guns	7
TOTAL MENTIONS - KILLING / TARGETING CERTAIN KIND OF PEOPLE	12
Kill the innocent (unspecified)	6
TOTAL MENTIONS - ATTACK BUILDINGS / DESTROY SPECIFIC AREAS	5

	%
There is nothing they should not be allowed to do	12
Don't know	28
Refused	4

ASK ALL WHO ANSWER SOMETHING AT QUESTION 12 →**Q13. And why do you think that combatants should not be allowed to do this? Is that because it...?**

READ OUT. ROTATE ORDER. MULTICODE OK

	<i>Base: All who identify some action/s that combatants should <u>not</u> be allowed to do - 306</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against your religion	33
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against your personal code/ethics	60
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against the law	59
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against your culture	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against human rights	48
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Produces too much hate and division</i>	44
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Produces too much destruction</i>	53
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not know	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	1

ASK ALL →**Q14. Now I would like to ask you some general questions about how, in your view, combatants should behave in times of armed conflict. When combatants attack to weaken the enemy, should they:**

READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attack enemy combatants and civilians	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attack enemy combatants and avoid civilians as much as possible	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attack only enemy combatants and leave the civilians alone	68
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	1

ASK ALL →

Q15. Is there anything that combatants should not be allowed to do in fighting their enemy? For each one, please indicate whether it is okay or not okay to do that in fighting their enemy

READ OUT. SINGLE CODE EACH STATEMENT

	Okay	Not Okay	Don't know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
Depriving civilians of food, medicine or water to weaken the enemy	18	78	4	*
Attacking religious and historical monuments	3	95	2	*
Attacking civilians who <u>voluntarily</u> transported ammunition for the enemy	55	40	3	2
Attacking enemy combatants in populated villages or towns knowing many civilians would be killed	15	80	4	1
Taking civilian hostages in order to get something in exchange	21	74	4	1
Attacking civilians who <u>voluntarily</u> gave food and shelter to enemy	47	47	5	1
Planting landmines even though civilians may step on them	3	91	5	1

ASK ALL →

Q16. In a situation of armed conflict, are there any circumstances in which you think it is acceptable for combatants to target health workers?

SINGLE CODE ONLY

	%
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	7
<input type="checkbox"/> No	89
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Refused	1

ASK IF YES AT Q16 →

Q17. In which, if any, of the following circumstances do you think this is acceptable?

READ OUT EACH STATEMENT. ROTATE ORDER. SINGLE CODE EACH STATEMENT

<i>Base: All who think it is sometimes acceptable to target health workers – 44*</i>	Yes, Acceptable	No, Not acceptable	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
When health workers are treating the enemy wounded and sick <u>civilians</u>	41	51	8	0
When health workers are treating the enemy wounded and sick <u>combatants</u>	42	48	10	0
When health workers are not clearly identified as health workers	22	61	17	0
When health workers take sides with one party in the conflict	66	33	1	0

*Low base

ASK ALL →

Q18. In a situation of armed conflict, are there any circumstances in which you think it is acceptable for combatants to target ambulances?

SINGLE CODE ONLY

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	86
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	1

ASK IF YES AT Q18 →

Q19. In which, if any, of the following circumstances do you think this is acceptable?

READ OUT EACH STATEMENT. ROTATE ORDER. SINGLE CODE EACH STATEMENT

<i>Base: All who think it is sometimes acceptable to target ambulances – 70*</i>	Yes, Acceptable	No, Not Acceptable	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
When an ambulance is used by combatants for hostile purposes	58	42	0	0
When an ambulance carries wounded or sick enemy <u>combatants</u>	47	41	9	3
When an ambulance carries enemy wounded and sick <u>civilians</u>	39	50	10	1
When an ambulance is not clearly identified as an ambulance	54	40	6	0

*Low base

Results for questions Q20 to Q22 representing the views of respondents regarding the impact of armed conflict or armed violence on their lives, were released in Part 1 of this research study, on 23 June 2009.

EE) GENEVA CONVENTIONS

ASK ALL →

Q23. Have you ever heard of the Geneva Conventions?

SINGLE CODE ONLY

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	70
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	1

ASK IF YES AT Q23 →

Q24. To what extent do you think the existence of the Geneva Conventions limits the suffering of civilians in war time?

SINGLE CODE ONLY

	<i>Base: All who have heard of the Geneva Conventions - 143</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	A great deal	19
<input type="checkbox"/>	A fair amount	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not very much	31
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not at all	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

FF) MEDICAL MISSION**ASK ALL →**

Q25. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

READ OUT STATEMENT. SINGLE CODE ONLY

	Everyone wounded or sick during an armed conflict should have the right to health care	
		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Agree	89
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tend to Agree	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Neither Agree nor Disagree	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tend to Disagree	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't Know	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

ASK ALL →

Q26. In the context of an armed conflict, what best describes your personal views:

READ OUT STATEMENTS. ROTATE ORDER. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Health workers should treat only wounded and sick civilians from <u>their</u> side of the conflict	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Health workers should treat wounded and sick civilians from <u>all</u> sides of a conflict	92
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	1

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 Dominicana, based in the Dominican Republic and working in Haiti.

