

OUR WORLD. VIEWS FROM THE FIELD.

LEBANON

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).

In 1999, the ICRC undertook a similar survey entitled People on War, which serves as a basis for comparison and as a means of highlighting trends in opinions 10 years on.

Behaviour During Armed Conflict

Acceptable Behaviour

Most people in Lebanon say either that civilians should be spared 'as much as possible' during armed conflict (63%), or that they should be spared entirely (32%).

The majority do not see civilians and combatants as equally acceptable targets (95% in 2009, 97% in 1999).

Without prompting, half (54%) find specific actions such as the killing of civilians/children to be unacceptable.

More people now than in 1999 feel that combatants should not be attacked in towns/villages where civilians could be killed (31% said this was 'OK' in 1999 compared to 20% in 2009), and fewer believe that civilians should be deprived of food/water/medicine (23% said this was 'OK' in 1999 compared to just 5% in 2009). Almost everyone (98%) is now opposed to attacks on religious and historical monuments (compared to 82% in 1999). Likewise for the planting of landmines that endanger civilians (94% are now opposed compared to 69% in 1999).

However, compared to 1999, people are now more willing to accept attacks on civilians who voluntarily help the enemy (by giving food: 46% in 2009 and 22% in 1999 and by transporting ammunition: 62% in 2009 and 37% in 1999).

Health Workers, Ambulances and the Right to Health Care

Almost everyone (99%) says that health workers and ambulances are not acceptable targets in any circumstances. Most people (84%) feel that health workers should treat wounded civilians from all sides in a conflict – and 98% agree that ‘everyone wounded or sick during an armed conflict should have the right to health care’.

The Geneva Conventions

Most people in Lebanon (69%) have heard of the Geneva Conventions – but views are mixed on their effectiveness in ‘limiting the suffering of civilians in war time’.

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
- Lebanon (covered in this report)
- 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/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 Lebanon 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. The programme covered some of the countries being reported on in 2009 – including Lebanon – and several of the 1999 questions have therefore been revisited in order to provide trendlines. These are highlighted in the report where applicable.

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.

Lebanon – Research Methodology

A total of 601 people aged 18 and over were interviewed by telephone between February and March 2009, and in the month of May 2009. Random probability sampling was used to ensure that the final sample would be broadly representative of the Lebanese population (aged over 18) as a whole. In addition, the results have been statistically 'weighted' to correct for any discrepancies between the sample profile and that of the equivalent population.

According to 2009 estimates, Lebanon's population is around 4,000,000. It is somewhat skewed towards younger people (the median age is 29 years old, and those aged 14 or below make up a quarter (26%) of the population). By contrast, those aged 65 or over make up just 7% of the population. Life expectancy is 71 years for men and 76 for women.

On this basis, our survey of people aged over 18 is representative of approximately 2,000,000 people.

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 Lebanon survey and on a selection of key sub-group comparisons, e.g. between men and women.

The Appendices contain the sample profile and ‘marked up’ questionnaire (i.e. the full questions, with overall results for Lebanon added in – including the 1999 trend comparisons where applicable).

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

Lebanon in Context

Lebanon has suffered from years of war and is one of the most complex countries in the Middle East region. In the last three decades, long-lasting and destructive armed conflicts – notably the outbreak of civil war in 1975, the Israeli invasion of 1982, the July 2006 war, the 2007 Nahr el Bared conflict and the armed violence that occurred last May 2008 – have shaken the country.

The civil war that began in 1975 and ended in 1991 resulted in more than 100,000 deaths, hundred of thousands people left wounded or handicapped, and thousands of disappearances.

The violent and diverse character of warfare in Lebanon has reflected the wide range of combatants, which has included regular armies, guerrilla forces and militias. Tactics have included air bombardment, tank battles, block-by-block urban assault, truck bombings and a constant series of assassinations. In addition, a large number of people have been taken hostage by various factions; some have been released, but the fate of thousands of others remains unknown.

The assassination of former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri led to huge rallies in Beirut, triggering the government's downfall and Syria's military pullout in 2005.

2006 saw a resurgence of hostilities between Hezbollah and the state of Israel, with a 34-day military offensive and a blockade. Around 1,200 Lebanese, most of them civilians, were killed, more than 3,000 were wounded, and damage to civilian infrastructure was extensive. Since the fighting ended, cluster bombs have killed more than 20 and wounded around 200 people. International peacekeepers were drafted in to help police a UN-brokered ceasefire.

Less than a year later, another conflict erupted in the north of the country, close to the town of Tripoli. Fighting took place in the Palestinian camp of Nahr el Bared, where the Lebanese Army fought an Islamist group named Fatah el Islam. Around 400 people died (including more than 160 soldiers), around 500 were wounded, more than 30,000 were displaced and the camp suffered extensive damage as a result of the three months of fighting.

The Lebanese, gripped by the political tensions paralysing the country, again suffered in May 2008 when armed violence erupted in several parts of the country.

ICRC in Lebanon

The ICRC has been present in Lebanon since 1967 providing assistance and protection to civilians affected by armed conflict, in close cooperation with the Lebanese Red Cross Society and the Palestine Red Crescent Society. Over the last 42 years, the ICRC has assisted families separated by war, prisoners and internally displaced people, and it has served as a neutral intermediary in exchanges of combatants and mortal remains. In addition, it has reminded the various parties involved in the conflict of their obligations under international humanitarian law. Likewise, the ICRC has actively disseminated international humanitarian law among armed groups and civil society.

Today in Lebanon, the ICRC focuses on visiting detainees, restoring family links and helping preserve or restore acceptable living conditions for civilians, the sick and the wounded. The ICRC seeks to provide protection by ensuring respect for international humanitarian law. It endeavours to minimize the dangers to which people are exposed, to prevent or put a stop to violations committed against them, and to make their voices heard.

Since February 2007, the ICRC has been authorized by the Lebanese authorities to visit detainees in the country in order to monitor their living conditions, the manner in which they are treated and respect for their basic rights.

Efforts to restore contact between family members have focussed on:

- enabling people in Lebanon to maintain contact with family members in Israel or the occupied Palestinian territories through Red Cross messages;
- repatriating Lebanese nationals released from prison in Israel, or living in that country, but who wish to return home;
- supporting Lebanese or Palestinian families who want to repatriate the remains of relatives who died in Israel;
- offering technical support to the Lebanese authorities in resolving the issue of people missing in connection with the civil war and its aftermath; extending support to committees of families of the missing.

The ICRC pays particular attention to people who determine the fate of victims of armed conflict or who can facilitate ICRC action, such as: the armed forces, security and police forces, other weapon bearers; decision-makers and opinion leaders at the local and international levels; and the youth, students and their teachers. The Lebanese armed and internal security forces regularly attend sessions on international humanitarian law.

The ICRC also focuses on health, economic security and water and sanitation programmes. It seeks to preserve or restore acceptable living conditions for civilians and assist sick and wounded military and civilians. The ICRC supports hospitals run by the Palestine Red Crescent by providing them with training, teaching materials, medical materials and hospital equipment; organizes seminars on war surgery for surgeons working in Lebanese and Palestinian hospitals; maintains a supply of medical and surgical stocks to enable hospitals and emergency medical services to treat future war wounded. In addition, the ICRC supports

the local water authorities in upgrading water-supply facilities that are run down or damaged as a result of conflict. It also runs projects to improve water supply to vulnerable populations in Lebanon, concentrating on marginalized areas in the south, north and the Bekaa valley.

The ICRC provides extensive support to the Lebanese Red Cross and the Palestine Red Crescent Societies. The goal is to improve their emergency response and organizational capacity, and to meet the needs of affected populations more effectively and in particular to help emergency medical services to strengthen response capacity.

Part 2 – Behaviour During Armed Conflict

Part 2 - Behaviour During Armed Conflict

Limits to Behaviour

The majority of people in Lebanon (54%) believe that there should be limits in armed conflict on what combatants are allowed to do.

Through an open question where respondents provided unprompted answers, around half of them (54%) cite specific behaviour that they feel is unacceptable. Most often, they mention the killing/targeting of civilians or children (24%), not respecting civil society/culture/laws (12%), or acts of violence/oppression such as kidnapping, theft, assault and torture (11%).

What do respondents mention as the basis for imposing limits?

Among those who advocate some limits to behaviour, three quarters (74%) say human rights should be the benchmark.

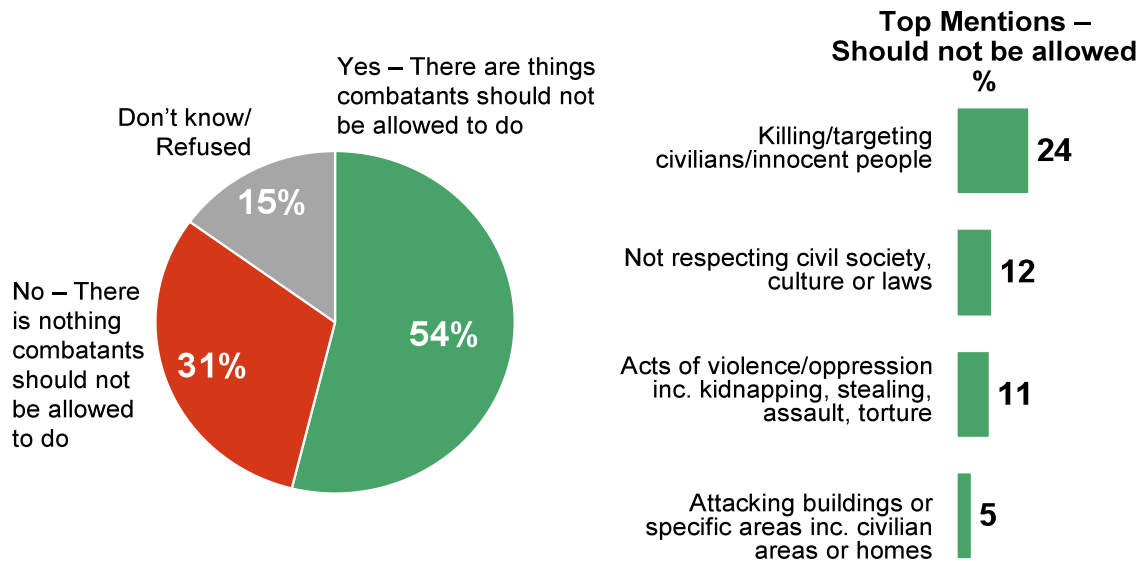
The next most powerful criterion is religion. Half (53%) say this is a measure by which certain actions should be forbidden.

The law (49% – 56% among men), people's personal code/ethics (44%) and cultural criteria (33%) are also mentioned.

Some people feel that certain kinds of behaviour are unacceptable on the basis of the harm they cause. For example, because certain behaviour produces too much destruction (28% say this is a suitable yardstick for actions deemed to be unacceptable), or because it produces too much hate and division (32%).

Limits to behaviour

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



Base: All respondents (601)

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

Almost everyone (95%) in Lebanon supports the principle that civilians should not be targeted during armed conflict – they should either be left alone 'as much as possible' (63%) or entirely left alone (32%).

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

Nearly all respondents (95%) feel that civilians and enemy combatants are not equally acceptable targets (in 1999, the figure was 97%).

Only 32% of respondents say that civilians should be spared in all circumstances (in 1999, 68% expressed this view). Nearly two thirds (63%) now say that civilians should merely be spared 'as much as possible' (29% in 1999).

Thus, many people now seem to reject the notion that civilians are always 'off limits'. This holds for all age and religious groups and for both men and women.

Only in instances where civilians voluntarily support the enemy are they then seen as acceptable targets:

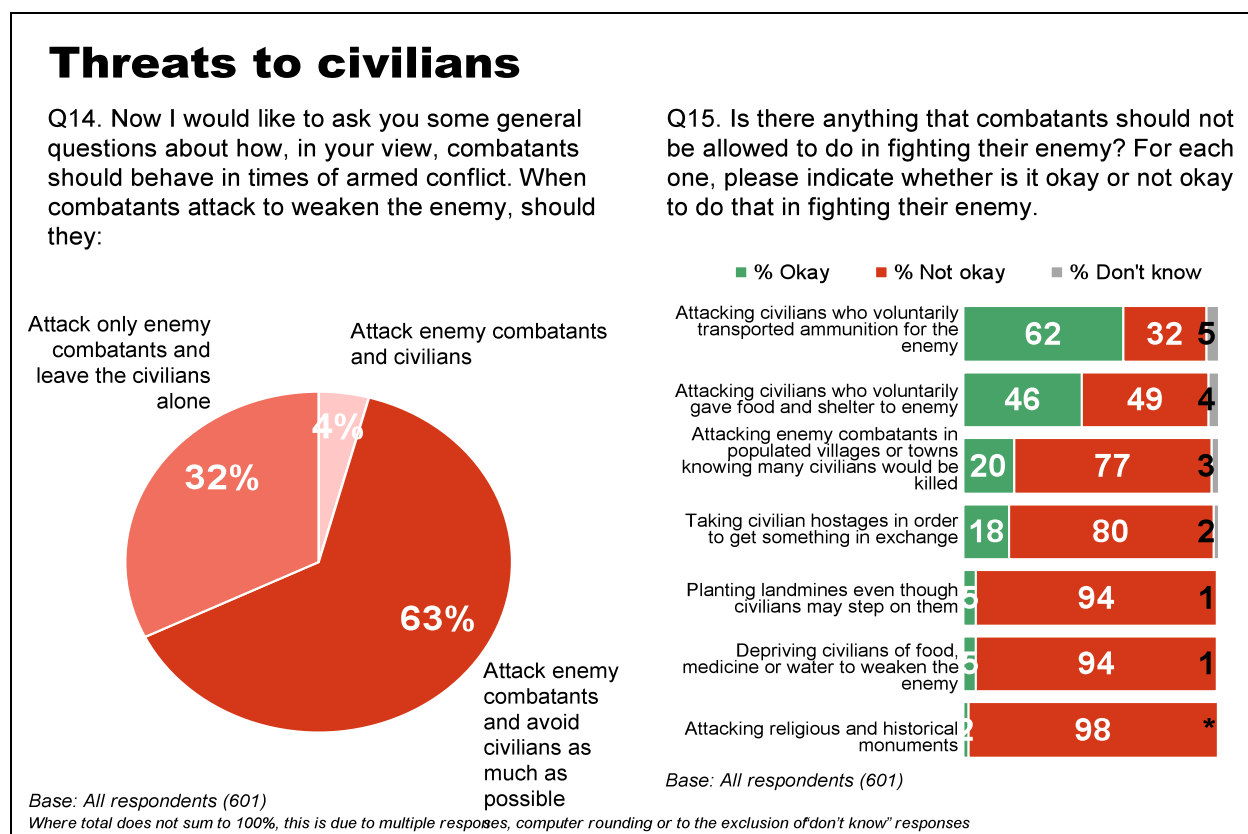
- 62% say it is 'OK' to attack civilians who voluntarily transport ammunition for the enemy. This is up from 37% in 1999 – and there are now twice as many people who say it is acceptable as people who say it is not (62% vs 32%).

- 46% say it is 'OK' to attack civilians who voluntarily give food and shelter to the enemy. This figure has more than doubled from 22% in 1999 – and there are now as many people who say it is acceptable as people who say it is not (in 1999, the ratio was over 3:1 against).
- Younger people are more likely than older people to accept 'attacking civilians who voluntarily transport ammunition'. Men are more willing than women to condone 'attacks on villages/towns populated by civilians'.

It is felt by nearly all that it is unacceptable to:

- plant landmines which may harm civilians (94% in 2009, 69% in 1999)
- deprive civilians of food, medicine or water (94% in 2009, 69% in 1999)
- attack religious and historical monuments (98% in 2009, 82% in 1999).

The same pattern applies to taking civilians as hostages and to attacking populated villages/towns knowing that civilians would be killed (80% and 77% respectively).



Health Workers and Ambulances

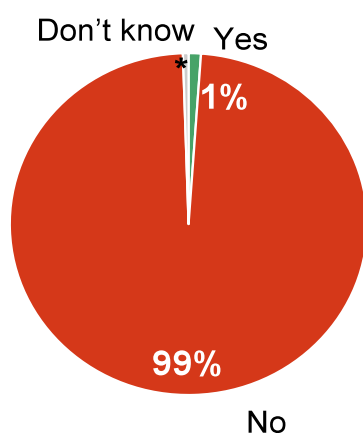
There is almost universal support for the notion that neither health workers nor ambulances should be targeted by combatants in any circumstances (support for both runs at 99%).

Almost no one says that it is sometimes acceptable to target health workers or ambulances (just 1% in each case).

As a result of this limited data, it is hard to reliably say in which circumstances (those very few) people do think attacks are acceptable.

Targeting health workers

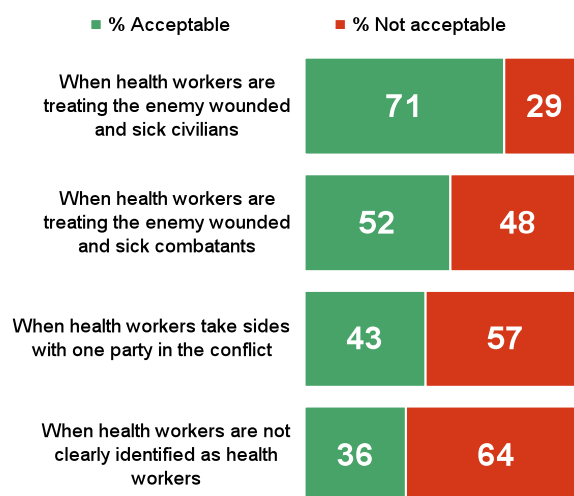
Q16. In a situation of armed conflict, are there any circumstances in which you think it is acceptable for combatants to target health workers?



Base: All respondents (601)

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

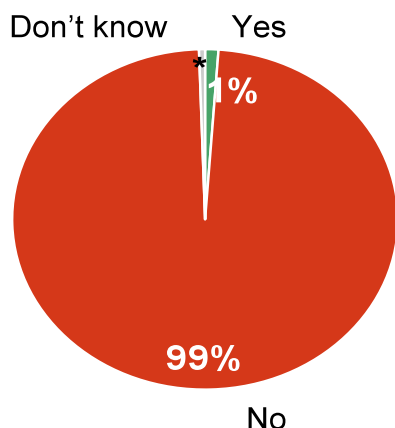
Q17. In which, if any, of the following circumstances do you think this is acceptable?



Base: All who think that some circumstances are acceptable to target health workers (6**) **be cautious: very low base

Targeting ambulances

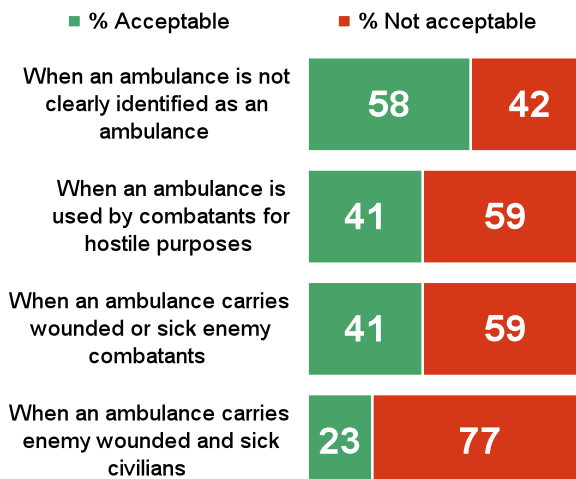
Q18. In a situation of armed conflict, are there any circumstances in which you think it is acceptable for combatants to target ambulances?



Base: All respondents (601)

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?



Base: All who think that some circumstances are acceptable to target health workers (5**) **be cautious: very low base

Health Workers and Services: The Right to Health Care

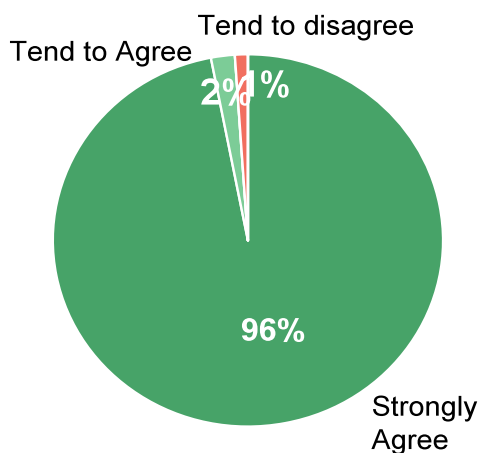
Virtually everyone (98%) agrees that 'everyone wounded or sick during an armed conflict should have the right to health care'.

The vast majority (96%) agree 'strongly'. Just 1% expressly disagree.

Similarly, the vast majority of people (84%) feel that health workers should treat wounded and sick civilians from all sides in an armed conflict – and not confine their support to only 'their' side.

The right to health care

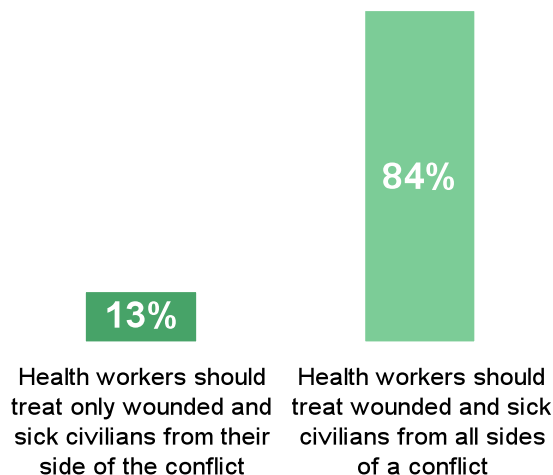
Q25. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Everyone wounded or sick during an armed conflict should have the right to health care"



Base: All respondents (601)

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 (601)

The Geneva Conventions

Awareness of the Geneva Conventions is very high in Lebanon – 69% of respondents have heard of them – but many people are not convinced of their effectiveness in limiting civilian suffering in war time.

Just over a quarter (29%) of respondents say they have not heard of the Geneva Conventions.

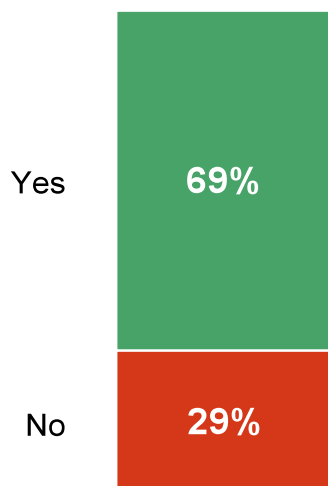
Among those who have heard of the Geneva Conventions, 34% say the treaties do not limit the suffering of civilians at all and a further 15% say they do not limit it very much.

Around one respondent in three (36%) thinks the Geneva Conventions limit suffering by at least a fair amount (19% say the Geneva Conventions reduce suffering a great deal).

Men are more aware than women of the Geneva Conventions.

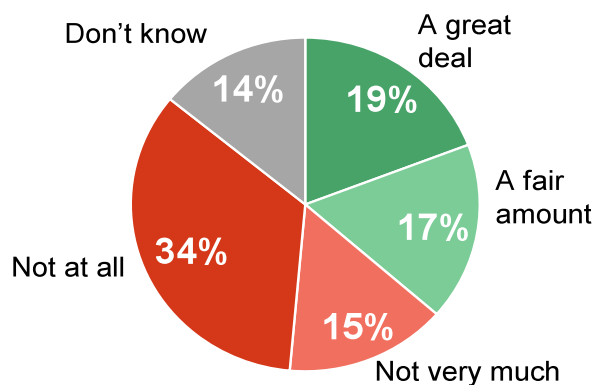
Awareness of the Geneva Conventions

Q23. Have you ever heard of the Geneva Conventions?



Base: All respondents (601)

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 (414)

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

Lebanon (Weighted Profile)		
	N	%
Total	601	100
Gender		
Male	301	50
Female	300	50
Age		
18-24	118	19
25-29	79	13
30-34	73	12
35-39	69	11
40-44	67	11
45-49	52	9
50-55	51	8
56-64	46	8
65+	46	8
Religion		
Christian	254	42
Muslim	312	52
Druze	28	5
Others	7	1

Lebanon (Weighted Profile)		
	N	%
Total	601	100
Area		
Urban	528	88
Rural	73	12
Region		
Beirut	65	11
Mount Lebanon	238	40
North	122	20
South	104	17
Bekaa	72	12
Education		
Never entered school	15	2
Elementary	56	9
Intermediate	124	21
Secondary	133	25
University	222	37
Higher-specialised education	31	5

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 601 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</i> (601)	10% or 90% ±	30% or 70% ±	50% ±
Size of sample on which survey result is based (unweighted)			
601 (All respondents)	3	4	4
288 (Men affected by armed conflict)	4	6	6
223 (Mount Lebanon people affected by armed conflict)	4	7	7
<i>Source: Ipsos</i>			

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results between different elements (sub-groups) of the sample – and between the 1999 and 2009 results. 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 and between the 1999 & 2009 research.

Differences required for significance at the 95% confidence level at or near these percentages			
<i>Unweighted base</i> (601)	10% or 90% ±	30% or 70% ±	50% ±
Size of 2009 sub-groups and 1999 vs. 2009 samples involved in this survey (unweighted)			
288 (Men affected by armed conflict) vs. 290 (Women affected by armed conflict)	5	8	9
1,000 (1999 full sample) vs. 601 (2009 full sample)	3	5	5
<i>Source: Ipsos</i>			

Ipsos / ICRC

“Our World: Views from Lebanon”

Marked-Up Questionnaire

- Interviews with 601 people
- Aged 18+
- Conducted CATI, between the 25th of February to the 10th of March 2009 and 10th of May to the 14th of May 2009
- Results are weighted
- ‘POW’ indicates a question also asked in 1999
- An asterisk (*) indicates a result of less than 1% (but not zero)
- A "n/a" denotes "not asked"
- Base for each question is all (601), 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 conflict in Lebanon.

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? (POW)

And what else?

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

TOP MENTIONS (> 5% of respondents)	YES
	%
TOP MENTIONS - KILLING / TARGETING CERTAIN KIND OF PEOPLE	24
Kill civilians	17

Kill children	5
TOP MENTIONS - NOT RESPECT CIVIL SOCIETY/ CULTURE/ SOCIETY/ LAWS	12
TOP MENTIONS - TYPES OF VIOLENCE/ OPPRESSION	11
TOP MENTIONS - ATTACK BUILDINGS / DESTROY SPECIFIC AREAS	5

	%
There is nothing they should not be allowed to do	31
(Any answer indicating that some action/s <u>should</u> be allowed)	54
Don't know	10
Refused	5

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 – 321</i>	
		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against your religion	53
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against your personal code/ethics	44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against the law	49
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against your culture	33
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against human rights	74
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Produces too much hate and division</i>	32
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Produces too much destruction</i>	28
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not know	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

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: (POW)

READ OUT. SINGLE CODE ONLY.

		1999	2009
		%	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attack enemy combatants and civilians	2	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attack enemy combatants and avoid civilians as much as possible	29	63
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attack only enemy combatants and leave the civilians alone	68	32
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused		*

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 (POW)

READ OUT. SINGLE CODE EACH STATEMENT

	Okay		Not Okay		Don't know	Refused
	1999	2009	1999	2009	2009	2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Depriving civilians of food, medicine or water to weaken the enemy (‘Depriving the civilian population of food and water to gain a military advantage’ in 1999)	23	5	69	94	1	0
Attacking religious and historical monuments (‘Attacking religious monuments, mosques or churches in order to gain a military advantage’ in 1999)	13	2	82	98	*	0
Attacking civilians who <u>voluntarily</u> transported ammunition for the enemy (Not asked in 1999)	37	62	51	32	5	1
Attacking enemy combatants in populated villages or towns knowing many civilians* would be killed (Not asked in 1999)	31	20	57	77	3	*
Taking civilian hostages in order to get something in exchange (Not asked in 1999)	24	18	70	80	2	*
Attacking civilians who <u>voluntarily</u> gave food and shelter to enemy (Not asked in 1999)	22	46	69	49	4	1
Planting landmines even though civilians may step on them (Not asked in 1999)	27	5	69	94	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	1
<input type="checkbox"/> No	99
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	*
<input type="checkbox"/> Refused	*

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 – 6**</i>	Yes, Acceptable	No, Not acceptable	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
When health workers are treating the enemy wounded and sick <u>civilians</u>	71	29	0	0
When health workers are treating the enemy wounded and sick <u>combatants</u>	52	48	0	0
When health workers are not clearly identified as health workers	36	64	0	0
When health workers take sides with one party in the conflict	43	57	0	0

**Very 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	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	99
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

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 – 5**)</i>	Yes, Acceptable	No, Not Acceptable	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
When an ambulance is used by combatants for hostile purposes	41	59	0	0
When an ambulance carries wounded or sick enemy <u>combatants</u>	41	59	0	0
When an ambulance carries enemy wounded and sick <u>civilians</u>	23	77	0	0
When an ambulance is not clearly identified as an ambulance	58	42	0	0

**Very 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	69
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	29
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	*

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 – 414</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	A great deal	19
<input type="checkbox"/>	A fair amount	17
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not very much	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not at all	34
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	*

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	96
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tend to Agree	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Neither Agree nor Disagree	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tend to Disagree	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly Disagree	*
<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	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	Health workers should treat wounded and sick civilians from <u>all</u> sides of a conflict	84
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	1

Demographics**ASK ALL →****Respondent's Gender**

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	50
<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	50

ASK ALL →**Respondent's Age**

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	18-24	19
<input type="checkbox"/>	25-29	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	30-34	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	35-39	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	40-44	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	45-49	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	50-55	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	56-64	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	65 or more	8

ASK ALL →**Education Level**

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Never entered school	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Elementary	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermediate	21
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	University	37
<input type="checkbox"/>	Higher-specialized education	5

ASK ALL →**Province**

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Beirut	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mount Lebanon	40
<input type="checkbox"/>	North	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	South	17
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bekaa	12

ASK ALL →**Area**

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Urban	88
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rural	12

ASK ALL →

Religion

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Christian	42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Muslim	52
<input type="checkbox"/>	Druze	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others	1

- 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 Lebanon conducted by Ipsos Lebanon.

