

OUR WORLD. VIEWS FROM THE FIELD.

LIBERIA

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

The majority of Liberians (88%) say combatants should not be allowed to do whatever they like in armed conflict.

Without prompting, 73% of respondents specified behaviour they find unacceptable. The "killing of civilians and the innocent", sexual violence, stealing and torture were mentioned most.

Virtually everyone (98%) says that civilians should be spared in armed conflict either in all circumstances or 'as much as possible'.

Similarly, most people (around 90%) are opposed to several specific actions: depriving civilians of food/medicine/water, attacking religious and historical monuments, attacking enemy combatants in populated villages/towns, taking civilian hostages, and planting landmines that would endanger civilians. However, when civilians voluntarily transport ammunition for the enemy, they are widely seen by 75% of respondents as acceptable targets.

Health Workers, Ambulances and the Right to Health Care

Health workers and ambulances are never an acceptable target for combatants, according to over eight persons in 10 (88% and 84% respectively). Any attempt to justify viewing them as legitimate targets usually involves situations where their role is not clearly identifiable, they are seen to lose their neutrality/to take sides, or they help enemy combatants as opposed to civilians.

However, nearly everyone (93%) agrees that 'everyone wounded or sick during an armed conflict should have the right to health care'. Similarly, the vast majority (90%) want health workers to take care of the sick and wounded from all sides in an armed conflict.

The Geneva Conventions

Most people (65%) have heard of the Geneva Conventions. Of those, 85% feel the Geneva Conventions have some effectiveness in limiting civilian suffering in times of war.

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
- Liberia (covered in this report)
- 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 violence, the actions expected of the international community, awareness of the Geneva Conventions, and the role of health workers during armed conflict/violence.

Details of the survey carried out in Liberia 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 Liberia – 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.

Liberia – Research Methodology

A total of 500 people aged 18 or over were interviewed in person (face-to-face) in the month of February 2009. Random probability sampling was used to ensure that the final sample would be broadly representative of the Liberian population (aged 18 years or over) as a whole in terms of geographic province. In addition, the results have been statistically 'weighted' by sex and province to correct for any slight differences between the sample profile and that of the equivalent population.

According to 2009 estimates, Liberia's population is around 3,500,000. It is skewed towards younger people (the median age is 18, and those aged 14 or below make up 44% of the population). By contrast, those aged 65 and over make up 3% of the population. Liberia has the sixth highest mortality rate, and the 11th highest birth rate in the world. Life expectancy is 41 years for men and 43 years for women.

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 Liberia survey and on a selection of key sub-group comparisons (e.g. between men and women, and Christians and Muslims – although for the latter caution should be taken due to the low sample).

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

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

Liberia in Context

Liberia was founded by freed slaves from America and the Caribbean, called Americo-Liberians, in 1820, and thus became the first African republic. Liberia is mostly made up of indigenous Africans, with the slaves' descendants comprising around 5% of the population.

The West African nation was relatively calm until the late 1980s, when arbitrary rule and economic collapse culminated in armed conflict. In April 1980, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, from the Krahn ethnic group, staged a military coup and seized power. Doe's rule was challenged in December 1989 by President Charles Taylor, plunging the country into an armed conflict that would later be known as one of Africa's bloodiest, claiming the lives of more than 200,000 people and further displacing a million others into refugee camps in neighbouring countries. Fighting intensified as rebel groups splintered and battled each other, the Liberian army and West African peacekeepers. In 1995 a peace agreement was signed, leading to the election of Mr Taylor as president. Anti-government fighting broke out in the north of the country in 1999. Under intense US and international pressure President Taylor stepped down in 2003 and went into exile in Nigeria. This move paved the way for the deployment by ECOWAS of what became a 3,600-strong peacekeeping mission in Liberia (ECOMIL). Leaders from the Liberian government, the rebels, political parties, and civil society signed a comprehensive peace agreement that laid the framework for a National Transitional Government of Liberia. In September 2003, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1509 establishing a peacekeeping operation under Chapter VII authority (UN Mission in Liberia, UNMIL). In November 2005, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf was elected the first female president of Liberia and in Africa. She took office on 16 January 2006, ending two

years of transitional government. The conflict left the country in economic ruin and teeming with weapons.

Today's Liberia has not been spared by the worldwide increases in prices of basic commodities. These have jeopardized the positive effects of debt relief and poverty reduction measures.

The country still depends heavily on international support to overcome economic problems and the legacy of its violent past. UNMIL's 12,000 civilian and military personnel provide security. The potential for unrest remains, given rampant unemployment and the slow pace of demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of former fighters. Violent disputes over land ownership are also on the rise. The humanitarian landscape is changing as aid organizations and NGOs leave or cut back their activities and development agencies move in. Despite progress towards recovery, much remains to be done to improve the population's still limited access to basic services.

The ICRC in Liberia

The ICRC has worked in Liberia since 1970. It opened its operational delegation in Monrovia in 1990.

Since the onset of the first war in 1990, the ICRC has adopted a public health approach to the situation. To help avert epidemics in the besieged city of Monrovia, it has had engineers and medical personnel work hand in hand to restore infrastructure, such as the urban water supply and electricity, and support the health system. During the last war of 2003, ICRC surgical teams treated the war wounded at JFK Hospital, where the organization also provided medications and specialized medical equipment.

The ICRC has endeavoured to carry out extensive health care and water and sanitation programmes in Liberia combined with shelter and income projects to provide people with better access to health facilities and clean water.

In 1991, the ICRC's first tracing activities were conducted in Liberia. The ICRC arranged family reunifications and distributed Red Cross messages enabling family members to stay in touch with each other. Hundreds of Liberian Red Cross volunteers collected and distributed messages between people displaced within Liberia and between Liberian refugees in Ivory Coast, Guinea and Sierra Leone.

The ICRC has also carried out regular visits to people detained in Liberia in connection with the civil war with the aim of monitoring and improving their treatment and conditions of detention.

The year 2009 is a turning point for the ICRC in post-conflict Liberia, as it switches its focus from protection and assistance to activities promoting the inclusion of international humanitarian law and human rights law in the training programmes of the newly established Liberian armed, police and security forces. The ICRC will also work with the authorities to enhance their understanding and acceptance of international humanitarian law and to press for its national implementation. Priority will also be given to helping the Liberia National Red Cross Society fulfil its responsibilities in the changing context and strengthening the image of the Red Cross in the country.

Over the course of 2009 the ICRC will phase out its assistance projects involving health care, water and sanitation, economic security and shelter in areas where large numbers of returnees now reside. Priority will be given to helping communities and authorities to assume

their responsibility for basic services and to sustain community facilities constructed or repaired by the ICRC. ICRC projects have given a major boost to the resumption of staple food production and to efforts to help returnees and residents restore their livelihoods.

The ICRC provides support for the Liberia National Red Cross Society and promotes international humanitarian law among the armed forces present in Liberia.

Part 2 – Behaviour During Armed Conflict

Part 2-Behaviour During Armed Conflict

Limits to Behaviour

The majority of Liberians feel that there should be limits to what combatants are allowed to do in the course of fighting enemies – around three quarters (73%) mention at least one act which they feel is unacceptable. That said, a minority of Liberians (12%) feel there need be no limits on what combatants can do. About 14% say they do not know what should be considered acceptable.

The vast majority would impose clear limits on violence of all kinds including rape, torture and killing. Obeying the law and acting in accordance with international human rights rules form the basis for people's views on what is and is not acceptable.

When asked a completely open question where respondents were unprompted and free to say whatever came to mind, one in eight said that 'there is nothing that [combatants] should not be allowed to do' (12%). However, a clear majority (73%) do identify actions which they feel should be completely forbidden. The remaining 14% are unsure.

The behaviour most frequently mentioned as unacceptable is that of 'killing civilians' (cited by 32% of all respondents). Many people also feel that sexual assault (22%), stealing/robbing (8%) and torture (6%) should not be allowed.

What do respondents mention as the basis for imposing limits?

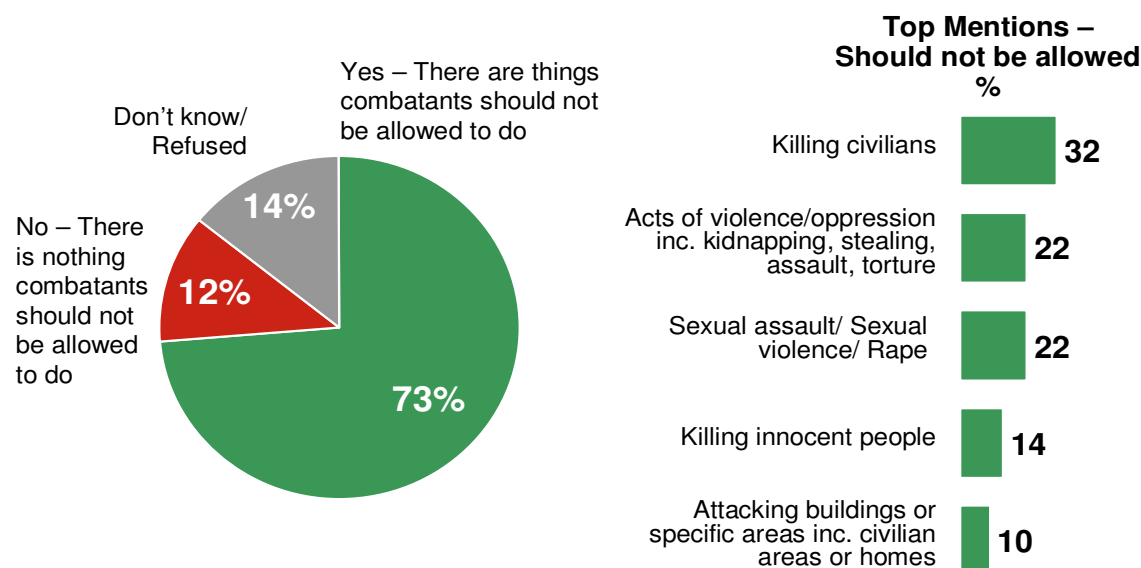
People most often rely on human rights (77%) and on what is specifically covered in the law (70%).

Personal codes or ethics are mentioned by 53% of respondents, religion by 48% and culture by 38%.

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 (47% say this is a suitable yardstick for actions deemed to be unacceptable), or because it produces too much hate and division (45%).

Limits to behaviour

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



Base: All respondents (500)

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

Liberians feel that civilians should not be seen as acceptable targets except when they actively help enemy combatants.

People were asked how they feel about combatants attacking civilians in order to 'weaken the enemy'.

Nearly all Liberians (over 98%) feel that civilians and enemy combatants are not equally legitimate targets. Most (64%) believe that it is only acceptable to target enemy combatants, and that civilians should be left alone. Nearly all others (34%) feel that combatants should avoid civilians "as much as possible". Fewer than 1% feel civilians should be attacked in the same way as enemy combatants.

To further understand what people feel combatants should or should not be allowed to do, people were asked about the acceptability of specific actions by combatants fighting an enemy.

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

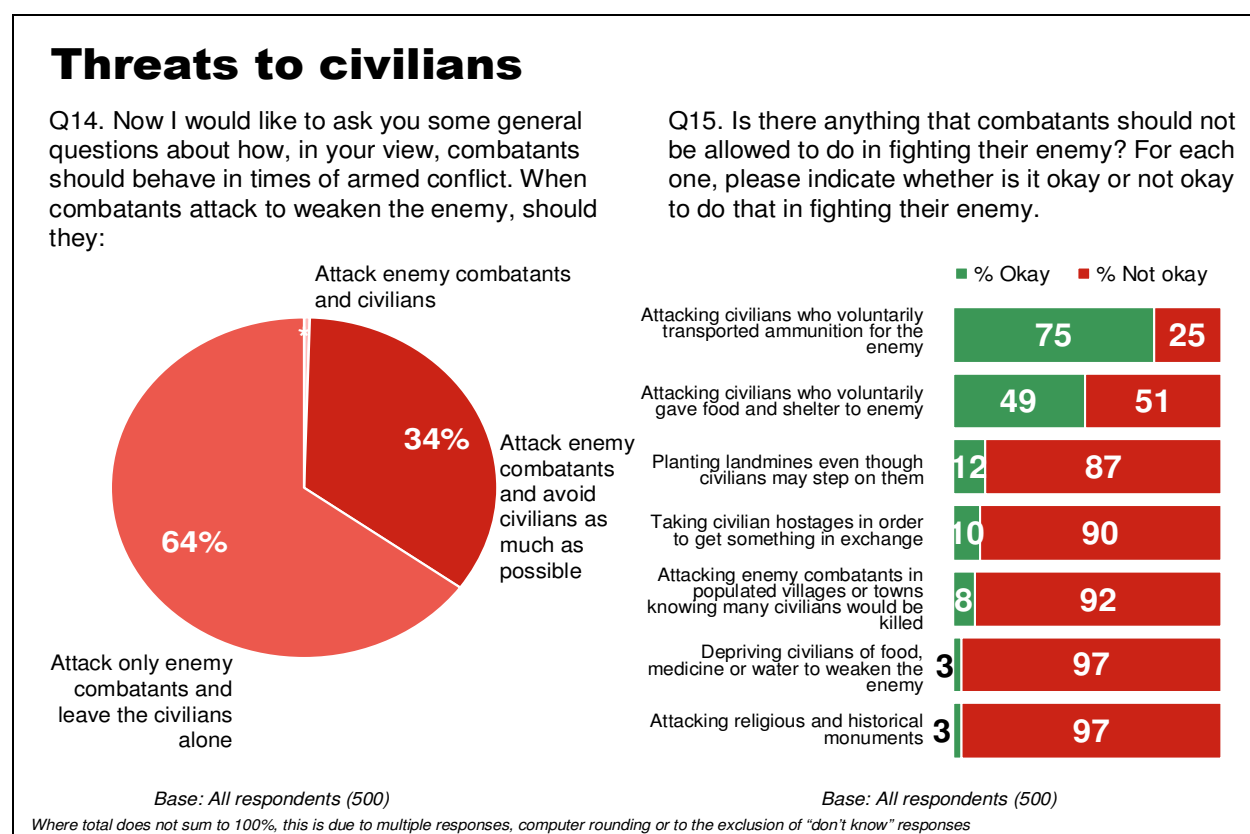
- 75% say it is 'OK' to attack civilians who voluntarily transport ammunition for the enemy

- 49% say it is 'OK' to attack civilians who voluntarily give food and shelter to the enemy

It is felt by nearly all that neither civilians nor religious or historical monuments should ever be targeted by combatants. For 90% or more, it is simply 'not OK' to:

- deprive civilians of food, medicine or water to weaken the enemy
- attack religious or historical monuments
- attack enemy combatants in populated villages or towns
- take civilian hostages in order to get something in exchange.

The vast majority (87%) of Liberians are also opposed to planting landmines where civilians may step on them.



Health Workers and Ambulances

The vast majority of Liberians say that it is never acceptable to target health workers or ambulances. At least one in eight Liberians, however, think there are circumstances in which health workers and ambulances are sometimes an acceptable target (12% and 16% respectively).

The majority of people see health workers (88%) and ambulances (84%) as unacceptable targets for combatants.

Of the very few people who condone attacks on health workers and ambulances, 80% mention the three following circumstances:

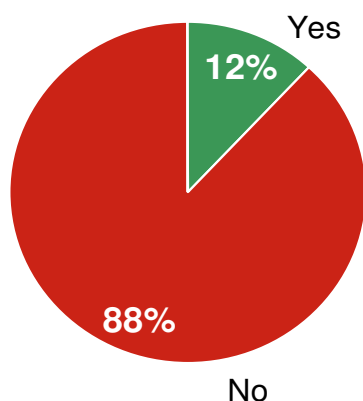
- when health workers and ambulances are not clearly identified as such
- when health workers and ambulances are involved in treating enemy combatants
- when health workers are perceived to take sides or when ambulances are used for hostile purposes.

These findings are based on small numbers of people, so must be treated with caution.

Even those who feel that attacks on health workers and ambulances can be justified in some circumstances distinguish clearly between combatants and civilians: most still feel that it is not justifiable to target health workers and ambulances when they are caring for civilians.

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 (500)

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

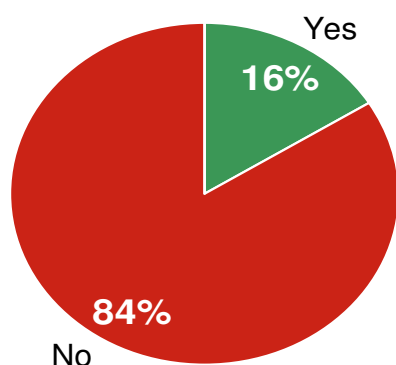
Q17. In which, if any, of the following circumstances do you think this is acceptable?



Base: All who think that some circumstances are acceptable to target health workers (64)

Targeting ambulances

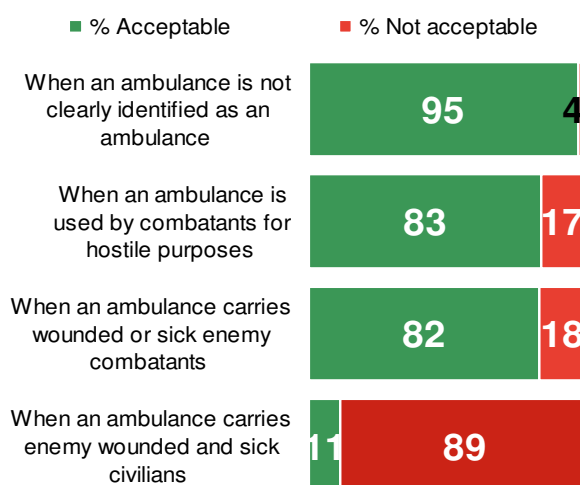
Q18. In a situation of armed conflict, are there any circumstances in which you think it is acceptable for combatants to target ambulances?



Base: All respondents (500)

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: People who think that some circumstances are acceptable to target ambulances (88)

Health Workers and Services: The Right to Health Care

The vast majority (93%) agree that ‘everyone wounded or sick during an armed conflict should have the right to health care’.

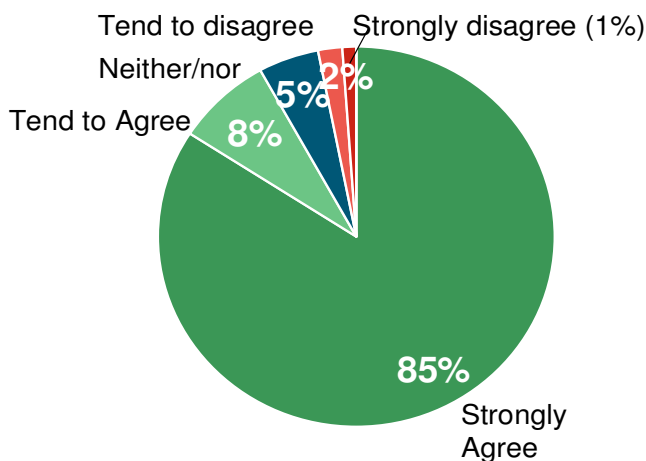
Similarly, almost all respondents (90%) agree that health workers should treat ‘wounded and sick civilians from all sides of the conflict’.

A high majority of respondents (85%) ‘strongly agree’ that everyone wounded or sick during an armed conflict should have the right to health care.

The view that health workers should take care of the sick and wounded from all sides is held by 90% of respondents. However, there is still a small minority (9%) who believe that health workers should treat only the wounded and sick civilians from their side.

The right to health care

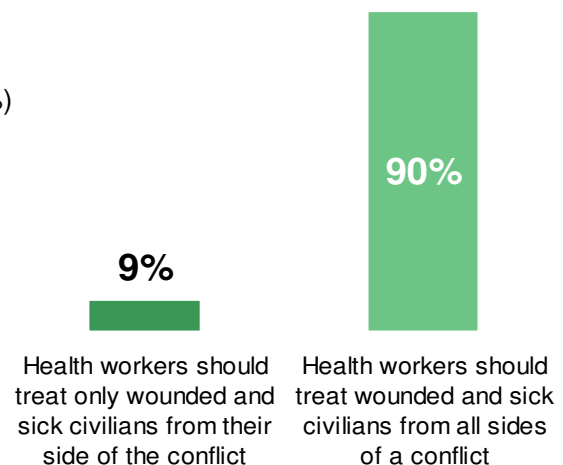
Q25. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
“Everyone wounded or sick during an armed conflict should have the right to health care”



Base: All respondents (500)

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:



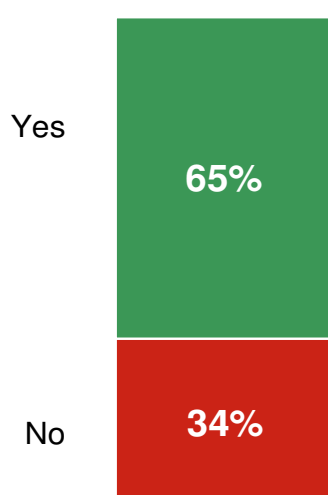
Base: All respondents (500)

The Geneva Conventions

Two thirds of Liberians have heard of the Geneva Conventions; of these, the vast majority (85%) believe that the Geneva Conventions are effective in limiting the suffering of civilians in war time.

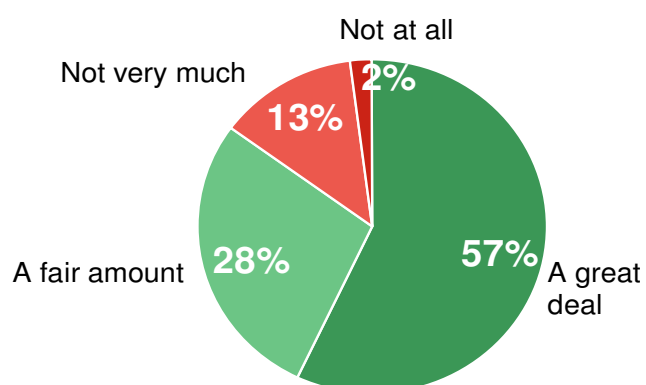
Awareness of the Geneva Conventions

Q23. Have you ever heard of the Geneva Conventions?



Base: All respondents (500)

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 (326)

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

Eighty-five per cent of the respondents who are aware of the Geneva Conventions believe the treaties limit the suffering of civilians in war time at least 'a fair amount'. Only around 13% say that the Geneva Conventions do not limit suffering very much; a mere 2% say that they have no impact at all.

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

Liberia (Weighted Profile)		
	N	%
Total	500	100
Gender		
Male	253	51
Female	247	49
Age		
18-24	146	29
25-29	109	22
30-34	84	16
35-39	56	11
40-44	44	9
45-49	21	4
50-64	34	7
65 or over	6	1
Cities		
Tubmanburg	20	2
Gbarnago	42	7
Buchanan	28	5
Robertsport	21	4
Wwedru	17	6
Barcleyville	7	2
Voinjoma	41	7
Kakata	31	5
Harper	13	4
Monrovia	109	24

Liberia (Weighted Profile)		
	N	%
Total	500	100
Cities (cont'd)		
Greenville	14	3
Kolela	7	1
Davidsslema	8	1
Palela	4	1
Fairgrown	6	1
Loysville	4	1
Foyah	21	3
Firestone	28	6
Ganta	60	13
Buxhrod island	12	3
Cesstos city	7	2
Province		
Bomi	20	2
Bong	53	9
Grand bassa	38	6
Grand cape mont	21	4
Grand gedeh	17	6
Grand kru	7	2
Lofa	62	10
Margibi	39	6
Maryland	13	4
Montserrado	149	33
Nimba	60	13

<i>Liberia</i> <i>(Weighted Profile)</i>		
	N	%
Total	500	100
Province (cont'd)		
Rivercess	7	2
Sinoe	14	3
Area		
Urban	410	83
Rural	90	17
Religion		
Christian	392	80
Muslim	92	17

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 500 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 (i.e. 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> (500)	10% or 90% ±	30% or 70% ±	50% ±
Size of sample on which survey result is based (unweighted)			
500 (All respondents)	3	4	4
243 (Men affected by armed conflict)	4	6	6
149 (Montserrado people affected by armed conflict)	5	7	8
<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</i> (500)	10% or 90% ±	30% or 70% ±	50% ±
Size of 2009 sub-groups (unweighted)			
243 (Men affected by armed conflict) vs. 235 (Women affected by armed conflict)	5	8	9
<i>Source: Ipsos</i>			

Ipsos / ICRC

“Our World: Views from Liberia”

Marked-Up Questionnaire

- Interviews with 500 people
- Aged 18+
- Conducted Face to Face, between the 22nd of February and the 28th of February 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 (500), unless shown otherwise

INTRODUCTION

Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am from RMS, 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 Liberia.

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
	%
TOTAL MENTIONS - KILLING / TARGETING CERTAIN KIND OF PEOPLE	52
Kill civilians	32
Kill the innocent (unspecified)	14
TOTAL MENTIONS - TYPES OF WEAPONS	24
Sexual assault/ Sexual violence/ Rape	22
TOTAL MENTIONS - TYPES OF VIOLENCE/ OPPRESSION	22
Killing (unspecified)	8

Steal/ Rob	8
Shouldn't torture people	6
TOTAL MENTIONS - ATTACK BUILDINGS / DESTROY SPECIFIC AREAS	10
Loot homes	5
TOTAL MENTIONS - NOT RESPECT CIVIL SOCIETY/ CULTURE/ SOCIETY/ LAWS	5

	%
There is nothing they should not be allowed to do	12
(Any answer indicating that some action/s <u>should</u> be allowed)	73
Don't know	14
Refused	*

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 – 364</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against your religion	48
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against your personal code/ethics	53
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against the law	70
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against your culture	38
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is against human rights	77
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Produces too much hate and division</i>	45
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Produces too much destruction</i>	47
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not know	*
<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.

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attack enemy combatants and civilians	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attack enemy combatants and avoid civilians as much as possible	34
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attack only enemy combatants and leave the civilians alone	64
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	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
	%	%	%	%
Depriving civilians of food, medicine or water to weaken the enemy	3	97	*	0
Attacking religious and historical monuments	3	97	*	0
Attacking civilians who <u>voluntarily</u> transported ammunition for the enemy	75	25	0	0
Attacking enemy combatants in populated villages or towns knowing many civilians would be killed	8	92	*	0
Taking civilian hostages in order to get something in exchange	10	90	*	0
Attacking civilians who <u>voluntarily</u> gave food and shelter to enemy	49	51	*	0
Planting landmines even though civilians may step on them	12	87	*	0

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	12
<input type="checkbox"/> No	88
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Refused	0

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 – 64*</i>	Yes, Acceptable	No, Not acceptable	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
When health workers are treating the enemy wounded and sick <u>civilians</u>	14	86	0	0
When health workers are treating the enemy wounded and sick <u>combatants</u>	86	14	0	0
When health workers are not clearly identified as health workers	82	18	0	0
When health workers take sides with one party in the conflict	86	14	0	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	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	84
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	0
<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 – 88*</i>	Yes, Acceptable	No, Not Acceptable	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
When an ambulance is used by combatants for hostile purposes	83	17	0	0
When an ambulance carries wounded or sick enemy <u>combatants</u>	82	18	0	0
When an ambulance carries enemy wounded and sick <u>civilians</u>	11	89	0	0
When an ambulance is not clearly identified as an ambulance	95	4	0	1

*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	65
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	34
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	2
<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 – 326</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	A great deal	57
<input type="checkbox"/>	A fair amount	28
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not very much	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not at all	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	1
<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	85
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tend to Agree	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Neither Agree nor Disagree	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tend to Disagree	2
<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	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	Health workers should treat wounded and sick civilians from <u>all</u> sides of a conflict	90
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	*

Demographics**ASK ALL →**

Respondent's Gender

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	51
<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	49

ASK ALL →**Respondent's Age**

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	18-24	29
<input type="checkbox"/>	25-29	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	30-34	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	35-39	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	40-44	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	45-49	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	50-64	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over	1

ASK ALL →**Cities**

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tubmanburg	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	GBARNGO	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUCHANAN	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROBERTSPORT	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	WWEDRU	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	BARCLEYVILLE	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOINJOMA	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	KAKATA	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	MONROVIA	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	GREENVILLE	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	KOLELA	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	DAVIDSLEMA	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	PALELA	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	FAIRGROWN	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOYSVILLE	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOYAH	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	GANTA	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUXHROD ISLAND	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	CESSTOS CITY	2

ASK ALL →**Province**

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOMI	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	BONG	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	GRAND BASSA	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	GRAND CAPE MONT	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	GRAND GEDEH	6

<input type="checkbox"/>	GRAND KRU	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOFA	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARGIBI	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARYLAND	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	MONTSERRADO	33
<input type="checkbox"/>	NIMBA	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	RIVERCESS	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	SINOE	3

ASK ALL →
Area

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Urban	83
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rural	17

ASK ALL →
Religion

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Christian	80
<input type="checkbox"/>	Muslim	17
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	3

- 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 Liberia conducted by RMS (Research Marketing Services) and Ipsos Markinor, both working across Africa.

