

OUR WORLD. VIEWS FROM THE FIELD.

# LEBANON

OPINION SURVEY, 2009

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



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

Ipsos



ICRC

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# **Executive Summary**

# Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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.

## The Impact of Armed Conflict

### Forms of Violence/Suffering and their Consequences

The majority of people in Lebanon have been affected by the armed conflict there. Those with direct personal experience make up 75% of the population, and most others also report suffering a range of serious hardships. In total, almost everyone (96%) has been affected in some way – either personally or due to the wider consequences of armed conflict.

Of those with direct personal experience, for a fifth this has been within the past year. Usually people say they had to leave their homes and live elsewhere (55%), they suffered serious damage to their property (49%) or lost contact with a close relative (47%).

Lebanese people's fears during times of armed conflict include losing a loved one (57%), losing property (28%), suffering injury (27%), and losing one's livelihood (24%). Fewer people (11%) fear restricted access to basic necessities.

### Needs and Assistance

In periods of armed conflict, people primarily need 'the basics' – protection (50%), food (45%) and medical treatment (42%). However, they also express the need for 'conflict resolution' (21%) and the need to retain respect and dignity (21%). Which groups or organizations should meet these needs?

Help comes both from within Lebanon's own communities and families/parents, and also the Lebanese Red Cross, and from elsewhere (NGOs and the military).

The ICRC and the UN are mentioned less often. However, the Lebanese Red Cross and the ICRC together provide help to 18% of those surveyed. According to respondents, the two organisations also have an excellent reputation for understanding people's needs.

### **Obstacles to Receiving Help**

The main barriers to receiving aid are discrimination (30%), corruption (24%), and geographical inaccessibility (29%). But people's own 'pride/dignity' (48%) also prevents them from seeking help.

Fear of being aligned with the 'wrong side' can also be an obstacle. A third (30%) of the people claim not to need help.

### **Reducing Suffering**

To 'reduce suffering during armed conflict', people look primarily to the Lebanese Red Cross (74% mention the Lebanese Red Cross either as a primary or secondary assistance provider). The Lebanese Red Cross and the ICRC together are mentioned by 79%.

NGOs are mentioned by 27%. The government is rarely cited as helping to reduce suffering.

### **The International Community**

People in Lebanon say that the international community should take direct action in the country and broaden its activities in times of armed conflict.

A third (36%) consider emergency aid important, 27% peacekeepers, and 24% rebuilding infrastructure. Similarly, 30% want leaders charged with crimes to be put on trial by the international community – and 27% are in favour of the international community organising peace talks. A quarter (22%) want military intervention in order to put an end to armed conflict.

Respondents believe that people living outside the conflict zones (i.e. citizens in other countries) should donate goods (46%) and especially money (66%). They also approve of volunteer work (36%) and putting pressure on legislators (36%).

# 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 1 – The Impact of Armed Conflict**

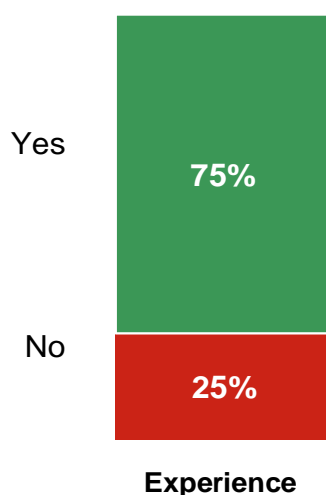
## Part 1-The Impact of Armed Conflict

### Personal Experience of Armed Conflict

Virtually everyone (96%) in Lebanon has been affected in some way by the armed conflict there – either through direct personal experience (75%) or due to the wider consequences which are felt beyond those who are immediately affected.

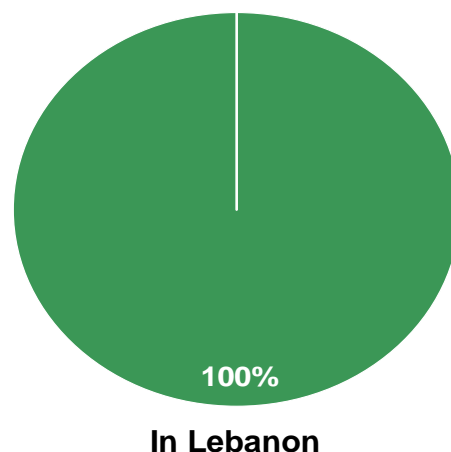
#### Personal experience of armed conflict

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



Base: All respondents (601)

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



Base: All experiencing armed conflict (450)

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

What specifically have people experienced?

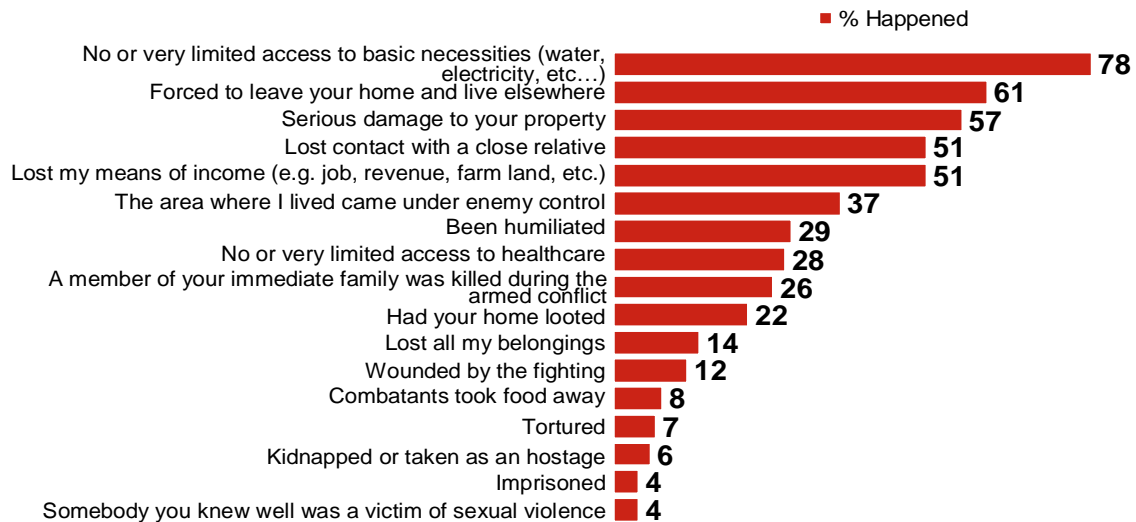
Those who have been personally affected by conflict report a wide range of traumatic experiences:

- 61% of them became displaced;
- More than three quarters (78%) suffered 'no or very limited access' to basic necessities such as water and electricity –only 28% were deprived of access to health care to some degree;
- More than half suffered serious damage to their property (57%), or lost contact with a close relative (51%);

- Half (51%) lost their means of income.

## Personal impact of armed conflict

Q3. I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during the armed conflict in Lebanon. Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the armed conflict in Lebanon. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.



Base: All who have experienced armed conflict (450)

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

Other respondents report particularly harrowing experiences such as:

- A quarter (26%) say that a member of their immediate family was killed;
- One person in eight (12%) was wounded in the fighting;
- Seven per cent were tortured, 6% kidnapped, 4% imprisoned and 4% fell victim to sexual violence (4%). These small percentages nevertheless represent large numbers of people.

**The numbers have generally declined since 1999, but overall they remain very high by most countries' standards.**

In 2009:

- Far fewer people reported being 'humiliated' by armed conflict (down from 62% in 1999 to 25% in 2009);
- Fewer people reported losing contact with a close relative (down from 60% to 47%);
- Fewer people reported that their homes had been looted (down from 31% to 20%).

But:

- More people have had to leave home and live elsewhere (up from 43% to 55%);
- Serious damage to property is just as widespread as a decade ago (47% in 1999, 49% in 2009);
- And so is kidnapping (6% in 1999, 5% in 2009).

## Personal impact of armed conflict – over a decade

Q3. I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during (how you yourself have been affected by) the armed conflict in Lebanon. Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the armed conflict in Lebanon. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.



Base: All (601 in 2009; 1000 in 1999)

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

Half (51%) of those with direct experience of conflict say they have lost their means of income.

People without personal experience of armed conflict were nevertheless asked about their experiences relating to such events in Lebanon.

The results suggest that this group has also been widely affected:

- Access to 'basic necessities': 56% of respondents report at best limited supplies of water, electricity etc.;
- Displacement: over a third (37%) say they had to leave home and live elsewhere;
- Family: one third (35%) have lost contact with a close relative;
- Property: over a quarter (27%) have suffered serious damage to property;
- Economic: a quarter (26%) have lost their means of income.



Men tend to report more of these experiences than women. Older people (those aged 35 or over) report a wider range of hardships than younger people.

When asked a completely open question, where respondents were unprompted and free to say whatever came to mind, 28% of all respondents – those with and without personal experience of armed conflict – mentioned other hardships, most (53%) of which involved psychological impact.

### When were people most recently affected by the conflict?

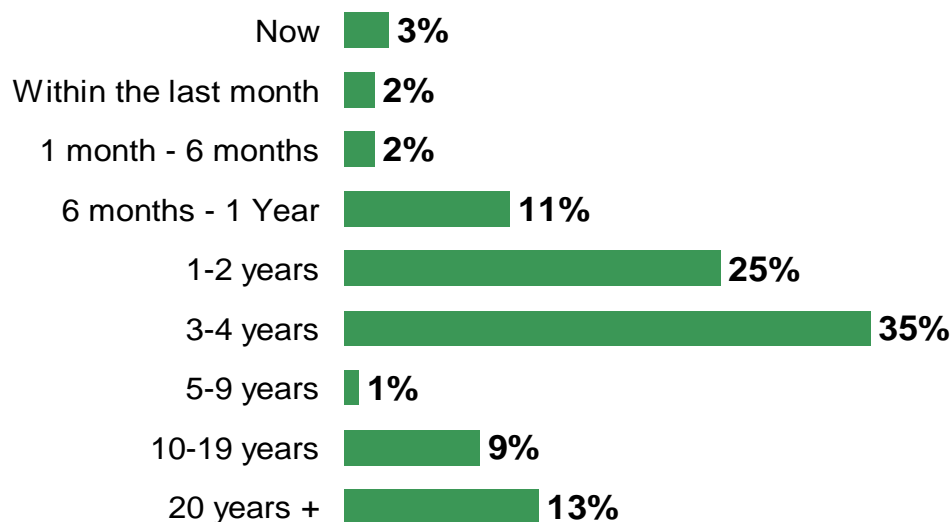
For many (18%), it was within the past year.

This group includes 3% who are 'currently' being affected – while as many as 60% overall say their most recent conflict-related experience was between one and four years ago.

Looking further back, the figures decrease considerably: only 22% have been unaffected by the conflict for the past decade or longer.

## Recent experiences

Q5. And when were you personally most recently affected by this armed conflict in Lebanon?



Base: All who have experienced / been affected by conflict in any way (579)

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

## People's Greatest Fears

**In Lebanon, one fear above all dominates: that of 'losing a loved one'. This is one of the greatest fears for 57% of respondents.**

**But people also worry about their property (28%), physical injury (27%) and their livelihoods (24%).**

- Over half (57%) of respondents say they fear losing a loved one – and 13% fear being separated from them;
- A quarter (24%) say that loss of livelihood is a major concern. Loss of education, however, barely registers as a concern (just 1%), suggesting people are more focused on the immediate day-to-day living;
- People are equally fearful of personal injury and property loss/destruction – each is mentioned by over a quarter (27% and 28% respectively);
- 'Living with uncertainty' is mentioned as a key fear by 22%.

Fears over access to basic necessities such as water and electricity are mentioned less often – although (or perhaps because) this is in fact a genuine problem.

Very few people (5%) consider 'the outcome of the conflict' as one of their greatest fears.

Men tend to fear suffering physical harm, women losing loved ones.

### People's greatest fears

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



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

## Feelings as a Consequence of Armed Conflict

**How does armed conflict change people's states of mind?**

**It breeds greater anxiety (for 62%), sadness (55%) vengeance (34%), and distrust (20%), but also greater wisdom (for 81%), empathy for others (77%), and appreciation of each day (72%).**

Perhaps not surprisingly, many people feel they have been affected – positively or negatively – in a large number of ways.

For example, most people report being wiser (81%), more empathetic towards others (77%) and more appreciative of every day (72%).

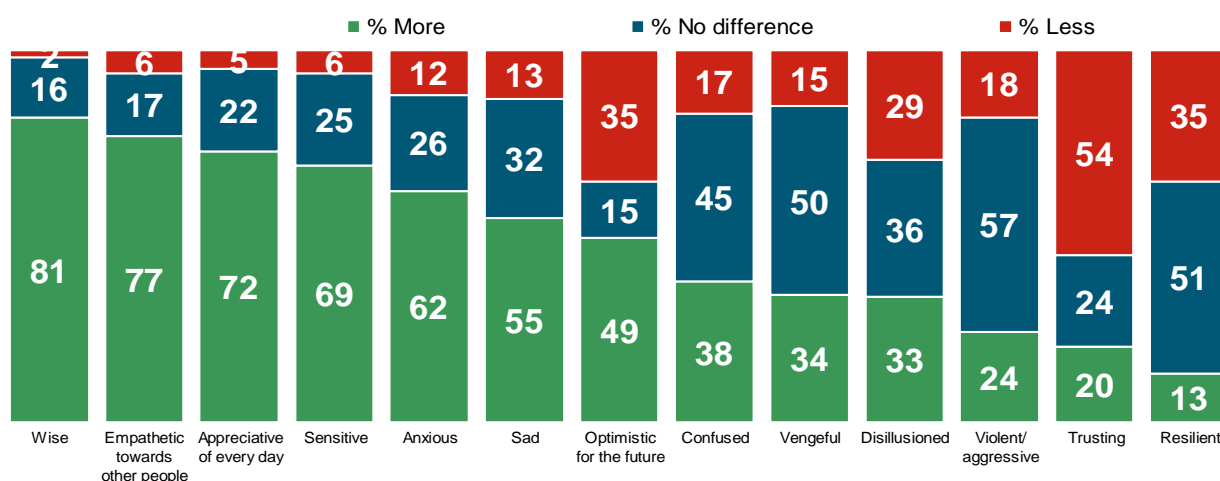
A large number of people are also optimistic about the future (49% – just outweighing the 35% who are less so).

Unfortunately, most people claim to be more anxious (62%), more sad (55%), and less trusting (54%).

Worryingly, more people now feel more violent/aggressive, not less (24% more/18% less), and more vengeful (34% more/15% less).

### Feelings as a consequence of armed conflict

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



Base: All who have experienced / been affected by conflict in any way (579)

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

## Civilians' Needs in Armed Conflict

**First and foremost, people need 'the basics'. Half (50%) mention security/protection as a vital need while almost as many see food (45%) and medical treatment/health care (42%) as the priority needs.**

The most crucial things that the people of Lebanon see as requirements for civilians living in areas of armed conflict are as follows:

- Food (45% of respondents choose this from a list as one of the most important requirements for civilians living in conflict areas);
- Medical treatment/health care (42%);
- Shelter (31%);
- And in particular security/protection (50%).

People's broader emotional or future needs include:

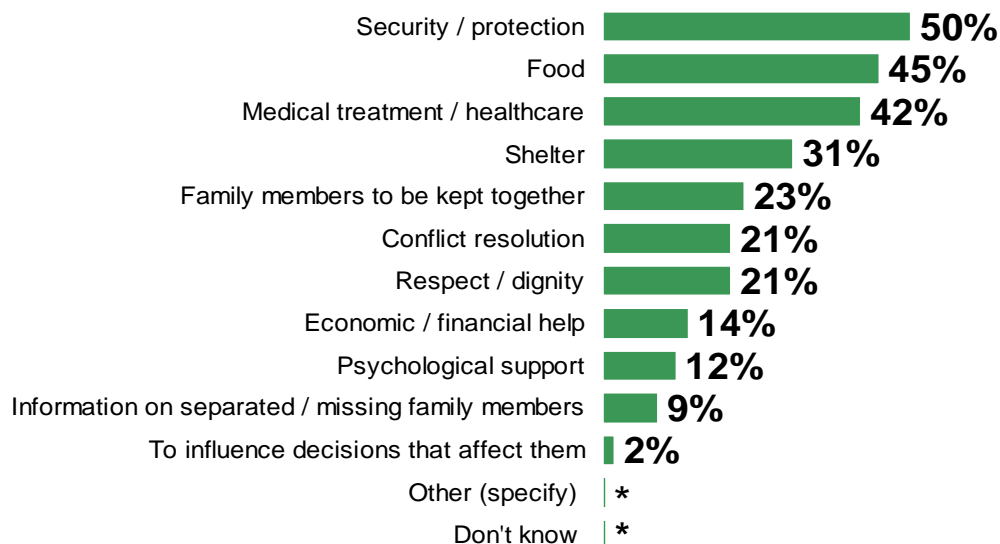
- Family members being kept together (23%);
- Conflict resolution (21%);
- Respect/dignity (21%).

By contrast, few people (2%) consider involvement in decisions a top priority in times of armed conflict.

The patterns among the various sub-groups are broadly consistent.

## Civilians' needs

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



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

## Help & Support from Entities/ Institutions

**Where do people turn for help during armed conflict?**

**Most turn to their parents and families (54%) or to their immediate communities (25%).**

**Organisations also play a part – and both the Lebanese Red Cross and the ICRC are considered to understand people's needs very well. As many as 80% of those who have received support from the Lebanese Red Cross and/or the ICRC say their needs were completely understood.**

People report receiving help from a range of organisations – some of it seen as well-tailored to people's needs, some slightly less so.

Among national organisations, the Lebanese Red Cross and NGOs are frequently mentioned (by 18% and 16% of respondents, respectively). Government and religious entities are also cited (11% and 13%).

Nearly one person in five (18%) has received help from the Lebanese Red Cross or the ICRC – including some who have received help from both. International organisations are less frequently mentioned: the ICRC and the UN are cited by only 5% and 4% of respondents, respectively – far less than the military/army/combatants, at 16%.

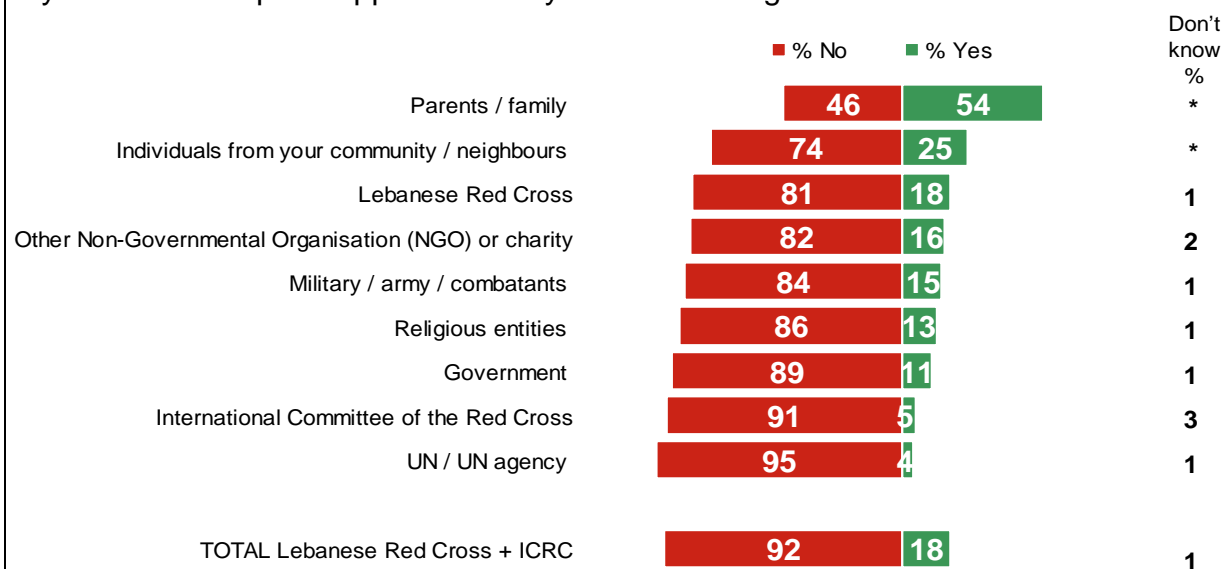
No one understands people's needs better than parents and immediate families, 92% say they understand them 'completely'.

Both the Lebanese Red Cross and the ICRC are on a par with people's own communities in terms of their understanding of people's needs (all three score almost 80%).

By contrast, 'NGOs' fare relatively poorly in this respect, despite often being a source of help.

## Help and support

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

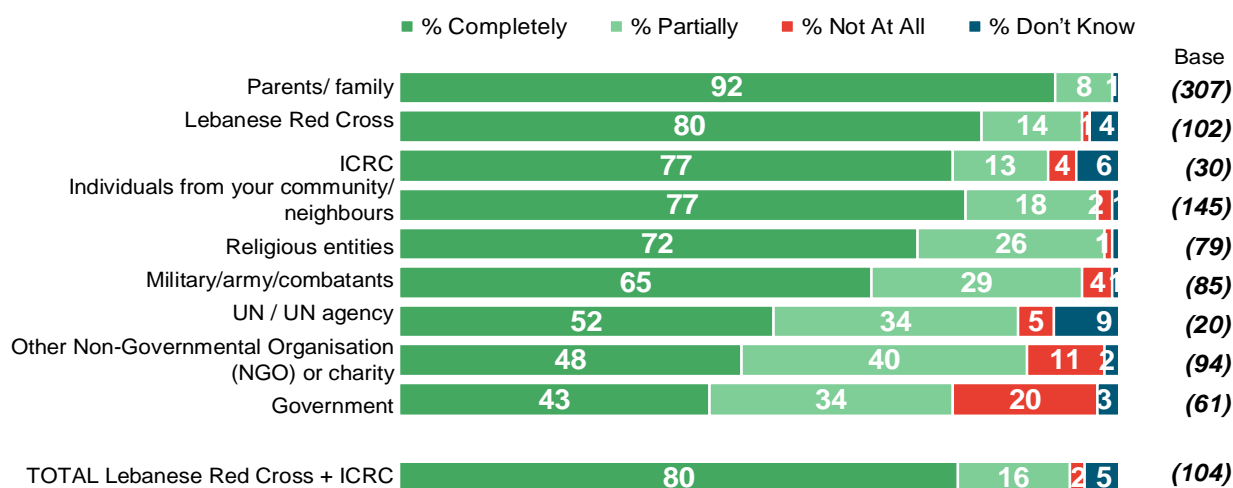


Base: All who have experienced / been affected by conflict in any way (579)

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

## Help and support

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



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

## Barriers to Receiving Help

**In Lebanon, it is mainly 'pride and dignity' (cited by 48%) that prevent people from accepting aid – but there are several other barriers as well.**

For example, there is a sense that factors such as discrimination (30%) and corruption (24%) are key barriers. Black markets are also mentioned, but less often (14%).

Lack of physical access to the places where aid is needed also plays a part (29%).

In addition to pride/dignity being cited as an obstacle to receiving aid (cited by 48%) is that people decline help because of 'who is offering it' (25%), or for fear of consequently being viewed as aligned with the 'wrong side' (18%).

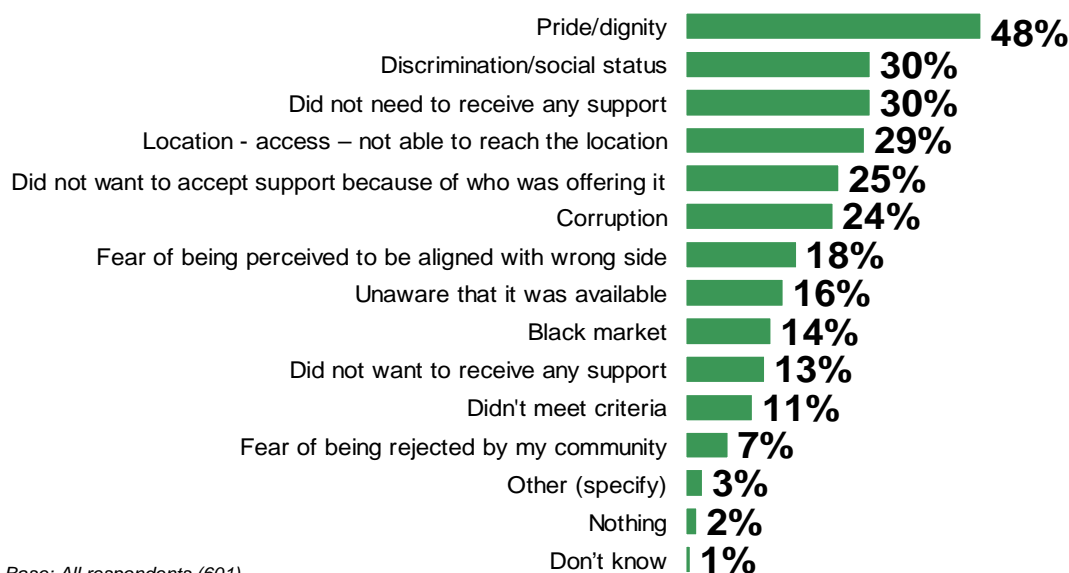
Often, people claim to not need aid (30%) – but in some cases it is simply a case of not wanting it (13%).

Almost one person in six (16%) says lack of awareness is a problem.

Men and women have a broadly similar interpretation of the main barriers to receiving help or support, while those 18-24 years olds are likely to highlight the role of black markets and of geographical inaccessibility.

## Barriers to receiving help

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



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

## Reducing Suffering

**People look to the Lebanese Red Cross far more than to any other group – even within their own communities – to reduce suffering during armed conflict.**

**Three quarters (74%) say the Lebanese Red Cross plays the biggest role, followed by 'local/international NGOs/charities' (27%).**

Indeed, no other group (even within people's own communities) is mentioned first by even as many as 10%. Religious leaders, for example, score just 8% and community leaders just 2%. 9% of respondents cite the military. The Lebanese Red Cross is mentioned first by 46% of respondents.

Three quarters of respondents (74%) mention the Lebanese Red Cross either first or second as a source of help. 79% of respondents mention the Lebanese Red Cross and/or the ICRC.

The military, religious leaders, international humanitarian organisations and other aid organisations are mentioned as having a role in reducing suffering by only about one quarter (between 24% and 27%) of respondents.

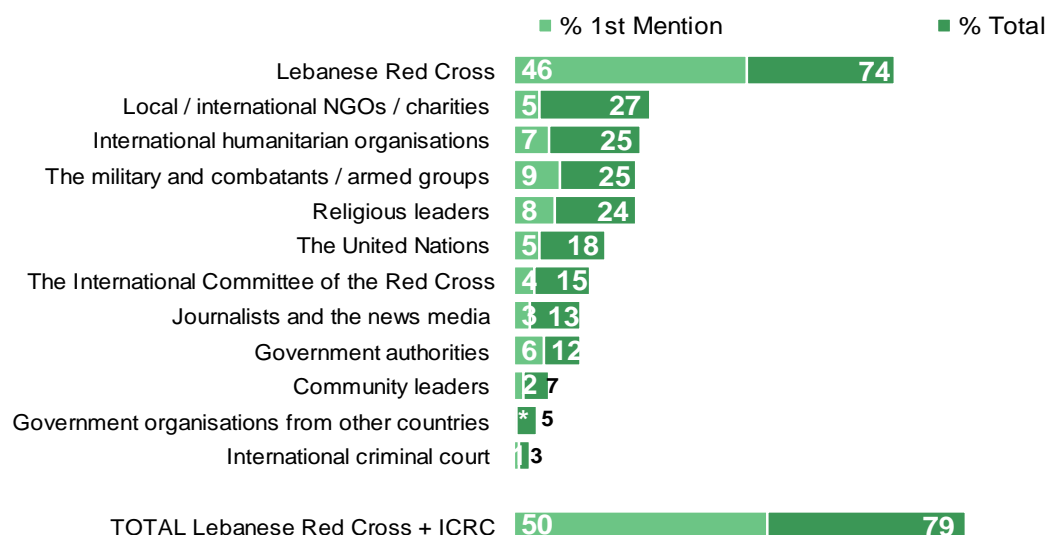
'Community leaders' are mentioned by just 7%.



Women look more often than men to religious leaders for help; older people look more often than younger people to the military.

## Reducing suffering

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



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

## The Role of External Actors

**People in Lebanon see a role for the international community both in direct intervention such as delivering emergency aid, (cited by 36%) and in other activities, such as bringing leaders charged with crimes to trial, (cited by 30%).**

Outside intervention of the following kinds have the most support among respondents:

- Delivering emergency aid (36% – 40% among women);
- Providing peacekeepers (27%);
- Rebuilding infrastructure (24%);
- Military intervention (22%).

In addition, there is support for a role of the international community:

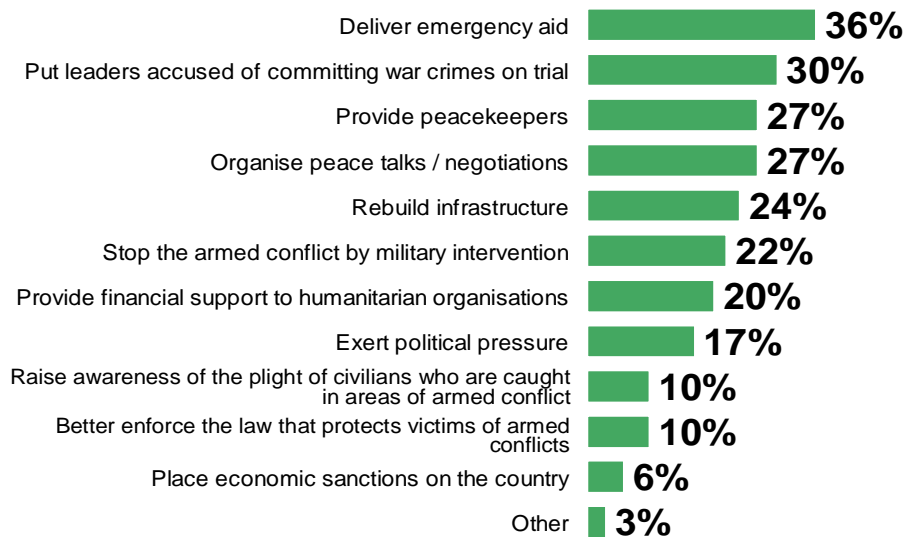
- Bringing leaders charged with crimes to trial (30% – the single most widely-supported action);
- Organising peace talks/negotiations (27%);
- Exerting political pressure generally (17%).

By contrast, economic sanctions find little favour (6%).

The various age groups are in close agreement on what the international community's priorities should be.

## The role of external actors

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



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

What should the role of people living outside the conflict zone (i.e. citizens from other countries) be in helping victims of armed conflict?

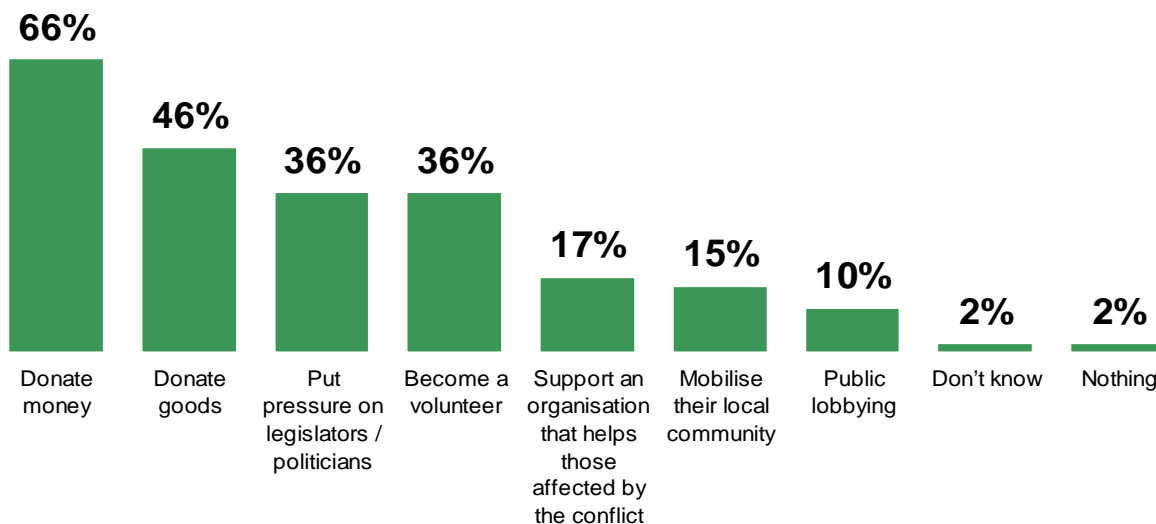
Donations of both money (66%) and goods (46%) are widely supported – as is the idea of people volunteering (36%).

More than a third of respondents (36%) say that those outside the conflict zone should put pressure on legislators/politicians.

Again, the population sub-groups show little difference of opinion.

## Support from the wider world

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



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

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

# Appendices

# Appendices

## Sample Profile

	<b>Lebanon (Weighted Profile)</b>	
	N	%
<b>Total</b>	601	100
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	301	50
Female	300	50
<b>Age</b>		
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
<b>Religion</b>		
Christian	254	42
Muslim	312	52
Druze	28	5
Others	7	1
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	528	88
Rural	73	12

<b>Region</b>	N	%
Beirut	65	11
Mount Lebanon	238	40
North	122	20
South	104	17
Bekaa	72	12
<b>Education</b>	N	%
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.

<b>Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels (at the 95% confidence level)</b>			
<i>Unweighted base</i> (601)	<b>10% or 90%</b> $\pm$	<b>30% or 70%</b> $\pm$	<b>50%</b> $\pm\pm$
<b>Size of sample on which survey result is based (unweighted)</b>			
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.

<b>Differences required for significance at the 95% confidence level at or near these percentages</b>			
<i>Unweighted base</i> (601)	<b>10% or 90%</b> $\pm$	<b>30% or 70%</b> $\pm$	<b>50%</b> $\pm\pm$
<b>Size of 2009 sub-groups and 1999 vs. 2009 samples involved in this survey (unweighted)</b>			
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 25<sup>th</sup> of February to the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 2009 and 10<sup>th</sup> of May to the 14<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### AA) ON CONFLICT IN GENERAL

ASK ALL →

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

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	75
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

**ASK IF YES AT Q1 →****Q2. Was this in Lebanon, or was it somewhere else?**

	<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict at Q1 - 450</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	In Lebanon	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	Somewhere else (specify)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Both	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	*

**ASK IF YES AT Q1 →**

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

ROTATE STATEMENTS. SINGLE CODE EACH STATEMENT

<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict at Q1 - 450</i>	Happened	Did Not Happen	Don't know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
<b>Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere</b>	<b>61</b>	39	0	0
<b>Imprisoned</b>	<b>4</b>	96	0	0
<b>Kidnapped or taken as an hostage</b>	<b>6</b>	94	0	0
<b>Tortured</b>	<b>7</b>	93	0	0
<b>Been humiliated</b>	<b>29</b>	71	0	0
<b>Lost contact with a close relative</b>	<b>51</b>	49	0	0
<b>A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict</b>	<b>26</b>	74	0	0
<b>Serious damage to your property</b>	<b>57</b>	43	0	0
<b>Wounded by the fighting</b>	<b>12</b>	88	0	0
<b>Combatants took food away</b>	<b>8</b>	92	*	*
<b>Had your home looted</b>	<b>22</b>	78	0	0
<b>Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence</b>	<b>4</b>	95	*	0
<u>ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS</u>				
<b>No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)</b>	<b>78</b>	21	*	0
<b>No or very limited access to healthcare</b>	<b>28</b>	72	*	0
<b>Lost all my belongings</b>	<b>14</b>	86	0	0
<b>Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)</b>	<b>51</b>	49	0	0
<b>The area where I lived came under enemy control</b>	<b>37</b>	63	*	0



**ASK IF NOT "YES" AT Q1 →**

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

ROTATE STATEMENTS. SINGLE CODE EACH STATEMENT

<i>Base: All <u>not</u> experiencing armed conflict at Q1 - 151</i>	Happened	Did Not Happen	Don't know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
<b>Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere</b>	37	63	0	0
<b>Imprisoned</b>	4	96	0	0
<b>Kidnapped or taken as an hostage</b>	3	97	0	0
<b>Tortured</b>	5	95	0	0
<b>Been humiliated</b>	14	86	0	0
<b>Lost contact with a close relative</b>	35	64	1	0
<b>A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict</b>	15	85	0	0
<b>Serious damage to your property</b>	27	73	0	0
<b>Wounded by the fighting</b>	3	97	0	0
<b>Combatants took food away</b>	7	93	0	0
<b>Had your home looted</b>	12	88	0	0
<b>Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence</b>	4	95	1	0
<u>ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS</u>				
<b>No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)</b>	56	43	1	0
<b>No or very limited access to healthcare</b>	13	86	1	0
<b>Lost all my belongings</b>	7	92	1	0
<b>Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)</b>	26	73	1	0
<b>The area where I lived came under enemy control</b>	20	79	1	0

**ALL RESPONDENTS →**

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

<i>Base: All respondents</i>	Happened		Did Not Happen	Don't know	Refused
	1999	2009	2009	2009	2009
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere</b>	43	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>	0	0
<b>Imprisoned</b>	6	<b>4</b>	<b>96</b>	0	0
<b>Kidnapped or taken as an hostage</b>	6	<b>5</b>	<b>95</b>	0	0
<b>Tortured</b>	12	<b>6</b>	<b>94</b>	0	0
<b>Been humiliated</b> ('Felt humiliated' in 1999)	62	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	0	0
<b>Lost contact with a close relative</b>	60	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	*	0
<b>A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict</b>	30	<b>24</b>	<b>76</b>	0	0
<b>Serious damage to your property</b>	47	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	0	0
<b>Wounded by the fighting</b>	14	<b>10</b>	<b>90</b>	0	0
<b>Combatants took food away</b>	6	<b>8</b>	<b>92</b>	*	*
<b>Had your home looted</b>	31	<b>20</b>	<b>80</b>	0	0
<b>Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence</b> ('..raped by combatants' in 1999)	4	<b>4</b>	<b>95</b>	1	0
<u>ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS</u>					
<b>No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)</b>	n/a	<b>73</b>	<b>27</b>	1	0
<b>No or very limited access to healthcare</b>	n/a	<b>24</b>	<b>75</b>	*	0
<b>Lost all my belongings</b>	n/a	<b>12</b>	<b>88</b>	*	0
<b>Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)</b>	n/a	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>	*	0
<b>The area where I lived came under enemy control</b>	n/a	<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>	*	0

**ASK ALL →**

**Q4. And have you been affected by armed conflict in Lebanon in any other ways?**

**What ways were those?**

SINGLE CODE

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes – specify	28
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	72
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

<b>YES – SPECIFY: TOP MENTIONS (&gt; 5% of respondents)</b>	<b>YES</b>
<i>Base: All who have been affected by armed conflict in any other ways at Q4 - 164</i>	%
TOP MENTIONS - PERSONAL SUFFERING	72
I was psychologically hurt/ Suffered psychological problems	53
Morally affected (unspecified)	8
TOP MENTIONS - DETERIORATION IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING	17
Fear	8
TOP MENTIONS - OTHERS	7
Forced to leave the country	5

**ASK ALL WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED CONFLICT – YES AT Q1 AND YES AT Q2/CODE 1 (IN LEBANON) OR ANY “HAPPENED” RESPONSE AT Q3, OR ANY YES RESPONSE AT Q4 → Q5. And when were you personally most recently affected by this armed conflict in Lebanon?**

SINGLE CODE

	<i>Base: All who have experienced / been affected by conflict in any way, as defined above – 579</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Now/currently experiencing	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Within the last month	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	More than one month ago, but less than six months	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Six months ago to within the last year	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	1-2 years	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	3-4 years	35
<input type="checkbox"/>	5-9 years	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	10-19 years	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	20 years +	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

**ASK ALL →**

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

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

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Inability to earn a living / personal - family economic instability	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	Losing a loved one	57
<input type="checkbox"/>	Being separated from loved ones	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	Losing/destruction of the house / losing of personal belongings	28
<input type="checkbox"/>	Living with uncertainty	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	Having to leave their home / becoming a displaced/refugee	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	Imprisonment	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Surviving the conflict	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suffering injury	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sexual violence	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not being able to get an education / going to school	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fear of being rejected by your community	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Having to take up arms/fight	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Being humiliated	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited access to healthcare (drugs, hospital)	9

<input type="checkbox"/>	Outcome of the conflict	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

**ASK ALL →**

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

**Please select the three most important to you**

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

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Food</b>	45
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Shelter</b>	31
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Medical treatment / healthcare</b>	42
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Family members to be kept together</b>	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Information on separated / missing family members</b>	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Security / protection</b>	50
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Respect / dignity</b>	21
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Psychological support</b>	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>To influence decisions that affect them</b>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Conflict resolution</b>	21
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Economic / financial help</b>	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

**ASK ALL WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED CONFLICT – YES AT Q1 AND YES AT Q2/CODE 1 (IN LEBANON) OR ANY "HAPPENED" RESPONSE AT Q3, OR ANY YES RESPONSE AT Q4.**

**ROTATE ORDER →**

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

<i>Base: All who have experienced / been affected by conflict in any way, as defined above – 579</i>	More	Less	No Real Difference	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Vengeful</b>	34	15	50	1	*
<b>Trusting</b>	20	54	24	1	*
<b>Resilient</b>	13	35	51	1	*
<b>Anxious</b>	62	12	26	*	0
<b>Appreciative of every day</b>	72	5	22	1	0
<b>Confused</b>	38	17	45	*	*
<b>Sad</b>	55	13	32	*	0
<b>Sensitive</b>	69	6	25	*	0
<b>Disillusioned</b>	33	29	36	1	*
<b>Optimistic for the future</b>	49	35	15	1	0
<b>Wise</b>	81	2	16	*	0
<b>Empathetic towards other people</b>	77	6	17	*	0
<b>Violent/aggressive</b>	24	18	57	1	*

## BB) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE / NEEDS

**ASK ALL WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED CONFLICT – YES AT Q1 AND YES AT Q2/CODE 1 (IN LEBANON) OR ANY “HAPPENED” RESPONSE AT Q3, OR ANY YES RESPONSE AT Q4 → Q9. During the time you experienced or were being affected by armed conflict, did you receive help or support from any of the following?**

READ OUT.

<i>Base: All who have experienced / been affected by conflict in any way, as defined above – 579</i>	Yes	No	Don't Know	Can't Remember
	%	%	%	%
<b>UN / UN agency</b>	4	95	1	*
<b>Lebanese Red Cross</b>	18	81	1	0
<b>ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)</b>	5	91	3	1
<b>Other Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or charity (local or international)</b>	16	82	2	0
<b>Government</b>	11	89	1	0
<b>Individuals from your community / neighbours</b>	25	74	*	*
<b>Religious entities</b>	13	86	1	0
<b>Military / army / combatants</b>	15	84	1	0
<b>Parents / family</b>	54	46	*	0
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0
Combination: Lebanese Red Cross / ICRC	18	92	1	0

**ASK IF YES AT Q9 →**

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

SINGLE CODE FOR EACH SOURCE OF SUPPORT MENTIONED AT Q9

<i>Base: All who <u>did</u> receive support / help from each organisation at Q9</i>	Completely	Partially	Not At All	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>UN / UN agency</b> (Base = 20**)	52	34	5	9	0
<b>Lebanese Red Cross</b> (84*)	80	14	1	4	1
<b>ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)</b> (30**)	77	13	4	6	0
<b>Other Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or charity (local or international)</b> (94*)	48	40	11	2	0
<b>Government</b> (61*)	43	34	20	3	0
<b>Individuals from your community / neighbours</b> (148)	77	18	2	1	1
<b>Religious entities</b> (79*)	72	26	1	1	0
<b>Military/army/combatants</b> (85*)	65	29	4	1	1
<b>Parents / family</b> (307)	92	8	0	1	0
Combination: Lebanese Red Cross / ICRC (104)	80	16	2	5	0

\*\*Very low base / \* Low base **ASK ALL →**

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

READ OUT LIST. ROTATE ORDER. MULTICODE OK

	YES
	%
<b>Corruption</b>	24
<b>Black market</b>	14
<b>Discrimination/social status</b>	30
<b>Location - access – not able to reach the location</b>	29
<b>Unaware that it was available</b>	16
<b>Fear of being rejected by my community</b>	7
<b>Fear of being perceived to be aligned with wrong side</b>	18
<b>Pride/dignity</b>	48
<b>Didn't meet criteria</b>	11
<b>Did not want to receive any support</b>	13
<b>Did not need to receive any support</b>	30
<b>Did not want to accept support because of who was offering it</b>	25
Other (specify)	3
Nothing	2
Don't know	1
Refused	0

**The remaining results will be released in August**

**DD) HUMANITARIAN GESTURES****ASK ALL →**

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

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

	First Mention	Other Mentions	TOTAL
	%	%	%
<b>The military and combatants / armed groups</b>	9	15	25
<b>Religious leaders</b>	8	16	24
<b>International humanitarian organizations</b>	7	18	25
<b>Journalists and the news media</b>	3	10	13
<b>The United Nations</b>	5	13	18
<b>The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</b>	4	11	15
<b>Lebanese Red Cross</b>	46	29	74
<b>Government authorities</b>	6	7	12
<b>Government organisations from other countries</b>	*	4	5
<b>International criminal court</b>	1	2	3
<b>Local / international NGOs / charities</b>	5	22	27
<b>Community leaders</b>	2	5	7
Other (specify)	0	0	0
None of these	0	0	0
Don't know	4	8	11
Refused	0	0	0
Combination: Lebanese Red Cross / ICRC	50	39	79

**ASK ALL →**

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

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

REPEAT IF NECESSARY. MULTICODE THREE.

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stop the armed conflict by military intervention</b>	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Exert political pressure</b>	17
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Deliver emergency aid</b>	36
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Provide peacekeepers</b>	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Provide financial support to humanitarian organizations</b>	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Put leaders accused of committing war crimes on trial</b>	30
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Place economic sanctions on the country</b>	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Raise awareness of the plight of civilians who are caught in areas of armed conflict</b>	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Rebuild infrastructure</b>	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Organize peace talks / negotiations</b>	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Better enforce the law that protects victims of armed conflicts</b>	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

**ASK ALL →**

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

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

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Put pressure on legislators / politicians</b>	36
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Public lobbying</b>	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Become a volunteer</b>	36
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Donate money</b>	66
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Support an organization that helps those affected by the conflict</b>	17
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Mobilize their local community</b>	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Donate goods</b>	46
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

**The remaining results will be released in August**



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

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

**ASK ALL →****Respondent's Age**

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

**ASK ALL →****Education Level**

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

**ASK ALL →****Province**

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

**ASK ALL →****Area**

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

**ASK ALL →**  
**Religion**

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

