

OUR WORLD. VIEWS FROM THE FIELD.

SUMMARY REPORT: AFGHANISTAN, COLOMBIA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, GEORGIA, HAITI, LEBANON, LIBERIA AND THE PHILIPPINES

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



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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.

Suffering in armed conflict* is extremely widespread

Almost half (44%) across the eight countries have personal experience of armed conflict – but even this does not fully reflect the impact of such events on their lives. The consequences of armed conflict are felt beyond those who are immediately affected.

In total, around two-thirds of persons (66%) have been affected in some way – either personally or due to these wider consequences – and this includes almost everyone in Haiti (98%), Afghanistan (96%), Lebanon (96%) and Liberia (96%).

**Respondents in seven of the eight countries were asked about "armed conflict". Please note that respondents in Haiti were asked about "armed violence".*

Displacement, the separation of families, and economic hardship are day-to-day realities for many

Of all the people who have experience of armed conflict, 56% have been displaced. In certain contexts, this number is higher such as in Afghanistan, where 76% have been displaced, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) 58%, in Lebanon 61% and in Liberia, almost nine in ten (90%) of those interviewed responded that they had to leave their home. Across the eight countries in this study, these figures equate to several millions of people having been displaced.

Almost half of (47%) respondents who have experience of armed conflict say they have lost contact with a close relative. It is 86% in Liberia, 61% in Afghanistan, 51% in Lebanon, 47% in the DRC, and over one in three (37%) in Haiti.

Worse still, many people (28%) say that close family members have been *killed* by the fighting, including 69% in Liberia, a quarter of those in Lebanon (26%) and the DRC (25%) - and 45% in Afghanistan.

People also face a range of dangers to their health, liberty, self-respect and state-of-mind.

On average across the eight countries:

- 18% have been wounded by the fighting;
- 19% have known someone to fall victim to sexual violence, including 44% in Haiti and 28% in the DRC;
- 17% have been tortured, including 43% in Afghanistan;
- 10% have been imprisoned and 10% kidnapped / taken hostage;
- 32% have been 'humiliated', including 51% in Haiti;
- 23% have been 'psychologically hurt'.

As well as displacement, many have suffered serious damage to their property, or seen their homes looted.

Lack of access to basic necessities and to healthcare is yet another widespread problem, particularly in Afghanistan and Haiti, where *most* people have suffered a lack of both.

Last but not least, there is an enormous economic impact for people. Many have lost their means of income due to armed conflict including over half in Afghanistan (60%) and Lebanon (51%) and two fifths in Haiti (40%).

Yet people's characters are sometimes strengthened

Despite the often terrible circumstances that they live through, people are on average more likely to be optimistic about the future than pessimistic (45% vs. 27%).

They are also more appreciative of every day (50% say so), and claim to feel on balance less vengeful (32%) and less aggressive (36%).

Inevitably, though, there are negative emotions that result from conflict. Most notably, people generally become more anxious as a result of armed conflict (49%) and more sad (56%). In Haiti, these figures are 73% and 81% respectively.

Trust also declines with 46% saying they are now less trusting. In Georgia (67%), Lebanon (54%) and Colombia (53%).

People have many fears resulting from the traumatic events around them

Faced with so many threats, what do people *fear* the most in armed conflicts?

Three top issues emerge:

- Losing a loved one, mentioned by an average of 38% of those surveyed;
- Economic hardship (31%); and
- Displacement / becoming a refugee (24%).

Other common fears include physical injury (15%), sexual violence (13%), and living with day-to-day uncertainty (25%).

Beyond this, there are notable fears in *individual countries*:

- Losing one's house / belongings in Liberia (35%);
- Limited access to basic necessities in the DRC (22%);
- Being denied an education in Afghanistan (21%);
- Imprisonment in Afghanistan (15%).

A comparison was made between people's fears and actual experiences. In many cases they are similar. Sometimes, people's fears and experiences match.

For example, displacement and economic hardship are a fear and a reality across the eight countries. There are also specific examples such as in the DRC, experience and fear of sexual violence are both very high, at (28%) and (36%) respectively.

In other cases, fear and experience do not match. For example, across the eight countries the *fear* of being deprived access to basic necessities / healthcare is far less prevalent than the *reality* based on respondents' feedback.

Understandably, people more often fear the death of a family member than they do separation from them – but in reality, the latter is more likely.

People turn to their own families/communities and to formal organisations for help

Generally, those 'closest to home' – people's families and parents – are most often called on *initially* for support.

Other help comes from the ICRC, for 15% of those affected by armed conflict, and the national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (19%). Thus – in total 24% of respondents look to the ICRC and/or the national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies for help.

Other sources of help are the government (15%), religious entities (21%), the United Nations (UN) (18%), NGOs (18%) – and even the military (12%).

Again, the figures vary by country.

In Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), one in three (34%) have received help from the ICRC and/or national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies.

The ICRC and national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies are also well-regarded for *understanding* people's needs. For example, among recipients of Red Cross/Red Crescent assistance in the DRC, 83% feel that the two organisations 'completely' understand their needs. Views are also favourable in Lebanon (80%), Liberia (72%) and Haiti (58%). Indeed, in Haiti, almost as many say that the ICRC and the Haitian Red Cross understand their needs as do their own parents/families.

Above all, people caught up in armed conflict need basic provisions and protection

For basic needs, people primarily cite:

- Food, cited by 66% across the eight countries and by 90% in Liberia;
- Security/Protection, 48% overall and 66% in Haiti;

- Medical treatment/healthcare, 43% overall and 48% in Afghanistan;
- Shelter, 40% overall and 58% in Liberia.

There are other needs as well. People say that families must be kept together (18%), and that respect/dignity must be maintained (14%). Psychological support is mentioned by 12% overall.

In individual countries, other factors also emerge. Economic help is reported as a particular need in Colombia (35%), and those surveyed in Georgia are especially focused on a *resolution* to the conflict (23%).

However, people face a number of barriers to receiving help

For people in need, receiving help is not always straightforward. Some 59% of respondents across all countries surveyed cite corruption as an obstacle to receiving help. This figure includes 85% in the Philippines, 82% in Colombia, 81% of persons in Liberia, 75% in Haiti, and just over half of those in Afghanistan and in the DRC.

People also face restrictions due to social status/discrimination (37%) and black markets (33%).

Other factors include inaccessible locations (39%), or a basic lack of knowledge that help is available. This latter factor is most cited in Haiti (50%), Colombia (41%), the DRC and the Philippines (37% each).

Some people also fear that accepting help may have *repercussions* for them, such as rejection by the community (13%) or the perception that they are aligned with the 'wrong side' (20%).

However, aid is rarely refused because it is not needed or not wanted; fewer than 10% in most countries reported this.

Those who provide help can also reduce suffering

People's own families are key to reducing suffering during armed conflict. Among other groups mentioned, religious leaders, the national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies and the ICRC, international humanitarian organisations, the UN and government authorities are all widely mentioned.

Many people turn to the national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies and the ICRC, especially in Lebanon, where 46% first mention the Lebanese Red Cross, and in Colombia, where 22% cite both the Colombian Red Cross and ICRC.

By contrast, and unusually, some 42% of respondents in Haiti mention the military first as a source of assistance.

There is also a 'second tier' of groups. Among these are journalists and the news media, which many people see as having some role to play. This is particularly evident in the Philippines (42%), Haiti (32%) and Afghanistan (22%).

Wide support for direct action by 'the international community'

People are clear about what *direct* involvement they think that the international community should take. In particular, they would like the international community to:

- Provide peacekeepers, cited by 42% across the eight countries;
- Give emergency aid (42%);
- Intervene militarily to stop the conflict (29%).

People also want peace talks/negotiations (34%), trials of leaders accused of war crimes (25%), financial support for humanitarian organisations (25%) and awareness raised of civilians' plight (17%). These actions are supported in all countries. In Liberia, *most* people want peacekeepers (65%), and in the Philippines and Afghanistan, *half* call for emergency aid (52% in each).

Military intervention is most widely supported in Liberia (37%), the DRC (36%) and Afghanistan (34%).

However, people generally do *not* want economic sanctions; just 10% of those surveyed endorse the use of economic sanctions. This perhaps reflects people's fears of the financial impact both on their own families and on their countries' economies. Nor do people want the international community to rebuild national infrastructure.

How can *those living outside armed conflict zones* (i.e. citizens in other countries) best help?

Respondents in all eight countries emphasise:

- Donations of goods and money (45%). Those in Lebanon, Liberia and Georgia particularly want to see donations of *money*;
- Support for organisations that help those affected by armed conflict/violence (48%);
- Volunteering cited by 33% on average, and by 47% in the Philippines and 43% in Liberia.

Some 39% of those surveyed support the idea of applying political pressure on legislators, including at least half of those in Colombia, Afghanistan and the DRC.

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
- 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 or armed violence.

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. 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.

Research Methodology

The grid below outlines the basic parameters of the research.

Country	Afghanistan	Columbia	DR Congo	Georgia
Sample Size	535	501	538	300 (+ 200 IDPs)
Age Range	18+	18+	18+	18+
Methodology	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person	In-Person
Fieldwork (2009)	13-21 February	12 February – 06 March	12-19 March	16-24 February
Coverage	National	National	3 Major Cities *	National (Excluding Abkhazia / Shide Kartli)
Covered in 1999 ICRC 'People on War' study	YES	YES	-	YES (Georgia – Abkhazia)
Full Population	33m	45.5m	69m	4.6m
Population represented by 2009 study	15m	30.5m	4.6m	3.7m

Country	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
Sample Size	522	601	500	500
Age Range	18+	18+	18+	18+
Methodology	In-Person	Telephone	In-Person	In-Person
Fieldwork (2009)	15-23 February	10-25 March	22-28 February	3 March – 11 April
Coverage	3 Major Cities *	National	National	5 Non-Conflict Zones *
Covered in 1999 ICRC 'People on War' study	-	YES	-	YES
Full Population	9.0m	4.0m	3.5m	98m
Population represented by 2009 study	1.5m	2.0m	1.7m	10.5m

The work in each country was intended *as far as possible* (see below) to represent a broad cross-section of the general public – so that conclusions can be drawn about the experiences / opinions of the wider population.

In almost all cases, except Lebanon, interviews were carried out face-to-face / in-person between the interviewer and respondent. This is partly due to the limited communications infrastructure in some areas – but also to allow trust to develop between the two parties: an essential element in gaining the most valuable and candid views possible.

The coverage of those aged 18 and over in each country reflects standard practice that children *not* be interviewed (although undoubtedly they have experienced very great suffering alongside the adult populations). It should also be noted that in many of these countries, children and young adults make up a very large proportion of the population. A grid with the number of people that each survey represents is included above.

In four countries, the geographical coverage of the survey was restricted due to the political situation (in the Philippines) and the difficulty to reach people (Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti and Colombia – where mainly urban areas have been covered)

These are as follows:

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the survey covered three cities:

- Kinshasa (the capital)
- Lubumbashi
- Goma

Similarly in Haiti, three major cities were covered:

- Port-au-Prince, the capital
- Les Gonaives
- Cap-Haitien

In the Philippines only five areas were focused on where the current / recent armed conflict is having less effect*:

- Metro Manila
- Paganisan
- Batangas
- Cebu
- Davao

*(This coverage is different to that of the 1999 Philippines survey, and this should be borne in mind when comparing the results from the two projects).

Finally, in Georgia, two parallel surveys were conducted:

300 interviews were conducted with the resident population from a range of areas (excluding Abkhazia and South Ossetia). These are the people covered in this report.

200 further interviewees were conducted with internally displaced persons (IDPs), who fled from either Abkhazia or South Ossetia and who now reside in Georgia. No interviews were conducted in Abkhazia or Shida Kartli. Details on this group can be found in the individual Georgia report.

Each country's results have been 'weighted' to ensure that the sample profile in each matches as far as possible the equivalent population profiles. Typically, the profiles have been weighted by population distribution, age or gender.

Please see the Appendices for details of the 'sampling tolerances' (the statistical boundaries of reliability) that apply to this survey.

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

- **Report Structure**

It contains an Executive Summary, with a round-up of the main findings and then the main body of the report, covering each broad subject area in turn. Charts are used to back-up the accompanying text.

The Appendices contain the sample profile and 'marked up' questionnaire (ie the full questions, with overall results for each country added in – including the 1999 trend comparisons where applicable).

A range of country comparisons are made in this report, where particularly notable. However, these are not noted in *all* cases and for *all* questions, as this would make the report unwieldy. For the full country comparisons, please refer to the topline questionnaire in the Appendices.

Also, only *sometimes* are aggregate or average results reported for the eight countries as a whole. While the countries covered include a range of areas where armed conflict is a current problem, it is not exhaustive – and so an 'average' figure would not truly represent 'countries suffering armed conflict'.

However, some average figures are included to show how an individual country's results compare to the broader picture.

Where average figures are included, these are a simple average of the eight national results. They are not 'weighted' eg by sample or population numbers.

This report is accompanied by separate reports summarising the findings in each of the eight countries in more detail.

The Countries in Context and the ICRC

Afghanistan:

Afghanistan's recent as well as past history has been marked by frequent turmoil. Life in the country has been extremely hard, with the burden of warfare often amplified by periods of drought.

The last 30 years of war in Afghanistan can be divided into several distinct phases:

- The 1979 invasion of the country by the Soviet Union and the decade of war that followed until the Soviet departure in February 1989;
- Three years of armed conflict between the *mujaheddin* (resistance fighters) and the Soviet-supported communist government until its collapse in April 1992;
- Two years of civil war between Afghan factions;
- Five years of fighting between the Northern Coalition – an alliance of factions drawn mainly from Afghanistan's minority populations – and the Taliban, a conservative Sunnite Pashtun group, that draws its name from a Persian word meaning "seekers of the truth" (meaning, in Pashto, "students"). The Taliban forces seized power in Kabul in late September 1996 and were in control of much of Afghanistan until late 2001;
- The armed conflicts initiated in the wake of the attacks on the US on 11 September 2001. After the Taliban refused to hand over Osama bin Laden, accused by the US of masterminding the bombing of their embassies in Africa in 1998 and the attacks on the US mainland on 11 September 2001, the US military launched aerial attacks that paved the way for Afghan opposition groups to drive the Taliban from power. These events were followed by the Bonn Agreement, the setting up of a provisional administration, the presidential elections held in October 2004 and won by Hamid Karzai, the ratification of the Afghan Compact (a cooperation framework with the international community replacing the Bonn Agreement), and the official transfer of power to the elected Afghan government;
- The armed conflict pitting Afghan armed forces supported by international military forces against various Afghan armed factions in the country.

In 2009, the armed conflict in Afghanistan has been intensifying and affecting more areas of the country. Fighting between armed groups and national and international forces has taken place regularly in more than half of Afghanistan's territory. Even provinces not directly affected by the fighting have endured roadside bombs, targeted killings, suicide bombings and deliberate intimidation of civilians. While the south and the south-east remain the regions hardest hit by the conflict, the security situation has also deteriorated in the eastern and in particular the western provinces.

Military operations by international forces have involved aerial bombardments and night-raid operations in the south, west and east. In the north, which had remained calm in recent years, armed confrontations, rocket attacks, ambushes and explosions of roadside bombs increased sharply at the beginning of spring but calmed again at the end of April.

The daily lives of people living in areas where the fighting is taking place are being disrupted by air strikes, night raids, suicide attacks, the use of improvised explosive devices, and intimidation by the various parties to the conflict.

Rising food prices have aggravated the already chronic food insecurity faced by many Afghans. In addition, a drought is expected to affect the planting season.

Political and military developments in Pakistan have continued to destabilize the region

The ICRC in Afghanistan

The ICRC has been assisting victims of the Afghan conflict since the 1979 Soviet invasion, initially through its delegation in Pakistan and then through a delegation opened in Afghanistan itself in 1987. It has carried out a broad range of humanitarian activities uninterrupted ever since.

The ICRC continues to respond to the needs of people adversely affected by the armed conflict, though security constraints still limit its operational range and hamper its humanitarian work in many areas. Its current operations focus on:

- Visiting detainees and submitting reports to the detaining authorities on conditions of detention and treatment. In particular, the ICRC has continued its visits to people held by Afghan and US authorities and by the NATO-led ISAF. Ongoing US and ISAF detention in Afghanistan and the transfer of internees from US and ISAF authority to Afghan custody have been the subject of dialogue with the detaining authorities. These talks have focused on detention conditions, the treatment of detainees and compliance with applicable legal provisions;
- Helping detainees to maintain contact with their families, for example through Red Cross messages and – for internees held in one US-run internment facility – video conferencing and face-to-face visits;
- Collecting allegations of violations of international humanitarian law concerning the conduct of hostilities and people not or no longer taking direct part in the hostilities, and reminding all parties (Afghan authorities, international military forces and armed opposition groups) of their obligations under international humanitarian law and, when necessary, making confidential representations to the parties concerned regarding specific cases of violations;
- Assisting the wounded and disabled. In particular, six ICRC physical rehabilitation centres provide services for the disabled all over the country, with emphasis placed on extending services to and improving accessibility from conflict-affected provinces through enhanced patient referral systems, often involving the Afghan Red Crescent Society;
- Supporting hospital care, with emphasis on responding to the needs of conflict casualties and developing, in cooperation with the Afghan Red Crescent, a comprehensive approach to medical assistance, ranging from community-based first aid to surgical care; maintaining support for hospitals in several areas; and coordinating medical and physical rehabilitation programmes for conflict victims in the south and east with similar ICRC programmes in Pakistan's border areas;
- Improving water and sanitation services – for example, by completing urban water-supply projects which have been handed over to the authorities;

- Distributing emergency food and other aid to conflict-affected people;
- Promoting accession to and implementation of treaties of international humanitarian law, and compliance by military forces with that body of law;
- Meeting with representatives of local *shuras* in conflict-affected areas to discuss humanitarian issues;
- Strengthening the Afghan Red Crescent Society through support for first-aid and primary health-care programmes for weapon-wounded patients, and through support for their primary health-care centres in conflict-affected provinces.

In recent months, persistent insecurity and the high number of armed confrontations have continued to seriously impede the ICRC's movements in Afghanistan. Humanitarian aid workers have faced increasing threats to their security, particularly in the south and east, but also in the north, making it difficult for them to carry out their work. Much of southern and eastern Afghanistan, with the exception of the major cities, has remained off limits to ICRC staff, although they have had a greater degree of accessibility elsewhere. The ICRC has relied on an extensive network of Afghan Red Crescent Society volunteers to help the people worst affected by the conflict.

The parties to the armed conflict recognise the ICRC's role and mandate as an impartial, neutral and independent humanitarian organization thanks to the organization's long presence in Afghanistan and the pains it has taken to explain its work. They turn to the ICRC for support and assistance as a neutral intermediary in situations involving the release and handover of prisoners, or the collection, burial and/or repatriation of mortal remains after fighting.

Colombia:

Colombia's conflict, still continuing after more than 47 years, has lasted longer than any other in modern times. The murder in Bogota in April 1948 of presidential candidate Jorge Eliécer Gaitán is generally viewed as the trigger that set off a huge outbreak of violence between Liberals and Conservatives which quickly spread from the capital to the rest of the country. These events influenced the non-international armed conflict in Colombia for many decades.

Guerrilla groups were formed in the 1950s and a state of virtual civil war broke out. Over 200,000 people lost their lives between 1948 and 1957. These groups have constituted the main armed opposition movement of the past 40 years.

The "Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia" (FARC), now the largest guerrilla organization in the country, was created in 1964.

Another major guerrilla organization is the "Ejército de Liberación Nacional" (ELN). Other armed opposition groups, like the "Ejército Popular de Liberación" (EPL), the "Organización Indígena Quintin Lame" and the "Movimiento 19 de Abril" (M-19) (formed between 1960 and 1970), were demobilised between 1991 and 1994. Paramilitary groups formed in the 1980s to counter these armed opposition groups quickly spread over a big part of the country. The paramilitary movements, the main objective of which is to fight the guerrillas, have been regrouped since April 1997 under the name of "Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia" (AUC).

On 21 June 1998, Andrés Pastrana of the Conservative party was elected president of Colombia. He based his electoral campaign on a platform of peace and reform. As president, he ceded an area in south-central Colombia to the FARC as a goodwill gesture.

On 20 May 2002, Álvaro Uribe Vélez, a right-wing candidate who promised to crack down on insurgents, won the presidential election. As a former member of the Liberal party who then went on to run as an independent, President Uribe declared a limited state of emergency, thereby broadening the government's authority in its campaign against the armed groups. In December 2002, the AUC declared a unilateral cease-fire and initiated talks with the government. Peace talks with the FARC ended in 2002 without success.

In 2004, talks with the AUC continued and a safe zone was established. In 2006, more than 31,000 members of AUC were disarmed, and the Constitutional Court approved a constitutional amendment authorizing a presidential re-election, thereby enabling President Uribe to seek – and win – a second term that year.

In what was seen as a rare show of unity, hundreds of thousands of Colombians staged nationwide protests against kidnapping and the civil conflict in July 2007, demanding the release of some 3,000 people still being held hostage by different groups. In 2008, a series of military successes against the FARC took place.

In recent times, many members of armed groups have turned themselves in. Some groups have been dissolved, but others have survived or re-emerged. Millions of Colombians have had to flee their land for fear of being killed or persecuted by one or more of the armed groups involved in the conflict. In several regions of Colombia, armed hostilities persist and show little sign of abating, offering little hope to the thousands of civilians caught in the crossfire. Violent acts against the Colombia population are committed against a background of over four decades of violent political conflict between armed opposition groups and the State.

The consequences of Colombia's conflict are severe. Thousands of people have disappeared, and Colombia now has one of the world's largest internally displaced populations – between three and four million people have been displaced since 1985. In addition to massive displacement, there are summary executions, disappearances, hostage-taking, forced recruitment of children and an increasing number of mine related injuries or deaths. People flee their homes following threats against or executions of family members, or because they fear their children will be coerced into joining the armed groups.

The ICRC in Colombia

In Colombia, the ICRC has been at the forefront of efforts to provide emergency assistance, including food and household items, to people affected by the armed conflict. The ICRC has been present in Colombia since 1969, with its main objective being to ensure greater respect for international humanitarian law – particularly for provisions protecting persons not taking part in the conflict – by all armed groups. It also strives to provide emergency assistance to the displaced and other victims of the conflict and implements public health programmes and small-scale infrastructure renovation projects in conflict-affected areas. The ICRC provides victims with assistance and protection, reminds all parties of their obligation to respect and protect the civilian population, medical facilities and personnel and those *hors de combat* because they have laid down their arms or because they are wounded, sick or detained.

The inclusion of international humanitarian law in the training of the Colombian armed forces and of police taking part in military operations is another of the ICRC's priorities, along with efforts to strengthen the Colombian Red Cross's response capacity in conflict-affected areas.

In particular, the ICRC:

- visits places of detention to monitor detainees' treatment and conditions, especially with regard to health. It also seeks access to all prisoners held by armed groups;

- has assisted more than 1.1 million displaced people. The ICRC provides assistance during the first three months of displacement and up to six months for single-parent households. When mass displacements occur, the ICRC works hand-in-hand with the Colombian Red Cross to assess needs on the ground prior to organizing transportation and distribution of assistance. In addition, the ICRC seeks preventive measures to stem the flow of internal displacement by continuing its dialogue with both state and non-state actors to ensure greater respect for international humanitarian law;
- remains in constant contact with people affected by the armed conflict and collects allegations of possible violations of international humanitarian law. Where possible, the ICRC shares this information on a confidential basis with the alleged perpetrators – whether the armed and security forces or organized armed groups – reminding them of the rules of international humanitarian law, urging them to respect these rules and drawing their attention to the humanitarian consequences of the alleged acts;
- gathers reports of people who have disappeared in connection with the armed conflict;
- voices its concern for the safety of hostages held by organized armed groups, and talks to the parties to the conflict in order to secure the hostages' release. When hostages are freed, the ICRC provides logistical support to take them home;
- continues to facilitate the exchange of personal news between civilians in order to ease the suffering of those who have lost touch with their relatives;
- implements agricultural programmes designed to maintain or restore the means of survival of families affected by the armed conflict. In order to cover families' basic needs, the ICRC also distributes food parcels and essential household items such as hygiene articles, cooking utensils, plates, clothes, mattresses and/or hammocks, sheets, blankets and tarpaulins;
- has built, adapted and/or donated basic medical equipment and materials for Colombian health posts. These are now able to offer better medical care to communities in areas severely affected by the armed conflict. The ICRC has also accompanied health workers to different regions of the country, assisted victims of sexual violence and formed mobile health units which have carried out almost 4,000 medical consultations. It has also assisted victims of mine injuries and provided limb-fitting centres with training;

has made it a priority to include international humanitarian law in the training of the Colombian armed forces and of police taking part in military operations.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC):

The DRC (formerly Zaire) gained independence from Belgium in June 1960. General Mobutu, the chief of the army, came to power in a coup in 1965 and remained largely unchallenged throughout the 1970s and 1980s. In 1996, in the aftermath of the Rwandan genocide, Laurent Désiré Kabila, with strong support from Rwanda and Uganda, led a revolt. He entered Kinshasa and declared himself president in 1997. General Mobutu fled to Morocco, where he later died.

In 1998, a new rebel group was formed, again with the backing of Rwanda and Uganda, and a second conflict broke out. Some fellow members of the Southern African Development Community (Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia) and Chad intervened on the side of the Kabila government. A cease-fire was signed in Lusaka in August 1999 and the United Nations established a peacekeeping force (MONUC) to implement the Lusaka Accord. President

Kabila was assassinated in 2001, however. His son, Joseph, took over as head of state. An agreement was reached in 2003 between the belligerents and members of the political opposition on the formation of a transitional national government formally ending a war that had cost millions of lives either as a direct result of fighting or through disease and malnutrition.

The DRC is a vast country with immense economic resources. Fighting has been spurred by the country's mineral wealth and violence has been continuous in the eastern part of the country.

The prospect of a stable, secure and peaceful DRC was threatened by the limited success of reforms to the armed forces of the DRC and delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former fighters. The situation was particularly difficult in the provinces of North and South Kivu.

Joseph Kabila won the 2006 presidential elections. Following this important political step, there was hope for a better future for a country which had seen so many setbacks over the last decade.

Nevertheless, in the eastern part of the country, mainly in North and South Kivu, outbreaks of fighting between numerous armed groups and the DRC armed forces continued. The government called for a conference to resolve the problems in the Kivus, with the participation of most of the armed groups fighting in the region. The conference was held in Goma in early 2008.

However, the humanitarian and security situation continued to deteriorate in North Kivu and to a lesser extent in South Kivu and remained a cause for grave concern. Full-scale hostilities resumed in North Kivu in August 2008 between the DRC armed forces and the *Congrès national de la défense du peuple* (CNDP), with fighting escalating by the end of 2008. A ceasefire was concluded in 2009 and was followed by the signing of a peace agreement between the CNDP and the DRC.

In parallel, the governments of the DRC and Rwanda launched a joint military operation on 22 January 2009 against the *Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda* (FDLR) in North Kivu. Despite this month-long operation, clashes pitting the FDLR against the DRC army backed by MONUC increased in frequency following the official withdrawal of Rwandan troops. Clashes continue and are seriously affecting the civilian population in districts in the region.

The long and brutal conflict in the DRC has caused massive suffering for civilians, with estimates of millions dead either directly or indirectly as a result of the fighting.

There have been frequent reports of weapon bearers killing civilians, destroying property, committing widespread sexual violence, causing hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes or otherwise breaching humanitarian and human rights law.

The ICRC in the DRC

The ICRC opened a permanent delegation in the DRC (then Zaire) in 1978. It promotes respect for the basic rules of international humanitarian law and human rights law by the authorities in their treatment of civilians and detainees. It sees to it that displaced people and residents adversely affected by armed conflict and other violence have the means to survive and look after themselves and that the wounded and sick receive adequate health care. It works to restore contact between separated family members – where necessary and possible, reuniting children with their families – and supports the development of the DRC Red Cross.

In particular, the ICRC:

- and the DRC Red Cross have launched extensive emergency relief operations in conflict-prone areas to assist people living near the fighting or in areas to which displaced people had fled. Although poor security can make it difficult to reach some affected people, the extensive network of DRC Red Cross staff and volunteers throughout the provinces has helped. Providing emergency aid such as food and essential household items, water supply, sanitation facilities and medical care has been a priority;
- and the DRC Red Cross have provided displaced people, residents and returnees with seed and tools, and have undertaken water and sanitation projects to help to revive farming activities and boost self-reliance;
- has addressed the physical, psychological and social needs of victims of sexual violence in specialized counselling centres throughout the country. Where necessary, patients have been referred to local health-care facilities to receive appropriate treatment;
- and the DRC Red Cross register unaccompanied children, endeavour to trace children and help reunite family members separated by the conflict. The children include those formerly associated with the armed forces and armed groups;
- regularly visits places of detention to monitor the condition and treatment of individuals detained in connection with the conflict;
- continues its dialogue with weapon bearers about numerous allegations of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law that it has received.

Georgia:

Georgia's history can be traced back to ancient times, when it was known as Colchis, but today the country is best remembered as one of the 15 republics of the former Soviet Union. After the restoration of independence in April 1991, it was governed by the nationalist forces of President Zviad Gamsakhurdia during a brief period characterized by a society split between supporters and opponents of the government, economic stagnation and armed conflict in the northern province of South Ossetia. The regime was deposed in an armed conflict that brought to power a military council headed by Edvard Shevardnadze, the former Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A ceasefire was achieved in South Ossetia; however, in 1992 another armed conflict, in the north-western province of Abkhazia, resulted in massive destruction, human casualties on both the Georgian and Abkhaz sides and the displacement of approximately 250,000 people of Georgian ethnicity from Abkhazia. In September 1993, Sukhumi was taken by Abkhaz forces, which subsequently pushed south towards the administrative border between the Soviet-era Abkhaz Autonomous Republic and Georgia. A ceasefire established in 1994 has since been overseen by a peacekeeping force from the Community of Independent States (CIS) made up of 1,500 Russian troops, with the limited United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) deployed within a 24-km "security zone". Fighting flared up again during the summer of 1998 in the security zone between Georgian and Abkhaz forces, causing further displacements of the civilian population. The situation in Abkhazia has since remained generally "calm and stable", although irregular fighters engage in periodic operations and crime remains widespread, particularly in the southern districts.

Within Georgia, the opposition was splintered by rivalries and so for years failed effectively to challenge the Shevardnadze regime. However, in November 2003, following flawed parliamentary elections, opposition forces united under Mikheil Saakashvili (of the National Movement) and Zurab Zhvania/Nino Burzhanadze (of the Democrats) and staged mass protests, which eventually resulted in Shevardnadze's resignation. The so-called Rose Revolution was followed by presidential elections in January 2004 (won by Saakashvili) and parliamentary elections in March, at which the opposition parties won a monopoly of seats in the National Parliament. The new government committed itself to the restoration of territorial integrity, radical reform and a pragmatic western-oriented foreign policy.

As for the frozen armed conflicts, both in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the peace process has not resulted in any tangible progress – the separatist territories continue to insist on their "independence" or, at least, an associative status within the Russian Federation, while the Georgian side stresses the need for a return of Georgian internally displaced persons (IDPs). Hostilities (including criminality) and diplomatic tension periodically flare. Following a period of serious tensions in early May in Adjara, the region returned to central control. In the wake of this crisis, the Georgian authorities turned their attention to addressing the South Ossetian problem. During 2004, this resulted in rising tensions between Tbilisi and the *de facto* authorities in Tskhinvali (the South Ossetian capital), including several minor clashes.

On 7 August 2008, a major military offensive began in South Ossetia. An offensive by Russian Federation armed forces began in South Ossetia and further into Georgia and led to the outbreak of a full-scale international armed conflict. The Russian Federation emerged as the clear victor and the Georgian armed forces were forced to withdraw from South Ossetia and subsequently from several parts of Georgia proper. Negotiations led by France, with substantial input on the Georgian side from the United States, resulted in the signing of a ceasefire agreement on 15-16 August that provides for the withdrawal of Russian troops to their pre-conflict positions and allows Russian peacekeeping forces in South Ossetia to adopt "additional measures of security". The Georgian armed forces have regained control over most (but not all) of the areas from which they had previously withdrawn. Both Georgia and the international community reacted strongly to the Russian Federation's recognition of the independence of both South Ossetia and Abkhazia, and the exact fall-out of this development remains to be seen. Active hostilities have nevertheless ended. Nine months after the end of the fighting, the humanitarian situation for most of those affected has improved, even though chronic problems that predate the latest conflict remain. While the overall situation is calm, tensions persist in villages close to the demarcation line. People displaced by conflict and those living in remote rural areas, already vulnerable before August 2008, remain the most at risk. In Western/Central Georgia, most of the IDPs who fled the hostilities in August have been able to return to their places of origin. Many displaced people from South Ossetia have left collective centres for new settlements built by the authorities in Central Georgia. In the past few months, numerous humanitarian organizations have carried out a wide range of programmes that have had a positive impact on the victims of the August conflict.

The United States' growing economic and political influence in the country has long been a source of concern for the Russian Federation, as have Georgia's aspirations to join NATO and the European Union.

The ICRC in Georgia

The ICRC has been present in Georgia since 1992. It visits detainees throughout Georgia, including Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and supports the endeavours of the authorities in bringing tuberculosis in prisons under control. It contributes to efforts to provide answers to families of missing persons and protects and assists displaced people and other vulnerable

groups in conflict-affected regions. The ICRC also promotes the integration of IHL into the training of the armed and security forces and into university and school curricula. In cooperation with Movement partners, the ICRC helps to strengthen the capacities of the National Society.

Following its emergency response of August 2008 during the conflict between Georgia and Russia, the ICRC focused on the needs of the most vulnerable population during winter. The organization is now consolidating its various assistance programmes based on longer-term needs assessments. The overall objective of the ICRC operation is to enable people living in conflict-affected areas to sustain themselves over the short-term and regain their pre-conflict levels of economic security. While many humanitarian organizations currently operate in Central and Western Georgia, the ICRC remains the only international humanitarian organization active in South Ossetia.

Restoring contact between family members remains a priority for the ICRC in the region. In its role as neutral intermediary, the ICRC has helped to reunite families in Tskhinvali, Gori and Tbilisi. These reunifications take place with the full support of all parties. The ICRC offers family members separated by the conflict the possibility to exchange news through Red Cross messages.

The ICRC has distributed food and non-food items to persons in rural areas of South Ossetia to cover the winter period and also distributed clothes and shoes to orphans, displaced people and the elderly in South Ossetia. The ICRC has rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities in schools, hospitals and other Tskhinvali public buildings. It provided cement, stoves, window glass, timber and roofing material to local authorities and individuals. In an effort to improve the living conditions of persons living in Tskhinvali collective centres, the ICRC is helping rehabilitate the city's power and water networks and its garbage disposal system.

In Western/Central Georgia, the ICRC rehabilitated collective centres housing people displaced recently and during the 1992-93 conflict. The organization also continued to support ambulatories, notably in Rukhi, Shamgona and Zugdidi districts. Through its emergency shelter programme, the ICRC provided temporary repairs for the homes of over 8,500 people.

ICRC medical teams have also conducted medical consultations in areas where normal healthcare services had been suspended. Once the local health structures reopened, the ICRC supported them by carrying out light repair work and distributing medical equipment and medicines. In South Ossetia, the ICRC is still organising and facilitating medical evacuations in cases of emergency.

The ICRC regularly visits places of detention to monitor the living conditions and treatment of detainees, particularly those held in connection with the recent conflict. From the onset of the hostilities, the ICRC in Tskhinvali has taken steps to ensure that it can visit all persons detained in relation to the conflict. The objective of ICRC detention visits is to assess the treatment of detainees and their conditions of detention and to assure that the detainees have established contact with their family members via the system of Red Cross messages.

People seeking missing relatives continue to contact the ICRC. The ICRC follows up each individual case of a person who went missing during the conflict and its aftermath with the relevant authorities and on a confidential basis. The organisation follows whether the economic, legal and psychosocial needs of the families of the missing have been taken into account by the authorities. In addition, an ICRC forensic expert in Tbilisi offers technical support to the authorities with the aim of strengthening their capacities in the handling of mortal remains.

Mines and unexploded ordnances continue to pose a risk for civilians. To minimize this risk, the ICRC raises the awareness of the population about the danger posed by explosive remnants of war.

The organization regularly informs members of the armed forces and other weapon bearers about international humanitarian law and the ICRC's mandate and activities.

The ICRC works closely with the Georgian Red Cross whenever it distributes assistance.

Haiti:

Haiti is the world's oldest black republic and the second-oldest republic in the Western Hemisphere, after the United States. It is the only country in the world to have gained its independence following a successful slave rebellion. However, Haiti achieved notoriety during the brutal dictatorships of the voodoo physician, François Duvalier, "Papa Doc", and his son, Jean-Claude, or "Baby Doc". From February 1986 – when the 29-year-old rule of the Duvalier family ended – until 1991, tens of thousands of people were killed. In 1987 a constitution was ratified that provides for an elected government. The election in December 1990 of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, a former priest, was overthrown by the military in September 1991. Economic sanctions and US-led military intervention forced a return to constitutional government in 1994, but Haiti was plagued by extra-judicial killings, torture and brutality. In 2004, President Aristide (re-elected in November 2000) was forced out of the country. Since then, an elected leadership took over in May 2006 from an interim government (2004-2006) and a UN stabilisation force has been deployed.

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

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

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

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

The ICRC in Haiti

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lebanon:

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.

The 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.

Liberia:

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.

The Philippines:

For more than 20 years, the Philippines has been the site of localized armed conflicts, which have affected some areas of the country while leaving most of its territory almost untouched. On the southern island of Mindanao, Muslim groups have battled to establish an independent Islamic government. In other parts of the country the conflict is between the communist guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA) and government security forces.

During the presidency of President Ferdinand Marcos (elected in 1965), localized conflicts in the Philippines flared up against a background of economic inequality and corruption. The concerns of Filipino Muslims (Moros) about Christian settlers occupying their land spurred the formation of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in 1968, which launched a rebellion that at its height brought two thirds of the Filipino army to Mindanao. Unable to quell the MNLF, President Marcos was forced to grant a degree of autonomy to the region in 1977 and invite Muslim leaders to occupy positions of authority in the regional government. Later, splits among Muslim nationalists led to the formation of dissident groups, who continue to demand full independence for the region.

In the 1970s, the country became increasingly destabilized by violence and corruption, and there was an escalation of the armed struggle by communist forces. The NPA – the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines – was formed and established a base on the island of Mindanao. In February 2004 a peace process was revived, with representatives of the NPA meeting government officials in the Norwegian capital Oslo. The two sides agreed a series of measures to move towards a formal peace deal. In 1986, a popular uprising resulted in the overthrow of the Marcos regime and the democratic election of Corazon Aquino as President. Government-initiated talks with the NPA in 1995 led to a preliminary peace agreement.

In the south, several peace agreements were also signed in Mindanao, but these failed to stick and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), the long-term aim of which is to create a separate Islamic state in the southern Philippines, continues to press for independence.

Abu Sayyaf is the smallest of the Islamic separatist groups in the southern Philippines and has claimed responsibility for a series of bomb attacks. Abu Sayyaf's stated goal is an independent Islamic state in Mindanao and the Sulu islands, but the government refuses to hold any talks with them.

Armed conflicts have thus claimed thousands of lives over an extended period. Despite a 2004 ceasefire, violence erupted in August 2008 between Philippine government forces and the MILF, forcing over 600,000 civilians to flee their homes.

The ICRC in the Philippines

The ICRC has been working in the Philippines since 1982. It assists and protects civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes between the government and insurgent groups, primarily on the southern island of Mindanao. It serves as a neutral intermediary between opposing forces in humanitarian matters, visits security detainees and works with the Philippine National Red Cross, through its network of regional chapters and local branches, to assist displaced people and promote compliance with international humanitarian law.

The ICRC monitors the treatment and conditions of detention of people detained in connection with armed conflict and violence in the Philippines. It visits detention facilities under the authority of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), the provincial authorities and the security forces. While taking care not to take over the authorities' responsibility to provide suitable conditions of detention for detainees, the ICRC carries out small-scale assistance and renovation projects in order to address the most urgent needs observed in places of detention. These projects involve improving water and sanitation facilities, exploring the use of renewable energy, monitoring detainee health, providing training for prison staff on how to deal with health issues, and distributing hygiene articles and recreational items.

To address the needs of the victims of armed conflict, the ICRC monitors the situation of civilians in conflict-affected areas and, where necessary, makes oral and written representations to the parties to the conflict to remind them of their obligation under international humanitarian law to protect civilians. In cooperation with the Philippine National Red Cross, the ICRC provides food and essential household items for conflict victims and access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities for displaced people and the resident population. In addition, it covers the medical costs of people wounded in conflict-related incidents, distributes supplies to hospitals, and provides specialized training in surgery for civilian and military medical professionals.

The ICRC maintains a confidential dialogue with the parties to the armed conflict about the way they conduct hostilities as part of a long-term strategy to prevent violations of international humanitarian law. The ICRC organizes sessions and workshops for members of the security forces and the various rebel groups to inform them of its mandate and activities and of their obligations under international humanitarian law.

The Philippine National Red Cross's extensive network and its intimate knowledge of local conditions are essential to the planning and conduct of ICRC operations. The ICRC supports the efforts of the Philippine Red Cross to expand operations in conflict-prone areas, monitors the humanitarian situation there, provides aid and takes other action as needed. The ICRC provides financial assistance and expertise in support of Philippine Red Cross training programmes and other humanitarian activities.

On 15 January 2009, three ICRC staff members were abducted while carrying out their humanitarian work in the southern Philippines. As of 15 June 2009, one of them, Eugenio Vagni, remained in captivity despite repeated appeals by the ICRC for his release.

Part 1-

The Impact of

Armed Conflict

Part 1-The Impact of Armed Conflict

Personal Experience of Armed Conflict

The percentage of people who say they have '*personal experience*' of armed conflict varies a great deal – from almost everyone (96%) in Liberia, to just 7% in the Philippines.

Most have such experience in Lebanon (75%), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC 61%), and Afghanistan (60%).

Even this does not fully reflect the impact of such events – because the consequences are felt beyond those who are immediately affected. In total, around two thirds (66%) have been affected in some way – either personally or due to these wider consequences – and this includes almost everyone in Haiti* (98%), Afghanistan (96%) and Lebanon (96%).

When specific experiences are examined, it becomes clear that there is *widespread suffering* - whether people have had direct experience or not.

Among those with personal experience, this ranges from displacement (56% on average across the eight countries) and the separation of families (47%), to damage of property (40%), the death of close family members (28%), sexual violence (19%), or physical injury (18%). Such events have an enormous impact on people's emotional wellbeing.

Thus a lack of 'personal experience' of armed conflict does not mean that people are not affected by the armed conflict. In fact, all groups report widespread hardship of various kinds.

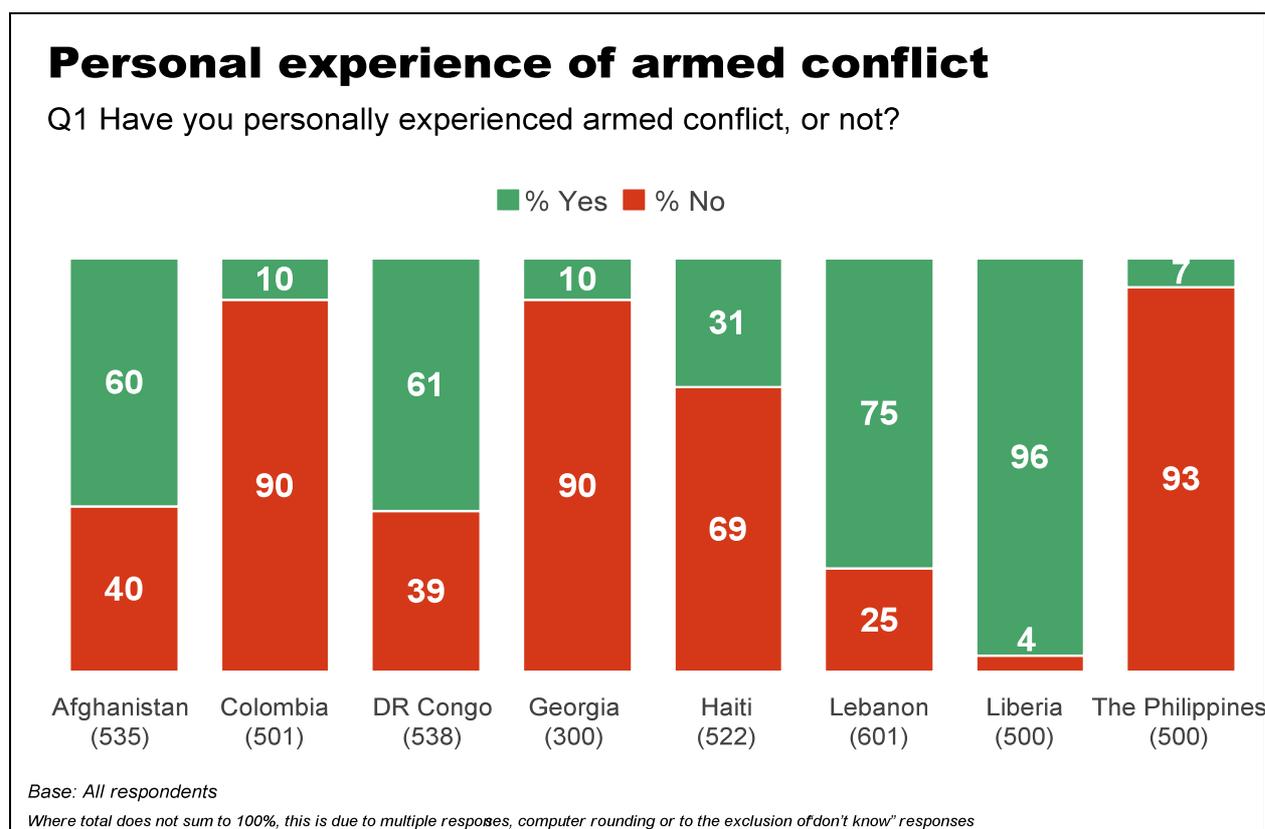
In terms of those *with* personal experience, the countries divide into two groups:

- Those where *most people* report personal experience: Liberia (96%), Lebanon (75%), DRC (61%) and Afghanistan (60%);
- Those where a *minority* does so: Haiti (31%), Colombia (10%) and the Philippines (7%).

In Georgia, all of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs**) have had personal experience of armed conflict, as have 10% of the resident population respondents – accounting for a total figure of 46%.

* Respondents in seven of the eight countries were asked about "armed conflict". Please note that respondents in Haiti were asked about "armed violence"

** Please see the individual Georgia report for a full comparison of the responses from the IDP group.



However, this does not fully reflect the impact of armed conflict – because the consequences are felt well beyond those who are immediately affected by it. The table below includes all those affected in some way – either personally or due to the wider consequences. The full extent of the impact of armed conflict or armed violence in each country, thus, becomes clear.

Proportion in each country who has been affected <i>in some way</i> by armed conflict								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DRC	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	96	31	76	26	98	96	96	12

Those with personal experience report a range of experiences:

For example:

- In Liberia, 90% of *all* respondents had to flee their homes to live elsewhere. At least two thirds had to in Afghanistan and Lebanon (76% and 61%);
- Large numbers have lost contact with a close relative (86% in Liberia, 61% in Afghanistan, and 51% in Lebanon);
- 69% of respondents in Liberia say that a member of their immediate family was killed in armed conflict;

- Half (51%) of the respondents in Liberia have known someone to suffer sexual violence. In Haiti, the figure is 44%, and in the DRC it is 28%;
- 66% in Afghanistan say they their property was seriously damaged.

When we look at the range of particular experiences in various countries, some clear patterns emerge:

- Afghanistan's population is among the most widely-affected by displacement (76%), the separation or death of family members (61% and 45%, respectively), property damage (66%), looting (42%) – and humiliation (55%);
- Lebanese respondents also face a particular set of challenges, including: displacement (61%), property damage (57%), separation of families (51%), 'humiliation' (29%) and death of family members (26%);
- Liberians report an extremely high incidence of displacement (90%), family separation (86%), looting (83%), torture (45%), injury (40%), imprisonment (30%) and kidnapping (26%);
- In the DRC, people with personal experience of armed conflict suffer widespread displacement (58%), family separation (47%), property damage (34%) and looting (30%).

The degree to which people have had restricted access to basic necessities, such as food, electricity etc. – or to healthcare – was also surveyed, in addition to how widely *economic* problems have affected respondents.

Limited or no access to basic necessities is encountered by *most* people in three of the eight countries: Lebanon (78%), Haiti (63%) and Afghanistan (64%), and a shortage of healthcare in two countries: Afghanistan (68%) and Haiti (61%).

When asked an open-ended question - where people are free to respond without prompting – about whether or not they have been affected in other ways, people often cited psychological harm, including 53% of people in Lebanon who report having been affected in 'other' ways.

How has this picture of suffering changed over the last decade since the People on War research was conducted?

In general, there has been a reduction in the level of suffering (at least in purely numerical terms) – but the impact remains very high, with many millions of people still being affected.

The decline is particularly marked in Afghanistan. Large reductions in displacement (from 83% to 60%), torture (from 43% to 29%), killing of family members (from 53% to 35%), property damage (from 70% to 53%) and looting (from 51% to 33%) are evident.

However, all are still clearly very common today.

In the other countries, the shifts are less dramatic but there have been improvements.

For example, Lebanon records one of the largest declines of people experiencing the effects of armed conflict. Fewer respondents now report feeling humiliated (down from 62% to 25%), having their families separated (from 60% to 47%) or their homes looted (from 31% to 20%). However, Lebanese respondents note an *increase* in displacement as compared to 1999: up from 43% to 55%.

Personal impact of armed conflict - 1

Q3. I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during the armed conflict in [country]. 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 [country]. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.

Happened	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
Base:	(320) %	(73) %	(349) %	(28) %	(173) %	(450) %	(478) %	(41) %
Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere	76	32	58	32	45	61	90	52
Imprisoned	21	12	8	0	3	4	30	0
Kidnapped or taken as a hostage	9	18	11	4	5	6	26	0
Tortured	43	4	11	6	16	7	45	0
Been humiliated	55	15	23	25	51	29	55	5
Lost contact with a close relative	61	23	47	59	37	51	86	14
A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict	45	33	25	4	17	26	69	6
Serious damage to your property	66	10	34	39	28	57	74	11
Wounded by the fighting	35	6	17	15	11	12	40	11
Combatants took food away	34	8	26	8	13	8	76	8
Had your home looted	42	17	30	27	23	22	83	9
Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence	13	11	28	3	44	4	51	0

Base: All who have experienced armed conflict

Personal impact of armed conflict - 2

Q3. I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during the armed conflict in [country]. 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 [country]. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
Base:	(320) %	(73) %	(349) %	(28) %	(173) %	(450) %	(478) %	(41) %
No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc)	64	87	n/a	32	63	78	n/a	19
No or very limited access to healthcare	68	89	n/a	26	61	28	n/a	14
Lost all my belongings	47	87	n/a	27	52	14	n/a	11
Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc)	60	62	n/a	35	40	51	n/a	15
The area where I lived came under enemy control	56	80	n/a	27	60	37	n/a	18

A "n/a" denotes "not asked"

Base: All who have experienced armed conflict

How recently have people experienced armed conflict?

This varies, depending on each country's situation. For example, in Georgia, 72% of respondents have experienced armed conflict *within the last year*.

In other countries, from 14% to 29% of respondents report recent experiences of armed conflict.

In Colombia, 21% say they are 'currently' being affected by armed conflict. This is by far the highest national figure of the countries surveyed.

People's Greatest Fears

There are three predominant fears across the eight countries:

- **Losing a loved one mentioned by 38% of respondents on average;**
- **Economic hardship (31%);**
- **Displacement / becoming a refugee (24%). Other fears include physical injury (15%), sexual violence (13%), and living with daily uncertainty (25%).**

In some cases, people's greatest fears generally *match* their experiences:

- Displacement and economic hardship are often both feared and are a reality.

In other cases, however, there is less connection.

In general, experience is greater than fear, such as when it comes to:

- Limited access to basic necessities and healthcare. It may be the actual experience of these situations which somewhat tempers the fear of them;
- In terms of families, unsurprisingly the *fear* of family members being killed is more prominent than that of losing contact with them. The *reality* is that separation of families is more widespread than are deaths according to respondents' feedback.

Beyond this, the relationship between experience and fear varies quite markedly from country to country.

For example, in some countries, the incidence of knowing someone affected by sexual violence is actually greater than the fear of it. In Haiti, 31% report having been affected by sexual violence, but only 15% voice a fear of sexual violence. The pattern is similar in Liberia, where 51% report having experienced sexual violence but 22% fear such violence. By contrast, in the DRC, experience and fear of sexual violence are similar, at 28% and 36% respectively.

Fears and experiences - 1

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

Q3. Which of these has happened to you personally? ('Experience')

	Afghanistan		Colombia		DR Congo		Georgia	
	Fear	Experience	Fear	Experience	Fear	Experience	Fear	Experience
Base (All):	(535) %	(535) %	(501) %	(501) %	(538) %	(349) %	(300) %	(300) %
Losing a loved one / family member	25	35	68	8	54	25	43	1
Loss of livelihood	37	52	24	4	40	7	20	6
Displacement / having to leave home	34	60	30	5	14	58	37	4
Losing contact with family member/s	16	51	30	6	20	47	21	11
Humiliation	11	44	6	2	3	23	14	3
Loss / destruction of property	22	53	27	2	23	34	26	5
Sexual violence	8	10	11	4	36	28	5	*
Imprisonment	15	14	5	2	6	8	8	0
Limited access to basic necessities	7	60	4	3	22	14	8	5
Limited access to healthcare	9	64	3	2	10	11	4	4
Being wounded / injured	17	26	21	1	5	17	7	2

Base: All (Except for Q3 in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Liberia, where based on all with experience of armed conflict)

Fears and experiences - 2

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

Q3. Which of these has happened to you personally? ('Experience')

	Haiti		Lebanon		Liberia		Philippines	
	Fear	Experience	Fear	Experience	Fear	Experience	Fear	Experience
Base (All):	(522) %	(522) %	(601) %	(601) %	(535) %	(478) %	(535) %	(500) %
Losing a loved one / family member	20	18	57	24	23	69	11	1
Loss of livelihood	41	34	24	45	29	0	32	1
Displacement / having to leave home	14	33	14	55	37	90	11	4
Losing contact with family member/s	7	31	13	47	19	86	7	1
Humiliation	9	38	7	25	14	55	*	*
Loss / destruction of property	18	21	28	49	35	74	23	1
Sexual violence	15	31	5	4	22	51	2	0
Imprisonment	6	3	1	4	11	30	*	0
Limited access to basic necessities	7	65	11	73	8	4	12	1
Limited access to healthcare	4	63	9	24	12	4	*	1
Being wounded / injured	9	6	27	10	16	40	15	1

Base: All (Except for Q3 in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Liberia, where based on all with experience of armed conflict)

Beyond this, there are specific fears that are noteworthy:

- Losing one's house / belongings in Liberia (35%);
- Limited access to basic necessities in the DRC (22%);
- Being denied an education in Afghanistan (21%);
- Imprisonment in Afghanistan (15%).

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?

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
Base (All):	(535) %	(501) %	(538) %	(300) %	(522) %	(601) %	(500) %	(500) %
Ability to earn a living/personal – family economic instability	37	24	40	20	41	24	29	32
Living with uncertainty	36	23	26	21	37	22	25	3
Having to leave their home /becoming a displaced refugee	34	30	14	37	14	14	37	11
Losing a loved one	25	68	54	43	20	57	23	11
Losing/destruction of the house/ losing of personal belongings	22	27	23	26	18	28	35	23
Not being able to get an education/going to school	21	3	7	6	16	1	19	8
Suffering injury	17	21	5	7	9	27	16	15
Being separated from loved ones	16	30	20	21	7	13	19	7
Imprisonment	15	5	6	8	6	1	11	*
Surviving the conflict	15	11	9	12	13	10	16	15
Being humiliated	11	6	3	14	9	7	14	*
Limited access to healthcare (drugs, hospital)	9	3	10	4	4	9	12	*
Sexual violence	8	11	36	5	15	5	22	2
Having to take up arms/fight	8	2	1	11	2	3	5	1
Limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc)	7	4	22	8	7	11	8	12
Outcome of the conflict	5	6	9	13	10	5	2	2
Fear of being rejected by your community	1	4	1	2	3	*	6	*

Base: All respondents

Feelings as a Consequence of Armed Conflict

How does armed conflict *change* the way people feel?

It creates a range of emotions including anxiety. 49% of respondents among those with first-hand experience of armed conflict across the eight countries cite increased anxiety and 56% cite sadness. However it also inspires empathy for others (52%), wisdom (51%) and even optimism for the future (45%).

The pattern across the countries is broadly consistent.

People claim that armed conflict has made them less vengeful (31%), less aggressive (35%) and wiser (51%).

Many people also report being generally more appreciative of daily life (50%) – except in Afghanistan (27%) and Haiti (28%) – but also less resilient (41% overall).

Perhaps most notable is the fact that more people are optimistic for the future than are pessimistic (45% vs. 29%). This is true in every country except Georgia – and it is particularly the case in Colombia, the DRC, Haiti and Liberia.

Feelings as a consequence of armed conflict - 1

Q8. 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?

	Empathetic toward other people	Sensitive	Wise	Resilient	Optimistic for the future	Appreciative of every day	Trust
Afghanistan (515)	51% 24%	35% 35%	34% 37%	32% 35%	30% 29%	27% 40%	22% 43%
Colombia (154)	35% 17%	55% 21%	35% 20%	22% 44%	52% 26%	69% 12%	12% 53%
DR Congo (410)	42% 24%	66% 13%	56% 14%	38% 21%	42% 19%	32% 24%	25% 21%
Georgia (78)	84% 4%	70% 15%	21% 46%	1% 73%	36% 42%	66% 14%	7% 67%
Haiti (510)	36% 38%	80% 9%	67% 15%	42% 37%	54% 26%	28% 46%	33% 49%
Lebanon (579)	77% 6%	69% 6%	81% 2%	13% 35%	49% 35%	72% 5%	20% 54%
Liberia (478)	55% 30%	70% 23%	83% 13%	35% 49%	57% 31%	67% 24%	51% 42%
The Philippines (59)	32% 15%	21% 10%	26% 10%	17% 26%	38% 11%	36% 11%	5% 40%

More
 Less

Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by armed conflict in any way

Among the *negative* emotions, most obvious are the increased anxiety (49%) and sadness (56%) that experiencing armed conflict causes. At least half of each country’s population report that these feelings have *grown*. They are particularly evident in Haiti (73% are more anxious, 81% are more sad) and in Georgia (73% and 66% respectively).

Perhaps inevitably, trust has also sharply declined, with 46% on average saying they are less trusting. In Georgia, Lebanon and Colombia at least half of those surveyed report that they have become less trusting (67%, 54% and 53%, respectively).

In Georgia, feelings of confusion and disillusionment have actually diminished – while in Colombia and Haiti these sentiments have grown.

Feelings as a consequence of armed conflict - 2

Q8. 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?

	Sad	Anxious	Disillusioned	Vengeful	Confused	Violent/ Aggressive
Afghanistan (515)	46% 29%	44% 29%	33% 33%	30% 37%	28% 38%	17% 36%
Colombia (154)	50% 28%	36% 27%	55% 22%	4% 30%	41% 25%	3% 30%
DR Congo (410)	72% 10%	41% 19%	26% 26%	17% 15%	36% 23%	14% 16%
Georgia (78)	66% 25%	73% 16%	18% 40%	22% 39%	22% 48%	6% 57%
Haiti (510)	81% 12%	73% 17%	46% 38%	16% 54%	50% 25%	15% 52%
Lebanon (579)	55% 13%	62% 12%	33% 29%	34% 15%	38% 17%	24% 18%
Liberia (478)	46% 43%	32% 48%	28% 49%	27% 52%	41% 45%	19% 56%
The Philippines (59)	18% 19%	32% 27%	18% 7%	8% 13%	14% 16%	6% 19%



Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by armed conflict in any way

Civilians' Needs in Armed Conflict

Four basic needs clearly emerge as the most essential in times of armed conflict:

- **Food is cited by 66% of respondents across the eight countries and by 90% in Liberia;**
- **Security/Protection (48% overall, and 66% in Haiti);**
- **Medical treatment/healthcare (43% and 69% respectively in Liberia);**
- **Shelter (40% overall, and 58% in Liberia).**

The importance of family members remaining together is also emphasised by 18% of all respondents and by 35% in the Philippines.

The prominence of the 'main four' needs applies in virtually all countries. In other respects, though, there are differences of emphasis:

- Economic help and the need to maintain people's respect / dignity is particularly cited in Colombia - by 35% and 29% respectively;

- Conflict resolution is a particular priority in Georgia, cited by 23% of the resident population there;
- Psychological support is mentioned by 11% of all respondents.

By contrast, people interviewed do not report a great need to influence decisions that affect them (3% overall).

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.

	Afghanistan % (535)	Colombia % (501)	DR Congo % (538)	Georgia % (300)	Haiti % (522)	Lebanon % (601)	Liberia % (500)	Philippines % (500)
Food	63	54	86	44	60	45	90	86
Medical treatment / healthcare	48	36	43	24	48	42	69	34
Security / protection	53	61	52	40	66	50	36	24
Conflict resolution	22	20	22	23	14	21	4	2
Shelter	46	16	47	48	23	31	58	51
Economic / financial help	20	35	10	27	26	14	6	7
Family members to be kept together	18	11	14	21	6	23	12	35
To influence decisions that affect them	4	6	2	3	3	2	3	2
Respect / dignity	8	29	4	5	15	21	6	24
Information on separated / missing family members	7	9	7	11	8	9	7	11
Psychological support	8	20	10	18	14	12	8	3

Base: All

Help & Support from Entities / Institutions

To whom do people turn for help during armed conflict?

Generally, people's own immediate families/parents are called on first. Organisations such as the ICRC, the national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies, NGOs, the United Nations (UN), governments and even the military are also frequently mentioned.

In this case, the pattern varies by country.

For example, in the DRC, the DRC Red Cross and the ICRC are frequently cited (25% and 22% respectively), along with religious entities (26%). In Haiti, religious entities play a key role (39%), as does the military (24%). In the Philippines, the government is the most frequently mentioned formal institution (by 18% of the respondents).

People in Liberia appear to have received widespread help from many organisations. Most people there say they have received help from the UN (75%), the ICRC together with the Liberian Red Cross (67%), from NGOs (63%) whilst 76% cite having received help from their own families/parents (76%).

More often, though, there tends to be one or two *predominant* organisations in each country.

It is also generally true that all groups or organisations – formal or informal – play at least *some* part in assisting people. However, that is not to say that these groups always fully *understand* the needs of those they help. Nor does it follow that the largest providers of help are always the most understanding. For example the UN is very well rated by those in the DRC who received its help, with 70% saying the organisation ‘completely’ understands their needs. However, in Haiti only 27% of respondents share that view.

Attitudes towards the national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies and the ICRC are generally positive. For example, among recipients of their help in DRC, 85% and 80% feel that each organisation ‘completely’ understands their needs. This gives an aggregate figure of 83%. Views are also consistently favourable in Lebanon with 80% of respondents reporting ‘complete’ understanding from the two organisations. In Liberia and Haiti, the figures are 72% and 57% respectively. In fact, in Haiti almost as many say that the ICRC and the Haitian Red Cross understand their needs as well as their own parents/families do.

Only in Afghanistan is the picture somewhat weaker. There, 22% feel that the Afghan Red Crescent Society ‘completely’ understands their needs although almost all others say it ‘partially’ does. Some 27% believe the ICRC ‘completely’ understands their needs.

There are also differing views on NGOs. In the DRC, most recipients of help (77%) feel there is full understanding, while only 12% of respondents in Afghanistan share that view.

Views on religious entities also vary. In some countries they are widely praised, for example, 83% in the DRC and 72% in Lebanon. While elsewhere views are less complimentary, 41% in Haiti, and 31% in Afghanistan.

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?

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
Base:	% (515)	% (154)	% (410)	% (78)	% (510)	% (579)	% (478)	% (59)
Parents/family	66	38	39	30	61	54	76	42
Individuals from your community/neighbours	37	7	24	8	43	25	47	22
Government	31	16	15	9	6	11	17	18
UN/UN agency	29	2	20	4	12	4	75	1
[Country] Red Cross/Crescent Society	24	6	25	4	16	18	49	8
International Committee of the Red Cross	23	*	22	6	10	5	54	1
Religious entities	22	6	26	0	39	13	47	13
Other Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or charity	21	6	21	3	7	16	63	7
Military/army/combatants	9	7	7	1	24	15	15	15
TOTAL Red Cross/Crescent Society + ICRC	34	7	34	7	17	18	67	8

Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by armed conflict in any way

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

When people do not receive support during periods of armed conflict, they often cite corruption (59%), social status / discrimination (37%) and the black market (33%) as being the reasons.

Other factors include inaccessible locations (38%), and various fears, such as facing rejection by the community (13%).

Notably, as many as eight in ten respondents in the Philippines (85%), Colombia (82%) and Liberia (81%) cite corruption as a barrier to receiving assistance as do 75% of those surveyed in Haiti, and half in Afghanistan and the DRC.

The black market is also widely blamed, particularly in Haiti (57%) and Liberia (52%), for impeding the delivery of assistance to intended recipients.

Discrimination and social status are also seen as barriers to help. Indeed, it is narrowly the single most cited reason (51%) among respondents in the DRC.

Beyond these factors, there are logistical problems, particularly inaccessible locations. In the Philippines, this obstacle is second only to corruption. Frequently, there is a simple lack of knowledge that help is available. This is especially true in Haiti (50%), Colombia (41%), the DRC and the Philippines (each 37%).

When asked if people are *reluctant* or even *fearful* to receive help, even if it is available to them, respondents often state that they are.

There are several reasons for this fear or reluctance:

- Fear of community rejection or of being aligned with the ‘wrong side’. Both are particularly pervasive in Colombia (29% and 46%, respectively, the latter second only to corruption), and they are also often cited in Liberia (19% and 25%) and the Philippines (15% and 32%);
- People also say ‘pride and dignity’ are partial factors in turning down help in many countries. In Lebanon, it is the *single most important issue*, cited by 48% of respondents;
- Many people also cite *who is offering* the help as an obstacle, and will accept or reject it on that basis. Again, people in Lebanon believe that this is particularly important (25%).

By contrast, aid is rarely refused simply because it is not needed or not wanted. Only in Lebanon do more than 10% mention either of these as an issue.

Therefore, receiving help or support for persons in need is not straightforward, and there are many factors—some evident, some less so—that can restrict access.

Barriers to receiving help

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

	1	2	3
Afghanistan (535)	Corruption (52%)	Discrimination /social status (34%)	Black market (28%)
Colombia (501)	Corruption (82%)	Fear of being perceived to be aligned with the wrong side (46%)	Discrimination /social status (43%)
DR Congo (538)	Discrimination /social status (51%)	Corruption (49%)	Location – access - not able to reach the location (43%)
Georgia (300)	Location – access – not able to reach the location (39%)	Corruption (26%)	Black market (10%)
Haiti (522)	Corruption (75%)	Black market (57%)	Unaware that it was available (50%)
Lebanon (601)	Pride / dignity (48%)	Discrimination / social status (30%)	Location – access – not able to reach the location (29%)
Liberia (500)	Corruption (81%)	Black market (52%)	Discrimination / social status (51%)
The Philippines (500)	Corruption (85%)	Location – access – not able to reach the location (61%)	Discrimination / social status (41%)

Base: All respondents

Reducing Suffering

To reduce *suffering* during armed conflict, people again look to a range of organisations and groups for help.

No one entity is predominantly cited across all countries, but religious leaders, the national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies and the ICRC, international humanitarian organisations, the UN and government authorities are all often mentioned as the 'first port of call'.

Community leaders are not seen to play a large role.

The question was asked in two parts: where would people first turn for help, and then where else might they turn.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the *first-mentioned* organisations vary depending on the country:

- Across many of the countries, the national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies and the ICRC are most widely cited. In Lebanon, 46% first mention the Lebanese Red Cross, by far the country's leading first choice for assistance;
- In Colombia, 22% each cite the Colombian Red Cross and the ICRC, the two highest figures;
- Religious leaders are cited as able to reduce suffering in several countries, especially Afghanistan (23%), Haiti (20%), Georgia (19%) and the DRC (19%).
- Many interviewees cite international humanitarian organisations among their first choice for assistance, in Afghanistan (21%) and the DRC (22%);
- In Liberia, 40% of respondents would turn first to the UN;
- In Haiti, it is the military that first comes to mind for 42% of those surveyed.

There is also a 'second tier' of groups. Although not often *first* mentioned, they are widely seen to play a supporting role:

- Journalists and the news media are mentioned in the Philippines (42%), Haiti (32%), Georgia (25%) and Afghanistan (22%).
- Government authorities are cited by 45% of respondents in Georgia and 35% of respondents in Afghanistan as being able to help reduce suffering. However, the figures remain very low in Lebanon (6%), Liberia (2%) and Haiti (1%).
- The military is rarely cited as being 'front and centre' in reducing suffering (aside from in Haiti, as noted), but it is often recognised as able to provide some help. In Lebanon and Colombia, for example, 25% of respondents say it has a role. In Colombia, the military is regarded as on a par with religious leaders, the UN, government authorities and NGOs;

- Least mentioned of any group is community leaders. Whatever their role may be in people’s daily lives, their ability to reduce suffering in times of armed conflict appears relatively limited. The only country where many respondents mention their role is Afghanistan (23%).

The table below shows the total figures for each organisation and/or group cited in each country by combining these ‘first mentioned’ organisations with the ‘second tier’ of groups to give the full picture of which organisations are considered to play the biggest role to help reduce suffering.

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.

1 2 3 Top 3 biggest role by country

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
Base: All	% (515)	% (501)	% (538)	% (300)	% (522)	% (601)	% (500)	% (500)
International humanitarian organisations	46 1	37	46	24	19	25	46 3	27
Religious leaders	38 2	23	36	41 2	41 2	24	32	34
The United Nations	37 3	29	50 2	26	23	18	67 1	24
Government authorities	35	27	28	42 1	12	12	10	39 3
Community leaders	23	10	4	8	14	7	4	14
Journalists and the news media	22	10	13	25	32	13	18	42 2
The International Committee of the Red Cross	22	41 3	48 3	15	12	15	39	27
The military and combatants / armed groups	20	25	11	25	50 1	25	11	14
[Country] Red Cross/Crescent Society	17	55 2	21	20	29	74 2	23	35
Local / international NGOs / charities	12	21	23	10	8	27 3	14	22
Government organisations from other countries	11	11	9	13	8	5	22	12
International criminal court	6	10	7	16	2	3	12	9
TOTAL Red Cross/ Crescent Society + ICRC	36	82 1	61 1	34 3	38 3	79 1	52 2	54 1

Base: All respondents

The Role of External Actors

Across the eight countries, three of the most common demands of the ‘international community’ are for *direct intervention* in various forms:

Sending peacekeepers cited by 42% of respondents across the eight countries;

Delivering emergency aid (42%); and

Intervening militarily (29%)

Peace talks/negotiations are frequently mentioned (34%), as are raising awareness about civilians’ plight (17%), trials of leaders accused of war crimes (25%), and providing financial support for humanitarian organisations (25%).

Respondents were asked to choose up to three preferred actions from a list of 11 possible scenarios.

In all of the countries surveyed there is wide support for the international community to intervene directly. In Liberia, *most* people cite the need for peacekeepers (65%); in the Philippines and Afghanistan, *most* call for emergency aid (52% in each). Many of the countries that support the presence of peacekeepers have had peacekeepers on the ground.

Military intervention is most widely supported in Liberia (37%), the DRC (36%), and Afghanistan (34%).

There is generally as much support for the international community to organise peace talks as there is for military intervention. In Georgia, though, peace talks are most frequently cited (46%). Putting accused leaders on trial and providing financial support for humanitarian groups are consistently cited across the countries, except in the Philippines and Haiti, respectively. Some 30% of Lebanese respondents call for such trials, and a similar percentage in Colombia (31%) want support for relevant organisations.

The lowest support is for economic sanctions. Few people in any country want them. This can perhaps be attributed to people's financial *fears*, not only for their own families, but also for their country's economy. In the DRC, just 4% prioritise economic sanctions.

The role of external actors

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

	Afghanistan % (535)	Colombia % (501)	DR Congo % (538)	Georgia % (300)	Haiti % (522)	Lebanon % (601)	Liberia % (500)	The Philippines % (500)
Deliver emergency aid	52	43	45	32	32	36	40	52
Organize peace talks/ negotiations	25	34	41	46	33	27	27	36
Provide peacekeepers	44	25	49	25	41	27	65	56
Stop the armed conflict by military intervention	34	30	36	27	25	22	37	23
Provide financial support to humanitarian organizations	28	31	24	24	15	20	21	38
Put leaders accused of committing war crimes on trial	27	27	26	20	27	30	29	16
Exert political pressure	18	26	40	23	16	17	27	8
Rebuild infrastructure	16	12	10	10	20	24	22	7
Better enforce the law that protects victims of armed conflicts	15	32	12	16	27	10	10	22
Raise awareness of the plight of civilians who are caught in areas of armed conflict	17	32	10	8	20	10	9	29
Place economic sanctions on the country	21	9	4	11	5	6	12	12

Base: All respondents

Respondents were asked how 'those living outside armed conflict zones' (i.e. citizens in other countries) can best help those within them. People were asked to choose up to three suitable actions, this time from a list of seven possible actions.

All eight countries emphasise the importance of:

- Support for an unspecified organisation that helps those affected by the conflict (48%);
- Donations of goods (45%) and money (45%). Those in Lebanon and Liberia particularly want to see donations of *money*;
- Volunteering. It is cited by 34% of respondents on average, by 47% in the Philippines, and by 43% in Liberia.

There is also a 'political' element to the required actions. Some 40% support the idea of applying political pressure on legislators. Half of those surveyed in Colombia, Afghanistan and the DRC support this idea.

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 [country]? Please select the three you feel are most important.

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
Base:	% (535)	% (501)	% (538)	% (300)	% (522)	% (601)	% (500)	% (500)
Put pressure on legislators/politicians	52	56	51	17	40	36	48	13
Donate goods	52	35	43	56	27	46	32	67
Support an organisation that helps those affected by the conflict	47	72	48	39	46	17	47	70
Donate money	40	29	41	62	29	66	61	34
Public lobbying	39	38	54	14	30	10	42	22
Mobilise their local community	39	31	29	18	49	15	22	44
Become a volunteer	18	35	24	27	34	36	43	47
Nothing	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	*

Base: All respondents

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

Appendices

Appendices

Sample Profiles

This table shows the main characteristics that can be directly compared or summarised across all or most of the eight countries.

Please see the individual country reports for more detailed breakdowns, including religion / ethnicity, regional distribution, and the full education level bandings.

	AFG	COL	DRC	GEO	HAI	LBN	LIB	PHL
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Gender								
Male	51	46	49	42	48	50	51	50
Female	49	54	51	58	52	50	49	50
Age								
18-24	31	21 (18-25)	33	11	24	19	29	26
25-29	12		22	6	23	13	22	12
30-34	13	23 (26-35)	16	13	13	12	16	15
35-39	10		11	12	7	11	11	12
40-44	11	22 (36-45)	7	10	8	11	9	9
45-49	8	16 (46-55)	5	9	7	9	4	8
50-64	12		6	21	13	16	7	16
65 or over	4	18 (56+)	1	18	6	8	1	1
Area								
Urban	22	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	42	88	83	65
Rural	78	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	58	12	17	35
Education / Literacy								
No Education (Illiterate in AFG)	62	0	2	0	7	2	<i>n/a</i>	*

Sampling Details

'Sampling tolerances' essentially describe how accurately a result *from the survey* is likely to match the results if a similar question had been asked *of the full or equivalent population*. (In other words, how precisely does the survey represent the fuller population?).

Sampling tolerances vary, depending on the size of the survey sample and the percentage figure concerned. For example, for a question where 50% of the people in a 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 (ie between 46% and 54%) from the result that would have been obtained from a census of the wider 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 bases</i>	10% or 90% ±	30% or 70% ±	50% ±
Size of sample on which survey result is based			
500 (eg all respondents in one country)	3	4	4
250 (eg men or women only)	4	6	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 some common sub-groups comparisons, and between the 1999 & 2009 research in each country.

Differences required for significance at the 95% confidence level at or near these percentages			
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	10% or 90% ±	30% or 70% ±	50% ±
Size of 2009 sub-groups and 1999 vs 2009 samples involved in this survey			
250 (Men) vs 250 (Women)	5	8	9
1,000 (1999 full sample for one country) vs 500 (2009 full sample for one country)	3	5	5
<i>Source: Ipsos</i>			

Ipsos / ICRC

“Our World: Views from the Field. Summary Report”

Marked-Up Questionnaire

- **Fieldwork**
- Afghanistan: 13-21 February 2009; 535 face-to-face interviews
- Colombia: 12 February-6 March 2009; 501 face-to-face interviews
- DR Congo: 12-19 March 2009; 538 face-to-face interviews
- Georgia: 16-24 February 2009; 500 face-to-face interviews (300 Georgians; 200 IDPs)
- Haiti: 15-23 February 2009; 522 face-to-face interviews
- Lebanon: 10-25 March and 10-14 May 2009; 601 telephone interviews
- Liberia: 22-28 February 2009; 500 face-to-face interviews
- The Philippines: 3 March-11 April 2009; 500 face-to-face interviews

- **Results are weighted**

- **An asterisk (*) indicates a result of less than 1% (but not zero)**

- **A "n/a" denotes "not asked"**

- **Base for each question is written above percentages**

- **Questionnaire for Haiti asked about “armed violence” rather than “armed conflict”**

- **‘POW’ indicates a question also asked in 1999**

AA) ON CONFLICT IN GENERAL

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

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	60	10	61	10	31	75	96	7
No	40	90	39	90	69	25	4	93
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q2. Was this in [Country], or was it somewhere else?

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
In [Country]	97	97	96	100	97	100	99	100
Somewhere else (specify)	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Both	2	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0

Q3A. I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during the armed conflict in [Country]. 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 [Country]. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you? (POW)
 ROTATE STATEMENTS. SINGLE CODE EACH STATEMENT

Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	76	32	58	32	45	61	90	52
Did not happen	24	68	41	68	55	39	10	48
Don't know	*	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Imprisoned								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	21	12	8	0	3	4	30	0
Did not happen	78	88	91	100	97	96	70	100
Don't know	1	0	1	0	0	0	*	0
Refused	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0

Kidnapped or taken as an hostage								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	9	18	11	4	5	6	26	0
Did not happen	90	82	87	96	95	94	73	100
Don't know	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0

Tortured								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	43	4	11	6	16	7	45	0
Did not happen	56	96	87	94	84	93	54	100
Don't know	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Refused	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0

Been humiliated								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>2009</u>								
Happened	55	15	23	25	51	29	55	5
Did not happen	44	85	74	75	48	71	43	95
Don't know	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Refused	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	0

Lost contact with a close relative								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	61	23	47	59	37	51	86	14
Did not happen	37	77	50	41	63	49	13	86
Don't know	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Refused	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	0

A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	45	33	25	4	17	26	69	6
Did not happen	55	67	73	96	80	74	30	94
Don't know	*	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0

Serious damage to your property								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	66	10	34	39	28	57	74	11
Did not happen	34	90	63	61	70	43	25	89
Don't know	*	0	3	0	2	0	*	0
Refused	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0

Wounded by the fighting								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	35	6	17	15	11	12	40	11
Did not happen	64	94	79	85	88	88	58	89
Don't know	*	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
Refused	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0

Combatants took food away								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	34	8	26	8	13	8	76	8
Did not happen	61	92	71	92	84	92	21	92
Don't know	5	0	3	0	3	*	3	0
Refused	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0

Had your home looted								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	42	17	30	27	23	22	83	9
Did not happen	56	83	66	73	77	78	16	91
Don't know	2	0	3	0	0	0	*	0
Refused	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence ('...raped by combatants' in 1999)								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	13	11	28	3	44	4	51	0
Did not happen	81	89	62	97	53	95	47	100
Don't know	6	0	7	0	3	*	2	0
Refused	0	0	4	0	0	0	*	0

ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS

No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	64	13	n/a	32	63	78	n/a	19
Did not happen	28	87	n/a	68	36	21	n/a	81
Don't know	8	0	n/a	0	1	*	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	0

No or very limited access to healthcare								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	68	11	n/a	26	61	28	n/a	14
Did not happen	25	89	n/a	74	37	72	n/a	86
Don't know	7	0	n/a	0	2	*	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	0

Lost all my belongings								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	47	13	n/a	27	52	14	n/a	11
Did not happen	43	87	n/a	73	45	86	n/a	89
Don't know	10	0	n/a	0	3	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	0

Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(450)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	60	38	n/a	35	40	51	n/a	15
Did not happen	32	62	n/a	65	58	49	n/a	85
Don't know	8	0	n/a	0	2	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	0

The area where I lived came under enemy control								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict</i>	(320)	(73)	(349)	(28)	(173)	(359)	(477)	(41)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	56	20	n/a	27	60	37	n/a	18
Did not happen	37	80	n/a	73	36	63	n/a	82
Don't know	7	0	n/a	0	4	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	0

Q3B. I'm going to ask you about how you yourself have been affected by the armed conflict in [Country]. 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 [Country]. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you?

ROTATE STATEMENTS. SINGLE CODE EACH STATEMENT

Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	36	2	n/a	1	28	37	n/a	*
Did not happen	58	98	n/a	99	72	63	n/a	99
Don't know	6	0	n/a	0	*	0	n/a	*
Refused	0	0	n/a	*	0	0	n/a	0

Imprisoned								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	4	1	n/a	0	4	4	n/a	0
Did not happen	88	99	n/a	100	96	96	n/a	100
Don't know	8	0	n/a	0	*	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	*	0	0	n/a	0

Kidnapped or taken as an hostage								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	2	*	n/a	0	2	3	n/a	0
Did not happen	91	100	n/a	100	97	97	n/a	100
Don't know	7	0	n/a	0	*	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	*	*	0	n/a	0

Tortured								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	9	0	n/a	0	7	5	n/a	0
Did not happen	84	100	n/a	100	93	95	n/a	100
Don't know	7	0	n/a	0	*	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	*	0	0	n/a	0

Been humiliated								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	29	1	n/a	0	32	14	n/a	0
Did not happen	65	99	n/a	100	67	86	n/a	100
Don't know	6	0	n/a	0	*	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	*	0	0	n/a	0

Lost contact with a close relative								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	37	4	n/a	6	28	35	n/a	0
Did not happen	55	96	n/a	94	72	64	n/a	100
Don't know	8	0	n/a	0	0	1	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	0

A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	22	6	n/a	*	18	15	n/a	*
Did not happen	71	94	n/a	100	80	85	n/a	100
Don't know	7	0	n/a	0	2	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	*	0	0	n/a	0

Serious damage to your property								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	34	1	n/a	1	17	27	n/a	0
Did not happen	59	99	n/a	99	83	73	n/a	100
Don't know	7	0	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	0

Wounded by the fighting								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	12	1	n/a	0	4	3	n/a	0
Did not happen	81	99	n/a	100	96	97	n/a	100
Don't know	7	0	n/a	0	1	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	*	0	0	n/a	0

Combatants took food away								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	16	0	n/a	0	9	7	n/a	0
Did not happen	76	100	n/a	100	91	93	n/a	100
Don't know	8	0	n/a	0	*	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	*	0	0	n/a	0

Had your home looted								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	20	*	n/a	1	11	12	n/a	0
Did not happen	69	100	n/a	99	88	88	n/a	100
Don't know	10	0	n/a	0	*	0	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	0	*	0	n/a	0

Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	5	3	n/a	0	25	4	n/a	0
Did not happen	83	97	n/a	100	73	95	n/a	100
Don't know	11	0	n/a	0	2	1	n/a	0
Refused	0	0	n/a	*	0	0	n/a	0

ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS

No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	56	2	14	2	66	56	4	0
Did not happen	41	98	82	98	33	43	96	100
Don't know	3	0	4	0	1	1	0	*
Refused	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0

No or very limited access to healthcare								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	59	*	11	1	63	13	4	0
Did not happen	38	100	87	98	36	86	96	100
Don't know	3	0	2	0	*	1	0	*
Refused	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0

Lost all my belongings								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	22	*	6	1	34	7	0	0
Did not happen	70	100	90	99	65	92	80	100
Don't know	8	0	4	0	1	1	20	*
Refused	0	0	1	*	0	0	0	0

Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	38	*	7	3	31	26	0	0
Did not happen	54	100	89	97	68	73	100	100
Don't know	8	0	4	0	1	1	0	*
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The area where I lived came under enemy control								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All not experiencing armed conflict</i>	(212)	(428)	(189)	(272)	(347)	(151)	(23)	(459)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Happened	21	1	5	1	41	20	0	0
Did not happen	73	99	90	99	50	79	100	100
Don't know	6	0	4	0	9	1	0	*
Refused	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0

Q3A/Q3B COMBINED (BASE: ALL)

% Happened								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)		(300) (+ 200 IDPs)	(522)	(601)		(500)
<i>Base: All who have experienced armed conflict</i>			(349) (65% of total sample)				(477) (95% of total sample)	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere	60	5	58	4 (100)	33	55	90	4
Imprisoned	14	2	8	0 (2)	3	4	30	0
Kidnapped or taken as an hostage	6	2	11	* (3)	3	5	26	0
Tortured	29	*	11	1 (2)	9	6	45	0
Been humiliated	44	2	23	3 (19)	38	25	55	*
Lost contact with a close relative	51	6	47	11 (70)	31	47	86	1
A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict	35	8	25	1 (25)	18	24	69	1
Serious damage to your property	53	2	34	5 (91)	21	49	74	1
Wounded by the fighting	26	1	17	2 (6)	6	10	40	1

Combatants took food away	27	1	26	1 (27)	10	8	76	1
Had your home looted	33	2	30	4 (93)	15	20	83	1
Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence	10	4	28	* (11)	31	4	51	0
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)		(300)	(522)	(500)		(500)
<i>Base: All who have not experienced armed conflict</i>			(189) (33% of total sample)	(+ 200 IDPs)			(23) (5% of total sample)	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc)	60	3	14	5 (67)	65	73	4	1
No or very limited access to healthcare	64	2	11	4 (70)	63	24	4	1
Lost all my Belongings	36	1	6	3 (99)	40	12	0	1
Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)	52	4	7	6 (98)	34	45	0	1
The area where I lived came under enemy control	42	3	5	4 (95)	47	33	0	1

Q4. And have you been affected by armed conflict in [Country] in any other ways? What ways were those?

SINGLE CODE

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes – specify	18	16	41	15	67	28	4	6
No	76	84	56	84	30	72	96	94
Don't know	6	0	2	0	3	1	*	0
Refused	*	0	1	1	1	0	0	*

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any other ways</i>	(89)	(97)	(223)	(46)	(352)	(164)	(20)	(37)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL MENTIONS – PERSONAL SUFFERING	19	-	51	81	83	72	78	31
Psychologically hurt	-	-	11	81	31	53	-	8
Morally affected (unspecified)	-	-	6	-	23	8	-	-
Worried/ Anxious/ Always on my mind	-	-	20	-	9	-	-	-
Could not continue education	12	-	-	-	-	-	68	9
I was injured	5	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Sad/ Upset	-	-	7	-	6	-	-	-
TOTAL MENTIONS – DETERIORATION IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING	10	57	33	10	22	17	16	57
Fear	-	10	22	-	11	8	-	22
Poor economy / High prices	-	39	-	-	9	-	-	25
No job/ Could not work	-	6	-	8	-	-	11	13
TOTAL MENTIONS – TYPES OF VIOLENCE/ ATTACKS	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	28
TOTAL MENTIONS – PEOPLE ARE KILLED/ INJURED	31	11	11	-	-	-	-	26
Relatives killed/ injured	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	15
Civilians killed/ injured	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
TOTAL MENTIONS – FREEDOM RESTRICTION	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	16
TOTAL MENTIONS – MISC.	-	34	-	-	-	7	-	14
Forced to leave the country	-	24	-	-	-	5	-	8
Thieves/ Looting	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	6
TOTAL MENTIONS – INTERNAL FIGHTING	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	6

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

SINGLE CODE

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Now/currently experiencing	4	21	3	0	2	3	*	0
Within the last month	4	2	1	0	2	2	*	0
More than one month ago, but less than six months	3	3	8	0	3	2	0	1
Six months ago to within the last year	7	3	8	72	7	11	*	14
1-2 years	7	9	22	0	10	25	0	6
3-4 years	9	14	16	0	22	35	1	1
5-9 years	23	24	19	0	41	1	51	6
10-19 years	19	16	19	26	6	9	47	14
20 years +	11	8	3	0	*	13	1	51
Don't know	12	0	1	2	7	1	*	7
Refused	*	0	1	0	*	0	0	0

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

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

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Ability to earn a living/ personal - family economic stability	37	24	40	20	41	24	29	32
Losing a loved one	25	68	54	43	20	57	23	11
Being separated from loved ones	16	30	20	21	7	13	19	7
Losing/ destruction of the house/ losing of personal belongings	22	27	23	26	18	28	35	23
Living with uncertainty	36	23	26	21	37	22	25	3
Having to leave their home/ becoming a displaced/refugee	34	30	14	37	14	14	37	11
Imprisonment	15	5	6	8	6	1	11	*
Surviving the conflict	15	11	9	12	13	10	16	15
Suffering injury	17	21	5	7	9	27	16	15
Sexual violence	8	11	36	5	15	5	22	2
Not being able to get an education/ going to school	21	3	7	6	16	1	19	8
Fear of being rejected by your community	1	4	1	2	3	*	6	*
Having to take up arms/fight	8	2	1	11	2	3	5	1
Being humiliated	11	6	3	14	9	7	14	*
Limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)	7	4	22	8	7	11	8	12
Limited access to healthcare (drugs, hospital)	9	3	10	4	4	9	12	*
Outcome of the conflict	5	6	9	13	10	5	2	2
Other (Specify)	1	18	9	5	20	1	0	78 ¹
Nothing	0	0	0	0	1	*	0	1
Don't know	*	0	0	2	1	2	0	1
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. This has been broken down further in the single country report

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.

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	<i>(535)</i>	<i>(501)</i>	<i>(538)</i>	<i>(300)</i>	<i>(522)</i>	<i>(601)</i>	<i>(500)</i>	<i>(500)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food	63	54	86	44	60	45	90	86
Shelter	46	16	47	48	23	31	58	51
Medical treatment/ healthcare	48	36	43	24	48	42	69	34
Family members to be kept together	18	11	14	21	6	23	12	35
Information on separated/ missing family members	7	9	7	11	8	9	7	11
Security/ protection	53	61	52	40	66	50	36	24
Respect/ dignity	8	29	4	5	15	21	6	24
Psychological support	8	20	10	18	14	12	8	3
To influence decisions that affect them	4	6	2	3	3	2	3	2
Conflict resolution	22	20	22	23	14	21	4	2
Economic/ financial help	20	35	10	27	26	14	6	7
Other (specify)	0	4	2	*	8	*	0	10
Don't know	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0

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?

Vengeful								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	30	4	17	22	16	34	27	8
Less	37	30	15	39	54	15	52	13
No real difference	20	65	64	35	25	50	18	75
Don't know	12	0	2	4	3	1	3	5
Refused	0	0	2	0	1	*	0	0

Trusting								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	22	12	25	7	33	20	51	5
Less	43	53	21	67	49	54	42	40
No real difference	23	35	47	24	14	24	7	50
Don't know	12	0	4	3	4	1	*	5
Refused	0	0	2	0	1	*	0	0

Resilient								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	32	22	38	1	42	13	35	17
Less	35	44	21	73	37	35	49	26
No real difference	18	35	33	22	15	51	15	48
Don't know	15	0	5	4	5	1	2	9
Refused	0	0	3	0	1	*	0	0

Anxious	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	44	36	41	73	73	62	32	32
Less	29	27	19	16	17	12	48	27
No real difference	18	36	32	10	7	26	19	37
Don't know	10	0	5	2	3	*	2	5
Refused	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0

Appreciative of every day	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	27	69	32	66	28	72	67	36
Less	40	12	24	14	46	5	24	11
No real difference	20	20	36	18	22	22	7	48
Don't know	13	0	6	2	4	1	2	5
Refused	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0

Confused	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	28	41	36	22	50	38	41	14
Less	38	25	23	48	25	17	45	16
No real difference	21	33	35	28	22	45	13	65
Don't know	13	0	4	2	2	*	1	5
Refused	0	0	3	0	1	*	0	0

Sad	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	46	50	72	66	81	55	46	18
Less	29	28	10	25	12	13	43	19
No real difference	16	21	15	8	4	32	11	59
Don't know	9	0	1	2	1	*	*	5
Refused	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0

Sensitive								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	35	55	66	70	80	69	70	21
Less	35	21	13	15	9	6	23	10
No real difference	17	24	17	11	8	25	6	65
Don't know	12	0	2	4	2	*	1	5
Refused	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0

Disillusioned								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	33	55	26	18	46	33	28	18
Less	33	22	26	40	38	29	49	7
No real difference	23	23	40	36	13	36	20	67
Don't know	10	0	5	5	2	1	2	8
Refused	0	0	3	1	1	*	*	0

Optimistic for the future								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	30	52	42	36	54	49	57	38
Less	29	26	19	42	26	35	31	11
No real difference	21	22	32	16	15	15	10	47
Don't know	10	0	5	4	3	1	2	5
Refused	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0

Wise								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	34	35	56	21	67	81	83	26
Less	37	20	14	46	15	2	13	10
No real difference	14	44	23	25	13	16	4	59
Don't know	14	0	5	9	3	*	1	6
Refused	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0

Empathetic towards other people								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	51	35	42	84	36	77	55	32
Less	24	17	24	4	38	6	30	15
No real difference	14	48	30	9	20	17	14	45
Don't know	12	0	2	2	4	*	1	8
Refused	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0

Violent/aggressive								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
More	17	3	14	6	15	24	19	6
Less	36	30	16	57	52	18	56	19
No real difference	33	67	65	32	26	57	25	67
Don't know	15	0	2	4	5	1	*	8
Refused	0	0	3	1	2	*	*	0

BB) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE / NEEDS**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

UN/ UN agency	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	29	2	20	4	12	4	75	1
No	62	98	75	89	84	95	25	84
Don't know	8	0	3	4	3	1	*	13
Can't remember	0	0	2	3	1	*	0	1

[Country] Red Cross/ Red Crescent Society	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	24	6	25	4	16	18	49	8
No	66	94	68	92	81	81	49	79
Don't know	10	0	4	4	2	1	1	13
Can't remember	0	0	2	1	1	0	*	0

ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	23	*	22	6	10	5	54	1
No	66	100	70	90	86	91	45	84
Don't know	11	0	6	4	3	3	1	13
Can't remember	0	0	2	0	1	1	*	1

Other Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or charity (local or international)	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	21	6	21	3	7	16	63	7
No	67	94	70	90	87	82	35	86
Don't know	12	0	6	4	5	2	1	7
Can't remember	0	0	3	3	1	0	*	0

Government								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	31	16	15	9	6	11	17	18
No	60	84	74	85	87	89	82	71
Don't know	10	0	7	4	6	1	1	9
Can't remember	0	0	3	3	1	0	*	1

Individuals from your community / neighbours								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	37	7	24	8	43	25	47	22
No	54	93	66	86	54	74	52	68
Don't know	8	0	7	4	2	*	1	10
Can't remember	0	0	2	3	1	*	*	0

Religious entities								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	22	6	26	0	39	13	47	13
No	69	94	64	93	59	86	51	73
Don't know	9	0	8	4	2	1	1	14
Can't remember	0	0	3	4	1	0	*	0

Military/ army/ combatants								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	9	7	7	1	24	15	15	15
No	81	93	82	93	72	84	83	75
Don't know	9	0	8	4	3	1	1	11
Can't remember	0	0	3	3	1	0	*	0

Parents/ family								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	66	38	39	30	61	54	76	42
No	27	62	53	66	38	46	23	51
Don't know	7	0	6	4	1	*	1	7
Can't remember	0	0	2	0	*	0	0	0

Other (specify)								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	0	1	*	*	8	0	*	0
No	100	99	88	0	79	0	0	10
Don't know	0	0	4	100	8	0	100	90
Can't remember	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	0

Combination: [Country] Red Cross/ Red Crescent Society + ICRC								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who have experienced/ been affected by conflict in any way</i>	(515)	(154)	(410)	(78)	(510)	(579)	(478)	(59)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	34	7	34	7	17	18	67	8
No	77	100	78	93	88	92	62	84
Don't know	9	0	2	4	2	1	*	13
Can't remember	0	0	2	0	1	0	*	1

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

^ denotes low base

UN/ UN agency								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who did receive support / help from each organisation</i>	(146)	(1 [^])	(83)	(2 [^])	(56)	(20 [^])	(353)	(1 [^])
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	33	0	70	0	27	52	83	100
Partially	65	100	29	100	65	34	17	0
Not at all	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	5	9	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

[Country] Red Cross/ Red Crescent Society								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who did receive support / help from each organisation</i>	(124)	(8 [^])	(100)	(3 [^])	(82)	(102)	(234)	(5 [^])
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	22	88	85	24	57	80	72	73
Partially	70	8	14	76	36	14	28	27
Not at all	6	4	1	0	2	1	0	0
Don't know	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

ICRC								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who did receive support / help from each organisation</i>	(117)	(2 [^])	(98)	(5 [^])	(46)	(31 [^])	(248)	(1 [^])
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	27	50	80	5	59	77	65	100
Partially	69	50	20	95	34	13	34	0
Not at all	3	0	0	0	0	4	*	0
Don't know	1	0	0	0	5	6	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Other Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or charity (local or international)								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who did receive support / help from each organisation</i>	(108)	(5 [^])	(96)	(4 [^])	(36)	(94)	(285)	(7 [^])
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	12	13	77	50	22	48	47	59
Partially	83	38	19	50	55	40	53	41
Not at all	4	49	2	0	7	11	*	0
Don't know	1	0	1	0	5	2	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0

Government								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who did receive support / help from each organisation</i>	(154)	(18 [^])	(62)	(9 [^])	(31)	(61)	(73)	(15 [^])
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	23	11	77	20	32	43	59	53
Partially	69	89	18	80	55	34	41	47
Not at all	6	0	4	0	4	20	0	0
Don't know	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0

Individuals from your community/ neighbours								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who did receive support / help from each organisation</i>	(199)	(18 [^])	(115)	(6 [^])	(220)	(145)	(217)	(13 [^])
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	39	58	83	42	49	77	53	69
Partially	56	39	17	58	48	18	47	31
Not at all	4	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
Don't know	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0

Religious entities								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who did receive support/help from each organisation</i>	(119)	(11 [^])	(115)	(0)	(193)	(79)	(221)	(7 [^])
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	31	39	83	0	41	72	57	37
Partially	63	61	15	0	57	26	43	63
Not at all	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Don't know	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0

Military/ army/ combatants								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who did receive support/help from each organisation</i>	(48)	(15)	(26)	(1 [^])	(120)	(85)	(68)	(11)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	36	80	80	100	43	65	51	54
Partially	55	20	20	0	56	29	49	46
Not at all	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Don't know	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Parents/ family								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who did receive support / help from each organisation</i>	(342)	(69)	(177)	(21 [^])	(319)	(307)	(360)	(25 [^])
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	65	73	93	79	64	92	87	84
Partially	31	24	7	21	34	8	13	16
Not at all	3	4	*	0	1	0	0	0
Don't know	1	0	*	0	1	1	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Combination: [Country] Red Cross/ Red Crescent Society + ICRC								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All who did receive support / help from each organisation</i>	(179)	(9^)	(140)	(7^)	(88)	(104)	(312)	(5^)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Completely	28	84	83	17	58	80	72	73
Partially	77	12	19	83	41	16	41	27
Not at all	6	4	1	0	2	2	*	0
Don't know	2	0	0	0	3	5	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

READ OUT LIST. ROTATE ORDER. MULTICODE OK

YES	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	<i>(535)</i>	<i>(501)</i>	<i>(538)</i>	<i>(300)</i>	<i>(522)</i>	<i>(601)</i>	<i>(500)</i>	<i>(500)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Corruption	52	82	49	26	75	24	81	85
Black market	28	23	42	10	57	14	52	35
Discrimination/social status	34	43	51	8	35	30	51	41
Location - access – not able to reach the location	20	40	43	39	40	29	41	61
Unaware that it was available	21	41	37	9	50	16	26	37
Fear of being rejected by my community	14	29	4	4	9	7	19	15
Fear of being perceived to be aligned with wrong side	12	46	9	6	11	18	25	32
Pride/dignity	11	15	8	6	12	48	16	17
Didn't meet criteria	13	9	10	9	12	11	12	15
Did not want to receive any support	8	9	4	7	3	13	7	8
Did not need to receive any support	2	4	3	6	2	30	5	4
Did not want to accept support because of who was offering it	5	11	8	3	4	25	11	20
Other (specify)	0	1	9	1	6	3	0	4
Nothing	2	0	5	7	*	2	0	1
Don't know	4	0	7	20	2	1	0	1
Refused	0	0	*	1	2	0	0	*

The remaining results will be released in August

DD) HUMANITARIAN GESTURES

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.

The military and combatants (asked as "armed groups" in Haiti)								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	17	13	4	15	42	9	7	8
Other mentions	3	12	7	11	8	15	3	6
Total	20	25	11	25	50	25	11	14

Religious leaders								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	23	7	19	19	20	8	12	17
Other mentions	15	17	18	22	21	16	20	17
Total	38	23	36	41	41	24	32	34

International humanitarian organizations								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	21	12	22	7	7	7	11	12
Other mentions	26	24	25	17	12	18	35	15
Total	46	37	46	24	19	25	46	27

Journalists and the news media								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	4	3	2	8	7	3	5	14
Other mentions	17	7	10	17	25	10	13	27
Total	22	10	13	25	32	13	18	42

The United Nations								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	7	11	19	7	4	5	40	7
Other mentions	30	18	31	19	20	13	27	17
Total	37	29	50	26	23	18	67	24

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	4	22	14	4	1	4	12	7
Other mentions	18	19	33	11	11	11	27	20
Total	22	41	48	15	12	15	39	27

[Country] Red Cross/ Red Crescent Society								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	3	22	6	6	4	46	3	11
Other mentions	15	33	15	14	24	29	20	23
Total	17	55	21	20	29	74	23	35

Government authorities								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	10	4	7	18	1	6	2	13
Other mentions	25	23	21	24	12	7	8	26
Total	35	27	28	42	12	12	10	39

Government organisations from other countries								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	2	2	1	1	1	*	1	1
Other mentions	9	10	9	12	7	4	20	10
Total	11	11	9	13	8	5	22	12

International criminal court								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	1	1	*	5	*	1	3	1
Other mentions	6	9	7	11	2	2	9	8
Total	6	10	7	16	2	3	12	9

Local / international NGOs / charities								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	1	3	4	1	2	5	3	4
Other mentions	11	18	18	9	6	22	11	18
Total	12	21	23	10	8	27	14	22

Community leaders								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	6	1	1	1	2	2	*	3
Other mentions	17	8	4	7	12	5	4	12
Total	23	10	4	8	14	7	4	14

<u>Other (specify)</u>								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	0	*	1	0	*	0	0	*
Other mentions	*	*	1	0	4	0	0	*
Total	*	*	2	0	4	0	0	1

<u>None of these</u>								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	2	0	*	0	4	0	*	0
Other mentions	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	*	1	4	0	*	0

<u>Don't know</u>								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	1	0	0	7	4	4	*	*
Other mentions	2	*	1	11	9	8	1	*
Total	1	*	1	18	13	11	1	*

<u>Refused</u>								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	0	0	0	2	*	0	0	0
Other mentions	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0

Combination: [Country] Red Cross/ Red Crescent Society + ICRC								
	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First mention	6	44	20	10	5	50	15	18
Other mentions	30	51	46	25	32	39	43	40
Total	36	82	61	34	38	79	52	54

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.

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stop the armed conflict by military intervention	34	30	36	27	25	22	37	23
Exert political pressure	18	26	40	23	16	17	27	8
Deliver emergency aid	52	43	45	32	32	36	40	52
Provide peacekeepers	44	25	49	25	41	27	65	56
Provide financial support to humanitarian organizations	28	31	24	24	15	20	21	38
Put leaders accused of committing war crimes on trial	27	27	26	20	27	30	29	16
Place economic sanctions on the country	21	9	4	11	5	6	12	12
Raise awareness of the plight of civilians who are caught in areas of armed conflict	17	32	10	7	20	10	9	29
Rebuild infrastructure	16	12	10	10	20	24	22	7
Organize peace talks/ negotiations	25	34	41	46	33	27	27	36
Better enforce the law that protects victims of armed conflicts	15	32	12	16	27	10	10	22
Other (specify)	1	0	1	0	6	3	0	1
Nothing	*	0	0	1	2	2	0	*
Don't know	*	0	0	4	1	2	1	*
Refused	0	0	*	0	2	0	0	0

Q22. What, if anything, do you think people living outside of conflict zones can do that would most help victims of armed conflict in [Country]? 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.

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Put pressure on legislators/ politicians	52	56	51	17	40	36	48	13
Public lobbying	39	38	54	14	30	10	42	22
Become a volunteer	18	35	24	27	34	36	43	47
Donate money	40	29	41	62	29	66	61	34
Support an organization that helps those affected by the conflict	47	72	48	39	46	17	47	70
Mobilize their local community	39	31	29	18	49	15	22	44
Donate goods	52	35	43	56	27	46	32	67
Other (specify)	*	0	7	1	3	1	*	2
Nothing	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	*
Don't know	1	0	0	4	2	2	2	*
Refused	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

The remaining results will be released in August

Demographics

Respondent's Gender

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(601)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Male	51	46	49	42	48	50	51	50
Female	49	54	51	58	52	50	49	50

Respondent's Age

	Afghanistan	Colombia	DR Congo	Georgia	Haiti	Lebanon	Liberia	The Philippines
<i>Base: All</i>	(535)	(501)	(538)	(300)	(522)	(500)	(500)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
18-24	31	21	33	11	24	19	29	26
25-29	12	23	22	6	23	13	22	12
30-34	13		16	13	13	12	16	15
35-39	10	22	11	12	7	11	11	12
40-44	11		7	10	8	11	9	9
45-49	8	34	5	9	7	9	4	8
50-64	12		6	21	13	16	7	16
65 or over	4		1	18	6	8	1	1

Other demographic information is contained in the individual country marked-up questionnaires

Trends 1999- 2009

Q3A/Q3B COMBINED (BASE: ALL)

Q3A. I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during the armed conflict in [Country]. 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 [Country]. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you? (POW)

Q3B. I'm going to ask you about how you yourself have been affected by the armed conflict in [Country]. 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 [Country]. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you?

ROTATE STATEMENTS. SINGLE CODE EACH STATEMENT

	Afghanistan		Colombia		Lebanon		The Philippines	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Base: All	(995)	(535)	(857)	(501)	(1,000)	(601)	(1,100)	(500)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere	83	60	7	5	43	55	13	4
Imprisoned	22	14	2	2	6	4	2	0
Kidnapped or taken as an hostage	12	6	1	2	6	5	2	0
Tortured	43	29	5	*	12	6	4	0
Been humiliated (Felt humiliated 1999)	55	44	10	2	62	25	14	*
Lost contact with a close relative	59	51	15	6	60	47	9	1
A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict	53	35	12	8	30	24	7	1
Serious damage to your property	70	53	6	2	47	49	9	1
Wounded by the fighting	32	26	3	1	14	10	4	1
Combatants took food away	49	27	3	1	6	8	6	1
Had your home looted	51	33	N/A	2	31	20	7	1
Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence (... raped by combatants' in 1999)	16	10	5	4	4	4	3	0

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 on the opinion survey component conducted by local agencies in Afghanistan (ASCOR Surveys); Colombia (Ipsos Napoleón Franco); Democratic Republic of the Congo (the Steadman Group and Ipsos Markinor); Georgia (IPM); Haiti (Ipsos Dominica); Lebanon (Ipsos Lebanon); Liberia (RMS and Ipsos Markinor) and the Philippines (Ipsos Philippines).



ICRC