

OUR WORLD. VIEWS FROM THE FIELD.

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



ICRC

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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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

The Impact of Armed Conflict

Forms of Violence/Suffering and their Consequences

Around one in eight of the people surveyed in the Philippines have been affected in some way by armed conflict there. Those with direct personal experience make up 7% of the population interviewed, and others also report suffering a range of serious hardships. In total 12% have been affected in some way - either personally or due to the wider consequences of armed conflict

For those who do have such experience, it usually dates back to events that occurred over 10 years ago. Among those with such experience, at least half (52%) have been displaced. At least one person in 10 has lost contact with a close relative, been wounded in the fighting, or had their property damaged. The poor state of the economy is among the 'other' effects of armed conflict that were mentioned without prompting.

People's fears include economic hardship (32%), civilians being caught in the crossfire (23%) or otherwise affected (24%), loss/damage to property (23%), kidnapping (17%), displacement (11%), injury (15%), limited access to basic necessities (12%) and losing a loved one (11%).

Needs and Assistance

In periods of armed conflict, people's needs centre on 'the basics' – food, shelter and health care – but dignity is also viewed as an important need, and it is essential that families stay together. Which groups or organizations should meet these needs?

Humanitarian Assistance/Groups

Assistance comes both from within the country (government, religious entities, the national Red Cross organisation (the Philippine National Red Cross) and NGOs, local communities – and of course parents/families) and from elsewhere (the ICRC, UN, and in some cases the military).

Generally, those ‘closest to home’ – local communities and families – are most often called on for support, but most organisations do play some part in providing humanitarian assistance. In total, around 8% recall receiving help from either the ICRC or the Philippine National Red Cross.

Obstacles to Receiving Help

If help or support fails to reach people, it is usually blamed on corruption (85%), geographical inaccessibility (61%), black markets (35%) and social status/discrimination (41%).

Some people are unaware that help is available (37%), while others decline it for fear of social rejection (15%). Only 4% say that support is declined because it is not needed.

Reducing Suffering

To ‘reduce suffering during armed conflict’, people initially look both within their own communities (e.g. to religious leaders – 17%) and beyond, e.g. to the Philippine National Red Cross (11%), to the ICRC (7% - giving 18% for these two groups in total), or to the UN (7%).

They also look to the media/journalists (14%), and to government authorities (13%) – but less often to NGOs. It is notable that community leaders are generally not among those most mentioned as a source of assistance aiming to relieve suffering.

The International Community

People in the Philippines are not reluctant to call on direct international involvement. Half (56%) see bringing in peacekeepers as a desirable course of action, and a similar number (52%) call for emergency aid. However, far fewer (23%) advocate military intervention.

The international community can also give financial support to humanitarian organisations (38%), organise peace talks (36%), and raise awareness of civilians’ plight (29%).

People living outside the conflict zones (i.e. citizens in other countries) also have a role. Many in the Philippines believe such people should donate money or goods, or become volunteers. Above all, they want to see support for relevant organisations.

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 (covered in this report)

Research

The ICRC commissioned Ipsos, a polling firm, to conduct quantitative (statistical) research surveys in all eight countries. A broadly representative sample of the adult general public was interviewed, either in person or by telephone, in each country. The specific sampling methods and any groups/areas excluded are described in the relevant country reports.

The aim of the questions – given in full together with overall results in the appendices – was to determine whether the respondents had personal experience of armed conflict or armed violence and, if so, the specific impact it had on them. Questions also explored respondents' views on what conduct is acceptable for combatants, the effectiveness of various groups and organizations in helping to reduce suffering during armed conflict or armed violence, the actions expected of the international community, awareness of the Geneva Conventions, and the role of health workers during armed conflict or armed violence.

Details of the survey carried out in the Philippines are given in the next section.

The eight Ipsos national surveys were but one element of a broader research programme undertaken by and for the ICRC, which also involved:

- **Statistical research carried out (by Ipsos) on the basis of the results of the eight national surveys.** This has yielded powerful insight into the experiences and opinions of civilians in some of the most troubled places in the world. The work was co-ordinated by the Ipsos office in Geneva.
- **In-depth (qualitative) research.** This has enabled the ICRC to deepen its understanding of the values, motivations, fears and aspirations of those who have been direct victims of armed conflict or armed violence. The research was carried out through focus groups and one-to-one in-depth interviews moderated by ICRC staff. Those covered include people separated from other members of their families, displaced people, first respondents and others directly affected by armed conflict or armed violence.

In 1999, ICRC carried out broadly similar opinion research as part of its People on War project. The programme covered some of the countries being reported on in 2009 – including the Philippines – and several of the 1999 questions have therefore been revisited in order to provide trendlines. These are highlighted in the report where applicable. (Please note, however, that the 1999 survey covered a wider geographical area than that of 2009. This may affect the comparability of the two surveys' results.)

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.

The Philippines – Research Methodology

A total of 500 people aged 18 or over were interviewed in person (face-to-face) between March and April 2009. Random probability sampling was used to ensure that the final sample would be broadly representative of the equivalent Philippines population (aged 18 or over).

Due to internal conflicts – especially in the south of the country – the survey was limited to certain areas only (with the ICRC's agreement). This restriction could have an impact on the results. The areas covered in the survey were as follows:

- Metro Manila (150 interviews);
- Paganisan (75);

- Batangas (75);
- Cebu (100);
- Davao (100).

The results have been statistically 'weighted' by population numbers.

According to 2009 estimates, the total population of the Philippines is around 98,000,000. It is heavily skewed towards younger people (the median age is just 23 years old, and those aged 14 or below make up one third the population (35%). By contrast, those aged 65 or over make up just 4% of the population. Life expectancy is 68 years for men, 74 for women.

The population of the areas covered by this survey is around 18,500,000. On this basis, the survey of people aged 18 or over is representative of approximately 10,500,000 people.

Because a sample was interviewed – not the whole population – the results are subject to 'sampling tolerances'. These show how accurately a result from the sample reflects the result that would have been obtained from the whole population had it been interviewed.

Please see the Appendices for details on sampling tolerances.

Field work in the Philippines was conducted by Ipsos Philippines.

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

- **Report Structure**

The report has been written to be accessible and relevant.

An Executive Summary with the main findings is followed by the main body of the report, covering each broad subject area in turn. Charts in the report draw on the overall findings from the Philippines survey and on a selection of key sub-group comparisons (e.g. between men and women, and between the 1999 and 2009 surveys).

Due to the small number of people who have had any experience of armed conflict, it is sometimes difficult to draw reliable conclusions about differences, e.g. between men and women, or between different age groups. As the sample is predominantly Christian, we are not able to comment on differences between religious groups.

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

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

The Philippines in Context

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

Around one in eight (12%) of respondents in the Philippines have been affected in some way by armed conflict there - either through direct personal experience (7%) or due to the wider consequences which are felt beyond those who are immediately affected. Half of those with direct personal experience have had to leave their home and live elsewhere (52%).

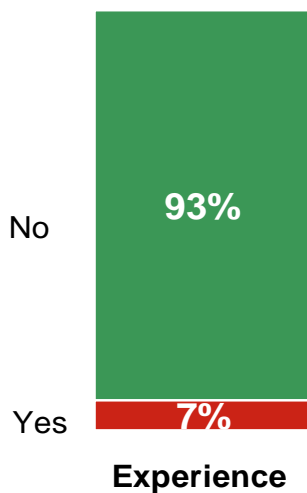
Some people with personal experience of conflict report having lost contact with a close relative (14%) or suffering serious damage to their property (11%). One person in six (18%) says their local area came under enemy control – and as many as one in ten (11%) were wounded in the fighting.

Limited access to water and electricity has been a reality for one person in five (19%) – and restricted access to health care for one in seven (14%).

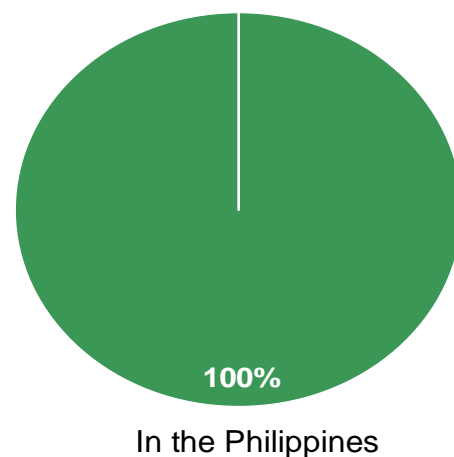
Older people have greater personal experience of armed conflict, with 14% of those aged 45 years old or over having such experience (often, though, the experience occurred many years before – see below).

Personal experience of armed conflict

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



Q2. Was this in the Philippines or was it somewhere else?



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

Personal impact of armed conflict

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



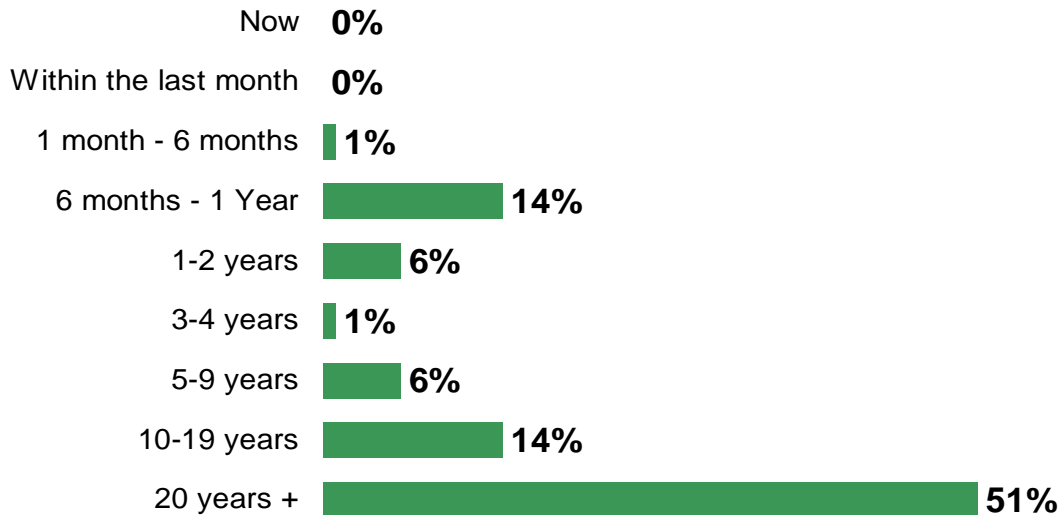
Base: All who have experienced armed conflict (41)

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

Most people (65%) say their most recent experience with armed conflict was at least 10 years ago – but 15% say 'within the last year'.

Recent experiences

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



Base: All who have experienced / been affected by conflict in any way (59)

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

People's Greatest Fears

Economic fears relating to armed conflict are greater even than the fear of death, injury, bereavement or displacement.

In the Philippines:

- 32% of respondents cite the fear of losing the ability to earn a living – the issue mentioned more than any other (particularly among men);
- 24% fear that civilians will be affected by the conflict – or similarly that they themselves will be caught in crossfire (23%);
- 23% say 'loss / destruction of the house or property' – more than those mentioning their fear of displacement, or even of losing a loved one (11% in each case);
- the fear of kidnapping – although an extreme situation – is mentioned by almost one person in five (17%);

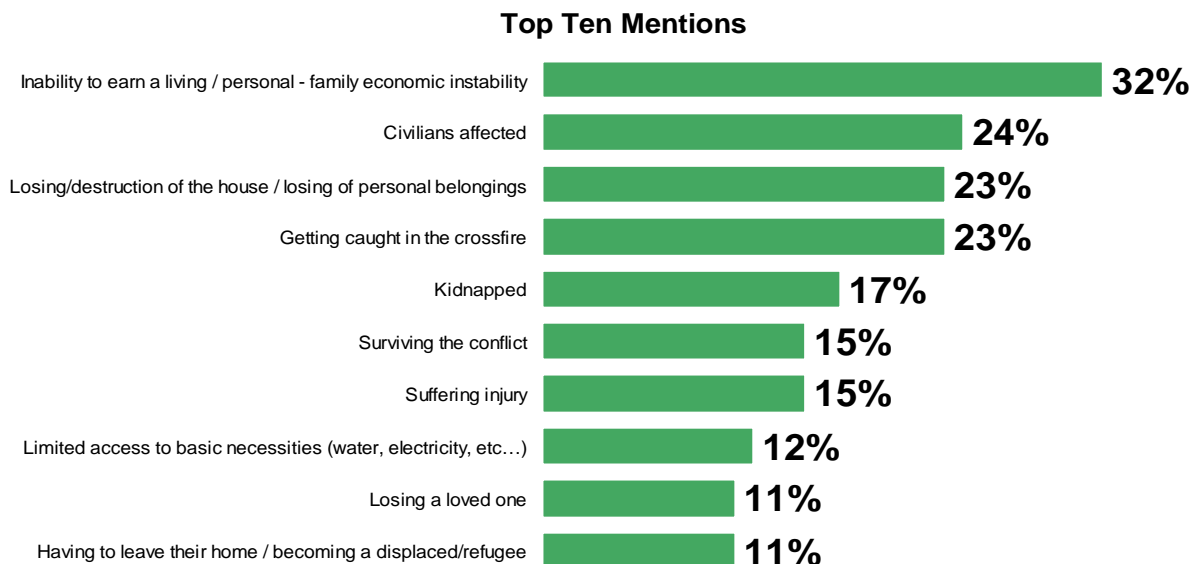
- Lack of access to water/electricity or education facilities also features to some extent (12% and 8% respectively). Lack of access to health care is mentioned very rarely (by less than 1% of all respondents).

When asked a completely open question, where respondents were unprompted and free to say whatever came to mind, psychological impact – being ‘humiliated’ or ‘living with uncertainty’ – was frequently mentioned as a fear.

On prompting, very few people dwell on fears about the actual outcome of the conflict (just 2%).

People’s greatest fears

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



Base: All respondents (500)

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

Feelings as a Consequence of Armed Conflict

How has armed conflict changed people’s state of mind in the Philippines?

It has bred distrust (for 40%), anxiety (32%) and disillusionment (18%) – but it has also increased optimism about the future (38%), appreciation of every day (36%), and empathy for others (32%).

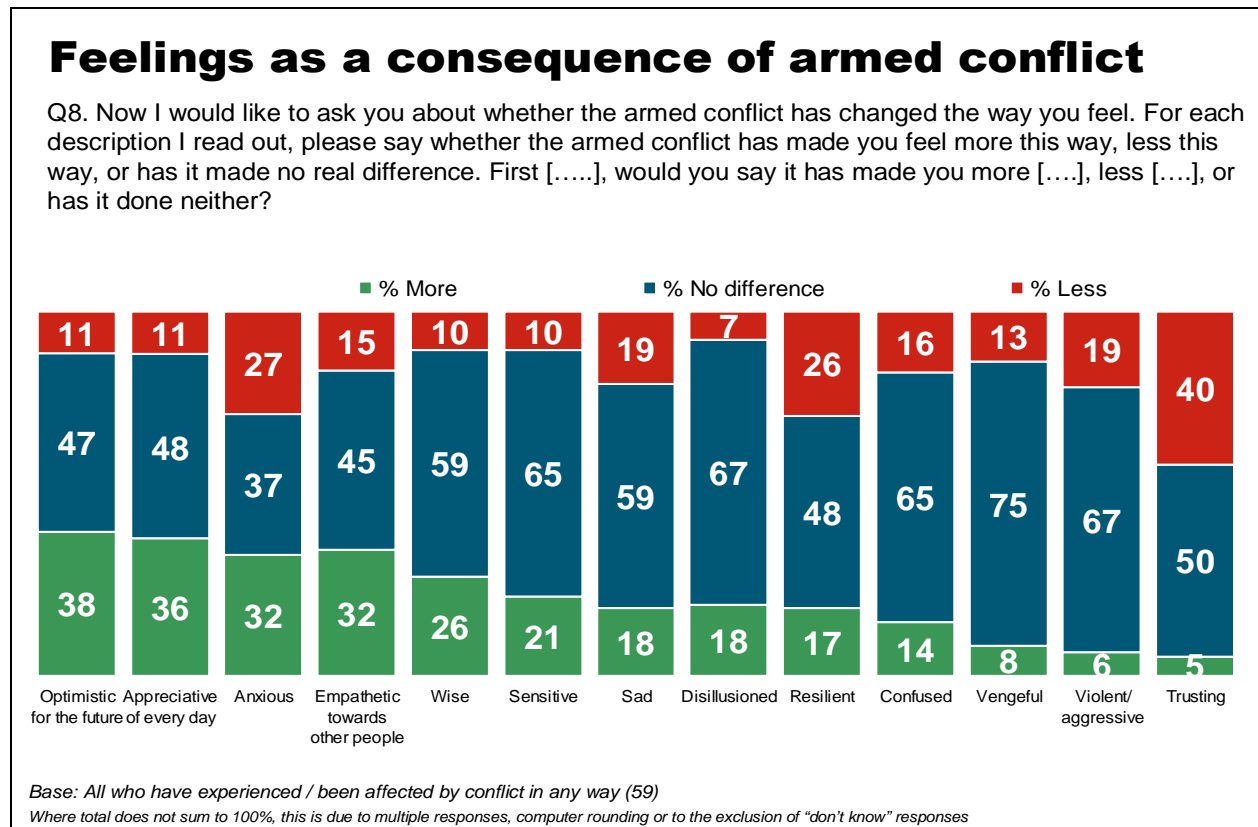
Overall, the results are reasonably encouraging – no doubt in part because, for most respondents, personal memories of the conflict are fading.

Two fifths (38%) of respondents are more optimistic about the future (11% are less so). Similarly, people are on balance more appreciative of every day (36%; 11% are less so).

There is more empathy for others (32% 'more' vs. 15% 'less').

But there are more negative aspects. In particular, trust is in far shorter supply as a result of armed conflict. 40% say they feel this way, against just 5% who feel more trusting.

On balance, people also report feeling slightly more anxious, less resilient, more sensitive, and more disillusioned.



Civilians' Needs in Armed Conflict

First and foremost, people need 'the basics'. The vast majority refer to food as the greatest need (86%), while half see shelter (51%) as a key priority.

Filipinos consider the following to be the main needs of civilians living in conflict areas:

- Food (86% chose this from a list as one of the main needs of civilians living in conflict areas);
- Shelter (51%);

- Medical treatment/health care (34%).

35% say that 'keeping family members together' is an important need – as many as say health care is.

Security/protection is mentioned by a quarter of respondents (24%) – as is the need for respect/dignity.

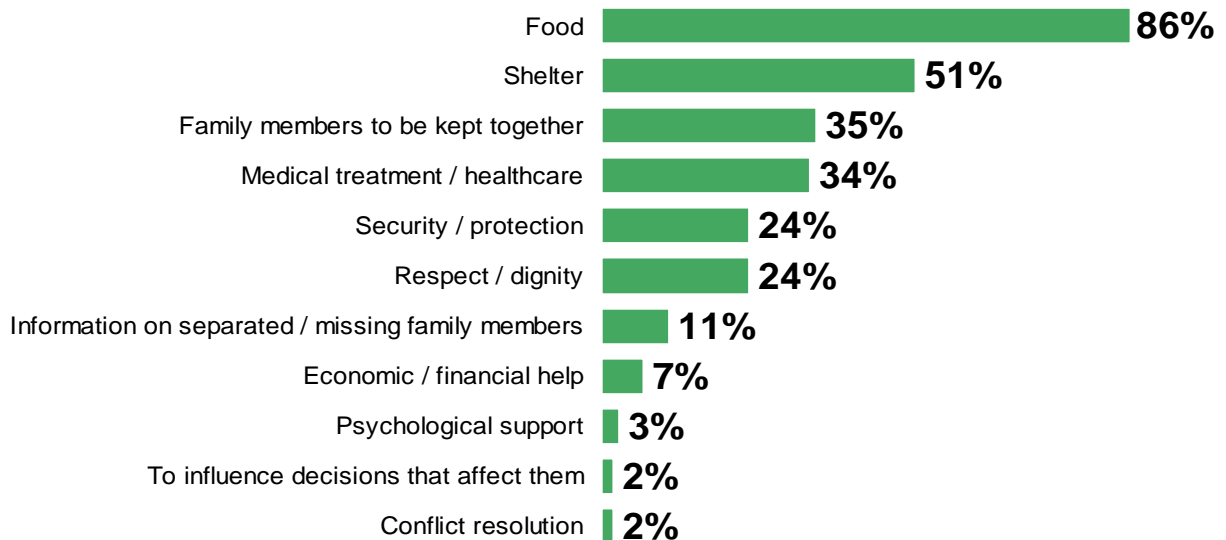
Economic help is mentioned less often as a basic need for civilians – despite loss of livelihood being the greatest *fear* in times of armed conflict.

Nor are people especially focused on decisions that affect them – or even on conflict resolution. Again, it is essentials that are 'here and now' that come to the fore.

The results are consistent across the various sub-groups.

Civilians' needs

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



Base: All respondents (500)

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

Help & Support from Entities/Institutions

Where do people turn for help during armed conflict?

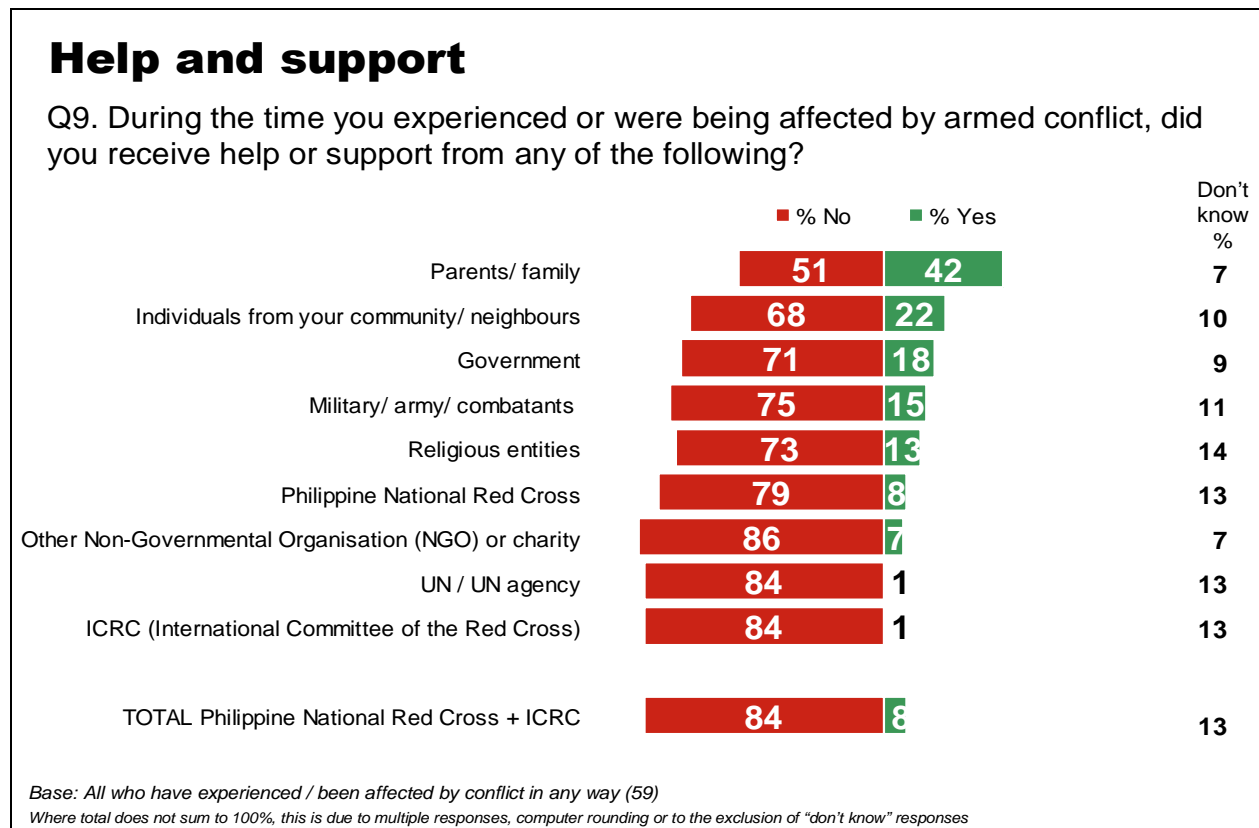
Help comes primarily from their parents and families (42%) or immediate communities (22%). These are also the groups that appear to best understand people's needs.

However, people with some experience of armed conflict also report a range of help from 'official' entities – government (18%), the military/army/combatants (15%) and even religious groups (13%).

The contribution of the Philippine National Red Cross – although smaller – is also evident: 8% report having received support from it. (The figure for the ICRC is just 1%, and it tends to be cited by the same people, therefore the combined percentage for the Philippine National Red Cross and the ICRC is also 8%.)

Similarly, just 1% report receiving help from the UN or a UN agency – and 7% say they have been helped by NGOs (whether local or international).

Because relatively few people have received help from these various groups, it cannot be said with any certainty which of them best understand people's needs.



Barriers to Receiving Help

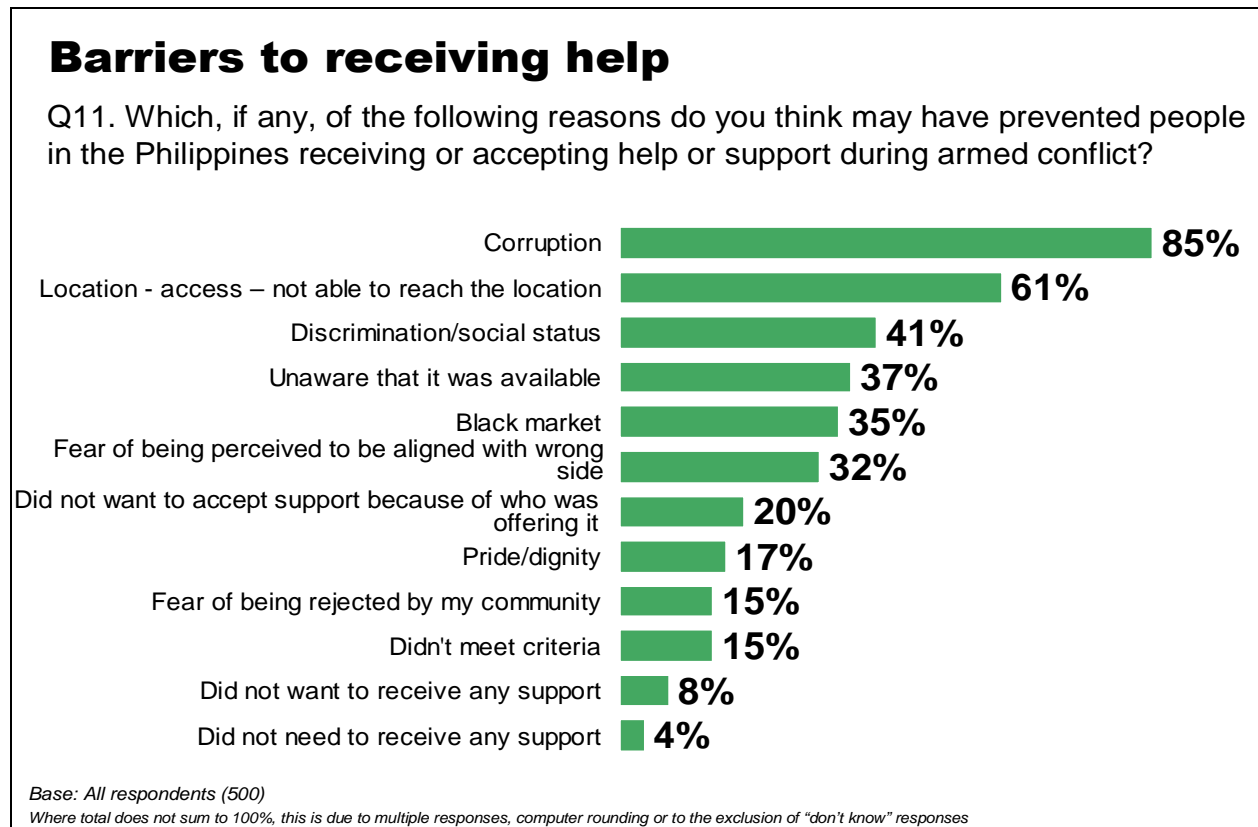
Where people do not receive support during periods of armed conflict, it is most commonly perceived to be due to corruption (cited by 85%).

There is a strong sense that factors such as corruption (85%), discrimination/social status (41%), and the black market (35%) are the key barriers to receiving help, as well as lack of physical access (61%) lack of awareness (37%) or failure to meet criteria for assistance (15%).

Men and women place very similar emphasis on these various factors – except that women are more likely than men to say that lack of awareness hinders the situation.

Even when people ‘choose’ not to receive help, their decision is usually to some extent forced on them (whether for fear of social rejection (15%) or of being seen as aligned with the wrong side (32%)). ‘Pride/dignity’ also plays a part (17%), as does a reluctance to accept help ‘because of who is offering it’ (20%).

Only in very few cases do people appear to feel they have an entirely free hand to decline support (either because it is not needed (4%) or not wanted (8%)).



Reducing Suffering

People look to their own communities and beyond to reduce suffering in armed conflict. 54% say that Red Cross organisations (the Philippine National Red Cross and the ICRC) play the biggest role – they are mentioned first by 18% of respondents. This is followed by the media (42%), government authorities (39%), and religious leaders (34%).

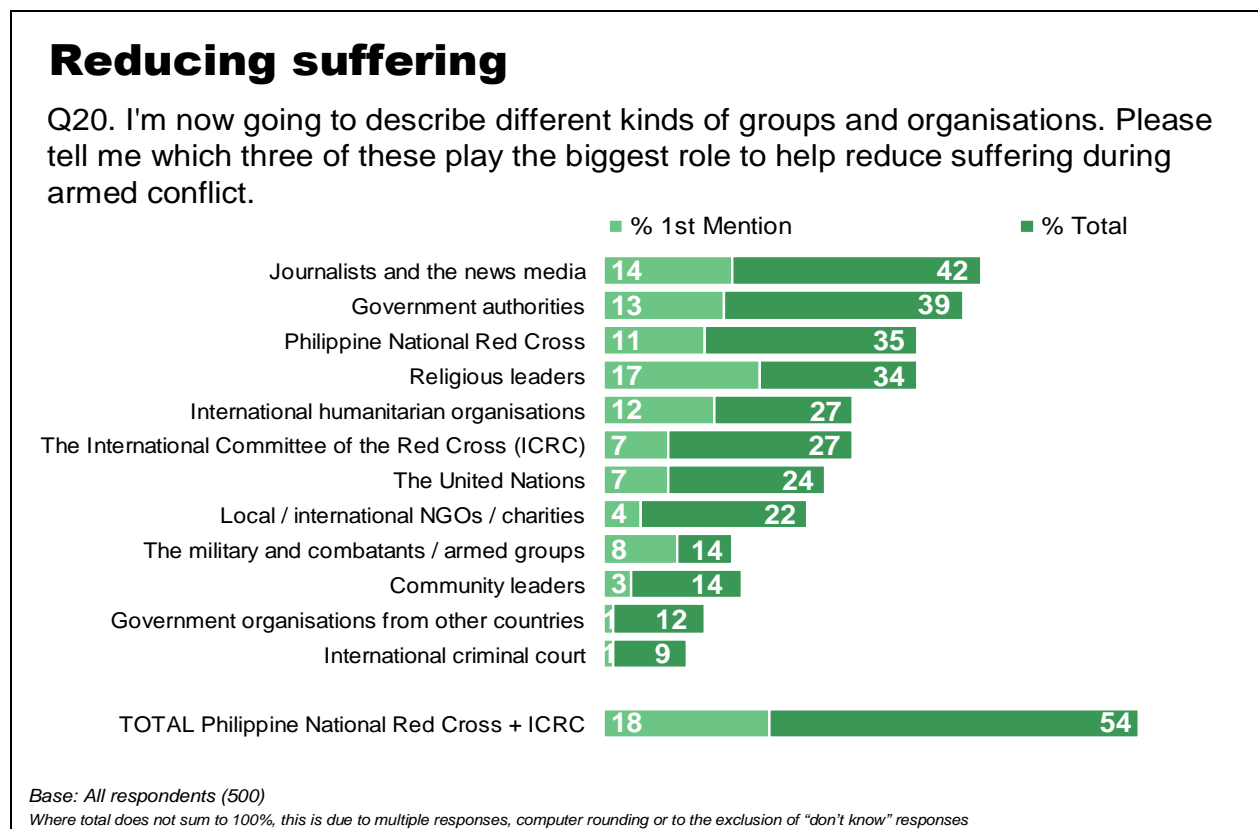
As noted, a range of groups and organisations – some formal, some informal – provide support to people in times of armed conflict.

In terms of reducing suffering in these situations, two groups are perceived as most important:

- Religious leaders come first to mind for 17%;
- The Red Cross (primarily the Philippine National Red Cross, but also the ICRC) is mentioned first by 18%.

This mix of local/national and international groups suggests the diversity of entities that can play a part.

Journalists/news media and government authorities are also mentioned (by 14% and 13% respectively), as are international humanitarian organisations, NGOs, overseas government agencies, the military/combatants, and people’s own community leaders – showing that those groups ‘closest to home’ are not always the first that people look to in times of armed conflict.



The Role of External Actors

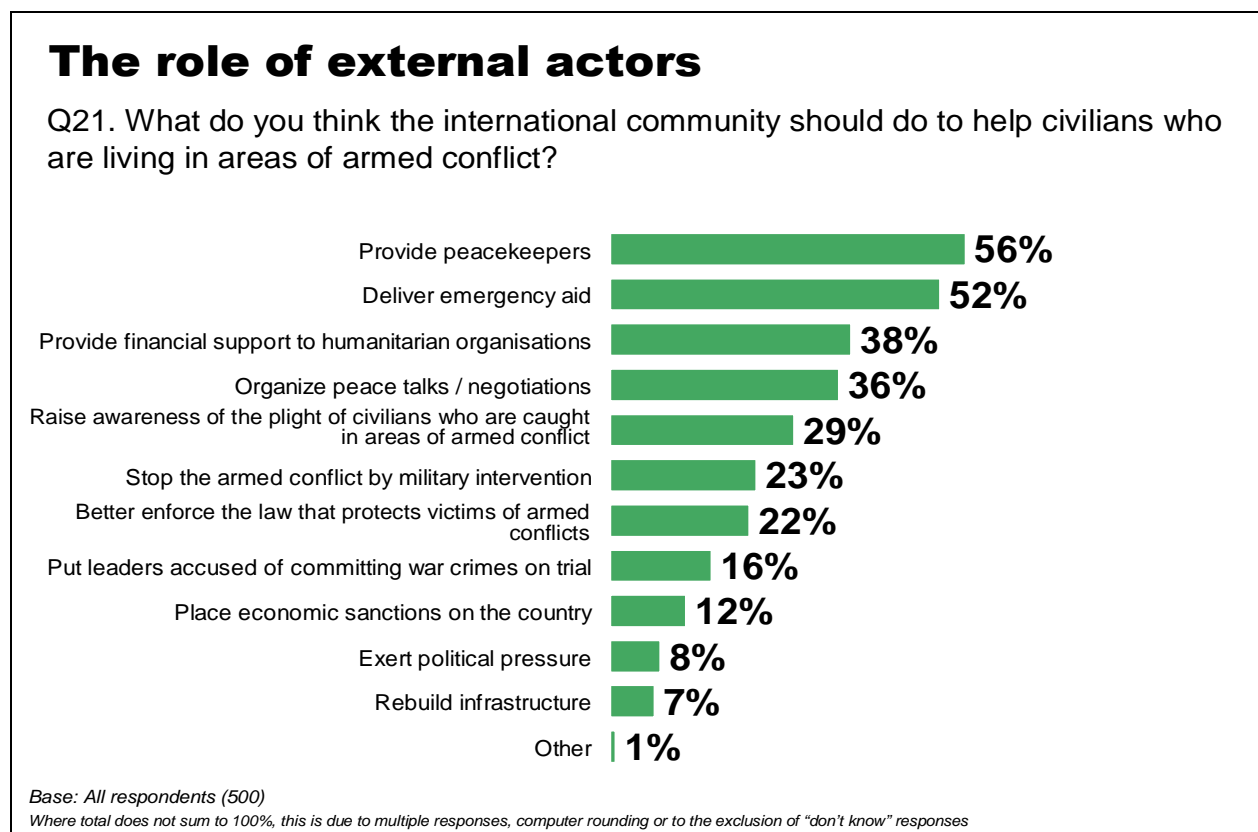
People in the Philippines are not reluctant to call on the international community to intervene – but the emphasis is on providing peacekeepers (56%) and emergency aid (52%) rather than military action (23%).

Most people suggest the following as suitable actions ‘the international community’ can take to help civilians living in conflict areas:

- Providing peacekeepers (56%);
- Delivering emergency aid (52% – 61% among 18-24 year olds);
- Providing financial support to humanitarian organisations (38%);
- ‘Military intervention’ (23%).

36% say that ‘organising peace talks/negotiations’ is appropriate and 29% mention the raising of awareness of civilians’ plight.

Less popular here, though, is the notion of charging leaders with crimes and bringing them to trial (16%), applying economic sanctions (12%; with slightly more support among older people), or rebuilding infrastructure (7%).



And what should be the role of people living outside the conflict zone in helping victims of armed conflict?

The respondents are quite eager to suggest that people should become involved.

There are two basic aspects to this:

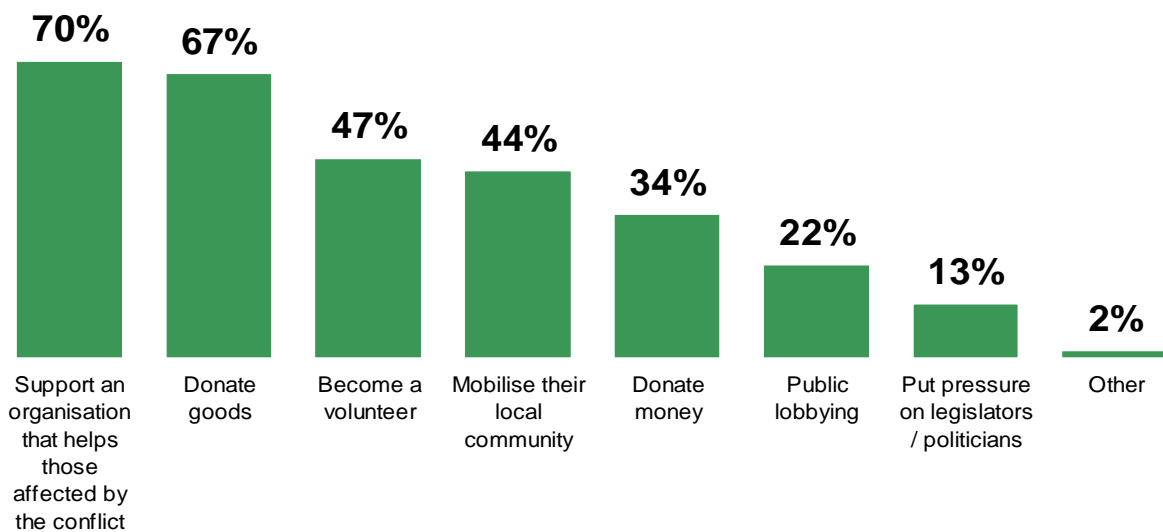
- Direct involvement: (mobilising the local community generally (44%) – though more by ‘public lobbying’ (22%) than by applying ‘pressure on legislators/politicians’ (13%));

- Other practical support: (donating money (34%) or goods (67%), supporting an aid organisation (70%), or becoming a volunteer – potentially the most direct form of support, which is advocated by almost half (47%).

Men and women have slightly different priorities here. Men emphasise the need to mobilise local communities (50%), while women favour more *donations* of goods (71%) and money (41%).

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 the Philippines? Please select the three you feel are most important.



Base: All respondents (500)

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

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 Profile

The Philippines (Weighted Profile)		
	N	%
Total	500	100
Gender		
Male	250	50
Female	250	50
Age		
	N	%
18-24	131	26
25-29	62	12
30-34	73	15
35-39	61	12
40-44	46	9
45-49	42	8
50-64	78	16
65 or over	7	1
Religion		
	N	%
Christian	485	97
Muslim	4	1
Iglesia Ni Cristo	7	1
Jehova's Witness	2	*
Mormons	3	1

Area	N	%
Urban	387	77
Rural	113	23
Region		
	N	%
Metro Manila	274	55
Pangasinan	63	13
Batangas	53	11
Cebu	58	12
Davao	52	10
Education		
	N	%
No formal education	2	*
Some elementary	11	2
Comp. elementary	34	7
Some high school	43	9
Comp. high school	152	30
Some vocational	10	2
Comp. vocational	36	7
Some college	95	19
Comp. college	115	23
Post graduate	2	*

Sampling Details

Sampling tolerances vary with the size of the sample and the percentage figure concerned. For example, for a question where 50% of the people in the full sample of 500 give a particular answer, the chances are 95 in 100 that this result would not vary by more than 4 percentage points plus or minus (ie between 46% and 54%) from the result that would have been obtained from a census of the *entire* population (using the same procedures).

Some examples of the tolerances that may apply in this report are given in the table below.

Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels (at the 95% confidence level)			
<i>Unweighted base (500)</i>	10% or 90% ±	30% or 70% ±	50% ±
Size of sample on which survey result is based (unweighted)			
500 (All respondents)	3	4	4
28 (Men affected by armed conflict)	11	17	19
53 (Christians affected by armed conflict)	8	13	14

Source: Ipsos

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results between different elements (sub-groups) of the sample – and between the 1999 and 2009 results. A difference must be of at least a certain size to be statistically significant. The table below shows the sampling tolerances applicable to comparisons of sub-groups and between the 1999 & 2009 research.

Differences required for significance at the 95% confidence level at or near these percentages			
<i>Unweighted base (500)</i>	10% or 90% ±	30% or 70% ±	50% ±
Size of 2009 sub-groups and 1999 vs. 2009 samples involved in this survey (unweighted)			
28 (Men affected by armed conflict) vs. 31 (Women affected by armed conflict)	16	24	26
1,100 (1999 full sample) vs. 500 (2009 full sample)	3	5	5

Source: Ipsos

Ipsos / ICRC

“Our World: Views from the Philippines”

Marked-Up Questionnaire

- Interviews with 500 people
- Aged 18+
- Conducted face to face, between the 11th of February and the 3rd of March 2009
- Results are weighted
- 'POW' indicates a question also asked in 1999
- An asterisk (*) indicates a result of less than 1% (but not zero)
- A "n/a" denotes "not asked"
- Base for each question is all (500), unless shown otherwise

INTRODUCTION

Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am from Ipsos, an independent social research agency. We are conducting interviews in this area would like your help with this. The interview will last around 15 minutes and is about your experiences and opinions on the armed conflict in the Philippines.

AA) ON CONFLICT IN GENERAL

ASK ALL →

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

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	93
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

ASK IF YES AT Q1 →

Q2. Was this in the Philippines, or was it somewhere else?

	<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict at Q1 – 41*</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/> In the Philippines		100
<input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else (specify)		0
<input type="checkbox"/> Both		0
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		0

* Low base

ASK IF YES AT Q1 →

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

<i>Base: All experiencing armed conflict at Q1 – 41*</i>	Happened	Did Not Happen	Don't know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere	52	48	0	0
Imprisoned	0	100	0	0
Kidnapped or taken as an hostage	0	100	0	0
Tortured	0	100	0	0
Been humiliated	5	95	0	0
Lost contact with a close relative	14	86	0	0
A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict	6	94	0	0
Serious damage to your property	11	89	0	0
Wounded by the fighting	11	89	0	0
Combatants took food away	8	92	0	0
Had your home looted	9	91	0	0
Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence	0	100	0	0
<u>ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS</u>				
No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc.)	19	81	0	0
No or very limited access to healthcare	14	86	0	0
Lost all my belongings	11	89	0	0
Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)	15	85	0	0
The area where I lived came under enemy control	18	82	0	0

* Low base

ASK IF NOT "YES" AT Q1 →

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

<i>Base: All <u>not</u> experiencing armed conflict at Q1 - 459</i>	Happened	Did Not Happen	Don't know	Refused
	%	%	%	%
Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere	*	99	*	0
Imprisoned	0	100	*	0
Kidnapped or taken as an hostage	0	100	0	0
Tortured	0	100	0	0
Been humiliated	0	100	0	0
Lost contact with a close relative	0	100	0	0
A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict	*	100	0	0
Serious damage to your property	0	100	0	0
Wounded by the fighting	0	100	0	0
Combatants took food away	0	100	0	0
Had your home looted	0	100	0	0
Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence	0	100	0	0
<u>ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS</u>				
No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc.)	0	100	*	0
No or very limited access to healthcare	0	100	*	0
Lost all my belongings	0	100	*	0
Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)	0	100	*	0
The area where I lived came under enemy control	0	100	*	0

ALL RESPONDENTS →

Q3A/Q3B. I'm going to ask you about your actual experiences during the armed conflict in the Philippines. 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 the Philippines. For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you?

<i>Base: All respondents</i>	Happened		Did Not Happen	Don't know	Refused
	1999	2009	2009	2009	2009
	%	%	%	%	%
Forced to leave your home and live elsewhere	13	4	96	*	0
Imprisoned	2	0	100	*	0
Kidnapped or taken as an hostage	2	0	100	0	0
Tortured	4	0	100	0	0
Been humiliated ('Felt humiliated' in 1999)	14	*	100	0	0
Lost contact with a close relative	9	1	99	0	0
A member of your immediate family was killed during the armed conflict	7	1	99	0	0
Serious damage to your property	9	1	99	0	0
Wounded by the fighting	4	1	99	0	0
Combatants took food away	6	1	99	0	0
Had your home looted	7	1	99	0	0
Somebody you knew well was a victim of sexual violence ('..raped by combatants' in 1999)	3	0	100	0	0
<u>ROTATE STATEMENTS BELOW HERE SEPARATELY AFTER OTHERS</u>					
No or very limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)	n/a	1	98	*	0
No or very limited access to healthcare	n/a	1	99	*	0
Lost all my belongings	n/a	1	99	*	0
Lost my means of income (e.g. job, revenue, farm land, etc.)	n/a	1	99	*	0
The area where I lived came under enemy control	n/a	1	99	*	0

ASK ALL →

Q4. And have you been affected by armed conflict in the Philippines in any other ways? What ways were those?

SINGLE CODE

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes – specify	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	94
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	*

YES – SPECIFY: TOP MENTIONS (> 5% of respondents) <i>Base: All who have been affected by armed conflict in any other ways at Q4 – 37*</i>	YES
	%
TOTAL MENTIONS - DETERIORATION IN THE STANDARD OF LIVING	57
Poor economy/ High prices	25
Fear	22
No job/ Couldn't work	13
No power/ no electricity	6
TOTAL MENTIONS - PERSONAL SUFFERING	31
I couldn't continue my education	9
I was psychologically hurt/ Suffered psychological problems	8
Was accused of being a rebel	6
TOTAL MENTIONS - TYPES OF VIOLENCE/ ATTACKS	28
Caught in the crossfire	25
Kidnapping	6
TOTAL MENTIONS - PEOPLE ARE KILLED / INJURED	26
Relatives are killed/ Injured	15
Civilians killed/ Injured	6
People are killed/ Injured (unspecified)	6
TOTAL MENTIONS - FREEDOM RESTRICTION	16
Couldn't go out/ Felt trapped inside	10
Movement was restricted/ Couldn't freely move	6
TOTAL MENTIONS - MISCELLANEOUS	14
Forced to leave the country	8
Thieves/ Looting	6
TOTAL MENTIONS - INTERNAL FIGHTING	6
Fighting between Afghans/ Haitians/ Lebanese/ Congolese/ Filipinos	6

*Low base

ASK ALL WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED CONFLICT – YES AT Q1 AND YES AT Q2/CODE 1 (IN THE PHILIPPINES) OR ANY "HAPPENED" RESPONSE AT Q3, OR ANY YES RESPONSE AT Q4 → Q5. And when were you personally most recently affected by this armed conflict in the Philippines?
SINGLE CODE

	<i>Base: All who have experienced / been affected by conflict in any way, as defined above – 59*</i>	%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Now/currently experiencing	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Within the last month	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	More than one month ago, but less than six months	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Six months ago to within the last year	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	1-2 years	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	3-4 years	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	5-9 years	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	10-19 years	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	20 years +	51
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

*Low base

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

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

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Inability to earn a living / personal - family economic instability	32
<input type="checkbox"/>	Losing a loved one	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	Being separated from loved ones	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Losing/destruction of the house / losing of personal belongings	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	Living with uncertainty	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Having to leave their home / becoming a displaced/refugee	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	Imprisonment	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Surviving the conflict	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suffering injury	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sexual violence	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not being able to get an education / going to school	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fear of being rejected by your community	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Having to take up arms/fight	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Being humiliated	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited access to basic necessities (water, electricity, etc...)	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited access to healthcare (drugs, hospital)	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outcome of the conflict	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Children affected	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Innocent people affected	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Civilians affected	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	Relatives affected	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	People die	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kidnapped	17
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bombs	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gunshots	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spray bullets	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Getting caught in the crossfire	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	Harassed/ oppressed	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Used as a human shield	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Getting caught in the middle of the conflict	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Farms affected	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Civilian areas affected	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Filipinos fighting each other	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Psychologically affected	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Accused of being a rebel	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Worry about the security situation	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fearful/ Frightened	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Poverty/ Worsening economic situation	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	No peace	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of food/ Hunger	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fearful about going out	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	No transportation/ Roads disrupted	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restrictions on free movement	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fear of conflict may spread into new areas	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	Thieves/ Robbers	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fear that many will die/ large scale death	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	1

ASK ALL →

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

Please select the three most important to you.

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

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Food	86
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter	51
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medical treatment / healthcare	34
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family members to be kept together	35
<input type="checkbox"/>	Information on separated / missing family members	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	Security / protection	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	Respect / dignity	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	Psychological support	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	To influence decisions that affect them	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict resolution	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic / financial help	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

ASK ALL WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED CONFLICT – YES AT Q1 AND YES AT Q2/CODE 1 (IN THE PHILIPPINES) OR ANY "HAPPENED" RESPONSE AT Q3, OR ANY YES RESPONSE AT Q4. ROTATE ORDER →

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

<i>Base: All who have experienced / been affected by conflict in any way, as defined above – 59*</i>	More	Less	No Real Difference	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%	%
Vengeful	8	13	75	5	0
Trusting	5	40	50	5	0
Resilient	17	26	48	9	0
Anxious	32	27	37	5	0
Appreciative of every day	36	11	48	5	0
Confused	14	16	65	5	0
Sad	18	19	59	5	0
Sensitive	21	10	65	5	0
Disillusioned	18	7	67	8	0
Optimistic for the future	38	11	47	5	0
Wise	26	10	59	6	0
Empathetic towards other people	32	15	45	8	0
Violent/aggressive	6	19	67	8	0

*Low base

BB) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE / NEEDS

ASK ALL WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED CONFLICT – YES AT Q1 AND YES AT Q2/CODE 1 (IN THE PHILIPPINES) OR ANY “HAPPENED” RESPONSE AT Q3, OR ANY YES RESPONSE AT Q4 →

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

READ OUT.

<i>Base: All who have experienced / been affected by conflict in any way, as defined above – 59*</i>	Yes	No	Don't Know	Can't Remember
	%	%	%	%
UN / UN agency	1	84	13	1
Philippine National Red Cross	8	79	13	0
ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)	1	84	13	1
Other Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or charity (local or international)	7	86	7	0
Government	18	71	9	1
Individuals from your community / neighbours	22	68	10	0
Religious entities	13	73	14	0
Military / army / combatants	15	75	11	0
Parents / family	42	51	7	0
Other (specify)	0	10	90	0
Combination: Philippine National Red Cross / ICRC	8	84	13	0

*Low base

ASK IF YES AT Q9 →

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

SINGLE CODE FOR EACH SOURCE OF SUPPORT MENTIONED AT Q9

<i>Base: All who did receive support / help from each organisation at Q9</i>	Completely	Partially	Not At All	Don't Know	Refused
	%	%	%	%	%
UN / UN agency (Base = 1**)	100	0	0	0	0
Philippine National Red Cross (5**)	73	27	0	0	0
ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) (1**)	100	0	0	0	0
Other Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or charity (local or international) (7**)	59	41	0	0	0
Government (15**)	53	47	0	0	0
Individuals from your community / neighbours (13**)	69	31	0	0	0
Religious entities (7**)	37	63	0	0	0
Military/army/combatants (11**)	54	46	0	0	0
Parents / family (25**)	84	16	0	0	0
Combination: Philippine National Red Cross / ICRC (5**)	73	27	0	0	0

**Very low base

ASK ALL →

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

READ OUT LIST. ROTATE ORDER. MULTICODE OK

	YES
	%
Corruption	85
Black market	35
Discrimination/social status	41
Location - access – not able to reach the location	61
Unaware that it was available	37
Fear of being rejected by my community	15
Fear of being perceived to be aligned with wrong side	32
Pride/dignity	17
Didn't meet criteria	15
Did not want to receive any support	8
Did not need to receive any support	4
Did not want to accept support because of who was offering it	20
Other (specify)	4
Nothing	1
Don't know	1
Refused	*

The remaining results will be released in August

DD) HUMANITARIAN GESTURES**ASK ALL →**

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

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

	First Mention	Other Mentions	TOTAL
	%	%	%
The military and combatants / armed groups	8	6	14
Religious leaders	17	17	34
International humanitarian organizations	12	15	27
Journalists and the news media	14	27	42
The United Nations	7	17	24
The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	7	20	27
Philippine National Red Cross	11	23	35
Government authorities	13	26	39
Government organisations from other countries	1	10	12
International criminal court	1	8	9
Local / international NGOs / charities	4	18	22
Community leaders	3	12	14
Other (specify)	*	*	1
None of these	0	0	0
Don't know	*	*	*
Combination: Philippine National Red Cross / ICRC	18	40	54

ASK ALL →

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

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

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stop the armed conflict by military intervention	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exert political pressure	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Deliver emergency aid	52
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide peacekeepers	56
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide financial support to humanitarian organizations	38
<input type="checkbox"/>	Put leaders accused of committing war crimes on trial	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	Place economic sanctions on the country	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	Raise awareness of the plight of civilians who are caught in areas of armed conflict	29
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rebuild infrastructure	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Organize peace talks / negotiations	36
<input type="checkbox"/>	Better enforce the law that protects victims of armed conflicts	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

ASK ALL →

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

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

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Put pressure on legislators / politicians	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public lobbying	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	Become a volunteer	47
<input type="checkbox"/>	Donate money	34
<input type="checkbox"/>	Support an organization that helps those affected by the conflict	70
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mobilize their local community	44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Donate goods	67
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refused	0

The remaining results will be released in August

Demographics

ASK ALL → Respondent's Gender

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

ASK ALL → Respondent's Age

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	18-24	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	25-29	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	30-34	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	35-39	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	40-44	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	45-49	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	50-64	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over	1

ASK ALL → Education Level

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	No formal education	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Some elementary	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Comp. Elementary	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Some high school	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	Comp. High school	30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Some vocational	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Comp. Vocational	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Some college	19
<input type="checkbox"/>	Comp. College	23
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post graduate	*

ASK ALL → Province

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Metro Manila	55
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pangasinan	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	Batangas	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cebu	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	Davao	10

**ASK ALL →
Area**

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Urban	77
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rural	23

**ASK ALL →
Religion**

		%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Christian	97
<input type="checkbox"/>	Muslim	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Islam	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Iglesia Ni Cristo	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Jehova's Witness	*
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mormons	1

- END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE -

MISSION

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance.

The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.

Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence.

ABOUT IPSOS

Ipsos is a leading international research agency, with offices in over 60 countries worldwide and global reach.

Established in 1975, it conducts qualitative and quantitative research with the private, public and voluntary sectors. One of its key areas of specialization is in social and opinion research. This includes extensive work with a wide range of national and international NGOs, charities and aid organizations.

This study was coordinated by Ipsos Switzerland, with fieldwork in the Philippines conducted by Ipsos Philippines.



ICRC