

## Annex III: The human security survey

### A. Survey implementation team

- Alfa International for Research Polling and Informatics/Ramallah, West Bank.
- Société d'Etudes de Realisation de Consultants (SEREC)/Casablanca, Morocco.
- Statistics Lebanon Ltd./Beirut, Lebanon.
- The Nielsen Company – ACNielsen/Kuwait.

### B. Note on survey questionnaire

**The concept of human security:** This included five questions on how satisfied the individual feels with his or her life in general and how secure s/he feels. Respondents were asked to specify the three most important sources of threat in relation to themselves personally, and to state what made them feel secure. The questionnaire then asked them to consider twenty-two potential threats to human security, and to say whether each was related to human security. In this way, an attempt was made to explore the various dimensions of the concept as understood by Arab citizens.

**Environmental security:** This section presented a number of negative environmental phenomena and asked if they were problematic in the respondents' countries and, if so, whether the problem was becoming worse over time; to what extent respondents were aware of efforts to deal with the problem; by what party those efforts were being made; and whether they were proving successful. Finally, respondents were asked how able they felt personally to help confront or alleviate the problem in question.

**Security in its political and international dimensions:** The question here was which states presented the greatest threat to the country's security and which states did the most to enhance it. The individual was asked to state his/her attitude toward foreign military bases, peace-keeping forces, and the role played by regional and international institutions in enhancing Arab human security.

**Social security (relations among groups):** Questions related to how aware citizens were of ethnic, religious, sectarian, class, or political differences among citizens of their country, whether these differences caused problems, and whether such problems were getting worse or better. Respondents were asked what efforts were being made to deal with such problems, what parties were making these efforts, how effective they were proving, and how far individuals felt able to contribute to solutions themselves. Other questions concerned how far society was predisposed against particular groups, how this prejudice was manifested, whether external forces had intervened on behalf of such groups; who those forces were; and whether such interventions had benefitted the affected groups and the country in general. Still other questions probed the degree to which the respondent's society favoured certain

social groups, and how much confidence people had in those groups, public institutions and opportunities for political participation. Respondents were also asked if they thought the state supported fundamental rights, such as the freedoms of opinion, expression and association, and justice.

**Economic security:** This section enquired if income was adequate to cover basic human needs, to what degree the state contributed in that connection through subsidies and social security, to what extent groups often subject to prejudice—such as women, the poor, and young people—enjoyed access to employment, and how respondents' viewed globalization.

**Nutritional security:** Questions related to the ability to obtain necessary and sufficient nutrition and how varied and safe food supplies were.

**Health security:** This section contained questions relating to health care and psychological health. They dealt with the availability of health care and psychological health services and, where these were unavailable, the reasons for this. Respondents were asked about the efficiency of health insurance systems and emergency medical services, and how far they were aware of health issues such as HIV/AIDS and other major health threats.

**Personal safety:** Individuals were asked how safe they thought they and their families were and whether state organs (the police, the judiciary) provided effective personal and family protection. They were asked about particular sources of threats to personal security in their countries, trends in that respect, whether efforts were being made to confront these threats, how successful such efforts were, and whether individuals felt able to help alleviate such threats. They were also asked to name the greatest threats to personal security in their countries, how they individually dealt with those threats, and which institutions were most supportive of human security.









