

**Public Opinion on
Legitimacy of UN Sanctions**
Win-Gallup International



AFRICA

The survey covered various regions of Sub-Saharan Africa. Field work was conducted in Nigeria in the West, Kenya in the East and South Africa in the Southern part of Africa.

As a group, 66% of these nations supported UN Sanctions and 32% opposed, thus producing a Net support figure of 35 %.

But the support level is different for different parts of Sub Saharan Africa .The analysis below describes and analyzes the differences. On the whole it suggests that views in South Africa are notably less supportive of UN Sanctions than among the rest.

The analysis has been done by Ibhadegbenekalo of Market Trends International of WIN Gallup International in Nigeria, in consultation with colleagues from other fellow Members of the Global Polling Network.

EXPLAINING DIFFERENT ATTITUDES TOWARDS UN SANCTIONS IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

Findings from Nigeria depict strong support for United Nations (UN) sanctions or punishment against a country as portrayed in the six issues measured. Nonetheless, minority of the respondents opposed it. This is also the case of Kenya representing East Africa region where majority supported UN's sanctions on the six parameters evaluated.

The reverse is the case for South Africa particularly on issues that have to do with sanctions on carrying out an unprovoked military attack on another country, engaging in genocide or systematic killing of any group in its own country and providing financial support to terrorist groups. Over half of the respondents opposed sanctions on these issues. The recent genocide incidence in South Africa may have accounted for their reactions because they may be fearful that the UN will impose a sanction on them for the criminal act.

Specifically for Nigeria, 72% supported UN sanctions on carrying out unprovoked military attack on other countries while 27% opposed it. In terms of engaging in genocide or systematic killing of any group within the country, 69% favoured the sanctions while 30% were against it. 70% were positively disposed to UN sanctions on violation of nuclear non-proliferation treaty obligations or prevention of nuclear arms inspection and 28% opposed it.

In like manner, 59% supported sanctions on a country providing financial support to terrorist groups and 35% opposed them. Sanctions on removing a democratically elected government were supported by 68% and disapproved by 30%. Similarly, 74% supported sanctions on violating treaties on environmental protection while 24% were against it.

The tabular presentation (starting on the next page) provides more details for those interested in further analysis, by country, by region and by the demographics of Gender, Age, Income and Educational background of the respondents in Africa. Below is a key with the labels for each of the type of sanctions, for your reference while using the tables:

Sanction Number as per table	Description of sanction
a. Type 1	unprovoked military aggression against another state
b. Type 2	genocide of groups within the country
c. Type 3	violation of nuclear non-proliferation treaties
d. Type 4	support for terrorists
e. Type 5	removal of a democratically elected government
f. Type 6	violation of environmental protection treaties

The authors of this analysis can be approached through contact details provided (at the end of the document) after the tabulation.

TABLE # 1: COUNTRY-WISE RESULTS FOR THE AFRICAN REGION

GLOBAL PUBLIC OPINION ON LEGITIMACY OF INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS (June 2015)

Q19. Sometimes the United Nations (UN) imposes sanctions or punishment against a country by banning other countries to trade with certain individuals, groups or businesses in that country. For each of the following, do you strongly support, support, oppose or strongly oppose such punishment by the United Nations if a country?

		a	b	c	d	e	f	Average of Net Averages of the 6 Types of Sanction
		Net Average of Type 1 Sanction	Net Average of Type 2 Sanction	Net Average of Type 3 Sanction	Net Average of Type 4 Sanction	Net Average of Type 5 Sanction	Net Average of Type 6 Sanction	
Global average of the African Region		39	33	38	21	33	43	35
Countries in Alphabetical order	Kenya	46	33	40	38	35	44	39
	Nigeria	45	39	42	20	37	49	39
	South Africa	-12	-14	11	-5	0	3	-3
Weighted according to total national population of each country in the sample SOURCE :WIN Gallup International Annual Global Poll/ EOY, December 2014								

TABLE # 2: SUB-REGIONAL RESULTS FOR THE AFRICAN REGION

GLOBAL PUBLIC OPINION ON LEGITIMACY OF INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS (June 2015)

Q19. Sometimes the United Nations (UN) imposes sanctions or punishment against a country by banning other countries to trade with certain individuals, groups or businesses in that country. For each of the following, do you strongly support, support, oppose or strongly oppose such punishment by the United Nations if a country?

		All		a	b	c	d	e	f	Average of Net Averages of the 6 Types of Sanction
		Unweighted Count	Col%	Net Average of Type 1 Sanction	Net Average of Type 2 Sanction	Net Average of Type 3 Sanction	Net Average of Type 4 Sanction	Net Average of Type 5 Sanction	Net Average of Type 6 Sanction	
African Region		2062	100.00	39	33	38	21	33	43	35
African sub regions		2062	100.00	39	33	38	21	33	43	35
	Kenya – (East Africa)	1015	18.26	46	33	40	38	35	44	39
	Nigeria – (West Africa)	800	71.47	45	39	42	20	37	49	39
	South Africa – (Southern Africa)	247	10.28	-12	-14	11	-5	0	3	-3

Weighted according to total national population of each country in the sample
 SOURCE :WIN Gallup International Annual Global Poll/ EOY, December 2014

TABLE # 3: DEMOGRAPHICS-WISE RESULTS FOR THE AFRICAN REGION

GLOBAL PUBLIC OPINION ON LEGITIMACY OF INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS (June 2015)

Q19. Sometimes the United Nations (UN) imposes sanctions or punishment against a country by banning other countries to trade with certain individuals, groups or businesses in that country. For each of the following, do you strongly support, support, oppose or strongly oppose such punishment by the United Nations if a country?

		All		a	b	c	d	e	f	Average of Net Averages of the 6 Types of Sanction
		Unweighted Count	Col%	Net Average of Type 1 Sanction	Net Average of Type 2 Sanction	Net Average of Type 3 Sanction	Net Average of Type 4 Sanction	Net Average of Type 5 Sanction	Net Average of Type 6 Sanction	
Gender		2062	100.00	39	33	38	21	33	43	35
D1. Gender	Male	1075	51.28	38	36	32	22	31	41	33
	Female	987	48.72	40	29	45	19	35	46	36
Age		2062	100.00	39	33	38	21	33	43	35
D2A. Age	Under 34	1210	53.49	46	38	41	29	38	46	40
	35 - 54	571	28.49	35	37	45	24	34	45	37
	55+	281	18.02	26	10	22	-9	16	33	16
Monthly Household Income		2062	100.00	39	33	38	21	33	43	35
D3. Income	Low	1239	50.65	43	33	37	18	32	41	34
	Medium	320	18.18	40	38	48	14	41	62	41
	High	365	23.95	26	25	29	23	22	30	26

	DK/NR	138	7.22	55	45	53	46	56	55	52
Education		2062	100.00	39	33	38	21	33	43	35
D4. Education: Highest attained	Low	405	16.74	33	14	25	10	13	38	22
	Medium	950	44.95	40	37	39	29	37	45	38
	High	693	37.59	42	36	45	15	38	45	37
	DK/NR	14	.72	-6	-1	-23	-6	8	-6	-6
Religion		2062	100.00	39	33	38	21	33	43	35
D6. Do you consider yourself:	Christian (All denomination s)	1697	75.55	40	32	37	20	34	44	35
	Muslims (All denomination s)	296	21.96	38	35	42	26	30	42	35
	Hindu (All denomination s)	11	.59	21	41	27	-49	45	48	22
	Jewish and others	32	1.01	21	17	43	29	27	26	27
	No Religion	13	.28	-36	-13	1	-23	-23	-26	-20
	DK/NR	13	.61	42	42	42	39	24	87	46
Weighted according to total national population of each country in the sample SOURCE :WIN Gallup International Annual Global Poll/ EOY, December 2014										

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT THE FOLLOWING:

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