NORTHEAST SYRIA: COVID-19 Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey, Rounds 4 (August-September 2020) and 5 (October)

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

As of 6 December, 7,256 confirmed cases of COVID-19 were reported in Northeast Syria (NES), including 1058 recoveries and 214 fatalities.[1] Reports from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) indicate that 9% of all confirmed cases were among health care workers, and 28% of all recorded cases among health care workers were recorded in Al-Hasakeh city.[1] The report states that the combination of partial and full lockdown measures appear to have contributed to slower transmission in some areas. However, the lower number of cases observed has been primarily due to a reduction in testing capacity (as a result of supply shortages), low surveillance capacity, and challenges related to case diagnosis and detection.[1]

To this end, the REACH Syria team has developed and continues to build on a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey with relevant working groups in NES to assess the level of understanding of preventive measures against COVID-19. The goal of this survey is to understand the gaps that exist in the KAP relating to COVID-19 among the population in NES. Descriptive statistics for all previous survey rounds are available here, with each specific KAP indicator disaggregated by governorate, sex, and rural/urban population.

This survey builds on the fourth round of KAP data that was collected using a non-probability sampling framework from 30 August to 7 September 2020. Due to logistical and technical limitations, round 4 mirrored the panel methodology utilised in rounds 1-3, and collected data from new respondents. Enumerators identified respondents through their networks and from references of respondents (snowballing). Enumerators aimed to include respondents from a wide range of ages, socioeconomic backgrounds, and living situations. Loose quotas for male and female respondents were established before data collection to guide enumerators. In the analysis phase, the sample was calibrated against an existing household survey to increase its representativeness. Readers can learn more about the calibration method in the appendix at the end of the factsheet.

For the fifth round of data collection (20-21 October 2020) enumerators were instructed to contact the same respondents from the fourth round of data collection in an effort to assess how knowledge, attitudes, and practices changed over time. Enumerators contacted respondents by phone. This factsheet presents descriptive statistics from the fourth and fifth rounds of the KAP survey, conducted by REACH in Al-Hasakeh governorate from the 30 August to 7 September 2020 and from October 20 to 21. A total of 231 individual interviews met data integrity criteria for both round 4 and round 5 of the survey.[2]

LIMITATIONS

Due to the methodology used, findings are not statistically representative and should only be considered as indicative of the situation in assessed areas. The rapidly evolving context in the assessed areas, especially with regards to the COVID-19 situation, also means that findings are only indicative of the situation at the time the data was collected (20-21 October 2020). Due to logistical limitations, REACH was able to collect a sample size of only 231 respondents from small and medium sized communities, all located in Al-Hasakeh governorate. As a result, the following factsheet only presents the breakdown of the data by gender, and not by urban and rural disaggregation.

KEY FINDINGS

- **For both rounds 4 and 5, 50% of respondents reported that everyone who gets COVID-19 shows symptoms.**
- **In round 5, respondents identified that difficulty breathing and loss of taste and smell were symptoms associated with COVID-19.**
- **Social media messaging (65%) remained one of the most trusted sources of information, an increase of 20% from round 4 (45%).**
- **In round 5, people with pre-existing conditions (45% in round 4, and 57% in round 5) and adults (4% in round 4, and 12% in round 5) were considered more likely to contract COVID-19 when compared to round 4.**
- **A larger percentage of respondents reported that they would seek medical help (going to a doctor, going to a doctor's office/clinic, or going to a hospital) in case of seeing symptoms (29% to 42% in round 4 and 23% to 46%in round 5).**
- **A lower proportion of respondents reported facing barriers to adopt preventive measures in round 5 (42% in round 4 and 24% in round 5). Lack of money to buy protective items and the need to generate income were still the primary barriers.**
- **Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 increased between rounds (62% of respondents reported it is "likely" to contract COVID-19 in round 4 and 79% in round 5).**

Demographics

Proportion of survey respondents by age and gender:

Proportion of survey respondents by chronic disease status:

8% Respondents with chronic disease

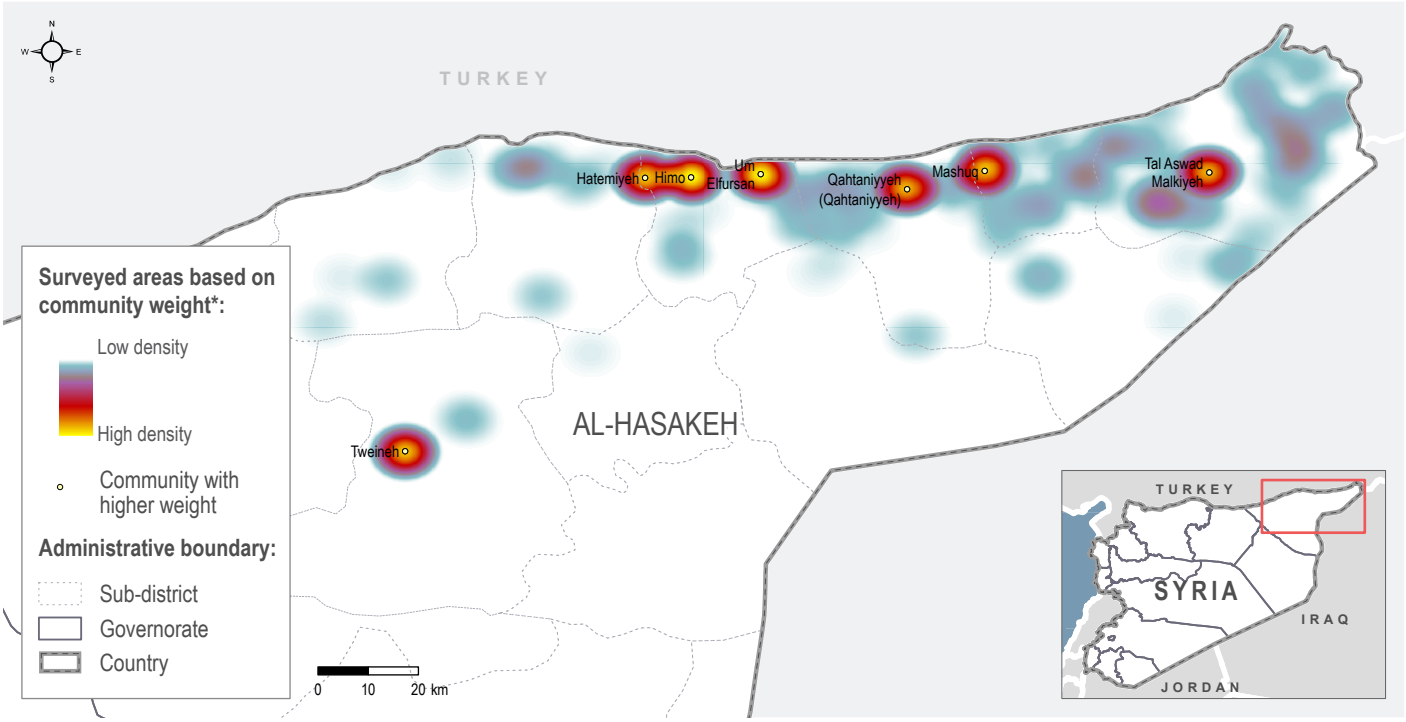
92% Respondents without chronic disease

Proportion of survey respondents by gender

41% Female

59% Male

COVERAGE AREA



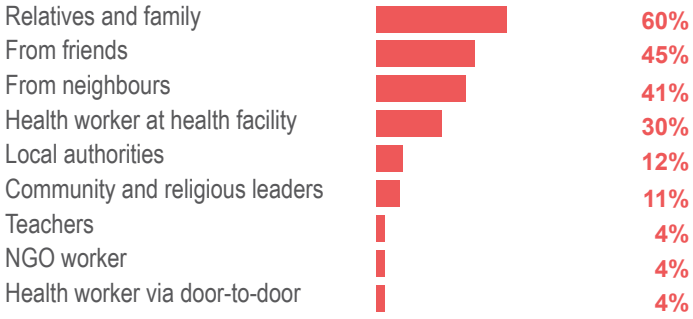
*This heat map displays the relative density of surveys, using a color scheme ranging from cool (low density) to hot (high density). For this heat map, a weight generated from a generalized regression estimator was applied, and densities represent the weighted survey population. Applying a weight means that survey responses were adjusted to match the proportions of a pre-existing, representative dataset so that the survey more accurately represents the population of interest.

Results for Al-Hasakeh- Northeast Syria

COVID-19 Knowledge

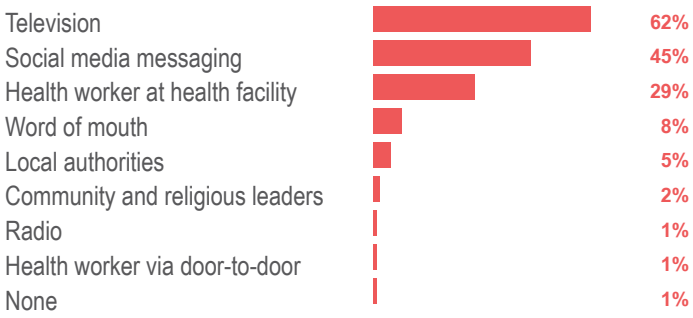
Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

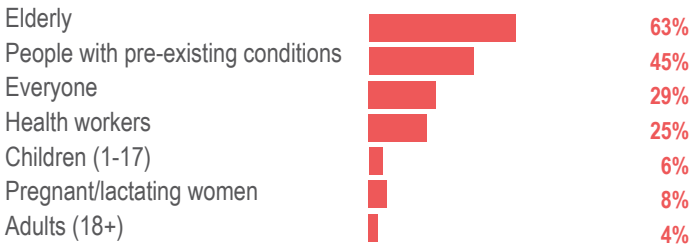


Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

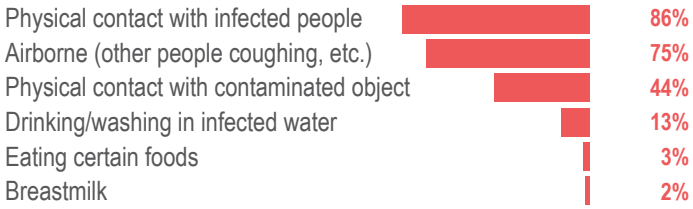
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:[3]



Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:[3]

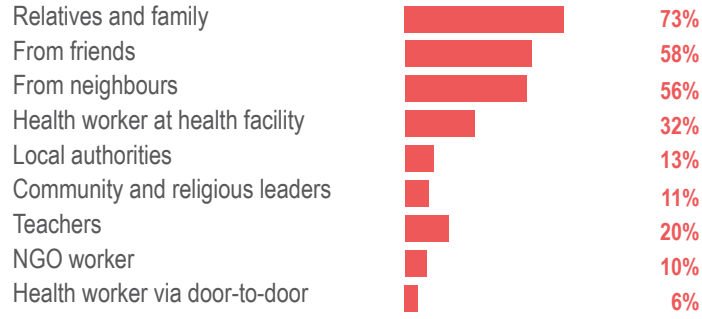


Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]



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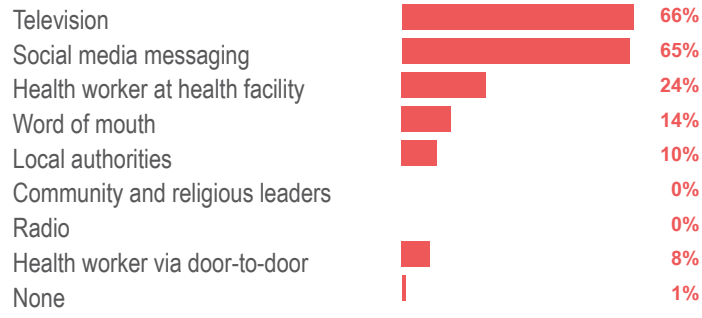

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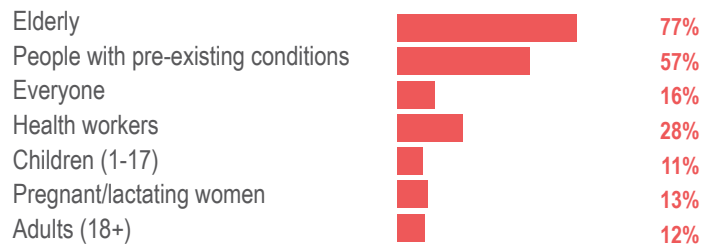

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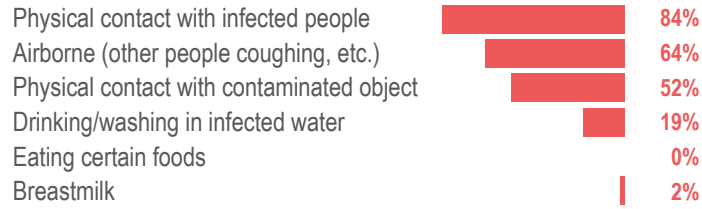
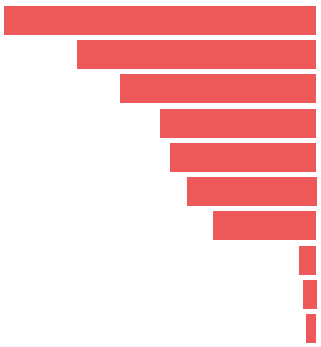


Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:

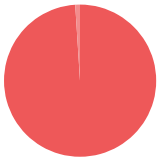
Yes, all show symptoms	50%
No, not all show symptoms	50%
Do not know	0%

Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

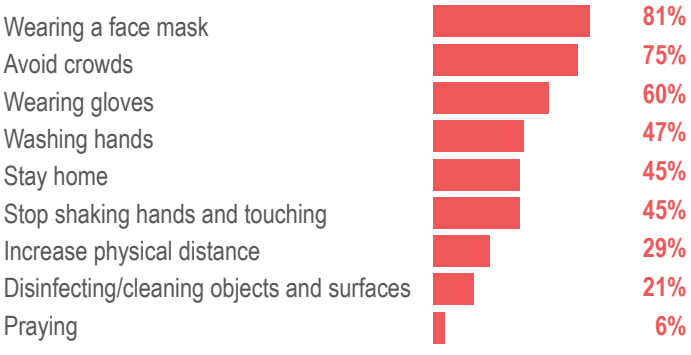


Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:

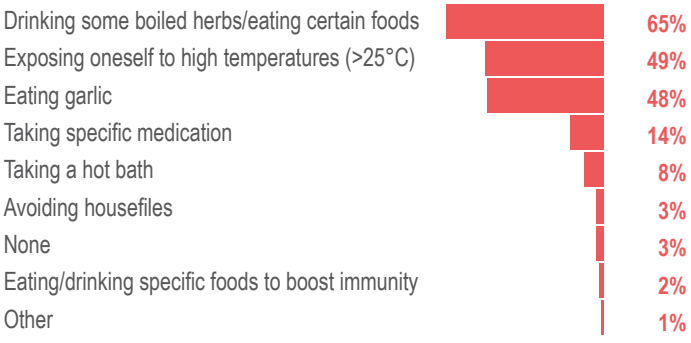
Yes	99%
No	1%



Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

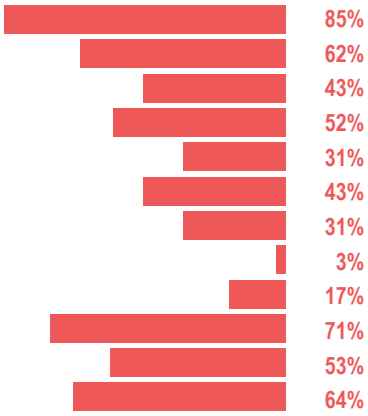


Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:

Yes, all show symptoms	50%
No, not all show symptoms	50%
Do not know	0%

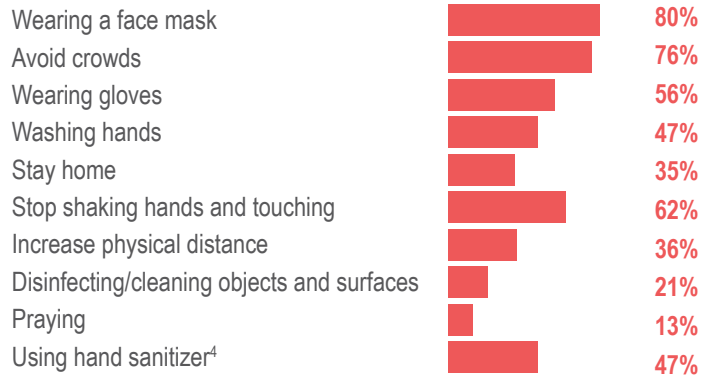
Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]



Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:

Yes	100%
No	0%

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]



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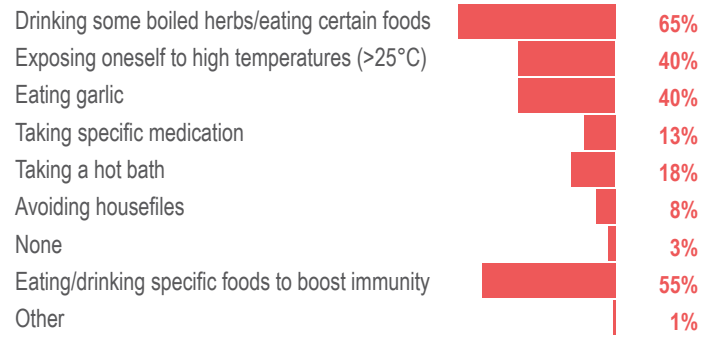


Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:

Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:

Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

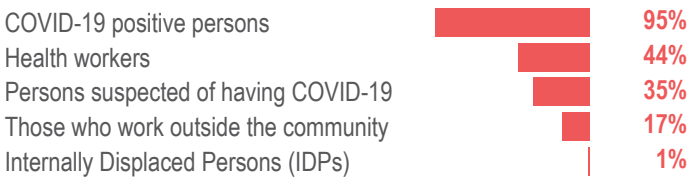
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	4%	52%
About the same	1%	10%	15%
More dangerous	99%	84%	32%
Don't know	0%	1%	1%

Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:[3]

People should shake hands	4%
People should participate in social gatherings	8%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	56%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	98%

90% of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the above % who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:[3]



Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:

Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:

Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

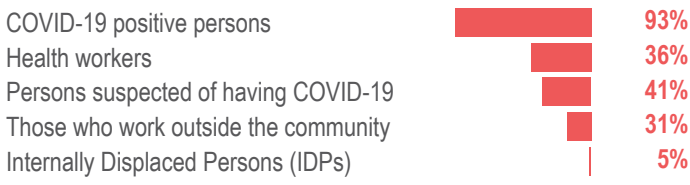
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	7%	46%
About the same	1%	6%	22%
More dangerous	99%	86%	32%
Don't know	0%	1%	0%

Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:[3]

People should shake hands	1%
People should participate in social gatherings	3%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	61%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	100%

87% of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the above % who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:[3]



COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Greeted someone with a handshake / hug	50%
Left the house	93%
Visited friends and family outside the home	81%
Left home to go to work	49%
Attended a large gathering	30%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	49%
Washed hands more than normal	90%
Stayed home more than normal	69%

In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:[3]

Do nothing/continue life as normal	1%
Stay at home	15%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	29%
Call a doctor/medical professional	29%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	29%
Go to hospital	42%
Pray	1%
Go to work even while sick	8%

76% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

96% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting having taken the following prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]

Wearing a face mask	77%
Avoiding crowds	66%
Wearing gloves	51%
Washing hands	45%
Stop shaking hands	38%
Staying home	37%
Increasing physical distance	25%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	17%
Pray	7%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Greeted someone with a handshake / hug	50%
Left the house	92%
Visited friends and family outside the home	81%
Left home to go to work	69%
Attended a large gathering	28%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	77%
Washed hands more than normal	84%
Stayed home more than normal	52%

In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:[3]

Do nothing/continue life as normal	0%
Stay at home	24%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	37%
Call a doctor/medical professional	23%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	31%
Go to hospital	46%
Pray	8%
Go to work even while sick	3%

81% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

95% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

Wearing a face mask	75%
Avoiding crowds	61%
Wearing gloves	54%
Washing hands	50%
Stop shaking hands	38%
Staying home	25%
Increasing physical distance	28%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	29%
Pray	7%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	42%

COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

42% of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:[3]

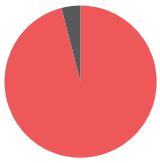
Lack of money to buy protective items	21%
Lack of money and have to work	18%
Social and cultural acceptance	6%
Don't know what to do	5%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	2%

90% of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

Face masks

Proportion of respondents who have a face mask:

Have a mask	96%
Do not have a mask	4%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	82%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	10%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	4%
No, not available in the market	1%

Proportion of respondents who did not have a mask, and reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Homemade	63%
Using a scarf as a mask	18%
Reusing an old mask	28%

Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:[3]

When out of the house shopping	71%
When out of the house for work	45%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	16%
When participating in social gatherings	17%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	14%
When receiving guests in the house	9%
Never	6%
All the time	2%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

24% of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:[3]

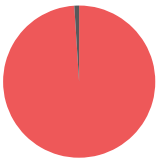
Lack of money to buy protective items	10%
Lack of money and have to work	7%
Social and cultural acceptance	8%
Don't know what to do	0%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	0%

87% of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

Face masks

Proportion of respondents who have a face mask:

Have a mask	99%
Do not have a mask	1%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	95%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	4%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	0%

Proportion of respondents who did not have a mask, and reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Homemade	89%
Using a scarf as a mask	11%
Reusing an old mask	22%

Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:[3]

When out of the house shopping	73%
When out of the house for work	58%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	15%
When participating in social gatherings	25%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	24%
When receiving guests in the house	15%
Never	4%
All the time	0%
When going to the hospital/health center[4]	10%

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Of those respondents not wearing a mask, proportion that reported the following reasons for not wearing a mask:[3]

Don't believe face masks are important/effective against COVID-19	0%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	40%
Children refuse to wear masks	4%
Other	64%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	2%
Yes, in the market	37%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	34%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	10%
No, not available in the market	15%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	2%
Yes, in the market	85%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	8%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	2%
No, not available in the market	3%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Of those respondents not wearing a mask, proportion that reported the following reasons for not wearing a mask:[3]

Don't believe face masks are important/effective against COVID-19	0%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	27%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Other	77%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	41%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	44%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	9%
No, not available in the market	4%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

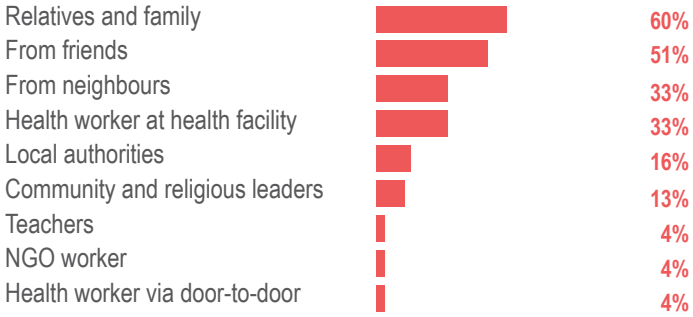
I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	88%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	4%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	8%
No, not available in the market	1%

Results for Al-Hasakeh- Male

COVID-19 Knowledge

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]



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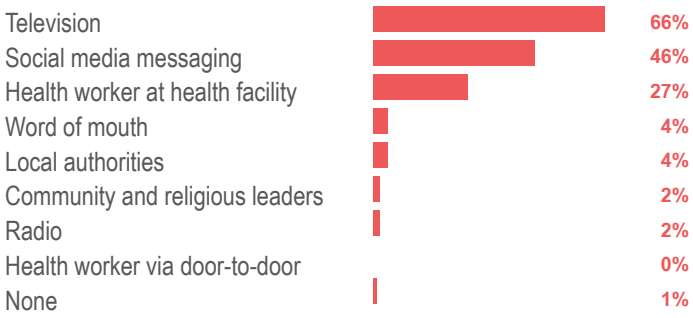

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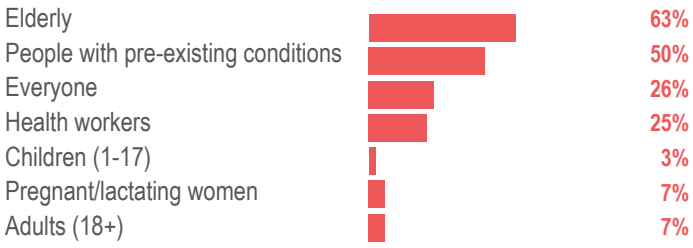
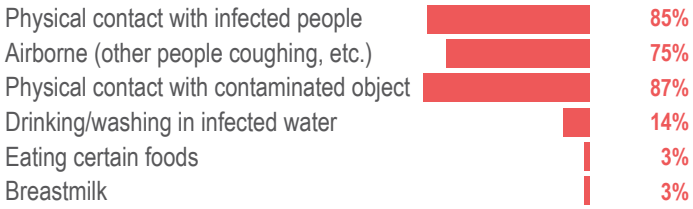


Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



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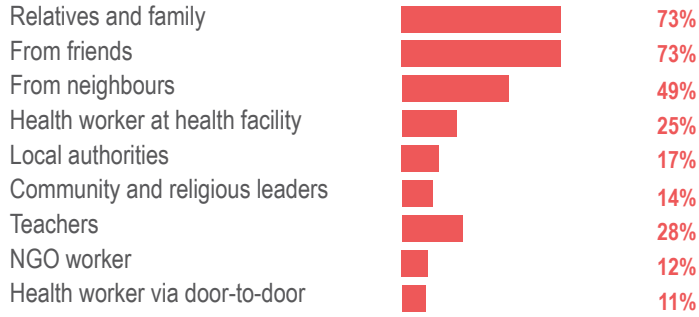
Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]



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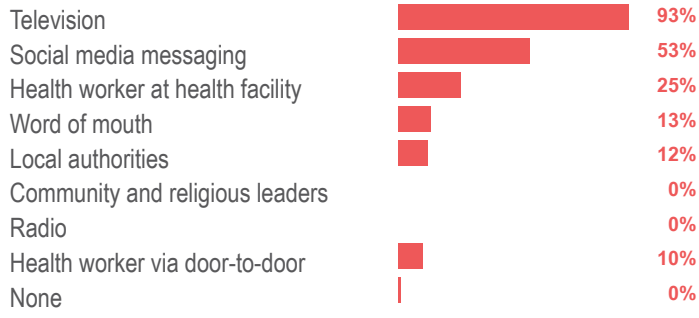
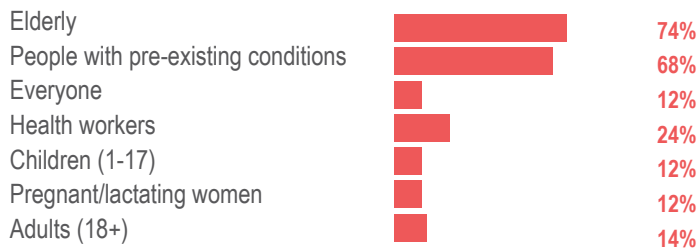
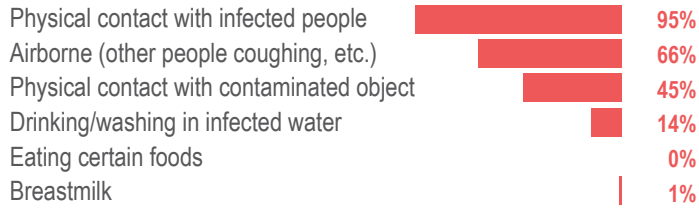


Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:[3]



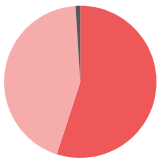
Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:

Yes, all show symptoms	55%
No, not all show symptoms	44%
Do not know	1%

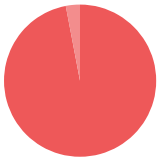


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	90%
Cough	77%
Sneezing	56%
Headache	39%
Sore throat	41%
Diarrhoea	35%
Joint/muscle pain	33%
Rash	3%
Vomiting	6%
Difficulty breathing	3%

Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:

Yes	97%
No	3%



Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]

Wearing a face mask	82%
Avoid crowds	74%
Wearing gloves	58%
Washing hands	47%
Stay home	38%
Stop shaking hands and touching	41%
Increase physical distance	33%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	19%
Praying	5%

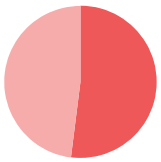
Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	60%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	43%
Eating garlic	47%
Taking specific medication	16%
Taking a hot bath	8%
Avoiding housefiles	1%
None	2%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	2%
Other	1%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:

Yes, all show symptoms	52%
No, not all show symptoms	48%
Do not know	0%

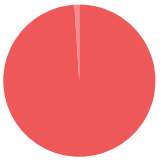


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	90%
Cough	76%
Sneezing	46%
Headache	59%
Sore throat	30%
Diarrhoea	44%
Joint/muscle pain	27%
Rash	3%
Vomiting	23%
Difficulty breathing	79%
Lack of appetite[4]	47%
Loss of taste/smell[4]	55%

Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:

Yes	99%
No	1%



Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]

Wearing a face mask	83%
Avoid crowds	70%
Wearing gloves	48%
Washing hands	48%
Stay home	31%
Stop shaking hands and touching	63%
Increase physical distance	47%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	18%
Praying	13%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	51%

Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	58%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	42%
Eating garlic	47%
Taking specific medication	17%
Taking a hot bath	22%
Avoiding housefiles	10%
None	3%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	49%
Other	0%

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:

	Personally	For family
Not worried	2%	0%
A little worried	24%	23%
Somewhat worried	41%	35%
Very worried	32%	42%

Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:

Very unlikely	1%
Unlikely	17%
Likely	62%
Very likely	8%
Don't know	13%

Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	3%	47%
About the same	1%	8%	19%
More dangerous	98%	87%	33%
Don't know	0%	2%	1%

Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:[3]

People should shake hands	3%
People should participate in social gatherings	10%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	53%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	98%

88% of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the above % who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:[3]

COVID-19 positive persons	95%
Health workers	38%
Persons suspected of having COVID-19	26%
Those who work outside the community	15%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	1%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:

	Personally	For family
Not worried	1%	0%
A little worried	28%	21%
Somewhat worried	50%	33%
Very worried	21%	45%

Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:

Very unlikely	0%
Unlikely	3%
Likely	76%
Very likely	9%
Don't know	12%

Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	2%	46%
About the same	0%	1%	17%
More dangerous	100%	98%	36%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%

Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:[3]

People should shake hands	0%
People should participate in social gatherings	3%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	56%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	99%

83% of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the above % who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:[3]

COVID-19 positive persons	92%
Health workers	34%
Persons suspected of having COVID-19	55%
Those who work outside the community	35%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	1%

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Greeted someone with a handshake / hug	50%
Left the house	96%
Visited friends and family outside the home	81%
Left home to go to work	73%
Attended a large gathering	35%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	51%
Washed hands more than normal	86%
Stayed home more than normal	57%

In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:[3]

Do nothing/continue life as normal	1%
Stay at home	16%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	24%
Call a doctor/medical professional	34%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	28%
Go to hospital	46%
Pray	0%
Go to work even while sick	11%

81% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

97% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting having taken the following prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]

Wearing a face mask	76%
Avoiding crowds	67%
Wearing gloves	54%
Washing hands	49%
Stop shaking hands	32%
Staying home	28%
Increasing physical distance	25%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	10%
Pray	7%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Greeted someone with a handshake / hug	50%
Left the house	98%
Visited friends and family outside the home	81%
Left home to go to work	94%
Attended a large gathering	38%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	82%
Washed hands more than normal	65%
Stayed home more than normal	27%

In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:[3]

Do nothing/continue life as normal	0%
Stay at home	38%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	22%
Call a doctor/medical professional	24%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	33%
Go to hospital	61%
Pray	10%
Go to work even while sick	1%

87% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

99% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting having taken the following prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]

Wearing a face mask	84%
Avoiding crowds	75%
Wearing gloves	51%
Washing hands	42%
Stop shaking hands	38%
Staying home	27%
Increasing physical distance	38%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	25%
Pray	12%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	52%

COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

48% of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:[3]

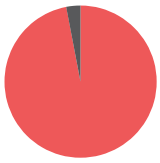
Lack of money to buy protective items	21%
Lack of money and have to work	24%
Social and cultural acceptance	6%
Don't know what to do	5%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	2%

88% of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

Face masks

Proportion of respondents who have a face mask:

Have a mask	97%
Do not have a mask	3%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	81%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	1%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	9%
No, not available in the market	7%

Proportion of respondents who did not have a mask, and reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Homemade	50%
Using a scarf as a mask	8%
Reusing an old mask	46%

Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:[3]

When out of the house shopping	70%
When out of the house for work	61%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	17%
When participating in social gatherings	21%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	15%
When receiving guests in the house	10%
Never	4%
All the time	4%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

24% of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:[3]

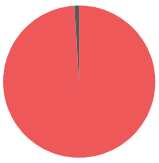
Lack of money to buy protective items	7%
Lack of money and have to work	10%
Social and cultural acceptance	10%
Don't know what to do	0%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	0%

90% of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

Face masks

Proportion of respondents who have a face mask:

Have a mask	99%
Do not have a mask	1%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	96%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	3%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	0%

Proportion of respondents who did not have a mask, and reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Homemade	99%
Using a scarf as a mask	2%
Reusing an old mask	54%

Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:[3]

When out of the house shopping	80%
When out of the house for work	80%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	18%
When participating in social gatherings	42%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	43%
When receiving guests in the house	13%
Never	2%
All the time	0%
When going to the hospital/health center[4]	14%

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Of those respondents not wearing a mask, proportion that reported the following reasons for not wearing a mask:[3]

Don't believe face masks are important/effective against COVID-19	0%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	84%
Children refuse to wear masks	16%
Other	0%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	38%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	29%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	14%
No, not available in the market	16%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	85%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	6%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	4%
No, not available in the market	2%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Of those respondents not wearing a mask, proportion that reported the following reasons for not wearing a mask:[3]

Don't believe face masks are important/effective against COVID-19	0%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	100%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Other	0%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	49%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	37%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	11%
No, not available in the market	4%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

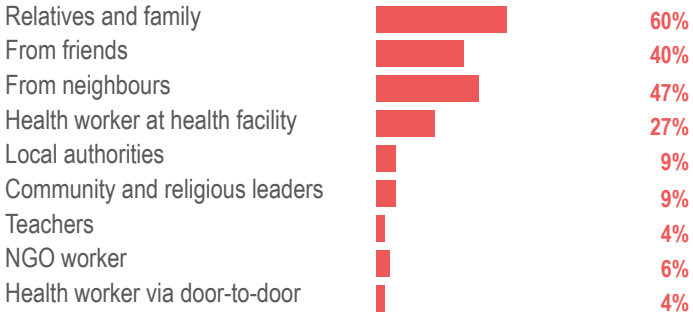
I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	87%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	3%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	9%
No, not available in the market	1%

Results for Al-Hasakeh- Female

COVID-19 Knowledge

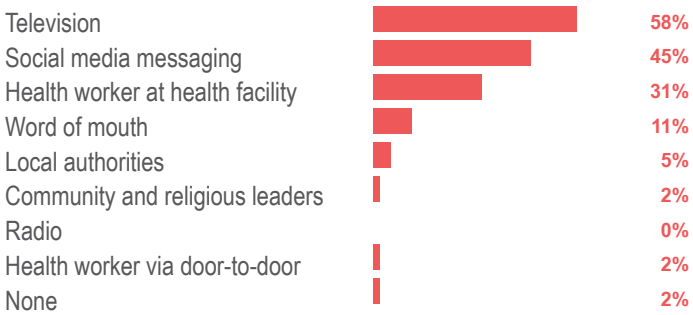
Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

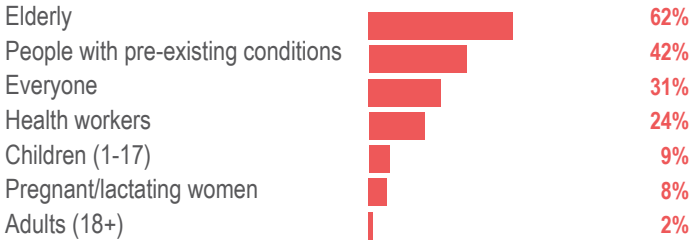


Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

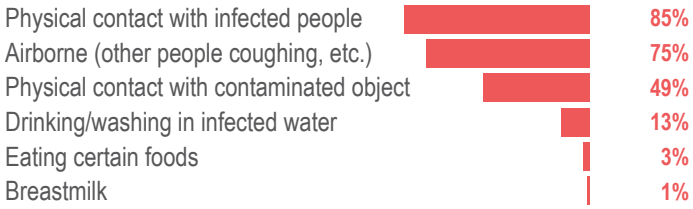
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:[3]



Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:[3]

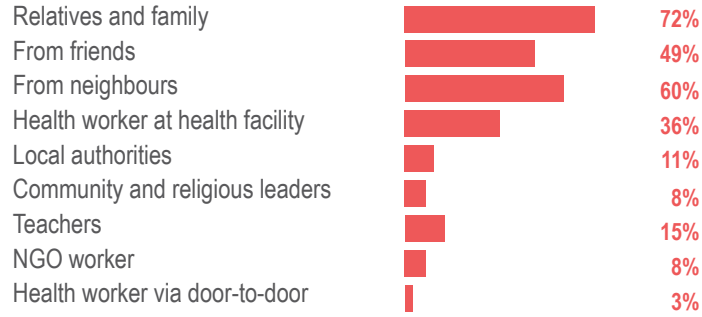


Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]



Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

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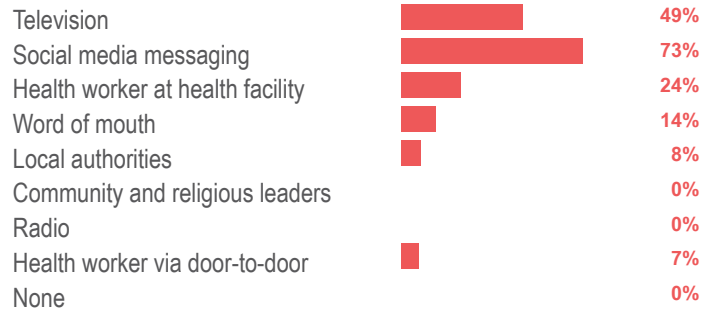
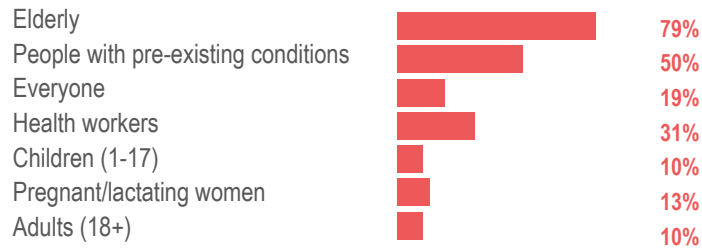
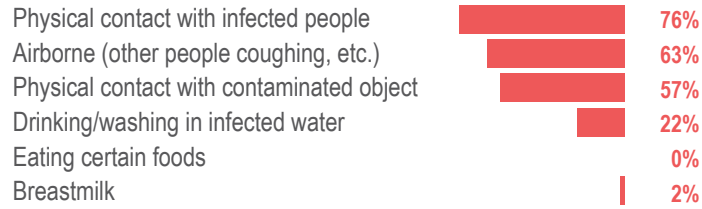


Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:[3]



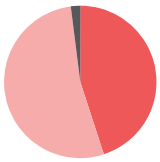
Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:

Yes, all show symptoms	45%
No, not all show symptoms	53%
Do not know	2%



Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	97%
Cough	67%
Sneezing	61%
Headache	53%
Sore throat	46%
Diarrhoea	41%
Joint/muscle pain	30%
Rash	6%
Vomiting	2%
Difficulty breathing	2%

Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:

Yes	100%
No	0%

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]

Wearing a face mask	81%
Avoid crowds	77%
Wearing gloves	61%
Washing hands	47%
Stay home	51%
Stop shaking hands and touching	47%
Increase physical distance	27%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	23%
Praying	7%

Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	69%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	52%
Eating garlic	49%
Taking specific medication	12%
Taking a hot bath	8%
Avoiding housefiles	4%
None	3%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	2%
Other	2%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Survey respondents' views on whether all people with COVID-19 show symptoms:

Yes, all show symptoms	51%
No, not all show symptoms	49%
Do not know	0%

Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	82%
Cough	53%
Sneezing	41%
Headache	47%
Sore throat	31%
Diarrhoea	43%
Joint/muscle pain	33%
Rash	3%
Vomiting	12%
Difficulty breathing	65%
Lack of appetite[4]	58%
Loss of taste/smell[4]	70%

Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:

Yes	100%
No	0%

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]

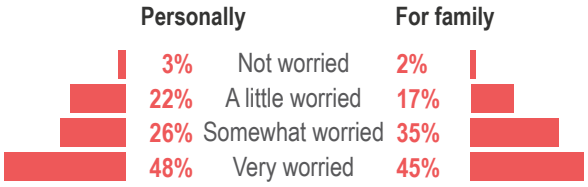
Wearing a face mask	79%
Avoid crowds	79%
Wearing gloves	60%
Washing hands	61%
Stay home	38%
Stop shaking hands and touching	61%
Increase physical distance	30%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	22%
Praying	13%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	44%

Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	70%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	39%
Eating garlic	36%
Taking specific medication	10%
Taking a hot bath	15%
Avoiding housefiles	7%
None	3%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	59%
Other	0%

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:



Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:

Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

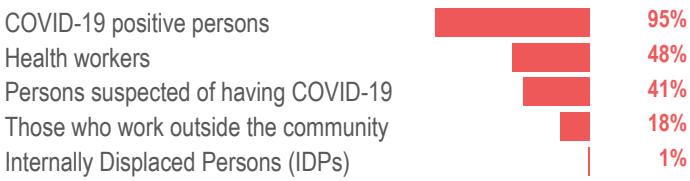
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	5%	56%
About the same	1%	12%	13%
More dangerous	98%	82%	31%
Don't know	0%	1%	1%

Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:[3]

People should shake hands	5%
People should participate in social gatherings	6%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	58%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	98%

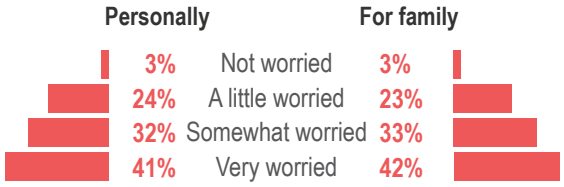
92% of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the above % who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:[3]



Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Respondents' degree of concern with regards to COVID-19:



Respondents' estimations of the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 within the month following data collection:

Respondents' assessment of danger posed by COVID-19 in comparison to other diseases:

	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	10%	46%
About the same	1%	11%	25%
More dangerous	99%	79%	29%
Don't know	0%	1%	0%

Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:[3]

People should shake hands	2%
People should participate in social gatherings	3%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	63%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	100%

89% of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

Of the above % who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:[3]

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Greeted someone with a handshake / hug	50%
Left the house	90%
Visited friends and family outside the home	81%
Left home to go to work	30%
Attended a large gathering	25%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	48%
Washed hands more than normal	93%
Stayed home more than normal	78%

In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:[3]

Do nothing/continue life as normal	0%
Stay at home	14%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	33%
Call a doctor/medical professional	26%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	30%
Go to hospital	38%
Pray	1%
Go to work even while sick	5%

75% of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19

96% of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting having taken the following prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]

Wearing a face mask	77%
Avoiding crowds	65%
Wearing gloves	49%
Washing hands	42%
Stop shaking hands	43%
Staying home	44%
Increasing physical distance	25%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	22%
Pray	7%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Greeted someone with a handshake / hug	50%
Left the house	88%
Visited friends and family outside the home	81%
Left home to go to work	52%
Attended a large gathering	21%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	74%
Washed hands more than normal	95%
Stayed home more than normal	68%

In case of contracting COVID-19, responses from respondents as to what they would do:[3]

Do nothing/continue life as normal	1%
Stay at home	15%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	47%
Call a doctor/medical professional	22%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	29%
Go to hospital	36%
Pray	7%
Go to work even while sick	5%

78% of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19

92% of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting having taken the following prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:[3]

Wearing a face mask	69%
Avoiding crowds	52%
Wearing gloves	57%
Washing hands	54%
Stop shaking hands	38%
Staying home	23%
Increasing physical distance	22%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	32%
Pray	3%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	37%

COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020

37% of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:[3]

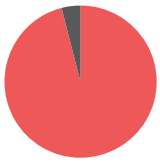
Lack of money to buy protective items	20%
Lack of money and have to work	14%
Social and cultural acceptance	6%
Don't know what to do	5%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	2%

91% of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

Face masks

Proportion of respondents who have a face mask:

Have a mask	96%
Do not have a mask	4%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	83%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	11%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	2%
No, not available in the market	2%

Proportion of respondents who did not have a mask, and reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Homemade	73%
Using a scarf as a mask	27%
Reusing an old mask	13%

Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:[3]

When out of the house shopping	72%
When out of the house for work	32%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	18%
When participating in social gatherings	14%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	17%
When receiving guests in the house	9%
Never	8%
All the time	0%

Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020

24% of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

Of the above %, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:[3]

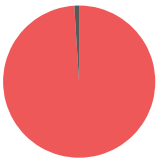
Lack of money to buy protective items	12%
Lack of money and have to work	5%
Social and cultural acceptance	7%
Don't know what to do	0%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	0%

85% of respondents use hand sanitizer if available before entering a public building

Face masks

Proportion of respondents who have a face mask:

Have a mask	99%
Do not have a mask	1%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a face mask through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:

I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	94%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	5%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	0%

Proportion of respondents who did not have a mask, and reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:[3]

Homemade	85%
Using a scarf as a mask	15%
Reusing an old mask	10%

Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:[3]

When out of the house shopping	68%
When out of the house for work	44%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	14%
When participating in social gatherings	14%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	11%
When receiving guests in the house	16%
Never	6%
All the time	0%
When going to the hospital/health center[4]	8%

Round 4 - 30 Aug- 7 Sep 2020		Round 5 - 20-21 October 2020	
Of those respondents not wearing a mask, proportion that reported the following reasons for not wearing a mask:[3]			
Don't believe face masks are important/effective against COVID-19	0%	Don't believe face masks are important/effective against COVID-19	0%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	24%	Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	11%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%	Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Other	88%	Other	95%
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get a respirator through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:			
I don't know	4%	I don't know	2%
Yes, in the market	36%	Yes, in the market	35%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%	Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%	Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	38%	No, in market but too expensive	49%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	7%	No, in market but in insufficient quantities	9%
No, not available in the market	15%	No, not available in the market	5%
Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to get gloves through the following channels in the week prior to data collection:			
I don't know	2%	I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	85%	Yes, in the market	88%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%	Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%	Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	9%	No, in market but too expensive	5%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%	No, in market but in insufficient quantities	7%
No, not available in the market	3%	No, not available in the market	1%

Endnotes

The complete northeast Syria KAP dataset is available here.

1. Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 13 - 9 December 2020 - World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.
2. Round 4 results presented here were re-analyzed, including only respondents whose interviews met inclusion criteria for both round 4 and round 5. This means that round 4 results presented here may differ from round 4 results presented in earlier factsheets, but allows for comparability between rounds.
3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.
4. New answer options were added in round 5; data does not exist for round 4.

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