# NORTHWEST SYRIA: COVID-19 Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey, August - September 2020 (Round 4)

### **CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY**

As of 1 October, 1,072 people have tested positive for COVID-19 in Northwest Syria (NWS), including 6 fatalities.<sup>1</sup> Reports from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) indicate that 16% of all cases in NWS (172 respondents) are health care workers.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the report indicates that short term closures and limitations on the number of people allowed to cross at international and internal crossing points have hindered access by humanitarian workers to support the response to existing needs and COVID-19 in vulnerable areas. The report also states that that while accommodations have been made in most instances to facilitate continued access by humanitarian staff, there have been incidents of movement restrictions on civilians seeking medical treatment across the border.<sup>1</sup>

To this end, the REACH Syria team developed and continues to build on a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey through consultation with relevant humanitarian clusters and working groups. The goal of this survey is to understand the gaps that exist in the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of the Syrian population with regards to to COVID-19 and to provide partners with information to find ways to fill the gaps. Round 4 does not use a panel survey approach, and has collected data from new respondents unlike in the previous three rounds. This factsheet presents descriptive statistics from the fourth round of the KAP survey, conducted by REACH in Idleb and Aleppo governorates in Northwest Syria from 25 August to 17 September 2020. Data was collected from 1,854 respondents, 736 in Idleb and 1118 in Aleppo.<sup>3</sup> Descriptive statistics for all previous survey rounds are available <u>here</u>, and include each specific KAP indicator, disaggregated by governorate, sex, and rural/urban population.

Data for this survey was collected using a non-probability sampling framework, and survey locations are selected based on REACH field team capacity. Enumerators identified respondents through their networks and, from references of other respondents (snowballing), 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 is 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.

#### 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 (25 August to 17 September 2020). It should be noted that additional data was collected on September 16-17 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.



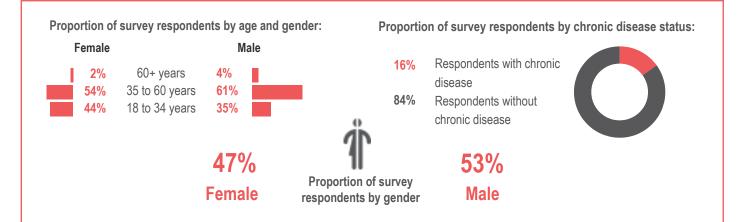
### **KEY FINDINGS**

- Nine-six percent (96%) of respondents reported that the main public medium through which they receive information about COVID-19 is social media messaging.
- Fifty-nine percent (59%) reported that health workers at health facilities are the source they trust the most to provide reliable information on COVID-19.
- Fifty-three percent (53%) of all respondents have face masks, although, the reported rate of wearing a face mask in most scenarios is below 26%, except for shopping (49%) and work (61%).
- Fifty-five percent (57%) of respondents reported that drinking boiled herbs and eating certain foods remains one of the main myths they have heard surrounding the prevention of COVID-19.

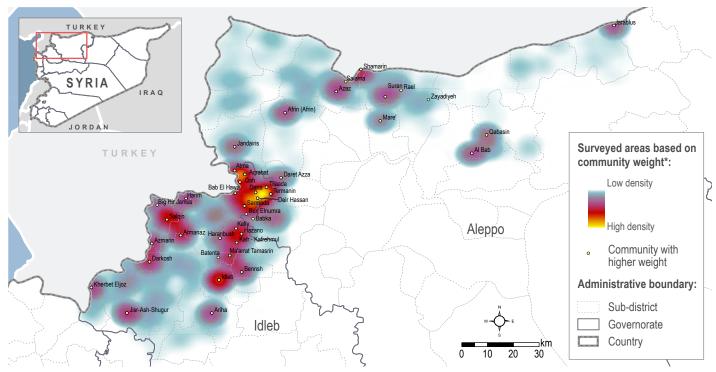
- Sixty-seven percent (67%) of respondents in rural areas reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to the mitigate risk of contracting COVID-19.
- Those who do not wear a mask (69%) report that it is too uncomfortable.
- Fourty-seven percent (47%) of respondents inaccurately reported that all those infected by COVID-19 show symptoms.
- Compared with previous rounds, it should be noted that this sample of respondents reported a higher estimated likelihood of contracting COVID-19 (59%).



## **Demographics**



#### **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.

### Endnotes

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available here.

1. Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.

3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

#### CONTACT

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# **Results for Northwest Syria**

## 🔅 COVID-19 Knowledge

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Relatives and family	68%
From friends	61%
Health worker at health facility	53%
From neighbours	41%
Health worker via door-to-door	28%
NGO worker	26%
Local authorities	14%
Teachers	8%
Community and religious leaders	7%

Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Elderly	73%
People with pre-existing conditions	66%
Health workers	24%
Everyone	22%
Children (1-17)	<b>12%</b>
Adults (18+)	11%
Pregnant/lactating women	11%
People with weak immune systems	3%

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

Yes, all show symptoms	47%
No, not all show symptoms	<b>49%</b>
Do not know	4%



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

Yes	94%	
No	4%	N N
Do not know	2%	

Of the 94%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Wearing a face mask	80%
Washing hands	<b>76%</b>
Avoid crowds	<b>68%</b>
Stop shaking hands and touching	55%
Stay home	<b>46%</b>
Wearing gloves	43%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	38%
Increase physical distance	37%
Praying	<b>16%</b>

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Social media messaging	96%
Television	17%
Other	2%
Radio	1%
Don't know	1%

Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

	<b>59%</b>
	57%
	31%
	<b>26%</b>
	8%
	8%
I	2%
	1%
	0%

# Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Physical contact with infected people	83%
Airborne (other people coughing, etc.)	<b>82%</b>
Physical contact with contaminated object	<b>54%</b>
Drinking/washing in infected water	<b>16%</b>
Breastmilk	3%
Eating certain foods	2%

# Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19: $^{3}$

Fever 92%	1
32/	/0
Cough 86%	6
Sneezing 66%	6
Sore throat 50%	6
Headache 35%	6
Joint/muscle pain 30%	6
Diarrhoea 20%	6
Vomiting 79	6
Rash 49	6
Difficulty breathing 49	6
Other 19	6

#### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	55%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	33%
Eating garlic	<b>31%</b>
Taking specific medication	23%
None	<b>12%</b>
Taking a hot bath	7%
Avoiding housefiles	3%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	3%
l don't know	3%
Gargling with salt water	0%
Other	0%

3

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



#### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:3

People should shake hands	<b>6%</b>
People should participate in social gatherings	12%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	<b>51%</b>
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	90%

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

1	Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	8%	57%
About the same	5%	11%	12%
More dangerous	95%	79%	30%
Don't know	0%	2%	1%

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



**61%** of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

#### Of the 61% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:3

COVID-19 positive persons

Persons suspected of having COVID-19 Health workers Those who work outside the community Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

86%
48%
33%
13%
2%

## **COVID-19** Practices

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	<b>78%</b>
Left the house	95%
Visited friends and family outside the home	85%
Left home to go to work	63%
Attended a large gathering	53%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	23%
Washed hands more than normal	65%
Stayed home more than normal	33%

#### 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	11%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	<b>42%</b>
Call a doctor/medical professional	<b>29%</b>
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	<b>21%</b>
Go to hospital	<b>50%</b>
Pray	3%
Go to work even while sick	12%





64%

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

Of the 64%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:3

Washing hands	<b>79%</b>
Avoiding crowds	<b>62%</b>
Wearing a face mask	57%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	51%
Stop shaking hands	34%
Staying home	25%
Wearing gloves	<b>21%</b>
Increasing physical distance	22%
Pray	14%



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

Of the 62%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

Lack of money to buy protective items	38%
Lack of money and have to work	35%
Social and cultural acceptance	7%
Don't know what to do	6%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	2%

## 88%

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



Have a mask	53%
Do not have a mask	47%

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:

l don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	80%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	15%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	1%

#### Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:

When out of the house shopping	<b>49%</b>
When out of the house for work	<mark>61</mark> %
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	11%
When participating in social gatherings	<b>26%</b>
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	13%
When receiving guests in the house	7%
Never	10%
All the time	1%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Homemade	30%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Using a scarf as a mask	<b>39%</b>
Nothing	40%

#### Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:

1%
<b>69%</b>
0%
18%
<b>12%</b>

l don't know	10%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	41%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	6%
No, not available in the market	29%

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

l don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	82%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	11%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	1%

## **Endnotes**

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available here.

1. Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.

3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

#### CONTACT

Jimmie Braley,

REACH Syria Emergency Team

# **Results for NWS- Aleppo**

## 🔅 COVID-19 Knowledge

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Relatives and family	72%
From friends	67%
Health worker at health facility	53%
From neighbours	47%
Health worker via door-to-door	50%
NGO worker	28%
Local authorities	23%
Teachers	9%
Community and religious leaders	12%

Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Elderly	749	%
People with pre-existing conditions	66%	6
Health workers	27%	6
Everyone	23%	6
Children (1-17)	119	6
Adults (18+)	119	6
Pregnant/lactating women	119	6
People with weak immune systems	09	6

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

Yes, all show symptoms	<b>49%</b>
No, not all show symptoms	46%
Do not know	5%



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

Yes	<b>91%</b>	
No	6%	N
Do not know	3%	

Of the 91%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Wearing a face mask	82%
Washing hands	75%
Avoid crowds	<b>69%</b>
Stop shaking hands and touching	55%
Stay home	<b>46%</b>
Wearing gloves	51%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	40%
Increase physical distance	<b>40%</b>
Praying	20%

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Social media messaging	<b>95%</b>
Television	23%
Other	1%
Radio	2%
Don't know	2%

Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Licelth werker at health facility	59%
Health worker at health facility	
Social media messaging	56%
Word of mouth	37%
Health worker via door-to-door	<b>16%</b>
Local authorities	11%
Television	14%
Community/religious leaders	4%
None	 2%
Radio	0%

# Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Physical contact with infected people	86%
Airborne (other people coughing, etc.)	<b>82%</b>
Physical contact with contaminated object	57%
Drinking/washing in infected water	18%
Breastmilk	5%
Eating certain foods	5%

# Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19: $^{3}$

Fever	96%
Cough	86%
Sneezing	72%
Sore throat	57%
Headache	41%
Joint/muscle pain	33%
Diarrhoea	20%
Vomiting	5%
Rash	1%
Difficulty breathing	4%
Other	3%

#### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	65%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	27%
Eating garlic	31%
Taking specific medication	<b>32%</b>
None	<b>6%</b>
Taking a hot bath	7%
Avoiding housefiles	2%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	7%
l don't know	4%
Gargling with salt water	1%
Other	1%

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



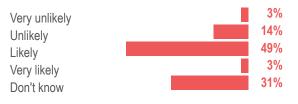
#### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:3

People should shake hands	10%
People should participate in social gatherings	<b>21%</b>
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	<b>64%</b>
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	84%

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

1	Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	2%	13%	52%
About the same	8%	11%	14%
More dangerous	89%	72%	31%
Don't know	0%	3%	2%

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



**49%** 

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

#### Of the 49% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:3

COVID-19 positive persons

Persons suspected of having COVID-19 Health workers Those who work outside the community Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

91%
55%
37%
<b>9</b> %
3%

## **COVID-19** Practices

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	74%
Left the house	<b>92%</b>
Visited friends and family outside the home	86%
Left home to go to work	66%
Attended a large gathering	49%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	23%
Washed hands more than normal	56%
Stayed home more than normal	37%

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

Do nothing/Continue life as normal	3%
Stay at home	12%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	38%
Call a doctor/medical professional	27%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	18%
Go to hospital	58%
Pray	6%
Go to work even while sick	10%





59%

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

Of the 59%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Washing hands	80%
Avoiding crowds	<b>70%</b>
Wearing a face mask	<b>64%</b>
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	<b>54%</b>
Stop shaking hands	<b>36%</b>
Staying home	28%
Wearing gloves	27%
Increasing physical distance	<b>26%</b>
Pray	25%



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

Of the 66%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

Lack of money to buy protective items		44%
Lack of money and have to work		38%
Social and cultural acceptance	•	5%
Don't know what to do		9%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists		4%

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



Have a mask	<b>46%</b>
Do not have a mask	54%

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:

l don't know	2%
Yes, in the market	<b>76%</b>
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	18%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	1%

## Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:

When out of the house shopping	<b>62%</b>
When out of the house for work	<b>56%</b>
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	11%
When participating in social gatherings	<b>24%</b>
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	<b>23%</b>
When receiving guests in the house	4%
Never	11%
All the time	2%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Homemade	20%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Using a scarf as a mask	11%
Nothing	<b>63</b> %

Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:

Don't believe face masks are important/ effective against	0%
COVID-19	
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	21%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	<b>50%</b>
Other	<b>29%</b>

l don't know	12%
Yes, in the market	20%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	27%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	7%
No, not available in the market	34%

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

l don't know	2%
Yes, in the market	77%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	18%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	1%

## Endnotes

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available here.

1. Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.

3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

#### CONTACT

Jimmie Braley,

REACH Syria Emergency Team

# **Results for NWS- Idleb**

## COVID-19 Knowledge

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Relatives and family		65%
From friends		58%
Health worker at health facility		55%
From neighbours		38%
Health worker via door-to-door		31%
NGO worker		25%
Local authorities		10%
Teachers		7%
Community and religious leaders	1 C	4%

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

Elderly	72%
People with pre-existing conditions	66%
Health workers	23%
Everyone	22%
Children (1-17)	12%
Adults (18+)	10%
Pregnant/lactating women	11%
People with weak immune systems	0%

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

Yes, all show symptoms	<b>46%</b>
No, not all show symptoms	<b>50%</b>
Do not know	4%



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

Yes	96%	
No	3%	(
Do not know	1%	

Of the 96%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:3

Wearing a face mask	80%
Washing hands	77%
Avoid crowds	<b>67%</b>
Stop shaking hands and touching	<b>55%</b>
Stay home	41%
Wearing gloves	<b>39%</b>
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	37%
Increase physical distance	<b>36%</b>
Praying	14%

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Social media messaging	97%
Television	14%
Other	 2%
Radio	0%
Don't know	0%

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

	<b>59%</b>
	57%
	<b>28%</b>
	32%
	7%
	5%
I	1%
	1%
	0%

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

Physical contact with infected people	81%
Airborne (other people coughing, etc.)	83%
Physical contact with contaminated object	<b>52%</b>
Drinking/washing in infected water	14%
Breastmilk	2%
Eating certain foods	1%

#### Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to **COVID-19:3**

Fever Cough Sneezing	90% 85% 62%
Sore throat Headache	45%
Joint/muscle pain	27%
Diarrhoea	20%
Vomiting Rash	<b>7%</b>
Difficulty breathing	5%
Other	0%

#### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	50%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	37%
Eating garlic	32%
Taking specific medication	19%
None	15%
Taking a hot bath	7%
Avoiding housefiles	4%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	1%
I don't know	3%
Gargling with salt water	0%
Other	0%

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



#### 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	44%
People should maintain distance while gueuing in public places	94%

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

1	Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	5%	59%
About the same	2%	11%	12%
More dangerous	98%	83%	29%
Don't know	0%	1%	0%

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



67%

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

#### Of the 67% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:3

COVID-19 positive persons

Persons suspected of having COVID-19 Health workers Those who work outside the community

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

85%
45%
<b>31%</b>
15%
2%

## **COVID-19** Practices

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	80%
Left the house	<b>96%</b>
Visited friends and family outside the home	86%
Left home to go to work	<b>62%</b>
Attended a large gathering	55%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	24%
Washed hands more than normal	<b>70%</b>
Stayed home more than normal	31%

#### 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	10%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	44%
Call a doctor/medical professional	30%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	23%
Go to hospital	46%
Pray	2%
Go to work even while sick	13%





67%

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

Of the 67%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Washing hands	78%
Avoiding crowds	58%
Wearing a face mask	53%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	50%
Stop shaking hands	33%
Staying home	23%
Wearing gloves	18%
Increasing physical distance	<b>20%</b>
Pray	<b>9%</b>

# 61% of restakin

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

Of the 61%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

Lack of money to buy protective items		35%
Lack of money and have to work		34%
Social and cultural acceptance		8%
Don't know what to do		4%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	I.	1%

## 89% of resp

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



Have a mask	48%
Do not have a mask	52%

#### 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:

l don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	<b>82%</b>
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	13%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	0%

## Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:

When out of the house shopping	43%
When out of the house for work	<b>63%</b>
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	11%
When participating in social gatherings	27%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	7%
When receiving guests in the house	9%
Never	10%
All the time	0%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Homemade	37%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Using a scarf as a mask	<b>60%</b>
Nothing	22%

# Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:

1%
<b>96%</b>
0%
0%
3%

l don't know	8%
Yes, in the market	12%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	49%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	5%
No, not available in the market	26%

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

l don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	86%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	8%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	2%
No, not available in the market	1%
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## Endnotes

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available here.

1. Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.

3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

#### CONTACT

Jimmie Braley,

REACH Syria Emergency Team

# **Results for NWS- Male**

## 🔅 COVID-19 Knowledge

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Relatives and family	60%
From friends	67%
Health worker at health facility	63%
From neighbours	32%
Health worker via door-to-door	<b>26%</b>
NGO worker	30%
Local authorities	19%
Teachers	6%
Community and religious leaders	12%

Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Elderly	78%
People with pre-existing conditions	73%
Health workers	24%
Everyone	18%
Children (1-17)	<b>12%</b>
Adults (18+)	12%
Pregnant/lactating women	10%
People with weak immune systems	0%

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

Yes, all show symptoms	44%
No, not all show symptoms	<b>54%</b>
Do not know	2%



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

Yes	94%	
No	5%	
Do not know	1%	

Of the 94%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Wearing a face mask	85%
Washing hands	75%
Avoid crowds	71%
Stop shaking hands and touching	<b>54%</b>
Stay home	41%
Wearing gloves	<b>52%</b>
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	34%
Increase physical distance	<b>42%</b>
Praying	19%

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Social media messaging	98%
Television	<b>16%</b>
Other	1%
Radio	 2%
Don't know	0%

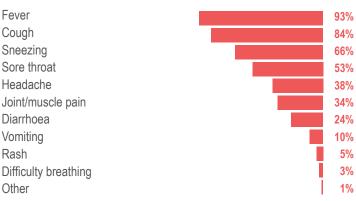
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Health worker at health facility	64%
Social media messaging	57%
Word of mouth	24%
Health worker via door-to-door	<b>26%</b>
Local authorities	10%
Television	<b>9%</b>
Community/religious leaders	4%
None	 2%
Radio	0%

# Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Physical contact with infected people	85%
Airborne (other people coughing, etc.)	84%
Physical contact with contaminated object	<b>58%</b>
Drinking/washing in infected water	<b>18%</b>
Breastmilk	4%
Eating certain foods	3%

# Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19: $^{3}$



#### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	52%	
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	40%	
Eating garlic	34%	
Taking specific medication	27%	
None	14%	
Taking a hot bath	10%	
Avoiding housefiles	4%	
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	2%	
l don't know	1%	
Gargling with salt water	1%	
Other	0%	

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



#### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:<sup>3</sup>

People should shake hands	<b>6%</b>
People should participate in social gatherings	12%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	<b>51%</b>
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	<b>91%</b>

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

1	Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	8%	54%
About the same	5%	11%	12%
More dangerous	94%	79%	33%
Don't know	0%	1%	1%

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



60% of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

#### Of the 60% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:3

COVID-19 positive persons

Persons suspected of having COVID-19 Health workers Those who work outside the community Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

	84%
	50%
	<b>39%</b>
	13%
1	3%

## **COVID-19** Practices

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	<b>81%</b>
Left the house	<b>99%</b>
Visited friends and family outside the home	88%
Left home to go to work	86%
Attended a large gathering	84%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	25%
Washed hands more than normal	64%
Stayed home more than normal	<b>26</b> %

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

Do nothing/Continue life as normal	2%
Stay at home	9%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	45%
Call a doctor/medical professional	32%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	<b>21%</b>
Go to hospital	53%
Pray	4%
Go to work even while sick	14%





63%

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

Of the 63%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:3

Washing hands	78%
Avoiding crowds	62%
Wearing a face mask	66%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	40%
Stop shaking hands	30%
Staying home	18%
Wearing gloves	24%
Increasing physical distance	27%
Pray	17%



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

Of the 63%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

Lack of money to buy protective items	32%
Lack of money and have to work	45%
Social and cultural acceptance	<b>9%</b>
Don't know what to do	3%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	2%

## 90%

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



Have a mask	51%
Do not have a mask	49%

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:

l don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	<mark>81</mark> %
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	13%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	1%

#### Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:

When out of the house shopping	<b>51%</b>
When out of the house for work	71%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	10%
When participating in social gatherings	<b>40%</b>
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	15%
When receiving guests in the house	7%
Never	6%
All the time	1%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Homemade	34%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Using a scarf as a mask	<b>20%</b>
Nothing	53%

Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:

0%
59%
0%
3%
38%

l don't know	7%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	41%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	6%
No, not available in the market	31%

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

l don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	84%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	10%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	1%
•	170

## **Endnotes**

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available here.

1. Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.

3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

#### CONTACT

Jimmie Braley,

REACH Syria Emergency Team

# **Results for NWS- Female**

## 🗜 COVID-19 Knowledge

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Relatives and family	75%
From friends	56%
Health worker at health facility	44%
From neighbours	<b>50%</b>
Health worker via door-to-door	<b>29%</b>
NGO worker	23%
Local authorities	10%
Teachers	9%
Community and religious leaders	2%

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

Elderly	68%
People with pre-existing conditions	60%
Health workers	24%
Everyone	25%
Children (1-17)	11%
Adults (18+)	9%
Pregnant/lactating women	12%
People with weak immune systems	0%

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

50%

44%

6%

Yes, all show symptoms
No, not all show symptoms
Do not know



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

Yes	94%	
No	3%	( ) ( )
Do not know	3%	

Of the 94%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:3

Wearing a face mask	<b>76%</b>
Washing hands	77%
Avoid crowds	<b>66%</b>
Stop shaking hands and touching	<b>56%</b>
Stay home	<b>50%</b>
Wearing gloves	35%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	41%
Increase physical distance	<b>32%</b>
Praying	13%

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Social media messaging	95%
Television	<b>19%</b>
Other	2%
Radio	1%
Don't know	2%

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

Health worker at health facility	55%
Social media messaging	6%
Word of mouth	38%
Health worker via door-to-door	<b>26%</b>
Local authorities	6%
Television	8%
Community/religious leaders	0%
None	1%
Radio	0%

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

Physical contact with infected people	81%
Airborne (other people coughing, etc.)	<b>81%</b>
Physical contact with contaminated object	<b>50%</b>
Drinking/washing in infected water	14%
Breastmilk	3%
Eating certain foods	2%

#### Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to **COVID-19:3**

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Fever	9	2%
Cough	8	7%
Sneezing	6	5%
Sore throat	4	6%
Headache	3	2%
Joint/muscle pain	2	.5%
Diarrhoea	1	6%
Vomiting		4%
Rash		3%
Difficulty breathing		6%
Other		1%

#### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	58%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	27%
Eating garlic	29%
Taking specific medication	20%
None	10%
Taking a hot bath	4%
Avoiding housefiles	3%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	5%
l don't know	5%
Gargling with salt water	0%
Other	1%

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



#### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:3

People should shake hands	7%
People should participate in social gatherings	13%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	<b>52%</b>
People should maintain distance while gueuing in public places	89%

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

1	Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	8%	59%
About the same	4%	11%	13%
More dangerous	95%	79%	27%
Don't know	0%	2%	1%

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



61% of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

#### Of the 61% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:3

COVID-19 positive persons

Persons suspected of having COVID-19 Health workers Those who work outside the community Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

89%
46%
<b>28%</b>
13%
2%

## **COVID-19** Practices

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	<b>76%</b>
Left the house	91%
Visited friends and family outside the home	82%
Left home to go to work	41%
Attended a large gathering	22%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	22%
Washed hands more than normal	65%
Stayed home more than normal	40%

#### 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	13%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	<b>39%</b>
Call a doctor/medical professional	<b>26%</b>
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	22%
Go to hospital	48%
Pray	3%
Go to work even while sick	9%





65%

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

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Of the 65%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Washing hands	80%
Avoiding crowds	<b>62%</b>
Wearing a face mask	<b>49%</b>
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	<b>61%</b>
Stop shaking hands	38%
Staying home	31%
Wearing gloves	18%
Increasing physical distance	18%
Pray	11%



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

Of the 62%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

Lack of money to buy protective items		44%
Lack of money and have to work		27%
Social and cultural acceptance	•	5%
Don't know what to do		8%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists		2%

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



ave a mask	44%
o not have a mask	56%

**4%** 5%

Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Homemade	27%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Using a scarf as a mask	<b>53%</b>
Nothing	30%

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:

l don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	<b>79%</b>
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	16%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	1%

## Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:

When out of the house shopping	<b>48%</b>
When out of the house for work	<b>50%</b>
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	<b>12%</b>
When participating in social gatherings	<b>12%</b>
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	11%
When receiving guests in the house	8%
Never	<b>15%</b>
All the time	1%

Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:

Don't believe face masks are important/ effective against 1	%
COVID-19	
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable 72	%
Children refuse to wear masks 0	%
Don't know 25	%
Other 2	%

l don't know	12%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	40%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	5%
No, not available in the market	27%

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

l don't know	2%
Yes, in the market	81%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	13%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	2%
No, not available in the market	1%
	170

## Endnotes

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available here.

1. Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.

3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

#### CONTACT

Jimmie Braley,

REACH Syria Emergency Team

# **Results for NWS- Urban**

## 🗜 COVID-19 Knowledge

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Relatives and family	69%
From friends	<b>62%</b>
Health worker at health facility	<b>59%</b>
From neighbours	41%
Health worker via door-to-door	32%
NGO worker	30%
Local authorities	15%
Teachers	8%
Community and religious leaders	8%

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

Elderly	74%
People with pre-existing conditions	<b>72%</b>
Health workers	<b>24%</b>
Everyone	20%
Children (1-17)	11%
Adults (18+)	12%
Pregnant/lactating women	9%
People with weak immune systems	0%

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

Yes, all show symptoms	43%
No, not all show symptoms	54%
Do not know	3%



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

Yes	<b>95</b> %	
No	4%	
Do not know	1%	

Of the 95%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:3

Wearing a face mask	<b>82%</b>
Washing hands	80%
Avoid crowds	71%
Stop shaking hands and touching	<b>59%</b>
Stay home	45%
Wearing gloves	44%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	<b>39%</b>
Increase physical distance	41%
Praying	17%

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Social media messaging	98%
Television	<b>16%</b>
Other	0%
Radio	 2%
Don't know	0%

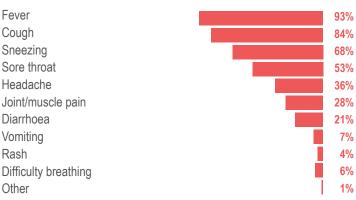
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:3

•	
Health worker at health facility	<b>61%</b>
Social media messaging	57%
Word of mouth	33%
Health worker via door-to-door	<b>28%</b>
Local authorities	8%
Television	7%
Community/religious leaders	 2%
None	1%
Radio	0%

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

Physical contact with infected people	85%
Airborne (other people coughing, etc.)	82%
Physical contact with contaminated object	55%
Drinking/washing in infected water	14%
Breastmilk	2%
Eating certain foods	2%

#### Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to **COVID-19:3**



#### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	55%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	33%
Eating garlic	34%
Taking specific medication	22%
None	13%
Taking a hot bath	7%
Avoiding housefiles	3%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	3%
l don't know	2%
Gargling with salt water	0%
Other	1%

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



#### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:3

People should shake hands	2%
People should participate in social gatherings	8%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	<b>48%</b>
People should maintain distance while gueuing in public places	93%

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

1	Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	8%	57%
About the same	2%	12%	11%
More dangerous	97%	78%	32%
Don't know	0%	1%	0%

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



**60%** of respondents believe that COVID-19 is generating discrimination against specific groups of people

#### Of the 60% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:3

COVID-19 positive persons

Persons suspected of having COVID-19 Health workers Those who work outside the community Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

90%
46%
30%
10%
3%

## **COVID-19** Practices

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	<b>79%</b>
Left the house	<b>96%</b>
Visited friends and family outside the home	84%
Left home to go to work	64%
Attended a large gathering	<b>52%</b>
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	24%
Washed hands more than normal	65%
Stayed home more than normal	31%

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

0%
13%
48%
30%
21%
47%
5%
11%





63%

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

Of the 63%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Washing hands	<mark>81%</mark>
Avoiding crowds	<b>59%</b>
Wearing a face mask	<b>62%</b>
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	<b>51%</b>
Stop shaking hands	<b>36%</b>
Staying home	18%
Wearing gloves	24%
Increasing physical distance	<b>26%</b>
Pray	13%



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

Of the 59%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

Lack of money to buy protective items	33%
Lack of money and have to work	<b>39%</b>
Social and cultural acceptance	7%
Don't know what to do	4%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	 1%

## 90%

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



Have a mask	51%
Do not have a mask	49%

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:

l don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	84%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	11%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	0%

## Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:

When out of the house shopping	<b>48%</b>
When out of the house for work	<b>65%</b>
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	16%
When participating in social gatherings	<b>28%</b>
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	12%
When receiving guests in the house	9%
Never	10%
All the time	0%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Homemade	49%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Using a scarf as a mask	<b>52%</b>
Nothing	17%

Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:

0%
<b>79%</b>
0%
<b>9%</b>
<b>12%</b>

l don't know	9%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	47%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	6%
No, not available in the market	22%

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

l don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	89%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	7%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	0%
	<b>V</b> / 0

## **Endnotes**

The complete northwest Syria KAP dataset is available here.

1. Syrian Arab Republic: COVID-19 Response Update No. 11 - 7 October 2020 - World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

2. Additional data was collected on September 16 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.

3. Respondents could select more than one answer; total may be greater than 100%.

#### CONTACT

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# **Results for NWS- Rural**

## 🔅 COVID-19 Knowledge

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from whom they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Relatives and family	65%
From friends	<b>60%</b>
Health worker at health facility	43%
From neighbours	42%
Health worker via door-to-door	22%
NGO worker	21%
Local authorities	14%
Teachers	7%
Community and religious leaders	5%

Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Elderly	72%
People with pre-existing conditions	58%
Health workers	24%
Everyone	24%
Children (1-17)	12%
Adults (18+)	8%
Pregnant/lactating women	15%
People with weak immune systems	0%

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

52%

42%

6%

Yes, all show symptoms
No, not all show symptoms
Do not know



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

Yes	<b>92</b> %	
No	5%	N
Do not know	3%	

Of the 92%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Wearing a face mask	<b>78%</b>
Washing hands	<b>72%</b>
Avoid crowds	<b>63%</b>
Stop shaking hands and touching	<b>49%</b>
Stay home	47%
Wearing gloves	<b>42%</b>
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	<b>36%</b>
Increase physical distance	<b>31%</b>
Praying	15%

Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>



Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Health worker at health facility		57%
Social media messaging		55%
Word of mouth		<b>29%</b>
Health worker via door-to-door		23%
Local authorities		<b>9%</b>
Television		10%
Community/religious leaders	I	2%
None	I	2%
Radio		0%

# Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Physical contact with infected people	79%
Airborne (other people coughing, etc.)	83%
Physical contact with contaminated object	<b>52%</b>
Drinking/washing in infected water	<b>18%</b>
Breastmilk	5%
Eating certain foods	4%

# Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19: $^{3}$

<b>92%</b>
88%
<b>62%</b>
45%
32%
32%
18%
7%
5%
3%
2%

#### Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:<sup>3</sup>

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	55%	
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	34%	
Eating garlic	28%	
Taking specific medication	24%	
None	10%	
Taking a hot bath	6%	
Avoiding housefiles	4%	
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	4%	
l don't know	6%	
Gargling with salt water	1%	
Other	0%	

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



#### Proportion of respondents who agree with the following statements:3

People should shake hands	<b>12%</b>
People should participate in social gatherings	<b>19%</b>
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	<b>56%</b>
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	86%

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

1	Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	8%	57%
About the same	7%	10%	14%
More dangerous	91%	80%	27%
Don't know	1%	3%	1%

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



**63%** 

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

#### Of the 63% who reported there is discrimination, most commonly reported groups of people perceived to be likely to face discrimination:3

COVID-19 positive persons

Persons suspected of having COVID-19 Health workers Those who work outside the community Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

<b>82%</b>
<b>50%</b>
37%
18%
2%

## **COVID-19** Practices

Proportion of respondents who had done the following in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Greeted someone with a handshake/hug	77%
Left the house	<b>92%</b>
Visited friends and family outside the home	86%
Left home to go to work	62%
Attended a large gathering	53%
Tried to keep distance of two meters from others when outside	22%
Washed hands more than normal	63%
Stayed home more than normal	37%

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

Do nothing/Continue life as normal	3%
Stay at home	8%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	32%
Call a doctor/medical professional	28%
Go to doctor's office/ clinic	22%
Go to hospital	54%
Pray	2%
Go to work even while sick	14%





65%

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

Of the 65%, proportion of respondents reporting the following possible prevention measures to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19:<sup>3</sup>

Washing hands	76%
Avoiding crowds	66%
Wearing a face mask	50%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	51%
Stop shaking hands	33%
Staying home	34%
Wearing gloves	17%
Increasing physical distance	17%
Pray	15%



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

Of the 67%, proportion of respondents reporting on barriers that prevented them from taking preventive steps:<sup>3</sup>

Lack of money to buy protective items	44%
Lack of money and have to work	31%
Social and cultural acceptance	7%
Don't know what to do	9%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	 3%

## 86% <sup>°</sup>

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



Have a mask	42%	
Do not have a mask	58%	

#### 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:

l don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	73%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	<b>19%</b>
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	2%

## Proportion of respondents who reported wearing a face mask in the following environments:

When out of the house shopping	<b>52%</b>
When out of the house for work	<b>52%</b>
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	4%
When participating in social gatherings	23%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	13%
When receiving guests in the house	5%
Never	11%
All the time	2%



Proportion of respondents who reported it was/would be possible to use alternatives for a mask in the week prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>

Homemade	17%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Using a scarf as a mask	<b>30%</b>
Nothing	57%

# Proportion of respondents, not wearing a mask, reporting the following reasons for choosing not to wear one:

Don't believe face masks are important/ effective against	1%
COVID-19	
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	51%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	34%
Other	14%

l don't know	10%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	32%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	5%
No, not available in the market	38%

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

l don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	72%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market and distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	18%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	3%
No, not available in the market	3%

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