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

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

As of 7 December, there were 17,527 confirmed cases of for COVID-19 in northwest Syria (NWS), including 8,334 recoveries and 221 fatalities.[1] Reports from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) indicate that the majority of newly confirmed cases in NWS, 1618 (9.23%), were among health care workers, and 747 (9.63%) cases were among community health workers and other staff working in health facilities (4.26%). Moreover, 1,596 (9.63%) cases were reported from internally displaced person (IDP) camps.[1]

To this end, the REACH Syria team has developed and continues to build on a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey with relevant humanitarian clusters to assess the level of understanding of preventive measures against COVID-19. The goal of this survey is to provide partners with information to fill gaps relating to the KAP associated with COVID-19 among the NWS population. Descriptive statistics for all previous survey rounds are available here, and include 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 25 August to 17 September 2020. Enumerators identified respondents through their networks and through references from other respondents (snowballing), while aiming 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.

For the fifth round of data collection (20-26 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 Idleb and Aleppo governorates from 25 August to 17 September 2020 and from October 20 to 26 2020. A total of 1679 individual interviews met data integrity criteria for both round 4 and round 5 of the survey.[2]

LIMITATIONS

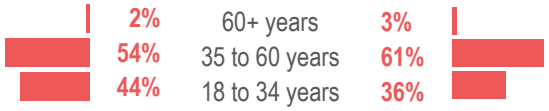
Due to the methodology used, findings are not statistically representative and should only be considered as indicative of the situation in assessed areas. The rapidly evolving context in the assessed areas, especially with regards to the COVID-19 situation, also means that findings are only indicative of the situation at the time the data was collected (20-26 October 2020 and 25 August to 17 September 2020) . It should be noted that data was collected in two separate rounds for round 4. Additional data was collected on September 16-17 in order to obtain a sample sufficient for calibration.

KEY FINDINGS

- **Across rounds, health workers at health facilities and social media messaging were reported as the most trusted sources of infomation on COVID-19.**
- **Health workers were considered to be less at risk of being infected by COVID-19 in round 5 (18%) than in round 4 (23%).**
- **Respondents reported "eating and drinking specific foods to increase immunity" as a common myth related to COVID-19 prevention (2% in round 4 and 45% in round 5).**
- **Between rounds 4 and 5, more respondents reported that everyone who gets COVID-19 shows symptoms (47% in round 4 and 52% in round 5).**
- **The proportion of respondents with masks increased significantly between round 4 and 5 (46% in round 4 and 60% in round 5).**
- **A larger proportion of respondents reported facing barriers to adopting preventive measures in round 5 (64% in round 4 and 67% in round 5). A lack of money to buy protective items and the need to generate income were still considered the primary barriers.**
- **A larger percentage of respondents reported that they would stay at home and isolate in case of symtoms (42% in round 4 and 45% in round 5). They also reported that they would go to a hospital in case of symptoms (49% in round 4, and 55% in round 5).**
- **Community compliance to COVID-19 prevention measures was still low with a large proportion of respondents reporting that they greeted someone with a handshake/hug, have left the house, or have visited friends or family outside the home (above 50% across rounds).**
- **Less than 43% of respondents have reported that they have worn masks in different environments (ex. while going shopping, going to work, meeting friends in public places, participating in social gatherings, etc.); less than 25% reporting wearing masks when seeing family and friends or participating in social gatherings.**

Demographics

Proportion of survey respondents by age and gender:



Proportion of survey respondents by chronic disease status:

14% Respondents with chronic disease

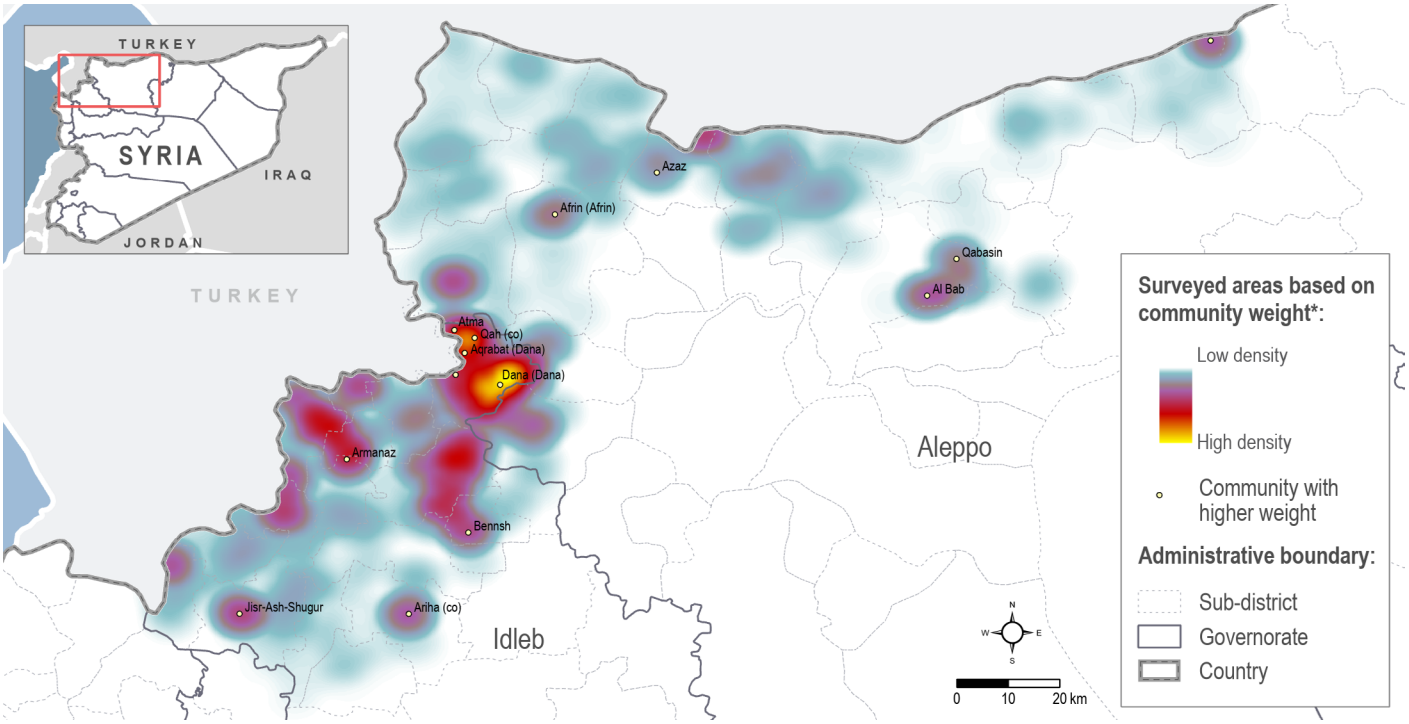
86% Respondents without chronic disease

52% Female

Proportion of survey respondents by gender

48% Male

COVERAGE AREA



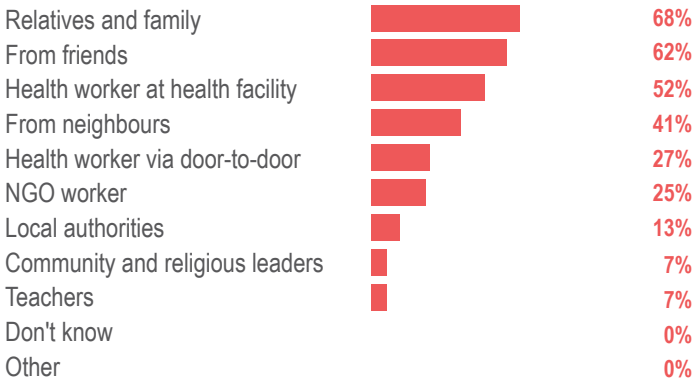
*This heat map displays the relative density of surveys, using a color scheme ranging from cool (low density) to hot (high density). For this heat map, a weight generated from a generalized regression estimator was applied, and densities represent the weighted survey population. Applying a weight means 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 Northwest Syria- Overall

COVID-19 Knowledge

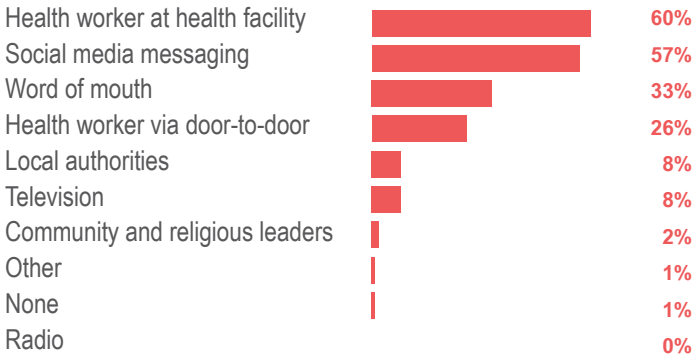
Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

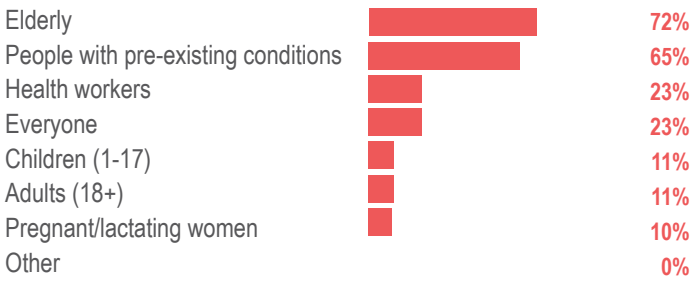


Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

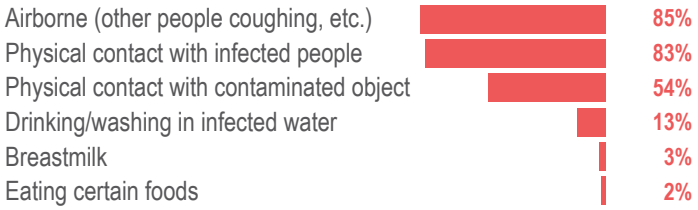
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:[3]



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

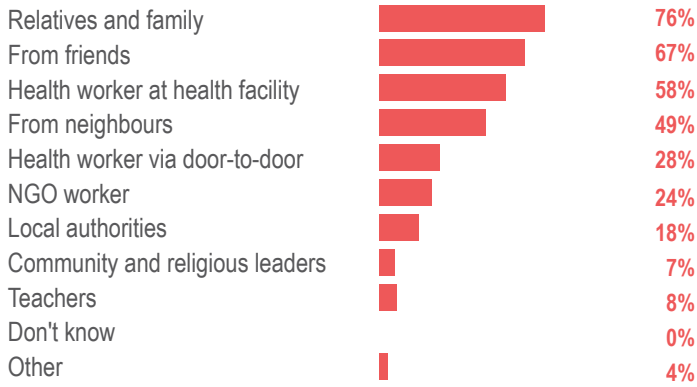


Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Round 5 - 20-26 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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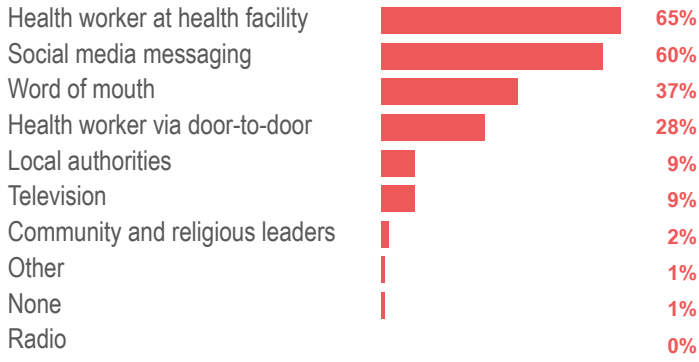

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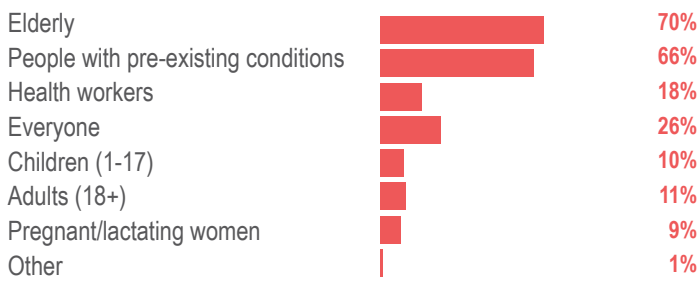

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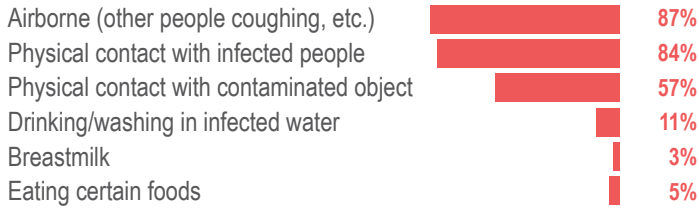
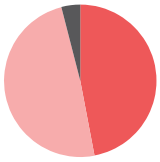


COVID-19 Knowledge

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	47%
No, not all show symptoms	49%
Do not know	4%

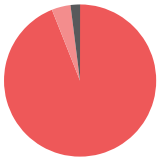


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	92%
Cough	87%
Sneezing	66%
Sore throat	50%
Headache	34%
Joint/muscle pain	29%
Diarrhoea	19%
Vomiting	7%
Rash	4%
Difficulty breathing	4%
Other	1%
Drowsiness[5]	0%

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

Yes	94%
No	4%
Do not know	2%



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	80%
Washing hands	77%
Avoid crowds	69%
Stop shaking hands and touching	55%
Stay home	45%
Wearing gloves	43%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	39%
Increase physical distance	36%
Praying	17%

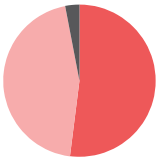
Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	55%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	34%
Eating garlic	30%
Taking specific medication	23%
None	12%
Taking a hot bath	7%
Avoiding housefiles	4%
I don't know	3%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	2%
Gargling with salt water	0%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	52%
No, not all show symptoms	45%
Do not know	3%

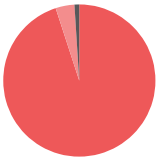


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	94%
Cough	78%
Sneezing	57%
Sore throat	55%
Headache	38%
Joint/muscle pain	30%
Diarrhoea	20%
Vomiting	5%
Rash	2%
Difficulty breathing	12%
Other	57%
Lack of appetite[4]	13%
Loss of taste/smell[4]	27%

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

Yes	95%
No	4%
Do not know	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	79%
Washing hands	77%
Avoid crowds	72%
Stop shaking hands and touching	58%
Stay home	36%
Wearing gloves	29%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	39%
Increase physical distance	31%
Praying	14%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	45%

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

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	55%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	26%
Eating garlic	26%
Taking specific medication	21%
None	9%
Taking a hot bath	3%
Avoiding housefiles	2%
I don't know	1%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	45%
Gargling with salt water	1%
Increase water intake[4]	1%
Other	1%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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:

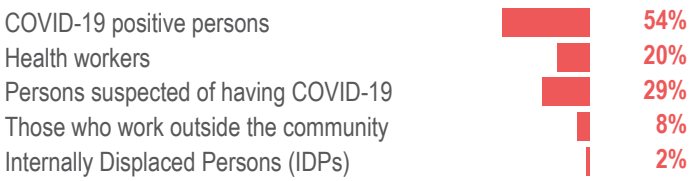
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	8%	58%
About the same	4%	11%	11%
More dangerous	95%	80%	30%
Don't know	0%	2%	1%

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

People should shake hands	6%
People should participate in social gatherings	13%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	51%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	90%

62% **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 - 20-26 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:

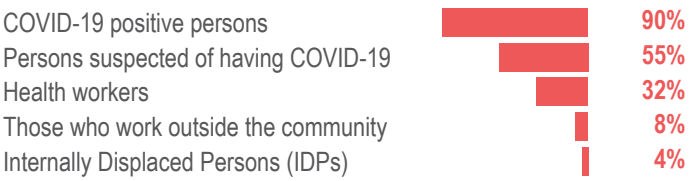
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	4%	63%
About the same	6%	12%	10%
More dangerous	93%	83%	26%
Don't know	0%	0%	1%

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

People should shake hands	6%
People should participate in social gatherings	12%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	54%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	93%

69% **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 - 25 Aug- 17 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	95%
Visited friends and family outside the home	84%
Left home to go to work	63%
Attended a large gathering	53%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	21%
Washed hands more than normal	63%
Stayed home more than normal	32%

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	42%
Call a doctor/medical professional	30%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	21%
Go to hospital	49%
Pray	4%
Go to work even while sick	11%

56% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

63% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	80%
Avoiding crowds	61%
Wearing a face mask	56%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	52%
Stop shaking hands	33%
Staying home	23%
Wearing gloves	21%
Increasing physical distance	20%
Pray	14%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	97%
Visited friends and family outside the home	85%
Left home to go to work	62%
Attended a large gathering	49%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	24%
Washed hands more than normal	60%
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	1%
Stay at home	8%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	45%
Call a doctor/medical professional	28%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	18%
Go to hospital	55%
Pray	3%
Go to work even while sick	2%

57% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

72% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	78%
Avoiding crowds	58%
Wearing a face mask	63%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	42%
Stop shaking hands	31%
Staying home	23%
Wearing gloves	16%
Increasing physical distance	20%
Pray	12%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	44%

COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

64% 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	39%
Lack of money and have to work	36%
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

Face masks

Proportion of respondents who have a face mask:

Have a mask	46%
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:

I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	79%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
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 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	31%
Using a scarf as a mask	40%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Nothing	37%

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

When out of the house shopping	48%
When out of the house for work	61%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	12%
When participating in social gatherings	27%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	11%
When receiving guests in the house	8%
Never	10%
All the time	1%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

67% 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	42%
Lack of money and have to work	36%
Social and cultural acceptance	8%
Don't know what to do	6%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	1%

96% 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	60%
Do not have a mask	40%

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	76%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	3%
Yes, in the market 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	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	3%
Using a scarf as a mask	11%
Reusing an old mask	1%
Nothing	6%

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

When out of the house shopping	61%
When out of the house for work	63%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	22%
When participating in social gatherings	41%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	29%
When receiving guests in the house	13%
Never	4%
All the time	0%
When going to the hospital/health center[4]	62%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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	1%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	79%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	8%
Other	13%

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	9%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	42%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	5%
No, not available in the market	30%

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	82%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	12%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	1%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	10%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	72%
Children refuse to wear masks	7%
Don't know	12%
Other	10%

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	7%
Yes, in the market	11%
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	3%
No, not available in the market	42%

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

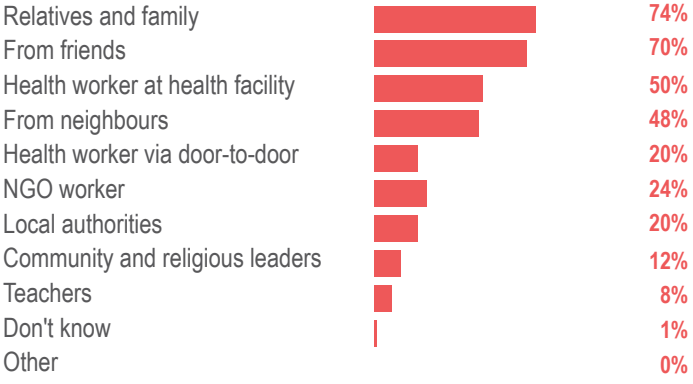
I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	77%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	20%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	1%

Results for Northwest Syria- Aleppo

COVID-19 Knowledge

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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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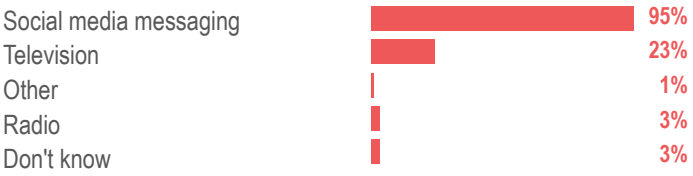
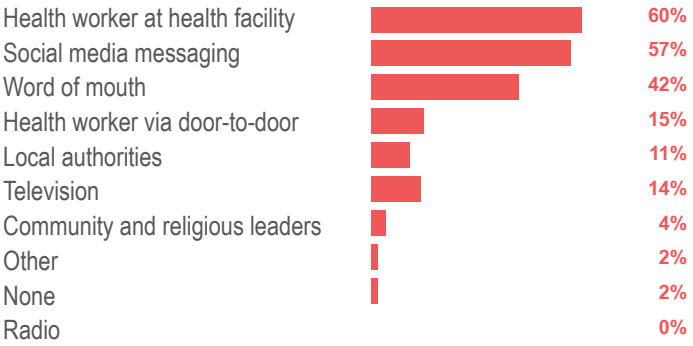
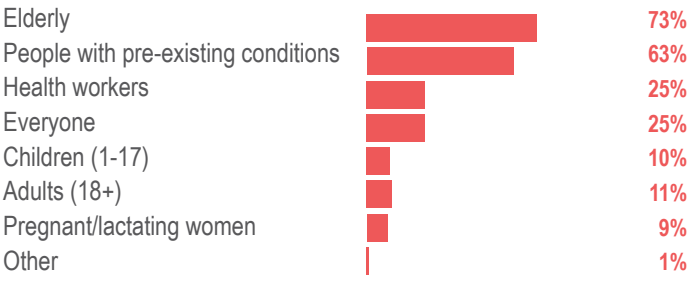


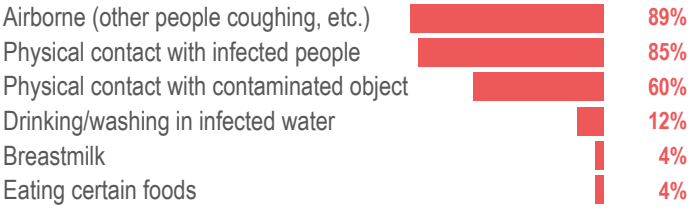
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:[3]



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

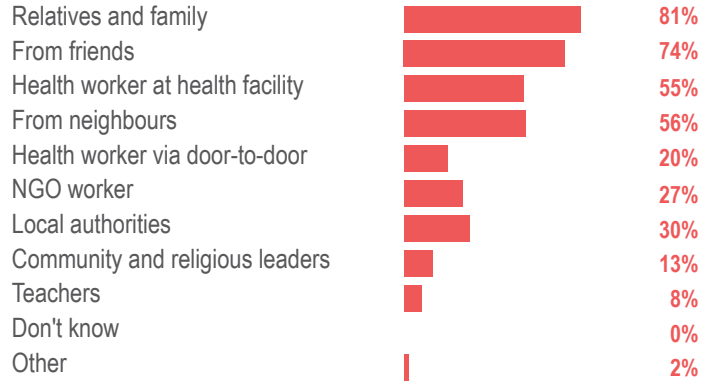


Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Round 5 - 20-26 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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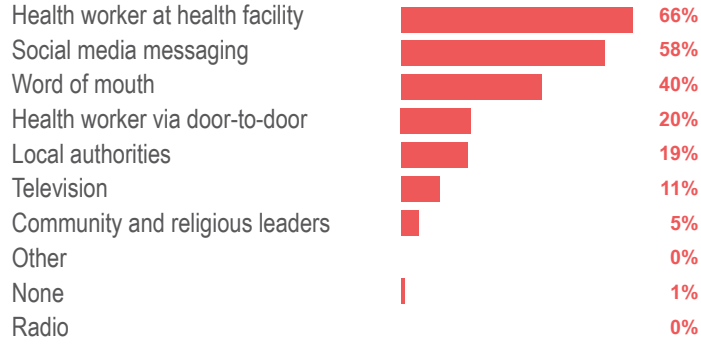
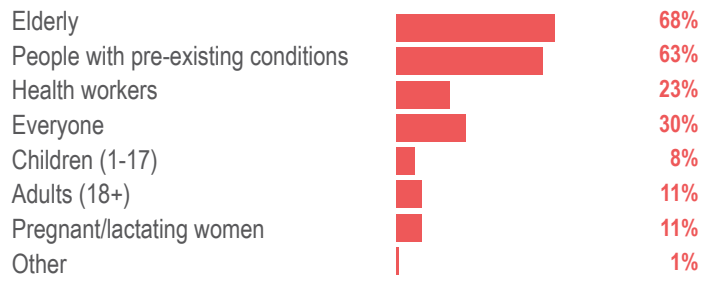


Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:[3]



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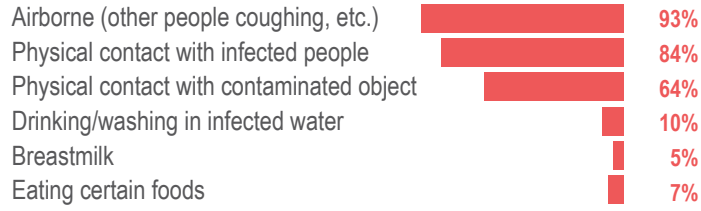
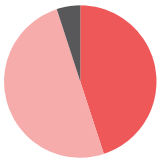


COVID-19 Knowledge

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	45%
No, not all show symptoms	50%
Do not know	5%



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

Fever	96%
Cough	89%
Sneezing	75%
Sore throat	59%
Headache	41%
Joint/muscle pain	34%
Diarrhoea	20%
Vomiting	5%
Rash	1%
Difficulty breathing	3%
Other	3%
Drowsiness[5]	1%

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

Yes	90%
No	8%
Do not know	2%

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%
Washing hands	76%
Avoid crowds	71%
Stop shaking hands and touching	56%
Stay home	53%
Wearing gloves	54%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	42%
Increase physical distance	38%
Praying	20%

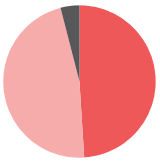
Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	64%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	25%
Eating garlic	27%
Taking specific medication	30%
None	6%
Taking a hot bath	6%
Avoiding housefiles	2%
I don't know	5%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	4%
Gargling with salt water	1%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	49%
No, not all show symptoms	47%
Do not know	4%



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Cough	77%
Sneezing	62%
Sore throat	65%
Headache	40%
Joint/muscle pain	33%
Diarrhoea	18%
Vomiting	5%
Rash	2%
Difficulty breathing	62%
Other	1%
Lack of appetite[4]	15%
Loss of taste/smell[4]	28%

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

Yes	90%
No	7%
Do not know	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	83%
Washing hands	76%
Avoid crowds	72%
Stop shaking hands and touching	60%
Stay home	37%
Wearing gloves	39%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	44%
Increase physical distance	32%
Praying	15%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	46%

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

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	64%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	17%
Eating garlic	30%
Taking specific medication	29%
None	3%
Taking a hot bath	4%
Avoiding housefiles	1%
I don't know	2%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	47%
Gargling with salt water	1%
Increase water intake[4]	1%
Other	2%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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:

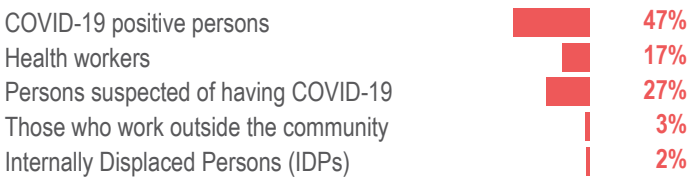
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	2%	13%	56%
About the same	9%	11%	9%
More dangerous	89%	73%	32%
Don't know	0%	4%	3%

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

People should shake hands	11%
People should participate in social gatherings	24%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	65%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	81%

50% 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 - 20-26 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:

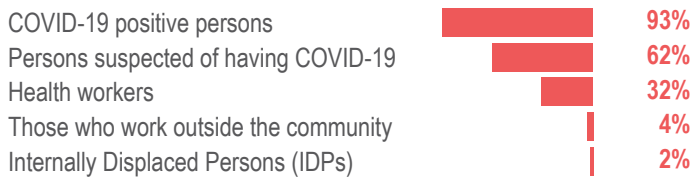
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	7%	61%
About the same	9%	11%	9%
More dangerous	90%	81%	29%
Don't know	0%	1%	1%

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

People should shake hands	9%
People should participate in social gatherings	20%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	71%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	87%

54% 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 - 25 Aug- 17 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	92%
Visited friends and family outside the home	80%
Left home to go to work	67%
Attended a large gathering	49%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	16%
Washed hands more than normal	51%
Stayed home more than normal	34%

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	9%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	39%
Call a doctor/medical professional	29%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	18%
Go to hospital	56%
Pray	7%
Go to work even while sick	9%

58% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

55% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	82%
Avoiding crowds	71%
Wearing a face mask	65%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	55%
Stop shaking hands	33%
Staying home	25%
Wearing gloves	28%
Increasing physical distance	21%
Pray	26%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	94%
Visited friends and family outside the home	83%
Left home to go to work	64%
Attended a large gathering	52%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	17%
Washed hands more than normal	61%
Stayed home more than normal	32%

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	9%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	39%
Call a doctor/medical professional	25%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	16%
Go to hospital	60%
Pray	5%
Go to work even while sick	11%

62% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

69% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	72%
Avoiding crowds	61%
Wearing a face mask	69%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	44%
Stop shaking hands	29%
Staying home	29%
Wearing gloves	24%
Increasing physical distance	15%
Pray	21%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	46%

COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

72% 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	49%
Lack of money and have to work	41%
Social and cultural acceptance	5%
Don't know what to do	10%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	4%

86% 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	43%
Do not have a mask	57%

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	74%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
No, in market but too expensive	20%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
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	22%
Using a scarf as a mask	10%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Nothing	61%

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

When out of the house shopping	62%
When out of the house for work	57%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	14%
When participating in social gatherings	26%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	21%
When receiving guests in the house	5%
Never	8%
All the time	2%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

74% 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	51%
Lack of money and have to work	40%
Social and cultural acceptance	5%
Don't know what to do	9%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	0%

94% 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	60%
Do not have a mask	40%

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	70%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	5%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	4%
No, in market but too expensive	21%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
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	2%
Using a scarf as a mask	10%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Nothing	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	66%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	18%
When participating in social gatherings	40%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	34%
When receiving guests in the house	8%
Never	2%
All the time	0%
When going to the hospital/health center[4]	56%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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	27%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	30%
Other	42%

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	11%
Yes, in the market	20%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	27%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	4%
No, not available in the market	38%

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	75%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	20%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	1%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	30%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	59%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	0%
Other	17%

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	7%
Yes, in the market	11%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	30%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	2%
No, not available in the market	50%

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

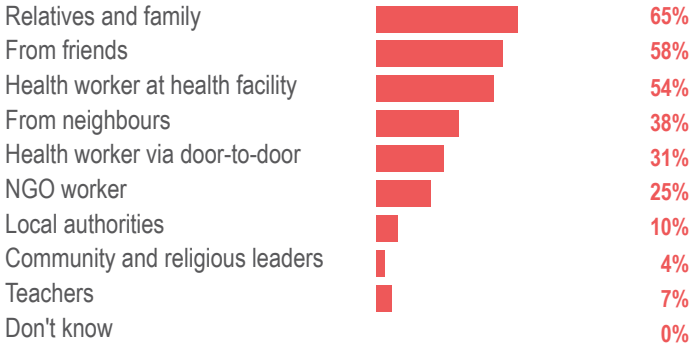
I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	69%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	3%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	26%
No, in market but too expensive	0%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	1%

Results for Northwest Syria- Idleb

COVID-19 Knowledge

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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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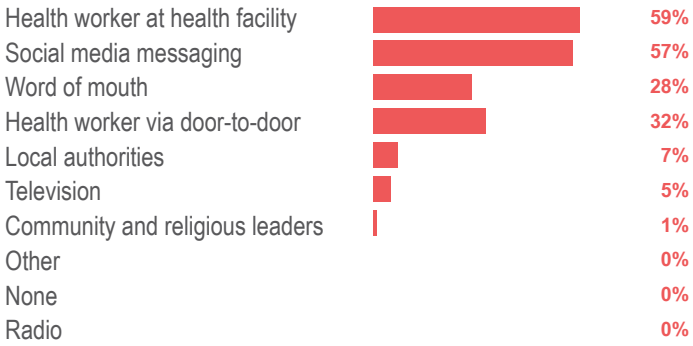
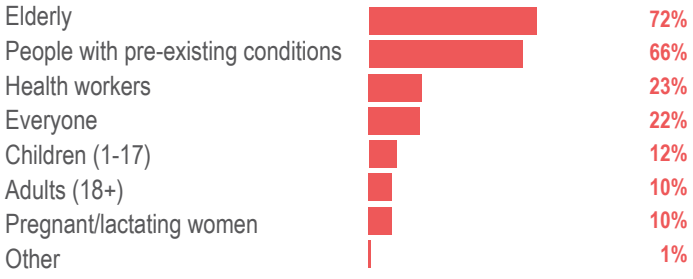
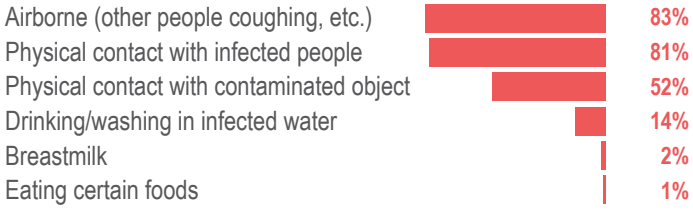


Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:[3]

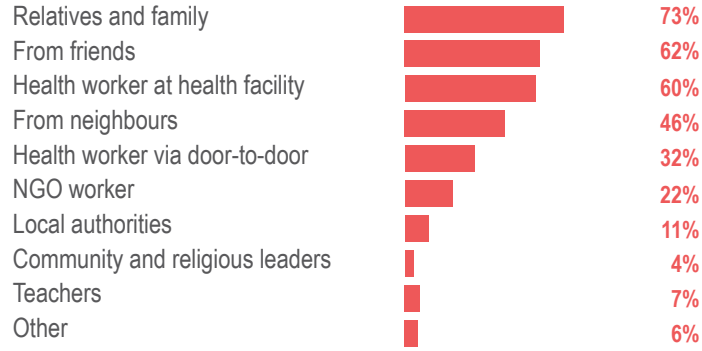


Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Round 5 - 20-26 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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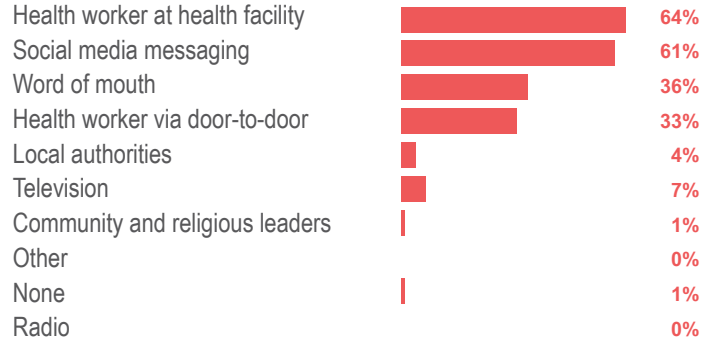

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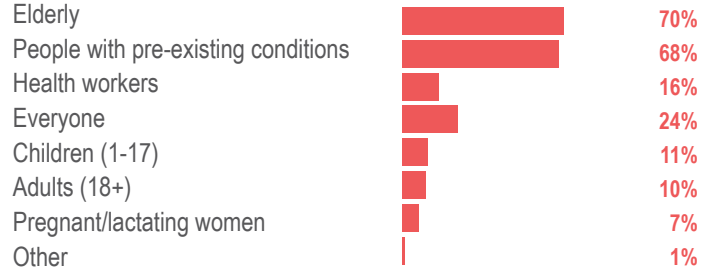

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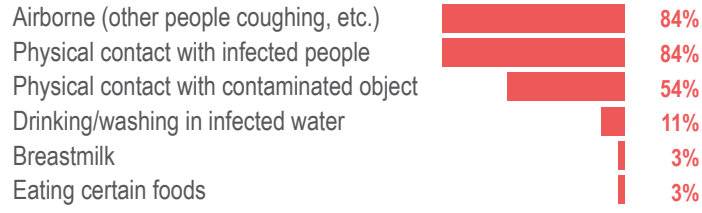
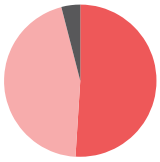


Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	51%
No, not all show symptoms	45%
Do not know	4%

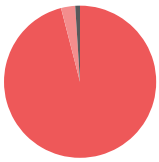


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	90%
Cough	85%
Sneezing	62%
Sore throat	46%
Headache	31%
Joint/muscle pain	21%
Diarrhoea	19%
Vomiting	8%
Rash	6%
Difficulty breathing	5%
Other	0%
Drowsiness[5]	0%

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

Wearing a face mask	79%
Washing hands	77%
Avoid crowds	68%
Stop shaking hands and touching	55%
Stay home	41%
Wearing gloves	38%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	37%
Increase physical distance	35%
Praying	15%

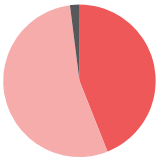
Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	50%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	38%
Eating garlic	32%
Taking specific medication	19%
None	15%
Taking a hot bath	7%
Avoiding housefiles	4%
I don't know	2%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	1%
Gargling with salt water	0%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	44%
No, not all show symptoms	54%
Do not know	2%



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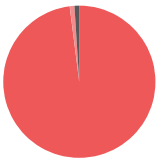
Sneezing	54%
Sore throat	49%
Headache	37%
Joint/muscle pain	28%
Diarrhoea	22%
Vomiting	4%
Rash	2%
Difficulty breathing	55%
Other	0%
Lack of appetite[4]	12%
Loss of taste/smell[4]	26%

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

Yes	98%
No	1%
Do not know	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	77%
Washing hands	77%
Avoid crowds	74%
Stop shaking hands and touching	57%
Stay home	35%
Wearing gloves	24%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	36%
Increase physical distance	31%
Praying	13%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	44%

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

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	51%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	31%
Eating garlic	23%
Taking specific medication	16%
None	14%
Taking a hot bath	3%
Avoiding housefiles	1%
I don't know	0%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	44%
Gargling with salt water	1%
Increase water intake[4]	0%
Other	0%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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:

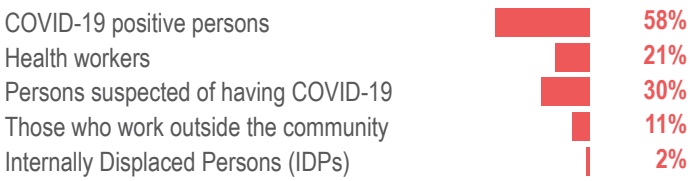
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	5%	59%
About the same	2%	11%	12%
More dangerous	98%	83%	29%
Don't know	0%	1%	0%

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 queuing in public places	94%

68% 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 - 20-26 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%	2%	65%
About the same	4%	13%	11%
More dangerous	96%	84%	24%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%

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

People should shake hands	4%
People should participate in social gatherings	7%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	44%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	97%

78% 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 - 25 Aug- 17 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	86%
Left home to go to work	62%
Attended a large gathering	55%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	24%
Washed hands more than normal	70%
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	31%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	23%
Go to hospital	46%
Pray	2%
Go to work even while sick	13%

55% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

67% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	79%
Avoiding crowds	57%
Wearing a face mask	53%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	51%
Stop shaking hands	33%
Staying home	23%
Wearing gloves	18%
Increasing physical distance	20%
Pray	9%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	86%
Left home to go to work	60%
Attended a large gathering	48%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	25%
Washed hands more than normal	59%
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	7%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	48%
Call a doctor/medical professional	30%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	19%
Go to hospital	53%
Pray	2%
Go to work even while sick	10%

54% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

74% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	81%
Avoiding crowds	57%
Wearing a face mask	60%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	41%
Stop shaking hands	32%
Staying home	21%
Wearing gloves	12%
Increasing physical distance	23%
Pray	7%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	44%

COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

61% 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	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	1%

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	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:

I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	82%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market 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 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	38%
Using a scarf as a mask	62%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Nothing	20%

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

When out of the house shopping	42%
When out of the house for work	62%
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%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

62% 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	37%
Lack of money and have to work	33%
Social and cultural acceptance	10%
Don't know what to do	5%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	1%

98% 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	40%
Do not have a mask	60%

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	80%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market 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	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	4%
Using a scarf as a mask	12%
Reusing an old mask	1%
Nothing	2%

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

When out of the house shopping	56%
When out of the house for work	62%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	16%
When participating in social gatherings	42%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	26%
When receiving guests in the house	23%
Never	4%
All the time	0%
When going to the hospital/health center[4]	66%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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	1%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	96%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	0%
Other	3%

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	8%
Yes, in the market	12%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market 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/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	86%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	8%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	2%
No, not available in the market	1%

Round 5 - 20-26 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%
Don't know	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	7%
Yes, in the market	11%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	42%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	3%
No, not available in the market	37%

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

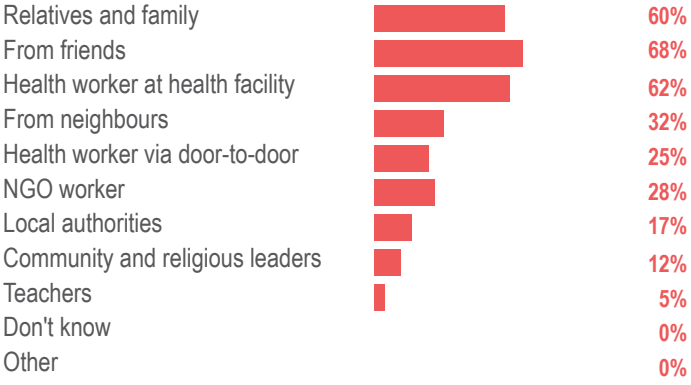
I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	82%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	16%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	0%

Results for Northwest Syria- Male

COVID-19 Knowledge

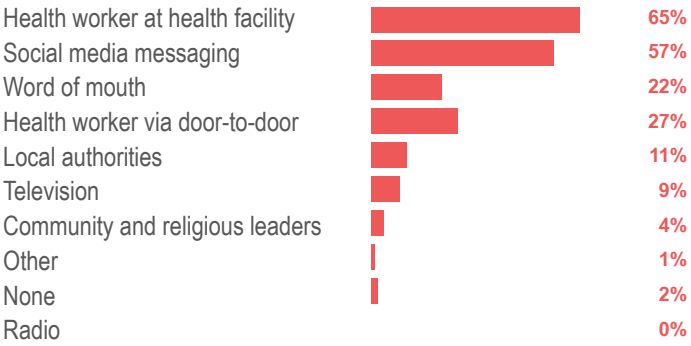
Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

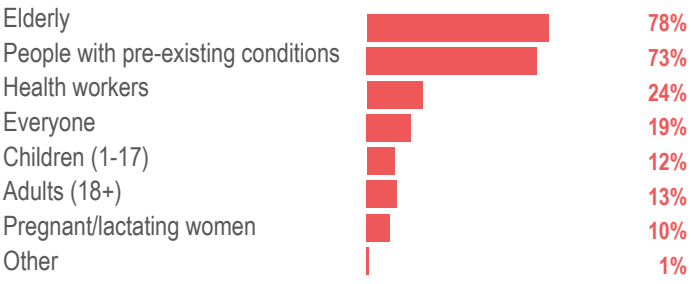


Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

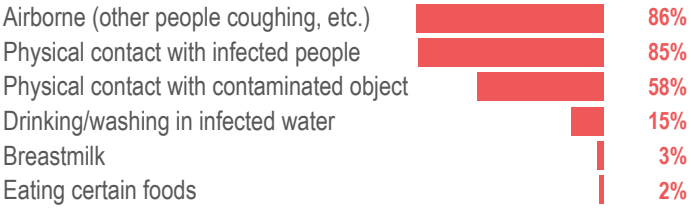
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:[3]



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

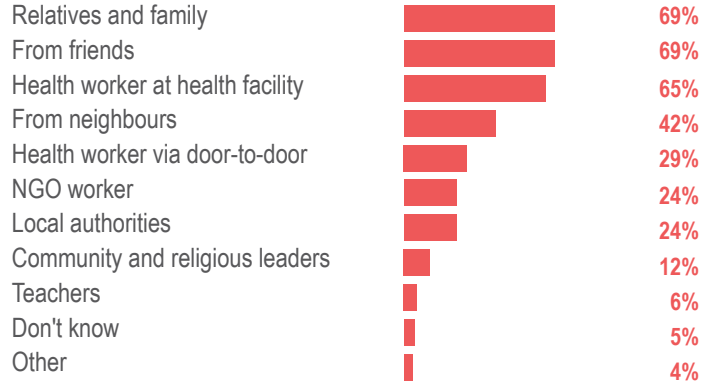


Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Round 5 - 20-26 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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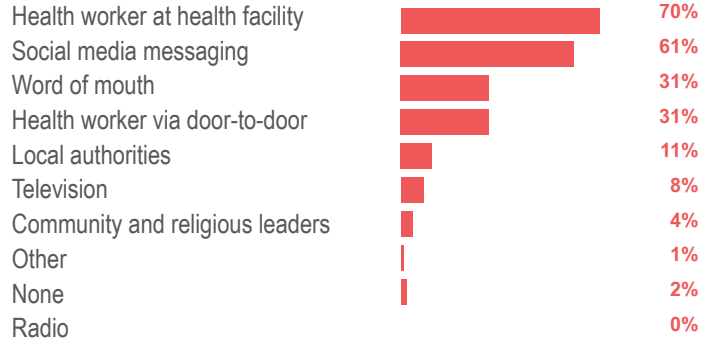

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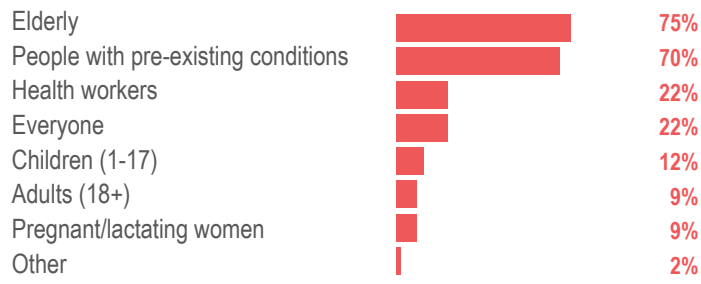
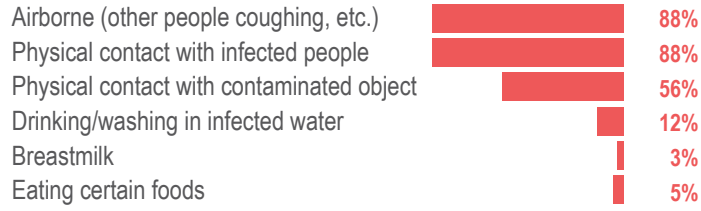


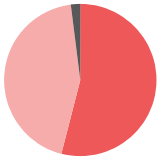
Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	54%
No, not all show symptoms	44%
Do not know	2%

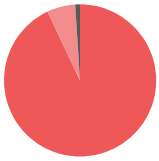


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	92%
Cough	84%
Sneezing	67%
Sore throat	54%
Headache	37%
Joint/muscle pain	34%
Diarrhoea	24%
Vomiting	10%
Rash	5%
Difficulty breathing	3%
Other	1%
Drowsiness[5]	1%

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

Yes	93%
No	5%
Do not know	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	85%
Washing hands	75%
Avoid crowds	71%
Stop shaking hands and touching	54%
Stay home	40%
Wearing gloves	52%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	34%
Increase physical distance	42%
Praying	19%

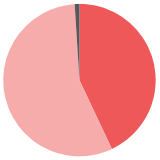
Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	50%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	40%
Eating garlic	33%
Taking specific medication	26%
None	14%
Taking a hot bath	9%
Avoiding housefiles	4%
I don't know	1%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	1%
Gargling with salt water	1%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	43%
No, not all show symptoms	56%
Do not know	1%

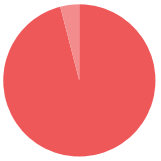


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	92%
Cough	74%
Sneezing	61%
Sore throat	59%
Headache	40%
Joint/muscle pain	33%
Diarrhoea	23%
Vomiting	6%
Rash	2%
Difficulty breathing	58%
Other	1%
Lack of appetite[4]	15%
Loss of taste/smell[4]	26%

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

Yes	96%
No	4%
Do not know	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%
Washing hands	74%
Avoid crowds	76%
Stop shaking hands and touching	57%
Stay home	31%
Wearing gloves	34%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	33%
Increase physical distance	32%
Praying	15%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	43%

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

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	52%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	29%
Eating garlic	23%
Taking specific medication	22%
None	11%
Taking a hot bath	3%
Avoiding housefiles	1%
I don't know	0%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	45%
Gargling with salt water	1%
Increase water intake[4]	0%
Other	0%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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:

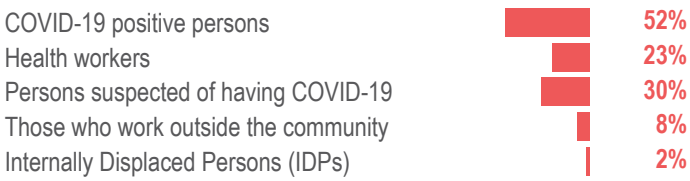
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	9%	55%
About the same	5%	11%	11%
More dangerous	94%	79%	33%
Don't know	0%	1%	0%

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

People should shake hands	6%
People should participate in social gatherings	12%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	52%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	91%

61% 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 - 20-26 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%	5%	62%
About the same	6%	12%	11%
More dangerous	94%	83%	27%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%

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

People should shake hands	6%
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All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	54%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	95%

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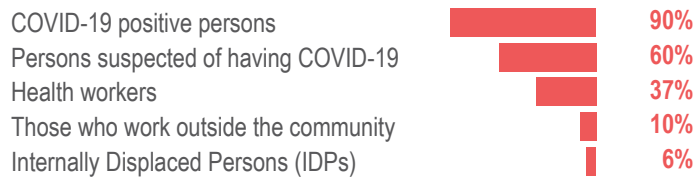


COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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	99%
Visited friends and family outside the home	87%
Left home to go to work	85%
Attended a large gathering	84%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	22%
Washed hands more than normal	63%
Stayed home more than normal	26%

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	8%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	46%
Call a doctor/medical professional	33%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	21%
Go to hospital	51%
Pray	5%
Go to work even while sick	14%

55% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

61% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	79%
Avoiding crowds	61%
Wearing a face mask	64%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	40%
Stop shaking hands	29%
Staying home	17%
Wearing gloves	23%
Increasing physical distance	25%
Pray	16%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	100%
Visited friends and family outside the home	87%
Left home to go to work	83%
Attended a large gathering	75%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	22%
Washed hands more than normal	56%
Stayed home more than normal	22%

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	8%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	46%
Call a doctor/medical professional	32%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	19%
Go to hospital	56%
Pray	5%
Go to work even while sick	1%

60% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

73% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	77%
Avoiding crowds	56%
Wearing a face mask	68%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	32%
Stop shaking hands	27%
Staying home	17%
Wearing gloves	17%
Increasing physical distance	23%
Pray	12%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	41%

COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

66% 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	33%
Lack of money and have to work	46%
Social and cultural acceptance	9%
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

Face masks

Proportion of respondents who have a face mask:

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

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	81%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market 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 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	35%
Using a scarf as a mask	20%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Nothing	51%

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

When out of the house shopping	49%
When out of the house for work	71%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	11%
When participating in social gatherings	42%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	11%
When receiving guests in the house	7%
Never	6%
All the time	1%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

67% 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	38%
Lack of money and have to work	47%
Social and cultural acceptance	6%
Don't know what to do	3%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	1%

97% 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	61%
Do not have a mask	39%

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	80%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	3%
Yes, in the market 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	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	4%
Using a scarf as a mask	6%
Reusing an old mask	1%
Nothing	7%

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	75%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	23%
When participating in social gatherings	57%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	33%
When receiving guests in the house	13%
Never	2%
All the time	0%
When going to the hospital/health center[4]	62%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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	59%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	3%
Other	38%

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	7%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	42%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	5%
No, not available in the market	31%

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	84%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market 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%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	24%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	68%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	0%
Other	14%

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%
Yes, in the market	12%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	41%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	2%
No, not available in the market	42%

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

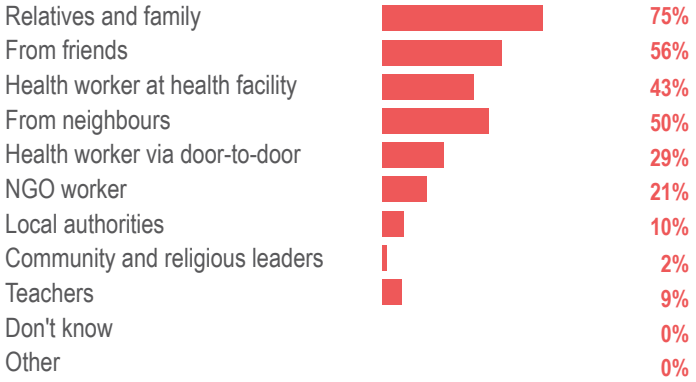
I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	78%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	19%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	1%

Results for Northwest Syria- Female

COVID-19 Knowledge

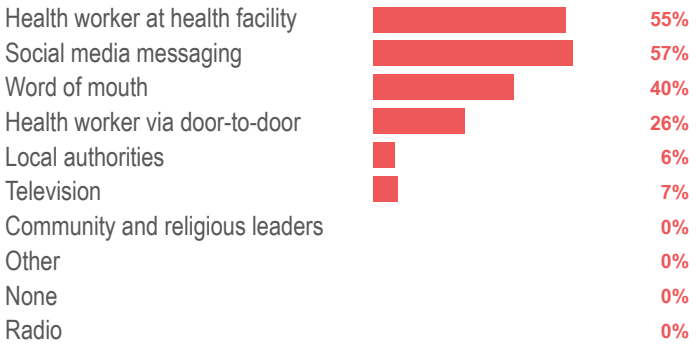
Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

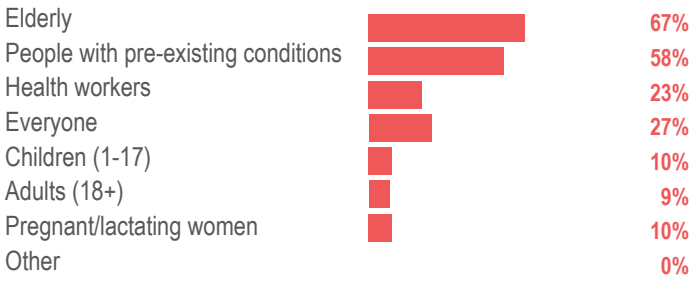


Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

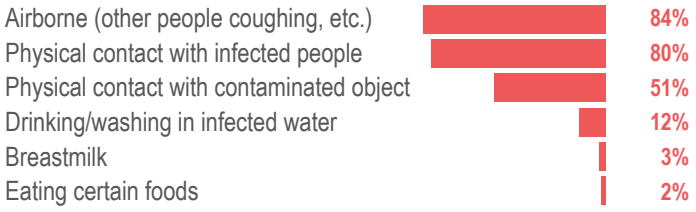
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:[3]



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

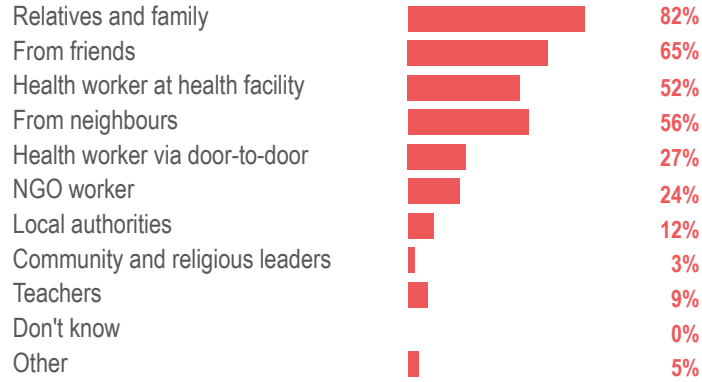


Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



Round 5 - 20-26 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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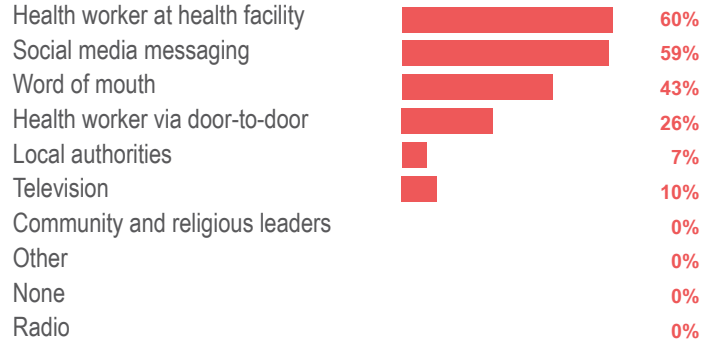
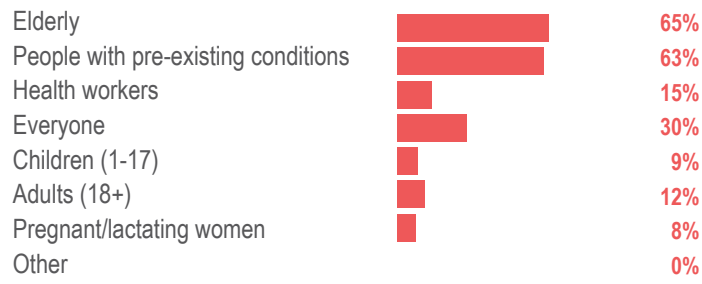
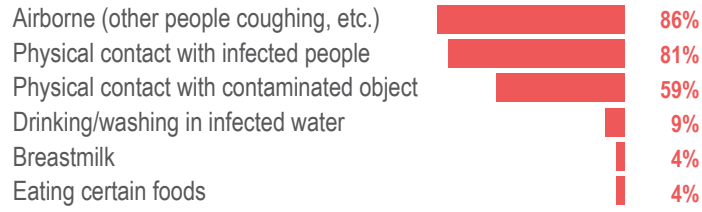


Survey respondents' views on which group of people is most at risk from getting seriously ill from COVID-19:[3]



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



Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

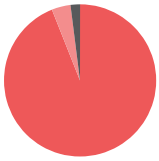
Yes, all show symptoms	50%
No, not all show symptoms	43%
Do not know	7%

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

Fever	92%
Cough	89%
Sneezing	65%
Sore throat	47%
Headache	31%
Joint/muscle pain	25%
Diarrhoea	15%
Vomiting	3%
Rash	3%
Difficulty breathing	6%
Other	1%
Drowsiness[5]	0%

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

Yes	94%
No	4%
Do not know	2%



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	76%
Washing hands	78%
Avoid crowds	66%
Stop shaking hands and touching	57%
Stay home	49%
Wearing gloves	34%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	43%
Increase physical distance	31%
Praying	14%

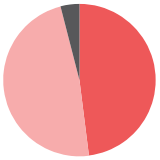
Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	59%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	27%
Eating garlic	28%
Taking specific medication	19%
None	10%
Taking a hot bath	4%
Avoiding housefiles	3%
I don't know	5%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	3%
Gargling with salt water	0%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	48%
No, not all show symptoms	48%
Do not know	4%

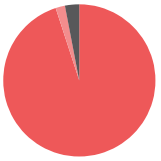


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	95%
Cough	82%
Sneezing	54%
Sore throat	51%
Headache	36%
Joint/muscle pain	26%
Diarrhoea	18%
Vomiting	4%
Rash	1%
Difficulty breathing	57%
Other	0%
Lack of appetite[4]	10%
Loss of taste/smell[4]	28%

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

Yes	95%
No	2%
Do not know	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	78%
Washing hands	79%
Avoid crowds	68%
Stop shaking hands and touching	59%
Stay home	40%
Wearing gloves	25%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	43%
Increase physical distance	31%
Praying	12%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	46%

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

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	59%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	24%
Eating garlic	28%
Taking specific medication	20%
None	7%
Taking a hot bath	3%
Avoiding housefiles	1%
I don't know	2%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	44%
Gargling with salt water	1%
Increase water intake[4]	1%
Other	1%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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	1%	7%	61%
About the same	4%	10%	11%
More dangerous	95%	80%	28%
Don't know	0%	3%	1%

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

People should shake hands	7%
People should participate in social gatherings	14%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	51%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	88%

62% 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	56%
Health workers	17%
Persons suspected of having COVID-19	28%
Those who work outside the community	8%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	1%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	1%	3%	65%
About the same	6%	13%	9%
More dangerous	93%	83%	25%
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	11%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	53%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	92%

70% 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	90%
Persons suspected of having COVID-19	50%
Health workers	29%
Those who work outside the community	6%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	2%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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	91%
Visited friends and family outside the home	80%
Left home to go to work	41%
Attended a large gathering	21%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	20%
Washed hands more than normal	4%
Stayed home more than normal	38%

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	39%
Call a doctor/medical professional	27%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	22%
Go to hospital	48%
Pray	3%
Go to work even while sick	9%

53% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

64% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	80%
Avoiding crowds	61%
Wearing a face mask	49%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	62%
Stop shaking hands	37%
Staying home	29%
Wearing gloves	18%
Increasing physical distance	16%
Pray	12%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	94%
Visited friends and family outside the home	83%
Left home to go to work	40%
Attended a large gathering	24%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	25%
Washed hands more than normal	63%
Stayed home more than normal	39%

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	8%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	43%
Call a doctor/medical professional	24%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	17%
Go to hospital	54%
Pray	2%
Go to work even while sick	9%

54% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

72% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	79%
Avoiding crowds	60%
Wearing a face mask	59%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	52%
Stop shaking hands	34%
Staying home	30%
Wearing gloves	15%
Increasing physical distance	17%
Pray	12%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	48%

COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

64% 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	46%
Lack of money and have to work	27%
Social and cultural acceptance	6%
Don't know what to do	9%
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	44%
Do not have a mask	56%

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	78%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market 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%

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	29%
Using a scarf as a mask	55%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Nothing	27%

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

When out of the house shopping	48%
When out of the house for work	50%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	13%
When participating in social gatherings	11%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	11%
When receiving guests in the house	9%
Never	13%
All the time	1%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

66% of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

Lack of money to buy protective items	45%
Lack of money and have to work	26%
Social and cultural acceptance	10%
Don't know what to do	9%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	0%

96% 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	60%
Do not have a mask	40%

I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	73%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	3%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	3%
No, in market but too expensive	20%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	0%

Homemade	3%
Using a scarf as a mask	16%
Reusing an old mask	1%
Nothing	6%

When out of the house shopping	55%
When out of the house for work	51%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	19%
When participating in social gatherings	26%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	25%
When receiving guests in the house	13%
Never	5%
All the time	0%
When going to the hospital/health center[4]	62%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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	1%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	89%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	10%
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	11%
Yes, in the market	14%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	41%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	5%
No, not available in the market	29%

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	80%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	14%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	1%

Round 5 - 20-26 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%
Don't know	3%
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	9%
Yes, in the market	11%
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	3%
No, not available in the market	42%

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

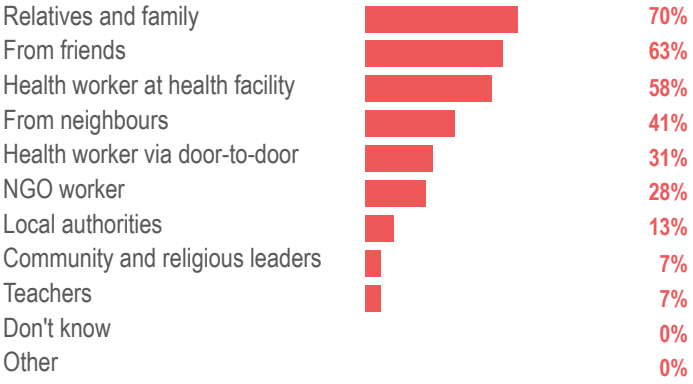
I don't know	10%
Yes, in the market	76%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	20%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	1%

Results for Northwest Syria- Urban

COVID-19 Knowledge

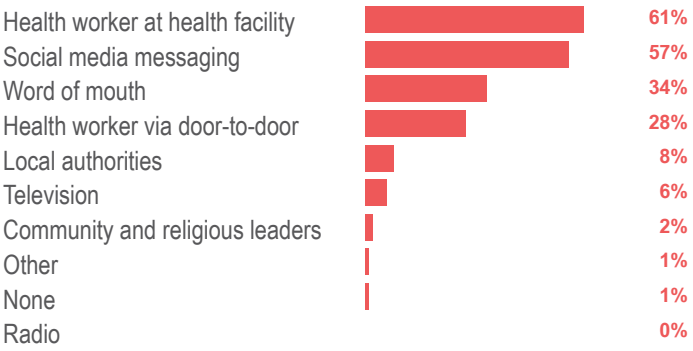
Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

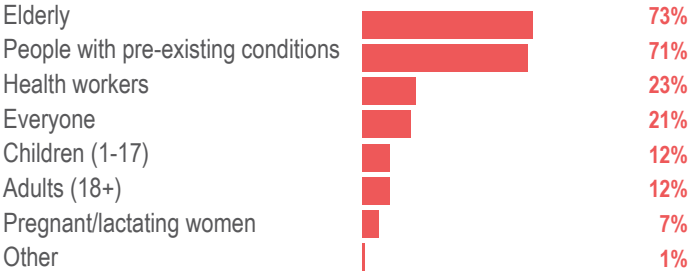


Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

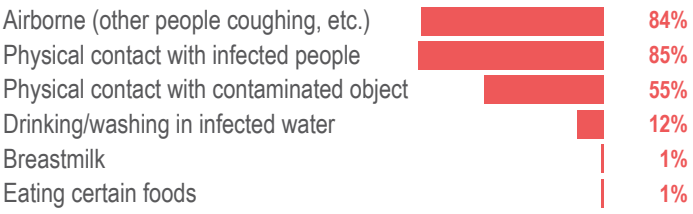
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:[3]



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

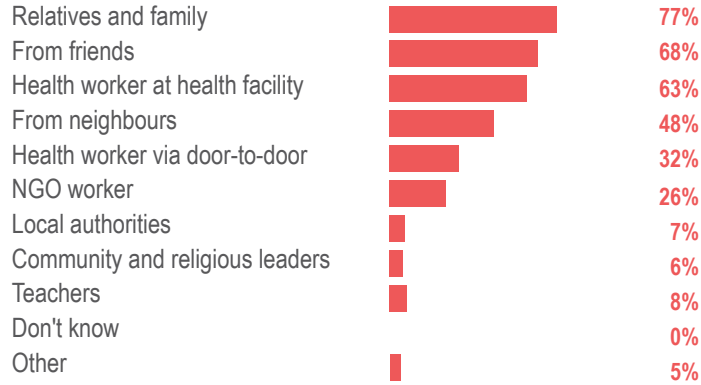


Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



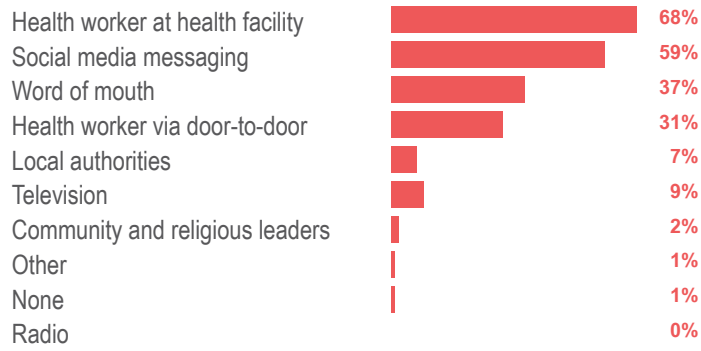
Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

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

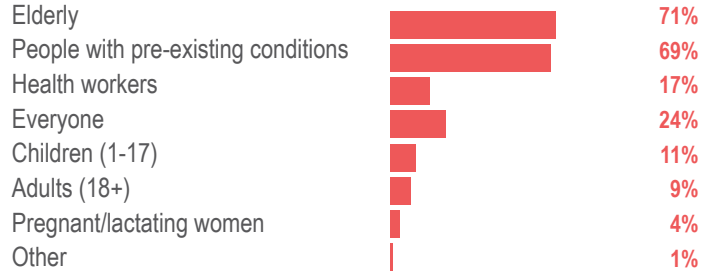


Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

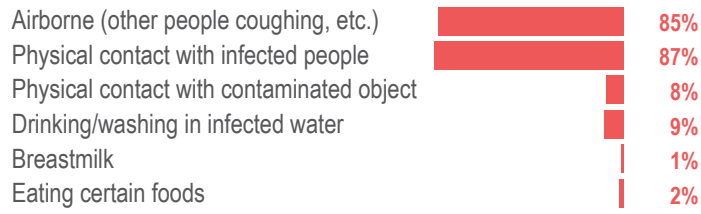
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:[3]



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]

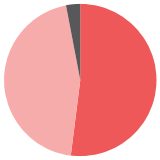


COVID-19 Knowledge

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	52%
No, not all show symptoms	45%
Do not know	3%

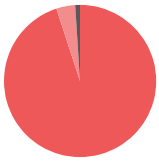


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	92%
Cough	85%
Sneezing	68%
Sore throat	54%
Headache	36%
Joint/muscle pain	28%
Diarrhoea	21%
Vomiting	7%
Rash	4%
Difficulty breathing	6%
Other	1%
Drowsiness[5]	1%

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

Yes	95%
No	4%
Do not know	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	82%
Washing hands	80%
Avoid crowds	72%
Stop shaking hands and touching	60%
Stay home	43%
Wearing gloves	44%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	39%
Increase physical distance	40%
Praying	17%

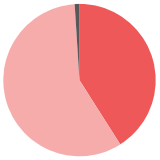
Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	54%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	33%
Eating garlic	33%
Taking specific medication	21%
None	14%
Taking a hot bath	7%
Avoiding housefiles	3%
I don't know	2%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	2%
Gargling with salt water	0%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	41%
No, not all show symptoms	58%
Do not know	1%

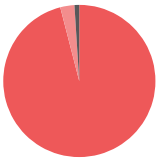


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

Fever	96%
Cough	76%
Sneezing	56%
Sore throat	61%
Headache	41%
Joint/muscle pain	29%
Diarrhoea	21%
Vomiting	4%
Rash	1%
Difficulty breathing	60%
Other	1%
Lack of appetite[4]	9%
Loss of taste/smell[4]	28%

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

Yes	97%
No	2%
Do not know	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	80%
Washing hands	80%
Avoid crowds	76%
Stop shaking hands and touching	63%
Stay home	34%
Wearing gloves	30%
Disinfecting/cleaning objects and surfaces	36%
Increase physical distance	32%
Praying	12%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	47%

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

Drinking some boiled herbs/eating certain foods	53%
Exposing oneself to high temperatures (>25°C)	26%
Eating garlic	25%
Taking specific medication	20%
None	10%
Taking a hot bath	3%
Avoiding housefiles	1%
I don't know	0%
Eating/drinking specific foods to boost immunity	46%
Gargling with salt water	1%
Increase water intake[4]	0%
Other	1%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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:

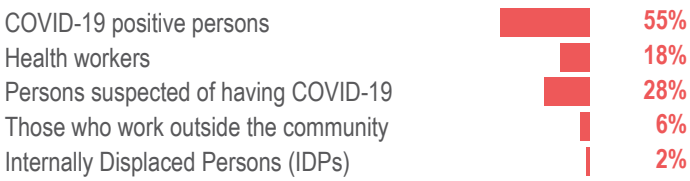
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	8%	59%
About the same	2%	11%	9%
More dangerous	98%	79%	32%
Don't know	0%	1%	0%

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

People should shake hands	2%
People should participate in social gatherings	8%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	47%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	93%

61% 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 - 20-26 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	1%	3%	66%
About the same	4%	16%	9%
More dangerous	95%	82%	25%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%

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

People should shake hands	3%
People should participate in social gatherings	8%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	51%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	94%

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]

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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	84%
Left home to go to work	64%
Attended a large gathering	52%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	22%
Washed hands more than normal	64%
Stayed home more than normal	30%

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	11%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	50%
Call a doctor/medical professional	31%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	22%
Go to hospital	46%
Pray	5%
Go to work even while sick	11%

56% of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19

63% of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

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

Washing hands	81%
Avoiding crowds	59%
Wearing a face mask	61%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	51%
Stop shaking hands	34%
Staying home	17%
Wearing gloves	23%
Increasing physical distance	23%
Pray	13%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	97%
Visited friends and family outside the home	85%
Left home to go to work	64%
Attended a large gathering	50%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	24%
Washed hands more than normal	57%
Stayed home more than normal	30%

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	9%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	51%
Call a doctor/medical professional	29%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	18%
Go to hospital	56%
Pray	3%
Go to work even while sick	1%

55% of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19

74% of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

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

Washing hands	82%
Avoiding crowds	57%
Wearing a face mask	67%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	42%
Stop shaking hands	33%
Staying home	22%
Wearing gloves	17%
Increasing physical distance	20%
Pray	10%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	47%

COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

61% 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	35%
Lack of money and have to work	40%
Social and cultural acceptance	7%
Don't know what to do	4%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	0%

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	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:

I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	84%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market 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 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	48%
Using a scarf as a mask	52%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Nothing	17%

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

When out of the house shopping	47%
When out of the house for work	65%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	16%
When participating in social gatherings	28%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	10%
When receiving guests in the house	9%
Never	10%
All the time	0%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

64% 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	41%
Lack of money and have to work	36%
Social and cultural acceptance	7%
Don't know what to do	4%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	0%

98% 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	64%
Do not have a mask	36%

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	81%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	3%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	3%
No, in market but too expensive	13%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
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	2%
Using a scarf as a mask	12%
Reusing an old mask	1%
Nothing	3%

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

When out of the house shopping	62%
When out of the house for work	65%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	20%
When participating in social gatherings	45%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	31%
When receiving guests in the house	15%
Never	4%
All the time	0%
When going to the hospital/health center[4]	63%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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	87%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	0%
Other	13%

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	8%
Yes, in the market	15%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	48%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	5%
No, not available in the market	23%

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	90%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market 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%

Round 5 - 20-26 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	0%
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	7%
Yes, in the market	10%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	41%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	2%
No, not available in the market	40%

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

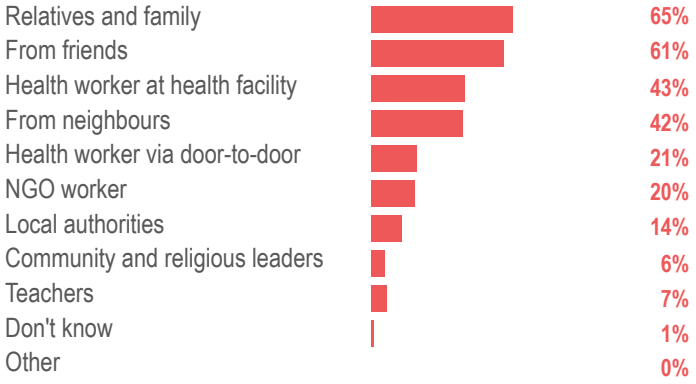
I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	81%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	17%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	0%

Results for Northwest Syria- Rural

COVID-19 Knowledge

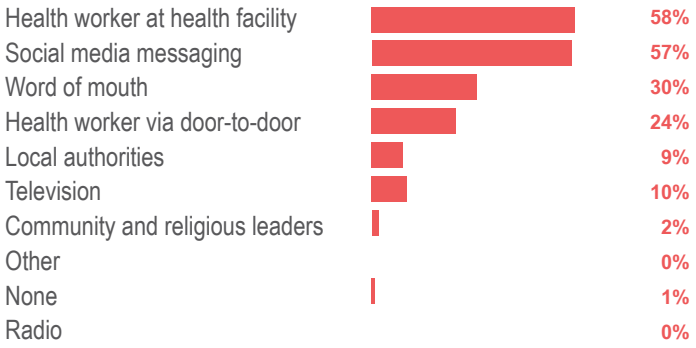
Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

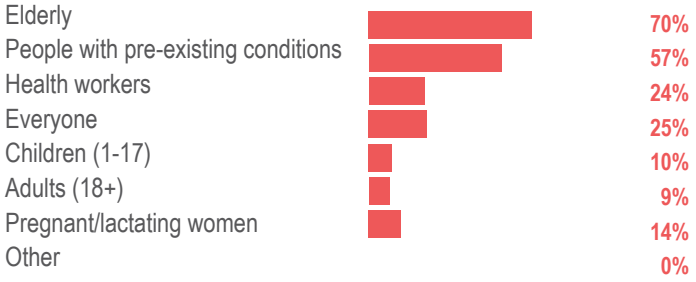


Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

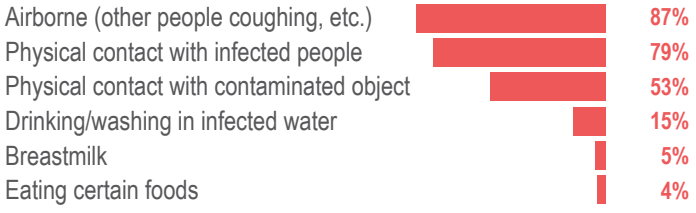
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:[3]



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

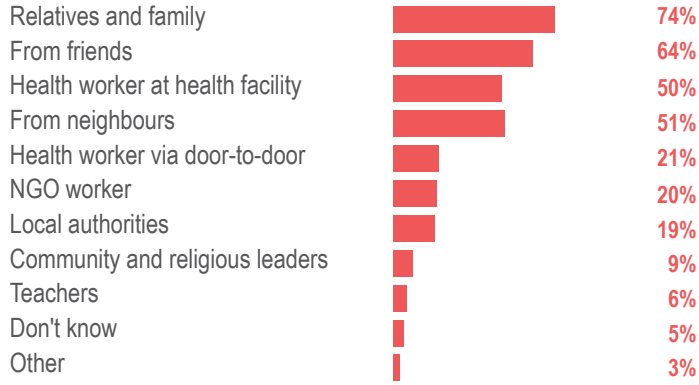


Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



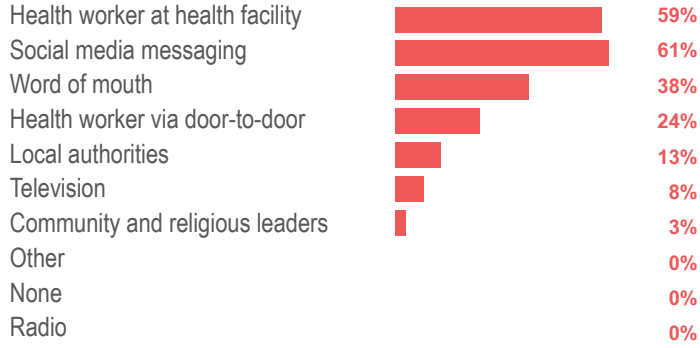
Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

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

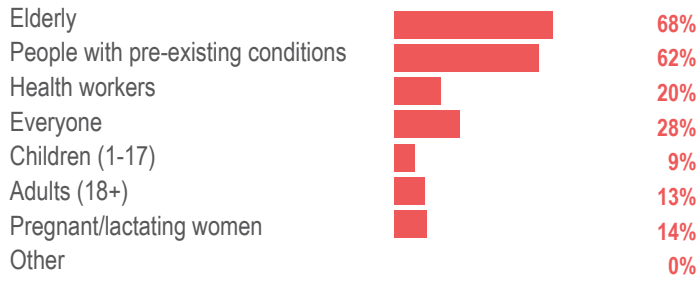


Proportion of respondents reporting the following sources from which they receive most of their information about COVID-19:[3]

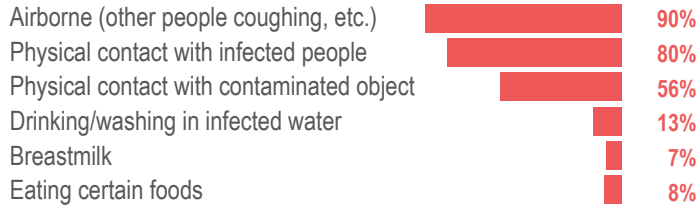
Proportion of respondents reporting the following as the most trusted sources to give them reliable information about COVID-19:[3]



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



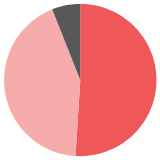
Proportion of respondents reporting the following methods of contracting COVID-19:[3]



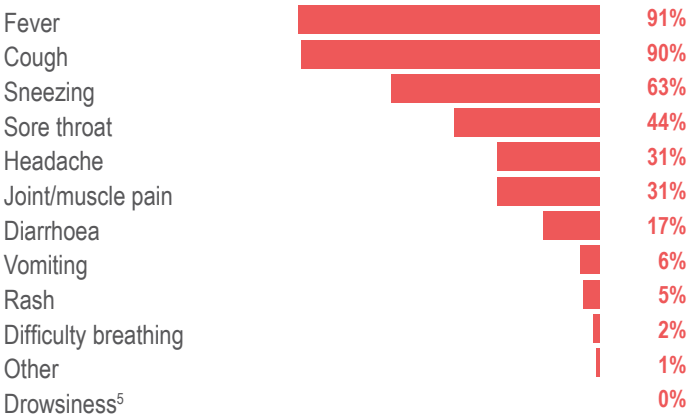
Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	51%
No, not all show symptoms	43%
Do not know	6%

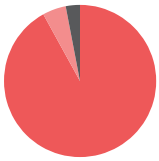


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]

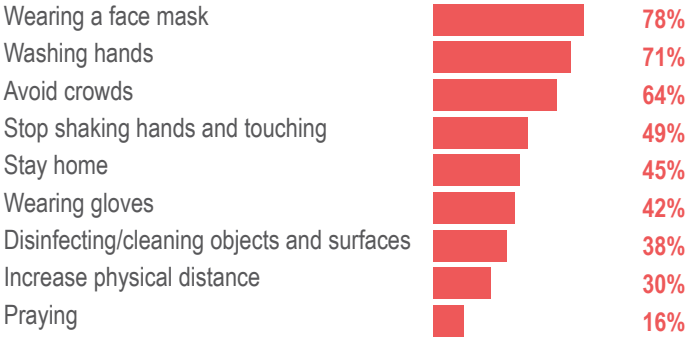


Survey respondents' view on whether one can take measures to reduce the chance of getting COVID-19:

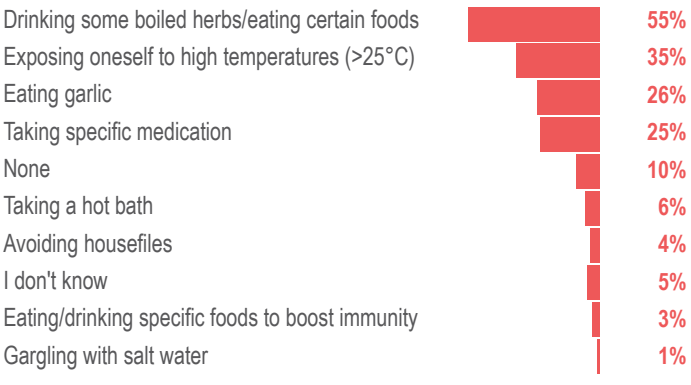
Yes	92%
No	5%
Do not know	3%



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



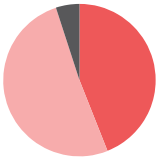
Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]



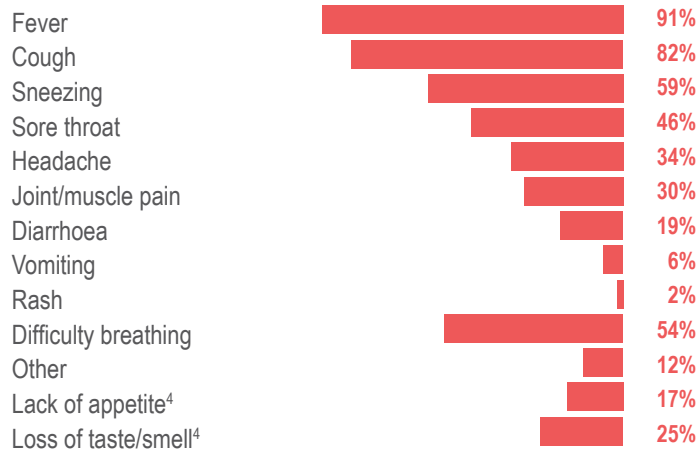
Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

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

Yes, all show symptoms	44%
No, not all show symptoms	51%
Do not know	5%

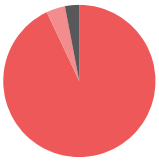


Symptoms most commonly reported by respondents as related to COVID-19:[3]



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

Yes	93%
No	4%
Do not know	3%



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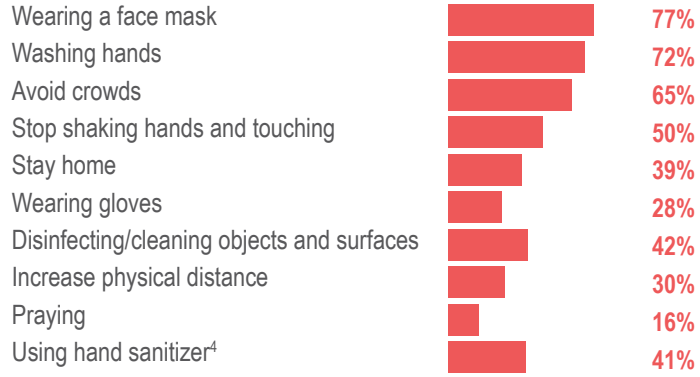
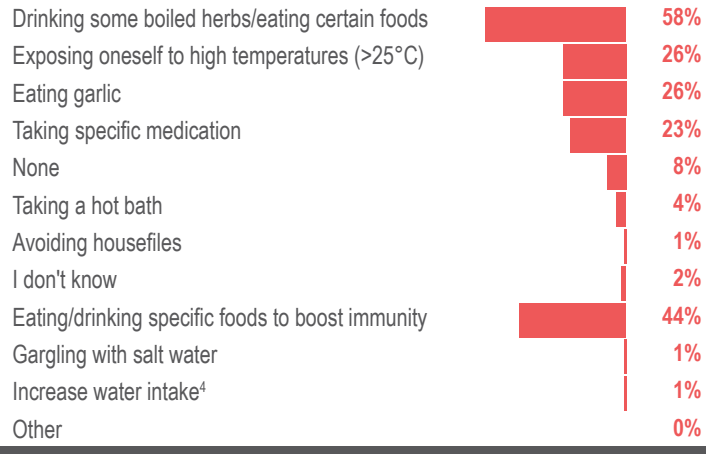


Myths related to preventative measures as heard by respondents:[3]



Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 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:

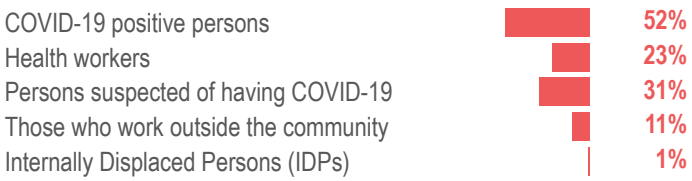
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	1%	7%	57%
About the same	8%	10%	14%
More dangerous	91%	80%	28%
Don't know	0%	3%	1%

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

People should shake hands	12%
People should participate in social gatherings	20%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	57%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	85%

63% **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 - 20-26 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:

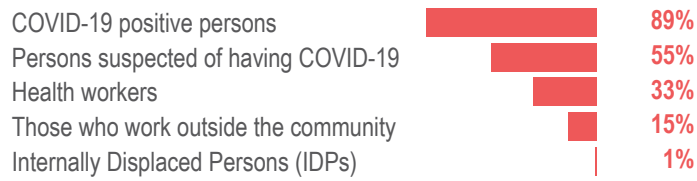
	1 Common cold	2 Typhoid	3 Cancer
Less dangerous	0%	7%	60%
About the same	9%	8%	11%
More dangerous	91%	84%	28%
Don't know	0%	1%	1%

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

People should shake hands	9%
People should participate in social gatherings	16%
All shops, including non-essential ones, should remain open	57%
People should maintain distance while queuing in public places	91%

66% **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 - 25 Aug- 17 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	85%
Left home to go to work	62%
Attended a large gathering	54%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	19%
Washed hands more than normal	62%
Stayed home more than normal	35%

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	7%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	32%
Call a doctor/medical professional	29%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	21%
Go to hospital	54%
Pray	2%
Go to work even while sick	6%

57% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

63% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**

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

Washing hands	77%
Avoiding crowds	65%
Wearing a face mask	49%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	54%
Stop shaking hands	32%
Staying home	32%
Wearing gloves	17%
Increasing physical distance	16%
Pray	15%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

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

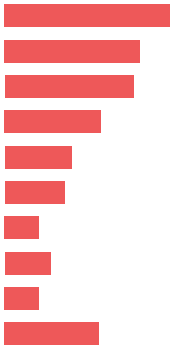
Greeted someone with a handshake / hug	50%
Left the house	96%
Visited friends and family outside the home	85%
Left home to go to work	59%
Attended a large gathering	48%
Tried to keep distance of two metres from others when outside	23%
Washed hands more than normal	64%
Stayed home more than normal	32%

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	6%
Stay at home and isolate oneself from others	35%
Call a doctor/medical professional	26%
Go to doctor's office/clinic	18%
Go to hospital	55%
Pray	3%
Go to work even while sick	4%

60% **of respondents believe their employers are flexible with regard to COVID-19**

70% **of respondents reported that they had undertaken preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19**



Washing hands	72%
Avoiding crowds	59%
Wearing a face mask	56%
Disinfecting objects and surfaces	42%
Stop shaking hands	29%
Staying home	26%
Wearing gloves	15%
Increasing physical distance	20%
Pray	15%
Using hand sanitizer[4]	41%

COVID-19 Practices

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020

69% 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	46%
Lack of money and have to work	32%
Social and cultural acceptance	7%
Don't know what to do	9%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	3%

86% 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	40%
Do not have a mask	60%

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	72%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%
No, in market but too expensive	20%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
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	18%
Using a scarf as a mask	31%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Nothing	54%

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

When out of the house shopping	52%
When out of the house for work	52%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	4%
When participating in social gatherings	24%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	13%
When receiving guests in the house	5%
Never	9%
All the time	2%

Round 5 - 20-26 October 2020

70% of respondents reported that they face barriers in taking preventive measures to mitigate the risk of contracting COVID-19

Lack of money to buy protective items	43%
Lack of money and have to work	35%
Social and cultural acceptance	10%
Don't know what to do	9%
Don't believe COVID-19 exists	1%

94% 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	55%
Do not have a mask	45%

I don't know	0%
Yes, in the market	69%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	4%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	24%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	0%
No, not available in the market	1%

Homemade	5%
Using a scarf as a mask	10%
Reusing an old mask	0%
Nothing	11%

When out of the house shopping	61%
When out of the house for work	59%
When visiting friends/relatives/neighbours in their house	23%
When participating in social gatherings	35%
When visiting friends and neighbours in public spaces	27%
When receiving guests in the house	10%
Never	3%
All the time	0%
When going to the hospital/health center[4]	62%

Round 4 - 25 Aug- 17 Sep 2020		Round 5 - 20-26 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	2%	Don't believe face masks are important/effective against COVID-19	25%
Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	62%	Wearing masks is too uncomfortable	66%
Children refuse to wear masks	0%	Children refuse to wear masks	0%
Don't know	23%	Don't know	0%
Other	13%	Other	14%
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	9%	I don't know	7%
Yes, in the market	14%	Yes, in the market	13%
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	31%	No, in market but too expensive	32%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	4%	No, in market but in insufficient quantities	4%
No, not available in the market	40%	No, not available in the market	45%
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%	I don't know	1%
Yes, in the market	71%	Yes, in the market	71%
Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%	Yes, distributed by authorities/NGOs	2%
Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	1%	Yes, in the market distributed by authorities/NGOs	0%
No, in market but too expensive	19%	No, in market but too expensive	23%
No, in market but in insufficient quantities	3%	No, in market but in insufficient quantities	1%
No, not available in the market	3%	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. 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.
5. Option not included in round 5

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