



# **Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP)**

## **Endline Report**

### **Situation of Syrian Refugees under COVID 19 Pandemic**



**BY:**

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## I. Overview

The Syrian American Medical Society Foundation (SAMS) is a non-profit, non-political, medical relief organization. Through its offices in the US, Jordan, Turkey, and Lebanon, SAMS implements and manages medical relief programs in Syria as well as in Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq, Bangladesh, Egypt, and Greece. In 2020, SAMS through supported health facilities and projects in northern Syria reached over 1.25 million medical consultations throughout more than 41 supported health facilities including primary, subspecialty, and mobile clinics, HBIUs, dental clinics, birth centers, dialysis units, MHPSS programs, in addition to rehabilitation services and immunization campaigns. Because of its vast network of physicians throughout the US, and through its staff and partners inside Syria and the neighboring countries, SAMS has the unique ability to access the most hard-to-reach areas and most vulnerable populations among the IDP and refugee communities.

SAMS has been authorized since 2014 to operate in Turkey and therefore, has built strong relationships with the Turkish government, NGOs, local health authorities. SAMS easily coordinates work with other NGOs registered in Turkey that serve refugees. SAMS has worked in conjunction with regional humanitarian organizations in organizing the gifts-in-kind (GIK) program, humanitarian relief inside border camps, and border crossings for SAMS's volunteers, staff and patients in need of treatment in Turkey. SAMS is continuously in communication with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and border authorities. SAMS's staff have gained the trust of local populations and officials in areas where programs are implemented.

SAMS is coordinating with other partners through the Health Sector Working Group (HSWG) and the MHPSS Working Group, which are chaired by the Turkish MoH and World Health Organization (WHO). As a member in these groups, SAMS is attending monthly coordination meetings, following strategic objectives identified by the HSWG and the 3RP for refugees in Turkey.

SAMS is also coordinating directly with the MoH and the Health Directorate in Gaziantep. Selecting the MHPSS center in Gaziantep, for example, was a product of direct communication and close coordination with the Health Directorate to verify the community's need and select the optimal location to fill the MHPSS service provision gap.

Since 2019 and to this writing, SAMS implement a project called "Provision of Health and MHPSS Services to Syrian Refugees in Turkey" with the main objective of "Improve the health and well-being of Syrian refugees" through the support of MHPSS center in Gaziantep and Autism center in Istanbul. Moreover, SAMS is in full



coordination with the Turkish MoH and the Ministry of Family Labor and Social Services, and the Provincial municipalities, in sharing information and updates on humanitarian situation reports in Turkey. The component of the social cohesion activities is going directly under full coordination with the municipalities who are usually cooperative in facilitating such activities.

## II. Purpose

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused many organizations to re-assess and re-prioritize community needs and services. Wherefore, in May 2020, SAMS conducted a KAP baseline assessment with a sample of beneficiaries benefiting from the services provided at SAMS supported centers in Turkey (Gaziantep MHPSS, Istanbul Autism center), meanwhile, the assessment aimed to understand the beneficiaries knowledge, Attitude, and Practice concerning COVID-19 prevention and symptoms, as well as the general protection and GBV concerns as a result of COVID-19 pandemic and protection measures. After almost nine months, and for the same purposes, SAMS decided to conduct an Endline KAP assessment with SAMS beneficiaries in Gaziantep MHPSS and Istanbul Autism center.

The KAP tool has been re-visited, coded on Kobo with appropriate metadata measures, and shared as a survey monkey with the focal points in each center to proceed with sharing it with the beneficiaries.

## III. Methodology

The survey's target populations were defined as all individuals (including the households' members) aged 12 and above receiving the services from SAMS-supported facilities in Gaziantep and Istanbul. The focal persons in these facilities conducted a brief description of the online survey, explaining the purpose of it and sharing the link with all beneficiaries to participate. The survey started with consent to confirm the participation and to ensure that all participants understand the purpose of the KAP survey. As a result, 246 individuals from both genders completed the online survey between 18th Feb and 28th Feb 2021. 65% (160/246) of them were females and 35% (86/246) males. The survey was based on a structured questionnaire for household interviews was composed of several parts called "Group" each one referring to different and specific topics under which more detailed questions. The questionnaire included questions related to specific domains of COVID-19 awareness and protection measures and the current needs of the participants to understand individual's perceptions, attitudes and behaviors related to those topics.



#### IV. Executive Summary

The present document outlines the findings of the KAP endline assessment which are summarized below as the following:

- The KAP endline data shows an increase in the number of HHs who do not have personal protection items for COVID-19, as the majority 56% reported that they don't have any of these items (medical mask, gloves, sanitizer and hygiene items) compared with 32% in the baseline.
- The KAP endline shows that people still need awareness about the main symptoms of COVID-19 infection, as 51 percent of KAP endline respondents stated: "Cough" is the main symptom (75% baseline) followed by "Fever" with 50 percent (71% baseline), and 48 percent for "Sore throat" (67% baseline).
- Besides, the data shows that there is an increase in the number of people who face difficulties in accessing the pharmacies 44% (108/246) compared with the KAP baseline (33%), and 47% of respondents stated that they don't face any challenge, while in the baseline was 62%
- The KAP endline data show a slight increase in the psychological disorders (especially anxiety, fear, and stress) among the surveyed people in comparison with baseline data. The majority of surveyed people stated anxiety (58%, 57% - baseline), followed by stress (48%, 43% - baseline), fear (46%, 39% - baseline).

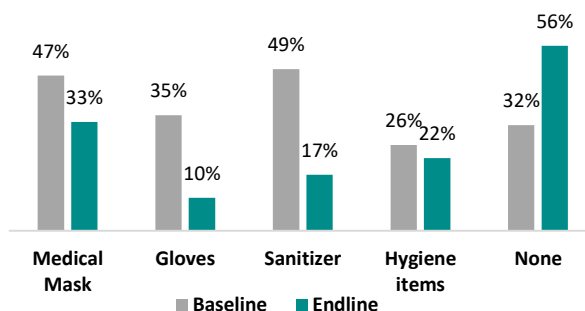


Figure1: Personal Protection Items for COVID 19

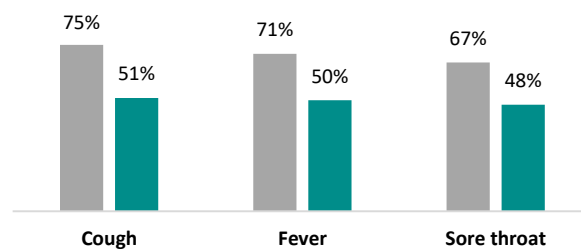


Figure 2: Communities' knowledge about the main symptoms of COVID-19 infection

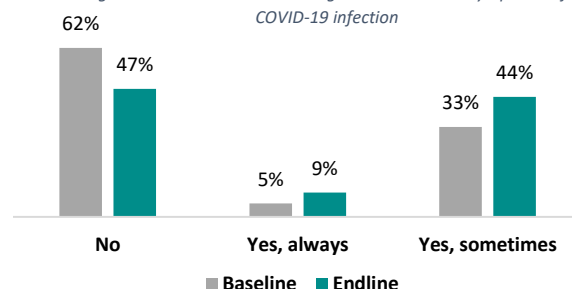


Figure3: Due to COVID 19, do you face any challenges in accessing pharmacies?

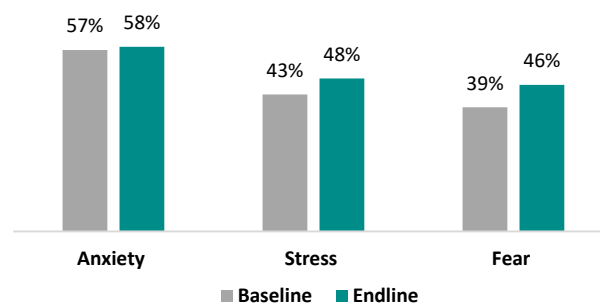


Figure4: Psychological disorders



- 86% of surveyed people from both genders said that they heard about the COVID-19 vaccine, and 17% of them stated that they have opportunity to get the vaccine.
- 80% of surveyed people mentioned that they don't have access to electronic health systems like (E-Nabiz) with COVID vaccination updates.
- 43% of surveyed households disclosed an increase in domestic violence in their communities due to COVID-19 pandemic and imposed protection measures, while 57% stated they didn't notice any increase.
- The KAP endline data shows the majority of respondents (87%) are not aware about offered services for GBV survivors, while only 13% stated that they know about these services.
- 13% of respondents mentioned that they know persons under high risk or GBV survivors within their communities.
- 82 percent of surveyed people stated that their households' basic needs priorities have been changed, compared with 78% of the respondents who disclosed the same in the baseline.

Those 82% re-prioritized their current needs as following:

1. Food (Baseline: shelter).
2. Livelihood (same in the baseline).
3. Healthcare (Baseline: food).
4. Hygiene items (Baseline: Healthcare).
5. Shelter (Baseline: Hygiene items).

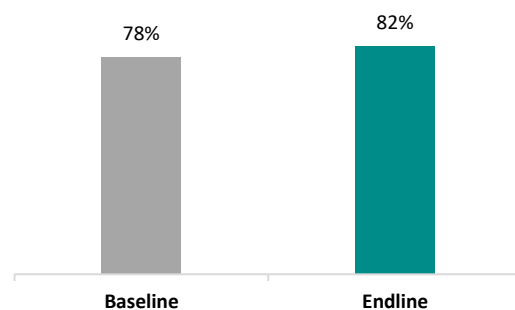


Figure5: Did your household priority of basic needs change after COVID 19 pandemic?



## V. Detailed Findings

### 1. Demographic Information

Among the total respondents (246), 92% (227) of the respondents were aged between 18-49 years, followed by 7% (17) above 49 years and only 1% (2) of respondents were between 12-17 years. For more detailed information under the province and gender, see Table 1.

Range Age of Respondent (Years)	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
12-17	2(1%)	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
18-49	227(92%)	92%	91%	92%	100%	92%	96%
>49	17(7%)	7%	9%	7%	0%	8%	4%

Table 1: Range Age of Respondents

Regarding the marital status, the majority of the respondents 74% stated that they are married, 10% single, 8% divorced, 6% widowed, and only 2% are separated. For more detailed information, see Table 2.

Marital Status	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Married	181(74%)	69%	78%	72%	88%	83%	86%
Single	25(10%)	6%	18%	10%	12%	17%	14%
Divorced	19(8%)	10%	4%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Widowed	14(6%)	10%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Separated	7(2%)	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%

Table 2: Marital Status of Respondents

#### - Legal Documents of Respondents:

In terms of the legal documents, most of the surveyed people 221(90%) stated they have temporary protection ID (kimlik), followed by Turkish nationality ID 17(7%), and 4(1.4%) of them have tourism residency and only one of them have a work permit.

For more detailed information about the legal documents of respondents (by province and gender), please see table 3 below.

Legal Documents	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
TP (Kimlik)	221(90%)	93%	90.5%	92%	75.0%	66.7%	71%
Turkish nationality ID	17(7%)	6.3%	8.1%	7%	12.4%	0.0%	7%
Tourism residency	4(1.4%)	0.0%	0.0%	0%	6.3%	25.0%	14%
Student residency	2(0.8%)	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	8.3%	3.6%
Work permit	1(0.4%)	0.0%	0.0%	0%	6.3%	0.0%	4%
I don't have any legal document	1(0.4%)	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0%

Table 3: Legal Documents of Respondents

### - Employment Status and Ability to Work:

To identify the ability of the respondents to work, all respondents were asked whether they are able to work, the majority of the respondents 74% (182/246) stated that they are not able to work, while 26% (64/246) stated that they are able to work, 14% (35/246) of them currently working and about 12% (29/246) are not working. Figure 6.

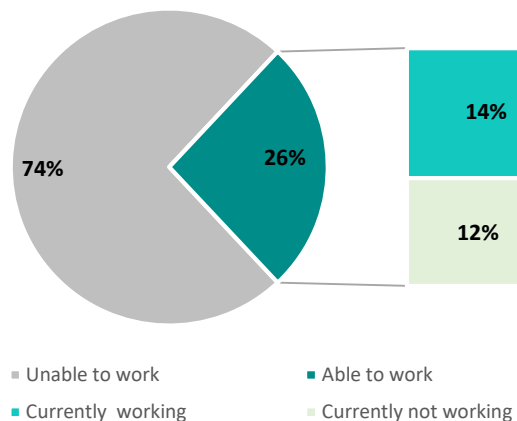


Figure 6: Employment Status

Looking at both genders; the KAP endline assessment shows a huge difference in this regard, as the majority of the female respondents reported that they are not able to work 91% (145/160) and only 9% (15/160) are able to work, 7 of them are currently working, while in male respondents, the majority 57% (49/86) reported that they are able to work. Figure 7.

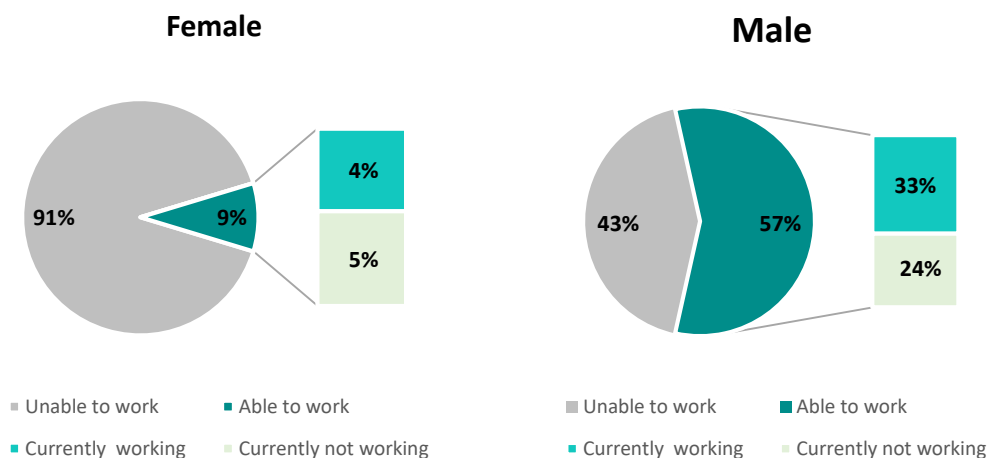


Figure 7: Employment Status by Gender

A follow-up question was asked to those who stated they are not currently working (29) to explore the reasons. 24% (7/29) stated they lost their jobs due to the spread of COVID-19 and imposed protection measures. 24% (7/29) stated they are students. Table 6 below shows more details.





If no, why?	Overall (n=29)	Gaziantep (n=24)	Istanbul (n=5)
I lost my job due to the spread of COVID-19 and imposed protection measures.	7(24%)	17%	60%
I'm a student.	7 (24%)	29%	0%
Turkish language barriers.	6(21%)	21%	20%
Lack of job opportunities	5(17%)	21%	0%
Health situation	3(11%)	8%	20%
I have no skills to get employed.	1(3%)	4%	0%

Table 4: Reasons of Non-employment

In the same context, all respondents were asked if they have ever lost a job because they didn't have a dependable child or dependent care. 148/246 (60%) answered no to this question, while 98 (40%) said yes they have lost.

## 2. Household information

In this section, a set of questions were asked to understand the vulnerability of surveyed households, which included disabilities, communicable diseases, and household income.

- **Disabilities:** The KAP assessment data showed that:
  - 13% (33/246) of respondents were people with special needs, almost the same as baseline results with 10% (12/122).
  - 26% (63/246) of KAP respondents stated they have a household member with special needs, while 22% (27/122) was in the baseline.
  - Only 7% of respondents mentioned that they and a household member have a special need, while only 2% was in the baseline.
  - (54%; 132/246), disclosed that no one in the household has a special need, 66% (80/122) was in the baseline.

Figure 8 illustrates that by the gender of respondents.

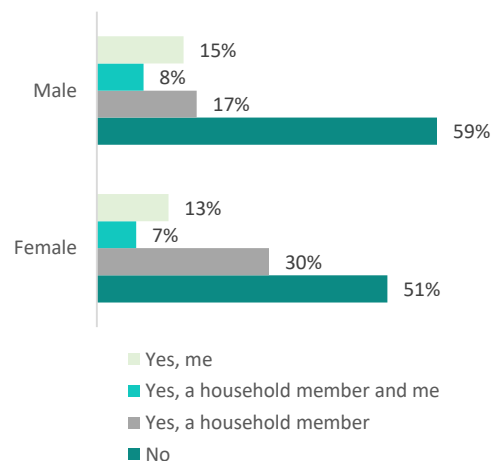


Figure 8: Household who have disability

- **Health condition:** Direct question was asked to understand the presence of communicable/non-communicable diseases in the surveyed households (COVID-19, Diabetes, Hypertension, Heart Disease, HIV/AIDS):
  - 30% of surveyed people have at least one person at household with Hypertension (19% was in the baseline).
  - 13% have at least one person with Diabetes, 16% were in KAP baseline.
  - Heart Disease: 17% of surveyed people (8% in the baseline).



- D. Only 2% (6/246) of KAP endline respondents disclosed that they have/had COVID-19 cases at their HHs (one case in KAP baseline).
- E. About 58% of respondents stated that they don't have such diseases in the household, while 70% was in the baseline.

Table 5 illustrates more under each province.

Does your household have the following diseases?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
COVID 19	6(2%)	1%	4%	2%	0%	8%	4%
Diabetes	32(13%)	15%	11%	13%	19%	0%	11%
Hypertension	73(30%)	33%	28%	31%	19%	17%	18%
HIV/AIDS	0(0%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Heart Disease	43(17%)	17%	19%	17%	19%	17%	18%
No, we don't have such diseases at the household	142(58%)	56%	59%	57%	63%	58%	61%

Table 5: Communicable/non- Communicable Diseases

- Income and expenditure:** A couple of questions were asked about the monthly income and expenditure of the surveyed households. Overall and among all KAP endline respondents, approx. 1,789 TL was the average monthly income (2,002 TL, in the baseline), while 2,355 TL was the average monthly expenditure (2,191 in the baseline). Table 6. Worth mentioning that the surveyed respondents reported their monthly expenditures higher than their monthly income.

Province	Average monthly income of household (In TL)	Average monthly expenditure of household (In TL)
Gaziantep	1,579	2,153
Istanbul	3,427	3,927
Grand Total	1,789	2,355

Table 6: Average monthly income and expenditure of household

- A follow-up question was asked to understand the type of household income. Overall, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (i.e. Kızılay card, etc.) was reported as the main source of income (112/246 - 46%; 25% in the baseline), 28% of them stated "Employer wages" compared with 30% in the baseline, "Family/Friends" support came in the third 9% (16% in the baseline), while 18% of survey respondents said there is no income almost same percentage was in baseline (19%), Table 7 presents further:

Types of income	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Child support	13(5%)	8%	3%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Employer wages	70(28%)	20%	38%	26%	44%	50%	46%
Family/Friends	23(9%)	6%	15%	9%	13%	8%	11%
Kindness of strangers	14(6%)	8%	3%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (i.e. Kızılay card, etc.)	112(46%)	58%	34%	50%	13%	17%	14%



Unemployment benefits	0(0%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Student grants/loans	8(3%)	4%	1%	3%	0%	8%	4%
No Income	45(18%)	14%	22%	17%	31%	33%	32%
Other	6(2%)	1%	1%	1%	13%	8%	11%

Table 7: Type of household income

In terms of where they spent their monthly income/stock over the last two months, the majority (82%) of the surveyed people mentioned that they spent that on house renting almost the same in the baseline (84%), Food came in the second 75% (84% baseline), followed by hygiene items 40% (61% baseline), medicine 32% (same as baseline). For more details, please see Table 8.

Where did you spend your income/stock over the last two months?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
House renting	202(82%)	82%	81%	82%	88%	83%	86%
Food	184(75%)	74%	76%	74%	81%	75%	79%
Hygiene items	99(40%)	36%	45%	39%	44%	58%	50%
Medicines	78(32%)	27%	39%	31%	31%	42%	36%
Healthcare	69(28%)	23%	32%	26%	31%	58%	43%
Education	39(16%)	14%	16%	15%	25%	25%	25%
Other	15(6%)	7%	3%	6%	6%	17%	11%
Prefer to skip this question	15(6%)	6%	5%	6%	13%	8%	11%

Table 8: Households Expenditure

### 3. COVID 19 Knowledge, Attitude and Practice

#### - Special Diseases:

The surveyed people were asked whether they need any information about some special diseases (listed in Table 9 below). Overall, the majority of the respondents 55% stated no, they do not need any information, while the percentage was higher in the baseline (66%), about 20% of respondents mentioned they need information about Hypertension (10%, baseline) and 15% of them need information about COVID-19 (same as baseline).

Do you need information about any of these special diseases?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
COVID 19	37(15%)	12%	23%	16%	6%	17%	11%
Diabetes	29(12%)	12%	11%	11%	6%	25%	14%
Hypertension	50(20%)	22%	20%	21%	0%	33%	14%
Heart Disease	40(16%)	17%	16%	17%	6%	25%	14%
HIV/AIDS	3(1%)	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
No, I do not need any information	135(55%)	53%	51%	53%	81%	58%	71%
Other	20(8%)	9%	8%	9%	6%	0%	4%

Table 9: Special Diseases



### - Personal Protection Items:

The KAP endline data shows an increase in the number of HHs who do not have personal protection items for COVID-19, as the majority, 56% reported that they don't have any of mentioned items compared with 32% in the baseline, and 33% of respondents stated they have a medical mask (47% in the baseline), besides, 22% mentioned that they have hygiene items (49%, baseline).

Personal Protection Items	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Medical Mask	80(33%)	24%	36%	28%	75%	58%	68%
Gloves	24(10%)	6%	9%	7%	25%	42%	32%
Sanitizer	42(17%)	10%	19%	13%	50%	42%	46%
Hygiene items	53(22%)	17%	24%	19%	31%	50%	39%
None of above	138(56%)	63%	55%	61%	19%	25%	21%

Table 10: Personal Protection Items for COVID 19

### - COVID-19:

To identify the awareness level of the respondents about COVID-19 in targeted populations, all respondents were asked about the symptoms of COVID-19 infection and the answers were:

51 percent of KAP endline respondents stated: "Cough" (75% baseline) followed by "Fever" with 50 percent (71% baseline), and 48 percent for "Sore throat" (55% baseline). For more details under gender and province, see table 11.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19 infection?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Cough	125(51%)	50%	51%	50%	44%	67%	54%
Fever	124(50%)	47%	51%	49%	50%	83%	64%
Sore throat	118(48%)	44%	53%	47%	50%	67%	57%
General weakness and fatigue	112(46%)	42%	45%	43%	63%	67%	64%
Severe pneumonia	97(39%)	38%	43%	39%	38%	42%	39%
Acute respiratory distress syndrome	81(33%)	29%	35%	31%	50%	42%	46%
Muscular pain	63(26%)	22%	24%	22%	44%	58%	50%
Sepsis and septic shock	9(4%)	3%	5%	4%	0%	8%	4%
None of above	48(20%)	19%	22%	20%	13%	17%	14%

Table 11: Symptoms of COVID-19 infection

A follow-up question was asked about the procedures they would do if they or anyone in their households have or feel with one of the COVID-19 symptoms, 39% of the respondents stated that they go to the hospital (almost the same in baseline 36%), while 22% stated that they call COVID-19 center (35% in the baseline). For more details, see table 12.



what you would do if you or anyone in your household have or feel with one of these symptoms?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep			Istanbul		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
112 Ambulance	84(34%)	38%	32%	36%	19%	17%	18%
Call supporting NGOs	4(2%)	1%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
COVID 19 call center	55(22%)	22%	26%	23%	12%	33%	21%
Go to hospital	95(39%)	36%	36%	36%	63%	50%	57%
Other	8(3%)	3%	3%	3%	6%	0%	4%

Table 12: COVID-19 Procedure

Then all respondents were asked to identify the source of information about COVID-19 numbers and prevention instructions, social media was the most frequently chosen by the respondents (56%) as a source of the information (69%, baseline), Turkish Ministry of Health is also raised by about 31% of the respondents (53% baseline).

What is your source of information about COVID 19 numbers and prevention instructions?	Overall(n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Turkish Ministry of Health	77(31%)	28%	31%	29%	25%	75%	46%
Social media	138(56%)	51%	59%	54%	69%	83%	75%
Television	76(31%)	37%	20%	31%	25%	33%	29%
WHO website and its official social media pages	39(16%)	15%	15%	15%	19%	33%	25%
Friends/relatives	42(17%)	17%	14%	16%	13%	42%	25%
Other	4(2%)	1%	3%	1%	0%	8%	4%

Table 13: Source of information about COVID 19

The responses of surveyed people about the accessibility of public health hospitals and the possibility to receive COVID-19 services differed slightly from the KAP baseline, 38% (92/246) mentioned it is good and very good (48% in the baseline), while 56% (139/246) mentioned it is neutral (47% in the baseline). Only 6% of respondents mentioned it is bad and very bad due to the following reasons (almost the same reasons mentioned in the baseline):

- Turkish language barrier in Turkish hospitals.
- Difficulties in getting appointments.
- Lack of respect for Syrian patients in Turkish hospitals.
- Refuse to admit Syrian patient.

For more details about the respondents' rate; see Table below 14:



How would you rate the accessibility of public health hospitals and the possibility to receive COVID 19 services	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Bad	6(2%)	2%	1%	2%	6%	8%	7%
Good	68(28%)	29%	26%	28%	44%	0%	25%
Neutral	139(56%)	57%	56%	56%	44%	67%	54%
Very bad	9(4%)	4%	3%	4%	0%	8%	4%
Very good	24(10%)	8%	14%	10%	6%	17%	10%

Table 14: Accessibility of Public Hospitals

Concerning the accessibility to pharmacies, the respondents were asked about the challenges they face in this regard due to COVID-19 pandemic and prevention instructions in Turkey, in particular accessing the pharmacies for communicable diseases and mental health medicines. The KAP endline data shows that there is an increase in the number of people who face sometimes difficulties in accessing the pharmacies 44% (108/246) in comparison with the KAP baseline(33%), and 47% of respondents stated that they don't face any challenge, while in the baseline was 62%. For more details see Table 15 below.

Due to COVID 19, do you face any challenges in accessing pharmacies?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No	117(47%)	47%	49%	47%	56%	42%	50%
Yes, always	21(9%)	9%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Yes, sometimes	108(44%)	44%	41%	43%	44%	58%	50%

Table 15: Challenges in Accessing Pharmacies

The KAP endline respondents were asked about the type of psychological disorders imposed by them or household members due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The KAP endline data show a slight increase in the psychological disorders (especially anxiety, fear, and stress) among the surveyed people in comparison with baseline data. The majority of surveyed people stated anxiety (58%, 57% - baseline), followed by stress (48%, 43% - baseline), fear (46%, 39% - baseline), and 45% said: "depression and other mood disorders" (37% - baseline). On the other hand, 7% of survey respondents mentioned there are no psychological disorders imposed by them or household members due to the COVID 19 pandemic (13% baseline). Table 16.

Psychological disorders imposed due to COVID 19	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	total	Female	Male	total
Stress	118(48%)	47%	53%	49%	31%	58%	43%
Anxiety	142(58%)	58%	61%	59%	38%	67%	50%
Fear	112(46%)	52%	41%	48%	13%	42%	25%
Sadness	62(25%)	27%	24%	26%	13%	25%	18%
Depression and other mood disorders	110(45%)	44%	49%	46%	38%	33%	36%



Eating disorders	36(15%)	15%	14%	15%	19%	8%	14%
Loneliness	59(24%)	24%	27%	25%	19%	8%	14%
Psychotic disorders, including schizophrenia	23(9%)	6%	18%	10%	0%	8%	4%
Other	5(2%)	3%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
No any Psychological disorders imposed	16(7%)	3%	8%	5%	31%	0%	18%

Table 16: Psychological Disorders Imposed due to COVID 19

**COVID-19 Vaccination:**

This section was incorporated in the KAP endline only.

The questions were designed to understand the communities' knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccine. The KAP endline respondents were asked if they have heard about the COVID-19 vaccine, 86% (211/246) from both genders said that they heard about the COVID-19 vaccine, in the same context 17% (42/246) of respondents stated that they have opportunity to get the vaccine. Tables 17 and 18 below shows more details.

Have you heard about COVID 19 Vaccine availability?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No	35(14%)	16%	14%	15%	6%	8%	7%
Yes	211(86%)	84%	86%	85%	94%	92%	93%

Table 17: Have you heard about COVID 19 Vaccine availability?

Do you have the opportunity to get the vaccine?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No	204(83%)	85%	78%	83%	88%	75%	82%
Yes	42(17%)	15%	22%	17%	13%	25%	18%

Last but not least, all respondents were asked if they have access to electronic health systems like (E-Nabiz) with COVID-19 vaccination updates, 20% (48/246) of surveyed people mentioned they have access, while 80% stated they don't have access.

Do you have access to electronic health systems like (E Nabiz) with COVID vaccination updates?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No	198(80%)	91%	76%	86%	38%	42%	39%
Yes	48(20%)	9%	24%	14%	63%	58%	61%

Table 19: Do you have access to electronic health apparatuses like (E- Nabiz) with COVID-19 vaccination updates?





#### 4. Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Similarly, this section was incorporated in the endline questionnaire to get a somehow clearer idea about the possibility of an increase in domestic violence or any other kinds of violence at home due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all surveyed people were asked about these concerns in their communities. 43% (140/246) of respondents declared that the COVID-19 pandemic increased the domestic violence, while 57% (106/246) said, no, the domestic violence didn't increase. Table 20 shows more details.

Did you notice an increase in domestic violence or any other kinds of violence against women, girls, men, and boys due to the COVID 19 pandemic?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No	140(57%)	55%	57%	56%	81%	50%	68%
Yes	106(43%)	45%	43%	44%	19%	50%	32%

Table 20: Did you notice an increase in domestic violence against women, girls, men, and boys due to the COVID 19 pandemic?

The KAP data shows that 87% (218/246) of respondents don't know the offered services related to GBV survivors in their communities, while only 13% (31/246) stated that they know these services.

Do you know about services available for GBV survivors?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No	215(87%)	88%	86%	88%	88%	83%	86%
Yes	31(13%)	12%	14%	12%	12%	17%	14%

Table 21: Do you know about services available for GBV survivors?

Besides, only 13% of respondents mentioned that they know persons under high risk or GBV survivors in their communities.

Do you know persons who are under high risk or survived from GBV?	Overall (n=246)	Gaziantep(n=218)			Istanbul(n=28)		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No	(214)87%	89%	82%	87%	94%	83%	89%
Yes	(32)13%	11%	18%	13%	6%	17%	11%

Table 22: Do you know about services available for GBV survivors?

#### 5. Basic needs prioritization due to COVID-19

In this section, SAMS wanted to understand whether the COVID-19 pandemic has caused changes in the households' basic needs priorities. Overall, 82 percent of surveyed people stated that their households' basic needs priorities have been changed, compared with 78% of the respondents who disclosed the same in the baseline. Those 82% re-prioritized their current needs as following:

1. Food (Baseline: shelter)
2. Livelihood (same in the baseline)
3. Healthcare (Baseline: food)
4. Hygiene items (Baseline: Healthcare)





5. Shelter (Baseline: Hygiene items)
6. Protection support (Psycho-social support), while it was the education in the baseline.
7. Education (Baseline: Protection support (Psycho-social support)).

## 6. Participants comments and suggestions

Some comments and suggestions were made by many respondents at the end of the survey:

- Provide financial support to poor families, as many families' breadwinners lost their jobs due to the Corona pandemic.
- Some women requested awareness raising sessions without specifying the type of sessions.
- Provide financial, psychological, and educational support
- Support with cash assistance to pay bills and house rent.

## VI. Recommendations

- The availability of personal protection items for COVID-19 still an issue, as 56% of surveyed households disclosed that they do not have any of the personal protection items (medical mask, gloves, sanitizer, and hygiene items) for COVID 19. So, SAMS could consider distributing personal protection items.
- Besides the distribution of personal protection items, other kinds of services could be considered as cash assistance and food vouchers.
- 80% of surveyed people stated they don't have access to electronic health systems like (E-Nabiz) with COVID-19 vaccination updates, SAMS can work on conducting awareness sessions about the Covid vaccine and how to access updates related to the vaccine.
- 43 percent of respondents stated the violence was increased in their communities as a result of quarantine due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this is an area of focus for current and future projects, so, that might need to invest more on the awareness sessions within the communities.

## VII. APPENDIXES

For more information on the KAP questionnaire, please refer to:

[COVID-19 KAP endline/mid-term in Turkey](#)