

HIGHLIGHTS

— [In the latest KAP survey run by the Turkish Red Crescent Society](#), the vast majority (95.8%) of the respondents reported taking some measures in their daily life to prevent the risk of COVID-19. Despite the high level of awareness, focus group discussion participants reported that many people were less motivated to follow the preventive measures due to fatigue or reduced fear of contracting the disease.

Misinformation and rumours on social media or in the community are further undermining accurate health information. Focus group discussion participants stressed that public awareness activities about the presence and risks of COVID-19 and ways to prevent the disease should be reinforced to encourage people to continue to adopt healthy behaviours.

— [Key findings from CDC Africa's 15-country Vaccines Perceptions report](#) show those more sceptical of COVID-19 vaccines are the young, the unemployed and city dwellers. Additionally, 60% of those who would refuse a vaccine believe it wouldn't be safe, compared to only 15% of those that want it. And almost 1 in 2 respondents think COVID-19 is "a planned event by foreign actors."

DATA TRENDS

- **Healthcare workers can be spreaders of misinformation too.** The latest [Global Rumour Bulletin from Internews](#) focuses on social media data in three contexts (Afghanistan, Lebanon and Sudan) which demonstrates how healthcare workers, one of the most trusted community informants, can struggle to separate fact from rumour, and how sharing of their own vaccine hesitancy or coping in struggling healthcare systems can influence society as a whole. [Previous bulletins](#) cover natural home remedies and COVID-19 hoax rumours.
- **Global data compiled to date by the Sex, Gender and COVID-19 Project reveals no consistent pattern in COVID-19 infection rates between men and women, but men are at higher risk of death once diagnosed.** This trend cannot yet be fully explained, but is most likely to be due to a combination of biological sex factors and sociocultural risk factors, which influenced by gender norms. Explore their [data tracker tool](#).^[1]
- **When collecting data from the community on public health, the recommended method is rapid surveys or feedback collection at regular intervals, even if only a single question or two.** Keep at it, and the insights will roll in. See the Analytics for Operations WG [Guidance Brief](#), or check out the [Ready Initiative](#).^{[2][3]}

FURTHER RESOURCES



[Rapid Training on Vaccine Hesitancy](#) – Training materials covering vaccine hesitancy and CEA and PGI during rollouts



[Johns Hopkins KAP Survey](#) – Vaccine acceptance dashboard exploring survey snapshot and wave results from 67 countries



[IFRC Vaccine Tools for NS](#) – Tools for NS to prepare for and introduce COVID-19 vaccines based on level of involvement