



International Coalition
of Inclusive and
Sustainable Cities – ICCAR



COVID-19 Social Impacts Network

To provide evidence-based responses addressing the social
and economic challenges of COVID-19

Measuring Attitudes & Perceptions on the Impact of COVID-19 in Select Sub- Saharan African Cities

PREPARED FOR UNESCO BY METROPOLIS CANADA'S COVID-19
SOCIAL IMPACTS NETWORK

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Executive Summary

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a severe economic contraction in many developing countries, especially those in Africa. COVID-19 has exposed and exacerbated inequalities between countries just as it has within countries, leaving the most vulnerable groups further behind. To effectively counter the consequences of the pandemic, further international and national efforts are needed, including coordinated policy actions and reforms, creating an enabling policy environment.

UNESCO in cooperation with the Metropolis Canada's [COVID-19 Social Impacts Network](#) has prepared the following report on the impact of COVID-19 in Sub-Saharan Africa to provide governments with data and information on pandemic-related phenomena to develop effective, inclusive, and evidence-based responses.

The study explored in this report aims to identify key issues, indicators, and socio-demographics in hopes of generating evidence-based policy responses addressing the socioeconomic dimensions of the COVID-19 crisis in nine cities across Sub-Saharan Africa (Maputo, Mozambique; Johannesburg, South Africa; Harare, Zimbabwe; Nairobi, Kenya; Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; Dakar, Senegal; Libreville, Gabon; Freetown, Sierra Leone; and Kampala, Uganda). Data was collected via a web-based survey with both quantitative and qualitative questions and Facebook advertisements were used to attain responses. At the end of the data collection period, a total 3001 responses were achieved from 18 to 65+ year olds from across the region.

This report documents the results of this survey, highlighting the COVID-19 situation in these African cities. Some high-level key findings of the survey, focusing on seven themes outlined over the course of the report, include:

- i. **Knowledge and fear:** 46 percent of survey respondents indicated that they were very afraid of catching COVID-19.
- ii. **Trust in institutions:** Respondents were the least trusting of police (35 percent reporting that they do not trust the police at all), followed by central governments in the selected Sub-Saharan African regions, with 31 percent having no trust in them at all.
- iii. **Financial and health and impacts:** The negative effects of COVID-19 on respondents' income have been severe at 81 percent and approximately one in five survey respondents rated having either bad or very bad mental health since the beginning of the crisis.
- iv. **Access to services:** Survey results indicated that access to employment and financial services has been very difficult (at 47 and 39 percent respectively) in the post-COVID-19 reality; however young Sub-Saharan Africans aged 18 to 34 have experienced the most difficulty in accessing health care.
- v. **Safety:** 55 percent of survey respondents felt less safe when interacting with police officers since the pandemic began and those between the ages of 25 and 34 reported feeling more of a decline in safety relative to any other age group.

- vi. **Testing and vaccination:** Approximately one in four respondents indicated that they had considered getting tested but did not have access to the test and the majority surveyed intend to take the vaccine when it becomes available.
- vii. **Discrimination:** Social status was the most widely reported form of discrimination at 24 percent followed by political affiliation/identification at 21 percent; and of the females who reported being treated unfairly on the basis of their gender during the COVID-19 pandemic, 18 to 24 year olds reported this at the highest rate of one in five.
- viii. **Sentiments around the future:** The open answer survey responses saw a wide shift of perspectives in areas ranging from work to public hygiene, and the economy.

Based on these attitudes and perceptions captured among those surveyed, the following recommendations have been put forward to address the several policy challenges faced within these select Sub-Saharan African cities as the current global health pandemic continues to transform the regions social and economic landscape:

- Establish additional safety measures so as to reduce levels of fear relating to COVID-19;
- Provide more direct support to youth during the pandemic;
- Improve the public's trust in various levels of government and the police;
- Expand access to COVID-19 testing; and
- Develop courses of action to reduce experiences of discrimination.

Introduction

Project Background



The COVID-19 global pandemic has had particularly devastating effects in developing countries, including those on the African continent. COVID-19 has exacerbated existing inequalities and discrimination, with vulnerable groups experiencing the greatest impact.

Governments worldwide have struggled to navigate the pandemic, and now more than ever, the reliance on effective policy responses is essential to overcoming unprecedented challenges.

Given the emergent nature of COVID-19, there is a general lack of data and information on pandemic-related phenomena and evidence-based responses. Therefore, the importance of socioeconomic and sex-disaggregated data on the impacts and needs assessment of populations in the context of the pandemic is crucial.

Project Goal

This study aimed to identify key issues, indicators, and socio-demographics in hopes of generating evidence-based policy responses addressing the socioeconomic dimensions of the COVID-19 crisis in the following nine cities in Sub-Saharan Africa:

1. Maputo, Mozambique
2. Johannesburg, South Africa
3. Harare, Zimbabwe
4. Nairobi, Kenya
5. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
6. Dakar, Senegal
7. Libreville, Gabon
8. Freetown, Sierra Leone
9. Kampala, Uganda

This study documents the COVID-19 situation in several African cities with a focus on the following themes: 1) knowledge and fear, 2) trust in institutions, 3) financial and health and impacts, 4) access to services, 5) safety, 6) testing and vaccination, 7) discrimination, and 8) sentiments around the future. The results provide a solid evidence base for policy recommendations in the context of the current crisis for the Member States, ICCAR cities, and other stakeholders.

Expert Advisory Committee

In order to help guide this study to its ultimate success, an Expert Advisory Committee was established to provide insights and feedback into the design and implementation of the project. The committee was made up of a multidisciplinary group of experts including:

- **Chair:** The Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, *Former Governor General of Canada & Former Secretary-General of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie*
- Ndeye Marie Fall, *President of Conférence dès OING de la Francophonie*
- Vincenzo Fazzino, *Chef de Bureau et Représentant de l'UNESCO Gabon*
- Hubert Gijzen, *Director of UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa*
- Musa Hove, *MenEngage Zimbabwe Country Coordinator & SAfAIDS Country Representative*
- Jack Jedwab, *Chair of Metropolis Canada and the COVID-19 Social Impacts Network*
- Anne Lemaistre, *Head of Office, UNESCO Abidjan*
- Mayor Erias Lukwago, *Mayor of Kampala, Uganda*
- Firmin Edouard Matoko, *UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Priority Africa and External Relations*
- Ann Therese Ndong-Jatta, *Director of the Multi-Sectoral Office in Nairobi for East Africa*
- Hugue Ngandeu Ngatta, *Programme Specialist, Social and Human Sciences Sector, Regional Multisectoral Office for Eastern Africa in Nairobi*
- Gabriela Ramos, *UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences*
- Dimitri Sanga, *Director of UNESCO's Multisectoral Regional Office for West Africa (Sahel)*

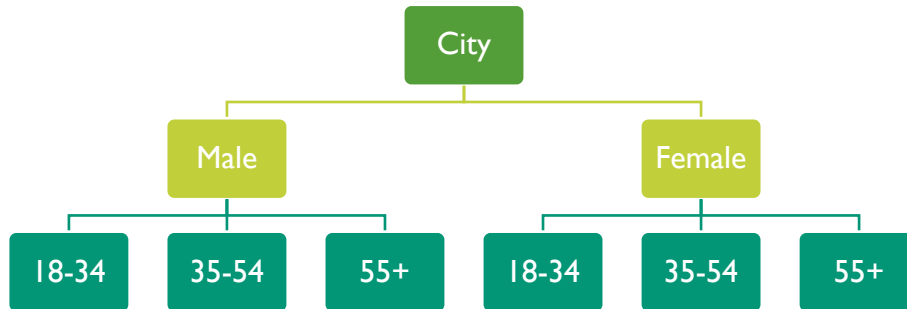
Members participated in two committee meetings on July 23rd and September 23rd, 2020 via Zoom and also provided feedback on the survey findings.

Methodology

In order to uncover what adults in selected Sub-Saharan African cities knew about COVID-19 and how the crisis has impacted them socially and economically, a web-based survey with both quantitative and qualitative questions was administered via Survey Monkey. The survey questionnaire was drafted in collaboration with the Expert Advisory Committee and representatives from UNESCO (see [Appendix A](#) for the full survey questionnaire in each language it was distributed in).

Between August 11th to September 4th, 2020, in addition to circulating the survey through the Expert Advisory Committee's network, Facebook advertisements were also used to promote the survey and attract responses through the online social media and social networking service. Upon creating Facebook pages in both English and French, depending on the official language of preference, targeted ads were launched in each city. Every ad was directed towards a specific demographic group between the ages of 18 and 65+ to increase the reach of each advertisement. See [Figure 1](#) below for a visualization of how each ad was targeted by city, sex and age group.

Figure 1: Demographic targets per Facebook advertisement



A total of six ads were circulated per Sub-Saharan African city in either English or French depending on the official language of the city, with the exception of Maputo, Mozambique. The survey was initially launched in English and French in Maputo, but upon seeing a much lower response rate relative to the other cities, the survey was also made available in Portuguese with targeted ads in Portuguese as well.

Furthermore, a visual element was incorporated into every ad to encourage engagement and each age group was targeted by a different image. See [Figure 2](#) below.

Figure 2: Images used in Facebook advertisements



Age group: 18-34



Age group: 35-54



Age group: 55+

The Facebook advertisement run was extremely effective, generating thousands of clicks on to the survey pages as seen in [Table 1](#). As a result, during the data collection period, a total of 3,001 responses were collected with a probabilistic margin of error of $\pm 2\%$. With the exception of Freetown and Maputo, the target of 300 responses per city was attained as demonstrated in [Table 2](#) below. Note that although gender (male, female, other) was posed as a demographic question, the 'other' sample size has been excluded from the analysis found in this report due to the small sample size. *Table 1: Success of English and French Facebook pages*

	English	French
Shares	488	403
Likes	203,259	89,111
Comments	2,910	1,206
Link Clicks	3,202	1,959

Table 2: Total Number of responses collected per city

City	Total Responses
Dakar, Senegal	386
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	353
Freetown, Sierra Leone*	113*
Nairobi, Kenya	357
Kampala, Uganda	322
Libreville, Gabon	334
Maputo, Mozambique	216
Harare, Zimbabwe	466
Johannesburg, South Africa	359
Other**	95**

*Freetown has been excluded from all city-level analysis due to a small sample size

**Respondents from outside the targeted cities were excluded from the final analysis

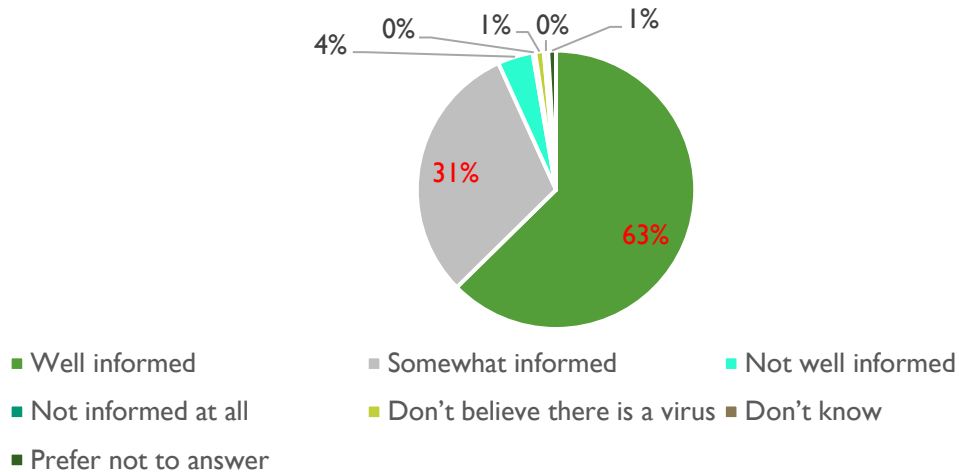
Analysis of Survey Results

The analysis of the survey results below explore the COVID-19 related findings in Sub-Saharan Africa with a focuses on: 1) knowledge and fear, 2) trust in institutions, 3) financial and health and impacts, 4) access to services, 5) safety, 6) testing and vaccination, 7) discrimination, and 8) sentiments around the future.

I. Knowledge & Fear

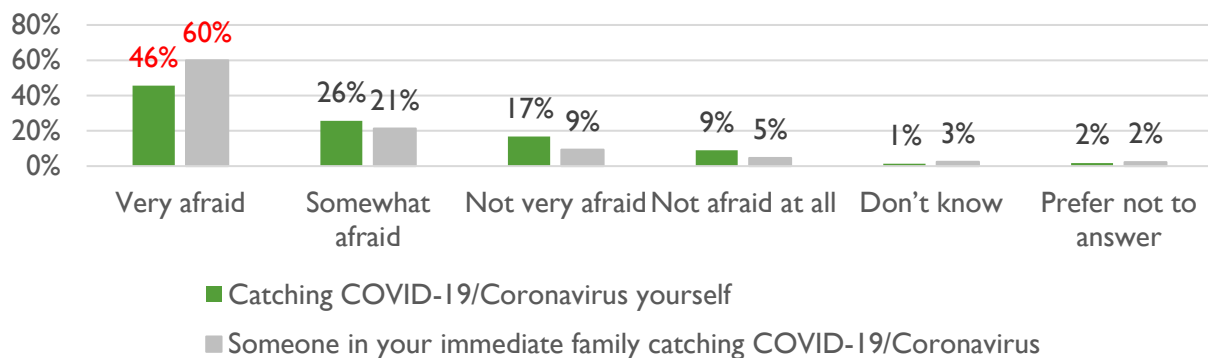
When looking at what respondents know about COVID-19, the survey results reveal that across the nine selected Sub-Saharan African cities, an overwhelming majority of respondents believed they were informed about COVID-19 – ninety-four percent reporting being either well informed or somewhat informed (see [Chart 1](#) below).

Chart 1: Percentage of respondents who report being well informed about COVID-19



Despite how well or ill-informed respondents felt at the time of completing the survey, their personal level of fear of catching the virus was quite high – 46 percent indicating that they were very afraid of catching COVID-19. However, most Sub-Saharan Africans surveyed were more worried about an immediate family member getting the virus than themselves, as observed in [Chart 2](#):

Chart 2: Percentage of respondents who are afraid of catching COVID-19 themselves or someone in their family doing so



When further examining these results on the basis of age and gender, [Chart 3](#) and [4](#) reveal that females between the ages of 25 to 34 were the most afraid of both personally catching COVID-19 and a family member doing so relative to any other demographic group – with 55 and 70 percent reporting that they were very afraid for each respective category. There is a significant decrease in such fears for females 55 years of age and over. In both instances, men tended to be less afraid than women.

Chart 3: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who are afraid of catching COVID-19 themselves

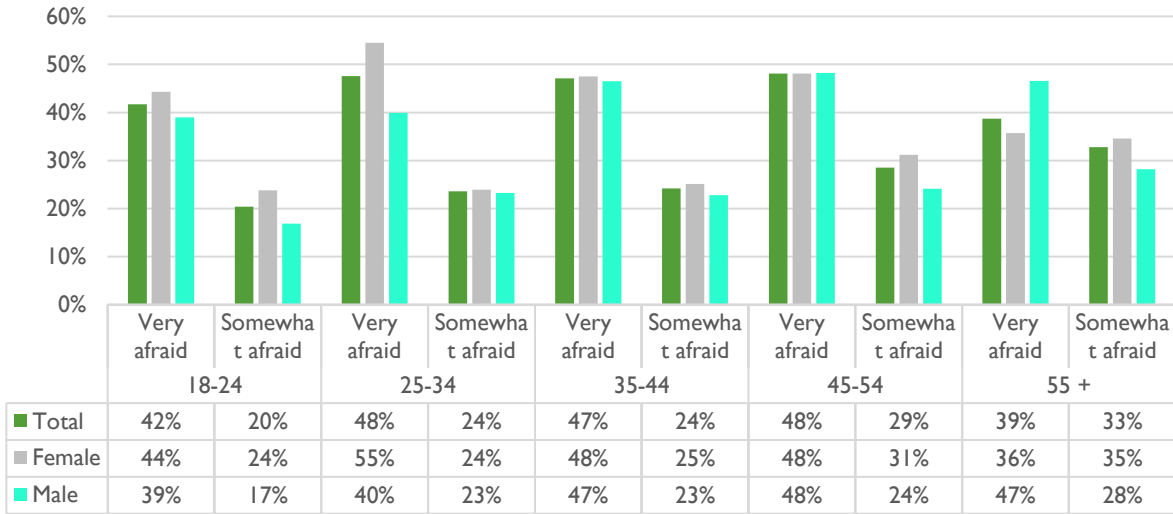
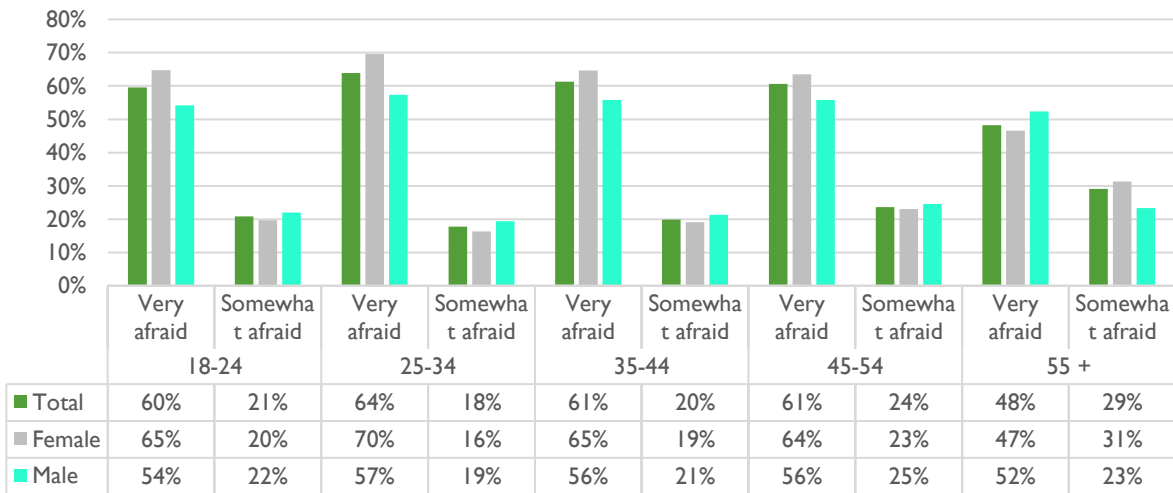


Chart 4: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who are afraid of someone in their immediate family catching COVID-19

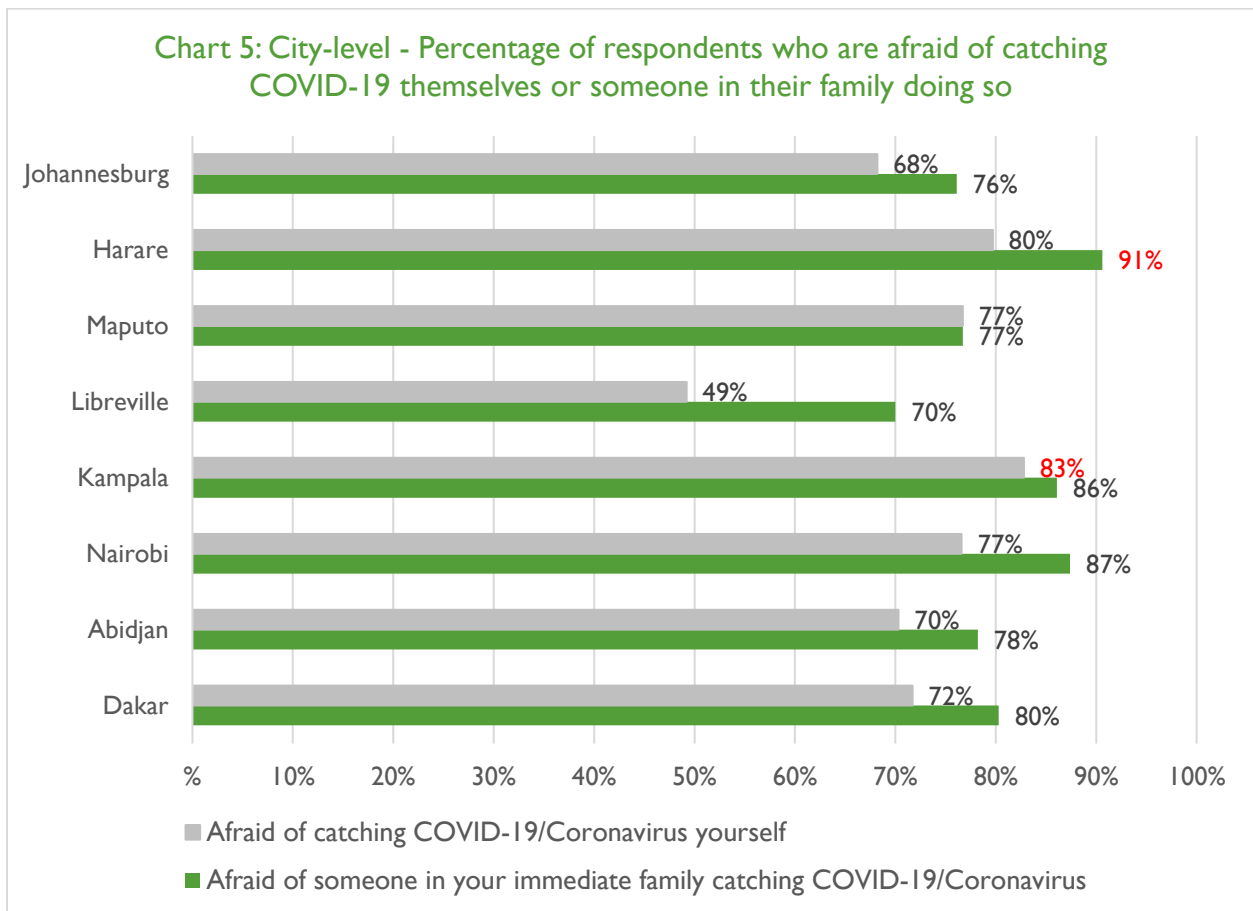


Regardless of the level of fear in contracting COVID-19, global recommendations around the need for wearing face coverings are being followed in the region. As seen in [Table 3](#) over nine in ten respondents reported wearing a protective mask or cover when in public areas.

Table 3: Wearing a mask vs. fear of catching COVID-19

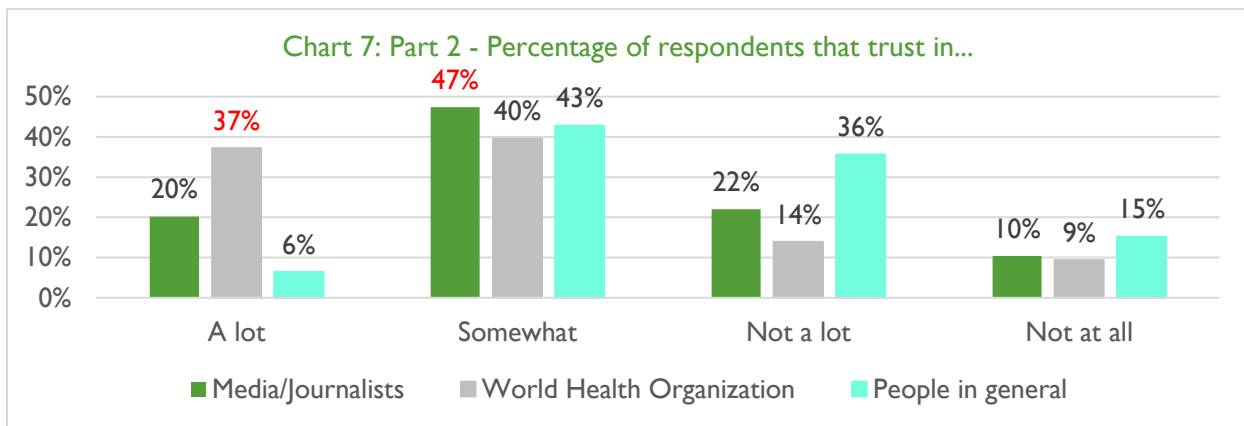
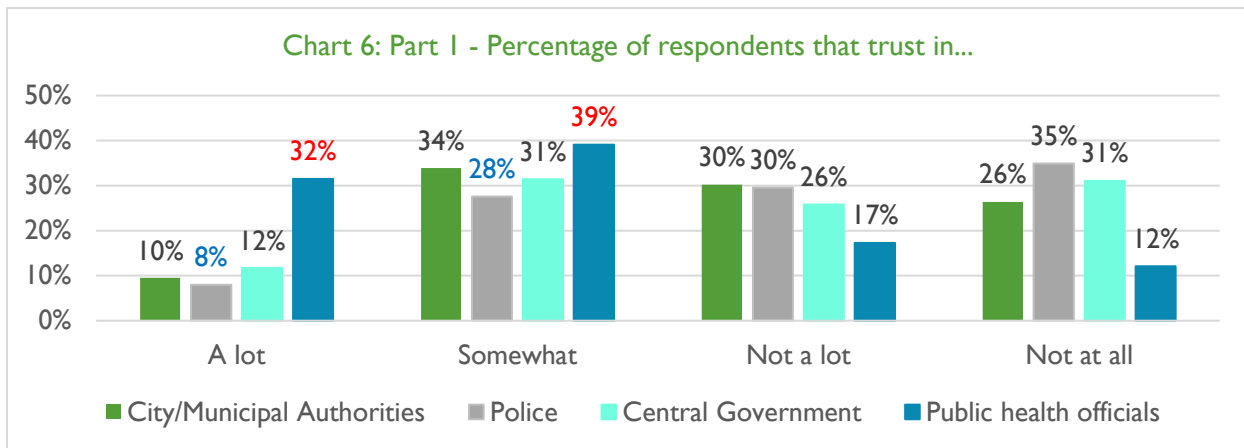
Wore a protective mask or cover your mouth and nose in public areas	Fear of catching COVID-19 yourself			
	Very afraid	Somewhat afraid	Not very afraid	Not afraid at all
Often	94%	93%	92%	81%
Sometimes	5%	6%	7%	12%
Rarely	1%	1%	1%	6%
Never	0%	0%	0%	2%

In the city-level analysis in [Chart 5](#), respondents from Kampala, at 83 percent, were most afraid of catching COVID-19, while those from Harare were the most concerned about the contagion in their family. It is also interesting to note that respondents from Maputo were just as worried about catching the virus as they were about it being contracted by an immediate family member.



2. Trust in Institutions

Low levels of institutional confidence may result in some unwillingness on the part of the public to comply with public safety measures in times of crisis. To test this, survey respondents were asked about the extent to which they trusted various institutions and groups. As seen in [Chart 6](#) there is less trust in police and, to some extent, central governments in the selected Sub-Saharan African regions. As reflected in [Chart 7](#), there are higher levels of trust in public health officials in the media and in the World Health Organization (WHO).



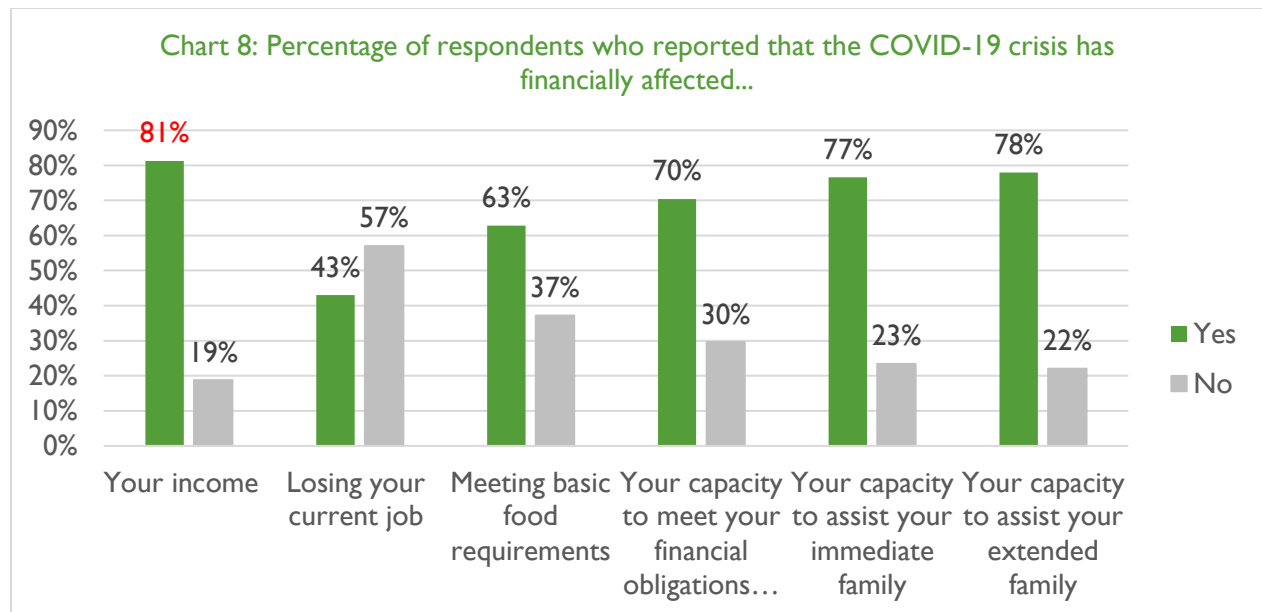
As COVID-19 disinformation continues to be a cause for concern across the globe, it is also reassuring to see that, as demonstrated in [Table 4](#), those who reported higher levels of fear in contracting COVID-19 are more likely to trust public health officials.

Table 4: Trust in public health officials vs. fear of catching COVID-19

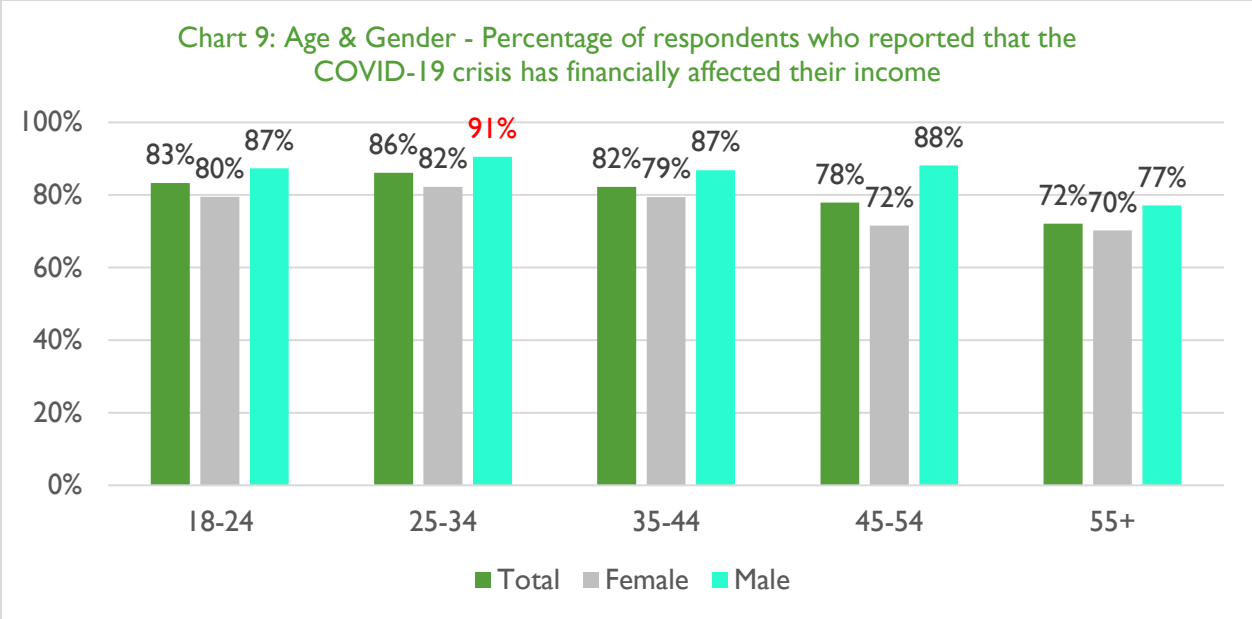
Trust in public health officials	Fear of catching COVID-19 yourself			
	Very afraid	Somewhat afraid	Not very afraid	Not afraid at all
A lot	38%	30%	24%	21%
Somewhat	37%	43%	46%	28%
Not a lot	15%	17%	20%	20%
Not at all	10%	10%	10%	31%

3. Financial & Health Impacts

The COVID-19 pandemic has had significant impacts on the daily lives of Sub-Saharan Africans and, in particular, the financial toll has been quite alarming. Survey results suggest that the negative effects of COVID-19 on respondents' income have been severe at 81 percent (see [Chart 8](#)). COVID-19 has also significantly impacted respondents' capacity to assist their immediate (77 percent) and extended families (78 percent).



When breaking down these results by age and gender, [Chart 9](#) shows that respondents between the ages of 25 and 34, as well as males across all age groups, are more likely to have their income affected as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. At 91 percent, males aged 25 to 34 are facing the greatest challenge in terms of income.



Charts 10 through 13 reiterate again that males are more likely than females to report job loss and difficulty in meeting basic food requirements, financial obligations, and assisting immediate family, particularly those between the ages of 18 and 24. However, it appears that the 25 to 34 age cohort have been affected slightly more than other age groups in terms of job loss, meeting financial obligations, and assisting their immediate family.

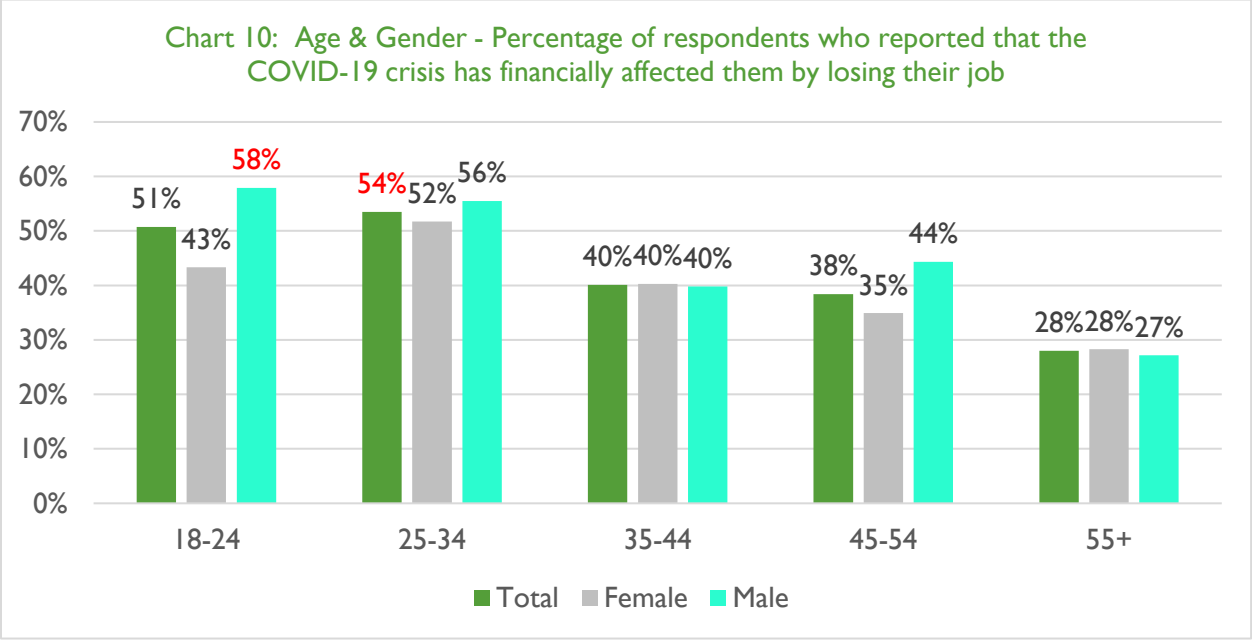


Chart 11: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who reported that the COVID-19 crisis has financially affected them when it comes to meeting basic food requirements

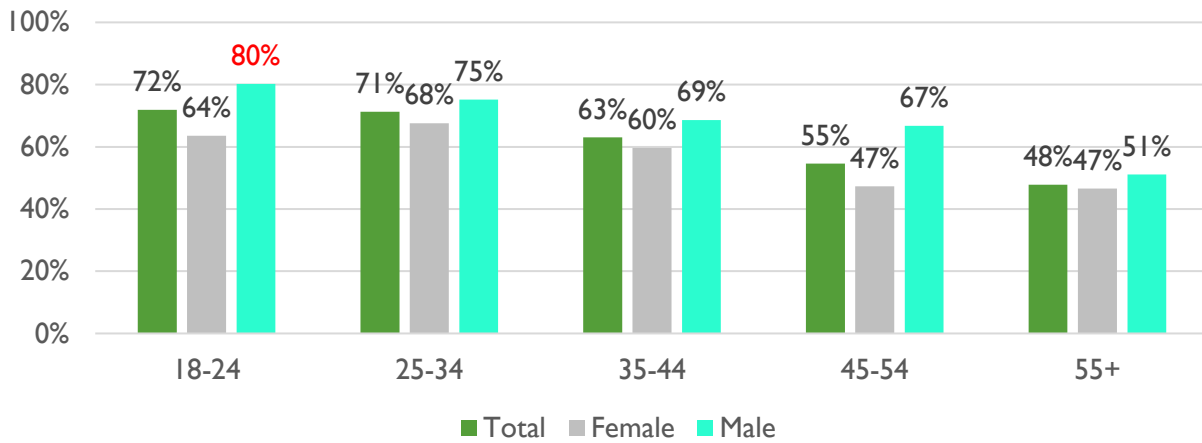
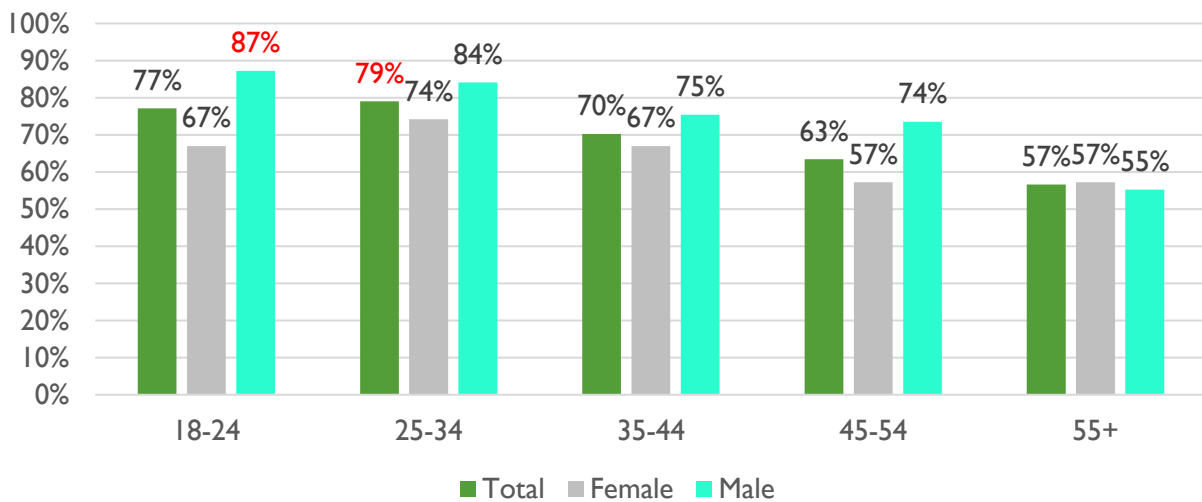
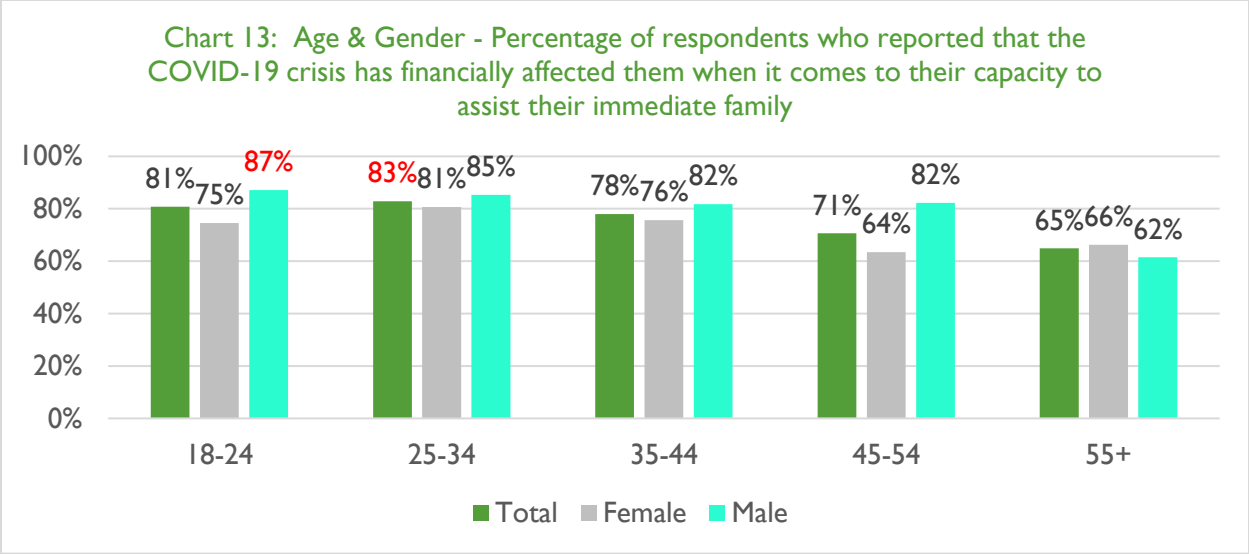


Chart 12: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who reported that the COVID-19 crisis has financially affected them when it comes to their capacity to meet financial obligations (e.g. home/rental payments, paying utility bills on time, etc.)



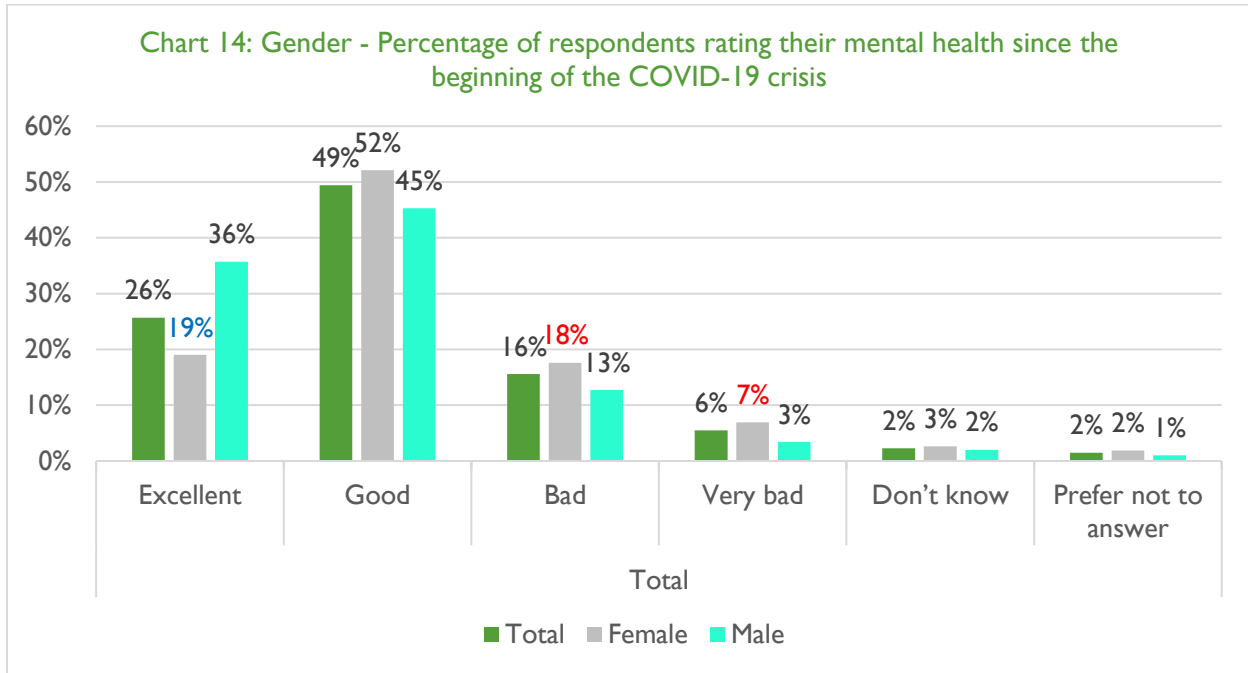


According to the city-level analysis in [Table 5](#) below, the COVID-19 crisis has had the most damaging financial affects on income and respondents’ ability to assist their immediate and extended families. Negative effects on income were particularly severe in Nairobi and Kampala.

Table 5: City-level – Percentage of respondents who reported that the COVID-19 crisis has financially affected...

The COVID-19/Coronavirus crisis is financially affecting respondents in terms of...						
	Your income	Losing your current job	Meeting basic food requirements	Your capacity to meet your financial obligations	Your capacity to assist your immediate family	Your capacity to assist your extended family
Dakar	79%	38%	57%	64%	74%	73%
Abidjan	81%	33%	65%	72%	82%	80%
Nairobi	89%	66%	79%	83%	86%	89%
Kampala	91%	51%	69%	80%	80%	86%
Libreville	79%	38%	62%	72%	80%	76%
Maputo	78%	48%	48%	65%	69%	73%
Harare	81%	43%	69%	71%	76%	82%
Johannesburg	72%	35%	43%	57%	64%	64%

Severe financial instability may have adverse outcomes on individual health and as seen in [Chart 14](#), approximately one in five survey respondents rated having either bad or very bad mental health since the beginning of the crisis. Interestingly, whereas males reported a greater negative financial impact due to the COVID-19 pandemic, females reported slightly higher negative mental health.



For a breakdown by age and gender, see [Table 6](#) below. The table emphasizes that females are more likely than males to report having bad and very bad mental health across all age groups. It also demonstrates that the 55+ age cohort reported the most positive self-assessment of mental health since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 6: Age & Gender – Percentage of respondents rating their mental health since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis

		Total	Female	Male			Total	Female	Male
18-24	Excellent	32%	21%	42%	25-34	Excellent	25%	16%	36%
	Good	46%	51%	40%		Good	46%	49%	42%
	Bad	12%	13%	10%		Bad	18%	21%	14%
	Very bad	7%	9%	5%		Very bad	7%	9%	4%
	Don't know	3%	3%	2%		Don't know	3%	3%	3%
	Prefer not to answer	2%	2%	1%		Prefer not to answer	1%	2%	1%
35-44	Excellent	25%	19%	35%	45-54	Excellent	22%	19%	29%
	Good	50%	52%	46%		Good	52%	52%	52%
	Bad	16%	18%	13%		Bad	19%	20%	16%
	Very bad	6%	7%	4%		Very bad	4%	5%	1%
	Don't know	2%	2%	2%		Don't know	2%	3%	1%
	Prefer not to answer	1%	1%	1%		Prefer not to answer	1%	2%	-
55+	Excellent	28%	23%	40%					
	Good	56%	57%	52%					
	Bad	10%	12%	4%					
	Very bad	3%	4%	-					
	Don't know	2%	2%	2%					
	Prefer not to answer	2%	2%	2%					

Upon closer examination, [Table 7](#) shows that those with less fear of COVID-19 reported better mental health assessments. This supports the conclusion that respondents with reduced levels of anxiety as it relates to catching COVID-19 are less likely to report poor mental health.

Table 7: Mental health rating vs. fear of catching COVID-19

Mental health rating since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis	Fear of catching COVID-19 yourself			
	Very afraid	Somewhat afraid	Not very afraid	Not afraid at all
Excellent	23%	21%	27%	47%
Good	48%	55%	53%	37%
Bad	18%	16%	13%	10%
Very bad	7%	4%	4%	5%
Don't know	2%	3%	2%	1%
Prefer not to answer	2%	1%	1%	0%

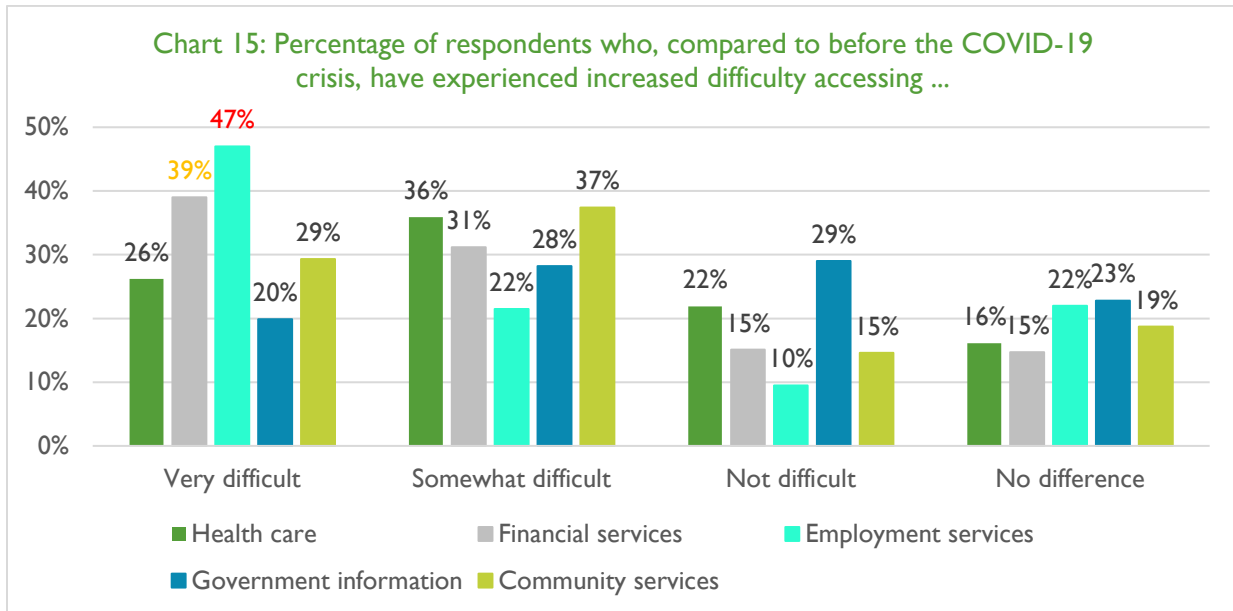
Similarly, those with less fear of COVID-19 also reported better physical health assessments. See [Table 8](#):

Table 8: Physical health rating vs. fear of catching COVID-19

Physical health rating since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis	Fear of catching COVID-19 yourself			
	Very afraid	Somewhat afraid	Not very afraid	Not afraid at all
Excellent	28%	21%	26%	54%
Good	60%	69%	66%	41%
Bad	7%	7%	6%	3%
Very bad	2%	1%	0%	1%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%	0%
Prefer not to answer	1%	1%	1%	1%

4. Access to Services

Survey results indicate that accessing all types of services has been more challenging in the post-COVID-19 reality for most Sub-Saharan Africans. This is especially the case in terms of access to employment and financial services, where respondents claimed such access was very difficult at 47 and 39 percent respectively (see [Chart 15](#)).



This finding echoes the challenges highlighted in the previous section relating to the financial impacts of the pandemic. This is also confirmed in [Table 9](#), showing that amongst those who reported current job loss as a result of COVID-19, the majority also reported greater difficulty in accessing employment and financial services.

Table 9: Access to employment and financial services for those who lost their current job

Lost your current job		
	Access to employment services	Access to financial services
Very difficult	70%	54%
Somewhat difficult	17%	26%
Not difficult	6%	12%
No difference	7%	8%

Upon closer examination by age and gender, [Charts 16](#) and [17](#) reveal that respondents 18 to 24 years of age experienced increased difficulty in accessing financial and employment services. This was particularly so for males, 55 percent of whom found it very difficult to access financial services and a noteworthy 72 percent expressed such difficulty accessing employment services. For the most part, males encountered greater difficulty in accessing these two services across most age cohorts, with the exception of persons over the age of 55+ where women experienced slightly more difficulty.

Chart 16: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who, compared to before the COVID-19 crisis, have experienced increased difficulty accessing financial services

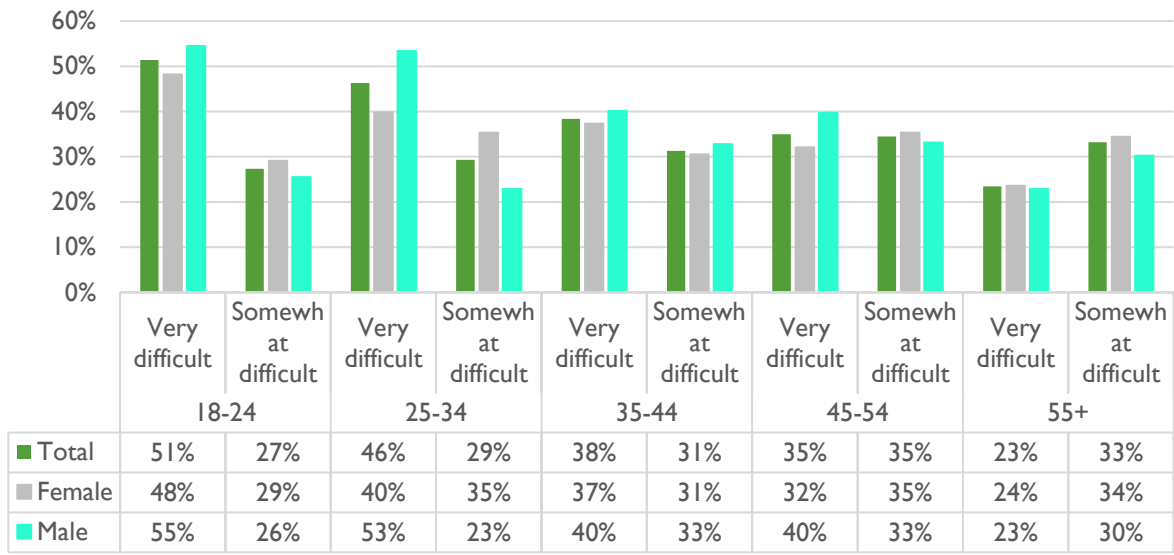
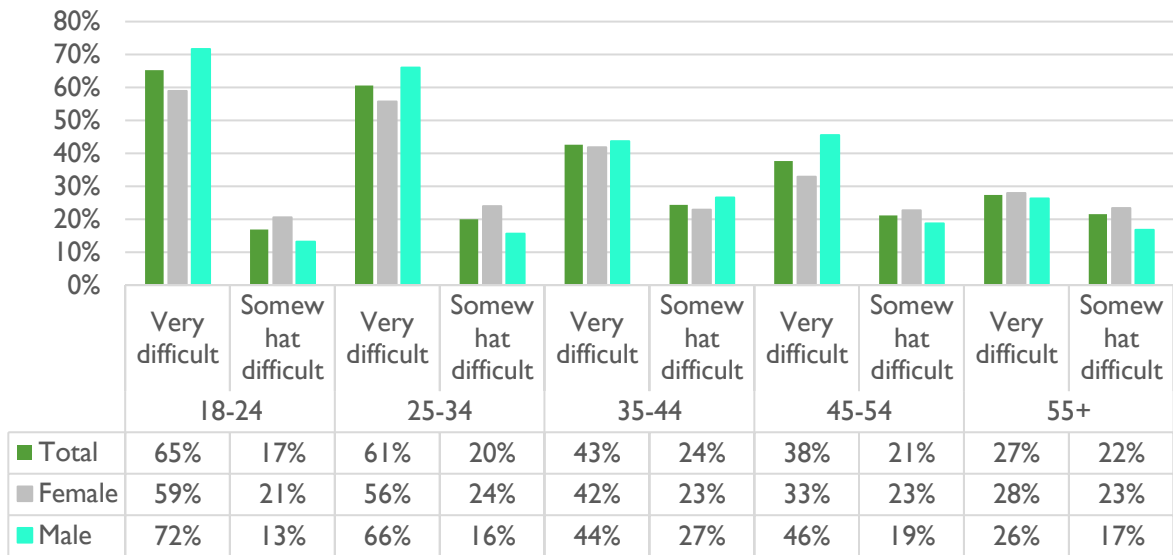
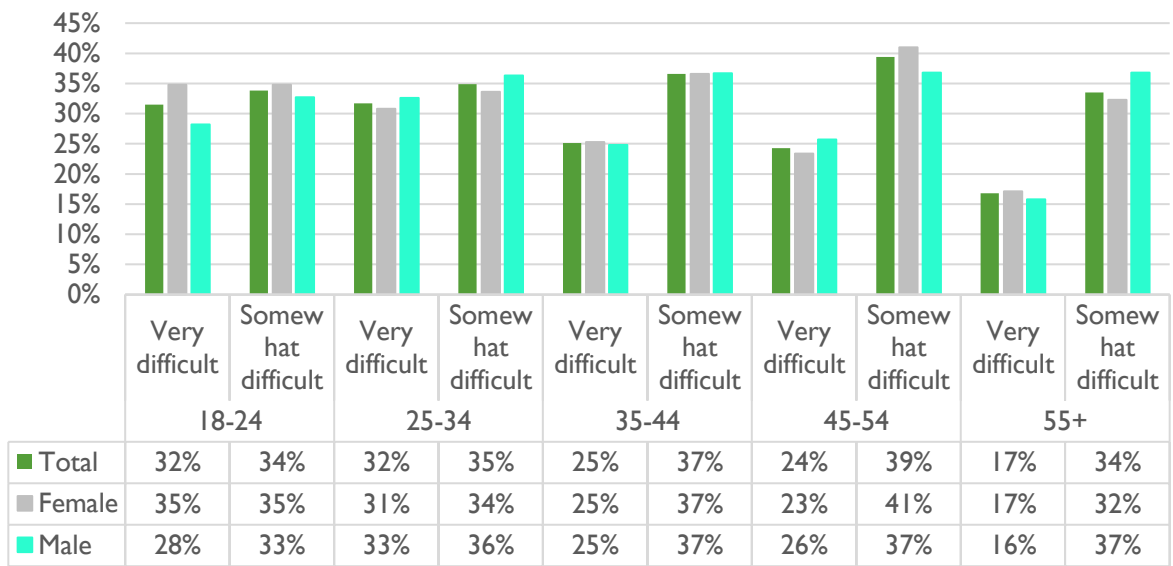


Chart 17: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who, compared to before the COVID-19 crisis, have experienced increased difficulty accessing employment services



When it comes to accessing health care, young Sub-Saharan Africans aged 18 to 34 experienced the most difficulty, as seen in [Chart 18](#). However, unlike access to financial and employment services, young females in this age cohort were more likely to report increased difficulty in accessing health care services than their male counterparts.

Chart 18: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who, compared to before the COVID-19 crisis, have experienced increased difficulty accessing health care



Tables 10 and 11 below also demonstrate that those experiencing challenges with mental and physical health find it increasingly difficult to access health care services.

Table 10: Mental health rating vs. access to health care

Access to Health care		Mental health rating since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis			
		Excellent	Good	Bad	Very bad
Very difficult		26%	22%	35%	49%
Somewhat difficult		30%	39%	38%	27%
Not difficult		25%	24%	14%	11%
No difference		19%	16%	12%	13%

Table 11: Physical health rating vs. access to health care

Access to Health care		Physical health rating since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis			
		Excellent	Good	Bad	Very bad
Very difficult		28%	24%	35%	53%
Somewhat difficult		30%	39%	40%	25%
Not difficult		23%	22%	16%	13%
No difference		19%	15%	10%	9%

Access to government information and community services need to be improved across the selected Sub-Saharan African cities, as seen in [Chart 19](#) and [20](#). Although there were no drastic differences between these two in terms of age and gender, males were slightly more likely to experience increased difficulty in accessing government information; and in terms of access to community services, males aged 45 and over experienced greater difficulty relative to their female counterparts.

Chart 19: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who, compared to before the COVID-19 crisis, have experienced increased difficulty accessing government information

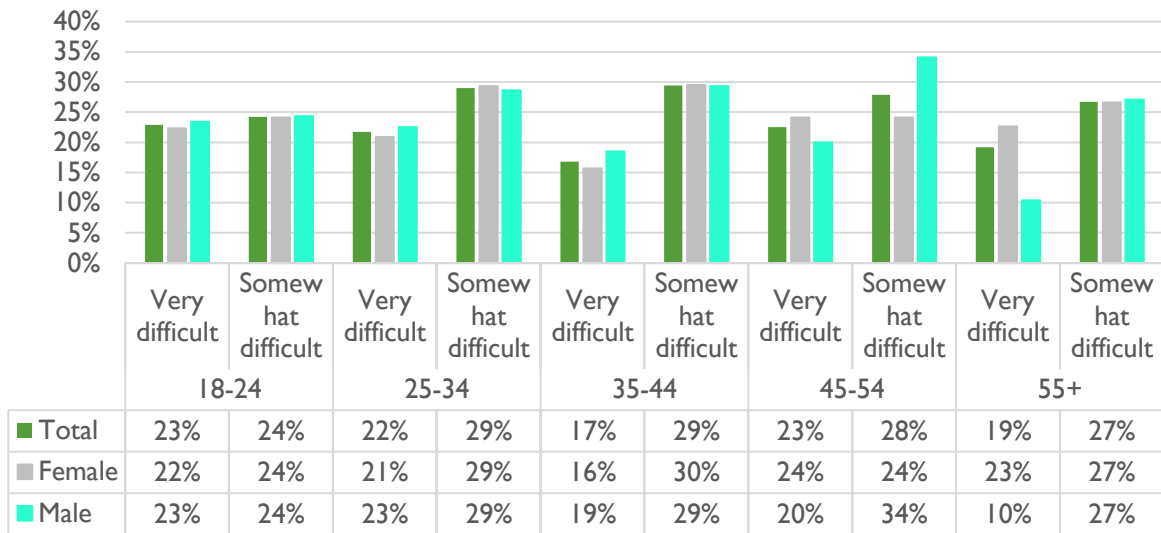
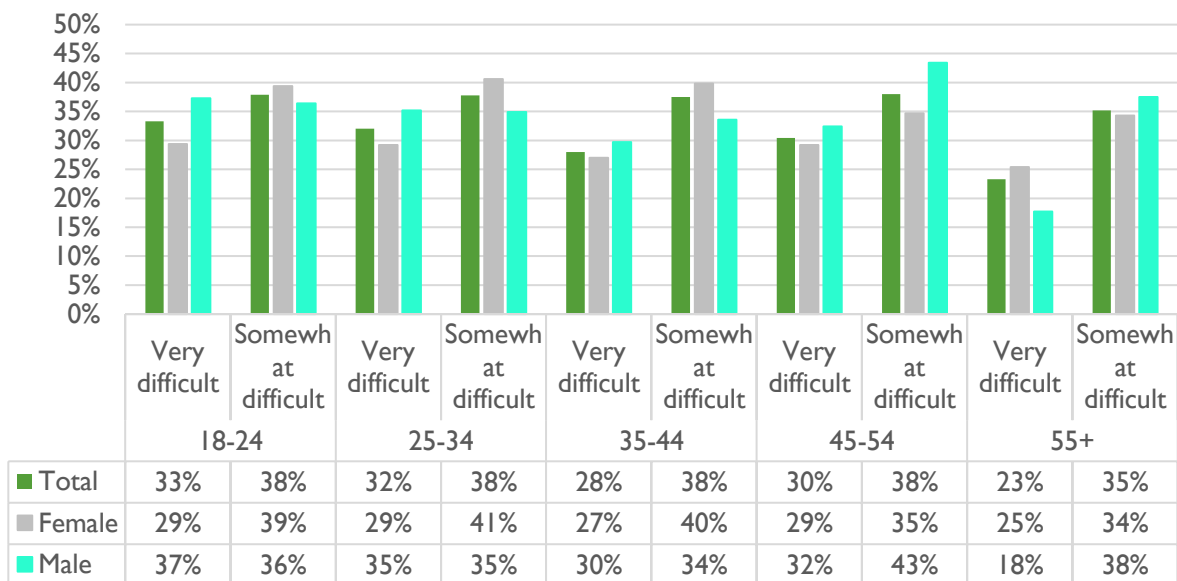


Chart 20: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who, compared to before the COVID-19 crisis, have experienced increased difficulty accessing community services



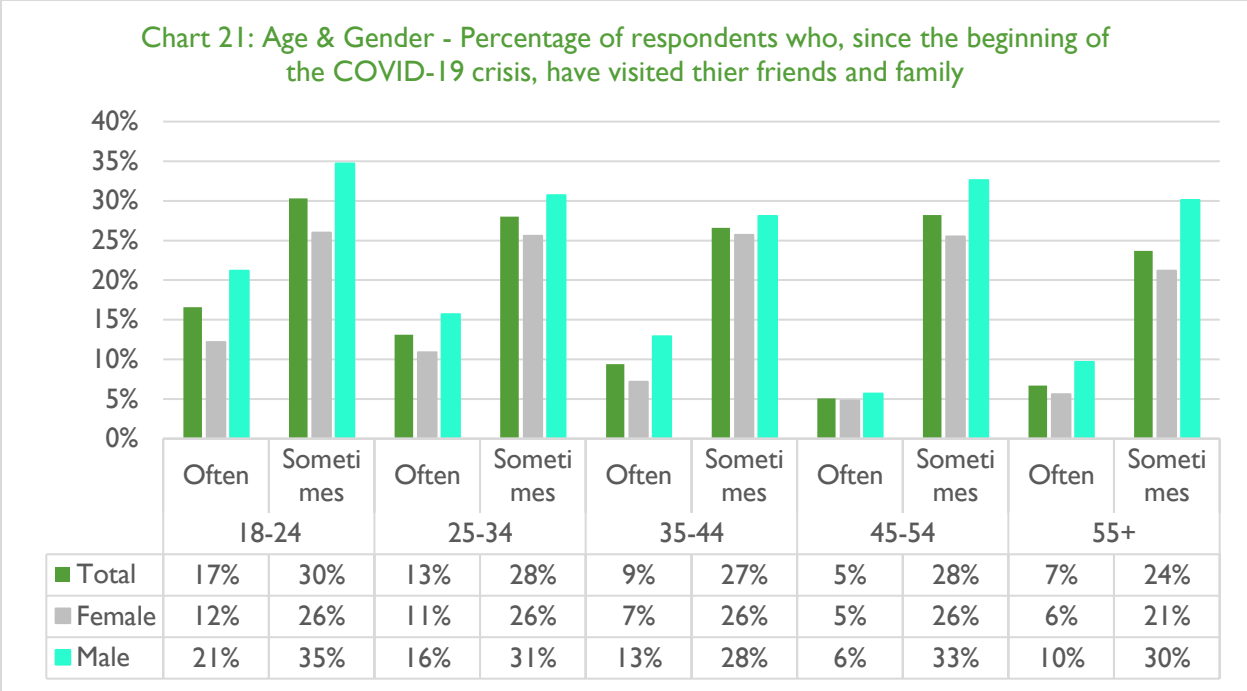
At the city-level, access to services seems to be the most challenging in Harare, with the exception of employment services where it appears to be the most difficult in Nairobi at 84 percent (see [Table 12](#)).

Table 12: City-level – Percentage of respondents who, compared to before the COVID-19 crisis, have experienced increased difficulty accessing ...

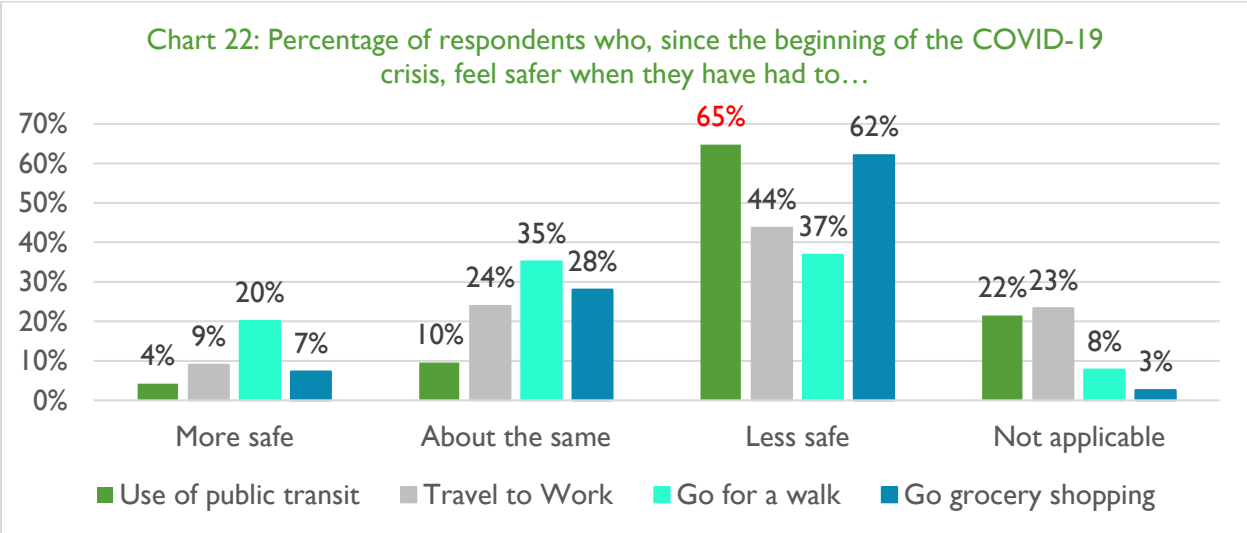
Compared to before the COVID-19/Coronavirus crisis, respondents have experienced increased difficulty accessing....					
	Health care	Financial services	Employment services	Government information	Community services
Dakar	62%	68%	70%	44%	59%
Abidjan	42%	61%	59%	31%	52%
Nairobi	65%	79%	84%	60%	74%
Kampala	61%	71%	78%	47%	76%
Libreville	65%	62%	58%	32%	58%
Maputo	46%	56%	56%	58%	69%
Harare	87%	85%	69%	69%	81%
Johannesburg	49%	60%	58%	47%	63%

5. Safety

The levels of safety felt by Sub-Saharan African respondents during the COVID-19 pandemic have inevitably dictated the types of activities they participate in. [Chart 21](#) below depicts that younger age cohorts were more likely to visit friends and family since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis, particularly those who are 18 to 24 years old. In addition, males were more likely to pay a visit than females across all age groups.

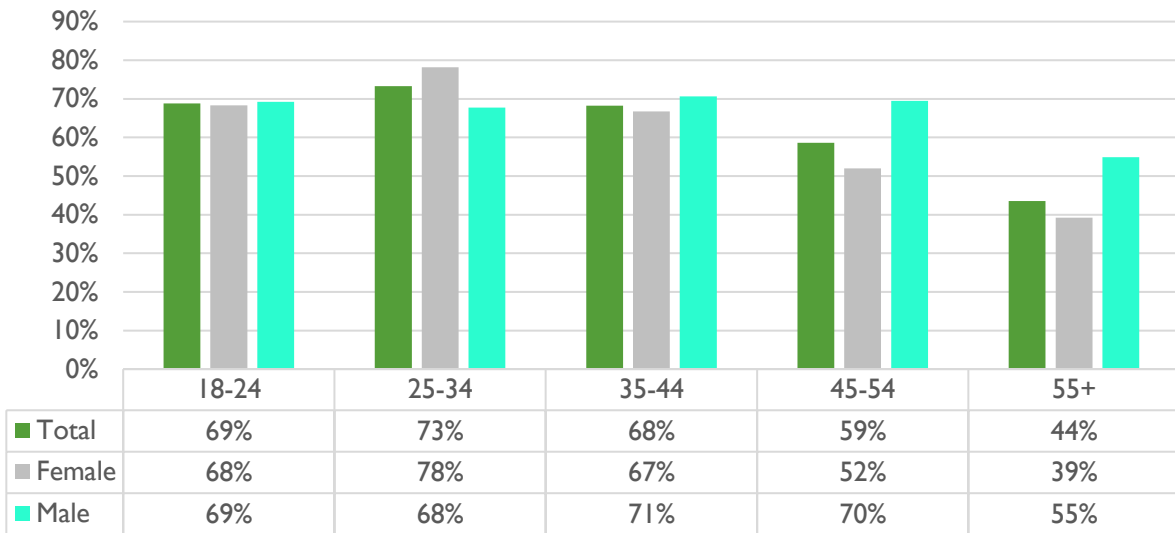


In terms of sense of safety ([Chart 22](#)), survey respondents identified the use of public transit as an activity that feels significantly less safe since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic at 65 percent, followed by going grocery shopping at 62 percent.



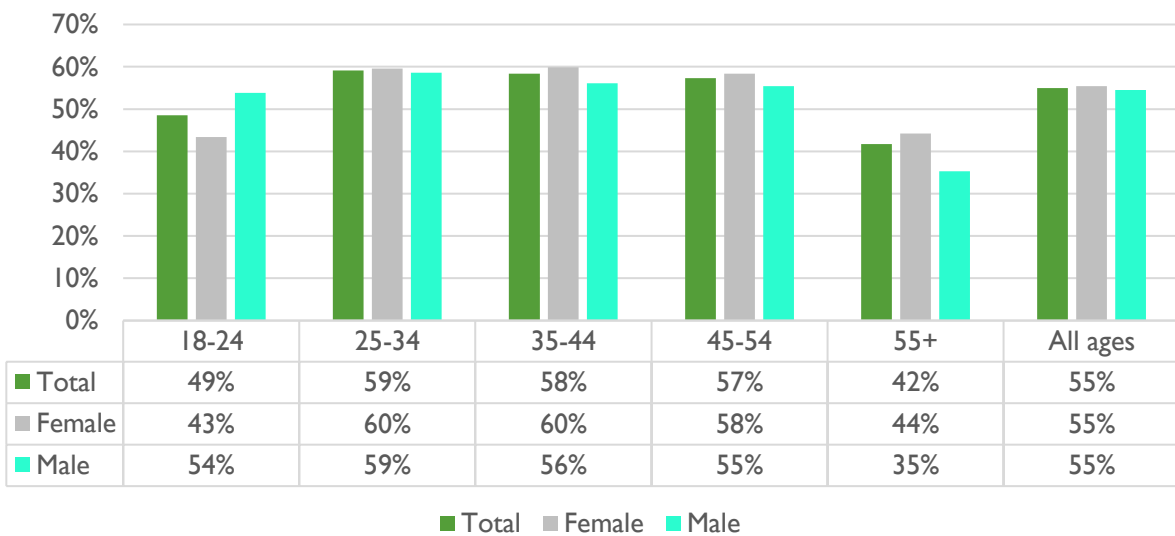
A closer look at the respondents who reported feeling less safe when using public transit ([Chart 23](#)) indicates that those in the 25 to 34 age cohort were the most likely to express this at 73 percent. 78 percent of the female respondents in this age group felt the decline in safety when using public transit. Among males, those in the 35 to 44 age bracket felt the least safe relative to all other men at 71 percent.

Chart 23: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who, since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis, feel less safe when they have had to use public transport (buses and other means)



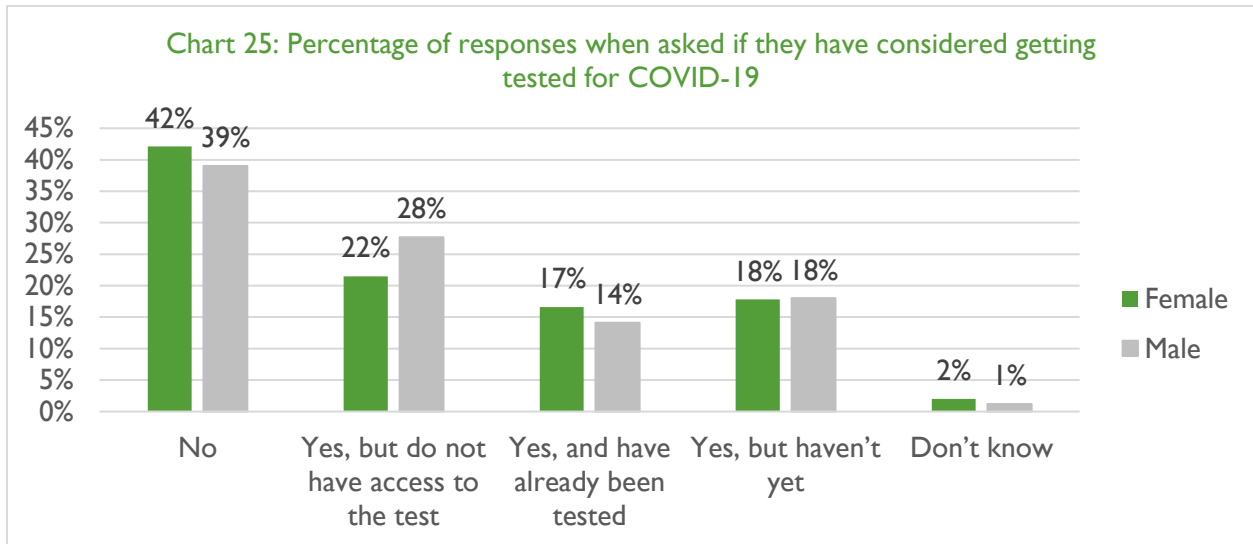
Safety in terms of policing seems to be of particular concern in the selected Sub-Saharan African cities since the onset of the COVID-19 crisis, as seen in [Chart 24](#). More than half of the survey respondents felt less safe when interacting with police officers since the pandemic began. Those between the ages of 25 and 34 reported feeling more of a decline in safety than any other age group.

Chart 24: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who, since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis, feel less safe when they have had to interact with police officers



6. Testing & Vaccination

Sub-Saharan African survey respondents are divided in terms of COVID-19 testing. As seen in [Chart 25](#), around 40 percent of respondents did not even consider getting tested at the time of survey completion. Access is equally a key issue with approximately one in four Sub-Saharan Africans indicating that they considered getting tested but did not have access to the test.



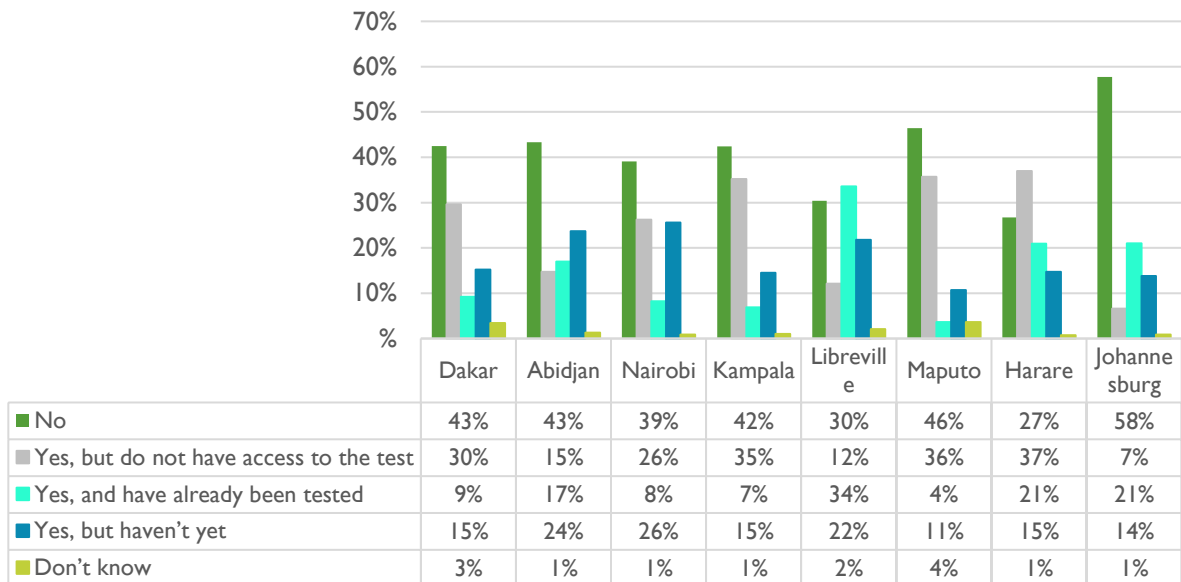
For a breakdown by age and gender, see [Table 13](#) below. Results indicate that although rates of lack of access to a test seem to be similar across all age groups, those aged 18 to 24 were less likely than all other age groups to already have been tested.

Table 13: Age & Gender – Percentage of responses when asked if they have considered getting tested for COVID-19

		Total	Female	Male			Total	Female	Male
18-24	No	46%	46%	46%	25-34	No	37%	38%	36%
	Yes, but do not have access to the test	25%	25%	25%		Yes, but do not have access to the test	27%	25%	29%
	Yes, and have already been tested	10%	8%	11%		Yes, and have already been tested	15%	16%	14%
	Yes, but haven't yet	17%	16%	18%		Yes, but haven't yet	19%	19%	18%
	Don't know	3%	5%	-		Don't know	2%	3%	2%
35-44	No	39%	37%	42%	45-54	No	40%	43%	35%
	Yes, but do not have access to the test	27%	26%	29%		Yes, but do not have access to the test	19%	16%	25%
	Yes, and have already been tested	17%	19%	14%		Yes, and have already been tested	16%	16%	18%
	Yes, but haven't yet	16%	17%	15%		Yes, but haven't yet	23%	24%	22%
	Don't know	1%	1%	1%		Don't know	1%	1%	1%
55+	No	50%	54%	38%					
	Yes, but do not have access to the test	16%	12%	27%					
	Yes, and have already been tested	17%	18%	13%					
	Yes, but haven't yet	16%	14%	21%					
	Don't know	2%	2%	1%					

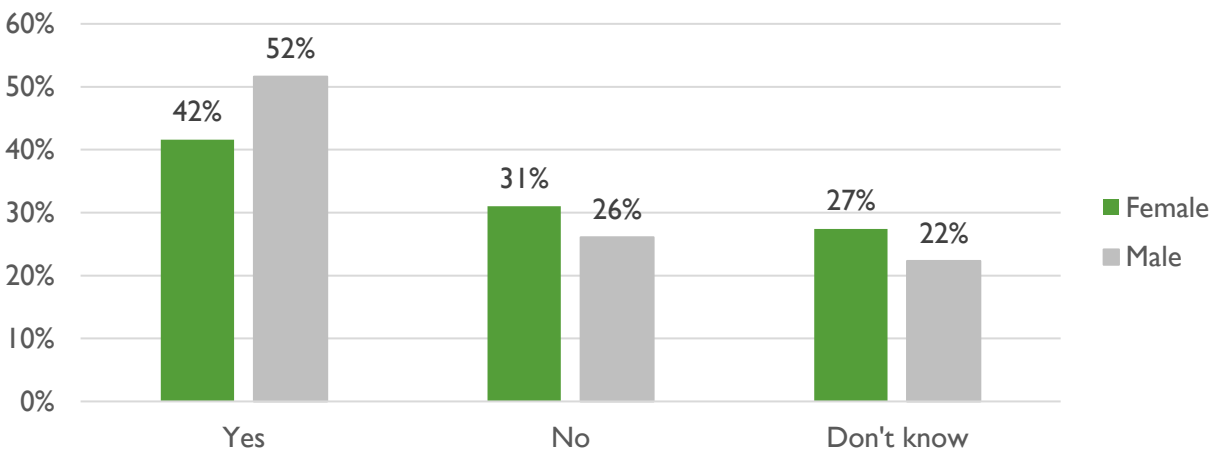
At the city-level in [Chart 26](#), access to testing seems to be a significant issue in most cities apart from Abidjan, Libreville and Johannesburg. Also of interest, in Johannesburg, a strong majority of respondents (58 percent) had not considered getting tested for COVID-19.

Chart 26: City-level - Percentage of responses when asked if they have considered getting tested for COVID-19



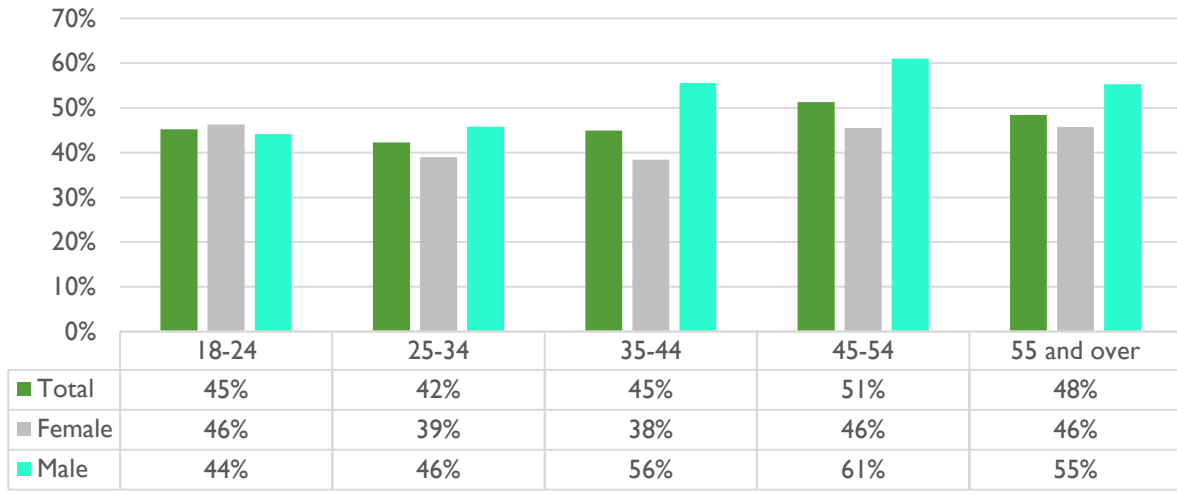
In terms of vaccinating against COVID-19, most Sub-Saharan Africans surveyed intend to take the vaccine when it becomes available as seen in [Chart 27](#). However, over one in four refuse to do so and many don't know.

Chart 27: Percentage of intentions to get vaccinated against COVID-19 when it becomes available to the population



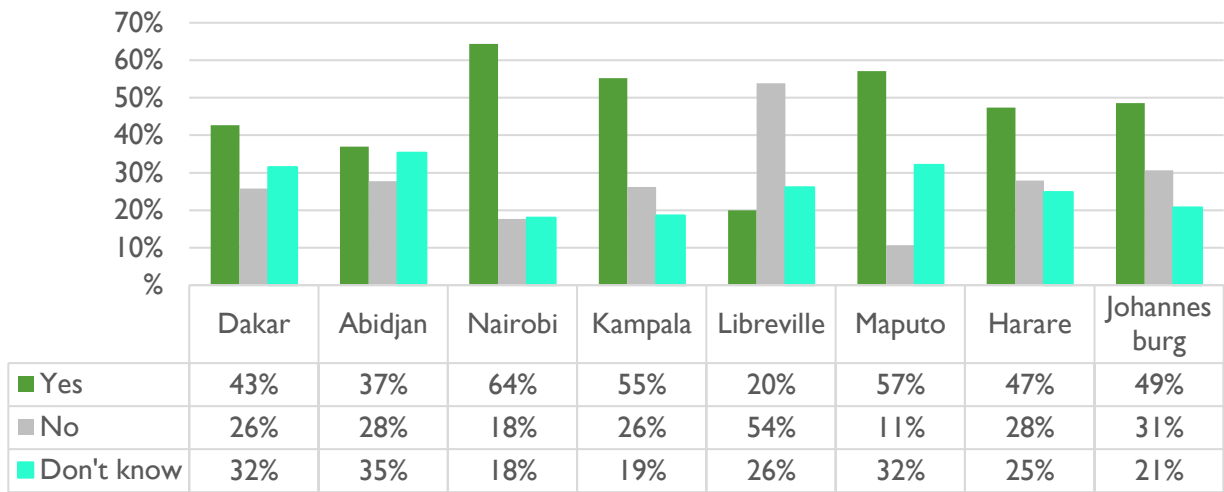
[Chart 28](#) below demonstrates that respondents between the ages of 45 to 54 had the strongest intention of getting vaccinated against COVID-19 at over 50 percent. Furthermore, male respondents were more likely to want to get vaccinated than females – with the exception of the 18 to 24 age cohort where there is a minimal difference (two percentage points).

Chart 28: Age & Gender - Percentage of intentions to get vaccinated against COVID-19 when it becomes available to the population



The city-level analysis in [Chart 29](#) shows that the majority of respondents in each city intend to get vaccinated against COVID-19, with Libreville as the exception at 54 percent reporting they would not get vaccinated.

Chart 29: City-level - Percentage of intentions to get vaccinated against COVID-19 when it becomes available to the population



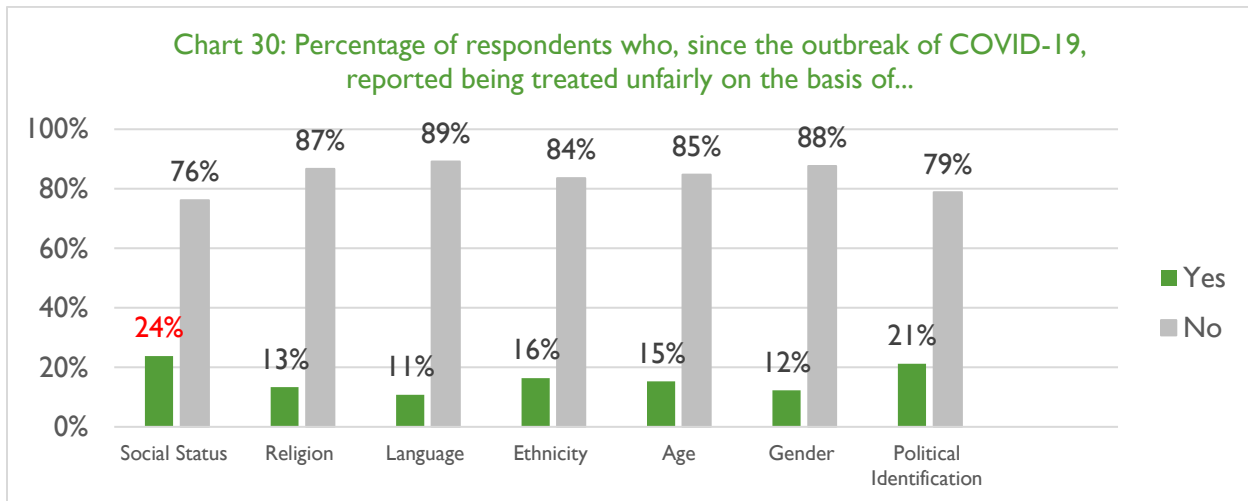
Additionally, as illustrated in [Table 14](#), trends suggest as that those least fearful of getting the virus are increasingly less inclined to get vaccinated against COVID-19.

Table 14: Intention to get vaccinated vs. fear of catching the virus yourself

Intention to get vaccinated against COVID-19 when it becomes available to the population	Fear of catching COVID-19/Coronavirus yourself			
	Very afraid	Somewhat afraid	Not very afraid	Not afraid at all
Yes	58%	44%	34%	18%
No	20%	25%	39%	65%
Don't know	22%	32%	27%	17%

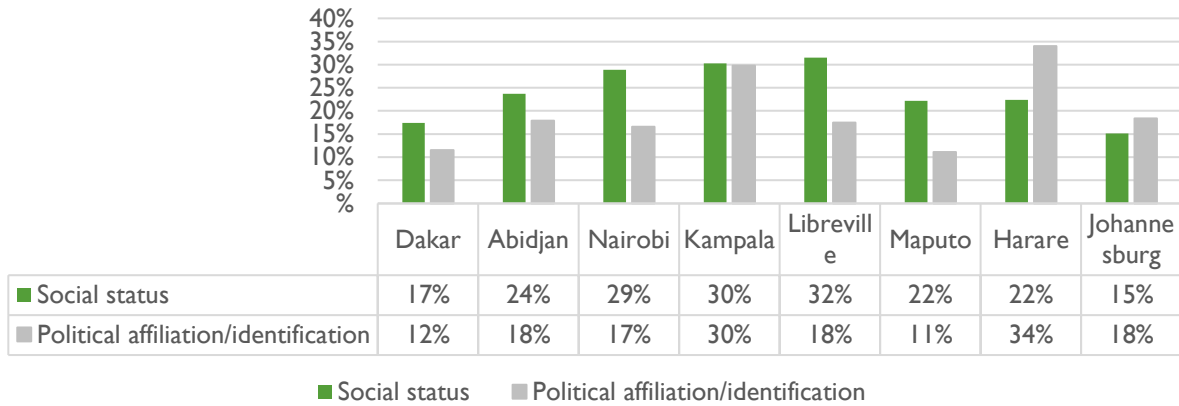
7. Discrimination

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, [Chart 30](#) indicates that amongst Sub-Saharan Africans, social status was the most widely reported form of discrimination at 24 percent followed by political affiliation/identification at 21 percent.



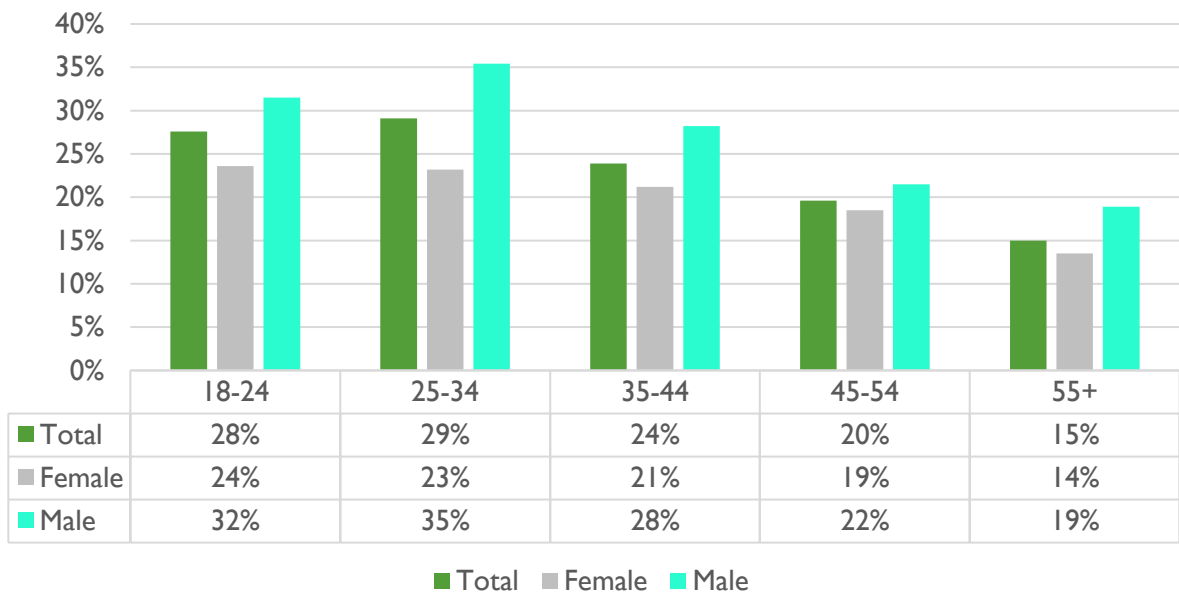
Looking at these two forms of discrimination since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis, a city-level analysis in [Chart 31](#) shows that respondents in Libreville felt the most discriminated against based on social status and those from Harare felt the most targeted due to their political affiliation.

Chart 31: City-level - Percentage of respondents who, since the outbreak of COVID-19, reported being treated unfairly on the basis of...



A closer look at those who reported being treated unfairly on the basis of their social status, [Chart 32](#) reveals that males 25 to 34 years of age were more likely to perceive this at 35 percent than males in other age groups since the outbreak of COVID-19. Female respondents in the 18 to 24 age range reported higher experiences of discrimination due to their social status than females of other ages.

Chart 32: Age & Gender - Percentage of respondents who, since the outbreak of COVID-19, reported being treated unfairly on the basis of their social status



When examining political affiliation/identification in [Chart 33](#), those aged 25 to 34 reported experiencing the highest degree of unfair treatment at 25 percent. Also, one in three males in

this age group reported political discrimination, the highest percentage among all demographic groups.

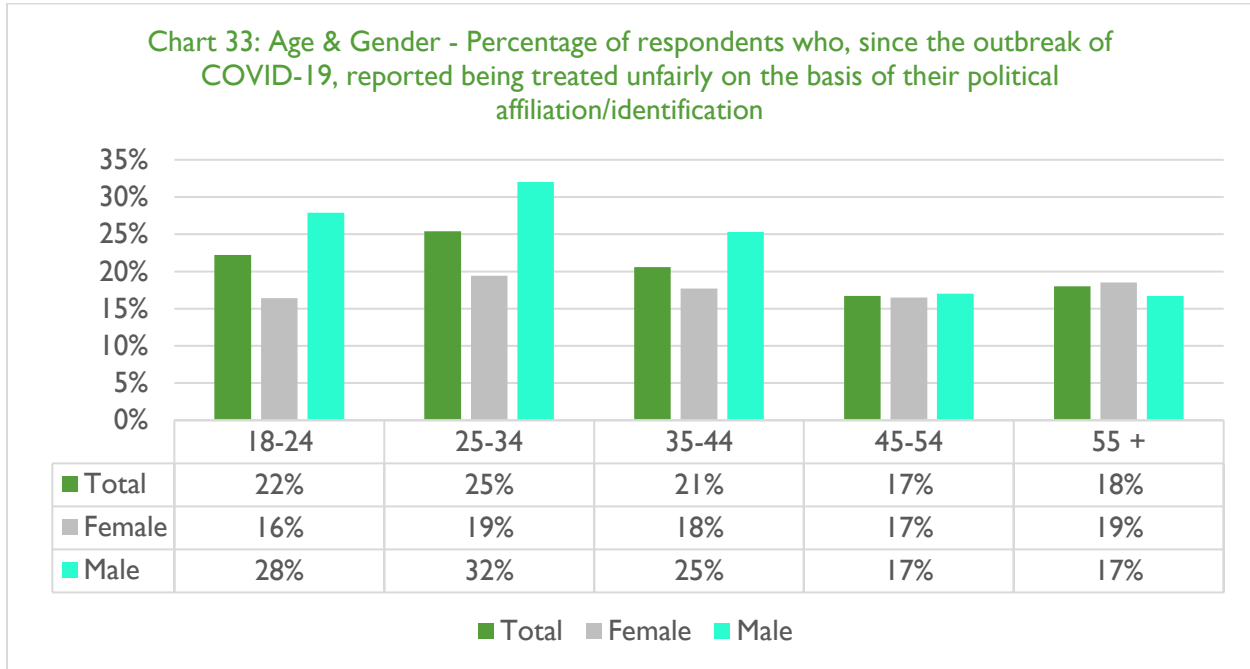
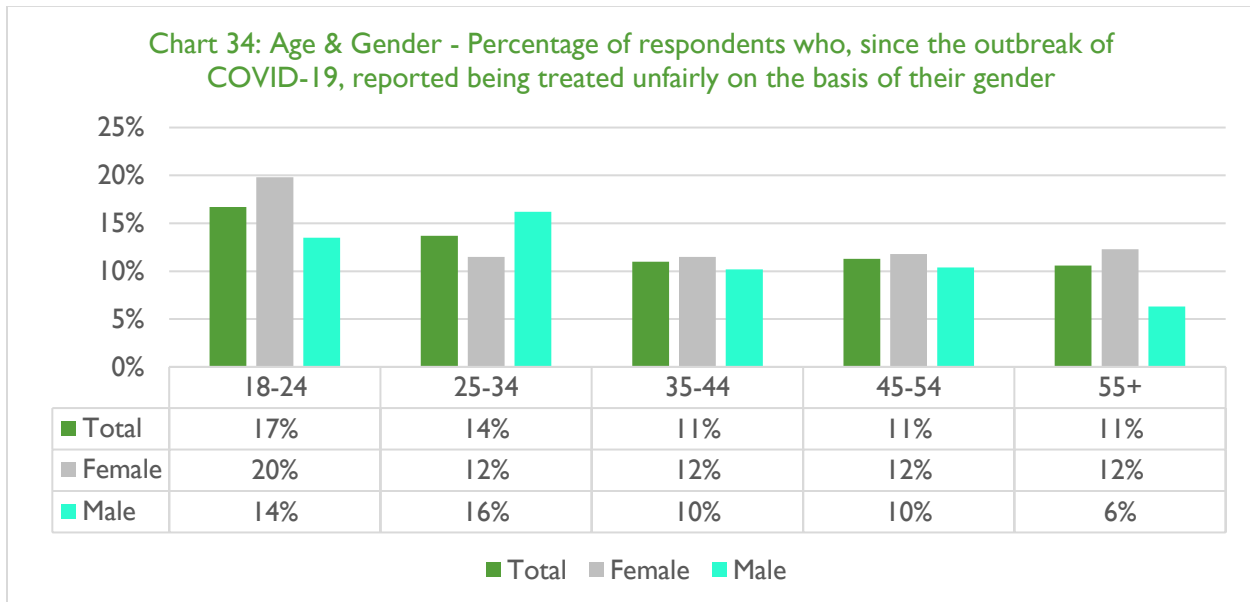


Chart 34 below demonstrates that of the females who reported being treated unfairly on the basis of their gender during the COVID-19 pandemic, 18 to 24 year olds reported this at the highest rate of one in five.



Looking more closely at the females who reported being treated unfairly on the basis of their gender during the COVID-19 pandemic, 30 percent of these women stated having poor mental health (bad and very bad) as seen in [Table 15](#).

Table 15: Female Respondents - Mental health rating since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis Intention to get vaccinated vs. Reported being treated unfairly on the basis of their gender since the outbreak of COVID-19

Mental health rating since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis - Female	Reported being treated unfairly on the basis of their gender since the outbreak of COVID-19- Female		
	Yes	No	Total
Excellent	16%	19%	19%
Good	45%	54%	53%
Bad	21%	17%	17%
Very bad	9%	7%	7%
Don't know	5%	2%	3%
Prefer not to answer	5%	1%	2%

A follow-up question was posed to survey respondents who reported being treated unfairly, asking them to describe the nature of the mistreatment(s) they encountered. Over 600 responses were submitted. Additional time and resources are necessary to conduct a full analysis of these responses. However, for the purposes of this report, the following have been selected to provide a snapshot of the challenges Sub-Saharan Africans face in terms of discrimination since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- *“Support not received be it on cash or food aid. Information on any support not accessible.”*
- *“A friend had a scare when a colleague of hers was in contact with someone who was positive with covid 19. Immediately a neighbour wanted to post this on the apartment whatsapp group to tell everyone we might have contracted it and his suggestion was we both self isolate until the results come out which was rather drastic. My friend turned out negative and the overreaction was unwarranted.”*
- *“AM NOW UNEMPLOYED since my job required me to move from one place to another. But because of the transport fares I can no longer move to field.”*
- *“Having lost my job I was not able to meet my financial obligations. And people would tell me that us people who are from Western Uganda are the ones with money and good jobs. Some other person asked me, ‘how do you feed six mouths and then say you are struggling?’”*
- *“Isolation by some people who think that my type of job is prone to getting me infected with the virus”*
- *“It's really hard for a young man trying hard to learn and fit my personal bills. Before the covid-19 things were already difficult but I try and manage my studies while I find a temporary job, it*

got closed because of the covid-19 5 months ago. Since then nothing is really working for, now government have reopened the schools, college's and University and now I have to pay fees which is hard for me."

8. The Future

A final open question asked respondents about their outlook regarding the future: How it will be different? What will be better? What will be worse? More than 1700 responses were received and, as mentioned previously, a complete analysis would require additional time and resources. Please find below a small selection of submissions that highlight shifts in areas ranging from work to public hygiene, and the economy:

- Different:
 - *"A lot is going to change in the way people work. Best thing is with connectivity you can work from anywhere but without internet people will have no option but to risk their lives to get to work."*
- Better:
 - *"Appreciation of hand washing to fight infections."*
 - *"Serious on the uptake of public health measures by both the public and private sector."*
 - *"The general public hygiene and the embracing of technology will be better in Kenya, being a developing country."*
- Worse:
 - *"A lot of people will have lost their jobs and source of income. Our health sector which is already bad will be at its worst if nothing is done to improve the current situation."*
 - *"An era of unemployment is coming."*
 - *"Life is different because like me many are struggling. The emotional turmoil will look linger on for a while...it's just that unbelievable that kids ain't back to school and it's like we are still on 2019.. The future is going to be tough for many, new norms of doing everything... o keep afloat and poverty has increased."*

Recommendations

This study and the findings highlighted in this report aim to provide data on Sub-Saharan Africans' experience of the COVID-19 pandemic. The socioeconomic and sex-disaggregated data offer an evidence base for policy recommendations in the context of the current crisis for the Member States, ICCAR cities, and other stakeholders.

Based on the attitudes and perceptions of those surveyed, a needs assessment of the population brings to light several policy challenges that need to be addressed in the ever-changing landscape of the current global health pandemic. More needs to be done to:

- i. *Establish additional safety measures so as to reduce levels of fear relating to COVID-19.* Survey respondents reported high levels of fear of the COVID-19 contagion for themselves or an immediate family member. Ensuring that the population feels safe when carrying out daily activities such as using public transit would contribute to achieving this. It would also ultimately contribute to improved self-assessments of mental and physical health.
- ii. *Provide more direct support to youth during the pandemic.* The survey results indicate that, since COVID began, young people are experiencing the most financial difficulty of all the age groups and require more support in accessing financial services, employment services and health care. Young women specifically need more support in accessing health care, especially in light of their reports of slightly poorer mental health outcomes than their male counterparts.
- iii. *Improve the public's trust in various levels of government and the police.* The Sub-Saharan Africans surveyed expressed low levels of trust in their government and even lower trust in the police. Results show that sentiments of safety in interactions with police officers have declined since the pandemic. This issue has many ramifications, not the least of which is ensuring compliance with public safety measures during the COVID-19 crisis.
- iv. *Expand access to COVID-19 testing.* Approximately one in four Sub-Saharan Africans surveyed indicated that they have considered getting tested, but do not have access to the test. Where there is greater access and trust, willingness to consider testing and vaccination will undoubtedly increase as well.
- v. *Develop courses of action to reduce experiences of discrimination.* Reports of discrimination linked to social status and political affiliation are particularly alarming among survey respondents.

Despite these recommendations, it is evident that additional research and continued surveying is warranted to dive deeper into the evolving challenges Sub-Saharan Africans face due to the COVID-19 crisis. There have been reports regarding an increase of violence against women (VAW) during the pandemic in every region explored within this study. The negative impact of the pandemic on women must be documented and there is a pressing need for more research and data so as to make informed policy decisions to address this issue.

Appendix A: Survey Questionnaires (ENG, FR, POR)



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COVID-19 Social Impacts Network

To provide evidence-based responses addressing the social
and economic challenges of COVID-19

ENGLISH - Measuring Attitudes and Perceptions on the Impact of COVID-19 in Select Sub-Saharan African Cities

Welcome

Carried out on behalf of UNESCO, this survey aims to uncover what adults like you in selected Sub-Saharan African cities* know about COVID-19/Coronavirus and how this crisis has impacted you socially and economically. Your valuable participation will help inform best practices within social policy circles when addressing the virus. The survey is confidential and your cooperation is most appreciated.

**Survey participants must be 18 years and older and live in one of the following cities: Dakar, Senegal; Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Nairobi, Kenya; Kampala, Uganda; Libreville, Gabon; Maputo, Mozambique; Harare, Zimbabwe; or Johannesburg, South Africa.*

By clicking "OK" below and continuing onto the survey, you are giving your consent to participate in the survey. Doing so affirms your understanding and willingness to participate.



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Tell us about yourself

* 1. What city do you currently reside in?

* 2. Are you...?

Female

Male

Other (please specify)



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Tell us about yourself

* 3. What age group do you belong to?

* 4. What is your marital status?

- Single, never married
 Divorced
 Married or domestic partnership
 Widowed
 Separated

* 5. How many people currently live in your home? (Including yourself)

	Number
Children 0-11 years old	<input type="text"/>
Youth 12-17 years old	<input type="text"/>
Adults 18-64 years old	<input type="text"/>
Adults 65+	<input type="text"/>

* 6. What languages are you fluent in? (Select all that apply)

- French
 English
 Other (please specify)

* 7. What is the highest level of education you completed?

Less than high school

High school diploma

Trades certificate or diploma

College certificate or diploma

University certificate, diploma or degree



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Tell us about yourself

* 8. Which of the following best describes your current employment situation?

- Employed in the private sector
- Employed in the public sector
- Self-employed
- Homemaker
- Other (please specify)
- Student
- Retired
- Unemployed



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Tell us about yourself

* 9. Is it possible for you to work from home?





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What do you know about COVID-19/Coronavirus?

* 10. To what extent do you think that COVID-19/Coronavirus is a serious issue?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Very serious | <input type="radio"/> Not serious at all |
| <input type="radio"/> Somewhat serious | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |
| <input type="radio"/> Not very serious | <input type="radio"/> Prefer not to answer |

* 11. In regard to COVID-19/Coronavirus, would you say that you are...?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Well informed | <input type="radio"/> Don't believe there is a virus |
| <input type="radio"/> Somewhat informed | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |
| <input type="radio"/> Not well informed | <input type="radio"/> Prefer not to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not informed at all | |

* 12. In regard to COVID-19/Coronavirus, to what extent do you trust each of the following?

	A lot	Somewhat	Not a lot	Not at all
City/municipal authorities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Central government	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public health officials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Media/journalists	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
World Health Organization (WHO)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
People in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 13. How often do you get information about COVID-19/Coronavirus from each of the following?

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Family members	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Friends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Co-workers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
TV, radio or newspapers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Online news sources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social media posts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
World Health Organization (WHO) website	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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What are your attitudes and behaviours towards COVID-19/Coronavirus?

* 14. In regard to COVID-19/Coronavirus, are you afraid of...?

	Very afraid	Somewhat afraid	Not very afraid	Not afraid at all	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
Catching COVID-19/Coronavirus yourself	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone in your immediate family catching COVID-19/Coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 15. Since the beginning of the COVID-19/Coronavirus crisis, how would your...?

	Excellent	Good	Bad	Very bad	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
Physical health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mental health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 16. Since the beginning of COVID-19/Coronavirus crisis, do you feel safer when you have had to...?

	More safe	About the same	Less safe	Not applicable
Use public transport (buses and other means)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Travel to work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Go for a walk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Go grocery shopping	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Interact with police officers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 17. Since the beginning of the COVID-19/Coronavirus crisis, have you done any of the following? (Select all that apply)

	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Practiced social distancing yourself	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stopped going out except for necessities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visited your friends and family	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gone out for a walk, run or bike ride	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Kept a safe distance of 2 meters (6 feet) when in contact with people	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Washed your hands more frequently than usual	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Used your elbow when coughing or sneezing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wore a protective mask or cover your mouth and nose in public areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Relied on traditional medicine to prevent/fight the coronavirus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 18. Have you considered getting tested for COVID-19/Coronavirus?

- No Yes, but haven't yet
- Yes, but do not have access to the test Don't know
- Yes, and have already been tested

* 19. When it becomes available to the population, do you intend to get vaccinated against COVID-19/Coronavirus?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know



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How is COVID-19/Coronavirus impacting you?

* 20. Is the COVID-19/Coronavirus crisis financially affecting you when it comes to the following?

	Yes	No
Your income	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Losing your current job	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Meeting basic food requirements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Your capacity to meet your financial obligations (e.g. home/rental payments, paying utility bills on time, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Your capacity to assist your immediate family	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Your capacity to assist your extended family	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 21. Compared to before the COVID-19/Coronavirus crisis, have you experienced increased difficulty accessing any of the following services?

	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not difficult	No difference
Health care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Employment services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Government information	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 22. Since the outbreak of COVID-19/Coronavirus, have you been treated unfairly on the basis of any of the following?

	Yes	No
Gender	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Age	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ethnicity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Language	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Religion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social status	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Political affiliation/identification	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

23. If you said yes to being treated unfairly since the outbreak of COVID-19/Coronavirus in one or more of the responses above, please tell us about the nature of the mistreatment(s) you encountered. If not applicable, please move on to the next question.

24. When thinking about the future, in what ways do you think life will be different? What will be better? What will be worse?



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Le Réseau COVID-19 sur les impacts sociaux
Fournir des réponses basées sur des données probantes
aux défis sociaux et économiques de la COVID-19

FRANÇAIS - Mesure des attitudes et des perceptions sur l'impact de COVID-19 dans certaines villes d'Afrique subsaharienne

Bienvenue

Réalisée au nom de l'UNESCO, ce sondage vise à découvrir ce que des adultes comme vous, dans certaines villes d'Afrique subsaharienne*, savent sur le COVID-19/Coronavirus et sur les conséquences sociales et économiques de cette crise. Votre précieuse participation contribuera à informer les milieux de la politique sociale des meilleures pratiques pour lutter contre le virus. Le sondage est confidentiel et votre coopération est très appréciée.

**Les participants au sondage doivent être âgés de 18 ans et plus et vivre dans l'une des villes suivantes : Dakar, Sénégal ; Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire ; Freetown, Sierra Leone ; Nairobi, Kenya ; Kampala, Ouganda ; Libreville, Gabon ; Maputo, Mozambique ; Harare, Zimbabwe ; ou Johannesburg, Afrique du Sud.*

En cliquant sur "OK" ci-dessous et en poursuivant le sondage, vous donnez votre accord pour participer à ce sondage. Ce faisant, vous confirmez votre compréhension et votre volonté de participer.



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Le Réseau COVID-19 sur les impacts sociaux
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Mesure des attitudes et des perceptions sur l'impact de COVID-19 dans certaines villes
d'Afrique subsaharienne

À propos de vous

* 1. Dans quelle ville résidez-vous actuellement ?

* 2. Êtes-vous de sexe :

Féminin

Masculin

Autre (veuillez spécifier)



Mesure des attitudes et des perceptions sur l'impact de COVID-19 dans certaines villes d'Afrique subsaharienne

À propos de vous

* 3. À quelle tranche d'âge appartenez-vous ?

* 4. Quel est votre état civil ?

Célibataire, jamais marié(e)

Divorcé(e)

Mariage ou union libre

Veuf/veuve

Séparé(e)

* 5. Combien de personnes vivent actuellement dans votre maison ? (Y compris vous-même)

	Nombre
Enfants de 0 à 11 ans	<input type="text"/>
Jeunes de 12 à 17 ans	<input type="text"/>
Adultes de 18 à 64 ans	<input type="text"/>
Adultes de 65 ans et plus	<input type="text"/>

* 6. Quelles sont les langues que vous maîtrisez ? (Sélectionnez tout ce qui s'applique)

Le français

L'anglais

Autre (veuillez spécifier)

* 7. Quel est le niveau d'études le plus élevé que vous ayez atteint ?

Moins que l'école secondaire

Certificat ou diplôme collégial

Diplôme d'études secondaires

Certificat ou diplôme universitaire

Certificat ou diplôme de métier



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Le Réseau COVID-19 sur les impacts sociaux

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Mesure des attitudes et des perceptions sur l'impact de COVID-19 dans certaines villes d'Afrique subsaharienne

À propos de vous

* 8. Lequel des éléments suivants décrit le mieux votre situation professionnelle actuelle ?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Employé dans le secteur privé | <input type="radio"/> Étudiant |
| <input type="radio"/> Employé dans le secteur public | <input type="radio"/> Retraité |
| <input type="radio"/> Travailleur indépendant | <input type="radio"/> Sans emploi |
| <input type="radio"/> Personne au foyer | |
| <input type="radio"/> Autre (veuillez spécifier) | |



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À propos de vous

* 9. Est-il possible pour vous de travailler à distance (à partir de votre domicile) ?





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Mesure des attitudes et des perceptions sur l'impact de COVID-19 dans certaines villes
d'Afrique subsaharienne

Que savez-vous sur la COVID-19 (Coronavirus) ?

* 10. Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que la COVID-19 (Coronavirus) est un problème sérieux ?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Très sérieux | <input type="radio"/> Pas du tout sérieux |
| <input type="radio"/> Assez sérieux | <input type="radio"/> Je ne sais pas |
| <input type="radio"/> Pas très sérieux | <input type="radio"/> Je préfère ne pas répondre |

* 11. En ce qui concerne la COVID-19 (Coronavirus), diriez-vous que vous êtes... ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Bien renseigné | <input type="radio"/> Je ne crois pas que le virus existe |
| <input type="radio"/> Assez bien renseigné | <input type="radio"/> Je ne sais pas |
| <input type="radio"/> Pas bien renseigné | <input type="radio"/> Je préfère ne pas répondre |
| <input type="radio"/> Pas du tout renseigné | |

* 12. En ce qui concerne la COVID-19 (Coronavirus), dans quelle mesure faites-vous confiance à chacun des éléments suivants ?

	Beaucoup	Un peu	Pas beaucoup	Pas du tout
Votre ville/vos autorités municipales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Votre gouvernement central	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Les agents de santé publique	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Les médias/journalistes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
La police	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Les personnes en général	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 13. À quelle fréquence obtenez-vous des informations sur la COVID-19 (Coronavirus) à partir de chacun des éléments suivants ?

	Souvent	Parfois	Rarement	Jamais
Membres de ma famille	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ami(e)s	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Collègues de travail	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
La télévision, la radio ou les journaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nouvelles en ligne	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Publications sur les médias sociaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Le site web de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Mesure des attitudes et des perceptions sur l'impact de COVID-19 dans certaines villes d'Afrique subsaharienne

Quelles sont vos attitudes et comportements à l'égard de la COVID-19 (Coronavirus) ?

* 14. En ce qui concerne le COVID-19 (Coronavirus), avez-vous peur ... ?

	Très peur	Assez peur	Pas très peur	Pas du tout peur	Je ne sais pas	Je préfère ne pas répondre
De contracter vous-même le virus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Qu'un membre de votre famille proche contracte le virus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 15. Depuis le début de la crise COVID-19(Coronavirus), comment évalueriez-vous votre... ?

	Excellente	Bonne	Mauvaise	Très mauvaise	Je ne sais pas	Je préfère ne pas répondre
Santé physique	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Santé mentale	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 16. Depuis le début de la crise COVID-19 (Coronavirus), vous sentez-vous plus en sécurité lorsque vous avez dû... ?

	Plus en sécurité	À peu près le même	Moins en sécurité	Ne s'applique pas
Utiliser les transports publics (bus et autres moyens)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aller au travail	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aller pour une marche	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Faire vos courses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Interagir avec des agents de police	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 17. Depuis le début de la crise COVID-19 (Coronavirus), avez-vous pris l'une des mesures suivantes ?
(Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent)

	Souvent	Parfois	Rarement	Jamais
Pratiquer la distanciation sociale	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cesser de sortir sauf pour les nécessités de la vie	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rendre visite aux amis et à la famille	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sortir pour se promener, courir ou faire du vélo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Garder une distance de 2 mètres en cas de contact avec les autres	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Se laver les mains plus fréquemment que d'habitude	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tousser ou éternuer dans le pli du coude	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Porter un masque de protection ou se couvrir la bouche et le nez dans les lieux publics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
S'appuyer sur la médecine traditionnelle pour prévenir et combattre le virus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 18. Avez-vous pensé à vous faire tester pour la COVID-19 (Coronavirus) ?

- Non
- Oui, mais je n'ai pas encore passé le test
- Oui, mais je n'ai pas accès au test
- Je ne sais pas
- Oui, et j'ai passé le test

* 19. Lorsqu'un vaccin sera disponible, avez-vous l'intention de vous faire vacciner contre la COVID-19 (Coronavirus) ?

Oui

Non

Je ne sais pas



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Comment est-ce que la COVID-19 (Coronavirus) vous impacte ?

* 20. De quelles manières la crise de la COVID-19 (Coronavirus) vous affecte-t-elle sur le plan financier ?

	Oui	Non
Votre revenu	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Perte de votre emploi	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Répondre aux besoins alimentaires de base	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Votre capacité à faire face à vos obligations financières (par exemple, paiement du loyer, paiement des factures de services publics dans les délais, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Votre capacité à aider d'autres membres de votre famille proche	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Votre capacité à aider d'autres membres de votre famille éloignée	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 21. Par rapport à votre situation avant la crise de la COVID-19 (Coronavirus), avez-vous éprouvé des difficultés accrues à accéder à l'un des services suivants :

	Très difficile	Assez difficile	Pas difficile	Pas de différence
Soins de santé	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Les services financiers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Services à l'emploi	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Informations gouvernementales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Services communautaires	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 22. Depuis le début de l'épidémie de la COVID-19 (Coronavirus), vous a-t-on traité inéquitablement en raison de votre...

	Oui	Non
Genre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Âge	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ethnicité	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Langue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Religion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Statut social	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Appartenance/identification politique	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Autre (veuillez préciser)

23. Si vous avez dit oui à un traitement inéquitable depuis le début de la crise COVID-19 (Coronavirus) dans une ou plusieurs des réponses ci-dessus, veuillez nous indiquer la nature du ou des mauvais traitements que vous avez subis. Sinon, veuillez passer à la question suivante.

24. Lorsque vous pensez à l'avenir, en quoi pensez-vous que la vie sera différente ? Qu'est-ce qui sera mieux ? Qu'est-ce qui sera pire ?



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COVID-19 Social Impacts Network
To provide evidence-based responses addressing the social
and economic challenges of COVID-19

PORTUGUÊS - MEDIR ATITUDES E PERCEPÇÕES SOBRE O IMPACTO DA COVID-19 EM CIDADES AFRICANAS SUBSAHARIANA SELECCIONADAS

BEM-VINDO

Realizado em nome da UNESCO, este inquérito visa descobrir o que adultos como você em cidades seleccionadas da África Subsariana* sabem sobre o COVID-19/Coronavirus e como esta crise o tem afectado social e economicamente. A sua valiosa participação irá ajudar a informar sobre as melhores práticas dentro dos círculos da política social ao abordar o vírus. O inquérito é confidencial e a sua cooperação é muito apreciada.

**Os participantes do inquérito devem ter 18 anos ou mais e viver numa das seguintes cidades: Dakar, Senegal; Abidjan, Costa do Marfim; Freetown, Serra Leoa; Nairobi, Quênia; Kampala, Uganda; Libreville, Gabão; Maputo, Moçambique; Harare, Zimbabuê; Joanesburgo, África do Sul.*

Ao clicar em "OK" abaixo e continuar no inquérito, está a dar o seu consentimento para participar no inquérito. Ao fazê-lo, afirma a sua compreensão e vontade de participar.



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MEDIR ATITUDES E PERCEPÇÕES SOBRE O IMPACTO DA COVID-19 EM CIDADES AFRICANAS SUBSAHARIANA SELECCIONADAS SOBRE VOCÊ

* 1. Em que cidade reside actualmente?

* 2. É homem ou mulher?

Mulher

Homem

Outros (especificar por favor)



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* 3. A que faixa etária pertence?

* 4. Qual é o seu estado civil?

Solteiro, nunca casado

Divorciado

Casado ou parceria doméstica

Viúvo

Separado

* 5. Quantas pessoas vivem actualmente na sua casa (incluindo você)?

	Quantidade
Crianças de 0-11 anos	<input type="text"/>
Jovens de 12-17 anos	<input type="text"/>
Adultos de 18 a 64 anos	<input type="text"/>
Adultos de 65 anos ou mais	<input type="text"/>

* 6. Em que línguas é fluente? (Seleccionar todas as que se aplicam)

Francês

Inglês

Outros (especificar por favor, por exemplo, Português)

* 7. Qual é o nível mais elevado de educação que completou?

Menos do que o secundário

Certificado ou diploma do colégio

Diploma do ensino secundário

Certificado universitário, diploma ou grau

Certificado ou diploma de comércio



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* 8. Qual dos seguintes descreve melhor a sua situação laboral actual?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Empregado no sector privado | <input type="radio"/> Estudante |
| <input type="radio"/> Empregado no sector público | <input type="radio"/> Aposentado |
| <input type="radio"/> Trabalhadores por conta própria | <input type="radio"/> Desempregado |
| <input type="radio"/> Dona de casa | |
| <input type="radio"/> Outros (especificar por favor) | |



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* 9. É possível trabalhar a partir de casa?



MEDIR ATITUDES E PERCEPÇÕES SOBRE O IMPACTO DA COVID-19 EM CIDADES AFRICANAS SUBSAHARIANA SELECIONADAS O QUE SABE SOBRE O COVID-19 (CORONAVÍRUS)?

* 10. Em que medida pensa que o COVID-19 (Coronavirus) é um problema sério?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Muito sério | <input type="radio"/> Não é nada sério |
| <input type="radio"/> Um pouco sério | <input type="radio"/> Não sei |
| <input type="radio"/> Não muito sério | <input type="radio"/> Prefiro não responder |

* 11. Em relação ao COVID-19/Coronavirus, diria que é...?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Bem informado | <input type="radio"/> Não acredito que o vírus exista |
| <input type="radio"/> Um pouco informado | <input type="radio"/> Não sei |
| <input type="radio"/> Não bem informado | <input type="radio"/> Prefiro não responder |
| <input type="radio"/> Não informado de todo | |

* 12. Em relação ao COVID-19 (Coronavirus), em que medida confia em cada um dos seguintes?

	Muito	Um pouco	Não muito	Nada
Cidade/ autoridades municipais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Governo central	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Agentes de saúde pública	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Media/jornalistas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Polícia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Organização Mundial de Saúde (OMS)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
As pessoas em geral	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 13. Com que frequência obtém informações sobre o COVID-19 (Coronavírus) de cada um dos seguintes?

	Muito frequentemente	Um pouco frequentemente	Não muito frequentemente	Não frequentemente de todo
Membros da família	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Amigos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Co-trabalhadores	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Televisão, rádio ou jornais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fontes de notícias em linha	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Postagens nas redes sociais	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sítio Web da Organização Mundial de Saúde (OMS)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

MEDIR ATITUDES E PERCEÇÕES SOBRE O IMPACTO DA COVID-19 EM CIDADES AFRICANAS SUBSAHARIANA SELECIONADAS

QUAIS SÃO AS SUAS ATITUDES E COMPORTAMENTOS EM RELAÇÃO AO COVID-19 (CORONAVÍRUS)?

* 14. Em relação ao COVID-19 (Coronavirus), tem medo de...?

	Muito medo	Um pouco de medo	Não muito medo	Não tem medo de todo	Não sei	Prefiro não responder
Obtenha COVID-19 (Coronavírus) você mesmo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alguém da sua família imediata a apanhar o COVID-19 (Coronavirus)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 15. Desde o início da crise do COVID-19 (Coronavirus), como classificaria o seu...?

	Excelente	Bom	Mau	Muito mau	Não sei	Prefiro não responder
Saúde física	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Saúde mental	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 16. Desde o início da crise do COVID-19 (Coronavirus), sente-se mais seguro quando teve de o fazer...?

	Mais seguro	Sobre o mesmo	Menos seguro	Não aplicável
Utilizar transportes públicos (autocarros e outros meios)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Viagem para o trabalho	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dar um passeio a pé	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ir às compras de mercearia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Interagir com agentes da polícia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 17. Desde o início da crise da COVID-19 (Coronavírus), tomou alguma das seguintes medidas? (Verifique todas as que se aplicam)

	Muito frequentemente	Um pouco frequentemente	Não muito frequentemente	Não frequentemente de todo
Distanciação social praticada	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Deixou de sair excepto para as necessidades	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Visitou os seus amigos e família	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Foi dar um passeio a pé, correr ou andar de bicicleta	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Manteve uma distância segura de 2 metros (6 pés) quando em contacto com as pessoas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lavou as suas mãos com mais frequência do que o habitual	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Usou o cotovelo ao tossir ou espirrar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Usava uma máscara protectora ou cobria a boca e o nariz em áreas públicas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Confiar na medicina tradicional para prevenir/ combater o Coronavírus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 18. Já pensou em fazer o teste para o COVID-19 (Coronavirus)?

- Não Sim, mas ainda não
- Sim, mas não têm acesso ao teste Não sei
- Sim, e já foram testados

* 19. Quando se tornar disponível à população, pretende vacinar-se contra o COVID-19 (Coronavírus)?

- Sim
- Não
- Não sei



MEDIR ATITUDES E PERCEPÇÕES SOBRE O IMPACTO DA COVID-19 EM CIDADES AFRICANAS SUBSAHARIANA SELECIONADAS COMO É QUE O COVID-19 (CORONAVIRUS) O ESTÁ AAFECTAR?

* 20. A crise do COVID-19 (Coronavírus) está a afectá-lo financeiramente quando se trata do seguinte?

	Sim	Não
Os seus rendimentos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Perder o seu emprego actual	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Satisfazer as necessidades alimentares básicas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A sua capacidade para cumprir as suas obrigações financeiras (por exemplo, pagamentos de casa/aluguer, pagamento de contas de serviços públicos a tempo, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A sua capacidade para ajudar a sua família imediata	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A sua capacidade para ajudar a sua família alargada	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 21. Em comparação com antes da crise do COVID-19 (Coronavírus), tem tido dificuldades acrescidas no acesso a algum dos seguintes serviços?

	Muito difícil	Um pouco difícil	Não difícil	Sem diferença
Cuidados de saúde	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Serviços financeiros	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Serviços de emprego	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Informação governamental	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Serviços comunitários	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 22. Desde o surto do COVID-19 (Coronavírus), tem sido tratado injustamente com base em algum dos seguintes aspectos? E, em caso afirmativo, como?

	Sim	Não
Género	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Idade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Etnia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Língua	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Religião	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Estatuto social	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Afiliação/identificação política	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Outros (especificar por favor)

23. Se disse sim a ser tratado injustamente desde o surto de COVID-19 (Coronavirus) em uma ou mais das respostas acima, por favor informe-nos sobre a natureza dos maus tratos que encontrou. Se não for aplicável, queira passar à pergunta seguinte.

24. Ao pensar no futuro, de que forma pensa que a vida será diferente? O que será melhor? O que será pior?