

Community Adherence Towards COVID-19 Preventive Health Messages in Somalia

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Abstract: *Background:* The coronavirus infection was first reported from Wuhan province, China then it spread becoming a pandemic reaching everywhere in the world. As of the time of writing this article (30th July 2020), the coronavirus pandemic resulted in over 16 million cases and over 650 thousand deaths worldwide. *Objective:* The objectives of this study was to evaluate community knowledge and practice to COVID-19 preventive measures. *Methods:* The study was community based cross sectional study design and target population were Somali adults (≥ 18 years of age) living in Somalia and using social media, voluntarily accepted to respond the questionnaire after giving short introductory text as informed consent. The data collection technique was online Google Forms, closed ended questionnaire and number of participants in the study was 526 subjects and selected through convenient non-probability sampling technique. Data were analyzed using SPSS. The data frequency and percentage were presented and also bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted. *Results:* Among the respondents; 54.4% were male while 45.6% were female and in general, their age bracket of 15-25 had the highest percentage of 65.8% followed by the age bracket of 26-35 with a percentage of 26.8 and those with 36-45 years had a percentage of 3.0% and finally those above the age of 45 with corona virus information had a percentage of 4.4. Due to the high level of educational interaction with elite members of the society, those who went to university had better knowledge about the virus with 85.9 percent followed by the secondary level with 7.0% and then the uneducated with formal education 6.7% information and the least knowledgeable about the existence of the virus were the primary school who were having a four (4) percentage. About 76% of participants had a poor level of preventive measures practice toward Covid-19 and 22.4% had a good level of preventive practice toward Covid-19. 90.7% of the population also wash their hands frequently after they interact with people and only 9.3% don't practice hand washing technique. *Conclusion:* In a nut shell; the study founded that the older the ages of the participants; the less information they have and inversely the higher the education; the more knowledge they have about covid-19. Majority of the participant didn't wear mask when they go outside their home. Closely half of the total population did not give space when they talking to someone else. The study recommends awareness promotion to elder people and health education to illiterate people about covid-19. Also the study suggests to wear mask when people going outside and have one meter space when people talking.

Keywords: Knowledge, Practice, COVID19, Health Massage

1. Introduction

Somalia has been without a central government and struggling with prolonged armed conflicts for over 20 years [1, 2]. The civil war has severely damaged the country's overall health infrastructure, leaving millions without proper healthcare and prone to outbreaks [3]. To Alleviate the recurring health crisis in Somalia, various humanitarian organizations are and have been involved over the years [3] offering basic needs (food, water, shelter) and vital health services despite Somalia's insecurity [3, 4]. Although health emergencies and humanitarian crises occur in Somalia from time to time [5], however, Somalia is currently moving away from the "humanitarian emergency" state to a "state-rebuilding" state with relative stability [6] which brings a long-awaited hope for Somalia's political and economic endeavors. The coronavirus infection was first reported from Wuhan province, China then it spread becoming a pandemic reaching everywhere in the world [7]. As of the time of writing this article (30th July 2020), the coronavirus pandemic resulted in over 16 million cases and over 650 thousand deaths worldwide [8]. The current global COVID-19 pandemic is predicted to have debilitating effects on Africa due to a large number of vulnerable populations, weak health infrastructures, an-already limited health services, existing health challenges, and, in some areas, armed conflicts, making the continent a hot spot [7, 9]. Somalia is ranked number one among the countries that are more susceptible to become a hot spot in the case of outbreaks and pandemics (such as COVID-19) mainly because of its fragile state [8]. However, in order to reduce the impact of the disease spread, Somalia government has taken control with strict steps to reduce transmission of coronavirus, these includes personal steps include staying home when sick, covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue, washing hands often or using hand sanitizer, community measures include creating physical distance between people in setting where they commonly come in contact with one another (like workplace) and temporally closed school, universities where students, teacher, and staff members come in close contact with one another and lastly canceled large public events. Many risk factors including older age, female gender, children, and existing health issues have been associated with COVID-19 [9]. People's adherence to health messages during outbreaks and pandemics is very important in limiting the further spread of the disease and it is greatly affected by their prior knowledge and perception of the issue [10]. Communication during this pandemic is an issue in Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) [11]. Therefore, providing the right information and preventing misinformation posted on social media are some of the challenges faced [11, 12]. The Somali Ministry of Health has added a very informative COVID-19 page to its website [13] and a 'WhatsApp Coronavirus Information Hub' service. The page provides information including the total number of confirmed cases, active cases, recovered cases, and the number

of deaths, number of cases by daily, and number of cases per State [13]. In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, Somalia also faces floods and drought making the situation in Somalia more disastrous (14). The World Bank has approved \$137.5 million in response to the 'triple threat' in Somalia [14, 15].

Furthermore, The World Health Organization has launched three COVID-19 test labs in three major cities in Somalia (Mogadishu, Garowe, and Hargeisa) [14]. Moreover, the WHO Somalia office has also trained health workers on how to use Personal Protective Equipment's (PPE) and produced translated COVID-19 health messages in Somali [14]. This study was conducted via social media after the first case of COVID-19 in Somalia was confirmed with the purpose of assessing how prepared and knowledgeable the people were considering the severity of the pandemic. Peoples' knowledge and practices during this pandemic and adherence to the health messages provided by the local authorities and the international organizations is a cornerstone in the course, depth of impact, the success of mitigation efforts, and the future of COVID-19 in Somalia.

2. Methods and Materials

This study was community based cross-sectional design to assess community knowledge and practice to covid-19 preventive measures from recognized local health authorities. Since, the first cases of the COVID-19 confirmed in Somalia on March 16, 2020 the government declared the country lockdown on April 2, 2020. The target population were Somali adults (≥ 18 years of age) living in Somalia using social media and accepted voluntarily to respond to the questionnaire after giving a short introductory text as informed consent. Total number of participants in the study were 526 from different regions in Somalia and selected through convenient Non-probability sampling technique. Data were collected through online Google Form, closed ended, self-administered questionnaire between April to June 2020 and distributed through social media via posting Facebook pages and whatsapp groups. The questionnaire consists of three sections those are demographic characteristics, knowledge of Covid-19 and practice to preventive measures.

2.1. Statistical Analysis

Data were retrieved from Google drive through excel. This was followed by data cleaning and analysis using the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS), version 23. Descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage distributions were used to present the analyzed quantitative data. The independent variables were categorized to analyze the association between each independent variables and outcome variable using a bivariate analysis. Variables with a P-value of < 0.05 in the multivariate analysis were considered to be significant.

2.2. Questionnaire Scoring Scales

An online platform form was conducted using structured

questionnaire to collect information on community knowledge and adherence to COVID-19 health education messages from health authority. The questionnaire was structured into three distinctive sections. Section one was to collect information on respondents' demographic characteristics such as gender, age, level of education and occupational status. Section two and three were concerned with information on the respondents' knowledge and practice of COVID-19 respectively. Answers were graded on a scale of two, with 1 indicating "yes or correct" and 0 "no or incorrect". The section of questionnaire dealing with respondents' knowledge comprised 5 close-ended questions with two possible answers; "yes" and "No". These questions specifically dealt with respondents' preventive knowledge of COVID-19. A scale ranging between 0 and 5 (representing the total number of questions on preventive knowledge of COVID-19) was used to evaluate the overall knowledge of respondents. Respondents that obtained total score ≤ 3 points were considered to have "insufficient" knowledge and those that had scores ≥ 4 points ($\geq 80\%$ accuracy) were considered to have "good" knowledge of Covid-19. In section three, which dealt with preventive practices of COVID-19, the good preventive practices of respondents were assessed and evaluated based on self-reporting of personal practices. The section had 11 questions with two possible responses: "yes", and "no". Each correct practice reported scored one (1) point. For evaluation, a score ≥ 6 points ($\geq 55\%$ accuracy) by Answers were graded on a scale of two with 1 indicating "yes or correct" and 0 "no or incorrect". The section of questionnaire dealing with respondents' knowledge comprised 5 close-ended questions with two possible answers; "yes" and "No". These questions specifically dealt with respondents' preventive knowledge of COVID-19. an individual respondent was considered as having "good" knowledge of Covid-19.

3. Results

3.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Among the respondents who were questioned in the demographic region of focus were male, 54.4%, followed by female with 45.6% and in general, their age bracket of 15-25 had the highest percentage of 65.8% followed by the age bracket of 26-35 with a percentage of 26.8 and those with 36-45 years had a percentage of 3.0% and finally those above the age of 45 with corona virus information had a percentage of 4.4. Due to the high level of educational interaction with elite members of the society, those who went to university had better knowledge about the virus with 85.9 percent followed by the secondary level with 7.0% and then the uneducated with formal education 6.7% information and the least knowledgeable about the existence of the virus were the primary school who were having a four (4) percentage. The unemployed had the minimum knowledge about the virus with 8.9% followed by in ascending order by self-employed with 31.0% and the highest were the people who had occupation in public institutions with 60.1%.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics.

Variables	Category	(N=526)	%
Gender	Male	286	54.4%
	Female	240	45.6%
Age	15-25	346	65.8%
	26-35	141	26.8%
	36-45	16	3.0%
	46 above	23	4.4%
	Informal education	37	7.0%
Education	Primary	2	0.4%
	Secondary	35	6.7%
	University level	452	85.0%
Occupation	Unemployment	47	8.9%
	Self-employee	163	31.0%
	Public institution	316	60.1%

3.2. Knowledge of Respondents Towards COVID-19

In current study when asked if they heard COVID-19 before 82.3% have confirmed they heard it before. out of this, radio was the fastest method of communication that they found about the virus with 64.8%, followed by the use of social media with 8.7% and TV users had the least percentage of 6.7. while 17.7% never heard about the virus and had no previous information. 17.7% could not figure out where they first heard it from and therefore could not answer. 94.9% believed the existence of the virus in Somalia while only 5.1% had no faith in the existence of the prevalence of the virus in Somalia. The morbidity rate of the virus was popular among people in Somalia as 75.5% of the population confirmed that they know people who are sick because of the disease and 24.5% had no idea and could not verify if they saw a Covid 19 patient The wide range public awareness of the virus had reached almost everyone in Somalia as 96.4% have heard or watched or read the health education-messages about how to prevent and manage covid-19 and only 3.6% were not aware of the ongoing awareness.

Table 2. Knowledge of respondents towards COVID-19 (526).

Variable	Category	N	%
Have you heard Covid19 before	Yes	433	82.3%
	No	93	17.7%
Where did you hear it first	Radio	341	64.8%
	TV	35	6.7%
	Social media	46	8.7%
Do you believe Covid19 exists in Somalia	Friends/ relatives	11	2.1%
	Not answered	93	17.7%
	Yes	499	94.9%
Do you know morbidity rate of Covid 19 in Somalia	No	27	5.1%
	Yes	397	75.5%
Do you hear or watch or read health education messages about how to prevent and control Covid19	No	129	24.5%
	Yes	507	96.4%
	No	19	3.6%

3.3. Preventive Practice of Respondents towards COVID-19

Due to the lack of strict policies from the government on people movement in Somalia 61.6% of the population go outside their homes frequently for work or other purposes and 29.5% stay at home. Only 8.9% could not answer. Regarding those who go outside, only 12.5% wear mask and a total of 78.5% don't wear masks and 8.9% opted not to answer. The interaction between people and the greetings among them also played an important role on how the virus can spread among people when asked about if they hug each other when they meet with friends or relatives they miss a lot, only 24.9% said yes and 75.1% confirmed that they don't hug each other. 90.7% of the population also wash their hands frequently after they interact with people and only 9.3% don't practice hand washing technique. Since the outbreak of the virus covid-19 in Somalia, symptoms such as headache, cough and fever were very rear among the people as 79.7% said they didn't felt such symptoms and only 20.3% had symptoms such as headache and fever. Among those who felt the symptoms only 5.5% did not stayed at home for their safety and the safety of their community. 14.8% managed to stay at home and a huge number of 79.7% could not answer. Those who visited a covid-19 patient in the last few years since its outbreak,

only 13.5% confirmed that they did visited a sick person and 86.5% have not visited. Keeping distance among people was almost a tie for those who give space between them when talking to each other. 59.9% and 48.1% were the results for those who keep distance and those who don't keep distance between them respectively. People who go to funerals of someone who died for covid-19 reason or even having the symptoms of fever, cough and shortness of breath were very few 9.7% compared to those who do not visited with a percentage of 90.3%. when asked those who go to the funerals if they take precautions such as wearing masks and gloves a large number of 90.3% hesitated to answer and 5.7% said they do take precautions and only 4% go to funerals without masks or gloves. In table 4 in this inquire the knowledge score mean of females was slightly higher than the one of males (4.51 and 4.4), respectively). There was no statistically significant difference between males and females as confirmed by (t-test=0.221 “-0.21 - 0.165”, p=0.83). Respondents aged 36 – 45 had knowledge mean score (4.8) greater than the rest of the groups.. By conducting a One Way ANOVA test, the value of F is 2.3, which reaches significance with a p-value less than 0.049 (which is less than the .05 alpha level). This means there is a statistically significant difference between the means of the different age groups.

Table 3. Preventive practice of respondents towards COVID-19.

Variables	Category	N	%
Do you go outside your home frequently for work or other purposes	Yes	324	61.6%
	No	155	29.5%
	Not answered	47	8.9%
If yes in the above questions, do you wear a mask	Yes	66	12.5%
	No	413	78.5%
	Not answered	47	8.9%
Do you shake hands with people when you greetings	Yes	175	33.3%
	No	351	66.7%
Do you hug when you meet friends or relatives you miss a lot	Yes	131	24.9%
	No	395	75.1%
Do you wash your hands frequently to prevent covid19	Yes	477	90.7%
	No	49	9.3%
Since the Covid19 outbreak in Somalia; did you feel headache, cough and fever?	Yes	107	20.3%
	No	419	79.7%
If you respond yes in the above questions; did you stay at home for the safety of you and the community	Yes	78	14.8%
	No	29	5.5%
	No answered	419	79.7%
Last few weeks, since the outbreak of covid19, have you visited sick person	Yes	71	13.5%
	No	455	86.5%
When you meet and talking someone, did you give space between you and two	Yes	273	51.9%
	No	51.9	48.1%
Did you go funeral of someone dead for covid19 or even have the symptoms of fever, cough and shortness of breath	Yes	51	9.7%
	No	475	90.3%
	Yes	30	5.7%
If yes did you take precaution like wearing mask and gloves	No	21	4%
	No answered	475	90.3%

Table 4. Mean and standard deviation of knowledge score.

		N	%	Knowledge score (mean ±SD)	T-test (95% CI)	ANOVA (95% CI)	P-Value
Gender	Male	286	54.4	4.51 (0.743)	1.6 (-0.03 - 0.25)	N/A	0.11
	Female	240	45.6	4.40 (0.857)			
Age	15 – 25	346	65.8	4.44 (0.81)	N/A	2.3	0.049
	26 – 35	141	26.8	4.51 (0.723)			
	36 – 45	16	3	4.81 (0.40)			
	46 and above	23	4.4	4.13 (1.1)			
Educational Level	Informal Education	37	7	3.86 (0.976)	N/A	8.1	0.0001
	Primary	2	0.4	4.5 (7.07)			
	Secondary	35	6.7	4.34 (0.938)			
	University and above	452	85.9	4.51 (4.46)			
Occupation	Un-employed	47	8.9	4.49 (0.88)	N/A	0.529	0.59
	Self-employed	163	31	4.5 (0.73)			
	Public Institution	316	60	4.43 (0.798)			
	Private Institution	0	0	N/A			

Table 5. Mean and standard deviation of preventive practice score.

		N	%	Practice score (mean ±SD)	T-test (95% CI)	ANOVA (95% CI)	P-Value
Gender	Male	286	54.4	4.89 (1.12)	0.221 (-.21 -.165)	N/A	0.83
	Female	240	45.6	4.91 (1.2)			
Age	15 – 25	346	65.8	4.81 (1.1)	N/A	3.14	0.025
	26 – 35	141	26.8	5 (0.89)			
	36 – 45	16	3	5.38 (0.89)			
	46 and above	23	4.4	5.2 (0.89)			
Educational Level	Informal Education	37	7	4.95 (1.2)	N/A	0.48	0.7
	Primary	2	0.4	4.5 (0.7)			
	Secondary	35	6.7	4.7 (1.2)			
	University and above	452	85.9	4.9 (1)			
Occupation	Un-employed	47	8.9	5.2 (1.2)	N/A	1.77	0.172
	Self-employed	163	31	4.9 (0.7)			
	Public Institution	316	60	4.8 (1.2)			
	Private Institution	0	0	N/A			

In this inquire the preventive practice average score of females was slightly higher than the one of males 4.91 and (4.89, respectively). There was no statistically significant difference between groups as confirmed by t-Test (0.221 (-0.21 - 0.165) $p=0.83$). Respondents aged 36 – 45 had preventive practice mean score (5.38) greater than the rest of the groups. By conducting a One Way ANOVA test, the value of F is 3.13, which reaches significance with a p-value of .025 (which is less than the .05 alpha level). This means there is a statistically significant difference between the means of the different levels of the education variable. According to the educational level, participant with educational level of university and above had a better knowledge mean score (4.51) as compared to their counterparts. Interestingly, the participant with informal education had a preventive practice score (4.95) better than their counterparts. Finally, the respondents with self-employed were slightly had a knowledge mean score (4.5) greater than their counterparts. This study assessed whether the study participants' different occupations produce a difference in the mean scores of preventive practices. The study revealed that there was no statistically significant difference between the occupational groups in the mean score of preventive practice as demonstrated by one-way

ANOVA ($F=1.77$, $p=.172$). Similarly, after conducting a Turkey post hoc test, we can see from the table # that there is no statistically significant difference in the mean score of preventive practice among the three groups ($P=0.46$ between un-employee and Public institution and ($p=0.68$) between the self-employee and un-employee groups and finally ($P=0.174$) between the public institution and self-employee.

4. Discussion

Since the corona virus was declared a pandemic by WHO across the globe, many countries have started public awareness on how to prevent the spread of the corona virus which include social distancing, avoiding public gatherings and the use of masks, Somalia, spearheaded by the ministry of health did managed to do the awareness by using different kinds of communications but still it has not reached many people compared to other countries, a good example is that, very few number of female individuals were aware of the existence of the virus in Somalia compared to other countries in Africa such as Kenya [16]. Female population is more than that of male population in Somalia and in terms of the educational level it is estimated that men are mostly the educated and have

reached higher educational level than women, this literacy comparison made men to have more information about the existence of corona virus than women in Somalia [17]. Compared to the female population in other countries such as Kenya where female child education had been the priority for a long time. Also the elderly people in Somalia as well as the unemployed sector of the population and those who are in the villages or small towns had little awareness about the virus compared to the study that was done in Kenya [18] that was targeting these mentioned populations. This can be associated with the fact that, in Kenya, the elderly people have access to the modern technology and can get first-hand information are mainly tuned to news and social media unlike in Somalia where people who don't live in big cities are mainly pastoralists and move from one place to another. Due to cultural behavior and believes, there are so many people in Somalia who don't believe the existence of the covid-19 virus despite the effort and continuous awareness given by the ministry of health. These cultural believe has reduced the mass testing of the covid-19 virus and has increased the morbidity rate of covid-19 in Somalia compared to the study that was done in Rwanda [19] where people follow the instructions given by their ministry of health. The mass testing of covid-19 in Somalia was never successful unlike other countries in the region who are still doing mass testing and sharing the data but in Somalia it is hindered by the fact that the government don't control majority of the country and also it does not have the adequate health personals who can carry out testing across the country. Wearing of masks and avoiding public gatherings is one of the best ways suggested by WHO to prevent the disease from spreading. This study shows that 78% of the people in Somalia don't wear masks and they also don't practice social distancing, totally opposite study was carried out by health professionals in countries such as Uganda [20, 21] and Ethiopia which indicates that 80% of the population don't shake hands and also don't go outside without wearing masks. Visiting the sick and following funerals is the norm in Somalia without differentiating whether the sick person has symptoms of covid-19 such as fever, cough and shortness of breath or even if the person have died because of covid-19, such practices are not allowed in many countries like Saudi because there level of preventive practice towards covid-19 is extremely good compared to Somalia.

5. Conclusion

In a nut shell, the study founded that the older the ages of the participants; the less information they have and inversely the higher the education; the more knowledge they have about covid-19.

Majority of the participant didn't wear mask when they go outside their home. Closely half of the total population did not give space when they talking to someone else. The study recommends awareness promotion to elder people and health education to illiterate people about covid-19. Also the study suggest to health authorities to regulate wearing face mask when people going outside and have enough space when

people gathering. Further research on community perception towards face mask due to covid-19 prevention was recommended.

6. Strength and Limitation of This Study

The strength of this study was the first study to evaluate community knowledge and adherence to COVID-19 health education messages from health authority and the limitation for this study was data collected through online via social media and any person with have access of social media and internet can participate in the study and this research cannot represent at whole population.

Abbreviations

COVID19: coronavirus
 LMICs: Low to middle income countries
 PPE: Personal protective equipment
 SPSS: statistical package for social science
 WHO: world health organization

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' Contributions

All authors have contributed equally to this work. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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