ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Integrating Community Radio with SBCC for Community Sensitization against Coronavirus Spread in Plateau State

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Abstract

The outbreak of coronavirus has negatively affected all the segments of the society across the world. This paper examined the effectiveness of the combination of Agro FM, a community radio and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) in sensitizing rural dwellers of Yelwa, Ajikamai, Longvel and Kwapkuwa communities in Shendam Local Government Area of Plateau State to dropped their traditional behaviours and embrace new behaviours as safety tips put in place against the spread of the novel coronavirus in the communities. The study focused on Shendam L.G.A. It is concerned with discovering the level of influence of the community radio and SBCC on the rural dwellers as regards health safety tips for the prevention of spread of the virus in communities using the local dialect for the media sensitization. Data was collected from a sample of 361members of the communities. The study adopted the survey design to achieve its aim. Quantitative research approach was used in analyzing data. The study was anchored in Diffusion of Innovation Theory because of its relevance to the study. The findings of the study discovered that the integration of community radio with SBCC helped tremendously in sensitizing the communities on safety tips for curbing the spread of the Coronavirus pandemic in the four selected communities. The study recommended that Shendam people should take advantage of the sensitization campaigns aired by Agro FM 91.5 to adhere to the safety measures for their well-being.

Keywords: Community Radio, SBCC, Sensitization, Communities & COVID 19

Introduction

The outbreak of the novel Coronavirus (Covid-19) was recorded in China in December, 2019. From there, it grew into a pandemic which has negatively affected the economy, religion, education, entertainment, health, sports, agriculture and all other spheres of the world. Globally, safety measures are being adopted aimed at stopping the spread of the virus. Some of these include social distancing, regular washing of hands, lockdowns, stay-at-home order, imposition of curfew, suspension of sporting events, quarantine, self-isolation, among other behavioral change campaigns. Lately, the virus has accounted for the many deaths recorded across the world. In Nigeria, the number of confirmed cases in Nigeria, according to NCDC, stood at 2, 950 as at 6:43pm on Wednesday, May 6th, 2020.

However, the Federal Republic of Nigeria has been proactive in instituting many safety measures. These are enforced by deploying security operatives at the national, state and local government levels to ensure that Nigerians adhere to the measures in order to address the health challenge that is threatening the socio-economic development of Nigeria and the world at large. In addition to the safety measures being adopted by the citizenry, the Federal Government has put other measures in place such as creating and equipping testing centres, isolation centres, and quarantining centres, and constituting a Presidential Task Force (PTF) under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Government of the Federation (SGF), Boss Mustapha. The main responsibilities of the PTF are identifying potential carriers of the virus; quarantining them; testing the suspected persons; isolating those that test positive to the disease; tracing of contact persons; providing update on the efforts being made to contain the spread of the virus, number of active cases, number of deaths and recoveries; distributing relief materials to cushion the effects of lockdowns imposed by government,

among other things. In spite of the alarming statistics of confirmed cases, appreciable number of recoveries and number of deaths recorded across the world, awareness on coronavirus and safety protocols against the spread of the virus is still very low at the community level, especially in Plateau State. This is so because the public and commercial radio stations located in urban centres usually sideline the rural communities in their broadcast content. This is worrisome because the rural communities also require media sensitization concerning the expected behaviours for containing the spread of Coronavirus as the virus is seriously wreaking havoc on world's economy and all other spheres. Morah and Omojola (2017, p.391) reveal that 60% of Nigeria's population reside in the rural communities and are cut-off from the urban radio stations broadcast contents as communities do not have access to the radio stations to either express their views or even get information on outbreak of diseases/pandemics such as Coronavirus, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other diseases.

Interestingly, with the outbreak of the novel Coronavirus, there is the need for adequate sensitization of communities on the need to apply social and behaviour communication change by advocating physical and social distancing, hand washing, avoiding hand-shake, applying hand sanitizer, wearing of face mask, ban on religious gatherings, obeying the stay-at-home and other new behaviours. A Community radio known as Agro FM station operating in Shendam Local Government Area is playing a significant role in sensitizing the communities in Shendam on the safety protocol and measures prescribed against the spread of coronavirus pandemic. The community radio stations are closing the gap created by the exclusion of rural communities by the urban radio stations in their broadcast contents.

Agro FM, a community radio station, has dedicated appreciable air-time for the purpose of sensitizing the communities in Shendam LGA and by extension the whole of Plateau Southern Senatorial District on the need for the rural dwellers to adopt the prescribed change of behaviours. This study singled out Agro FM to ascertain the effectiveness of the radio station in sensitizing the rural dwellers on behavioural changes that will curtail the spread of coronavirus pandemic.

Statement of the Problem

Despite the spirited efforts targeted at containing the spread of the Coronavirus pandemic globally, the spread of the virus seems to be on the increase across the world with adverse consequences. The story is not different in Nigeria. The federal government has employed all forms of media to sensitize Nigerians to stop the spread of coronavirus, but the virus is still spreading like wildfire in Nigeria, especially in the urban areas. The total number of active cases, deaths and recoveries in Nigeria, according to NCDC, is 2, 950 as at 6:43pm on Wednesday, May 6th, 2020.

Radio is an important medium of public sensitization in curbing the spread of coronavirus but, regrettably, the urban radio stations exclude the rural communities, where the sensitization is highly needed, in their broadcast content. Thus, Federal Government's approval for establishment and running of community radio stations in Nigeria rural communities is apt at this moment but a lot more needs to be done to encourage communities to set-up radio stations to help in discouraging behaviours that are capable of spreading the virus and adopt new behaviours that will curb the spread of the virus.

It is for this reason that this study was carried out to ascertain the effectiveness of Agro FM, a community radio station, in sensitizing communities in Shendam LGA on the need to adopt behavioural changes that can help in preventing the influx and spread of the novel corona virus in the LGA and Plateau State by extension.

Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by the following objectives:

i. To ascertain the level to which Yelwa, Ajikamai, Longvel and Kwapkuwa communities in Shendam Local Government

Area of Plateau State are exposed to Agro FM sensitization campaign against the spread of coronavirus pandemic.

ii. To ascertain the level of understanding of Agro FM station's sensitization campaign against the coronavirus pandemic in Yelwa, Ajikamai, Longvel and Kwapkuwa communities in Shendam LGA?

iii. To determine how Yelwa, Ajikamai, Longvel and Kwapkuwa communities in Shendam LGA of Plateau State are sensitized by Agro FM station against engaging in behaviours that promote the spread of COVID-19.

Research Questions

This study is guided by three research questions:

i. To what extent has Agro FM station sensitized Yelwa, Ajikamai, Longvel and Kwapkuwa communities in Shendam Local Government Area of Plateau State on the safety tips for containing the novel coronavirus?

ii. What is the level of understanding of Agro FM station's sensitization campaigns against the spread of the novel coronavirus in Yelwa, Ajikamai, Longvel and Kwapkuwa communities in Shendam LGA?

iii. How has Agro FM station sensitized Yelwa, Ajikamai, Longvel and Kwapkuwa communities in Shendam LGA on the expected behavioral change aimed at containing the spread of coronavirus in the communities?

Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored in Diffusion of Innovation Theory. The theory was propounded by B. Ryan and N. Gross in 1943, and after 13 years, Everrett Rogers further injects more ideas into the theory. The focal point of the theory is disseminating new innovations/ideas, product or positive health behavior spreads through a community or social structure. The model identifies several factors that influence how quickly an idea or behavior can be adopted. The adoption of new behaviours depends on characteristics of the innovation, and the communication channels such as community radio, time and the social system.

According to Lien and Jiang (2016, p.3), communication channels can also influence the quick sharing of behavioral change in a community and effective communication can help an innovation become more popular. The theory provides a brief model to disseminate coronavirus prevention strategies. It has been applied in different fields to unearth how people translate new behaviours, such as new treatment skills, disease knowledge or educational strategies, into real world applications. The theory encourages the application of mass media, especially community radio with rapid transmission characteristics to meet the demand of health needs, such as coronavirus pandemic.

This theory is suitable for this study because sensitization campaign against the spread of coronavirus pandemic by Agro FM which is aimed at mobilizing communities in Shendam LGA to embrace some behavioural changes in form of basic safety tips for curbing the spread of coronavirus.

Review of Related Literature

Community Radio Broadcasting

A community radio is a type of radio that is owned, staffed and managed by and for community members and it is a non-profit radio station that engages in enlightening community members on health, education, agriculture, economic and employment issues across the world. It is designed to operate on a small scale and to be of great benefit to the community that established it.(Al-hassan, Andani, and Abdul-Malik (2011, p.89) corroborate the above assertion saying that a community radio station is established not for the purpose of making profit but to serve as a platform for communities to share experiences on successes and failure and also learn from the secret of other progressive communities.

Developing nations embraced the concept of community radio with so much joy because it serves community needs by giving them the

opportunity to discuss issues affecting communities. It X-rays government's programmes and policies in the local dialect for easy understanding and content programmes of the radio are community based fashioned in a manner that it reflects and discusses the health challenges such as coronavirus pandemic.

The National Broadcasting Commission (NBC), through the Broadcasting Code, describes community radio as a type of radio broadcasting station established by community members within their community to serve the community needs such as health, social, economic and cultural heritage.

Features of Community Radio

A community radio has distinctive characteristics which differentiate it from the commercial or urban radio stations. Ojebuyi (2013, p.227) and Jayaweera (2009, pp.2-3), enumerate some of the basic features of community radio as follows:

i. Community radio is run for social gains and community benefits, not for profit.
ii. Community radio is owned by the community and is accountable to the community that it seeks to serve.
iii. Community radio provides a platform for community participation in the programming and management of the radio station.
iv. It is intended to serve specific communities, either geographically-based or communities of interest.
v. It has a management structure that is representative of the community that the station is designed to serve and to which it should therefore be accountable.
vi. It provides programming that is relevant to the community being served, with emphasis on local content and community empowerment.
vii. Community radio actively involves community members in its operations-both as audience members and as participants.

On their part, Dagros (2001, p.71) and Tabing (2002, p.26) assert that community radio is the best medium of communication to reach out to the rural communities in targeted and useful ways by giving them a voice that matters most in development communication. The high level of people's participation both at the managerial level and staff carder as well as the production of programmes differentiates community radio from the conventional radio stations.

Ojebode (2013, p.4) summarises the characteristics of community radio service as an all-inclusive, not-for-profit media established by the community members in a community which adapts local languages for broadcasting. It is run by the community for the purpose of creating a platform for communities to have access and participate in running the local radio station. Community participation is the focal point of community radio which is established for social benefits of the community that funds the station. Community radio station has proven to be a powerful instrument for community development and debates which adapts the indigenous language of the community it seeks to serve as its official broadcasting language which makes it easier for the people to comprehend the content of the message as well as develop a sense of ownership of the community radio station established in the community.

The Necessity of Community Radio

A community radio reflects the aspirations, yearnings, concerns and problems of the community in its content using the local dialect of the community which entails going extra length to translate news and programmes of urban media from the usual English language into the local dialect which the rural community can understand; this attribute distinguishes community radio from the conventional radio stations because the concerns and needs of community form the content of community radio station.

Howley (2005, p.179) asserts that grassroots or locally oriented media, community radio inclusive, are predicated on a profound sense of dissatisfaction with mainstream media content

which is designed to generate revenue, whereas community radio content is dedicated to the principles of free expression, and participatory democracy, and is committed to promoting community relations and solidarity. The concept of community radio is conceived to provide access to the marginalised rural communities to express their views concerning issues affecting them as against the commercial radio stations established in urban centres.

The mainstream media, radio inclusive, remain exclusively an urban affair. This is because the conventional radio stations are established in urban centres and serve mainly the needs and interests of the urban population thereby neglecting the information, education and other needs of the rural communities who constitute the larger percentage of Nigeria's population in their news and programming content. This scenario necessitated the agitation for the establishment of community radio stations to serve as an alternative means of communication for communities. The establishment of community radio stations was borne out of the perceived marginalization of the rural communities by the mainstream radio in its news content and programmes, hence, the agitation for the community radio to promote access and participation of community members in the management of the radio.

Community Radio Broadcast of Health Challenges

Some of the important contributions of community radio cut across health education and other segments such as agriculture, education, peace and security, cultural heritage and empowerment. Ojebode (2013) asserts that in different parts of Africa, community radio promotes sustainable agriculture, modern agricultural methods and health education, especially with reference to HIV/AIDS and other health challenges. In recent times, one of the health challenges that is ravaging the socio-economy development of the world is the novel coronavirus.

According to Ajibade and Alabi, (2017, p.33), no nation is free from health challenges but the challenges are more serious in some countries than others and community radio can be used to promote appropriate health behaviors that prolong life and ensure disease control or total eradication in the rural areas.

Lopez (1997, p.40), describes community radio thus:

> Community radio promotes community participation and reflects the view of the community by providing timely information to community members. It helps in resolving societal problems and serves as a platform for healthy debate on issues such as the economic, health, agriculture, infrastructural development amongst other issues. Community radio promotes cultural diversity above commercial homogeneity and allows the physically challenged, farmers, women and even children to be major players in communication. It creates an avenue for free flow of words without discrimination or censorship.

Community radio is democratic in nature because it is participatory and a development driver of the community. It defends community's interest and provides solution to some of the problems of the communities by making the people stakeholders in the flow of information that concerns the community. Community radio broadcasts focus on the health, social, agriculture and development needs of the community that established, run and fund the radio station.

Jallove (2012, p.11) further buttresses the importance of community radio saying the existence of community radio stations in many African communities has led to robust increased awareness on hygiene and sanitation issues in most communities as well as enhanced social cohesion, manifesting itself in several ways including friendship and conflict reduction.

According to Dickson (2010, p.4), community radio plays a vital role in creating awareness on

danger of engaging in some activities that are detrimental to the health of community members such as:

> Community radio stations create awareness on the dangers of pipeline vandalisation, illegal oil bunkering, kidnapping, HIV/AID virus and the dangers of unprotected sex/multiple sex relationships and it could discuss the lost history/ traditions of the people to instructions on how to register and vote in local and national elections. Programming can be about almost anything, as long as community members are listening and participating.

Community radio concentrate more on its immediate environment, people, local events and issues that affect the community which is why the core mandate of community radio is to promote community participation and development at the grassroots with the people themselves seeking to bring about positive change in their living conditions, environment, eradicating poverty and wealth creation, enhancing quality of education and healthcare facilities.

Community Radio as Agent of Social and Behaviour Communication Change

Community radio is an important medium of informing and educating communities and institutions about some expected social behaviours in the society for the health benefits of a society. Iyorza (2015, p.3) notes that sociologists have argued that behaviours are influenced by social, media (community radio), church, community and the social constructs. These social agents of change also have effects on the society which is either negative or positive, and media and Theatre practitioners, healthcare providers and social workers whose primary responsibility is to design communication strategies that are aimed at instilling behavioral change in the society.

Corroboratively, Asemah (2009, p.12) affirms that the mass media, especially community radio, can be used to bring about the positive social and behaviour change communication and stresses that communication is central to achieving the desired change in the society. With the outbreak of coronavirus pandemic across the world, health experts have rolled-out some health safety tips that would help in curbing the spread of the virus. Again, Asemah (2013, p.321) asserts that community radio has the capacity to foster attitudinal change among members of a community and that the radio plays significant role in building a vibrant community, mobilizing groups to action, informing and empowering citizens by giving voice to the marginalised group of a society and bringing the health and other needs of the community to the attention of local and national government.

Empirical Review

Odunlami (2016) in his study, "Community Radio and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: An Assessment of UNILAG Radio and Diamond FM" provides an understanding that community radio is an effective medium of sensitizing rural communities on the importance of behaviours change in the society. According to the data as presented on table3, the findings of his research shows that educational/informational programmes are elbowed to the second position of prominence and weight in the operations of community radio stations. The data shows that *Diamond FM*, dedicated 36.9hours (43.9%) of its weekly programming to this sector (educational programmes) compared to *Unilag Radio*'s figure of 34.7 hours (29.2%).Cumulatively, this translates to71.6 hours, that is, 33.7% of the 212.4hours total weekly transmission exposures of the two media stations.

Bwakan, (2020)in his study "Community Radio and Community Participation as imperative for Development in Shendam, Nigeria" provides data on the role of community radio in enlightening rural communities on the emerging development and behaviour change in local communities. The

findings indicated that 53% of the respondents representing the majority of the sampled population found the educational programmes of Agro FM, a community radio station, fantastic.

Research Methodology

This study adopted survey method with questionnaire as the instrument. The items in the questionnaire were designed to reflect the research questions. The population of the study compared residents of Yelwa, Ajikamai, Longvel and Kwapkuwa wards in Shendam Local Government Area of Plateau State. The total population of Shendam LGA, which is the study area, was 268,700, according to the 2016 National Population Census conducted by the National Population Commission. A total of 384 copies of questionnaire were administered to respondents in the four chosen communities but only 361 representing 94% of the administered questionnaire were retrieved as correctly filled out while 23 copies were either retrieved uncompleted or poorly completed.

Purposive sampling technique was used in selecting the target population because the issue at stake, Coronavirus, was still strange to rural population. Thus, the study targeted mostly those who listen to Agro FM station to ascertain their level of awareness on the novel Coronavirus gotten through the radio station. This is because only those who listen to the radio can provide relevant answers on the topic during the survey. The technique ensured that male and female were adequately represented in the samples and different age groups were equally represented.

Yamane's (1967) statistical formula was used in selecting respondents from the four districts in Shendam Local Government Area. This formula was used in selecting 384 as a representative sample from the 268,700 total population of Shendam LGA. The data obtained from field study were presented in tables. The responses to the questions were collated and computed using simple percentage.

$$\frac{NR}{TR} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

Where NR = Number of respondents
TR = Total number of response
100 = is the percentage
1 = is constant

Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 1: Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	220	60.06
Female	141	39.04
Total	361	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 1 shows that male constituted 220 (60.06%) of the total sampled population while the female population of the sampled study was 141 (39.04).

Table 2: Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-30	115	36.74
31-50	143	45.69
51 and above	55	17.57
Total	361	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 2 shows that respondents between the ages of 18-30 were 115 (36.74%), ages 31-50 were 143 (45.69%) while ages 51 and above were 55 (17.57%).

Research Question 1. To what extent has Agro FM station sensitized Yelwa, Ajikamai, Longvel and Kwapkuwa communities in Shendam Local Government Area of Plateau State on the safety measures for containing the novel Coronavirus?

Table 3: Listening to Agro FM'S Enlightenment campaigns

Agro FM's Campaign	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	332	91.7
No	29	9.3
Total	361	100

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 4 shows that 332 (91.7%) listened and adhere to the sensitization campaigns against the spread of Coronavirus on Agro FM station broadcasting in Shendam Local Government Area of Plateau State.

Table 4: Behaviours before the Agro FM enlightenment campaign

Old Behaviours	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Hand Shaking	97	30.99
Poor hand washing	63	20.13
Cluster gatherings	153	48.88
Total	361	100

Source: Field Data 2020

Table 5. Responses to question 2

Level of Understanding	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High	149	47.6
Average	106	33.9
Fair	30	9.6
Moderate	17	5.4
Poor	11	3.5
Total	361	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 3 shows that 79 (30.99%) of sampled population were engaged in indiscriminate hand-shakes, 63 (20.13%) were practicing poor hand washing to the extent that they eat without washing their hands while 153 (48.88%) enjoyed cluster gatherings before the outbreak of Coronavirus and the sensitization campaigns carried out by Agro FM against the spread of virus.

Research Question 2: What is the level of understanding of Agro FM station's awareness campaign on Coronavirus?

The table above shows that 149 (47.6%) had a high understanding of the sensitization campaigns broadcast by Agro FM station, 106 (33.9%) had an average understanding of the radio sensitization campaigns, 30 (9.6%) had a fair understanding of the sensitization, 17 (5.4%) had a moderate understanding of station's sensitization campaign while 11 (3.5%) had a poor understanding of the Agro FM station's sensitization campaign against the spread of Coronavirus pandemic.

Table 6. Safety measures against the spread of Coronavirus

Safety Measures	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	361	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	361	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6 shows that the 361 (100.0%) respondents embraced the safety tips campaigns which are wearing of face mask, regular hand washing, applying alcoholic based hand sanitizer, maintaining social and physical distancing and stay-at-home order. The study shows that the safety tips sensitization campaigns dominated the broadcast content of Agro FM radio station.

Research Question 3. How has Agro FM station sensitized the Yelwa, Ajikamai, Longvel and Kwapkuwa communities in Shendam LGA on the expected behavioral change aimed at containing the spread of Coronavirus in the communities?

From the table below, the data shows that Agro FM radio station sensitization campaigns had high degree of influence on 154 (49.2%) of the sampled population against further spread of the novel Coronavirus, the sensitization campaigns had average influence on 65 (20.8%), had fair and

moderate influences on 51 (16.3%) and 26 (8.3%) respectively while poor or no influence on 17 (5.4%).

Table 6: Agro FM sensitization on expected behaviours

Level of Sensitization	Frequency	Percentage
High	154	49.2
Average	65	20.8
Fair	51	16.3
Moderate	26	8.3
Poor	17	5.4
Total	361	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Discussion of Findings

Research Question One

Responses to research question number one, as presented on tables 3 and 4 above, showed that 79 (30.99%) were hitherto engaged in indiscriminate hand-shakes, 63 (20.13%) were in the habit of non-hand washing to the extent that they eat without washing their hands while 153 (48.88%) enjoyed cluster gatherings. However, the outbreak of Coronavirus across the world and the need to stem the spread of the virus necessitated Federal, State and Local Governments to recommend some safety tips while Agro FM station is championing the campaigns against the spread of the novel Coronavirus pandemic in Shendam communities. Table 3 shows that 332 (91.7%) listen to Agro FM station and adhere to the sensitization campaigns against the spread of novel Coronavirus.

Research Question Two

On research question two, which has to do with the level of understanding of the sensitization campaign against the spread of the virus in Shendam, the findings of the study as presented on table 5 shows that 149 (47.6%) of respondents had high level of understanding of the station's sensitization campaigns against the spread of Coronavirus. 106 (33.9%) had an average understanding of the sensitization campaigns. 30 (9.6%) had a fair understanding of the messages while 17 (5.4%) had a moderate understanding of station's sensitization campaigns and 11 (3.5%) had a poor understanding of the radio station's sensitization campaigns against the spread of Coronavirus pandemic.

From the data presented on table 6, it shows that the respondents do not only listen and understand Agro FM radio station's sensitization campaigns against the spread of Coronavirus but have adopted the safety tips outlined against the spread of the novel Coronavirus as 361 (100.0%) respondents embraced the safety tips which are wearing of face mask, regular hand washing, applying alcoholic based hand sanitizer, maintaining social and physical distancing and stay-at-home order. The study shows that the safety measures sensitization campaigns dominated the broadcast content of Agro FM radio station.

Research Question Three

On the last research question which has to do with attitudinal change, the last table, table 7, shows that Agro FM radio station sensitization campaigns had high degree of influence on 154 (49.2%) of the sampled population against the spread of the Coronavirus pandemic; the sensitization campaigns had average influence on 65 (20.8%), and had fair and moderate influences on 51 (16.3%) and 26 (8.3%) respectively while poor or no influence is felt by 17 (5.4%).

Conclusion

Based on the result of the study, the researcher concludes that the combination of community radio and Social and Behaviour Change Communication is very important for sensitizing rural communities against the spread of the coronavirus pandemic. The rural dwellers are not only exposed to the safety/preventive measures against the spread of coronavirus but have adhered to the safety measures which was why the spread of the virus is slow in Shendam communities compared to communities in Kano State. The adoption and use of indigenous language of the

host community as the official broadcast language helps in wooing the people to drop their old behaviours and embrace the new ones as championed by Agro FM radio station.

Recommendations

This study recommended the following:

i. Agro FM radio station should consider allocating more air-time for sensitization campaigns against the spread of coronavirus pandemic in communities.
ii. The local and state government should sponsor radio jingles against the spread of the virus which will go a long way in curbing further spread of coronavirus in Shendam LGA.
iii. The Jos Electricity Distribution company should provide 24 hours power supply to Shendam in order to enable Agro FM broadcast without break in transmission.
iv. Federal Government should encourage communities to establish community radio stations to sensitize rural communities on the safety tips against the spread of the virus.

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