HOW TO
SET UP AND MANAGE A
COMMUNITY JOURNALISM NETWORK

ENABLE
Enhancing Nigerian Advocacy
for a Better Business Environment

Implemented by Adam Smith International
Preface

Nigeria is blessed with numerous media organisations (though analysts are still asking for more), from the print – newspapers, magazines and other periodicals to broadcast – radio, television, satellite stations and online media. As of November 2016, there were over three hundred radio stations, one hundred television stations, thirty Internet radio stations, six international broadcasters across Nigeria and still counting. There were also sixty-six newspapers and magazines across the country during the same period. Nigeria also enjoys relative freedom of the press when compared with some other African, Asian, Caribbean or even European countries.

However, ninety per cent of Nigeria’s media spread are in the urban centres, leaving the remaining ten per cent to the semi urban fringes, with virtually no newspaper, radio or television station located in any remote, rural village. The implication of this, is that news coverage, programme focus, analyses and general perspectives on issues centre on the urban and semi urban areas, leaving the rural settlers, who contributed a chunk of Nigeria’s population with neither a voice nor fair representation in the media. This is what led to the community journalism initiative.

Enhancing Nigeria’s Advocacy for Better Business Environment Phase 2 (ENABLE2), as part of its intervention to improve the professional competence of the Nigerian media in the coverage of small business women and men

---

1 See list of Nigerian media organisations in appendix 1
and the smallholder farmers in the rural communities, embarked on this initiative. The initiative was hinged on the use of volunteer community journalists to present the stories, issues and perspectives of their communities in the media. Freedom Radio Kano, the first private radio station in Northern Nigeria and a long-standing partner with ENABLE2; partnered to birth this innovation.

Freedom Radio Kano and ENABLE2 jointly worked through the process of community mapping, selecting the volunteers and training them. The station has also established a coordinating unit for the community journalists, and created a dedicated program that absorb reports originating from the community journalists. Freedom Radio also issued the community journalists identification cards, after due clearance from their community heads; which is a positive sign of continuity of this innovation put forward by ENABLE2. We believe that with the right mentoring; the young volunteers would sustain the vision of project, and represent the aspirations of their communities.

The ENABLE2 Project has a life-span, indicating a beginning and an end; while for the radio station, improvement in the coverage of community issues and sustainability are envisaged. This step by step manual is an invaluable resource for any individual or group keen on setting up a community journalism network and managing it sustainably.
Acknowledgements

The production of this manual would not have been possible without the financial and technical support from the Media Component of ENABLE 2; and the contributions of ENABLE 2 media partners and consultants.

Worthy of mention is the support by the Group Managing Director of Freedom Radio stations, Abbas Dalhatu for the formidable team of the Assistant General Manager Operations, Adamu Ismail Garki, the Station Manager Musa Mamman and the Manager News and Current Affairs, Ado Warawa. The team and management staff team joined us to engage the community reporters and provided the radio programme platforms for the use of the community reports.

We are much obliged to our consultants - Umar Saidu Tudunwada, for the efficient lead with community advocacy and manual development; Professor Abigail Ogwezzy-Ndisika for the design of the template for manual development, professional review, visual concept development and description, and final edit; Tim Aniebonam for the interviews and training; Tani Umar and Asabe Sambo for the support with recruitment and training of the female community journalists.

Community leaders from the selected communities deserve to be acknowledged for their cooperation and support towards ensuring the engagement of the right people within the communities. Some of the prominent ones include The District Heads of Kunchi, Alhaji Aliyu Ado Bayero San Turakin Kano; Makoda, Alhaji Wada Waziri Ibrahim Sa’in Kano; Tofa, Alhaji Isyaku Umar Tofa Dan Adalan Kano; and Kumbotso, Alhaji Ahmad Ado Bayero Sarkin Dawakin Tsakar Gida, who not only supported the selection process,
but also accorded us the use of their cosy palaces for the interviews.

The Village Heads of Zoza in Rogo Local Government Area, Getso in Gwarzo Local Government Area, Kademi in Gaya Local Government Area, Gani in Sumaila Local Government Area, Kumurya in Bunkure Local Government Area, Wasai in Minjibir Local Government Area, Warawa in Warawa Local Government Area, Garu in Madobi Local Government Area, Chiromawa in Garun Malam Local Government Area, Falgore in Doguwa Local Government Area and Yaryasa in Tudun Wada Local Government Area have all contributed immensely towards the success of the project.

Other worthy contributors include the former Speaker of Kano State House of Assembly, Honourable Balarabe Saidu Gani; former member of Kano State House of Assembly, Honourable Ismaila Yaryasa; and current Chairman of Kano State House of Assembly Committee on Information, Honourable Salisu Riruwai who used their local influence to facilitate the selection process in their areas and made the exercise memorable.

We also acknowledge the contributions of the visualiser for the production and digitisation of the visuals; and graphic artists for the typesetting of the texts and images.

Above all, the Community Journalists deserve to be acknowledged for their perseverance, passion and enthusiasm throughout the selection process and eventual training.

Helen Bassey-Osijo,
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AOs  Advocacy Organizations
ARWG  Audience Research Working Group
BER  Business Environment Reform
BMOs  Business Membership Organisations
CJ  Community Journalists
CSO  Civil Society Organisation
DFID  UK Department for International Development
ENABLE2  Enhancing Nigerian Advocacy for a Better Business Environment
FCT  Nigerian Federal Capital Territory
GDP  Gross Domestic Product
IGR  Internally Generated Revenue
LGAs  Local Government Areas
MPB  Media Planning Services
NEEDS  National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NESG  National Economic Summit Group
NGO  Non-governmental Organisation
PDP  People’s Democratic Party
RSU  Random Sampling Unit
SEEDS  State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
WAEC  West African Examination Council
Who May Use This Manual

This is basically a narrative of the process followed by ENABLE2 and its media partner Freedom radio to engage volunteer community journalists (CJs) who will be representing their communities and sending reports for use by Freedom Radio in its news and other smallholder business programmes. It is hoped that this initiative will open new frontiers in covering rural communities, and will bridge the manpower vacuum that hinders the capacity of media organisations to effectively cover the rural communities. The manual is primarily developed for the following categories of users:

• Media Organizations that may be interested in expanding their coverage scope, to generate more audience base and give some sense of belonging to the rural communities.

• Government agencies in need of interaction with the rural communities, especially in getting the required feedbacks on policies and programmes, through professional media feedback mechanism.

• Development partners, private organizations with media support mandate, who may wish to increase the number of media practitioners and improve their professional competence.

• Individual media trainers, mentors and private communities interested in improving media performance, especially in covering rural communities.
Methodology

The process started with a joint activity with the partner radio station – Freedom Radio Kano, of selecting the most ‘rural’ among the communities. In deciding how rural a community is, the common definition of rural to be “a geographic area that is located outside towns and cities” (Wikipedia Encyclopaedia) was used. For the purpose of this manual, other indicators were included to determine which communities are more rural. Some of these indicators include lack of basic infrastructures, as well as poverty and literacy levels. After two days of vetting with a Freedom Radio team, fifteen communities that fit the standard of most rural were identified. Ethnographic method was adopted in the selection process, which involved physical visits to the communities and personal interactions with the community leaders and the potential community journalists. This was particularly useful in selecting not only the most competent among the volunteers, but also the most morally and appropriately suitable candidates. A total of forty-five persons were selected across the communities, out of an average 150 candidates who indicated interest in the first stage, and then thirty were selected during the aptitude tests held at three zonal administrative headquarters – Kano (Dala), Bichi, and Rano.

Thirty volunteers were selected after the aptitude tests, and were invited to a three day residency induction course at the Bayero University Centre for Democratic Research and Training, Mambayya House, centrally located at Gwammaja in Dala Local Government Area. The training was mainly an introduction to journalism, covering news, business issues and how to locate them, ethics of Journalism, news writing
and editing, newsroom procedures, how stories are selected or rejected, social media and general etiquette of broadcasting. The trainees were also exposed to some practical aspects of news selection, writing and filing.

After the training, the community journalists were also taken to Freedom Radio on an excursion, where they were exposed to the practical application of what they were taught during the training. They were taken to the Newsroom, where they saw how reporters file in their reports, how stories compete for editors’ attention, docket management, and how news is generally coordinated. They also visited the audio editing unit, where they saw how reports and voices are edited primarily to suit allotted times and how reports are downloaded from outside correspondents. They were also given a tour of the studios where they saw how live and recorded shows are managed.
Chapter One

Introduction

The people of Kano State situated in North-western Nigeria, practised subsistence and commercial agriculture long before the state’s Creation on May 27, 1967. Some of the food crops cultivated are millet, cowpeas, sorghum, maize and rice for local consumption while groundnuts and cotton are produced for export and industrial purposes. During the colonial period and several years after the country’s independence, the groundnut pyramids became Kano’s status symbol, because groundnuts produced mainly by the people of the state at that time, constituted one of the major sources of revenue for the country. Kano State is also a major producer of hides and skins, maize, sesame, soybean, cotton, garlic, gum arabic and chili pepper.

Commercial activities in Kano mainly thrived with activities of small-scale traders located in the ancient Kurmi market, established by the Emir of Kano Muhammadu Rumfa in the 16th Century. As the traders grew with their businesses, subsequent leaders made contributions to the emergence of Kano as a leading commercial centre in Sudanic Africa, while the traders grew with their businesses and graduated to new markets outside the city centre. Wambai, Kwari, Singer and Sabon Gari Markets are still the epicentre of Kano’s commercial activities, with the small-scale trader still playing a significant middle level role between the modern industrial mass producer, big time distributor and the consumer.

However, the small-scale trader who serves as the business catalyst and the smallholder farmer who provides food and
raw materials are left out of the scheme by the media, as they concentrate more on promoting national and global business concerns. This has adversely affected their visibility, both in terms of promoting and developing their trades, enhancing their understanding of modern business through enlightenment, and in terms of projecting their perspectives to issues and policies affecting them.

**ENABLE**

ENABLE2 is a DFID-funded business advocacy programme in Nigeria since the year 2008 as the first donor programme to apply the principles of M4P and systems thinking to Business Environment Reform (BER). As Programme that built on the legacies of its first phase, the ENABLE2 operates at the federal and state levels in Northern Nigeria, with four main components:

- Supporting Advocacy Organizations to engage in effective advocacy on behalf of the private sector, to strengthen private sector demand for reform.
- Building the ability and willingness of government institutions to dialogue with the private sector towards increasing the quality of reform.
- Strengthening the role of the Nigerian media to supporter business environment reform, as a platform for debate and discussion.
- Improving access to, and supply of, legal, policy and regulatory information and research to support and inform dialogue.
ENABLE2 is supporting the media to produce high quality sustainable business products to support small business issues relevant to poor men and women; through dialogue and consultation. It is helping the Media to develop new and improved quality business products that are issue driven, bottom-up not top-down; investigative, followed-up, balanced/fair, accessible in language and commercially profitable without influencing editorial content.

Having observed that business issues in the media are largely concentrated around urban centres and have been about big and global issues like the stock exchange with little relevance to small business holder, ENABLE2 and northern media partners, are making conscious efforts to make their reports more inclusive of issues that affect rural women and men. Thus, the evolution of a decentralised and representative reporting system, to enable them harness the power of their rural audience in order to ensure more robust grassroots participation in the news gathering process.

**Freedom Radio**

Freedom Radio Group, a leading broadcast station in Northern Nigeria has been partnering with ENABLE since 2008, attaining high visibility within the partnership and benefiting from various ENABLE interventions. The Group comprises of four stations; two in Kano, and one each in Dutse and Kaduna. As a lead partner, Freedom Radio has agreed to get involved in the community journalism initiative. The station participated in all the stages of the project, from community identification, selection of candidates, aptitude
test, training, and also agreed to maintain the tempo, especially with post-training mentoring.

In addition, Freedom Radio has agreed to establish a special unit to coordinate reports and other contents to be provided by the community journalists, and create a special grassroots magazine programme to provide enough airtime to the increasing contents from the communities. The station also agreed to provide identity cards to the community journalists, based on the recommendation of their community leaders to enhance their performance with ease.

**Community Journalism**

A community, according to social scientists, is a social unit, or group of people who have something in common, such as norms, values, identity, and often a sense of geographical inclination like village, town or neighborhood.

Globally, the media is experimenting with a new concept known as community journalism, also referred to as civic journalism in some quarters, because of its primary concern for the citizenry. Some of the most important benefits of community journalism are increased diversity, greater depth and context of the news coverage, and a stronger understanding of the various communities that make up a particular area.

One of the complaints often leveled against media news is that it lacks depth and context. Community journalism helps stations to include context in news stories and encourages journalists to add more depth to their coverage. Since community journalism is focused on issues coverage, it is
more likely that issues of importance to citizens will receive better and continuous coverage.

Community journalism encourages journalists to capture citizen priorities, concerns and perspectives on different issues of importance to many different communities. As part of the process of creating connections to citizens, journalists are now finding ways to hear and understand the greatest diversity of their audiences.

While the principle may remain the same, our approach is more pragmatic and entrenched within the low-income communities, because leaving them to chance, or to the initiative of the volunteer may not yield the desired results. The populace in developing countries like Nigeria face more challenges of want, poverty, illiteracy, in addition to neglecting their perspectives, their needs and desires, their stories and their demands by the media.

The choice of the word "community" depicts the need for the journalist to be resident in the locality from where he reports; so they take the responsibility for the veracity of their reports. Hence, the conscious efforts to reach the community people in their localities, meet, sensitize and empower them to bridge the information gap about their own community. The concept of community journalism as used in this manual is: a “Locally oriented professional news coverage that typically focuses on city neighborhoods, individual suburbs, or small towns, rather than metropolitan, state, national or world news. If it covers wider topics, community journalism concentrates on the effect they have on local audience” (Wikipedia Encyclopedia).
Statement of the Problem

Media organisations tend to be concentrated more in the urban centres (see appendix 1), following which business reports and programmes are largely concentrated around urban centres, and are mainly about big and global businesses such as the stock exchange, foreign exchange transactions, and other issues that have little meaning to the small business entrepreneurs or smallholder peasant populations in our rural communities. Furthermore, the media make little effort to translate or simplify the business terms and jargons, to enhance the understanding of their rural audiences. They also do not explain to such audiences, how the big business activities that dominate the media landscape affect their lives and businesses.

This may be a reason why the local businesses remained undeveloped for a number of years, because the people are not exposed to new technologies, nor are they enlightened about the numerous opportunities and interventions that the governments and private organisations are providing for them. One of the reasons offered by the media for their inability to ensure a smallholder inclusive policy, was that of manpower shortages and financial challenges that would not allow them to hire enough personnel to cover the nooks and crannies of their environments. They also complain of lack of commercial/ advertising value for rural and smallholder issues.

This was the reason why ENABLE2 and some northern media partners, are making conscious efforts to change the trend and make their reports more inclusive of business issues that affect rural women and men. The decentralised and representative reporting intervention will provide the media an opportunity to harness the abundant manpower resource.
of their rural audience, to enable a more inclusive participation in the news gathering process.

A radio partner, Freedom Radio collaborated with Enable2, to float a pilot community journalism project, involving thirty volunteer rural reporters, from fifteen communities. They received basic training on how to identify business issues as they emerge, understand the basics of information gathering and reporting to feedback the community business stories to the radio reporters. Staff of the partner radio station also received training on how to develop systems and approaches for effectively utilising the community reports, focusing on how to validate, edit, balance, multiple-sourcing such community reports to investigate and deliver community business issues.

Scope and Limitations

The project is currently existing in fifteen communities, carefully selected from the forty-four local government areas of Kano State. The spread is equitable across the three senatorial zones of the state, with Kano South taking the lion share of six communities from its sixteen local government areas, followed by Kano Central which has fifteen local governments, taking five communities, and Kano North having four communities selected from its thirteen local governments. Two volunteers were selected from each community, and given the mandate to cover theirs and other neighbouring communities with no designated community journalists.

Fifteen out of forty-four local governments cannot be deemed as adequate, considering the fact that the people are in need of information. Being a pilot scheme, a sample size of fifteen
communities out of hundred therein was selected to test the waters, with a possibility for expansion. The gender imbalance in the initially selected Community Journalists was high as only one female was engaged out of the total twenty-nine, because of some cultural challenges faced by girls in the state. Parents are always reluctant to allow their female children engage in such activities that may require extensive field assignments, and which may expose them to interactions with people far from their comfort zones. The ENABLE 2 Team undertook another round of recruitment specifically to recruit additional females into the programme, to provide an acceptable representation of females to males ratio.

The level of control the host radio station can exercise on the community journalists is also a limitation, especially being a voluntary exercise where no one gets paid. While covering certain breaking news, may have emergency nature, it may sometimes be weighed against the community journalist’s primary means of livelihood. The nature of the programme may expose the community journalists to “brown envelope syndrome”, a situation where journalists extort unsuspecting citizens who may want to kill a story or get undeserved coverage. There is also the possibility of poaching by other media organisations. There are currently fourteen radio stations in Kano, all with extreme need for trained manpower. There is therefore a strong possibility of such stations approaching the volunteers with job offers, which may be accepted and therefore threaten the project.
Chapter Two

Setting Up The Network

Preliminary Preparations

Planning is a major success factor, before embarking on any endeavour such as the establishment of a community journalism network; the first step is to identify possible partners that may be willing to join hands to do it together. Enable2 found in Freedom Radio, a willing and dedicated partner. Series of workshops to identify the need for such an initiative, determine most needy communities, and map out strategies and road map for implementation.

Defining Rural Community

Apart from the definition of a rural community given at the beginning of this chapter, Reference.com further defines a rural community as a “group of inhabitants who live a rustic or country lifestyle. Rural communities typically have smaller populations and an agricultural setting...” In Kano however, the government designates all local government headquarters as urban centres, not minding their country lifestyles or agrarian occupations. For the purpose of this project therefore, the universal (dictionary) definition of rural community was adopted, because there are some local government headquarters that are more rural than some villages under them. So, the factors considered in selecting communities include lack of infrastructure, low level of enlightenment, people’s lifestyles, poor economic development index, poor access to health facilities and low level community and personal hygiene.
Some communities like Kunchi are far from the state capital and lack almost every amenity. Although Kunchi is the local government headquarters, it is so rural and underdeveloped that even local government officials transferred from other local governments regard such transfers as punishment. Moreover, local government staff report to work at will because local government supervisors hardly ever visit the area. Personnel posted to Kunchi do not also reside there, as is the case with other communities. Other local government headquarters similar to Kunchi are Makoda and Warawa, a reason why we selected them among rural communities. There are also smaller communities that are either far from the centres of activity, or are not significant enough to attract attention. So, many of the communities are facing similar circumstances, but the community journalism intervention was not designed at a census, hence only a few communities were chosen for the pilot project. It is therefore hoped that the success of this pilot project may snowball and become a model that will be used by media houses to engage more community journalists in other localities for improved coverage of rural issues.

One major consideration during the selection process was how to ensure equitable spread of the community journalists across the state. So, communities located far from the state capital, like Kunchi, Doguwa and Rogo local government areas were selected because they are the farthest from the city centre and are usually neglected in the distribution of amenities and programmes. It is believed that the selection and use of these communities as focal communities will bring them to the fore. We also ensured equitable distribution of communities to senatorial zones, in line with their sizes. Even
within local governments, we considered a fair spread, selecting communities that are reasonably closer to communities in neighbouring local government areas for easier access and coverage of all the communities in the LGAs.

**Entering The Communities**

Knowing each community’s socio cultural norms are very vital in gaining their acceptance and cooperation. Even within a homogeneous society like Kano, there are some minute cultural differences that can make a lot of impact in relating with visitors. Some communities are essentially Fulani by heritage, and stick to their culture of humility and diffidence, while others are from a more outspoken Hausa heritage that can be more open and accommodating. Knowledge of some basic etiquette like removing shoes before entering venues, sitting on a mat rather than chair, bowing to greet an elder,

*Figure 1: A group of resource persons (male and female mix of both Northern and Southern extraction) i.e. the team of trainers*
and adhering to them while relating with rural communities enhance acceptability and integration of the recruiter(s). Generally, the communities are hospitable and are always eager to offer visitors food and gifts. Rejecting those offerings can send the wrong signal.

Personal contacts from the communities wherever possible, are also very important for acceptance and trust by host communities. People are naturally more at home with those they can identify with. The overall personal conduct of the recruiters of community journalists, to a large extent determines whether the community can entrust their wards into your care and for use as CJs.

**Selection of Potential Community Journalists**

During visits to the communities to interview potential candidates, it was discovered that they have a mix of youths with diverse levels of education and experience. Some communities have a good endowment of candidates with post college education who, were either not able to secure jobs after graduation or have paying occupations that they found it unnecessary to look for white collar jobs. Others have a number of secondary school leavers who could not further their education either because their parents could not sponsor them or due to poor grades that do not qualify them for admission. While we were more comfortable with diploma and degree holders, some communities have only secondary school leavers with good grades and they were recruited. Other requirements for recruitment were good character and respectability within the community. These are to ensure that all the candidates recruited are of good moral standing, and
will conduct themselves in a responsible manner to maintain respectability and trust of the community journalists all over their areas of operation. To ensure the selection of the right candidates, the community leaders and civil society organisations were involved in the process, and the observations of the recruiters during interviews were also factored into the selection. Other factors considered are volunteer experience, availability for the work and willingness to serve as a volunteer. On these bases, three candidates were selected from each community, and they were further tested at zonal aptitude tests that took place at the headquarters of their senatorial districts.

Another factor in selection is gender inclusivity. Although attempt was made during the first phase of selection to have gender balance, it was not achieved because of the initial reluctance of parents and husbands to allow their females to participate in the programme. So, we had to re-strategise and set up a special team dedicated to female recruitment. The
team consist of two females who are culturally and religiously compliant and that built the confidence of parents and husbands, who now allowed their females to participate. For the records, the initial teams consisted of a male and a female, but the female was not culturally and religiously compliant. During this phase, fourteen female CJs were recruited from six additional local governments, to fill the gender gap. Hence we have a total of 15 female CJs and 29 male CJs, which makes for gender parity.

Training the Community Journalists

The designated community Journalists are practically novices in the profession of journalism. Out of the thirty selected persons, only three have Diploma Certificates in Mass Communication, about half of the remaining have Diploma Certificates and higher qualifications in other fields, while the remaining half are secondary school leavers. During the interviews, it was observed that almost all of candidates listen to radio, but just about one third listen to news on purpose. The rest listen to musical, political and other programmes. This makes it necessary to design basic journalism training package to build the capacities of the CJs for them to function optimally from a position of knowledge and skills.

Due to the disparity in their educational backgrounds, the training was carefully crafted to be both basic and comprehensive, with some elements of practical application of the principles. The topics covered during the training include Definitions and Concept of News, Professional Ethics, Identifying News Sources, Basics of Financial Reporting, News Management, Sources of News, Newsmakers, House
Style, and Editorial Responsibilities and Independence. The trainees were also taken to Freedom Radio on a half-day excursion, to acquaint them with practical application of what they learnt. Finally, they were coached on how to file in their reports and whom to contact when they encounter challenges.

Seasoned communication experts and trainers formed the team of trainers and they took the participants through the topics; and coordinated group exercises aimed at practically simulating a newsroom. At the end of the three day training, the participants had a general idea of what they were expected to do, as community journalists. Copies of papers presented and other resource materials were given to the community journalists as reference materials.

Figure 3: Training session - Typical classroom setting - male sitting separately from females side by side.
Chapter Three:  
Managing The Network

One of the major challenges of managing the network is its unique nature as a voluntary activity. Since the community journalists are volunteers and they have their primary sources of livelihood, it is likely that they would give primary attention to their major means of survival. This may result in their missing breaking news or compiling wishy-washy stories. The level of editorial control to be exercised over the community journalists may also be hampered by the voluntary nature of the activity. The community journalists may not always be willing to go and cover events or investigate issues, especially where transport fares and communication charges are borne by them without refund. So, host stations, in this case, Freedom radio may need to consider giving community journalists allowances or stipends to cover transportation and communication costs, while assigning community journalists to cover or follow-up on specific events or execute certain assignments. The balancing act of no fee payment and the provision of some stipends against the editorial independence of the community journalists, is something the radio station will have to face up to, for credible rural coverage.

Some of the community journalists were also not too conversant with the social media platforms (like WhatsApp) that are being used by Freedom Radio as a means of communication in filing reports and coordinating coverage. In this pioneer edition, some of them did not even own smartphones that can navigate the social media platforms.
ENABLE2 had to support fourteen of them with counterpart funding to enable them acquire more workable smartphones. They were also given practical training on the use of the smartphones and the chosen social media platform (WhatsApp), chosen by the CJs and radio station. So, special training on the use of such communication gadgets may be valuable for effectiveness and efficiency of the community journalists in the discharge of their duties.

Furthermore, there is the need to establish a coordinating unit or for a start, a staff member within the newsroom of the radio station to collate and harmonise inputs of the community journalists, because when the event takes off fully, the station may likely be managing many reports coming from the initial thirty different sources as in the case of Freedom Radio at a time. Hence, Freedom Radio established a “Grassroots” Community News Unit in the newsroom that coordinates reports from the community journalists, and produces a special magazine programme specially created to utilise surplus reports from the community journalists. Finally, there should be on-the-job-mentoring of the community journalists to further improve and make their performances more professional.
Chapter Four:

Prospects And Challenges

Community journalism is a potentially powerful and influential tool for economic growth, national integration and human capital development. Its closeness to the community establishes trust and confidence with the public and practitioners; and enhances the dissemination of the right information. It also facilitates feedback between the government and its publics particularly on their reactions to its policies and programmes. The growth of community journalism across the rural areas, opens the communities to the outside world, exposing its potentials and creating opportunities for the populace. For this particular project, being a pioneer affords it the fortuity to chart a course for the network. If the ‘good’ people engaged live up to their names, it would encourage other communities and radio stations to emulate them. Also, their enthusiasm will propel them to commit more efforts towards learning the job and making a career out of it. Furthermore, the positive disposition of the partner, Freedom Radio to the programme, is giving it the will to develop, while the fair geographical spread across the state will enhance effective and equitable coverage of business issues of rural communities across Kanostate. This will further strengthen the acceptance of community journalism process by the community.

The programme however has a major weakness - its volunteer nature, which may limit the control of the partner station over the community journalists, especially with regards to what to cover and how to cover it. A serious control measure should be put in place by the host station without
infringing on the free flow of information, which is a major objective of the programme. Also, the community journalists should be safeguarded from inducements, subtle political control and external influences against their communities. These risks can be mitigated by giving them assistance in the form of stipends and tollfree lines to ameliorate the challenges of transport and communication costs.

Notwithstanding, the opportunity in the community journalism network is that both the communities, the partner station and the community journalists have a lot to benefit from the community journalism programme. The communities have an opportunity to be heard, while their problems, wishes and perspectives to issues will be known in the public domain; and hopefully, relevant authorities will think about how to solve them.

One of the major threats to the Community Journalism programme is the acute shortage of media manpower in Kano the pilot state, due to the phenomenal increase of private radio stations in the state. Between 2003 when the first private radio station went on the air and 2016 when this network Freedom Radio was born, fourteen public and private stations have been established, while at least three are still at the installation stage. All these stations recycle the few experienced journalists who are paired with the greenhorns for mentoring. So, the community journalists will come in handy to the staff strapped stations, who may attempt to poach them. The attraction of joining mainstream journalism and the offer of a salaried job would be quite an attraction to the volunteer journalists, and they may exit from the network. Low level of low cooperation from the community is another threat, especially when filed reports are perceived
as adverse against the political and traditional leadership. If communities perceive community journalism negatively, they would not allow their wards to participate, which will systematically kill the project. It is therefore necessary to provide adequate, regular professional support to the community journalists to work diligently and with due regards to the moral norms of their respective communities, not discounting playing by the laws and ethics of journalism. Their personal conduct is also important because it will continue to be one of the basis for screening towards accepting of community journalists in the future.
Chapter Five:

Key Lessons Learnt

Every community has its own norms and values, and they take these values seriously. Therefore one of the major ways community journalists can warm themselves into the hearts of communities is to observe their values. From the Kano state pilot scheme, one of the key lessons learnt during the selection process was the level of influence traditional and community leaders wield over their communities. As custodians of the communities’ culture, the best gateway to the communities is through the traditional and community leaders. Some of such communal norms include avoiding sitting on chairs while the traditional leader sits on the floor and not entering the community elders’ presence with shoes.

Figure 4: Women dining
Another observation made during the selection process is that there are many issues in our rural communities requiring media attention; but these have been neglected by the media. The seeming neglect is due in some parts to the limited resources which meant media houses could not adequately cover the rural communities. For instance, the volumes of farm produce from the rural areas and the contributions of these rural communities to national economy are not given much coverage by the media. The local communities are also in dire need of information and enlightenment about improved processes of say agriculture, storage, and even ongoing rural road rehabilitation projects, but because the media concentrates its reporting activities of the urban centres, the rural populace perceive information contained in the media as meant only for the urban residents.

Gender inclusivity gaps existing in the rural areas is real. Out of over three hundred candidates initially interviewed, only five females were allowed by their parents to participate; and only one reached the final selection stage. She was the only female out of the thirty community journalists that were initially engaged. The ENABLE2 team acknowledged the urgent need to help bridge this gap through engaging the communities on the important contributions women can make to communal and national development. ENABLE2 devised a new strategy to engage more women into the community journalism network by through a gender-focused recruitment process. In the second phase of recruitment exercise, collaborating with two northern female consultants, ENABLE2 recruited additional fourteen (14) females; in addition to one (1) female journalist recruited initially, there are now a total fifteen (15) female community journalists.
A major observation during the selection process is how Kano State is well networked with rural roads that linked various communities. This was meant to make it easy for farmers to transport their farm produce to nearby markets. It also enhances communication and transportation of goods to the hinterland. However, most of the roads are in a state of disrepair. With community journalism in place, such problems would be brought to the attention of government for solution.

Again, youth Unemployment and its social implications on the communities is another key observation made during the selection process. In most of the local governments, we there are many youths who have not secured jobs after graduating from universities and polytechnics. They went back home to either take to their parents’ occupations or are staying idle. This may not be directly connected to community journalism

![Men dining](image)

**Figure 5:** *Men dining*
practice, but it is one of the key issues that could be addressed by the community journalists in their reports; Perhaps reporting them could set an agenda for the government and community leaders to harness the unemployed graduates for the agriculture and small business sectors.

Closely related to this, is the neglect suffered youths especially in the area of access to educational opportunities. During the selection process we met many intelligent post WAEC students with as much as seven credits and excellent JAMB points, but could not secure admission into higher institutions due to lack of guidance or financial capacity to pursue higher education. In Kunchi local government, we met five students who had to withdraw from an institution of higher learning after one year of study because they could not afford to pay the school fees for the second year. Similarly, in Sumaila local government, we met students with good grades in Senior Secondary WAEC, but cannot even afford the cost of processing JAMB application towards a university admission. With the rising level of poverty in the communities and inability of their graduates to secure jobs, some parents may not send their children to school, preferring instead to rather train them in family occupations. A well-coordinated community journalism network can address these issues through public enlightenment and professional human angle stories that can draw the attention of duty bearers to the plight of the people living in rural communities, with a view to addressing their challenges.
Appendices

Appendix I:

Media Organisations In Nigeria

Radio Stations

Federal Capital Territory (FCT)

Ø 88.9 - Brilla FM, Abuja - Sports
Ø 92.1 - Vision FM, Abuja
Ø 92.9 - Kapital FM (FRCN), Abuja
Ø 93.5 - ASO Radio, Abuja
Ø 94.7 - Rhythm FM, Abuja
Ø 95.1 - Nigeria info Abuja
Ø 96.1 - Urban Radio, Abuja
Ø 96.9 - Cool FM, Abuja
Ø 98.3 - Hot FM, Abuja
Ø 87.9 - Best Afro FM, Abuja
Ø 99.5 - Wazobia FM, Abuja
Ø 99.9 - Kiss FM, Abuja
Ø 100.5 - Ray power FM, Abuja
Ø 104.5 - Love FM, Abuja
Ø 106.3 - WE FM, Abuja
Ø 107.7 - Armed Forces Radio, Mogadishu Cantonment
Abia State
Ø 88.1 - Broadcasting Corporation, Umuahia
Ø 94.1 - Flo FM, Umuahia
Ø 103.9 - Love FM, Aguiyi Ironsi layout, Umuahia
Ø 102.9 - MAGIC FM Aba
Ø 104.1 - Vision Africa, Umuahia
Ø 103.5 - Pace Setter FM, Amakanma old Umuahia
Ø 93.3 - Rhema FM, Aba
Ø 101.9 - Absu FM, Uturu

Adamawa State
Ø 917 - AM Radio Gotel, Yola
Ø 91.1 - FM Gotel Yola
Ø 95.7 - ABC Yola, Yola
Ø 101.5 - Fombina FM Yola

Akwa Ibom State
Ø 101.1 - Planet FM, Uyo
Ø 104.5 - Atlantic FM, Uyo
Ø 105.9 - Inspiration FM, Uyo
Ø 90.5 - AKBC, Uyo
Ø 100.7 - UNIUYO FM (University of Uyo)
Ø 104.9 - Heritage FM (Heritage Polytechnic, Eket)
Ø 107.5 - Gospel Revolution FM, Uyo
**Anambra State**

Ø 88.5 - Anambra Broadcasting Service, Awka  
Ø 88.9 - Brilla FM, Onitsha - Sports  
Ø 89.4 - Minaj FM, Obosi  
Ø 90.7 - Anambra Broadcasting Service, Onitsha  
Ø 91.5 - Blaze FM, Oraifite  
Ø 93.3 - Madonna Radio (Madonna University) FM, Okija  
Ø 94.1 - Unizik (Nnamdi Azikiwe University) FM, Awka  
Ø 95.3 - Radio Sapientia FM, Onitsha  
Ø 95.7 - Rhythm FM, Awka  
Ø 99.1 - Odenigbo FM, Obosi  
Ø 102.5 - Purity FM, Awka (FRCN)  
Ø 103.5 - Gist FM, Ogidi  
Ø 106.5 - Alpha FM Nnobi  
Ø 90.1 - Lumen FM, Uga  
Ø 107.1 - Tansian Radio (Tansian University)

**Bauchi State**

Ø 94.6 - BRC 2 FM, Bauchi  
Ø 98.5 - Globe FM (FRCN), Bauchi  
Ø 95.7 - Ray Power FM, Bauchi  
Ø BRI 1 AM, Bauchi
Bayelsa State
Ø 94.7 - Silverbird Rhythm FM, Oxbow Lake Swali, Yenagoa
Ø 95.5 - Royal FM, Yenagoa
Ø 97.1 - Bayelsa State Broadcasting Corporation (BSBC)
    Glory FM,
Ø Radio Bayelsa, Ekeki Yenagoa
Ø 102.5 - Ray Power FM, Elebele, Yenagoa
Ø 106.5 - Creek FM, Radio Nigeria, Yenagoa

Benue State
Ø  Radio Benue 1, Makurdi
Ø  95.0 - Radio Benue, Makurdi
Ø  96.5 - Joy FM, Otukpo
Ø  103.5 - Harvest FM, Makurdi
Ø  99.9 - Ashiwaves FM, Katsina-Ala
Ø  89.9 Benue State University, BSU FM, Makurdi

Borno State
Ø 94.5 BRTV Borno Radio Maiduguri
Ø 95.3 BRTV Metropolitan FM Maiduguri
Ø 99.5 Freedom Radio Maiduguri
Ø 102.5 Peace FM (FRCN), Maiduguri
Ø 90.7 GAME FM, Maiduguri
Cross River State
Ø 104.5 CRBC, Calabar
Ø 92.6 Cross River Radio, Calabar
Ø 95.9 Hit FM, Calabar
Ø 99.5 Canaan City FM, Calabar

Delta State
Ø 88.6 - Melody FM, Warri
Ø 89.9 - Crown FM, Effurun
Ø 93.1 - Quest FM, Ughelli-Patani Road, Ogor
Ø 95.1 - JFM, Otu Jeremi
Ø 96.1 - Ray power FM, Oghara
Ø 97.9 - Voice of Delta Radio, Asaba
Ø 100.5 - Kpoko FM, Warri (Pidgin Broadcast)
Ø 100.9 - Trend FM, Asaba
Ø 106.7 - Rize FM, Warri
Ø 103.7 - Delta State University (Delsu FM), Abraka
Ø 96.5 - Hot FM, Asaba

Ebonyi State
Ø 98.1 - Salt FM, Abakaliki
Ø 101.5 - Unity FM, Abakaliki
**Edo State**

Ø 94.1 - Hillside FM (Auchi Polytechnic Radio), Auchi
Ø 95.775 - Edo Broadcasting Service, Aduwawa
Ø 101.5 - Bronze FM (FRCN), Aduwawa
Ø 92.3 - Independent Radio, Benin city
Ø 105.5 - RayPower FM, Ikhuen Niro, Benin city.
Ø 92.7 K-U FM, Benin-Auchi road, Enyea bypass Benin city-Edo state.
Ø 93.7 - SilverBird Rhythm FM, Ugbowo, Benin city.
Ø 97.3 - Vibes FM, Benin city
Ø 90.5 - Okada Wonderland FM, (Igbiniedion University Radio) Okada
Ø 100.1 - Uniben FM (University of Benin Radio), Benin City
Ø 96.9 - Speed FM, Benin City

**Ekiti State**

Ø 100.5 - Progress FM (FRCN), Ado Ekiti
Ø 91.5FM - Golden voice of Ekiti

**Enugu State**

Ø 92.5 - Dream FM, Enugu
Ø 100.9 -Solid FM
Ø 91.1 - Lion FM, Nsukka
Ø 92.9 - Coal City FM (FRCN)
Ø 828 - Radio Nigeria 1 Enugu Enugu
Ø 98.7 - Caritas University FM Radio
Ø 106.9 - Gouni FM (Godfrey Okoye University) Radio, Enugu
Ø 106.5 - Stallion FM (Federal College of Education, Ehu-Amufu)
Ø 96.7 - Voice FM, Nsukka (FRCN)
Ø 96.1 - Sunrise FM, Enugu
Ø 94.5 - Urban Radio, Enugu
Ø 106.5 - ESUT RADIO, Enugu

**Gombe State**
Ø 97.3 Progress Radio
Ø 91.9 - Gombe FM
Ø 100.5 - Ray Power FM

**Imo State**
Ø 94.4 - Imo Broadcasting Corporation
Ø 99.5 - Hot FM, Owerri.
Ø 100.5 - Heartland FM, Owerri.
Ø 94.4 - Orient FM, Owerri.
Ø 105.7 - Zanders FM, Owerri.
Ø 97.3 - Megaband Fm, Owerri
Ø 103.2 - Federal Polyneek Owerri FM
Ø 90.90 - IMSU STAR FM
Ø 100.9 - My Radio FM Owerri

**Jigawa State**
Ø 93.5 - FM Andaza
Ø 1026 - AM - Radio Jigawa AM
Ø 95.5 - Dutse New world FM
Ø 99.5 FM Freedom Radio, Dutse
Ø 103.4 - Horizon (FRCN) FM, Dutse

**Kaduna State**
Ø 88.9 - Brila FM
Ø 89.9 - Kada 2 FM Kaduna
Ø 90.9 - Capital Sounds FM, Kaduna
Ø 91.7 - Liberty Radio(English) Kaduna
Ø 103.5 - Liberty Radio(Hausa) Kaduna
Ø 92.1 - Karama FM, Kaduna (FRCN )
Ø 92.9 - Freedom Radio FM, Kaduna
Ø 96.1 - Supreme FM, Kaduna (FRCN )
Ø 97.7 - Alheri Radio FM, Kaduna
Ø 97.7 - Alheri Radio FM, Zaria
Ø 98.5 - KASU FM (Kaduna State University Radio)
Ø 102.5 - Teachers Radio (Nigeria Institute of Teachers NTI)
Ø 106.5 - Ray Power FM Kaduna
Ø 639 MW - Kada 1
Ø 747 MW - Nagarta Radio
Ø 594 MW - FRCN (Hausa), Kaduna
Ø 1107 MW - FRCN (English), Kaduna

Kano State
Ø 549 AM - Manoma Radio, Kano.
Ø 729 AM - Radio Kano I, Kano
Ø 88.5 - Dala FM, Kano.
Ø 89.3 - Radio Kano II FM.
Ø 90.3 - Express Radio FM, Lamido Crescent, Kano.
Ø 93.1 - Arewa Radio FM, Farm Centre, Kano.
Ø 95.1 - Wazobia FM, Farm Centre, Kano.
Ø 96.9 - Cool FM, Farm Centre, Kano.
Ø 97.3 - Rahama FM, Kano.
Ø 98.9 - BUK FM, (Bayero University Kano)
Ø 99.5 - Freedom Radio FM, Kano.
Ø 101.1 - ARTV FM, Maiduguri Road, Kano.
Ø 103.5 - FRCN Pyramid FM, Madobi, Kano.
Ø 106.5 - Ray Power FM, Kano

Katsina State
Ø 104.5 - Radio Nigeria Companion FM, Katsina (FRCN)
Ø 106.5 - Ray Power FM, Katsina
Ø 972 MW - Katsina State Radio, Katsina
Ø 92.1 - Vision FM katsina

**Kebbi State**
Ø 95.5 - Kebbi State Radio, Birnin kebbi
Ø 103.5 - Equity FM, Birnin Kebbi

**Kogi State**
Ø 94.0 - Confluence FM, Lokoja
Ø 95.5 - Grace FM, Lokoja
Ø 100.9 - TAO FM, Okene
Ø 101.5 - Prime FM (FRCN)

**Kwara State**
Ø 89.3 - Unilorin FM
Ø 95.1 - Royal FM
Ø 99.0 - Midland FM (Radio Kwara), Ilorin
Ø 103.5 - Harmony FM FRCN (Radio Nigeria), Idoftian
Ø 106.5 - Raypower FM, Ilorin
Ø 612.8 - Radio Kwara, Ilorin (www.radiokwara.com)
Ø 105.7 Okin FM, Offa

**Lagos State**
Ø 88.9 - Brilla FM - Sports Broadcast only
Ø 89.7 - Eko FM, Ikeja
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Station Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>Top Radio FM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>Lagos Talks FM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>Inspiration FM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>Bond FM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>Rhythm FM, Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>Wazobia FM, Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>LASU Radio (Lagos State University) FM, Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>Lagos Traffic Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>Urban96 FM, Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>Cool FM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.3</td>
<td>Classic FM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>Metro FM - FRCN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>SMOOTH FM, Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>Sound City FM, Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>Kiss FM, Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>Nigeria Info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>The Beat FM, Ikoyi Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>RayPower FM, Alagbado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.5</td>
<td>Star FM, Ikeja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.3</td>
<td>Radio Continental, Ikosi Ketu, Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.7</td>
<td>Naija FM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.1</td>
<td>Unilag FM (University of Lagos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.5</td>
<td>Choice FM now Radio One - FRCN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.1</td>
<td>Kennis FM, Lagos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\(104.9\) - SMA FM, Lagos
\(105.1\) - CityFM, Oregun, Lagos
\(105.9\) - NOUN FM (National Open University) FM, Victoria Island
\(106.5\) - Faaji FM (Also of Raypower FM)
\(107.5\) - Radio Lagos, Ikeja (Also of Eko FM)

Nassarawa State
\(95.9\) - Maloney FM, Keffi
\(97.1\) - Nasarawa Broadcasting Service (Lafia)
\(101.1\) - Nasarawa State University, FM
\(102.5\) - Precious FM (Lafia, FRCN)
\(108\) - Kizito FM
\(92.3\) - Option FM (Akwanga)
\(91.1\) - Platinum Radio, Keffi

Niger State
\(88.5\) - Zuma FM, Suleja
\(91.2\) - Crystal Radio, Minna
\(92.3\) - Search FM, Minna (Federal University of Technology, Minna)
\(100.5\) - Power FM, Bida - FRCN
\(103.9\) - Ultimate FM (College of Education) Minna
\(89.1\) - Click FM (Ibrahim Babangida University, Lapai) Radio
Ø 90.5 - Victory FM, Minna

Ogun State
Ø 89.1 - Hope FM (Babcock University), Ilisan-Remo
Ø 94.1 - Rainbow FM
Ø 94.5 - Paramount FM, FRCN, Abeokuta
Ø 101.9 – Rock City FM, Abeokuta
Ø 90.5 - OGBC FM, Abeokuta
Ø 95.9 - Hebron FM (Covenant University), Ota
Ø 91.7 - Women FM (first Women’s Radio Station) Arepo, Isheri,
Ø 104.9- S.M.A FM, IJA GUN-IKOFÁ
Ø 92.1 - OOU FM (Olabisi Onabanjo university), Ago-Iwoye
Ø 104.1 - Kennis FM Radio

Ondo State
Ø 88.9 - Adaba FM, Ilara-Mokin via Akure
Ø 91.9 - Breez FM, Ijoka, Akure
Ø 93.1 - FUTA FM (Federal University of Technology, Akure)
Ø 96.5 - OSRC FM, Orita-Obele, Akure
Ø 102.5 - Positive FM (FRCN),

How to Set Up and Manage a Community Journalism Network
Ø 94.5 - Orange FM, Akure
Ø 96.1 - Raypower FM, Oba-ile, Akure
Ø 101.9 - Sun City Radio, Ondo City.
Ø 100.9 - Eki FM, Ondo city
Ø 100.1 - Kakaki Ondo Community Radio FM, Ondo Town,
Ø 106.5 - Music & Culture FM, Ondo City
Ø 107.3 - Varsity Radio (A. Ajasin University) FM, Akungba-Akoko
Ø 91.1 - Excel FM Ore

Osun State
Ø 89.5 - Orisun FM, Ile-Ife
Ø 91.7 - Rave FM, Oroki Estate, Osogbo
Ø 94.5 - Great FM, (Obafemi Awolowo University), Ile-Ife)
Ø 95.1 - Raypower FM, Oke Pupa, Osogbo
Ø 95.5 - Gold FM, Iloko-Ijesa road, Ilesa. (FRCN)
Ø 96.3 - Odidere FM, Reality Radio, Sky Limit area, Iwo.
Ø 90.9 - Oodua FM, Toll Gate, Ile-Ife
Ø 101.5 - Crown FM, Eleyele, Ile Ife
Ø 103.1 - Uniq FM, Ara Station, Okesa, Ilesa
Ø 104.5 - Living Spring FM, Ile-Awiye, Oke Baale, Osogbo.
**Oyo State**

Ø 89.1 - Lead City University Campus Radio FM, Ibadan - Lagos Toll Gate, Ibadan

Ø 90.1 - Space FM, 136, Liberty Road, Ibadan (1st Trilingual Radio Station in Nigeria)

Ø 91.5 - Star FM, Secretariat, Ibadan

Ø 92.1 - Ajilete FM, Gambari, Ogbomoso

Ø 92.5 - Impact Business Radio, Akobo, Ibadan (Nigeria’s first Business Radio)

Ø 92.9 - Royal Root FM, Jericho Area, Ibadan

Ø 93.5 - Premier FM (FRCN), Dugbe, Ibadan

Ø 95.1 - Raypower FM, Cocoa house Dugbe Ibadan

Ø 96.3 - Oke-Ogun FM, Alaga

Ø 96.3 - Lagelu FM (also of Splash FM)

Ø 97.9 - Beat FM, Bodija, Ibadan

Ø 100.1 - Jamz FM, Lagelu Estate, Felele Area, Ibadan

Ø 101.1 - Parrot FM, Ogbomosho

Ø 98.5 - Oluyole FM, Old Ife Road, Ibadan

Ø 99.1 - Amuludun FM, Moniya, Ibadan

Ø 101.1 - Diamond FM, University of Ibadan, Ibadan

Ø 105.5 - Splash FM, Felele, Ibadan

Ø 100.5 - Inspiration FM

Ø 102.3 - Petals FM, Old Bodija, Ibadan

Ø 102.7 - Naija FM, Bodija, Ibadan

Ø 105.9 - Fresh FM, Ibadan
Ø 756 kHz - Radio O.Y.O Ile-Akade Orita Bashorun (Radio AM)

**Plateau State**
Ø 101.9 - Jay FM, Jos
Ø 88.65 - Radio Plateau 1 AM 1224, Jos
Ø 90.5 - Peace FM, Jos
Ø 93.7 - Rhythm FM, Jos
Ø 100.5 - Raypower FM, Jos
Ø 101.5 - Highland FM, Jos (FRCN)
Ø 96.1 - ICEFMUJ (University of Jos)
Ø 93.3 - Unity FM, Jos
Ø 98.9 - Rock FM (Plateau Polytechnic)
Ø 104.3 - Tin City FM, Jos

**Rivers State**
Ø 95.9 - Cool FM
Ø 89.9 - Garden City FM
Ø 97.7 - Family Love FM
Ø 92.3 - Nigeria Info
Ø 91.7 - Wave FM
Ø 99.1 - Radio Rivers
Ø 106.5 - RayPower FM
Ø 93.7 - Rhythm FM
How to Set Up and Manage a Community Journalism Network

Ø 98.5 - Treasure FM (FRCN)
Ø 95.1 - Today FM
Ø 103.7 - Radio UST FM (University of Science and Technology)
Ø 88.5 - Uniport Unique FM (University of Port Harcourt)
Ø 94.1 - Wazobia FM

Sokoto State
Ø 92.1 - Vision FM
Ø 97.1 - Rima FM
Ø 101.5 - Royal FM
Ø 99.5 - Freedom FM

Taraba State
Ø 88.6 - TSBS Taraba radio Mararaba
Ø 90.6 - TSBS Taraba radio Jalingo
Ø 97.6 - TSBS Taraba radio Serti
Ø 104.5 - Gift FM Jalingo

Yobe State
Ø 89.5 FM pride of the Sahel Damaturu

Zamfara State
Ø 102.5 Pride FM Gusau
International Broadcasters
Ø 7255 - Voice of Nigeria (ShortWave), Lagos
Ø 9690 - Voice of Nigeria (ShortWave), Lagos
Ø 11770 - Voice of Nigeria (ShortWave), Lagos
Ø 15120 - Voice of Nigeria (ShortWave), Lagos
Ø Nigerian FM (Nigeria Radio International)
Ø BBC Hausa Service SW/ FM/ AM – Abuja
Ø VOA Hausa Service SW/ FM/ AM – Abuja
Ø RFI Hausa Service SW/ FM/ AM – Lagos
Ø Dandal Kura Radio International SW – Maiduguri

Internet Radio
3. Rize FM - www.rizefmradio.com
4. SME Hub Radio www.smehubradio.com
5. Wisdom Gate Radio www.wig.com
6. Progress radio www.radio-progress.com
7. Genius Radio - Genius Radio
12. Best Afro FM - Best Afro FM
13. XM Radio XM Radio 1,
14. Radio Active
15. iPlay Radio;
16. Gbedu Radio - Gbedu Radio-
17. iGroove Radio - iGroove Radio-
18. Hausa Internet Radio
19. Hausa Internet Radio - Hausa Internet Radio,
20. Nigerian FM - Nigerian FM
21. Nigerian WebRadio,
22. NUPE Radio, Lekki, Lagos
23. Praiseworld Radio,
24. Radio Palmwine,
25. Rhema Express Radio
26. Worship Culture radio
27. Liveway Radio -
28. 19jaradio online
29. ODENIGBO 99.1 FM
31. Ayefele Fresh FM,
32. Cfaith Radio Network

Source: www.gospelcentric.com
**Television Stations In Nigeria**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Stations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abia State</td>
<td>Abia State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa State</td>
<td>Adamawa State Television, Gotel Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akwa Ibom State</td>
<td>Akwa Ibom Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anambra State</td>
<td>Anambra State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauchi State</td>
<td>Bauchi State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayelsa State</td>
<td>Bayelsa State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benue State</td>
<td>Benue State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borno State</td>
<td>Borno State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross River State</td>
<td>Cross River State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta State</td>
<td>Delta State television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebonyi State</td>
<td>Ebonyi State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edo State</td>
<td>Edo State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekiti State</td>
<td>Ekiti State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enugu State</td>
<td>Enugu State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCT</td>
<td>Aso Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gombe State</td>
<td>Gombe State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imo State</td>
<td>Imo State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jigawa State</td>
<td>Jigawa State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaduna State</td>
<td>Kaduna State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kano State</td>
<td>Kano State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katsina State</td>
<td>Katsina State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebbi State</td>
<td>Kebbi State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kogi State</td>
<td>Kogi State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwara State</td>
<td>Kwara State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagos State</td>
<td>Lagos State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasarawa State</td>
<td>Nassarawa State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger State</td>
<td>Niger State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogun State</td>
<td>Ogun State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ondo State</td>
<td>Ondo State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osun State</td>
<td>Osun State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyo State</td>
<td>Oyo State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plateau State</td>
<td>Plateau State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers State</td>
<td>Rivers State Television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokoto State</td>
<td>Sokoto State Television</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Nigerian Television Authority, has at least one station in each of the thirty-six states and the Federal Capital Territory
- African Independent Television has a station in about twenty-seven states and the Federal Capital Territory
There are other free to air satellite television stations located in some states of the federation including.

1. Galaxy Television
2. Channel Television
3. Silverbird Television
4. TVC Television
5. Super Screen Television
6. MBI Television
7. DBN Television
8. Cool Television
9. Arewa 24 Television
10. Liberty Television
11. Sunnah Television
12. Dadin Kowa Television
13. Noma Television
14. Wisal Television

Source www.nbc.org

Newspapers and Periodicals

1. Albishir
2. Alfijir
3. Blueprint Newspapers
4. Business Day
5. Business Hallmark
6. City Voice Newspaper
7. New Nigeria Times
8. Compass
9. Complete Sports
10. Daily Champion
11. The Reflector
12. Daily Times of Nigeria
13. Entertainment Express
14. Eye Witness News
15. News World Nigeria
16. First Africa News
17. Gaskiya Tafi Kwabo
18. Guardian
19. Independent
20. Leadership
21. Mirror
22. Daylight Nigeria
23. Nation
24. National Network
25. New Lagos Times Newspaper
26. New Telegraph
27. NewsDay Reporters
28. NewsDirect
29. The Beam News
30. Newswatch
31. Next
32. Observer
33. Nigerian Pilot Newspaper
34. Newsday Newspaper
35. New Nigerian
36. Today
37. Peoples Daily
38. Port Harcourt Telegraph
39. Premium Times
40. The Awareness
41. The Sun
42. Punch
43. The Union
44. The Tide
45. Tell Magazine
46. The News Chronicle
47. Lagos
48. Tribune
49. Triumph
50. Trust
51. Vanguard
52. The News Journal
53. The Post
54. The Point
55. Royal Times
56. The Reporter
57. Nigerian Alert Newspaper
58. Daily Post
59. View Nigeria
60. The Summary
61. Global Concord
62. Premium Herald
63. Business Dispatch
64. The business
65. Jobs weekly
66. Early Time News Co. Ltd
67. Wetin happen Nigeria
68. The Responder
69. Ososo Times

Appendix II:

44 Local Governments of Kano State with Selected Local Governments in *italics*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA Name</th>
<th>Area (km²)</th>
<th>Census 2006 Population</th>
<th>Administrative Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajingi</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>174,137</td>
<td>Ajingi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albasu</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>190,153</td>
<td>Albasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagwai</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>162,847</td>
<td>Bagwai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bebeji</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>188,859</td>
<td>Bebeji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bichi</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>277,099</td>
<td>Bichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bunkure</strong></td>
<td><strong>487</strong></td>
<td><strong>170,891</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bunkure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dala</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>418,777</td>
<td>Gwammaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dambatta</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>207,968</td>
<td>Dambatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawakin Kudu</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>225,389</td>
<td>Dawakin Kudu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawakin Tofa</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>247,875</td>
<td>Dawakin Tofa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doguwa</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,473</strong></td>
<td><strong>151,181</strong></td>
<td><strong>Riruwai</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagge</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>198,828</td>
<td>Waje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabasawa</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>211,055</td>
<td>Zakirai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garko</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>162,500</td>
<td>Garko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Garun Malam</strong></td>
<td><strong>214</strong></td>
<td><strong>116,494</strong></td>
<td><strong>Garun Mallam</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaya</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>201,016</td>
<td>Gaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gezawa</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>282,069</td>
<td>Gezawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwale</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>362,059</td>
<td>Gwale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gwarzo</strong></td>
<td><strong>393</strong></td>
<td><strong>183,987</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gwarzo</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabo</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>153,828</td>
<td>Kabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kano Municipal</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>365,525</td>
<td>Kofar Kudu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karaye</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>141,407</td>
<td>Karaye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kibiya</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>136,736</td>
<td>Kibiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiru</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>264,781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumbotso</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>295,979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunchi</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>111,018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kura</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>144,601</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madobi</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>136,623</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makoda</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>222,399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minjibir</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>213,794</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassarawa</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>596,669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rano</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>145,439</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rimin Gado</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>104,790</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogo</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>227,742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanono</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>140,607</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumaila</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>253,661</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takai</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>202,743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarauni</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>221,367</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tofa</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>97,734</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsanyawa</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>157,680</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tudun Wada</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>231,742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungogo</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>369,657</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warawa</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>128,787</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wudil</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>185,189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source Kano State Government Website
Appendix III:

Selected Communities And Their Local Governments In The Three Senatorial Districts

**Kano Central**
1. Garu in Madobi Local Government Area
2. Kumbotso in Kumbotso Local Government Area
3. Wasai in Minjibir Local Government Area
4. Warawa in Warawa Local Government Area
5. Chiromawa in Garun Malam Local Government Area

**Kano South**
1. Falgore in Doguwa Local Government Area
2. Yaryasa in Tudun Wada Local Government Area
3. Zoza in Rogo Local Government Area
4. Kumurya in Bunkure Local Government Area
5. Kademi in Gaya Local Government area
6. Gani in Sumaila Local Government Area

**Kano North**
1. Kunchi in Kunchi Local Government Area
2. Makoda in Makoda Local Government Area
3. Getso in Gwarzo Local Government Area
4. Tofa in Tofa Local Government Area

Source: Independent National Electoral Commission
Appendix IV:

Candidates Interviewed At First Stage Of Selection Process

Kunchi Local Government

1. Umar Muktar Kunchi
2. Mustafa Garba Kunchi
3. Umar Abdullahi Yahaya
4. Najib Ibrahim Lawan
5. Sahabi Yusuf Musa
6. Bello Ibrahim Lawan
7. Abubakar Aminu Haruna
8. Fahad Sale Kunchi
9. Sagir Abdulhamid Sulaiman
10. Aminu Uba
11. Nura Lawan
12. Abdulkadir Bello Salisu
13. Musal Muhammad Idris
14. Ali Abdulhamid
15. Abba kabir Lawan
16. Sani Rabi’u Abubakar
17. Ibrahim Abdulkarim
18. Kamal Ado Kunchi
19. Mariya Shehu *
20. Shafa’atu A Yusuf *
21. Zakiyya Abubakar *

How to Set Up and Manage a Community Journalism Network
22. Fatima salisu *
23. Sa’adatu Abdullahi *
24. Abubakar Yusuf Musa
25. Abdulfatah Rabi’u
26. Alaramma Ali Shadawa
27. Yakubu Nafi’u
28. Rabi’u Abdullahi Kunchi
29. Musa Danjuma Kunchi
30. Usman Ibrahim Kunchi
31. Mustafa Shehu Kunchi
32. Nura Sule Kunchi
33. Yakubu Nuhu Haruna
34. Aminu Yusuf
35. Hassan Uba Zubairu
36. Sanusi Musa
37. Zahara’u Abdullahi *
38. Nura Dahiru

Makoda Local Government
1. Abdurra’uf Hassan Koguna
2. Hassan Musa Shu’aibu
3. Bala Yakubu salisu
4. Sulaiman Lawan Koguna
5. Abubakar Ibrahim Abubakar
6. Ibrahim Usman Ishaq
7. Abba Lawan Adam
8. Aibo Maikudi Ali
9. Adamu Umar Sa’id
10. Yahaya Usman Ishaq

**Rogo Local Government**
1. Mansur Ibrahim Mohammed
2. Nasir Tukur Ibrahim
3. Sadiq Bala Yakubu
4. Imrana Maikano Haruna
5. Kasim Maikano
6. Harisu Adamu
7. Ukashatu Saleh
8. Sadiq Bello
9. Sirajo Yahaya
10. Abubakar Wada Badamasi

**Gwarzo Local Government**
1. Zainab Bello Ibrahim*
2. Sani Ahmad
3. Zainab Ibrahim
4. Sani Yusuf
5. Adamu Idris
6. Bello Nasir
7. Ibrahim Musa
8. Ahmad Sulaiman
9. Nana Sulaiman Isma‘il
10. Amina Ibrahim Bauni

**Tofa Local Government**
1. Tijjani Abubakar Tofa
2. Abba Aliyu Umar
3. Abubakar Adamu Idris
4. Abdulmumin Yakubu
5. Abdulganiyu Yaro Inuwa
6. Isma‘il Garba Lambu
7. Abubakar Sadiq Ali
8. Abduljabbar Sulaiman
9. Abdussalam Abdulkadir Lambu
10. Abubakar Garba sani
11. Mainasara Muhammad
12. Nazifi Bashir Umar
13. Umar Lawan Magaji
14. Jibrin Abubakar Usman
15. Umar Faruk
16. Bashir Wada
17. Ali Adamu Ali
18. Jabiru Hamisu Adamu
19. Zubairu Garba
20. Ishaq Abubakar Adam
Gaya Local Government
1. Abdu Hassan Kademi
2. Hamisu M. Haruna
3. Shehu Alhaji Buhari
4. Yusuf A. Sulaiman
5. Muhammad A. Nuhu
6. Abubakar Tijjani Aminu
7. Mutari Yahuza
8. Nura Baffa
9. Bello Barde

Sumaila Local Government
1. Musa Ahmad Gani
2. Usman Sale
3. Anas Yusuf Sulaiman
4. Ahmad Ibrahim Gani
5. Yakubu Abdullahi Gani
6. Haruna Saleh Makama
7. Muhammad Saleh Makama
8. Alhassan Sa’id Muhammad
Minjibir Local Government
1. Ilyasu Danladi Abubakar
2. Naziru A. Safiyanu
3. Naziru A. Ado
4. Ibrahim Ya’u
5. Auwal Idris Wasai
6. Haruna Haladu
7. Buhari Bashir
8. Ibrahim Adam
9. Badamasi Ilyasu
10. Hauwa’u Sabo
11. Habu Umar
12. Nazir L. Bashir
13. Safiyanu M. Yusuf
14. Harisu Aliyu Wasai

Warawa Local Government
1. Saminu Alhassan
2. Anas Gambo Usaini
3. Idris Bala
4. Balarabe Alhassan
5. Bako Uba Sulaiman
6. Adamu Ya’u Sa’id
7. Tasi’u Sulaiman
8. Muhammad Hariru Sanusi
9. Garzali Garba
10. Hamza Sabitu
11. Dauda Yusha’u

Madobi Local Government
1. Mai Shafa M. Shu’ainu
2. Yakubu Musa Ahmad
3. Salim Mohammed

Kumbotso Local Government
1. Umar Zakari Haruna
2. Bashir Abdurra’uf Umar
3. Usman Abdullahi Usman
4. Abdullahi Idris
5. Abdurrazak Umar Idris
6. Isma’il Yahaya Lawan
7. Aminu Ali
8. Naziru Zakari Ibrahim
9. Mas’ud Bashir Musa
10. Dalhatu Idris Dalhatu
11. Ibrahim Abdussalam
12. Lawan Salisu Ibrahim
13. Aminu Auwalu
14. Garba Haruna Abubakar
15. Inuwa Nuhu Yusuf

How to Set Up and Manage a Community Journalism Network
16. Nura Sale Muhammad
17. Aliyu Isa Abubakar
18. Bilyaminu Alkasim Yusuf
19. Nazifi Garba
20. Ahmad Aminu
21. Muktar Sale Mohammed
22. Jamilu Idris
23. Saminu Muhammad Inuwa
24. Jamilu Idris Adamu
25. Akibu Tukur

**Garun Malam Local Government**
1. Inusa Lurwan
2. Anas Kabir
3. Yusuf Adamu
4. Ukashatu Garba Musa
5. Sabitu Musa Ibrahim
6. Isa Haruna
7. Mustafa Dahiru
8. Dahiru Kabir
9. Aminu Ahmad Abdullahi

**Doguwa Local Government**
1. Usman Hamza Falgore
2. Sani Musa Falgore
3. Ilyasu Lado Sulaiman
4. Abdulwasi’u Tanimu Tagwaye
5. Rayyanu Isah Shu’aibu Tagwaye
6. Jibrin Isyaku Tagwaye
7. Sule Mutari Falgore
8. Saidu Ya’u saido Falgore
9. Bashir Sani Garba Falgore
10. Kabiru Ahmad Jibrin
11. Haruna sani Abubakar
12. Mustapha Mustafa
13. Shu’aibu wada
14. Faruk Ibrahim Mohammed
15. Habu Ahmad
16. Shafi’u Aminu Ya’u
17. Balarabe Aliyu Ishaq
18. Mustafa Isa
19. Rabi’u Lawan
20. Bashir Ya’u Sale
21. Rabilu Ahmad Burji
22. Ali Ayuba Mohammed Doguwa
23. Ibrahim Yunus Adam Doguwa
24. Umar Abubakar Lawan Doguwa
25. Hussaini Yusuf Burji
26. Nuruddin Adam Ilyasu
27. Muhammad haruna Abdullahi
28. Ibrahim Sulaiman
29. Abdullahi sani K.
30. Abdullahi Usman Idris
31. Dogara Shehu Abdullahi

**Tudun Wada Local Government**
1. Mannir A. sani
2. Shehu Ubale
3. Magaji Rabilu Isyaku
4. Isa Sani Magaji
5. Maitala Jibrin Bawa
6. Muhammad Jamil Ahmad
7. Ado Nuhu Ibrahim
8. Aminu Yakubu Habib
9. Shamsuddin Haruna Ibrahim
10. Isyaku Garba Ahmad
11. Isyaku Abdullahi Isyaku
12. Bala salisu
13. Anas A. Alasan
14. Abdullahi Harisu
15. Muzzammil Y. Adam

**Bunkure Local Government**
1. Muhammad Idris
2. Abubakar Ibrahim
3. Zangina Hamza  
4. Safiyanu Ahmad  
5. Mustapha A do  
6. Musa Basiru dauda  
7. Ahmad Yakubu  
8. Abubakar Ilyasu  
9. Shitu Usman  
10. Umar Auwalu

**Key:** * means a female
Appendix V:

Candidates Who Wrote Aptitude Tests At Senatorial Level

Kano Central
Warawa Local Government
1. Saminu Alhassan (SSCE 7 Credits) 08030870089
2. Bako Uba Sulaiman (Cert. in Adult Educ.) 08034312265
3. Dauda Yusha’u (SSCE 7 Credits) 07065815855

Madobi Local Government
1. Maishafa M. Shu’aibu (Diploma in English) 08099097709
2. Yakubu Musa Ahmad (Dip Health/ Rehab) 08121659868
3. Salim Muhammad (Dip. Computer Studies) 08063441636

Garun Malam Local Government
1. Inusa Lurwan (NCE PHE) 08032394891
2. Anas Kabir (NCE Mech. Eng.) 07035882620
3. Isa Haruna (NCE Tech. Woodwork) 08064022078

Kumbotso Local Government
1. Aliyu Isa Abubakar (Dip. in Mass. Comm.) 08038085982
2. Abdurrazaq Umar Idris (NCE Hausa Isl. St.) 08169686436
3. Isma’il Yahaya Lawan (Diploma Xray Tech.)
   08107280039

Minjibir Local Government
1. Nazir A. Safiyanu (Diploma Public. Admin)
   09034452491
2. Auwal Idris wasai (HND Animal Health) 08069234669

Kano North

Kunchi Local Government
1. Umar Mukhtar Kunchi (SSCE 6 Credits) 07033806957
2. Sagir Abdulhamid Sulaiman Dip in Forestry)
   08139000259
3. Rabi’u Abdullahi Kunchi (SSCE 8Credits) 08106750709

Makoda Local Government
1. Abdurra’uf Hussain Koguna (SSCE 8 Credits)
   08140019794
2. Hassan Musa Shu’aibu (NCE Econs/ Soc AR)
   08037545088
3. Adamu Umar sa’id (NCE Arabic/ Hausa) 08146246209

Gwarzo Local Government
1. Zainab Bello Ibrahim (SSCE 7 Credits) 08100453451
2. Bello Nasir (IJM B Mass. Comm.) 08130334317
3. Ahmad Sulaiman (Public Health Cert.) 08066472708

Tofa Local Government
1. Maisara Muhammad (ND Civil Eng.) 08084997579
2. Umar Lawan Magaji (ND Mass. Comm.) 08135413970
3. Abdussalam Abdulkarim Lambu (ND Law) 07061610988

**Kano South**

Gaya Local Government
1. Abba Hassan Kademi (NCE Agric.) 07033518346
2. Hamisu M. Haruna (ND Env. Health Tech.) 07064343290
3. Muhammad A. Nuhu (NCE Integ. Sc.) 07061834124

Sumaila Local Government
1. Musa Ahmad Gani NCE Buss. Educ. AR) 08066521074
2. Anas Yusuf Sulaiman (SSCE 9 Credits) 08061280107
3. Hamza Sale Makama (SSCE 6 Credits) 08134878921

Rogo Local Government
1. Sadiq Bala Yakubu (BSC Biochemistry) 07065438384
2. Imrana Maikano Haruna (NCE Hausa/ Isl. St) 08142333525
3. Sadiq Bello (SSCE 6 Credits) 08141971826

Doguwa Local Government
1. Usman Hamza Falgore (ND Public Admin) 07066458251
2. Abdulwasi’u Tanimu Tagwaye (Env. Health) 08089417276
3. Bashi Sanusi Garba (Diploma in Law) 07034887717

Tudun Wada Local Government
1. Isa Sani Magaji (ND Mass Comm.) 08084579188
2. Maitala Jibrin Bawa (NCE PES) 08122873983
3. A do Nuhu Ibrahim (NCE Agric.) 07086090954

Bunkure Local Government
1. Musa Basiru Dauda (Diploma)
2. Mustapha A do (Diploma)
3. Muhammad Idris (SSCE 9 Credits)
Appendix VI:

Sample Aptitude Test Questionnaire

Aptitude Test Questionnaire

Time: 1hr.

Candidates Name: .................................................................

Location of Interview: ............................................................

SECTION 1

1. A good community journalist will need to possess all of the following skills except?
   a. Domineering skill
   b. Good communication skill
   c. Ability to handle pressure
   d. Maintain high level of accuracy

2. a. The Commissioner for Information in Kano State is....

   ...........................................................................................

   b. The Current Federal Minister for Information and Culture is

   ...........................................................................................

3. List 3 Indigenous TV stations in Nigeria
   i. ...........................................................................................
   ii. ...........................................................................................
   iii. ...........................................................................................
4. List 3 Radio Stations whose reception are currently being received in Kano state
   i. ..............................................................................................
   ii. ..............................................................................................
   iii. ..............................................................................................

5. List the 3 Senatorial Zones in Kano State
   i. ................................................................................................
   ii. ..............................................................................................
   iii. ..............................................................................................

SECTION 2
A. WRITE A SHORT STORY OF NOT MORE THAN 100 WORDS ON MARKET SITUATION IN YOUR LOCALITY.
   ..............................................................................................
   ..............................................................................................
   ..............................................................................................

B. TAKE A WALK AROUND THIS PREMISES AND WRITE A REPORT OF NOT MORE THAN 3 PARAGRAPHS OF YOUR OBSERVATIONS.
   ..............................................................................................
   ..............................................................................................
   ..............................................................................................
# Appendix VII:

## Successful Candidates From Senatorial Aptitude Test

### KANO NORTH SENATORIAL ZONE FINAL RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Candidates Name</th>
<th>Location of Residence</th>
<th>Aptitude + Written Test Score</th>
<th>Interview Score</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Umar Muktar Kunchi</td>
<td>Kunchi community, Kunchi LGA</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15 1/2</td>
<td>43 1/2 %</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Sagir Abdulhamid Sulaiman</td>
<td>Kunchi LGA</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Hassan Musa Shu'aibu</td>
<td>Makoda Community, Makoda LGA</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Adamu Umar Sa'id</td>
<td>Makoda Community, Makoda LGA</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>18 1/2</td>
<td>62 1/2%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Zainab Bello Ibrahim</td>
<td>Getso Community, Getso LGA</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>17 1/2</td>
<td>77 1/2%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Ahmad Sulaiman</td>
<td>Gwarzo LGA</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>51 1/2%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Maisara Mohammad</td>
<td>Tofa Community, Tofa LGA</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Umar Lawan Magaji</td>
<td>Tofa LGA</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>20 1/2</td>
<td>76 1/2%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# KANO SOUTH SENATORIAL ZONE FINAL RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Candidates Name</th>
<th>Location of Residence</th>
<th>Aptitude + Written Test Score</th>
<th>Interview Score</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Abba Hassan Kademi</td>
<td>Kademi Community, Gaya LGA</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Hamisu M. Haruna</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td>21½</td>
<td>82 1/2%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Musa Ahmad Gani</td>
<td>Gani Community, Sumaila LGA</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18½</td>
<td>53 1/2%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Anas Yusuf Sulaiman</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td>18½</td>
<td>62 1/2%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Sadiq Bala Yakubu</td>
<td>Zoza Community, Rogo LGA</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Sadiq Bello</td>
<td>55 1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td>18½</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Usman Hamza Falgore</td>
<td>Falgore Community, Dogowa LGA</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>17½</td>
<td>70 1/2%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Abdulwaziu Tanimu Tagawaye</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td>17½</td>
<td>71 1/2%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Maitala Jibrin Bawa</td>
<td>Yaryasa Community,</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ado Nuhu Ibrahim</td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Musa Basiru Dauda</td>
<td>Kumuriya Community, Bunkure LGA</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>20 1/2</td>
<td>72 1/2%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mustapha Ado</td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>21 1/2</td>
<td>68 1/2%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## KANO CENTRAL SENATORIAL ZONE FINAL RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Candidates Name</th>
<th>Location of Residence</th>
<th>Aptitude + Written Test Score</th>
<th>Interview Score</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Saminu Alhassan</td>
<td>Warawa Community, Warawa LGA</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Bako Uba Sulaiman</td>
<td>Warawa LGA</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>18 1/2</td>
<td>75 1/2%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Maishafa M. Shu'aibu</td>
<td>Garu Community,</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Yakubu Musa Ahmad</td>
<td>Madobi LGA</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Inusa Lurwan</td>
<td>Chiromawa Community,</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Anas Kabir</td>
<td>Madobi LGA</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Aliyu Abubakar</td>
<td>Kumbotso Community,</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>18 1/2</td>
<td>77 1/2%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Abdulrazaq Umar Idris</td>
<td>Kumbotso LGA</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Nazir A. Safiyanu</td>
<td>Wasai Community,</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21 1/2</td>
<td>82 1/2%</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Auwal Idris Wasai</td>
<td>Minjibir LGA</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>19 1/2</td>
<td>72 1/2%</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix VIII:

Map of Nigeria Showing Kano State

Source: www.leventisfoundation.org.ng
Appendix IX:

Map of Kano State Showing The Three Senatorial Districts

Source: www.pubs.sciepub.com
Appendix X:

Map of Kano State Showing The 44 LGAs

Source: Kano State Government
References


