

Assessment of Extension Communication Channels Used by Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations in HIV and AIDS Prevention Programmes in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT This study investigated various extension communication channels used in HIV and Aids prevention programmes in Oyo State, Nigeria. A simple random sampling technique was used to select 20 non-governmental organizations from the available 54 non-governmental organizations and 10 from 24 governmental organizations available in Oyo State. Primary data were collected with the use of structured interview schedule while the secondary data were collected using relevant literature, journal articles and past records. The data were analyzed using chi-square and t-test statistical tools and summarized using frequency counts and percentages, tables, pie and bar charts. The communication channels identified by both governmental and non-governmental organizations include mobile phone, video compact disc, radio, television, posters, newspapers, seminars, entertainment education and market campaign. There was no significant relationship between communication channels used by the organizations and the selected institutional characteristics involved in the use of extension communication channels, ($\chi^2 = 5.414$; $P = 0.33$) or the institutional perceived awareness of the communication channels ($\chi^2 = 2.484$; $P = 0.275$). Similarly, there is no significant difference between the training received by the personnel in governmental and non-governmental organizations ($t = 2.281$; $P = 0.24$). The conclusion is that appropriate communication channels are required to disseminate information regarding HIV and AIDS prevention programme in Oyo State. In order to prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS among farmers in Oyo State and in Nigeria. It is recommended that governmental and non-governmental organizations should persist with voluntary provision of relevant information, adequate training, education and proper sensitization through proper communication skills to farmers. Routine monitoring through policy evaluation and change in orientation should also be encouraged.