

Wider Message Coverage: How Far has Music and Cartoon Animations Helped during the COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdown among the Low-Income Earners in Lagos, Nigeria?

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Abstract

Managing information outbreak during the COVID-19 Pandemic was one of the concerns of the Federal Government of Nigeria through the different social media platforms. Daily information dispensing details of death from COVID-19 raises concern about staying alive. However, hope was not lost as different channels of creating awareness for COVID-19 prevention were made available via the arts. This study, examines how wide the information on awareness about preventive measures on COVID-19 gets to the residents of the multi-tenanted apartments in Lagos, Nigeria. The study uses an online survey via Twitter and a questionnaire; the study sought answers to the research questions that examine if previous epidemic outbreaks receive more comprehensive coverage using music, examining the roles of music and cartoon animation in creating awareness during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The study finds out that music and cartoon animations played the significant role of sensitization; of particular interest was the music that tells a story of hand-washing, using hand sanitizers, and maintaining social distancing. This was evident in a cartoon animation aired over the Cable News Network (CNN) and also, the cartoon animation produced during this research project served the purpose of awareness. The respondents also affirmed further that music brings a positive vibe adding that, positive emotions were displayed when people listen to music. The researchers created the level of awareness primarily when jingles and cartoon animations were produced in respondents. This study expresses the belief that music and cartoon animation served the dual purpose of information awareness and social cohesion.

Keywords: Message, Music, Cartoon Animations, Low-Income Residents

Introduction

The historical trajectory of pandemics and adaptation strategies adopted by and for residents of multi-tenanted housing in Lagos make the present study imperative. This study examines how previous epidemics were handled and how people coped with the outbreak. Aikins (2020) envisaged that "Pandemics constitute a category of familiar alien threats. Communities make sense of each new Pandemic through the collective memories of old ones but never fully anchor them. At the same time, the practical responses demanded of the complex crises that ensue, change societies in fundamental ways." Before now, history observes that the 1918 Flu pandemic, for example, or the three pandemics of plague serve as cultural signposts for the present. A study by Burch (2020) rediscovered that some Americans were also wearing their masks improperly during the flu pandemic; and the poor living among the people were worst hit by the plague (Jordison, 2020). Chiu (2020) asserts that, "Samuel Pepys wore his new periwig only after quarantining it for a good while, as some of us had done with our deliveries" (Bowyer, 2020). "Boccaccio told us that the medieval well-to-do, like ours, happily fled to their country homes" (McKinley, 2020).

There were also traces of musical engagements during such outbreaks as it was witnessed in Italy during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. In Lagos state too, precisely between 1918, a catastrophic disease known as the Spanish Influenza occurred in Lagos and 2014 when Ebola Virus Disease in Lagos was ushered into Lagos. Epidemic diseases such as the: Spanish Influenza 1918-1919, Bubonic Plague, 1924-1929 & 1931-1934, Smallpox Epidemic 1940-1950s, Yellow Fever, 1934-1937, Cholera and Malaria were all recorded in Lagos, Nigeria. LASRAB and the Ministry of Health have an avalanche of post-colonial records on HIV, Ebola Virus Disease and to some extent Lassa fever. The archival data were subjected to rigorous historical analysis. In reading and analyzing colonial archives, this study, examines newspapers and post-colonial Government's health and safety records with reference to epidemic diseases in Lagos, individual, community and Government's coping strategies towards diverse pandemics recorded in Lagos were examined.

In this study, the researchers' team carried out close content interpretations and analyses of correspondences, notes, reports, ordinances, gazettes, and minutes among government officials and local authorities. Different groups demonstrate that most epidemic diseases were decimated through effective collaboration among residents of multi-tenanted houses, local (traditional, religious and institutional) authorities, and the Government.

Throughout the study, the team spotted the role played by some negligent and ungovernable residents who often concealed cases of epidemic diseases around them to prevent unwarranted quarantine, evacuation or other draconian sanctions imposed by the authorities. After carefully examining archival records and related documents produced by colonial and post-colonial administrators and regulatory agencies, it was expedient to impress upon the people living in the multi-tenanted apartment to be wary of the deadliest COVID-19 Pandemic. Hence the role of music and cartoon animation in creating awareness became inevitable tools.

Chiu (2020) focused on the 1576–1578 "plague outbreak in Milan, that outbreak in Milan, also called the Borromean Plague or the Plague of San Carlo. This plague named in honor of the Archbishop Carlo Borromeo, who shepherded the city through the crisis, is useful because it was among the first to be described and chronicled in some detail by non-medical professionals (Cohn, 2011). This, Chiu asserts, can help frame our consideration of the musical practices and their functions under COVID today. The documents these writers left behind provided valuable information about public-health and socio-cultural reactions against the outbreak that was not readily available in earlier, more medically oriented writings about the plague.

The medical and social responses to plague, in turn, impacted the practices of music-making in such extraordinary times. In 1918, when the Spanish flu broke out, music had a slight impact on the people. Hence, cultural life returned swiftly to normal soon after the outbreak; however, dollar rained into the coffers at the big Metropolitan Opera House allied Concert on Wednesday, October 9, 1918 (New York, 1918). Similarly, in collaboration with pop star lady Gaga, the World Health Organization organized a virtual concert that helped raise about \$127.9 million for COVID-19 relief. In West Africa, communication and awareness infrastructure initiated during the 2013-2016 Ebola outbreak was leveraged to respond immediately to the current COVID-19 Pandemic (Leach, 2020). Nweke (2020) applauds the World Health Organization (WHO) reports on the roles music played during 2014 in Liberia to contain the Ebola Virus spread. Liberia, a West African country, was worst hit by the 2014 Ebola Virus Disease outbreak, but music came to the rescue, as Charles Yegba created awareness. The disease (headache, diarrhea, or vomiting) and measures recommended containing the spread were all included in the composed song. The song and his message spread like wildfire in Liberia. Similarly, music was used as an instrument in Public Health Education by Professor Carlos Chirinos-Espin at New York University. He developed the Africa Stop Ebola awareness campaign song (Nweke, 2020). This shows that

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music's broader functions are crucial just like the Renaissance musicians readily recognized much broader functions for music (Gretchen, 2020).

The use of animated cartoons became a new normal during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The researcher learned from experience that information about keeping safe was well communicated via the animated cartoon motions on COVID-19. Hence, its importance cannot be over-emphasized. Also, Kearns & Kearns (2020) assert that colorful

Comics have been used successfully in science communication during the current Covid-19 Pandemic. Many terms such as 'social distancing' and 'flattening the curve' went from textbook jargon to household conversation in a matter of days to weeks around the world. Many key health bodies, governments, media outlets, and creators have found comics a natural medium for sharing such terminology and related science with the public.

Ananta and Devi (2020) noted that "In the course of the Covid-19 Lockdown, students' learning performance, especially at the elementary level, significantly increased due to watching animated and gag cartoon-based interventions. An Animated cartoon, when used while teaching students encourages them to learn any complicated subject matter quickly according to Mtebe & Twaakyondo (2012). They also help grasp the maximum attention of students struggling with Attention Deficit and Hyperactive Disorder through the motion and images portrayed (Govindaraj, 2012). Muthuchamy & Arunraj (2013) found out that "cartoon has a significant positive effect on children as it creates a humorous environment where they can learn contents easily, respond to any queries, enjoy classroom situation, react to any stimuli whether it may be alone or with friends in a small or large group." The use of animated cartoons became a new normal during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The researcher learned from experience that information about keeping safe was well communicated via the animated cartoon motions on COVID-19. Hence, its importance cannot be over-emphasized.

Marc (2021) added a new dimension of using documents to make the virus vivid and the Pandemic an experienced reality. At this point, the COVID-19 signage, which materializes the disease and Pandemic into tangible items that individuals can relate with and see daily as they pass through the society, has come to mediate social life and articulate COVID-19 during this great health crisis. Moveable images attempted to send information about a story or a recurring issue usually shot in rapid successions with a sequence of drawings that seem to move and change when the sequence is shown as an animated cartoon

(Oyero and Oyesomi, 2014). Onuora et al. (2020) examined 470 social media users who were exposed to animated cartoons on YouTube. They found that "the reality of the COVID-19 was the greatest factor in predicting the effectiveness of YouTube animated cartoons on health behavior; this was regarded important because of the danger the COVID-19 pandemic posed on human health." Hence, every avenue of creating awareness on the preventive measures was taken seriously.

Housing Precarity increases vulnerability to COVID-19 and other infectious diseases.

People living in tenement houses were found to share toilet/bathroom and kitchen facilities with at least three other families. In typical cases, up to 12 families shared a single toilet and bath. It was impossible for them to practise physical distancing in their home environment under such circumstances; hence their higher vulnerability to infection.

Basic service gaps continue to limit the effectiveness of COVID-19 mitigation strategies.

Many Nigerian cities experience water poverty, especially in terms of affordability, availability, adequacy and quality. We found that, in Lagos, 31% of respondents depend on packaged water in sachets and bottles, as well as water supplied by water merchants in their neighborhood. Frequently interrupted, public pipe-borne water is poorly distributed in many areas of the state.

Prolonged lockdowns can be counterproductive.

Many residents of multi-tenanted houses in Lagos continue to bear the impact of the six-week lockdown of 2020. Although the lockdown allowed people some quality time with their family, many families experienced a significant loss of income, increased business instability, emotional stress, increased expenditure on food and restiveness by homebound children and young adults. However, we found that music generally served as a crucial enlightenment tool, especially in awakening consciousness on COVID-19 preventive measures.

Health-induced spatial displacement can increase vulnerability to COVID-19 infection

Historical accounts from archives, fictional and non-fictional works show that slum clearance actions at the time of disease outbreaks weaken victims and the response system itself. For instance, the clearing up of Lagos Island at the time of the Bubonic Plague succeeded in transferring disease occurrence to the Mainland, just as slum clearances by the Lagos Executive Development Board between the 1930s and 1950s led to the emergence of new slums in Ijora-Badia, Makoko, and Maroko. Moreover, the clearance of Maroko slums by the then military Government led to a resurgence of anachronistic diseases in Lagos.

Trust is a key ingredient for effective community engagement

Due to the government's long-standing trust issues in other spheres of life, people tended to respond more positively to public health messaging from their community leaders and Non-Governmental Organisations than to messages from the Government regarding COVID-19 matters.

More effective capacity is required at the local government level for COVID-19 containment

Respondents believed the Lagos State government was more effective than the local governments in tackling the COVID-19 Pandemic, especially in terms of distribution of palliatives, provision of information and sensitization, provision of medical assistance and financial support, sanitation, and disinfection as well as the reopening of the economy.

Peoples' Expectations from Government on COVID-19 Management

- The state government has much to learn from history on the outcomes of policy responses to epidemics and pandemics.
- Government, especially at the local council level, must engage in preventive actions such as stable compound and environmental fumigation.
- Citizens require more accountability in terms of palliative distribution, constant awareness creation, and health infrastructure at local government and neighborhood levels, with adequate systems for infectious disease surveillance and management.
- *In-situ* housing upgrades, water and sanitation provision at zero or minimal costs and neighborhood improvement interventions rather than slum clearance as a strategy for checking the spread of COVID-19 in multi-tenanted homes.

Required Policy Interventions

Housing Investment: Given the very visible deficiencies in the Government's past actions in providing adequate housing, there is need for immediate public funding and public-supported private-sector investment in the short term to address the problem. Investment will help in securing decent sanitary facilities and support home-improvement schemes.

Water and Sanitation: High dependence on purchased water could be a risk factor that promotes water rationing, with not enough being apportioned to hand washing. Access to affordable water and sanitation must therefore be prioritized at the household and neighborhood levels. Indeed, there is a need to set, prioritize and support decency standards for sanitation facilities in multi-tenanted/multi-family homes.

Localized mapping of COVID-19 impact: A disaggregated approach, relying on neighborhood-based needs mapping, must be the basis for managing COVID-19 impacts. This will reveal whether social palliatives (e.g food and basic service provisions) or economic palliatives (e.g. rental support and no-interest loans) are required.

De-emphasizing slum clearance: Slum clearance should be de-emphasized at all times, particularly at a time of disease outbreak. Instead, specific interventions that target the housing environment, such as mandatory environmental sanitation, unbiased house inspection exercises (popularly called “whole-wole”) and decontamination of public spaces in streets and neighborhoods, are more critical.

Gendered messaging: Direct health messaging as well as targeted support and engagement should be extended to women groups and associations. While we await confirmation of the medical efficacy of roots and herbs in managing COVID-19, women's reliance on such solutions actually calls attention to how they might receive other COVID-19 related interventions such as vaccines.

Community-engaged public health messaging: For more effective public health messages, Government should actively engage local community networks and associations that operate formally or informally. These measures are even more urgent, given that vaccines' efficacy and their uptake are now being discussed in these communities.

The role of the Local Government: State governments should strengthen local Government's participation in areas such as community-based health monitoring and surveillance, PPE distribution centers, contact tracing and micro-level COVID-19 response centers. This is increasingly vital if vaccinations are to be deployed and managed effectively in low-income communities.

Methodology

The study's objective was to enlighten residents with low-income about the presence of COVID-19 Pandemic using the Arts (Music & Cartoon Animation), which was the basis for advocacy for residents of multi-tenanted houses in Lagos. To achieve this, data was collected by means of online surveys, social media surveys, focus group discussions, telephone interviews, and radio call-ins, prior to data collection; the researcher carried out a systematic literature review critically to examine extant literature on the roles of music and cartoon animations during epidemic outbreaks.

Online Survey: The Google forms formed part of the online survey. This was shared widely across social media handles and Whatsapp groups. There were a total of 47 questions in the

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survey, which focused on the perception of safety at home, measures for keeping safe at home, community preparedness, and recommendations for communities and government intervention to promote effective public health measures. The survey was circulated from October 10, 2020 to January 12, 2021 and garnered several responses.

Link to Survey: <https://forms.gle/UUTefVf7F7wm9Rr97>

Social Media Survey: The social media survey was conducted on Twitter, where three polls were constructed to collect information on housing structure, adequacy of houses for physical distancing, and the role of music during the lockdown. The first poll on the housing structure of Lagosians got a total number of 584 votes. The second poll on the adequacy of Lagosians' houses for physical/social distancing got a total number of 715 votes; the third poll on music's role during the lockdown got a total number of 430 votes.

Link to Survey: <https://twitter.com/Larhwally/status/1327627065500315649?s=03>

Focus Group Discussion: A focus group discussion took place on December 16, 2020, in which 12 residents from 6 low-income communities in Lagos State were in attendance. The discussion took place via Zoom and lasted for about two (2) hours. Participants explained how members of their communities –mainly low-income earners— were coping with the Pandemic. They also highlighted safe-keeping actions that were taken by residents of their communities and nearby communities.

Telephone Interviews: In-depth interviews were carried out with 8 significant stakeholders that included a CDA Chairman, a Town Planner, a Real Estate Developer, civil society actors, and health responders. The interviews took place between October 20, 2020 to January 12, 2021; the interviews were conducted via Zoom calls, and each lasted for about an hour. The interviews gave insight into how the various stakeholders and their organizations were involved in managing the Pandemic, how planning laws can intervene/manage the spread of disease outbreaks, and the opportunities available to carry out a mass redevelopment and regeneration of existing inadequate housing etc.

Radio Call-Ins: Radio call-in programs were conducted over three weeks, from the 4th-24th of December 2020. The Call-ins were carried out in 5 languages: English, Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa, and Pidgin via two radio stations: BOND FM (92.9FM) and Radio One (103.5FM). The Call-ins provided insight into how residents of multi-tenanted housing were coping with the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Literature

In light of COVID-19 pandemic, some governments have formally enlisted social influencers' help to disseminate information in the social space. Such instances include the drastic measures taken by the government of Finland who carried specific workers along as stake holders during the pandemic to make up for the fact that “government communication doesn't reach everyone” via the social media (Heikkila, 2020). In the same vein, the United Kingdom government made use of influencers to debunk the false news young people may be susceptible to during the pandemic (Pritchard, 2020). The Indonesia government also committed a huge sum of dollars to engage influencers to promote the country's economic output by encouraging investors to invest in the country's economy through tourism according to Gorbiano (2020)

Feng analyzed the roles played by artists who gave the public access to sharing their side views about the Pandemic in a different light from what is being shared in the public and found out that all of the experiences reported were:

"aim to convey morale-boosting messages through instructional demonstration of composition processes such as drawing cartoon subjects like doctors or virus molecules and delivering them with compelling subtitles and background music. Seemingly unremarkable at first glance, these postings demonstrate sincerity and genuineness in expressing concern, care, and support toward the COVID-19 frontline workers." (Feng, 2020).

Findings:

Research Outputs / Outcomes

The Outputs/Outcomes for this project were envisaged in time frames and in terms of academic and non-academic outcomes reflecting the urgency of the situation and the potential for policy uptake.

1. Immediate Outputs to be produced at most five days after analysis and validation

- I. Colourful graphic annotated coping strategies for COVID-19 in multi-tenanted homes that will be disseminated through popular social media platforms such as Whatsapp groups, Twitter and Facebook.

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Outcome and Contribution: The intended outcome was to provide realistic strategies for adhering to stay safe at home regulations, thereby reducing community spread of the Pandemic.

In line with the project proposal to create colourful graphic annotated coping strategies, two animated videos were produced in English and Pidgin languages, and were shared widely across social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp Status). The videos were also shared as part of FESADEV Ltd. Housing Programme on AIT (TV).

Links to Animated Video:

https://twitter.com/chsd_unilag/status/1341800971341598720?s=20

<https://fb.watch/3TiwZkFJ9n/>

These outputs created realistic strategies for adhering to the keeping safe at home regulations.

- I. Jingles co-produced with non-academic partners and aired in local radio stations across Lagos, being translated into local languages.

The outcomes of this output include;

- Improved public awareness on coping strategies.
- Policy change in current and future responses to public health and housing, pro-poor urban management.

Two jingles were thereafter produced, and aired on six local radio stations. The stations include:

- Women FM (91.7FM); a gender sensitive and specialized radio station licensed by Nigerian Broadcasting Commission (NBC) to broadcast programs for women and their family.
- Wazobia FM (95.1FM); regarded as Nigeria's number one indigenous radio station, it offers 24 hours pidgin transmission.
- Bond FM (92.9FM); broadcasts in 3 major Nigerian Languages (Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo). This reached the target audience more effectively.
- Metro FM (97.7FM); a famous adult contemporary radio station that broadcasts in English Language.

- Radio One FM (103.5FM); a popular radio station with many educative and informative programmes broadcast in English Language.
- Nigeria Info FM (99.3FM); broadcasts local and international news with a blend of talk and sports shows, while addressing current affairs and topical issues in Nigeria.

The first set of jingles aired on six (6) radio stations (Metro FM, Bond FM, Radio One FM, Women FM, Nigeria Info FM, Wazobia FM) during the festive period, from 25th December 2020 to 10th January 2021.

Link to Jingles:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1kltxvis8OmbI6hTwrXfHcvsqeCg_kRT?usp=sharing

- II. Articles in local newspapers that are produced in local languages, the use of coloured advertorials will be especially important. The outcomes of this output include;
- Improved public awareness on coping strategies.
 - Policy change in current and future responses to public health and housing, pro-poor urban management.

This output was produced as a newspaper article in three newspapers. It also serves as a policy brief that will influence policy change in current and future responses to public health and housing. The newspapers include:

- *The Guardian Newspaper*; an independent daily newspaper, and one of the most read papers in Lagos State
- *The Nation Newspaper*; published in Lagos, and one of the most read newspapers in Nigeria

Kakaki Newspaper; a widely read Yoruba newspaper published in Lagos State.

Findings

A Study of COVID-19 Adaptation Strategies for Residents of Multi-Tenanted Housing in Lagos, Nigeria

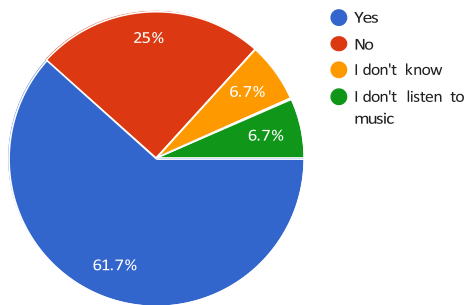
Online Survey Responses

(Role of Music: Questions 24 & 25)

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24. Has music played any role in helping you cope with the pandemic?

60 responses



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25. If yes, what was the role?

Education

Keep me company and inspire my practice as an artist

Entertainment

It soothe me whenever I feel discouraged as a result of the pandemic

Takes my mind off useless worries.

Take away boredom

It was a great motivation especially gospel and inspirational songs..

Multinational songs

To calm down

Relieving me of stress

Joining online/virtual concerts, doing virtual recording

Peace of mind

Teaches us how to adhere to instructions given to us

It calms me
Re orientation
In meditating
While a way time during the period
Increased awareness
Gave me a sense of stillness and hope for the future
It helps relaxes frayed nerves and also reinforces positive vibes for confidence.
Cools my state of mind
It saves me from depression
It relives me of emotional stress
Therapeutic
Reduction of stress
It enlighten
To fight depression
Always reminding one to stay safe
It inspires me anytime I listen to music
It keeps me elated
Easiest way to communicate to the children of nowadays
It relaxes the mind and pulls off anxiety and depression
Suppresses anxiety
Soothing
Soothing
It has calming effect

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Demonstrating role
Keeping hope alive positively, knowing that the pandemic is not a death sentence.
Calming my nerves
Helped me clear my mind
To pass vital information
It helps one to calm the nerves and also look away from the challenges that arise from the pandemic
Listened to music whenever I felt depressed.
Not Applicable
Being informed while being entertained
Uplifted me when I was feeling depressed
Keeping me sane
To prevent boredom
It helped me calm down whenever I panicked. I also used music to kill boredom.
Times I was bored, it helped lift my spirit.
Times I was bored, it helped lift my spirit.
To blur out any thoughts of depression or stress
Relief from stress
it eased my boredom
I listen to music when I am bored at home.
Makes me relax and keeps me engaged
Relaxation
Relieve from stress
Awareness

Awareness
To renew my hope to real life and be happy
An active role of overcoming boredom
Therapeutic and killing boredom
N/A
The role of focusing my mind on things that are more eternal, knowing full well that this phase too shall pass away.
Balancing the psyche
Sensitising people to constantly follow covid19 protocol.
Sensitising people to constantly follow covid19 protocol.
Helps reduce overthinking
Nil
It reduces the pressure associated with the virus
Gives me hope
It made me feel a bit better when I was frustrated and depressed
Music has helped to relieve the stress of being restricted to the house, and dancing is also a much needed form of exercise.
Information
Helped me understand clearly the mode of transmission
Keeping my spirit and soul together
It served as a fun and relaxing pastime activity.
Sometimes it takes away my mind from the negative side of COVID and I'm lost in that exciting feeling, whenever my favourite music is on
Coping with the boredom of isolation I guess

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Hope and education
Hope
It helped with the boredom of the lockdown.
It has increased my consciousness towards the pandemic.
It has increased my consciousness towards the pandemic.
It cools off my anxiety
Music stimulates
Demonstrating role
Soothing
To relax

Social Media Poll on Music: Analytic Report on Post COVID-19 Lockdown Research

The poll on the role of music during the lockdown got a total number of 430 votes with **Yes** option having the highest percentage of votes of **68.1%**, **I don't Know** option having **13.7%** votes, **No** option having **12.1%** votes and lastly **I don't listen to music** option with **6%** votes of the total poll percentage.



During the radio-calling programmes on BOND FM, here are the findings on how Music helped to sensitize the public.

5th Igbo Language Programme

Station: Bond FM 92.9

Presenter: Ngozi Nduche

Dr. Florence Nweke

Date: **Time:**

Introduction by Presenter: Igbo the great people, I greet you. This is how am welcoming you to our new programme titled “Ona-aga COVID-19” coming to you from the Igbo services of Bond FM 92.9 Ikeja Lagos. This programme about how COVID 19 pandemics affects you and your community is coming to you courtesy of Centre for Housing and Sustainable Development, University of Lagos with the backing/support of The Arts and Humanities Research Council, United Kingdom. You can see that the tentacles of the Igbo service of Bond FM Ikeja is extending beyond the shores of Nigeria.

Our research on COVID-19 pandemic is focused on the people living in multi-tenanted apartments. What is the topic of our discussion today?

The topic of our discussion today is how did music educate you on COVID 19 pandemic? That is, did all those musical albums/CDs released on COVID-19 pandemic bring transformation in your life.

This programme about COVID-19 pandemic is for a short period of time. It will be coming your way on Wednesdays, Thursday, Saturdays and Sundays. Timely we just added Thursdays edition.

This is Wednesday edition, Thursday and Saturday will be at 15 minutes to 1.00pm while the Sunday edition will be at 15 minutes after 1.00pm. Now the number that you will use to get across to us is 07082478980. Again the number that you will use to call us is 07082478980. But please remember to reduce the volume of your radio set, so that noise will not hinder us from hearing you well. Try to be brief in your answer. Another important thing is for you to raise your voice so that we can hear you well.

It is well, we will start now but remember that it is the Centre for Housing and Sustainable Development, University of Lagos that mandates us to move ahead, that they will take care of our bills with the support of The Arts and Humanities Research Council, United Kingdom.

Let’s go! You can start calling us 07082478980. It is Ngozi Nduche that you have been hearing her voice.

Let’s receive our first caller for the day.

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“Call” 1st Caller

Presenter: Hello

Caller: Hello

Presenter: Who is speaking? Who is calling?

Caller: Chief Tamata Ndubuisi

Presenter: Tamata Ndubuisi, may it be well with you. You have heard our topic of discussion today. How did music educate you as regards COVID-19 pandemic.

All those music released on COVID-19 pandemic, what are their impact on your life.

Caller: We learnt from those music how to keep ourselves, clean because when somebody is washing his hands always/all the time, he is keeping himself clean, when somebody is avoiding close contact with people, it not mean, that you will not have relationship with one another, it is teaching us how to safeguard our health.

Presenter: Chief Tamata, where are you calling from?

Caller: Sango Otta

Presenter: Fine! Chief Tamata, don't be offended, I don't know if this question will make you to take offence. Can you tell us your age?

Caller: I am 50 years plus, because I can't say all my age.

Presenter: Fine, as you said it, 50 years plus is okay with me. Let me receive another caller.

Presenter: Please you our dear caller try to make you contribution brief and straight to the point, so that we will have opportunity to receive other callers in our programme called “Ona-aga COVID-19”.

“Call” 2nd cCall

Presenter: Hello.

Caller: Hello.

Presenter: Beautiful lady, how are you?

Caller: It is well, well done.

Presenter: What is your name and where are you calling from?

Caller: My name is Ebere.

Presenter: Ebere Onye?

Caller: Ebere Okolo.

Presenter: Okolo ... where are you calling from?

Caller: Association Avenue also known as Governors' Road.

Presenter: I know where you are talking about. Please tell us your age.

Caller: 42 years.

Presenter: 42 years. Well done! Go ahead and tell us if those music on COVID-19, transformed your life or taught you one thing or another.

Caller: Transformation is not small oooh!

Presenter: Go ahead and let us know what they did in your life.

Caller: As I am now, I am just getting up from the bed. Very soon I will go and pick my child from school. Whenever I go out and come back, I cannot enter the house without washing my hands and using hand sanitizer. Even my last born, all of them must wash their hands. When you are coming into the house, they will run back and tell you that you have not washed your hands. When my children are coming back from school, they will tell you, “mummy don't touch me, I have not washed my hands”. When they are going to school, all of them have sanitizer in their bags.

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Presenter: Fine, Ebele, you have done well. Lets' receive another person. This is the situation in the Igbo Services of Bond FM 92.9. It is "Ona-aga COVID-19", our brand new programme coming to you.

"Call" 3rd Caller

Presenter: Hello.

Caller: Hello.

Presenter: What is your name?

(Call dropped)

Presenter: Let's wait for another person that wants to get across to us today.

"Call" 4th Caller

Caller: Hello.

Presenter: What is your name and where are you calling from?

Caller: My name is Nwakaejo Obi.

Presenter: Nwakaejo Obi, where are you calling from?

Caller: I am calling from Ajegunle.

Presenter: Ajegunle! A.J. City! Please tell us your age.

Caller: I am 42 years old.

Presenter: Forty years. Fine! So go ahead and tell us and what those music about COVID-19, is there any way that it brought transformation in your life or educate you?

Caller: On point, it really taught me many things that women are supported to be working very hard to support the family, in case if emergency. There is an adage that said that emergency is greater than the warrior. Also you know a warrior by emergency.

That period many people experienced a lot of hardship, there was severe hunger. Many people, who are not industrious suddenly started learning one work of the order. The lazy ones started working hard. It also made a lot of people to learn that keeping your surroundings clean is good. You wash your hands and bathe, to wash away COVID-19 pandemic.

To tell you the truth, I have never seen a victim of COVID-19 but still I believe that COVID-19 pandemic is real and not fable.

Presenter: Fine, Nwakaejo, I have heard your voice. Thank you for the answer that you gave. You believe that the pandemic is real, but you should be thanking God that disease is not in your environment, but God will not allow it to be in your community.

Presenter: It is the Igbo language service of Bond FM 92.9 that is from where, we are bringing to you the programme titled “Ona-aga COVID 19”. It is from the Centre for Housing and Sustainable Development, University of Lagos with the support of The Arts and Humanities Research Council, United Kingdom. We titled the programme “Ona-aga COVID-19”.

Our question is. how did the numerous musical albums released on COVID-19 educate you or bring about transformation in your life?

“Call” 5th Caller

Presenter: Hello.

Caller: Hello.

Presenter: Who is speaking and where are you calling from?

Caller: My name is Ignatius, from Idimu road.

Presenter: What is your surname?

Caller: My surname is Olojaa.

Presenter: Please tell us your age. Tell me the real truth.

Caller: AfoIriato.

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Presenter: Is it just 30 years or 30 plus.

Caller: No.

Presenter: Aaa, Well done. Go ahead and tell us about those music released about COVID-19. Did it teach you anything? Try to be brief so that other people will have chance to air their views.

Caller: Everybody wash your hands very well to avoid COVID-19 pandemic.

(Call dropped)

Presenter: Call us on 07082378980.

“Call” 6th Caller

Presenter: Hello.

Caller: Good afternoon.

Presenter: It is well, good man, how are you, what is your name and where are you calling from?

Caller: Firstly, I have to condole with you on your brother's death.

Presenter: Thank you, what is your name and where are you calling from?

Caller: It is no other person than the Odenigbo of Mbosi.

Presenter: Odenigbo Mbosi, tell me your real name. This is not the talk of titled men (issues of title).

Caller: Ogochukwu Ezekwe.

Presenter: Where are you calling from?

Caller: I am calling from Lagos.

Presenter: Where you are calling from is what we know. Please tell us your age. It is today that I will know your age. Go ahead and tell us your age.

Caller: No problem at all. There is nothing to hide, 56 years.

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Presenter: Fifty-six years. It is like we are age mate? Those music released on COVID-19 pandemic, what did it teach you? Did it bring transformation to you?

Caller: Keeping yourself clean, keeping social distancing, washing hands off, keeping distance from people.

Presenter: Odenigbo of Mbosi, thank you. It is only one person that we will accept his/her call before we call it a day in today's edition of the programme "Ona-aga COVID-19".

Who is the lucky person?

"Call" 7th Caller

Presenter: Hello! (Calls kept on dropping). Who is doing this to me?

Presenter: Hello!

Caller: Hello!

Presenter: Who is speaking? Do it quickly.

Caller: (Echo on the airwaves, noise, noise, noise).

Presenter: You have transgressed the law, turn down the volume of your radio set.

Caller: I have done that.

Presenter: it is still making noise! What is your name and where are you calling from?

Caller: I am calling from Oshodi.

Presenter: What is your name?

Caller: Chumelun Eze Nwabueze.

Presenter: Go ahead and answer our question. How did those music released on COVID-19 effect changes in your life.

(Call Dropped)

Presenter: Don't be offended, you refuse to abide by our regulations guiding our programme.

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Please whenever you call us turn down the volume of your radio set.

This is how we will bring to an end today our programme title “Ona-aga COVID-19” which comes to you from the Centre for Housing and Sustainable Development, University of Lagos with the support of The Arts and Humanities Research Council, United Kingdom.

The rain has ended in today’s programme. I am thanking you for joining us in today’s programme. Wait for us tomorrow when a new edition will come your way again.

My name is Ngozi Nduche.

Thank you for listening!

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