

Public libraries in danger: an investigation into disaster management readiness among public libraries in North West Nigeria

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Abstract

Objective. The destructive activities of man have become obvious in the Northern parts of Nigeria where a terrorist group known as Boko Haram and Fulani herdsmen have engaged in destructive activities like burning down of churches, schools as well as destruction of lives and property in some of the higher institutions in Northern Nigeria. Libraries and their resources have also been affected at some points.

Method. Based on the expository nature of this study the use of qualitative and quantitative research methodology was employed. The population of the study consists of all the librarians and library officer categories of personnel of the public libraries in North-west Nigeria.

Results. The reliability is as follows: Disaster Incident Experience= .551; Disaster Risk Management=.603; Disaster Management Facilities/equip=.775; Staff opinion= .533. Based on the above mentioned, it is noteworthy to say that it is only Disaster management facility that has higher score of reliability while others are satisfactorily reliable.

Conclusions. It will therefore be proper for these libraries to be conscious of the adverse effects of disaster. The overall findings have demonstrated that public libraries in the North have experienced disasters at one point in time or the other. However, they are not quite prepared to manage disaster as seen in the responses.

Keywords

Disaster; Disaster management; North west Nigeria; Public libraries; Readiness

Bibliotecas públicas en peligro: una investigación sobre la preparación para la gestión de desastres entre las bibliotecas públicas del noroeste de Nigeria

Resumen

Objetivo. Las actividades destructivas del hombre se han vuelto evidentes en las partes del norte de Nigeria, donde un grupo terrorista conocido como Boko Haram y pastores Fulani se han involucrado en actividades destructivas como el incendio de iglesias, escuelas y la destrucción de vidas y propiedades. Bibliotecas y sus recursos se han visto afectados.

Métodos. Basado en la naturaleza expositiva de este estudio, se usó una metodología de investigación cualitativa y cuantitativa. La población del estudio consta de todas las categorías de bibliotecarios y oficiales de bibliotecas del personal de las bibliotecas públicas en el noroeste de Nigeria.

Resultados. La confiabilidad es la siguiente: Experiencia en incidentes de desastres = .551; Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres=.603; Instalaciones de Manejo de Desastres/equipo=.775; Opinión del personal=.533.

Palabras clave

Bibliotecas públicas; Desastres; Manejo de desastres; Noroeste de Nigeria

1 Introduction

Disaster occurrence in recent times has resulted in mankind being left with fear and trauma. Disaster is a catastrophic occurrence that sometimes has devastating effects on human life and property. It is more often than not accompanied with various degrees of damage. Disaster can occur in schools, churches, hospitals, banks, mosques, churches, universities, homes as well as libraries. All over the world, libraries have fallen victim of different kinds of disasters which resulted in damage to institutional memories.

Rehman (2014) defined library disaster as any incident which threatens human safety and damages or threatens to damage a library building, collection or items, equipment, systems and services. There is no library in the world that is free from risk and disaster. Library disasters in the past have resulted in the destruction of lives, facilities as well as library resources. One of the most overwhelming disasters that ever happened to a library is the inferno that engulfed the Great Library of Alexandria in 48 BC and its collections were lost to fire disaster (Murray; 2009). Many libraries all over the world have lost vital information sources, some of which are irreplaceable. Sometimes, these libraries are not prepared to handle disastrous occurrences. This often results in damages. Issa, (2012) averred that public libraries experience difficulty in building good, adequate and relevant materials even in the best of economic climes and should therefore not trivialize the issue of disaster management and the preparedness to mitigate disaster effects.

Observation has shown that many libraries in Nigeria, the public libraries inclusive hardly consider preparedness towards disaster management. Even though the librarians and Management understand the need to preserve the resources, they tend to play down on disaster management measures, thinking that they are able to manage disaster as it occurs.

Disaster in a public libraries can cause serious damage, not only to the library collections, but to facilities and lives. Bitso (2015) reiterated that disasters, natural or man-made, are often unavoidable and have potentials to destroy library infrastructure and resources as well as society at large. Based on the role played by public libraries in acquiring, organizing and disseminating information to different categories of information seekers, any sudden removal of library resources from accessibility and use could be catastrophic to the public in the area where the library is situated. Hence, the need to cautiously guard these resources against any form of disaster through disaster management.

Disaster Management

Disaster management, therefore, "is the continuous process by which all individuals, groups and communities manage hazards in an effort to avoid or ameliorate the impact of disasters resulting from hazards" (NEMA 2012, p.244). More comprehensively, disaster/emergency management implies:

The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capabilities of the societies and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to prevent or limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards (NEMA 2012, p.243).

Okoli (2014) is of the view that disaster management can be seen as both a field of study (discipline) and field of organized professional activity (practice). In his opinion, disaster as a discipline deals with the principles, precepts and practices by which risks arising from hazards are dealt with and mitigated. According to NEMA (2012, p.244), "it involves preparing for disaster before it occurs, as well as supporting and rebuilding society after natural human-made disasters have occurred". In this vain getting ready for disaster management in the public libraries in the Northern part of Nigeria has become more important now than ever before. This is as a result of several terrorist attacks on buildings, lives and property of citizens in different parts of the states in the Northern part of Nigeria. Apart from the terrorist attacks, other disasters also cause damages on public library resources. This has negative effects on library resources as well as the services to users. There is an indication that if nothing is done, public libraries and their resources could go into extinction.

Managing disasters in libraries is a process that requires proper coordination. McIlwaine in IFLA(2006) maintained that risks should be managed in a proper way. Such management could come in form of reducing disaster occurrence or putting strategies in place to mitigate the effects. For disaster management to be effective, some steps must be in place. It is a combination of the steps that will result in disaster management desired outcome during any occurrence. According to Halsted (2013) the steps include:

- Assessing the risks
- Ensuring access to financial resources
- Reinforcing building security
- Drawing up a disaster management plan
- Conducting disaster preparedness exercises

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The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capabilities of the societies and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to prevent or limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards (NEMA 2012, p.243).

Apart from taking cognizance of the above steps in planning for disaster management, there is the need to link it to the needs, priorities and the fund available to the institution planning to manage disaster (Kostagiolas et al, 2011).

In order to preserve the cultural heritage and other resources acquired in these public libraries, it is necessary to plan for proper disaster management, especially in this period when destruction of lives, property and facilities have become the order of the day in Nigeria due to the activities of terrorists (Boko Haram). Anumudu, Asogwa, Eze, Anyanwu (2015) observed that since 2009 when Boko Haram engaged Nigerian security forces in a short-lived anti-government uprising, the group has graduated to attract national, regional, and international concern. This group drew international attention for the first time first in August 2011 after bombing the United Nations building in Abuja Abimbola and Adesoto (2011) observed that Boko Haram terrorists have continued killings, abductions, and bombings of religious sites, schools and popular public places, mainly in towns in North Eastern Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Library resources are often destroyed by disastrous agents such as rainfall, fire, man, insects etc. The destructive activities of man have become obvious in the Northern parts of Nigeria where a terrorist group known as Boko Haram and Fulani herdsmen have engaged in destructive activities like burning down of churches, schools as well as destruction of lives and property in some of the higher institutions in Northern Nigeria. Libraries and their

resources have also been affected at some points. This poses danger to lives, property and information resources in various in the Northern Nigeria public libraries. In spite of these

This attitude of neglect for safeguarding public libraries and their resources calls for attention, especially considering the role of public libraries in educating the populace. It is against this background that this paper seeks to ascertain the extent of disaster management readiness and practices in public libraries in North West Nigeria.

The objectives of the study are to:

1. Ascertain the disaster incidences that have been experienced by public libraries in Northwest Nigeria
2. Find out measures put in place for the management of disaster in the public libraries in North West Nigeria
3. Find out disaster management facilities/equipment available in the public libraries in North West Nigeria
4. Ascertain the opinion of library staff about disaster management?
5. Find out the relationship between library staff opinion about disaster and disaster management readiness in libraries

Research Questions

1. What disaster incidences have the public libraries in North West Nigeria experienced in the past?
2. What measures have the public libraries in North West Nigeria put in place for the management of disaster?
3. What facilities/equipment are available in public libraries in North West Nigeria for the management of disaster?
4. What is the opinion of library staff about disaster management in public libraries in North West Nigeria?
5. What is the relationship between library management opinion about disaster and disaster management readiness in public libraries in North West Nigeria?

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between library staff opinion about disaster and disaster management in public libraries in North-Western Nigeria.

2 Literature review

Disaster Incidences in Libraries

Libraries preserve the heritage of their host institutions in form of information resources. Proper safeguarding of the resources of every library helps to preserve the resources. History has it that libraries have experienced different forms of disaster. It was recorded that for over a decade (1914-1918) World War I broke out and the Library of the University of Louvain in Belgium, German was attacked and over three hundred thousand library collections were damaged.

Precious historical records and books of Norwich Central Library, Great Britain of over thirty-five thousand were lost to fire in 1994 (Das & Paramanik, 2018). The Croatia experienced war between 1991 and 1995 and her entire library collections were destroyed by both fire and floods (Hasenay & Krtalic (2010). In 1997 Colorado State University library also lost precious substantial information bearing resources to flood (Alire 2008).

Buchanan (2002) recalled that the Pentagon libraries in the United States of America experienced man-made disaster in September 11, 2001, when suicide bombers attacked the World Trade Centre and valuable archaeological records, artefacts, live collections and manuscripts burnt to ashes. In August 2004, Ramsgate public library in United Kingdom was burnt down and virtually lost its books. National and international associations are beginning to address the restoration of library services affected by the Tsunami disaster of 2005 Stanford University where 400,000 books were damaged by water flooding the library (Matthews 2005).

Ahenkorah-marfo & Borteye (2010) citing Alegebeleye (1993) recounted some number of disasters experienced by libraries in Africa. He mentioned that valuable information bearing resources of library were exterminated in 1988 due student unrest in Sierra Leone. In Jos another horrible disaster befell a library at the Nigerian Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies in 1987 due to electrical fault and inferno consumed all information bearing resources of the library.

Ugwuanyi, Ugwu & Ezema (2015) recounted difference occurrences in different parts of Nigeria, they were of the view that in South-West Nigeria, the Alafin Oyo palace library was submerged by fire in 1990. Also, in 1995, the departmental library of the Department of Theatre Arts of the University of Ibadan was engulfed by fire. In the year 2008, fire erupted University Library of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, located in North West region of Nigeria. A Federal Polytechnic in Idah, located in the North Central of Nigeria, also lost its entire library collections to fire outbreak due to students' unrest (Jimoh, 2004).

The same region also recorded incident of fire disaster in 2013 as the University of Jos Satellite Campus Library encountered fire disaster. Similarly, in the year 2016 the entire University library of University of Jos main campus was engulfed by fire (Ezeamalu, 2016; Nwokedi, Panle, & Samuel, 2017). From previous works, it is evident that libraries in Nigeria have experienced different kinds of catastrophic events, ranging from destruction of library caused by insects and rodents, floods and fires (Jimoh, 2004; Ugwuanyi et al., 2015; Ezeamalu, 2016, Nwokedi, et al., 2017).

Disaster Management in Libraries

Globally, disasters in libraries have become a common incidence. It is therefore necessary to ensure adequate measures towards addressing them. Choji (2014) posited that measures towards disaster management is no longer a choice, but a requirement for all libraries, individuals and organizations. Rattan (2013) maintains that measures put in place by the library to manage disaster are not to prevent disaster totally, but to reduce the impact and safeguard library resources.

Hasenay & Krtalic (2010) reported that despite the fact that Croatian libraries have lost substantial precious information resources to disaster, these libraries have not changed their disaster management practices. Majority of the libraries do not have any disaster measure or management plan, and some respondents were not aware if such plan exists in their libraries. Very few libraries had a formal written document that signifies disaster control plan. Das & Paramanik (2018) investigated disaster management in Sethanandramjaipuria college library in India. Among other disaster management plans, the library deemed it fit to train library staff and provided disaster management facilities such as fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, audible alarms, first aid kits and fire sprinklers.

Asuzu (2000) examined libraries disaster readiness and strategies in two Eastern States of Nigeria. His study revealed that majority of libraries in this region did not have any coping mechanism in place such as disaster rescue team and disaster plan. There was equally no relationship established with important fire service sections.

Ugwuanyi, Ugwu & Ezema (2015) reported that a lot of libraries encountered severe damages from disaster as a result of lack of preventive measure such as disaster management plan and competent disaster quad. The common preventive measures found among libraries in South East Nigeria are fire extinguishers, sand buckets, maintaining leaking roof and hygienic library environment. Attahiru, Ubong & Edet (2016) studied disaster management in three universities in South Eastern part of Nigeria. The findings of their study showed that these libraries only had fire extinguisher as their major facility and had no serious disaster management measures in place. Oluwatola, Udoaku, Oriogu & Ogbuiyi (2015) study revealed that libraries in South West, Nigeria studied

had no coping effective measure in place as there was no written disaster management document or disaster management team.

The available cooling systems and firefighting apparatus were not working; there was disinterest in disaster management among librarians. Suleiman (2009) submitted that majority of libraries in Nasarawa State do not have all-inclusive disaster strategies. Adekanye (2010) reported that many libraries had no written documents on disaster management and he attributed librarians' unconcerned behaviors towards disaster management as parts of the reason why disaster management strategies were not in place in many libraries. Isa (2012) study revealed that majority of the libraries studied in North Central part of Nigeria had no competent disaster management staff and disaster management written policy in place as a result of scarcity of finance. Also Echezona, Ugwu and Ozioko (2010) attributed libraries lack of disaster management strategies to poor fund apportionment to libraries, dearth of suitable apparatus and librarians disinterest in disaster management matters.

Yusuf and Gbaje (2015) reported that libraries investigated in Kaduna had no measure in place. They only had fire extinguishers and lacked trained disaster management squad and apparatus such heat, smoke, water and detectors. Oluwatola et al (2015) concluded that despite libraries in Nigeria are not taking disaster control mechanism seriously.

Disaster facilities in libraries

A number of studies have shown the level of disaster facilities available in the libraries. Kostagiolas, Araka, Theodorou & Bokos (2011) Kostagiolas, Araka, Theodorou & Bokos (2011) reported that though majority of the respondents decried lack of funds to acquire major disaster management facilities, many academic libraries in Greece have basic emergency facilities as obligated by the regulation such as fire extinguishers and alarm systems. Johnson (2013) reported lack of availability of required disaster facilities in Iraq libraries. Superio & Alayon (2015) acclaimed that majority of libraries in Philippines do not have disaster prevention facilities to manage disaster. Similarly a study carried out in India by Sawant (2014) revealed that fire extinguishers were the major facilities available for disaster prevention in academic libraries in Mumbai district of India.

Ilo, Izuagbea, Mole & Ekwueme (2018) carried out a research on disaster preparedness practices and the role of disaster facilities in university libraries in Nigeria. The findings of the study revealed that the basic disaster management facilities (such as emergency exit doors, sand buckets, thunder arrestors and fire extinguishers) were readily available in the libraries that were studied. Major disaster facilities such as dust extractors, warning alarms, dehumidifiers, plastic sheet covers and dryers are not available in the university libraries used in the research.

Attahiru, Ubong, & Edet (2016) also observed lack of basic disaster management facilities in University of Calabar, Cross River State of Nigeria. The lack of availability of necessary facilities poses danger not only to library resources but to lives. The libraries investigated made basic facilities available such as fire extinguishers, smoke detectors and fire alarms. It was also reported that these facilities were never overhauled. Oluwatola et al (2015) reported that libraries in Southern part of Nigeria had some basic disaster prevention facilities but these facilities were not in a good condition.

Ugwuanyi et al., (2015) reported that academic libraries in South Eastern Nigeria had few disaster prevention facilities such as sand buckets, fire extinguishers, while freezing and other major facilities were found wanting. In a survey by Abareh (2014) on reported availability of facilities in the library for disaster prevention in North- Eastern Nigeria, it showed that fire extinguishers, fire alarms, fire tracers, flood drains and smoke detectors were facilities available or fire disaster prevention.

Choji (2014) reported that there were inadequate major disaster management facilities in academic libraries in Plateau State. Owolabi, Lawal, Olukayode, Pelemo & Odenigbo (2014) study discovered that many libraries in Nigeria do not have disaster facilities and common facilities readily available in major libraries in Nigeria were fire extinguishers. Issa, Aliyu, Adedeji, Akangbe (2012) reported that some essential disaster management facilities were found wanting in Kwara State Public Library.

Opinion of Library Staff about disaster management

University library Staff are often times not prepared to manage disasters in libraries. The reasons may not be far from from lack of fund, equipment, lack of training on disaster management, etc. The absence of disaster management measures in libraries result in damages which invariably affect the library and its resources. Many libraries do not have specific fund allocated for disaster preparedness and management and as such, solicit for donations in the event of an occurrence. Abareh (2014) condemns the attitude of libraries resorting to donations for the purpose of restoring activities a disaster occurrence in the library.

Matthews et al (2009) observed in their study that libraries which have had previous experiences of disaster were more likely to embrace preparedness compared to those that never experienced disaster. Buchanan (2000) observed that despite disaster the need for disaster preparedness in the protection of library and its documents, neglect it. They rather prefer to attend to it occurs. Librarians' opinion about the risk of disaster on library resources was also noted in South African libraries where the management of library lacked measures for disaster management (Ngulube, 2005).

This has become more worrisome that in spite of the need for disaster preparedness towards the management of library resources, De Silva (2004) observed that preparedness plans are forgotten in developing countries because of changing priorities. One wonders why the paradox between university libraries and the neglect displayed towards disaster issues, irrespective of the importance in the preservation of materials.

3 Methodology

Based on the expository nature of this study the use of qualitative and quantitative research methodology was employed. The population of the study consists of all the librarians and library officer categories of personnel of the public libraries in North-west Nigeria. However, only 74 of these personnel that were accessible at the headquarters of the six public libraries were selected for the study by means of purposive sampling techniques. This sampling method is largely limited to exploratory research. The use of this method is also based on convenience, appropriate generalization and comparison of the research findings.

A total of 74 self-developed questionnaire were used for the quantitative data collection. The use of questionnaire enabled the researchers to collect data from both professional and paraprofessional library personnel. For the qualitative aspect of the study, interview with Directors of Public Libraries was used for the data collection

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for analysis of the quantitative data while the interview transcripts were analyzed based on the research questions.

4 Results

This part presents the analysis of data in order to answer research questions raised in this paper. The data was collected from seventy four (74) selected from public libraries in North-Western part of the country. Prior to the presentation of findings, it is essential to report the reliability of the instrument especially considering internal consistency of the instrument using Cronbach's Alpha in relation to disaster and risk management initiatives by public libraries in North-Western Nigeria. Reliability of each construct is presented. The reliability is as follows: Disaster Incident Experience= .551; Disaster Risk Management=.603; Disaster Management Facilities/equip=.775; Staff opinion=.533. Based on the above mentioned, it is noteworthy to say that it is only Disaster management facility that has higher score of reliability while others are satisfactorily reliable. Thus, the subsequent sub-heading presents the analysis of the respondents' demographic information.

Table 1: Demographic Information of the Respondents (Name of Public Library; Year of Establishment & Gender)

Demographic Information	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1. Name of Public Library:		
i. Katsina State Public Library		
ii. Kano State Library Board	4	5.4%
iii. Kaduna State Library Board		
iv. Sokoto State Library Board		
v. Kebbi State Library Board		
vi. Zamafara State Library Board	37	50.0%
	9	12.2%
	5	6.8%
	8	10.8%
	11	14.9%
Total:	74	100%
2. Year of Establishment		
i. 1987		
ii. 1981	4	5.4%
iii. 1953-1967		
iv. 1991	37	50.0%
v. 1991	9	12.2%
vi. 1996	5	6.8%
	8	10.8%
	11	14.9%
Total:	74	100%
3. Gender:		
a. Male	55	74.3%
b. Female	19	25.7%
Total:	74	100%

Demographic Information of the Respondents

In this section, responses on the respondents’ demographic information were analyzed. The entire population and sample of the paper was drawn from librarians of public institutions in determining disaster and risk management initiatives by public libraries in North-Western Nigeria. The demographic information covers: name of public library; year of establishment; gender; age; years of working experience and highest qualification. Each of these is presented in the subsequent paragraphs.

Majority of the respondents with 37 (50%) are from Kano State library; the responses from others are as follows: Zamfara State library Board 11 (15%); Kaduna State library Board 9 (12%); Kebbi State library Board 8 (11%); Sokoto State library Board 5 (7%); while the least is from Katsina State library Board 4 (5%). According to the table, the year of establishment of the libraries are as follows: Kano State library was established in 1981; Zamfara State library 1987; Kaduna State library Board, between 1953 and 1967; Kebbi State library Board was established in 1999; Sokoto State library Board was founded in 1991; while the least is from Katsina State library Board was established in 1987.

Table 2: Demographic Information of the Respondents (Age, Years of Working Experience and Highest Qualification)

Demographic Information	Frequency	Percentage (%)
4. Age:		
a. Belo 30 years		
b. 30-35 years	5	6.8%
c. 36-40 years		
d. Above 40 years	14	18.9%
	13	17.6%
	42	56.8%
Total:	74	100%
5. Year of Working Experience in the Library:		
a. Below 5 years		
b. 5-10 years		
c. 10-15 years	10	13.5%
d. Above 15 years	11	14.9%
	16	21.6%
	37	50.0%
Total:	74	100%
6. Highest Qualification:		
a. Diploma in Library and Information Science		
b. HND in Library and Information Science	35	47.3%
c. First Degree in Library and Information Science		
d. Masters Degree in Library and Information Science		
e. PhD in Library and Information Science	10	13.5%
f. Other qualifications		
	21	28.4%
	8	10.8%
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Total:	74	100%

Most of the respondents with 55 (74%) response rate are males while 19 (26%) are females. This result indicates that majority of the respondents are males. This further shows inequality between men and women in the public libraries. Table 1 shows demographic information of the respondents (name of library; year of establishment; gender).

Pertaining to the age, majority of the respondents in the public libraries in North-Western Nigeria are above 40 years as indicated by 42 respondents (57%); 14 (19%) of the respondents are between 30 and 35; 13 (18%) between the ages of 36 and 40 while 5 (7%) are below 30 years.

Regarding years of work experience, many of the respondents with 37 (50.0%) have above 15 years of work experience; 1 (22%) have 10 to 15 years work experience; 11 (15%) have between 5 to 10 years' experience while only 10 (14%) have below 5 years of work experience.

Majority of the respondents, 35 (47%) have Diploma in Library and Information Science as their highest qualification; 10 (15%) have HND in Library and Information Science, 21 (28%) have First Degree ; while only 8 (11%) have Masters Degree in Library and Information Science. With this, it does not mean that there are no PhD in the Public Libraries in North-West Nigeria, but it is just that there is none of them among the respondents.

Research Question 1: What disaster incidences has your library experienced in the past?

Table 3: Responses on Disaster Incidents Experienced in the library

S/N	Items on Disaster Incidents Experienced	SD & D	SA& A	M	STD
1.	Fire	30 (40.5%)	44 (59.4%)	2.62	1.08
2.	Thunder and lightening	43 (58.1%)	31 (41.9%)	2.28	1.01
3.	Flood	43 (58.1%)	31 (41.9%)	2.27	1.05
4.	Water damage	23 (31.1%)	51 (68.9%)	2.95	1.06
5.	Terrorist attach/bomb blast	47 (63.5%)	27 (36.5%)	2.08	1.01
6.	Rodents/termites	31 (41.9%)	43 (58.1%)	2.62	1.04
7.	Theft, mutilation, rip-off	24 (32.5%)	50 (67.5%)	2.68	1.08
8.	Virus attack	37 (50.0%)	37 (50.0%)	2.47	1.08
Aggregate Mean Score=		375.7	424.2	19.97	8.41
Number of Items=		8	8	8	8
Average Mean Score=		46.96	53.02	2.50	1.05

Results

This part presents the results of the study. In the analysis of data, the researchers collapsed strongly disagree (SD) and disagree (D) together as well as strongly agree (SA) and agree (A). The tables below summarize the results of the research concerning the incidences of disaster; measures for the management of disaster; available disaster management facilities/equipment, opinions of library staff about disaster management and relationship between library staff opinion about disaster and disaster management in public libraries in North- Western part of Nigeria. In order to answer this research question, descriptive statistics using table, frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations were computed.

Majority of the respondents 44 (59%) strongly agree that their libraries have experienced the incidences of fire (M=2.62; STD=1.08) while only 30 (41%) disagreed with the statement. Pertaining to the incidence of thunder and lightning, majority of the sampled respondents 43 (58%) disagreed about their libraries having experience of thunder and lightning while only 31 (42%) agreed with the statement (M=2.28; STD=1.01). A large number 43 (58.1%) disagreed with the incidence of flood in their libraries (M= 2.27; 1.05). Only 31 (50%) agreed with the statement. With regard to the incidence of water damage in the libraries, majority of the respondents 51 (70%) strongly agree with the statement while only 23 (31%) disagreed (M=2.95; STD= 1.06). Majority of the respondents 47 (64%) strongly disagree with the incidence of terrorist attack or bomb blast in their libraries (M=2.08; STD=1.01).

The responses obtained from the respondents indicated that majority 43 (58%) strongly agree that rodents and termites are integral part of disaster incidence they experience in their libraries (M=2.62; STD= 1.04). In the same vein, a total of 50 (68%) respondents are in agreement that theft, mutilation and rip-off are part of the disaster incidence experienced in their libraries (M=2.68; STD =1.08) while only 24 (33%) disagreed with the statement.

Research Question 2: What measures has your library put in place for the management of disaster?

Table 4: Disaster Risk Management Measures Available

S/N	Items on Disaster Risk Management Measures Available	SD & D	SA & A	M	STD
1.	Disaster facilities are regularly checked and maintained	34 (45.9%)	40 (54.0%)	2.56	1.08
2.	Electric lighting systems are regularly replaced when damaged	23 (31.1%)	51 (68.9%)	2.79	1.09
3.	There is ready availability of keys to emergency exit doors.	23 (31.1%)	51 (58.1%)	2.78	1.11
4.	Regular checks and maintenance of library building	23 (31.1%)	51 (58.1%)	2.86	1.06
5..	Regular checks at library entrance and exit doors	11 (14.9%)	63 (85.1%)	3.12	0.79
6.	Disallowing users' bags inside library	19 (25.7%)	55 (74.3%)	2.94	0.97
Aggregate Mean Score=		179.8	1798.5	17.05	114.01
Number of Items=		6	6	6	6
Average Mean Score=		29.96	299.75	2.84	19.00

In addition, 37 (50%) of the respondents agreed that virus attack is a disaster incidence experienced while 37 (50%) of the respondents also disagreed that virus attack experienced in the public libraries in the North-Western part of the country (M=2.47; STD= 1.08). The average mean score 2.50 is the same with criterion mean score (2.5) which implies that 50% of the respondents experience disaster.

The analysis shows that the libraries in the North Western part of Nigeria have experienced disaster such as fire, water damage, as well as attack by rodents and termite. However, the result indicates that the libraries have never experienced bomb attack or terrorism, even though some higher institutions and organizations have been devastated by terrorist attacks in the Northern part of Nigeria.

To answer this research question, descriptive statistics, using table, frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation were considered. Majority of the respondents 40 (54%) strongly agreed that disaster facilities are regularly checked and maintained (M=2.56; 1.08). Moreover, 51 (69%) of the sampled respondents agreed that electric lighting systems are regularly replaced when damaged.

Research Question 3: What disaster management facilities/equipment are available in your library?

Table 5: Disaster Management Facilities/Equipment Available

S/N	Items on Disaster Management Facilities/Equipment Available	SD & D	SA & A	M	STD
1.	CCTV camera	43 (58.1%)	31 (41.9%)	2.32	1.15
2.	Bomb detector	49 (67.2%)	25 (33.8%)	2.27	1.26
3.	Fire alarm	24 (32.4%)	50 (67.5%)	2.83	1.06
4.	UPS/antivirus	30 (40.5%)	44 (59.5%)	2.66	1.06
5.	Emergency exit doors	27 (36.5%)	47 (63.5%)	2.70	1.15
6.	Thunder arrestors	39 (52.7%)	35 (47.3%)	2.45	1.19
7.	Sand buckets/ fire extinguishers	37 (50.0%)	37 (50.0%)	2.45	1.19
8.	Smoke detectors	42 (56.8%)	32 (43.3%)	2.29	1.04
Aggregate Mean Score=		394.2	866.8	19.97	9.1
Number of Items=		8	8	8	8
Average Mean Score=		49.27	108.35	2.50	1.13

The results equally show that 51 (58%) agrees that there is ready availability of keys to emergency exit doors. The respondents 51 (58%) agrees with respect to regular checks and maintenance of library building while only 23 (31%) disagreed (M=2.86; STD=1.06). Onwards, the responses obtained from the respondents indicated that 163 (85%) agreed that there is regular checks at library entrance and exit doors (M=3.12; STD= 0.79) while only 11 (15%) disagreed with this. As part of disaster risk management measures, the majority (55 or 74%) agreed

that users' bags are disallowed inside the libraries. The average mean score (2.84) is greater than criterion mean score which implies that the respondents agreed that measures for disaster risk management are available.

It can be deduced from the table that there are disaster management measures in the libraries studied. These measures include regular checks and maintenance of disaster facilities, regular replacement of damaged electric lighting systems and ready availability of emergency exit door keys, among others.

In answering this research question, descriptive statistics using table, frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations were used. Pertaining to the use of CCTV camera as part of available facility/equipment for disaster management in public libraries, majority of the respondents (43 or 58%) strongly disagreed with this while only 31 (42%) agreed with the statement (M=2.32; STD=1.15). Regarding the use of bomb detector in the public libraries, the sampled respondents 49 (67%) strongly disagreed with the statement. Pertaining to the availability of fire alarm, 50 (68%) responded in the affirmative that fire alarm is available in libraries for disaster management (M=2.83; 1.06)

Furthermore, descriptive statistics showed that a good number of the respondents 44 (60%) agreed that UPS/anti-virus is available as part of disaster management facility. Onwards, the findings showed that 47 (64%) agreed that there is availability of emergency exit doors in the libraries (M=2.70; M=1.15)

Also, many of the participants as represented by 39 (53%) disagreed with the availability of thunder arrestors in the libraries. Pertaining to the sand buckets in the library as one of available disaster management facilities, the sampled respondents 37 (50%) disagreed with the statement while (37 (50%) agreed with it (M= 2.45; STD= 1.19). Regarding to availability of smoke detectors, majority of the respondents (42 57%) disagreed with the statement. The average mean score (2.50) is equal to criterion mean score (2.50) indicates that there is almost 50% of disaster management facilities.

The study discovered that thunder arrestors and emergency doors are available for managing disasters. Even though many disaster facilities are available, the study discovered that CCTV camera, bomb detectors and smoke detectors are lacking in these libraries.

Research question 4: What is the opinion of Library staff about disaster management?

Table 6: Library Staff Opinion about Disaster Risk Management

S/N	Items on Staff Opinion about Disaster Risk Management	SD & D	SA & A	M	STD
1.	Disaster rarely occurs in libraries	31 (41.9%)	43 (58.1%)	2.58	1.11
2.	Library budget is small and cannot cater for disaster management	7 (9.5%)	67 (90.5%)	3.28	0.74
3.	Disaster risk management is not our priority	23 (31.1%)	51 (68.9%)	2.78	0.98
4.	It is better to sort it out at the time of occurrences	26 (35.2%)	48 (64.8%)	2.74	0.99
5.	It is forgotten because of other issues	32 43.2%)	42 (56.7%)	2.51	1.06
Aggregate Mean Score=		160.9	339	13.89	4.88
Number of Items=		8	8	8	8
Average Mean Score=		32.18	67.8	2.78	0.97

In order to answer this research question, descriptive statistics using table, frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations were computed. Majority of the respondents 43 (58%) strongly agreed that disaster rarely occurs in libraries while 31 (42%) disagreed with the statement (M=2.58; STD=1.11). The whole sample (n=67, 91%) strongly agreed that library budget is small and cannot cater for disaster management (M= 3.28; STD=0.74)

Furthermore, descriptive statistics showed that 51 (69%) strongly agreed that disaster risk management is not their priority. Furthermore, the respondents (n=48, 65%) strongly agreed that it is better to sort it out at the time of occurrences (M=2.74; STD=0.99). It is further expressed by the respondents (n=42, 57%) that disaster risk management is forgotten because of other issues (M=2.51; STD=1.06) .The average mean score 2.78 is greater than criterion mean score 2.50.

The opinion of the staff in the libraries studied include: disaster rarely occurs, library budget is meagre for disaster management and disaster management is not our priority. This shows that staff see disaster management as a practice that should not be given attention among other library practices. It can only be attended to when other activities have been settled.

Research question 5: What is the relationship between library management opinion about disaster and disaster management in libraries?

Table 7: Pearson Product-Moment Correlations between Library Staff Opinion about Disaster and Disaster Management in Libraries in North-Western Nigeria

L		Behavioral Intention	Actual Use
Library Management Opinion about Disaster	Pearson Correlation	1	.226**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.053
	N	74	74
Disaster Management	Pearson Correlation	.226**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.053	
	N	74	74

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 7 shows the result of Pearson Product-Moment Correlations between library staff opinion about disaster and disaster management:

In answering this research question, Pearson Product-Moment Correlations was used. Literature identifies various assumptions necessary to be taken into account before using Correlational statistical analysis. For instance, there was no case of missing data from the collected data before the final analysis. The correlation was used to assess the relationship between library staff opinion about disaster and disaster management in public libraries in North-Western part of Nigeria.

The result indicates that, there is a positive correlation between library staff opinion about disaster and disaster management in libraries with the data output of $r=.452$, $n=74$, $p<.0005$. Onwards, the coefficient of determination with square root of .452 (i.e. r value). It shows that there was 11.3% of shared variance between library management opinion about disaster and disaster management in public libraries in North-Western Nigeria. With the value of $r=.226$ which is above the required threshold of .5 , indicating a strong correlation or relationship between library staff opinion about disaster and disaster management in public libraries in North-Western Nigeria. This implies that the assumption or opinion of the librarians about disaster is important in addressing disaster management in various public libraries in North-Western part of the country.

Hypothesis

In this part, the result of hypothesis is presented. One sample t-test was employed to assess if there is a significant difference between staff opinion about disaster and disaster management in public libraries in North-

Western part of the country at 0.05 level of significance. The hypothesis states that: "There is no significant difference between staff opinion about disaster and disaster management in public libraries in North-Western Nigeria. The mean and standard deviation of staff opinion about disaster and disaster management in libraries were presented.

Interview was conducted with staff members of the following libraries in North-Western part of the country: Katsina State Public Library; Kano State Library Board; Kaduna State Library Board; Sokoto State Library Board, Kebbi State Library Board and Zamfara State Library Board. The primary purpose of the interview is to complement it with the results obtained from survey data of this research. There are four major items namely: (i) valuable resources of value; (ii) disaster experience; (iii) initiative for mitigation of disasters and risk prevention; and (iv) Ensuring effective disasters and risk management. Each of these is explicated in the subsequent paragraphs.

Concerning sources of value, the participant at Katsina State Public Library said that books and other resources are regarded as the most valuable resources. In addition, according to the participant at Kano State Library Board considered necessary information, materials, buildings and library facilities. The participant at Kaduna State Library Board considered all resources in the library including ICTs as most valuable resource in them public library. The respondents from Sokoto State Library Board considered all forms of informational records as sources of their value. Kebbi State Library Board responded that textbooks, newspapers, magazines are the sources of their value. The Director of Zamfara State Library Board said that reference materials, gift and exchange, donation from individuals, serial materials are considered as the source of value.

Regarding disasters experienced, mutilation, theft and stealing are the major disaster experienced by Katsina State Public Library; Kano State Library Board experienced occasional theft of users' belongings and mutilation of information materials; Kaduna State Library Board experienced downfall underground water/ flooding of library; Sokoto State Library Board experience fungal attacks, mutilation and theft, leakages of rainfall and dust infiltration; Kebbi State Library Board experienced only rain damage and Zamfara State Library Board experienced rodents attack.

Pertaining to measures for disaster management and risk prevention, Katsina State Public Library considered regular check-ups on entry point, fumigation and establishment of Niki-bindery as its initiative; Kano State Library Board considered security guardsmen, reducing closing hours hand effective monitoring of users as its initiative; Kaduna State Library Board considered avoiding keeping books everywhere (i.e. book are kept in certain area during raining season).

On disaster management facilities, Sokoto State Library Board are has fire alarms, smoke detectors, and five extinguishers. Also, staff and users are being trained on the proper use of facilities and equipment as well as regular fumigation within and outside the library; Kebbi State Library considered installation of fire extinguishers as initiative and Board and Zamfara State Library Board viewed that budget should be extol for the library in order to cater artificial and natural disasters.

5 Discussion

Undoubtedly, the respondents to the survey of this study are qualified because they are professionals in Library and Information Science. The results of the demographic information of the respondents especially the responses on the year of establishment of different libraries in the North-Western part of the country are traceable to more than two decades. This indicates that education has evolved in the geo-political zone for a long time. Kano as an ancient city has been one whereby the role of library could not be underestimated.

The result shows that the majority of the respondents have experienced disasters such fire, water, damage by rodents though with varying disagrees of experience. This concurs with Ugwuanyi (2015) who discovered that Nigerian libraries experience different kinds of catastrophic events, ranging from destruction of library caused by insects and rodents, floods and fires. This finding is also supported by the interview responses from the interview with the Heads of the various libraries thus , only mutilation, theft and stealing are the disasters experienced in our library (Katsina State Public Library).There has been occasional theft of users' belongings and mutilation of

information materials (Kano State Library Board) Kaduna State Library Board also attested to experiencing downfall underground water/ flooding of library.

The result shows that none of the libraries has experienced bomb attack or terrorism, even though some higher institutions and organizations have been devastated by terrorist attacks in the Northern part of Nigeria. Disaster experienced in the libraries will surely hinder the intellectual and social services rendered by the libraries.

It is noteworthy to say that even though the libraries have some disaster facilities, some of the very important ones are not available. Lack of important facilities such as bomb detectors, CCTV cameras is worrisome, considering the level of insurgency in Northern Nigeria where Boko Haram insurgents have meted a lot of destructions on institutional facilities as well as lives and property. This lack of facilities concurs with the studies earlier conducted by Ilo, Izuagbe, Mole and Ekwueme (2018) on the worrisome situation where major disaster preparedness facilities are lacking in the academic libraries studied in South West Nigeria. The finding equally agrees with that of Abareh (2014) who noticed that some major facilities for managing disaster were not available in the academic libraries studied in North Eastern Nigeria.

This therefore posits serious exposure of public library resources to attack by insurgents since the facilities needed to dictate and forestall the entrance of attackers are not available. The interview responses also renders credence to these findings thus Sokoto State Library Board provides fire alarms, smoke detectors, and fire extinguishers. Also, staff and users are being trained on the proper use of facilities and equipment as well as regular fumigation. This shows that firefighting facilities are the major ones available in the libraries. Kebbi State Library provides fire extinguishers as well.

The staff opinion about disaster leaves much to be desired. In the opinion of library staff according to the findings, disaster management is of secondary importance and should not be considered at the expense of other activities. This is in tandem with Buchanan (2000) who discovered that in spite of the importance of disaster preparedness and management, it is neglected in various libraries.

6 Recomendations

1. There is need for to fortify existing disaster management measures in order to avoid either the occurrence of disaster in the libraries or the destructive outcomes.
2. The importance of disaster facility cannot be overemphasized in public libraries. Considering the incessant destruction of lives and properties in Northern Nigeria by terrorists, the provision of disaster preparedness and management facilities becomes a non-negotiable issue. In specific terms, there is need for the provision of bomb detectors, CCTV, thunder arrestors and smoke detectors for the purpose of management, mitigation and recovery.
3. Library staff and management should as a matter of fact cultivate positive attitude towards disaster management. This is more so as their attitude towards disaster affects disaster management. Training on the effects of disaster on libraries and their resources may be of help in changing the orientation of staff towards disaster.
4. Public library management should ensure that adequate fund is made available forwards disaster preparation and management in libraries. Part of the challenges hindering the preparedness for effective management of disaster is the staff perception that the little available fund should be used on other library activities other than disaster management.

7 Conclusions

It will therefore be proper for these libraries to be conscious of the adverse effects of disaster The overall findings have demonstrated that public libraries in the North have experienced disasters at one point in time or the other. However, they are not quite prepared to manage disaster as seen in the responses. Apart from the fact that they have some facilities required to checkmate these unpleasant experiences, some important ones are not in place on their resources as well as facilities. This will help them cultivate a positive towards disaster management.

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