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Strategies and Policies for Disaster Management in Academic Libraries: a Case Study Of Kaduna State College Of Education Library, Gidan-Waya.

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**STRATEGIES AND POLICIES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN ACADEMIC
LIBRARIES: A CASE STUDY OF KADUNA STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
LIBRARY, GIDAN-WAYA.**

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Abstract

This study set out to investigate strategies and policies for disaster management in academic libraries using Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya as a case study. The research was driven by four research objectives which are: Finding out the nature of disasters that are common in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, investigate the causes of such disasters, identify possible preventive measures to be employed in the library, and developing strategies to curtail such disasters in the library. The research employed the descriptive survey method with the entire population of 30 staff serving as the sample of the study due to its manageable size and population size of the staff are not much. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents and the data was analyzed with the help of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The data is presented using tables, frequency count and simple percentages. Findings from the survey revealed that the Kaduna State College of Education Library had in time past experienced various forms of disasters such as roof leakages, theft, mutilation, pest and insect attack, fire outbreak etc. Natural causes, poor sanitation, negligence were attributed to being probably the major causes of the disasters thus good sanitation exercise, proper electrical and security installation, cooperation with several agencies, introducing a

disaster management plan and team are some of the possible solutions to preventing disasters in the library. The findings and recommendations of the study will be vital to aid library managers in curbing the devastating effects of disasters.

Keywords: Disaster, Library disaster, disaster management

1.0 Introduction

Disasters are unexpected occurrences that cause physical damage and destruction to lives and properties. Disasters of any kind, whether natural or man-made are often unforeseen and unpleasant to human experience because of the misfortune that result from them. McEntire and Myers (2004) describes disaster as an event, the timing of which is unexpected and the consequences seriously disruptive. Blagg (2007) sees disaster as an occurrence that causes death or destruction. From the definitions, disasters can therefore be understood as unexpected events, catastrophes, accidents, destruction to human lives and properties, etc. that are unforeseen but can be expected and the consequences guarded against through pro-active measures being adequately put in place.

Emergencies and disasters are natural hazards that make no distinction in the status of any society in the world. Their occurrences in different parts of the world have shown that they are a global phenomenon that do not acknowledge any community. It is also important to stress that these emergencies and disasters occur regardless of the development of a country or time. However, according to Uche, & Udo-Anyanwu (2006), disaster refers to an emergency caused by natural hazards or human-induced actions resulting in a significant change in circumstances over a relatively short time. Typical examples are death, displacement, diseases, loss of crops, damage to physical and severe infrastructure, depletion of natural and social capitals, institutional weakening and a general disruption of economic and social activity. Few examples of major floods in some countries are Jakarta: Indonesia 2013, Manila: Republic of the Philippines in 2012, Queensland: Australia 2011 and 2013, nineteen states in the federal republic of Nigeria 2012, Tennessee: Northern Mississippi base in the United States of America 2010, Yorkshire in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 2007, Southern Alberta in Canada 2005 and the Republic of Mozambique 2000, 2012 and 2013, Ezeanalu (2017). Common characteristics of all these disasters are massive devastation to the physical and emotional fabric of the environment; many aspects of human life are affected by them in terms of health, housing and access to food and water.

In many countries, natural hazards cannot be totally avoided, but minimizing its destructive impact on lives and the environment becomes a strong priority for many governments (Fischer, 2008). Learning from regular emergency and disaster management, certain countries such as New Zealand and United States of America have come to recognize flood and fire as a major natural challenge to be confronted within the national policy consciousness; hence efforts have been relentless in evolving multi-level but coordinated strategies in building resilient communities and combating the perennial hazards (Ndace, 2008). (Guha-Sapir, Vos, Below & Ponserre, 2006), noted that the shocks on the extent of damages both in human and material caused by natural hazards have quickened governmental actions. He further stated that, according to Walter (2011), Nigeria like many other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa by virtue of its location within the tropical latitude has been severely exposed to destructive influences of climatically induced hazards. Valuable resources have been lost as a result of the sheer magnitude of these problems and our inability to tackle them. The report also noted that many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are yet to demonstrate full preparedness to deal with such problems.

Disasters are veritable societal existential mishaps, referred to as emergencies; they have always seemed bound to occur, as a matter of eventuality (Okoli, 2014). As Ndace, (2008) rightly points out, as long as man lives there will surely be one form of disaster or the other. Over the past decade, the numbers of natural and human induced disasters have relentlessly risen and have considerably inflicted unquantifiable strife and injury on their impeccable victims, the unpredictability of their occurrences, how they occur and which one occurs. In view of the foregoing fact, the dramatic increase and the unprecedented damages caused by disasters in recent years have become a cause for national and international concern (Adedeji, Odufuwa, & Adebayo, 2012).

1.1. Disasters in libraries

The sporadic hits of disasters in different segments of the society have not exempted libraries, especially academic libraries where a great amount of national wealth is stocked. In a world of digital technologies, academic libraries have enough of disasters which have to do with any event that directly or indirectly affects the smooth administration of the library by disrupting its normal services to its users.

Ugwuanyi, Ebere and Chukwunonso (2015), observed that university libraries have remained the incontrovertible seats of wisdom, and the basis for cultural continuity and knowledge

dissemination. The endemic damages by disasters in libraries, whenever any of them strikes, leaves the affected library in a deplorable condition, no matter how the threats appear, or how they influence academic libraries, the ability to safeguard and preserve their collections should be uppermost in their policies. The key to achieving this goal lies in preservation management that enables long-term planning and reasonable decision making. Disaster management encompasses all management issues necessary to deal with incidents that threaten library buildings, collections, services and human lives. Academic libraries of today are technology-driven, many nascent disasters are evolving. For instance, changes in energy systems and lack of electricity supply endanger traditional library materials, just as digital materials are useless without energy supply. No library is immune to these disasters; depicting that any of them could befall any library at given time since it is totally inescapable without appropriate control measures. It becomes imperative from the foregoing that a study on disaster management be carried out with a view to identifying the preventive, technological and coping measures that are in place for disaster mitigation in Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya.

1.1.2. Brief history of Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya.

The Hand Book of Kaduna State College of Education (2012), indicate that the library was established in (1977), with a temporary site at Kafanchan with an annex at Manchok. Kaduna State College of Education is one of the fastest growing colleges in north-central Nigeria. The College is located in Jama'a Local Government Area with branches at Kafanchan and Gidan-Waya. The library was established at the inception of the College to meet the user's needs for information, knowledge, education, research, and recreation.

In terms of structures, facilities and human resources, the Kaduna State College of Education Library has a seating capacity for one thousand (1000) students (users), and the College also has Seven (7) professional and Twenty three (23) Para-professional librarians that man the affairs of the library. The College library has a total collection of 23,000 volumes of books; the e-library has over (67) computers. The College of Education library used KOHA software to facilitate their services and the resources are partially automated. Even though the library is supported in the College budget resources are also dependent on funding from Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND), which has facilitated massive expansion and development of academic programmes in the College Library instructional programmes of the school are undertaken through the General Studies Education (GSE) for all newly admitted students of the College.

The Kaduna State College of Education Library had never experienced a major disaster since inception but no library is exempted to minor damages caused by rodents, insect, micro-organism, mutilation, etc. which could cause damage to the library resources. The experiences from these tragic incidences have therefore compelled the management of the College to develop policy guideline to forestall such future occurrences. The aim of this guideline, among other things is to:

- a. Ensure lines of good communication with staff working in those areas.
- b. Ensure that staff are trained and prepared to play a positive role in preventing disasters.
- c. To know main areas of risk and to take steps to minimize the risk or to detect any problem as early as possible.

1.2. Statement of the problem

By nature, library materials are exposed to disasters of various kinds; such as flood, earthquakes, storms, hurricanes, war time destruction, bombings, rioting, malicious vandalisms, thefts, negligence, power surges and failures, insect attack, rodent invasion, fire, mutilation, etc. quite like disasters in any other human organization, they usually leave in their trail very unpleasant experiences. However, the particular circumstance of disasters in libraries is that they may bring about extensive damage or loss of information resources which are invaluable to human existence. From the disasters mentioned above, if any affects a library, there is bound to be destruction of library collections or structure, and sometimes irreplaceable materials that cost large sums of institutional money could be destroyed.

Khan (2003) reported that after a library has gone through disaster, recovery work takes a lot of time of the librarians and patrons who serve as volunteer workers in the rescue operation. It also involves a lot of money, labour and very valuable materials that may be hard to replace if damaged beyond repair. Therefore, there is need to plan ahead, not only to minimize permanent damage or loss to a collection, but also to try and prevent disaster from occurring. Ugwuanyi, Ebere and Chukwunonso, (2015), advised that librarians should not only play an active role in developing disaster plans, but should be realistically prepared, if the worst happens. This implies that such a situation should not be allowed to prevail in the life of any library. Unfortunately, according to NEMA (2010) report, there is no evidence that tertiary institutions in Nigeria are prepared against disasters. There is no empirically derived data or findings on the status of disasters in some of these libraries, particularly in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya. Even though human beings generally hate disaster, it is not a matter to ignore. One

obvious implication of ignoring disasters and their planning is that they increase the risk of the magnitude of loss when they occur, this explain why a study of this nature is needed to look into the disaster control measures at the Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya with the objective that the existence of such a policy would serve to put in place necessary pro-active measures to guard against unforeseen disasters and their consequences.

1.3. Objectives of the study

This study intends to investigate disaster control measures in academic library in Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya. Specifically, the study sets out to:

1. Find out the nature of disasters that are common in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya.
2. Investigate the causes of such disasters in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya.
3. Identify possible measures to be employed in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya.
4. Develop strategies to curtail such disasters in Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya.

1.4. Research questions

The following research questions are designed to guide the study:-

1. What kinds of disasters are common in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya?
2. What are the causes of such disasters in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya?
3. What control measures can be employed in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya?
4. What strategies can be taken to curtail disasters in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya?

Literature Review

1.5. Concept of disaster

The impact of a disaster upon a nation, community or an organisation can be very grievous, for it to be ignored. Disaster can occur or happen when least expected, it sometimes comes unannounced, this is the reason why adequate plans must be put in place to prevent the likelihood for occurrence of disasters and recover what might have been lost as a result of a disaster.

A disaster is an event or series of events, which give rise to casualties and damage or loss of properties, infrastructure, environment, essential services or means of livelihood on such a scale which is beyond the normal capacity of the affected community to cope with. Alegbeleye (1993), sees disaster as an unexpected event which puts people and materials at risk, damage buildings, destroy the information infrastructure, disrupts services and render documentary materials inaccessible to users. In other words, a disaster is an occurrence disrupting the normal conditions of existence and causing a level of suffering that exceeds the capacity of adjustment of the affected community or entity.

Akussah and Fosu (2001), relating disaster closely to libraries, defines disaster as an unexpected event with destructive consequences to the library materials. Also, Mathew and Eden (1996), sees library disaster as any incident which threatens human safety and damage library buildings, collections, equipment and systems. Alegbeleye (1993), writes that library disaster are tragedies that befall libraries, archives, registries, electronic data processing centres whose records and documents are destroyed. A disaster results in sudden removal of records and documents from accessibility and use.

1.5.1. Types of disasters

Disasters can take many different forms and generally all types of disaster can be grouped into the two classes or headings below:

1. Natural disasters.
2. Man-made disasters.

Natural disaster

Natural disasters are uninformed, unavoidable, more dangerous and destructive (Adedeji, Odefunwa, and Adebayo, 2012). An event that is caused by the natural forces of the earth and result in great damage and possibly loss of life. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2004), defines natural disaster as a sudden and violent event in nature (such as an earthquake, hurricane,

or flood) that kills or injures a lot of people or causes a lot of damage. Natural disasters happen in a situation when man has little or no control of it all.

Natural disasters include:

1. **Earthquakes:** A shaking of the earth's surface caused by rapid movement of the earth's rocky outer layer, (Bolt, 2008). Earthquakes affect libraries both directly and indirectly because if it does not affect the collections, it will affect the shelves as they might collapse and the contents be thrown on to the floor as only few books can withstand such experienced (Choji, 2014).
2. **Flood:** A flood is an overflow of an expanse of water that submerges land. The University of Ibadan alone suffered a lot of damages from flood running to over ₦20 billion, this includes the washing away of its fish farm valued at about ₦300 million, the zoological garden where a lot of animals were killed, and the destruction of books estimated at about ₦2 billion (Onwubiko, 2012).

Others includes Tsunami, Volcanic eruption, Hurricanes etc.

Man-made disaster.

The difference between natural and man-made disaster is the element of human intent or negligence that leads to human suffering and environmental damages, many may look like natural disasters, yet man has a direct hand in their occurrence. These are the net result of inadequately managed man-made hazards and they typically cost the most in terms of human suffering, loss of life and long term damage to a country's economy and productive capacity. A disastrous event caused directly and principally by one or more identifiable, deliberate or negligent human action. Popular examples of man-made disaster are civil unrest, fire outbreak, terrorism, biological infestation, theft and mutilation.

3. **Terrorism:** terrorism has become an issue and a major threat to the society as well as the libraries and other information centers. Terrorism act puts fear into people which will make them not to use the libraries. Shaman cited in Senyah and Lamptey (2011), reported that people have reduce visiting public buildings like the library due to the fear of becoming victims of assault from terrorist, during the Nigerian civil war of 1967-1970, the two libraries of the University of Nigeria at Nsukka and Enugu campuses lost over 60,000 volumes. Several other libraries were also affected; some of the libraries were burned while others looted (Choji, 2014). The new dreaded terrorist group named "Boko Haram" (Western education is a sin) sees

education and by extension the library as being outlawed hence do not pass any opportunity they get to destroy any library and schools in general (Genocide watch, 2015).

The library has been directly and indirectly affected by terrorism which has touched down the library most of the time. Below are some examples:

- a. **ISIS burns Mosul Library:** In the year 2015 Islamic state (ISIS) militants burned the Mosul library which housed more than 8,000 rare books and manuscripts. According to report ISIS rigged the entire building with explosive and its contents. Among its lost collections according to the fiscal Times, were manuscripts from 18th century. Syria books printed in Iraq's first printing house in the 19th century (Husna, 2015). According to UNESCO "the destruction of libraries and books in Mosul could be very well be one of the most devastating acts of destruction of library collections in human history."
 - b. **Mali rebels torched down on Library in Mali:** In the year 2013, it was reported by Harding (2013) that retreating Islamist insurgents fleeing from a town named Timbuktu set fire to a library containing thousands of priceless historic manuscript which according to the town's major is a "devastating blow to the world's heritage". The Mayor, Halle Ousmani Cisse affirmed that "Al-Qaida" allied fighters in 2013 torched two buildings that held the manuscripts, some of which dated back to the 13th Century. (Harding, 2013).
 - c. **Lebanon Al sa'eh Library lost 78,000 books to terrorism.** Extremist gunmen torched Lebanon second biggest library in the year of 2014, burning it to the ground, accusing the library of being run by a priest. The library was a national treasure containing 78,000 books, many of which exist in very few copies. Several other libraries has been torched down by acts of terrorism which not only leads to loss of materials, library building but in some severe cases even lives of librarians and library users (Murr Television, 2014).
4. **Fire outbreak:** Unlike in the case of terrorism and civil unrest where people intentionally set the library on fire, the library can also experience fire-outbreaks mostly caused by electrical sparks, power surges, negligence, smoking etc. but are not caused by deliberate efforts. Fire is often described as the greatest servant but the most master, difficult to control when it turns into inferno, as it wrath on burning and scorching everything on its path, fire has no respect for man, rich and poor alike (Onoyan-usina, Baba, Ladkiwa and Yakubu, 2017). The library has been on the receiving end of "brutal blows" from fire

outbreaks and inferno in Nigeria and the whole world at large. A few of this fire incidence will be highlighted below:

- a. Schemelzer (1968), Goetz (1972) in Sulieman (2009), reported that a minimum of 350 fires affected libraries in the United States between 1911 and 1961. This amount to the total loss \$15,143,314 in resources. Fires have been burning libraries since time immemorial. Alexandria library was thrice destroyed by fire. The US library of congress also suffered 3 disastrous fires. Goetz (1973), Sessa (1976), Alegbeleye (1993).

Alegbeleye (1993), comments on the form of structure and materials held in libraries which provide an ideal environment for the initiation of fire, since they contain combustible matter and materials that support combustion namely, books, documents and wooden furniture.

- b. University of Jos: The University of Jos Library has been on the unfortunate end of two fire outbreaks, one at the Bauchi Road Campus library of the institution and the other at the Naraguta Campus. Both incidences reduced to ashes the books and other resource in the libraries (Ezeanal, 2017).
- c. University of Ilorin Main Library: The University of Ilorin Library caught fire on the early hours of Thursday February 2nd 2017. The fire according to report from several sources started in the basement of the library as a mild explosion due to an electric circuit failure
5. **Damage caused by biological agent:** The disasters caused by biological agents such as micro-organisms, insects and rodents are generally known as bio-deterioration. Almost all book components, be it paper, leather, textiles or straw board used for binding are prone to attacks by these biological agents. The problem of bio-deterioration is a matter of considerable significance of tropical hot and humid climate. The climatic condition accelerates the growth and multiplication of living organisms. There is perhaps no library, which has not suffered the ravages of these agents of bio-deterioration (Kendra & Wachtendorf, 2006). These biological agents can be subdivided into:-

(i) Micro-organisms- Fungus or moulds, bacteria etc.

(ii) Insects

(iii) Rodents

1.6. Disaster Management

Disaster management refers to the steps taken to minimize the effect of a disaster. Disaster management according to NPDM (2012), is a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measure which are necessary for:

- (i) National development planning and disaster management
- (ii) Disaster prevention
- (iii) Disaster mitigation
- (iv) Disaster preparedness
- (v) Disaster response
- (vi) Disaster recovery

Disaster management according to the Red Cross (n.d.), can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspect of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of the disaster. Response phase is mainly concern with immediate and short term needs to curtail the spreading of the disaster, recovery phase is tasked with rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk according to UNISDR (2009), is the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences. It is usually associated with the degree to which humans cannot cope with a particular situation. The library should therefore protect and prepare itself to reduce her level of vulnerability to disaster. Disaster risk reduction also refers to the process, concept and practice of reducing risk of disaster through systematic efforts to analyze and managed the factors that lead to disaster. The use of early warning systems, application of many different types of scientific, technical and other skilled abilities to reduce the tendency of disaster occurrence (UNISDR, 2009).

Disaster risk management

Disaster risk management is the systematic process of using administrative directive, organizational and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improve coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impact of hazards and their possibility of disaster (United State Agency for International Development (USAID, 2012). It aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects of hazards through activities and measures for prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

National Policy on Disaster Management

No country or state is free from disasters hence a need for all and sundry to adequately prepare for the prevention, response and mitigation of disasters. In Nigeria, The National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF, 2010), provides a mechanism that serves as a regulatory guideline for effective and efficient disaster management in the country.

Few of the roles of the government through NEMA, SEMA and LEMA are:

- i. Formulate policy on all activities relating to disaster management in Nigeria;
- ii. Coordinate the activities of other stakeholders in Disaster Management.
- iii. Co-ordinate plans and programmes for efficient and effective response to disasters in the country;
- iv. Co-ordinate and promote research activities relating to disaster management in the country;
- v. Monitor the state of preparedness of all organizations and agencies which may contribute to disaster management in Nigeria;
- vi. Collate data and report from relevant agencies to enhance forecasting, planning and field operations of disaster management;
- vii. Educate the public on disaster prevention and control measures;
- viii. Co-ordinate and facilitate the provision of necessary resources for search and rescue and other types of disaster curtailment activities;
- ix. Co-ordinate and support the activities of non-governmental organizations and development partners engaged in disaster management in the country.
- x. Mobilize financial and technical resources from private sector, international non-governmental organizations and development partners for the purpose of disaster management in Nigeria;
- xi. Foster strong working relationship with all relevant National and International Agencies including the United Nations institutions for the reduction of disasters.

Disaster management life cycle

This refers to the shaping of public policies and plans that modify the cause of disasters or mitigate their effect on property, people and infrastructure. Choji (2014), quoting Warfield (2008), gives disaster management aims to reduce, or avoid the potential losses from hazards, assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims of disasters and achieve rapid and effective recovery. Haigh (2012), visualized the process of disaster management as a two phase cycle with post

disaster recovery informing pre-disaster risk reduction and vice versa. Disaster management life cycle consists of four distinct stages which aid in either preventing or mitigating the effects of disasters. They are:

1. Mitigation

This refers to the sets of activities aim to make the disaster less harsh, severe or violent. (Buchanan, 2003). Haigh (2012), gave building codes and zoning; vulnerability analyses, public education as examples of mitigation phase of disaster management life cycle. This requires the library to draw up policies and plans that would eliminate or reduce the tendency of disaster occurrence. Libraries can curtail smoking, eating, faulty electrical connection etc. to avoid disasters like fire outbreak, insect and other biological deterioration of books etc.

2. Preparedness

It is true that nobody hopes for disaster to occur but a contingency plan must be in place in case of any disaster anyways. The library must be ready to combat disaster at this stage, logistics like fire extinguishers, sprinkling systems, emergency exits, user education, emergency hotlines etc. should be put in place to prepare for any disaster. Also libraries should organize rehearsal to guide library staff on how to respond in the event of any disaster. Adedibu, Alao, and Adesina (2009), Buchanan (2002).

3. Response

This refers to emergency reaction in the event that a library experiences any disaster occurrence (Khan, 2003). Libraries should establish communications lines and partnerships with the fire service in the case of any outbreak, police to combat the threat of arsonist or terrorist, fumigation experts in case of biological infestation of the library etc.

4. Recovery

This is the phase after response, the library tries to regain, recoup. Recuperate and repossess all the material and structure lost during the disaster (Ojo-igbinoba, 1993), and “heal the wounds” sustained during the disaster.

Principle of Disaster Management

Alexander (2002), listed the following as some of the principles that must be observed in disaster management. According to him disaster management must be:

1. **Comprehensive:** disaster managers consider and take into account all hazards, all phrase, all impacts relevant disasters.

2. **Progressive:** disaster managers anticipate future disasters and take preventive and preparatory measures.
3. **Risk-driven:** disaster managers use sound risk management principles (hazard identification, risk analysis, and impact analysis) in assigning priorities.
4. **Integrated:** disaster managers in establishments should ensure unity of effort among all levels.
5. **Collaborative:** disaster managers create and sustain broad and sincere relationships among individuals and organizations to encourage trust, advocate a team atmosphere, build consensus and facilitate communication.
6. **Coordinated:** disaster managers synchronize the activities of all relevant stakeholders to achieve a common purpose.
7. **Flexible:** disaster managers use creative and innovative approaches in solving disaster challenges.
8. **Professional disaster managers value a science and knowledge-based approach:** based on education, training, experience, ethical practice, public stewardship and continuous improvement.

1.7. Empirical Studies

Several authors and scholars have carried out valuable researches related to the topic under consideration; this section seeks to give a little overview of some of their work. Ugwanyi, Ebere & Ezema (2015), carried out a research on the topic “managing disaster in university libraries in south eastern Nigeria: preventive, technological and coping measures.” Their study examined the types of disasters that occur in university libraries and the extent of application of preventive, technological and coping measures in managing disasters. Questionnaires were used to collect data, with a sample of 120 respondents, adopting the descriptive survey design. At the end of their research, it was realized that university libraries have in time past experience several disasters but very few measures were in place to prevent or manage such disasters. It can also be deduced from

their study that the major disasters faced by the libraries in South eastern Nigeria remains rain storm, water leakage, theft, mutilation and biological (insect) damaged to materials.

Disaster preparedness in Academic libraries: the case of Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology Library, Kumasi, Ghana is an example of another research on disaster management carried out by Ahenkorah-Marfo and Mensah (2010). Their paper examined the preparedness and awareness of staff of the Kwame Nkrumah University main library to prevent, fight and manage disasters. They utilized several instruments to collect data (questionnaires, observation and interview). It was realized that library is not well prepare to handle disaster, has no policy was on ground to combat disasters and the staff of the library lacks the necessary training or skills for disaster management.

Similarly, Sulieman (2009) conducted a research on disaster control measures in academic libraries in Nassarawa state. Theft and mutilation were discovered to be the major disaster faced by the library, followed by attack from insects and rodents. Descriptive survey method was used during the research with data collected using the questionnaires from 47 respondents. The researcher submitted that the library has not yet establish a measure to control these disasters they face.

Disaster management in academic libraries in Plateau State was a research conducted by Choji (2014), using a descriptive survey with a population totaling 60 librarians and 84 library officers from 21 academic libraries in Plateau State. The research revealed that the major disaster faced by academic libraries in Plateau State were rodents, fire, roof leakage, theft and mutilation. It is also worthy of note that only few of the libraries sampled have a disaster preparation plan. The researcher recommended that funds should be made available for libraries to properly prepare for any disaster.

Several researches has been carried out on Disaster management in the Library, few of them discussed above have shown that the Library is not adequately prepared to combat any occurrence of disaster. This is evident in the absence of a Disaster Management Plan, Policy or Team in the Library, extremely few library staff have any kind of training in managing disaster which ranges from bio-deterioration, theft and mutilation to more deadly disasters like earthquake, fire outbreak, flooding etc. the library and its management should therefore as a matter of urgency introduce disaster management measures and training to its staff members to be able to sufficiently prepare, respond and prevent disasters.

1.8. Methods and Procedures

This study adopted a Survey research design, due to its fact-finding nature, it also affords the researcher to choose a representative sample of the study and generalize the result of the findings on the entire population. Survey design is usually used to obtain facts by collecting the data directly from the population or sample (Wilson, 2010).

The study population for this research is the entire library staff of Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-Waya. The total number of the library staff is 30. For this study, the entire population will be utilized rather than a portion of the population; this is because the study population (30) is manageable. The Structured (Closed ended) questionnaire will be used, this type of questionnaire restricts the respondents to a set of options provided in the questionnaire and gives no room for the respondent to formulate their own responses, but rather select from a predetermined set of options. The questionnaire will be divided into two sections; the first section will be titled “demographic”, which will elicit general information about the respondents. The other sections will seek to answer the four research questions raised in chapter one and simultaneously meet the objectives of the study. Adequate methods were used to carry out test to ensure the validity and reliability of the instrument of data collection. The researcher will use the “face to face” method of data collection which requires the researcher to be physically present when the questionnaire is being administered. This method ensures high response rate from the study population. The data collected would be analyzed with the help of the computer software called Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS). This is to ensure that there is little margin

of error and reliable results are obtained and presented. Tables, Frequency counts, and percentages would be utilized when presenting the data.

1.9. Data presentation, analysis and discussion

Analysis and interpretation of data collected through the use of a structured questionnaire are provided below. The data are analysed using frequency counts and simple percentages, presented in tables.

1.9.1. Data presentation and analysis

Thirty (30) questionnaires were administered for this study, all were retrieved and usable and thus, the total number of response is thirty (30), $N = 30$.

Table 1: Gender of respondents

S/No.	Items	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Male	16	53
2.	Female	13	44
3.	No response	1	3
	Total	30	100

$N=30$

Table 1 above shows the gender of respondents; it reveals that there are 53% are males while 44% are females. Therefore, it can be said that there are slightly a higher number of male than female staff in the library.

Table 2: Age of respondents

S/No.	Items	Frequency	Percentage
1.	26-30 years	5	17
2.	31-35 years	5	17
3.	36-40 years	4	13
4.	41-45 years	4	13
5.	46years and above	11	37
6.	No response	1	3
	Total	30	100

$N=30$

Table 2 above shows the age distribution of the respondents, seventeen percent (17%) are between the ages of 26-30 years and 31-35 years, 13% are between the ages of 36-40 years and 41-45 years of age, while 37% are above 46 years of age. However, 3% did not specify age.

Table 3: Years of working experience of respondents

S/No.	Items	Frequency	Percentage
1.	1-5 years	5	17
2.	6-10 years	8	27
3.	11-15 years	5	17
4.	16-20 years	2	6
5.	21years and above	9	30
6.	No response	1	3
	Total	30	100

N=30

From Table 3 above shows the years of working experience of the library staff, 17% have 1-5 years of working experience, 27% have 6-10 years working experience, while another 17% have worked for about 11- 15 years in the library. Furthermore, 7% have worked for about 16-20 years, while 30% have a working experience of 21 years and above. 3% however did not specify years of working experience. From the table, it shows that majority of the staff are well experienced which is good for this study in terms of accuracy of data collected.

Table 4: Highest educational qualification of respondents

S/No.	Items	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Master's degree	1	3
2.	Bachelor's degree	6	20
3.	Ordinary National diploma	9	31
4	National diploma	7	23
5.	Senior secondary schools certificate	7	23
	Total	30	100

N=30

Table 4 above shows that only 3% have a Master's degree, 20% own a Bachelor's degree in Library Science, while 31% possess an Ordinary National Diploma. Furthermore, 23% own a Diploma in Library Science, and a Senior Secondary Certificate Examination. Educational qualification is important as it determines the promotion and work opportunity of the library staff.

Table 5: Training on disaster management

S/No.	Items	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	14	47
2.	No	16	53
	Total	30	100

N=30

Table 5 above shows whether the library staff has attended any training in disaster management, 47% responded yes, while 53% said they had not participated on any disaster management training. Thus, majority of the respondents have not attended any training on disaster management. This has wide implications as to level to which they can contribute in addressing challenges on issues of disaster.

Table 6: Disasters experienced at the Kaduna State College of Education Library

S/No.	Items	Yes		No		No Response	
		Freq.	Per(%)	Freq.	Per(%)	Freq.	Per(%)
1.	Flood	15	50	10	33	5	17
2.	Roof leakage	28	93	2	7	0	0
3.	Fire outbreak	18	60	11	37	1	3
4.	Theft and Mutilation	23	77	7	23	0	0
5.	Pest and insect attack	23	77	7	23	0	0
6.	Electrical power surge	18	60	12	40	0	0

N=30

Table 6 above shows that quite a number of disasters have occurred at the Kaduna State College of Education Library. On whether there has been flooding in the library, 50% responded yes, 33% responded no, while 17% did not respond. A high majority of 93% said there has been a roof leakage and only 7% disagreed. 60% of the respondents said there has been fire outbreak, 37% responded no, while 3% did not respond. Furthermore, on theft and mutilation of materials at the

Kaduna State College of Education Library, 77% said there is high mutilation of library materials, 23% however responded no. More so, another 77% said there had been insect and pest attack, and 23% said there has not been pest and insects attack. It was also revealed that 60% said there had been electrical power surge, although 40% disagreed to this claim. Thus it can be said that roof leakages is a major disaster experienced in the library followed by theft and mutilation, as well as pest and insect attack. Other forms of natural disasters experienced at the library include electrical power surge, fire outbreak and flooding.

Table 7: Causes of disasters at the Kaduna State College of Education Library

S/No.	Items	Yes		No		No Response	
		Freq.	Per(%)	Freq.	Per(%)	Freq.	Per(%)
1.	Mostly natural causes	24	80	6	20	0	0
2.	Poor library security	26	87	4	13	0	0
3.	Lack of proper fumigation	26	87	3	10	1	3
4.	Wrong electrical installation	22	74	7	23	1	3

Table 7 above reveals some of the major causes of disaster at the Kaduna State College of Education Library, 80% of the respondents said disasters mostly occur naturally in the library, 20% did not agree. Another eighty-seven percent said it is as a result of poor library security and (13%) percent responded no to this claim. Furthermore, 87% of the respondents identified lack of proper fumigation as a cause of disaster in the library, 10% responded no, while 3% gave no response. Wrong electrical installation was also identified by 74% as a cause of disaster in the library, 23% did not agree while 3% did not respond. From the table, the major causes of disaster in the library are poor library security and lack of proper fumigation. Other causes also include natural causes and wrong electrical installation.

Table 8: Measures to guide against disaster in the Kaduna State College of Education Library

S/No.	Items	Yes		No		No Response	
		Freq.	Per(%)	Freq.	Per(%)	Freq.	Per(%)
1.	Regular maintenance of electrical infrastructure	30	100	0	0	0	0

2.	Provision of fire extinguishers in the library	29	97	1	3	0	0
3.	Installation of smoke detectors	22	74	7	23	1	3
4.	Proper and constant sanitation	27	90	3	10	0	0
5.	More emergency exits	21	70	9	30	0	0
6.	Installation of close circuit camera television (CCTV)	24	80	6	20	0	0
7.	Introduction of barcode scanners to curb theft in the library	25	83	5	17	0	0
8.	Preventing users to carry bags into the library	26	87	4	13	0	0
9.	Constant fumigation exercise	23	76	5	17	2	7
10.	User education on disaster management	25	83	5	17	0	0

Table 8 above identifies measures to guide against disaster in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, it shows that 100% of the respondents indicated yes to regular maintenance of electrical infrastructure, 97% responded yes to the provision of fire extinguishers while three percent responded no. In terms of installation of smoke detectors, 74% of the responded said yes, 23% said no and 3% did not respond. Furthermore, 90% said yes to proper and constant sanitation, although 10% responded no, and 70% said yes to creating more emergency exits, while 30% of the respondents disagree. Installation of closed circuit camera television (CCTV) was also supported by 80% of the respondents, and disagreed by 20% of the respondents; introduction of barcode scanners also attracted an 83% yes and 17% no. Furthermore, in terms of preventing users to carry bags into the library, 87% agreed with a yes and 13% disagreed, 76% of also said yes to constant fumigation exercise, 17% said no while 7% gave no response. Finally, on user education of disaster management, 83% responded yes, while 17% said no. Thus, the major ways to guide against disaster in the Kaduna State College of Education Library is through regular maintenance of electrical infrastructure which has a 100% response rate. Others include provision of fire extinguished, proper and constant sanitation of the library, among several others identified in the table.

Table 9: Strategies to curtail disasters in Kaduna State College of Education Library

S/No.	Items	Yes		No		No Response	
		Freq.	Per(%)	Freq.	Per(%)	Freq.	Per(%)
1.	Development of disaster management plans and policies	28	93	2	7	0	0
2.	Disaster response simulation exercise for library staff	26	87	4	13	0	0
3.	Library cooperation with agencies like Fire fighters, NEMA, SEMA.	22	73	8	27	0	0
4.	Library staff should attend regular seminars on disaster management	26	87	3	10	1	3
5.	Installation of Close Circuit Television Camera (CCTV)	21	70	9	30	0	0
6.	Constant fumigation and dehumidification exercise	27	90	3	10	0	0
7.	Improve library security	27	90	3	10	0	0
8.	Insurance of the library	21	70	9	30	0	0
9.	Digitization of local collection	25	83	5	7	0	0

Table 9 above shows the strategies to help curtail disaster in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, 93% of the respondents suggested development of disaster plans and policies, however, 7% disagreed, on disaster response simulation exercise for library staff, 87% responded yes, while 13% said no, another 73% advised that libraries should cooperate with agencies like fire fighters, NEMA, SEMA etc. and 27% did not agree. Furthermore, 87% advised that library staff should attend regular seminars on disaster management, this was opposed by 10% and 3% did not respond. 70% said yes to the installation of Closed Circuit Television Camera (CCTV) and insurance of the library, while 30% said no. 90% suggested that there should be constant fumigation and dehumidification of the library and also improving the library security, 10% however did not agree. Finally, 83% advised the digitization of local collection while only 7% disagreed. Thus, all the

factors identified are significant strategies to curtail disaster in the Kaduna State College of Education Library.

1.9.2. Discussion of findings

Disasters, as earlier stated can occur at any time and location, thus effective measures must be employed by all especially the library to not only reduce the impact of disasters but also to prevent them. This is more imperative for the libraries as most library in this part of the world are not adequately funded therefore, the library cannot afford to lose precious resources to disasters. The data collected from the field work would be discussed below.

The age of the respondents were evenly distributed across different age groups from 20 years to 46 and above having a blend of young and the old, the same can be said of the working experience of the staff. The highest educational qualification of the staffs ranges from SSCE holders to Master's Degree holder.

The purpose of being prepared according to Ahenkorah-Marfo and Mensah (2010), is to enable an effective response when a disaster occurs, and this is typically achieved through a combination of documented plans, emergency supplies and staff training, supported by internal and external contact arrangements. Results from the survey shows that majority of the staff have no training on disaster management. The management of the library should therefore ensure that the library staff attends trainings and seminars on disaster management frequently.

Many researchers have showed that Libraries have in time past experiences various form of disaster. (Muir and Shenton, 2002), The Kaduna State College of Education Library has not been excluded, findings reveal that the library has experienced disasters such as flood, roof leakages, fire outbreak, theft and mutilation, pest and infect attack, electrical power surges. It is worthy of note that most of the disasters faced by the library can be easily prevented unlike more devastating ones like earthquakes, tsunami, cyclones etc.

Disaster sometime occurs unannounced without prior notice to anyone, disaster are caused by either natural or manmade factors. The disasters experienced at Kaduna State College of Education Library Gidan-wayaya are caused by the following: poor library security, lack of proper fumigation, wrong electrical installations etc while others are as a result of 'natural causes'. The library should therefore irrespective of the cause of the disaster, introduce plans and policies to curb the menace of disasters.

The essence of disaster management is not just to reduce the impact of disasters but also to present plans to prevent and mitigate disaster occurrence. This view is shared by Ojo-Igbinoba (1993), who stressed that disaster management aims at protecting people, libraries and materials, avoiding a disaster by being pro-active, reducing the possibility of disaster occurrence. The library staff of college of education Gidan-waya opined that measures that can be employed to guard against disasters are regular maintenance of electrical infrastructure, provision of fire extinguishers, installation of smoke detectors, proper and constant fumigation, more emergency exist, installation of CCTV and barcode scanners, constant fumigation, preventing bags into the library, and user education to not only reduce disaster occurrence but also to prevent them.

Furthermore, result of the survey also revealed several strategies to be taken to curtail disaster in Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-waya. These strategies are development of disaster management plans and policies, disaster response simulation exercise for library staff, insurance of the library, digitization of local collection, improvement of library security, fumigation and humidification of the library environment, and library cooperation with agencies like fire service, NEMA. SEMA, etc.

In conclusion, it is worthy of note that disaster management involves lot of finances thus library management of Kaduna State College of Education Library, Gidan-waya should not only pay “lip service” to disaster management but also back up the plans and policies by providing the funds necessary.

1.10. Conclusion

From the findings of the study, conclusions can be drawn that the Kaduna State College of Education Library have been experiencing some natural disasters, especially roof leakages, theft and mutilation and pest and insect attack etc. and are caused mostly by natural occurrences. It can also be concluded that poor library security, lack of proper fumigation and wrong electrical installations has been some of the causes of disasters in the library. In order to manage disasters in the Kaduna State College of Education Library, the management must work on the regular maintenance of electrical infrastructures, make fire extinguishers readily available to curtail fire outbreaks and constantly conduct proper sanitation and fumigation of the library to guide against pest and insect attacks.

1.11. Recommendation

From the findings of the study and conclusions that has been drawn by the researcher, the following recommendations would be made.

1. The library should improve its security measures in order to curtail disaster of theft and mutilation of library materials by the users. If the library security is enhanced, theft and mutilation will be greatly reduced.
2. There should be constant periodical fumigation and sanitation of the library surroundings so as to control pest and insect infestations and termites that could cause damage to wood library shelves, chairs, desks, etc.
3. Electrical installations in the library should be carefully done by experienced electricians in order to minimize the possibilities of electrical sparks that could cause fire outbreak. Thus, professionals and only experienced people should be used for the electrical wiring and installations of the library.
4. Adequate and proper drainage canals could be used to control erosion and flooding of the library during raining seasons. The drainage should also be free of dirt and blockages to ensure free flow of water.
5. Fire extinguishers should be kept permanently in the library premises in case of unexpected fire outbreaks to serve as an emergency control in addition to having a constant communication line with fire fighting agencies.
6. The library should harness new technological gadgets like the Close Circuit Television (CCTV) and Barcode scanners to beef up security in the library and fight against theft and mutilation.
7. The Library should have a disaster management plan that will encompass all the necessary actions to be taken and guidelines to be observed to curtail disasters. A disaster management team should be instituted.

1.12. Contributions to knowledge

From the discoveries of the study, the following contributions have been made to knowledge

1. Natural disasters are the most difficult forms of disasters to control and manage
2. Roof leakage is a prominent form of disaster experienced by libraries.
3. Most fire outbreaks in the library are caused by wrong electrical installations and poor appliances.

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