Disaster management in academic libraries in Benue State, Nigeria

Mary Ehi Adadu
Assistant Librarian
University Library and Information Services
Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria

Mbalamen Susan Ianna
Graduate Librarian
University Library and Information Services
Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria

Abstract

The place and relevance of academic libraries, their resources and services in the 21st century cannot be overemphasized. Hence this study is on disaster management in academic libraries in Benue State: problems and prospects. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The total population for the study was 205 library staff in 3 (three) academic libraries. No sampling technique was employed since the population was small and manageable. A structured questionnaire was used for collection of data and a response rate of 205 (100%) was recorded. Data collected were analyzed using frequency counts, percentages (%), mean ($\overline{X}$) and standard deviation (SD) to answer research questions A majority of the academic libraries were constrained among others by lack of disaster management plan, inadequate/malfunctioning firefighting equipment; lack of disaster management committee and lack of training on disaster management. Based on the findings, was concluded that librarians should be sensitized on the need for disaster management plan and policy in academic libraries in Benue State, Nigeria. It was recommended, among others, that awareness programmes on disaster management in the library should be provided as well as adequate funds for the management of disaster.

Keywords: Academic libraries, Disaster, Disaster management, Benue State, Nigeria

Introduction

Libraries in the 21st century are experiencing unprecedented change both in the provision of information resources and services. Librarians tend to embrace change due to insecurity. Hence, the relevance and vitality of academic libraries are at risk. The resources and services of the library which are very expensive to acquire are threatened by disaster occurrence. The changes in higher education require librarians to develop different techniques in procuring content, management of content; rights of access and collection development policies of risk associated with managing different activities of the library (Rehman, 2014). According to Abubakar (2011), academic library plays a significant role in teaching, learning and research, it is a subsystem of tertiary institution and not just a division for only providing services for studies and research only, it has become an important unit of the institutions information infrastructure and an active participant in the learning process.

Academic library is one of the potential learning environments that function at the tertiary education level. It is characterized by the abundance of information sources, serves as a storehouse of knowledge and it is concerned with the acquisition of materials for teaching and research, processing of materials for easy retrieval, and the dissemination of

information to facilitate the active and effective exploitation of the acquired resources (Singh and Kaur, 2009). An academic library is not only the basis of all teaching and study, it is the essential condition of research, without which additions cannot be made to totality of human existence. The library thus plays very important role to any institution, and should not be allowed to suffer any form of set back or disaster as this will affect the entire academic institution and her activities.

Statement of problem
Libraries and information centres are citadel of knowledge and should be protected from any form of destruction; however, records have revealed that many libraries have experienced disaster that has brought drastic destruction to them, with only a few fire extinguishers and sand mounted in some libraries as control measures. The dramatic increase and current damages caused by disasters in recent past have become a cause for national and international concern. Over the past decade, the number of natural and human induced disasters has risen and had considerably inflicted unquantifiable strife and injury on their victims.

Disaster can have serious financial implication and also cause disruption of services in an organisation. In fact, there is no library in the world that is free from risk and disaster, whether it is natural or man-made, it can happen at any time in any part of the world. In spite of the above scenarios, most of the libraries do not have disaster control plans. Consequently, there is need to sensitize management of institutions, stakeholders and librarians on the need for disaster preparedness. In order to avoid disasters that could affect the library it is therefore, necessary to have a disaster management plan; this study is aimed at identifying problems associated with disaster management in academic libraries in Benue State with the aim of chanting a way forward.

Objectives of the study
The objectives of the study are to identify:
1. types of disaster in academic libraries in Benue State, Nigeria,
2. causes of disaster in the libraries,
3. constraints that affect disaster management in the libraries, and
4. strategies that can be employed to improve disaster management in the libraries.

Literature review
There are different types of disaster in libraries. Akussah and Fosu (2001) and Alegbeleye (1993) classified disasters into natural and man-made. Natural disasters happen in a situation where man has little or no control over and they are those caused by natural phenomena such as earthquakes, hurricane; cyclone typhoon, volcanic eruption and drought while man-made are those caused by man and his activities they include water leakages, fire (including arson), explosion and impact, terrorist action, war and armed conflict. Water related disasters include, flood, resulting from heavy rain or high tide caused by hurricanes, typhoons or overflowing rivers due to heavy rain or internal sources. Other types of man-made disaster are bombings, malicious vandalisms, negligence, power surges and failures, insect attack, rodent invasion, fire, mutilation The external sources include storms that could cause linkage of water from the building or localized external flooding that seeps into the building. The internal sources include accidental discharge from internal plumbing such as the internal sprinklers, burst water pipes and overflowing sinks.

Disasters in academic libraries and other related information centers have become a common occurrence, thereby becoming a matter of great concern globally. Alegbeleye (1993) posited that a number of disasters have struck information centres in Africa. According to Blaikie, Terry, Ian and Ben (2003), disasters can be seen as human-made which implies that actions before hazard strike can lead to prevention. Thus, disasters result due to human failure to introduce appropriate disaster management measures. The term disaster refers to event that disrupts the normal functioning of a library which occurs at any time. These include fire, flood, theft, rain penetration, mutilation, paper decay, insect raids among others (National Research Council of the National Academics, 2007, Shaluf, 2009, Kaur, 2009). Disaster is a common phenomenon that happens unexpectedly, it usually comes unannounced and uninvited with disastrous consequences. According to Ahenkorah-Marfor and Borteye (2010), it is an incident which threatens human safety and damages. It also threatens library buildings, collections, contents, facilities and services. Library disaster is an event or series of events that significantly disrupt library's ability to support institutional activities and research over a period of time (Chandra, 2004). Adinku (2003) stated that library disaster is a sudden collapse of building due to an earthquake, fire outbreak, or faulty electrical gadgets, explosives or arson, windstorm, water/rainfall, leakages in library. Also busted pipes located in stack or deterioration of library materials due to mould formation or termites activities among others. Matthews (2005) asserted that disaster in an information centre is any eventuality that threatens by way of destruction of human and information materials as well as library equipment by damaging or destroying the library buildings and collections. UNISDR (2014) defined disaster as a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society. Disasters involve widespread human, material, economic or environmental impacts, which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. It is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functionality of a community or society that causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses. It could also be referred to as any incident which threatens human safety and damages or threatens to damage a library building, collection or items, equipment, systems and services. It is an event whose timing is unexpected, unpredictable and whose consequences are disastrous (Rehman, 2014).

World Confederation for Physical Therapy (2014) classified types of disaster into four main types, which are: Natural disasters, (floods, hurricanes, earthquakes and volcano eruptions) that have immediate impacts on human health and secondary impacts causing death and suffering from (for example) floods, landslides, fires, tsunamis. Environmental emergencies: including technological or industrial accidents, usually involving the production, use or transportation of hazardous material which occur where these materials are produced, used or transported. From the foregoing, it is useful to say that whether disaster be specific, secondary or complex they are not supposed to be overlooked.

Disasters are caused due to nature and man-made. Akussah and Fosu in Abdulrazaq, (2016) stated that natural disasters are caused by natural phenomena which includes the following; earthquakes, hurricane, cyclone typhoon, volcanic eruption and drought. Water disasters such as flood resulting from hurricanes and overflowing rivers due to heavy rain could be destructive. While man-made disasters includes water leakages, fire, explosion,

terrorist action, war and armed conflict. Historically, many libraries and information centers have been destroyed or seriously damaged by acts of war, bombardment and fire, deliberately or accidentally. Some of such disasters come unannounced and uninvited with disastrous consequences. The causes of disaster have been described by scholars to include power blowout or blackout, physical disaster; fire, floods; earthquakes and security disaster (Loch, Eden & Matthews, 1997; Aziagba & Edet, 2008; Kaur, 2009 in Njoroge, 2014).

Disaster management can be regarded as an organized, conscious efforts put in place to control any planned or unplanned catastrophe, it involves dealing with and avoiding natural and man-made disaster, preparedness before and rebuilding and supporting after disaster has happened. With a good disasters management programme, floods, fire and theft can be prevented or its effects become minimal. Disaster management encompasses broader management issues such as finance, risk assessment and training, Matthews and Eden (1996). Ottong and Ottong, (2013) defined disaster management as a process or strategy that is put in place to manage any type of catastrophic event that may take place. Disaster management therefore has to do with organized conscious efforts to curb the activities of disaster in the academic library. Ahenkorah-Marfo and Borteye (2010) stressed that the primary aim of disaster management is to protect material, physical and human resources of libraries. It also provide avenue for avoiding disaster by being pro-active, reducing the possibility and effects of disaster if it happens and expediting response and recovery efforts in an organized and systematic manner. According to Ngulube and Magazi (2006), disaster management is a key to protection of library materials from theft. It is necessary to mount disaster plans ahead of

time so as to avoid excessive destruction that disaster can cause since it cannot be predicted.

Disaster management is essentially aimed at reducing or avoiding potential losses from hazards, assuring prompt and appropriate assistance to victims as well as achieving rapid and effective recovery (Warfield, 2012). Disaster management includes disaster control planning. It also encompasses risk assessment, training and finance for a successful implementation. Disaster management can prevent fires floods, thefts among others from happening, and if they happen, their effect would be greatly minimized. Disaster control is a properly structured and systematic plan for staff. Ahenkorah-Marfo and Borteye (2010) stated that the following constraints affect disaster management, lack of planning at all levels, lack of mitigation planning; lack of coordination and networking, delayed response and lack of trained manpower and among others. Disaster reduction needs serious and concerted efforts with a multi layered cooperation and coordination between all the stakeholders, ranging from government agencies, NGOs, and library and information centers.

Akussah and Fosu in Ahenkorah-Marfo and Borteye (2010) noted that there are varying levels of lack of preparedness of most academic libraries for disasters this is in tandem with the opinion of Kostagiolas et al (2010) that academic libraries in Greek are not prepared to face disaster as they do not conduct regular rescue/evacuation and firefighting/extinguishing drills. The staff should also know the risks involved and their roles they ought to play in the event of an actual disaster. Disaster management is paramount because of the value of materials, services and security measures provided in academic libraries. Most of these materials, physical facilities and human lives can be destroyed by various disasters. In order to

prevent great losses brought about by disasters, it is necessary to take precautions.

Methods
. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The entire population of two hundred and five (205) library staff from Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi, (FUAM) (120 Library staff), Benue State University, Makurdi (BSU) (76 Library staff) and Alfred Akawe Torkura College of Advance and Professional Studies, Makurdi (AATCAPS) (9 Library staff) (see table below) comprising librarians and support staff total enumeration in three (3) academic libraries in Benue State was used for the study. A structured questionnaire titled "Disaster Management on Academic Libraries Questionnaire (DMALQ). Response rate of 205(100%) was recorded and used for data analysis. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean scores ($\overline{X}$) and standard deviation (SD) to answer research questions.

Results and discussion
This section deals with the presentation and analysis of data obtained from responses. Thus in line with the objectives, data obtained are presented in this section.

Table 1 shows the mean and standard deviation of responses on types of disaster occurrence in academic libraries. Results revealed that Electrical faults is ($\overline{X}$ 3.30, SD = 0.77), mutilation ($\overline{X}$ 3.26, SD = 1.06), windstorm ($\overline{X}$ 3.11, SD = 0.96), insect/ rodent attack ($\overline{X}$ 2.72, SD = 1.15), network break down ($\overline{X}$ 2.72, SD = 1.04), and thunder storm ($\overline{X}$ 2.50, SD = 0.96), while earthquake ($\overline{X}$ 1.34, SD = 0.50), war ($\overline{X}$ 1.28, SD = 1.06), flood ($\overline{X}$ 1.54, SD = 0.83) burst water pipes ($\overline{X}$ 1.87, SD =

0.96). Also fire is ($\overline{X}$ 2.02, SD = 1.04), theft ($\overline{X}$ 2.35, SD = 1.18), sand storm ($\overline{X}$ 2.35, SD = 1.93) and rioting ($\overline{X}$ 2.38, SD = 1.06). The grand mean for types of disaster occurrence in academic libraries is $\overline{X}$ 22.34, SD = 0.94.

Table 2 shows the mean and standard deviation of responses on the causes of disaster in academic libraries in Benue state. Results revealed that removal of books from the library without registering ($\overline{X}$ 3.54, SD= 0.90), Borrowing library materials without returning them($\overline{X}$ 3.09, SD = 0.59), careless handling of library materials ($\overline{X}$ 2.94, SD = 1.08), roof leakage is ($\overline{X}$ 2.93, SD = 0.66), untidy library environment($\overline{X}$ 2.86, SD =1.20), computer virus invasion($\overline{X}$ 2.67, SD = 0.95), poor architectural design ($\overline{X}$ 2.57, SD =1.08), improper monitoring of library users at the exit ($\overline{X}$ 2.55, SD = 1.16), poor storage ($\overline{X}$ 2.39, SD = 0.91) dropping of food remnant in the waste bin inside the library ($\overline{X}$ 2.36, SD = 1.02), faulty air conditioning system ($\overline{X}$ 1.83, SD = 1.06) and faulty electrical wiring ($\overline{X}$ 1.37, SD = 0.72). The grand mean for causes of disaster in academic libraries in Benue State is ($\overline{X}$ 2.58, SD = 0.95).

Table 3 shows mean and standard deviation of responses on constraints to disaster management in academic libraries the result reveals that; no disaster management committee in place ($\overline{X}$ 3.40, SD=0.94), inadequate thunder /lighting protectors in place ($\overline{X}$ 2.90, SD=1.19), inadequate/malfunctioning firefighting equipment ($\overline{X}$ 2.85, SD=1.11), lack of disaster management plan in place ($\overline{X}$ 2.82, SD = 0.72), lack of training on disaster management ($\overline{X}$ 2.79 SD=0.86), use of

substandard electrical installation equipment ($\overline{X}$ 2.75, SD=0.79), inadequate Security personnel in the library ($\overline{X}$ 2.56, SD=1.02), inadequate fumigation of the library and its environs ($\overline{X}$ 2.55, SD=0.96), ineffective disaster management plan in place ($\overline{X}$ 2.47, SD= 0.98), poor awareness on disaster issues ($\overline{X}$ 2.40, SD=0.93), inadequate budgetary allocation for disaster management in libraries ($\overline{X}$ 2.30, SD=1.02), lack of good design of library building ($\overline{X}$ 2.02 SD=0.80), lack of improved computer systems in place ($\overline{X}$ 2.20, SD=0.96) The grand mean for constraints of disaster management in academic libraries is($\overline{X}$ 2.62, SD = 0.94).

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of responses on the types of disaster occurrence in academic libraries (N=205)

S/N	Types of disaster	Mean	SD	Remark
1.	Electrical faults	3.30	.77	Agree
2.	Mutilation	3.26	1.06	Agree
3.	Windstorm	3.11	.96	Agree
4.	Network break down	2.72	1.04	Agree
5.	Insect/rodent attack	2.72	1.15	Agree
6.	Thunder storm	2.50	.96	Agree
7.	Rioting	2.38	1.06	Disagree
8.	Sand storm	2.35	.93	Disagree
9.	Theft	2.35	1.18	Agree
10.	Fire	2.02	1.04	Disagree
11.	Burst water pipes	1.87	.96	Disagree
12.	Flood	1.54	.83	Disagree
13.	Earthquake	1.34	.50	Disagree
14.	War	1.28	.69	Disagree
	Grand Mean	2.34	0.94	Disagree

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of responses on the causes of disaster in academic libraries   (N=205)

S/N	Causes of disaster	Mean	SD	Remark
15	Removal of books from the library without registering	3.54	.90	Agree
16	Borrowing library materials without returning them	3.09	.59	Agree
17	Careless handling of library materials	2.94	1.08	Agree
18	Roof leakage	2.93	.66	Agree
19	Untidy library environment	2.86	1.20	Agree
20	Computer virus invasion	2.67	.95	Agree
21	Poor architectural design	2.57	1.08	Agree
22	Improper monitoring of library users at the exit	2.55	1.16	Agree
23	Inadequate preparation to handle disaster	2.44	1.02	Disagree
24	Poor storage	2.39	.91	Disagree
25	Dropping of food remnant in the waste bin inside the library	2.36	1.02	Disagree
26	Faulty air conditioning system	1.83	1.06	Disagree
27	Faulty electrical wiring	1.37	.72	Disagree
	Grand mean	2.58	0.95	Agree

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation of responses on the constraints that affect disaster management in academic libraries   (N=205)

S/N	Constraints of disaster management	SD	Mean	Remark
43	No disaster management committee in place	3.40	.94	Agree
44	Inadequate thunder /lighting protectors in place	2.90	1.19	Agree
45	Inadequate/malfunctioning firefighting equipment	2.85	1.11	Agree
46	Lack of disaster management plan in place	2.82	.72	Agree
47	Lack of training on disaster management	2.79	.86	Agree
47	Use of substandard electrical installation equipment	2.75	.79	Agree
49	Inadequate Security personnel in the library	2.56	1.02	Agree
50	Inadequate fumigation of the library and its environs	2.55	.96	Agree
51	Ineffective disaster management plan in place	2.47	.98	Disagree
52	Poor awareness on disaster issues	2.40	.93	Disagree
53	Inadequate budgetary allocation for disaster management in libraries	2.30	1.02	Disagree
54	Lack of improved computer systems in place	2.20	.96	Disagree
55	Lack of good design of library building	2.02	.80	Disagree
	Grand Mean	2.62	0.94	Agree

Table 4: **Mean and Standard Deviation of responses on the Strategies for Disaster Management in Academic Libraries (N=205)**

S/N	Strategies for Disaster Management	Mean	SD	Remark
60	Enlightenment campaign/training on disaster and its management in libraries	3.42	.94	Agree
61	Installation of antivirus on computer systems	2.95	.48	Agree
62	Proper electrical installations should be done in the library	2.85	1.24	Agree
63	Having good state-of-art disaster compliant buildings	2.83	.84	Agree
64	Having a disaster management plan in place	2.82	.72	Agree
65	There should be disaster management committee in place	2.81	1.09	Agree
66	Have phone numbers of fire services to call in terms of disaster striking	2.70	.87	Agree
67	Frequent fumigation of the library	2.60	1.13	Agree
68	Carry out routine maintenance of library building (plumbing and electrical) fittings	2.60	1.05	Agree
69	Adequate budgetary allocation for disaster management	2.55	.98	Agree
70	Installation of thunder/lighting protectors should be mounted on library building	2.55	.99	Agree
71	Provision of emergency exit routes	2.43	.93	Disagree
72	Provision of more functional firefighting equipment	2.34	1.01	Disagree
73	Adequate security personnel be provided to the library	2.33	.91	Disagree
	Grand Mean	2.70	0.94	Agree

Table 4 shows mean and standard deviation of responses on strategies for disaster management in academic libraries in Benue State. The results revealed that Enlightenment campaign/training on disaster and its management in libraries ($\overline{X}$ 3.42, SD=0.94), installation of antivirus on computer systems has a ($\overline{X}$ 2.95, SD=0.48). proper electrical installations should be done in the library ($\overline{X}$ 2.85, SD=1.24), having good state of art disaster compliant buildings ($\overline{X}$ 2.83, SD=0.84), having disaster management plan in place has ($\overline{X}$ 2.82, SD=0.72), there should be disaster management committee in place ($\overline{X}$ 2.81, SD =1.09), have phone number of fire services to call in terms of disaster striking ($\overline{X}$ 2.70, SD=0 .87), frequent fumigation of the library ($\overline{X}$ 2.60, SD=1.13), carry out

routine maintenance of electrical fittings ($\overline{X}$ 2.60, SD=1.05), adequate budgetary allocation for disaster management ($\overline{X}$ 2.55, SD=0.98), installation of thunder/lighting protectors should be mounted on library building ($\overline{X}$ 2.55, SD=0.99), provision of emergency exit routes ($\overline{X}$ 2.43, SD=0 .93), provision of more functional firefighting equipment ($\overline{X}$ 2.34, SD=1.01), adequate security personnel be provided to the library ($\overline{X}$ 2.33, SD=0.91). The grand mean for strategies of disaster management in academic libraries is ($\overline{X}$ 2.70, SD=0.94).

Discussion
The findings in Table 1, revealed that disaster such as mutilation, insect/ rodent attack, windstorm, electrical faults, thunder storm and network break down occur in the

libraries understudy, and this may imply unexpected events with destructive consequences to library materials. Disasters have serious financial implication and also can cause disruption of services and occurrence of disaster could be very devastating. Therefore, University libraries have to be proactive in taking actions that can lead to prevention before hazard strike.

Table 2 revealed that roof leakage, careless handling of library materials, removal of books from the library without registering, borrowing library materials without returning them, improper monitoring of library users at the exit, untidy library environment, computer virus invasion and poor architectural design were causes of disaster in academic libraries in Benue State. This implies that destruction and devastation of library resources and the provision of library services remain a critical factor in the management of libraries.

The results in Table 3 revealed that there are constraints affecting disaster management in academic libraries in Universities such as lack of disaster management plan in place, inadequate/malfunctioning firefighting equipment, lack of disaster management committee, lack of training on disaster management, use of substandard electrical installation equipment, inadequate thunder / lighting protectors in place, inadequate fumigation of the library and its environs and inadequate security personnel in the library. Thus, in the event of a disaster the likelihood of a stampede is great. The findings of this study confirm the findings of Hlabaangani and Mnjama (2008) which submitted that most academic libraries lack availability of emergency exits. The opinions of the librarians differed significantly on the constraints of disaster management and effect on academic libraries. The results were expected because these could be some of the reasons for lack

of disaster management plan and policy in academic libraries in Benue State, Nigeria.

The results in Table 4 revealed that the strategies for improving disaster management in academic libraries includes disaster management plan, installation of antivirus on computer systems, adequate budgetary allocation for disaster management, functional disaster management committee, enlightenment campaign/training on disaster and its management in libraries, having good state-of-art disaster compliant buildings, provision of emergency exit routes, having phone numbers of fire services to call in terms of disaster striking, proper electrical installations should be done in the library, frequent fumigation of the library, installation of thunder/lighting protectors should be mounted on library building, carrying out routine maintenance of library building (plumbing and electrical) fittings should be in place to help mitigate disasters in academic libraries.

Conclusion

Academic libraries in Benue State suffer disaster ranging from windstorm, mutilation, electric fault, insect and rodent attacks and network break down among others as a result of inadequate provisions and disaster management plans. However, if libraries and management of institutions become proactive and put in place proper electrical installations, state of the-art disaster compliant building, having disaster management plans in place these can prevent or mitigate the effects of disaster on the academic libraries in Benue State.

The following recommendations were made based on the findings of the study:

1. Awareness programmes on disaster management in academic libraries in the universities should frequently be organized for librarians to increase

the level of awareness of information provision on disaster management in the library.

2. Disaster preparedness plan should be put in place by each institution to help cope with any disaster. This would go a long way to enhance level of Disaster preparedness in the library.

3. Adequate funds should be provided for the management of disaster in the library. This will go a long way to deal with disaster occurrence and provide periodic maintenance of the library facilities.

4. The constraint of disaster management in academic libraries could be addressed if routine fumigation of the library environment is carried out to reduce the effect of rodents, insects and other biological agents that destroy library resources.

5. Qualified professionals should be engaged in the planning, building and electrification of academic library buildings.

References

Abdulrazaq, B. A. (2016). Disaster and security management in academic libraries in Nigeria. *Journal of Information Resource Management*, *4* (2), 82- 89.

Adinku, S. (2005). Towards disaster preparedness and recovery planning procedure for libraries. *African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science, 15*(1), 76.

Ahenkorah-Marfo, M. & Borteye, E . M. (2010). Disaster preparedness in academic libraries: The case of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology Library, Kumasi, Ghana. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0196007 5 .2010.501417)

Akussah, H & Fosu, V. (2001). Disaster management in academic libraries in Ghana. *Africa Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science*, *11*(1), 1-16.

Akussah, H. (1996). The preservation of traditional library and archival materials in the "harsh" Ghanaian environment. *African Journal of Library, Archival and Information science, 1*(1), 19-28.

Alegbeleye, B. (1993). *Disaster control planning for libraries, archives and electronic data processing centres in Africa*. Ibadan: Option Book Information Services.

Blaikie, P., Cannon, Terry, D. I., & Ben, W. (2003). *At risk: national hazards, people's vulnerability and disaster*. London: Routledge. Retrieved from https://www.amazon.com/At-Risk-Naturai-Vulnerability-Dis asters/dp/041 5252164.

Chandra, H., (2009). Disaster management in libraries and information centres, *Proceedings of The 12th National Convention of Knowledge, Library and Information Networking* (NACLIN 09) held at Punjab university, chandigerh sept. 22-30, 2009. 273-287. Retrieved Nov., 2015.

Hlabaangani, K. & Mnjama, N. (2008). Disaster preparedness in information centres in Gaborone, Botswana. *African Journal of Library, Archives and Information Science, 18* (1), 3-10.

Kaur, T. (2009). Disaster planning in university libraries in India: a neglected area. *New Library World*, *110* (3/4), 175-87.

Kostagiolas, P., Araka, I., Theodorou, R. & Bokos, G. (2011). Disaster management approaches for academic libraries: An issue not to be neglected in Greece Library management 32(8/9),516-530. http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/014 35 12 1 11 . 1187888

Matthews, G. & Eden, P., (2006). Disaster

management training in libraries, *Library Review*, *45*(1), 30-8.

Matthews, G. (2005). Disaster management and libraries; planning into reaction: the institutional perspective, preparing for the worst, planning for the best: protecting our cultural heritage from disaster: *Preconference to the 69th IFLA General Conference and Council Proceedings* in Berlin, Germany, 2003, 61-74.

National Research Council. (2007). *Recovering from disaster: A summary of the October 17,2007 Workshop of the Disasters Roundtable*. Washington, DC: The National AcademiesPress. https://doi.org/10.17226 /1 2196.

Ngulube, P. & Magazi, L. (2006). A protecting documents against disasters and theft: The challenges before the public libraries. South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal.

Njoroge, R. W. (2014). *An Investigation on disaster preparedness and mitigation for computer based information systems in selected university libraries in Kenya*. An unpublished Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Education of Kenyatta University.

Ottong, E. J., & Ottong U. J. (2013). Disaster management of library materials in federal universities in Cross River and Akwa Ibom States, Nigeria. Retrieved from www.acade meresearchj ourn als .o rg/...2013.../disaster-management-of-library-material.

Rehman, U. A. (2014). Importance and measures of disaster management in libraries. *EuropeanScientific Journal* June 2014 /special/ edition,1

Shaluf, I. (2009). *An overview on disaster*. Disaster prevention and management Manual.*16* (5), 687-703.

UNISDR (2014), Terminology on disaster risk reduction. Retrieved on 27th September 2017 from https://www.unisdr.org/we/infor m/terminology

Warfield, C. (2012). Disaster management cycle. Retrieved from http://www.gdrc.org/uem/disasters/ 1-dmcycle.html.

World Confederation for physical therapy (2014). The role of physical therapist in disastermanagement. WCPT report. Retrieved from www.wcpt.or g/sites/wcpt .org/file/.

About the authors

Mary Ehi Adadu is an Assistant Librarian at Benue State University Library and Information Services, Makurdi, Nigeria, and a member of the Nigerian Library Association. She holds B.Sc. (LIS) from Benue State University and MLIS from Federal University of Agriculture,Makurdi. She can be contacted at madadu@bsum.edu.ng, maryadadu@yahoo.com and +2347064934165.

Mbalamen Susan Ianna**,** is currently a Graduate Librarian at University Library and Information Services, Benue State University, Makurdi. A certified librarian, she holds B.Sc. from Benue State University and PGDE. She can be contacted via susanianna2018@gmail.com and +2348036308980.