

DISASTER MANAGEMENT READINESS IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES: AN INSIGHT INTO ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN SOKOTO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study investigated disaster management readiness in Nigerian Universities: an insight into academic libraries in Sokoto State. The objectives were to; find out awareness of disaster management policy; find out the disaster mitigation measures; examine level of knowledge of emergency preparedness among staff of risk management units and find out disaster policy implementation challenges in the selected universities in Sokoto State. The population for the study was all the 60 librarians in the three selected universities in Sokoto State. The study adopted a descriptive research design and questionnaire was used as method of data collection. Results showed that most of the respondents were aware of the formulated policy on all activities relating to disaster management in their university library. The study found that larger percentage of the respondents has strong knowledge of disaster mitigation measures to eliminate and reduce the impacts on disaster on risks of hazards in their university library. The study found that more respondents have a very strong knowledge of emergency preparedness among staff of risk management units of the selected universities. The study discovered that there are various challenges affecting disaster policy implementation in selected universities in Sokoto State which include inadequate funding of disaster management training, which is a critical factor to disaster policy implementation. Based on the findings, the study recommended that University authority should ensure that university formulated policy on all activities relating to disaster management in the university library among others.

Keywords: Disaster Management, University Education, Academic Libraries, Sokoto

Introduction

Disaster management is a process of effectively preparing for and responding to disasters. It involves strategically organizing resources to lessen the harm that disasters cause and also involves a systematic approach to managing the responsibilities of disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. According to Tulane (2021), it is a comprehensive approach to preventing, preparing for, responding to, and aiding in emergency recovery efforts. Disaster management readiness is the control planning, measures, training

and procedures put in place to confront any disasters. It can result from human and natural disasters. Human disasters arise from the negligence and attitude of human beings towards averting disasters. For instance, failure to switch off the light after working hours can cause fire disaster which could damage building and other important infrastructural facilities in the school. The second causes of disaster is the nature, these are earth quake, wildfire, flooding, wind among others which can also damage university library structures. Alegbeleye (in Issa, Aliyu, Adedeji & Rachel, 2012) agreed that the simplest and most common disasters are group into natural and man-made categories. They stated further those natural disasters are happenings, over which man has very little or no control and are generally initiated by such events as floods, earthquakes, storms, cyclones and hurricanes; among others. Man-induced disasters include war-time destruction, bombings, rioting, malicious vandalism, arson, negligence, power surges and failures. Irrespective of sources of disasters, the destruction and devastation they cause or threaten to cause to library resources and the provision of library services remain a critical factor in the management of libraries.

The knowledge of disaster management will afford the heads of departments to safeguard the school facilities from imminent destruction including the library materials from disaster. Library is the most vital place to be protected from damages and destruction tendencies as it is regarded as source of information to students, lecturers, and other users. Library is a primary source of information where print and non-printed materials and all information are kept and preserve for users to access either manually or electronically. Therefore, it is imperative to safeguards this very important place and its contents from any forms of disasters be manmade or natural disasters in library. Morgan and Smith (2016) noted that disaster management techniques assist in determining the likelihood of hazards and

lessening the negative impacts of disasters on e-library services. Despite the importance of disaster management plans, studies from different countries show that they are not common among libraries. It is imperative that every institution of higher learning establish a disaster risk management team saddle with the responsibility of design of disasters risk framework for mitigation, response and recovery in digital university library repository. This team must include the librarians with minimum certification in disaster management as Ihuoma (2021) observed that in Nigeria, improving the quality of human resource is the main priority of Librarians.

When considering a vital role play by library in the provision of information to users in their quest for sound and qualitative education, there is need for disaster management in Nigerian library. Nigeria National Disaster Framework (2019) provides a mechanism that serves as a regulatory guideline for effective and efficient disaster management in Nigeria. Some of the framework's objectives are to establish functional disaster management institutions at all levels of governance to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to and recover from disaster events in Nigeria; develop capacity of relevant institutions and stakeholders for effective and efficient disaster management. However, it is saddling that most public and private libraries in African countries, Nigeria inclusive have shown in their lack of readiness through policies, non-challant attitude, and manners for disaster by taking the issue of disasters with levity. Study by Morgan and Smith (2016) found that the majority of academic and public libraries in South Africa did not have a disaster management plan.

Whether spearheading emergency management for human-made or natural disasters, professionals in the field play invaluable roles in saving lives and reducing suffering. For

instance, at the library level, disaster may be as a result of faulty electrical appliances in the offices and university library is a community that owns many infrastructural facilities like buildings, vehicles, electrical appliances, operational facilities, viewing centers and information materials among others. Therefore, it is imperative for the university library management to prioritize disaster management in their domains.

Statement of the Problem

Despite the effort of The National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) to provide a mechanism that serves as a regulatory guideline for effective and efficient disaster management in Nigeria, it is observed that higher institutions in Nigeria make little or no efforts at safeguarding the library and its valuable contents against any form of disasters. In addition, the attitude of employees towards disaster prevention, response and recovery is worrisome. The shabby construction works which culminated into building collapse at various stages and even the completed ones are pointer to the manner in, which we are ready to tackle issue of disaster on our campuses. It is against this background that this study was designed to examine disaster management readiness in Nigerian universities, an insight into academic libraries in Sokoto State, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions were investigated in the study:

1. What are the levels of awareness of disaster management policy in the selected Universities in Sokoto State?
2. What are the levels of knowledge of emergency preparedness among staff of risk management units of the selected Universities in Sokoto State?
3. What are the disaster mitigation measures in Universities in Sokoto State?
4. What are disaster policy implementation challenges in the selected Universities in Sokoto State?

Literature Review

Disaster is defined by the United Nations (2020) as a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society, which involve widespread human, material, economic or environmental impacts that exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology, 2020). Looking at disaster in a generic information management context, it can be viewed as any incident which threatens human safety; and/or damages or threatens to damage a library's buildings collection (or items therein), equipment and system. Alegbeleye (1993) defined disaster as an event that "results in the sudden removal of records and documents from accessibility and use"; stating further that the disaster can be regarded as an occurrence that temporarily or permanently render information contained in document inaccessible.

Meanwhile, England and Evans (2007) noted that disasters strike too many libraries, finding them unprepared for action. Aina (2004) stated that it is necessary for the library to have in place plans that would mitigate the effects of a disaster. For example, in case of fire disaster, there should be an abundance of fire extinguishers at appropriate places in the library and staff should be trained on how to handle them in putting out the fire. He stressed that it might also be necessary for a library to insure its holdings against such risks as fire, flood and earthquake.

According to Nigeria Center Disease Control (2015), another disaster experienced in Nigeria is fire disaster. Fire disasters are not restricted to private homes alone but include public houses, government buildings, warehouses, sawmill, market places, filling stations, schools, road fire and incidences involving cars and trucks along the road. Usually many fire incidences in Nigeria leave similitude of disastrous impacts on their victims and organizations. Fire incidents have brought so much untold hardship, pains and deaths to many residents in Nigeria. Disaster management has four (4) phases which include mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. In Nigeria, The Federal Government through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) shall perform the following disaster management functions which are formulated policy on all activities relating to disaster management in Nigeria; coordinate the activities of other stakeholders in Disaster Management, co-ordinate plans and programmes for efficient and effective response to disasters in the country; co-ordinate and promote research activities relating to disaster management in the country; monitor the state of preparedness of all organizations and agencies which may contribute to disaster management in Nigeria; collate data and report from relevant agencies to enhance forecasting, planning and field operations of disaster

management; and educate the public on disaster prevention and control measures among others.

Ruth and Patric (2019) studied the nature and consequences of disaster, role of government in disaster risk management and problems affecting emergency preparedness and response from government. They reported that disasters were seen to be sudden, calamitous and deadly in nature. Its types included natural disasters (e.g wild fire, floods, landslides, hurricanes, drought, damaging winds, tsunami, debris flow, hurricanes and volcanic eruption) and man-made disasters (economic collapse, terrorist attacks, chemical threat, biological threat, nuclear accidents, wars, explosions, oil and chemical spillage, fire, flood etc). Government role in disaster risk management included education, monitoring, coordination, data collation, research activities, policy making and prompt responses to prevent and control disaster at all levels. Similarly, Issa et al (2012) study examined disaster preparedness at the State public library, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria. Their observation revealed that there are no disaster management experts on ground in the library as members of staff have little or no considerations for possibility of occurrence of disasters. It was gathered that apart from the general alarm that is meant to announce and alert occupants of the library in an event of disasters, there are no such essential disaster detection and prevention devices as smoke/fire detector, water sensing alarm etc. this presumes that there could not have been the equally essential periodic evaluation of the fire prevention system in use. The only visible preparation against fire disaster was the ample provision of fire extinguisher at every strategic place; precisely on every floor of the library's two storey building. Though the library staff are said to be trained on how to use fire extinguisher to suppress fire in case of a fire emergency, there

was no way to verify the state of the fire extinguishers just as the ability of the library staff to handle them effectively for the purpose meant could not be confirmed.

However, studies have shown that various problems are confronting effective disaster management in Nigeria which includes inadequate funding, differences in emergency management structures, inadequate disaster education, lack of collaboration among different levels of government, and corruption. Other hindrances to disaster preparedness included education, coordination, research and planning.

Methodology

The study employed descriptive survey design. The populations of sixty 60 librarians were drawn from three universities in Sokoto State. Total enumeration sampling technique was adopted in the selection of librarians and library staff in the selected universities in Sokoto State. This was because of the smaller population. Therefore, all the 60 librarians constituted the sample for the study. Responses from the questionnaires were coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The principal method of analysis was descriptive statistics such as simple frequency counts and percentages.

Results

This section of the research addressed the presentation and discussion of the research findings in line with the research questions that were raised in the study. This presented as follows:

Table 1: Demographic Data of Respondents

Demographic Variables		Freq.	Perc.
Institutions	Usmanu Danfodiyo Uni. Skt	28	47.7%
	Sokoto State University	20	33.3%

	Shehu Shagari Uni. Of Edu.	12	20.0%
	Total	60	100%
Gender	Male	35	58.3%
	Female	25	41.7%
	Total	60	100%
Years of Service	1-10	13	33.3%
	10-20	15	21.9%
	20-30	15	25.3%
	30 above	17	19.5%
	Total	60	100%
Age bracket	15-20	14	23.3%
	21-25	12	20.0%
	26-30 and above	34	56.7%
	Total	60	100%

Source: Author's field work, 2024

Table 1 shows response on the distribution of respondents by institution. 28(46.7%) were from Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto. 20(33.3%) of them were from Sokoto State University, while 12 representing 20.0 percent were from Shehu Shagari University of Education, Sokoto. In essence, the majority of the respondents were from Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto. The table also shows response on the distribution of respondents by gender. 35(58.3%) were male 25(41.7%) of them were female. This indicated that most of the respondents were male.

Table 1 shows response on the distribution of respondents by years of service. 13(33.3%) have 1-10 years of service, 15(21.9%) were between 10-20 years of service, 15(25.3%) were between 20-30 years. Another 17(19.5%) spent between 30 years and above in service. In essence, larger percent of the respondents have spent 1-10 years in service. It also shows response on the distribution of respondents by age bracket. 14(23.3%) were between age range of 15-20 years, 12(20.0%) were between 21-25 years and 34(56.7%) were 26-30 years. This suggested that majority of the respondents were 30 years.

RQ 1: What is the level of awareness of disaster management policy in the selected universities in Sokoto State?

Key: Strongly Aware (SA), Aware (A), Not at All (NAA)

Table 2: Level of Awareness of Disaster Management Policy in the Selected Universities

S/N	STATEMENTS	(SA)	(A)	(NAA)
1.	I am aware of the formulated policy on all activities relating to disaster management in your university library.	29 (48.3%)	15 (25.0%)	16 (26.7%)
2.	I am aware of the coordination of the activities of other stakeholders in Disaster Management in the university library.	25 (41.7%)	17 (28.3%)	18 (30.0%)
3.	I am aware of the co-ordination plans and programmes for efficient and effective response to disasters in the university library.	28 (46.7%)	16 (26.7%)	16 (26.7%)
4.	I am aware of the co-ordination and promotion of research activities relating to disaster management in the university library.	20 (33.3%)	27 (45.0%)	13 (21.7%)
5.	I am aware of the co-ordination and facilitation of the provision of necessary resources for search and rescue and other types of disaster curtailment activities in your university library.	26 (43.3%)	24 (40.0%)	10 (16.7%)
6.	I am aware of the mobilization of financial and technical resources from private sector, international non-governmental organizations and development partners for the purpose of disaster management in your university library.	24 (40.0%)	21 (35.0%)	15 (25.0%)
7.	I am aware to perform such other functions which, in the opinion of the Governing Council are required for the purpose of enhancing effective disaster management in your university library.	23 (38.3%)	28 (46.7%)	9 (15.0%)

Source: Researchers' field work (2024).

Table 2 shows response on the distribution of respondents on the level of awareness of disaster management policy in the selected universities in Sokoto State. Majority of the respondents 29(48.3%) strongly agreed that they were aware of the formulated policy on all activities relating to disaster management in their university library and 28(46.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they were aware of the co-ordination plans and programs for efficient and effective response to disasters in the university library. Similarly, results showed that 27(45.0%) of the respondents strongly aware of the co-ordination and promotion of research activities relating to disaster management in the university library.

However, 16(26.7%) of the respondents were not aware at all of the formulated policy on all activities relating to disaster management in their university library. The table shows that 18(30.0%) of the respondents were not aware at all of the coordination of the activities of other stakeholders in disaster management in the university library and 16(26.6%) of them were not aware of the co-ordination plans and programme for efficient and effective response to disasters in the university library. 15(25.0%) of the respondents were not aware of the mobilization of financial and technical resources from private sector, international non-governmental organizations and development partners for the purpose of disaster management in your university library at all. The implication of this table to the study is that majority of the respondents were strongly aware of disaster management policy in the selected universities in Sokoto State.

RQ 2: What are the levels of knowledge of emergency preparedness among staff of risk management units of the selected Universities in Sokoto State?

Table 3: Level of Knowledge of Emergency Preparedness among Staff

S/N	STATEMENTS	VHL	HL	LL	NA	.
1.	I have the knowledge of disaster mitigation measures eliminate and reduce the impacts of disaster on risks	28 (46.7%)	21 (35.0%)	7 (11.7%)	4 (6.7%)	

of hazards in the university library.				
2. I have the knowledge of proactive measures taken before an emergency or disaster occurs in the university library.	26 (43.3%)	24 (40.0%)	8 (13.3%)	2 (5.0%)
3. I have the knowledge of proactive measures taken before an emergency or disaster occurs in the university library.	24 (40.0%)	23 (38.3%)	6 (10.0%)	7 (11.7%)
4. I have the knowledge of encouraging accident prevention and risk reduction among librarians in the university library.	23 (38.3%)	19 (31.7%)	4 (6.7%)	14 (23.3)
5. I have the knowledge of construction of storm cellars and fallout shelters are further examples of personal mitigative actions.	27 (45.0%)	18 (30.0%)	5 (8.3%)	10 (16.7%)
6. I have the knowledge to develop capacity of relevant Faculties and departments for effective and efficient disaster management in the university library.	21 (35.0%)	23 (38.3%)	7 (11.7%)	9
7. I have the knowledge of establish functional disaster management units at all departments in the university library.	(15.0%)			
8. have the knowledge of capacity building on how to prepare for, prevents, mitigate, respond to and recover from disaster events in the university library.	25 (41.7%)	17 (28.3%)	9 (15.0%)	9 (15.0%)

Source: Researchers' field work (2024).

Table 3 is the representation of the responses of the sample of on the level of knowledge of disaster management policy in the selected universities in Sokoto State. 28(46.7%) of the respondents have the knowledge of disaster mitigation measures to eliminate and reduce the impacts on disaster on risks of hazards in the university library. The table shows that 26(43.3%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they have the knowledge of proactive measures taken before an emergency or disaster occurs in the university library. Another 27(45.0%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they have the knowledge of

construction of storm cellars and fallout shelters are further examples of personal mitigative actions. 25(41.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed of having the knowledge of capacity building on how to prepare for, prevents, mitigate, respond to and recover from disaster events in the university library.

The table shows that 8(13.3%) of the respondents disagreed that they have the knowledge of proactive measures taken before an emergency or disaster occurs in the university library and 14(23.3%) of them strongly disagreed of the knowledge of encouraging accident prevention and risk reduction among librarians in the university library and 10(16.7%) strongly disagreed of the knowledge of construction of storm cellars and fallout shelters are further examples of personal mitigative actions. The implication of the table is that majority of the respondents have strong knowledge of disaster mitigation measures in the selected universities in Sokoto State.

RQ 3: What are the disaster mitigation measures in Universities in Sokoto State?

Key: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SA),

Table 4: Disaster Mitigation Measures in Universities in Sokoto State

S/N	STATEMENTS	SA	A	D	SD	.
1.	There are skills of preparing equipment and procedures for use when a disaster occurs in the university library.	24 (40.0%)	23 (38.3%)	8 (13.3%)	5 (8.3%)	

2. There is knowledge to respond more efficiently in an emergency situation in the university library.	27 (45.0%)	24 (40.0%)	6 (10.0%)	3 (5.0%)
3. There is knowledge of identification of facilities and transportation routes in the university library.	21 (35.0%)	25 (41.7%)	7 (11.7%)	7 (11.7%)
4. There is knowledge of description of emergency response procedures, on and off campus.	19 (31.7%)	20 (33.3%)	12 (20.0%)	9 (15.0%)
5. There is knowledge of how to outline emergency notification procedures to all faculties and departmental libraries.	28 (46.7%)	22 (36.7%)	4 (6.7%)	6 (10.0%)
6. There is knowledge about outline of evacuation plans in case of disaster in the university library.	26 (43.3%)	17 (28.3%)	8 (13.3%)	9 (15.0%)
7. There is knowledge about outline of evacuation plans in case of disaster in the university library.	23 (38.3%)	15 (25.0%)	12 (20.0%)	10 (16.7%)
8. There is knowledge of methods and schedules for exercising emergency response plans in the university library.	16 (26.6%)	28 (46.7%)	9 (15.0%)	7 (11.7%)
9. There is knowledge of an assessment of what sort of threats exist in the university library.	25 (41.7%)	23 (38.3%)	6 (15.0%)	6 (15.0%)

Source: Researchers' field work (2024)

Table 4 shows response of the respondents on the level of knowledge of disaster preparedness and management. 24 of the respondents have a very strongly knowledge of skills of preparing equipment and procedures for use when a disaster occurs in the university library. The table also shows that 28(46.7%) of the respondents answered that they a very strongly of how to outline emergency notification procedures to all faculties and departmental libraries and 28(46.7%) of these respondents have strongly knowledge of an assessment of what sort of threats exist in the university library and 38(63.3%) of the respondents answered that they have a very strongly knowledge of an assessment of what sort of threats exist in the university library. However, it is also observed that 12(20.0%) of the respondents have mild knowledge of description of emergency response procedures, on and off campus. Moreover,

21(35%) answered low knowledge of an assessment of what sort of threats exist in the university library. This shows that majority of the respondents have a very strong knowledge of disaster preparedness and management in the selected universities in Sokoto State.

RQ 4: What are the disaster policy implementation challenges in the selected universities in Sokoto State?

Key: Critical Factor (CF), Major Factor (MF), Low Factor (LF), Not At All (NAA)

Table 5: Challenges of Disaster Policy Implementation in the Selected Universities in Sokoto State

S/N	STATEMENTS	(CF)	(MF)	(LF)	(NAA)
1.	Inadequate funding of disaster management training in the university library.	49 (81.7%)	5 (8.3%)	3 (5.0%)	3 (5.0%)
2.	Differences in disaster management structures at the university library level.	31 (51.7%)	10 (16.7%)	5 (8.3%)	14 (23.3%)
3.	Lack of collaboration among different category of staff in the university library.	27 (45.0%)	13 (21.7%)	8 (13.3%)	8 (13.3%)
4.	Corruption and embezzlement of allocated funds for disaster management in the university library.	30 (50.0%)	15 (25.0%)	6 (10.0%)	9 (15.0%)
5.	Inadequate disaster education to members of staff in the university library.	29 (48.3%)	20 (33.3%)	7 (11.7%)	4 (6.7%)
6.	Poor coordination, research and planning on disaster management.	33 (55.0%)	14 (23.3%)	4 (6.7%)	9 (15.0%)
7.	Lack of preparedness towards the prevention of all forms of disaster.	24 (40.0%)	20 (33.3%)	9 (15.0%)	7 (11.7%)
8.	Lack of prompt response towards the control of all forms of disaster in the university library.	25 (41.7%)	11 (18.3%)	10 (16.7%)	14 (23.3%)
9.	Poor mitigation measures to avert disaster in the university library.	29 (48.3%)	21 (35.0%)	4 (6.7%)	6 (10.0%)

Source: Researchers' field work (2024).

Table 5 shows the response of the respondents on the disaster policy implementation challenges in the selected universities in Sokoto State. Majority of the respondents 49(81.7%) agreed that inadequate funding of disaster management training in the university library is critical challenge. The table shows that 31(51.7%) of the respondents also agreed that differences in disaster management structures at the university library level. The table also shows that 29(48.3%) of the respondents answered that inadequate disaster education to members of staff in the university library is a critical factor and 33(55.0%) of the respondents answered that poor coordination, research and planning on disaster management is a critical factor. However, 14(23.3%) of the respondents disagreed that differences in disaster management structures at the university library level is a challenge and 20(33.3%) answered that lack of preparedness towards the prevention of all forms of disaster is a mild factor. The table shows that 25(41.7%) of these respondents answered that lack of prompt response towards the control of all forms of disaster in the university library is a mild factor. The implication of this table is that larger percent of the respondents agreed that various challenges are militating against effective disaster management policy implementation.

Discussion of the Findings

The study found that more respondents strongly aware of the formulated policy on all activities relating to disaster management in their university library. The response to research question one showed that more respondents with 48.3 percent strongly aware of disaster management rules and procedures in their university library. This finding supported by the Nigeria National Disaster Framework (2019) which provides a mechanism that serves as a regulatory guideline for effective and efficient disaster management in Nigeria.

The study found that there more respondents strongly agreed that they have the knowledge of disaster mitigation measures to eliminate and reduce the impacts on disaster on risks of hazards in the university library. This finding was confirmed by the response to research question two where larger percent of 46.7 the respondents agreed that they have the knowledge to develop capacity of relevant faculties and departments for effective and efficient disaster management in the university library. This was in line with Morgan and Smith (2016) that disaster management techniques assist in determining the likelihood of hazards and lessening the negative impacts of disasters on e-library services. Jaffin (2018) added that described emergency management as the organization and management of the resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspect of emergencies. This aim is to reduce the harmful effects of all hazards, including disasters.

The study found that there was a very strongly knowledge of how to outline emergency notification procedures to all faculties and departmental libraries of the selected universities in Sokoto State is strong. These results of research question three showed that item 5 has 46.7 percent indicating a very strong knowledge. This finding correlated with the Federal Emergency Management Agency(2021) specific objectives with reference to the creation of the disaster risk programme to establish a disaster risk management training and education centre in Nigeria, develop an education and training programme for all disaster risk management practitioners. However, the finding of this study was contrary to the result of Issa et al (2012) who found that there are no disaster management experts on ground in the library as members of staff have little or no considerations for possibility of occurrence of disasters.

The study discovered that there are many challenges affecting disaster management policy implementation in the selected universities. These challenges include: inadequate funding of disaster management training, differences in disaster management structures at the university library, lack of collaboration among different category of staff in the university library, corruption and embezzlement of allocated funds for disaster management in the university library, inadequate disaster education to members of staff in the university library, poor coordination, research and planning on disaster management, lack of preparedness towards the prevention of all forms of disaster, lack of prompt response towards the control of all forms of disaster in the university library are found to hindered effective disaster management policy implementation. This findings correlated with the result of Fagbemi (2011; Onuoha 2009) and Ruth and Patricia (2019) whose found that among the various problems confronting effective disaster management in Nigeria include but not limited to, inadequate funding, differences in emergency management structures at the state level, inadequate disaster education, lack of collaboration among different levels of government, and corruption.

Conclusion

The knowledge of disaster management is very important among the university community for the purpose of preventing, mitigating, and recovery in case of disaster. However, the awareness level of disaster management among library staff is critical to the protection of library resources and materials in the university library. Again, the prevention and mitigation of both manmade and natural disaster required that the librarians and other staff in the university work together to avert any kind of disaster. However, lack of cooperation and collaboration among staff is a great treat to protection of the university

infrastructural facilities especially library resources in the university. The level of cooperation and collaboration among university staff go a long way in determining preparedness for disaster. Therefore, it is important for the university authority to work toward effective collaboration among all university staff especially library staff.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. The University authority should ensure that university formulated policy on all activities relating to disaster management in the university library. Such policy should be made readily, available, and accessible to staff members and students in the university.
2. It is imperative for the university authority to organize seminar, training or workshop on disaster mitigation measures. This will help staff to acquire basic skills in disaster mitigation measures eliminate and reduce the impacts of disaster on risks of hazards in the university library.
3. The library authority should embark on training on emergency notification procedures to all faculties and departmental library staff. This will help to raise their awareness level of disaster management and protection of library resources in the university.
4. The university management should embark on inter faculties, department and unit transfer of staff especially library staff. This will foster cooperation and collaboration among staff and also encourage synergy among them.

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