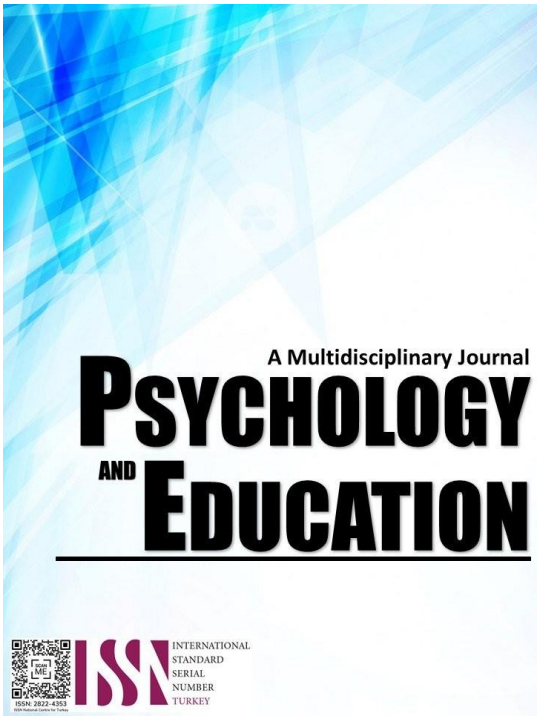
THE LEVEL OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MIDSAYAP, NORTH COTABATO



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Research Article

The Level of Disaster Preparedness of Library Personnel in the Municipality of Midsayap, North Cotabato

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine and assess the level of disaster preparedness of library personnel in the Municipality of Midsayap. A total of 32 library personnel from the 12 libraries in the municipality served as respondents. A descriptive-quantitative approach was employed, utilizing a modified questionnaire and a researcher-made instrument. The findings revealed that the majority of the respondents are generally prepared when it comes to disaster. However, the study found no significant difference in disaster preparedness among library personnel when grouped according to their gender, educational attainment, years of service, types of libraries, sitting capacity, and number of resources.

Keywords: *disaster, disaster preparedness, assessment, library personnel, characteristics*

Introduction

ibraries have always been seen as portals to information (Sharma et al., 2018). Libraries, back in ancient Greece, played an essential role in society. According to Strabo, an ancient geographer, Aristotle was the first to gather a collection of books and teach the kings of Egypt how to arrange a library. The resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning, support literacy, and education, and help mold new ideas and perspectives central to a creative and innovative society (Kintsugi, 2024). Moreover, the library houses collections in various formats arranged by information specialists or other professionals who offer easy access to physical, digital, bibliographic, or intellectual materials. Additionally, the library provides services and programs that aim to inform, educate, or amuse a broad range of individuals from all walks of life while promoting individual learning and the advancement of society (Eberhart, 2022). Thus, a library's function in an organization is to give its esteemed clients access to materials in various formats, such as print and digital collections (Shoaib et al., 2020).

Meanwhile, a disaster is, by nature, an unexpected event that potentially threatens human lives and infrastructure, including libraries. It is a sudden calamitous event that might cause tremendous damage and loss (Srivastava, 2024). The Philippines is an archipelago adjacent to the Pacific Ocean and encircled by a vast body of water. It is situated physically close to the terrifying Pacific Ring of Fire and is a nation prone to disasters (The World Bank, 2023). The Davao City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO) disclosed that around sixty structures, both public and privately owned, in Davao, located in the southern Philippines, sustained damage due to the 6.6 magnitude earthquake that affected various areas of Mindanao (Castillo, 2019). Additionally, Cor Jesu College in Digos City suffered extensive damage following a 6.3 magnitude earthquake that hit a wide area of Mindanao (Fernandez, Lacorte, and Mercado, 2019).

Furthermore, Kidapawan City experienced Intensity VII, or "destructive," shaking after a magnitude 6.5 earthquake that resulted in the collapse of the building that housed Eva's Hotel (Luna, 2019). Meanwhile, according to the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), initial estimates from the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) place the fire-related losses at the historic Manila Central Post Office building at approximately P300 million (Dominggo, 2023). On the other hand, Superio et al. (2019) found out in their study that libraries in Marawi City are typically vulnerable to disasters, lacking preparation for both minor and major calamities due to the absence of disaster management plans and trained staff.

While maximizing the utilization of library resources is essential for everyone, it is equally important to ensure their preservation for future generations. Both natural and man-made disasters could pose a potential threat to library resources, rendering them inaccessible and worthless. Therefore, it is imperative to implement appropriate measures to secure these resources against any possible damages, irrespective of their likelihood. Natural disasters are almost unpredictable, let alone preventing their occurrence. Thus, it is essential to adequately prepare for them and mitigate their potential havoc on library collections (Ugwuanyi, 2015). Furthermore, any disaster—natural or man-made—has the potential to interfere with library operations and services, endangering the lives of librarians. Therefore, effective disaster preparedness is essential to reducing the effects of any disaster (Sharma et al., 2018). According to Crocetto (2006), as cited by Echezona et al. (2012), it benefits collections. It enhances the academic library's overall quality by preparing a strategy to get things rolling in the case of a calamity.

Moreover, although natural hazards cannot always be avoided entirely in many nations, many governments now rank reducing their detrimental effects on human life and the environment as a high priority (Fischer, 2008). However, one of the most common problems of some libraries nowadays is their unpreparedness for several unforeseen natural and man-made disasters, which usually damage library collections. Additionally, preventive measures to protect and preserve the collection shall be undertaken. The library shall have policies on security and control to safeguard it from damage, loss, mutilation, and theft. A disaster preparedness, response, and recovery plan for the collection shall be formulated and implemented. The plan shall include microfilming and digitization of special and archival

collections. Proper environmental conditions shall be maintained, and good housekeeping practices shall be implemented. First aid treatments (e.g., mending torn pages, erasing unnecessary writings, binding, etc.) to conserve damaged and deteriorated materials shall be implemented in accordance with existing standards and accepted practices for conservation. Basic treatments (e.g., washing, de-acidification, humidification, etc.) shall also be considered. Library personnel shall attend training programs on preservation and conservation, including disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, to equip them with knowledge and skills to preserve library collections (CMO No. 22s. 2021). Hence, this is why disaster preparedness is crucial for libraries and ensuring library personnel are well-equipped to promptly and effectively respond in times of crisis. They must remain prepared, alert, and, most importantly, knowledgeable about the appropriate actions to take during and after a disaster. Library personnel must be knowledgeable enough to establish safety protocols, conduct risk assessments, and educate the staff and library users about the emergency procedures in place (Ugwuanyi, 2015).

This study assessed the disaster preparedness level of library personnel in the municipality of Midsayap, North Cotabato. Thus, the researchers were convinced that this crucial and timely issue of the safety of library collections in times of crisis should not be taken for granted. Assessing the disaster preparedness of library personnel in the municipality of Midsayap, North Cotabato, is necessary to identify which library or library personnel in the area need assistance in disaster preparedness workshops or training.

The results of this study would serve as a basis for library personnel in the municipality of Midsayap, North Cotabato, to determine and understand their level of disaster preparedness. This study delved deep into understanding the individual characteristics of library personnel and culminated in knowing their level of disaster preparedness.

Research Questions

This study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of library personnel in the municipality of Midsayap in terms of gender, educational attainment, years of service, and seminars/training attended?
2. What are the characteristics of the library in terms of its type, sitting capacity, number of resources, and facilities?
3. What is the level of disaster preparedness among library personnel?

Literature Review

Demographic Profile of Library Personnel and their Level of Preparedness

Natural disasters influence people of all genders. Natural disasters kill more women than males in civilizations where women have a lower socioeconomic standing, both directly and indirectly, through linked post-disaster events, according to a 20-year study on the gendered nature of natural disasters. The study also demonstrates that women die from natural catastrophes at a younger age than males do and that nature never acts alone to determine the effects of a disaster. The disparity in mortality can be attributed to women's generally lower socioeconomic standing, which creates uneven opportunity and risk exposure, rendering them more susceptible to natural disasters. Women and girls may be less likely to withstand the effects of a disaster due to social standards and gendered roles. Research on the impact of the 2004 tsunami showed that learned abilities like swimming and tree climbing—frequently taught to and performed mainly through males and boys—have a role in determining variations in self-rescue ability.

Additionally, clothing restrictions can prevent women from acquiring survival skills or scurrying during emergencies. Social conventions may prohibit women from moving without a male family member's approval, which limits their access to information about evacuation facilities and emergency escape routes. (Asian Development Bank, 2014).

Greater educational achievement correlates with increased expertise in disaster readiness. While individuals may vary in their disaster preparedness knowledge, what holds significance is their foundational understanding and skills acquired through orientation or basic training, combined with their dedication to safeguarding lives and assets during disasters and emergencies (Lobaton, 2018).

Characteristics of Library and Level of Preparedness

The library is essentially the vault of knowledge for posterior use. Since knowledge and information are important for development, libraries that handle and manage them are invaluable. However, libraries are categorized into various types, and each is designed to serve and cater to a specific purpose to different audiences. Thus, libraries are divided into academic libraries, special libraries, public libraries, and national libraries. An academic library plays a vital role in supporting the scholarly pursuits of students, faculty, and researchers within an educational institution.

Moreover, an academic library is categorized into three types: school library, basic education library, college library, and university library. Next is the special library. Special libraries are specialized information centers that cater to the specific needs of organizations, industries, or professions. They are usually found in corporations, government agencies, research institutions, law firms, medical facilities, and other specialized settings. Public libraries, on the one hand, are community treasures that serve as accessible focal points of knowledge and cultural enrichment for people of all ages and backgrounds. Lastly, national libraries are considered the safekeepers of a nation's cultural heritage, intellectual triumphs, and historical records (Ashikuzzaman, 2023).

The study by Oluwatola et al. (2015) found that most staff members were well-informed about disaster preparedness measures and proficient in utilizing available disaster equipment. Nevertheless, several challenges were encountered across all selected library boards, including malfunctioning firefighting equipment, insufficient facilities, technophobia, financial constraints, and a lack of interest or a carefree attitude among library personnel.

Significant Difference in Disaster Preparedness among Library Personnel when grouped according to their Demographic Profile

Cuesta et al. (2022) found out in their study that although variations based on gender were observed in concerns regarding the likelihood of events happening, their consequences, and self-efficacy, females consistently perceived overall risks as significantly higher across all hazards. Furthermore, most respondents, regardless of gender, expressed support for preparedness measures. Interestingly, despite differences in risk perception between genders, there were no notable distinctions in attitudes toward preparedness. Weak correlations were found between perceived risks and preparedness attitudes. An intersectional analysis revealed that young and adult females perceived greater risks than males of the same age group.

Additionally, there were gender discrepancies in preparedness, with older females exhibiting more readiness motivation than younger males. Females also showed significantly higher risk perceptions across all hazards compared to males with equivalent levels of education. However, no significant differences were found among sub-groups regarding the advantages and disadvantages of disaster preparedness. Nonetheless, females with higher levels of education tended to hold more positive attitudes towards preparedness.

Methodology

Research Design

The research design of this study involves a descriptive- quantitative approach to investigate the demographic profile of library personnel and the characteristics of libraries in the municipality of Midsayap, along with assessing the disaster preparedness of library personnel.

Respondents

The study's respondents comprised 32 library personnel, including librarians and library staff from academic libraries, school libraries, special libraries, and public libraries. The participating institutions included four academic libraries, one public library, one special library, and six school libraries: Southern Christian College (8), Notre Dame of Midsayap College (8), I-link CST (3), St. Jude CSTI (1), CMFCI (1), Kimagango HS (1), Salunayan NHS (2), Midsayap Municipal Library (4), Dilangalen NHS (1), Agriculture NHS (1), Sadaan ES (1), lastly SCC-Theology Library (1).

Instrument

This study utilized a modified questionnaire derived from the works of Echezona et al. (2012), titled "Disaster Management in University Libraries: Perceptions, Problems, and Strategies," and Benedict et al. (2020), titled "Strategies and Policies for Disaster Management in Academic Libraries: A Case Study of Kaduna State College of Education Library: Gidan- Waya." The reliability and validity of the questionnaire were assessed using SPSS 25, with all 10 cases deemed valid.

The Cronbach Alpha results demonstrated high internal consistency: 0.950 for the Disaster Preparedness of Library Personnel in the Municipality of Midsayap and 0.774 for the Measures of Library Personnel. According to Nunnally (1967, as cited in Chang Fisher, 2023), an alpha reliability estimates of 0.60 or greater is acceptable. Therefore, these results confirm that the questionnaire exhibits satisfactory reliability and internal consistency.

Procedure

In the data-gathering procedure for the proposed research, a structured questionnaire was developed to collect data on the demographic profile of library personnel, library characteristics, and disaster preparedness. This questionnaire was aligned with the research objectives and hypotheses. Permission and approvals from relevant authorities were obtained before conducting the Midsayap survey.

For sampling, complete enumeration was employed, encompassing all library personnel in the municipality. A thorough list of librarians and support staff was compiled to ensure all individuals were included. In terms of data collection, the survey questionnaire was administered to all identified library personnel using electronic or print methods based on participant preference and accessibility. Participants were briefed on the survey's purpose and confidentiality assurance and provided clear instructions for completion.

Data management procedures involved secured collection of completed questionnaires, organizing them systematically, and verifying data accuracy and completeness. Data analysis employed appropriate statistical software to calculate descriptive statistics and perform inferential statistics such as independent samples t-tests and one-way ANOVA to test hypotheses and explore relationships between variables.

Finally, the findings were compiled into a comprehensive report, discussing the demographic profile of library personnel, library characteristics, and disaster preparedness levels and offering recommendations for enhancing disaster preparedness and improving

library services in Midsayap. Through this structured data-gathering procedure, the study systematically assessed disaster preparedness among library personnel in Midsayap, contributing valuable insights to the field.

Results and Discussion

This section presents the data that the researcher has gathered. The data are shown in tabular form with their corresponding interpretations and analyses.

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of gender, educational attainment, and years of service. The majority of the respondents are female (81%), which is consistent with trends in the library profession, where women are typically overrepresented. This predominance may also influence disaster preparedness studies, as women often perceive higher risk. This underscores the importance of integrating gender- specific perspectives and training in disaster preparedness, which could enhance inclusivity and effectiveness.

In terms of educational attainment, 69% of respondents hold a Bachelor's degree, suggesting that this level of education provides a solid foundation for general disaster preparedness knowledge. However, advanced education, such as a Master's degree (held by 28% of respondents), could be linked to enhanced skills in planning and managing complex disaster scenarios. These findings suggest opportunities for targeted professional development, such as workshops or certifications in disaster management tailored for library personnel.

Regarding years of service, most respondents have 1–5 years of experience (44%), indicating a workforce that may be relatively new to disaster preparedness roles. This highlights the need for structured mentorship programs, where less experienced staff are paired with seasoned professionals to facilitate the transfer of institutional knowledge and practices in disaster planning.

Table 1. *Frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of gender, educational attainment, and years of service*

Gender	***f***	***%***
Female	26	81
Male	6	19
Total	**32**	**100**
Educational Attainment		
Bachelor's Degree	22	69
Master's Degree	9	28
Others	1	3
Total	**32**	**100**
Years of Service		
1 – 5 years	14	44
6 – 10 years	7	22
26 years and above	4	13
15 – 20 years	3	9
10 –15 years	3	9
21-25 years	1	3
Total	**32**	**100**

Seminars/Trainings Attended

Table 2 presents respondents' frequency and percentage distribution based on the seminars and training sessions they attended. The data reveal that earthquake preparedness had the highest attendance (69%), followed by fire safety training (56%), emergency evacuation drills (50%), and flood response procedures had the lowest attendance (28%).

The high attendance in earthquake preparedness reflects the Philippines' susceptibility to seismic activity, given its location along the Pacific Ring of Fire. This emphasizes the perceived importance of earthquake preparedness among respondents. However, the lower participation rates in flood response procedures and emergency evacuation drills indicate a potential gap in addressing diverse disaster scenarios. These gaps are particularly concerning in a country that is also prone to flooding and other natural calamities.

This disparity indicates the need for more comprehensive and balanced training programs. A focused effort to improve attendance in

underrepresented areas, such as flood response and emergency evacuation strategies, is important to achieving well-rounded disaster preparedness. Organizations, particularly those in disaster-prone regions, are recommended to incorporate mandatory multi-hazard training for all personnel. This approach will ensure that employees are equipped knowledge and skills to respond effectively to a wide range of emergencies.

Table 2. *Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents in terms of the seminars/trainings they attended*

Seminars/ Trainings	*f*	%
Earthquake Preparedness	22	69
Fire Safety Training	18	56
Emergency Evacuation Drills	16	50
Flood Response Procedures	9	28

N = 32

Characteristics of Library Types of libraries

Table 3 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents in terms of types of libraries. The table also shows that the majority represent school libraries (41%), followed by academic libraries (34%), public libraries (22%), and special libraries (3%). The varying distribution of library types highlights the need for customized disaster preparedness strategies to address each type's specific operational demands and resources.

Table 3. *Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents in terms of type of libraries*

Type of Libraries	*f*	%
School Library	13	41
Academic Library	11	34
Public Library	7	22
Special Library	1	3
Total	**32**	**100**

N = 32

Seating Capacity

Table 4 shows the respondents' frequency and percentage distribution regarding library seating capacity. The table further shows that the 21–25 seating capacity is at 31%. Additionally, the data shows that 101–300 have 25%, 1–20 and 51–80 have 19%, while 81–100 have 6%.

This variation in seating capacity indicates that disaster preparedness strategies must consider the scale and layout of library spaces. Smaller libraries might face different challenges in terms of space utilization and resource allocation compared to larger libraries, which may need to plan for higher foot traffic and more complex evacuation procedures.

Tailoring disaster preparedness plans to the seating capacity of the library ensures that each facility's unique needs and potential risks are effectively addressed.

Table 4. *Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents in terms of library seating capacity*

Library Sitting Capacity	*f*	%
21 –50	10	31
101 – 300	8	25
1 – 20	6	19
51 – 80	6	19
81 – 100	2	6
Total	**32**	**100**

N = 32

Number of Resources

Table 5 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents in terms of number of resources. The table also shows that most libraries hold between 2,001–5,000 (34%) and 10,001–30,000 (22%) resources. Larger collections require robust salvage and inventory management systems during disasters. Libraries with larger collections necessitate advanced disaster recovery strategies, including digitization and inventory prioritization, to mitigate potential losses.

Overall, the findings emphasize that libraries with larger collections require more advanced and comprehensive disaster preparedness strategies to protect and recover their resources. These strategies should include plans for digitization, inventory tracking, and prioritization, ensuring that critical materials are preserved and accessible in the event of a disaster.

Table 5. *Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents in terms of number of resources (volumes and titles)*

Number of Resources (volumes and titles)	*f*	%
2,001 – 5,000	11	34
10,0001 – Above	7	22
5,001 – 10,000	6	19
501 – 1,000	4	13
1,001 – 2,000	3	9
1 – 500	1	3
Total	**32**	**100**

N = 32

Library Facilities

Table 6 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents in terms of library facilities. The table also shows that fire extinguishers (63%) and first aid kits (47%) are common, but advanced facilities like CCTV (38%) and water sprinklers (6%) are less prevalent.

The lack of modern safety equipment like sprinklers and surveillance indicates a vulnerability in disaster response capabilities. Advocate for gradual facility upgrades, prioritizing high-risk areas with limited existing safety measures.

While basic facilities like fire extinguishers are widespread, the absence of advanced systems like sprinklers and CCTV highlights a critical need for infrastructure enhancement to ensure comprehensive safety measures.

This gap in modern safety equipment signals a potential disaster preparedness and response vulnerability. It highlights the need for gradual upgrades to library facilities, particularly in high-risk areas or lacking essential safety measures.

Libraries should prioritize installing advanced systems like sprinklers and CCTV, ensuring they can effectively deal with a broader range of emergencies.

In conclusion, while the presence of basic safety equipment is reassuring, the absence of more sophisticated systems suggests that many libraries may be underprepared for large-scale disasters or security threats. Libraries should consider a phased approach to upgrading their facilities, focusing on areas where safety measures are currently minimal or outdated, to ensure a more comprehensive disaster response capability moving forward.

Table 6. *Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents in terms of facilities*

Facilities	*f*	%
Fire Extinguishers	20	63
First Aid Kit	15	47
CCTV/Surveillance Camera	12	38
Security Alarms	7	22
Water Sprinklers	2	6
Others	2	6

N = 32

Disaster Preparedness of Library Personnel in the Municipality of Midsayap

Table 7 shows the mean and interpretation of the disaster preparedness of library personnel in the Municipality of Midsayap. The table further shows that the grand mean of the disaster preparedness of the library personnel is 1.73 or well-prepared.

Library personnel are “well-prepared” for most disaster measures, with a grand mean of 1.73 (on a scale where 1 is “well-prepared”). “Moderately prepared” scores were recorded for having insurance policies (2.00) and salvage procedures (1.84). These gaps could be due to limited funding or awareness about the importance of such measures.

This highlights the need for institutional investment in insurance and procedural documentation. Government or academic initiatives

are recommended to assist libraries in these areas.

Table 7. *Mean and interpretation of the disaster preparedness of library personnel in the Municipality of Midsayap*

Disaster Preparedness	Mean	Interpretation
The library personnel…		
1. Develops a written preparedness response and recovery plan.	1.63	Well prepared
2. Keeps the disaster plan up-to-date.	1.69	Well prepared
3. Test the updated disaster plan.	1.69	Well prepared
4. Keeps the supplies and equipment required for disaster preparedness.	1.75	Well prepared
5. Establishes an in-house disaster response technique.	1.69	Well prepared
6. Trains an in-house identification, and marking on floorplans and enclosures of irreplaceable and important material for priority salvage.	1.75	Well prepared
7. Has a copy of the building floor plans, including the locations of cut-off switches and valves.	1.75	Well prepared
8. Has the list of disaster response team names, addresses, and home telephone numbers.	1.69	Well prepared
9. Has copies of insurance policies.	2.00	Moderately prepared
10.Has a prepared salvage procedure.	1.84	Moderately prepared
11.Has a prepared salvage procedure.	1.84	Moderately prepared
12.Has distributed the disaster plan and documentation to appropriate locations on and off-site.	1.78	Moderately prepared
13.Has procedures to notify appropriate people of the disaster and assemble them rapidly.	1.59	Well prepared
Grand Mean	**1.73**	**Well prepared**

Legend: 1.00 – 1.75 Well prepared 2.51 – 3.25 Less prepared 1.76 – 2.50 Moderately prepared 3.26 – 4.00 Not prepared

Significant Difference in Disaster Preparedness among Library Personnel When Grouped According to Gender, Educational Attainment, and Years of Service

Table 8 shows the t-test computation in disaster preparedness among library personnel when grouped according to gender. It further shows that the computed t-value between the disaster preparedness among library personnel and their gender is 0.385, which is not significant since its p-value is higher than the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis (H_{01}) is accepted. This means that there is no significant difference in disaster preparedness among library personnel and their gender.

Table 8. *t-test Computation of Disaster Preparedness among Library Personnel When Grouped According to Gender*

Variables		*Mean*	*Interpretation*	*T*	*p* (2-tailed)	Decision
Gender	Male	1.63		0.385	0.703	Accept H_{01}
	Female	1.75				

a = 0.05

Table 9 shows the One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) computation in disaster preparedness among library personnel when grouped according to their educational attainment and years of service.

It further shows that the computed F-values between the disaster preparedness among library personnel and their educational attainment

and years of service are 0.524 and 1.448, respectively. They are not significant since their p-values are higher than the 0.05 significance level. Hence, the null hypotheses (H02, H03) are accepted. This means that there is no significant difference between the disaster preparedness among library personnel and their educational attainment and years of service.

Table 9. *One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) computation in disaster preparedness among library personnel when they are grouped according to their educational attainment and years of service*

Variables	*F*	*P* (2-tailed)	Decision
Educational Attainment	0.524	0.597	Accept H_{02}
Years of Service	1.448	0.247	Accept H_{03}

a = 0.05

Significant Difference in Disaster Preparedness among Library Personnel When Grouped According to the Type of Library, Sitting Capacity, and Number of Resources

Table 10 shows the One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) computation in disaster preparedness among library personnel when grouped according to the library type, sitting capacity, and number of resources.

It further shows that the computed F-values between the disaster preparedness among library personnel when grouped according to the type of library, sitting capacity, and number of resources are 0.170, 0.164, and 0.446, respectively, and they are not significant since their p-values are higher than the 0.05 level of significance.

Hence, the null hypotheses (H04, H05, H06) are accepted. This means there is no significant difference between disaster preparedness among library personnel when grouped according to the library type, sitting capacity, and number of resources.

Table 10. *One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) computation in disaster preparedness among library personnel when grouped according to the type of library, sitting capacity, and number of resources*

Variables	*F*	*P* (2-tailed)	Decision
Type of Library	0.170	0.916	Accept H_{04}
Sitting Capacity	0.164	0.310	Accept H_{05}
Number of Resources	0.446	0.812	Accept H_{06}

Conclusions

Based on the result of the study, it is concluded that the library personnel are generally prepared for disaster. However, some factors affect their preparedness for any form of disaster. These factors could be due to limited funding or awareness about the importance of such measures.

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