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Adopting evidence-based practices in community information engagement for sustainable development in Nigeria: the strategies and innovations

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Key words: community engagement; information; library and information service; librarians; strategies; initiatives

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Abstract. Aim: The aim of the article has explored the evidence-based strategies, innovations, and challenges in community information dissemination for sustainable development in Nigeria. **Research method:** This was a survey that was carried out in twelve communities located in upland and riverine communities under the information center of a non-government organization (NGO) in Anambra state. The community dwellers were engaged at different times through community visits, dialogues with community-based groups, interviews, and observations. The data were presented using systematic, logical framework analysis that displayed the breakdown of activities, output, and outcomes. **Results:** The assessment of the strategies and innovations in community engagement revealed that information services are needed and appreciated through good practices of advocacy, collaboration, voluntary services, space creation, indigenous knowledge management, media, learning and sharing. The challenges were lack of trust, language barrier, and community entry. The data was presented using a logical framework analysis. **Conclusions:** The study implied that, if community engagement is ignored, the dwellers will continue to be excluded and library and information services will be relegated to the background as an obscure, irrelevant profession.

The study, therefore, recommended that LIS professionals in any sector should take center stage in community engagement of host communities using good practices of information strategies and innovations.

Introduction

Information dissemination in every society means a lot to librarians. This is because they know that engaging communities is critical in creating spaces for the dwellers to participate in sustainable development and national integration. It also aims to mitigate ignorance and improves literacy for sustainability. Community engagement is about the people. It is not about the library but about the citizens and their community¹. The trend and the need to remain relevant has transformed the strategies and innovation in disseminating information. Engaging them on government policies, literacy, health, agriculture and empowerment makes them to be more actively involved in decision making processes and build sustainable communities.

The people are now met in their homes, communities, in their comfort zones and in their own spaces. These are where the citizens are empowered to learn and express their views on their needs and the best way of achieving them². The importance of engagement to the residents in every sector of the economy has been adjudged to add value and improve lives³. It has become a global agenda to operate inclusive participation of every group for everyone is important and has something to offer in development activities. This makes it imperative for librarians to take ownership of information dissemination⁴ to those who do not even know the way to the library building.

The global trend and United Nations sustainable development goals dedicated goal 11 for building strong cities and communities⁵. In Nigeria, community engagement⁶ is emphasized in conferences to be offered by the national, public, school, academic and private libraries as well as other organizations for sustainable development. The rural dwellers must be included in information dissemination to develop community-centric approaches to addressing issues and building community resilience⁷. Hence, the carefully designed, strategies, innovations and skills for good practices have placed great responsibilities on the librarians to position themselves as information experts they are, making resources available through

¹ P. S. Smith, *Community engagement: Redefining the library as town square* [online], [available 1 VII 2019]. Available on the World Wide Web: <http://www.oclc.org/blog/main/community-engagement-redefining-the-library-as-town-square/>.

² H. Sung, M. Hepworth, *Modelling community engagement in public libraries*, *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, Vol. 18: 2013, no. 1, p. 1–13.

³ A. H. Sulaiman, J. Othman, B. A. Samah, A. Yero, J. Lawrence D'Silva, A. Ortega, *Determinants of community participation in community policing program in Malaysia*, *Journal of Applied Science*, vol. 14: 2014, p. 2439–2449, <https://scialert.net/abstract/?doi=jas.2014.2439.2449>.

⁴ Y. Chen, K. F. Hew, *Knowledge Sharing in Virtual Distributed Environments: Main Motivators, Discrepancies of Findings and Suggestions for Future Research*, *International Journal of Information and Education Technology*, vol. 5: 2015, no. 6, p. 466–471.

⁵ *Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*, [in:] *United Nations* [online], [available 18 VI 2019]. Available on the World Wide Web: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/>.

⁶ *Lrcnforum: Call for papers*, [in:] *Librarian Registration Council of Nigeria* [online], [available 2 VIII 2019]. http://lrcn.gov.ng/pipermail/lrcnforum_lrcn.gov.ng/2016-March/000019.html.

⁷ *Building Strong Cities Conference*, [in:] *Institute for Strategic Dialogue* [online], [available 18 VI 2019]. Available on the World Wide Web: <https://www.isdglobal.org/isd-events/building-strong-cities-conference/>.

organized platforms. Anambra state is in South-East Nigeria with a population of about 5 million people with 21 local government areas and one hundred and seventy seven (177) communities covering upland and riverrine areas. There are public libraries and information centers that are involved in community engagement in the state. This study highlighted the evidence-based practices in community information engagement for sustainable development in Nigeria with focus on strategies and innovations.

Statement of the problem

There is satisfaction in adopting good practices and impacting needed changes in real world experiences in the communities. One of the ethics of library and information science is to offer the right information to everybody and at every place. Thus, engaging communities is not a new concept but an obligation to improve lives through information dissemination to every cities and communities. This is supposed to add values with good service deliveries in the communities through various strategies and innovations. However, there seems to be gap in implementing the right approaches for total quality information dissemination for sustainable development in the communities. Librarians must take up their roles and positions as trained information providers through well-articulated strategies. Embracing the shift from books to people will define the values libraries place on building strong cities and communities. This study examined the evidence-based practices in community information engagement for sustainable development in Nigeria with focus on strategies and innovations.

Objectives of the study

The major objective of this study was to highlight the evidence-based practices in community information engagement for sustainable development in Nigeria. Specifically, the study:

- 1) explored the strategies for effective community information engagement in Nigeria,
- 2) examined the various initiatives adopted in the activities,
- 3) highlighted the challenges of community engagement in Anambra State, Nigeria,
- 4) harnessed the implications of the findings of the study.

Literature review

The roles of librarians in contributing to rural dwellers standard of living through community information engagement have taken a focus on the level of understanding the needs of the users. IFLA (2012)⁸ stated that the contemporary

⁸ IFLA, *The business of information literacy*, [online], [available 27 V 2016] Available on the World Wide Web: <http://www.ifla.org/node/5715>.

environment of rapid individual, community and workplace change knowledge of community, positive attitude and demonstration of advocacy to take that community engagement to the next level⁹. The indication is that According to Smith libraries and librarians must change into activities that take them out of the libraries and connect with communities in new and powerful ways. Connecting with the people through community engagement is what good practices mean and makes librarians to stand out and be acknowledged. According to Smith:

To be successful in libraries today, you must love people, and be open to developing relationships and being a member of a team. You must be curious and someone who is always learning. An intuitive awareness of how people are feeling translates to a sense of empathy. Of course, you must also love ideas, but you must love people more¹⁰.

Libraries have adopted strategies in connecting with the people for quality information engagement. For instance, Osuchukwu and Edewor¹¹ and Emerald Group¹² reiterated that collaboration and networking can improve the working practices of librarians as well sharing experiences. In the same vein, the use of social media both online and off line modes (Robert, 2013)¹³, community visits, conduction of needs assessment¹⁴ and collaborative, productive relationships between information service providers and service users¹⁵ have been offered during community engagement for successful rural setting dissemination. This implies that the librarians' goals for a better community can be achieved with efficient use of good practices and resources in the local context.

Evidences abound where libraries and librarians are meeting with the people with views of facilitating and transforming lives through innovative programmes. Anaehobi, Osuigwe and Nwofor informed that public private partnership initiatives between libraries and other organizations in Anambra state, Nigeria have provided clear career leverages on information services¹⁶. Some libraries are providing platforms to curate and distribute locally produced art, music, writing and performances

⁹ *What librarians need to know*, [in:] *American Library Association* [online], [available 1 VII 2019]. Available on the World Wide Web: <http://www.ala.org/educationcareers/careers/librarycareersite/whatyouneedlibrarian>.

¹⁰ P. S. Smith, op. cit.

¹¹ N. P. Osuchukwu, N. Edewor, *Stimulating and Enriching Partnership with Community Based Organizations: Inclusive Participatory Platform with Libraries in Nigeria*, Paper presented at IFLA Africa Satellite Conference. Venue: Alden University Library, Athens, University of Ohio, USA. 11–12 August, 2016 [online], [available 1 VII 2019]. Available on the World Wide Web: <http://library.ifa.org/2079/1/S27-2016-osuchukwu-en.pdf>.

¹² *For Librarians, by Librarians – Emerald shares award winning advice*, [in:] *Emerald Group* [online], [available 19 VII 2015]. Available on the World Wide Web: <http://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/>.

¹³ S. Robert, *30 + super Library & Information Science Careers*. [online], [available 10 VI 2015]. Available on the World Wide Web: <http://libraryscienclist.com/super-library-science-careers/>.

¹⁴ P. Ongwen, A. Waluchio, *Knowledge management and the roles of libraries* [online], [available 10 VI 2015]. Available on the World Wide Web: <https://www.slideshare.net/patrickalfredwaluchio/knowledge-management-and-the-role-of-libraries>.

¹⁵ H. Sung, M. Hepworth, op. cit., p. 1–13.

¹⁶ S. Anaehobi, E. Osuigwe, A. Nwofo, *Public private partnership initiatives between libraries and other organizations in Anambra state, Nigeria*, [in:] *Nigerian Library Association 50th National Conference Proceedings, Abuja, 15th–19th July, 2012*, p. 140–156.

as part of the library collection¹⁷. Smith (2019)¹⁸ stated that their strategic planning research included a purposeful listening tour. They asked people to design their dream neighborhood and they go ahead supporting with their vision to contribute to the community's being healthy, happy, safe, and smart. In the same vein Rust¹⁹ noted the expanding the scope of inter-library relationships and embracing librarianship at all community levels, building community and developing engagement online with social media campaign²⁰, outreach strategies and bookmobile²¹. Connaway the library staff will need to develop relationships with their users and partner with other organizations in order to produce, store, and preserve content and data sets and to provide personalized services²². Relationships are important to both librarians and users.

Researchers reported that information engagement outside the comfort zone of the library and information centers come with challenges. Petersin in his experience with public libraries stated that fears due to their citizenship status prevent many immigrants from engaging with the library and the community at large²³. In the same vein Smith added that lack of recognition, the decline in reading, growing mistrust of government among others affect effective community engagement²⁴. There were also small budgets and low staffing numbers²⁵ budgetary constraints and funding²⁶. Indeed, challenges and obstacles are not new in actualization of best practices. In fact, mere dialogues on consolidation of steering values and improvement of real life experiences have been known to attract negative comments on the notion of community information. Perhaps this is the reason the principle of do no harm was propounded in community engagement to accommodate everyone²⁷. However, Bizzell, et al stressed that it is not always easy to be fair and respectful

¹⁷ S. Mersand, M. Gasco-Hernandez, E. Udoh, J. R. Gil-Garcia, *Public Libraries as Anchor Institutions in Smart Communities: Current Practices and Future Development*, [in:] *Paper presented at the 52nd Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences*, 2019, p. 3305–3314, <https://doi.org/10.24251/HICSS.2019.399>.

¹⁸ M. Smith, *Top Ten Challenges Facing Public Libraries*, *Public Library Quarterly*, 2019, [online], [available] Available on the World Wide Web: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01616846.2019.1608617>.

¹⁹ M. Rust, *Creating a town library team: collaborative projects between public, school, and academic librarians*, *PNLA Quarterly*, vol. 82: 2018, no. 3/4, https://digitalcommons.cwu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1074&context=librar_yfac.

²⁰ S. W. H. Young, D. Rossmann, *Building Library Community Through Social Media*, *Information Technology and Libraries*, vol. 34: 2015, no. 1, p. 20–37, <https://doi.org/10.6017/ital.v34i1.5625>.

²¹ *Community Engagement & Outreach*, [in:] *American Library Association* [online], [available 1 VII 2019]. Available on the World Wide Web: <http://www.ala.org/pla/resources/tools/community-engagement-outreach>.

²² L. S. Connaway, *Meeting the Expectations of the Community: The Engagement-centered Library*, [in:] *Library 2020: Today's Leading Visionaries Describe Tomorrow's Library*, ed. J. Janes, Lanham, MD, 2013, p. 83–88.

²³ J. Petersin, *Public Libraries and Civic Engagement: Identifying Challenges and Opportunities* [online], [available 3 VII 2019]. Available on the World Wide Web: <https://www.webjunction.org/news/webjunction/public-libraries-and-civic-engagement.html>.

²⁴ M. Smith, op. cit.

²⁵ H. Reid, V. Howard, *Connecting with Community: The Importance of Community Engagement in Rural Public Library Systems*, *Public Library Quarterly*, vol. 35: 2016, no. 3, p. 188–202. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01616846.2016.1210443>.

²⁶ P. T. Jaeger, J. C. Bertot, C. M. Kodama, S. M. Katz, E. J. DeCoster, *Describing and measuring the value of public libraries: The growth of the Internet and the evolution of library value*, *First Monday*, vol. 16: 2011, no. 11, <https://doi.org/10.5210/fm.v16i11.3765>; D. Slatter, H. Zaana, *A place to make, hack, and learn: Makerspaces in Australian public libraries*, *The Australian Library Journal*, vol. 62: 2013, no. 4, p. 272–284, <https://doi.org/10.1080/00049670.2013.853335>.

²⁷ P. Bigart, *Applying the principles for good international engagement in fragile states and situations to strengthen and transform public procurement systems* [online], [available 6 X 2016]. Available on the World Wide Web: http://www.unpcdc.org/media/348101/applying_the_principles_for_good_international_engagement_in_fragile_states_and_situations_to_strengthening_and_transforming_public_procurement_systems.pdf.

of everyone's needs and values²⁸. The indication is for the librarians to have the needed skills and safe spaces for enriching community information.

Method

This was a survey that was carried out under the information center of a non-governmental organization (NGO) – Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC), Onitsha. A faith based organization that focuses on community information and engagement. It was a funded project that involved the project officers, librarians and communities' volunteers. This activity was used to evaluate the mid-term community engagement and development in 2015. The community dwellers were engaged at different times in the twelve (12) project sites of Anambra East and West local government areas. The approaches used were community visits, dialogues with community based groups, interviews and observation. The data were presented using systematic logical framework analysis that displayed the breakdown of activities, output and outcomes. Thus, enumerated frequencies were not used rather, analytical sharing on evidence based practices were used to show clear and specific thinking with highlights on the activities.

Results

Table 1. Communities engaged with information

Local government area	Communities	Geography
Anambra East	Umuoba Anam Umuleri Ezi-Aguluotu Nando	Riverrine communities
Ogbaru	Amiyi Ossomala Akili-Ogidi Ogwuikpele	Riverrine communities
Idemili South	Oba Akwaukwu Ojoto Nnokwa	Upland communities

Table 1 shows the 12 communities engaged within the project cycle. 8 communities were situated in riverine area while 4 were upland communities. Ezi-aguluotu, Akili-Ogidi and Ogwuikpele were accessed by river while all the communities in Idemili South were accessed by road.

²⁸ B. Bizzell, C. Herrera, J. Jones, T. Smith, *Ethical Issues Associated With the Human Service Professional* [online], [available 6 X 2016]. Available on the World Wide Web: <http://www.slideshare.net/BrittanyBizzell/ethical-issues-associated-with-the-human-service-professional>.

Table 2. Strategies

S/N	Items	Activities	Output	Outcome
1	Advocacy to: Community Stakeholders	Meeting with the community stakeholders and changing their mindsets with community information with voice to engage service providers	Awareness and increased responsiveness of communities' stakeholders to engage relevant authorities	Improved participation and collective action among community stakeholders on information services
2	Collaboration and networking	Exchanging contacts, following up, attending communities' activities and tracking issue based information events	MOU signed with communities, organizations for information development practices	Best practices for libraries and information centers
3	Build sustainable cordial relationship:	Supporting community events and attending meetings with genuine interest in their well-fare	Established genuine respect and trust among the groups	Active participation of community groups in information engagement and common good
4	Indigenous knowledge management and data base	Preserving the indigenous knowledge for sustainability	Designed, collated and processed vital information for easy retrieval	Established functional cultural legacy and repositories for all time references
5	Media engagement/social media	Inviting media presence for visibility and information sharing	Adopted publicity awareness and sharing via social media	Established friendly media network and partnership
6	Needs assessment activity	Conducting needs assessment with community members for effective information services	Compilation of specific needs of community groups	Engaged relevant offices for service provision. Adoption of community driven development
7	Volunteering	Offering free services in community events and festivities	Establishment of confidence and trust for with the dwellers	Long life relationship and mutual respects

The framework displayed the targeted strategies carefully formed to meet the demands and needs of the community groups. The joint activities, needs assessment, advocacy collaboration, indigenous knowledge, media engagement, needs assessment and volunteering were strategies used in engaging the communities.

Table 3. Initiatives

S/N	Items	Activity	Output	Outcome
1	Creating safe spaces: for women, girls	Sensitizing and mentoring marginalized groups to participate in information sharing and active citizenship	Knowledge empowerment and understanding the roles of female on information sharing	Empowered female in information and improvement of standard of living
2	Key into existing community structures	Influencing "invited spaces" to disseminate information and resources in community group meetings	Evidence-based information knowledge and participation to all functional groups in the community	Establishment of communication and information system
3	Creating spaces for LIS professionals in NGO activities	Incorporating LIS professionals to NGO weekly local live radio programs on community information	Acknowledgement and draft schedule of Librarians into existing radio program by JDPC Radio program	Regular feature of librarians and roles of information to the people on the media sharing
4	Support public library	Maintaining strong relationship with state public libraries and librarians in facilitating access to information	Mutual respect and synergy with quality total programming	Evidence based library activities and increased responsibilities in community engagement
5	Share and learn	Information sharing among LIS professionals and review meetings with NGOs	Experiences learnt, more knowledge gained	Institutionalization of sharing platforms and learning experiences among the participants

In Table 2, the creativity and initiative to remain relevant and focused centered on joint information sharing with libraries and librarians in community engagement, keying into existing community programs with learning and sharing among the participants. The six models depict the adaptable activities used through careful planning in the community engagement.

Table 4. Challenges encountered in the evidence based community engagement

S/N	Challenges	Reason	Output
1	Community entry	Cultural activities were placed over information engagement in some communities	Low participation of the dwellers
2	Power tussle	Some communities have leadership issues which affected engagement.	Proper advocacy and sharing could not take place because of the conflict

3	Lack of trust	Some communities and their dwellers did not trust “government functionaries”.	They could not create the space to be engaged
4	Geographical location	The riverine communities do not have good access roads. Three of the communities could only be accessed through the river, thus some Team members had phobia for river and could not go	Limited number of engagement
5	Language barrier	Facilitation and engagement in foreign language affected effective communication with the dwellers	Gaps in communication and effective sharing
6	Demand for food	During engagement, the people looked out for food and money.	Loss of interest and non-participatory from some communities

The Table shows that community entry, power tussle, lack of trust, geographical location language barrier and demand for food affected community engagement in the communities understudied

Analysis

Engagement of communities on upland and riverine communities (Table 1) shows that inclusion is key in any information service delivery. It simply indicates that information is not selective of who to engage and who to pretend that does not exist. Information is about people and not about library (Smith, 2019)²⁹. Since it aims to improve lives and add value, the librarians should look beyond the boundaries and inadequacies of the beneficiaries to do the needful.

It is obvious that strategies turn things around and create spaces for enriching engagement. These were seen in advocacy, collaboration, indigenous knowledge, media, needs assessment and volunteering (Table 2). It corroborates with the study of Anaehobi, Osuigwe and Nwofor³⁰ that LIS institutions’ partnering with others in the country, internationally or regionally assure developmental practices and career boost. The indication is that LIS professionals need to ensure that they are seen as vital, not only to the knowledge base of their immediate environment but also in the real life experiences of their host communities. This is because librarians are not tied to the physical library alone but have ethical roles in information service to all. Lankes actually remarked that librarians are too tied to the physical library building without applying new approaches³¹. But this study has shown that they are beginning to move out of their comfort zones.

²⁹ M. Smith, op. cit.

³⁰ S. Anaehobi, E. Osuigwe, A. Nwofo, *Public private partnership initiatives between libraries and other organizations in Anambra state, Nigeria*, [in:] *Nigerian Library Association 50th National Conference Proceedings, Abuja, 15th–19th July, 2012*, p. 140–156.

³¹ R. D. Lankes, *The atlas of new librarianship*, Cambridge, Massachusetts; London, England 2013, [online], [available 1 VII 2019]. Available on the World Wide Web: <https://davidlankes.org/rdlankes/Publications/Books/OpenAtlas.pdf>.

The initiative of space creation for women and girls, keying into community structures, supports for public library and LIS professionals, share and learn buttresses the statement of Gwang that professionals must vigorously adopt proactive approaches to library and information provisions³². It is their responsibility to correct the prevailing unhealthy state of library and information practice, which is predominantly passive or reactive. The notion is that LIS professionals need strong sense to demonstrate passion, integrity and innovative norms to make things in community engagement.

Now, the challenges were discovered to be disturbing based on geographical locations of some communities, language, demand for food, conflict and lack of trust. But the good thing is that they did not deter the information engagement. The fact remains that working outside the familiar space poses challenges but that truly tests the core professionals and differentiates between the proactive and the arm chair information managers. The resolve and mind-set to include the communities in information accessibility are the needed factors in improving the communities.

Implication of the findings

The findings have shown the practical aspect of community engagement which can be replicated in many regions and environment for inclusive information dissemination. The successful strategies and initiatives show that libraries are full of possibilities and information managers are imbued with ideas that can change the environment and build participating citizenry. What this implies is that libraries and librarians are needed to close the gap of underserved communities and with actions in facilitation of relevant information. The facts are, if librarians do not engage the communities, the dwellers will continue to be excluded and library and information services will be relegated to the background as obscure irrelevant profession. It also implies that librarians go contrary to the ethics of library and information science of serving everyone with right information, they disassociate themselves from the universal sustainable development goals of leaving no one behind as well as denying their libraries the need for public relations and offering of social justice. The dwellers in the community are parts of the larger society who cannot be forgotten when it comes to social services and inclusion.

Conclusion

A practical framework that will help in designing and modeling approaches for good practices in community engagement has been highlighted. The framework analyses harmonized the different strategies and acclaimed that advocacy, collaboration, indigenous knowledge, media, needs assessment and volunteering can stimulate community engagement. The need for initiatives like space creation for women and girls, keying into community structures, supports for public library

³² J. M. Gwang, *The Provision of Information Services to Nigerians: Meeting the Challenges of 21st Century*, Library Philosophy and Practice, vol. 5: 2011 [online], [available 29 IX 2016]. Available on the World Wide Web: <http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/>.

and LIS professionals, share and learn emphasized the importance of adopting concepts in information services. The challenges of locations, language, conflict, lack of trust outlined the uniqueness of communities which should not stop the social services of inclusive engagement. The outlines have been to display evidence-based result oriented community engagement practices in Nigeria. Other practitioners and researchers may find this work useful in strengthening and reveling in their chosen career. Therefore, LIS professionals must re-strategize to be ahead of their clients and the communities they serve by influencing, partnering and leveraging with others for effective information service delivery.

Recommendations

- LIS professional in any organization or institution should begin to see him/herself as an information strategist. This will stimulate innovation and creativity, thus, instilling job satisfaction.
- There is need for professionals to “think outside the box” for effective repositioning in taking ownership of information in the communities and for visibility.
- Volunteering, collaboration and partnership should be taken seriously by librarians. They are good practices that will open avenues for development and facilitation.
- Capacity building on community engagement should be encouraged in different information institutions for relevant effective information services in the communities.
- Libraries and information centers can start outreaches and engagement with their host communities to enable them build skills and sustainable relationship for enriching information services.

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Adaptacja opartych na dowodach praktyk w zakresie zaangażowania informacyjnego społeczności na rzecz zrównoważonego rozwoju w Nigerii: strategię i innowacje

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Słowa kluczowe: zaangażowanie społeczności; informacja; usługi biblioteczne i informacyjne; bibliotekarze; strategię; inicjatywy

Streszczenie. **Cel:** Celem artykułu było zbadanie opartych na dowodach strategii, innowacji i wyzwania w rozpowszechnianiu informacji przez społeczność na rzecz zrównoważonego rozwoju w Nigerii. **Metoda badawcza:** To badanie zostało przeprowadzone w dwunastu społecznościach położonych w wyżynnych i rzecznych regionach w centrum informacyjnym organizacji pozarządowej (NGO) w stanie Anambra. Ich mieszkańcy byli w różnym czasie angażowani za pomocą wspólnotowych wizyt, grupowych dialogów, wywiadów i obserwacji. Dane zostały przedstawione przy użyciu systematycznej analizy logicznej, która wykazała podział działań, produktów i rezultatów. **Wyniki:** Ocena strategii i innowacji w zakresie zaangażowania społeczności wykazała, że usługi informacyjne są potrzebne i doceniane poprzez dobre praktyki rzecznictwa, współpracy, usług wolontariackich, tworzenia przestrzeni, lokalnego zarządzania wiedzą, mediów, uczenia się i udostępniania. Wyzwaniami okazały się: brak zaufania, bariera językowa i dostęp do społeczności. Dane zostały przedstawione przy użyciu logicznej analizy ramowej. **Wnioski:** Konsekwencją badania było to, że jeśli

zaangażowanie społeczności zostanie zignorowane, mieszkańcy będą nadal wykluczani, a usługi biblioteczne i informacyjne zostaną przeniesione na dalszy plan jako niejasne i nieistotne zajęcia. W związku z tym w studium zalecono, aby specjaliści LIS w dowolnym sektorze zajęli centralne miejsce w angażowaniu lokalnej społeczności, stosując dobre praktyki strategii informacyjnych i innowacji.

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Die Adaptation der beweisbasierten Informationseinbindung der Gemeinschaft für eine nachhaltige Entwicklung in Nigeria: Strategien und Innovationen

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S **tichworte:** Einbindung der Gemeinschaft; Information; Bibliotheks- und Informationsdienste; Bibliothekare/Innen; Strategien; Initiativen

Z **usammenfassung. These/Ziel:** Das Ziel des Beitrags war die Untersuchung der beweisbasierten Strategien, Innovationen und Herausforderungen im Bereich der Informationsvermittlung in der Gemeinschaft für eine nachhaltige Entwicklung in Nigeria. **Forschungsmethode:** Diese Untersuchung wurde in zwölf Gemeinschaften in Hochland- und Flussregionen im Informationszentrum der Nichtregierungsorganisation (NGO) im Land Anambra angestellt. Ihre Einwohner waren mithilfe von gemeinschaftlichen Besuchen, Gruppendialogen, Interviews und Beobachtungen zu verschiedener Zeit eingebunden. Die Angaben stellte man aufgrund einer systematischen logischen Analyse dar, die auf die Einteilung von Aufgaben, Produkten und Resultaten hinwies. **Ergebnisse:** Die Bewertung der Strategien und Innovationen im Bereich der Einbindung der Gemeinschaft bewies, dass die Informationsdienste notwendig sind und hochgeschätzt werden, und zwar durch gute Praktiken in den Bereichen Anwaltschaft, Zusammenarbeit, Freiwilligendienste, Schaffung von Räumen, lokales Wissensmanagement, Medien, Lernen und Bereitstellung. Als Herausforderung galten: Mangel

an Vertrauen, Sprachbarrieren und Zugang zur Gemeinschaft. Die Angaben wurden anhand einer logischen Rahmenanalyse dargestellt. **Schlussfolgerungen:** Nach der Untersuchung stellte man fest, dass die missachtete Einbindung der Gemeinschaft zur Ausgrenzung der Einwohner führt, und die Bibliotheks- und Informationsdienste als unklare und unwichtige Aufgaben betrachtet werden. Aus diesem Grund empfahl man den LIS-Fachleuten, in bestimmten Sektoren eine zentrale Rolle bei der Einbindung der lokalen Bevölkerung zu spielen und bewährte Verfahren in den Bereichen der Informationsstrategien und Innovation anzuwenden.