



**SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY,
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
MINNA, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA**

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2020
INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE**

BOOK OF PROCEEDINGS

MAIN THEME:

Sustainable Housing And Land Management



3RD -5TH MAY, 2021



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FUT, MINNA, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA**

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Technology International
Conference
(SETIC 2020)**

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**Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger
State, Nigeria**

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R. E. Olagunju

B. J. Olawuyi

E. B. Ogunbode

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B-ii

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School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology, Minna

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PREFACE

The School of Environmental Technology International Conference (SETIC 2020) is organised by School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria. In collaboration with Massey University New Zealand, Department of Civil Engineering Faculty of Civil Engineering and Built Environment Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Malaysia Centre For Professional Development and Industrial Project Development School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPACE) UTM-KL Malaysia, Global Academia, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Istanbul Gelisim University Istanbul Turkey, Sustainable Environmental and Technology (SET) Research Group, Department of Architecture, Universiti Sains Islam. The main theme for this year conference is “SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND LAND MANAGEMENT”. This promotes and encourage innovative and novelty for policy issues for inclusive and sustainable housing, access to finance for housing and land development, sustainable building materials, building cost management, sustainable and resilient cities, geoinformatics for land management, rapid urbanization, sustainable land use and spatial planning, gender issues in access to land.

The responses from participants for this conference are overwhelming, well attended, and successful. The operation mode was Virtual for all participants who choose the oral presentation mode. While, Physical for all poster medium presenters. Our participants are from various Universities and other sector across the globe, from countries like United State for America (USA), Turkey, Malaysia, China, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, New Zealand just to mention a few. Hence, this conference provides a good platform for professionals, academicians and researchers to widen their knowledge and approach on latest advances in research and innovation. Papers presented in this conference cover a wide spectrum of science, engineering and social sciences.

Finally, a note of thanks must go to SETIC 2020 Local Organizing Committee (LOC) for their remarkable dedication in making this conference a success. We hope the event will prove to be an inspiring experience to all committee members and participants.

SETIC 2020 International Conference:

“Sustainable Housing and Land Management”

School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology, Minna

3rd – 5th, May 2021.

B-v

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“Sustainable Housing and Land Management”

School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology, Minna

3rd – 5th, May 2021.

Contents

Sub-theme 1: Policy Issues for Inclusive and Sustainable Housing	1
Methodological Approaches to the Socio-Cultural Studies in Residential Estates	2
A Critique of the Trusteeship Position of the Governor in the Land Use Act.....	12
E-Procurement Implementation in the Public Construction Sector in Nigeria: A Review.	23
Assesment of The Prospects and Challenges of E-Procurement Practices on Construction Project Delivery in Abuja, Nigeria	29
An Assessment of Users’ Satisfaction with the Adequacy of Security Measures in Mixed-use Buildings in Abuja.....	37
Allocation of Emerging Risks of E-Communication in Public Private Partnership Projects in Nigeria	44
Mechanism for Building Standards: Towards an Effective Building Control Practice in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja.....	51
Assessment of Facility Management Practices in Selected Public Health Care Facilities in Niger State	61
Evaluation of the Roles of Niger State Housing Corporation under Public-Private Partnership as Strategy for Public Housing Delivery in Niger State	70
Strategies for Disputes Reduction in the Nigerian Construction Process.....	78
Assessment of Energy Conservation Measures in the Design of Postgraduate Student Hostels in Northern Nigerian Universities.....	85
A Review of Housing Potentials in Curbing Pandemic: A Post Covid-19 Analysis.....	93
Risk Assessment of Safety for Building Construction Projects in Abuja, Nigeria.....	104
Influence of Workforce Diversity on Employee Performance In Construction Firms In Abuja, Nigeria.....	114
Sub-theme 2: Access to Finance for Housing and Land Development	1
Energy Pricing and Poverty in Sokoto City, North West Nigeria: A Lesion in Green House Gas Reduction.....	2
Assessment of the Determinants of Risk Management Capabilities and Commitments in Public Private Partnerships Projects	12
Conceptual Framework for an Effective Management of Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Project Stakeholders to Minimise Project Failure in North Central, Nigeria	22
Assessment of Factors Influencing the Various Procurement Methods in the Delivery of Commercial Building Projects in Abuja, Nigeria	32
Assessment of Procurement Risks in FIRS Building Construction Projects in Nigeria.....	40

SETIC 2020 International Conference:

“Sustainable Housing and Land Management”

School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology, Minna

3rd – 5th, May 2021.

Assessment of the Adoption of Building Information Modelling (BIM) in the Nigerian Construction Industry.....	50
Land Use Changing Pattern and Urban Growth Felele Area, Lokoja Nigeria	62
Sub-theme 3: Sustainable Building Materials.....	1
Sustainable Building Material for Green Building Construction and Conservation	2
Comparative Compressive Strengths of Concrete Using Wood Ash and Cow Bone Ash as Partial Replacement for Cement	9
Assessing Some Mechanical Properties of Reinforcement Bars Made from Recycled Metals as a Panacea to Sustainable Use of Reinforcement as Building Material.....	16
Optimizing the Compressive Strength of Binary Mixtures of Laterite-Sand Cement Mortar	23
Assessment of Lean Techniques for Building Materials Waste Minimisation in Abuja, Nigeria.....	32
Evaluation of the Significance of Timber as a Source of Sustainable Building Material in Owerri, Nigeria	42
Evaluation of the Compressive Strength of Concrete Using Bush Gravel as Coarse Aggregates Partially Replaced with Broken Bricks.....	51
Influence of Magnesium Sulphate on the Compressive Strength of Internal Cured (IC) Rice Husk Ash based High Performance Concrete.....	57
Influence of Material Waste Management on Construction Project Delivery in Abuja, Nigeria.....	65
Effective Implementation of Health and Safety Practices on Construction Site: Barriers and Movers	70
Utilization of Quarry Dust as Partial Replacement of Sand in Sandcrete Blocks	76
Assessment of Shredded Waste Poly-Ethylene Terephthalate (PET) Bottles Usage as Coarse Aggregate in Lightweight SHA Based Concrete Composite.....	82
Characteristics and Properties of Rice Husk Ash Based Fibrous Concrete Manufactured with Waste Metallized Plastic Film Fibre.....	91
Evaluation of Shear Bond Strength of Geopolymer Mortar Containing Cassava Peel Ash and Metakaolin.....	101
Determination of the Compressive Strength Properties of Alkali-activated Millet Husk Ash - Calcium Carbide Mortar	109
Compressive Strength Characteristics of Mortar Containing Pulverised Volcanic Ash and Metakaolin as Cement Replacement.....	118
Piping Investigation of Kiri Dam Located In Shelleng L.G.A, Adamawa State, Nigeria, Using SEEP/W.....	128

Assessment of Sustainable Traditional Building Materials to Modern Residential Housing in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.....	136
SUB-THEME 4: BUILDING COST MANAGEMENT	1
Influence of Supervision on Labour Productivity of Finishing Works in Ibadan, Oyo State	2
Analysis of Stakeholder Management of Construction Project in Abuja, Nigeria	11
Factors Influencing Building Materials Price Fluctuation in Abuja, Nigeria	21
Assessment of the Effect of Materials Procurement Risks Factors on Time, Cost and Quality Performance of Building Projects in Abuja, Nigeria	31
Participation of Female Quantity Surveyors in the Nigerian Construction Industry.	42
Effects of Skill Gap on Labour Productivity on Construction Sites in Abuja	50
Evaluation of Cost Management in Building Maintenance by Contractors	57
Effect of Cash Flow on Contractors’ Performance in Building Construction Projects in Niger State	63
Assessment of Cost Control Techniques on Road Construction Project Delivery in FCT Abuja, Nigeria.....	72
Cost of Implementing Health and Safety Measures in Construction Projects in Abuja, Nigeria	80
Conceptual Framework for an Effective Management of Public-Private Partnership Infrastructure Project Stakeholders to Minimise Project Failure in North Central, Nigeria	86
An Evaluation of the Challenges of Tendering Procedures on Building Projects in Kaduna, Nigeria	95
Sub-theme 5: Sustainable and Resilient Cities	1
Integration of Passive Energy Efficient Design Elements for Office Complex, Abuja, Nigeria.....	2
Liveability of Public Housing in Nigeria: A Study of Residents’ Satisfaction in Some Selected Public Housing Estates in Niger State.....	10
Assessment of Climate Responsiveness of Public Office Buildings Designs in Selected Tertiary Institutions in Niger State towards Energy Efficient Buildings in Nigeria.....	20
The Characteristics of Kaduna Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Practices....	28
Assessment of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) In Shopping Malls In Nigeria: A Case Of Ceddi Plaza Abuja, Nigeria	38
Assessment of Eco-Friendly Principles in the Design of a 3 Star Hotel at Life Camp in Abuja, Nigeria.	49
Climate Change Adaptation And Sustainable Eco-Friendly Urban Mass Transit Development In Abuja, Nigeria	60

Water Scarcity Problem and Households' Adaptation Strategies: Evidence from Literature.....	71
Assessment of the Resilience-related Capabilities of Households in Bida Town, Niger State, Nigeria	81
Appraisal of Households' Resilience to Social Shocks in Bida Town, Niger State, Nigeria.....	90
A Review of Sustainable Energy Conservation for Residential Buildings.....	100
Assessment of An Integrating Design Approach of Passive Cooling Principles in Hotels in Minna, Nigeria	110
Evaluation of Market Fire Hazard Awareness and Preparedness in Minna Metropolis....	119
Employing Proxemics Communication Strategies in Evaluating Prototype Design in Educational Buildings.....	130
Towards Developing Standards for Earthquake Resilience and Sustainability of Public Buildings in Abuja, Nigeria.	140
Behaviour and Functioning of Children Hospitalized in Nigerian Conventional Hospital Ward Setting	148
Indoor Occupancy Detection using Machine Learning Techniques.....	158
Assessment of Factors Affecting Performance of Construction Organisations in Abuja, Nigeria.....	166
Project Managers' Performance on Sustainable Construction of Residential Estates in Abuja, Nigeria.....	174
Residential Property Use Conversion and Rental Value Trends in Osogbo, Nigeria.....	184
Evaluation of Passive Cooling Design Considerations in Faculty of Basic Medical Science Buildings in Northern Nigeria	193
Policy Issues and Integration Settlement for Sustainable Development in FCT Abuja	201
Assessment of Design Method on Fire Prevention Strategies for High Rise Buildings in Lagos, Nigeria.....	210
Evaluation of Factors Influencing the Adoption of Building Information Modelling for Facility Management in Abuja, Nigeria.....	218
Assessment of Shared Parking in Mixed-Use Buildings in Kano State	229
Influence of Urban Recreational Facilities Quality on Domestic Urban Tourists Patronage of Parks in Abuja City, Nigeria.....	237
Passive Design Strategies for Sustainable Operation of NYSC Camp Buildings, Minna, Nigeria.....	243
Integration of People's Perception of Landscape in the Design of Recreational Parks, Minna, Nigeria	251

Impacts of Urban Poultry Farm Activities on Water Quality in Kuje Suburbia, Abuja	261
An Analysis of the Relationship between Neighbourhood Ties and Crime Perception in Minna, Niger State	268
User Centred Approach to Interactive Architectural Spaces For Sustainable School of Architecture Buildings in Nigeria	274
Integration of Interactive Spaces in the Design of an Autism Centre, in Kaduna State, Nigeria	283
Assessment of Green Design Strategies in Tech Innovation Hubs in Abuja, Nigeria.....	291
Sub-theme 6: Geoinformatics for Land Management	1
Solid Waste Disposal Site Suitability Analysis within Jalingo Metropolis, Taraba State, Nigeria.....	2
Development of a Geospatial Information Software for Cadastral Survey Data Processing and Management.....	11
Application of Location Based Service for flood Vulnerability Assessment of Part of Minna, Niger State, Nigeria	21
Factors Influencing Land Use Changes and Conversion: A Critical Review.....	115
Valuation of Agricultural Properties: Empirical Evidence From OXFARMS Minna, Nigeria.....	124
Application of Electrical Resistivity Method to Delineate Construction Sites At Gidan Kwano Campus, Fut, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria	135
Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) Investigation of Pressure Drop across Highly Porous Metallic Structure	148
Delineation of Solid Mineral Structures within Upper Part of Nasarawa State from Aeromagnetic Data	155
Evaluation of Passenger Perception of Public Transport Hubs in Abuja-Nigeria.....	165
An Empirical Approach For Determination of Building Stability Using CORS Data	174
Industrial Excavation Pits and its implications on enhancing Sustainable Land Management in Nigerian Cities: A Case Study of Bida Urban Area	183
Sub-theme 7: Rapid Urbanization, Sustainable Land Use and Spatial Planning.....	1
Influence of Igala Culture on Spatial Relationships and Space Distributions within Households in Anyigba Kogi state	2
Assessment of Fire Safety Compliance (FSC) in Nigerian Markets: Case Study of Selected Markets in Three (3) Geopolitical Zones.....	11
Evaluation of Passive Security Measures for Tourism Development in Nigeria	20
Terrain Analysis for Effective Spatial Coverage of FM 92.3Mhz signal in Minna Metropolis	28

SETIC 2020 International Conference:

“Sustainable Housing and Land Management”

School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology, Minna

3rd – 5th, May 2021.

Effect of Urban Land-Use Planning Regulations on Residential Property Investment Returns: Evidence From Literature.....	35
Potentials of Effective Urban Planning as Tool for Disaster Risk Reduction in Nigeria	44
Analysis of Urban Densification and Housing Market in Bida, Niger State, Nigeria	53
Exploring Community-Based Facilities Management Principle Towards a Sustainable Urban Land Management in Minna	63
Management Options for Some Selected Peri-Urban Areas of Kaduna Metropolis, Kaduna State, Nigeria.....	70
<i>in</i>	71
<i>in</i>	72
<i>in</i>	73
<i>in</i>	73
<i>in</i>	74
<i>in</i>	75
<i>in</i>	76
<i>in</i>	77
<i>in</i>	78
Assessment of Household Knowledge and Practice of Solid Waste Characterization in Kaduna Metropolis.....	80
Assessment of Indoor Thermal Performance for Sustainable Senior Housing Facility in Minna, Nigeria	89
Developers Readiness for Green Affordable Housing delivery in Nasarawa Local Government, Kano State, Nigeria	100
The Nexus between Social Infrastructure and Residents Wellbeing: A Review.....	110
Impact of the Land Use Act on Sustainable Housing Development in Nigeria From 1978-2018.....	119
SQL-Driven Spatial Database Transactions in Support of Compulsory Land Acquisition for Road Expansion Projects.....	130
Africa’s Population Growth: Adopting the Smart City Model in Nigeria as a Blueprint For it’s Future Cities.....	140

Towards Developing Standards for Earthquake Resilience and Sustainability of Public Buildings in Abuja, Nigeria.

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Abstract:

Architecture in different countries has proven to be pragmatic and dynamic in nature, because of how we have seen it evolve over the years. Natural and manmade disasters are some of the factors that cause this dynamic nature of design and construction. Nigeria has experienced and documented Earthquakes since 1933 to date. On the fifth to seventh of September 2018, Abuja experienced an Earth Tremor and the National Space Research and Development Agency (NSRDA) has identified selected locations in Bayelsa, Ogun, Oyo, Kaduna and Abuja as hot spot for Earthquake. This information has drawn the attention of the professionals of the built environment to draw out strategies and plans to stand out in the event of an occurrence. This study is aimed at accessing the need for developing standards in design and construction of buildings to resist future occurrences of Tremor in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja. Qualitative method of Research was used and questionnaires were administered to different professionals in the building industry, some of the tools employed were indirect interviews. An average of 90% of professionals strongly agrees to the need for developing standards for earthquake resilient buildings along seismic fault lines in Abuja. However it was recommended that there is a need to first of all identify the areas along seismic fault lines by using state of the art Seismometer and then set policies and standards that govern design and construction in those locations.

Keywords: Standards, Earthquake, Seismic wave, Sustainability, Resilience.

BACKGROUND

Studies have proven that the earth is in constant motion in two ways, on its axis and around its orbit. This information tells us that the earth could react to different forces trying to adjust or settle while in motion, because about seventy percent (70%) of the earth is water (). These movements cause sea floor spreading at high pressure point and transform faults which are known as those on land and at the margins of continental tectonic plate. The action of these plates rubbing against one another while moving in opposite direction, results to an intense seismic wave that translates to an earth Tremor or earthquake in a community.

Resilience as regards to hazardous events is defined as “the ability to plan and create against, to absorb or resuscitate from, and better yet, adapt to adverse situations” (NAC 2012). Resilience is also known as the ability to resist and recover from intentional attacks, accidents, or act of nature. For the purpose of this research, we will consider resilience to earthquake and earth tremor activities to the earth’s crust or lithosphere.

Codes and standards that are adopted and enforced are the determinant of high performance of the built environment (T, McAllister, 2013). Standard sand Codes for structures and buildings

Bulama & Akande: Towards Developing Standards for Earthquake Resilience and Sustainability...

weather condition.

This study is aimed at assessing the need to develop standards and policies for the design and construction of buildings along fault lines, to be resilient to earthquake and to also plan for the timely recovery from Earthquake in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja. In recent years, earth Tremors and Earthquakes have been experienced in different part of Nigeria like; Bayelsa, Ogun, Oyo, Kaduna and Abuja, which have been listed as hot zones for possible frequent earthquake occurrence by the National Space Research and Development Agency

(NSRDA). This study is of significance to the professionals of the built environment, as guardians of our own expertise. The joy of every professional is to solve problems with their creativity, but in a situation where disasters like Earthquakes reduces the life span of this creative work. We will wake to no Heritage sites or buildings that can translate centuries of culture and city administrative operations of a people, it is also of significance to the government of Nigeria, to create Standards and Policies that will save lives and properties in the advent of an Earthquake, thereby reducing the economic menace that results to millions of citizens dead or homeless.

The scope of the study is carried out within the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria, Abuja. It is limited to the professionals of the built environment in five (5) Federal agencies of Nigeria and two (2) professional bodies of the built environment namely; Federal Housing Authority (FHA), National Emergency management Agency (NEMA), Nigerian Geological Survey Agency (NGSA), Federal Capital Development Agency (FCDA), Department of Development Control (DDC) Abuja, The Nigerian institute of Architects (NIA) and the Nigerian Society of Engineers (NSE). Interviews were conducted to each category or agency focusing on the need to develop standards and policies to guide the design and construction of buildings along seismic fault lines or seismically active areas in Abuja to be resilient to earthquakes.

Concept of earthquake

An earthquake is the trembling of the Earth's surface, caused by the rapid emission of energy from the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. Earthquakes differ in magnitude and nature from those that are so weak that they cannot be felt to those violent enough to toss people around and destroy whole cities (ISBN, 2011).. The lithosphere (earth's crust) is made up of several pieces, called plates. They extend to the mid-oceans and are called mid oceanic plates while the rest are continental plates. The plates are moved around by the motion of the earth along its axis and orbit at through the deepest part of the ocean. These plates are constantly colliding into each other, withdrawing away from each other, or slide past each other. Because of the size of a tectonic plate the movement is not felt by humans until there is a collision.

Types, causes and effects of earthquakes

Earthquakes are different in nature and effect depending on the type of earthquake. We have seven types of earthquakes; Tectonic earthquakes, Volcanic earthquakes, Earthquake Fault source, Dilatancy in the crustal rocks, Earthquakes Explosion, Large reservoir induced earthquakes and earthquake as a result of collapse (BA Bolt, 2001). Earthquake has a devastating and terrible effect on lives and structures. Many infrastructures are destroyed due to earthquake while properties worth billions of dollars have been lost across the world in a period of 50 years in only Asia and America (BA Bolt, 2001). The environmental effects of it are that including surface faulting, tectonic uplift and subsidence, tsunamis, soilliquefaction, ground resonance (See Figure 1).

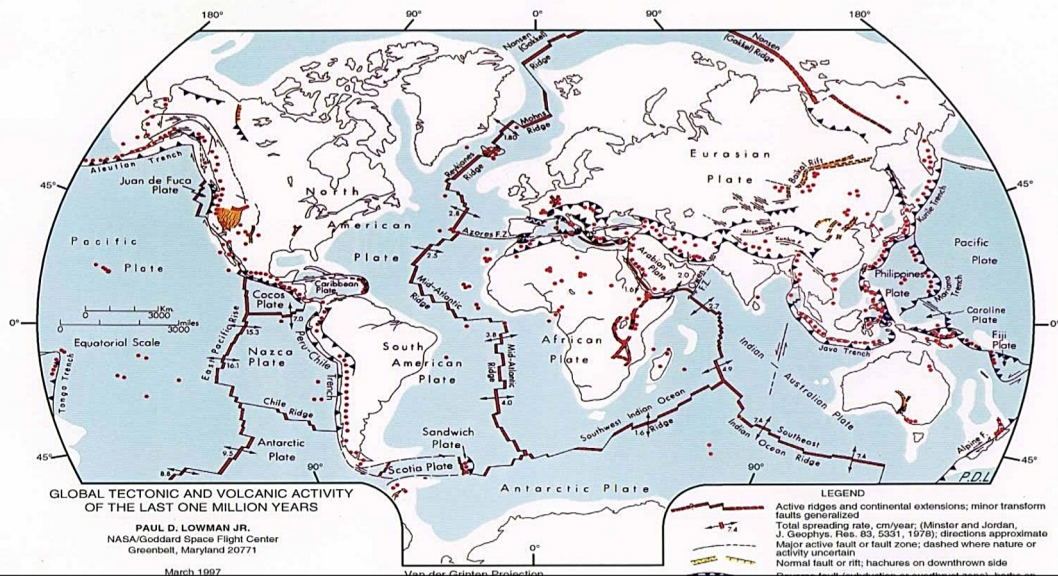
The Atlantic landslides and ground failure either directly linked to a quake source or provoked by the ground shaking.



Figure 1 Ecuador earthquake, 2016 after a 7.7 magnitude. Source: P, Brannen 2016.

Seismicity of the world

Readings from different seismographic observation stations for earthquake have been documented and calculated to locate the epicentre of earthquake distribution around the world. A specific ring of seismic reaction divides large oceanic and continental regions usually not completely away from earthquake epicentres (BA BOLT, 2001). Some concentrations of earthquake epicentres can be seen in the oceanic ridge, which is along the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The geological activities that occur all through this global ridge system are confirmed by land forms like mountain peaks and deep rift valleys. We have regular volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes occurring along continental ridges often occur in multiples, so that hundreds of shocks are concentrated in a small area within a short time.



Bulama & Akande: Towards Developing Standards for Earthquake Resilience and Sustainability...

Figure 2 seismotectonic map of the world Source; D. Paul, J.R Lowman, 1997

Seismotectonic Map of Africa

Africa is made up of various interesting geological structures which includes areas of active deformation. Regions that are seismically active are mainly located at the rift zones, mountain belt, thrust and folds, transform faults and volcanic fields. The seismotectonic map of Africa (CGMW, 2010) zoned Africa into six (6) different seismotectonic active provinces;

- Western-central Africa
- North-West Africa
- North-East Africa
- Central Africa
- East-Africa
- South African shield and the cape fold belt.

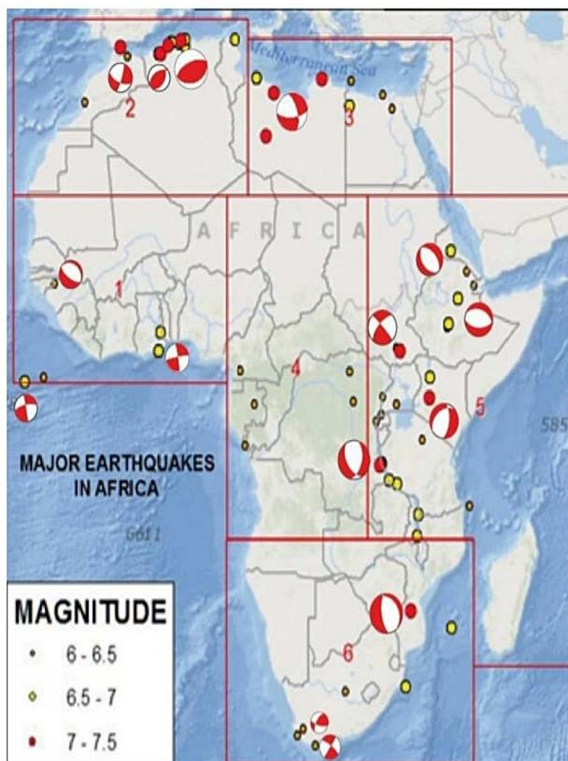


Figure 3. Seistectonic Zones in Africa

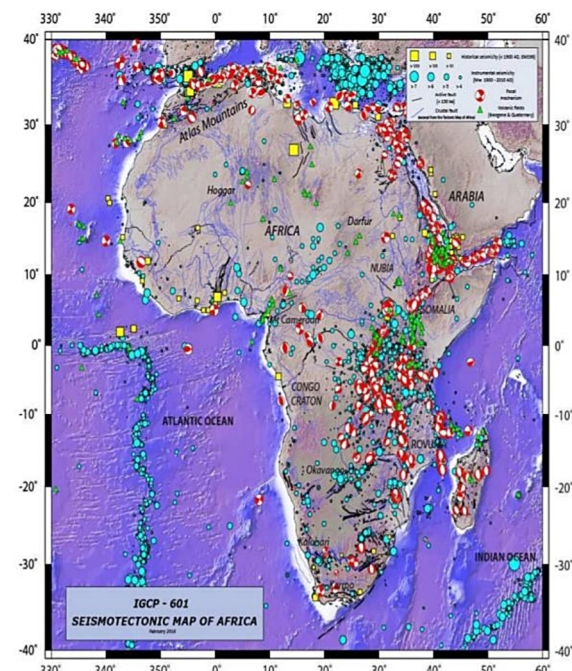


Figure 4. Seismotectonic Magnitude in Africa

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History of earthquakes in Nigeria

Various studies have been carried out as regards the seismic fault lines in Abuja and different part of the country. Since 1923 when the first tremor was felt in the country, over thirty – nine

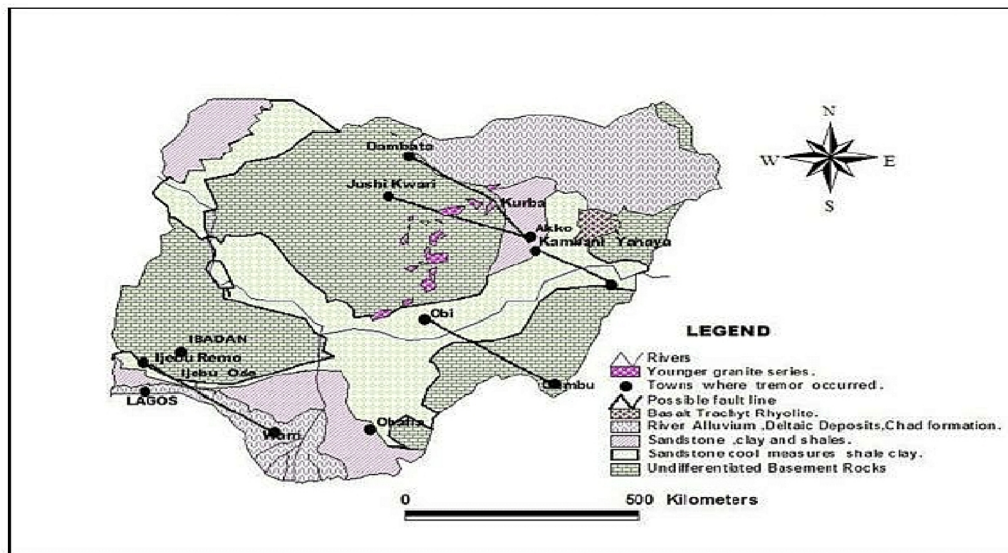
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(39) events have been reported. Of these 39 seismic events, less than 20% were recorded instrumentally. The tremors felt in more than one locality at a time is estimated to be over forty-eight (48) instances and experienced in various communities cutting across about twenty-two (22) states of the federation including the Federal Capital City, Abuja giving, a percentage coverage of about 60%. The number of states in each region affected by the tremor is shown in figure 3. The Bar chart, figure 9 shows the number of seismic events experienced in each state per region. From Table 6, about 52% of the events occurred in the SouthWestern parts of the country with Ogun and Oyo states been the most affected occurring mainly within the Ijebu-ode and Ibadan axis.



Source; Akpan and Yakubu, 2010
 Figure. 5 map of nigerias showing seismic fault lines

This axis lies along the Ifewara-Zungeru lineament. Seismic events have been recorded in Nigeria since 1923 (Adepelumi et al., 2008) with about ten related seismic activities experienced in 2016 alone. Tsalha et al., (2015) reported about 31 incidences with about four emanating from neighbouring countries of Ghana and Cameroun. The tremors are distributed among the basement complex and the sedimentary basins. Compiled from various sources including Osagie (2008); Ofonime and Yakubu (2010); Eze et al (2011) & Tsalha et al., 2015 and other sources and in addition to the most recent Abuja tremor incidence, the number of seismic events recorded in the country till date (2018) is estimated to be about 39 in total with Oyo and Ogun states been the most affected.

Nwankwoala, 2018 established that Nigeria is at the risk of undergoing a terrible earthquake in the future. It's likely to have a magnitude as high as 6.0 in the year 2020; 6.5 is expected between the year 2021 to 2022; in 2025 and 2026, 7.0 is expected and 7.1 in the year 2028. A

Bulama & Akande: Towards Developing Standards for Earthquake Resilience and Sustainability...

Table 1; showing the earthquake occurencies in Nigeria, Source; Nwankwoala, 2018.

S/ N	Date	Time	Felt Area	State	Intern city/Magnitude	Probable Epicenter	Remarks
1	1933		Warri Ohafia	Delta Abia			

2	1939-06-22	19:19:26	Lagos, Ibadan Ile-Ife	Lagos, Oyo, Osun	6.5(Ml)	AkwainpainFasal in Ghana	
3	1948	-	Ibadan	Oyo	-	Close to Ibadan	
4	1949	-	Ibadan	Oyo	-	Close to Ibadan	
5	1961-07.02	15:42	Ohafia	Abia		Close to Ohafia Area	
6	1963-12.21	18:30	Ijebu-Ode	Ogun	V	Close to Ijebu-Ode	
7	1975-07:01		Damhara	Kano	-		
8	1981	12:00	Kundunu		III	At Kundunu Village	
9	1982-10:16	-	Jalingo-Gembu	Taraba	III	Close to Camerom Volcanle Line	
10	1984-07.12		Ijebu-Remo	Ogun	Iv	Close To Ijebu Ode	House Rocked People Come Outside Cracks In Builking
11	1984-07-28	12:10	Ijebu-Ode, Ibadan, Shagamu, Abeokuta	Ogun, Oyo	vi	Closes To Ijebu-Ode	Houses Rocked People Came Outside
12	1984-08-02	10:20	Ibadan, Oyuljebu-Ode ShagamuAbeakutaljebu Remo	Oyo, Ogun	v	Close To Ijebu-Ode	Cracks in buildings
13	1984-12-08		Yola	Adamawa	iii	Close To Cameroun Volcanic line	
14	1985-06-18	21:00	Kambani-Yaya	Bauchi	v	KambaniYaya	Surface Fractures
15	1986	10:45	Obi	Benue	iii	Close to Obi Town	
16	1986	-	Abeokuta	Ogun			
17	1987-01-27		Gembu	Taraba	v	Close to Cameroon Volcanic line	
18	1987-03-19		Akko	Gambu	iv	Close to Akko	
19	1987-05-24		Kurba	Bauchi	iii	Close to Kurba	
20	1985-04		Amauzu Ede-Obela	Anambra			12km Of Land Cracked, Zinc house cracked
21	1988-05-14	12,17	Lagos	Lagos	V	Close to Lagos	
22	1988-09		Oseterun Hills	Gombe			Cracks caused by Volcanic eruption, lost three hectares
23	1990-04		Jere	Kaduna	V		
24	1990-06-27		Ibadan	Oyo	2.7(M1)	Closes to Ijebu- Ode	Buildings Vibrated
25	1994-11-07	05:07:51	Ijebu-Ode, Dan Gulbi	Ogun, Zamfara	4.2(M1)	Dan Gulbi	Cracks in the buildings
26	1997		Okitipapa	Ekiti'	iv	Close Okitipapa bridge	
27	2000-03-07	15:53:54	Ibadan, Oyo, Akure, Okitipapa, Abeokuta, Ijebu-ode, Shagamu	Oyo, Ekiti, Ogun	4.5(Ml)	Close To Okitipapa	
28	2000-03-13	15:53:54	Benin	Edo	iv	Benin City (55km From Benin	
29	2000-05-07	11:00	Akure	Ondo	iv	Close to Okitipapa	Ground Shaking
30	2001-05-19		Lagos	Lagos	iv	Close to Lagos City	
31	2002-08-08		Lagos	Lagos	iv	Lagos City	
32	2000-08-15		Jushi-Kwari	Kaduna	iii	Close To JushiKwari Village	
33	2005-03		Yola	Adamawa	iii	Close To Cameroun volcanic line	
34	2006-03-25	11:20	Lumpa	Niger	iii	Close to IfewaraZungeru falls	
35	2009		Saki	Oyo	iii-iv		
36	2009		Abeokuta	Ogun			
37	2011-11-05		Abeokuta	Ogun	4.4m	Close to Abeokuta	
38	2016-09-12	Kwol,	Kwoi border communities between Bayesal and Rivers (Igbogene)	Kaduna, Rivers, Bayesal	2.6. 3.0 M		Damage to structures
39	2018-09-05 to 08	Mpape	Abuja	ii-iv			No cracks, Magma likes substance coming out soil

The b-value for Nigeria is 0.99 and this implies that the seismotectonic setting of Nigeria is that of an Intraplate (within the tectonic plates not at the ridges or edges).

Therefore this requires for monitoring stations around the country and FCT, Abuja to constantly read seismic waves and analyse the data to know the nature of the type of earthquake predominant in an area and the right measures to be proposed for buildings and other structures.

Methods used in the design and construction of buildings resilient to earthquakes

There are various ways a building can be protected from seismic waves or earthquakes using principles in architecture and engineering (A Chaleson, 2012). Therefore eight different principles and methods were extracted for the purpose of this research;

1. Eccentricity of Building Forms
2. Rubber/friction Base Isolation
3. Buckle Resistant Braces
4. Pagoda Method
5. Hendison system
6. Construction of Basement floors
7. Tuned Mass Damper
8. Buffer system that uses water or gas reduce friction

These principles have proven to be effective in countries like Japan that had an average of 1,600 earthquakes in 2011 only (Ohto et al, 2015). Each method is used for certain reasons either of building height, type of structural system of the building.

METHODOLOGY

The method of research used to carry out this study was qualitative research methods, where primary and secondary forms of data was collected through interviews, observations, publications, internet extracts and from professionals in the built environment. The non-probability sampling technique was applied to determine if there is a need for developing standards for the design and construction of buildings along fault lines and earthquake prone areas, using the convenience method of Sampling. Tools implored were the use of in-depth indirect interview, conducted as the major tool in this research. However, content analysis and observations were also applied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results from this exercise were presented in percentage of those in agreement either strongly agree, agreed or disagreed. The major question asked was, if they agree that Nigerian institutions needs to carryout serious studies to identify all fault lines within the country and Abuia to develop standards for the Architectural and Engineering Construction industry to

Bulama & Akande: Towards Developing Standards for Earthquake Resilience and Sustainability...

Table 2; interview results

Agency/Institute	Strogly Agree	Agree	Disagree
F H A (Federal Housing Authority)	25	75	-
N E M A (National Emergency Management Agency)	90	10	-
N G S A (National Geological Survey Agency)	80	20	-
F C D A (Federal Capital Development Authority)	72	28	-
DDC (Department of Development Control AMMAC)	100	-	-
N I A (Nigerian Institute of Architects)	95	5	-

N S E (Nigerian Society of Engineers)	100	-	-
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Source: Field data

This result shows that most seem to be in strong agreement to the development of standards by the federal government agencies for design and construction of buildings resilient to earthquake. Very few are in agreement to this and non are in disagreement.

From the interviews conducted the professionals in the professional institutes where more informed of the occurrence of earth tremor in Abuja and environment and mentioned that it is necessary for a country like Nigeria to plan for the unexpected. The government agencies are ready to enforce the standards once passed by the government.

CONCLUSION

It was recommended that professionals in the built environment as well as the federal government agencies should come together to retrieve more accurate data of the transitional pattern of the seismic waves and tectonic movement in Abuja, so as to arrive at a more recent data. Having these parameters will help guide decisions and plan for an effective Standards and policies that will be used for building design and construction development in areas marked along the seismic fault line.

In conclusion, the study has been able to show that there is a high need for the development of standards for earthquake resilience in Abuja. This will help reduce the degree of loss of lives and properties to the barest minimum and the buildings will translate the culture and heritage of Abuja for a long time without an effect of earthquake that results to a collapse of the structure.

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