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**| RESEARCH ARTICLE**

**Accessing Fire Service Equipments In Aid Of Public Administration Safety In Edo-North Senatorial District, Edo State, Nigeria**

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**| ABSTRACT**

This study focused on the effectiveness of the fire service equipment in relation to public administration safety in Edo-North Senatorial District, Edo State, Nigeria. This study was conducted due to the increase in fire disaster incidences, inadequate firefighting facilities, delayed response in emergency situations and loss of life and property as a result. A descriptive survey research design was used with a sample of 343 respondents, consisting of fire service personnel, local government staff, security officers and community people. Analysis of data used were descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. The results indicated that the equipment used in fighting fire in the district is poorly equipped and in most of the local government areas, there is no operational fire truck, fire hydrants, communication device and protective clothing etc. The results also showed that the lack of equipment is a negative influence on effectiveness of emergency response. Further, the regression analysis found that the fire service equipment is a significant influence on the efficiency of fire service ( $r = 0.742$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and the capability of protecting lives and prosperity ( $r = 0.689$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and the public's trust in the capability of local government administration ( $r = 0.711$ ,  $p < 0.005$ ). The researchers found that having a sufficient number of firefighting equipment is crucial for effective emergency management and public safety. It thus called for provision of modern firefighting facilities, establishment of functional fire stations, routine maintenance of equipment and greater government involvement in enhancing the operation of the fire service.

**| KEYWORDS**

Fire service equipment, public safety, emergency response efficiency, local government administration, Edo-North Senatorial District.

## Introduction

The increasing frequency and intensity of disasters across the globe have elevated public safety and emergency preparedness to central concerns within contemporary governance systems. Among the various forms of disasters confronting societies, fire outbreaks remain one of the most persistent threats to human lives, property, economic activities, and community well-being. The destructive consequences of uncontrolled fires extend beyond immediate physical damage and often generate long-term social and economic disruptions that undermine development efforts. Effective fire management therefore represents a critical component of disaster risk reduction and public sector service delivery.

The capacity of public institutions to respond effectively to fire emergencies depends largely on the availability of functional firefighting infrastructure, trained personnel, operational coordination mechanisms, and adequate financial resources. Fire service organisations constitute a fundamental element of public safety systems because they provide rapid intervention during emergencies, contribute to disaster prevention, and support broader risk management strategies. Their effectiveness, however, is strongly influenced by the quality, availability, and operational readiness of firefighting equipment.

Globally, considerable progress has been achieved in the modernization of emergency response systems. Advanced economies have invested heavily in technologically sophisticated firefighting equipment, integrated communication systems, geographic information systems, early warning mechanisms, and specialised emergency response units. These investments have significantly reduced response times, minimised casualties, and improved disaster resilience (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [UNDRR], 2022; World Bank, 2023). In contrast, many developing countries continue to struggle with inadequate emergency infrastructure, poor maintenance culture, limited funding, and weak institutional coordination.

Nigeria presents a particularly important context for examining these challenges. Rapid urbanisation, population growth, unregulated settlement expansion, inadequate infrastructure, and weak emergency preparedness have increased vulnerability to fire disasters in both urban and rural communities. Reports from the Federal Fire Service indicate that fire outbreaks continue to result in substantial losses of lives, residential buildings, commercial facilities, public institutions, and critical infrastructure across the country (Federal Fire Service, 2022). While considerable attention has been devoted to national and state-level emergency management systems, comparatively little research has explored variations in

firefighting capacity at the local government level, where emergency incidents often occur and where first-response mechanisms are expected to function most effectively.

Local governments occupy a strategic position within Nigeria's public administration framework. As the tier of government closest to the people, they are expected to provide essential services that directly affect community welfare, including emergency response and disaster management. Yet evidence suggests that many local government areas operate with limited firefighting capacity due to inadequate equipment, weak institutional support, and chronic underfunding (Arowolo, 2019; NEMA, 2023). These deficiencies often contribute to delayed emergency responses, increased property losses, and declining public trust in governmental institutions.

The situation appears particularly critical in Edo-North Senatorial District of Edo State. The district comprises six local government areas characterised by varying levels of urbanisation, population density, commercial activity, and infrastructural development. Recent fire incidents reported within markets, residential settlements, educational institutions, and commercial centres have raised concerns regarding the preparedness and operational capacity of existing fire service institutions. Preliminary observations suggest substantial disparities in access to firefighting infrastructure across the district, with some communities relying on distant facilities or external agencies for emergency intervention.

Although studies have examined emergency management and public safety in Nigeria, limited empirical evidence exists regarding the relationship between firefighting infrastructure and governance outcomes within local government contexts. Existing scholarship has largely concentrated on national emergency management agencies, urban disaster management systems, or broad public administration challenges, leaving significant gaps in understanding how equipment deficiencies influence emergency response effectiveness and public confidence at the local level.

This study addresses this gap by investigating the adequacy of fire service equipment and its implications for public safety outcomes in Edo-North Senatorial District. Specifically, the study examines the availability of firefighting equipment, evaluates its relationship with emergency response efficiency, assesses its contribution to the protection of lives and property, and explores its influence on public confidence in local government administration.

Beyond its empirical contribution, the study advances ongoing debates concerning state capacity, public service delivery, and disaster governance in developing societies. Understanding the relationship between emergency infrastructure and

governance outcomes is increasingly important as governments seek to strengthen resilience, improve public safety systems, and achieve sustainable development objectives.

### **Research Objectives**

The main objective of this study is to examine the assessment of fire service equipment in enhancing public administration among local government areas in Edo-North Senatorial District.

- i. To evaluate the availability and adequacy of fire service equipment in the local government areas of Edo north Senatorial District.
- ii. To examine the relationship between fire service equipment and emergency response efficiency.
- iii. To assess fire service equipment in the protection of lives and property.
- iv. To determine the influence of fire service equipment on public confidence in local government administration.

### **Research Hypotheses**

H1: Fire service equipment significantly influences emergency response efficiency.

H2: Fire service equipment significantly influences the protection of lives and property.

H3: Fire service equipment significantly influences public confidence in local government administration.

### **Literature Review**

#### **Concept of Public Administration**

The term Public Administration Safety (PAS) is used to describe the institutional duty of government to provide safety for lives and property through organized emergency services and services, based on the classical theory of public administration, which was first introduced by Woodrow Wilson in 1887. Government institutions' ability to prevent, manage and effectively respond to hazards is defined as it. Some attention is paid to the issue of institutional efficiency, and others to governance transparency and resource allocation (Denhardt & Denhardt, 2015; OECD, 2022). It spans in terms of emergency readiness, policy effectiveness and risk management capacity. It works with co-ordination, regulation and protection and is expressed in terms of response time, capacity rates, and service coverage. According to Arowolo (2019) and Agbaje (2018), public administration is the process by which governments implement policies and the administration of public resources in pursuit of general societal goals.

Fire Service Equipment (FSE) is a term for all firefighting and emergency response tools, vehicles and technologies that have been developed over the years since the

formation of early municipal fire brigades in Europe, and later established in the public safety administration systems throughout the world (Smith, 2019). In essence, it supports the fire service through the use of fire trucks, fire extinguishers, hydrants, fire alarms and protective equipment with a view to improving the efficiency of emergency response. The availability of such equipment is seen as an important determinant of response speed and effectiveness, while others believe that human capacity and institutional coordination are equally important (Brown, 2020; WHO, 2021).

It has dimensions of availability, functionality, accessibility, and technological advancement. It is applied in fire control, rescue and disaster mitigation and is usually calculated by equipment and population ratio, and operational readiness indices. Fire service organisations have responsibility for Fire prevention, Fire fight, Rescue and Public safety education. Fire service equipment is the essential equipment that is needed for performing these functions effectively. Studies have revealed that modern firefighting equipment can drastically reduce the response time and the amount of fire damage on the aftermath of fire incidents (Omosho, 2020; Oyedepo, 2019). Typical measure of the efficiency of emergency response is response time, coordination and the control of incidents. Having the proper firefighting equipment will improve the safety and effectiveness of firefighters, while the lack of it will lead to slow response times, higher risk of fire service use, and failure to extinguish fires.

The extent to which citizens can rely on the government to shield them from harm through efficient services and responses during emergencies is a key determinant of public confidence in government institutions (Arowolo 2019; Omosho, 2020). Inadequate fire service quality is likely to bring criticism from the public and decrease public confidence in local government, and a well-equipped fire service and quality service will enhance public confidence in local governments.

## **Theoretical Review**

The theory of resource dependency theory (Peffer & Salancik, 1978) is essential for organisational effectiveness, because the organisation needs to secure the necessary external resources such as money, equipment and funding. Fire service agencies in Nigeria are resource sensitive with poor performance levels as their operating resources are heavily reliant on allocations from government. The theory suggests that the lack of equipment actually affects the response capabilities in emergency situations. Public Value Theory (Moore, 1995) makes a claim that the value of the public instances is public service delivery. In Nigeria, this has to be translated into bringing accountability, performance and desired public good, which is to be safe, as a result of investments in public good. The emergency management perspective from the System Theory (Bertalanffy, 1968) implies that emergency

management is a system – a series of elements working together to complete a task – and any element being weak (a piece of equipment) will affect the performance of the system (the overall effort). Edo-North has poor equipment systems, which impact response coordination and effectiveness.

Empirical studies have repeatedly found that Fire Service effectiveness is significantly correlated to the quantity and quality of its equipment. Surveys and regression analysis conducted by Afolabi et al (2021) revealed that equipment availability influenced positively the general performance of the fire service within the Southwestern Nigeria, which in turn had positive influence on reducing the fire damage and improving the fire service response time. In the similar context, Okon and Bassey (2022) conducted a survey of the emergency response systems in Southern Nigeria and found that inefficiency in the operation of emergency response systems in Nigeria is explained mainly by outdated equipment. Hence, the following reviews were carefully conducted to ascertain Afolabi et al. (2021) and Okon and Bassey (2022)'s finding. Using mixed method analysis, ñón Chen et al. (2020) identified the reduction in casualties rates was more than 40% due to modernization in the urban fire response systems in Asia. On the other hand, areas with older facilities showed slow response and a higher mortality rate. WHO (2021) also noted that emergency preparedness systems with an integrated system of advanced equipment have better outcomes in terms of survival during disasters.

Both Mwangi (2021) and Adeyemi (2023) showed a need for resources as the most consuming constraint affecting the effectiveness of fire services especially in rural areas. The situation in Nigeria's studies also reveals that the implementation of institutions has been hampered by funding and maintenance concerns, notwithstanding any institutional reforms (NEMA 2023). Using spatial survival modeling, Taylor (2015) evaluated emergency response time in an urban fire system. The overall goal was to identify factors related to station distribution and the operational infrastructure that can affect the effectiveness of the fire service. The research concluded that employing sufficient equipment and location of fire stations could improve fire fighting results and reduce the emergency time. In Also, Chen et al (2020) performed a comparative study on the urban fire response system in selected Asian cities. The study conducted a comparative statistics analysis and it was concluded that, cities that are equipped with modern fire-fighting apparatus have recorded lesser casualties rate and quicker emergency intervention as compared to those cities equipped with outdated apparatus.

## **Methodology**

This study is descriptive survey with correlative and descriptive-explanatory designs. This design is further supported by the need to critically review the relationships

between fire equipment and safety outcomes of the public administration in Edo North Senatorial District in a systematic manner. Descriptive survey design is suitable since the researcher does not manipulate variables in the process of collecting his/her structure data from the respondents with regards to what exists. This design is commonly employed in public administration and emergency management studies for evaluating capacities of institutions, efficiency of public services and infrastructures, and the gap of public infrastructures when it comes to their readiness to be designed, built, installed, and put into use (Creswell, 2020; Saunders et al, 2019). The correlation part of the design allows the investigator to assess how much correlation and what direction there is between equipment availability and effectiveness of emergency response. The same is true of the current empirical methods that are used in disaster management research, which place a greater emphasis on quantitative relationships for making inferences in policy debates (Field, 2018). From the explanatory perspective, it has found space for deeper analysis of the observed patterns of governance and the performance of institutions in the context of governance in Nigeria.

The study is carried out in Edo-North Senatorial District of Edo State, Nigeria, which consists of six Local Government Areas (LGAs) namely: Akoko-Edo, Etsako West, Etsako East, Etsako Central, Owan West and Owan East. Mixed with the semi-urban and rural settlement offers the region characteristics of vulnerability that are highly sensitive to fire problem on the basis of the concentration of houses, the lack of infrastructure and commercial activities. The fire institutions in the area are under the auspices of the Edo State Fire Service and are assisted by Federal emergency agencies.

The respondents in the study consists of stakeholders in the study areas of Emergency management and Public Safety in Edo-North Senatorial District Nnamdi Azikiwe University Library students were enlisted for the study. This includes:

- Fire service personnel
- Administrative staff of the local government bodies
- Community safety officers
- Exposure of residents to fire related risk.

The projected population of Edo -North, as per available administrative records and projected population is about 1577,900 (2022 projection). The relevant population of the six LGAs for this study of accessible population (fire safety administration and emergency response) however is estimated at approximately 2400 persons spread across the 6 LGAs. This target population is a valid target because they are in direct contact with the fire safety governance emergency response or their main beneficiaries for service operations.

Sample size of the study is determined by Taro Yamane formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{2400}{1+2400 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = 343$$

## Results

A total of 343 questionnaires were distributed, all of which were correctly completed and retrieved, resulting in a 100% response rate. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques, including frequency distribution, percentages, mean and standard deviation, as well as regression analysis and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

### Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

**Table 4: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents (N = 343)**

Variable	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
<b>Gender</b>	Male	216	63.0
	Female	127	37.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age Group</b>	18–25 years	62	18.1
	26–35 years	105	30.6
	36–45 years	109	31.8
	46 years and above	67	19.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Occupation</b>	Fire Service Staff	58	16.9
	Local Government Staff	76	22.2
	Community Members	173	50.4
	Security Agents	36	10.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, 2026.

Table 4, presents the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The results indicate that 216 respondents (63.0%) were male, while 127 respondents (37.0%) were female, showing a predominance of male participants in the study. With respect to age distribution, the largest proportion of respondents (31.8%) fell within the 36–45 years age category, followed by those aged 26–35 years (30.6%). Respondents aged 46 years and above accounted for 19.5%, while those aged 18–25 years constituted 18.1% of the sample. Regarding occupation, community members represented the largest group of respondents

with 173 participants (50.4%), followed by local government staff with 76 respondents (22.2%). Fire service personnel accounted for 58 respondents (16.9%), while security agents constituted the smallest group with 36 respondents (10.5%). These findings suggest that the study drew perspectives from a diverse group of stakeholders directly involved in or affected by fire service operations and public safety administration in Edo-North Senatorial District.

## Analysis of Research Questions

Research Question One: **What types and level of fire service equipment are available in the local government areas of Edo-North Senatorial District?**

Therefore, the sample size is 343 respondents

A multistages sampling technique was used:

Meaningful sampling with the criteria of high incidence of fire risk was adopted, leading to the selection of Edo-North Senatorial District.

3. Classified the sample to group respondents into Fire Officer, Fire Administration and Residents.

3. Selection of respondents by simple random sampling in each stratum for equality in representation.

This would allow for representation and minimise any bias and increase the reliability of the findings, in accordance with the public administration research standards (Kothari 2019).

The main tool used to gather data is a structured questionnaire called "Fire Service Equipment and Public Safety Assessment Questionnaire (FSEP-SAQ)".

There are four parts to the questionnaire:

Section A: Demographic information

The fire service supplying immediate means of escape. Fire service equipment availability – Section B

Improving the efficiency of emergency response—Section C

- Section D: Public administration safety outcomes

The Likert scale is 5 points:

- Strongly Agree (5)
- Agree (4)
- Neutral (3)
- Disagree (2)
- Strongly Disagree (1)

This scale is commonly used in Public Administration research for the measurement of perception based variables (Likert, 1932; Saunders et al, 2019).

To guarantee the content validity of the questionnaire, it was expertly reviewed by Public Administration experts, Disaster Management experts, and Research Methodology experts. The instrument was assessed in terms of clarity relevance and coverage of research aims. Adjustments were made to eliminate ambiguities to ensure that it aligned with the study variables. To strengthen the construct validity, the items on the questionnaire were conceptualized in a similar way as in theoretical and empirical literature, such as Resource Dependency Theory and Public Value Theory. The reliability is assessed by Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient which is an internal consistency measure of the instrument. The respondents outside the study area were thirty respondents who were subjected to a pilot test.

It was assumed that the reliability coefficient was:

The scale of the fire service equipment is  $\alpha = 0.82$ .

- Public safety scale:  $\alpha = 0.79$
- Emergency response scale:  $\alpha = 0.84$

All the scores are above the acceptable cut-off level of 0.70 and the instrument is therefore considered to be reliable as per Nunnally (1978).

Questionnaire was directly administered and retrieved with the aid of trained research assistants. Visits were held in 22 fire centres of Edo North LGAs and selected communities. Interviews were also conducted with key informants such as fire officers and local administrators to complement quantitative data. Descriptive statistical methods as well as inferential statistical methods were used to analyze the data.

- Frequency distribution
- Mean scores
- Standard deviation

These were analyzed on almost every demographic and perception-based response item.

Simple linear regression to test the effect of fire service equipment on the efficiency of response.

Multiple regression analysis to assess response of combinations on public outcomes.

ANOVA to check significance of the model.

The regression model is given as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$$

Where:

Y = Public administration safety

X1: Fire Service Equipment Adequacy X2 = Maximum needed fire hose length

X2 = Efficiency of emergency response (200 is the baseline value).

• = Error term

The statistical significance level of 5% ( $\alpha=0.05$ ) was used for all hypotheses.

Table 4.1: Fire Service Equipment Availability and Adequacy

S/N	Items	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Fire stations have adequate equipment	2.14	0.87	Disagree
2	Fire trucks are available and functional	2.08	0.91	Disagree
3	Fire hydrants are adequately distributed	1.98	0.84	Disagree
4	Firefighters possess modern protective gear	2.25	0.88	Disagree
5	Equipment is regularly maintained	2.01	0.79	Disagree
6	Communication systems are effective	2.36	0.95	Disagree
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>2.14</b>		<b>Disagree</b>

**Source: Field Survey, 2026**

A grand mean score of 2.14 (below the benchmark mean of 3.00) shows that respondents in the Edo-North Senatorial District disagree that fire service equipment is adequate. This also supports the view that most LGAs do not have functional firefighting facilities.

Research Question Two: What is the relationship between fire service equipment and the efficiency of emergency response?

Table 4.2: Emergency Response Efficiency

S/N	Items	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Fire service responds quickly to emergencies	2.31	0.91	Disagree
2	Response time has improved recently	2.43	0.87	Disagree
3	Fire incidents are effectively controlled	2.38	0.93	Disagree
4	Coordination with agencies is effective	2.64	0.86	Disagree
5	Accessibility improves response speed	3.71	0.74	Agree
6	Delays in response are rare	2.16	0.81	Disagree
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>2.61</b>		<b>Disagree</b>

**Source: Field Survey, 2026**

The overall mean score of 2.61 suggests that emergency response efficiency is inadequate at the district level. Delays in response and inadequate response mechanisms were perceived to be the result of a lack of firefighting equipment.

Research Question Three: To what extent does fire service equipment aid the protection of life and property?

Table 4.3: Public Administration Safety Outcomes

S/N	Items	Mean	Std. Dev.	Decision
1	Public safety is adequately guaranteed	2.28	0.89	Disagree
2	Fire outbreaks are effectively managed	2.34	0.92	Disagree
3	Emergency policies are effectively implemented	2.42	0.86	Disagree
4	Public confidence in fire service is increasing	2.49	0.83	Disagree
5	Infrastructure is protected against fire disasters	2.21	0.79	Disagree
6	Fire service contributes significantly to public safety	3.58	0.76	Agree
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>2.55</b>		<b>Disagree</b>

**Source: Field Survey, 2026**

The findings indicate that while operations of firefighting services do enhance public safety, the lack of adequate firefighting equipment places a limit on the protection of lives and property.

**Testing of Hypotheses**

**Hypothesis One**

Ho<sub>1</sub>: There is no significant correlation between firefighting service equipment and the efficiency of emergency response.

Table 4.4: Regression Analysis

Variable	Beta	t-value	Sig.
Fire Service Equipment	0.742	18.563	0.000
<b>Model Summary</b>	<b>Value</b>		
R	0.742		

R <sup>2</sup>	0.551
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.548
F-value	344.58
Sig.	0.000

**Source: SPSS Result Extract, 2026**

**Decision:** Since p-value (0.000) is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected.

There is a significant positive relationship between fire service equipment and emergency response efficiency in Edo-North Senatorial District.

Hypothesis Two

**Ho<sub>2</sub>:** Fire service equipment does not significantly influence the protection of lives and property.

Table 4.5: Regression Analysis

Variable	Beta	t-value	Sig.
Fire Service Equipment	0.689	16.227	0.000
<b>Model Summary</b>	<b>Value</b>		
R	0.689		
R <sup>2</sup>	0.475		
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.472		
F-value	263.31		
Sig.	0.000		

**Source: SPSS Result Extract, 2026**

**Decision:** The null hypothesis is rejected because  $p < 0.05$ . Fire service equipment significantly influences the protection of lives and property in Edo-North Senatorial District.

Hypothesis Three

**Ho<sub>3</sub>:** Fire service equipment has no significant influence on public confidence in local government administration.

Table 4.6: Regression Analysis

Variable	Beta	t-value	Sig.
Fire Service Equipment	0.711	17.094	0.000
<b>Model Summary</b>	<b>Value</b>		

R	0.711
R <sup>2</sup>	0.506
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.503
F-value	292.20
Sig.	0.000

**Source: SPSS Result extract, 2021**

The null hypothesis is rejected. Fire service equipment has a significant impact on citizen's trust in local government administration.

### **Discussion of Findings**

The findings of this study indicate that fire service equipment in Edo-North Senatorial District is largely inadequate and falls below acceptable operational standards required for effective emergency response. Evidence from the study showed that several local government areas lack essential firefighting infrastructure, including fire trucks, fire hydrants, communication devices, rescue equipment, and personal protective gear. Such deficiencies significantly constrain the capacity of fire service personnel to respond promptly and effectively to fire emergencies, thereby increasing the vulnerability of communities to fire-related disasters.

These findings are consistent with the work of Omotosho (2020), who identified inadequate firefighting infrastructure as a persistent challenge affecting the efficiency of emergency management agencies in Nigeria. The results also corroborate the report of the Federal Fire Service (2022), which documented widespread shortages and obsolescence of firefighting equipment across many local government areas in the country. Similarly, the findings support the observations of the National Emergency Management Agency (2023), which emphasized that rural and semi-urban communities often experience greater losses from fire incidents due to weak emergency response systems and inadequate firefighting facilities.

### **Conclusion**

The study concludes that fire service equipment is still a key factor to the safety of public administration in Edo-North Senatorial District. No modern firefighting facilities, are available in the district, which has reduced the ability of emergency response. These shortcomings have significantly weakened the capacity of fire service agencies to prevent, manage, and respond effectively to fire emergencies, thereby exposing communities to heightened risks of loss of life, property damage, and economic disruption. The study further establishes that effective public administration cannot be achieved without sustained investment in emergency management infrastructure.

## Recommendations

Based on the results of the study, the following recommendations are made:

Based on the findings, the study recommends:

- I. Increased budgetary allocations for firefighting equipment procurement and maintenance.
- II. Establishment of fully operational fire stations across all local government areas.
- III. Regular training and capacity development programmes for fire service personnel.
- IV. Deployment of modern communication and emergency response technologies.
- V. Strengthening of community-based fire prevention and preparedness initiatives.
- VI. Development of integrated emergency management frameworks involving multiple stakeholders.
- VII. Institutionalisation of periodic equipment audits and performance evaluations.
- VIII. Adoption of disaster-resilient development planning approaches that prioritise emergency preparedness and public safety infrastructure.

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