

Environmental Technology & Science Journal

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Aim and Scope

The Environmental Technology and Science Journal (ETSJ) is devoted to the publication of papers which advance knowledge of practical and theoretical issues that daily plague our society. The aim of the journal is to provide an avenue for the dissemination of academic research findings from various disciplines of the environment, engineering, pure and applied sciences, arts and social science which have materials that emphasize on environmental issues.

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9. Acknowledgement is optional, except for researches being funded through research grant awards.
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12. Author(s) with positive review will be asked to effect corrections or revisions after which the camera-ready manuscript is to be emailed to etsj@futminna.edu.ng and to be accompanied by evidence of payment of publication fee.
13. The Editorial board is not responsible for the information or views expressed by the author(s).

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Editorial

In helping to push the frontier of knowledge forward, on behalf of the Editorial Committee members of Environmental Technology and Science Journal (ETSJ), I present volume 9, issues 1 and 2, June 2018 edition of our Journal to our expanding audience. The decision to have two issues stemmed from two valid but unrelated issues. Firstly, the Editorial Committee members for some time have been mulling the idea of increasing the yearly publications to three and secondly, the need to accommodate our staff that submitted articles for the purpose of using them to boost their journal points during the 2018 promotion evaluation process. In all, there were 26 articles that met all the requirements prior to publication; hence the need to have two issues in the current edition. Research by United Nations Population Fund in 2007 has predicted that by 2030, the urban population is expected to increase to almost 5 billion. Breaking it further, it is estimated that Africa's urban population will increase from 294 million to 742 million. Many of the new urbanites will be poor. Their future, the future of cities in developing countries, the future of humanity itself, all depend very much on decisions made at present in preparation for this growth. The traditional city is being replaced by the global city region in terms of governance, trade, communications and spatial organisation. As a result of these expansions in the global city regions, several structural challenges have been thrown up for researchers and policy makers in the 21st century. A fallout of these challenges are the 14 articles contained in issue one; the articles ranged from leadership styles in the

construction industry, development and evaluation of solar yam dryer, floods management to land use changes, health and safety compliance level of European Union (EU) directive for EU construction firms in Nigeria, city growth and alternative building materials.

Richard, Idris and Bobbo in the 1st article investigated the significant role of project managers' leadership style on design consultant satisfaction in the Nigeria construction industry. The study concluded that design consultant satisfaction and overall efficiency and performance of a project can be improved by selecting a leader with participation, inspirational and charismatic leadership behaviour.

Solar drying according to Akanmu and Ajani in the 2nd article affirmed that it is a potentially decentralized thermal application of solar energy particularly in developing countries. The paper showed that the system performed better than direct and indirect dryers with efficiency values of 56.5% and 61.5% respectively. It also reduced the drying time of yam by 50% against what was obtained in direct sun drying. Exegetic analysis of the dryer has shown that the system is effective and efficient from energy point of view.

The 3rd paper by Oladejo and Ojo on the study of contributory factors to flood hazards in Ifelodun Local Government Area, Osun State stated that the use of high resolution DEM and rainfall data to improve the accuracy of modelling and generation of flood inundation map is

recommended for better accuracy and visualization.

Future land use simulations indicated that if the current land use trends continue in the study area without holistic sustainable development measures, severe land degradation and possibly land fragmentation will ensue as argued by Duchi and Habila in the 4th paper titled scenario simulation and prediction of land use changes in Metropolitan Kano, based on the Markov-Cellular Automata Model (CA-MARKOV)

Otaru *et al.* based on their findings in the 5th paper titled assessment of the cost impacts of health and safety practices on construction projects in Abuja, Nigeria concluded that the costs of health and safety programmes and practices are significant in increasing the costs of building projects. The paper therefore recommended that health and safety practices and programmes should always be given priority at the initial project estimating stage of a project, as they constitute a reasonable percentage of project cost.

Analysing socio-economic characteristics of households in Plateau State, Nigeria by Zogore in the 6th paper recommended the need for government at all levels and the private sector to address the issue of the differences identified in the study with a view to promoting environmental safeguards and ameliorating the poverty level of households in the state.

The 7th paper by Saidu *et al.* on the impact of construction claims on public building projects performance in Abuja concluded that improved projects

performance can only be achieved if contractual claims are eliminated. It is therefore recommended that stakeholders should improve on contractual procedures in order to eliminate avoidable omissions or changes during construction through effective communication and application of new technologies.

Mohammed's paper on assessing the compliance to EU Directive 92/57/EEC of June 1992 among EU construction companies in Nigeria concluded that the compliance level among the EU construction companies operating in Abuja, Nigeria to the EU directive 92/57/EEC of June 1992 was at an average level. The paper recommended that the Nigerian government needs to establish an agency that will oversee or ensure the compliance to safety and health rules and regulations at workplace as contained in the EU directive for the EU construction companies operating in Nigeria.

Assessment of spatial distribution and range of service of public health facilities in Jos South Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria by Ojo, Owoyele and Idowu is the 9th paper that established that health facilities in Jos South Local Government were spatially dispersed, the pattern which was tending to be more pronounced in the southern part than in the northern part. The development of a strategic plan, which is to integrate non-government stakeholders in the planning of health service delivery was therefore recommended.

Nwuba and Kalu in the 10th paper titled housing affordability: A review of the

diversities of definitions and concepts concluded that in spite increasing research on housing affordability, there was yet to be consensus as to how it should be defined or conceptualised or the standard to measure it.

Idowu *et al.* pondered in the 11th paper that the search for an optimum residential location has been a source of chronic problem to the urban dwellers hence it studied the factors influencing the decisions of peri-urban residents on where they live in Minna, Niger State, Nigeria. The study concluded that most of the residents were motivated to live in their present neighbourhoods mainly because of the comfort derived from where they lived. It therefore recommended that serious attention of the Government to reviewing the outdated Minna Master Plan and rejuvenates the peri-urban areas with massive infrastructure development.

The 12th paper by Salahudeen and Sadeeq on the performance of corncob ash as partial replacement of Portland cement in lateritic soil stabilization. The result indicated that an optimum corncob ash content of 9% by weight of the dried lateritic soil and 9% Portland cement can be recommended for better results and stability.

Onuwe *et al.* in the 13th paper on overview of kenaf fibre as a bio composites material in fabrication process for sustainable construction stated that the application of kenaf fibre is fundamental to sustainability and improvement in building and construction materials. The possibility of substituting synthetic and glass fibre with cellulose fibre contributes to the effort to reduce global warming,

promotes a bio base economy and achieve a cleaner environment.

The last paper by Abidoye *et al.* on demystifying the effects of final accounts settlement on building contractors in Abuja, Nigeria argued that the final account stage of a building project is sometimes rarely settled or even being delayed by some of the project parties, thereby posing serious challenges on contractors. The study concluded that proper management of the identified factors would translate into effective settlement of final accounts in building projects. The paper therefore recommended that construction clients and consultants should exercise restraint when selecting procurement option to be adopted.

Finally, in the next edition, some changes will become evident; yours sincerely has been made the Editor-in-Chief by the owners (Academic Board members of the School of Environmental Technology) and Dr Bashir Ganiyu, the Editorial Secretary. Dr Bala Muhammad is still a member of the Editorial Committee. At this juncture, the Committee members wish to appreciate Professor O. O. Morenikeji, the immediate past Editor-in-Chief for bringing his Midas touch to bear on the Journal. The same goes to Dr Bala Muhammad for his unalloyed commitments especially “harassing” reviewers and contributors in order for deadlines to be met. Dr O. F. Adedayo, a Committee member is currently in Rwanda on a national assignment but in spite the distance, has been very helpful in more than one way, we are grateful.

In a bid to expand the Journal’s reach, visibility and to serve you better, the

Journal is gradually migrating to online platform and can be found at this web address: <http://etsj.futminna.edu.ng>

The taste of the pudding is in the eating, fasten your seat belts as you navigate through the articles!

R. A. Jimoh, PhD
Managing Editor

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