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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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14.

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Editorial

This year's World Cities Day theme was "Changing the world: innovations and better life for future generations". The situation in Africa is gloomy; by 2050, report has shown that an estimated 2.5 billion people will be added to urban areas, and it is expected that 90% of this growth will be in Africa and Asia. If well co-ordinated, the cities in Africa are supposed to be the hub for driving the economic growth resulting in poverty reduction. However, Africa is yet to tap maximally from the benefits of rapid urbanisation experienced in developed countries. Instead we are bogged down by inadequate infrastructure, climate change, housing deficit, spiralling unemployment, myriad health challenges among other issues. Welcome to volume 10, issues 1 and 2, December 2019 edition of Environmental Technology & Science Journal (ETSJ). There are 13 articles in this issue where diverse and topical issues are interrogated by our contributors. We may not be able to shout *eureka* yet but the narrative is changing.

Adegbile *et al*. in the 1st paper on the influence of Housing Attributes on Housing Satisfaction in Selected Residential Areas of Ogun State recommended that policy makers, housing developers and the professionals should put these attributes into consideration while providing housing for the people.

In the 2nd paper by Adebisi *et al*., it assessed the operational energy performance of three administrative office buildings in tertiary institutions in Niger State. The need for effective monitoring of energy consumption by sub-metering and auditing of buildings in tertiary institutions and orientation was advocated.

Extant studies affirmed that adequacy of hostel facilities affect the academic performance of students residing in hostel according to Adama *et al*. in the 3rd paper. Although, most Nigerian tertiary institutions are characterised by inadequate hostel facilities. This study was conducted to assess the effect of availability and serviceability of hostel facilities on students' academic performance at the Federal University of Technology Minna, Gidan Kwano Campus. The study recommended that the institution should ensure that adequate student accommodation facilities are provided in serviceable condition to further enhance student learning and good performance.

An experimental study was carried out by Anum *et al*. in the 4th paper to investigate the flexural strength characteristics of grades M25 and M50 concretes prepared using the BRE mix design method. It was concluded that there will be significant reduction of reinforcements in tension of structural members subjected to bending with the modified concrete, especially where light weight is desired.

The 5th paper by Amuda-Yusuf *et al*. identified the barriers to e-tendering adoption leaning upon Technology, Organisational, and Environment (TOE) framework and innovation diffusion theory. The authors stated that the findings will enable policy makers and other industry players to understand the barriers to the implementation of e-tendering adoption and develop strategies to overcome them.

Ali *et al*. in the 6th paper appraised the financial investment in knowledge management (KM) practices with a focus on Quantity Surveying (QS) firms. QS firms' were urged to adopt knowledge management (KM) practices because the level of financial investment on KM practices in QS firms was moderate.

Water supply to most communities in most parts of the world has suffered serious setbacks as a result of human activities. Based on this, Awaisu *et al*. in the 7th paper assessed the water quality from different water sources for domestic use during the rainy season in Nasarawa Local Government Area Nasarawa State. The paper suggested that open wells should be lined with cement with level of cover above ground level to avoid surface runoff of pollutant especially during the rains.

The concept of enhancing the efficiency of traditional buildings using a conceptual design approach was discussed by Alao and Ogunbode with particular emphasis on redirecting load paths, moment redistribution and eliminating design flaws in the 8th paper. The paper showed that conceptual design and re-design can improve the efficiency of designs and was therefore encouraged.

Ineffective application of cost control techniques from inception through execution of infrastructural projects, especially dam projects, is a major cause of poor project delivery as stated by Madu *et al*. in the 9th paper. The paper reported the pilot study of the drivers and challenges of the use of cost control techniques in dam project delivery in Nigeria with a view to suggesting strategies for improved delivery of dam projects. Major recommendation from the study was that most severe challenges of cost control techniques application should be identified as a major threat to be addressed in order to mitigate the causes and effect of poor delivery of dam projects in Nigeria.

Dahiru and Kofarbai assessed the performance of PPP arrangement as a viable option for the procurement of infrastructural facilities in Nigeria in the 10th paper. The paper recommended that effort should be made to create enabling environment such as security, reliable power supply, good roads, reliable source of funding and formulation of policies that will guarantee the sustainability of PPP agreement as well as protect the interest of parties to the agreement.

Fabi and Awolesi in the 11th paper assessed the factors impeding implementation of public-private-partnership highway project in Nigeria. The paper advocated that the impeding factors must confronted headlong in order to bring about desired economic growth and development.

This 12th paper by Bashir *et al*. analysed the land use/land cover change in Gusau Zamfara State, Nigeria. The paper concluded that urbanization is reducing land availability for other uses and needs to be properly planned for environmental sustainability.

The last paper by Idris *et al*. evaluated the potential risk factors associated with civil engineering projects with a view to achieving overall project objectives. The study recommended that project team should identify and quantify project related risks at the initial stage and allocate the risks to party/parties suitable to control them.

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Let us do it again, peace!

R. A. Jimoh
Managing Editor

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