

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.
10. Authors should avoid using headers, footers and special page breaks within the manuscripts.
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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 12 articles contained in issue two; the articles ranged from assessing price variation of

building materials, influence of organisational strategy on acquisition of knowledge, public participation in planning, architectural design layout and its implications for wayfinding to post occupancy evaluation of building services in higher institutions libraries, households domestic cooking energy preference and proactive fire disaster measures by property managers in residential buildings.

High cost of building materials has long been recognised as impediment to housing delivery and affordability in most developing countries. Therefore, Fabunmi *et al.* in the 1st paper assessed the price variation of building materials for housing development in North-Central Nigeria. The results of the study indicated that the type of purchase, geographical location and property type do not depend on the effect of the other in influencing the price of building materials for housing development, even at an intra-urban scale.

Idris and Richard in the 2nd paper on the influence of organizational strategy on multinational construction firms acquisition of knowledge concluded that a good organizational strategy demonstrated significant influence on acquisition of knowledge.

Findings by Chado in the 3rd paper titled perception on micro factors hindering public participation in planning for urban development: Experiences from Bida, Nigeria revealed that public orientation was the most critical factor affecting public participation in decision making process for urban development in Bida.

The study of Nasiru and Kasimu in the 4th paper on leadership styles and their effects on construction projects performance in Nigeria asserted that servant, pace setting, coaching, visionary and transformative leadership styles have significant impacts on the construction projects performance if adopted.

Architectural design layout and its implication for wayfinding in Abuja hospital environment by Ahmed *et al.* in the 5th paper recommended that in hospital designs, architects should ensure that floor plan complexity and hierarchical decision are reduced and several changes in direction at decision points are avoided for effective wayfinding performance. This became evident when the study revealed that the users' search, select and use information by stopping, looking around and asking for direction in order to effectively navigate to the desired destination.

Abdulrahman in the 6th paper on residents' satisfaction with housing conditions in urban centres of South-West Nigeria advocated that neighbourhood planning approach and effective distribution of social facilities, according to socioeconomic status of residents should be given preference in the built environment of this region for urban resilience and satisfactory housing conditions in South-West Nigeria.

The 7th paper by Akanmu *et al.* titled post occupancy evaluation of building services provisions in higher institution libraries in Niger State established that the results from the technical indices obtained suggested that most parameters within the indoor space did

not conform with the standard provided in CIBSE Guide A of 2006. It was recommended that as designers go about their planning and execution of habitable structures, consideration should be given to the comfort and wellness of the occupants of such spaces with a strong emphasis on the guide provided.

Alonge argued that factors such as lighting, office design and performance feedback within office environment contributed to the productivity of workers in the 8th paper on work environment as constituting factor to productivity in public offices in Minna, Niger State.

Yahaya *et al.* x-rayed the challenges of stakeholder's management in construction projects in Nigeria in the 9th paper. They found that the major challenges of stakeholder management were civil unrest and lack of political stability, change in bye-laws and regulations and non-adherence to specification among others. The study recommended inclusion of adequate project planning and programming from inception to completion stage of projects and proper monitoring and feedback mechanism, to avoid delays, inflation, claims and conflict.

The study by Ohadugha *et al.* in the 10th paper on analysis of households domestic cooking energy preference in Minna, Niger State concluded that lack of access to regular electricity and petroleum products supply were the main rationale for energy stacking. The paper recommended among others, stacking and using efficient cooking energy type and technology and also improvement in modern energy access.

Adama *et al.* averred that awareness of fire and its devastating effect are known, however, no proactive measure is in place to mitigate fire disaster in the 11th paper titled evaluation of proactive fire disaster measures by property managers in low-rise residential houses in Minna, Nigeria. It was therefore recommended that there was the need to put in place proactive measures such as the use of fire alarm, smoke detectors and fire extinguishers in residential buildings.

The last paper by Jibril and Isah presented historical review of sustainability trends in the design of sustainable research centres. The authors contended that as the world tends towards more sustainable practices, practices such as the strategic orientation of structures, choice of building materials, building form etc. are critical factors of sustainable practices that would shape sustainability principles in the future.

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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