

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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Editorial

Amidst the euphoria that greeted the 2019 general elections in Nigeria and more recently in South Africa, I welcome our teeming readers to volume 10, number 1, June 2019 edition of Environmental Technology & Science Journal (ETSJ). The issue of climate change will continue to resonate in Africa and beyond; the news coming out of post-Paris and post-COP 24 has not been palatable. Report has it that there is little indication that the US\$100 billion pledged will be achieved in meeting the targets. Also the gap between what is needed and what is available grows deeper with each passing year. Counterpart funds are needed by countries that must benefit from the climate funds; this is where the challenge is for countries that are contending with socio-economic difficulties. Hence urgent steps must be taking by the various governments in providing the needed funds so that R & D could be improved. It is thus a welcome relief when Nature (a research output database) published its 2018 report on research output across a range of journals within the natural sciences with topics including climate change has South Africa in the 38th position as the only African country that made the list. This should be a wake-up call for us by expanding our collaboration tentacles beyond the Nigerian border. It is on this note that 17 articles covering wide range of areas in the built environment are presented in the current edition of the journal as a reference material.

Agunloye and Salau in the 1st paper examined commuters' perception of socio-economic effects of road traffic delay from selected cordons of Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland and Lagos East of Lagos, Nigeria. The study concluded that the overall statistical socio-economic effects of road traffic delay in Lagos

Island, Lagos Mainland and Lagos East is 3.72 commuters perception index. The study therefore suggested an effective co-ordination of efforts by Lagos State government and other relevant agencies involved in traffic management in selected nodes of investigation among others.

An experimental study was carried out by Ogunbode *et al.* to investigate the fresh and shrinkage properties of kenaf bio fibrous concrete composite (KB FCC) in the 2nd paper. The study established that the reduced shrinkage of the KB FCC when compared to Portland cement could be attributed to the moisture holding capacity of kenaf fibres and the presence of randomly oriented fibres around the cement gel which created a condition of confinement inhibiting the shrinkage development of concrete.

Governance for sustainability of cities according to Achuen in the 3rd paper, presents an enormous but unavoidable challenge hence she examined the approaches used in the implementation of Abuja city vision(s) while substantiating the extent of inclusivity and participation in relation to sustainable development. The paper advocated for an approach which demands the involvement of all stakeholders for a more sustainable city development for Abuja.

Organisational culture is the unified central system that guides the operations of construction firms, however Bamgbade *et al.* argued that the interplay of different diversity among workers often obstruct the effectiveness of organisational culture in bringing to bear the anticipated organisational performance in the 4th paper. Hence, the paper examined the influence of cultural diversity on the organisational culture of construction

firms in Minna. The paper recommended that the focus of the construction firms should not only be on the economic aspect so that the benefits of diversity could be fully utilised for a better organisational performance.

The 5th paper by Abubakar *et al.* assessed the maintainability considerations in the design and construction stages of public buildings in Abuja metropolis. The paper recommended that standard procedures and practices for the procurement of qualitative structures must be upheld by all stakeholders in the built environment.

Okigbo *et al.* in the 6th paper determined the significant difference between the cost of erecting a storey building and a bungalow of equal number of bedrooms and similar features. The paper suggested that this type of study could be carried out by putting variables such as cost of land into consideration.

Land use conversion according to Akanbi *et al.*, in the 7th paper is a growing urban challenge to planners in the world particularly in developing countries such as Nigeria necessitating the study on conversion of urban land use in Minna metropolis over a period of 10 years (2008-2018). The paper suggested that proper monitoring of urban growth by relevant authorities in order to engender sustainable physical development and regulate changes in land use.

Adedire and Adegbile in the 8th paper assessed the urban and residential dwelling quality in Ikorodu, a Lagos metropolitan fringe. The paper recommended that locational disadvantage should not be used as a vice by the government in avoiding its social responsibilities through provision of basic services in the affected areas.

Labour productivity output in block work activity and quantifying the impact of work environment factors in block work activity in Abuja was the focus of the 9th paper by Agbo and Izam. The paper therefore recommended that construction managers on construction sites should constantly evaluate factors affecting labour productivity with a view to eliminate negative impact and enhance positive impact in order to improve workers' productivity.

Dahiru in the 10th paper argued that taking environmental issues into consideration helps to generate benefits not only to the client, but also to the society and the economy, whilst minimizing damage to the environment. Based on these, the article investigated the barriers and drivers of sustainable construction procurement practice in Kano State. Therefore, the paper recommended that government should emphasis on environmental consideration as a requirement in tendering process in an effort to promote the adoption and implementation of sustainable construction procurement practice.

Tangbo *et al.* in the 11th paper assessed the impact of using pumice as an ingredient in the production of *papercrete*. The paper concluded that producing *papercrete* with pumice significantly improves strength while maintaining low thermal conductivity and density.

The 12th paper by Makinde *et al.* determined empirically the labour outputs for selected masonry works at substructural level on construction sites in Abuja. The paper concluded that gang size (number of mason and unskilled labourer) played a major role in determining the daily labour output in substructural operations on construction sites provided all influencing factors remained constant.

Construction organizations in Nigeria are confronted with numerous challenges which reduce their efficiency and growth prospects. The 13th paper by Leje *et al.* examined the factors impeding the performance of construction organizations in Nigeria. Percentage Rank Agreement Factor revealed that poor cash inflow, shortage of skilled workers in specific skills, poor mode of payment for completed works, poor quality of workmanship and low remuneration of construction workers were the five most significant factors impeding the performance of Nigerian construction industry.

Mohammed and Omeiza in the 14th paper explored the determinants of domestic business tourists' choice of public road transportation firms and segmenting them. Based on the study, two distinct segments of business tourists were discovered as patronage assured and revisit uncertain business tourists.

Some selected mechanical properties and time dependent properties of Kenaf Biofibrous Concrete Composite (KBFCC) under sustained load were investigated by Ogunbode *et al.* in the 15th paper. The study concluded that the utilization of Kenaf fibre in the production of concrete is feasible from both environmental and technical points of view.

Ohadugha *et al.* in the 16th paper applied multi criteria analysis in assessing the distribution of health facilities in Bukuru Town. The paper recommended that additional health centres should be introduced to cover for the shortage in areas that lack health facilities in order to ensure even distribution of health facilities.

In the final paper by Okigbo and Okigbo, the effects of the addition of IZAL on the strength of concrete were tested. The paper concluded that there is significant negative effect of IZAL on the strength of concrete.

Past editions of the Journal can be found at this web address: <http://etsj.futminna.edu.ng> for download

Let us do it again, peace!

R. A. Jimoh, PhD
Managing Editor

DISCLAIMER

The article titled "Architects' perception on spatial design considerations for users in General Hospitals in Niger State, Nigeria" published in our December 2018 edition generated an issue between the 1st author (a PhD candidate) and the 3rd author (one of the Co-Supervisors for the 1st author). The 3rd author requested that his name be removed from the article. To this end, in citing the article henceforth, the 3rd author's name should not be included. In order to forestall the re-occurrence of this type of situation, it is now mandatory for manuscripts submitted to ETSJ having more than one contributor to include the e-mail addresses of the other contributors.

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