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**Sustainable
Development of
Ibadan:
Past, Present and Future**

Olanrewaju Olaniyan

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**UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
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OF IBADAN:
Past, Present and Future**

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Sustainable Development of Ibadan: Past, Present and Future

Introduction

I would like to start this presentation by sincerely thanking the organisers for inviting me to deliver the first coronation anniversary lecture titled, *Sustainable Development of Ibadan: Past, Present and Future*. I count it a special privilege and honour to be here today to speak to this august audience, and be part of the anniversary celebration of our great king, His Royal Majesty, the Olubadan of Ibadan, Oba Saliu Akanmu Olasupo Adetunji, Aje Ogungunniso I. I came to Ibadan in 1979 to complete my secondary school education, and I have lived in the town ever since. I had the privilege of having all my education in Ibadan, secondary and tertiary. This made it the 38th year of my uninterrupted stay in the city and over the years, I got married, had children, worked as well as made a living in this great city. Over this short period, I had come to appreciate the special group of people who were indigenes of Ibadan as well as those of us who have no other place to call home apart from Ibadan.

At a time when people have not yet internalised the importance of sustainable development, Ibadan people had set the pace as they always do, by initiating and imbibing the sustainable Ibadan project (SIP), which started in the 1990s. It was in this same vein that the University of Ibadan also initiated and started the Centre for Sustainable Development (CSD), also the first of such centres in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Recent happenings around the world have shown that no one can do without adequately imbibing the principles of sustainability. In fact, the global agenda for the

next 30 years rests on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

One of the characteristics of any living thing is the ability to grow. Growth could be in size, structure nature or magnitude. The growth of any living thing should be in quality and quantity. In fact when growth stops, death is imminent. Nonetheless, growth is not development. Development is a multifaceted concept, embodying not just income and its growth, but also achievements on other fronts. We all have our different perceptions of what we think development is. People perceive development as a status of absence of poverty, high standard of living, including a world in which people are well-fed and well-clothed, have access to a variety of goods and services, possess the luxury of leisure and entertainment, and live in a healthy environment. We think of a society free of violent discrimination, with tolerable levels of equality, where the sick receives proper medical care and people do not have to sleep on the sidewalks. In short, most of us would insist that a minimal requirement for a “developed” nation is that its physical quality of life be high.

Generally, development is viewed as the transformation of community into socially, economically, politically, educationally, orderly, and materially desirable conditions, with the aim of improving the quality of life of the people. The issues are always with the semantics of definitions. It has been found that in many societies, we can have a situation where development is not inclusive and a large proportion of the citizen left behind due to the characteristics of such development as well as the process of achieving the development process. Human beings can be

generally selfish and may not consider what happens to other members of the society as long as he/she is included in the development process. In order to ensure that no one is left behind in the development process, efforts have been made to identify the key issues that must be involved as economies and societies develop.

This is captured by the concept of sustainable development; seen as an integrated concept involving all human actions down to the local level. It aims to improve the quality of life of current and future generations, while safeguarding the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity. One of the most popular definitions of sustainable development is given in the Brundtland report as "development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development consists of three pillars: economic, social and environmental protection (Figure 1). The definition suggests that in the ordinary ways and business of life, all these should be done with the objective of making sure that the standard of living of the next generation is not jeopardised. Sustainable development recognises that growth must be inclusive and environmentally sound to reduce poverty as well as build shared prosperity for today's population and continue to meet the needs of future generations. It is efficient with resources and carefully planned to deliver immediate and long-term benefits for people, planet, and prosperity.

While the concepts of growth, development and sustainable development apply to the whole country, the same can also be said of any living town or city. Every town strives to grow and then develop sustainably. In the process, towns

become cities and megacities. Over the years, Ibadan has grown to such a phenomenon that it keeps getting ahead of the plans of the authorities. The success of any institution or city is in its sustainability, which must include the three sustainability pillars under the sustainable development paradigm.

Figure 1: Elements of Sustainability



The first prerequisite for long-term sustainability is economic sustainability. A city must have a strong economy that supports the business and livelihood of the inhabitants. This has to do with quality jobs, good wages, stable businesses, appropriate technology development and implementation, business development, etc. The people have to be economically empowered in order to change their

values, their attitudes to work as well as their savings and investment habits. Empowering the people economically will enhance their sense of human dignity and their perception of citizenship and self-reliance. Economic empowerment requires the satisfaction of three conditions; access, availability and equality of opportunity. The citizenry must have equal access to available productive resources such as land, capital and technology as well as consumable goods and services. To ensure accessibility to the resources, there is the need to provide income generating opportunities to the poor. Incidentally, achieving economic sustainability comes at a cost and often with tradeoffs for the other two types of sustainability: environment and social.

Environmental sustainability lies in the heart of sustainable cities. A large influx of people and population makes environmental issue a challenge. A city is only sustainable over the long-term only if it is not degrading its environment or using up finite resources. Every city is associated with concerns over sustainability issues including the need for protection of human and environmental health; having healthy ecosystems and habitat; reducing and/or eliminating pollution in water, air, and land; providing green spaces and parks for wildlife, recreation, and other uses; pursuing ecosystem management; as well as protecting biodiversity.

In addition to the above, social issues in the community have to be handled sustainably. The development of any community is dependent on how it handles social issues such as education, crime, equity, inner city problems, community building, spirituality and environmental justice. Any community contending with social problems cannot

solve economic and environmental challenges and thus, cannot be healthy and stable over the long-term. Most sustainable community efforts also involve an open process in which every member of the community is encouraged to participate. The focus is on consensus building for the community.

For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonise the three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. These elements are interconnected; they are all crucial for the well-being of individuals and societies.

The Usefulness of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Recently, many countries have accepted the need to ensure sustainable development by setting achievable goals and measuring progress towards the achievement of the goals. In 2015, the world leaders set an agenda for the development of the world over the course of 15 years ending in 2030. The importance of cities was recognised and one of the 17 goals specifically focuses on making cities better. All the presidents and heads of governments under the auspices of United Nations (UN) adopted the SDGs in 2015. The SDGs, officially known as *Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* is a set of 17 inspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. These goals are expected to drive the development of all countries within the next 15 years after the expiration of the millennium development goals (MDGs). There are 17 goals agreed upon and there are 169 indicators for measuring them. SDGs can be summarised into five main themes:

- *People*: This is designed to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potentials in dignity and equality as well as in a healthy environment;
- *Planet*: The desire is to protect the planet... through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and take urgent actions on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations;
- *Prosperity*: This is to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature;
- *Peace*: This will be pursued to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies; free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development;
- *Partnership*: Attempts will be made to mobilise the means required to implement this agenda through ... the participation of all countries, stakeholders and people

The 17 sustainable development goals include the following:

1. **No Poverty** - End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
2. **Zero Hunger** - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
3. **Good Health and Well-Being** - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
4. **Quality Education** - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
5. **Gender Equality** - Achieve gender equality and

- empower all women and girls;
6. **Clean Water and Sanitation** - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
 7. **Affordable and Clean Energy** - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
 8. **Decent Work and Economic Growth** - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
 9. **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation;
 10. **Reduced Inequalities** - Reduce income inequality within and among countries;
 11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities** - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
 12. **Responsible Consumption and Production** - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
 13. **Climate Action** - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy;
 14. **Life Below Water** - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
 15. **Life on Land** - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt

biodiversity loss;

16. **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and
17. **Partnerships for the Goals** - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

It is important to note that the goals are all geared towards ensuring sustainable development. This is premised on the fact that individuals have decent and productive jobs. Goal 11 was specifically designed for cities intending to have *Sustainable Cities and Communities*. The aim of the goal is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

In the process of making cities better, the SDG framework identified indicators for describing a sustainable city in SDG 11, which are:

- 1) Access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all.
- 2) Access to safe, affordable and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, particularly women, children, people with disabilities and old persons.
- 3) Inclusive and sustainable urbanisation concomitant with capacity for participation and integration.
- 4) Efforts to protect and safeguard cultural as well as natural heritage.

- 5) Reduction in number of peoples affected by death, disaster and economic loss.
- 6) Efforts on pollution control and waste management with special attention to air quality and municipal waste management.
- 7) Access to safe, inclusive, green and public spaces, in particular for women, children and persons with disabilities.
- 8) Proportion of cases of human rights abuse particularly in respect to physical and sexual harassments.
- 9) Capacity to integrate and strengthen urban, peri-urban and rural areas through initiating and supporting positive economic, social and environmental policies.
- 10) Resilience in consumption and production activities to adapt and mitigate effects of climate change and related stress.

Sustainable Cities

Cities are generally hubs for ideas, commerce, culture, science, and productivity, social, human and economic development. Guenther and Al Shawaf (2012) argue that sustainability needs cities as much as cities need sustainability -- not only because they are a linchpin for the survival of our people and planet, but also a lever for shared progress and prosperity -- and thus, that a greater share of sustainability effort should be expended within them. Urban planning, transport systems, water, sanitation, waste management, disaster risk reduction, access to information, education and capacity-building are all relevant issues to sustainable urban development.

According to the UN city Summit Habitat Agenda, 1996, there is a sense of great opportunity and hope that a new world can be built, in which economic and social development as well as environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development can be realised. This can be done through solidarity and cooperation within and between countries and through effective partnerships at all levels. United Nations City Summit Habitat Agenda reveals that "Economy, ecology and social cohesion are the pillars of a sustainable city. These must be in balance and therefore require an integrated approach. Dialogue is the basic principle for achieving this for Local Agenda 21." If we harmonise the definition of sustainable development to that of the city, we can define sustainable city as *a city designed, built, and managed in a manner where all its citizens are able to meet their own needs without endangering the well-being of the natural world or the living conditions of other people, now or in the future*. Sustainable city or eco-city (also "ecocity") is a city designed with consideration of environmental impact, inhabited by people dedicated to minimisation of required energy inputs, water and food, and waste output of heat, air pollution - CO₂, methane, and water pollution. A sustainable city is one that considers the environmental, social and economic development of the people within the space.

Sustainable Development of Ibadan: The Issues

The growth of the population of Ibadan has also been remarkable. From a war camp consisting in 1829 of a motley collection of soldiers, the population rose from the estimated 100,000 in 1851 to 175,000 in 1911. Ibadan's population had grown over the years from about half a million in 1950 to

more than 3 million in 2016. Ibadan is a home of many firsts as the town had a head start among the towns and cities in Nigeria. It houses the first university, television station, sports stadium, skyscraper etc. in the country. The legacies and history behind Mapo hall, Oke Aare Bower's tower, University of Ibadan, Cocoa House, Agodi Gardens among others make the city a potential tourist destination in the country

Meanwhile, economic prosperity is a cause for concern. In 2010, 51.8% of Oyo State residents were absolutely poor and since Ibadan accounts for more than half of the state's population, one can safely conclude that about 50% of Ibadan residents are absolutely poor in 2010. Ibadan was the political headquarters of the Yorubas after Oyo. The town was the capital of the Western region and had produced great political icons. It was also an economic powerhouse. The Ibadan market, spreading from Dugbe to Beere used to be largest market in the country before it was disaggregated into many markets. Following the disaggregation the market spreads round the town including New Gbagi market, New Dugbe (Alesinloye) market, and Bodija market. These relatively new markets did not eliminate the original market although the intensity was reduced considerably.

Economic Sustainability of Ibadan

Ibadan used to be the largest city in the whole of West Africa, but the 2006 Population census puts Ibadan as the third most populated city in the country with a population of 2,559,853. Cities are growth engines of any economy. The challenges posed to decision makers are on how to make such cities sustainable through effective and efficient governance. The economy of Oyo State revolves round the

economy of Ibadan. Ibadan has always been the heartbeat of the Western region and later Oyo State economy. Ibadan market which sprawled from Dugbe to Beere was the largest market in Africa with different sections.

Ibadan had been an economic powerhouse with large departmental stores. Many of these stores went down during the crisis of the 1980s. Although one of the Shoprite malls in the city is regarded as the largest mall in West Africa, those who lived in Ibadan would remember that Kingsway stores occupy five floors of a massive building in Dugbe and when Agbowo shopping complex was built in the early eighties, it was the biggest shopping mall as well as the first shopping mall with central air conditioner and a cinema house. Ibadan still has considerable potentials to match the economic and business heights reached in states likes of Lagos.

Ibadan today may be finding it difficult to realise her potentials as there are feasible wastages and wasted resources. Many of them are infrastructure and assets that can enhance the economic sustainability of the city. Specifically, infrastructure such as the Agbowo Shopping Complex, Liberty Stadium, Cocoa House, Oyo State Cultural Centre, Mokola and the Alesinloye Market are currently not fully put into use. The city can generate more decent jobs and associated economic activities if these assets are properly employed and adequately utilised. This expectedly will come with other challenges of sustainable development. It was associated with environmental and social challenges.

Social Sustainability of Ibadan

Urban planning is still an issue. Despite the fact that many attempts have been made in the past, the city did not have

approved master plan. We are aware that the process of preparing the master plan is currently ongoing as usual; we can only hope that the plan will be completed and approved this time around. This has affected the physical planning of the city. It is important to note that the success of the plan will not rest on the preparation and adoption of the plan, but on its effective implementation. Some areas of the city have history of plans. One clear example is the Ajoda new town; started from scratch with a beautiful plan. A visit to the new town today does not suggest that the principles and dictates of the plan have been respected. Also, there were areas designated industrial and residential estates within the city. These have been violated in many cases and one is not sure whether some of these estates can still retain residential or industrial within their names.

Environmental Sustainability of Ibadan

I grew up to know a very green Ibadan and most of the places that I knew were full of trees and flowers. I remember what Dugbe used to look like. As a young boy, we enjoyed walking round the city. All the main roads were lined up with trees, either moving from Molete through Beere to Gate; Oke Ado, Oke Bola to Molete; Dugbe to Apata and Total Garden to Gate among others. Today, a visitor to Ibadan will never know how beautifully green Ibadan used to be, with plenty of trees in and around Dugbe and Agodi gate among others. Virtually all the green and economic trees of the city have been cut and destroyed. Many gave way to shopping complex or were simply cut down. We may not be able to quantify the contribution this will be making to the climate change challenges not just in Ibadan but across the world. Trees and gardens save energy and money; they give pleasure to people as well as living space to animals

and birds. Trees ameliorate extreme temperatures. They provide the much needed shade in hot, sunny weather and their transpiration help balance local temperature. Evidence has shown that the temperature of Ibadan has increased over the years and this might be one of the reasons.

In addition, by 1950, most areas of Ibadan are covered by the rainforest and derived savannah. Some areas, such as the Oke-Aremo hill forest reserve, Igbo Agala forests, Alalubosa forests and lake, forest hill reserve, and Eleyele/Ijokodo forest reserves), were deliberately preserved in Ibadan under teak and cassia forests during the colonial period. These were mainly the hills in and around Ibadan. The preserved areas, referred to as catchment areas, were supposed to catch and store some water temporarily during rainfall (Akintola, 1994). Over time, growth and development have led to significant loss of the vegetation. The reserves were depleted without caution to give ways to new government reserved areas (GRAs) and shopping complexes. The remaining forest reserves are those of the University of Ibadan and IITA. Many of the Ajibode forests are also being depleted to give way to the expansion of the University of Ibadan.

It can be deduced from the foregoing that some of the recent flooding witnessed in the city were not entirely the results of climate changes but were due to the actions of the residents of Ibadan. Forests' reserves in Ibadan are now gone and not replaced. The destruction of the reserved forests within the city aided flooding in Ibadan metropolis due to the reduction in the infiltration and retention capacity of these areas thereby causing disastrous floods that result in the destruction of lives and property. The city of Ibadan is

naturally drained by four rivers with many tributaries; it has a tropical wet and dry climate with a lengthy wet season and relatively constant temperature throughout the course of the year. The floods are strengthened by blockages of the water courses by solid wastes as well as construction of structures along the floodplains and courses as well as sometimes right within the river course itself.

Managing solid waste in Ibadan has always been problematic. In fact, in many developing regions, less than half of solid waste is safely disposed. As per capita waste generation continues to rise, the collection and safe disposal of solid waste continue to be a challenge that requires serious attention. In addition, sanitation provision in Ibadan is grossly deficient, with some faecal wastes discharged to the environment without adequate treatment.

Land use factors also represent a considerable challenge with the relentless construction of buildings indiscriminately. There are housing areas once relatively affluent but which deteriorated as the original dwellers moved on to newer and better parts of the city. There are also houses without the requisite infrastructure including drainages and standard accessibility.

Sustainable Development of Ibadan: Looking Forward

Although Ibadan had grown tremendously over the past decades, the challenges for a smooth urbanisation process remain multifaceted. These challenges could be addressed by a combination of well-conceived plans and programmes such as:

- Government should embark on the preparation of a master development plan for Ibadan metropolis. This should entail early development with inclusive planning and implementation logistic systems. It is very difficult to ensure sustainability without adequate planning.
- Poorly functioning land markets make investing in housing and infrastructure expensive and inefficient. Modalities of improving this should be put in place.
- Waste management should be enhanced. The current public-private partnership (PPP) appears to be working but there are still issues with the general waste disposals. There are about four landfill sites to dispose wastes, however, the road to the sites are in various states of disrepair.
- Further, better waste management procedures of recycling should be pursued by the government with appropriate infrastructure as well as sensitisation of the public to recycling knowledge.
- Water provision for the city. Efforts should be made to increase the quality and quantity of potable water in the country. The Eleyele and Asejire dams should be adequately repaired, maintained and refurbished to produce water at the highest capacity. The mini waterworks which was supported by the Sustainable Ibadan Programme should be further encouraged. Rainwater harvesting should also be encouraged as part of the mini waterworks.
- Indiscriminate sinking of boreholes should be discouraged; while policies and programmes to have sustainable water supply should be encouraged.
- The master plan should take into consideration the use of flood-prone areas within stream/river setbacks

for urban and peri-urban agriculture; recreation and wildlife; as well as ecosystem conservation. One of the most potent preventive measures against flooding is vegetation. Government should adopt a policy of “Greening” the Ibadan metropolis through planting of trees, shrubs and fruit trees. This will reduce runoffs, and hence, flooding, preserve soil moisture as well as reduce the rate of atmospheric warming.

- Schools with compound should be deliberately supported to plant economic and fruit trees. This will ensure environmental sustainability, as well as economic and social sustainability of the schools and their outputs.
- Given Ibadan’s high exposure to flood disaster, investment in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation will be an essential part of inclusive and sustainable growth strategies.
- It has therefore become imperative to redevelop and modernise the decaying old core areas of the metropolis to make it more productive for business services.
- Jobs and livelihoods are the primary vehicles through which people participate in the economy. Employment growth has been low and declining in Ibadan. Even in periods when there appears to be rapid growth rates in many towns and cities, growth has often not been fully inclusive, and the city’s poorest and most vulnerable peoples continue to face significant development challenges. Informality of human settlements and jobs predominate; and
- Expanding opportunities through access to quality and relevant education is critical. Sustainable cities must focus on investing in quality education at all

levels, and on innovation as well as the adoption of new technologies. This should also include aggressive literacy programme for the population.

- Sustainability is also about recreation. Ibadan is a wide tourist place with tens of tourists' attraction sites. The city should build her tourist potentials, which can be a source of ensuring sustainable development. There is the need to develop the tourism potentials of Ibadan. Every city is unique and needs to assert itself on the global stage. There is no one-size-fits-all approach. The future of any city must adequately serve the needs of its communities and must be rooted in its own individual identity as well as its own model of urban environment, shaped by its heritage. Culture is the core of a city. A city without culture is a city without soul. The cultural heritage of Ibadan is also embodied in its monuments, landscape, festivals, customs, and the shape of its streets or houses. While many of these tourists' attraction sites are in Ibadan, It requires the attention of the state government to rehabilitate and tar the access road with good street light and adequate security. *This year 2017 is the International year of Sustainable Tourism Development.*
- Development finance goes beyond what one institution can handle. The myriads of sustainable development problems will be handled by multiple stakeholders. Ibadan is not new in this as many aspects of the Sustainable Ibadan Project (SIP) were financed through funds from various sources and largely by many rich Ibadan indigenes. This approach can also be followed.

- Situating the monitoring, assessment and evaluation of progress towards SIP can be done within the global agenda of SGDs. The 17 SDGs can be mainstreamed and applied to Ibadan. Once the goals are domesticated to the peculiarities of Ibadan, the targets can then be used for monitoring and evaluation (M&V). It is important that the 17 goals may need to be prioritised. It should be a win-win situation given that once any of the goals is achieved, it will lead to development of the city and also be an offshoot of government as well as other stakeholders carrying out their duties effectively and efficiently.
- There should be public car parks all over the city so that the culture of responsible trafficking can be put in place. These can also assist in building the revenue generation capacities of the town and state.

Conclusion

A sustainable development agenda requires tradeoffs across three components: economic, social and environmental. For example, eradicating poverty is often accompanied by more intensive environmental exploitation methods; the rising middle class leads to more industrialisation and/or growing cities. Each of these changes comes at an environmental cost. So, the inter-linkages between economic, social and environmental issues need to be considered. The future belongs to all of us. The sustainability of the future depends on how responsible we have lived today. Sustainability is about everybody and every stakeholder. Every stakeholder must do his/her part.

Within the next 30 years, the population of Ibadan will more than double given the fertility rates and migration

possibilities, Ibadan leaders must therefore, move quickly to plan for affordable growth and provide basic services, etc. Ibadan must continue to be an inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. There must be a master plan that is not just produced but also implemented religiously. Many of the issues that we are currently facing stem from lack of a comprehensive master plan. Unfortunately, whether there is a plan or not, the city continues to grow. Incidentally, once a city is built, its physical form and land use patterns can be locked in for generations, leading to unsustainable sprawl. This should not be allowed to happen. As we grow this city, we need to constantly remind ourselves whether our usage, exploitation and enjoyment of the resources of the city will not jeopardise the ability and capacity of future generations to appreciate and enjoy the resources and benefits of Ibadanland.

I would like to conclude by thanking the Anniversary Planning Committee of the Olubadan's first Coronation Anniversary Celebrations. The glory of Ibadan in the sense of being a model city requires a reconnection between its old history and future prospects. It requires the efforts of all stakeholders. It will be possible, it is possible. Long live Ibadan, long lives the Kabiyesi. The prayer is that your tenure continues to be one of blessings and greater heights for the inhabitants of Ibadan city. I wish you all the best.

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ABOUT CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CESDEV)

The Centre for Sustainable Development (CESDEV) was established by the University of Ibadan through Senate paper 5386 in May 2010 as a demonstration of the University's commitment to Sustainable Development. It was based on the need to provide intellectual platform for identification of issues germane to sustainable development, critically analyse them, and provide leadership in finding enduring solutions that will enhance sustainable development.

The establishment of CESDEV was sequel to series of events, paramount among which was the winning of a USD 900,000 grant from the MacArthur Foundation to establish the Master's in Development Practice (MDP) Programme. The University of Ibadan was one of the ten original Universities that won the grant in a global competition involving over 70 Universities. Further brainstorming led to defining the composition of the emerging Centre beyond the MDP Programme. It was resolved that a number of development programmes that were "hanging in the balance" be moved to the Centre. The **Centre for Sustainable Development** (CESDEV) thus became a Teaching and Research Centre with a mandate in multi- and inter-disciplinary approach to Sustainability issues affecting not just our continent but the whole universe. The Centre is designed to be a Teaching, Research and Development unit in the University. Presently, CESDEV has the following academic and outreach programmes:

- ◆ Development Practice Programme (DPP)
- ◆ Tourism and Development Programme (TODEP)
- ◆ Indigenous Knowledge and Development Programme (IKAD)
- ◆ Sustainable Integrated Rural Development in Africa Programme (SIRDA)
- ◆ Climate and Society Programme (CSP)
- ◆ Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Programme (EPNARP)
- ◆ Leadership and Governance Programme (LGP)
- ◆ Annual Ibadan Sustainable Development Summit (ISDS)

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