



University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Centre for Sustainable Development

in collaboration with the

African Sustainable Development Network (ASUDNET)

and

Nigeria Sustainable Development Solutions Network (NSDSN)

Presents

5th Annual Ibadan Sustainable Development Summit (ISDS)

Theme: Sustainable Development in Colonial and Post-colonial Africa: Issues and Contexts

Date: 25-30 August 2014

Venue: International Conference Centre, University of Ibadan

Preamble

The continent of Africa is unique in many ways: civilization is believed to have started in Africa; it is the second largest continent (second only to Asia); and it is arguably the most endowed in terms of natural resources. It has the largest concentration of plant species which diversity is next to Asia. The pre-colonial history of Africa shows that the people of Africa were creative and independent with their various empires and kingdoms. With colonization came dismantling of these empires and kingdoms and the institutions of governance structures that were at variance with the cultures and traditions of the people of Africa. Slave trade also played a key role in the history of Africa.

The development paradigm and emphasis the colonial era were tailored towards the needs of the colonial power and their countries. This was the time when natural resources were extracted from Africa to power the industries in Europe and America. After the World War II, agitation for self rule, and independence became rife with different nation state clamouring for self governance. The latter parts of the 1950s and earlier 60s witnessed independence of many Africa nations.

The new found nationalism increased the yearning for development giving rise to the institution of development plans (short, medium and long terms). However, this momentum was derailed by intermittent military incursions, civil and trans-boundary conflicts in many part of Africa. There was also the apartheid in a number of southern African countries. These events and systems threatened the unity and development of Africa. The creation of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 (which later became the Africa Union) though desirable could not for all intents and purposes be said to have achieved the objectives of the founding fathers. Related to that was the creation of regional blocks like ECOWAS, SADC, EAC and COMIFAC.

With the dismantling of apartheid in SA, there was a resurgence of democratic governance across Africa. Many have described the extant situation as more of civil than democratic governance.

The chequered political history of Africa has no doubt taken its toll on Sustainable Development on the continent. By all human development indices, Africa's performance can at best be described as sub-optimal. This appalling situation has continually been of concern at different global fora. A combination of factors stemming from colonization and what some have described as neo-colonization appears to be at the root of Africa's slow developmental trends.

The fifth annual Ibadan Sustainable Development summit (ISDS) which is being organized in collaboration with the African Sustainable Development Network (ASUDNET) and Nigeria Sustainable Development Solutions Network (NSDSN) will examine the issues and contexts of sustainable development in Africa against the backdrop of its history.

Contributions in the form of scholarly papers, poster presentations and exhibitions are hereby invited from researchers, development practitioners, policy makers, technocrats, students and all stakeholders in the following sub-themes:

Sub-themes:

1. Development models in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Africa and their sectoral impacts
2. Inter-generational analysis of politics, leadership and governance
3. Perspectives of sectoral development in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Africa (health, agriculture, education, transport and infrastructure, industry, business, entrepreneurship, oil and gas, housing, and other sectors)
4. Indigenous knowledge and development practices, tourism and heritage management in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Africa
5. Environmental and natural resources management in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Africa
6. Africa in the dynamic world of science and technology
7. Regional economic blocks and partnerships for sustainable development in Africa
8. Conflicts in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Africa
9. Law, judiciary and related issues

Who can participate?

Development practitioners, policy makers, politicians and academics willing to present papers at the summit should submit abstracts of not more than 500 words. Priority will be given to papers that emphasise empirical research with clear implications for policy design and implementation. Willing participants may register online (www.cesdev.ui.edu.ng).

Registration Fee: Registration fee is USD 150 and student registration is USD 50. Participants from Nigeria may pay the local equivalent of the above rates.

Please email your submissions to cesdevui@gmail.com or cesdev@mail.ui.edu.ng, copying labopopoola@yahoo.com, waleolayide@yahoo.com in a Microsoft Word file and indicate 'ISDS 2014' in the subject heading. The submission deadline is **May 30, 2014**. Notification of acceptance will be sent out from **June 15, 2012**. The deadline for full paper submission and registration is **July 30, 2014**. For more information on the conference please refer to www.cesdev.ui.edu.ng.

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