

associated with development proposals from different sectors; proposals to decrease the risk of accidental death and injury to the workforce and the public.

Environmental Impact Assessment/Audit

Environmental risk management; law, policy and institutional arrangements for environmental impact assessments; public participation in EIA; physico-chemical, biological, social, economic and health impacts; identification, prediction & evaluation of impacts; environmental risk analysis; mitigation and the environmental management plan; environmental evaluation reports; post-commissioning (monitoring and auditing).

Environment Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility

Managing and appropriating Resources, Conflict management and Resolution, separation of power and Community development strategies. Minerals Resources, multinational companies and community development; and agrarian crisis; Militancy and restiveness in mineral (solid and oil) environment.

Conference Format

Plenary session, Keynote speakers, Presentations (Paper, PowerPoint, etc.), Panel sessions, Country and international case studies

Conference location

Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection: Strategies and Procedures for Developing Nations conference will be held at the African Leadership Forum (ALF) Conference Suites, 1, Bells University, Drive, Ota near Lagos, Nigeria.

Supporting the Conference

Sponsorships and donations are welcome and will be gratefully recognized. Benefits include complimentary full conference registrations, recognition on Conference Program and Table-top Exhibit Space. To view a list of our current Sponsors and Co-Sponsors, please visit this webpage; <http://www.ierdafrica.org>. If you wish to support this conference, please contact fill and out our [Co-Sponsorship Invitation](#) and either email it or mail it to **Seyi Ajayi**.

Submission of papers and abstracts

Submission deadlines:

The deadline for the submission of abstracts (300 words) is **February 19, 2010** and full papers (6,000 words) **May 7, 2010**.

Please remember to submit your abstract with the [2010 Registration Form](#) and e-mail both attachments to: info@ierdafrica.org

Important Dates & Calls for Papers

- February 19, 2010 - Deadline for abstract
- March 12, 2010 - Notification of acceptance of abstract
- May 7, 2010 - Submission of full paper
- June 25, 2010 - Notification of acceptance with comments
- July 30, 2010 - Final Submission
- Registration - May 31 2010 (Early bird Closes)
- September 21, 2010 - (Final Registration)

Conference fees:

Nigerian Delegates ₦20,000 | International Delegates \$200

Conference Secretariat;



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Institute for Environment Research and Development

In Conjunction with

Bells University, Ota, Ogun State

2010 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: Strategies and Procedures For Developing Nations.

Conference participants - who should attend?

This conference will bring together researchers, specialists and stakeholders from around the globe to share information and experiences and to develop strategies around some of the core issues concerning how to develop strategies for a sustainable development and environmental protection in developing nations. The disciplinary focus includes (but is not limited to) the built environment, the natural environment, environmental accounting, environmental governance and corporate social responsibility, environmental health, agricultural environment, socioeconomic environment and industrial environment. These professionals would include researchers in the environmental sciences, sociologists, engineers, officials of government, non-governmental, international and grassroots agencies; crisis managers; emergency response workers and managers; employees of humanitarian relief organizations; academics and students; leaders of industry and the private sector; rehabilitation professionals, law enforcement officers; engineers; environmentalist; transport providers; community leaders, organizers, experts, attorneys, and advocates. At the end of the discourse, The conference would issue a policy statement that would reflect the stand of the United African Nations' position on the issue of African environment.

September 21-23, 2010

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Protect the Environment



INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (IERD)

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: STRATEGIES AND PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS.

September 21-23, 2010

Overview and Objectives

Globally, human activities are changing the composition and behaviour of the earth, especially the atmosphere. The drives for both economic and technological growth and development legitimately demand the mining and burning of fossil fuels, the destruction of forests and agricultural land for highways and industries, and the release of effluents from industrial and agricultural processes. However, uncontrolled and unregulated drives to fulfil these developmental agenda result in the release of large quantities of "greenhouse" gases into the atmosphere. The process of degradation of the earth's surface has intensified in the recent times of human history all in the name of technological advancement, civilisation and development.

Over the years there have been agitations about environmental pollution as a result of the practices that bring about economic growth and development. The many arguments have suggested that there is possibility of having economic development while at the same time maintaining acceptable levels of resource depletion and environmental pollution, thus leading to policy formulation that favours economic growth with high level of environmental protection. For example, discussions of how to address climate change have focused more on mitigation (reducing greenhouse gas emissions) than adaptation (coping with storms, floods, sea level, etc.). The limited discussion on adaptations have also given little attention to cities, especially those in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean that are at high risk from climate change. Incidentally, cities in these continents contributed very little to green house emissions, a reflection of global unfairness. While mitigation is a more of a national agenda driven by international agreement, adaptation is better carried out at local level where competent and capable local governments' efforts are required. Unfortunately, local governance in developing nations is poor and thus exposing their citizens to adverse effects of industrialization in forms of a high degree of depletion of non-renewable resources, degradation of the environment and damage to human health.

This is why, in the past forty years, there has been increased environmental consciousness and concerns in both developed and developing countries. Before the advent of environment consciousness, people the world over took their natural heritage for granted. They viewed the environment as an almost limitless source of raw materials to be exploited and fed to a growing economy. The pollution that inevitably accompanied the growth, to the extent that it was considered at all, was assumed to be dealt with by nature's equally unlimited waste absorption capacity. The perception has changed with the realization of the need for development to be sustainable. People in many countries have come to understand that the capacities of their environment to supply materials and absorb wastes are finite. They now recognize that these capacities must be respected and safeguarded if future generations are to enjoy the same level of environmental benefits we enjoy today.

The concept 'sustainable development' was first defined by the 1987 Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), as "development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Sustainable development is, accordingly, an approach to development that integrates social and economic/industrial goals and values with sound ecological management. It is in this light that scientists, economists and environmentalists, globally, are working to strike a balance between these issues (economic/industrial development and environmental preservation). Africa and other developing nations must also brace for the challenges in this regard. The intention of this conference is to bring together all stakeholders with a collective responsibility for sustainable development so to provide a think-tank for embracing sustainability and environment friendliness in developing nations.

There is the need for diversity of thinking about ecological issues as diversity in the right circumstances could create the basis for a more wide-ranging critical debate. There is an urgent

need to combine developmental concerns with local and global environmental concerns in rural and urban areas in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The basic question always is 'can we have sustainable development today without jeopardizing tomorrow?' While some argue against, some others argue in favour. There are debates on whether solutions are mainly technical or social and political and on whether the main means for implementing them are through the state, the market or community action. There is also a growing consensus that politics is central to addressing environmental issues.

Having regard to the above, this conference represents an effort to examine the environmental policy and its effectiveness in terms of the prevailing circumstances and the set policy objectives in developing countries. The questions that this conference is concerned include: What are the sources of environmental policy? Has policy implementation meant the realization of the set objectives? Have there been constraints in policy implementation? What are the ways out of policy imbroglios, if any?

The conference aims to bring together scholars, practitioners, NGOs and community leaders working on environment and development to discuss the way forward for Africa and other developing nations at embracing sustainable development with good environmental protection practices.

The Conference Topics:

The International Conference will cover the following sub-themes and other topics not included in the list below:

Conceptual Issues

Review of implementation of the United Nations conferences on the environment and development, examination of the 30 tools of Agenda 21, national and international strategies for sustainable development, implementation of environmental principles: precautionary principle, polluter pays principle (PPP), best available technology (BAT), environmental quality standard (EQS), integrated pollution prevention and control (IPC)

The Natural Environment

Sustainable solutions to problems of desertification and drought; deforestation and loss of biodiversity; loss of fauna and flora; climatic change/ozone layer depletion; erosion, flooding and coastal zone management; air, water, land and noise pollution; modeling of climate variables; trends in global warming reduction and climate change mitigation.

The Built Environment

Urban decay and squatter settlements; sustainable designs and construction; green and intelligent buildings; sustainable physical planning; sustainable property management; environmental valuation;

sustainable housing schemes for developing countries; low cost materials for building and construction; sustainable real estate property investment; environmental values versus investment value; municipal solid waste and waste disposal management; housing and urban environment; open spaces; sustainable approaches to project management.

Industrial Environment

Oil industry pollution; hazardous wastes and industrialization; modern approaches to gas flaring reduction; environment friendly technologies applications and strategies; environment friendly solid mineral processing; oil extraction; refinery; gas flaring; pipeline & ecological disturbance; control of effluent, especially those from the textile, tannery, petrochemicals and paint industries; waste-to-wealth technology and applications, sustainable energy and environment; alternative energy applications.

Agricultural Environment

Inappropriate agricultural practices; the destruction of watersheds and the opening up of river banks and other critical areas; silting of river beds and loss of water courses; uncontrolled use of agro-chemicals and the concomitant problems of chemical persistence in the soil in humid areas and soil-crust formation in arid climates; salinization and destruction of vast agricultural lands.

Socio-Economic Environment

Adverse impacts of the environment on different social groups (adult, youths, men and women); impacts on short-term employment and lifestyle; local community sensitivity to adverse impacts; socioeconomic impacts of urbanization and development projects; sustainable economic growth; environment and project-related changes in employment; per capita income and levels of business activity; sociological impacts of coastal area pollution and solution paradigms; sociological impacts of gas flaring.

Environmental Policy/Law

Review of country environmental policies; environmental laws and regulation; quality standards and effluent guidelines; groundwater regulation; national/state regulatory bodies (FEPA, DPR, Town Planning Authorities etc); laws and regulations guiding coastal area pollution; legal proposals that should shape the future of pollution.

Environmental Accounting

United Nations system of National Accounts 93; Net National Product used in assessing national production; consideration of the natural resource base; environmental valuation; green accounting; green ***NNP.

Environmental Health

Beneficial and adverse health effects of the environment; health hazards and impacts