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Urban Sustainability and Security as a Paradigm of City System: An Imperative for Ado Metropolis in Ekiti State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT
Effective utilization of available intellectual and natural potentials of the environment for the provision of sustainable living systems for Ado Metropolis dwellers as a paradigm for emerging urban cites in Nigeria is the main thrust of this paper. The vulnerability of these emerging urban centers to an intricate complexity of environmental problems was the consequence of the continuous interaction of man's activities within the environment. The study adopts system theory as the theoretical framework. Among the system concept's attributes are the methods of system functional monitoring, and identification by the planner of urban system institutions that control urban functions. Both secondary and tertiary information from relevant literature on various concepts and components that make up the city as a system was the methodology approach adopted in the study. The study findings indicate that; poor control and ineffective monitoring strategies are among inhibiting factors of harmonious city system functioning, more so, when the planners are deficient in tools to project proper development path. The study recommends the need for the effective functioning of the urban planners in conjunction with other allied professionals. The city dwellers must recognise and maintain the living environment as a system. These, as concluded by study, will serve as a panacea to the myriads of seemingly intractable urban environmental problems like; incompatible land uses, haphazard development, the problem of waste disposal/management, pollution, urban flooding, traffic congestion, insecurity of life and property that are consequences of social delinquency.

Keywords: Emerging urban city, Urban Sustainability, Security, urban system, Ado Metropolis

1.0. Introduction

Naturally, a city in its configuration functions as a complex living system, its framework and composition can be investigated and analyzed within the context of the system concept. The city is a resemblance of a living system, as there are different components of the city that forms its spatial entity. Each of the components of the city can be distinguished, identified, and examined within a whole city system and the historical background of the interactions between these components may then be tracked over time to understand and explain their present condition.

An ideal urban center (city) is made up of different components that combined and symbiotically function together to assumed as a systemic city. Among this city component, the part is the circulation (road network) within the city, the residential neighbourhoods that are made up the built-up areas and the developed buildings structures. The residential neighbourhoods can further be classified as; low, medium and high densities. These formed

the dwelling units for the urban populace and dwellers which has a form of interactions among themselves.

Infrastructural facilities like; electricity, water supply, recreation facilities and open spaces, telecommunications, market facilities, postal agencies, airport and public utilities form another component of the city system. Industrial, commercial, and agricultural neighbourhoods are among these components. Another major part of the city system, in particular, is the biome that forms the major ecological community which is a division of the urban vegetation that relates to a defined climate and characterized by specific types of plants and animals as in either the tropical rain forest or desert. Also, in general, is the urban environment on a large scale that comprises of the atmospheric condition, vegetation, (flora and the fauna), landscape, topography and the morphological configuration. These are all intricately interwoven in their inter-relationship. The human being as the dominant component of the city makes the holistic system of the urban center (Olamide, et al. 2015; Polat, 2009 and Onokerhoraye1994).

Nevertheless, improper physical planning, nonadherence to neighbourhood tendency in planning, haphazard development and the ignorance of man to see himself as a stake in urban a system component for him to be cautious of his actions on the natural environment and to avert the negative implications on the fragile systemic component of the environment has led to seemingly intractable urban environmental problems. Some of these problems are ranging from the destruction of the natural environment through deforestation to global warming, ozone layer depleting substances that are the product of industrial growth and technological development, urban flooding, overpopulation, urban decay and overstretching of existing urban infrastructure that resulted from lopsided urban development. Again is traffic congestion resulting from poor urban circulation and road networks due to lack of proper planning non-compliance to zoning regulations and incompatible land uses. It is apparent in Nigeria cities today that the chaotic condition and ineffective functioning of different components of the urban system owe their explanation to the non-precautionary approach of man actions as were itemised above. Basically, as a systemic entity, every action has an equal reaction in its feedback which could be either in positive or negative form. The major characteristic of a system is in the form of giving and take, so if you cause any negative action you will receive an equal negative reaction. Likewise in the city as a system, the negligence to planning rules and regulation, absence of neighbourhood tendency in the spatial organisation are the resultant negative effects of urban flooding, traffic congestion, overcrowding, waste management problem inter alia which are the commonly experienced in the developing countries of the world in which Nigeria is not an exemption. It's as against this background the research aims at investigating the various components that make up the city, and how effectively the city can be managed and treated as a system for sustainability of life and security.

2.0 THEORETICAL/CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

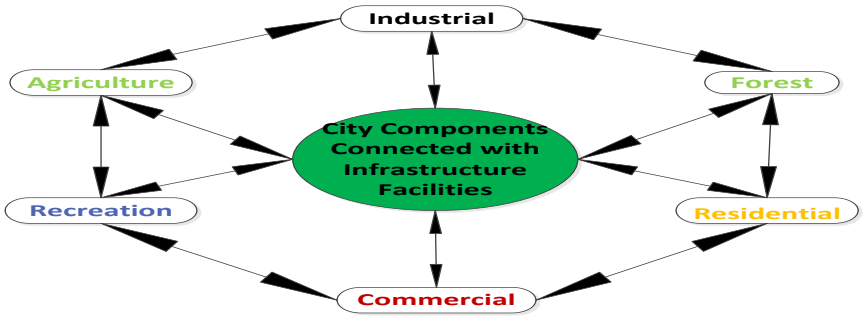
2.1 System theory and Concept of System

Systems theory provides a systematic and scientific approach at the conceptualizing and understanding a system as a group of interacting or interrelated entities that form a unified whole. A system is delineated by its spatial and temporal boundaries, surrounded and influenced by its environment, described by its structure and purpose and expressed in its functioning. There are many definitions of what a system is. Those relating to environmental

studies emphasize three characteristics of an environmental system. These are: that a system has objects, attributes and relationships. The system can be a proportion of the real world such as a city, the focus of our study and at a given time, its character permits the deduction of future conditions (Akintola, 1979).

The understanding of system theory has proceeded through the use of various terms and concepts such as homoeostatic and control, feedback, steady states, entropy, dynamic equilibrium and others. Some of these have been applied to the analysis of urban systems. System theory has three closely related concepts concerning the state of a system. In a steady-state, the system functions with no apparent change or fluctuations, all subsystems continually reinforce each other. Systems in steady states are characterized by minimal complexity. Equilibrium or stability is terms used to describe a particular state of the system especially when self-reinforcing characteristics of steady states are visible. Homeostatic is a process characterized by cycles of equilibrium and disequilibrium; the system moves or fluctuates in response to inducements to change or adapt to new inputs or conditions.

Figure 1: A Vicious Cycle of Component of City as System



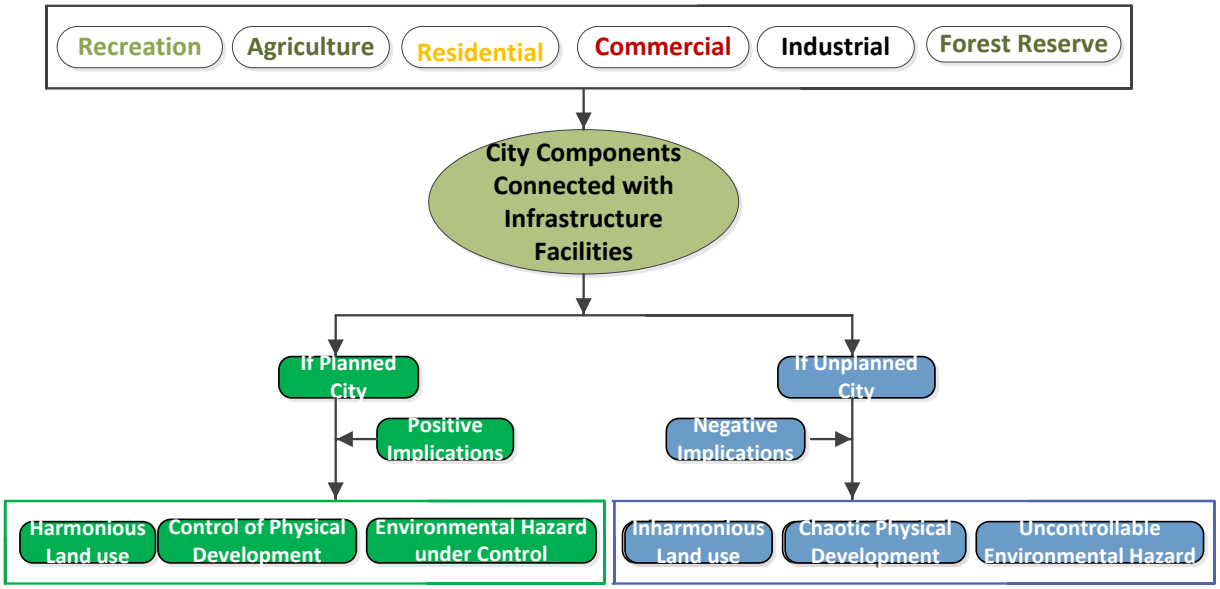
Source: Authors fieldwork, 2019

Feedbacks (see figure 1) are loops which represent the influence of an elementary reaction to that element either directly or indirectly through another element of the system. The effects of these loops could be positive or negative. Positive feedback is sometimes referred to as the vicious circle or deviator amplification; changes that occur in the same direction at a complex rate. Negative feedbacks are equilibrium in that they dampen fluctuations in the system and maintain a steady state. The significance feedback of the interaction of the human activities in each of the city components with the environment is manifested in the various environmental problems that are associated with urban development.

Application of system analysis techniques and ideas is required for an appraisal of the city as a system. Hence, the city's main components parts, their characteristics, functionalities, interactions, and the likely urban controlling factors that sustained its reaction needs to be identified in the first instance. Urban system components mainly comprised of the physio-natural environment and the residential, commercial areas, other neighbourhoods and infrastructures referred to as urban subsystems. These components interact and symbiotically are all contributors and impact either positively or negatively to the functionality of the urban system. Thus, the interactions and interwoven nature of the functional system of urban components are so intricate that any disruption in the operation of any of the system could have a reverberative effect on the whole component. This hence necessitated the reason for

proper, holistic and comprehensive physical planning of the urban setting in other to maintain its systemic functionality.

Figure 2



2-2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2.1 Spatial Organisation

The network interactions of human activities in connections with the natural environments and the built-up areas constitute the systems of cities. Studying city-systems rationally is a subsection of an overview of the general issue of urban settlement systems. When man settled and dwell in a particular built-up area within an environment then is the possibility of studying the likely interactions of these components of settlements with one another. Settlements system cannot be fully understood without the adequate knowledge of the rural lives, urban settlement and the interaction between them and the itinerant population. Archaeologists and ethnographers map out how human habitations are spread across space, and this is a fundamental window on the lives of the people in all social systems. The spatial aspect of population density is perhaps the most fundamental variable for understanding the constraints and possibilities of human social organization.

2.2.2 The necessities and implications spatial organisation

Effective urban city functional system is premised on the influence of spatial organisation of the urban city system components like; the arrangement of houses, open spaces, street road networks, location and allocation of infrastructure and public facilities Klein et al. (2012), that pave way for the functionally harmonious environment as averred by (American

Planning Association (APA), 2015; Wächter, 2013; Listokin and Rober, 2009). It forms the background for available spatial data as opined by Josephat, et al, (2014) for the systemic framework of the various segment of the city system and guides the strategic policymaking, which is ultimately fundamental to the urban planning and understanding of the current environmental problems. (American Planning Association, 2015; Cobb et al., 1995 in Yigitcanlar 2011; Carter, J. G. 2007; Alexander, E., 1992; WCED 1987, Faludi, A., 1973).

Inference from Stead, (2004), submission revealed that, for establishing long-lasting, sustainable socio-cultural, economic structures, and environmental development in an emerging urban city is premised on the appropriate use of Spatial organisation tools. Consequent upon this is the possibility of integrating all the various sectors like; housing, transportation, education, agriculture, energy industry inter alia, to form a sustainable urban functional system (Saleh Abdullahia et al. 2014; GCCC, 2007 in Yigitcanlar 2011). It is similarly posited that spatial organisation, having taken due consideration of environmental implications would foster improvement on national and regional system of urban and rural development (Olamide, 2015).

Hence, it becomes imperative the need to organise workshops and symposia for our goal-oriented political office holders and the policymakers' as an avenue to get them informed of the relevance and indispensability of the adequate knowledge and consideration of spatial organisation as complimentary to all their decisions regarding physical development in their domain United Nations (2008).

The foregoing established the tenets of the concept of communicative planning Healey, (1997) in 2005 the National Road Administration initiated a planning seminar for leading local politicians and officers, creating a dialogue with most of the actors. A replica of this was in Kenya, where the development of KNSDI Standards was initiated with a stakeholders seminar referred to as KNSDI Standard Seminar I, held on 29th November 2006 aimed at sensitization of the stakeholders on the need to formulate KNSDI standards (Zhang, et al, 2019; Pugh, 2005; Healey, 2003)

The study on spatial organisation further emphasis on the fact that joint vision and collaborative effort is needed for effective spatial development, bearing in mind a proficient use of available resources, good governance, public participation in combination with a laudable decision making that capture the stakeholders' consensus which is a reflection of collaborative planning in China, as submitted by, (Morrison, and Xian, 2016; Lin, et al 2015).

The foregoing implies that professional planners should be conscious of the necessity of an integrated spatial organisation system that blends the public need, environmental carrying capacity, with the policy of the decision-makers. The implementation of the outcome of government policy that has a direct influence on the wellbeing and actual life of the people and the city itself would be able to function as a system. In this regard, the stakeholders and the urban city dwellers of diverse social, cultural and economic background that make up the city should be carried along as major participant in the course of the planning process, sharing from their well of knowledge, experience views and opinion to a common consensus, (Deng, et al 2015; Lin and Geertman, 2015). This will serve as a fundamental base and supportive role to an inclusive planning, openness and multifarious spatial organisation which is an essential tool for physical development, (United Nations, 2008).

2.2.3 Importance of Spatial Organization

The benefits of spatial organisation are in different dimensions such as; economic benefits, social benefits, and environmental benefits. These benefits are itemised for clarity in the Table below.

Table 1:1

s/n	**Economic importance:**	**Social importance are**	**Environmental importance**
1	Availability of a strong investment environment	Inclusion of the stakeholders' essentials in the policy-making	Enhancing renewal, infrastructure location, effective land use and housing.
2	Provision of suitable economic development avenue	Available avenue for development growth	Supporting efficient and maximum use of developed land and conservation of the green area
3	Well-articulated circulation for workforce	Possibility of locating a facility where is needed in the community	Preservation and conservation of cultural heritage and historic values.
4	Enhancing urban and rural environmental value and sanity that serves as nurture ground for economic venture and development	Turning environmental constraints such as unused, bad, and derelict land to economic potential uses to promote quality of life and development.	Guiding against environmental hazards such as; air pollution, flooding etc.
5	Discovering development opportunity that addresses the desire of the community dwellers	Supporting the formation and preservation of secured, healthy, aesthetically pleasing, and functioning working environment.	Conservation and management of natural resources and recreation area
6	Encouraging resource recycling, restoration and redevelopment	Protection of culture and public opinion which foster a sense of belonging for city development.	Creation of accessibility for various means of transport; pedestrian, cycles, vehicles, etc.
7	Possibility of effective and sustainable decision making.	It embraces communicative and collaborative planning tenets.	Promotion of effective energy use in the planning and design of a neighbourhood

Source: Adapted and Modified from Olamide, (2015)

2.2.4 The purpose of spatial Organization generally

Highlight in the table below is some of the purposes of and relevance of spatial organisation generally, as supported in the concluding part of 'strategic spatial planning' a write up by [44].

Table: 1.2

s/n	**Purpose and Relevance of Spatial Organisation**
1	To develop ideas not only on the evaluation of the appropriate needed plan but constantly focusing on the intricacy of city system and what is possibly maintainable in

	any circumstances just as seemingly intractable case of urban conflicting issues.
2	To preserve people's interest, right, and obligations most especially when it comes to maintaining urban sustainability and security of the city system
3	To protect and maintain the general city ecosystem. To avoid environmental deterioration, the maintenance of the natural system and enhancement of ecological balance must be ensured, for man as a component, to derive the benefits of the ecosystem.
4	To effectively make use of available urban city resources such as; land, water, atmosphere, human, finance, inter alia, sustainably without sustaining negative interference.
5	To achieve an equitable location of public utility and higher quality of functional urban city system for sustainability.
6	To harmonize the social, economic activities, investments spheres with urban city morphology to secure a desirable sustainable urban city system.
7	To promote social equity, public welfare, fairness and justice, and set priorities to meet people's desirable needs.
8	To integrate various government sectorial activities and avoid haphazard development.

Source: Adapted and Modified from Olamide, 2015

2.2.5 Environmental Perspective

The environment of the city has been seen as part of the life-supporting system. This comprises of; the surrounding land, water air, vegetal cover as well as other elements that combined for achieving man's aspired development. These environmental elements have not been properly considered as part of the component of the city system that needed to be articulately planned for. This singular negligent in planning accounts for reasons why our cities are vulnerable to environmental hazards that are occurring in most of our cities in Nigeria. Consequently, many Nigerian cities are especially susceptible to flooding, erosion and storm damage. Invariably, environmental hazards are more prominent where the poor folks of the city are residing in an unsafe housing unplanned shanty, ghetto, and part of the cities. The hazard often leads to loss of homes, possessions, and often livelihood and further impoverishment of the people. Similarly, transportation issues, traffic congestion pose a significant environmental threat to urban residents resulting from poorly planned road network (Liu 1998 in Saleh Abdullahia et, al. 2014; Danmole, 2002).

The viewed of a city as an area of a large population with diverse urban social groups which can be identified by a variety of characteristics of urban population; however, these varying characteristics is significant from one culture to another. This coupled with unplanned processes of urban land-use development in our cities have led to the advent of various types of land use activities competing with one another in the urban centres of the country. As part of the city, subsystems are these land uses within the city system and they are intricately linked and misbalanced (Robert, 2007).

In another perspective is the issue of insecurity and social misfit which is a resultant effect of the total deficit in security infrastructure in our cities. In a region of high population devoid of a planned arrangement of buildings and neighbourhood designation, there would be the incidence of increase in crimes rate and life insecurity due to failure in putting up the necessary security infrastructure it deserves.

Prevalence among the crimes in most of our urban centers is; robbery, kidnapping, rape, child trafficking, murder, political violence, fraud, suicide, and prostitution among others, which are the indices of life insecurity.

In this discourse, another major challenge of urban sustainability is environmental degradation. The extent of environmental degradation in Nigeria has been identified ranging from; ecological imbalance due to human unchecked interference, loss of wildlife due to poaching and habitat loss, increasing deforestation, leading to global warming and flooding, also desertification and soil erosion. Further to this, as posited by Sofeska, (2016). rapid urbanization, industrialization, and migration to the cities which are major factors that contribute to water, land, visual and noise pollution, and slum development, inter alia.

2.2.6 Neighbourhood Designation

The neighbourhood is the smallest unit of human settlement in the form of a district and the dwellers live in a communal way of life. The community makes up of the real dwellers in that vicinity, (Jenks and Dempsey, 2007). Again, neighbourhoods could be residential as a dwelling place, institutional, or commercial neighbourhood, that makes up of retail/wholesale/buy and selling activities, employers and employees relating together in their socioeconomic arena, (USGBC, 2009,). Neighbourhood in simple term is an area where there is a mutual relationship, homogeneous neighbourliness and communal lifestyle, sharing the same public facilities, solving their common problems and having some things about the community life in common, (Yigitcanlar, 2011)

The provision of basic public facilities, utilities and services is so essential to urban settlement, as it confers a tangible and intangible influence on the human life and their lifestyle if it is directly accessed by the end-users, which could only be possible from the lower level of neighbourhoods to districts, and regions in an ascending hierarchy of human settlement, (GCCC, 2007 in Suharto Teriman, Tan Yigitcanlar 2011)

2.2.7 Neighbourhood Approach for Effective Infrastructure Facility Planning

Neighbourhood approach for an effective infrastructure facility planning and adequate functioning becomes imperative as it serves as the lower level where the public facilities are more relevant, accessible and meaningful to the total life of the community dwellers, hence, it paves way for a friendly environment and serves as a backdrop for grassroots development of socioeconomic life, where the quality of life of the communities are bettered and sustainable livable cities are enhanced, (Yigitcanlar 2011). The neighbourhood is the smallest human settlement unit that made use of the lowest order of infrastructure facilities, public utilities and services, and share it among themselves.

3.0 The Study Area

Ado Ekiti as the study area in Ekiti State located in the south-west geo-political zone of Nigeria on latitude $7^{o}35$ and $74^{o}47$ north of the equator and longitude $5^{o}11$ and $5^{o}16$ east of the green which meridian. It is the Capital city in Ekiti State in Nigeria, 48 km North of Akure and 344 Km north-East of Lagos. The administrative status of the study area account for the increment of its population more than all other towns in Ekiti State population density of 95.8 per sq., km, in 2006 and average population growth rate of 1.9% annually between 1963 and 2006, (Adeniran, et al, 2014; Aladelokun, 2014). The expansion and the coverage of the city have experienced a tremendous change over the time and this had greatly impacted on land use of mostly mixture of residential with commercial uses and physical development since it has assumed the status of a capital city of the state. Consequent upon this, the town has witnessed immense growth in the size of developed areas, rising influx of people as State,

Federal or Corporate workers, increasing rate of traffic flow and a pocket of commercial activities and has attracted both major investors and private developers into the town (Adeniran, et al, 2014). Educational Institutions formed the major investments in the city. Among these educational institutions are at a higher level are listed below.

There are 69 public primary schools, 97 private nursery and primary schools, 14 public junior and senior secondary schools, 27 private secondary schools in the local government. There are six (6) post-secondary institutions in the local government namely;

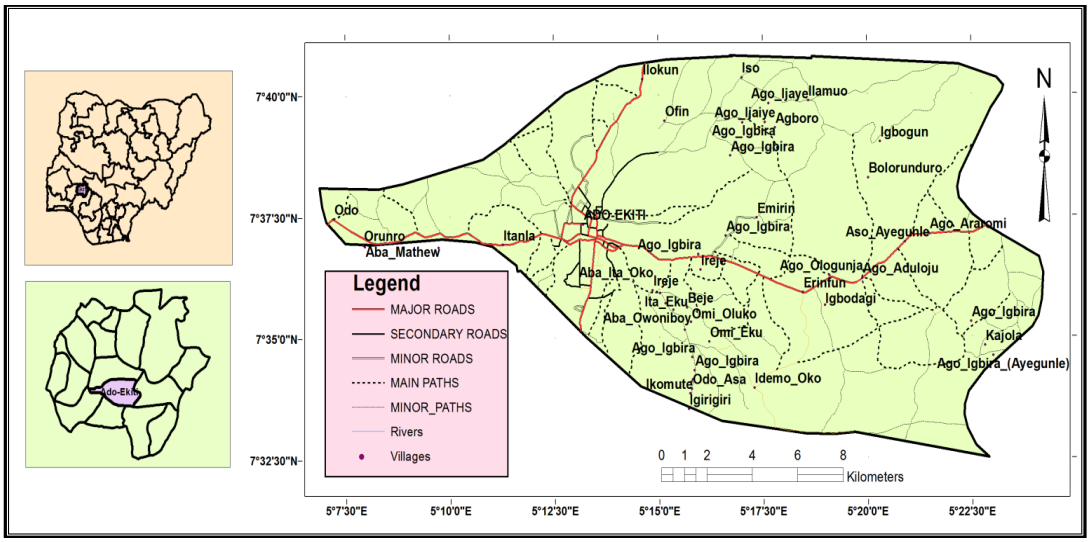
1. Ekiti State University, EKSU.
2. Federal Polytechnic, Ado-Ekiti
3. Governments Technical College
4. School of Nursing, Ado-Ekiti
5. Fabotas School of Health Technology Ikere road (privately owned)
6. Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti

Population records for Ado-Ekiti dated back 1921 was estimated to be between (10,000 and 9,000). There was tremendous growth in the population of the town between 1952 and 1963 when it rose from 26,898 to 51,519. It was put at 149,472 in 1991, and 308,626 in 2006 from population census, (Official website Ekiti State, 2014). Population 2008 estimate at, 348,059, (Encyclopedia Britannica 2014) and was in 2016 estimated at 366,280 according to (National Population Commission web 2015)

The State capital status it assumed from October 1996 has resulted in an influx of various people of different missions into the City, (Official website of Ado Ekiti). The establishment of the State and Federal Ministries, different Parastatals, Agencies, and Commissions, the springing up of private business organizations and corporate bodies, had given rise to the population growth, socio-economic development, and the consequent urban expansion of the city without commensurate infrastructure facilities to cope with their existence.

4.0 Method of study

Secondary and tertiary information from relevant literature on various concepts and components that make up the city as a system was the methodology approach adopted in the study. Factors of urban sustainability and the city system as derived from the literature were used to measure the observable conditions of the study area. Furthermore, the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) was adopted as an approach to sifting out needed information for the study.



Source: Ekiti State Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

5.0 Observatory Evaluation of the Ideal Situation with Ado Ekiti Current Situation

In comparison with urban cities in the developed countries and emerging urban cities in the developing country like Malaysia based on selected urban sustainable factors, Ado metropolis was juxtaposed against the parameters from the researcher's field observation.

Table: 1:3

s/n	Factors of Urban Sustainability	Available	Not- Available
1	Spatial Organisation	No	Yes
2	Plot division	,,	,,
3	Neighbourhood Designation	,,	,,
4	Social Factors	,,	,,
5	Economic Factors	,,	,,
6	Environmental Perspective	,,	,,
7	Basic Infrastructure Facilities	,,	,,
8	Multi-level Governance	,,	,,

5.1 Findings and Discussion on Identified Factors of Urban Sustainability in the Study Area

In this study, certain factors of urban sustainability among others as it abounds in the literature UN-Habitat (2015) and obtainable in the cities of the developed nations and other emerging urban cities of the developing countries were used to compare with the condition of Ado metropolis as an emerging urban centre, Ramin, (2010). The functionality of a city as a system is a reflection of the harmonious combination of certain urban-related factors.

5.1.0 Spatial Organization

Sustainable development is premised on the nature of urban form and considerations for social aspects, economic issues and environmental concerns for spatial development which is within the purview of spatial organisation.

The spatial organisation serves as a fundamental base for the physical arrangement of human settlement with functional integrated transport networks that provided for cycle routes and pedestrian lane. Conceptually spatial organisation in practice harnesses available energy sources and ensure effective use of energy for city development through effective connectivity and available resource for the actualisation of economic productivity. This is not practised in Ado metropolis. The spatial organisation among others, included; the street layout, street construction, street hierarchy, plot division, the block, public space; business block, residential block, mixed residential block, industrial and residential block, open spaces & facilities.

Observation from Ado metropolis revealed that spatial organisation was not followed and is still not presently been adhered to in the spatial development.

5.1.2 Social Factors

From the social perspective, the pattern of distribution of available resources in a particular society would reflect in the level of social inequality. It is always the situation in most of the cities where the spatial organisation is absence for the manifestation of intra-urban social inequality. Exclusively preservation of certain resources for a particular group of people in society is social exclusion; it leads to socio-inequality. This could be a reflection from the level of poverty due to poor access to basic public services such as water and electricity and skewed income distribution crime resulting from youth unemployment. This is the situation observable in the study area Ado metropolis.

5.1. 3 Economic Factors

Closely considered as part of the indices of urban sustainability is an economic factor which cannot be underestimated as pivotal to city development. However, several laudable economic, social, environmental policies grouped as "Aspatial planning" Olamide, (2020) without corresponding spatial manifestation has been the bane of sustainable economic development. Inability to improve on and expand the economic base products to compete at the international market is one of the major challenges. Consequently, all the ancillary and subsidiary industries could not thrive as expected which culminates into avalanche experience of unemployment rate in all our cities the case of the emerging urban center of Ado metropolis in discourse.

5.1.4 Environmental Perspective

The threat on the environmental front in the course of city growth with unplanned expansion has a debilitating effect on the ecological balance, our cities are not ecofriendly. The experience in the core of our city being all paved and macadamized causes urban heat island and eventual increase in global warming. Similarly, it reduces water penetration into urban underground yield and it is one of the major causes of urban flooding which are mostly being experienced from the past occurrences in Ado metropolis.

5.1.5 Basic infrastructure Facilities

Urban sustainability and security are being measured by the extent of people access to public utilities and basic infrastructure like; good road networks, water, electricity, community facilities and services and security infrastructure. Werna et al. (2009) opined that inaccessibility to basic infrastructure facilities and utilities, not only posed a major barrier to sustainable economic growth and all-round productivity rather it caused ill health, social exclusion and urban inequity. However, observation gathered from the fieldwork revealed that the provision of these facilities and utilities are suffering a setback in the study area of Ado metropolis.

5.1.6 Neighbourhood Designation

Inability to recognise the city as an organic system that requires adherence to neighbourhood tendencies in its planning has been the causes of haphazard development of land uses in most of our cities. As observed in Ado metropolis, the sudden occupation of the Nova Junction as a neighbourhood market is borne out necessity by the people, as the area do not have neighbourhood designation that had the provision for such market in the plan already.

5.1.7 Governance Levels

The tiers of governance and various planning institutional frameworks are pertinent while considering urban sustainability issues. Lack of political will and weak non-independent institutional framework at a different level of governance in Nigeria is majorly another challenges bedevilling the systemic and holistic functionality of most of the cities as observed in city development of Ado metropolis,

5.1.8 Summary of Findings

Observations of the study area measured against urban sustainable indices indicate lack planning in all its entirety. These are observable from the poor street layout that devoid of neighbourhood entity leading to haphazard physical development, slum development, increasing rate of insecurity and lack of open space neighbourhood park for recreation. The drainage is poorly constructed and unconnected causing urban flooding, poor waste management system, lack of articulate streets and major road networks resulting to traffic congestion, the city economic development are geared towards maximal exploitation of the economic base, the local economic activities are not thriving due to malfunctioning of available facilitating infrastructure facilities. The physical planning fundamental issues are neglected as such all the institutional structures are incapacitated at maintaining urban sustainability and adequate security for the effective functioning of the urban system.

6.0 Recommendations

The urban city must be seen as a living system and an organic entity such that all development, growth within should be as a matter of concern be maintained bearing in mind the nature of urban organicity.

An intensive urban renewal is inevitable. A powwow of professional bodies in the built environment becomes imperative to this effect.

In the face of financial paucity and meagre resources, the government can explore the use of direct labour, making use all the relevant ministry, agencies and parastatals. Similarly, Outsourcing, Built Operate and Transfer (BOT), Public-Private Partnership, Private developers and many other relevant privatisation strategies are recommended to explored by

the government as the need may arise in the course of urban renewal to achieve urban sustainability.

7.0 Conclusion

Achieving urban sustainability and security for a functional city system is a collective responsibility of both the government and the people. However, the foundation of the urban sustainable must have solidly laid through planning to come up with a guiding instrument like master/structure plans, social and economic policies, and many other development blueprints. The will allow the operability of the established institutional framework and the continuous maintenance of urban sustainability and security for effective city system.

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City Development Strategies (CDSs)

Alliance have advocated the adoption of city development strategies (CDSs) in developing countries as a way of providing a holistic strategic approach for addressing the main perceived challenges. The stated objectives of a CDS are

- enhancing city economies,
- reducing poverty,
- protecting the environment,
- enhancing local revenue-raising capacity and city financial management.