

**ASSESSMENT OF PATRONAGE OF COJA 2003 SPORTING
FACILITIES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR SPORTS TOURISM IN
THE FEDERAL CAPITAL CITY, ABUJA, NIGERIA**

BY

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AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA**

APRIL, 2018

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AND IMPLICATIONS FOR SPORTS TOURISM IN THE FEDERAL
CAPITAL CITY ABUJA, NIGERIA**

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B.Sc (GEOGRAPHY), 2010

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**DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING
FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA**

APRIL, 2018

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this report “Assessment of Patronage of COJA 2003 Sporting facilities and its implications for Sports Tourism in the Federal Capital City Abuja Nigeria” is the product of my personal research work the work in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning under the supervision of Prof. A. Ahmed, Prof. M. B. Yunusa and Dr Y.A. Bununu.

To the best of my Knowledge, this report has not been produced anywhere for a similar degree or diploma at any university. All works encountered in the course of this research have been appropriately acknowledged in the list of bibliography.

.....
Name of Student

.....
Signature

.....
Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled ‘ASSESSMENT OF PATRONAGE OF COJA 2003 SPORTING FACILITIES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR SPORTS TOURISM IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL CITY’ By Oche Gabriel meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my family, the Oche's family, for the support and encouragement they accorded me. To my father, for his constant attention and words of wisdom. To my mother, for her knowing concern and emotional support throughout the course of this work. To my siblings, for constantly picking me up when I was down and being part of my greatest support system.

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ABSTRACT

Mega events and their impact on the development of host cities have drawn increasing interest as they have become part of a wider city development strategy. Over the past twenty years, investment in sporting infrastructure nationally had not been focused at getting the local community involved in sport, but was instead aimed at attracting tourists, encouraging inward investment and changing the image of the city. The study sets out to investigate the extent and pattern of patronage of the sports facilities provided for the COJA games and the implications on sports tourism development in the Federal Capital City Abuja Nigeria. The survey was conducted to the management staffs, Sports Federations and patrons who patronize the facilities. The study made use of questionnaire, interview and physical observation to collect data from the respondents. Questionnaires were administered within the facility. Purposive sampling technique was adopted in administering a total of 200 questionnaires. The findings revealed that five different types of events were organized within the facilities ranging from sporting events, religious events, political events, entertainment and educational events with the sporting events been the highest (96%). The findings further showed that the Basketball Federation organised the highest number of events with 161 sporting events (20.86%), followed by Tennis Federation with 147 sporting events (19.04%) and Crickets Federation 108 events (13.99%), while Cycling, Softball and Boxing Federations did not host any event. The findings also showed that the gymnasium had been the most utilised facility for events organised within the complex (46%), followed by the Tennis court with (19%) and the Cricket stadium with (14%), while the Softball and they were not utilized after the COJA games. The findings also revealed that the sports tourism events organised within the facilities is lower than expected (38%). The findings also showed that majority of the patrons of the complex (84%) are not tourist and that only (16%) of them are tourist. Also majority of the users are of the view that the standard of the facilities is bad (42.11), also (46.86%) are of the view that the facilities are poorly maintained. One of the implications is that the facilities are underutilized and so the huge investment of public funds is not justified. Also the dream of making Nigeria a sports destination was not met due to its inability to attract high number of sports tourism events. Based on these, the study made some recommendations which include the Government relaxing the regulations that prohibit the use of the complex for other events, ensure that the sustainability plan of the facilities is implemented, privatization of the complex, attracting more international competitions within the sports facilities and also dismantling facilities that are not been utilized after COJA. These will enhance the level of utilization and patronage of the COJA sporting facilities for sports tourism.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Tourism to date is rated among the fastest and largest growing economic sectors in the world. The sector contributes about 9% to the global GDP and a record of US\$1.075 billion is acknowledged as international tourism receipts (World Tourism Organization, 2013). Sport is regarded as the world's largest social phenomenon, while tourism is predicted to become the world's biggest industry by the year 2020 (Kurtzman and Zauhar, 2010). Sport is an important activity within tourism and tourism is a fundamental characteristic of sports. Sport tourism is the temporary movement of sports men and spectators outside their home for the purpose of active or passive participation in sporting events in a familiar or unfamiliar locality or environment. Sports and tourism are distinct but interrelated socio-cultural events and experiences of a society. Sports unify and integrate people from different parts of the society who temporarily leave homes for active or passive participation in sports. Higham (1999) stated that sport tourism can range from professional sports such as football, soccer, baseball, basketball and hockey, to collegiate level and even high school level sporting events, and mega sporting events such as Olympics, the Super Bowl and World cup soccer. Tourism is a trillion-dollar industry, while sport is a multi-billion-dollar industry worldwide and has become a dominant and defining force in the lives of millions of people globally (Martin, 2007).

Travelling for the purpose of sport and sports related events could be traced to Ancient Olympic Games. People worldwide are participating more in sports and events, and travelling to certain destinations, for the pleasure and enjoyments of physical events, amateur and professionals. These sports tourists include athletes, coaches, fans, media personnel, technical crew personnel,

peers, friends, spectators, parents, siblings, relatives, among others (Zauhar, 2004). Mega sports events are short term events with long term consequences. The long term developmental expectations (economic, political, social, cultural, and infrastructural) make cities and countries to strive to host the mega sports events, not minding the associated cost of hosting such events. Mega sports can be described as events which are large in scale. They have the ability to affect the host city or a region's whole economies and reverberate throughout the global media. Events such as these are usually identified as global sporting events for example; FIFA World Cup and the Olympic Games. The African Games, also known as the All African Games or the Pan African Games, are a continental multi-sport event held every four years. The games had a French origin and so the Organizing Committee of the games is called *Committe' d'organisation de jeux Afriain*, with an acronym COJA.

The very nature of these mega events draw upon a global audience due to the participating nations. This draws great attention to the host as it is put under the media spotlight, allowing the host to develop and transform its infrastructure, not only to handle the massive influx of visitors, but to create an attractive destination which will provide lasting legacy for future generations.

The increasing number of cities bidding to host the Olympics and the increasing funds invested in Olympic bids indicate that local leaders perceive the securing of such an event as an opportunity to improve economic and social aspects of a city or region through the accumulated investment triggered by staging the games. As a result, in the course of the past two decades, there has been increased interest on the impact of the Olympics on the socio-economic and political life of the host city, region and country. Often, the concept of the Olympic Games' legacy is discussed in bid books of candidate host cities.

In recent years, the hosting of large sporting events has become a symbol of prestige and national pride. Developing nations are hosting major sporting events frequently and on a massive scale. Often used as a justification from this escapade in hosting a mega event is the purported infrastructural legacy that will remain after the event. From the bid documents of the London Olympics to the Delhi Commonwealth Games, infrastructural legacy is cited as a legitimate reason for spending the billions of dollars needed for hosting the event. The reason for this is that in the post event period the sporting facilities will be put in use which will boost tourism potentials of the host nation. The Olympic Games is one of the world's great mega events. Given the event's significance studies have paid increasing attention to the Olympics in recent years. Indeed, host cities generally attach great importance to the Games, economic implications, event-related income, and development in tourism. Many studies have looked at the economic implications of staging mega-events for host cities.

Most studies attempt to identify the economic benefits, measuring either the extent to which such benefits can be sustained in the long term (Preuss, 2004; Kasimati, 2003; Graton et al, 2006), while others focus on the development of event tourism (Higham, 2004; Gotham, 2005; Weed, 2008). Some studies have also drawn attention to the events socio-cultural and environmental impact (Jones, 2001; Olds, 1998; Waite, 2003). Therefore, although the post-Games period is by far the longest period that stretches for decades after the Games to affect a host city, it's "clearly the least-planned period" (Cashman 1998). Over the past twenty years' investment in sporting infrastructure at national level in cities was not primarily aimed at getting the local community involved in sport, but was instead aimed at attracting tourists, encouraging inward investment and changing the image of the city (Graton 2005). This research aims at assessing the patronage of the sporting facilities provided for the 2003 COJA Games hosted in

the Federal Capital City Abuja, Nigeria in the post events period to determine whether they are sports tourism related or not.

1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

Hosting Mega events is perceived as an important vehicle for driving large tourist numbers and generating economic returns for tourism development (Hall, 1992). Other than benefits derived during the games, there are expectations also that in the post event period, facilities provided would lead to a sustained flow of tourists, a condition which usually provides the basis for the growth of the sports tourism industry. While countries like Spain, UK, Australia, USA, Italy and Canada have developed a vibrant sports tourism industry from post games utilization of facilities, this has not been the case with many countries including Nigeria.

The All African games (COJA) is a regional multisport event held every four years by the Association of National Olympic Committees of African (ANOCA). The event was held in Abuja Nigeria in 2003 and the legacy it left behind include the Velodrome, Main bowl, Softball stadium, Gymnasium, Aquatic complex, Tennis court, Cricket stadium, Handball court and Shooting facilities, Games village, Transportation facilities. Mega events are capital intensive and require extensive studies not only prior to bidding, but in periods after events are concluded. While other mega events in Europe have been extensively studied over the years, the Abuja COJA 2003 has not. Little therefore is known of the legacies of the games and the way it could be sustained.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study seeks to resolve the following questions:

What is the level of patronage of Sports facilities provided for the COJA 2003 Games?

How significant is the patronage of the facilities for sport tourism?

What are the explanatory factors for the level of sports tourism activities associated with the facilities?

1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

1.4.1 Aim

The aim of this research is to investigate the extent and pattern of patronage of sports facilities provided for the COJA games and the implications on sports tourism development in the Federal Capital City. Lessons learnt from the research are useful for the planning and for addressing existing constraints of low patronage of the COJA facilities.

1.4.2 Objectives

The objectives of the research are

1. To review the relationship between sports mega events, post event facilities patronage and sports tourism development.
2. To examine the forms and levels of utilization of COJA facilities between 2004 and 2015.
3. To examine the extent of utilization of the COJA facilities for Sports tourism.
4. To examine the users' perception of the facilities.
5. To examine the implications of the findings and make recommendations.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study will be limited to the sporting facilities used for the 2003 All African Games in Abuja the Federal Capital. The focus on patronage will enable assessment of the impact of the facilities on sports tourism in the Federal Capital City.

The following challenges were encountered through the course of this research;

Lack of data from the sports commission and hence the researcher had to rely on the information from the various sports federations, facilities managers and patrons for vital information regarding the facilities. The researcher also encountered manpower and financial constraints due to the need for field assistants, which also came with much financial demands.

1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE RESEARCH

Research on access and utilization of sporting and recreation facilities in Nigeria (Salawu, 1984; Attah, 1986; Adamu, 1999, Ibrahim, 2004) are limited to campuses and also conducted as city case studies. The focus on sports tourism development in post event periods has not been adequately addressed. This constitutes the gap filled by the research.

1.7 BACKGROUND TO STUDY AREA

In 1975, the Federal Military Government of Nigeria under the late head of state General Murtala Muhammad set up an eight-man panel under the late justice Akinola Agudato determine the desirability or otherwise of relocating the Federal Capital from Lagos. The Committee at the end of its assignment recommended the shift of the Federal Capital to a more conducive central location, which is today called Abuja. The name Abuja was taken from a major settlement at the

edge of the Federal Capital Territory in the present Niger state, which was subsequently renamed as Suleja.

The Federal Capital Territory refers to all land located between latitude 8°25' and 9°25' north of the equator and longitude 6.45 and 7.45 east of Greenwich. It is carved out from three neighbouring states namely Niger, Plateau and Kwara states. It covers an area of about 8,000 square kilometres. The area is centrally located in the geographical centre of the Country. Accordingly, government white paper describes it as “a centrally located federal capital in a spacious area with easy access to all parts of the federation which would help in generating a new sense of National Unity.

The Federal Capital City is located on the Gwagwa plains in the north eastern quadrant of the Federal Capital Territory. It is bounded by the Abuja hills to the east and the Zango-kuku hills to the south. The site for the Federal Capital City was chosen for its location at the centre of the nation, its moderate climate, small population and also for political reason. The horse-shoe-shaped city has a central axis with the seat of the Nigerian government at its core as shown in Figure 1.1. On the other side of the central area, residential areas are divided into sectors by peripheral high ways.

The city was designed as an efficient and attractive environment at each stage of its growth. From Phase I, which was designed to accommodate 230,000 residents through Phase's II and III which were to accommodate 585,000 and 640,000 respectively, to Phase IV aimed to accommodate 1.7 million residents. The Federal Capital City is surrounded by Bwari, Gwagwalada, Kuje and Nasarawa state as shown in Figure 1.1.

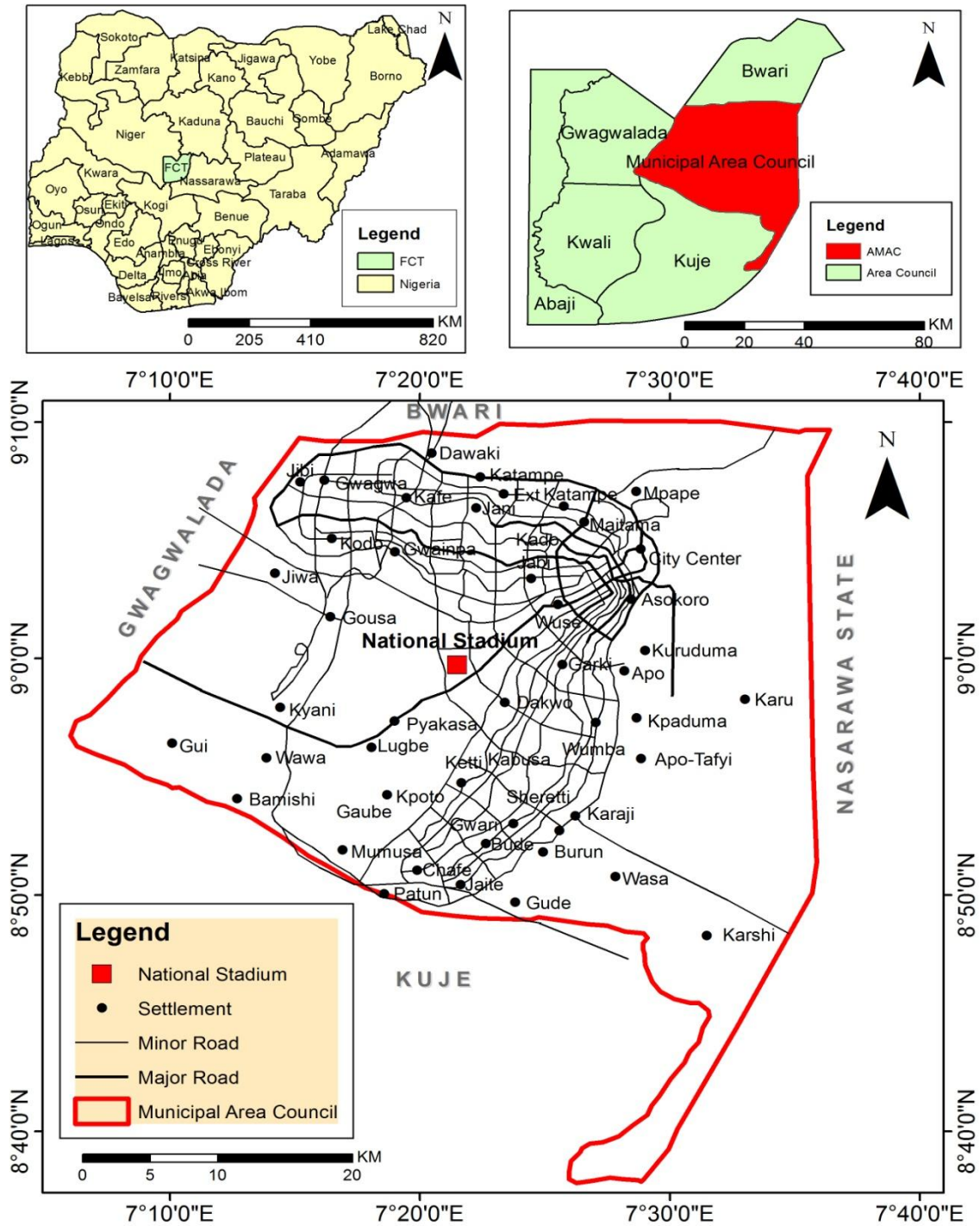


Figure 1.1: Map of Nigeria showing the location of the National Stadium, Abuja
 (Source: Google Earth digitized image, 2016).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter explores studies carried out with respect to sports event tourism, sport tourism, history of sport event tourism, post-event legacies usage, policies, and impacts of mega sports events. The chapter is organized into sections. The first examines the concept, history and evolution of sports tourism and sports facilities and management, the second looks at the studies on the post event phase of mega- sports event hosting, sporting facilities usage, and Olympic Games legacies, and sustainability management. While the third section concentrates on the All African games and Sustainability management of Olympic facilities.

2.1 CONCEPT OF SPORTS TOURISM

Sport tourism is defined as the act of travelling to other countries to participate in events such as Olympics, Championships, World Cups, Asian and African Games. Cave (2003) notes that the analysis of mega sports and local sport activities brings economic benefit to the tourism industry. Therefore, one of the fastest growth areas in the tourism industry is sport tourism. Sport tourism has significant economic impact, not only due to the hosting of major sports events but also through continuation of these events in the host country in the post event period.

Sinclair (1998) is of the view that tourists are temporary visitors who spend more than 24 hours in destinations other than their normal place of residence, whose travel aim is for the purpose of holiday-making, recreation, health, study, religion, sport, visiting family or friends, business or meetings. Higham (1999) is of the view that sport events tourism can range from professional sports such as football, soccer, baseball, basketball and hockey, to collegiate level and even high

school level sporting events, and mega sporting events such as Olympics, the Super Bowl and World Cup Soccer. Zuhar (2004), said that “Sport tourism includes travel away from a person’s primary residence to participate in a sporting activity for recreation or competition.”

Ramallar (2010), is of the view that “Sport tourism development results from the type of strategy implemented in tourism destinations.” In his opinion “The aim of this strategy is to bring about differentiation as well as enhancing the competitive advantages in order to promote socio-economic development.” Ntloko and Swart (2008) are of the view that the lower levels of awareness and attendance of the events by the host community is a critical issue.

Jafari (2003) states that “Sport tourism has provided significant economic impact not only because of hosting major sports events but also developing sports resorts and sports attractions.”

Buhalis and Costa, (2006) are of the view that “Sport tourism can be passive or active, and that based on these two-part division of tourism states that sport tourists can be on holiday or can travel and participate in sport for business reasons.”

2.2 HISTORY OF SPORT TOURISM

According to Weed and Bull (2004) sport tourism began in ancient Athens. Sport tourism has a long history and it is symbolic to note that the 20th century witnessed the most substantial growth and development in the field of sport tourism. The revival of the modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896 is the most remarkable as the Olympic Games clearly reflect the importance and significance of contemporary sport tourism. They also suggested that the history of the development of sports tourism in the twentieth century has been largely about overcoming various constraints to enable such opportunities to be widened to involve most people rather than just a privileged few.

Evidence obtained from archaeological excavation indicates that Sumerians practice wrestling as a sport about 5000 years ago. Also from a historical standpoint the ancient Greek Olympic Games first recorded in 776 B.C in Olympia, could be called the birth of organized sports. The games were held every four years for eleven centuries. However, Olympic Games ended in 393 A.D when the Roman Christian Emperor Theodosius abolished the Greek pagan gods. No contest was reported until 1154 in London.

The modern games were revived in 1896 by the Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who believed they could serve as an instrument for peace and goodwill. It was his desire that the modern Olympics be conducted in a spirit of fair play, free of political interference, and honour the achievements of athletes from around the world, both the medical and physical education professions cited many of the physiological benefits of regular exercise. Social scientist and sociologists pointed out social development and psychological enhancement is achieved through sports Seaton (1992).

Historical dating of sport tourism the first connections between sport and tourism emerged in the early to mid- nineteenth century with English competitive sports as a central pillar of modern western sports.

2.3 SPORT TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Hinch and Higham (2006) collected cross section of contemporary trends presented by various scholars that include (Glptis, 1991: Collins, 1991: Priestley, 1995: Getz, 1998) after which they came with a view that sport tourism development encompass sport tourism markets and developmental processes and issues relating to sport tourism, sport tourism development in

relation to space, place and environment, its relationship to time, sport tourism seasonality, and its dynamic interrelationship between sport and tourism within evolutionary frame work.

Weed and Bull (1999) contended that there are five key factors of tourism development which include ideology, government policy, organizational structure, organizational culture, and key staff that impact upon the relationship between sport and tourism agencies. They have also been facilitated by technological advances, such as satellite television broadcasting Halberstam, (1999), that have influenced the sportification of the society.

2.4 STUDIES ON THE POST-EVENT PHASE OF MEGA-SPORTS EVENT HOSTING

Cashman (2003) identifies six types of legacies: Economic; Physical Infrastructure; Education; Public life, Politics and Culture; Sports; Symbols, Memory and History. Chapplet (2003) proposed five others, Tourism and Economy; Infrastructure; Sport facilities; Urban, Natural Environment; and Socio Cultural. He also specifies four Olympic “Outcomes;” Built environment; Economic development; Memories; Communities. Gratton and Preuss (2008) identify six “event structures”: Infrastructure; Knowledge, Skill development and Education; Image; Emotions; Networks; and Culture. IOC (2009) outlines five Games legacies: Sporting; social; Cultural and Political; Environment; Economic; and Urban.

The literature generally uses the term “Legacy” in order to refer to what the mega-event leaves in the host city.

2.4.1 Post-Event Phase

Once the Olympics terminate, post-event phase starts with many opportunities and potentials as well as spatial problems. Therefore, although the post-Games period is by far the longest period that stretches for decades after the Games to affect a host city, it’s “Clearly the least-planned

period.” Cashman (1998). Hiller (2000) proposed a methodology of evaluating mega-events with urban sociological dimensions. He is of the view that mega-event analysis should be on the city, since the main concern is how the mega-event contributes to the process of urban change. This three-set analysis ensures that “The mega -event is placed in its full urban context as an urban event rather than something that is parachuted in and then disappears.”

2.4.2 Olympic Sites and Venues

A general problem that usually occurs in the host city after the Olympic Games is the creation of the so-called “White elephants.” A “White elephant” is a facility that is built at great cost and after its initial use for a particular event becomes abandoned. There are several strategies that Olympic host cities explore to improve post-event usage of event-related facilities. First, host cities attempted to reuse as much as possible existing or temporary venues in hosting of their games. Secondly, some host cities tend to locate newly built sport venues in areas that provide easy accessibility to potential local users. Thirdly, Olympic venue design aimed at post-usage and reduction of maintenance cost may include flexible concepts like reducing the size of the venue.

2.5 OLYMPIC SPORTING FACILITIES USAGE AFTER THE EVENTS

2.5.1 Rio de Janeiro, 2016.

The Maracana Olympic stadium was looted after the games and so it’s in a state of disrepair, The Golf course, is struggling to strive while the Swimming pool, Olympic park, Velodrome and the Tennis centre are all not in use due to poor state of facilities. This is a strong indication that the Rio games do not have a sustainability management plan for the post event period.

2.5.2 Sochi, 2014.

The after use of the Sochi venues is rather bleak. Most of the venues in the mountain cluster will be used as training sites for future Olympic athletes, but the six stadiums in the coastal cluster is uncertain. The after-use of the venues are not what it was designed for. The speed skating oval is now home to a tennis academy, the figure skating stadium might become a velodrome, and the hockey stadium is now a sports centre for children. This is so because there was no sustainability plan on ground to manage the post event period.

2.5.3 London, 2012.

The London games are seen to have a systematic and comprehensive application of sustainability principles to all key areas through all phases of the games preparation and management. The Queen Elizabeth Olympic park is now the home ground of West ham premier league club. The water polo centre and the Basketball arena have been dismantled and used elsewhere. The Velodrome and the Velo park are now been used for indoor and outdoor cycling tracks. The Aquatic centre is now a public swimming pool, the River bank arena is now used as Hockey and Tennis centres.

2.5.4 Vancouver, 2010

The Richmond Olympic Skating Oval is widely used community sports and events facility that attracts more than 550,000 visitors a year. Dozens of sports groups run regular programs at the oval, basketball and squash courts are also not left out in the hosting of events. The level of facilities usage was as a result of good sustainability management plan.

2.5.5 Beijing, 2008

Beijing encountered difficulties in the maintenance and usage of the facility in the post games period due to lack of adequate sustainability management plan. The National Stadium has been struggled to fill its space with sporting events as a result of the poor condition of the facility. The cycling race tracks and the sand volleyball courts have been largely closed off to the public which is due to lack of funds and poor maintenance culture.

2.5.6 Athens, 2004

The first modern Olympic game was held in Athens, Greece in the year 1896 and athletes from 14 countries participated. The 2004 Olympics facilities are under-utilized for major soccer matches, and most of the surrounding facilities and stadiums are also in a state of disrepair. One of the most successful conversions of Olympic facilities is the old badminton venue, now converted to a theatre.

2.5.7 Sydney, 2000

Most of the sporting facilities still get quite a bit of use: the aquatics centre hosts swimming competitions, and is also open to the public for recreational events, with a water slide, spa and fitness centre. The main stadium still hosts major sporting events, including cricket and rugby, despite its capacity being scaled down from 110,000 to 83,000.

2.5.8 Nagano, 1998

In Nagano, the Olympic Stadium has been converted into a baseball stadium. The Aqua Wing Arena has been converted into an aquatics centre, and the Big Hat is still used for ice hockey, as

well as figure skating. The M-Wave hosted the World Sprint speed-skating championships and the White Ring is used for professional basketball, volleyball and other non-sporting events on a regular basis.

2.5.9 Barcelona, 1992

The 1992 Olympic Games launched Barcelona as a major tourist attraction, converting it into what it is today a must-see destination in Spain attracting millions of visitors a year. The games left Barcelona an important architectural legacy, much of which is still in use, including Palau Sant Jordi, which today is a large-scale music venue, and the Olympic Stadium, which was used for years by soccer team Espanyol and still hosts sports competitions.

2.6 THE OLYMPIC LEGACY AND THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF LEGACIES

2.6.1 The Olympic Legacy

Preuss (2006) defines legacy as “All planned and unplanned positive and negative, intangible and tangible structures created by and for a sport event that remains for a longer time than the event itself.” Although there has been much discussion of legacy from the time of Coubertin, the term legacy remains a neglected area Cashman (1998). The International Olympic Committee congress on legacy are of the opinion that the world legacy has different meaning to people that have hosted the Games, and therefore advice each host city to “Reflect its own goal IOC (2010).” Tangible aspects include architecture, urban planning and sports infrastructure. Intangible aspects include production of ideas, cultural values, education, voluntarism, experience and knowhow IOC (2002). Legacy is not only a post-event phenomenon (Weed *et al*2009), but has to be planned for and worked towards in all stages of a multi-sports event. Legacy should be

viewed as a 'Prospective concept.' (Girginov 2012), Requiring prior planning, resourcing and political commitment (Smith 2009). Equally, the post event period is seen as a crucial time to secure legacy benefits by capitalizing on the goodwill, buoyant atmosphere, enthusiasm and interest generated by the event, rather than suffering a post-event depression (Cashman 2006), loss of staff and policy focus and underutilized facilities. It is also argued both that legacy success is more likely where legacy aims are embedded within existing policies and programmes, and that supplementary, event themed projects are required, particularly to secure social impacts (Smith and Fox 2007). Such project effects from special initiatives, whilst not essential to the event, are nonetheless an integral part of the overall event programme in a legacy era (Weed et al 2009). The key focus is the successful delivery of the event itself and that it will be constrained by its remit and finances and has little active interest in legacy aims (Agha *et al* 2012).

2.6.2 Economic Legacies

Preuss (2004) and Gratton *et al.* (2006) identified several important economic aspects of hosting the Games, such as creation of employment, revenue generation, investment, real estate, tourism and the Organizing Committee's expenditure. Gradually, host cities are now beginning to focus on long-term impact, more intangible economic approaches that will sustain such cities in the post-Games period. A significant number of studies, for now, focus on the improvement of Olympic tourism and the creation of new business opportunities (Andranovich *et al.* 2001; Kasimati 2003; Weed 2008).

2.6.3 Spatial Legacies

Sakai (2006) is of the view that hosting mega-events stimulates governments to invest heavily in the construction of event venues, tourism facilities and other forms of infrastructure over short time periods. In recent years, the construction of Olympic venues and facilities have been seen as a method of forming urban spectacles, through the creation of new, iconic stadiums and the construction of landmarks (Gotham 2005; Coaffee and Johnson 2007). Sports events such as the Olympic Games are a powerful tool for developing a city as a 'Brand.' (Waitt 1999; Smith 2001; Hall 2001; Vanderberg *et al.*, 2002; Surborg *e tal.*, 2008).

2.6.4 Social Legacies

Long and Sanderson (2001) list a number of community benefits that may motivate host cities, including: enhanced confidence and self-esteem; empowerment of disadvantaged groups; improving a community's capacity to take the initiative; increased social integration and co-operation; the promotion of a collective identity; and increased cohesion. Jones (2001) suggests that hosting the Olympics leads to wider participation in sport and greater community access to improved sports facilities. Vanwynsberghe *et al* (2012), came up with the view that social legacy aim is been side lined and thus reinforcing the primacy of economic goals.

2.7 DIFFERENT IMPACTS OF SPORT TOURISM

2.7.1 Economic Impacts of Sport Tourism

Hosting of Mega sporting events resulted in visitors spending in the local community. Events will boost the local economy if visitors come from outside the region, especially from outside the State. Increase in tourism and tourism events within a region that achieve a sport tourism

industry leads to an inevitable amount of increased monetary. Thus, it can be said that “The economic factors, improvements in infrastructure and the development of sports programs convince political elites to pursue sporting events.” (Zuhar, 2004).

Accommodation providers such as hotels witness higher customers and make more money during sports events especially the mega events such as World Cup. Also, there are always higher sports products (shoes, T-shirts, balls, whistle) and non-sports products (food and drinks) buying and selling above normal buying and selling from both national and international sports tourists.

2.7.2 Socio-Cultural Impact of Sport Tourism

Higham and Hinch (2009) are of the opinion that sport is a unique tourist attractor and that “Sport tends to become a cultural experience not only in terms of sport as a manifestation of culture but also a collective behaviour of fans from different regions, countries and continents.” Yusof, A. *et al.* (2009) came up with a framework of a tourist attraction, in which he defines it as a system comprising of three elements: a tourist or human element, a nucleus or central element, and informative element. Weed, (2007) is of the opinion that sports are not natural forms of movement but rather form part of a cultural landscape.

2.7.3 Environmental Impact of Sport Tourism

Jagemann (2003), is of the view that sporting events endanger animal and plant species by destroying their natural habitats. Otto and Heath (2009) in their opinion said that “The tourism industry is making a significant contribution to climate change through the direct consumptions of large quantities of energy and increasing the level of CO₂ emission.”

2.7.4 Sports Tourism and Social Development

Sport tourism contributes to high media coverage on a community, entertainment sites and profiles a city (Kurtzman, 2005). There is no nation that does not need other nations for its social, economic and political existence. During sports event whether mega or small scale, people establish relationship with both national and international sports tourists. Cities and countries can form social links and interactions with each other during and after sports events which can be transferred to other facet of their lives.

2.7.5 Sports Tourism and Infrastructural Development

Kurtzman (2005) stated that sport tourism contributes to infrastructural development in a community. During sports events especially mega sports events, infrastructures of international standard are provided for sports tourists, thereby increasing the status of infrastructure in the host city or country. Hosting any mega or even small scale sports competition always contribute to the construction of sports facilities, construction and maintenance of road networks, and construction of health facilities.

2.7.6 Sports Tourism and Cultural Development

Mega sports events provide the opportunity to incorporate supporting events and attractions of social and cultural nature that promote the host country's capabilities, culture and traditions even further (Kim and Morrison, 2005). Many mega sporting events especially those that are "One off" rather than annual dates on circuit timetables develop strong cultural dimensions and the importance of these links to the development of culture and heritage in a community is widely

recognized (Scott, 2004). Sports tourism strengthens the cultural heritage of the host community. Host communities of sports events utilize the occasion to showcase their culture and tradition.

2.7.7 Sports Tourism and Political Development

Sports tourism contributes in strengthening a country's democracy by the coming together of Heads of States and their sharing of democratic ideas during sports events. Some Heads of states or their representatives attend mega sports events where they may exchange ideas on national issues affecting their countries. Sports event tourism especially the mega type improves the host city or country's image and reputation Andranoviche, *et al.* (2001).

2.8 THE All AFRICAN GAMES (COJA)

The African Games, also known as the All African Games or the Pan African Games, are a continental multi-sport event held every four years, organized by the African Union (AU) with the association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA) and the Association of African Sports Confederations (AASC).

The Organizing Committee of the games *Committe' d'organisation de jeux Afriaine (COJA)*. The first All African games were played from July 18, to July, 25, 1965 in Brazzaville, Congo. Pierre de Coubertin had proposed the first African Games be held in Algiers, Algeria in 1925 but the games were never organized.

2.8.1 Abuja COJA 2003

The COJA games were awarded to Abuja in November 2002 and took place in October 2003, after several years of preparation. The 8th All Africa Games were 5-17 October 2003 in Abuja,

Nigeria, 53 countries participated in 23 sporting events. The competition witnessed the coming together of 465 athletes from 47 African countries. The main venue was the newly constructed sports complex. The organizing committee was headed by a Nigerian Dr. A. Adamu. He said that the games would leave legacies of sporting facilities, tourism and culture.

The Abuja national sporting complex and games villages are located in Abuja Municipal Area Council in Abuja. It is bounded to the North by Wonderland, to the East by the National Hospital, and the Old City gate to the West as shown in figure 2.1. Figure 2.2 also gives the aerial view of the sporting complex, which gives an overview of the layout of the Abuja national sports complex. Apart from the administration block of the stadium, the stadium has nineteen (19) sporting federations of which each of such federation have indoor sporting hall, outdoor courts or fields of pitches where applicable with their varying capacities.

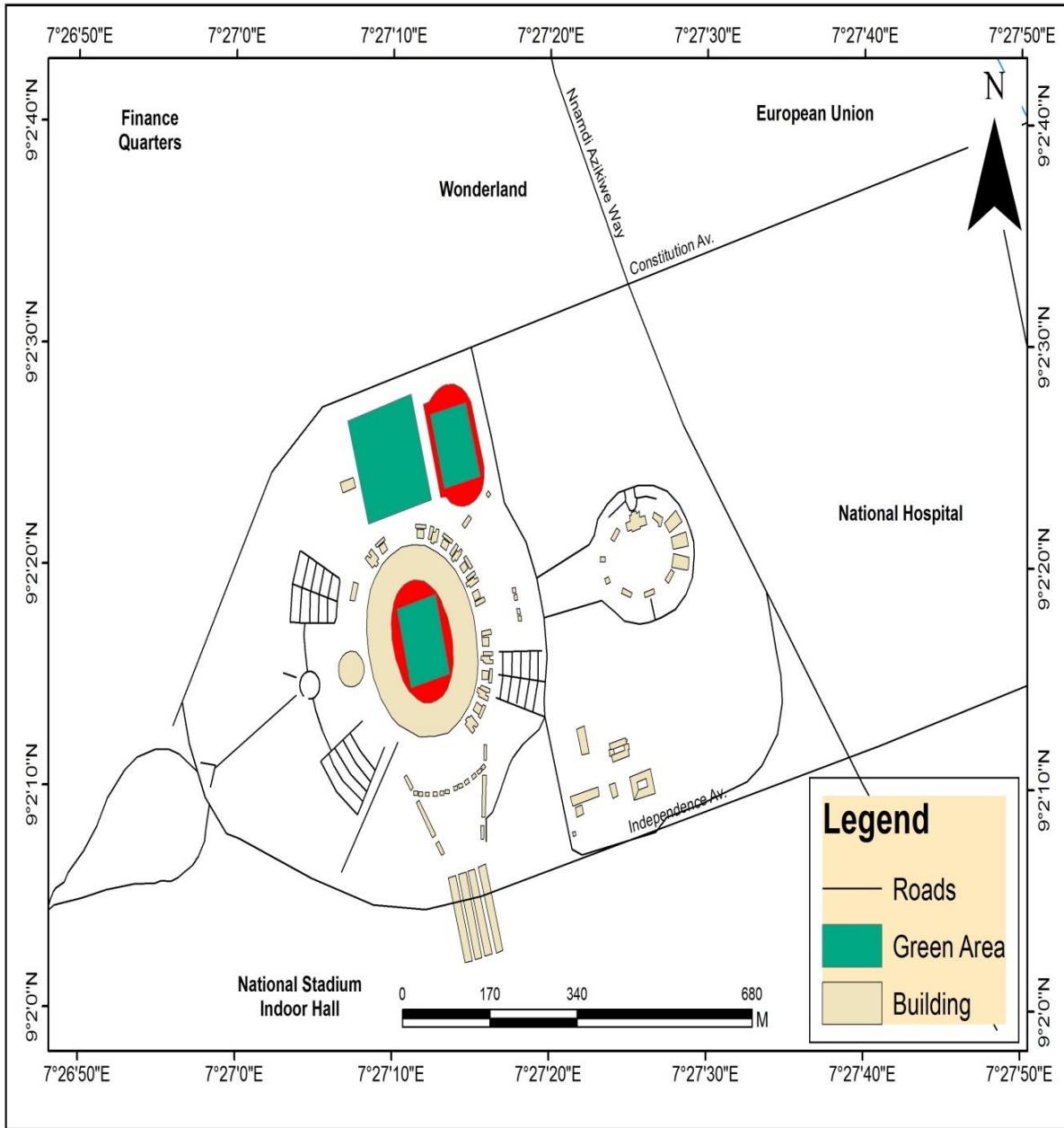


Figure 2.1: National Sports complex adjoining key facilities

(Source: Author's sketch, 2016)

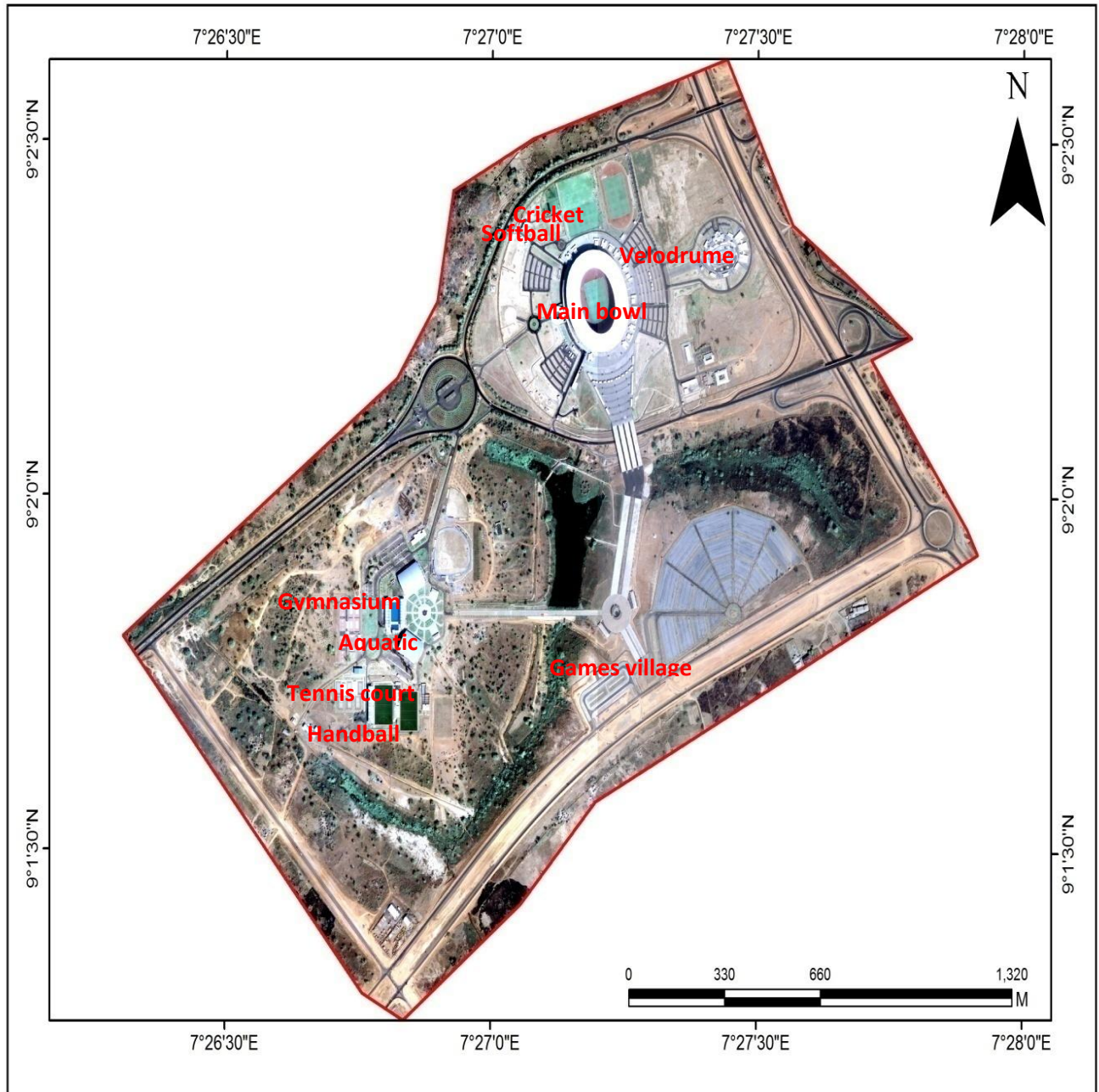


Figure 2.2: An aerial view of Abuja COJA complex.

(Source: Google Earth, 2016)

The main bowl has a seating capacity of 60491 with a canopy covering the seating areas at both the popular area and the VIP area. The complete seating area is covered with canopy to minimize the influence of weather elements on the spectators as indicate in plate i. The softball field is one

of the sporting events that have not been adequately used whereby the facilities are virtually lying dormant and this has a 60 seating capacity. There is also the presidential suite and viewing area. There are additional fifty-six (56) suits for sporting officials.

2.8.2 The Various Sporting Facilities

The various sporting facilities provided for the games and all the different types of sporting events that took place within the facilities are shown in Table 2.1, below. Also Plates I-VIII show some of the sporting facilities used for the COJA games.

Table 2.1: COJA Sporting Facilities

COJA Sporting Facilities	Facility	Events
Package A sports Complex	Velodrome	Indoor Cycling
	Main bowl	Football and Athletics
Package B Sports Complex	Softball Stadium	Softball
	Gymnasium	Gymnastics
		Weightlifting
		Boxing
		Badminton
		Basketball
		Taekwondo
Judo		
	Wrestling	
	Volleyball	
	Aquatic complex	Swimming and Diving
	Tennis Court	Tennis
	Cricket Stadium	Cricket
	Handball Court	Hand ball
	Shooting Facility	Shooting

Source: Fieldwork, 2015



Plate I: Side view of the Main bowl of the COJA sporting facility in the Federal Capital City Abuja (Source: Author's Field Survey, 2015)



Plate II: Side view of the Gymnasium of the COJA sporting facility in the Federal Capital City Abuja (source: Field Survey, 2015).



Plate III: Handball court of the COJA sporting facility in the Federal Capital City Abuja (source: Author's Field Survey, 2015).



Plate IV: Swimming pool of the COJA sporting facility in the Federal Capital City Abuja (source: Author's Field Survey, 2015).



Plate V: Diving pool of the COJA sporting facility in the Federal Capital City Abuja (source: Author's Field Survey, 2015).



Plate VI: Tennis court of the COJA sporting facility in the Federal Capital City Abuja (source: Author's Field Survey, 2015).



Plate VII: Velodrome of the COJA sporting facility in the Federal Capital City Abuja (source: Author's Field Survey, 2015)



Plate VIII: side view softball field of the COJA sporting facilities in the Federal Capital City Abuja (source: Author's Field Survey, 2015).

The plate's I-VIII above shows the pictorial representation of the various sporting facilities within the complex used in hosting the COJA2003 games in the post event period in the Federal Capital City, Abuja, Nigeria.

2.9 SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT OF SPORTING FACILITIES.

Sustainability is defined as the kind of development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. For any Olympic facility to be sustainable it must have a sustainability management plan. The plan comprises of three key components which are

- (i) Preparation.
- (ii) Operation.
- (iii) Decommissioning.

The idea is to transform the facility from an iconic venue designed for a specific event into a daily working, living and leisure attraction pole that will participate in the regeneration of an entire urban area. As well as creation and transfer of the games legacy to the three pillars of sustainable development which are Economic, Social and Environment? Olympic Games like the Barcelona, Nagano, Vancouver, and London had a good post event sustainability management plan while Athens, Beijing and Rio never had a sustainability management plan, that's why they are struggling to survive. As regards the COJA sporting facilities it never had adequate management plan that is why it's also struggling to attract sporting events. Table 2.2 showing some Olympic Games post event facilities usage.

Table 2.2 Olympic Sporting Facilities Usage

Olympic Games and Year	Olympic Sporting Facilities	Post Event Usage
Barcelona Olympics (1992)	Olympic stadium.	Football, Volleyball, Hockey and Basketball court. Music venue
Nagano Olympics (1998)	Palao- sant dordi Olympic stadium.	Baseball stadium.
Sydney Olympics (2000)	Aquatic wing	Aquatic centre
	Big hat	Ice hockey
Athens Olympics (2004)	White ring	Basketball and Volleyball
	Olympic stadium	Cricket and Rugby
Beijing Olympics (2008)	Aquatic centre	Swimming competition and Recreation
	Olympic stadium, Hellinkun and Palaio Faliro Olympic park	Not in use
	Badminton venue	Not in use
Vancouver Olympics (2010)	National stadium	Converted to theatre
	Cycling race tracks	Not in use
London Olympics (2012)	Volleyball court	Not in use
	Olympic stadium	All the facilities are still in use for sporting events
	Skating oval	
Sochi Olympics(2014)	Basketball court	
	Squash court	
	Olympic stadium	Used by premier league football club
	Water polo centre and Basketball arena	Dismantled and used else where
Rio Olympics (2016)	Velodrume and Velo park	Used as indoor and outdoor cycling tracks
	Aquatic centre	Public swimming pool
	Tennis and Aquatic training centre	Hockey and Tennis centre
	Olympic stadiums	Used as training sites
	Olympic stadium, Golf course, Swimming pool, Olympic park, Velodrume and Tennis centre	Not in use due to poor state.

Source Field work 2015

Many researchers have studied the post-Olympic period in terms of how mega-events have affected the host cities. A few researchers have focused on the bidding periods and spatial problems that host cities face with. Moreover, the existing literature is largely limited to the developed cities, while mega-events have been playing an increasingly outstanding role in the developing world, where many developing cities are pursuing bids to host especially international sporting events, like the Olympic Games.

This study will try to assess the patronage of sporting facilities and its implications for sports tourism development in the host city. The existing literature has shown how some Olympic sporting facilities have been managed using the sustainability plan in the post event period. This study will also assess the sporting facilities to see if its post event management plan is sustainable or not.

This chapter tried to review the various concepts of sports tourism, post event usage of sporting facilities to ascertain whether they have used a sustainability plan in the facilities management with a view of enhancing sports tourism development.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INRODUCTION

The chapter explains the procedures taken to achieve the objectives of the study. This study is explanatory in nature, designed to explain the patronage of the 2003 COJA Games sporting facilities in the Federal Capital City to determine whether the post event utilization is sports tourism related or not as well as identifying challenges and making recommendation. The methodology therefore defines the types and sources of data required the method of collection, data analysis and presentation.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Ex-post research design was used for the study. This was chosen because information required for the study is available with the respondents. Kerlinger (1986) stated that this method is the best tool to be used in descriptive research involving events. In this design, opinions of respondents on events organized within the COJA sporting facilities in the post event days in the Federal Capital City Abuja is determined. It was also used to find out the intensity of sports tourism in the events organized.

3.2 DATA REQUIRED AND SOURCES

In carrying out this research, numerous types of data were required to provide basic information on the situation at hand and expectations on the issue under investigation. For the purpose of achieving the objectives of this study, both primary and secondary data were obtained. This involves obtaining data on the condition, types of events within the sports facilities, duration of events and the scale of sports tourism in the events from the management staff of the facilities,

athletes, and patrons. Secondary data were also used, and these include published and unpublished materials such as textbooks, newspapers, unpublished thesis, internet source, pamphlets and projects (table3.1).

Table 3.1: Data Required and Data Source

DATA TYPE	Data required	Data description	Collection Tool	Data source
Primary Data	Patterns of facilities usage	Scale of event hosted (international, national and local events), type of event (sports, cultural, religious, political, entertainment and educational), frequency of event organized (monthly, yearly), event duration, Standards of facilities, maintenance level of facilities	Interview manual, visual survey	Management officials of the facilities
	Sports events hosted	Daily sporting events (training sections), daily visits (sightseeing, leisure), duration of stay, origin of visitor, place of residence	Questionnaire survey	Patrons
	Scale of sports events hosted	Types of hosted events	Interview manual	Ministry of sports commission/federation
Secondary Data		Review of relevant literature on the concept of sports tourism, patronage, best practice, post event utilization and sports tourism development	Secondary data	Journals, textbooks, unpublished thesis, internet source, newspaper, pamphlets and projects
	Information on COJA sporting facilities within Abuja	Map of Abuja to show the spatial scope of the study	Google earth application to capture area of interest	Satellite imagery

Source: Field Survey, (2015).

3.3 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Data for the research was collected through the use of questionnaire, interview and field observation. The tools used in the study addressed two main issues. The first one is to understand the condition and types of event organized within the sporting facilities and the second is to find out the scale of sports tourism in the events in the Federal Capital City. The condition of facilities and types of events, place of residence, and origin of patrons, and duration of stay for the events were determined using field survey, questionnaire administration, and interview. For the scale of sports tourism in the events, it was based on deductions made from the collected data. Field survey carried out involved observation of the facilities within the study area; also field counting was used to determine the number of respondents during the survey period. This aided the researcher in observing and taking inventory of the facilities available and also to confirm some of the information from the respondents regarding the state and level of utilization of the various sporting facilities (table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Data Collection Instruments

Data required/type	Data collection instruments	Focus
Condition and pattern of facilities utilization after COJA 2003, types of sporting facilities available	Questionnaire, personnel interview, observation	To have a better understanding of the facilities conditions, patronage and usage
Place of residence and origin, duration of stay for the event, types of sporting events they engage in and how often they visit	Questionnaire	To be able to differentiate between the patrons those who are sport tourist and those that are not.
To determine the intensity of sports tourism within the events	Questionnaire, personal interview, data analysis (SPSS)	To have a clear understanding of the facilities contribution to sports tourism in the federal capital city.

Source Author 2015

3.4 PROCEDURE FOR QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION AND INTERVIEW

This section describes the procedure used in the administration of questionnaire and interview for the study. Field counting technique was used in determining the number of respondents that questionnaire was administered to. The interview was conducted on key players who are considered valuable to the study due to their role and level of involvement.

3.4.1 Questionnaire Administration

The questionnaires were administered to determine the condition of the facilities, duration of stay for the event, destination, and types of event engaged in by the patrons of COJA facilities after the games in the Federal Capital City. Purposive sampling technique was adopted in the administration of 200 Questionnaires to the patrons in the COJA sporting facility within the Federal Capital City. Questionnaires were administered within the facility using field counting method.

3.4.2 Interviews

A systematic sampling was used for this study which was drawn from the management staff in charge of the sports facilities used for the COJA games; the various sports federations of the ministry of sports who patronize the COJA facilities to aid the researcher achieve the goal of the study (table 3.3).

The personal interview was conducted using an interview guide. The interview had to do with verbal response which will help to obtain reliable and valid information from the informants who are involve with the day to day running of the sport facilities such as the Facility Manager,

and the Sports Commission within the facilities in the Federal Capital City. The expression of their views, opinion on the utilization of the facilities will be of interest to the research

Table 3.3: Structure for the Interview

Sample Frame	Number of respondents	Designation	Focus
Management staff.	2	Stadium manager package A Stadium manager package B	To know the number, types of events hosted, patronage and state of the facilities.
Sports Commission	19	Secretaries of Swimming federation Boxing federation Football federation Tennis federation Softball federation Gymnastics federations Weightlifting federation Badminton federation Shooting federation Athletics federation Cycling federation Basketball federation Taekwondo federation Hockey federation Judo federation Wrestling federation Volleyball federation Cricket federation	To know the number, types, duration and rate of sporting events hosted in the federal capital city
Total	21		

Source: Author, 2015

3.4.3 Field survey

A reconnaissance survey was carried out on the location of the various sporting facilities under study within the study area. Field survey carried out involved observation of the facilities within the study area. This aided the researcher in observing and taking inventory of the facilities

available and also to corroborate with data from the interview regarding the state and utilization of the various sporting facilities.

3.5 Data Analysis and Presentation

The data collected was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The different responses gotten from the respondents to the questionnaire were tabulated. After which the various responses were computed using the statistical package. The outcome of the findings was presented in frequency tables, percentages, and diagrammatic display using charts and graph of which inference was obtained from the responses as regards the types of events or utilization of the COJA facilities after the games, in the Federal Capital City. The different types of events, organized within the facilities were used to address the first research question and second objective of the research objectives. The intensity of sports tourism events in the hosted events within the facilities was used to achieve the second research question and the third objective of the research objectives.

This chapter tries to explain the various instruments, procedure, sources used in the course of obtaining data for the research work.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISSCUSION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the results of the assessment of patronage of COJA 2003 sporting facilities covered by the study. It is organized in to two different parts. The first part examines the patronage of the facilities which has two sub sets; general utilization of the facilities and the disaggregation of utilization by sporting, and non-sporting events, and the perception of the patrons of the facilities. The second part covers the implications of the findings with respect to the mentioned objectives of the study.

4.10 GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF PATRONAGE

The forms and utilization of the COJA sporting facilities were assessed to establish two issues. The first is whether as expected the goal of establishing the facilities for sports has been sustained. The second is the extent to which the level of Utilization has justified the investment. First, the study has shown the utilisation belong to five different forms of events, including Sports, Religious events, Political events, Entertainment and Educational events. As shown in Table 4.1, a total of 806 events were hosted within the COJA facilities since the completion of the games. Most of these events (95.78%) were sporting events; Religious and Educational events were second and third in importance accounting for 2.23% and 1.36% respectively of the total events organized. Political events and Entertainment events are the least with 0.49% and 0.12% respectively.

From the findings it can be deduced that as expected the facilities promote more patronage of sporting events than the other events organized within the facilities. It can also be deduced that

the other events are not given adequate access to the facilities compared to that of sports. That is why they recorded lower patronage. Although the facilities were provided for these different types of events but the regulations governing it tends to favour sporting events.

For this reason, it can be said that the goal of establishing the facilities has been met. Despite the fact that the patronage level of sporting event is very good, the general patronage tends to be poor and this is because the other events don't enjoy free access to the facilities. As a result of these developments their own patronage is few and negligible.

Of the 806 events hosted, the highest number with 358 was organized in the Gymnasium. The second highest was on the Tennis court with 147. The third and fourth most actively used facilities are the Cricket stadium and the Main bowl which hosted 108 and 57 events respectively. Out of the 10 facilities within the complex, only the Velodrome and Softball did not host any event after the 2003 COJA games in the Federal Capital City Abuja Nigeria.

From the findings it can be deduced that the Main bowl facility has the best usage level compared to the other facilities because, it was used in organizing Sporting, Religious, Political, Entertainment and Educational events within the complex and this is mainly due to its accessibility and also its size.

Table 4.1; Events Organized within the Sporting Facility after the 2003 COJA Games

Facility	Number of Sporting Events	Number of Religious Events	Number of Political Events	Number of Entertainment Events	Number of Educational Events	Total
Velodrome	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Main bowl	57	8	4	1	1	71
Softball Stadium	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gymnasium	358	6	Nil	Nil	7	371
Aquatic complex	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	31
Tennis Court	147	4	Nil	Nil	3	154
Cricket Stadium	108	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	108
Handball court	33	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	33
Shooting Facility	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20
Hockey Stadium	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	18
Total	772(95.78%)	18(2.23%)	4(0.49%)	1(0.12%)	11(1.36%)	806 (100%)

Source: Official Records of Sports Federations, 2015

The Gymnasium has the highest number of events organised as a result of this, it is evident that the indoor facility enjoys more patronage than other facilities, in the post event period. It can also be deduced that the Gymnasium facility has high patronage because it is among the best maintained.

The Velodrome and the Softball facilities have not been utilized and as such do not justify the huge investment of public funds on them. The Main bowl hosted most of the non-sporting events(Religious, Political, Entertainment and Educational events), followed by the Gymnasium with (13) and then the Tennis court with (7). Only three of the ten facilities accommodated the non-sporting events.

4.2.0 ANNUAL PATTERN OF GENERAL PATRONAGE.

The yearly patronage of the facilities was further assessed to establish pattern of usage. As shown in Table 4.2, the number of events was highest in the year 2015 with 150 events and least in the year 2004 with 33 events. The hosting of non-sporting events such as Religious, Political, Entertainment and Educational events was highest in the years 2006 and 2007, with 8 events each and was least in the years 2004 and 2005, with 4 events each. While in the years 2008, 2011-2015 no Religious, Political, Entertainment and Educational event was organized.

Table 4.2: Yearly Patronage of the COJA Sporting Facility

Event Year	Sporting Events	Religious Events	Political Events	Entertainment Events	Educational Events	Total
2004	29	2	Nil	Nil	2	33
2005	35	2	Nil	1	1	39
2006	43	4	2	Nil	2	51
2007	49	4	2	Nil	2	57
2008	59	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	59
2009	58	2	Nil	Nil	3	63
2010	56	4	Nil	Nil	1	61
2011	74	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	74
2012	62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	62
2013	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	75
2014	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	82
2015	150	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	150
Total	772	18	4	1	11	806

Source: Official Records of Sports Federations, 2015

From the findings, there have been yearly increases in the number of events organized within the COJA facilities but the intensity is low. This is because only 806 events have been organized in twelve years which is an average of (67) event per year.

The graphical representation of the trend in the sporting and the non-sporting events within the COJA sporting facilities shows that as the sporting events continues to grow and increase yearly and having its peak in 2015, the non-sporting event is seen to rise slowly from 2004 and

terminates in 2010 (Figure 4.1). From the discussion with the officials managing the facilities the reason for the increase in sporting events was determined to be a result of sponsorship by Government and private stakeholders, like Zenith Bank, First Bank, Dstv, and Globacom to the Sports Federations to organise sporting events and also availability of the facilities to sports oriented events, from the discussion with while that of the non sporting events was as a result of the Government regulations, that prohibit the usage of the facilities in hosting events that are not sports oriented.

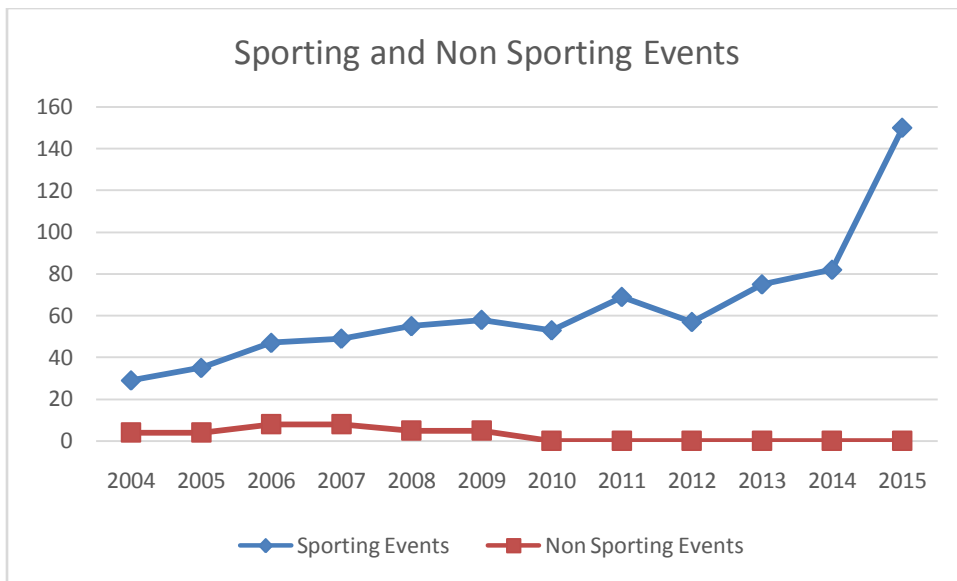


Figure 4.1 Trend of sporting and non-sporting events within the COJA sporting facility.

4.3.0 CONDITION OF FACILITIES

The standard and maintenance level of the COJA sporting facilities was also assessed in the course of the research. Maintenance is referred to as all works carried out to keep and restore facilities to a currently accepted standard (Ekanem, 1995). The various responses gotten from the facility managers, sports federations and other respondents showed the different rating of the

maintenance standard of the COJA sporting facilities as shown in Tables 4.3, and 4.4. Majority of the respondents said the standard of the facilities is bad (42.11%).

Table 4.3 Standard of Facilities

Standard of facilities	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Very Good	30	15.79
Good	30	15.79
Average	40	29.05
Bad	80	42.11
Total	190	100

Source: Fieldwork, (2015).

The statistics on the table also shows respondents who are of the opinion that the facilities are very good (15.79%) while (15.79%) said the standard of the facilities is good. This simply explains why some of the facilities are on able to host sporting events and the low level of patronage (table 4.3).

Table 4.4 Respondents rating of the standards of COJA sporting facilities

Rating of the COJA sporting facilities standards by the managers, and sports federations	Very good	Good	Average	Bad
Main bowl			•	
Aquatic centre			•	
Velodrome				•
Hockey stadium				•
Handball stadium				•
Gymnasium	•			
Cricket stadium		•		
Softball stadium				•
Tennis court	•			

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

Table 4.4, shows that the Gymnasium and the Tennis court have the best standard followed by the Cricket stadium while the Velodrome, Hockey, Handball and Softball stadiums are rated low.

Regarding maintenance, it was observed that the highest percentages of the respondents (42.86%) are of the view that the level of facilities maintenance is bad. Also (23.81%) said the maintenance level is very good while (19.05%) are of the view that the level of facilities maintenance is on the average. Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Maintenance level of COJA sporting complex

Level of maintenance of facilities	Number of respondents	Percentage
Very Good	5	23.81
Good	3	14.29
Average	4	19.05
Poor	9	42.86
Total	21	100

Source: Fieldwork, (2015)

Generally, it can be deduced that the bad shape of some of the facilities like the Hockey stadium, Handball stadium, Velodrome and Softball facilities was why they were unable to host many sporting events which affects the patronage level of the facilities.

4.40 ANALYSIS OF UTILISATION OF FACILITIES FOR SPORTS TOURISM

This section establishes the extent to which the COJA facilities have been used for sporting events as originally intended. Data was obtained for this analysis from relevant stakeholders in the post event periods of the games (2004-2015). Data analysed is discussed in two parts. The first examined the aggregate usage of the facilities for sporting events including the pattern of use by facility. The second part disaggregates the results according to those referred as tourism based, implying events spanning more than 24 hours, and those that are non-tourism (daily).

4.41. General patronage for Sporting Events

The findings as shown in table 4.6 indicate that a total of 772 sporting events were hosted within the COJA facilities since the completion of the games. Out of the 772 sporting events, the largest number was in Basketball organized by the Basketball Federation with 161 events (20.86%). The second largest activity was Tennis by the Tennis Federation, which hosted 147 events (19.04%). The Cricket Federation hosted 108 events (13.99%), the Volleyball Federation 50 events (6.48%) and Football Federation, which hosted 12 events (1.55%) respectively. Out of the 19 sporting Federations only the Softball, Cycling and Boxing Federations did not host any event after the 2003 COJA. As stated earlier the highest event organizer is the Basketball Federation while the least are the Softball, Cycling and Boxing which had zero events each.

Table 4.6 Events organized by Sports federations

Sports Federations	Number of Events Organized	Percentage
Basketball	161	20.86
Volleyball	50	6.48
Tennis	147	19.04
Football	12	1.55
Hockey	18	2.33
Softball	Nil	Nil
Gymnastics	40	5.18
Swimming	31	4.12
Athletics	45	5.83
Cycling	Nil	Nil
Weightlifting	14	1.81
Boxing	Nil	Nil
Badminton	23	2.99
Taekwondo	21	2.72
Judo	26	3.37
Wrestling	23	2.99
Handball	33	4.27
Cricket	108	13.99
Shooting	20	2.59
Total	772	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

It can be deduced from the interview with the various stakeholders that the Basketball, Tennis and Cricket federation have more sponsors who help them to organize and host events. It can also be said that the event organizers of these three Federations are more proactive than the other sports Federations. This is because these three Federations organized minimum of (11) event each per year.

The sporting facilities that have been utilized in organizing sporting events after the 2003 COJA games can be categorized into 10. As shown in table 4.7, most of the sporting events were organized using the Gymnasium representing 46.37%, followed by the Tennis court with 19.04%

and the Cricket stadium with 13.99%. Of the 10 sporting facilities within the complex, only the Velodrome and the Softball stadium did not host any event after the COJA games.

Table 4.7: Facilities utilization for sports events

Facility	Number of Sporting events	Percentage (%)
Velodrome	Nil	Nil
Softball stadium	Nil	Nil
Gymnasium	358	46.37
Tennis court	147	19.04
Cricket stadium	108	13.99
Main bowl	57	7.38
Handball court	33	4.27
Aquatic centre	31	4.02
Shooting facility	20	2.59
Hockey stadium	18	2.33
Total	772	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

Generally, it can also be said that the rate of facilities utilization for sporting events is low. This is because only (3) facilities were able to organize more than (100) sporting events after the 2003 COJA games.

The yearly patronage of the facilities was further determined. As shown in table 4.8, the number of sporting events was highest in the year 2015 and least in the year 2004. The Gymnasium and Tennis court have been the most consistent facilities used in hosting sporting events since the year 2004, followed by the Cricket facility, while the Hockey field is the least. Of the 10 facilities within the complex, only the Velodrome and Softball stadium did not host any sporting event after the 2003 COJA games. From the findings, the year 2015 had the highest level of facilities usage with 8 out of the 10 facilities put to use, followed by the years 2009, 2011 and

2013 with 7 of the facilities being actively used while 2005 had the least with only 3 of the facilities being put to use.

Table 4.8: Patronage of the COJA complex Facilities by Year

Event Year	Aquatic complex	Main bowl	Velodrome	Gymnasium	Tennis court	Softball stadium	Hockey field	Handball field	Shooting facility	Cricket field	Total
2004	3	8	–	11	7	–	–	–	–	–	29
2005	–	7	–	20	8	–	–	–	–	–	35
2006	4	1	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	8	43
2007	–	–	–	19	16	–	1	3	2	8	49
2008	–	9	–	23	13	–	5	–	–	9	59
2009	–	1	–	25	13	–	2	7	6	4	58
2010	4	6	–	29	12	–	–	–	–	5	56
2011	–	7	–	38	12	–	3	4	2	8	74
2012	–	–	–	33	15	–	2	3	–	9	62
2013	4	–	–	41	9	–	1	4	2	14	75
2014	8	8	–	31	10	–	–	4	–	21	82
2015	8	10	–	73	17	–	4	8	8	22	150
Total	31	57	–	358	147	–	18	33	20	108	772

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

It implied thus, that the awareness to utilize the COJA facilities for sporting events is on the increase as the year goes by and so meets the goal of establishing the facilities. As regards the utilization level of the sporting facilities, only the Gymnasium hosted an average of (29) sporting events per year while others have been underutilized, thus suggesting poor utilization levels.

4.4.1 Sports Tourism and Non-Sports Tourism Events.

This section provides the analysis of sporting events according to duration, as to whether the events are tourism or non-tourism based. Sports tourist are generally defined as temporary visitors who spend more than 24 hours in destinations other than their normal place of residence, and whose journey is mainly for sporting events. The travel which involves either observing or

participating in sporting events that lasted for more than 24 hours is also categorized as sports tourism activity.

4.4.1.1 Sports Tourism Events

The findings as shown in table 4.9, indicate that a total of 293 sporting events qualify as sports tourism based. Of this 293, the Basketball Federation hosted the highest number of the events (61), followed by the Cricket Federation which hosted 57 events

Table 4.9: Sports Tourism Events Organized by the Various Federations within the COJA Facilities.

Sports Federations	Number of sports tourism events	Percentage %
Basketball	61	20.82
Volleyball	17	5.80
Tennis	48	16.38
Football	12	4.10
Hockey	18	6.14
Softball	Nil	Nil
Gymnastics	5	1.71
Swimming	Nil	Nil
Athletics	Nil	Nil
Cycling	Nil	Nil
Weightlifting	7	2.39
Boxing	Nil	Nil
Badminton	7	2.39
Taekwondo	9	3.07
Judo	26	8.87
Wrestling	13	4.44
Handball	5	1.71
Cricket	57	19.45
Shooting	8	2.73
Total	293	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015.

The third and fourth are the Tennis and Judo Federations which hosted 48 and 26 events respectively, while Gymnastics and Handball Federations are the least with 5 events each. The Cycling and Boxing Federations did not host any event that can be categorized as tourism based. The level of utilization thus does not appear to justify the huge investment of public funds.

According to interviews conducted, large number of events associated with the Basketball, Tennis, Cricket, and Volleyball Federation are explained by sponsorship from private bodies like Zenith Bank, First Bank, and DSTV Multiple Choice, which many others lack.

Table 4.10 Facilities utilization for sports tourism events

Facility	Number of sports tourism events	Percentage %
Velodrome	Nil	Nil
Main bowl	12	4.10
Softball stadium	Nil	Nil
Gymnasium	145	49.46
Swimming pool	Nil	Nil
Tennis court	48	16.38
Cricket stadium	57	19.45
Handball court	5	1.71
Shooting facility	8	2.73
Hockey stadium	18	6.14
Total	293	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015.

As expected, most of the sports tourism events were hosted in the Gymnasium (145), Cricket stadium (57), and the Tennis court, Hockey stadium and the Handball court which hosted 48, 18 and 12 events each. Of the 10 facilities within the complex, only the Velodrome, Softball, and Swimming pool did not host any sports tourism event after the 2003 COJA in the Federal Capital City. As shown in table 4.10.

The yearly patronage of the facilities was further examined to establish pattern. As shown in table 4.11, of the total 293 events, 20.82% were hosted in 2015 while the least about 1.37% was hosted in 2004. It can be deduced therefore that every four years the sports tourism events hosted tends to increase. In 2007 the Federations hosted 25 events, in 2011, 35 events and in 2015, 61 events.

Table 4.11: Annual Pattern of Sports Tourism Events

Years	Number of Sports Tourism Events	Percentage %
2004	4	1.37
2005	11	3.75
2006	12	4.10
2007	18	6.14
2008	25	8.53
2009	21	7.17
2010	16	5.46
2011	35	11.95
2012	21	7.18
2013	37	12.63
2014	32	10.92
2015	61	20.82
Total	293	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015.

Suggesting an average of 20 sports tourism events per year As noted from the interviews, this happens because Sports Federations get adequate funding only during the Olympic years. A very important finding is that events generally have increased during Olympic years.

4.4.1.2 Non-Sports Tourism Events

The total number of day events organized in the COJA facilities is shown in table 4.12. As indicated, a total of 479 events in this category were hosted within the facilities since completion of the games.

Table 4.12: Non-Sports Tourism Events.

Sports Federations	Number of Non Tourism Sports Events (Less than 24hours)	Percentage %
Basketball	100	20.88
Volleyball	33	6.89
Tennis	99	20.67
Football	Nil	Nil
Hockey	Nil	Nil
Softball	Nil	Nil
Gymnastics	35	7.31
Swimming	31	6.47
Athletics	45	9.39
Cycling	Nil	Nil
Weightlifting	7	1.46
Boxing	Nil	Nil
Badminton	16	3.34
Taekwondo	12	2.51
Judo	Nil	Nil
Wrestling	10	2.09
Handball	28	5.85
Cricket	51	10.65
Shooting	12	2.51
Total	479	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015.

Of the 479 events, the Basketball facility hosted the highest number of sports events (100), followed by the Tennis courts which hosted 99 events, and the Cricket and Athletics Pitches (51 and 45 events respectively). The Football, Hockey, Cycling, Boxing, and the Judo facilities recorded no day events.

Table 4.13 Facilities utilization for non-tourism sports events

Facility	Number of non-tourism Sports events	Percentage %
Velodrome	Nil	Nil
Main bowl	45	9.39
Softball stadium	Nil	Nil
Gymnasium	213	44.47
Swimming pool	31	6.47
Tennis court	99	20.67
Cricket stadium	51	10.65
Handball court	28	5.85
Shooting facility	12	2.51
Hockey stadium	Nil	Nil
Total	479	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015

As shown in table 4.13, most of the non-sports tourism events were hosted in the Gymnasium, Tennis courts, and the Cricket stadium. Compared to the sports tourism events, the high number of day events defeats the goal of establishing the facilities. Although the utilization level of the facilities for non-sports tourism events is encouraging more can be done to make it better so as to justify the huge investment of funds

Table 4.14: Annual pattern of Non-Sports Tourism Events

Event Year	Number of Non Tourism Sporting Events	Percentage (%)
2004	25	5.03
2005	24	5.01
2006	31	6.47
2007	31	6.47
2008	34	7.10
2009	37	7.72
2010	40	8.35
2011	39	8.14
2012	41	8.56
2013	38	7.93
2014	50	10.44
2015	89	18.58
Total	479	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015.

The analysis of the yearly pattern of usage is shown in table 4.14. A total of 479 non-sports tourism events were hosted within the COJA facilities, the highest 18.58% occurred in 2015 while 5.01% of the events were organized in 2005. The figures also show that non-sports tourism events have been increasing every year suggesting steady growth with an average of 40 non-sports tourism events per year.

The comparative data of the tourism and non-tourism events is shown graphically in Figure 4.2. It shows that the tourism sporting events increased gradually from 2004 when it hosted 4 tourism events to 2008 when it hosted 25 of the events. From 2008, it decreased to 21 in 2009 and to 16 in 2010. In 2011 events witnessed a sharp increase to 35 events before dropping to 21 events in 2012. It increased to 37 events in 2013 but dropped again in 2014, after which it increased to 61 in 2015. Relative to the non-tourism events, figures show increases from 2004 when 29 events were hosted to 59 in 2008. A decrease was recorded to 56 events in 2010 before an increase to 74 in 2011. Between 2012 and 2015, events grew from 62 to 75 in 2013 and 150 event in 2015. As shown therefore, the non-sports tourism events enjoyed a more steady increase in the number of hosted events compared to that of sports tourism events.



Figure 4.2: Tourism and non tourism events within the COJA complex (2004-2015)

4.4.13 Patron’s Perception of the Facilities

A further finding from the study is that half of the respondents that patronize the sporting complex are residents of the federal capital territory (68.42%) with about (15.79%) of them residing within the federal capital city (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15: Origin of visitors of Sporting Facilities

Destination of users	Number of respondents	Percentage
Within the Federal Capital City	130	68.42
Within Abuja	30	15.79
Within Nigeria	25	13.16
Within Africa	5	2.63
Outside Africa	Nil	
Total	190	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015.

This clearly shows that the sporting complex has not been able to attract huge number of tourist in the post event periods. This has a negative impact on sports tourism development of the nation.

Table 4.16: Where do you stay when you visit the facility?

Where do you stay when you visit	Number of respondents	Percentage
With Family	130	68.42
With Friends	35	18.42
Hotel	25	13.16
Total	190	100

Source: Fieldwork, 2015.

As shown in table 4.16 sports tourists from the sample survey indicate staying with family members (68.42%) as against 13%, who stay in hotels. This means that majority of the visitors that patronise the facilities are not tourists

Table 4.17 Length of stay

Length of stay	Number of respondents	Percentage
0-6 hours	70	36.84
7-12 hours	50	26.32
13-18 hours	30	15.78
19-23 hours	15	7.89
24 hours and above	25	13.16
Total	190	100

Source; Fieldwork, 2015

Further analysis showed that majority of the visitors table (4.17) spend between 0-6 hours in the complex which represents 36% of the total respondents, followed by those who spend between 7-12 hours (26%) and those that spend more than 24 hours (13%). This also shows that the result of the response from the questionnaire is in agreement with that of the interview as regards the patronage of the facilities which is more of the non tourism sporting events.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- i. From the study, it has been discovered that, the types of events organized within the COJA complex ranges from sporting events, religious events, political events, entertainment, and educational events, with the sporting events having the highest number of occurrence with 96% of the total events organized.
- ii. It has also been established that among the COJA sporting facilities, the Gymnasium has been the most utilized facility in organizing events after the 2003 games. It has hosted 46.03% of the total events organized within the sporting complex while facilities such as the velodrome and the softball facilities did not host any event.
- iii. The number of the sports tourism events organized within the various facilities is low only 38% of the total events organized were sports tourism events while that of non-sports tourism was 62% of the sporting events organized.
- iv. Most of those who patronize the facilities reside within Abuja (84.21%), most of whom are singles, within the ages of 21-40. Also, there are more males than females patronizing the facilities. More so the patrons have an average length of stay of (7-12 hours) within the complex.
- v. With regards to the standard of the facilities, majority of the respondents (42.11%) are of the view that the facility is bad, while 15.79% said it is good. For the maintenance level (42.86%) of the respondents agreed that the facilities are poorly maintained while (19.05%) of them said the maintenance level is good.

5.2.0 IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS

5.2.1 IMPLICATIONS OF GENERAL LEVEL OF FACILITIES PATRONAGE

A major implication of this level of patronage is that the facilities are underutilized and which does not by any means justify the huge investment of public funds in the establishment of the complex.

Another major implication is that the COJA sporting facilities has no sustainability management plan, and that is the reason why in the post event period the patronage the facilities enjoyed was lower than the expected.

Governments regulations on the usage of the various facilities has resulted in the abandonment of some facilities while others are been over used in hosting events. This has also resulted to a waste of public funds in the maintenance of the facilities that are under utilized and at some point abandoned due to lack of usage.

5.2.2 IMPLICATIONS OF PATTERN OF SPORTS TOURISM PATRONAGE.

The immediate implication is that the huge investment in the development of such facilities has turned out to be waste of public funds because the asumed expectations of event hosting have not been met.

The dream of making Nigeria a sports destination to the world has not been achieved because of the low number of sports tourism events the facilities have hosted.

The pattern establshed hinders the potentials of the facilities to develop the local economy, through increase in tourism spending connected to sports events.

The facilities have failed to serve as a catalyst for attracting visitors and increasing their average spending and length of stay within the city.

The facilities have not generated employment through the hosting of more of sports tourism events.

The hoteliers around the COJA facilities have not benefited from the post event periods due to low patronage witness from competitions at the COJA complex.

Bussiness events around the facilities are no longer thriving due to the low patronage level of the facilities.

5.3.0: RECOMMENDATIONS

From the findings of the study, it is pertinent that certain recommendations be made in order to help in repositioning the utilization of the COJA facilities towards harnessing the potential that lies with this sector.

- i. As regards the issue of utilization of the facilities, the Government should relax the present regulations that prohibit the use of the facilities for other events. Since the facilities are not always in use by the various Sports Federations, the Government should make the sports facilities available to event organizers who may want to rent some of the facilities as this will enhance the internal revenue generating capacity of the complex and also add to the finances which will eventually cater for maintenance cost. However, this should be under strict control of the maintenance personnel in order to ensure that no damage is done to the facilities. This will go a long way in maximizing the use of the facilities.

- ii. The Government should ensure that it has a sustainability management plan for its sporting facilities, as this will go a long way in reducing running cost of the facilities.
- iii. The Government should see to it that they enhance a better environment that will attract more sponsors to the various Sports Federations so as to increase the number of sporting events they organize as the funds available to them is too low to secure sporting events all year round.
- iv. There should be greater collaboration between the Sports Federations in terms of event organization. This is very necessary because from the findings, the Gymnasium, Tennis and Cricket facilities have been busy with events hosting while others are yet to host a single event. This collaboration will enhance better utilization of the sporting facilities towards sports tourism development.
- v. The various Sports Federations should see to it that they create more national competitions within the various facilities. There by increasing the frequency of occurrence of events which will boost the patronage of the complex and at same time enhance sports development in the Federal Capital City.
- vi. The Government should also see to it that the sporting complex is privatized thereby reducing the role that the government plays in the running and maintenance of the sports facilities in to the hands of the private organizations, because as it is now the government is the main sponsor and patron of sports events within the facilities. This will increase the patronage of the facilities because when the government is not using the facilities the private partners will be making use of it for their own events. This is a global best practice in countries like USA, UK, Germany and Spain.

- vii. The Government should see to it that they are able to attract more international competitions within the sports facilities which will not only boost patronage to the facilities but at the same time yield the desired benefits of sports tourism development.
- viii. Facilities like the velodrome, and the softball stadium that have not been utilized after the COJA games should be dismantled so as to minimize funds allocated for facilities maintenance.

5.4.0: CONCLUSION

This research made efforts to investigate the types of events, level of utilization and the scale of sports tourism in the events in the Federal Capital City Abuja which had not been done since the 2003 COJA Games. From the findings it showed that the types of events organised within the sporting facilities include Sporting events, Political events, Entertainment event and Educational events. Most of the utilization was sports based as a result of Government regulations. The facilities promoted more of sporting events than the other events organised within the facilities.

Also the comparative data of the tourism and non-sports tourism events shows that the sports tourism events are less compared to the non-sports tourism events hosted within the facilities. This could be enhanced if the Government organise more national and international events and also if more cooperate sponsors come in to play.

Majority of the patrons that patronize the facilities are not tourist because only a few of them exceed 24 hours for events organised within the facilities. For this reason, it is obvious that the aim of constructing the COJA edifice to promote Sports Tourism has been defeated due to its inability to enhance more of sports tourism events, and so it can be seen as a waste of public funds but can be enhanced if the recommendations proffered are considered.

This study is the first one covering this specific academic field. It significantly contributed to the international Olympic knowledge base in terms of the post-Olympic utilization of Olympic facilities and how the COJA facilities management conform to sustainability management.

5.6.0: CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE

The outcome of this study has provided the following contributions to knowledge.

This study has added to the existing body of knowledge on Olympic legacy facilities on tourism development by establishing the level of patronage the sporting facilities have enjoyed in event hosting after the 2003 COJA games to be 806 events which is an average of 67 events per year and so does not justify the huge investment of public funds.

The study has also

In addition to the body of knowledge is the scale of sports tourism the various sporting facilities have been able to organise after the COJA 2003 games in the federal capital city, which is only 38% of the whole sporting events, organised and as such did not meet the goals of establishing the facilities. It has also showed that from the pattern of usage the indoor sporting facilities has been the most utilized in events organisation.

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

This research revealed the various forms, patronage of the COJA sporting facilities and its implications on tourism development in Federal Capital City Abuja. Due to the scope of the issue and the limitations of the study the result are not able to represent the generalized situation for all the COJA facilities in Abuja and other cities in Nigeria. This study only looks at the patronage of the sporting facilities and its implications on Sports Tourism. Among many that could emanate from this research, the researcher suggests that

- An assessment of the impact of the COJA facilities on the economy of the Federal Capital Territory Abuja.
- A comparative assessment of the impact of sporting and non sporting COJA facilities on tourism development in the Federal Capital City.
- To determine the impacts of the COJA games village on the infrastructural development of the Federal Capital Territory.

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APPENDIX I

RESEARCH INTERVIEW MANUAL

INTRODUCTION

My Name is Oche Gabriel, Msc student of Tourism and Recreation Planning Department, A.B.U. Zaria. In an attempt to bridge the information gap existing in the field of knowledge, these questions are designed to collect data to assess the level of patronage of the COJA games sporting facilities in FCT, Abuja. Therefore, the questionnaire is purely for academic purpose and your confidentiality assured. Kindly assist me with the information by answering the following questions.

A: Interview manual for the Facility Manager.

What is your mandate/responsibility?

For how long have you been managing the facility?

How many tourists patronize the sporting facilities yearly after the COJA Games?

Rate the facilities that are more often in use?

- Main bowl
- Velodrome
- Indoor sports hall
- Swimming pool
- Hockey stadium
- Basket ball court

Which of the facility is often utilized to full capacity?

Which sport enjoys maximum use of facilities by sportsmen?

Which are the least utilized facilities (rank them).

- Velodrome
- Main bowl
- indoor sports hall
- Swimming pool
- Hockey stadium
- Basket ball court

How often do the facilities enjoy turn-around maintenance?

Which of the facilities are not adequately utilized, why?

How many of the following events have been hosted since COJA?

National level

Local level

For league

Other events.

What other events are been organized in the facilities other than sports?

Do you think the patronage level has any impact on sports tourism development in the Federal capital city? (a) Yes (b) No

If yes, in what way?

Suggestions on how to improve the patronage level.

APPENDIX II

RESEARCH INTERVIEW MANUAL

B: Interview manual for Sports Federation Secretaries

What is your mandate/responsibility?

How often do your federation use the facility developed for it after the COJA games?

How many tournaments have your federation organized since COJA?

Please give me a breakdown of the tournaments in this order.

- International
- National
- Regional
- City level

What was the patronage level: (a) High (b) Low?

If the facility patronage is low, why?

What is the impact of patronage on sports tourism development in the Federal Capital City?

Suggestions on how to improve the facility patronage.

APPENDIX III

RESEARCH INTERVIEW MANUAL

C: Interview manual for Suites Managers

How frequent do sports team visit your hotel: (a) Daily (b) Weekly (c) Monthly (d) Yearly

How many tourist visit your hotel monthly: (a) 1-10 (b) 11-20 (c) 21-30 (d) 31 and above

What is their length of stay: (a) 1-2 days (b) 3-7 days (c) 1-2 weeks (d) 2weeks and above

What is their average daily spending: (a) #1-#5,000 (b) #6,000-#10,000 (c) #11,000-#15,000 (d) #16,000 and above

Patronage during COJA was it high?

If high, how many?

How will you rate patronage after COJA?

What benefits cored to you from COJA?

APPENDIX IV

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

D: Questionnaire for Visitors and Locals

What is your purpose of visit: (a) Sports (b) Sightseeing (c) Educational (d) Health (e) Religious

From where do you come to visit the facility: (a) Within the federal capital city (b) Within Abuja (c) Within Nigeria (d) Within Africa (e) Outside Africa.

Age: (a) 15-20 (b) 20-30 (c) 31-40 (d) 41-50 (e) 51 and above.

Gender: (a) Male (b) Female

Educational status: (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Post secondary (d) Others.

Occupational status: (a) Unemployed (b) Civil servant (c) Business (d) Refined (e) Private sector

How often do you patronize the facility: (a) Daily (b) Weekly (c) Monthly (d) Yearly (e) Seldom?

What is your length of stay for the activity: (a) 0-6 hours (b) 7- 12 hours (c) 13-18 hours (d) 19-23 hours (e) 24 hours and above.

If you are non-resident of the Federal Capital City, where do you stay when you patronize? (a) With family. (b) With friends. (c) Hotel.

What is your rating of the standards of the facility? (a) Very good (b) Good (c) Average (d) Bad

Are you motivated to visit the facility again? (a) Yes. (b) No.

What is the state of maintenance? (a) Very good (b) Good (c) Average (d) poor.