BEACH TOURISM IN NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF ELEGUSHI BEACH RESORT, LAGOS STATE.

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A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND TOURISM, FACULTY OFARTS, UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA

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TITLE PAGE

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APPROVAL PAGE

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THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA.

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CERTIFICATION

OKOYE, CHINENYE NGOZI, a Post-graduate student in the Department of Archaeology/Tourism with Registration Number, PG/MA/12/62766, has satisfactorily completed the requirements for courses and the research work for the Master of Arts Degree in Cultural Resources Management and Tourism.

The work embodied in this project report is original and has not been submitted in part or in full for any other diploma or degree of this or any other university.

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God Almighty and to my beloved parents (Mr. and Mrs. Emma Okoye).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To God be the glory for keeping me alive all through this programme and during my research study. It is my wish to acknowledge my beloved parents Mr. Emma Okoye (Okpuzoenweilo) and Mrs. T.N. Okoye (Ojiefi) for their parental love, guidance and financial support all through this Masters programme. Also to my siblings: Emmanuel (Chief), Nneka, Mr. and Mrs. Jude Okoye, Emeka, (my twin) Okey, Ikenna, Obiora and my cousins, Izuchukwu, Nneka, Ijeoma and other relations who have assisted me in one way or the other to see that this research study was a resounding success.

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Lastly, I may have omitted so many people but I implore you to see it as unintentional and I pray that God in his infinite mercy will continue to bless you and reward you greatly in Jesus Name. Amen

Okoye, Chinenye N.

ABSTRACT

This research work is divided into five chapters. It highlighted on beach tourism in Nigeria, a case study of Elegushi Beach Resort, Ikate Kingdom in Lagos State as well as other parts of the world. Chapter one discusses about beach/coastal tourism generally all over the world with particular reference to Nigeria. The challenges being faced for sustainable tourism, how beach tourism has a low recognition in Nigeria, the objectives of this research, the methods of data collection and analysis, the scope of study as well as its significance and relevance to Lagos State in particular, the nation as a whole and also to all lovers of tourism and beaches. The limitation of study was experienced and discussed in the course of study and the explanations of terms relating to beach tourism. Chapter two laid emphasis on theories used for this research work and its relevance to the work. Chapter three centers on the background information of Lagos State, Ikate town In Eti-Osa Local Government, its climate and vegetation, the socio-cultural, political and economic activities of people of Lagos State and the genealogy of Elegushi royal family. Chapter four went further to highlight the activities and operations of Elegushi Beach, the problems being faced in that beach resort, the strategies for developing and managing it as well as the implications of beach tourism on the host community. Chapter five summarized the whole thesis, recommended/suggested on what to do for sustainable beach tourism in Nigeria, and the conclusion followed suit. It is hoped that this research work will serve as a guide to lovers of tourism and beaches.

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an indispensable tool for development in the country if not the whole world. Despite some of its negative effects on the environment, it is still the devil people cannot do without. A man should ever be ready booted to take his journey whenever tourism is mentioned. Tourism industry is one of the fastest growing industry employing hundreds of millions of people worldwide which explains the reasons why study of tourism and tourism research have become so important in not only the academic field but also for the economy on the whole.

Beach tourism also known as coastal tourism and recreation are important parts of the largest and most rapidly growing activity in the world (Houston, 1995). This topic embraces the full range of tourism, leisure and recreational oriented activities that take place in the coastal zone and the off shore coastal waters across the world/globe. They include coastal tourism development, for instance, the hotels, resorts, restaurants, food industry, vacation homes, second homes and so on, the infrastructural facilities supporting coastal development like retail businesses, marinas, dive shops, fishing tackle stores, recreational boating harbors, beaches, fishing facilities, boating, cruises, swimming, snorkeling and diving as well as public and private programmes affecting the aforementioned activities (Houston, 1995).

However, the relationship between coastal areas and tourism is as old as tourism itself. Early tourists favoured seaside locations and made journeys to fashionable resorts to bathe in sea water to take advantage of its alleged curative powers. This was a major departure in the eighteenth century from a time when the sea and coast were revered as places and even feared (Lenļek and Bosker, 1999). For them, ñthe beach historically speaking is a recent phenomenon. In fact, it took hundreds of years for the seashore to be colonized as the preeminent site for human recreation and the coast continues to be one of the most important environments for tourism in contemporary times building on its established heritageò. Hall and Page, (2005) observed that;

"The coastal environment is a magnet for tourist although its role in leisure activities has changed in time and space, as coastal destinations have developed, waned, been reimaged and redeveloped in the twentieth century. The coastal environment is a complex system which is utilized by the recreationist for day trips, while juxtaposed to these visits are those made by the domestic and international tourists".

Beach tourism is becoming a highly competitive business as nations actively seek to draw increased numbers of visitors and increased foreign earnings to the shores. However, given todayôs rapid pace of communication, the existence of poor water quality or degraded or eroding beaches is quickly communicated among networks of travel agents and others in the tourism marketing business. Despite increased awareness of the economic and environmental significance, it is only in recent years that a substantial body of research has emerged.

Furthermore, beach tourism is considered to be one of the fastest growing areas of present day tourism which is epitomized by the ő3Ssô-sun, sand and sea. In order to create safe, stable and attractive coastal environment with clean waters and healthy coastal habitats, it is necessary to develop well managed and sustainable beach tourism. Wong (1993), argued that ñit has been established that tourism is environmentally dependent and the unique character of coastal environment gives to various types of tourism development. While there is increasing recognition of the coastal environment as a tourism resource, there is also the need to consider the sustainability of the environment as it continues to open up to the full gamut of tourism activitiesò. He pointed out that although there are many studies on coastal tourism, they tend to emphasize the tourism system rather than the interaction of tourism and environmental systems.

Tourism and recreation-related development is one of the major factors shaping development patterns in coastal zones of the nation and the world. Indeed, virtually all coastal and ocean issue areas affect coastal tourism and recreation directly or indirectly. Clean water, healthy coastal habitats, and a safe, secure and enjoyable environment are clearly fundamental to successful coastal tourism. Similarly, bountiful living marine resources (fish, shellfish, wetlands, coral reefs and so on) are of critical importance to

most recreational experiences. Security from risks associated with natural coastal hazards such as storms surge, hurricanes, tsunamis and the like is a requisite for coastal tourism to be sustainable over the long term.

Nigeria is a country situated in the western coastal region of the African continent. The country is rich in natural beauty like long blue beaches, rivers and lakes, forest, breathtaking views of the waterfalls and soothing environments. She also offers a wide variety of tourist attractions such as extended and roomy river and ocean beaches ideal for swimming, water sports activities as well as other cultural and man-made attractions particularly conducive for holidaying. Unfortunately, these natural resources have hardly been developed for tourism. Because it is a coastal country, the main attractions for the tourists are the long beaches and marine activities but the direct contribution to coastal economies made by cleaning up coastal water is often not fully recognized. But it is hardly surprising that sustainable development remains such a challenge to beach tourism destination in Nigeria. Of all the activities that take place in coastal zones, none is increasing in both volume and diversity more than beach tourism. Both the dynamic nature of this sector and its magnitude demand that it be actively taken into account in government plans, polices and programs related to the coasts and ocean. Beach tourism constitutes a strong force (both positive and negative) in shaping coastal areas and national economies, yet it is not seen as a reputable sector requiring policy, planning and management attention and resources because of lack of data collected and aggregated under this heading. Beach tourism in Nigeria is still growing because most of these beaches, sea, lakes, rivers, streams and so on have turned to be hideouts for kidnappers, militants, terrorists and criminals. Additionally, in these riverine areas, the beaches, lakes, ocean and creeks are used as places for refuse dumps, defecation, and centres to commit all sorts of crimes. Also, spoilt ships and boats are usually abandoned in the ocean thus causing problems in the ocean and health hazards for the nation. Nigeria is considered to be abundantly blessed with water resources. Human welfare and economic development generally depend on the use of water. Millions of Nigerians rely on surface water sources to meet their domestic needs. Yet, pollution discharge into the surface water by individuals and industries go on unmitigated, unregulated, and unpunished due to

weakness in the existing laws. The three levels of government, the Federal, State and Local Government should share responsibilities for water resources management. Also, the importance of leisure and recreationally motivated development in the coastal zones in Nigeria tend to be neglected, under managed, underrated and understudied.

In Lagos State for example, the people of Ikate are yet to know the importance of the natural and cultural attractions that they are blessed with. They do not really know much about beach tourism and values of the attractions there such as the Elegushi Beach and efforts are hardly made to maintain it. So, this research is simply pointing out how efforts should be made towards promoting beach tourism in Nigeria. This research work provides a review of some of the coastal and marine tourism literature emphasizing on the impacts. It notes the manner within which tourism is a component of integrated approaches towards coastal management and some of the strategies that are utilized to manage tourism in a sustainable fashion. These and more will be discussed about beach tourism in Nigeria, a case study of Elegushi Beach, Lagos State in the chapters of this research work.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Coastal tourism is very important in Nigeria and the whole world because of its rapid growth in economy. Despite that, there is lack of attention by public agencies to tourism and this is usually problematic in the case of coastal tourism. In Nigeria, there is usually no coordination between programmes that promote and market tourism and those that manage coastal and marine areas. Integrated coastal management often tends to be done only among environmental planning agencies. On the other hand, agencies dealing with the promotion of tourism are not involved with evaluation of its effects or with advance planning and management of the adverse impacts of tourism through avoidance, mitigation and compensation strategies (Cicin-Sain, 1993). One of the greatest challenges facing coastal managers in the developing countries is how to integrate tourism development within the ambit of integrated coastal management and increase the likelihood of long term sustainability (Cicin-Sain and Knetch, 1998). This situation is observable in Nigeria too. Because of negligence, most of the rivers,

lakes, ocean and beaches and other water resources have turned out to be hideouts for kidnappers, terrorists and most times serve as refuge or escape route for unscrupulous characters while some people use the waters and places as their public toilets, places for sewage disposal and abandonment of rickety ships and boats. All these scare people away from visiting all these attractions like beaches, lakes and rivers.

Other challenges facing beaches in Nigeria include the dirty and unhygienic environments as lots of them lack adequate toilets and refuse disposal facilities, lack of adequate safety and security measures. The lack of required modern infrastructural facilities in some parts of the country, acute conditions of underdevelopment and poverty can be seen which many potential tourists may not like to be confronted with. Although coastal tourism constitutes a strong force in shaping coastal communities and local, regional and national economies, it is generally not seen as a reputable sector requiring policy, planning and management attention and resources in Nigeria. This is due to the fact that information and data tend not to be gathered and aggregated under this heading. Hence, the magnitude and importance of leisure and recreationally motivated development in the coastal zones of Nigeria tend to be underrated, understudied and under managed.

This has led to its underdevelopment as a tourist attraction and most of its tourism resources are still in their natural state. These and other related issues constitute what this research work sets out to address. It is hoped that at the end of the research exercise, the misconceptions about beaches and other water resources being used as hideouts for terrorists and kidnappers and water pollution and so on would have been erased and people will not be scared of these places. . Having mentioned all these problems, the following question readily comes to mind. Of what importance are the beaches and other attractions to people of Ikate town and other Nigerians?

It is pertinent to note that tourism industry cannot grow in a particular area if all the mentioned problems and others are not tackled since, there will be no development.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1) What is the role of the government and the private sector in developing beach tourism in Nigeria?
2) Of what benefits are the natural and cultural attractions especially the beach to Ikate kingdom, Lagos State?
3) How can the beach and the environment be preserved, conserved and maintained?
4) How could developed beach tourism grow the economy of Lagos State?
5) What should be the level of community participation in developing Elegushi Beach?

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this research are as follows:

i) To identify the natural (beach) and cultural/man-made attractions in Ikate town, Lagos State, as well as to ascertain their origin.
ii) To study the tourism potentials of beaches in Lagos State for tourism development.
iii) To identify the strategies for developing the resources including the Elegushi Beach.
iv) To highlight the role of government and the private sector in the development of the beaches for tourism promotion.
v) To show the conservative mechanisms for preserving beach tourism resources as well as the ecosystem.
vi) To determine the level of community participation in developing the Elegushi Beach
vii) To identify the basic impacts of beach tourism to tourism development generally.

1.4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is referred to as the methods the researchers use in performing research operations. In the course of this research, the researcher made use

of qualitative approach to generate detailed information from the host community. The researcher established cordial relationship by coming in contact with the informants in Ikate kingdom especially the Elegushi family, workers from the Ministry of Tourism and Inter-Governmental Relations, Lagos State and the Sea School as at the time scheduled. Because of this, tour guides were introduced to take the researcher round for exploration. Qualitative approach used here is concerned with the assessment of attitudes, opinions and behaviours. It is aimed to gather an in-depth understanding of the behavioural patterns of the host community and reasons for such behaviours.

1.4.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research study is designed to focus on beaches in Nigeria, all the coastal/riverine areas as well as other water related activities in the country with special interest to Elegushi Beach, Lagos State. This place is chosen because Lagos State is one of the coastal areas in Nigeria and known to have so many beaches because it is mostly surrounded by ocean, lagoon, rivers, creek etc and experience influx of fun seekers or tourists in that area.

The research study is structured to elicit information on the operations and activities of Elegushi Beach and the importance of Sea School to beaches and water related projects for effective management of not only beaches but lakes, rivers and so on. The research work is descriptive and semi-structure in nature since the researcher made use of interview guide to achieve this aim. The design will help the researcher investigate the why and how of decision making and not just what, where and when in the study area.

1.4.2 METHOD AND INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

In this course of study, the instrument for data collection is the ethnographic method since the researcher interviewed the present informants to elicit information. This involves the use of in-depth interview and participant observation technique. The interview is a face to face conversation to explore issues in details. The in-depth interview is a qualitative approach, which proceeds as a confidential and secure conversation between an interviewer and a respondent by means of a thorough

composed interview guide. The researcher will use this method to deeply explore the respondentôs feelings and perspectives on the research study.

Here, semi-structured interviews were conducted with use of the interview guide. The researcher interviewed few key informants who know the culture of Ikate kingdom as well as the history of the place and the genealogy of the Elegushi royal family. Also, the interviewees disclosed to the researcher on the mode of operations and activities done especially at the beach resort and the importance of these attractions to the host community. Also, the researcher gathered more information by participating in the activities done at the beach while conducting the interviews, learning the environmental settings of Ikate kingdom, their behavioural patterns, customs and traditions.

The researcher collated data from the study area through primary data source which include oral interviews and personal observation. The researcher also made use of secondary data source which was derived from newspapers, magazines and journals, literature/textbooks and internet materials written by authors on beach tourism and other tourism resources. Direct observation was very useful while photographs of both the natural (beach) and the cultural attractions were taken for clear illustrations.

1.4.3 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data collated through in-depth interviews and participant observation are analysed using the ethnographic descriptive/qualitative approaches to know the reaction of people of Ikate town and other Lagosians towards beach tourism and other forms of tourism, how they are motivated to use the beaches as well as their perception of tourism and how tourism can contribute generally to community development. The data gathered are elucidated for proper understanding. Some are represented in statistical tables, percentages while some are shown in maps, diagrams and photographs. All these are succinctly put for the description of the place studied and for clearer illustrations.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

It is said that all progress is born of inquiry for it leads to invention. The tourism attractions play a decisive role in tourism development. This study on beach tourism in Nigeria will help in the documentation of the importance of beaches in both archaeology and tourism with special reference to Elegushi Beach, Lagos State and to make it a popular attraction to all Nigerians. The research will draw the attention of all the stakeholders to the need to develop this resource as a beach tourism attraction.

The research will attempt to draw the attention of the community to the need to develop the beaches and make them the stewards of their heritage. Moreover, the study will explore and bring to light the benefits of beach tourism and its role in tourism development so as to attract tourists and investors to Ikate land in particular and Lagos State in general. This will help project the national image of the country internationally there by promoting beach tourism in Nigeria.

The study will help to stimulate tourism development in Lagos State and provide the basis for government policies in tourism sector.

It will serve as a teaching aid and data storage for all lovers of tourism and beaches.

The study will help in widening the horizon of the researcher on beach tourism in Lagos State.

Lastly, the research study will be of great help to scholars, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Nigeria as they will get to know the factors that promote beach tourism in Nigeria.

1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY

This study covers the people of Ikate kingdom, the origin of the place as well as the genealogy of the Elegushi royal family. It centered on the Elegushi Beach in Ikate land, Lagos State and other attractions that make up the study area. The study is done to examine the tourism potentials there and highlight the clues to management problems, its operations and activities and suggest strategies and measures to mitigate these problems for tourism to boom in that locality.

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

It is said that for success to be achieved, there must be setbacks that can either deter or mar someone from achieving his or her aim. In other words, a research work must experience some limitations too. This research is intended to yield as much result as possible but so many constraints were encountered during the study.

Firstly, there is language barrier as the researcher neither speaks nor understands Yoruba language. The researcher had to seek for the help of interpreters to visit informants especially the old people who do not speak English language. There are few authors that have written on the subject matter which made written materials not readily available.

Finance was one of the limiting factors encountered considering the fact that the researcher traveled all the way to Lagos State for this research. The cost of transportation was high which made my trip to the destination area very expensive. Also, the mode of transportation to the sea school located in an island is by water which became scary for the researcher to embark on but later considered it an adventure since that is what tourism is all about.

Again, there was suspicion on the side of the respondents which hindered the researcher from getting much information needed and pictures of some parts for security reasons. They did not trust the researcher so well as to disclose all information needed. The researcher was denied access to some important features and had to pay some money to the informants and some villagers to help with the snapping of pictures and information.

Another limiting factor was time. The researcher because of time constraint could not make it to some areas earlier planned. The informants were not readily disposed at particular times agreed for interviews.

1.8 CLARIFICATION OF CONCEPTS

This section examines the meaning of tourism, beach tourism, beach, beach resort and coastal areas.

TOURISM:

For Dieke (2008), ñtourism involves the movement or travel of people to, and stay in a destination outside their normal place of residence or work; that stay is usually of a short-term and temporary nature (at least 24 hours). The visit is for a specific purpose for instance, (a) leisure or holiday or recreational or (b) business or (c) VFR: Visiting friends and relatives but not connected with paid job or employmentò.

Burkart et al cited in Walker and Walker, (2011), posits that the characteristics of tourism are:

a) That because of complexity, tourism is a combination of phenomena and relationships.
b) That it has two essential elements: the dynamic element- the journey and the static element- the stay.
c) The journey and the stay are to and from destinations outside the place of residence and work.
d) The movement to destinations is temporary and short term with the intention to return within a few days, weeks or months.
e) Destinations are visited for purposes not connected with paid work, that is, not for employment purposes.

Four major types of tourism are identified:

i) Internal tourism: which means residents of a country visiting other parts of their own country.
ii) International tourism: this means inbound tourism and visits to a country or region by non residents.
iii) Domestic tourism: is the inbound tourism plus internal tourism.
iv) Outbound tourism: means visits by residents of a country or region to another country or region.

Plog discussed the types of tourist based on the psychology of the tourists; the allo-centric and psycho-centric types of tourist. The psycho-centric are the psychological types who do not like unfamiliar environments or cultures, so whenever they select a holiday, they will seek for the familiar regions than the unfamiliar remote regions.

While the allo-centric are the groups in the society who will be prepared to risk a far more uncertain holiday destination and will search for strange or unfamiliar places (Plog, 1974).

Therefore, tourism involves the movement and stay of person or persons to a particular region outside the place of residence for leisure, meetings, health, visiting friends and relatives, religion, business and must be for a comparatively short time. The movement can be within or outside a particular region. A tourist can be seen as a temporary visitor staying at least 24 hours in a place visited and must have a specific purpose. A tourist can be a domestic tourist who is traveling within the country or international tourist who is traveling outside the national frontier or country.

BEACH TOURISM

ñThis refers to the type of tourism which takes place at the seaside- so resorts figure highly hereò(Page and Connell 2006). Beach or coastal tourism embraces the full range of tourism, leisure and recreationally oriented activities that take place in the coastal zone and the off shore coastal water. Coastal tourism is based on a unique resource combination at the border of land and sea environment: sun, water, beaches, outstanding scenic views, rich biological diversity (birds, whales, corals and so on), sea food and good transportation infrastructure.

BEACH

It is a landform along the shoreline of an ocean, sea, lake or river. It usually consists of loose particles which are often composed of rock, such as sand, gravel, shingle, pebbles or cobblestones. The particles comprising the beach are occasionally biological in origin such as mollusc shells or coralline algae. Beaches are the result of wave action by which waves or currents move sand or other loose sediments of which the beach is made as these particles are held on suspension. The rock materials move onshore, offshore or along shore by the forces of waves and currents. Most beach materials are the products of weathering and erosion.

The beach is epitomized by these 3Ss: sand, sun and sea and every beach has a beach profile and a beach berm. Beach profile describes the landscape of the beach, both above the water and below it. It changes seasonally due to change in wave energy experienced during summer and winter periods but mostly experienced during

summer due to gentle wave action. Beach berm on the other hand, is the part mostly above water (depending upon tide), and more or less actively influenced by the waves at some point in the tide. The areas above the water include the intertidal zone, vegetation, such as trees, shrubs or grasses and its type of sand and rock.

BEACH RESORT

A beach resort is a resort located on the coast. It can also be a resort hotel or resort town located on the coast examples are Elegushi Beach, Lekki Beach, Bar Beach, Tarkwa Bay and the rest of them.

COASTAL AREAS

These are defined as those regions influenced by the proximity of the sea. Coastal areas are transitional areas between the land and sea characterized by a very high biodiversity and they include some of the richest and most fragile ecosystems on earth, like mangroves and coral reefs.

Furthermore, coastal areas are seen as the interface or transition areas between land and sea including large inland lakes. They are diverse in function and form, dynamic and do not lend themselves well to definition by strict spatial boundaries. Unlike watersheds, there are no exact natural boundaries that unambiguously delineate coastal areas. Coastal areas are therefore characterized by the vertical accretion of near-shore land. This depends on several factors; sediment supply from rivers or from the sea, the width of the shelf or the proximity of a submarine canyon through which currents remove sediments and the strength of long shore currents and incidence of cyclones, both of which transport and redistribute sediments along the coast (www.coastalwiki.org). In Nigeria, the coastal areas are the riverine areas in the country. They include: Lagos State where there are lagoons, ocean, creeks, Agulu lake in Anambra State, Kainji Dam in Niger State. Other places that are surrounded by water are River Niger, River Benue, Kogi River, Bayelsa, Rivers, Cross River, Delta, Akwa-Ibom, Imo River, Oji River in Enugu State and the rest of them. Apart from water serving different purposes like using it to generate different levels of energy such as electricity and hydrological energy, provides basic human needs such as drinking, cooking, washing, bathing, transportation and so on, if well harnessed can benefit from beach tourism development.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.0 THEORETICAL LITERATURE

Tourism theory is like a website that puts tourists in the centre of what is called tourism. **"**Theory sets out the interrelations among a group of variables. It presents a systematic view of phenomena described by the variables and finally explains and predicts the phenomena. It also provides for conceptualization and categorization of a very detailed kind as well as offering new perspectives for the understanding of human behaviourò (Varma, 2005).

For Obasi (1999), theory can be defined as a verified relationship between facts and variables. Theories contain concepts, variables, facts, principles and propositions. ñA theory can be seen as an assumption or set of assumptions, accepted principles and rules of procedure based on limited information or knowledge, devised to analyse, predict or otherwise explain the nature or behaviour of a specified set of phenomena; abstract reasoningò (Encarta cited in Okpoko,(ed) 2006). Marx (1963),opined that theories integrate and order empirical findings; they are an economical and efficient means for abstracting, codifying, summarizing, integrating and storing information. In other words, theories provide both knowledge and tool for tourism development.

However, there are so many theories applicable to tourism, but since we are dealing with beach tourism, emphasis will be laid on few theories concerning it.

2.1.1 SYSTEMS THEORY

A system according to Ludwig Von Bertalanffy (1976) who propounded the theory ñis a set of elements standing in interrelation among themselves with the environmentsò. For Leiper (1990), a system can be defined as a set of elements or parts that are connected to each other by at least one distinguishing principle. In this case, tourism is the distinguishing principle which connects the different components in the system around a common theme. Everything is connected, there are systems within systems and everything influences and is influenced by everything else.

Easton (1953), stated further that a system need not react to disturbances just by oscillating in the neighbourhood of a prior point of equilibrium or by shifting to a new one. It may cope with the disturbance by seeking to change its environment so

that the exchanges between its environment and itself are no longer stressful. Systems are often visualized or modeled with some kind of connections drawn. Therefore, systems theory is the study of systems which can be mapped using any kind of network to define the flow of information. This includes the study of systems whose emergent properties we cannot yet predict due to lack of plausible mechanisms, rigorous techniques and/or robust mathematical treatment. An example was given by John (1911), when he stated that:

> ñ*when we try to pick up anything by itself,*
> *we find it is attached to everything in the universe"*

System theory argues that however complex or diverse the world that we experience, we will always find different types of organization in it and such organization can be described by concepts and principles which are independent from the specific domain at which we are looking. System theory is useful in many types of research and in many fields of study, for it provides distinctive ways of understanding and it is especially valuable in multi-disciplinary education on applied fields for it has profoundly shaped thinking and practice in all disciplines and many other areas. So for this reason, its relevance to tourism studies and tourism industries is pervasive and diverse.

The distinctive purpose of general systems theory is to deal with anything or any idea that seems complex. The aim is to reduce complexity and the value is that after complexity has been reduced, things and ideas become easier to understand, analyse and manage (Emery, (ed.) 1981).

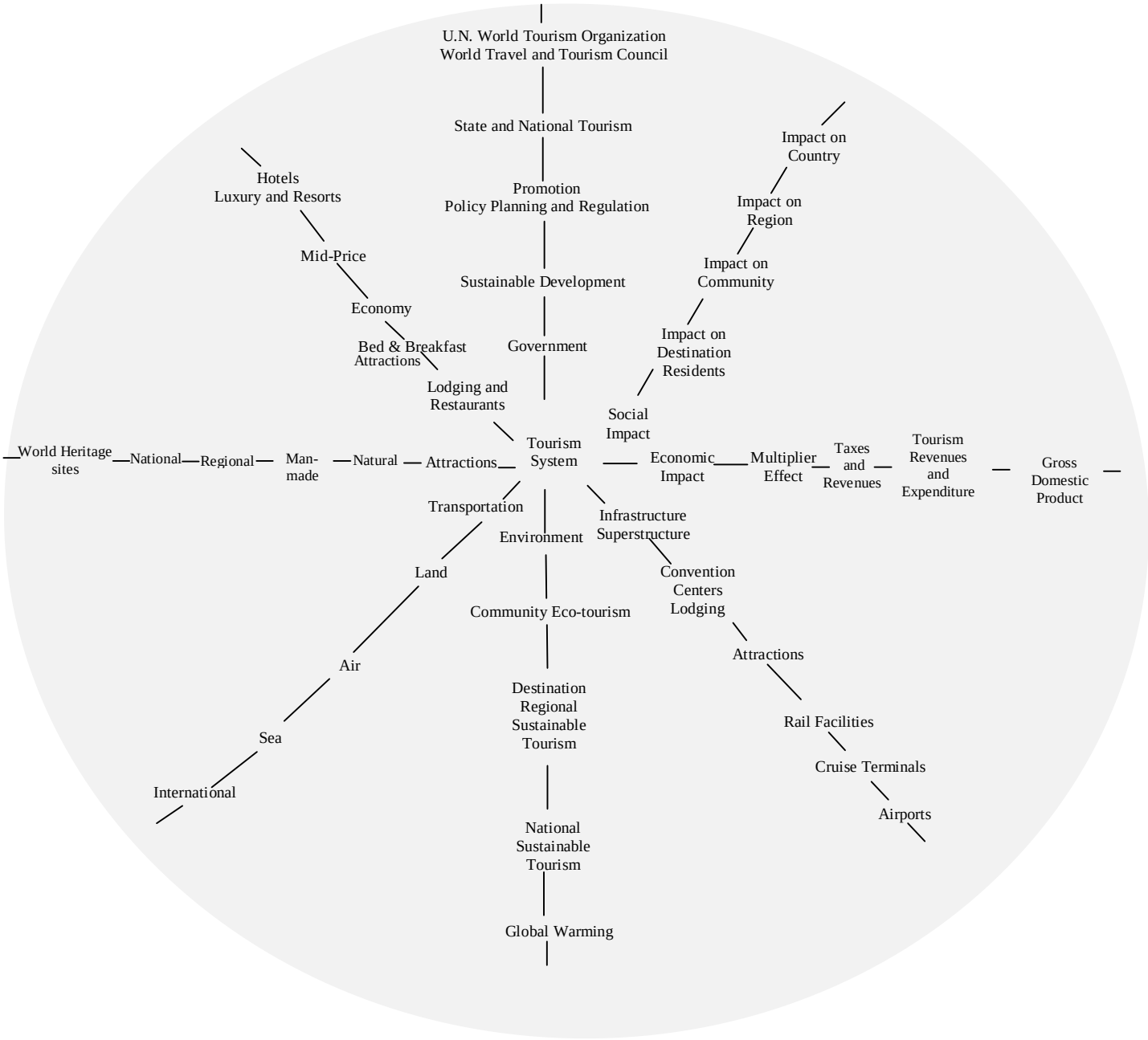

Fig i: Tourism System Model Showing the Interdependencies among the Various Elements. Source: Walker and Walker (2011)

Moreover, ña systems approach has the advantage of allowing the researcher to consider the effect of such changes to tourism system, to assess the likely impact on other components, thus the tourism system is a framework which embodies the entire tourist experience of travelingò (Page and Connell, 2006).

One of the important things to remember about the tourism system is that if something happens in one area, it will likely cause an effect in another area. Leiper (1990), went further to identify the following elements of a tourist system: a tourist; a traveler-generating region; tourist destination regions; a transit routes for tourists travelling between generating destination area and the travel and tourism industry (example, accommodation, transport, the firms and organizations supplying services and products to tourists. In this analysis, transport forms an integral part of the tourism system, connecting the tourist generating and destination regions, represented in terms of the volume of travel. In Ikate kingdom, Lagos State, the Elegushi Beach cannot develop or stand on its own, it needs tourists from all parts of the world to visit the place and appreciate it. In addition, other man-made/cultural attractions are needed in the environment to make it a real tourist resort. The transit routes leading to the place as well as other parts of Lagos State whether by road, water, air or rail should be well maintained and taken care of in case the tourists wish to explore. The transport system or network should be established so that the trains, vehicles, ferries or ships and aircrafts that will convey the tourists to their various destinations should be in good shape to avoid accidents, plane crash or mishaps. Other social amenities like good communication network, internet services, post offices and so on are of great importance too.

Hospitality industry is highly needed in the tourism system (hotels, restaurants, bars and so on) for the tourists to eat and relax themselves. So, for Elegushi Beach to be promoted and developed fully, it must work with the tourists, transport system as well as the accommodation sector. All these work hand in hand and must have a symbiotic relationship for it to be efficient and well known because of its interrelatedness.

Moreover, for Elegushi Beach to be a preferred destination, a number of connected elements are necessary. For instance, the behavioural process of the host community will determine if the tourists will repeat their visits or flee. Congestion and pollution can as well deter the movement of the tourists. Climate changes can reduce or increase the number of tourists in Ikate town because if there is incessant rainfall which could lead to sea level rise and Flooding, it will drastically reduce the

number of touristsô visits to the place because roads and even buildings/houses will be flooded. Sequel, bad weather can disrupt the movement of tourists more especially the international visitors from flying to their destination area.

Finally, the coastal resource system is interdependent and interrelated and has direct or indirect connections with inland resource systems. For instance, production of fishes may be dependent on the habitat for juveniles provided by mangrove swamps and the health of a coral reef may be related to the filtering properties of the mangrove ensuring that only clean water reaches the reef. Conversely, a coral reef may die as a result of being covered with silt from soil erosion, perhaps occurring many miles up streams, caused by inappropriate forestry or agricultural practice.

Ill-managed economic development in Ikate town may create problems related to water pollution, degradation of critical habitats, depletion of natural resources and other effects. Then, the much publicized benefits of growth such as increased employment and income will now be undermined by increased costs in the areas of health, productivity and aesthetics.

Therefore, sea animals depend on the beaches, estuaries, sea and other habitats/ ecosystems for their survival while beach tourism depends on clean and healthy beaches for the economy growth of Ikate kingdom as well as the nation.

2.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL THEORY

Environment means an all encompassing view of both the natural and social worlds. Mieczkowski, (1995) defines physical environment as the combination of non living that is, abiotic, physical components with biological resources or the biosphere, including flora and fauna. Tourism and environment are closely linked. Without an attractive or conducive environment, tourism cannot succeed and in some cases, without tourism, environmental conservation is at risk. So, a symbiotic relationship exists between tourism and environment; each is dependent upon the other for maintaining a balance so that if environment deteriorates, it will directly impact upon tourism (Page and Connell, 2006).

The environment, whether it is natural or artificial is the most fundamental ingredient of the tourism product. However, as soon as tourism activity takes place,

the environment is inevitably changed or modified either to facilitate tourism through the tourism production process (Cooper et al. 2005). So, environmentalism is an attempt to balance relations between humans and the various natural systems on which they depend in such a way that all the components are accorded a proper degree of sustainability.

Environmental theorists see the environmental systems such as clean air, clean water, diverse species or healthy forests as public goods in the sense that they can be enjoyed or used freely by mainly individuals (Lesser et al. 1997 in Mihalic, 2000). A public good can be pure or impure. The former refers to a good whose consumption by one individual does not reduce the amount of it available for other consumers and no one is excluded from its provision. Examples are air quality and biodiversity. Common property and community goods like rivers, groves, local parks and beaches are impure goods because non members can be excluded from the benefits enjoyed by the groups that own them (Mihalic 2000 cited in Okpoko, 2006). Environmentalists advocate the sustainable management of resources and the protection (and restoration, when necessary) of the natural environment through changes in public policy and individual behaviour.

In Ikate kingdom Lagos State, beaches, healthy ecosystems, and other natural and cultural/man-made attractions are the impure public goods that are enjoyed and used freely by the tourists and residents as well as the investors without considering the environment itself and how those attractions if not well managed will affect the environment negatively. In other words, if the relationship between tourism and the environment breaks down, problems inevitably ensue.

The basic premise of this theory is that since tourism is environmentally dependent, there is every need to focus attention on the environmental conservation and improvement of the health of the environment, particularly as the measure seeks to incorporate concerns of non-human elements. The preservation, restoration and/or improvement of the natural environment may help to control pollution or protect plant and animal diversity.

Again, preservation of the environment entails maintaining clean water and air as well as healthy coastal ecosystems, maintaining a safe and secure recreational environment

through the management of coastal hazards (such as erosion, storms, flood). Good coastal management practices particularly regarding proper siting of tourism infrastructure (wikipedia.org/environmentalism).

Therefore, the theory proposes that well managed and maintained environment will continue to attract visitors/tourists as well as investors because, ñgood environment means good business.ò The sea life depends on the beaches, estuaries, marshes, sea grass and wet lands for the survival while tourism depends on clean and healthy beaches for its economy. The preservation and restoration might as well extend to future generations

2.1.3 HOST-GUEST PARADIGM

Host-guest paradigm denotes personôs concerned with the process of transforming strangers into familiars and enemies into friends. For (Smith 1977), the traditional notion of host-guest relation has three main features commonly known as the host-guest paradigm. The first is óprotectionô given by the host to the guest, second is óreciprocityô which the host is expecting from the guest in future and third is ódutyô from both sides which does not claim respect but also reciprocal well being. The nature of the host-guest relationship and community attitudes to tourism generally depend on:

a) Type of contact between host and guest.
b) Importance of the tourism industry to the community.
c) Community tolerance threshold (De Kadt, 1979).

Page and Connell (2006), opined that contact between host and guest may arise in three scenario:

a) Tourist purchase of goods and services from local people (shops, hotels).
b) Tourist and local residentôs use of same facilities (beaches, shops, bars).
c) Purposeful meeting to exchange ideas and information.

However, variables which contribute to host perception of tourism can be categorized as; extrinsic and intrinsic. Extrinsic factors are those factors that affect the community at a broader level such as the pace of tourism development, type of tourism, cultural differences between host and guest and the tourist-host ratio.

Intrinsic factors relate more specifically to the people such as their demographic structure, employment in the tourism industry and proximity of residence to tourism areas. Williams (1998), comments that cultural similarity or dissimilarity is one of the major factors in shaping socio-cultural impacts. Impacts tend to be greater where the host and guest relationship is both culturally and geographically distant. Where the tourist and the host are culturally similar, the socio cultural impacts will be limited.

This will be illustrated below:

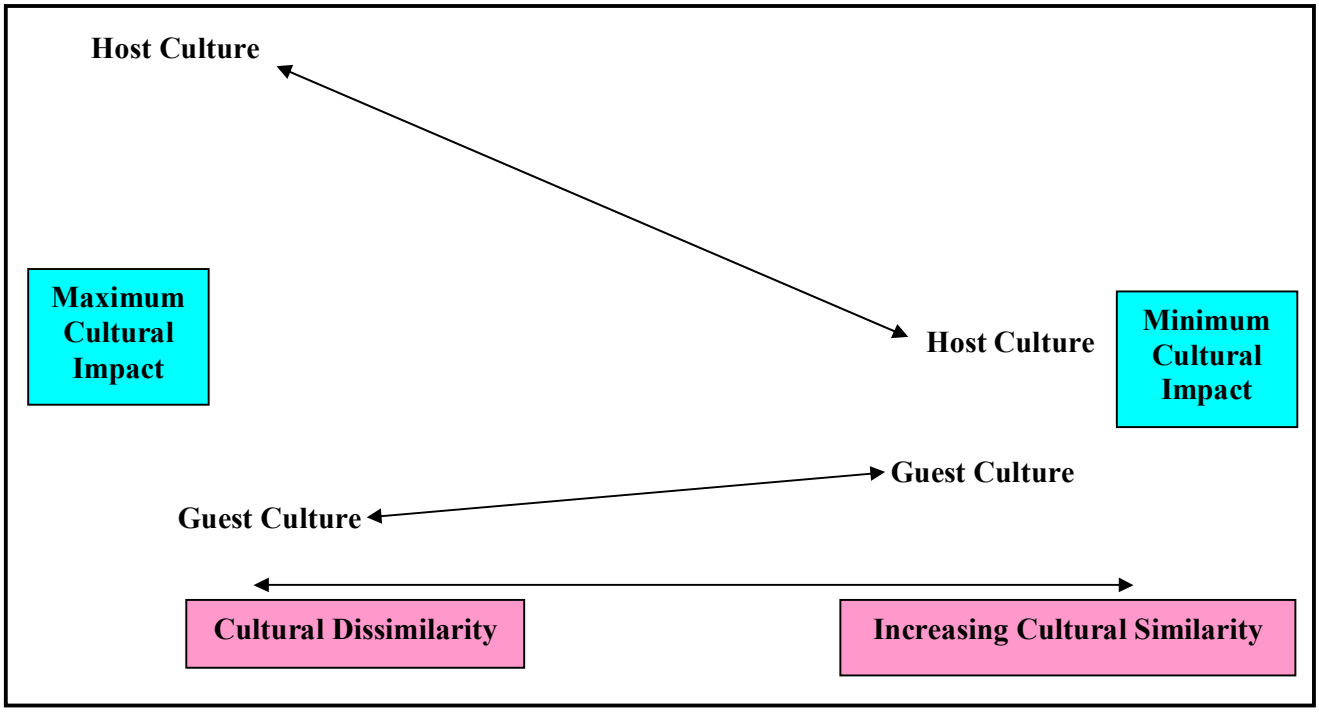

Fig ii: Host-Guest Relationship
Source: Williams (1998)

This theory proposes that a quality relationship between the host and guest which is characterized by high level of trust and commitment is the major determinant of guest loyalty and host acceptance. Therefore, the relationship between host and guest connotes a sense of ambivalent hostility and friendship. The relationship between the host and guest should be symbiotic in the sense that they will work together to achieve their aim. It has to be mutual.

For many tourists, a reason for continuing to return to a given destination is that they have established a relationship with local people and a friendship has developed.

Increasingly, they become part of the local community even if for a short time. It might be said that they are part of but not from the host community. For instance, the middle class tourist frequents a bar and is drawn into conversation with a local who often is a manual worker. Upon returning home, the tourist will talk of the conversation and the insights that it gave him or her in the host society and life itself but the irony is that while at home, the tourist would not normally frequent the company of manual workers. The tourists, after an established relationship, towards the end of the holiday, thoughts of the return home occur, while other emotions such as regrets that the holiday is drawing to a close might be felt (Ryan,2013/www.books.com). Doxey (1975), explained the negative effects of lack of contact between the host and guest; the average length of stay, three days, implies minimal contact and no opportunity to engage. Tourists tend to remain in enclaves or óghettoesô. This was measured and it showed that (a) 75 percent welcomed tourist for economic purposes.

(b) 75 percent thought that locals received poorer levels of service than tourist.

(c) 99 percent thought that tourists were overcharged.

(d) 78 percent rarely communicated with tourists- if they did, it was to give directions.

2.1.4 MOTIVATION THEORY

ñAn understanding of motivation is the key to understanding tourist behavior, answering the question of why people travelò (Cooper et al 2005). Motivation describes a state of being in which an individual experiences the energy and desire to pursue a specific goal. It can be seen as a psychological feature that arouses an organism to act towards a desired goal and elicits, controls and sustains certain goal directed behaviours. Motivational theory includes different explanation for how motivation helps propel and direct peopleôs behaviour and addresses possible reasons for why people try to achieve goals (hotelmule.com/wiki/motivation-theory.)

Maslow who proposed the theory maintained that theory of motivation is holistic and dynamic and can be applied to both work and non-work spheres of life. Maslowôs hierarchy of needs is as follows ranging from lower to higher needs:

1) Psychological- hunger, thirst, rest, activity.

2) Safety- security, freedom from fear and anxiety.

3) Belonging and love- affection, giving and receiving love.

4) Esteem- self esteem and esteem for others.

5) Self actualization- personal self fulfillment (Maslow, 1970).

Fodness (1994), explained that while motivation is only one of many variables in explaining touristôs behaviour, it is nonetheless a very critical one, as it constitutes the driving force behind all behaviors. Crompton, (1979) noted that

"it is possible to describe the who, when, where and how of tourism, together with the social land economic, characteristics of tourist, but not to answer the question "why", the most interesting question of all tourist's behaviour .

Motivation theory suggests a dynamic process in internal psychological factors (need, wants and goals), causing an uncomfortable level of tension within the individualôs minds and bodies resulting in actions aimed at releasing that tension satisfying these needs. The touristôs experience results from a set of behaviour, which themselves maybe dictated by a set of antecedent conditions interacting with intervening variables. The tourist arrives at a destination with a set of expectations and motivations shaped by socio-economic variables, and his or her knowledge and perception of the area. However, most tourists settle in a given destination away from their home unconsciously because they were inspired by the kind of tourism activities as well as other businesses. On their arrival to the destination area, after exploration and enjoyment, comparison ensue, this will make them compare other places they have been and the present destination. Thus, it will motivate them to achieve their desire and goals. An example was given by Lockhart to explain a touristôs reaction to an environment.

"All I could see was the world and its beauty. The beauty of the tree, The beauty of the grass and the water, the sky and the light breeze stroking my skin. What was this beauty? It could arrest a man's attention, stop him in his tracks, make him stand absolutely still. When he caught sight of this beauty, was enveloped by it, all his

conflicts ceased. For but a second or two he entered a new space, a space empty of ambition and intrigue. It was such moments one saw the wistfulness, the longing for knowledge. How often I had noted human beings shake their heads at the end of such moments, turn back to their stark inner worlds with a shrug. They knew they did not know but could not find the energy to pursue their not-knowing until they did" (Lockhart, 1978).

Howbeit, since beach tourism is characterized by 3Ss (sun, sand and sea), marine activities like scuba, diving, sailing, jet skiing, snorkeling etc. if well done in Ikate town, can motivate foreign tourists to have change of mind about going home. Also, other cultural activities like unique type of fishing, boat regatta as well as other natural attractions there can easily catch the eyes of the passers-by and foreigners, arrest their attentions for closer examination. This will make them want to try those tourism activities there. In addition, it will attract tourism investors to help promote beach tourism and other types there by providing basic infrastructural facilities and hard currencies thereby, leading to development in that area.

2.2 EMPIRICAL LITERATURE

This section deals with beach tourism and tourism generally. New forms of coastal and marine recreation are emerging and increasing in popularity. This has broadened the coastal tourism product in recent years. Early tourists favoured seaside locations and made journeys to fashionable resorts to bathe in sea water to take advantage of its alleged curative powers. This happened in the eighteenth century from a time when the sea and coast were revered as places and even feared (Page and Connell, 2006). Tourism development in the coastal environment has interfaced with the original characteristics of the area upon which it relied for attracting tourists. Despite this, an overall review of tourism research on the environment shows that nations do not give priority to environmental sustainability and disregard it to the benefit of economic development (Library.witpress.com).

Beach tourism is considered to be one of the fastest growing areas of present day tourism with its attributes of sand, sea and sun but has not been fully recognized

in Nigeria and some developing countries. It was not too long that Federal Government in Nigeria signed Badagry heritage, coastal tourism agreement as part of moves to boost tourism development in Nigeria. The president, who was represented by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and National Orientation, Chief Edem, Duke at the signing ceremony, however promised that the ministry will continue to play the role of a catalyst in tourism development. Also Lagos State residents and fun seeker who visit beaches have been warned severely against ocean surge which the state and the nation face most times and to always be at alert. This has led to death of some tourists, sea animals and coastal flooding in Nigeria. Dangerous Sea animals (such as whales) are sometimes washed ashore by wave. However precautionary measures are taken to always calm the situation.(Funmi Olasupo/www.vanguardngr.com.)

Also, much of foreign tourism to the United States is coastal-motivated and provides significant economic benefits that relate directly to the U.S. position in an increasingly competitive global economy (Houston, 1995). He also noted that the United States is currently a major beneficiary of international tourism, which is the most rapidly expanding economic sector in the world today. In 1995, travel and tourism were estimated to have provided $746billion to the U.S output, making travel and tourism the second largest contributor to GDP just behind combined wholesale and retail trade.

According to (Houston, 1996), in terms of U.S tourism studies have shown that beaches are the leading tourist destination while national parks and historic sites are the second most popular. Consistent with the findings, approximately 180million people visit the coast for recreational purposes, with 85 percent tourist related revenues generated by coastal states. In addition to growing number of visitors, the permanent population of U.S coastal regions is also increasing at a faster rate than the population as a whole. The population has increased by approximately 25percent since 1970 (Cunningham and Walker, 1996). Butler (1990), points out that tourism, like other industries, is an agent of development and change and must be recognized as such. It is consumptive like any other industry and the level of consumption is determined by the scale and the type of tourism development.

Moreover, clean water and healthy coastal ecosystems are essential to the maintenance of coastal tourism and recreation. Foreign tourists do not go to areas where the water is polluted, beaches are closed or fishes are tainted. For example, it is reported that the state of New Jersey lost $800million in tourism revenues following reports that medical waste had washed up on some of its beaches.

Tourism has expanded dramatically over the last 50 years and has become a global industry. According to WTO forecasts, long distance travel world wide will grow faster (5.4% each year) in the next decades than travel within regions (3.8%). WTO statistics for 2002 estimated international receipts of U.S 463 billion, a total of 693 million tourist arrivals across the globe and forecast over one billion arrivals by 2010. European tourism accounts for 2/3 of global tourism and is expected to double by the year 2020 (www.unwto.org/facts/eng/vision).

Again, in many coastal countries, tourism is responsible for a much higher percentage of the GNP. Most European holiday makers choose the sea (63%). Other main types of destinations are the mountains (25%), cities (25%) and the countryside (23%). The Mediterranean region is the worldôs leading tourist destination. In less than 20 years, the number of tourists who visit the Mediterranean is expected to increase from 220 million to 350 million (expected in 2020). 84% of the tourists come from Europe, mostly from northern and western countries. Germany is the largest market followed by the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands. Almost 80% of the Mediterranean tourists choose Spain, France, Italy or Greece. WTOôs tourism 2020 vision forecasts that international arrivals expected to reach over 1.56 billion around the year 2020. Of these world wide arrivals, 1.2 billion will be intraregional and 0.4 will be long-haul travelers.

Also, the total touristsô arrivals by region show that around 2020, the top three receiving regions will be Europe (717 million tourists), East Asia and the Pacific (397 million) and America (282 million) (WTOvisions/facts/google.com.).

Coastal tourism is growing at a faster rate than most other forms of tourism and this growth presents special management challenges as the EU (2005) coastal zone management report highlights (www.europa.int), where 20 percent of the coastline is suffering from severe impacts due to erosion.

Additionally, population is often concentrated in coastal areas. At a global scale, coastal zone account for 15 percent of the earthôs surface but contain around 60 percent of the worldôs population and around 86 percent of such environments are suffering from unsustainable use in Europe. According to Page and Connell. (2006), tourism has led to development in coastal areas. People who may have spent their annual holiday in a certain resort may choose to retire to that place, creating a need for more housing. Resort tourism requires infrastructure in order to support the industry and this results in construction of new buildings, placing pressure on green field sites.

The economic significance of these areas must not be forgotten. It is estimated that 90 percent of the worldôs fish production is dependent on coastal areas at some time in their lifecycle. In addition, these areas support large numbers of migratory and non migratory water fowl and shore birds and endangered reptiles such as turtles and alligators. The European Environment Agency (EEA, 1998) notes that water quality, fresh water supply, fisheries, tourism, pollution and habitat deterioration transcend political boundaries and require strategic planning and the EU has been leading initiatives on bathing water quality since 1976. Mismanagement of these issues results in what is known as ñthe tragedy of the commons.ò

2.3 THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

Theories provide not only a guide to empirical research in tourism, but also expand as well as help us to understand the contextual and spatial scope of such research. Thus, a theory is not merely the discovery of a hidden fact; but also a way of looking at facts, of organizing and representing them (Rickson et al cited in Okpoko,(ed).2006). Tourism theories will help tourists, students and anyone interested in playing a big role towards sustainable tourism development in a country. Having discussed the tourism theories used in the work, emphasis will be laid more on its application.

Systems theory is used in this research to help the researcher identify the attractions underlying in Ikate town, especially the beach as a natural attraction. The system theory will enable one to understand the overall process of touristsô travel from both the suppliers and the purchasers (touristsô) perspectives (supply and

demand) while identifying which influence and regulate tourism. The transportation network or communication network and other infrastructural facilities depend on one another to help attract people to the beach and can also deter tourists if any of these is not available. Also, climatic changes can reduce or increase the number of tourists to that destination. Because Ikate town is a riverine area, incessant rainfall can easily cause flooding in the state. Sequel to that, bad weather will drastically reduce the number of tourists flying to that area.

Moreover, coastal resource systems are interdependent, interrelated and has direct or indirect correlation with inland resource systems. For instance, in Ikate kingdom, the production of fishes depends solely on clean water, environment and the habitats provided by the mangrove swamps because clean water ensures healthy coral reefs.

Environmental theory used in this research work helped the researcher to ascertain information about the nature reserve, the beach as well as other cultural/man-made attractions on the environment and how they are preserved. The theory also explains the positive and negative effects of the natural or cultural attractions on the environment and host community. For instance, how the destination area (the beach) is preserved, conserved and maintained for sustainable tourism development.

Host-guest paradigm used, helped the researcher to know the kind of relationship that exists between the host and the visitors. Whether it is symbiotic, cordial or mutual, if the visitors are protected by the host community, if the visitors reciprocate the kind gesture shown by the host and how they carry out their duties or obligations together. Also, the kind of attitudes whether good or bad they have from both parties are underpinned. The way the tourists are treated by the host will determine whether they will come back to the destination area. If treated badly, the foreigners/visitors will flee but if well treated, they will see the environment as very conducive. Other emotions such as regrets that the holiday is drawing closer will set in, in other words, making the tourists wanting to repeat his or her visit to Ikate kingdom and even settle there if need be.

The motivation theory on the other hand, tries to identify those nature reserves and other attractions in Ikate kingdom that will draw the attention of the tourists. The

kind of cultural activities done in that area, the kind of tourism activities as well as water-based activities like fishing festivals, sailing, scuba diving, snorkeling, boat regatta and other marine activities that can easily catch the eyes of the visitors, even passers-by and arrest their attention for a closer examination. The tourism activities witnessed in the study area can inspire or motivate them, to repeat their visits with other friends and relations.

CHAPTER THREE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF LAGOS STATE

The state is located on the South-Western part of Nigeria on the narrow coastal flood plain of Bight of Benin. It lies approximately on longitude 2^0 45E and 4^0 20E east respectively and between latitude $6^0$2N to $6^0$2N. Lagos State occupies 3,345sqaure kilometers. It is bounded in the North and East by Ogun State of Nigeria, in the West by Republic of Benin and in the South by the Atlantic Ocean. It is the smallest state in the federation and consists of lagoons coastline and creeks of more than 225kms stretching from Epe in the East to Cotonou in the Republic of Benin.

It has five administrative divisions of Ikeja, Badagry, Ikorodu, Lagos Island and Epe collectively referred to as ó*IBILE*ô. It encompasses an area of 358,862 hectares or 3,577sqkm territorially which represents 0.4% of Nigeria territorial landmass of 923,773sqkm (Lagos State handbook, 1987).

3.2 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

Lagos state has a tropical wet and dry climate that borders on a tropical monsoon climate. It experiences two rainy seasons, with the heaviest rains falling from April to July and a weaker rainy seasons in October and November. The state also experiences a brief relatively dry spell in August and September and a longer dry season from December to March.

More so, the monthly rainfall averages over 400mm (15.7in) between May and July and goes down to 200mm (7.9in) in August and September and then in December, it goes down as low as 25mm (1.0in). The dry season comes with the harmattan winds from the Sahara desert, which can be quite strong between December and early February. The highest maximum temperature ever recorded in Lagos State was 37.3^0Celsius and the minimum 13.9^0Celsius (Lagos State Handbook, 1987). Available trees include logwood, mahogany, coconut and oil palm trees *(elaeis guinensis* (See plate 1 for vegetation of Lagos State).

Plate 1: Vegetation of Lagos State

3.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LAGOS STATE

Lagos State Nigeria was created on May 27, 1967 by Decree no 14 of 1967 which restructured Nigeriaôs federation into 12 states. It was created out of the former Western region by the then regime of General Yakubu Gowon. Its capital is Ikeja. Lagos was originally called Eko, which stems from either *Oko* (Yoruba cassava farm) or Eko (war camp).

Before the creation of the state in 1967, the identity of Lagos was restricted to the Lagos Island of Eko (Bini word for war camp). The first settlers in Eko were the *Aworis*, who were mostly hunters and fishermen. They had migrated from Ile-Ife by stages to the coast at Ebutte-Metta. The *Aworis* were later reinforced by a band of Benin warriors and joined by other Yoruba elements who settled on the mainland for a while till the danger of an attack by the warring tribes plaguing Yoruba land drove them to seek the security of the nearest Island, Iddo, from where they spread to Eko. By 1851 after the abolition of the slave trade, there was a great attraction to Lagos by the repatriates. First were the *Saro*, mainly freed Yoruba captives and their descendants who, having been set ashore in Sierra Leone responded to the pull of their homeland and returned in successive waves to Lagos. Having had the privilege of Western education and Christianity, they made remarkable contributions to education and the rapid modernization of Lagos. There were granted land to settle in the Olowogbowo and

breadfruits areas of the Island. The Brazilian returnees, the Aguda, also started arriving in Lagos in the mid-19th century and brought with them the skills they had acquired in Brazil. Most of them were master-builders, carpenters and masons and gave the distinct characteristics of Brazilian architecture to their residential buildings at Bamgbose and Campos square areas which form a large proportion of architectural richness of the city.

The other two groups of Lagos State citizens are the Ogu people of Badagry and its environs, and the Ijebu in Ikorodu and Epe Local Governments. Badagry town houses the first storey building in Nigeria, built in 1845 and still standing on its original site. Also, Badagry original name was Gbagle, a contraction of the word Ogbaglee, meaning in Ogu (not Egun as commonly mispronounced) ña farmland near the swampò. The Ogu people are historically reputed to have migrated from the ancient Ketu kingdom (part of Oduduwaôs kingdom) and they left Ile-Ife around the mid 13th century for Accra in Gold Coast. The Ga/Ewe (Aja-Ogu) speaking groups of todayôs Ghana are indeed the Kith and Kin of the Ogu of Badagry. The history of Badagry has a tradition of kingship (Wheno-Aholu)and local administration. The ancient town of Badagry is divided into eight quarters namely; Jegba, Ahoriko Awhanjigoh, Boekoh, Wharakoh, Pesuka and Ganho.

The Ijebu people of the Epe and Ikorodu Local Government areas share a collective heritage with their Kith and Kin in the present day Ogun State, but have also developed strong trade and cultural links with the entire riverine coastline of Nigeria, with its interlaced pattern of waters and creeks which empty into the lagoon and the Atlantic Ocean.

Lagos which means ñlakesò is a name given to the settlement by the Portuguese before it was changed to Eko. Prior to this, Lagos municipality had been administered by the Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Lagos City Council (LCC) to govern the city of Lagos.

The state took off as an administrative entity on April 11, 1968 with Lagos Island serving the dual role of being the state and the federal capital. With the creation of the federal capital territory of Abuja in 1976, Lagos ceased to be the capital of the state which was moved to Ikeja. Equally, with the formal relocation of the seat of the Federal Government to Abuja on 12 December 1991, Lagos ceased to be Nigeriaôs political capital, but nevertheless, Lagos remains the nationôs economic and commercial capital. The state is essentially a Yoruba speaking environment and also the second most populous state after Kano State.

The 20 Local Government Areas of Lagos State include: Agege, Ajeromi/Ifelodun, Apapa, Ifako/Ijaye, Ikeja, Kosofe, Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Mushin, Alimosho, Amuwo Odofin, Ojo, Eti Osa, Ikorodu, Badagry, Epe, Ibeju Lekki, Oshodi/Isolo, Shomolu and Surulere.

Conclusively, the fact is that the concentration of industrial and commercial including leisure and tourism related establishments in Lagos is about 65 to 70 percent of the total in Nigeria and African sub region (Ajetumobi, 2003).

3.4 THE KINGDOM OF IKATE LAND

Sandwiched between the middle part of the Lagos lagoon and the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, Ikate kingdom formed a rectangular or about ten square kilometers of the sand pit land formation interspersed with mangrove swamps which characterized the area. This fact made land communication very difficult in the area until recently, when a long stretch of road was constructed to carry land vehicular traffic from across the five-cowrie-creek bridge through to Epe. Hence footpaths and cycle tracks were the only means of communication until 1983 when the Maroko-Eti-Osa-Epe express way was constructed. A report of the Assistant District Officer, Ikorodu dated April 30 1951, gave a graphic detail of the foot path in the area which may be considered under three heads:

a) Those connecting lagoon-side villages.
b) Those from lagoon side village to the sea-coast and
c) Those running inland from the sea-coast.

The villages there are Badore, Lamgbasa, Ado, Ajah, Ikota, Ajiran, Ikate and Moba.

The physical difficulties and inaccessibly of communication with the area apparently drove many of the indigenes to settle on Lagos Island proper leaving behind scanty population to engage in rural and agricultural pursuits to serve the larger economy of Lagos. The people of Ikate are of Lagos (*Awori*) origin whose occupation was fishing, palm oil processing, and also engaged in a little farming; producing cassava, palm kernels and *garri,* which were sold at daily markets in Lagos in exchange for tobacco, pipe, twine, thread, gin, rum and provisions.

Although Ikate was the capital of the pristine kingdom, the territory extended from Ojota, a satellite village community which sat in a perpendicular position with Kuramo waters (known in local parlance as Omi Alakoto), and ran a straight line along Igbosere creek to the village of Ilado and said to have shared boundary with old Moba on the North-east, while on the West, it shares boundary with Ajiran near Osapa village. This rectangular piece of land was the territory over which the traditional writ of Oba Elegushi ran. But by a bitterly fought law suit in 1941, Ikate kingdom lost the ownership of Ilado and Ogoyo land unfortunately owing to insufficiency of clarification in evidence adduced as asserted by the presiding judge.

Although the dukedom was founded over 300 years ago by Kunsela, one of the descendants of Olofin of Iddo on territory allotted to him, its population remained small, though other satellite villages or neighboring communities grew faster because of economic locational factors, particularly those settlements on the sea and lagoon beach.

Before the advent of the British colonial rule, Ikate land was autonomous, maintaining a seigniorial relationship as the over lord of his territory. The relationship was threatened with the establishment of British rule in Lagos and the so called Treaty of Cession of 1861 which passed king Dosumuôs sovereignty to the foreign power. It has subsequently been held by the Privy Council Judgment of 1919 in the case of Amodu Tijani (Chief Oluwa of Lagos) versus the Chief Secretary to the Government in the Apapa land case that the treaty did not abrogate the seigniorial rights of the Idejo chiefs over the landed properties. In modern day affair, Ikate town is the gate way to the contemporary Eti-Osa communities, the sentinel of the true interest of Eti-Osa peopleôs social and economic development as well as deep rooted self awareness of the emerging polity of Lagos State (Ajayi, et al 1998).

Ikate land is the territory over which his royal majesty, Oba Alayeluwa Saheed Ademola Elegushi reigns. It is situated on the Western approach to Eti-Osa proper, along Maroko-Epe express way, about 4km from Mobil Oil headquarters. It extends from 6.25ò to 6.26ò of longitude and 3.28ò East to 3.31 East of the equator. It presently covers approximately 10sq km, but in the past, before 1941, it extended beyond Okun Alajapa. This is where Elegushi beach is situated along Lekki axis.

3.5 GENEALOGY OF ELEGUSHI ROYAL FAMILY

The great Elegushi Royal family, according to the family tradition began with Kunsela, reputedly a descendant of king Olofin of Iddo, whose other descendants became known in history as the Idejo chiefs, erstwhile autonomous rulers of their respective territories. They were and still are the dukes or land owners of Lagos and surrounding districts.

According to Momodu Sanni Elegushi, it traced the origin of the family to ôKunselaô who was a son Olofin of Iddo who was given land at Egbere where certain type of trees grew extensively in the flat swampy bush land. These trees, he said, are called ôIkateô. Hence Kunsela was known as owner of Ikate Elegushi of Ikate because he was the first Legushi of Ikate town over 300 years ago. He had so many children, but only the name of one who succeeded him was remembered and his name was Obo. He said that Kunsela reigned for about 26 years from about 1606, while Obo reigned thereafter for only ten years. Abiona was the third Elegushi and reigned for about 27 years. It was during his time the Awurin people were sold to white men as slaves who carried them away in their boats. The Egun people from Dahomey also came to kidnap Benin people, and sell them to the white men at Gerefe in Widah. People therefore hid their children during the dry season in the bush as spies were sent out to look for strangers who are kidnappers. The fourth Elegushi was Abisoro who like Abiona was a son of Obo, the second Chief Elegushi. It was during his reign that Awurin people from Ado (Benin) came in large numbers to settle in parts of Eko, near Idumota. Abisoro reigned for 21 years before he died. However, Odiyan succeeded his brother Abisoro and reigned for 14 years. After Odiyan came Olorumisola, the youngest son of Obo as the sixth Elegushi of Ikate and reigned for 45 years.

The seventh Elegushi was Eruifa, a son of Abiona and his reign lasted for about 31 years. Babalola succeeded him and reigned for about 19 years. King Esinlokun of Eko was Idewu who became the ninth Elegushi. Succession passed to Akin Idunfa who reigned for 24 years and was the son of Olorunsiola. It then passed to Babalaide, son of Eruifa who was also the father of Fatosa (female) and Esubi, father of Ajayi (female). Babalaide held the title for 17 years and was succeeded by Bambgala in about 1860, as the tenth Elegushi. A grandchild of Eruifa, through his

mother, Fatosa, he was credited with a long reign of 37 years. According to Sanni, this has been the picture of the grey area of Elegushi family history in the past one hundred and fifty years up to the last sixty years. Howbeit, the twentieth Oba Elegushi of Ikate land is the late Oba Alayeluwa Yekinni Adeniyi Elegushi and was succeeded by the current Oba Elegushi by name, HRM Oba Alayeluwa Saheed Ademola Elegushi, Kunsela111, the Elegushi of Ikate land and the son of Oba Yekini Adeniyi (www.hrm.elegushi.org/aro:htm).

3.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF PEOPLE OF LAGOS STATE

The aspects of economic activities in Lagos state from earliest time to present are dictated by the ecology of the environment. It is not surprising that the foremost indigenous industries are fishing and farming. Apart from that, blacksmithing, palm wine tapping and trading (both domestic and long distance) also took place in the area.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the economic preoccupation gradually tended towards slave trade economy in which Lagos was tagged a veritable slave emporium which brought more people from the hinterland to settle and trade in human trafficking that flourished successfully in Lagos during the said period (Odumosu, Tayo, 1991).

By the beginning of 20th century, the economic history of Lagos had taken a new dimension with the introduction of colonial economy to the region, Lagos therefore became the centre of economic activities for the colonial government, a privilege which Lagos enjoyed till 1991 before the capital city was taken to Abuja. The people of Lagos State engaged so much in fishing and farming activities. The fishing activities of the early Lagos people thrived to the extent that Lagos exported fish to her neighbors. Two types of fishing activities are discernable in Lagos; these are the fresh water fishing which takes place along the banks of rivers *Ogun, Ologe* lagoon and *Yewa*. The second type is the one which takes place on the sea, along the coast and lagoons. The fish farm is cultivated several months to allow the fingerlings to mature before harvesting.

The farming activities include major products as pepper; *capsicum spp* and vegetables. Other crops include coconut, *cocus nucifero*; oil palm, *elaeis guinensis*;

cassava, *manihot utilissima*; maize, *zea mays;* cocoyam; *colocasia spp;* beans, rice, *oryza sativa;* vegetable oil and royal palm, banana, *musa sapienta*; yam, *dioscorea rotundata*; orange*, citrus spp* as well as other green vegetables that are planted there. Mat weaving is another prominent occupation in Lagos State. This is mostly done during the dry season by the weavers using the *"Ifin"* reed, *cyperus articulartus*; and ordinary grass, *sacro phydrynium* plant as the basic raw materials. Also, palm fronds-raffia are used for knitting.

Howbeit, there are markets in Lagos State where all these crops or products are sold like *Ebute Ero* market, Sand Grouse market; *Ojuwoye; Agbalata; Omojoda; Ajina* markets and other small markets in their various communities. So in Lagos State, the environment confirmed the reason for the involvement of the people in the production of so many crops (Odumosu,1991).

3.7 SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF PEOPLE OF LAGOS STATE

Culture was defined by Edward Tylor (1871)ñas that complex whole which include knowledge, belief, arts, morals, customs, laws, and other capabilities including tools acquired by man as a member of the society. Lagos State reflects a wide range of cultural traits. People of Lagos especially the riverine dwellers have religious rites and rituals reflecting the worship of water deities as well as respect for gods and goddesses of water. The material component of culture of fishing among the riverine settlers of Lagos State are paddles, boats, fishing nets, developed to exploit the natural resources in the environment such as raffia and stilts for window frames. The belief system and the normative structures of the peopleôs culture in riverine areas of Lagos are tied to the available water bodies, such normative institutions like folklores, morals, values, dance, music, festivals, are used in appeasing water gods and goddesses and in remembering the ancestors in order to regain their favour.

Today, Lagos is known for its unique and colourful festivals which have assumed a major position in the life of the state. Fondly referred to as festivals in a way, are manifestations of the respect for tradition and socio-cultural festival on one hand, demonstrate an attachment to the age long culture and on the other, present an opportunity for socialization, merriment, display of aesthetics consciousness, skills in

acrobatic display, opportunity for economic gains, avenue for launching attacks or vengeance on real or assumed opponent. In all, festivals are used in part in breaking monotony of Lagos life and they present opportunity for a renewal of Lagos cultural values and innovations.

Additionally, notable cultural festivals in Lagos include *Adamu Orisa* play(*Eyo* festival) staged in Lagos Island alone, *Ekulu, Kayo-Kayo*, *Zangbeto*, Boat regatta mostly in coastal settlements of Lagos State, *Odun Efe, Ebibi Agbemo,, Oro* festival*, Egungun* festival, *Agbo, Kori, Igunko, Ogun, Iroko* festivals among others which are celebrated across the state. The traditional festivals in Lagos State are periodic celebration marking significant events among the people whose ideas, aspirations and philosophy are transmitted for the purpose of social continuity.

Furthermore, there are some other feasts such as marriage, naming and funeral ceremonies which are commemorative of historical events. Cultural festivals in Lagos State bridge the gap between the living and the dead and are well represented in ancestral worship. The festivals have also been used in warding off evil forces as well as boosting the economy of the people. For instance, increase in sale and goods harvest. Cultural festivals in Lagos State have demonstrated a remarkable achievement in arts craftsmanship among the people of the state. The aesthetic appeal and entertaining value of the various festivals have made Lagos State an emporium of tourism (Lagos State Ministry of Information and Strategies 2011).

3.8 SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF PEOPLE OF LAGOS STATE

The process of political centralization and the evolution of stable political organization among the people of Lagos State is traceable to the activities of emigrants from the interior of Yoruba land and from Benin. Most of the communities in the state derived their regal authority from Ife, Oyo or Benin. Little wonder then that many similarities existed (and still exist) in the structure and operation of the traditional socio-political system of the people of Lagos State and those of interior in spite of the great political influence of Benin. Three major typologies of socio-political organization exist in Lagos State; first, was the social political organization of the state, which was that of the dominant and more powerful immigrant group,

which actually derived its identity, legitimacy and culture from the ancestral home as replicated in the ancestral socio-political system with little modification. Second is the socio-political organisation of states created by conquest, but where power was shared to stronger land owners. The third type is exemplified by states that were founded by powerful individuals and chiefs as extension rather than transfer of authority. The provincial village chiefs were given the opportunity to rule independently.

In all the typologies, the ruler whether by royal connection, colonial imposition or extension power, remained the highest conception of political organization. The legitimacy of the *Oba* was based on the traditional belief and culture rather than electoral process. The legitimate power of the *Oba* of Lagos as Tinubu (1997) pointed out, was the consent of the majority through the established and commonly cherished tradition and beliefs. The *Oba* in Lagos State is the stable political institution and the highest conception of political authority. The *Oba* wears a crown as symbol of political authority, while lesser *Oba* could put on crown without fringes. The beaded headwear symbolizes the essence of royalty with numerous taboos surrounding its use and attitude of the people to its possessor.

Also, there are royal and administrative chiefs closest to *Oba* like *Akarigbere, Idejo, Aromire, Oluwa, Onisiwo, Ojora, Oloto, Onitano, Oniru* and *Elegushi*, but their functions are more of economic than administrative. Ritual chiefs known as *Ogalade* are in the hierarchy of political organization and have deep knowledge in *Ifa* divination.

Other organs of the political structure include the heads of areas into which Lagos is divided. Each area is headed by *Giwa* (*Olori adugbo*), while the wards are headed by war-heads.

Women also in Lagos play prominent roles in the traditional structure. They feature in festivals which are meant for social stability, prosperity and over all development of Lagos State. Specifically, titles like *Erelu, Iya-agan* and *Iyalaje* are for women in the traditional organization. Apart from the *Oba* who is known as the *Kabiyesi, Igbimo* is the executive arm of government and its primary function is to maintain social stability and peaceful co-existence.

Consequently, secret societies play important role in Lagos State. These societies vary in names and functions among different communities. They include: *Osugbo*, the *Ejiwa, Alaworo, Iyewa, Zangbeto, Elegba*, *Awopa, Oro* and *Ogoni* among other groups. They also perform the functions of law enforcement agents.

The political organization in Lagos State is a subject of continuous transformation, modification and change. The people of the state continuously modify their socio-political organization to suit prevailing circumstances. The office of the *Oba* is hereditary and sacrosanct to the people of Lagos State (Tinubu, 1997).

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 ELEGUSHI BEACH AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS

Elegushi Beach is situated in Ikate area of Lagos State. The beach with the sparkling Lagos Atlantic coastline stretches over 180 kilometres and has a boundary with the Lekki beach. Identified beaches along that Lekki axis include: Bar beach, Kuramo beach, Oniru beach, Elegushi beach, Maiyegun otherwise known as Lekki beach, Alpha, Magbo Alade beach, Eleko beach, Orimedu, Eko Tourist Beach Resort, Hermitage, La Campaigna Tropicano Resort and so on.

The beach resort was opened in the year 2007 by the Elegushi family. From the drive way, known as Meadow Hall way, a fun seeker is led to the toll area where he or she is made to pay ticket fee to gain access to the beach. At their gate section, a group of young men welcome visitors to the place at the rate of N1000.00 naira as the gate fee from them. Beyond the gate section, is a car park and all the attractions in the beach resort (See plate 2 for the front view of Elegushi Beach).

Plate 2: Front View of Elegushi Private Beach Resort, Lagos State

According to Lukman Elegushi (personal communication), there are various units that make up the beach resort. These units must be efficient and consistent for effective management of the beach resort. They include:

i) Gate section or Toll area: This is the unit where the visitors must pass through. It is expected that a certain amount (N1000.00) should be paid per individual visitors before they gain access to the beach area otherwise, they will be denied entry.

ii) Car park section: This area is mapped out specifically for the visitors/tourists that came with their vehicles to park there before going into the beach area. The place is specially created, secured and protected against car theft.

iii) Security section: This is the security post where all the security guards stay in the beach resort for security duties. They include policemen and the vigilante groups (*Odudua* Peopleôs Congress).

iv) Life guardsô section: This post or hut is the place where the lifeguards stay. The hut is situated adjacent to the bars at the ocean front.

v) Palace (*Kabiyesi'*s Palace): This place is like the office or company in charge of the beach resort. This place is where all the staffers meet to give account of the activities done in the beach. The managers also meet with *Kabiyesi* (the king) to receive directives from him. Decisions are made there by Elegushi family concerning the running of the beach resort. Because it is an extended family, the family gathers there to discuss issues pertaining to the beach resort. All the daily activities as well as the money realized at the end of the day are reported at the palace for proper accountability. Directives are issued from the *Oba* (that is from the palace) before anything is done in that beach area and only the *Kabiyesi* (king) can authorize the activities to be organized at the beach resort.

vi) Restaurants and Bars: These places are relaxation points for tourists or visitors. Drinks and foods are sold there for human consumption. These places also serve as places for partying and get together. Tourists most times organize all kinds of parties, shows, concerts, clubbing, carnivals and other activities.

vii) Fish Market: this area is where fishes caught, are processed for grilling and barbecue and then sell to the visitors (See plate 3).

Plate 3: The Fish Market at Elegushi Beach Resort

At Elegushi Beach, the relaxation points include:

a) Bee Kay bar (b) White sand swimming pool and lounge (c) 360 degrees (d) Sweet sixteen bar (e) Ecstacy bar (f) Ikronic bar (g) Akwa bar (h) De ark restaurant and bar (see plate 4) (i) Saga 10 bar (see plate 5) (j) 100% bar (see plate 6) (k) Blak Lounge (see plate 7) (l)Vertigo bar and lounge(see plate8) (m)Voodoo bar (n) Dv8 bar (o) Luciana restaurant and bar, and other small eateries that the visitors can easily stay, relax and enjoy themselves. The bars and lounges are always kept busy by both domestic and foreign visitors for birthday parties, bachelorôs eve parties, clubbing, musical and other concerts, shooting of films or musical videos.

Plate 4: De Ark Restaurant and Bar at Elegushi Beach Resort

Plate 5: The Saga 10 Bar at Elegushi Beach

Plate 6: The 100% Restaurant and Bar at Elegushi Beach

Plate 7: The Blak Lounge Restaurant and Bar at Elegushi Beach

Plate 8: Vertigo Bar & Lounge at Elegushi Beach

Again, the beach has its unique selling point which is its wonderful beach with the ocean water and environment generally peaceful except when there are so many activities like parties, concerts etc. going on at the beach. Just beside the ocean shore are all the attractions (huts, restaurants, bars and lounges) built for people to sit, enjoy the view and the sea wave.

Moreover, people visit Elegushi Beach mostly to relax and enjoy themselves for picnics, swimming or bathing, tanning of skin and sun bathing especially the white people, horse rides, solitary walks, playing out door games like football, volley ball, hand ball, table tennis, paint ball games (see plate) 9, boat riding, water skiing, diving, surfing, snorkeling, tug of war (man óOô war) programme.

Plate 9: The Paint Ball Game done at Elegushi Beach

Also, some areas are mapped out strictly for fishing. Shipping is also done in that ocean. Ships from outside the country pass through that route to Apapa wharf to offload containers and other goods (see plate 10)

Plate 10: Shipping Activities in the Ocean

Plate11: Shipping Activities in the Ocean

The waterfront stretching several kilometers introduces yet in a distance a mix-mash of blue ocean, white sandy beach and rows of coconut trees that eternally sway to the gentle caress of the ocean current (see plate 12). From the lagoon providing a shield and facing to the sprawling water fronts to the Atlantic Ocean few metres away, the place parades an array of tourist endowments.

Plate 12: The Coconut Plantation at Elegushi Beach

Plate 13: The Ocean

Howbeit, the running of the beach resort is usually during the weekends (Saturdays and Sundays when it is most busy). During the weekdays, fun seekers are not there because people go to their different places of work and the beach is not always run during that time except for brief meetings and booking of events against weekends.

There are two groups in charge of the beach resorts. The people that work on Saturdays are 25 in number while the group that works on Sundays is 35 in number because Sundays are busier than Saturdays. A 7-man committee from the Elegushi family is set up to help out in the management of the beach resort and the environment. The workers are recruited from any part of the country. There is no discrimination there, they could be Igbo, Hausa or Yoruba and they recruit mostly graduates, SSCE/WASSCE, OND or HND holders, non professionals as well as professionals too. The workers include:

i) The Cleaners: they ensure that the beach and the environment are kept clean.

ii) The Security guards: this involves the services of the policemen, the vigilante groups like the Odudua Peopleôs Congress and other security guards. They work there to ensure maximum security in that area as well as making the environment friendly and conducive for their visitors.

iii) Lifeguards: Lifeguards are mostly needed and recruited in that beach to make sure that the visitors are not drowned at the beach. In other words, they are basically there for life saving and to rescue people who attempt to drown in the ocean while swimming.

iv) The Gatemen: are the people at the toll area that collect gate fees from the visitors before they gain access to the beach. They issue tickets to the tourists, usher them in and help show them around during exploration.

v) Managers: They are in charge of the activities and operations going on in the beach.

Other workers/people there include sales boys and girls, vendors, photographers and other sellers. They engage the services of contract staff but if they perform well, are converted to permanent staff.

For Lukman Elegushi, the staff strength is rated 60% for cleanliness and dedication and their workers are paid on daily basis and they are satisfied with it. The payments of the staff depend on the staffôs performance. If they do well, they will be paid well. The payments are increased during weekends and festive periods depending on the ticket sales. In other words, the higher the tickets sold during these periods, the more money they get. According to the family, when it comes to recruiting staff, they do not marginalize any applicant or give preference to female staff or consider ones state of origin.

More over, the beach resort is usually opened at 8.00am till whenever the visitors/fun seekers are done with the activities for the day. It operates more during weekends especially Sundays when workers, students, business men as well as pupils are less busy with work, studies and engagements during the weekdays. This is the time the workers are shared into groups and at times work is done on shift basis.

The benefits of workers there are that the staffôs family or relations are allowed toll free. They are equally fed for the day and are always invited to participate during anniversaries, parties or other ceremonies. Gifts are presented to them whenever there is a ceremony going on in the palace. Get-togethers or parties are organized by the Elegushi family for their employees once in a while and during the festive seasons, they are given allowances and remuneration for their performances.

Oba Saheed Elegushi commented that these things help in motivating their staff, make them happy and efficient. The staff are trained and given instructions on manner of approach towards customers, on how to be polite to them and on how to be security conscious. Despite minor obstacles, the place is gradually developing because of its natural attraction (the ocean). The road leading to the place before was not motorable but due to development, the income realized have been used in constructing at least an accessible road, though the road is still not finished. Presently, there is no electricity supply to vicinity. The reason for that could not be ascertained but generator is run whenever activities are going on in there.

The beach accommodates both the domestic and the international tourists from all over the world but most especially from Lagos State. Weekends and festive periods are usually their peak periods most especially during the dry season. According to Lukman Elegushi, the numbers of the tourists that visit the beach weekly ranges from 2000 to 3000 but during the festive seasons as well as dry season, the number of tourists rise to 5000 weekly. During the said periods, incentives are given to their customers for instance, five people to pay four thousand naira instead of five thousand naira. Most times, they allow regular or frequent customers to go in free. Their slack period is usually the rainy season. This is when they experience low patronage. For instance, the time the researcher went there, the turn out for their customers (tourists or fun seekers) was low except some foreigners that were there for parties. Other income realized there are through booking of spaces for shows, musical concerts or birthday parties, bachelorôs eve, shooting of films and musical videos at the beach and during the rainy season, the management charges from 2 to 3 million naira as the case may be. During dry season, it ranges from 5 to 6 million naira. Then for festive periods, it is usually higher (7 million naira). For lease of space in the beach resort for businesses ranges from 3 to 4 million. But its all negotiable (See table below for touristsô statistics at Elegushi Beach).

STATISTICS OF VISITORS TO THE BEACH IN 2012

Months	**Domestic**	**International**	**Total**
January	10,964	9,232	20,201
February	10,464	8,111	18,575
March	9,398	6,270	15,668
April	12,362	9,070	21,432
May	13,473	11,301	24,774
June	8,940	3,499	12,439
July	3,030	2,050	5,080
August	2,169	1,432	3,601
September	8,166	6,071	14,237
October	15,134	11,097	26,231
November	13,368	12,777	26,145
December	21,342	19,312	40,654
Total	**128,815**	**100,222**	**229,037**

(Source: Fieldwork by Researcher, 2013)

STATISTICS OF VISITORS/TOURISTS TO THE BEACH IN 2012

Months	**No of Children**	**No of Adults**	**Total**
January	11,822	8,379	20,201
February	7,253	11,322	18,575
March	8,078	7,590	15,668
April	9,586	11,846	21,432
May	12,335	12,439	24,774
June	4,624	7,815	12,439
July	1,872	3,208	5,080
August	873	2,728	3,601
September	7,817	6,420	14,237

October	10,220	16,011	26,231
November	8,100	18,045	26,145
December	20,166	20,488	40,654
Total	**102,746**	**126,291**	**229,037**

(Source: Fieldwork by Researcher, 2013)

Percentage of Visitors to the Beach by Category

Domestic % = $\frac{128815}{299037} \times \frac{100}{1}$ = 43.1%

International % = $\frac{100222}{299037} \times \frac{100}{1}$ = 33.5%

Percentage of Visitors to the Beach by Age Profile

Children % = $\frac{102746}{299037} \times \frac{100}{1}$ = 34.4%

Adult % = $\frac{126291}{299037} \times \frac{100}{1}$ = 42.2%

Because it was rainy season, the researcher met few fun seekers, even when it was on a Saturday. Visitors did not really show up at the beach to avoid drowning. This is because during the rainy season, there is sea level rise which at times leads to flooding thereby, affecting the roads and buildings very close to the area because the ocean current is higher and overflows the bank. But during the dry season, tourists come en masse.

Spiritualists or worshippers are not allowed in the beach because they feel they are the ones that pollute the beach and the water. Publicity about Elegushi Beach is still poor and it is only the visitors that visit the place that try to talk about it with friends and indirectly through the internet (face book).

Presently, Elegushi Beach resort is affiliated to Ministry of Tourism and Intergovernmental Relations, Ministry of Waterfront and Infrastructure Development as well as the Ministry of Environment, Lagos State, Nigeria. The Ministry of Tourism and Intergovernmental Relations work with NTDC (Nigeria Tourism

Development Corporation), UNWTO and ATA (African Travel Association) and their relationship is very cordial. These bodies act as control and monitoring agencies for the beaches in Lagos State. According to E.O.Ayo,Vaughan (personal communication), the Ministries control and regulate the beaches and other tourist attractions to ensure that the standards are maintained as stipulated by the international organization. Thus, they help to improve the living standard of the people of Lagos State, generate employment for them, increase revenue and provision of infrastructural facilities for people of Ikate kingdom and other Lagosians. Lukman Elegushi, acknowledged the fact that because of the cordial relationship with the agencies, the ministries in conjunction with the state government are helping to check flood by taking some preventive measures. The researcher saw some contractors working on the beach using caterpillars to drop gigantic rocks near the ocean and by the sides of the water to reduce or wedge the wave or ocean current from overflowing its bank and boundary. This assistance came from Lagos State government. Whatever that is realized is given to both the government and the family and that is why they get assistance from the government.

One of the managers, when asked about the future of the place, proudly said that it was very bright because they are not relenting. And from what was discovered, the place is gradually developing but still needs assistance and directives from professionals. There are man made attractions like houses, hotels, industries speedily under construction around the beach resort. With these, they are making headway and will make the place more attractive. The researcher was told that six years ago, those buildings were not there but because of the development of Elegushi Beach, the place is no longer a deserted place. People are beginning to invest thereby, helping the place develop. Right now, there are better access roads, communication network and other infrastructural facilities.

4.2 THE SEA SCHOOL AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE BEACH

The Sea School is an arm of the Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre. Man óOô War Bay Training Centre which later became know as Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre (CLTC) is a product of Outward Bound type of education

developed by Dr. Kurt Hahn, a German who later nationalized as a Briton. The Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre, an affiliated member of the Outward Bound Organisation world wide which exists in over fifty countries of the world is the first in Africa and number two in the world. The centre has trained more than nine million Nigerians from all walks of life since its inception over sixty years ago. The centre is an informal educational institution. It uses the challenges found in the environment to educate participants on the need to develop the core values of courage, trust, integrity and compassion for others. Other objectives of the school include:

- It provides training for the development of citizenship and leadership for public benefits.
- Enhances and expands individual awareness.
- Inculcates in the individual qualities of self discipline, self reliance and selfless service.
- It seeks to engineer a general re-orientation of values.
- It develops national consciousness and international understanding.

The activities done there include rock-climbing, scrambling and abseiling, hiking and expedition.

Plate 14: The Researcher on the way to the Sea School

The Sea School an island situated at Apapa, Lagos State, is a youth development centre which is an arm of Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre. It is situated in the six geopolitical zones of the country namely:

i) Mountain School, Shere Hills, Jos.
ii) Sea School, Apapa, Lagos
iii) Forest School, Aluu, Port Harcourt.
iv) Desert School, Fika, Yobe
v) Hilltop School, Awgu, Enugu
vi) Rockland School, Kotorkosi in Zamfara.

Their headquarters is at Garki, Abuja and also consists of the women and mobile unit.

The Sea School teaches its participants to be courageous, confident, and to have unbiased wholesome attitude towards one another. According to Amb. Yusuf Ochei (personal communication), participants are taught to be trustworthy and learn to trust and believe in God and in themselves. Integrity is also taught in the school so that wherever the participants go to or work, people will respect and have high regards for them. This helps them to be persons of integrity. Similarly, participants of the school are taught to be compassionate whenever there is need to help people especially when it comes to life saving. The vision of the centre is to empower people and ensure safety of the people and the materials or things around them (see plate 15)

Plate 15: The Researcher and the informant/lifeguard at the Sea School

Furthermore, the school teaches people that deal with water related activities like, people from oil and gas, hoteliers and the staff, lifeguards, miners, mariners, divers, meteorologists, sailors, captains, professional swimmers, pilots, air hostess and aircrews, soldier men from military schools, policemen, students and other people from all works of life.

The Sea School engages in activities and/or courses like canoeing, kayaking, ditching, life saving, step-up, inclined log, jump and press, tarzan rope (see plate 16). Other special courses include water safety and swimming, personal survival and water rescue operations, resuscitation and after care.

Plate 16: The Moses Ladder for Man 'O' War activity at the Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre (CLTC)

Consequently, the course fees payable is as follows:

a) Junior and intermediate secondary schools- N1000.00 daily per participant.

b) Physical and Health Education students- N1000.00 daily per participant.

c) Senior course (civil servants) - N3000.00 daily per participant.

d) Life saving- N5000.00 daily per participant.

e) Executive- N5000.00 daily per participant.

f) ManóOðWar course- N5000.00 daily per participant.

The junior courses are for boys and girls including the physically challenged between the ages of 10 and 13years. It is usually of 14days duration.

The intermediate course is an adventure and leadership oriented course for group 14 to 21years. It provides opportunity for self development and practical approach to students control and management. The course duration is between 14 to 21days.

The senior course is a leadership course for men and women of 21years of age and above who are preparing for supervisory and middle level management positions. The course lasts between 21 and 28days.

The executive/professional course is usually a combination of course and seminar oriented programme designed for people in supervisory and management positions. It develops their cooperation, initiative, communication skills, human control and management as well as renewed sense of worth and assessment. An executive course lasts between 7 and 14days. There is no upper age limit but participants should not be below 25years of age.

Women/girls courses are exclusively for women and girls between 15 and 45years of age. The courses are similar in aim and context as other courses, but allow for women special areas such as Home Life Education, teenage pregnancies, abortions and abandoned children, juvenile delinquencies, HIV/AIDS, its spread and prevention, and the role of women in development and nation building. The courses cater for all groups and categories of women in the rural areas, remote officers in the Federal, State and Local Government, non government organizations and corporate organizations.

Also, special courses are planned by the centre or at the request of employers or sponsors to have their staff trained with reference to the particular requirement of such individuals. For example, industrial, commercial and financial establishmentsô request courses for their would-be management staff in order to have an unbiased external and independent assessment of such individuals. The Colleges of Education, Departments of Physical and Health Education of Universities, the Nigerian Police Academy and Colleges, the Schools of Forestry and Wildlife Management, the Social Development Training Centre, the Department of Administration and Local Government Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria offer courses which include water safety and swimming, personal survival and water rescue operations, resuscitation and after care. Youth Adventure and Youth Holiday Camping are scheduled according to the school holidays throughout the year for boys and girls between 9 and 16years of age and each lasts for 10 to 14days (See plate 17)

Plate 17: The Researcher and the Young Trainees

Therefore, the Sea School is an island and a place where participants are taught everything about water. It helps them to improve and understand safety on water, how to survive water, how to prevent oneself from getting injured in water by harmful sharp objects thrown in the water, aquatic or sea animals and plants that grow inside the water. Participants are also taught how to swim whenever a person finds him or herself in water and at least not to drop like a stone into the water as well as teaching them ways people can rest or hold on to objects in an ocean, sea, rivers when they get tired in the middle of the water. That is why lifeguards who work in the beaches are trained there for them to help rescue people in the ocean or sea when the need arises.

4.3 STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING AND MANAGING ELEGUSHI BEACH INTO A TOURIST RESORT

Elegushi Private Beach is a beach resort that was opened seven years ago which by now is supposed to be fully developed and booming with the kind of income generated there as well as visitors or tourists trooping in and out of the place. This is not so because of a number of flaws detected by the researcher during the course of study. There are so many areas or units there that need to be worked on and the resort lacks so many units which ordinarily would have made that beach resort very

effective. Howbeit, there are strategies which should be used by the owners of the place to ensure a better running of the beach resort.

Firstly, a feasibility study needs to be carried out in that resort by the experts to know the areas the beach resort is deficient and also know the challenges and problems they encounter in the running of the beach resort. It will also serve as the critical guidance for its operations. For instance, the researcher observed so many flaws which draw back the operations and activities a little backward. For instance, the beach resort is a family business and therefore, is run mostly by members of Elegushi family. This is also not good because when the researcher was there, the toll area was full of members of Elegushi family. Therefore, they should have good ethics for recruiting staff. More tourism experts and professionals in water related activities should be incorporated and employed to manage that resort and be accountable to the family and not crowded by members of Elegushi family who are not really experts in that field. Also, other units like accounting should be created and manned by accountants that can do proper accounting on the running of the beach. In addition, there should be an office for the experts and not the employers wandering about in the resort. For instance, the employees (which are mostly the Elegushi family members), render accounts of the money realized in the beach resort at the palace (*Kabiyesi*ôs place). Directives are got from the *Oba* and meetings are held in that same place. There should be offices built for all these employees as well as the managers too. The researcher discovered that the units mentioned at the beach resort are not really situated there like the lifeguardsô posts. This made the lifeguards to be at virtually all the huts as they made them their office. In other words, no observation point for lifeguards was seen at the beach.

Also, the security post is not fully equipped and staffed with security guards. This is why the informant complained that the security there cannot cover or secure the whole place because of the massive landmass. This will also help in securing both at the toll unit and in the beach area and help to control the kind of visitors coming in there especially the prostitutes, car hackers, thieves and so on. So, it should not be a family affair but more people outside the Elegushi family should be recruited. Other local people in that community should be involved in the business at the beach and

the state government should organize workshops, seminars or conferences for them, and form a serious committee or working groups, training for the workers at the beach.

Moreover, there should be provision of infrastructural facilities. The researcher found that the beach plays hosts to some musical shows, concerts, parties and other activities especially during the festive periods and huge amount of money is realized by the management. The owners of the man-made/cultural attractions in the beach also pay some amount to the owners of the beach resort but still, there are no good roads. According to my informant, the roads leading to the place was not motor able but the Elegushi family maintained and constructed it a little bit. Even at that, the road is not in good shape especially during the rainy season because of its bad state.

There is no electricity supply to the beach resort now and the reasons are not yet known, however, generator sets provide electricity for them for a period of time. So there is every need to have a permanent source of power supply to help them with the electricity supply.

The beach resort workers and their visitors they have no reasonable functional public toilets or mobile toilets and dustbins for waste disposal. The researcher saw people and animal faeces as well as refuse scattered all over the beach area. The coastline or shoreline was full of the ocean debris thus, making the beach relatively dirty. So, these basic amenities should be provided to ensure neat environment. Additionally, experts on water and land should be employed or hired to survey the place on how to control the ocean current from overflowing to the beach area and other buildings or places close to the beach. Though during the research work, the researcher found that gigantic rocks were being kept on the sides of the shoreline and ocean to prevent the ocean from crossing that boundary and to avoid flooding (See plate 18)

Plate 18: The gigantic rocks used in controlling coastal flooding at the beach (Preventive measure)

Therefore, experts should be hired to know how to channel the water to industries making use of water especially during the rainy season and to other places as dam to prevent the water from overflowing into peoplesô residence.

Furthermore, other attractions (man-made) should be built around the beach resort like hotels, eateries and so on so that the visitors or tourists can easily lodge and relax somewhere (that is, second homes). Other attractions like kiddiesô corner or amusement parks should be built in and around the beach resort. This can help to bring in more kids and tourists in there for picnics to relax themselves. These can increase its market potentials.

More so, the beach resort lacks sign post or directional sign for people to visit it. No form of publicity and promotion of any sort. It was suggested to the informants that for this beach resort to be well known, it should be advertised both on TV and radio stations such as Channels TV, Silverbird, AIT, Cool FM, Rhythm FM, WAZOBIA FM, MITV, NTA and the rest of them to sell its activities and operations. It should be advertised on billboards, hand bills and the internet for publicity. It is only advertised by the people celebrating in there or whenever activities are held during the festive periods mostly by the organizers. The management it-self should publicize their products. The managers should also promote the place by doing a kind

of promo, bonanza for the visitors by giving them gifts, organizing free parties for kids during childrenôs day, reduce the amount paid at the toll area and build other huts and bars there. This will eventually boost the operations of the place. They can as well help to promote local foods, building materials, handicrafts and other cultural activities like carnivals, boat regatta and so on to enable people have fun and appreciate our culture.

Also, conservation of specific areas and habitats that could make the beach attractive should be encouraged. The management should seriously consider the environment since everything depends on the environment in the beach resort. This can be done by controlling and enforcing environmental standards like waste-water treatment, noise, bathing water and so on as well as identifying and protecting endangered habitats. Buffer zones should be created around sensitive areas. The areas mapped out for fishing, should be restricted to the visitors because from my observation, they are finding it very difficult controlling the tourists from dangerous sea animals for instance, the whale that was found in the ocean could have killed or hurt tourists if it had not been caught and killed by the fishermen.

Plate 19: A whale washed ashore by wave being dismembered by fishermen and others

Moreover, there should be strict application of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedures on all tourism related projects at the beach. This is of great help because it will promote environmental planning due to the fact that it can easily access the potential effects as well as the benefits accruing to the tourism activities and operation done in the area, for instance, the impacts of tourist facilities at the beach like hotels and other natural and cultural attractions in that environment. The managers of Elegushi Beach should always apply the SWOT analysis (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat) to help obtain both the internal and external factors such as strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. This will help to plan for the future development of the beach. The strength can be used to minimize weaknesses and avoid threats.

Again, policies and planning should be made on how to run the beach resort. This is one development strategy that should be put into consideration. In managing Elegushi Beach and other beaches in Lagos State, the Beach Control Authority in collaboration with Local Governments and Ministries should ensure that beach properties are reserved for public recreational use. The Beach Control Authority (BCA) should make policy adopted effective. The policy states that beaches after acquisition are handed over to the respective Local Governments for development and control, the capital funds for such development being provided in the Authority or Ministryôs capital budget while the maintenance and staff requirements are made available to the Local Governments. The authority is not responsible for administration of the beach but consults with Local Government regarding the type and extends of facilities considered for each site.

Furthermore, the BCAôs policy is that beach should be free of charge but the public is required to pay for amenities provided should they desire to use them. Such fees are used to assist in the maintenance cost of facilities. The Local Government or the private owners of the beach could seek for application for allocation of portions of land along the coastline but the Authority reserve the right to the approval.

The Authorityôs aim is to preserve the scenic beauty of the coastal drive by recommending that the height of fences between a road and the sea should be restricted to 1.3m (4.6ò) from ground level. Development and subdivisions along the

coast and river banks should be made to allow the public to enjoy the seaside, the river banks and the beaches. Special areas should be left for fishing and for bathing with access provided for public thoroughfare. For them, adequate parking is required to avoid congestion.

The government in collaboration with Ministry of Environment (LASEPA), Water front and Infrastructures, Tourism and Intergovernmental Relations and other non governmental organizations (NGOs) should carry out the formulation and enforcement of policies addressing the use of beaches in Lagos State and its management. This policy must take cognizance of the need of the public for recreation and other purposes as well as to recommend for such purposes.

The policyôs objectives include the following:

- The provision of physical and equitable access to the foreshore and sea on a managed basis to all persons.
- Expansion of beach-related recreational opportunities for both local residents and the tourists.
- Implementation of measure for pollution control and safety for the users of coastal resources.
- Protection of the traditional rights of fishermen to access to the foreshore and the sea as well as the beach rights on their return from sea.
- Management of wildlife associated with beaches and the near shore.
- Management of coastal resources in the light of their vulnerability to the effects of climate change and natural disasters.

The Legal Regime regarding access to the foreshore, the sea and the beach include rights of the bathing and fishing public, rights of owners of property adjoining the foreshore and rights of person applying for a license pursuant to section 5 and 11 of Beach Control Act.

4.4 PROBLEMS FACING THESE ATTRACTIONS AT IKATE ELEGUSHI LAND

Certain problems arise due to negligence and ignorance of the overall objectives and as a result, inadequate preventive and precautionary measures are not

taken to curb these problems. Elegushi Beach is a tourist haven but still needs a little fine-tuning in some areas for effective management. There are some problems being faced in the beach. Hence there is no problem in an investment there will not be any improvement. At times, some host community members, try to claim authority over the attractions.

Human management is another problem for them due to the fact that some customers are difficult to control. This behavioural challenges give the managers major concern because some thieves actually disguise themselves to go to the beach under the guise that they want to appreciate nature or for sightseeing but have ulterior motives to steal or snatch the genuine visitorsô belongings. One of the managers complained that questionable or unscrupulous characters disguise themselves to visit the beach resort only to constitute nuisance and cause problems like fighting and attacking people, stealing and are hard to control in that beach area. Some miscreants or prostitutes all present themselves as tourists but have ulterior motives and because the place is so big, the manager stated that people are told not to be at some undisclosed places to avoid problem of rape or theft to their customers. He complained that they cannot always be on the lookout for customers who usually go to undisclosed corners or places for their unknown intentions. However, securities are always alerted to arrest the situation.

Generally, there is poor management in this beach resort. This is because the managers still lack managerial skills. The offices/units there, are very few for instance, there is no managersô office. The managers either stay in front of the toll area or inside the beach area. Decisions are made in the palace (*Kabiyesi*ôs house) indirectly converting the place as the office which is not supposed to be so. Also, the security offices and the lifeguards are not really big enough for them. While the security unit is not really an office but a hut, the lifeguards unit which is equally a hut is not well equipped with first aid boxes and other rescue equipment for life saving. As a result of that, it has drastically reduced the number of lifeguards and security guards that work there.

There is also insufficient man-power to help out in the running of the business. This is due to lack of income to pay to the workers especially the professionals thus,

resulting in the recruitment of few inexperienced workers that can hardly manage the place. The beach resort lacks tourism experts and other professionals in different fields to manage the beach resort. The Elegushi family that controls and manages this resort does not have any knowledge in that field or management.

Again, the ocean especially the rainy season becomes unbearable. The wave is usually high and scares visitors away because the current becoming high makes the water to overflow its bank and this could lead to drowning and flooding. Sequel to that, there is insufficient rescue equipment and safety sign posts especially for children and other tourists. The ocean brings out noticeable number of dangerous aquatic animals like sharks, crabs, crustaceans etc. For instance, a whale was caught and killed in the ocean between the Lekki and Elegushi boundary which posed a serious danger to them. According to the manager, they have not witnessed anything like that now for a long time in the beach. That is why the government is doing everything possible to avert all these problems. Precautionary measures are taken by dropping giant rocks at the sides of the ocean to prevent the water from overflowing its bank and the management is ensuring that all the sea animals are not flushed out from the ocean to attack tourists.

Another major problem being faced there is coastal flooding. One of the managers lamented that during rainy season, the ocean current rises higher than its normal level and the water becomes unbearable and overflows the waterfront and even the roads as well as houses near the beach. This scares most tourists away from coming to the beach. He mentioned that this flooding causes low patronage thereby, reducing the number of visitors especially last year (2012). That year marked the highest floods experienced in Lagos State in particular and the country at large.

Flood is one of the most devastating natural disasters in the world that claims lives and properties. Nigeria is not an exception. In 2012 serious floods were experienced in almost all the states especially eastern, northern and western parts of the country and so many people were affected. It also affected the activities at Elegushi Beach Resort.

However, flooding occurs in Nigeria in so many forms; coastal flooding, dam spills, urban flooding, flash floods, river flooding dam burst level failures. Causes of

flood in Nigeria could be natural or human. Natural cause is through heavy or torrential rains or rainstorm which increases the sea level rise, ocean storms and tidal waves usually along the coast while the human cause is through burst water from main pipes, dam burst level failures or dam spills. These floods rendered people homeless, displaced most people and washed away hectares of farmland and live stocks, destroyed houses, killed and injured many. Other States affected by flooding apart from Lagos State include Kogi State (recorded the highest number of affected people, 1.35million), followed by Adamawa (1.11million) and Delta (785,000), Bayelsa, Edo, Niger, Taraba, Benue, Anambra, Plateau, Kwara, Kebbi, Jigawa, Bauchi, Katsina, Yobe, Cross River, Kano, Kaduna, Gombe, Ebonyi, Nassarawa, Akwa Ibom, Borno, Abia, Imo, Ekiti, Ondo, Ogun, Osun, Oyo, respectively. On the whole, 14 States were severely affected.

Furthermore, there are poor infrastructural facilities, for instance, good access roads, transportation system, communication system, hospitality industries and basic social amenities like hospitals, schools, electricity, portable water supply, rest rooms, banks and money exchange offices, salons (both for barbers and beauticians), handicraft and souvenir shops and the rest of them that can cater for the inflow of tourists into Ikate kingdom. Presently, there is lack of power supply. The reason could not be ascertained when asked, but the manager said they are still working on it. This has resulted to running of 24hours generator whenever activities are done in the beach.

Meanwhile, the environment is always littered by the visitors and some other beach users. People litter the place with rubbish and at times defecate on the sandy areas (especially the secluded areas) thereby, messing the whole place up and making the environment dirty and unhygienic. This is as a result of inadequate toilet facilities and disposal facilities.

Funding of that beach resort is a major problem for the owners as well as mismanagement. This has led to the lack of necessary materials, equipment and other vital things needed to attain its greatest height. Apart from the money realized in that place and the areas leased out to businessmen, no source of income is available to them. The income realized there is not used properly to acquire and build necessary

infrastructures and amenities that will boost development in the beach resort in particular and the town in general but rather mismanaged. As a result, there is poor publicity of the resort. The place is not well advertised on radio or T.V stations about Elegushi Beach because it lacks money to publicize or advertise the beach resort.

Similarly, there is no proper documentation of the operations and activities done in that place. Most of the data got by the researcher were based on guess work by the informants because they could not give accurate data, answers or figures to the questions asked on the number of visitors received so far in the resort since its inception. Despite these problems, the manager commented that they will never slack but try to improve more on some of the challenges facing them.

4.5 SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS

Despite the afore-mentioned problems, certain areas need to be worked on to boost the operations of Elegushi Private Beach Resort.

Firstly, there is every need for an effective and efficient management because with that, every other unit will be maintained. The owners of Elegushi Beach resort should incorporate and employ the services of people with different ideas as well as tourism experts or professionals such as geographers, geologists, oceanographers, accountants and so on who can easily proffer solutions to problems or anticipated ones. In addition, there should be sufficient man-power. More workers should be employed in the running of this resort. The number of security guards as well as the life guards and cleaners should be increased for effective management. More units/offices should be created for instance, there are only 7 sections/units there but with the establishment and expansion of offices or units, the management will drastically improve. The directives should not only come from the king but from qualified personnel that can plan, organize, direct and control the activities and operations of Elegushi Beach because management is all about producing results through the efforts of other people and involves the four basic functions of planning; which is the process of establishing the objectives to organizing, motivating and controlling.

Also, the activities of miscreants or visitors with questionable characters can be controlled if there are increase in the number of security guards in and out of the beach area especially the secluded places or hideouts. The security post should be at the entrance to the gate. More lifeguards should be employed and well equipped with adequate rescue equipment for the saving of lives of tourists/visitors at the beach.

However, floods can be controlled in that locality through so many ways. Apart from the giant rocks dropped at the sides of thee ocean to wedge the water from overflowing, drainages should be constructed too to check flood especially around the beach area. In the same vein, the water can be controlled by constructing, operating and maintaining dams, dykes, polders, wells, irrigation and drainage systems. This can make the ocean not to overflow its bank. To control flood, the government should undertake comprehensive development of both surface and underground water resources for multipurpose use with particular emphasis on irrigation infrastructure and the control of flood and erosion as well as water-shed management. A comprehensive water resources master plan should be made available to help develop and keep the beach up to date. This will help to identify all water resources requirements in their various areas.

Provision of infrastructural facilities like accessible roads leading to the destination, hospitality industries, transportation and communication systems incase the tourists wish to explore and communicate with their loved ones should be encouraged. Social amenities like electricity and water supply, post offices, cyber cafés, banks, salons so on are highly necessary in the environment for the comfort of the tourists. There should be functional public rest rooms or mobile toilets as well as waste and sanitary disposal facilities in the beach resort to ensure clean environment.

In addition, proper documentation of the tourism resources, all the operations and activities in the beach resort should be done. If these are well documented, it will be useful in giving accurate data of the things happening in the beach area. The activities should be recorded or written and kept in archives. Of course, proper documentation gives full information of the attractions, operations and activities in that place. It can also serve as a teaching aid to both the workers and people that visit the place.

Elegushi Beach lacks publicity and because of that, most people are not aware of its operations. Therefore, there should be advertisement of that resort on Television, radio and the internets. Public awareness of the activities done there should be created. Also, celebrities or other tourists organizing parties, picnics or go there for swimming could help to publicize the beach resort. With proper education/awareness, the beach resort will attract more visitors. There is need for sign posts or directional signs leading to Elegushi Private Beach.

The management of Elegushi Private Beach should involve the maintenance of good water quality, habitats and living resources which are free from health hazards, amenity concerns which include adequate control of noise, congestion and landscape degradation, safety of the people, codes of conduct of beach users and observational signs for beach and water hazards. All these cannot be accomplished if there is insufficient fund in the establishment. In other words, sufficient funding should be made available for the preservation, conservation, managing of the beach resort.

4.6 THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATIC CHANGE ON COASTAL AREAS AND THE IMPACT ON TOURISTS FLOW

Coastal areas are easily affected whenever there are climatic changes and Nigeria is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate variability and change because of her under developed state and low adaptive capacity. The riverine areas in Nigeria, despite the benefits got from the water surrounding, still experience adverse effect of the climate change on those areas. Climate change is a serious threat to coastal areas especially those areas where there is high concentration of people, economic, socio-cultural and political activities and ecosystems. It can increase or decrease rainfall, influence agricultural crop yields, affect human health, causes changes to ecosystems, forests or affect our energy supply negatively. For instance, in Nigeria, the northern parts due to deforestation and desertification, lose lands to desert encroachment and are under serious harsh climatic conditions. The effects on these parts like (Katsina, Kano, Sokoto, Borno States and so on) may be drought, drying up of surface and under ground water, shortage of rainfall, gradual disappearance of

arable lands, decline of food production, high rate of mortality (plants, animals and people), dislocation of farming and nomadic areas due to erosion and these lead to high level of poverty.

However, climate change has had adverse effects on coastal areas in Nigeria especially the riverine areas like (Lagos, Rivers, Kogi, Anambra, Bayelsa, Niger and so on) in various ways. Incessant rainfall has led to the rise of the sea level, changes in the frequency and intensity of storms, increased precipitation, warmer ocean temperatures. Also, rising of atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (Co_2) cause the oceans to absorb more of gas thus, becoming more acidic and harmful to coastal and marine ecosystems.

Additionally, more problems and challenges are faced in these areas like water pollution, shoreline erosion, coastal flooding, degradation of infrastructural facilities and the coastal ecosystems. For instance, at Elegushi Beach resort, it was learnt that during rainy season, there is sea level rise because of rainfall and the ocean overflows its banks thereby, causing coastal flooding in that area as well as in other beaches very close to the lagoons, rivers oceans, creeks. Nigeria in 2012 experienced high level of coastal flooding that rendered many people homeless, damaged property and livestock while several were feared dead.

Coastal areas in Nigeria are vulnerable to increased precipitation and intensity of storm surge, this increased the level of coastal flood too, it also disrupted transportation system, damaged property, destroyed habitats and threatened human health and safety, threatened coastal wetland ecosystems such as salt marshes and mangroves, coastal erosion leading to extinction of many plants and animals. Small islands whether located in the tropics or higher latitudes, will be exposed to extreme weather events and changes in sea level. This exposure can make the coastal places sensitive to the effects of climate change. On the other hand, decreases in precipitation can affect the salinity of coastal waters. Droughts will reduce fresh water input into tidal rivers and bays thus, raising salinity in estuaries and makes salt water to mix farther upstream. Low-lying and small islands could face threats of extinction due to sea-level rise and increased natural disasters.

Moreover, tourism is not left out in this case because no other industry is more dependent on climate than travel and tourism. This can automatically change especially the attributes of a beach, sand, sun and sea from warm, sunny, beach front resorts to majestic, snowy mountains and turbulence during flights. The tourism industry is better off and more marketable and profitable when the weather is stable and predictable and travelers moving about safely without disruption. Touristôs lives are at stake when the weather is not favorable so, no visitor will like to endanger his or her life on a plane crash just to explore or appreciate nature.

At Elegushi Beach, they complained of low patronage, reduction in the number of tourists visiting the place especially during the rainy season because demand for travel is usually low at that period. Hotels and other coastal resort destinations do experience erratic weather, water scarcity and seasonal changes due to changing climate and this seriously affect tourists' flow to such destinations.

However, these seasonal changes can be averted for coastal areas with beach resorts if they can adapt to the climatic change. Coastal destinations can construct resorts at a given height above sea level, evolve the storage of foods in case of seasonal changes, reconstruct and modify existing infrastructures to the standards that can withstand major weather events, train and prepare staff on natural disaster response and management.

4.7 THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR IN COASTAL TOURISM MANAGEMENT

For effective coastal tourism management in Ikate town, Lagos State in particular and Nigeria as a whole, the Federal, State and Local Governments as well as the private sector must work together for sustainable beach/coastal tourism development and management. If planned and conducted in a sustainable manner, it will promote long term economic and environmental benefits for the coastal areas in Nigeria. For this to be achieved certain factors must be put into consideration and they are that:

- The government should maintain a safe and secure recreational environment and management of coastal hazards such as floods, storms, erosion.

- There should be Provision of adequate levels of safety for swimmers, boaters, sailors, fishermen, and other water users.
- Maintain clean water, air and healthy coastal ecosystems.
- There should be maintenance of good coastal management practices especially when it comes to the siting of tourism infrastructure and the provision of public access to the shoreline.
- There should be beach restoration efforts to help maintain the recreational and amenity values of beaches.
- Laws and policies should be enacted for the safety and protection of wildlife and other habitats as well as other beach users.
- Ensure that the stakeholders and the host community are deeply involved in the coastal tourism development.
- There should be provision of 24 hours security for the beach resort and other attractions as well as the tourists and the host communities.
- They ensure that the development and management of beach tourism will not have much negative impact on the host community.
- Ensuring that there is political stability in the state because instability lacks the primary base upon which the tourism industry thrives.
- Facilitate the availability of trained personnel, organize training, workshops, seminars and exposure, particularly for the local people in collaboration with tourism industry.
- By making Ikate town environmentally friendly through the provision of infrastructural and basic amenities like good accessible roads, transport and communication system, hospitality industries, health services, sufficient water and power supply.
- By ensuring that the type of scale of tourism development is socially compatible and acceptable by the people of Ikate kingdom. In other words, there should be harmony existing with the host community and respect for their customs and traditions.

THE ROLES OF PRIVATE SECTOR

The private sector must work in alliance with government to achieve better results.

- They must help to ensure that the place is environmentally friendly and sustainable for the tourists and host community and by ensuring the safety of the tourists and the host against widespread diseases.
- They must ensure that other local people benefit from the tourism industry through the provisions of jobs for them.
- Build and manage the necessary tourism facilities at strategic places to the satisfaction of the tourists.
- They should help in funding of the coastal tourism and other tourism projects.
- They should be involved in public education and awareness (seminars, training) to educate the local people on the importance of beach tourism in that area.
- Help in the protection and conservation of the beach and water to avoid loss of aquatic animals, ecosystems and people in that area. The development strategy should also include tourism policy and planning to select their goals and means of achieving them.

4.8 CRITERIA FOR MANAGING A BEACH/COASTAL RESORT

For effective running of beaches, the Blue Flag beach criteria must be adopted. The Blue Flag beach criteria is the programme for beaches and is run by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE). It was founded in France in 1985 and has been operating in European beaches since 1987 and extended to other parts of the world including South Africa in 2001 and to Nigeria as well as other African countries.

According to E.O. Ayo Vaughan (personal communication), this programme is of international standard and is being adopted by Lagos State government through the ministries in managing beaches in Lagos State. The Blue Flag programme, promotes sustainable development in fresh water and marine areas. It challenges local authorities and beach operators to achieve high standards in the four categories as follow:

a) Water quality

b) Environmental management

c) Environmental education

d) Safety.

The criteria must be an imperative or a guideline. The imperative beach criteria must be complied with and qualified to be awarded Blue Flag accreditation, while the guideline criteria are complied with but not mandatory. He added that any beach that has Blue Flag accreditation but does not comply with the Blue Flag criteria, the flag may be withdrawn from the beach temporarily or permanently as the case may be.

However, the minimum standard criteria to be complied with by private or public beach managers and operators are:

- Clean environment and water. This means that there should be regular cleaning of the beach because no tourist will like to dip or swim in a polluted water and untidy environment. Through demarcation, cleaning of water especially swimming or activity area will be achieved. There should be enactment and enforcement of laws against dumping of refuse and other biological or solid waste materials urinating and defecating on the beaches and water ways. Also, the public toilets and waste disposal bins should be situated far away from the activity areas so that sewage related discharges or industrial waste will not affect the beach area.
- Safety and security. Provision of safety equipment is very necessary in a beach at anytime it is open for recreation. There should be well trained and qualified personnel patrolling in that beach. There should be observatory posts manned by life guards or surveillance posts at the beach. The presence of all the security personnel is mandatory for beach managers and operators especially during the operational hours. The provision of the sign posts and information on location of facilities with safety tips is very essential. This information and sign posts include:

i) Code of conduct reflecting laws governing the use of the beach and specifically addressing the activities of beach users and their conduct on the beach. The code of conduct should include rules about the presence of domestic animals, zoning, camping, fires, litter management, the use of vehicles and surveillance of minor movement and activities.

A map of the beach indicating facilities and tourism resources such as life guards or saving equipment, location pointers, first aid equipment or sick bay, public toilets and refuse bin, zoning like swimming, sailing, surfing or jet skiing, telephone booths, disabled (physically challenged) peopleôs space, local landmarks as well as reserved, revered or naturally sensitive areas should be displayed on the sign posts. The sign posts are to be located at strategic places such as, entrance and exit points, waterline and other places necessary.

The provision of infrastructures like good accessible roads to the beach, power and clean water supply, restaurants and bars etc and other basic amenities should be mandatory. Areas should be mapped out or demarcated for the construction of restaurants, bars and fast foods of international repute, shops for sale of souvenirs and gift items. The villages close to the beach should be identified and provided with basic facilities such as public toilets, portable water, waste disposal bins and so on to prevent and deter the inhabitants from using the beach and displaying unfriendly environmental attitude such as dumping of refuse, urinating and defecating, littering and other vices. Provision of walkways should be made. This will help educate the beach operators that these walkways, aid movement in, around and out of the beach especially the elderly and physically challenged persons.

4.9 THE IMPACT OF BEACH/COASTAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ON THE HOST COMMUNITY

This section discusses the issues and impacts associated with coastal/beach tourism on Ikate town in particular and the country as a whole. This entails both positive and negative impacts. Most people live in coastal areas and the number is still on the rise due to rapid urbanization processes and modernization, thus making the coastal areas, mostly visited by people. The tourists especially prefer visiting the coastal areas especially beaches to appreciate nature.

Howbeit, there are so many implications associated with this development. But what are the main sources of impact? These include:

- Residence in the coastal areas.
- Tourism

- Climate change
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Shipping
- Land use practices (Agriculture, Industrial Development).

For UNWTO, the resulting problems may lead to air pollution, loss of marine resources due to destruction of coral reefs and over fishing; pollution of marine and fresh water resources, loss of public access; climate change (which could lead to natural hazards and sea level rise); loss of cultural resources and social disruption, soil degradation and loss of land resources (for instance, desertification and salinification due to excessive water use, over use of fertilizers and erosion).

Gormsen (1985), noted that the manifold influences of tourism on coastal areas are analysed from three different angles:

i) The development of seaside tourism including the changes of socio-economic and settlement patterns.
ii) Its cultural impact on the local population.
iii) Its environmental aspects.

4.9.1 POSITIVE IMPACT

- **Economic Impact**

Beach tourism development in Ikate town will increase the influx of tourists to the town. This will contribute to the government revenue as well as generating income the host community too. The revenue generation could be direct or indirect contributions by the tourists. It is direct in the sense that the revenue is generated through tourism businesses, direct charges on tourists such as eco-tax or income taxes from tourism and employment while indirect revenue is generated through taxes and duties on goods and services supplied to tourists. These include souvenirs, drinks, restaurants, hospitality industries, ticket fees (for entry passes to any protected or secluded places and even buffer zones) and services of tour operators.

Consequently, this gives a long way to generating foreign exchange earnings in both the host and the country. Tourism expenditures, (export and import) of goods and services generates foreign exchange to the host community. As a result, if

Elegushi Beach and other man-made/cultural attractions in that town are well developed, it will draw the attention of domestic and international tourists who will pay not only for sight seeing, but to appreciate nature and relax themselves thus, generating foreign exchange for the host community and the whole country.

Another major positive impact is employment generation. Beach tourism and other forms of tourism are sources of employment to the host community. The income realized in the beach tourism could be used to expand the tourism sector especially international tourism thereby, creating so many job opportunities to the local people. Job opportunities could be created through tour operators, travel agencies, hotels, restaurants, goods and services like souvenirs, transportation system, if the tourists wish to explore, communication networks. Building of other infrastructures and social amenities can create jobs for them as well as improving the standard of living of the residents.

Beach tourism contributes immensely to the local economies of the local people. Elegushi Beach which can be seen as tourism assets can generate revenue to the local people and income generated can be used to promote other tourism activities in the community and the state. This can go a long way in helping to preserve or conserve the protected areas in the environment and ecosystem too. Apart from that, it will also help to make the environment conducive and friendly to the visitors since tourism is environmentally dependent for sustainable development. This has multiplier effect on the local people as they invest their income on other ancillary aspects of the tourism industry. More so, the economies of the host community are depended on its natural resources for fishery, forestry, agriculture, sub-sectors, mining, oil and gas extraction, ocean transport and above all marine tourism. Coastal areas, if well harnessed will improve the economies of the host community and the developing countries too because of diversification through industrialization and the dependence on coastal resources will be highly strong. Additionally, it will bring about regional development in that community. There is no doubt that with the influx of tourists to Ikate town, the place will drastically develop if the above economic indices are visible in the area.

Beach tourism and other forms of tourism can help in the conservation, preservation or protection of habitats; promote aquaculture by protecting the aquatic animals and other sensitive areas. This can be done by channeling the revenue generated in that locality for the protection and management of the environments and the habitats, build national/wildlife parks, amusement parks and conservation areas. Also, income realized from fishing activities, taxes, sales or rental can be used in the management of coastal habitats and other natural resources. Development of tourism resources and the promotion of beach tourism can make more tour operators to take a positive approach for a sustainable coastal tourism by ensuring that tourism product are well maintained, protected and preserved.

- **Socio-Cultural Impact**

The socio-cultural implications of tourism development in Ikate kingdom will be determined by the number of visitors/tourists they receive. If the number of tourists is on the high side, so will be the increase in the socio-cultural effects on the host community.

Beach tourism in Nigeria can help to foster peace in that locality. Traveling brings people together. The length of stay of tourist will foster a mutual understanding between them and the communities, states, nation and countries as they tend to learn and appreciate the peopleôs culture as well as providing cultural exchange between the guests and the hosts. This will eventually help people to develop that mutual understanding, tolerance, peace and harmony, sympathy and promotes unity and the sense of global brotherhood while it reduces prejudice, hatred, division and segregation.

Beach tourism, if well developed, can add to the vitality of communities. This can be done through most of their cultural activities like festivals, carnivals and other events. In other words, it will help to project the image of the community, the state and the nation. In addition, the development and provisions of jobs for local people will motivate them and deter them from emigrating from the rural areas.

Furthermore, sustainable coastal tourism will lead to revitalization of culture and traditions. This can be done by improving in the conservation/preservation and transmission of culture and historical traditions. With the help of public education and

awareness, training, seminars and so on, the local people can contribute to the management and conservation of these natural and cultural resources and help protect their heritage. Seminars or workshops can be done to revitalize their culture by exhibiting/displaying their traditional arts and crafts.

Again, coastal tourism can help the visitors or tourists enjoy and appreciate nature reserves like ocean, rivers, lakes, sea, mountains, hills, landscapes etc, healthy and crime free community, local culture and traditions, environmental goods like clean water and air, ecosystems, other habitats and aquatic animals.

Sustainable beach tourism encourages social involvement and pride. It can stimulate the interest of the host community and generate the feeling of pride in preserving/conserving and protecting both the local and national heritage of the area.

- **Environmental Impact**

The environment entails the natural environment which includes landforms, plant and animals and the man-made environment that includes buildings and streets (Davidson, 1993). In most cases, the natural environment attracts tourists to a destination. Beach tourism greatly involves the environment and depends on it too. If well harnessed in Ikate kingdom will increase the flow of tourists to that town. The environment can motivate the tourism developers to invest and improve on the tourism products which are the 3As (Access, Amenities and Accommodation).

Access involves the transportation network to the place of destination. For (Dieke 2008), transport is of two elements:

- It could be air, water or road transport.
- Having arrived at your destination, how does the tourist go around if he or she wishes to explore through surface transport (such as taxis, motorcycles or other vehicles).

Amenities are the basic social amenities that should make the touristôs stay worthwhile like electricity, portable water supply, health centers, post offices, internet services, good accessible roads, communication networks, banks and money exchange centers, salons and so on. Accommodation on the other hand, entails the building of hotels, guest houses, motels, hostels and so on because these will serve as second homes to the tourists.

The basic premise is that the beach and other natural and cultural attraction in Ikate kingdom should lead to the provision of these tourism products. More so, money realized from the tourism sector will now be used in maintaining, managing and protecting these attractions. Elegushi Beach resort is still trying to utilize the income generated there in preserving, conserving as well as promoting the attractions in that area.

Sound and efficient environmental management of all tourism resources, can help to decrease the negative impact of tourism on the environment because policies and tourism planning will be incorporated in the development strategy to avert damages or mistakes. This will help them to take precautionary measures to avoid problems in that area and the gradual deterioration of the quality environmental goods and services pertinent and significant to the tourism industry.

Moreover, coastal areas provide a number of environmental goods and services. These make them ecologically important. So, the coastal wetland areas, estuaries, marine, coral reefs often benefit from the environment and the ocean which brings nutrient rich water to the surface they support rich biological diversity and contain valuable natural resources. Apart from providing nursery, they equally serve as feeding areas for many coastal and oceanic aquatic species. Also, fishes are got from the environment (that is the ocean) and the coastal areas support large numbers of reptiles and other sea animals as well as shore birds.

- **Political Impact**

Tourism has brought so many political impacts to so many countries. For instance, with tourism, there will be peace and unity among nations, states, communities and ethnic groups. Beach tourism or any form of tourism brings different people, ethnic groups and even people from other parts of the country together. This can help to promote better understanding all over the world.

Consequently, tourism will build an established cordial relationship among nations, different ethnic groups, communities, states as well as friends. This could lead to political stability of that country and other areas or host communities.

It can create an avenue for nationals of different countries to meet, share their values together, harmonize issues among nations, states, communities if need be. This leads to cooperation among nations, states as well as communities or ethnic groups.

4.9.2 NEGATIVE IMPACT

- **Economic Impact**

It is said that any good thing must has its merits and demerits. There are many hidden costs to conventional tourism and they have unfavorable economic effects especially on the host community. This negative effect affects seriously the development of tourism in an area. In most cases, the rich countries are better suited to profit from tourism than poor countries. Although the developing countries or the least developed countries have the most urgent need for income, employment and rise of the standard of living by means of tourism, they are often the least to realize these benefits. This is usually caused by the large scale transfer of tourism revenues out of the host country.

Though tourism provides foreign exchange, it also leads to leakage in the economy. Importations of foreign products in a country or community are settled with foreign currencies which make the hard currencies indirectly leak away. This is called leakage-linkage possibility (Dieke, 2008). The direct income for an area is the amount of tourist expenditure that remains within its borders. Also, the relatively small amount due to leakage is drained out of an area because of tax payments, profits and wages paid outside the area and for importation of goods too. Leakage could come through inclusive package tours especially through the travelers because most of the transactions are with the international companies and not with the local businesses or workers. Local businesses chances to earn money are reduced because of all inclusive package tours. This is because opportunity is not much for the local people to profit from tourism. Increase in demand for goods and services from the tourists will increase the prices thereby, affecting the local people whose income does not increase proportionately.

Developing beach tourism and other forms of tourism can cost the local government and tax payers so much especially building infrastructural facilities like

good roads, airports, communication and transportation networks, hotels, electricity and water supply, banks, bureau de change centers, education and health care centers. Money generated through tourism can be spent on all these to improve the standard of living of the people in a country.

Economy of the host community, state or nation depends on tourism because of its role in boosting the economy but with all the negative effects of tourism can sweep all the money generated away due to efforts by the government in trying to solve or curb these negative effects of tourism.

- **Socio-Cultural Impact**

Socio-cultural impacts arise when tourism brings about changes in value systems and behavior thus, threatening indigenous identity. Tourism brings about cultural pollution in an area. Host communities often are the weaker ones when it comes to the interaction with their guests and service providers. These changes could occur in community structure, ceremonies and morality, family relationships and collective traditional lifestyles.

Beach tourism or conventional tourism if not well harnessed can cause change or loss of local identity and values and bring so many negative socio cultural effects especially on the host communities. It could lead to ethnicity reconstruction. Local culture or traditions of a particular community like local customs, festivals, religious traditions, and other ceremonies are in most cases changed or reduced to suit the tourists especially the foreignersô taste. Sequel to that, accommodation, foods and drinks could be changed to suit the tastes of the tourists especially the new and unfamiliar ones. But at the same time, the customs, festivals, foods and drinks should be made available for the allo-centric who will like to experience new and unfamiliar customs. Host communities change their culture just to satisfy the touristsôneeds. For instance, arts and crafts, souvenirs, locally designed products are some times changed from the local peopleôs taste to be in line with the new touristôs tastes. Their interest can automatically change the local peopleôs customs and traditions.

Furthermore, the length of stay of tourists in an area can affect human psyche and human behavior. This however, brings about conflict in an area.

Because tourism involves movement of people of different countries, geographical locations and communities, it establishes social relations among people of different countries, cultures, religion or ethnic groups. Cultural clashes can emerge as a result of difference in cultures, ethnic groups, religious groups, customs and traditions, values, life styles, languages and so on. Local residents can resent the foreigners especially when they do not go in line with their own belief or culture. The foreigners are expected to respect the customs of the host communities and try not to create inequality or segregation otherwise, will lead to culture clashes.

Additionally, this culture conflict could arise in the coastal areas making the construction of shoreline hotels and other tourist facilities to be at a stand still thus, denying the local people access to the traditional fishing water and other recreational use of the areas from the tourists. Inflow of tourists to Ikate town, can lead to cultural deterioration and damage to their cultural heritage.

Moreover, beach tourism development in that area can affect the health of the host community. Tourism provides easy access to sexual exploitation and with the inflow of tourists from different parts of the world could lead to prostitution, homosexuals, lesbianism thus, spreading communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS, syphilis, and so on to the host community.

Tourism, if not well harnessed in an area can lead to crime in general. Crime rises with the growth of tourism and urbanization of a geographical area. Increase in crime is easily associated with tourism growth. The presence of large number of visitors in Ikate kingdom with their valuable items increases the rate of criminal cases in that area like theft, robbery, drug trafficking as well as human and artifact trafficking.

It is also capable of breeding espionage (spies) activities. This could be military, industrial or political to the host community and the nation. High rate of terrorism is encountered too where there is tourism development thus, jeopardizing the lives of the local people and the security situation in the nation.

Beach tourism can cause loss of biodiversity for instance, by competing with wildlife for habitat and natural resources. Although these effects on biodiversity are also caused by other negative impacts like the environmental, socio-cultural or

economic impacts (EEA, 2003). This could lead to extinction of wild species. For Page and Connell (2006),ñconflict between coastal tourism and the natural environment arises in a number of areas and concern has been expressed about the implications of continued growth. The main environmental issue is that the marine environment is of greater ecological diversity than land environments with the most biologically significant areas being close to shore- such as coral reefs, estuaries and wetlands. Coral reefs for example, are said to contain a higher biodiversity than tropical rain forests.ò

Goodhead and Johnson (1996) opined that ñthere is always much concern about destruction of habitats, the disturbance of fauna and environmental concerns in relations to nature conservation in the marine environment. The loss of habitat is always the main threat being faced and this may arise through short and long term disturbance. Development such as marinas, jetties, promenades and car parks entail loss of coastal landò.

Hall and Page (1996), concede the environmental and ecological negative impacts of coastal tourism such as:

- Degradation and pollution of the environmental due to golf courses.
- Pollution by littering.

Destruction of habitats and damage to ecosystems;

- Poorly managed tourism may result in the destruction of high quality natural environments.
- Unmanaged human interference of specific species fauna and flora.
- Dynamite blasting and over fishing.

Loss of coastal and marine resources;

- Interference within land and coastal natural processes, excessive ground water extraction by large resorts induces salt water intrusion and deterioration of water quality and recharge of the aquifer.
- Coastal ecosystem damage and destruction through tourism development.
- Terrestrial run-off and dredging on coastal areas bringing about damage to coral reef and marine resources caused by the construction of tourist infrastructure such as

the runways, marinas, harbors, parking areas and roads as well as use of coral limestone in hotels and resort developments.

- Destruction by tourist activities.
- Destruction of coral reefs, lagoons, mangroves, salt-water marshes and wetlands due to excessive visitation and/or unmanaged exploitation of those resources.
- Disturbance to near shore aquatic life due to thrill crafts and boat tours.
- Introduces exotic species.
- Increased sea and air inter-island traffic creates the danger of accidental importation of exotic species, which can be very destructive to indigenous flora and fauna.
- Coastal tourism enterprises alter the integrity of the environment and encroach on local lifestyles with imported exotic species for safer hunting.
- Damages sand-cay ecosystems.
- Damages mangrove ecosystems.
- Damages coastal rainforest ecosystems.
- Loss of sandy beaches and shoreline erosion.
- Loss of sandy beaches due to onshore development and construction of sea walls.

Coastal pollution could result from the following:

- Waste water discharge and sewage pollution.
- Coastal pollution and siltation due to near shore resort construction and run-off from resort areas results in the destruction of natural habitat, coral and feeding grounds for fish.
- Marine and harbour pollution.
- Coastal oil pollution due to motorized vehicles and ships.

Surface and ground water diversion:

- Diversion of streams and water resources from local use to resort use, with resulting decline in water availability for domestic and other productive uses and farming.

Massive influxes of tourists in coastal areas have a huge impact. Many coastal areas are experiencing growth in tourism and tourist receipts. These areas also experience the detrimental impacts of tourism because tourists add to the pollution of the water and the environment, litter the environment and interfere with the water

needs of the local population thus, putting local infrastructure and habitats under enormous pressure.

Over development of tourism could lead to the removal of mangrove forests and sea grass meadows to create open beaches. In addition, coral reefs have been destroyed because some tourism facilities have been built on top of it. In most cases, large number of tourists on beaches indirectly destroys or endangers the lives of aquatic animals due to congestion.

Again, apart from the negative impact of tourist infrastructures on the environment, recreational activities like scuba diving, snorkeling, fishing, careless boating, kayaking and so on have damaged coral reefs in many coastal areas. Sea animals are most times disturbed by increase in the number of people in the water, boats or ships and over fishing by the local people. Thos could lead to reduction in the production of fishes in the coastal areas.

Beach tourism can lead to ill-health of the host communities. Some careless tourist resorts and tourists dispose refuse directly into the water surrounding coral reefs and other sensitive marine habitats. Trash in the sea can easily generate steep bills for retrieval and removal, compromises the health of humans, wildlife and the livelihoods that depend on a healthy ocean, threatens tourism and recreation and the income they generate to the local economies of the host community and the country at large and complicate shipping and transportation by causing navigation hazards.

For EEA (2003),ñtourism can create great pressure on local resources such as energy, food, land and water that may already be in short supply. The direct impacts of tourism on people and the environment at destinations are strongly affected by concentration in space and time (seasonality). They result from:

- The intensive use of water and land by tourism and leisure facilities.
- The delivery and use of energy.
- Changes in the landscape coming from the construction of infrastructure, buildings and facilities.
- Air pollution and waste.
- The compaction and sealing of soils (damage and destruction of vegetation).
- The disturbance of fauna and local people (for example, noise).

Many beaches especially in urban areas are extremely polluted. Waves wash up debris from the ocean, while drainage pipes or rivers deposit waste from inland areas. Some of these wastes include sewage and other toxic chemicals.

Plate 20: The Researcher with the Informant

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.4 SUMMARY

Beach tourism encompasses the unique resource combination at border of land and sea environment such as its attributes (sea, sun, beaches, and other outstanding scenic views, rich biological diversity like sea animals, coral reefs, mangroves etc), sea food, basic amenities as well as infrastructural facilities. Based on these resources, profitable services have been developed in many coastal destinations. This research work highlighted the importance of the coastal area in developing sustainable tourism in Nigeria. The research work centers on beach tourism in Nigeria with particular reference to Elegushi Private Beach in Lagos State. The natural endowments of the area which are the beach and the ocean have their unique beauty attached to them. Other man-made/cultural attractions have equally been constructed there to help beautify the beach resort and the town as well which is now seen as a tourist destination area. In the course of this research, it was noticed that the beach resort still has flaws in its management. In other words, the place is trying to improve on its management problems. Despite that fact, the place is still receiving a reasonable number of tourists most especially during the dry and festive periods. Also, the income generated (both from the tourists, the investors and lease) is not utilized effectively in its management thus, slowing down the development of that resort and the host community especially the water front and the water itself as well as other habitats. The strategies for developing the attractions have been discussed too and how they can be preserved and conserved.

Again, this research showed that in Nigeria, the governments do not give priority to environmental sustainability and disregard despite the benefits to economic development. The beach tourism impacts were also discussed in this research work with more emphasis on the negative implications for the host community if not well planned. Although the coastal resources clearly provide amenities for tourism activities, there is every need to focus on the environmental protection, if the area will continue to serve as viable resources for tourism. However, if the beach resort is well maintained and sustainably managed, will serve as pillars of economic growth of the

host community and the state where it is located. Tourism resources in that community if well harnessed, will enhance the positive impacts of tourism in Ikate kingdom while reducing the rate of unemployment in that town.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

There are so many ways of boosting beach tourism and ensuring that it is fully recognized not only in Ikate kingdom, but every part of the country. The beaches and other cultural attractions are capable of boosting the economy of the town and the nation. A number of issues and flaws concerning developing beaches and other natural and cultural attractions in Nigeria need to be addressed or tackled to ensure their effective utilization.

Firstly, the three tiers of government, the stakeholders, private sectors, community-based organizations, ethnic groups and non-governmental organizations should jointly be involved and should participate fully in tourism development and sustainable beach tourism. By ensuring sustainable tourism, it means tourism attempting to make as low impact on the environment and local culture as possible, while helping to generate future employment for local people. This helps to bring positive experience and development to the local people.

According to Mowforth and Munt (1998), sustainable tourists can reduce the impact of tourism in so many ways:

- Informing themselves of the culture, politics and economy of the communities visited.
- Anticipating and respecting local cultures, expectations and assumptions.
- Contributing to intercultural understanding and tolerance.
- Supporting the integrity of local cultures by favoring businesses which conserve cultural heritage and traditional values.
- Supporting local economies by purchasing local goods and participating with small and local businesses.
- Conserving resources by seeking out businesses that are environmentally conscious, and by using the least possible amount of non-renewable resources.

Furthermore, the government in conjunction with ministries (especially Ministry of Tourism and Inter-governmental Relations, Ministry of Environment (LASEPA) and Ministry of Water ad Infrastructure) and other non governmental organizations (NGOs) carry out the formulation of policies addressing the use of beaches, its management and policies. They should establish contacts and ascertain their supervisory statutory roles in all beaches in Lagos State.

The committee for the enumeration and restoration of beaches should be revived, encouraged and provided with necessary tools to ensure effective management of Elegushi Beach and other beaches in Lagos State. Elegushi Beach and beach owners as well as operators in Lagos State should be taxed whether through sales or operational taxes. This will serve as a means of boosting its revenue generation profile.

Additionally, the management of Elegushi Beach should ensure the provision of infrastructures and basic amenities. The government must ensure that the roads leading to that destination and other areas are built, and the town provided with reliable communication and transport systems, hotels guest houses, eateries, good electricity and water supply, banks and foreign exchange centers, health centers, schools and other necessary amenities needed in order to upgrade the status of Elegushi Beach. These amenities should be provided for other beaches in Lagos State.

Proper waste and sanitary disposal is needed on the beach/shoreline as well as functional public toilets, mobile toilets and dustbins for waste disposal are also needed there. Enactment and enforcement of laws against dumping of refuse and other solid waste materials, urinating and defecating on the water ways and the beach should be taken into serious consideration. These public toilets and the waste bins should be situated far away from the activity areas to avoid discharges into the water.

The safety and security of the tourists should be guaranteed. There is need for 24 hours security at Elegushi Beach for the safety of their customers. Security posts should be mounted before the entrance of the beach resort with reasonable number of policemen and other security agencies as well as other staff from the family. The lifeguards should be qualified personnel and well trained from the sea school or school of oceanography. The provision of lifeguards and safety equipment is highly

sacrosanct and cannot be compromised during the activities and operations of that beach. There is urgent need for observation post useful for lifeguards. The positioning and number of observation posts will depend on the length of the beach with lifeguards sited like 100metres along the swimming area. There should be provision of first aid equipment or sick bay as well as life saving equipment at the beach, most importantly during the festive periods when the beach is fully operational.

In addition, there should be publicity about the place as well as sign posts or directional that will guide people especially non residents of Lagos State. Sustainability and environmental management is very necessary for the growth of that natural attraction. This involves managing the oceans, fresh water systems, land and atmosphere as well as so many habitats around the beach.

There is need for public education about beach tourism and cultural heritage too. With increased awareness, education and deliberate focus from the tourism industry, the cultural heritage and the marine environments can be protected. Also, this can be done by forming partnership with indigenous groups, educating the local as well as the guests about the customs and practices of the place visited, sharing their local food, music, arts and crafts. This will definitely pave way for sustainable tourism.

More so, there is need for proper documentation of the natural and cultural attractions in that area. For Joseph Eborieme, a one time Director General, National Commission for Museums and Monuments, the documentation of cultural objects will reduce the rate of illegal collection and trafficking of artifacts.

There should be strict application of EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) and SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) on all tourism related projects at the beach.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Tourism is like a bird that is free to fly to any discipline to borrow term for instance, cultural tourism, medical tourism, eco-tourism, tourism economics, religious tourism, and now there is beach/coastal tourism and so many others. It is also the only sector or means of income that does not allow the users or visitors to go with the product instead the attractions or resources are utilized at the destination areas visited. The beach is a typical example. Although most tourism activities take place in the coastal areas and the near shore coastal ocean, none is increasing in both volume more than coastal tourism. Given the role played by beach tourism in the nationôs economy and its impacts on governmentôs revenue, regional and local economies, it is crucial that these attractions or tourism resources especially the Elegushi Beach and other beaches should be maintained at levels that promote and enhance their recreational value and use. This will greatly promote beach tourism in Nigeria and improve on the sustainability of tourism in Nigeria.

The research work highlighted the importance of the coastal areas in sustainable tourism development. These coastal resources no doubt, provide amenities for tourism activities. The potential for economic advantages in coastal areas is a strong attractive force, promoting immigration and this often comes from the economically depressed rural areas. The importance of the coastal areas in developing sustainable tourism was also highlighted.

However, if the beach resort is well maintained and sustainably managed, will serve as pillars of economic growth of the host community and the state where it is located. Tourism resources in that community if well harnessed will enhance the positive impacts of tourism in Ikate kingdom while reducing the rate of unemployment in that town.

The nationôs coasts and coastal waters are of great value to the people both for personal enjoyment and for the economic benefits these areas generate for coastal communities, coastal states and for the nation and should be addressed with utmost care. With proper foresight and enlightened public policies, three quarter benefits can be sustainable indefinitely and these benefits cannot be taken for granted. Coastal habitats and the resources they support must be protected and where necessary,

restored. The quality of coastal water must be maintained at a sufficiently high level to provide a healthy and aesthetically pleasing environment for water-based recreation.

Similarly, swimming beaches must be maintained at an attractive and functional level even with the presence of sea level rise, erosion, increase in the frequency of coastal storms, etc., the maintenance of safe conditions for recreational boating and under water recreation (examples, rescue services, timely weather information marked water ways and so on) is of great importance. So, when handled and planned well, beach tourism will pave way for sustainable tourism. Thus, tourism will surely make headway for long-term benefits instead of short- term benefits and long-term negative impacts.

The Elegushi Beach in Ikate kingdom of Lagos State can become an international destination for beach tourism if efforts are made by the stakeholders to provide the necessary amenities and infrastructures that can lure tourists to the area.

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LIST OF INFORMANTS

Names	**Occupation**	**Age**	**Sex**	**Place of Interview**	**Date of Interview**
E.O Ayo Vaughaun	Chief Executive Officer (Tourism)	59	M	Lagos State Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja	18-6-2013
Frank Legusen	Personal Assistant **(**Commissioner for Tourism**)**	41	M	Lagos State Secretariat, Alausa, Ikeja	18-6-2013
Amb. Yusuf Oche Adamu	Officer in Charge (Sea School)	60	M	Sea School**,** Apapa**,** Lagos State	20-6**-**2013
Oba Saheed Elegushi	King/Director	65	M	Ikate Elegushi Kingdom	22-6-2013
Lukman Elegushi	Manager	35	M	Ikate Elegushi Kingdom	22-6-2013

APPENDIX 1

VARIOUS WATER LAWS AND POLICIES IN NIGERIA SINCE 1979

There are two major water laws or rights in Nigeria;

1) Customary Water Rights

2) Statutory Water Rights

There are various statutory water rights in Nigeria, they include:

1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria: The chapter 11, section 20 of the constitution states that the state shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air, land, forest and wildlife in Nigeria. In the same constitution, the second schedule, Part 1, Item 64, the Federal Government of Nigeria has exclusive jurisdiction on primary water matters from source affecting more than one state as may be declared by the National Assembly. It also grants exclusive legislative powers to the Federal Government of Nigeria such as fishing in rivers and lakes in Item 29, Maritime Shipping and Navigation in Item 36 all included in Part 1, second schedule of the 1999 Nigeria constitution. This constitution states in the Executive Legislative List (ELL) shipping and navigation on the River Niger and its affluent on any such other inland waterways as may be designated by the National Assembly to be an international waterway or an interstate water way. The ELL includes water from such sources as may be declared by the National Assembly to be sources affecting more than one state. There are several federal and state laws regulating the supply and usage of water.

- **Water Resources Decree, No 101 of 1993:**

The Decree vests on the Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, the right to use and control of all surfaces and ground water and all water in any water course affecting more than one state. It gives the right to regulate, develop and license all water operators in Nigeria (Cap 101 of 1993, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004). The rights include planning, development and usage of Nigeriaôs water resources, ensuring quality, quantity, distribution, use, control, protection, management and administration of water resources, facilitating technical assistance and rehabilitation for water supplies.

The section 2 of Water Resources Decree states that any person may:

- ❖ Use water for the purpose of fishing or for navigation to the extent that such use is not consistent with any other law for the time being in force.
- ❖ Take water without charge for his domestic purpose or for watering his livestock from any water course to which the public has free access.
- ❖ Or who has statutory or customary right of land occupancy, may take and use water from the underground water source or if abutting on the bank of any water course, without charge for domestic purposes, watering livestock and for personal irrigation. This decree has given a wide power to Minister of Water Resources about water regulations such as issuing of license of water storage, pumping or use of commercial scale of construction, maintenance, operation, repair of boreholes or hydraulic works. With this, the Minister defines places from which water may be taken or used, fix time of actual anticipated shortage of water, amount of water that may be taken by any person, taking or using water that is hazardous to peopleôs health is prohibited temporarily or permanently as well as revoke the right use of water where such right overrode public interest, required to be examined or license any drilling operations, regulate, place, depth and manner of construction of boreholes or well. Adequate water supplies for domestic and non domestic are also made like navigation, fisheries and recreation (Cap 101 of 1993, Laws of Federation of Nigeria 2004).

- **The National Water Resources Institute Act:**

The National Water Resources Institute Act, Cap 284 LFN 1990, Section 2, spells out the functions of the institute in both general and specific terms. It helps in engineering research function in relation with major water resources projects as may be required regulation, flood control, irrigation and drainage, reclamation, domestic and industrial water supply as well as sewage treatment, water management and river basin development. The institute has a specific legal mandate to promote the establishment of a uniform national data collection system relating to surface and subsurface of water resources (Cap 284, law of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990).

- **River Basin Development Authorities Act:**

This Act establishes and regulates all River Basin Authorities in Nigeria. The Federal Ministry of Water Resources is assisted by twelve river basin authorities

established under the River Basins Development Authorities Act of 1986. The sections 4 of the Act are authorized to:

- Undertake comprehensive development of both surface and underground water resources for multi purpose use with particular emphasis on the irrigation infrastructure and the control of flood and erosion and water-shed management.
- Supply water from the authorityôs completed storage schemes to all users for a fee to be determined by the authorities concerned with the approval of the Minister.
- Construct, operate and maintain dams, dykes, polders, wells, boreholes, irrigation and drainage systems.
- Construct, operate and maintain infrastructural services such as roads and bridges linking to project sites.
- Develop and keep up to date comprehensive water resources master plan, identifying all water resources requirements in the authorityôs areas of operations, through adequate collections and collations of water resources, water use, socio-economic and environmental data of the river basin (Cap396, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990).

- **National Inland Waterways Authority Act:**

This Act provides for the establishment of national inland waterways with the responsibility to improve and develop inland waterways in Nigeria for navigation. Its functions are to provide regulation for inland navigation, develop infrastructure, undertake dredging of waterways, hydrological and hydrographic survey, design ferry routes, issue licenses for local ships, operate ferry routes and services, and collect river tolls (Cap N47, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004).

- **Various State Water Board Act:**

All the states in Nigeria have state have Water Board Acts which establish a state water board to manage, control the use and supervise consumption, maintenance of water and its ancillaries. The agency reports directly to the governor of each state.

- **The Navigable Water Act:**

The Act declares certain federal waterways navigable and provides for their construction, alteration, management and maintenance of these waterways (Cap 287, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990).

- **National Shipping Policy Act:**

The Act establishes the National Maritime Authority to coordinate and implement Nigeriaôs shipping policies and all other matters there too (Cap 279, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990).

- **Nigerian Ports Authority Act:**

This Act is for the purpose of managing and controlling Nigeria ports and harbour undertakings of the Federal Government of Nigeria (Cap 361, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990).

- **Nigerian Shipping Act:**

The Nigerian Shipping Act was established to provide a forum for the protection of the interest of shippers in matters affecting shipments of imports and exports to and from Nigeria (Cap 327, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990).

- **National Resources Conservation Council Act:**

This Act provides for the establishment of National Resources Conservation Council for the conservation of natural resources of Nigeria and to formulate national policy for national and water resources conservation (Cap 286, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990).

- **The Merchant Shipping Act:**

This is for the consolidation and amendment of laws relating to merchant shipping and other relating matters (Cap 224, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990).

- **The Oil in Navigable Water Act:**

This Act provides for the implementation and of the international convention for prevention of pollution of the sea with oil and remedies against such pollution it occurs. It prohibits water pollution by oil spillage (Cap 337, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990).

- **The Federation Environmental Protection Agency Act:**

This Act states that no federal, state, local government or any authority has the right to perform any duty or functions that may affect the environment without carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment including water projects. FEPA

has also made several regulations to regulate the environment (Act No 59of 1992, Laws of Federation of Nigeria, 2004).

- **Petroleum Act:**

The Act provides for the exploration of petroleum from territorial waters and continental shelf of Nigeria and vests the ownership of all on and off shore derivable on the Federal Government of Nigeria (Cap 350, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990).

- **The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Decree, No 86 of 1992:**

This decree seeks to protect the physical and aquatic environment of Nigeria (EIA Act, LFN, 2004)

APPENDIX 2
QUESTION GUIDE

SECTION A: BIO DATA

i. Place of Interview

ii. Name of Respondent

iii. Age/Sex

iv. Designation

SECTION B: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

- Are there departments or units in the study area, if yes, Please name them?
- Who manages this beach or which body is in charge of the operations and activities in the beach?
- How many are your staff?

SECTION C: OPERATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

- What caliber of people do you recruit, are they professionals and please tell me the strategies or means of employing them?
- From where do you recruit your staff?
- What qualifications are required to work in the units in the establishment?
- Can you explain the functions/activities of the staff in each unit?
- Do you engage the services of contract staff (Yes/No)?
- Can you give me the idea of your staff strength?
- Are your workers paid based on commission, wage, salary or agreement; are they satisfied?
- What is the time for the opening and closing of the beach resort to the public and your time schedules?
- Is there any bias regarding the employment of your workers in terms of gender or state of origin?
- Do the workers have fringe benefits, if yes, what are the impact on the workersô performances?
- Are there other means of motivating your staff apart from the normal salaries?
- What is the code of conduct/ethics guiding the staff behaviours?

- In what ways does the beach improve the standard of services at the beach resort?

SECTION D: STAFF/VISITOR RELATIONSHIP

- Can you estimate the number of tourists (both domestic and international) you receive per week and from which locations and patronage?
- How do you publicize the beach to the public?
- Attitude of your staff to customers/visitors. Do you have a good relationship with the customers/visitors especially the foreigners?
- What are the levels of participation by the foreigners?
- Are the indigenes involved in the tourism activities there?
- How do you preserve and maintain the beach and other attractions within the area?
- Could you please explain the activities done in the beach?
- When is your peak period and slack periods of receiving visitors?
- Do you have incentives for your customers?
- Does climatic change affects the activities done in the beach, please explain how and why?
- Does it increase or decrease the number of visitors in that area.

SECTION D: TOURISM

- Have you heard of Tourism, if yes, do you have any relationship with any tourism organization and please name them?
- What organization is the place affiliated to?
- What is your relationship with Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) or State Tourism Board?
- What help does your establishment render for tourism development in Nigeria?
- How has tourism impacted on the host community?

SECTION E: PROBLEMS AND PROPECTS

- Are there problems encountered in the management of the attractions in the study area?
- How do you intend solving them?
- How bright is the future of the beach resort as well as other attractions around the beach?

ACRONYMS

VFR- Visiting Friends and Relations

UNWTO- United Nations World Tourism Organization

GDP- Gross Domestic Product

WTO- World Tourism Organization

GNP- Gross National Product

CZMA- Coastal Zone Management Act
EEA- European Environment Agency

EU- European Union

HRM- His Royal Majesty

NTDC -Nigeria Tourism Development Corporation

ATA - African Travel Association

CLTC- Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre

EIA -E nvironmental Impact Assessment

SEA- Strategic Environmental Assessment

BCA- Beach Control Authority

Co_{2-} Carbon dioxide

FEE- Foundation for Environmental Education

SWOT Analysis - Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat