

## **A Holistic Approach to Beach Development in Badagry Local Government in Nigeria: A Case of Whispering Palm Beach Resort**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study was carried out to investigate the issues surrounding the planning and management strategies adopted in Badagry Local government Area for coastal tourism development, with a view to recommending appropriate sustainable measures that will facilitate effective coastal zone development. This work was based on primary data and supported by secondary data. The primary data were collected during field investigation in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State with the aid of questionnaire and interview methods. The secondary data were obtained from both official sources (government agencies) and non-official sources (libraries, the internet and newspapers), to include, population statistics, tourist inflow, etc. In this research, both in-depth interviews and informal interviews were conducted amidst staff of tourism related institutions, such as, hotels, beach development offices, tourism boards and agencies to investigate the different impacts of coastal tourism in Badagry, opinions of tourists and agencies (stakeholders) and the need for proper planning and management. As the sample size of this study is large, the questionnaires were specifically used to gather views from a large number of tourists regarding beaches and coastal zones in Badagry. In order to effectively assess the impact of tourism activity management on the stakeholders, the likert scale pre-coded responses were included in the questionnaire. A total of 100 copies of the survey questionnaire were administered within the Badagry community among host members, tourists, the hospitality

related outfits, government and private agencies operating within the area. Data from the questionnaire were analysed by various statistical tools in the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS Version 20.0, 2011). Data were further analysed using correlation analysis and the one-way ANOVA. The study found that, there is significant relationship between coastal tourism management and tourism planning at Whispering palm. It, also, found a positive correlation with all the independent variables. This reveals that any possible change in socio-economic factors will lead to development of the local community. The study concluded that, any increase in the economic wellbeing of individuals in the community or any significant social change through tourism activities will directly have positive influence on local community development. The study recommended sustainable coastal zone management and planning; provision and implementation of policies and plans for sustainable tourism; effective governance structures and relationships; sustaining coastal tourism development through Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); and supporting host community livelihood through coastal zone products.

Keywords: Beach Development, Sustainable Tourism, Environmental Impact Assessment

## INTRODUCTION

Africa has a meaningful share in the growing international tourism trade in terms of both tourist's arrival and departure. The importance of Nigeria's tourism industry lies in its tourism resources generating foreign exchange (UNWTO, 2011). One of the main factors behind the success of Nigerian tourism is the natural beauty. The country is located along the South Atlantic Ocean and it is blessed with a wide range of water resources. Being a coastal country, it has a wide range of beaches and other marine beauties. Up to the 18th century, the coastal area had been a mere landscape,

where religious presence and socio-cultural values had not encouraged the area to be known as a leisure site. Nigeria is also rich in handicrafts and sculptures, historical monuments, arts, sports, places of beauty, socio-cultural events, parks, museums, relaxation sites, waterfalls, resorts, hotels and other accommodation facilities among others. It also has abundant cultural and historical heritage which is one of the critical factors for developing rural and urban tourism in the country.

There are different types of tourism; one of the most is coastal tourism. It is based on a unique resource combination at the

interface of land and sea offering amenities such as water, beaches, scenic beauty, rich terrestrial and marine biodiversity, diversified cultural and historic heritage, healthy food and, usually, good infrastructure. It includes a diversity of activities that take place in both coastal zones and coastal waters, which involve the development of tourism capacities (hotels, resorts, second homes, restaurants, etc.) and support infrastructure (ports, marinas, fishing and diving shops, and other facilities, like outdoor sittings).

Coastal tourism is the largest segment of global leisure tourism, with much tourism development concentrated along coastlines for the past 60 years (Hall, 2001; Honey and Krantz, 2007; UNEP, 2009; Jones and Phillips, 2011). Coastal tourism is founded on the unique resource combination at the interface of land and sea, with high demand amenities including beaches, rich marine and terrestrial biodiversity, and scenic beauty (UNEP, 2009). Coastal tourism embraces a range of activities that take place within the coastal zone and offshore coastal waters, including recreational boating/sailing, coast-and marine-based ecotourism, cruises, swimming, beachcombing/walking, surfing, recreational fishing, snorkeling and diving (Hall,

2001). It's true that the coastal tourism may result in increase in employment opportunities and that can be an economic benefit, even attracting job seekers from outside the local community. But in lean seasons and other tourism crisis, can see mass scale unemployment leading to social consequences (UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, 2006).

During tourism development, the supply and demand concept will force the cost of basic products and services and real estate to increase, rendering them inaccessible to the local population, resulting into an increase in the cost of living (UNEP Division of Technology, Industry, and Economics, 2006). Influx of tourists can always alter the traditional culture of the local community to render vulnerable changes, posing risk to the loss of a community's structure and indigenous identity, intra-community conflicts between generations, genders, races, and classes, and can make local resources inaccessible to the native population (UN Atlas of the Oceans, 2004). The growth of tourism in coastal areas has reached its peak in recent decades. The economic importance of coastal tourism is unquestionable, although, there is no analysis forecasting what would be the

direct share of coastal tourism in the tourism sector, or its likely contribution to the economy as a whole. Since coastal tourism is a common type of tourism in Nigeria, it is therefore apt to examine the current situation in a holistic manner.

Nigeria is endowed with water resources, but these resources still pose problems in the region. Some of the problems of the country's coastal areas are water pollution which includes water contamination, toxic substances, oil spills, air pollution and sewage pollution (Okeke, 2003). Nigeria is a coastal country where coastal tourism is very popular. The government of coastal states like Rivers, Delta and Lagos encourage the private sector to co-participate in tourism development. Since 1987 when the Lagos State Tourism Policy was formulated, emphasis has been on Coastal tourism development. Indeed, the policy specifically identified Tourism Zones all of which are along the coast.

Water resource is certainly degraded qualitatively by pollution and quantity wise through over withdrawal and abuse. Often, the local sewage infrastructure has no such capacity to bear with the tourist population, particularly during the peak season for the tourists, and on the other hand it is also directly affected by cruise tourism

producing an increased amount of waste and other pollutants (Burke *et al.*, 2001; UN Atlas of the Oceans, 2004). Other major environment issues, aside pollution are land degradation and land-use change, which results in habitat and biodiversity loss, directly from the construction of tourist facilities and infrastructure through the clearing of mangroves, wetlands, and beaches, and the extraction of building materials (UN Atlas of the Oceans, 2004) or due to increased intrusion in the sensitive coastal ecology.

It is important to note that in case of beach or shoreline tourism development, like construction of ports and resorts on the beach, the destruction of natural barriers and changes to sediment flow patterns, accentuates coastal erosion (UN Atlas of the Oceans, 2004). Unregulated and uncontrolled tourism development, especially coastal tourism activities along and within the coastal environment is always primarily responsible for the destruction of aesthetic value of physical beauty of the coast (Burke *et al.*, 2001; Gössling, 2002; UN Atlas of the Oceans, 2004).

The study area, (Badagry Local Government Area) being part of Lagos, former capital city of Nigeria, has attracted millions of people the area of business, leisure and other

purposes. This resulted in the coastline being over-congested during the holidays, and important festivals like the Black Heritage Festival etc. The infrastructural facilities such as good road network and parking spaces are not enough to meet the demand of the coastal region. This research work therefore, will examine the issues surrounding the planning and management strategies adopted in Badagry Local government Area for coastal tourism development, with a view to recommending appropriate sustainable measures that will facilitate effective coastal zone development. The following hypotheses were tested in the course of this research:

- H<sub>01</sub>: There is no relationship between status of physical planning and the management of coastal tourism development in the study area.
- H<sub>02</sub>: There is no significant relationship between the status of physical planning and the management of coastal tourism development in the beaches.

### **The Study Area: Badagry**

The ancient and rusty town of Badagry, formerly a slave port, is evolving into vibrant commercial centre, reports

Chukwubuike Oguh (This day Live, 2011). Many people in Nigeria and around the world know Badagry town in Lagos State as a slave port through which slaves from West Africa were transported to the Americas and the Caribbean. But, in recent times, especially with the planned development of the town into a tourism and recreational center by the Lagos State Government, the fishing and agricultural town is fast growing into a commercial and residential area. Though the 2006 national census estimated the population of Badagry to be about 241,000 people, but the Lagos State Bureau of Statistics survey revealed a figure far above this (380,420) as seen on table 1.1. Much more people today now call Badagry home, the countless number of buses and saloon cars at Mile 2, Lagos moving people through the hour-long journey to Badagry is a testament to this fact.

Badagry is known to be at a distant location on the outskirts of Lagos. Some even doubt its association with the largest city in terms of origin. This ancient town of Badagry was founded around 1425 A.D. Before its existence, people lived along the Coast of Gberefu and this area later gave birth to the town of Badagry. It is the second largest commercial town in Lagos State, located an

hour from Lagos and half-hour from the Republic of Benin. The town of Badagry is bordered on the south by the Gulf of Guinea and surrounded by creeks, islands and a lake. The ancient town served mainly the Oyo Empire, which comprised Yoruba and Ogu people.

Badagry is an historic city which grew in response to the three independent slave activities in Nigeria. Today, the Aworis and Eguns are mainly the people who reside in Badagry as well as in Ogun State in Nigeria and in the neighbouring Republic of Benin. The name originated from the fact that the people of Badagry's means of livelihood are farming, fishing and salt making due to the availability of trees and presence of ocean water respectively. The natives believed that Badagry was founded by a famous farmer called Agbedeh who maintained a farm which became popular it was named after him. The word *Greme* meant farm in *Ogu* language and a visit to Agbedeh's farm brought about the word and *Agbedegreme* and its usage meaning Agbedeh's farm. It was then coined to *Agbadagari* by the Yoruba inhabitants and later corrupted to Badagry by the European slave merchants before the end of the seventeenth century.

### **The Whispering Palm Beach**

Whispering Palms is a conference resort centre occupying about 3.24 hectares of land located in Iworo, Badagry LGA. The resort lies on the Lagoon and typifies the beauty of the area's cool Atlantic breeze, silica sands, palm trees and chirping birds.

It was discreetly sectionalized with children playing ground and recreational facilities for children. Section for bar and restaurant were provided and effectively staffed. Attractive guest houses of different status are also available, while another area beside the lagoon is separated to accommodate interested tourist who likes to play with plastic paddle canoe. The whole sites are full of trees which form different sections of canopies to make the area very attractive and cool to relax (Plate 1.3). In terms of security, Whispering Palm is secured with security men and other security targets to protect lives and properties. Settlements in the site area include; Epe, Iworo, Ajido, Mike, Ilado and Aradagun.

Whispering Palms offers ecological, beach and aquatic tourism where tourists can view some of the exotic animals and birds in its mini zoo. Sun and sand, a host of colorful beach umbrellas dot the beach front. The outdoor setting and relaxation arena is very appealing and beautiful. Beach huts, numerous mini gardens that host various

Nigerian carvings and artworks, including bronze heads of various Yoruba deities dot the landscape of the resort. Hotel accommodation at Whispering Palms ranges from luxury to simple but very nice and clean rooms. The landscape of the resort was beautifully designed with lush vegetation everywhere and largely dominated by palm trees. The resort has lots of seating along the water's edge, a swimming pool and a zoo with monkeys, crocodiles, turtles and

peacocks. The road within the resort looks fascinating as it lined with palms kernel residue. The entire environment is quiet with stunning ambience and a contrast to the maddening crowd and noise of the busy Lagos metropolis. On offer also is a choice of cuisine from Nigeria to Continental- with exotic dishes like coconut shrimps, Spanish paella, Cantonese chicken, Ogbono spiced with Ugu and bitter leaf etc.



**Plate 1: The Whispering Palms Beach**

Source: Reconnaissance Survey, 2019

### **The Coast and Growth of Coastal Tourism**

The coast is a distinct feature of the earth where land, sea and air meet (Carter, 1988). It can be defined as a strip of land of indefinite width (may be several kilometers)

that extends from the shoreline to the first major change in terrain features. About two-thirds of the world's population lives within 400km of the coast (Hinrichsen, 1998). Humans are highly dependent on coastal resources (Harvey and Caton, 2003)

and consequently settlements, food production, communications, tourism and recreation are concentrated there (Smith and Nicholls, 2003). Coastal uses largely fall into four categories: resource exploitation (including fisheries, forestry, gas and oil and mining); infrastructure (including transportation, ports, harbours and shoreline protection works); tourism and recreation, and the conservation and protection of biodiversity (Kay and Alder, 2005). Many human activities continuously influence or even change the physical environment of the coasts. The coast is subject to a range of increasing human pressures from urban development and waste disposal to recreational activities (Harvey and Caton, 2003).

The coast is a major tourist destination, and tourism is an important driver for coastal changes nowadays. The concept of coastal tourism embraces the full range of tourism, leisure and recreational activities that take place in the coast and offshore coastal waters (Hall and Page, 2006). These include the development of accommodation, restaurants, food industry, second homes in the coast, infrastructure supporting coastal development as well as tourism activities such as recreational boating, coast- and marine-based ecotourism, cruises,

swimming, recreational fishing, snorkeling and diving (Hall and Page, 2006). Travelling for leisure has a history dating back to about 4,000 B.C. with the invention of money and the development of trade (Goeldner and Ritchie, 2003). The height of early tourism was reached during the Roman era (31 B.C. to 1500s) (Hudman and Jackson, 1994). In the late 1800s and early 1900s, modern tourism such as seaside and mountain resorts became fashionable places for the wealthy (Hudman and Jackson, 1994) while in the second half of the nineteenth century large-scale seaside resorts sprouted in many locations as recreation in the coastal zone (Nordstrom, 2000). Nowadays, mass tourism is deeply embedded in normal life. There are many different forms of mass tourism, but the most common are still sunshine/seaside tourism and winter sports tourism (Shaw and Williams, 2002).

## **METHODOLOGY**

This work was based on primary data and supported by secondary data. The primary data were collected during field investigation in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State with the aid of questionnaire and interview methods. The secondary data were obtained from both official sources (government agencies) and



non-official sources (libraries, the internet and newspapers), to include, population statistics, tourist inflow, etc. Data from these sources were integrated as necessary. There are many data collection methods and while each method has strengths and weaknesses, there is no one “best” survey method. In this case, the best approach to research is a combination of methods (Ronald and Johnny, 2005). Both secondary data and primary data were applied in this research while interview and questionnaire surveys were used to collect data.

The primary sources of data collection include, interviews, questionnaire administration and reconnaissance survey. Interviews have been described as “conversations with a purpose” (Cloke *et al.*, 2004). Its purpose is to “give an authentic insight into people’s experiences” (Silverman, 1993 quoted in Cloke *et al.*, 2004). In this research, both in-depth interviews and informal interviews were conducted amidst staff of tourism related institutions, such as, hotels, beach development offices, tourism boards and agencies etc to investigate the different impacts of coastal tourism in Badagry, opinions of tourists and agencies (stakeholders) and the need for proper

planning and management.

The questionnaire survey is the most efficient and effective tool for collecting population-based information. It is a tool for gathering information that is not available from published sources (McLafferty, 2003). It can gather information from large samples, especially large and diverse populations, where face to face interviews are impossible; it can also incorporate both open and close-ended questions (Parfitt, 1997; McLafferty, 2003).

As the sample size of this study is large, the questionnaires were specifically used to gather views from a large number of tourists regarding beaches and coastal zones in Badagry. The questionnaire was also used as a tool to gather public and tourist opinions on issues bothering on the planning and management of the coastal zones. In order to effectively assess the impact of tourism activity management on the stakeholders, the likert scale pre-coded responses were included in the questionnaire. This allows individual to express how much they agree or support a particular settlement or activity. This method also ascribes quantitative value to quantitative data to make it amendable to statistical analysis. A total of 100 copies of the survey questionnaire were administered

within the Badagry community among host members, tourists, the hospitality related outfits, government and private agencies operating within the area.

This research also utilized a mix of purposive and convenience sampling in order to conveniently administer questionnaire to tourist visit the beaches. Purposive sampling was used to specifically target tourists visiting the Coastal region, (study area), especially as they arrive at the beach. Data from the questionnaire were analysed by various statistical tools in the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSSVersion 20.0, 2011). For the survey on tourists at the beaches, the popular tourist activities was further analysed using several statistical procedures. To test for relationships between two sets of observation, and to measure the amount of similarity and variations, correlation analysis was applied. It was also applied to determine if these tourists with different demographics background have different responses for the facilities and service of the beaches, hotels and restaurants. The one-way ANOVA was also used to test for differences among three or more independent groups, as applicable in the type of data gathered and the hypothesis to be tested.

## RESULT OF DATA ANALYSIS FOR WHISPERING PALM RESORT

### Gender Distribution of Respondents

The study on gender distribution of respondents in Whispering Palm Beach Resort revealed that, majority (56%) of the respondents were male while 44% were female. This implies that more male visits the Whispering Palm Beach and engages more in coastal tourism activities compared with their female counterparts. It is also important to note that male visitors were seen alone and relaxing at the beach, but most of the female tourists came to the beach in company of their male friends, relatives and husband.

Data on age of respondents indicates that majority (56%) of the respondents was less than 30years of age, while 26% were between 31-40 years of age. This result implies that majority of the respondents fall below 40years of age. Further revelation from the data shows that people from 40years and above seldom visit or engage in coastal tourism activities, especially the active coastal tourism activities like, swimming, fishing, boating and surfing.

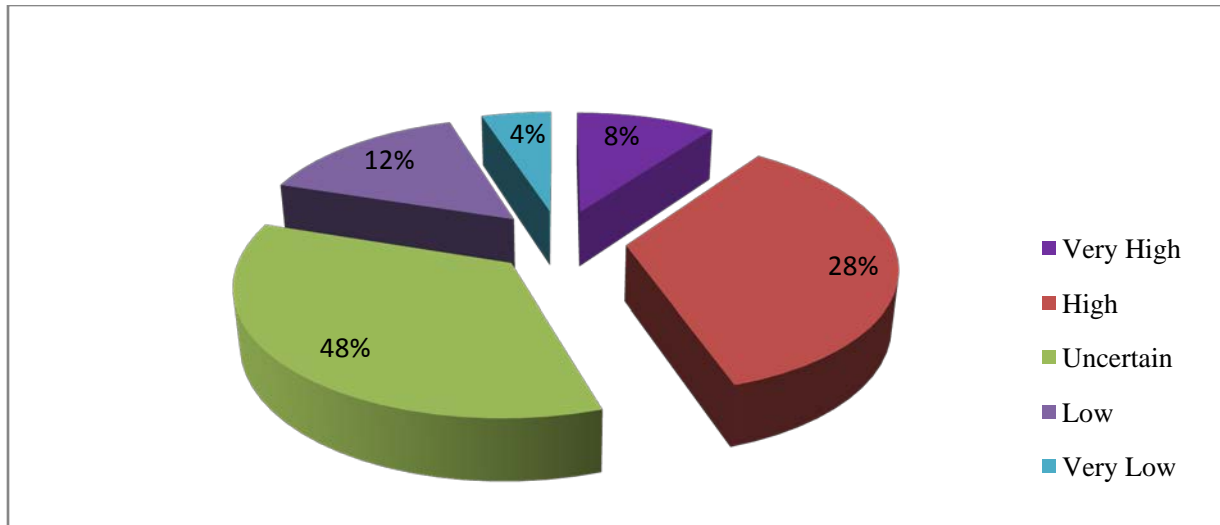
The data on income distribution of respondents as shown on table 4.25 revealed that majority (80%) of the tourists earn

more than ₦100,000 income per month, 6% earn between ₦10,000 – ₦50,000 per month while 14% of the respondents earned less than ₦10,000 per month. The result further revealed that many of the respondents can be grouped under the high and average income earners in relation to the civil service minimum wages rating. The implication is that many of the tourists are economically buoyant to pay for the cost of transportation to the beach, gate charges (which is ₦1,000 per head) and other entertainment expenses within the beach resort, such as accommodation, which cost between ₦3,500.00 (for Hostel Accommodation) and ₦35,000.00 (Executive Suite) per night.

The data education level of respondents shows that 58% of the respondents are graduates of Higher Institutions, 20% had Secondary school certificate, while 14% had no formal education. 8% had primary school

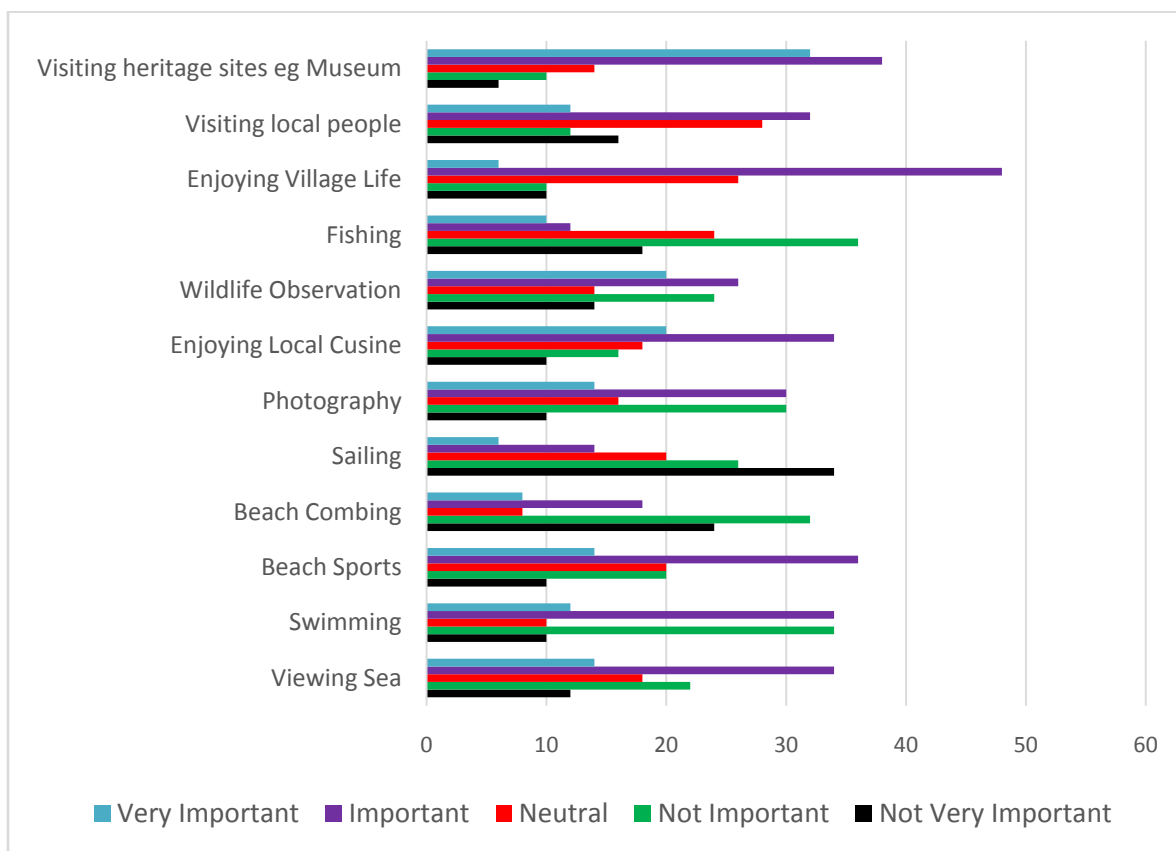
and secondary school certificates. The result implies that all respondents were literate which has facilitated easy response to questions asked during the survey. Though some of the tourists or respondents do not have formal education, all the respondents were aware of the benefits of relaxation after a hectic day work.

Data collected on residents of respondents revealed that a greater percentage of the tourists (52%) visit the Whispering Palm Beach Resort from within Lagos, 16% were came from within Badagry area 18% came from outside Lagos, and only 14% claimed they reside outside Nigeria. This result implies that the beach resort do attracts foreigner visitors/tourists in good number to the study area. This may be as a result of the availability of standard coastal tourism facilities within the resort vis-à-vis the management and maintenance culture of the resort.



**Fig 1: Perceived Quality of Transportation to the Coastal Area**

Source: Field Survey, 2019



**Fig 2: Beach Activities and Participation Priority**

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Figure 2 shows that 34% of the respondents are not interested in the sea viewing while 52% of the respondents admitted that beach viewing is important for recreational or leisure activities within the beach. 46% love swimming activities, while 44% of them showed no interest, many of the respondents in this cadre confessed their phobia for water. Majority (50%) of the respondents engages in sport tourism, 26% are more interested in beach combing and just 20% showed their interest or love for sailing

activities. It was also observed from the result that 54% of the respondents are interested in local cuisine, while others (26%) are more interested in observing wildlife activities. Finally the distribution chart also revealed that 70% of the respondents showed interest in visiting heritage site e.g. museum and other historic sites, while few of them see such site as being boring to their social life. This is clearly represented graphically in figure 4.20.

**Table 1: Assessment of Beach Management and Tourism Activities**

S/N	Statement	% Strongly Disagree	% Disagree	% Neutral	% Agree	% Strongly Agree
1	Sea water temperature suitable for swimming	2	4	34	46	14
2	Litter is commonly seen on sea water	2	20	32	34	12
3	Oil from fishing boats is seen on the sea water	12	26	36	16	8
4	No dangerous rocks in the sea	8	20	28	32	12
5	The sandy beach clean enough to lie on	0	34	24	28	14
6	Waste water is discharged into the sea	34	32	12	20	2
7	Beach is dirtied by sea grasses	10	32	30	22	6
8	The beach is dirtied mainly by the litter	16	40	24	16	4
9	The beach material does not hurt the feet	4	28	30	20	18
10	There is pollution from vehicles	4	18	32	26	20
11	The air on the beach is fresh	0	4	32	38	24
12	The vegetation on the dune is not trampled by tourists	4	14	42	32	8
13	The beach is crowded	0	8	14	44	34

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The data on table 1 indicated that majority (46%) of the respondents are of the opinion that sea water temperature during the day is suitable for swimming as compared to (2%) of the respondents who strongly disagreed. This data further revealed that many of the respondents admitted that (46%) surface litter is commonly seen on the sea water, which some (22%) disagreed. Further revelation from the survey shows that oil from fishing boats is commonly seen on the sea water, while is physically noticed when swimming. Majority of the respondents also agreed that the beach environment is constantly maintained and facilities provided are well managed. The distribution chart (figure 3) also shows that (66%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that waste water is discharged into the sea from the host community as they argued that there are no physical sewage or unchanelled linked

drains with the beach. 32% of the respondents disagree that the beach is dirtied mainly by sea grasses, while 22% of the respondents supported the fact that dirt mainly accumulates from the sea grasses and trees around the beach environment. Pollution from vehicles was also a major concern to the tourists as many of them are of the opinion that smokes and other pollution from vehicles constantly pollutes the natural air within the beach environments. Dirts from vegetation cover and shrubs especially the dried and withered weeds are also considered as major pollutants, especially when they find their way to the water surface and sea shores.

### RESULT OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING

$H_{01}$ : Examine the status and standard of physical planning and management of coastal tourism development in Badagry.

#### F-Test Two-Sample for Variances

	Coastal Tourism Management	Tourism Planning
Mean	28.54	27.38
Variance	57.26	31.08
Observations	100	100
df	99	99
F	1.84	
P(F<=f) one-tail	0.001	
F Critical one-tail	1.39	

Source: Underlying Data from Field Survey, 2016

The table above revealed that, the mean scores of coastal tourism management is 28.54 and the tourism planning is 27.38. Also the variable for the coastal tourism management  $\delta^2_1 = 57.26$  while the Tourism planning  $\delta^2_2 = 31.08$ . The difference between the means of the group shows that the coastal planning variable performed better than those of coastal tourism management in the beach. A matched of F-test was run to see if there is no significant relationship between coastal tourism management and tourism planning in Badagry the  $F_{cal} = 1.84$  thus value is

compared to the value of  $F_{critical} = 1.39$  based on  $\alpha = 0.05$  and degree of freedom at 99. Since the value of  $F_{cal} > (F_{crit})$  the null hypothesis is hereby rejected and accept the alternative hypothesis. We hereby conclude that there is significant relationship between coastal tourism management and tourism planning at Whispering palm.

### Hypothesis Two

$H_{02}$ : There is no correlation between the level of socio-economic characteristics and the contribution of coastal tourism to host community development.

### Bivariate correlation matrix of all the variables

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Household income</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Education background</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Local Community Development</i>
<i>gender</i>	1						
<i>age</i>	0.76	1					
<i>Household income</i>	0.40	0.30	1				
<i>education</i>	0.60	0.49	0.89	1			
<i>Education background</i>	0.80	0.75	0.63	0.85	1		
<i>occupation</i>	0.90	0.80	0.51	0.78	0.92	1	
<i>Local Community Development</i>	0.60	0.45	0.52	0.60	0.59	0.58	1

Source: Underlying Data from Field Survey, 2016

The Bivariate correlation matrix shows the correlation co-efficient matrix for the six

variables considered with 0.05 of significance. This results show positive

correlation with all the independent variables. This reveals that any possible change in socio-economic factors will lead to development of the local community.

The implication of this result is that any increase in the economic wellbeing of individuals in the community or any significant social change through tourism activities will directly have positive influence on local community development.

### **DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

The coastal environment including coastal tourism within Badagry Local Government has developed since the era of slave trade in Nigeria. Many issues have emerged from the study that threatens future development of coastal tourism development in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State. For instance, overused coastal resource and unused coastal resources exist together; tourism planning and government regulations are generally lacking; multiple coastal resource use conflicts among different sectors are serious, such as the conflicts between different land users and other coastal resort resources, exist due to lack of cooperation and communication gap among the stakeholders-government, private agencies and the tourists.

All the coastal tourism stakeholders were established in the traditional political and economic systems with each of them working within the same environment. Institutional responsibilities are not clear-cut. The government agencies are less concerned about the proper and quality development of the coastal resources and coastal environmental management, but dwell more on revenue generation from the developments. The shortcomings have in a large extent encouraged the privately owned coastal resorts to operate with fear of the law.

The coordination of the coastal zones from Lagos State Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture to the local government is not effective. Although the State Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture is regarded as a powerful administrative agency to look after the state's coastal environment and its affairs, among other things, there have been no meaningful or noticeable impacts of effective coordination, monitoring and management of these coastal zones in Badagry Local Government. The lack of an effective and organized management mechanism have restricted implementation of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) in the study area.



Effective tourism planning in the study is not visible in many of the beach development as beaches grows and develop in haphazard manner, while management of same becomes practically ineffective. The common people have no chance to participate in decision making and planning of coastal tourism development activities planning because the policy made seldom involve them. In addition, the current expert-oriented planning teams are short of experts with multi-disciplinary background. Furthermore, a gap still exists between planning and implementation of coastal tourism development in the study area.

The Tourism Laws as provided in the Nigeria Tourism Master Plan which is supposed to be a guide to tourism development in Nigeria is still not fully implemented as the final draft is still under review. The Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) charged with the responsibility of developing, monitoring and promoting tourism related development in Nigeria has not been able to perform effectively due to factors like political, cultural and financial.

Another major findings as stated in the objectives of this research work is to identify existing and potential tourism sites within the study area.

## CONCLUSION

The research has demonstrated the need for responsible and sustainable coastal tourism development, planning and management in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State. This also requires a coherent tourism policy framework to guide and drive action and appropriate bodies to see that the policies are implemented. To strengthen policy frameworks for sustainable coastal tourism, it should be ensured that development policies accurately identify the role of sustainable tourism and that sustainability aims are mainstreamed in updated tourism policies. Similarly, coastal tourism opportunities and challenges should be clarified in national tourism policies and strategies. Specific emphasis needs to be placed on destination-level sustainable tourism planning and action, and wider policies and legislation needs to be pursued to support transparent land use planning and tourism development processes.

One of the primary requirements for effective structures for sustainable planning and management of coastal tourism is the real participatory engagement of different stakeholder interests at all levels, while clarifying roles and responsibilities and ensuring sufficient capacity to deliver. Strong liaison and coordination should be

maintained between government ministries, departments and agencies on tourism and environment issues, and the private sector should be encouraged to engage with sustainability, for example through public-private coordination bodies. The development and operation of multi-stakeholder destination management bodies can be seen as a key to effective sustainable tourism governance and management at destination level.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLANNING IMPLICATIONS**

The following recommendations are made with a view to achieve sustainable coastal tourism in Badagry Local Government Area in particular and Nigeria in general.

### **i. Sustainable Coastal Zone Management And Planning**

This research work is recommending the adoption of Sustainable Coastal Zone Management and Planning (SCZMP) in the planning and management of Coastal Zones and Beaches within the study area and across Nigeria for optional use of coastal resources endowments and their sustainability for the benefit of all tourism stakeholders. The model was design according to the principle of citizen participation, Stakeholders approach theory,

System Theory and Motivation Theory.

The SCZMP model will assist destination managers to identify appropriate coastal resource location, best use and strategic development and management options that will increase the community adaption and total acceptance of the project that affects both the community members and the management agencies through full and active involvements of all stakeholders.

### **ii. Provision and Implementation of Policies and Plans for Sustainable Tourism**

A common emphasis in the development of policies is placed on good governance. This research work is suggesting a strict implementation of existing Tourism Development Policy and plans to guide and control the development of tourism related activities in Badagry Local Government. A positive relationship between the public and private sectors is universally underlined. In many of the countries, there is an emphasis on community engagement in governance and for business expansion to bring opportunities for local people. More formally, the policies are often made to provide a basis for decentralization programmes, placing more power and responsibility in the hands of local government, with recognition of a parallel

need for institutional strengthening and capacity building. The full implementation of tourism policy and plan will further empower the Local Government areas and also encourage the Local Community (host community) to jointly develop and manage coastal tourism activities in the study area.

The provision and implementation of physical development plans in form of master plan, structure plan and or layout plan is also recommended as a compulsory activity during the development of any coastal tourism destination. Such plan will be subjected to approval criteria by appropriate units of the Ministry of Land and Housing and Urban and Regional Planning for approval before the commencement of such project.

### **iii. Effective Governance Structures and Relationships**

All the coastal zones, both government and privately established in Lagos State are under the Ministry of Tourism Arts and Culture, Ikeja, Lagos. It was discovered that Badagry Local Government Council has no department in charge of tourism development monitoring within the Local Government Area. It is therefore essential to suggest the establishment of effective coastal tourism management structure for delivering and

managing sustainable tourism at the Local Government level. This is very important for the sustainability of the tourism development in terms of tackling issues of planning, development, control, enterprise engagement and community benefit, especially at the grass root level.

### **iv. Sustaining Coastal Tourism Development through EIA**

The extent, size, nature and location of new tourism development on the coast has a fundamental effect on the impact of the sector on coastal environments and communities. Selecting and using management tools effectively to influence development is of utmost importance to the Sustainability of Coastal Zone Management and Planning Model (SCZMP) as proposed in figure 6.1. All the key Environmental protection laws in Nigeria stipulated that any development which is likely to have a significant environmental impact should be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Consequently, undertaking an EIA of any coastal tourism development and other major developments within the coastal environment will not only protect the coastal environment but also ensure the sustainability of coastal tourism in such destination.

### **i. Supporting Host Community Livelihood through Coastal Zone Products**

A key requirement for sustainable coastal tourism is for the local communities along the coast to gain benefit from the industry, thereby helping to alleviate poverty, improving livelihoods and encouraging better management and conservation practices by the communities.

Some of the coastal areas are low lying and relatively fertile, with established subsistence agriculture. In order to strengthen the social and economic opportunities and benefits of the local people, this research work recommends the exploration of coastal tourism related businesses (including agriculture) for both local and international markets. This will not only enhance the economic wellbeing of the members of the host communities but will further boost trade and communication within the tourism sector.

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