

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROVISION OF
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE
GREATER-JOS, PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA**

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**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROVISION OF
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE
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by

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

- A X and Y coordinates
- B $KNN [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]^T$
- C Euclidean distance is used, which is denoted by $d(\cdot, \cdot)$.
- D PLS regression coefficient

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DPC	Distributed Power Control
GIS	Geographic Information System
LCPA	Least Cost Path Analysis
EAM	Equity Analysis Model
VIAs	Visual Impact Assessments
KOP	Key Observation Points
LAM	Landscape Assessment Model
FIS	Facilities Information Systems
CES	Cultural Ecosystem Services
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
SNN	Shared-Nearest-Neighbour
CSR	Complete Spatial Randomness
KNN	K nearest neighbour
PLS-SEM	Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Model
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
JMDB	Jos Metropolitan Development Board
PSMLSTP	Plateau State Ministry of Lands Survey and Town Planning
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor

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**PENILAIAN TERHADAP PENYEDIAAN KEMUDAHAN REKREASI
DI GREATER-JOS, PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA**

ABSTRAK

Penyediaan ruang rekreasi sangat kritikal, di mana ia menjadi perkhidmatan penting yang mempengaruhi kesejahteraan penduduk dan pembangunan masyarakat. Penyediaan tersebut adalah aktiviti yang menuntut pendekatan yang dipimpin oleh hati nurani; dengan mengatasi masalah yang kurang menyenangkan dalam melaksanakan polisi, tidak dapat diakses, penyediaan kemudahan yang tidak sesuai dan prestasi pihak berkepentingan. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menilai penyediaan kemudahan rekreasi di Greater-Jos. Greater-Jos terdiri dari dua bahagian daripada empat Kawasan Kerajaan Tempatan yang lain, di Plateau State, bahagian Utara Tengah Nigeria dengan populasi dianggarkan 1.5 juta. Keberkesanan pelaksanaan polisi ditentukan berdasarkan aspek aksesibiliti, kesesuaian, dan prestasi pihak berkepentingan dalam penyediaan kemudahan rekreasi. Penyelidikan kaedah pelbagai diadopsi di mana Sistem Maklumat Geografi (GIS), tinjauan soal selidik dan temu bual dilakukan. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan ArcGIS, pemodelan persamaan struktur separa terkecil (WarpPLS) dan Atlas.ti8. Dengan menggunakan triangulasi, hasil menunjukkan bahawa penyediaan kemudahan rekreasi secara positif mempengaruhi hubungan antara kesesuaian dan keterlibatan pihak berkepentingan. Sebaliknya, penyediaan kemudahan rekreasi memberi kesan negatif terhadap hubungan berkenaan dengan indikator kebolehpapaian. Penemuan ini selanjutnya menunjukkan pengagihan ruang kemudahan rekreasi, yang tersebar secara tidak separa di dalam sepuluh sektor di Greater Jos. Hasil kaitan dengan polisi yang dicadangkan dalam Pelan Induk Greater Jos yang dihasilkan pada tahun 2009, penemuan ini sangat bertentangan. Kajian ini

mengesyorkan agar polisi tersebut dikaji semula dan mempertimbangkan kawasan pembangunan baru yang berkembang pesat serta memerlukan penyediaan kemudahan rekreasi yang komprehensif. Ini akan mendorong kesaksamaan dalam mengakses kemudahan rekreasi, yang akan memberi manfaat kepada kesejahteraan dan perkembangan fizikal penduduk. Kesimpulannya, sangat penting untuk memahami pelbagai kesan hubungan antara penyediaan kemudahan rekreasi dan pembolehubah prestasi untuk membantu agensi kerajaan dan pihak swasta dalam menyediakan kemudahan rekreasi yang lebih baik di masa depan.

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROVISION OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE GREATER-JOS, PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA

ABSTRACT

The spatial provision of recreational facilities is highly critical, being the vital services that affect the wellbeing of residents and community development. The provision is an activity that demands a conscience-led approach; hence overcoming daunting problems of setback in implementing policies, inaccessibility, inappropriate provision of the facility and stakeholders' performance. Therefore, this study is aimed at assessing the provision of recreational facilities in the Greater-Jos. Greater-Jos comprises of two and parts of other four Local Government Areas, in Plateau State, North Central of Nigeria with population estimated at 1.5 million. The effectiveness of policy implementation is determined based on the aspects of accessibility, appropriateness, and performance of stakeholders in the provision of recreational facilities. Multi-method research was adopted where Geographic Information System (GIS), questionnaire survey and interviews were conducted. The data were analysed by using ArcGIS, partial least squares structural equation modelling (WarpPLS) and Atlas.ti8, respectively. By triangulation, the results revealed that the provision of recreational facilities positively affects the relationship between appropriateness and stakeholders' involvement. In contrast, the provision of recreational facilities negatively affects the relationship with regards to accessibility indicators. The findings further show the spatial distribution of the recreational facilities, which are unequally spread within the ten sectors of the Greater Jos. Relating the results to the policy proposed in the Greater Jos Master Plan produced in 2009, the findings are astonishingly conflicting. This study recommends that the policy be reviewed and take

into account new development areas that spring up rapidly and that require the provision of comprehensive recreational facilities. This would promote equity in accessing the recreational facilities, which would benefit the residents' wellbeing and physical development. In conclusion, it is vital to understand the varying effects of the relationship between provision of recreational facilities and variable performance to assist the government agencies and private providers for better provision of recreational facilities in the future.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The unprecedented growth of population in developed and developing countries has led to a great demand for the provision of infrastructure (Stevenson et al., 2016). It is commonly believed that a move towards infrastructural provision is a move towards national development (Baloye & Palamuleni, 2017; Oyesola, 2013). Bhattacharya, Dasgupta, & Sen, (2020) explained that the spread of needed infrastructure and introduction of appropriate technology would markedly improve the economy and social life output. This means that infrastructural development is necessary for improving the living standard of the majority of the nation's populace.

Recreational facilities are significant components of urban infrastructure and they provide many benefits to the residents, but they are either inadequately provided or to greater extent not located in the most desirable places as they should be for the enhancement of lives (Bahrini, Bell, & Mokhtarzadeh, 2017). The need for the facilities to be accessible to everyone and at the desired requirements are fundamental in the design of facilities (Rigolon, Browning, & Jennings, 2018). It is also essential that leisure facilities are available to all people, more so that the facilities enhance quality which is required for attracting visitors to the cities (Jiao et al., 2015). Hence, recreational activity is an important part of human life that is being practice in different ways and formed spontaneously by personal interests and depicting how social the community or society is moulded (Ezeamaka & Oluwole, 2016).

Public interest in recreational activities is said to have improved greatly worldwide, especially the end of the nineteenth century due to increase of free time and society's wellbeing, hence, the cut in working hours. Also considering increase in income with the attendant life style prompt people to spend time and engage in different recreational activities (Reis et al., 2016). Thus, the facility characteristics of recreational areas are important in meeting the needs of individuals, as well as its availability for utmost participation (Zhang & Zhou, 2018).

The thing of concern is ineffective of the provision of facilities which invariably affects recreational activities, occasioned by the neglect by the governments in most cases bedevilled most towns and cities, as well as the general outcry over the poor conditions. It has been established that the responsibility for infrastructure provision lies with various levels of the governments, and the private sector. Government being the leading economy fails as well as the unwillingness or inability of private sectors to supply enough goods and services and at desirable levels (Mwenzwa, 2016; Silva, 2017). Today, recreational facilities are passively observed to be readily available to more people than in the past. In contrast for usage, more people now live in metropolitan areas, whether they are in a developed or developing country (Heagney et al., 2018; Lee et al., 2017).

1.2 Research Background

This research focuses on the provision of recreation facilities which are an aspect of social infrastructure. The adage "all works, and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is true, which invariably necessitated the need for adequate recreational facilities. These facilities are to facilitate cooling off stress, enhance relaxation, and where one can reflect about one's life to ensure a long and healthy life (Akogun, 2011). Knudson,

(1980) in Ezeamaka & Oluwole (2016) define recreation as an activity engaged in by individuals after work, an activity that rejuvenates, recreates and builds an individual anew. It is any sport or game where the participant plays for fun, not for reward and aim to maintain or improve physical ability and skills.

The rapid pace of urbanisation, together with population growth, possess significant challenges to most urban areas in developing countries. Hence, the increasing population and demand for more services, has outpaced the ability of local authorities to provide or extend supportive services that should go hand in hand with urbanisation. Roads, water, electricity, etc., which make the urban system functional and which to some extent, influence the rate and trend of urban development, are lacking or inadequate. These problems are likely to increase, given that little is being done to alleviate the existing crisis (Kronenberg et al., 2020). This tends to affect economic development through shortage of supply of the services and, history has shown that the countries that experienced rapid industrialisation and urbanisation initially had developed infrastructure (Fan et al., 2017).

'Recreation' differs from tourism. Recreation is a leisure activity lasting for a maximum of a 1-day trip that does not involve staying overnight at the facility area, while 'tourism' involves staying overnight. Here is to understand recreational areas as being collectively identified and assess them to have potential importance with regards to delivery (De Valck et al., 2017). Furthermore, recreational activity is influenced by individual characteristics in connection to the location and environmental factors which tends to affect the residents' behaviours in terms of wellness (Plys, 2018). By policy, there should be recreational facilities within the community of residential areas, as well as large scale recreational uses of Designated Open Space. This leads to the

consideration of the principles of location, such as siting new parks within an easy walking distance, visibility and accessibility to the community, and the facilities connected to cheap means of transportation (Bhattacharya et al., 2020; Esmaeilzadeh et al., 2019).

The economic costs of not providing suitable recreational facilities are clear and considered as; the economic and social costs to 'fix' things in the future must continue to be borne by future generations. So, without suitable recreational facilities, it is likely that many suburbs do not achieve anticipated values, where lower values are equal to fewer rates and equal to budget problems and risk of future 'slums' (locational disadvantage). Therefore, engaging in recreational activities contributes not solely to human health, physically and mentally; it also affects the society. Physical exercise reduces stress and by interacting with others in an outdoor environment likewise improves the wellbeing of the society. There are immense evidences connected to recreational services as it influence community life satisfaction, and a high regard to a sustainable city (Heagney et al., 2018; Saputra, Setiawan, & Fattah, 2019).

The Commonwealth facilitates the provision of infrastructure through government business enterprises (GBEs) and agencies, and the creation of framework policies. The Commonwealth is a main source of infrastructure funds for the member states. The institution is progressively influencing facility provision through framework policies being the regulations, legislation, and other factors within which other private sectors make investment decisions. The Commonwealths dealings and Declarations affects the stakeholders' plans for provision of infrastructure (The Common Wealth, 2019).

The provision of facilities' services began during the pre-colonial period. The services rendered by government or non-governmental to enhance the welfare of people. The advent of colonialism brought a new phase in the provision of local services guided by the two principal objectives by the British, the idea of trusteeship and the welfare of the masses. This necessitated Earl Grey in 1840s to advocate the creation of a system of municipal government and to use same to train the inhabitants of dependencies in civil responsibility. Specific social problems brought about new ordinances to combat them (Aderounmu & Oladele, 2019; Sunday, 2013). The support of the missionaries in the provision of infrastructural services were noted. Such activities added to that of the British government. The British government, and the impact of the missionaries became greatly felt in the southern part of the country, especially in the provision of infrastructure/social services. These were all in an attempt to provide the people with basic infrastructure, in other word social services (Udoudo, Udoidem, & Udoidem, 2017).

The concern of ineffective of the provision of facilities due the neglect by the governments in most towns and cities especially over the poor conditions issue, as discussed earlier is a general phenomenon. It is expected that sufficient facilities be provided considering planning standards and also space allocated for the development of recreational facilities in the districts to be backed by planning laws and regulations (Gani, 2018). In this regards the laws instituted by the government. While, Adesogan, (2018) advocated that all concern should equally provide the facilities. This implies that all stakeholders both private and government are expected to be involve in the provision of the recreational facilities.

In developing countries, residents do not engage in recreational activities enough due to time, financial problems, insufficient recreational facilities, social belief, and health problems (Bahrini et al., 2017; Hughey et al., 2016). For instance, the reliability of recreational facility provision is generally poor in Nigeria and the insufficiency of the facilities deters healthy living. Hence, the need for individuals and groups to access better and comfortable places with the adequate facilities that promotes the necessary friendly environment (Amalu et al., 2018). Matthew & Ede, (2018) asserted that one of the most significant factors militating against the infrastructural provision in the country is that it is the sole task of the government, coupled with lack of maintenance culture. The World Bank estimates that invested in infrastructure equal the increase in the gross domestic product (GDP). It was also estimated that the economic cost of poor infrastructure across Africa is being capable of reducing economic growth by 2 per cent per annum. This is especially true in Nigeria, where poor infrastructure has led to the relocation of manufacturing giants (Bartniczak & Raszkowski, 2018; Ubi & Uдах, 2019). Some of the influences of states network (organizations) are the Commonwealth which exercised over infrastructure provision deriving from its constitutional responsibility under section 96 of the constitution to provide financial assistance to the areas of their jurisdiction (Lee & Braham, 2020). One other example is Malaysia, where outdoor recreation research is still lacking because it is new; the residents' perception is odd, and the level of exposure in outdoor recreation is still low (Mansor, Zakariya, & Harun, 2019).

The influence by the international organizations marked and necessitated the challenge that beholds each state as well as the private sectors to see the need for the provision of facilities. In this regard and based on the interest of the author, as well as

the gap created, the research is narrowed to assessing the provision of recreational facilities. Many interrelated factors are responsible for the insufficient provision of the facilities in the developing countries. The factors include insistent economic and political crises, rapid urbanization, inefficient delivery systems, inadequate investment in the sector and bad governance. In Nigeria for instance, the situation has become more critical especially among the low-income groups who constitutes about 70% of the country's now estimated 200 million people (Adewale et al., 2019; Gbadegesin, Ojekalu, & Gbadegesin, 2020). With an urban population of over 100 million and an urbanization rate of 5.5%. The ever increasing interest in participation of recreational activities, and the related advantages on the development of the society spikes the importance to plan and manage recreational facility areas in cities (Romolini et al., 2019). In order to satisfy individuals, given the desired fulfilment, recreational facilities are needed where they would articulate the abundant energy to eventually enhance adequate social activities (Eissa, 2017).

Therefore, accessibility, appropriateness and effectiveness of recreational facility is critical to its provision as well as the main goal of community wellbeing. Data on recreational facilities are rarely collected, nor reported in the case of Greater Jos-Bukuru. Hence, the need to embark on the research for identification and cataloguing the recreational facilities in the area coverage, condition and usage, the gaps that warrant intervention is paramount in planning strategy.

1.3 Problem Statement

Provision and distribution of recreational facilities are prominent issues which denote the ability to secure a specified set of recreation services with a certain level of quality and quantity. This is due to recreation challenges as can be best assessed by

users and identified by researchers. The recreation challenges relate to (a) mindset to recreational activities (b) need for recreational facilities and (c) provision and managing of recreational facilities (Adesogan et al., 2018). They suggested that Nigerians generally have a low attitude to participation in recreational activities perhaps due to unfamiliarity of its health, social and economic benefits. Pawlikowska-Piechotka & Sawicka, (2013) stated some problems as, Lack of sports activities in some areas, Inaccessible facilities, poorly maintained and vandalized facilities, under and unutilized facilities. Recreation resource managers should be interested in the characteristics of users of their lands to serve existing user groups better and to reach out to unrepresented communities or individuals in their marketing efforts (Ghimire et al., 2016).

Therefore, referring to the case study and according to the findings of Doxiadis in The Greater Jos Area Final Master Plan Report, Doxiadis Associates, (1975), the report stated that there were limited cultural and recreational facilities in Jos-Bukuru. Thus, the provision of adequate and appropriate recreational facilities is essential for the well-being of the people as the provision of such facilities should be made for both in the central area of the complex urban and suburban areas, down to the scale of a neighbourhood to meet the need of adults and children. The facilities in clubs tend to be expensive either for the public or the private. The findings and recommendations have no analytical and statistical bases, therefore the need for in-depth research in this regard.

Greater-Jos has a relatively high population estimated at 1,200,000 people (Fola Konsult, 2009). The projection was due to inability of the National Population Commission (NPC) to keep updates since census 2006. Hence, the population growth

can be witnessed from the 1980s, and the Jos crisis of 2001 lasting for a decade, which speed up the means of population extending from the core city to the fringes. Another estimate put the population of Jos at between 1.2m and 1.5m. The rather disappointing issue is the authorities' laxity to provide space basic infrastructure (Dung-gwom & Jugu, 2017).

Some sites and location are some old recreations and tourism sites like the Zoo, and wildlife park, Shere-Hills and other harnessed and potential open spaces (Fola Konsult, 2009). Series of existing ponds from the old burrow pits especially in Bukuru and Rayfield axis may form the basis for water-related recreational parks and gardens, also the already existing facilities such as the Rayfield Resorts and Golf club. There is no literature published or documented concerning plans nor the assessment of recreation facility in the Greater Jos. From reports like the Doxiadis Greater Jos Master Plan, 1975, Shankland Cox Plateau State Regional Study, 1980 and the Fola Consult Greater Jos Master Plan, 2009, only Fola Consult that attempted mentioning some centres as recreation and tourism sites like the Zoo and Wildlife park, Shere-Hills and other harnessed and potential open spaces. The Master Plan recognises the fact and has made provision for the promotion of tourism by taking advantage of the equable climate, the natural landscape, and the Museum to consolidate and expand the development of the wildlife park, Museum and the Shere Hills, provision of at least a 3-star hotel and the series of existing ponds from the old burrow pits especially in Bukuru and Rayfield axis may form the basis for water-related recreational parks and gardens, also the already existing facilities such as the Rayfield Resorts and Golf club to be further expanded to utilise the potentials. Therefore, the Master Plan 2009 is the recent document to hold and that could serve for policy implementation.

The problems of the provision of recreational facilities is generally a reflection in the whole of Nigeria, Gani, (2018) in the study of Abuja found out that the major problems of the provision of recreational facilities include, invasion of recreational areas by other competing land uses, long journey, inadequacy and poor maintenance of the recreational facilities. He emphasised the need for planning standards and adherence in provision by the planning laws and regulations. Reference from Plateau Regional Study final report, volume 2 in association with Shankland Cox Partners (Shankland Cox Partnership, 1980), showed that the attractions which could make the state and Jos, in particular, a major resort for tourists are well known. The climate is offering refreshing weather, the scenery being remarkable, having a wide range and cultural assets, including the zoo and wildlife park, museum complex. The basic infrastructure for tourism is becoming developed, good hotels and having a range of tourists' attractions. It was convincing the demand for more informal, accessible, and low-cost recreational facilities is very high. The popularity of the Zoo and Museum and the few small parks indicate the need for more. Two-thirds of the population in the state are under 20 years old, and about two million young people who feel the needs to keenly interest in tourism and recreation are dismayed. The report mostly centred on tourism development than recreation, where it captured constraints to include lack of international standards hotels, relatively high tariffs, potential tourists' attractions are not developed, such as Jos-Pottery and lack of facilities such as souvenirs shops.

The report recommended the review of the greater Jos Master Plan, which was completed in 1973, and since its completion, many of its recommendations had been questioned. Because of the concerned by Jos Metropolitan Development Board (JMDB), there was a need for a review where areas to be considered were population

and employment, land requirements, urban design, housing policy, transportation strategy, utility provisions and landscaping proposals. Recommendations for District plans and layouts for new areas of Jos, ascertained that Jos is expanding at a rapid rate, where many development was haphazardly and badly located. The report was rather centred on tourism development with no specific recreational development assessment nor plan. However, the existing recreational facilities were as established without an expansion to meet the population increase and the spatial expansion.

Thus, it can be expanded and discussed as the inadequate provision and performance of the intervention programme to recreational services. The population of the society increases geometrically along with its attendant activities that the results in most cases are unpalatable. Still, the rescue in terms of a recreation facility is not available or even when it is available; it is just not enough (Ye, Hu, & Li, 2018).

The inadequate coverage of services to the targeted area, population and the distribution of the recreational facility in most cases are not evenly distributed. The concentration or allocation are mostly done politically or by private establishments in a particular flourishing area for profit-making only. The failure to consider the policy of the distribution is always the concern in most cases (Esmaeilzadeh et al., 2019).

The poor utilisation of the services provided to the populace. This also is a problem when it comes to the provision and distribution of the recreational facility that is geared toward filling the leisure and when poorly located people are not synthesised to be informed of the said facility or its type (Muiga & Rukwaro, 2017). The most striking concern that has not been adequately worked on is the haphazard distribution of the recreational facilities by both the public and private, in urban centres and their

effectiveness in terms of proper functioning, as well as improvement on their provision as enshrined in the policies (Gu, Li, & Chand, 2020; Ioki et al., 2019).

Jos is among the early cities in Nigeria (figure 1), and that developed over the 100 years (Dung-Gwom & Rikko, 2009). Due to the rapid growth and unrestrained expansion of development led to the incessant demand for land for all purposes most especially the space for recreational facilities. Considering the 1963 census, Jos had a population of 26,898 and by 1973, the population had grown to 133,000 with an annual growth rate of 6.1% (Doxiadis Associates, 1975). Jos recorded 650,000 in the population census 1991 while the 2006 census recorded 950,000. This is a prosperous city that became the capital since 1976 and endowed with opportunities for growth. With the combination of Jos and Bukuru the population was estimated to be 1.4m, and recorded higher (1.5m) with their adjoining towns that formed the Greater-Jos (Dung-gwom & Jugu, 2017).

The study will determine and identify the recreational facilities perceived adequacy/inadequacy provided by the government or private and to proffer suggestions for improvement of the facilities. The critical issues in recreational research are seemingly demand and supply. Both public and private agencies provide and manage recreational facilities, and whatever is their motive profit-making or otherwise would be compared with the policies to ascertain the extent of provision. The characteristics of demand describes the desires for participation in the recreational activity (Robert, 1974). Likewise, the emphasis is essentially correlating to the availability of the recreational facilities, attitude to recreational activities, and the need for the facilities (Obinna et al., 2009).

There is limited work done concerning the assessment of the provision of recreational facilities in the Greater Jos. The latest work done among few is the Greater Jos Master Plan was produced in 2009, which has no analysis nor findings about recreational facilities. There are no research carried out on the assessment of the provision of recreational facilities with regards to residents' perspective. The related work done were not on Greater-Jos, hence they dwelled on the behaviour of residents, such as that of Obinna et al., (2009) titled 'Patterns and Determinants of Recreational Behaviour in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria' 'Assessment of Recreational Facilities in Federal Capital City, Abuja, Nigeria'; The Kecamatan Development Program, (UNDP - Global Centre for Public Service Excellence. (2016) 'An Assessment of Village Infrastructure and Social Conditions'; (Egbetokun, 2009) 'Provision of Rural Infrastructures in Oyo State, Nigeria'; Kabiru, (2016) 'Socio-Economic Infrastructure and National Development: An Analytical Assessment from Nigerian Perspective'. Since there is no research of this nature that has been done or document nor reported in the case of Greater Jos, then the need to embark on the study that will showcase a catalogue of identified recreational facilities, the coverage, condition, and the usage being the gaps that warrant intervention, perhaps a planning strategy for effective provision. Suffice to say that, the concern of this research is towards bringing up an existing knowledge on the state of the provision of the recreational facilities in Greater Jos considering its provision to accessibility, appropriateness, and effectiveness in stakeholders' involvement.

Provision and access to recreational facility is progressively more considered in urban policies and relied on data, and indicators that can secure alterations in its distribution within cities. For instance, the European Environment Agency recommends that people should have access to green space within 15 min walking

distance (1.61 kilometres / 1 mile). This seems impossible to achieve equality in spatial distribution (Texier, Schiel, & Caruso, 2018; Xu et al., 2017).

The aim of this research is to assess the provision of recreational facilities in the Greater-Jos with the view to determine their accessibility, quality/appropriateness, and involvement of the stakeholders. Hence, to proffer solutions towards improving the provision to meeting the needs and expectations of the community.

1.4 Research Questions

1. To what extent do the existing recreational facilities comply with the policy on the provision of recreational facilities in the study area?
2. How does the pattern of spatial distribution of the recreational facilities affect the relationship between the level of access to in the study area?
3. How adequate and appropriate is the provision of recreational facilities in the Greater Jos?
4. To what extent does the stakeholders' involvement affect the provision of recreational facilities in the Greater Jos?

1.5 Research Objectives

1. To assess the compliance of the policies for the provision of recreational facilities in the Greater Jos
2. To determine the spatial characteristics of accessibility to the recreational facility by the residents in the Greater Jos.
3. To investigate the adequacy and the appropriateness of the provision of the recreational facilities within the Greater Jos

4. To determine the stakeholders' involvement in the process of the provision of the recreational facilities in the Greater Jos.

1.6 Hypothesis

H1: The spatial provision and distribution of recreational facilities have a significant influence on the accessibility of recreational facilities in the Greater Jos.

H2: The spatial provision and distribution of recreational facilities have a significant influence on the appropriateness of recreational facilities in the Greater Jos.

H3: The spatial provision and distribution of recreational facilities have a significant influence on the c of recreational facilities in the Greater Jos.

1.7 Brief Methodology

This is the procedure implored and steps taken to accomplish the research, such as the source of data, type of data to be collected, method of data to be collected, sampling technique and data analysis. Multimethod consisting of the main elements and their attributes will be used to assess the provision of recreational facilities in Greater Jos. These methods implore the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) (Lahoti et al., 2019). Survey questionnaire and interviews, which are appropriate for assessing the provision of the recreational facilities. It describes the characteristics of the population to be studied, likewise identify variables and help in a hypothetical generation that involves testing. This will be analysed quantitatively, by the use of a questionnaire survey to effectively tap responses from the residents, who will be the target audience in assessing the provision of recreational facilities in Greater Jos.

The research employed the qualitative and quantitative methods. This includes review of the literature, collection and analysis of existing survey data, field notes, observation, and interviews. The primary (qualitative) data collection will be involving GIS survey within the ten sectors to identify the available recreation facilities in the study area. The quantitative method involves the questionnaire field survey, which would include questions that cover a range of themes designed to elicit the experience of sport and recreation ground accessibility, location, facilities and conflicts of interest (e.g., different age groups of residents, different ways of using the facilities) (Hjort, Martin, & Troelsen, 2019; Moreno-Illorca et al., 2019). The other qualitative method would involve the use of interview, where the providers being the informant would be engaging in answering an open-ended question with regards to provision of the recreational facilities.

The GIS-based spatial statistical approach shall determine accessibility with regards to equity. So also, to ascertain the spatial location of the recreational facilities. The results of this study expect to offer a practical understandings and implications which will, in turn, be valuable to the people of Greater-Jos, leisure agencies concern with the provision and improve equitable access to the facilities. Also shows spatial variants in the map-based and statistical results on some concerned variables like the accessibility, adequacy and the appropriateness of the facilities provided. And of course, the usage or patronage which determines the awareness of the residents, and adequacy of the facilities. The assessment includes consideration of the following criteria: (1) meeting of identified recreation needs; (2) existing facilities; (3) proximity to urban areas; (4) fiscal feasibility and (5) conditions which would lead to better delivery/provision of the facilities.

The residents would be selected randomly from age 15 and above in each of the ten (10) sectors as prepared by Fola Konsult’s Greater Jos Plan. The area coverage is as determined and approved by the Ministry of Land Survey and Town Planning, Jos. Thus, the survey instrument is prepared in conformity to the conceptual framework deduced from the theories and literatures.

The questions are designed in a closed ended five scale Likert formats to measure the changes in the independent variable being the provision of recreational facilities which resulted in manipulations of 14 dependent variables. This can be categorised into three perspectives, namely accessibility of recreational facilities, appropriateness of recreational facilities and stakeholders' involvement in the provision of recreational facilities.

Table 1.1 Dependent and Independent Variables

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable
Provision of Recreational Facilities	1. Accessibility to Recreational facilities: Pedestrian route, Private vehicles, Public/ Mass Transit route Equity/ sufficiency Location Cost Affordability
	2. Appropriateness of Recreational facilities: Demographic Characteristics (Age, Sex, Education, Income) Type/Hierarchy of Recreation Aesthetic/ attraction Functionality Adequacy of Recreational Facilities
	3. Stakeholders Involvement Establishing Recreational facilities Management of Recreational facilities Maintenance Planning Awareness

The research procedure is towards identification and clarification of problems, instruments development and data collection, analysis and synthesis, findings, and implications. The biodata collected was inserted and coded in the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software version 24.0. The analysis, which is descriptive in nature describes residents' characteristics, which helps in the perception of the provision of the recreational facilities. Secondly, the research examines the relationships between the dependent variables and independent variable using the warp pls. 6 version to test the hypothesis, while atlas ti.8 version was used to analyse the data from the interview to substantiate with the results from GIS and quantitative analyses.

1.8 Scope of the Study

From works of literature, a recreational facility, in general, is any location or place where means of activity is available, it includes passive and active, indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. The research does not include residential or personal recreational facilities. The focus of this study is the assessment of the provision of recreational facilities with regards to recreational facilities. The research focuses on public use recreational facilities in the ten sectors of the Greater Jos Master Plan identified by the Fola Konsult.

This section focuses on the scope of the study. The study covered the Greater-Jos with special attention given to the major urban states where recreational facilities' provision problem is apparently severe from previous studies such as Doxiadis Associates (1975), Shankland Cox Partnership (1980) and Fola Konsult (2009). For this research, the background of the recreational facilities' provision is captured in Chapter One, and which has to do with provision and spatial distribution of recreational

facilities to achieving equity (Baró, Calderón-argelich, Langemeyer, & Connolly, 2019; Chen, Bouferguene, Shen, & Al-hussein, 2019; Widyahantari & Rudiarto, 2019; Ye et al., 2018). This recreational facilities provision will be looked at under various elements and indicators such as policy compliance, accessibility, adequacy and appropriateness and, stakeholders' involvement among other indicators.

Therefore, the focus of this study is the assessment of the provision of recreational facilities with regards to recreational facilities. The research focuses on public use recreational in the ten sectors of the Greater Jos Master Plan identified by the Fola Konsult.

1.9 Significance of the Study

Research on recreation covers quite a range of issues on physical activities (Moreno-llorca et al., 2019). The activities are in different ways, which could be traditional, and in most cases, provides physical combat. Involvement in outdoor recreation stimulates the interest of nature connection. It also promotes family ties and appreciates one's heritage and cultural background. Recreational areas now include parks and gardens which are attractions to community and tourists. Because of its importance, it then creates significant attention on the side of the community and anxiety among stakeholders, hence, the rising concern of the increase in planning authorities collaboration, and the needed to discuss issues on recreation (Barnett et al., 2019; Kruszynska & Poczta, 2019) The vision in this regard influences leadership that produces a strategy and strengthens collaborative decision-making and planning approaches (Hatipoglu, Alvarez, & Ertuna, 2016). The research intends to explore areas that several authors of similar work do not centre their work on. It provides an insight to the distribution of the recreational facilities, determining its adequacy in

terms of accessibility, appropriateness, and stakeholders' involvements in the provision. The inadequacies of the facilities become a reference material (data) for professionals and other related organisations in the built environmental would find it interesting and for further research.

It also provides a broader knowledge that prompt proffered solutions to the identified problems. This would bring order to the services rendered with high benefit to the residents. Hence, the benefit to the authorities who would use the recommendations to initiate further policies that would help to sustain recreational services in the Greater Jos.

Furthermore, the research determines to assess the provision of the recreational facility in conformity to the policies of provision as enshrined in the available documents. Thus, it helps to come up with recommendations that would supplement or, deal with the flaws identified. Undertaking an assessment of the recreational facilities provides benefits to the society and the providers. The benefits range from economic, social, political, and democratic, extending to city development, and unwarranted replication or excessive provision of facilities and programmes. In addition, the involvement of the community or perhaps the stakeholders in the processes of the assessment does inspiration ownership of facilities and programmes delivered. Likewise, new opportunities identified could enhance the lifestyles of the people, hence, orderliness for authorities to prioritised the provision of the facilities (Stosch et al., 2019; Xu et al., 2017).

1.10 Organisation of Chapters

This thesis consists of six chapters. The purposes and contents of each chapter can briefly be described as follows:

Chapter 1. Presents the introduction of the study which includes the background of the study, research gap, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, research hypotheses, and the summary of the research procedure, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, and the limitations of the study.

Chapter 2. Provides a comprehensive literature review relating to recreational facilities. The provision as it reflects policy worldwide, recreational trend and indicators, impacts of the provision of recreational facilities on residents, problems associated with the provision of recreational facilities, informed theories, deterministic model, the conceptual framework of the factors influencing the recreational facilities provision.

Chapter 3. Provides the comprehensive background of the study area which includes descriptions of locations, existing physical characteristics, climate conditions, and settlement pattern, demographic and socio-economic perspective, a brief review of recreational facilities and the reason for the choice of Greater Jos as the study area.

Chapter 4 Present the research methodology, which consists of a research framework, research variables and measures, instrumentation, the sampling procedure, data collection and data analysis.

Chapter 5 Present the findings resulting from the data analysis. The results are presented in relation to the characteristics of the goals, analysis of data,

Chapter 6. Provide the discussion of the findings and relating to the hypothesis. Also, the implications relating to the theories, methods and practical implications, conclusions, future research, and summary.

1.11 Definition of Key Terms

The definition of terms used in the study are presented below.

Recreational Facilities: A tool that encompasses the usage of security, and maintenance of the various elements of recreation facilities, and could be used by partakers for physical activity (Cavnar et al., 2004). Examples of recreational facilities such as parks or sidewalks that influence physical activity behaviour, others are sporting fields, tennis courts, and basketball courts). Public parks and recreational facilities provide infrastructure and, often, programming for promoting community physical activity (Kathryn Pitkin Derose et al., 2014).

Provision: Act of providing facilities which contain requirements that easily adapt to changing conditions. The requirements for the provision could be based on size and type of development, benefit to the beneficiary, burden to the beneficiary, and priority given to the type of development under Act (Dongilli, Shekhter & Gavilanes, 2014). Also, include the delivery of a convenient and efficient conveyance of facility (Zhou, 2014). It is the implementation of an approach that could produce a precise balance of existing disparities and artful mediations to close up existing gaps. It is gauging the precise supply of equity regarding the more place-based needed (Lara-valencia & Garcia-perez, 2018).

Distribution: Sharing for inclusion from an injustice standpoint, to highlight a lack of fairness and injustice. These inequities often arise from ineffective governance as well as social and cultural exclusion. It seeks equal access for all people to adequate and quality resources (Chimah, 2020). Allocation of advantages and disadvantages "where public service decisions is considered as "fundamentally redistributive mechanisms" or "hidden multipliers of income" (Erkip, 1997).

Accessibility: Accessibility is dependent on ascertaining equality in securing access to social and physical facilities that enhance quality of life and delivery of opportunities like public facilities and equitable distribution. The idea of accessibility hinges on the environment considering land uses, urban spatial form, access network, travel type and the means of travel (Dadashpoor & Rostami, 2017). Elements of accessibility involve a range of factors such as the roads, means of transport, extent of activity and individual choices. Where facilities are located, the spatial distribution of facilities for instance to parks, could be the public transit, walking, bicycle, and private car as well as the daily travel time from one locational area to the other (M. Xu et al., 2017).

Accessibility is generally understood as the ease with which people can reach their desired destinations. This can be appropriately used to determine the effectiveness of transport services based on the existing provision policy. Furthermore, accessibility is a comparative relevant indicator to transportation and societal inclusion. Improving accessibility through public transit requires the potential to develop transit services and meet more individual needs of the people while easing their dependence on automobiles. (Y. Chen et al., 2019).

Appropriateness: In establishing infrastructure to enable sporting and other physical activity to be active, there should be its presence throughout all contexts, comprising workplaces and public space. It is by so doing that would enable people of society to participate in the sporting and physical activities (British Standard, 2007). This can be an approach in establishing value with managerial skills that have lasting effects. Thus, it is a means of offering perceptive preferences that best suits the category of services, which assures best practices.

Policy: A policy is a plan to increase and directly influencing unconscious behaviour, facilitated activity associated with increased levels of a recess (Pawlowski et al., 2016). It implies enhancing the personal perception of urban recreation sites. Also, a process of decisions, allocating resources and partnership working (Mauher & Obersnel, 2007). It is the tolerant of some aspect of the national economy that are incorporated by the administration or the private organisations for the benefit of the nation (Sunday, 2013). Thus, it is the design and managing of the community's facilities that emerges as most important community asset, and the relationship of government, markets and communities (Alexander & Brown, 2006).

Stakeholders: It is a long-term partnership that can have a positive effect on the community and individual in the future, for instance, in relation to a partnership between government and private organisations. It necessitates the involvement of all into preparing plans in the field that is of common interest and including them in the development scheme (Kiba-janiak, 2016). Also, it is the involvement of community members involving in a process, influence by activity as well as those wanting to understand better how processes can be scaled up, controlled, and who act in an advisory capacity to incorporate community input into local operations. An important partner in the overall study, and played a valuable role in all stages of the research and in using results for policy and programs (Kathryn Pitkin Deroose et al., 2014).

Maintenance: It is defined as the act of being obtained from the organisation of managing the refurbishment, well-kept and care of, and replacement facilities (Lal et al., 2019). It can also be defined as sustainable management and reduction of problems (Shilling, Boggs, & Reed, 2012). Thus, considered improvements in services, the potential influence of the social environment in a built environment in the design as future

(Hunter et al., 2015). The conditions for maintenance consist of good aesthetically pleasing landscape.

1.12 Conclusion

This chapter gives an insight into the background of the research, defining recreation and the need for the provision of the recreational facilities. The focus of the research has been established by the problem statement and aim, as well as the scope which centred on the recreational facilities in Greater Jos, Plateau State Nigeria. A brief on the population and geographical location necessitates the proposed sampling size and method to be adopted as a driven force to realising the aim of the research.