



NATIONAL
SPORTS
POLICY
OF
NIGERIA

(2009)

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 **DEFINITION:**

Sports are physical and social activities done according to rules for exercise, competition or recreation.

1.1. **BRIEF HISTORY OF SPORTS IN NIGERIA**

1.1.1 Informal competitive sports have their origin in villages and their ethnic groups. This humble beginning as entertainment and recreational past-time subsequently developed into prominent phenomenon that could no longer be ignored in the socio-political and economic life of the nation. Missionaries introduced formal sports in Nigeria and in the course of history both formal and traditional sports have evolved to be administered by management structures such as Sports Federations, Sports Councils and at the apex, the National Sports Commission.

1.1.2 Formal sports organization started in Nigeria at about 1910 with the introduction of Empire Day competitions, which were organized on inter-schools basis. The establishment of Mission schools in different parts of Nigeria assisted in the development of sports and the introduction of new ones. Though most of the sports were alien to Nigerians, they were welcomed because they served the common goal of recreation, entertainment, social mobilization and promotion of unity in diversity.

1.1.3 Nigeria's first participation in an international competition was in 1934, when the late Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe represented Nigeria in the 440 yards (400m) at the Commonwealth Games and Empire day competitions in London.

1.1.4 Nigeria presented teams for the first time during the 1950 Commonwealth Games in Hamilton, Canada, the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki, Finland, and the first edition of the All Africa Games in 1965, Libreville, Congo.

- 1.1.5 Nigeria has since then continued to participate in these Games except the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, Canada, and the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Scotland, as well as the 1998 Commonwealth Games in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia because of political reasons that were largely influenced by the Apartheid Regime in South Africa at that time. Nigeria did not participate in the 1976 Olympics and the 1986 Commonwealth Games because of the African boycott of the Games. In the same vein, Nigeria could not participate in the 1998 Commonwealth Games because she was under suspension by the Commonwealth.
- 1.1.6 Sports administration and practice in Nigeria have taken a new and great dimension, thereby becoming a big commercial venture and employer of labour.
- 1.1.7 The domination of the sporting world by the Russians and their allies coupled with their unique organizational structure of sports influenced the Federal Government of Nigeria to directly involve herself in the control, regulation and promotion of sports. The outcome of this decision was the establishment of the National Sports Council in 1962.
- 1.1.8 Administratively, Sports is administered at the State level through Sports Councils and at the National level through the National Sports Commission. Historical evolution of the National Sports Commission is as stated hereunder. The promulgation of Decree 34 of 1971 formalized and legalized the National Sports Commission (NSC) as the apex Federal Government agency to control, regulate and organize sports in Nigeria. In 1975, the National Sports Commission was elevated to the status of a Ministry with a Cabinet Minister. However, the promulgation of **Decree 7 of 1991** saw the re-emergence of the National Sports Commission as a Parastatal under the Ministry of Youth and Sport. In 1995, the National Sports Commission was scrapped and the administration of sports was once again transferred to the Ministry. By December 2006, the Obasanjo Administration reverted the then Federal Ministry of Sports and Social Development (FMSSD) to the National Sports Commission. Prior to this development, the then Ministry had recognised 34 National

Sports Federations. The oscillation of the administration of sports between the Federal Ministry of Sports and the National Sports Commission was a major factor militating against the desired growth and development of Sports in Nigeria. Sports management structure suffered some set backs as a result of poor or non-implementation of the 1989 National Sports Policy, which was Nigeria's first Sports Policy.

1.1.9 Football in Nigeria was introduced by Missionaries and was played in schools and by traders. Clubs evolved thereafter culminating in the establishment of a regulatory body, the Nigeria Football Association (NFA) in 1945, with Mr Murlford as its Chairman. Decree 101 of 1991 gave legal backing to the NFA and the status of a parastatal under the then Federal Ministry of Youth, Sports & Social Development. The expansion of football activities in Nigeria brought about the establishment of the Nigeria Premier League Board to administer football at professional club level.

1.2.0 The National Institute of Sports (NIS) was established in 1974 and attained the status of a parastatal through Decree 31 of 1992 as an institution dedicated to training and research in all aspects of sports.

CHAPTER TWO

PHILOSOPHY, VISION, MISSION, VALUES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SPORTS POLICY

2.1. **PHILOSOPHY**

To encourage participation in Sport as avenue for enhancement of health, exhibition of innate physical attribute, expression of talents, skills and alleviation of poverty.

2.2 **VISION**

To establish a technically efficient institution equipped with the desired professional manpower, resources, right equipment and well maintained facilities for sports development and participation.

2.3 **MISSION**

To develop the sports sector to a world class level where it would provide continuous improvement of quality of life for the entire citizenry to the extent that Nigeria would be recognised as one of the leading sporting countries in the world.

2.4 **VALUE OF SPORTS**

This Policy shall seek to promote the underlisted values:

- (i) Fair Play
- (ii) Social Justice
- (iii) Equality
- (iv) Self Reliance
- (v) Discipline

2.5. **OBJECTIVES**

The National Sports Policy shall seek to fulfil the following objectives:

- a. To develop sports to become an instrument of national unity.
- b. Utilise achievements in sports to boost the country's image in the comity of nations.
- c. Develop Athletes, Coaches, Technical Officials, Sports Scientists, Sports Medicine Practitioners and Administrators to be among the best in the world.
- d. Attract major international sporting events to Nigeria and exploit their benefits for tourism and the economy.
- e. Create enabling environment for sports good manufacturing industries.
- f. Use sports as an avenue to minimize anti-social behaviour.
- g. Promote sport as a means to generate employment and create wealth.
- h. To give opportunity to the physically challenged person to participate in sports of their choice.
- i. Encourage private sector investment in all sectors of sports.
- j. Ensure utilisation of Information Technology to collate sport data for effective planning and dissemination of information.
- k. Encourage the provision of recreational and sporting facilities by the three tiers of government.
- l. Ensure adequate and proper funding of sports at all levels.

- m. Promote School and Institutional Sports Development and Competitions at all three tiers of Government.
- n. Ensure that Sports in an integral part of the curriculum of Educational Institutions at all levers (Nursery, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary).
- o. Encourage mass participation in sports and recreation with a view to using exercise for the improvement of the general health and fitness of citizens.

CHAPTER THREE

OBLIGATIONS OF THE THREE TIERS OF GOVERNMENT

3.1. This policy seeks to clearly outline the obligations of the stakeholders in sports such that all parties will be educated with a view to achieving the desired result in sports development.

3.2 OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT:

The three tiers of Government namely, Federal, State and Local Governments shall have the following obligations.

3.2.1. Federal Government

The Federal Government through the National Sports Commission (NSC) shall be responsible for:

- i. Providing enabling Legislation for Sports;
- ii. Formulation and review of the National Sports Policy;
- iii. Development and maintenance of Federal Government sports facilities;
- iv. Creation of conducive environment for participation in sports;
- v. Identification, nurturing and development of talents through a national elite development programme;
- vi. Monitoring and coordination of programmes on sports;
- vii. Collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Education on matters of Schools' Sports;
- viii. Adequate preparation of elite athletes for international competitions;

- ix. Providing adequate motivation and incentives in the form of scholarships, training grants, awards, etc. to outstanding athletes/officials;
- x. Providing at least 5% of its total Budget for Sports for the maintenance of sports facilities and infrastructure;
- xi. Ensuring adequate Budgetary Allocation for sports;
- xii. Organising and funding of researches in sports;
- xiii. Payment of Subscription Fees to International Sports Bodies;
- xiv. Bidding and hosting, as much as possible, for international sports competitions periodically, for the purpose of fast-tracking infrastructural development of the nation as well as other socio-economic and political benefits.

3.2.2 State Governments

The State Governments through their supervisory agencies shall:

- i. Provide adequate and standard facilities, organise and deliver sports services at their level;
- ii. Encourage development of physical education and sports in schools;
- iii. Establish State Sports Councils or Commission as the case may be for the development of sports in their States;
- iv. Ensure adequate Budgetary Allocation to Sports;
- v. Identify and develop talented athletes within the State;
- vi. Ensure that at least 5% of the total Budget for Sports is earmarked for maintenance of sports facilities and infrastructure;

- vii. Organise and hold regular competitions for all sports.
- viii. Collaboration with the State Ministry of Education on matters of schools' sports.
- ix. Payment of subscription to National Sports Federations.
- x. Adequate preparation of athletes for national competitions.

3.2.3. Local Governments

The Local Governments through their supervisory agencies shall:

- (i) Establish Local Government Area Sports Committee;
- (ii) Provide adequate funds for Sports in the Area;
- (iii) Encourage development of Physical Education and Sports in schools;
- (iv) Organise Intra-Local Government Sports Competitions;
- (v) Provide community-based sports centres in the Area;
- (vi) Encourage the formation of Sports Clubs;
- (vii) Earmark at least 5% of its total Budget for Sports for the maintenance of Sports facilities and infrastructure.
- (viii) Collaborate with the Local Government Education Authority/Board on matters of schools sports.
- (ix) Payment of subscription to State Sports Associations.
- (x) Adequate preparation for State competitions.

CHAPTER FOUR
MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE POLICY

- (i) Administration and Management
- (ii) Finance/Sponsorship
- (iii) Training and Development of Technical Personnel
- (iv) Facilities and Equipment
- (v) Athlete Identification and Development
- (vi) Sport in Education
- (vii) Sport Science and Sport Medicine
- (viii) Incentives and Awards in Sports
- (ix) Sport, Culture and Tourism
- (x) Sport and the Physically Challenged
- (xi) Sport & Information and National Orientation
- (xii) Sport and International Image
- (xiii) Sport and Environment
- (xiv) Sport and Security

4.1. Administration and Management

Successful organisation of Sports requires effective and efficient management skills and structures. While such responsibility lies principally with the National Sports Federations and State Sports Associations, Local Government Sports Departments and Committees, stakeholders' efforts shall be harmonized to achieve higher standards in administration and management. Hence the National Sports Commission (NSC) shall seek to:

- (a) strengthen administrative capacity of the National Sports Federations and the State Sports Associations, Local Government Sports Departments and Committees;

- (b) develop and strengthen club structure;
- (c) put in place measures that will enable Sports Federations, State Sports Associations, Local Government Sports Departments and Committees and Clubs to establish systems for record keeping and data management;
- (d) put in place Management Boards for Sport Federations, State Sports Associations, Local Government Sports Departments and Committees and Clubs to strengthen their financial management and accountability systems;
- (e) develop a mechanism to monitor effective management of sporting bodies;
- (f) sport authorities at the National, State and Local Government levels shall undertake periodic assessment of sporting activities to check weaknesses, capacity gaps and adopt appropriate programme of action to correct them;
- (g) shall endeavour, as much as possible, that the Director-General of the NSC shall be a Sports Technocrat, a person with sufficient and cognate expertise;
- (h) shall ensure that Centres of Excellence are established across the six geo-political zones of the country;
- (i) shall maximize a bilateral and multi-lateral relation with other countries that can help Nigeria's Sports Development.

4.2. Finance and Sponsorship

As with all other endeavours, finance and sponsorship are vital requirements for sports development at all levels. The relatively high overhead costs associated with financing sports programmes: camping, training and competitions, continue to hinder its development. Hence, it is necessary to encourage greater financial support for sporting activities. The NSC, its agencies and affiliates shall seek to:

- (a) encourage private sector and national sporting bodies to develop collaborative relationships which can realize the economic value and viability of funding sports programmes – camping, training and competition;
- (b) offer incentives that would encourage financial assistance from the private sector for sports programmes;
- (c) undertake fund raising programmes to enhance financing of their activities;
- (d) encourage the private sector to contribute to development of sports or identify with a specific sport with a view to enhancing development of the sport through private sector funding of specific programmes and activities.
- (e) the private sector to contribute to development of sports as a way of social responsibility to their host communities and identification with specific sport with a view to developing the sport.
- (f) work closely with NEPAD Nigeria and the National Planning Commission to effectively utilize the base for foreign aid available to the institution of sports by the United Nations under Article 57/7 with the recognition of NEPAD Africa and her programmes in member countries.

4.3. Training and Development of Technical Personnel

Government shall give priority to training and development of sports and personnel to enable them improve their skills and efficiency in programme implementation. Towards this end:

- (a) Government shall at all levels through the appropriate sport Agencies establish a program for training of athletes, support personnel, Referees/Umpires;

- (b) The National Sports Commission (NSC) shall give specific attention to acquiring and developing resource materials such as manuals, coaching kits and electronic aids, that will assist in improving knowledge and advancing the technical skills of sports personnel;
- (c) National Sport Federations in collaboration with the National Institute for Sports (NIS) shall, develop a long-term training program that will enable their athletes win laurels at international competitions;
- (d) National Sports Federations shall institute cohesive training programmes/courses for Coaches to develop their competence to implement the pathway that supports athlete development;
- (e) All National Sport Federations shall encourage their Technical Officials to undergo periodic training that will qualify them to officiate at international competitions;
- (f) All relevant Sports Agencies shall give opportunities to Sport Science and Sport Medicine Practitioners to participate in international seminars, conferences and short service courses to enhance their proficiency.

4.4. **Facilities**

Facilities are major considerations and determinants of sports development. They provide standard settings for fitness, recreation and competition programmes. They influence public participation in sports and effectively contribute to the quality of sports competitions and recreational programmes. In order to facilitate and encourage mass participation in sports, Government shall:

- (a) in conjunction with stakeholders provide standard sports facilities and equipment at National, State and Local Government levels in Nigeria;
- (b) ensure availability of sporting facilities in schools, communities and mass housing arena;

- (c) endeavour to engage the services of trained and competent facility managers to manage all stadia and sporting facilities in their area of jurisdiction.

4.4.1 Infrastructure Development

Without prejudice to Government social responsibilities in sports infrastructural development, it shall continue to encourage the development, management and maintenance of sporting infrastructure through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

4.5. Athlete Identification and Development

Government shall put in place sports competition programmes at the National, State and Local Government levels that will facilitate identification of young and budding talented athletes. The programme shall include the following:-

- (a) Primary Schools Sports Competitions
- (b) Secondary Schools Sports Competitions
- (c) Annual Inter-House Sport Competitions for Primary Schools
- (d) Annual Inter-House Sports Competitions for Secondary Schools
- (e) Intra-Zonal Annual Sports Competitions for Secondary Schools
- (f) Intra-Zonal Annual Sports Competitions for Primary Schools
- (g) Inter-Zonal Schools Sports Competitions
- (h) Inter-State Schools Sports Competitions
- (i) Institutional/Collegiate Sports Competitions
- (j) National Sports Festivals

(k) National Junior Championships

4.5.1. Government shall put in place a mechanism for nurturing and monitoring identified talented athletes to enable them attain their potentials.

4.5.2. National Sports Federations, State Sports Associations and Local Government Area Sports Committees shall plan athlete development pathway that will guarantee development of athletes to realize their full potentials.

4.5.3. The National Sports Commission shall introduce an All-Nigeria Games.

4.5.4. The NSC shall endeavour that the National Institute for Sports (NIS) becomes the Highest Sports Institute for training Professionals, Athletes, Coaches and Administrators.

4.5.5. The NSC shall ensure that Director of NIS shall be a technocrat.

4.6. **Sports in Education**

Sport is an integral part of the formal system of education. It is essential for the total development of an individual. Sport shall therefore be part of the School Curriculum from Nursery School to the University level.

4.6.1. In order to have an all-round development of the youth, sports shall be offered *as compulsory subjects* at the Nursery, Primary and Secondary School levels of the formal education system.

4.6.2. All primary and secondary schools shall have play grounds for sports as a condition for approval for their establishment.

4.6.3. No pupils or students (including those in tertiary institutions) shall suffer any penalty or discrimination for participating in sports.

4.64. All schools shall establish a structured sporting programme which covers every student except those exempted on medical grounds.

4.6.5. Any student studying in any Higher Institution of learning shall offer a minimum of a 4-credit unit course in Sports.

4.7. Sport Science and Sport Medicine

4.7.1. Sports Science and Sports Medicine play supportive roles in assisting athletes to keep a constant level of mental, physical, physiological and psychological fitness for the purpose of achieving excellent performance in sports.

4.7.2. For the purpose of this Policy, sport science and sport medicine shall include:

- Exercise physiology
- Bio mechanics
- Sport nutrition
- Sport psychology
- Clinical sport medicine
- Sport physiotherapy and rehabilitation

4.7.3. To achieve the objective of this policy, the National Sports Commission shall:

- a) integrate a scientific approach into the training and preparation of athletes for participation in competitive sports;
- b) apply the principles of sport science and sport medicine in developing potentials of athletes for high performances in major competitive sports;
- c) put in place a continuous medical monitoring programme of athletes' health in and out of competitions especially with respect to injury prevention and rehabilitation;

- d) give consideration to environmental factors such as temperature and altitude in the selection of training and camping sites for national teams;
- e) encourage use of Sports Psychologists and Nutritionists to ensure optimal performance of athletes;
- f) conduct fitness assessments as means of determining and monitoring fitness levels of athletes;
- g) institute a national pre-participation medical screening programme for athletes with a view to identifying factors that may preclude participation;
- h) establish a well-equipped National Sport Medicine and Sports Science Centre to achieve the objectives of providing quality sport medicine care;
- i) seek to develop a National Anti-Doping policy that shall effectively confront the challenges of doping and drug use in sport in compliance with the objectives of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

4.7.4. Research

4.7.4.1. The policy shall encourage conduct of research in order to take advantage of research findings as a way of enhancing the practice of sport science and sport medicine. Capacity building programmes shall be instituted for Sport scientists, practitioners, Coaches and Administrators.

4.7.4.2. Government shall engage the services of well-trained medical personnel for the practice of sport medicine and encourage development of post graduate specialist training programmes.

4.7.5. Anti-Doping Strategies

4.7.5.1. Doping is an ethical as well as medical issue in sport. The use of performance enhancing substances can no

longer be ignored in sports. Sports is primarily about fair play and all participants must strictly adhere to this principle to ensure equal opportunities for all.

4.7.5.2. The National Sports Policy shall pursue vigorously the fight against doping in sport in consonance with the objectives of the **International Olympic Committee (IOC)**, **the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)** and **UNESCO Convention Against Doping in Sport** to which Nigeria is a signatory, viz:

- a) to protect the Athletes' fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for athletes world-wide;
- b) to ensure harmonized, coordinated and effecting anti-doping programmes at International and National levels with regards to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping;
- c) encourage athletes' education and enlightenment through awareness campaign strategies;
- d) encourage drug testing **In-and Out-Of-competition**. In-competition testing shall be mandatory for all National competitions/tournaments including National Sports Festivals. Furthermore, effort shall be made to take the anti-doping message to the grassroots. Anti-doping programmes shall be developed from Primary to Tertiary levels of the school system;
- e) establish a **National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO)** to co-ordinate all anti-doping strategies in compliance with the provisions of the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) and UNESCO Convention Against Doping in Sport to which Nigeria is a signatory and State Party respectively;
- f) support the establishment and adequate funding of an accredited anti-doping control laboratory in the country.

- g) support and collaborate with Regional Anti-Doping initiatives, e.g. **Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (RADO)**
- h) develop a **National Anti-Doping Policy** that encapsulates anti-doping rules which comply with the WADA Code.

4.8. Incentives, Awards and Sanctions

4.8.1. Government and the private sector organizations shall provide incentives and awards for deserving athletes, officials, sports researchers, sponsors and others who have distinguished themselves and made outstanding contributions to sports development, administration, training, sponsorship, etc.

4.8.2. Financial Grants

Appropriate financial grants shall be provided by Government, the private sector and NGOs for athletes' training and preparation for competitions.

4.8.3. Insurance

The National Sports Commission (NSC), State Sports Councils and other sports bodies shall provide comprehensive insurance cover for athletes and officials during training and competitions.

4.8.4. Awards

Awards of different kinds shall be given to deserving sports persons by Government and private sector. Awardees shall be recommended by appropriate agencies to the awarding authority.

4.8.5. National Sports Merit Award (NSMA)

There shall be instituted a National Sports Merit Award (NSMA). The National Sports Commission shall set up a National Sports Merit Awards Committee. The Committee shall select individuals and organizations

that may be recipient(s) of the National Sports Merit Award once in an Olympic Cycle.

4.8.6. Sports Museum and Hall of Fame

Government in collaboration with the private sector and sports bodies shall establish a befitting Sports Hall of Fame and Sports Museum to honour outstanding Athletes, Officials and Sponsors of sports programmes and activities to encourage patriotism and sports tourism. The Committee (NSMA) shall be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the Museum and the Hall of Fame.

Display of items, objects, portraits, etc. in the Sports Museum and the induction to the Hall of Fame shall be based on criteria established by the National Sports Merit Awards Committee (NSMA).

4.8.7. Tax Rebate

Funding is the fulcrum on which the implementation of the Policy revolves.

It is very obvious in the present state of the economy that Government alone cannot fund sports in view of other vital contending responsibilities. Therefore, the need to evolve other ways of funding sports has become imperative.

4.8.8. Consequently, Government shall continue to create an enabling economic environment for Private Sector participation in sports

4.8.9. Sanctions

All National Sport Federations shall apply the rules and regulations governing their sports.

4.9. Sport, Culture and Tourism

- 4.9.1. The development of sport requires that it be inculcated into the national culture and life style of all Nigerians regardless of age, gender, social status, physical ability, political and religious inclination.
- 4.9.2. In the development and promotion of sport, this Policy acknowledges that sport is a viable investment opportunity, which can contribute to tourism and economic development.
- 4.9.3. There shall be a symbiotic relationship between Sport, Arts and Culture. All relevant sport bodies shall cooperate with Arts and Culture agencies for the development and promotion of same.
- 4.9.4. Sport Tourism is an essential element in sport development as both Sport and Tourism development are complimentary to each other.
- 4.9.5. To further boost Sport Tourism in Nigeria, the Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) and the National Sports Commission (NSC) shall develop a **blue print** to promote Sport Tourism as a viable tool for economic and national development.
- 4.9.6. Sport shall be used as a veritable tool to promote Nigeria's Tourism at the global level.
- 4.9.7. There shall be close collaboration between the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and National Orientation, the National Sports Commission and the Private Sector in the development of Sport Tourism through the Public-Private Partnerships arrangement.
- 4.9.8. The development of Nigerian traditional sporting activities shall be jointly promoted by the National Sports Commission and the Art and Culture Agencies.

4.10. Sport and the Physically Challenged

- 4.10.1. In order to integrate the physically challenged person in the mainstream of sport and the society, this Policy shall encourage the physically challenged to participate in the sport of their choice.
- 4.10.2. There shall be in place a National Paralympic Committee which shall be responsible for the supervision, regulation, control, administration and coordination of Para-Sports in Nigeria.
- 4.10.3. There shall be no limit to the scope and height to which a physically challenged athlete may perform and attain in his chosen field of sport.

4.11. Sport & Information and National Orientation

- 4.11.1. Sport is generally a media event, hence, this Policy shall seek to effectively mobilize the public through the media for the realization of the objectives of sports.
- 4.11.2. Government business requires Inter-Ministerial cooperation, hence sport Agencies at Federal, State and Local Government levels shall collaborate with relevant Agencies responsible for Information and Orientation to:
- (i) facilitate the dissemination of information on sport programmes and events;
 - (ii) showcase the cultural heritage of the country through sport;
 - (iii) project the image of our country in the international community through sport; and
 - (iv) mobilize the entire nation through social mobilization as a driving force for progressive sport development.

4.12. Sport and International Image

- 4.12.1. Sport is an instrument for the projection of Nigeria's image internationally.
- 4.12.2. The NSC shall collaborate with the Foreign Affairs Ministry to intensify effort to project Nigeria's image at the international level through sport.
- 4.12.3. The NSC shall ensure that it participates effectively in all relevant international sporting events to enhance the image of the country amongst the comity of Nations.

4.13. Sport and Environment

- 4.13.1. The reputation of any nation is a determinant of its orderliness, cleanliness, pure water and fresh natural produce. The organization of multi-sports event is capable of distorting the environment of the host city/cities.
- 4.13.2. The National Sports Commission shall, therefore, ensure that hosting/organization of major sport events in Nigeria does not have negative impact on the environment.
- 4.13.3. Organizers of major sports events shall collaborate with relevant Government Agencies concerned with environment to ensure clean and safe environment during and after the event(s).

4.14. Sport and Security

- 4.14.1. Self preservation is one of the basic needs of man. Security is, therefore, a fundamental human right that should be given priority in sporting arena.
- 4.14.2. The Policy shall encourage:

- (a) the design and construction of sport facilities, must take cognisance of security/safety measures to athletes, officials and spectators;
- (b) provision of adequate security at sporting venues;
- (c) training and re-training of officials, e.g. Referees, to ensure competence in officiating that will minimize such disturbances;
- (d) continuous education of athletes, officials and spectators on discipline and tolerance at sport venues and also imbibe the spirit of sportsmanship and fair play;
- (e) sale of tickets and admittance of spectators to be restricted to the capacity of the venue.
- (f) taking other measures that will guarantee security of life and property at sport venues.

4.15 **Sports and the Vision 20: 2020 Document**

4.15.1 Notwithstanding the contents of this policy document, the NSC shall implement as much as is feasible, the recommendation of the Sports Thematic Group of Vision 20: 2020.

CHAPTER 5

POLICY REVIEW PROCESS

- 5.1. This National Policy shall be reviewed after every Olympics to accommodate changes that may be required to render the policy up to date and relevant.
- 5.2. The responsibility for conducting such periodic reviews rests with the National Sports Commission.