

BEYOND SOCIAL VICICES: THE ONE BIG FAMILY FOOTBALL CLUB FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Youths continue to engage in social vices (drug abuse, cultism and crimes) despite the potentials of sports (like football). While private football clubs have continued to target these youths, their survival depends on funding, scouting networks, and government support so as to not only maintain their support for youths, but contribute towards the reduction of youth participation in these social vices. This study, examines the experiences of a One Big Family Football Club in her attempt to stay afloat despite overwhelming challenges in youth talent development for sustainable development. Using qualitative content analysis and primary data obtained via semi-structured interviews, this study captures the experiences of a private football club in the Nyanya area of the federal capital territory (FCT), Nigeria. We find that using models of its annual competition, scouting network, and private finances, the One Big Family Football Clubs attempts to link youth and talent development towards sustainable development in Nigeria. We conclude that efforts towards sport facilities infrastructural development via public-private partnerships can add to already existing strides made by One Big Family Football Club, while ideation of backward and forward linkages in sports for sustainable development is require.

Keywords: One Big Family; Football; Sustainable Development; Social Vices

Introduction

Indeed sports have effectively shown to be a variable factor of sustainable social and economic development. In the conception of the sustainable development goals, Lemke (2016) conceptualized sports as a cost-effective tool for promoting peace and development while also ensuring the empowerment of women and youths towards the development of an inclusive society. It has served as a unifying factor in a highly pluralized world. Sports are celebrated in every culture known

to humans. A close observation of animal behaviour may reveal that they also engage in one form of sport or the other. In essence, one can say that sport is universal. It promotes social, cultural, economic and even political developments. Sporting activities are known to be major sources of revenue generation. Countries and States which host major international sporting events normally claim high revenue accruable from such events. For instance, during the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games in Australia, available statistics from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) indicates that Sydney Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG) earned revenues worth approximately 3 billion USD mainly from broadcasting, sponsorship, ticketing, and television rights between 1997-2000 (IOC, 2000: 25). In essence, every society that wants to achieve human and material development endeavours to encourage sporting activities of different types not only for the economic benefits, but also the multiplier effect which these sporting events have.

Football is one of the most popular sporting activities in the world. Since its origin in England in the 12th and 17th centuries, it has permeated almost every society of the globe. Football competitions have also shown to be a very effective tool of peaceful coexistence among divergent groups and nations of the world. In essence, football does not only have economic value, it also has socio-political value. However, the ownership of football clubs is mostly private sector driven or by private-public consortiums. In Nigeria, since the 1970s, individuals and private firms have been encouraged to acquire football clubs. This development could be said to have enhanced Nigeria's performance in football competitions at continental and international levels, but have also seen the development of professional football leagues across Africa (see Onwumehili, 2019). This study is therefore an examination of one of such private merchandize for football in Nigeria (i.e. -One Big Family (OBF) Football Club) operating in Nigeria's capital city of Abuja and using football to promote socio-economic development while ensuring youth talent improvement and sustainable development. The football club also remains as a means to reduce social vices among youths in the targeted area of operation. The activities of this organization (i.e. OBF) requires scholarly attention as OBF is an international non-governmental organization which

leverages on youth skill development to contribute towards the overall development football (at youth level) in Nigeria. Consequently, this study sets out to achieve the following:

- (i) Examine the origin and expansion of One Big Family Football Club in Nigeria
- (ii) Analyze the challenges and prospects of One Big Family Football Club in its contribution to sustainable development and youth development in the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria.

Existing literature related to football club activities in Nigeria will throw valuable insight into the present study and aid understanding of how football relates with sustainable development. Ogunsemore (2013) presented a result of an empirical survey into the football clubs in Nigeria's largest commercial city (Lagos). The author revealed that management objectives and processes influence performance of professional and amateur football clubs. To him the strategic implementation of training programmes influence the quality of play in football clubs. The author insisted that programmes must be planned and budgeted to ensure cost effectiveness and profit making. The linkage between football clubs and the development of sustainable cities have been investigated by Roş ca (2019) which concludes that the current football clubs models can improve the development of smart cities in terms of economic, social and environmental development. This model is motivated by appropriate investments either by governments (local or state) or the private sector for which such investments possess a multiplier effect. In Africa, the existence of football clubs have also received considerable attention. Furthermore, researchers have identified how policy makers have used the excitement of hosting football competitions to promote the development of the sports even in local communities which did not directly benefit from hosting big events. Kamila *et al* (2011) documented this situation in an event-themed legacy project in Gansbaai, Western Cape, South Africa using the FIFA 2010 World Cup and highlighted the direct and indirect impacts of such a project to sustainable development in South Africa.

Ugbegili *et al* (2019) wrote on one of the major football clubs (Lobi Stars Football Club) in Nigeria since its thirty-five (35) years of existence. The authors investigated the club's historical foundations in the city of Makurdi from 1981-2016. They discussed the funding of the club and went on to highlight the impact of Lobi Stars on the economy and society of the people of Benue State and beyond. The authors espoused a plethora of challenges that hampered Lobi Stars (like most privately owned clubs) but went on to conclude with emphasis that there was a prospect for the development in terms of youth development and societal impact. Oghuan (2014) suggested the development of football as a panacea for crimes and vices that are susceptible to emanate from the youths. The author examined football culture as a means or medium of bringing the youths to embrace peace as well as engaging them in a meaningful activity that will make them bring the best out of them for the society to be a better place. The researcher concluded by recommending that football culture will help the youths, communities and the country at large to achieve the objectives of national unity by positively engaging the youths in soccer academies all over the country where ideas will be criss-crossed, for peaceful co-existence. Using these models and analogy as identified by literature above, the researchers examined how football culture and private youth academic development (in spite of its challenges) contributes towards youth and talent development while promoting overall sustainable development in the study area.

The significance of this study lies on its value as one of the few studies which discusses using a case study in Abuja, Nigeria between 1996 (when it was founded) till 2020 (during the Covid-19 pandemic - the last major competition organized by OBF), to expose the links between football clubs and the sustainable development and efforts towards curbing social vices among Nigeria youths. The study through qualitative content analysis (as a methodology) collected and interpreted primary data (gathered via semi-structured interviews via purposeful sampling techniques), can be a veritable secondary source of information for further studies on the links between sustainable development and sports (i.e. Football) in Nigeria.

The Nature of Private Football Clubs in Nigeria

The nature and patterns through which private football clubs in Nigeria are formed, managed and regulated were basically borrowed from Europe, especially Britain. Nigerian football ties to Britain could be attributed to several factors. One of the factors is the fact that football as a sport originated in Britain, thereby making the country a natural role model for others, especially in the 1990s. Secondly, Britain

colonized Nigeria and effectively diffused many of its patterns in socio-cultural activities to the country. Although it remains puzzling how post independent Nigeria did not adopt other sports like cricket unlike other erstwhile colonial countries of the British empire (e.g. India). Another factor is the close diplomatic ties between Nigeria and Britain even after independence. Therefore, as private ownership of football clubs in Nigeria became admirable, the football governing and regulating bodies adopted British models in shaping the sport in Nigeria.

The football governing body in Nigeria is the Nigerian Football Federation (NFF). As provided for in the *Nigerian Football Association Act (2004)*, this body maps out rules and regulations surrounding the ownership of football clubs in the country. The NFF ensures that it keeps abreast with the activities of private clubs in Nigeria through the issuance of the NFF Club Licensing System. The *NFF Club Licensing Regulations* is the basic document for club licensing system, through which the different members of the football family aim to promote common principles in the world of football such as sporting value, transparency in their finances, ownership and control of clubs, players and coaches welfare, and the credibility and integrity of club competitions. The club licensing will ensure that clubs attain the minimum standard required by Fédération Internationale de Football (FIFA) and Confederation of African Football (CAF) for National Championship and Cup competitions. A club in Nigeria cannot enroll in any formal competition in the country without the NFF club license.

Private football clubs in Nigeria are profit-making enterprises. However, some claim to be talent building foundations with less emphasis on profit maximization and more emphasis on human (and/or youth) development. These clubs are

basically funded and managed by the founders or shareholders, with the NFF regulating them to avoid unsavory practices. These clubs normally develop programmes that involve intensive training and skills development for the players to win competitions and improve the value of the club. Through this way, quality players can also be sold to maximize profits for the club. The growth and development of private football clubs in the world has changed in different aspects. The existence of strong and capable organizations in the world to run football competitions across the globe has generated significant achievements not just at club levels alone, but across their host societies. Football organizations have been able to motivate and encourage peace among its patrons.

Supporters tend to develop peaceful coexistence with other fans of different ethnicity, culture, language, race and country. In addition, understanding and good relationships among football fans in the society is surprising. Football fans show understanding and good relationships to people that share similar interests in supporting the same club with them. Rojo-Labaien (2014) posits that football support helps in creating understanding, tolerance and social cohesion among group members. Similarly, football tends to create unity and solidarity among its enthusiastic supporters. Fans of different countries tend to celebrate when the clubs they are supporting win a competition. This is done to show unity and solidarity to the club and supporters living within the country where the club or team is located.

Aspects of One Big Family (OBF) Football Club

Establishment:

One Big Family (OBF) Football Club could be described as one of the pet projects of the One Big Family Foundation, which is an International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) established basically for humanitarian activities. According to Dirk Nelson, OBF has the primary motive of contributing to humanitarian needs of developing countries, especially those of Africa. The organization works in partnership with the federal government of Nigeria and also various state governments, to execute certain utility projects. The organization has partnered with the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCTDA) government to provide

relief for victims of flood disasters at different times. They provided essential materials such as clothes, drugs, tents and medical supplies. As observed by Femi Oluloye, the OBF “is contributing at all stages of the humanitarian cycle and in any space that they operate in.” The OBF Foundation has a key role in stewardship (promoting and advocating for relevant global health research), resource mobilization for research, the generation, utilization and management of knowledge, and capacity development.

The OBF foundation established a football club in order to help develop young talents who have skills and passion to build a vocation in the sport (especially football). The club, which is also known as One Big Family Football Club, sorts for players locally in the areas of Nyanya and other cities in Abuja. They concentrate on scouting for players from street footballs in various cities (interview with Umar Abu) However, their primary focus is FCT Abuja. They go on to provide the basic training needed and also compete in various competitions. However, the club got to grow into a tournament competition that involved several clubs from different states beyond the FCT. One Big Family Football Club was officially formed in 2007 in the FCT Abuja (interview with Taimu Umaru Musa). The club had as its home ground the Old Parade Ground, Opposite International Conference Center, Area 10, Garki. In 2010, the club started making use of the Moshood Abiola National Stadium more regularly as its training ground, even retaining the Old Parade Ground as its home ground.

The first players signed in the OBF FC were homegrown talents scouted from the streets of the FCT. These included Douglass Mubi, Alabi Amosun, James Iroegbu, Emeka Chukwuneke, Musa Abdullahi, Rabiuh Abdullahi, Collins Okafor, Tunde Johnson among others. These players built their talents in the club and some went ahead to play professional football overseas. Some others remained in the club to become coaches or technical advisers. Mr. Collins Okafor became a permanent staff of OBF foundation and went ahead to engage in the NGOs humanitarian activities outside the shores of Nigeria. Over the years, the OBF FC grew to be a club to reckon with in the FCT and even beyond (interview with Taimu Umaru Musa).

Competitions:

The OBF FC grew and evolved to start organizing grand tournaments where different clubs within the FCT and other states began to compete. The popularity of the football club grew that some other private clubs have constantly approached the management of OBF FC for a possible merger and collaboration. In an interview with the President of the club, Alhaji Tanimu Umaru Musa, “even though the idea of merger is attractive, considering that it had the prospects of opening up more avenues for funding the club, the management of the OBF foundation believe and have remained focused on the primary objective of the club, which was to tap into idle talents and make them useful.” The management therefore is of the view that involving many other clubs with alternative objectives may become an encumbrance not only to the mission of OBF but the entire body of the INGO. Nonetheless, the management of the club is aware of its growing popularity and influence of the club within the FCT thus decided to opt for a competition model in 2013 to allow for collaboration with different clubs. The idea is to have clubs collaborate in the form of registration and participation in these competitions rather than an outright merger.

As at 2019, the tournament had attracted over 32 clubs in the FCT and some neighboring states like Nasarawa, Plateau, Kogi, and Niger State, thereby providing the competition with a geo-political zone outlook. In an interview with the Head Coach of OBF FC, the competition has been effective towards spreading the out-reach of the football club into other geo-political areas of Nigeria (interview with Nwankwo Olisa). With the management of OBF Football club still engaging its talent scouting network, the competition provides more opportunities to increase both the range and extent of this scouting network. According to data provided by the organization, by 2020, the tournament had recorded 48 participating clubs of which two were from Enugu state. Thus indicative of the expansion which this competition had undergone in the last three years. Such improvement warranted the organizer to adjust the format model wherein, qualification matches were played in order to ensure a clubs participation in the main tournament (interview with Nwankwo Olisa).

The first edition of the tournament which was played in 2013 saw the OBF Football Club winning and lifting the trophy. The final match on the maiden edition was between the FCT Tigers and the OBF FC. In the second edition held in May, 2014 OBF FC finished third place, while Mararaba United won the tournament. Again, in 2018, OBF were second runner-up in the competition with FCT Tigers winning the tournament. Records show that OBF FC won the last tournament played in 2019 before the Covid 19 pandemic and the concomitant lockdown. Unfortunately, the Covid 19 lockdown of 2020 largely slowed down the activities of this tournament. The fifth edition of the One Big Family Football Tournament was slated to take place in May 2020. However, by then the federal government of Nigeria had already announced the lockdown due to the pandemic. This development halted the proposed tournament and it was kept on hold till further notice. Unfortunately, after the lockdown a number of clubs fizzled away and could not maintain their participation in the competition. Some which did not fold up found it extremely costly to maintain their participation in the tournament. The OBF tournament is continuing, the setbacks of 2020 notwithstanding. Even though participating clubs are no longer up to 20 with many not being consistent, the organizers of the tournament continue with the programme. According to Musa, giving up the project would be letting teeming talents, already discovered, down. The President of the club contained that one of the primary objective of the OBF is to reduce social vices associated with idleness, therefore, discontinuing with the tournament and club activities would mean unleashing some of the already harvested youths into the society again with no career or sense of purpose, thereby increasing social vices.

The tournament has attracted the attention of Nigeria's national football body and also some state governments, such as the Nasarawa and Niger States. During the 2014 edition, the coach of Nigeria's men's football team -Stephen Keshi- visited the event and motivated the players of different clubs which participated in the tournament (interview with Taimu Umaru Musa). Keshi gave further assurance that the tournament would be one of the priority sources for football talents to feed the under 17 and 23 national teams as he would constantly make

recommendations to their coaches based on the talents he saw during the competition. Keshi also went ahead to promise to link the club with foreign coaches, agents and scouts to further improve their visibility and talent harnessing models. Indicators show that the visit of Nigeria's national coach created a foundation for intensive consultation and collaboration between the management of OBF FC and Stephen Keshi in 2016. However, with the latter's deteriorating health and subsequent death, it became cumbersome to engage further towards ensuring fruition of agreements reached (interview with Emeka Omedosi).

Club Funding:

Football clubs like any other club, business, organization or industry cannot exist without revenue (funds/capital). In this respect, we take a breakdown of sources of funds of One Big Family Football Club viz: sales of match tickets, financial reward generated by winning in competitions, philanthropists donations, sales of participation forms for the OBF tournament, government grants and support. In order to enhance a better understanding, each of these sources are analyzed herein. In the course of fieldwork, it was revealed that the Federal Capital Territory Development Authority (FCTDA) and the Nasarawa State government usually donated funds to OBF when planning their respective budgets. Although these funds are not disclosed to the public, the club still solicits for funds from alternative sources whenever the club encounters financial issues or when the OBF tournament is being planned. This amount is helpful hence it pays the stipends of players and other workers without which the workers will not be motivated; rather, they will lose their enthusiasm and record failures instead of the desired success.

Another source of revenue to the club is the sales of participation forms for the OBF Competition and match-day tickets sales. The matches played at the One Big Family competition are open to the public, any member of the public who intends to be entertained during the football match competition. Upon payment of the stipulated amount for gate fee (usually 500 NGN) OBF generates a significant amount from such ticket sales. The Old Parade Ground as the home of the OBF football club has an estimated seating capacity of 5,000 persons. Such represents a

significant boost of revenue to the club. Nonetheless, during the OBF tournament other stadiums generate remittances for appropriate authorities of which sometimes a percentage is shared with OBF (interview with Godwin Briggs).

Sale of players to other teams exists as an alternative source for funds to the club. As it is a tradition with most private football clubs, it should be acknowledged that One Big Family Football Club, FCT Abuja also sells some of its players to those clubs intending to improve their staff strength and skill base.

In addition to the above, another alternative source of revenue to the club are philanthropic donations. Prominent figures like Dr. Gabriel Suswam sometimes donates significantly to the club in order to support its economic ventures. While other donations are usually solicited, they most times are not documented on the public accounts of the organization.

Challenges of One Big Family Football Club towards Sustainable Development and Social Vices Reduction

Running and maintaining a private football club in Nigeria requires sufficient funds. Private proprietors have constantly lamented the challenges they face in terms of fundraising and maintaining their activities. One Big Family Football Club funds most of her football related activities through the sale of match-day tickets, competitions organization, sale of young talents to other club academies, special government grants, and philanthropic donations. These major means of fundraising while important to the clubs development also comes with inherent problems which militates against the clubs objective of using football to reduce the incidence of youths engaging in social vices. While the regular sources of funds have been irregular and insufficient at best, the management of OBF Football club indicates that private business corporations and multinational corporations are skeptical about committing funds for Nigerian private football clubs. This attitude has contributed to the reduced prospects of football competitions and sports in general in Nigeria.

Since most private football clubs depend on their talent harvesting, the survival of most of these organizations also depend on the operationalization of their scouting

networks and player development. One Big Family football club, like many private clubs, has relied on their scouting network and talent development especially within the FCT, Lagos, Enugu, Benue, Delta, and Rivers States. However, there exists challenges associated with scouting for players in terms of capacity development of scouts, mobilization and logistics, and linkage towards career development paths for players. These aspects have remained a challenge for the management of One Big Family Football Club as indicated during an interview with Olisa Nwankwo, the clubs Head Coach. This and other interviews revealed that most scout experts hired by the management turned out to be novices who only joined the club organizational structure for employment reasons. This presents a significant challenge for the talent development component of the clubs objective as these scouts tend to recruit youths who do not necessarily possess the requisite skills to align themselves to the long and medium term projects of the club. Furthermore, since the club expends a significant amount of its limited resources in training these youths and maintaining scouts, it becomes an unsustainable venture towards youths who might not necessarily have interest in the sport. Although such action reduces the possibilities of youths falling further into social vices in the community and the indirect linkage to crimes and poverty, however, it becomes cumbersome for the football club to support this venture in the long term.

Another challenge which impacts on this model of sustainable development and youth support via community football clubbing has to do with the funding model of most private football clubs in Nigeria. Specifically, at football academy level, club management have to contend with its means and sources of funding. Football management around the world as a capital-intensive venture, requires funds and owners as well as club management must explore multiple means of getting funds needed to keep the club's activities afloat. One study which investigated the declining football competition club culture and the retention of Africa's young footballing talents, indicated that because of the funding current model and inadequacy in procurement and maintenance of equipment, facilities, funding technical personnel, incentives and external exposure, many young talents have continued to migrate towards Europe despite the consistency of football

competitions. Moreso, these competitions (in countries like Nigeria, Ghana, Tunisia and Mali) as organized by football clubs with paucity of funds, although has seen a significant increase in youth participation, however, the challenges of funding makes retention difficult as the exodus of these young players has been historically entrenched and continued since the 1990s (Darby, 2007). As indicated in the previous section, One Big Family football club's model of funding entails sales of match-day tickets, free will donations, organization and sale of tournament participation forms, and sale of young harnessed talents to other football academies. Despite this financing model, the clubs remains incapable of generating revenue to drive its objectives and contribute significantly to reduction of youths in social vices as well as sustainable development through talent harnessing.

Interviews with the club's councilor, indicates that despite the club looks forward to its sources of revenue generation, and the attraction to youths which its annual competition possesses, the receipts from such revenue remains "insufficient to[wards] offsetting monthly recurrent expenditures." Among expenditures the club's councilor indicated include players' allowances, equipment maintenance, medical expenses, payment of auxiliary staffs, and permit levies for using the public stadium as its match-day venue. The inability of the club to maintain payment of these expenditures impacts on its ability to retain young football players who where once on the streets. Failure to continue recruiting these players due to paucity of funds thus have the potential to add further to social vices in the area. Although aspects of this experience aligns with the research of Darby (2007), it further impacts on the historical supply chain links between European and Africa (in this case Nigeria) wherein due to paucity of funds and the inability to maintain youth club activities inhibits the migration and supply of young talents to Europe (and elsewhere); thereby affecting the sustainability of football as a sport. Interviews further corroborate this, as Olisa Nwankwo indicates that some young players were sold to other clubs within and outside the country; however, due to funds and inability to maintain external links, "buyers were not always forthcoming" and this trend not only slowed the process but it equally ensured a decline of the number of young talents retained in the club.

Closely related to the challenges of fundings is the absence of government support. Expectedly, private footballs are not under the jurisdiction government agencies, but sports and youth development remain the exclusive preserve of different government levels in form of the provision of basic infrastructure and support for overall development to curb the prevalence of social vices. Most private football clubs in Nigeria finds it difficult to engage in proper training or matches because of the declining state of stadiums and other sport infrastructure across the country. Okunbor and Aibueku (2007) identified this challenge towards traditional sports development in Nigeria of which included government supports in sport infrastructure development. The unavailability of these infrastructure not only impact private football clubs like One Big Family, but also the development and nurturing of youth talents across other fields of sports in Nigeria. In Abuja, the area of operation of One Big Family Football Club, besides the presence of private and FCTA (federal capital territory authority) playing truffs, which can not comfortably seat over 5,000 persons, the only public stadium is the National Stadium for which private usage remains cumbersome. In its formative years, One Big Family Football Club found the unavailability of a stadium quite challenging. The development of young talents using football rests solely on the avialability of sports infrastructure. Furthermore, the absence of such in turns de-motivates youths towards participating in sports (like football) as well as leaves them susceptible to social vices. As a private institution, One Big Family Football Club, as indicated during interviews, has added her voice towards challenging government at different levels to step-up to its responsibilities towards providing adequate sports facilities to harness young talents. Interviews indicate that such responsibilities could be met via public-private partnerships (PPP), incentives for comerial ventures to build and operate such infrastructure while sharing procedes with government. This will not only decline the rate of social vices, but via such support, private football clubs and youth academies can participate in wholesome sustainable development efforts by harnessing talents and contributing to global football value chains.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Since the development of football in Nigeria, private ownership of football clubs (since the 1970s) have continued the resurgence of youth football and talent development. This resurgence enables sustainable development in three-folds; firstly, it reduces significantly the number of young adults who would have fallen to societal social vices by creating an atmosphere for them to build, develop and maximize their capabilities in football. Secondly, it creates a means to maintain the growth of the sport (i.e. football) not only within Nigeria, but as part of global value chains in terms of scouting networks, techniques and capacity building, and talent supply across the world. Lastly, it enable football clubs and academies like the One Big Family Football Club, to contribute its quote towards talent development and reduction in existing social vices.

One Big Family Foundation, as an international non-governmental organization, via its football club (established in 2004) and its annual competition (since 2006) remains ahead in scouting of young talents and prospects, training them for both the youth national teams and talent sharing with other football clubs in Nigeria. However, the challenges associated with funding, scouting, and the absence of government support inhibits the functionality of such clubs towards sustainable development and the incidence of youths in social vices. This study thus recommends the following to ensure the gains from such efforts by One Big Family Football Clubs (and other private clubs) are not eroded:

- Proper ideation of policy frameworks guiding and aligning scouting development and youth football in Nigeria -there is need to create both backward and forward linkages between private football clubs and national talent harnessing.
- Allocation and tracking of government budget and grants towards sport infrastructure development -this will ensure funds earmarked for infrastrucuture and support for private clubs are received and used to meeting sporting objectives and produce outcomes.
- Public-private partnerships in sport facilities/infrastructure development without concentrating in specific areas -the private sector remains a viable avenue to ensure sport infrastructure development. However, the right

incentives can ensure the private sector invests in this sector while partnering with government across all levels. Also a disaggregation of location of such facilities/infrastructure is expected. As concentration has been in choiced areas leaving areas with high incidence of social vices. As these areas require such infrastructure as seen by the activities of One Big Family Football club.

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Interviews:

- Dirk Nelson, c.48 years, Counselor at One Big Family Foundation, interviewed in FCT Abuja on 13/05/2022
- Femi Oluloye, c. 40 years, State Coordinator, One Big Family Foundation FCT Abuja, interviewed in Abuja on 13/05/2022
- Abu Umar, c.45 years, Assistant Coach, One Big Family FC, interviewed in Abuja on 13/05/2022
- Tanimu Umaru Musa, c. 61 years, President One Big Family Football Tournament, interviewed in Abuja on 13/05/2022
- Olisa Nwankwo, c. 47 years, Head Coach, One Big Family FC, interviewed in Abuja on 13/05/2022
- Emeka Omedosi, c. 46 years, Former Coach, One Big Family FC, interviewed in Abuja on 13/05/2022
- Godwin Briggs, c. 51 years, Accountant, One Big Family FC, interviewed in Abuja on 13/05/2022
- Daniel Kpegh, c. 46 years, Public Relations Officer, One Big Family FC, telephone interview, 14/05/2022