



Abandoned Public Developmental Projects in Hong Local Government Area, Adamawa State, Nigeria: Causes, Consequences and Potentials

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Abstract

Developmental projects are designed or conceived to alleviate people suffering, promote the socio-economic wellbeing of the society and build sustainable economic growth. Such developmental projects are housing, schools, roads construction, water projects, hospitals and electrification projects. Unfortunately, very often, such projects are observed to be abandoned. Abandoned projects mostly create negative impacts on people standard of living, retards community economic opportunities and make environment unhealthy and unsafe. For instance, in Hong Local Government Area, abandoned public development projects littered the nook and cranny of the area. It is in the light of the forgoing that it becomes necessary to access the potentials and the impacts of abandoned public developmental projects on a given society, like Hong Local Government Area, Adamawa state. Seven hundred copies of questionnaire were randomly distributed among the seven districts in the study area. A total of 364 abandoned public projects were identified in the area with accompanied socio and economic consequences with emphasis on potentials of these abandoned projects. This intends to awake the consciousness of the benefitting communities to become deeply interested in public developmental projects in their area and then collaborate with government's efforts to see that the projects are completed. Furthermore, the partnership and, the resultant collaboration will accelerate the national efforts toward achieving developmental goal, as outlined in the 17th clause of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG's).

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potentials

JEL Classification:

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1. Introduction

The availability, functionality of public infrastructures and the state of public developmental projects are major determinants of the wellbeing of any human society. The abandonment of public developmental projects has become a threat and an environmental nuisance, slowing down development. Saleman and Anifowose (2018) rightly stated that when events and actions on public developmental projects are postponed without any confirmed time of recommencement, the projects are said to be abandoned. Every developmental project is planned to have commencement time, duration and completion time. A project is therefore a sequence of tasks, bounded by time, resources and requires result to achieve a particular aim. Thus, if this timing is not met and the project is left fallow, it is deemed to have been abandoned (Ibrahim, 2013). It is no longer a surprise to see a project initiated and abandoned after the foundation laying ceremony. The rate of this phenomenon in developing countries such as Nigeria is worrisome and need to be urgently tackled as it is becoming a worm in our society eating deep into the national fabric and weakening the national efforts toward achieving developmental goal, as recorded in the 17th clause of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG's).

Though, a global phenomenon, the adverse effects is biting harder in a nation where there exists a wide infrastructural gap coupled with ever increasing challenge of insecurity. Hong local government, area, Adamawa State is facing the challenges of ever-growing consequences of abandoned public developmental projects such as schools, housing, water projects, road construction, rural electrification projects, and health facilities among others. Abandoned projects mostly create negative impacts on the society and make environment unhealthy and unsafe. Efforts must be put in place to reverse this ugly trend. The concern is not only to identify the causes and effects but to focus on the

potentials of the abandoned projects with sole aim of getting them resuscitated and completed for the overall benefits of the people and the nation at large. This study believed that when the end users of any developmental projects become empowered with the needed knowledge on the potentials of any public developmental projects in their areas, they will get deeply involved and take ownership of the projects which then puts the entire process under public scrutiny, and monitoring. Benefiting community will be ready to go to any length to see that projects with great potentials to their wellbeing are not abandoned and will be ready to use the “informed knowledge and powers” at their disposal to press for the resuscitation and completion of those already abandoned. The study is focused on assessment of causes, consequences and potentials of abandoned public developmental projects in Hong local government area, Adamawa State, Nigeria.

The main aim is to assess the abandoned public developmental projects in Hong local government area, Adamawa State, Nigeria with emphasis on causes, consequences and potentials.

The aim is drafted with the following objectives in mind:

- i. to determine significant factors for abandonment of public developmental projects in the study area,
- ii. to identify the consequences of abandoned public developmental projects
- iii. to assess the potentials of abandoned public developmental projects

2. Literature Review

Public developmental project projects are intended to provide products and services to the community and at the same time promote the beauty of the built environment. These benefits are undermined and made unattainable because of the incessant abandonment of projects (Ayodele and Alabi, 2011). As defined by the Longman Dictionary (2005), abandonment refers

to the action of suspending activities on something totally with no definite intention of when to restart. It suggests that, when actions on on-going developmental projects are suspended or postponed without any confirmed time of recommencement, the projects are said to be abandoned. In other words, public developmental project abandonment is the unexpected suspension or postponement of work on any on-going developmental projects embarked upon by governments at any level or its agency at any stage of execution Akindele (2013), an abandoned project refers to project in which the construction job has been delayed, even though the planning consent has been approved. Olapade and Anthony (2012) further stated that an abandoned project is a project in which the client refuses to provide maintenance and working services to a project. In the same vein, Public developmental projects is considered abandoned when there is complete and total stoppage of all activities related to the construction work without a certain day of resuming the works and activities (Hanachor, 2012, Yusuf, 2014, Ahmed, 2013). An abandoned public developmental project means the project that remain unusable, nonfunctional and uncompleted according to its specification and design.

In developing nations such as Nigeria, public developmental projects that are designed to bring succour and improve the welfare of the populace and provide the needed impetus towards sustainable development of the nation are usually abandoned to the detriment of the people welfare and environmental stability. The availability and functionality of the infrastructure enhance the well-being of individuals and the built environment at large. Therefore, the contribution of any completed public developmental projects to the growth and development of the benefiting community; the state and the entire nation are enormous and unquantifiable as they play key roles in the socio-economic and environmental

improvement (Efemadu, 2010, Akindoyeni, 1989, Giwa, 2011, Atamuwan, 2020).

It is disheartening to note that in Nigeria today, initiation of public developmental projects are no longer celebrated or taken very seriously by the benefitting community due to pervasiveness of abandoned projects because from the onset, it is believed that, the project will remain uncompleted and eventually abandoned. This is the highest level of distrust from the citizen to the government Eugene (2020). As stressed by Olanusi and Otunola (2012), benefitting communities most a times make projections about the outcome and probability of the project being abandoned by simply evaluate the reputation of the contractor selected to handle the project or the usual politicking of project by elected leaders. The rate of abandonment of public projects is becoming worrisome and is becoming a norm that is eating deep into the national fabric (Eugene, 2020). Laudable developmental projects are being initiated without the mindset of completing them, but just to win the people political support during an election and the project becomes abandoned the moment the election is over.

Nigerian landscape, as stated by Uban and Okoroji (2013) is littered with abandoned public developmental projects such as rail, roads, ports, schools, health facilities, buildings, electrification projects and other projects at all levels of government from the local government through the State and to the Federal. Projects developments, particularly infrastructural projects, are intended to provide products and services to the community and at the same time promote the beauty of the built environment. These benefits are undermined and made unattainable because of the incessant abandonment of projects (Ifeoluwa, 2022). Nasir (2012) in a study conducted in 2012 stated that there are about eleven thousand eight hundred and eight six abandoned public developmental projects scattered along the breadth and length of the country. According to him, the projects will

require an expected seven hundred and seventy-eight trillion naira to complete them.

2.1 Causes of Abandoned Public Developmental Projects

This menace of abandoned public projects has become an eye sore in most developing nations of the world. Olapade and Anthony (2012) identified this as a worrisome situation confronting Ghana. It becomes difficult to fathom why laudable projects conceived and designed to meet some important needs, improving the welfare of the people and contribute immensely to both economic and environmental advancement of the nation at large become abandoned without remorse in spite of the heavy resources already expended on the projects. Although, the thrust of this study is not on the causes and effects of abandoned public developmental projects, it is expedient to highlight some of the causes and effects of abandoned public projects as outlined by the past research works. Several factors have been adjudged to be responsible for public developmental project abandonment in developing countries.

According to Mac- Barango (2017), the causes of abandoned projects identified from existing literatures can be broadly grouped into five, namely; mismanagement, unfavourable government policies, inefficient public delivery system, unfavourable economic conditions and financial problems. Ewa (2005) noted that many laudable projects are conceived without a well-defined objectives in mind, poor costing, no specific start and end points, poor documentation of contract, lack of performance criteria and properly developed monitoring and evaluation template by supervising organizations, fluctuation in government policies, lack of planning and project mismatch, over ambitious or white elephant projects, political influence in establishing projects, disbursement constraints, failure of successive governments to issue

appropriate white papers on abandoned and failed projects.

Drawing from the situation in Ghana, Akuta (2011) stated that, policy continuation is something lacking and contributing greatly to challenges of public projects abandonment in Ghana. According to him, the moment a new government comes to power even from the same party, they usually abandoned projects and programmes embarked upon by the previous regime not minding the relevance of the projects or the huge amount of resources already committed to the project. While reviewing the causes and solution to the menace of abandoned public projects, Olapade and Anthony (2012) corroborating Ewa (2005) and Efemadu (2010) attributed the abandonment or failure of public developmental projects to; incorrect estimation, lack of available skilled personnel, inadequate planning, poor risk management, misunderstanding of work requirement, corruption and communication gap among the personnel. Akanni, Oke, and Akpomiemie (2015) highlighted other factors that encompass the abandonment of public projects, among which are political, legal, institutional, cultural, sociological, and technological resources coupled with economic, financial, and physical infrastructure.

Similarly, other factors discussed by Atilola (2009) include customs and traditions, technology, legal, political and physical factors as responsible for the causes of abandoned project. Ayodele and Alabi (2013) argued that the bankruptcy of the contractor, variations of a project's scope, and incompetent project managers are other causes of project abandonment in Sub Saharan African especially, Nigeria. Aluko (2012) added social factors such as project enforcement, improper needs analysis and non-participation of the benefiting communities in the entire process of the project initiation and execution.

Saleman and Anifowose (2018), Atamuwan (2020) and Eugene (2020) among others in their

various studies underscore the adverse effects of abandoned public projects on the socio-economic development of the nation and the need to address it urgently and sustainably too.

2.2 The Study Area

Hong Local Government is located in the northern part of Adamawa State created in 1987. The major settlements are Gaya, Hong, Kala'a, Kulinyi and Pella. It has a total of seven districts namely; Dugwaba, Gaya, Hildi, Hong, kilinyi, Pella and Uba. Hong is one of the largest local government area in Adamawa State. The study adopts survey research method through the use of field work to ascertain the numbers, types and classifications of abandoned public developmental projects in the study area.

Structured questionnaires are designed to determine the level of people's awareness and their involvement in the execution of abandoned public projects in their area. Attention will also be given to ascertain their knowledge about the potentials of the abandoned projects in their areas as well as the level of their eagerness to take "ownership" of the projects and pressed for those one with greater potentials to their wellbeing. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) will be carefully arranged in four carefully selected districts for better understanding and to make the study and findings "home grown". A random sample will be conducted and the questionnaires will be administered through well trained staff in all the seven districts that make up the local government Area.

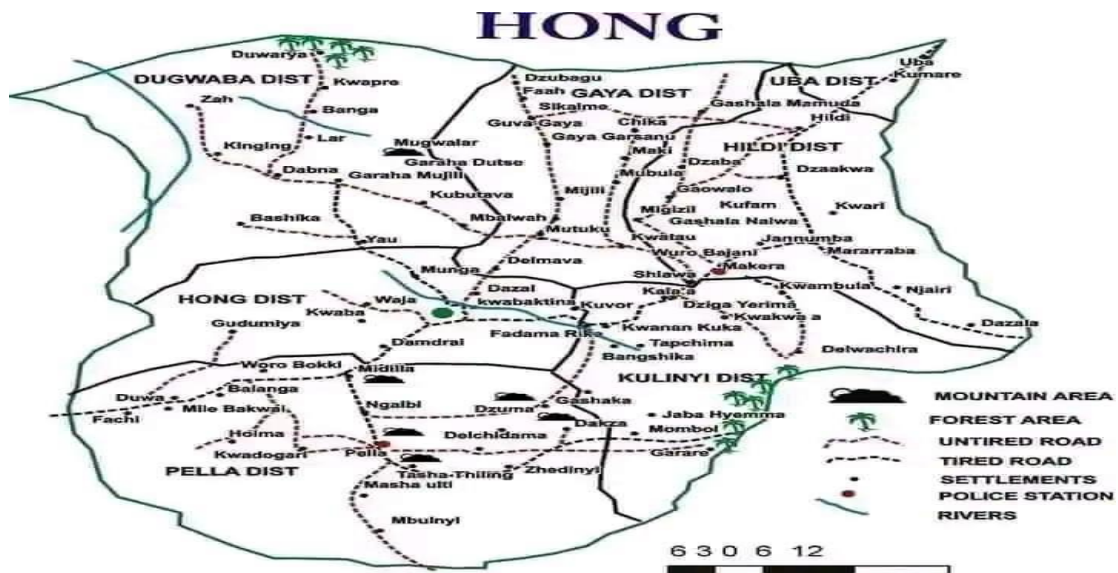


Fig. 1. Map of Hong Local Government Area showing the study Areas

3. Methodology

study is a mixed-method approach that combines both quantitative and qualitative methods. A mixed method involves the collection or analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study. It is a design where the data are

The research design chosen for this collected concurrently or sequentially (Gutmann and Hanson, 2002). This approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of the menace of abandon public developmental projects in the study area. This method provides a more

complete picture by noting trends and generalisations as well as in-depth knowledge of participants' perspectives. Being a problem solving academic research, reconnaissance survey will be conducted to carry out an in-depth appraisal to determine and familiarize with the areas for data collection.

3.1 Population

The entire population of Hong Local Government Area, Adamawa state will constitute the population of this study. The 2022 projected population of the study area is 260,900 (N.P.C./ N.B.S. 2023

3.2 Sampling Techniques

The study adopts random and purposive sampling techniques in determining the sample for the research work. Being a problem solving research with emphasis on mobilising the end users of public developmental projects to get positively involved, participate meaningfully and collaborate genuinely with projects providers towards effective delivery of developmental projects, a total of seven hundred questionnaires

were randomly distributed in the entire seven districts in the study area.

4. Result and Discussion

Figure 2 above shows that greater percentage of abandoned public developmental projects is located in Hong District with about 45 percent followed by Pella District with 23 percent. This implies that a total of 68 percent of the abandoned public developmental projects in Hong Local Government Area are located in just two districts out of seven.

From the result of the ranking of the public developmental projects usually embarked upon and later abandoned by ranking as shown in Table 4.1.2 revealed that the most commonly abandoned projects in the study area by ranking of 1 to 8 are: Road Construction (1st), Rural electrification (2nd), Health Facilities (3rd) and water projects (4th) while the least abandoned public projects in the area are Buildings/ housing (8th), School/ Hostels (7th). Agric. Development Scheme (6th) and Culverts (5th), Water Projects (6th). This corresponding with expressed findings from reviewed literatures.

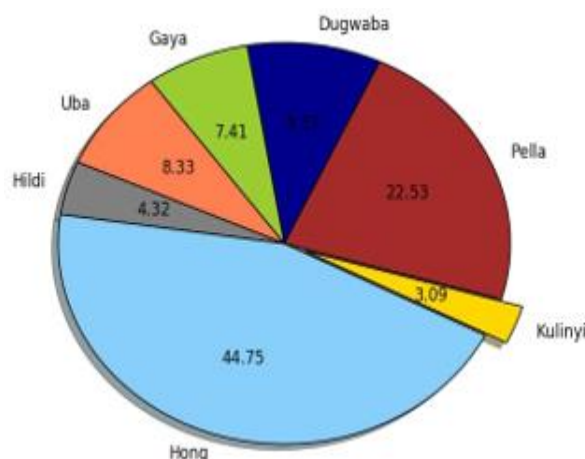


Fig.2 Distribution of Abandoned Facilities in Hong according to District

Reasons responsible for abandoned public developmental projects in the study area by

ranking as shown in the table above revealed that the most adjudged reasons are; Corruption, Poor

community participation, wrong selection of contractor, lack of effective monitoring and insecurity. That corruption and poor community participation ranked 1st and 2nd respectively is very instructive. Corruption has remained a major factor behind high infrastructural deficit in

Nigeria and this has permeated down to every level of government in the country. Most developmental projects are embarked upon with little or no community participation which promotes wrong selection of contractor and lack of effective monitoring.

Table 2: Reasons for abandoned Public Developmental Projects in Hong Local Government Area, Adamawa State

Responses	S A	A	D	S D	(SA+A)	Rank
Inability of the project manager to make effective decision	75	108	206	311	183	12th
Planning Error	285	109	190	116	394	9th
Lack of effective monitoring	170	387	100	48	552	4th
Inadequate knowledge or experience about the project	77	132	212	279	209	11th
Wrong selection of contractor	210	367	78	45	577	3rd
Insecurity	300	247	48	105	547	5th
Poor funding	230	302	150	18	532	6th
Corruption	272	341	68	09	613	1st
Leadership instability	101	214	285	100	315	10th
Misplacement of priority	205	301	147	47	506	7th
inconsistency of government policies	180	305	100	115	485	8th
Poor Community Participation	251	342	96	11	593	2nd

Source: Researchers Field Survey (2022)

Responses on consequences of abandoned public developmental projects as ranked above shown that the most consequence is that the community is denied of the intended service from the abandoned projects it ranked 1st followed by Wastage of resources, heightens insecurity and abandoned projects becoming a hide out for

criminals, ranked 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th respectively. Literatures have identified wastage of resources as major consequence of abandoned projects as a lot of scarce resources spent on those projects are wasted as long as the projects are not completed to provide the intended services to the people. This explains why the people ranked this first.

Table 3: Consequences of abandoned public projects

Responses	SA	A	D	SD	(SA+A)	Rank
Disappointment of population	375	175	145	05	550	6th
Lowering of living standard	301	197	92	110	498	8th
Structural failure/ Collapse of structure	122	75	208	295	197	12th
Wastage of resources	208	305	75	112	603	2nd
Heighten insecurity	314	281	28	77	595	3rd
Health problems	85	125	297	193	210	11th
Limiting economic opportunities	275	301	68	56	376	10th

Denying community of intended service	287	320	47	46	607	1 st
Causing mistrust between the people and the government	290	302	68	40	592	4th
Abandoned projects become refuse dump site	204	342	49	105	546	7th
Abandoned projects provide Hideouts for Hoodlums/ Criminals	275	307	76	42	582	5th
Defacing of neighbourhood	265	202	120	113	462	9th

Source: Researchers Field Survey (2022)

The above table on measures that people considered essentials for addressing the menace of abandoned public developmental projects in the study area presented an interesting scenario. Although, the response shows that the most preferred measures that ranked 1st, 2nd and 3rd are all about community participation. They opined that most of the projects abandoned would have been completed if the community are aware of how relevant the projects are to them now and in the future. A deeper awareness of the potentials of the projects being executed in their localities will enable the community to take

ownership of the projects and keep pressing to see that it is completed. In same vein, when the host communities are carried along, their involvement will provide a second layer of monitoring and over sight function that will keep the contractors on their toes. A critical look at the table shows that the people considered the rest of the measures capable of checkmating and reduce to the barest minimum the menace of having uncompleted and abandoned public projects litter the community as they are adopted as measures by more than half of the 700 respondents.

Table 4: Measures for checkmating the proliferation of abandoned public projects in Hong Local Government Area, Adamawa State:

Responses	S A	A	D	S D	(SA +A)	Rank
Location of projects should be based on the assessment of the need of the community	283	185	176	56	468	5th
Most of the abandoned projects would have been completed if the people are aware of the potentials of the Projects	302	279	98	21	581	1st
When the community become well-informed about the benefits of any abandoned project they will press for its completion	317	247	72	64	564	3rd
Host communities should be carried along in the process of public project execution in their area.	340	236	47	77	576	2nd
Appropriate sanction should be meted out to every proving cases of misconducts and corruptions	307	96	188	109	403	7th

Public developmental project should be separated from political consideration	341	202	67	90	543	4th
Enactment of law to enforce completion of all ongoing projects before new ones are embarked upon	290	130	190	90	420	6th

Source: Researchers Field Survey (2022)

Table 5: Potentials of abandoned Road Construction Projects;

Responses	SA	A	D	SD	(SA +A)	Rank
Open up the community to more economic activities.	220	341	107	32	561	2nd
Facilitates ease movement of goods and service	327	245	39	89	572	1st
It will promotes the level of safety and security	200	171	145	184	371	4th
It will enhance people standard of living	305	149	129	117	454	3rd

Source: Researchers Field Survey (2022)

From the table above, the most perceived potentials of abandoned public road construction in the study are facilitation of ease movement of goods and services and opening up of the community to more economic opportunities that ranked 1st and 2nd respectively. Communities can

only derive these intended services if the roads are completed. Other important potentials are improvement of people standard of living and promotion of safety and security in the area ranked 3rd and 4th respectively.

Table 6 : Potentials of abandoned Schools/ Hostels projects;

Responses	SA	A	D	SD	(SA +A)	Rank
It increases children access to education	245	320	86	49	565	2nd
Brightens the future of the young ones in the community	315	297	70	18	612	1st
Attracts government presence to the community	206	270	139	114	476	3 rd
Improve the quality of teaching and learning	198	179	280	263	357	4th

Source: Researchers Field Survey (2022)

Abandoned public schools and hostels in Hong Local Government Area have the potentials of brighten the future of young ones in the community by increasing children access to education. They are ranked 1st and 2nd respectively. The schools would have reduced the number of out of school children in the

community and improve the educational status of the community. Other potentials are the attraction of Government presence to the area and improving the quality of teaching and learning in the school. These laudable potentials are still there and achievable if concerted efforts are mobilized to complete the projects.

Table 7 : Potentials of abandoned Electrification Projects;

Responses	SA	A	D	SD	(SA +A)	Rank
Improves the standard of living in the community	272	351	42	35	623	1st
Brings rapid development of the community	305	227	107	61	532	2nd
Promotes the growth of small scale businesses in the area	142	233	89	236	375	4th
Reduces the rate of rural to urban migration	200	279	95	126	479	3rd

Source: Researchers Field Survey (2022)

From the table, improvement of standard of living ranked 1st among the four potentials stated while bringing rapid development to the community ranked 2nd. The implication of this on the community cannot be quantified considering a lot of economic opportunities that would have

drafted to the community had it been the electrification projects have been completed. Other important potentials ranked 3rd and 4th respectively are reduction in the rate of rural – urban migration and promotion of the growth of small-scale businesses in the area.

Table 8: Potentials of abandoned Agricultural Development scheme;

Responses	SA	A	D	SD	(SA +A)	Rank
Increases the level of agricultural practice in the community	265	321	17	97	586	1st
Provides learning or training ground to farmers in the area	189	375	104	32	564	2nd
Increases farmers access to agric Extension officer	182	200	240	78	382	4th
Creates job opportunities for the youths	200	291	121	88	491	3rd

Source: Researchers Field Survey (2022)

Completing the agricultural development projects in the study area has potentials of increasing the level of agricultural practice in the area, and provides easily- accessible learning and training ground to farmers in the affected areas ranked 1st and 2nd. Being predominantly agrarian community the impacts of this would have been

much felt in the area and has the potential of boosting agricultural output such as food. Other potentials are creation of job opportunities for the youths and possibility of increasing farmers' access to agricultural Extension officer ranked 3rd and 4th respectively.

Table 9: Potentials of abandoned Health Facilities;

Responses	SA	A	D	SD	(SA +A)	Rank
Improves peoples access to health providers	312	370	16	02	682	1 st
It prevents preventable deaths in the community	330	315	36	19	645	2nd
Provides employment opportunities	260	185	87	168	445	4th
It improves people quality of life	293	235	93	79	528	3rd

Source: Researchers Field Survey (2022)

Abandoned health facilities in the study area have potentials of improving access of the people to health providers and prevention of preventable deaths ranked 1st and 2nd respectively. This suggests that many deaths that would have been avoided have taken place because abandoning

those health facilities has limited people access to timely qualitative health care intervention. Other equally important potentials area improving people standard of living and provision of economic opportunities ranked 2nd and 3rd respectively.

Table 10: Potentials of abandoned Buildings /Housing

Responses	SA	A	D	SD	(SA +A)	Rank
Reduces accommodation problem in the community	224	392	06	78	616	1st
Promotes socio economic development	197	206	174	123	403	3rd
Increases the beauty of the community	200	149	184	168	349	4th
Creates job opportunities for the youths in the community	301	295	77	27	596	2nd

Source: Researchers Field Survey (2022)

Abandoned buildings and housing projects in the study area have the potentials of reducing the accommodation challenged in the area and provide job opportunities for the youths ranked 1st and 2nd respectively. Other potentials

attributed to the abandoned public buildings and housings area promotion of socio-economic development of the community as well as increase the beauty of the community ranked 3rd and 4th respectively.

Table 11: Potentials of abandoned Water Projects

Responses	SA	A	D	SD	(SA +A)	Rank
Improve the standard of living and overall health of the people	320	291	42	47	611	1st
It reduces time spent and stress involved in searching for water	267	311	79	43	578	2nd
It promotes the growth of economic activities	300	197	79	124	497	4th
It raises the status of the community	257	319	37	89	574	3rd

Source: Researchers Field Survey (2022)

Potentials of abandoned public water projects in the study areas have improving standard of living and reduction of time and stress involved in searching for water ranked 1st and 2nd respectively while raising the status of the

community and promotion of economic activities ranked 3rd and 4th respectively. Water is life, there no human activities that doesn't require water, therefore, the implication of abandoned water projects remained a great disservice to the

affected communities. Revisiting and completing the projects will improve the standard of living and uplift tremendously the overall quality of life of the people.

5. Summary of findings

This research has made the following findings:

- i. A total of three hundred and sixty-four (364) public projects are abandoned in the study area.
- ii. The abandoned projects are more concentrated in only two of the seven districts namely; Hong and Pella District, the two accounted for 248 (68%) of the total of 364 abandoned public developmental projects in the study area.
- iii. Road construction and electrification projects are the most abandoned projects in Hong Local Government Area, Adamawa State.
- iv. Corruption, poor community participation and wrong selection of contractors are the most significant reasons for abandonment of public projects in the study area. This finding is corroborated by Jambadi (2022) that corruption, poor planning and ineffective collaboration especially with host communities are major factors driving the proliferation of abandoned projects.
- v. Denying community of the intended services, wastage of resources and heightening of insecurity are the most perceived consequences of the abandoning public project in the area under study. This finding. This is in tandem with the finding of Atamuwan (2020) while appraising the abandoned public project in Nigeria.
- vi. All the stated measures are capable of checkmating the menace of abandoning public project in the area. However, the most prominent among them all are; increasing community participation in the entire process of project execution and raising the community levels of awareness on the benefits of the projects to them. This finding is in line with the view expressed by Aluko (2012).

- vii. Most of the abandoned projects would have been completed had it been the people are carried along; they would have taken the ownership of the projects and press for the completion of those that are very relevant to their wellbeing. This finding aligns with that of Igwesi, et al. (2018) that encouraging public participation has significantly improved public projects outcome and reduce abandonment rate.

6. Conclusion and recommendations

This study is predicated on the deep concern about how public projects are being abandoned in Hong Local Government Area, Adamawa State. This is denying the people and the communities the intended services and products that the projects are designed to provide. This increasing menace of public projects abandonment has made the people and the host communities developed mix feelings about the execution of projects in their areas. To them, intentions is never about completing the projects but looking for a platform for embezzling the public funds and leave the community battling with the challenges associated with abandon public projects. The study has been able to provide a research-based information about the extent, causes, effects as well as potentials of abandoned public developmental projects in the area.

The study came up with the following recommendations;

- i. That everything must be done to ensure that people through various communities are brought in as partner in progress by encouraging community participation in governments' activities in their communities most especially, the execution of developmental projects in their areas.
- ii. Furthermore, emphasis should be placed on ensuring that every ongoing project in any community is completed before starting a

new one. The intended potentials of any project can only be accessed when it is completed.

- iii. It is important to add that political consideration should be detached from execution of public projects. The cases of abandoning the ongoing developmental projects in any community due to their political inclination should be discouraged.
- iv. It is recommended that appropriate authorities should promulgate laws ensuring that adequate sanctions are meted to anyone found culpable of any acts of omission and commission on cases of abandoned public projects to serve as deterrents to others.
- v. Most importantly, Governments at all levels should match their words with corresponding actions geared towards ensuring completion of all developmental projects embarked upon are completed to align with world developmental goals, especially as proposed in the 17th Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) of 2020.
- vi. To this end, such developmental projects that will address housing shortage, increase access to good health facilities, sound basic education, address transportation challenges and fast tracked the economic progress of various communities should be given utmost attention.

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