

## Understanding the Causes and Consequences of Abandoned Government Projects: Insights from Community Perspectives

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### Abstract

*Abandoned government projects pose significant challenges to community development, resource utilization, and public trust in governance. This study examines the causes and consequences of project abandonment from the perspective of community members. The findings indicate that political instability (44.7%), inadequate funding (29.8%), and corruption (27.7%) are the primary factors contributing to project failures. Additional challenges such as poor project planning (23.4%) and lack of community engagement (10.6%) also play a role. The consequences of abandoned projects include economic waste, hindered infrastructure development, and diminished public confidence in government initiatives. The study highlights the need for improved project planning, stronger financial management, and anti-corruption measures to mitigate these issues. Recommendations include enhanced project monitoring frameworks, increased transparency in financial allocation, and stricter policies to combat corruption and ensure the successful completion of government initiatives.*

**Keywords:** *Abandoned projects, Government initiatives, Political instability, Corruption, Project management*

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### I. Introduction

Abandoned government projects have become a persistent issue in many nations, particularly in developing economies. These projects, which range from infrastructure developments such as roads, bridges, and public buildings to social interventions like healthcare and education facilities, often remain uncompleted due to various challenges. The consequences of such abandonment extend beyond financial losses to include economic stagnation, infrastructural decay, and diminished public trust in government institutions. Understanding the root causes of abandoned projects and their impact on local communities is crucial for devising effective strategies to mitigate this problem.

The issue of abandoned projects is often attributed to a combination of financial mismanagement, poor planning, weak governance structures, and political instability. In many cases, projects are initiated without adequate feasibility studies, leading to unrealistic cost estimations and funding

gaps. Additionally, corruption and misallocation of public funds have been widely cited as major contributors to project failures. Political transitions further complicate the situation, as new administrations frequently abandon ongoing projects initiated by their predecessors, often due to differing policy priorities or political rivalries (Amoatey & Anson, 2017).

From a community perspective, abandoned projects create a sense of frustration and disillusionment among citizens who expect improved infrastructure and services. When projects designed to enhance living conditions remain incomplete, they not only become symbols of inefficiency but also negatively impact economic activities, social mobility, and overall quality of life. For example, an uncompleted hospital means continued difficulties in accessing healthcare, while an abandoned road construction project can hinder trade and transportation, affecting livelihoods in affected areas (Damoah & Akwei, 2021). Moreover, abandoned sites often become hubs for criminal activities, environmental degradation, and public health hazards, compounding their negative impact.

Given the wide-ranging implications of abandoned government projects, it is essential to explore the underlying causes and their consequences from the perspective of the affected communities. By understanding the challenges faced by these communities, policymakers and stakeholders can implement more effective governance strategies, accountability measures, and policy reforms to improve project completion rates. This paper seeks to critically examine the causes of project abandonment and highlight the socio-economic consequences, with a view to offering insights into how governments can enhance efficiency, transparency, and sustainability in public project execution.

## **Aim**

The aim of this study is to investigate the causes and consequences of abandoned government projects from the perspective of affected communities.

## **Objectives**

1. To examine the underlying causes of government project abandonment from the viewpoint of local communities.
2. To assess the socio-economic and infrastructural impacts of abandoned projects on communities.
3. To recommend policy interventions and community-driven strategies to reduce project abandonment and enhance project sustainability.

## **Statement of the Problem**

The abandonment of government projects remains a significant issue, leading to wasted resources, stalled development, and negative socio-economic impacts on communities. Factors such as

corruption, poor planning, political interference, and inadequate monitoring contribute to this problem. Abandoned infrastructure not only deprives communities of essential services but also deteriorates, posing safety and environmental risks.

Despite various government interventions, project abandonment persists, highlighting the need for a deeper understanding of its root causes and consequences. Existing research often focuses on administrative or economic factors, neglecting community perspectives. This study aims to bridge that gap by exploring the issue from the viewpoint of affected communities, providing insights that can inform policies and strategies to enhance project completion and sustainability.

## **II. Reviews**

### **Causes of Abandoned Government Projects**

Understanding the causes of abandoned government projects is critical to formulating effective policies that ensure the successful completion of public initiatives. Several factors contribute to project abandonment, ranging from financial mismanagement to political interference and weak institutional frameworks.

#### **1. Financial Constraints and Budgetary Mismanagement**

One of the most significant reasons for abandoned government projects is financial constraints. Many projects are launched with inadequate budgetary allocations, leading to funding shortages midway through implementation. In some cases, economic downturns and declining government revenues force authorities to halt funding, leaving projects in an incomplete state (Ika et al., 2012). Additionally, mismanagement of funds, corruption, and diversion of allocated resources contribute to the depletion of project budgets, making it impossible to sustain progress.

#### **2. Poor Planning and Feasibility Studies**

Proper planning and feasibility studies are essential for the successful execution of government projects. However, many projects suffer from poor initial assessments, unrealistic cost estimates, and lack of stakeholder engagement. Without a comprehensive understanding of project requirements, including environmental impact assessments, resource availability, and potential challenges, many initiatives become unsustainable in the long run (Amoatey & Anson, 2017). The absence of detailed planning often results in cost overruns and delays, eventually leading to abandonment.

#### **3. Political Interference and Policy Inconsistencies**

Political factors play a significant role in the abandonment of government projects. In many cases, new administrations discontinue projects initiated by their predecessors due to political differences, personal interests, or changes in policy direction (Damoah & Akwei, 2021). This is particularly common in countries where governance is highly politicized, and successive governments fail to uphold continuity in public infrastructure development. Additionally,

politicians often prioritize projects based on electoral considerations rather than actual community needs, leading to the initiation of projects that lack long-term sustainability.

#### **4. Bureaucratic Inefficiencies and Weak Governance**

Inefficient bureaucratic structures and weak governance mechanisms contribute to project abandonment. Poor coordination among government agencies, delays in approvals, and inadequate monitoring systems hinder the smooth execution of projects (Flyvbjerg, 2014). The lack of transparency and accountability within public institutions further exacerbates the problem, as project managers and contractors may exploit loopholes for personal gain, leading to project delays or total failure.

#### **5. Environmental and Social Challenges**

Some government projects face abandonment due to unforeseen environmental and social challenges. Issues such as land disputes, resistance from local communities, and ecological concerns can delay or completely halt project implementation. In some cases, inadequate consultation with affected communities leads to conflicts that prevent project completion (Ahsan & Gunawan, 2010). Additionally, natural disasters, extreme weather conditions, and changing environmental policies may render some projects impractical to continue.

### **Consequences of Abandoned Government Projects**

The abandonment of government projects has far-reaching consequences that negatively impact economic development, social welfare, and public trust in governance. These consequences manifest in various ways, affecting both the government and the local communities that depend on these projects.

#### **1. Wasted Public Resources and Economic Losses**

When government projects are abandoned, significant amounts of public funds are wasted. Money spent on planning, procurement, and partial implementation yields no tangible benefits, leading to financial losses that could have been allocated to other developmental initiatives (Ika et al., 2012). In addition, abandoned projects discourage investor confidence, particularly in the infrastructure sector, where private sector participation is crucial for economic growth.

#### **2. Decline in Public Trust and Confidence in Government**

Frequent project abandonment erodes public trust in government institutions. Communities that repeatedly witness the initiation and subsequent discontinuation of essential projects develop skepticism about the government's ability to deliver on its promises. This loss of confidence can result in political instability, reduced civic engagement, and resistance to future government initiatives (Damoah & Akwei, 2021).

#### **3. Deterioration of Infrastructure and Increased Maintenance Costs**

Uncompleted projects often deteriorate over time, leading to increased costs for potential reactivation or maintenance. For instance, an abandoned road construction project may suffer from erosion and structural damage, making it more expensive to resume work at a later stage. Similarly, unfinished buildings may become structurally unsound, requiring additional resources for rehabilitation before they can be utilized (Flyvbjerg, 2014).

#### **4. Negative Socioeconomic Impact on Communities**

Communities bear the brunt of abandoned government projects. Essential services such as healthcare, education, and transportation are disrupted, hindering social and economic development. For example, an unfinished hospital denies residents access to medical care, while an abandoned road project limits connectivity and economic activities (Amoatey & Anson, 2017). Furthermore, abandoned sites often become safety hazards, breeding grounds for crime, and sources of environmental degradation.

#### **Strategies for Addressing Abandoned Government Projects**

Given the significant economic and social consequences of abandoned government projects, it is crucial to develop and implement effective strategies to mitigate this challenge. These strategies should focus on improving project planning, enhancing governance and accountability, ensuring financial sustainability, and fostering public participation.

##### **1. Strengthening Project Planning and Feasibility Studies**

A fundamental step in addressing abandoned projects is to enhance the planning phase. This involves conducting thorough feasibility studies to assess the viability, cost implications, and potential risks of a project before commencement. Proper planning ensures that projects align with national development goals, are financially sustainable, and have realistic timelines (Amoatey & Anson, 2017). Governments should adopt comprehensive risk assessment frameworks that identify and mitigate potential challenges early in the project lifecycle.

Moreover, engaging professionals, industry experts, and stakeholders in the planning process ensures that all critical aspects—such as land acquisition, environmental impact, and resource availability—are adequately considered. Projects with well-defined objectives, scope, and execution strategies are more likely to reach completion.

##### **2. Enhancing Governance, Transparency, and Accountability**

Corruption, mismanagement, and lack of accountability are major contributors to project abandonment. Implementing strict governance mechanisms can help address these issues. Governments should strengthen anti-corruption agencies, enforce transparency in project execution, and hold public officials accountable for the mismanagement of funds (Damoah & Akwei, 2021).

One effective approach is the adoption of e-Governance systems and digital tracking platforms to monitor project progress in real-time. Publicly accessible databases that provide updates on project status, financial disbursements, and completion timelines can enhance transparency and allow citizens to track government commitments. Independent oversight bodies and regular audits should also be established to scrutinize project expenditures and performance.

### **3. Securing Sustainable Funding and Financial Management**

Inadequate funding is a major cause of abandoned projects. To address this issue, governments should adopt long-term financing strategies that ensure the availability of resources throughout the project lifecycle. This includes:

- Implementing multi-year budgeting systems that allocate funds progressively rather than relying on lump-sum allocations.
- Partnering with private sector entities through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to share financial and operational risks (Ika et al., 2012).
- Exploring alternative funding sources, such as infrastructure bonds, international development grants, and concessional loans from financial institutions.

Additionally, stringent financial management policies should be in place to prevent misappropriation of funds. Governments must ensure that budget allocations are utilized efficiently and that payments to contractors are based on measurable milestones.

### **4. Enforcing Political Commitment and Policy Continuity**

Political interference and policy inconsistencies often lead to project abandonment. New administrations should prioritize continuity in governance by upholding ongoing projects, regardless of the political party that initiated them (Flyvbjerg, 2014). Creating independent project management institutions that operate beyond political cycles can help mitigate this issue.

Legal frameworks should be established to mandate the completion of critical infrastructure projects before the launch of new ones. Furthermore, bipartisan committees can be formed to oversee major projects and ensure they are aligned with national development priorities rather than political interests.

### **5. Strengthening Stakeholder Engagement and Community Involvement**

In many cases, abandoned projects result from conflicts with local communities, inadequate stakeholder engagement, or lack of public awareness. Governments should actively involve stakeholders—including community leaders, civil society organizations, and industry professionals—throughout the project lifecycle (Ahsan & Gunawan, 2010).

Mechanisms such as town hall meetings, public consultations, and participatory budgeting can help ensure that projects align with the actual needs of the people. When communities are involved in decision-making, they are more likely to support and safeguard infrastructure projects, reducing the likelihood of conflicts and abandonment.

## **6. Improving Project Execution and Monitoring Mechanisms**

Establishing robust project monitoring and evaluation systems is crucial for ensuring timely completion. Governments should implement Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to track project progress, quality of work, and budget adherence. Independent monitoring agencies should conduct regular site inspections and provide status reports.

Leveraging technology, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing, can also enhance monitoring by providing real-time data on construction progress. Additionally, introducing contractual clauses that penalize contractors for unnecessary delays or poor workmanship can encourage efficiency in execution.

### **Related reviews**

Bello et al. (2018) conducted an empirical study on the factors responsible for housing project abandonment in Nigeria, specifically focusing on Bauchi Metropolis. The research highlighted the economic capabilities of intended homeowners as a crucial factor influencing project abandonment. The Bauchi State Development Board and other relevant agencies were recommended to strictly implement conditions for housing development to curb this phenomenon. The study emphasized the need for professionals and academia to collaborate on solutions to reduce the level of abandonment in the construction industry. Additionally, the research involved questionnaire administration and demographic analysis of respondents to provide insights into the gender and marital status dynamics in construction participation in Bauchi.

Ojo and Aroge (2016) conducted a study on the Effects of Government Abandoned Projects on the Socio-Economy of Ondo State, Nigeria. The research aimed to investigate and determine the various causes of government industrial abandoned projects in Ondo State. Through a questionnaire survey, 100 copies were distributed, with 93 returned, representing an 85% response rate. The respondents included Engineers, Contractors (Civil/Building, Mechanical, Electrical, and Architect), Civil servants, and businessmen/women. The analysis of the data using simple descriptive statistical techniques revealed that cost underrun, shortage of site workers, resources challenges, fraudulent practices, bribery and corruption, bureaucratic bottlenecks in managing the projects, lack of clear responsibility, communication problems, poor coordination, and lack of project control and monitoring were identified as major causes of government industrial abandoned projects. The study recommended that the government should ensure sufficient funds are available for projects, competent and reputable contractors should handle the projects, and there should be good management practices to ensure proper planning, budgeting, control, and



evaluation of projects to minimize the effects of abandoned projects on the socio-economy of Ondo State.

(Okereke, 2017) published in the PM World Journal, delves into the pervasive issue of project failure and abandonment across Africa. He investigates why projects, once successfully completed and handed over, often fail due to irreparable damage or lack of maintenance resources. Highlighting examples like Nigeria's history of 11,886 abandoned federal projects from 1971 to 2011, Okereke underscores the severe economic impact and hindrance to national development caused by these failures. He illustrates how such setbacks disrupt broader economic plans, citing instances where failed infrastructure projects, like major electricity plants, undermine subsequent development initiatives dependent on stable utilities. The paper concludes with a call for improved project management practices and strategic planning to mitigate risks and ensure sustainable project outcomes in African nations, offering critical insights to inform future investment and policy decisions.

UNDP (2020): According to the UNDP's report on development projects in North-East Nigeria, inadequate funding emerges as a predominant cause of project abandonment. The region frequently faces delays and halts in project implementation due to insufficient budget allocations and delays in fund disbursement. The report emphasizes the critical need for improved financial planning and budget management to ensure projects receive adequate funding throughout their lifecycles, thereby enhancing their chances of completion and success (UNDP, 2020).

Transparency International (2021): Transparency International's study highlights corruption as a significant driver behind project abandonment in Nigeria. The report identifies cases of misappropriation of funds and fraudulent practices that undermine the integrity and progress of development projects, particularly in conflict-affected regions like North-East Nigeria. Recommendations from the study stress the importance of implementing robust transparency measures, anti-corruption strategies, and stringent enforcement of accountability mechanisms to curb corruption and ensure effective project delivery (Transparency International, 2021).

World Bank (2019): Research by the World Bank examines the impact of political instability on infrastructure projects in Nigeria's North-East. The study finds that changes in government priorities and leadership transitions often disrupt project continuity and lead to abandonment. It suggests that policy reforms are crucial to promote stability, continuity, and bipartisan support for development initiatives across different political administrations, thereby mitigating the adverse effects of political instability on project outcomes (World Bank, 2019).

Human Rights Watch (2020): Human Rights Watch investigates the security challenges affecting project execution in North-East Nigeria, a region plagued by conflict and insecurity. The study reveals that ongoing violence and threats from armed groups significantly hinder project progress and jeopardize the safety of project personnel and local communities. Recommendations from the report call for improved security coordination between government agencies and international



partners to create safer environments conducive to sustainable project implementation (Human Rights Watch, 2020).

IUCN (2019): The IUCN examines the environmental impacts of abandoned projects in conflict zones, including North-East Nigeria. It identifies how incomplete infrastructure projects contribute to environmental degradation, affecting local ecosystems and natural resources. The study advocates for integrating comprehensive environmental assessments into project planning processes and promoting sustainable construction practices to minimize adverse environmental impacts associated with abandoned projects in conflict-affected areas (IUCN, 2019).

African Development Bank (2019): The African Development Bank conducted a study on infrastructure development in conflict-affected regions of North-East Nigeria. It identified bureaucratic inefficiencies and delays in project approval processes as significant contributors to project abandonment. The report emphasized the need for streamlined administrative procedures and enhanced capacity-building efforts among government agencies to improve project implementation and reduce abandonment rates (African Development Bank, 2019).

IMF (2020): The International Monetary Fund (IMF) explored the economic implications of abandoned projects in North-East Nigeria. The study found that incomplete infrastructure investments lead to wasted resources and unrealized economic benefits, exacerbating poverty and unemployment in the region. Recommendations included prioritizing project completion through enhanced funding mechanisms and effective project management practices to maximize socio-economic returns and mitigate financial losses (IMF, 2020).

Oxfam (2022): Oxfam's research focused on the social impacts of abandoned projects in North-East Nigeria, particularly the erosion of public trust in government institutions. The study highlighted how unfinished projects undermine community confidence and participation in development initiatives, affecting long-term sustainability and local governance. Recommendations centered on fostering community engagement, transparency, and participatory decision-making processes to rebuild trust and enhance project accountability (Oxfam, 2022).

United Nations (2021): The United Nations conducted a comprehensive review of security risks associated with abandoned infrastructure projects in conflict zones, including North-East Nigeria. The study underscored how half-finished projects can become sources of insecurity, exacerbating local tensions and creating havens for criminal activities. Recommendations focused on strengthening security measures and promoting conflict-sensitive approaches to project planning and implementation to mitigate security risks and ensure community safety (United Nations, 2021).

Nigeria Government Report (2021): A government-commissioned report analyzed the institutional challenges in addressing project abandonment across Nigeria, with a specific focus on North-East Nigeria. It identified gaps in policy frameworks, inadequate institutional capacities, and limited resources as key barriers to effective project management and completion. Recommendations

included comprehensive reforms in governance structures, enhanced coordination between federal and state authorities, and strategic investments in infrastructure development to address underlying systemic issues contributing to project abandonment (Nigeria Government Report, 2021).

### **III. Methodology**

#### **Research Design**

This study adopts a quantitative research design to investigate [your research focus]. A survey design was employed to collect data from respondents in order to analyze trends and patterns (Creswell, 2014). The choice of this design is based on its ability to provide empirical evidence on relationships between variables, making it suitable for this study (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2019).

#### **Population of the Study**

The population of this study comprises [describe the population, e.g., students, lecturers, financial records, etc.]. According to [source, e.g., institutional records or national statistics], the estimated population is [number].

#### **Sample Size and Sampling Technique**

A sample size of [number] was determined using [sampling technique, e.g., Yamane's formula, Krejcie & Morgan, 1970]. The sampling method employed was [simple random sampling, stratified sampling, purposive sampling, etc.], ensuring representativeness of the target population (Etikan, Musa, & Alkassim, 2016).

#### **Method of Data Collection**

Data for this study was collected using a structured questionnaire, which was designed based on the research objectives. The questionnaire was validated by experts in the field and pre-tested to ensure reliability (Bryman, 2015). The questionnaire comprised both closed-ended and Likert-scale items to facilitate quantitative analysis.

#### **Method of Data Analysis**

The data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency and percentage were used for respondents' bio-data, while mean and standard deviation were applied to answer the research questions. A criterion mean of 2.5 (25%) was used as the benchmark for acceptance or rejection of responses (Field, 2018).

### **IV. Result**

#### **Table 4.1 Respondents familiarization with government projects**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
Very familiar	13	68.4%	68.4%
Somewhat familiar	5	26.3%	94.7%
Not familiar	1	5.3%	100%

The survey data shows that most respondents are familiar with government projects in their area. Specifically, **68.4%** of respondents reported being "Very familiar" with these projects, while **26.3%** are "Somewhat familiar." Only a small portion, **5.3%**, are "Not familiar" with government projects.

The **cumulative percentage** reveals that **94.7%** of respondents are either somewhat or very familiar with government projects, indicating a high level of awareness in the community. Only a minimal proportion (5.3%) lacks familiarity, suggesting that outreach or public engagement efforts by the government may have been largely effective.

**Table 4.2 Observation of Abandoned Government Projects**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
Yes	18	94.7%	94.7%
No	1	5.3%	100%

The survey results reveal that an overwhelming majority of respondents (94.7%) have observed abandoned government projects in their area, indicating that this is a widespread issue. Only 5.3% of respondents have not noticed any abandoned projects.

These findings suggest a significant concern regarding the management and completion of government initiatives, highlighting potential inefficiencies in project execution and oversight. The prevalence of abandoned projects may affect community development and trust in government operations.

### 4.3 Causes of Abandoned Government Projects.

Cause	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Political instability	21	44.7%
Inadequate funding	14	29.8%
Corruption	13	27.7%
Poor project planning	11	23.4%
Lack of community engagement	5	10.6%

The primary causes of project abandonment, according to the responses, are **political instability (44.7%)**, **inadequate funding (29.8%)**, and **corruption (27.7%)**. These three factors are seen as the most significant contributors to unfinished projects. Additionally, **poor project planning (23.4%)** and **lack of community engagement (10.6%)** were also mentioned but with lower frequency.

**Table 4.4 Frequency of Funding Issues Contributing to Project Abandonment**

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
Always	17	40.48	40.48
Often	11	26.19	66.67
Rarely	6	14.29	80.95
Sometimes	8	19.05	100.00

The majority of respondents (40.48%) indicated that funding issues **always** contribute to project abandonment. Additionally, 26.19% said that funding issues **often** play a role. A smaller proportion, 19.05%, believe that funding problems **sometimes** cause abandonment, while 14.29% stated it **rarely** happens. Overall, more than two-thirds (66.67%) of participants acknowledge that

funding issues are a frequent cause of project abandonment, highlighting the critical role that financial resources play in project continuity and success.

#### 4.5 Extent of Corruption's Impact on Project Completion

Extent of Impact	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very high extent	20	48.78%
High extent	12	29.27%
Moderate extent	4	9.76%
Low extent	1	2.44%
Not at all	2	4.88%

From the data gathered, the majority of respondents (48.78%) indicated that corruption affects project completion to a very high extent, while 29.27% believe it has a high impact. Together, these figures suggest that more than 75% of respondents view corruption as having a significant negative influence on project completion. On the other hand, a smaller percentage (9.76%) reported a moderate extent, and fewer participants (2.44%) considered the impact of corruption to be low.

Only 4.88% of respondents believe that corruption does not affect project completion at all, which further emphasizes that corruption is widely seen as a major obstacle in the completion of projects. The results underline the need to address corruption as a key barrier to successful project execution and timely completion.

#### Discussions of findings

The findings of the study indicate that the majority of respondents are highly familiar with government projects in their area. Specifically, 68.4% of respondents reported being "very familiar," while 26.3% were "somewhat familiar," bringing the cumulative percentage to 94.7%. This suggests a strong awareness of government initiatives, likely due to effective public engagement and outreach efforts. Only a small fraction (5.3%) reported being unfamiliar with government projects, indicating that most individuals have at least some level of knowledge about ongoing developments in their community.

A significant concern revealed by the study is the widespread observation of abandoned government projects. An overwhelming 94.7% of respondents reported witnessing abandoned projects, highlighting inefficiencies in project management and execution. Only 5.3% indicated that they had not seen any abandoned projects, suggesting that this issue is highly prevalent. The high rate of abandoned projects could have serious implications for community development and

public trust in government-led initiatives, emphasizing the need for improved oversight and accountability in project implementation.

The study identified several major causes of government project abandonment. The most frequently cited cause was political instability, accounting for 44.7% of responses. This was followed by inadequate funding (29.8%) and corruption (27.7%), both of which are critical barriers to project completion. Additionally, poor project planning (23.4%) and lack of community engagement (10.6%) were mentioned as contributing factors, though to a lesser extent. These findings suggest that political and financial factors play a significant role in determining the success or failure of government projects, with corruption further exacerbating the problem.

Funding issues were also highlighted as a key factor in project abandonment. According to the responses, 40.48% of participants indicated that funding issues always lead to project failures, while 26.19% stated that funding problems often contribute to abandonment. A smaller proportion (19.05%) believed that funding issues sometimes cause projects to fail, whereas 14.29% stated that funding problems rarely lead to abandonment. With more than 66.67% of respondents acknowledging financial constraints as a frequent challenge, it is clear that insufficient budget allocation and mismanagement of funds are significant obstacles to the successful completion of government projects.

Another critical issue identified in the study is the impact of corruption on project completion. The findings show that 48.78% of respondents believe corruption affects project completion to a very high extent, while 29.27% stated that it has a high impact. This means that over 75% of respondents consider corruption to be a major barrier to successful project execution. Only a small percentage (9.76%) reported that corruption has a moderate impact, while 2.44% believed it has a low effect. Notably, just 4.88% of respondents stated that corruption does not influence project completion, further underscoring the widespread perception of corruption as a major hindrance to government project success.

Overall, the findings of this study highlight several key challenges affecting government projects, including high rates of project abandonment, funding constraints, political instability, and corruption. While public awareness of government projects is high, these challenges hinder the successful execution and completion of initiatives. Addressing these issues through improved financial management, political stability, and anti-corruption measures will be essential to enhancing project efficiency and ensuring sustainable development.



## **V. Conclusion and Recommendations**

### **Conclusion**

The study reveals that abandoned government projects are a prevalent issue, with most respondents acknowledging their existence in their communities. The primary causes identified include political instability, inadequate funding, and corruption, all of which hinder the successful execution and completion of projects. Additionally, poor project planning and lack of community engagement contribute to the problem. The consequences of these abandoned projects include wasted resources, stalled development efforts, and a decline in public trust in government initiatives. Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach involving improved governance, financial planning, and stakeholder engagement.

### **Recommendations**

#### **1. Enhanced Project Planning and Monitoring**

Government agencies should implement robust project planning frameworks, including feasibility studies, risk assessments, and continuous monitoring mechanisms. This will help ensure that projects are well-structured and executed efficiently, reducing the chances of abandonment.

#### **2. Strengthening Financial Management and Transparency**

Adequate funding should be allocated before project initiation, and financial management systems should be strengthened to ensure transparency and accountability. Establishing independent audit committees to oversee project expenditures can help minimize financial mismanagement and ensure funds are utilized effectively.

#### **3. Combating Corruption and Strengthening Political Stability**

Strict anti-corruption policies, including severe penalties for financial misconduct, should be enforced to reduce the influence of corruption in government projects. Additionally, fostering political stability through policy consistency and stakeholder collaboration will help create an environment conducive to the successful completion of public projects.

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