Re-Activating Abandoned Projects for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals, (SDGS) 2030 In Bayelsa State

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Abstract
This research investigates the implementation and impact of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bayelsa State, marking a significant evolution from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It scrutinizes the government's efforts, particularly at the federal level, in addressing both physical and human capacity development in line with the United Nations' call for action. The study raises a critical issue regarding the sustainability and maintenance of projects initiated by the government to achieve these goals. To explore this concern, the study sets specific objectives and formulates research questions. It adopts the People-Centered Development Approach and Systems Theory to underpin its theoretical framework. A combination of primary and secondary data collection methods is employed, including visual documentation, interviews, and review of relevant literature. The analysis follows a Process Tracing method, tracking projects from inception to completion. The investigation aims to encourage governmental accountability in project completion, advocate for the prosecution of defaulting contractors, and call for the depoliticization of project awards and completion processes. It emphasizes the importance of awarding contracts based on merit rather than political affiliation or bribery, as corruption, identified by Graycar (2015), undermines project completion and quality. Findings indicate a prevalent issue of project incompletion, with many completed projects facing vandalism or neglect over time, leading to deterioration and dysfunction due to corruption, negligence, and a lack of proactive maintenance. The study concludes with recommendations for the government to establish a maintenance culture policy, urging communities to safeguard local projects, and suggesting the integration of uncompleted projects into current budgets to ensure their completion by the 2030 deadline set by the UN's "Transforming our World" initiative.

Keywords: Managing, Sustainable, Development, Maintenance Culture, etc.

INTRODUCTION

The idea of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was enunciated by the United Nations in 1999 to kick start by 2000. The essence was to ensure that some basic essential amenities be provided for the local populace in developing countries. It was targeted at reducing poverty, promoting good health, reducing child mortality rates, ensuring quality education, providing portable drinking water, constructing accessible roads for rural farmers to enable them to transport their produce home for marketing and beyond subsistence farming, providing electricity and so on. The programme was aimed to be achievable by 2015 (UN, report 2023).

In order to achieve these, country leaders, government at all levels, agencies, parastatals, departments and ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local and international donors were urged and encouraged to assist in making this dream a reality. The evaluation of this programme was to be in 2010. At the achievement of these dreams, it is expected that the projects be maintained for continuity; this mid-wife the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, a transition of MDGs. In reality, the dream became feasible and the score card revealed the followings according to the UN report (2023); there was a global decline in the number of deaths of children less than 5years of age which fell from 12.7 million in 1990 to 6.3million in 2013. The UN also revealed that in developing countries, the percentage of underweight children (mal-nutrition children) less than 5 years old dropped from 28% in 1990 to 17% in 2023.

It also gathered that the new HIV infections declined globally by 38% between 2001 and 2013. Still, there were existing cases of tuberculosis on the decline along with deaths among HIV-negative tuberculosis. In 2010 the world met to discuss the UN Millennium Development; the target was on access to safe drinking water as measured by the proxy indication of access to improved drinking water. The source was evaluated, but the UN report of 2023, reiterates the need for more effort to achieve the sanitation target. To drive home this, the UN Millennium Declaration signed in September 2000, commits world leaders to combat:

(1) Poverty

(2) hunger

(3) diseases and

(4) illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women.

Apart from the issue that borders on human health and wellbeing, others that enhanced the assessment and development are the physical infrastructural development which donor agencies assisted in funding, providing technical support for countries to implement the guidelines. The success levels having been evaluated by the indicators to herald the programme's target during the year 2015 under review came up with Sustainable Development Goals as a paradigm shift which can be attained in 2030. The basic idea under this programme is to manage the areas

where they recorded minimal success, especially where international donors have garnered support, but it is most chagrin to see that some of these projects are in great ruins. This write-up is therefore been carried out to know whether or not the projects sustained are well managed to stand the test of time albeit, nothing is to last forever.

This research is shifted from basic health facilities and human capacity development to evaluating the physical development projects like most government projects such as pipe-borne water, school buildings, commerce facilities (market), accessible roads, and electricity, etc. to know if the government of Nigeria, Bayelsa state, in particular, have the spirit of keeping and maintaining projects of either past and present administration for continuity and as legacy projects.

Statement of the Problem

Most government projects have been abandoned, despite the large chunk of money spent. Some that are completed have been destroyed and vandalised by citizens, while others that are not completed are deserted. The sheer neglect of these projects is mark of negligence, irresponsiveness and misuse of tax payers' money.

Also, a situation where the roofs of public buildings are blown off by winds without repair shows the level of lack of maintenance culture. There are also situations where public buildings are seen covered by weeds and shrubs which are evident that the government of the day has deliberately abandoned such projects. And where there are new projects instituted and flagged off, the old ones are not given the desired attention.

Also to mention are many cases where public facilities are vandalized, and some equipment stolen. Noticed, is also a culture of neglect where there are gaping holes on public roads and highways. Some of these roads have been constructed for over forty years (The Guardian Editorial, 2016, p.1). The general public sees government projects as a 'community goat' which does not belong to anyone and needs no care.

It is indeed a painful situation when especially one knows the developed state of a particular clime like Yenagoa, the state capital of Bayelsa state which is in dire need of physical developments and infrastructures, but on the contrary we see many projects not finished, and some that are finished are not properly managed. Another case in point that prompted this study is the very fact that some of these uncompleted structures can constitute dead traps for the people living around them. For instance, it was observed in 2004 in one of the suburbs in Yenagoa, how a 33KVA bear conductor (High tension wire) that was tensioned but awaiting connection linked up with a current leakage from a generator where its wire transmitted current into a pool of water, and the leaked current increased in voltage on the uninsulated wire and subsequently electrocuted a young lad. If the project was quickly completed, this young lad wouldn't have been a victim of premature death.

The Phoenix online app news (2023) featured a documentary film made in 1992 on how the Nigerian Airforce Plane crashed in Ejigbo, Lagos, Nigeria and claimed the lives of all that were on board. This was due to negligence due to a lack of maintenance culture. The news was titled

as one of the worst in the Nigerian Aviation History. The complete story has it that the Herculin Air Bus Carrier that was due for maintenance could not be maintained but rather went to air lift over 150 military officers from Nigeria and other countries from Lagos to Kaduna State. The reason was that money was not released for the maintenance of the Aircraft. These kinds of scenarios instigated the carrying out of this research.

Objectives

The aim of the study is to examine how abandoned projects could be re-activating for achieving sustainable development goals, (SDGS) 2030 in Bayelsa State. The specific objectives are:

1. investigate the purposed of abandoned projects in Bayelsa State
2. examine the history and the beneficiaries of the abandoned projects in Bayelsa State
3. ascertain the causes of the abandoned projects in Bayelsa State
4. examine the level of maintenance of the developmental projects in Bayelsa State

Research Questions

1) What are the underlying purposes behind the initiation of projects that were eventually abandoned in Bayelsa State?

2) What is the historical context of the abandoned projects in Bayelsa State, and who were the intended beneficiaries?
3) What are the primary causes leading to the abandonment of projects in Bayelsa State?
4) How is the maintenance of developmental projects in Bayelsa State managed, and what level of upkeep is observed in projects that reach completion?

Significance of the Research

Reading through the introduction of this work, one would think that the study is centred on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) alone which emphasises human health and the subsequent SDGs as a paradigm shift, but having the patience to read further will clear the mind and the perception of every reader that the research is not only centred on human's health but also on the other areas of development which is concern on physical development as an index for development. The how to sustain, manage, maintain, control and retain which is the major thrust of this study, will promote, encourage and improve our tourism, industries not to mention the recreational facilities it will provide if properly harnessed.

Literature Review

Millennium Development Goals

One without full knowledge or understanding of the programmes of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) may want to know what they stand for and the reason for their formation. The United Nations Millennium Declaration was initiated and signed in September 2000. The idea was to commit world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women.

As enunciated above, it has an 8-point agenda. Collectively, 189 countries adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration which was transmitted into the MDGs (Mickey Chopra). This was contained in the correspondent sent to UNICEF in 2000 by Mc Phora & Mason in Newyork.

The overall targets ranged from reducing poverty lines or indexes to halving, and according to them, it aims to reduce the maternal mortality rate by three-quarters to be able to attain a universal primary education for all children. It also translates to narrowing down the inequality gaps between the rich and the poor countries.

Thinking about these purported achievements through the set objectives and goals, then requires that the governments of countries must build education and other facilities. The positive effect of this will mean that children can use the facilities to upgrade educationally, and have met the goal's objectives, they can be knowledgeable about the dangers of contacting HIV/AIDS. The realization of this goal is further expected to see the HIV/AIDS scourge end in 2015, penultimately.

Other important areas that were declared were health, nutrition, water and sanitation, environmental issues (reducing greenhouse gas emissions), focus on children and reducing violence. According to Charles Kenny and Victoria et al (2023), the MDGs which nudged financial aid from foreign donors will improve and boost health institutions and other infrastructures in poor and smaller countries. The basic issue of this achievement is not only to receive cash and other kinds of gestures from donor countries alone but for the government and other relevant agencies to complement, the free will to sustain the efforts of the foreign donors and maintain, particularly the physical institutions put in place for continuity, since the prescription according to UNICEF (2014) produces great results in the reduction of maternal child mortality rates.

Apart from the education and the health sectors which MDGs drew attention to deal with, there were other novel areas such as inequality between the girl and the boy child to discourage and disabuse the already yearning gaps between both sexes. The programmes also talked about good water and sanitation, inclusive economic development and environmental sustainability. These were encapsulated into three dimensions of the sustainable Programme as enlisted in the preceding paragraph.

Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are envisioned paradigm shifts which have 17 items. It is an urgent action call to all countries (developed and developing) in the global feat to transform the world. According to Hellen, the campaign is envisaged to be accomplished in the year 2030.

The 17 goals to be sustained are:

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-beings
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduce inequality
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and protection
13. Climate action

14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace and justice and strong institutions
17. Partnership to achieve the goal (SDGs) Download and guidelines 2015).

Running through the 17 goals envisioned by the UN on the SDGs apart from health, climate and government-related goals and others that border on human well-being, goals number 4, 6, 9 and 11 are very much in line with our topic of discourse-sustaining, maintaining, controlling and managing to retain quality education, clean-water and sanitation, industry, innovation and infrastructure and sustainable cities and communities. Cities and communities that measure up to the urban status must be sustained and maintained. Those with urban status are characterized by modern facilities like good road networks, hospital facilities, electricity, schools, industries, and portable water, with good sewage control systems. Cities and communities that have provided these must be able to maintain and protect these facilities from getting ruined or vandalized. The inability of any government and the people to maintain her amenities put the city in a very bad light and relegates the city to a slump. Below are discussions on some of the themes to further buttress and elucidate the points under review.

Sustenance

By sustenance it means to sustain; that is the ability to provide and to hold on to. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (10th) edition, to sustain means to provide for continuous usage. The government should not only provide social amenities without protecting or managing for continuous usage. Any project that does not stand the test of time amounts to a waste of resources of tax payers' money.

Management and Innovation

The meaning and definition of management are so many that there is no single acceptance definition to describe the concept, but as an activity, the classic definition still points to the one given by Henri Fayol. According to him to manage is to forecast and plan, to organize, to command, to coordinate and to control (Fayol, 1916 in Cole & Kelly, 2011, p.12). Brech (1957) in Cole & Kelly (2011, p.12) sees management as a social process which consists of planning, control, coordination and motivation. In the views of Koontz & O'Donnell (1984) in Cole & Kelly, p.12), it is an operational process initially best dissected by analyzing the managerial functions. The functions here are: planning, organizing, staffing, directing leading and controlling.

Trying to x-ray many of the definitions of management would lead us to another level of discourse, so we will be very mindful of the definitions to present, however, the definition by Peter Drucker in 1998 in Cole & Kelly, (2011, p.12) proves more congruent going by the subject matter in discourse. He posited and upheld five cardinal areas of management out of which 3 will be accepted thus: (1) being responsive to customers (2) constant innovation in all areas (3) leadership love for change and inspiring, rising and having a simple support system aimed at measuring the right stuff for today's environment.

Peter's preposition or axiom of what management is, as summarized above, talked about 3 essential areas. Firstly, the ability of management to be responsive to customers. This means

government should be responsive to provide and care for the welfare of the people (her citizens). Here, management is the government whereas citizens are the customers.

Secondly, there should be consistent innovations at all times, meaning the government should or must as a matter of fact appreciate changes in the environment where she governs – providing and exploiting newer areas (social amenities which could also be seen as welfare packages).

Thirdly, the leadership (government) should be adaptive to changes, and visionary to have simple support to the systems for the purpose of evaluating and measuring up to modern changes – development. (The Nigerian government as part of the UN agreed in MDGs/SDGs terms for changes as part of her vision.) Making a nexus of Peter Drucker's definition with those who emphasize planning, organizing, commanding or coordinating and so on, it means when the government provides in line with SDGs policies, they should also be able to bring the five functions of management (planning, organizing, commanding or coordinating, leading, staffing, directing and controlling) to sustain and to ensure management of the infrastructures and amenities provided. If the government cannot manage then the effort of haven provided for the people (social amenities) will be wasted.

Maintenance Culture

According to Abiodun et al (2016, p.1) lack of maintenance culture is the bane of national development in Nigeria. They posited that the caused is due to poor maintenance policy, lackadaisical attitude (attitudinal problem) of Nigerians and those in authority and corruption. The results have drawn Nigeria a thousand steps backwards in terms of development.

Having a maintenance culture according to them therefore is to inculcate or imbibe the habit of effecting repairs periodically, to extend the life span of those facilities. That lack of repairs of facilities results in dilapidation, and ruin of the facilities and reduces physical development count.

Benefits of Maintaining Projects

According to Abiodun et al (2016, p.1), maintenance has some benefits and they are:
❖   Not to allow unnecessary damage and dysfunctionality of the assets or facilities.
❖   To satisfy the tax payers and give them privilege, the duty of enjoying the benefit of their taxes paid.
❖   To achieve optional benefits of the asset.
❖   Not to allow the asset to rot away.
❖   Keep assets in a state of good repair for the owner's health and safety.
❖   To keep assets in utmost working condition to avoid disruption of services.

Any facility that is not given attention for repair, whether provided by governments, international donors, philanthropists or individual(s), stands the chance of getting bad early, and it reduces the number of properties developed.

Policy Formulation and Implementation

The policy is the decision taken by a group of individuals representing corporate organizations to decide what shall be done, how, when, and where that accepted decision will be carried out

(Sharma et al., 2012), as cited in Makbere & Wosowei (2017, p. 641). Policies are carried out in both the private and government sectors or organizations. This function(s) is superintended by those who represent the organization since not everybody is involved in making it.

According to Fredrick in Sharma et al. (2012), which is captured in Makbere & Wosowei (2017, p. 641), policy means "anything the government or any corporate organization chooses to do or not to do." In more explicit language, policy can be perceived as things or issues corporate organizations (private or government) have decided to do; this further precludes areas "they" would not want to do or touch. If the government of any state decides to put up some infrastructure, like motor parks and market stalls, and hand it over to the relevant authority, say the local government, part of the handover note must reflect who will manage it as time progresses. The view holds on those projects that the government decides to supervise and handle by her agencies. Enabling law that permits the government to establish the project they want with proper protection. Also, Dimock, in trying to highlight what policy is in Sharma et al. (2012), as reflected in Makbere & Wosowei (2017, p. 641), discussed policies as consciously acknowledged rules of conduct that guide any administrative decisions. In fact, policies are seen as principles that guide or monitor the activities of any organization, be they formal or informal. It is the "dos and don'ts" of any organization.

On this note, government ministries, agencies, and departments wishing to establish any project must also, as a matter of fact, take into consideration how they can legislate on maintaining that project when it starts having defects, becomes obsolete, or is affected by a natural disaster. That is why Charles Lindblom in Okereke (2003, p. 43) argued that decision/policy makers should be able to identify (through scientific means) by forecasting or making projections to foresee the problems that they have taken decisions on (see what they become) tomorrow, not just what to do but how to preserve them since projects are expected to last for a very long time—legacy projects. The truism of this lies on the ground that resources are limited and scarce; hence, managers and administrators (policy makers) should not only institute a project but also legislate to make room for maintenance, anticipating that one day the life span of the project will depreciate.

Also, the postulations of Jenkins quoted in Makbere & Wosowei (2017, p. 642) see public policy as a set of interrelated decisions agreed upon by political actors or groups of actors in relation to the selection of goals and the means of achieving the decision reached. This, if well initiated, should be seen as goal-oriented behaviour on the part of the government. As Anderson stated in Makbere & Wosowei (2017, p. 642), policy is not only deciding on what, where, and how to do something but also requiring government actions, perception of the existing problem, and how it can be handled or serviced. If the government of any country could make a policy to establish projects to address physical development issues but become reluctant or docile to repair or fix the same project (whether instituted by them or by their predecessor), then there is a problem.

The various definitions proffered by various scholarships and their views talked about what representatives of corporate organizations (whether public or private) decide to carry out. But Nwizu (2010), in Makbere & Wosowei (2017, p. 642), opined that policies can affect humans'

nature. According to him, policies can affect humans in social, national, and community contexts on both an economic and social development scale, so, from the above, it could be deduced that policy can affect human beings if it has a social, national, or community focus and the aim is geared toward economic, physical, and environmental development.

Corruption

So many criminal and unethical means have been found as attributes that constitute corruption. Corruption can be public, conventional, or domestic in any context. According to Graycar (2015, p. 89), further explained in Makbere (2022, p. 48), corruption, when applied in the civil service or public sectors, has to do with unauthorised trading and transacting of entrusted power and authority vested in him/her in an inordinate manner. And so, because it is practised in both the private and public sectors, the managers and administrators of these institutions cannot be absolutely exonerated from this negative menace and evil called corruption.

In the explanation of Graycar & Prenzler in Graycar (2015, p. 89) captured in Makbere (2022, p. 48), corruption encompasses many types of behaviour such as bribery, extortion, cronyism, misuse of information, and abuse of discretion. From the above, it can be deduced that those who work in organisations that deliberately undermine their functions and responsibilities without using their initiatives or discretions properly fall into corrupt practices. So, negligence in performing expected functions is corruption. Graycar & Prenzler also enlisted corrupt practices when appointing personnel, procuring services, and controlling and regulating activities, which include issuing permits and licences, constructing things, and trying to avoid payments of some sort. This can translate to mean those whose functions are to make budgets and approve them, spending on public facilities, and who neglect doing so can also be seen as being corrupt. This includes those in governance.

Corruption, according to the duo, occurs concurrently in all the sectors—the ministry, departments, and agencies—which, instead of sound service delivery of public goods to assuage political and administrative performance, results in danger. An organisation, according to the definition of Cole &Kelly (2011, p. 500), is a group of people with a common purpose who work together to achieve common goals. This can either be formal or informal.

Graycar (2015, pp. 89–90), also cited in Makbere (2022, p. 49), described the nuance of corruption by using the abbreviation TASP to explain the typology and how it affects a society. According to him, TASP, or type, deals with the typologies of bribery, extortion, misappropriation, abuse of discretion (negligence), nepotism, clientelism, favouritism, etc.

Activities, through appointments, and delivered programmes or services.

Sectors (construction), tax administration, environment or water disaster (flood or destruction by wind, any natural or kind), etc.

Places: country, region (geopolitical zone/senatorial zone, constituencies, wards), localities

(LGAs), workplaces (departments, ministries, and agencies).

These different types of TASP of corruption can reduce the effect of good governance in a society if the activities, occasions, and events are corrupt. This can, in the long run, affect the processes of government and development, especially if projects are abandoned or destroyed by natural disasters. The entire environment will be defaced and left with ruined buildings and projects, and SDG visions will be unrealistic.

In the view of Nwizu (1997, p. 63), organisations are structures of groups of human individuals that are created and constructed deliberately to achieve specific objectives or goals. Nwizu (1997, p. 5) also highlighted J.D. Mooney's view of organisation as the form of every human association for the attainment of a common purpose. All that is presented above about organisation is an institution that comprises human elements created consciously for the attainment of certain defined objectives and goals.

Consequently, the mere fact that ministries, departments, and agencies of government are to fulfil or deliver certain public goods and services, they cannot be free from corrupt practices. This, according to Graycar & Prenzler (2015, p. 89), as further opined by Makbere (2022, p. 48), can expose or indulge in some of the practices of corruption. Also, those who work in government institutions or establishments can be subjected to corrupt practices if they avoid or decide not to raise vouchers to enable them to finish an abandoned or delegated project, and others who vehemently or deliberately refuse to approve money meant for a project (if their palms are not greased with money or get other kinds of gratifications) also indulge in corruption.

The Concept of Development (Parameters for Development)

The concept of development and its content from all indications are essential ingredients in humans' growth and transitions. It is complex and has different dimensions, classifications, and definitions as perceived by different scholars. The United Nations sees it as a process that allows and encourages people to have their aspirations. Some scholars who have divergent views see development as a process whose parameters are changes such as advancement, improvement, and progress in all human endeavours Makbere et al., 2 2022, p.75). Advancement, improvement, and progress mean the extent by which a person moves from one level to another in terms of basic physical infrastructure, having a favourable environmental milieu, health facilities, and other infrastructural amenities, all things being equal.

In fact, the likes of Adelman and Morris (2009) in Ogbuagu (2012, p. 2) cited in Makbere et al. (2022, p. 76) did not ignore or take away the fact that economic growth is a veritable factor in a human life, but that it encompasses both material needs and anything that induces the improvement of the social conditions of a person in a society.

With the above, it is needless to confuse or bother prospective readers of this write-up with the various economic development principles that have varied explanations from the concepts of development. However according to Adelman and Morris in Ogbuagu (2012, p. 12),

development is a mixture of economic growth plus human capacity and institutional building.

The institutional building here may translate to connecting government institutions that will not operate in the open space but in physical structures. Any society without amenities and physical infrastructure shows the level of backwardness and how poor that society is. In corollary, the presence of hospital buildings, schools, markets, shops, electricity, pipe-borne water, etc. are signs of a transition from peasantry, sordid dirtiness, and living in a shanty environment to a modern climate (SDG goal II). This is part of the proposed policies and dreams of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 1999, with a paradigm shift to the Sustainable Development Goals in 2016, envisioned to be accomplished by 2023.

Conceptualizing Quality Education

A quality education is one that focuses its mind on the learner, to prepare him/herself for life, not only for the purpose of assessments but also for the need to move in focus from the learner's gender, race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and location to their social, emotional, mental, physical, and cognitive learning, geared towards development (intellectually). This is different from just being literate, according to Haseena & Mohammed (2015, p. 100); defining quality education is not an easy job or task like one can attempt to attain freedom and justice; quality in education can also be experienced but cannot be defined. Rather than stating it philosophically, they maintain that the term quality can refer to parameters that have been used or prescribed. And that the institutions of higher education where the learning took place should be rated based on how they have performed in relation to the quality of measures like examination results, students' employment after out of school, the reputation of the institution as portrayed by those they have rolled out or churned out, and also based on external reports or feedback mechanisms, and so on. The duo went further to explain the concept of quality education, saying that there may be different degrees or grades with regard to quality, but in a more common sense, it could mean that quality is the difference between the average and the best. This can also be between failure and success, and to be adjudged to have quality, it must have the kind of education that guarantees equity and use the right method to inculcate the learning processes.

On how this concept can be evaluated in real terms, Haseena & Mohammed (2015, p. 100–101) asserted that aside from other parameters, the availability of facilities in the institution helps in the rating. From the above submission, it means quality education must have good buildings and other facilities; all things must be equal. It means that to attain the MDGs turned SDGs goal of education, governments and membership countries have to provide good buildings to boost an enabling study environment (Al founder, 2023). Where these are provided, the facilities must be sustained by maintaining them for a protracted period, and even when they get bad, repairs must be ensured.

CLEAN WATER & SANITATION

According to UNICEF, access to clean water to promote water sanitation and hygiene has been a major problem since most people who make up the population of most countries cannot afford

clean water and safe sanitation facilities to practice good hygiene behaviours. The gamut of this practice is what UNICEF refers to as WASH, and the ability to practice it is the sustainability of the programme. In their contribution, Makbere & Wosowei (2017, p.638) emphasized the need for people to imbibe a hygiene-conscious habit to further keep their environment clean. WASH **simply** means water sanitation and hygiene.

Citizens of countries that do not have good water to drink because of poor sanitary habits This is because they do not have good toilet systems and do open defecation and defecated substances are washed or drained down to the only source of water (rivers, streams, and canals), and then they fetch from the same reservoirs. This has made the governments of most countries that are signatories to the MDGs and SDGS construct overhead water tanks (reservoirs) of different types. But the question is whether they are still being used and maintained or not. MDGs, which changed to SDGs, adjudicate for sustainable projects and programmes to promote continuity. But where these projects are abandoned, people will not have portable water, and they will be exposed to water-borne diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera.

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Inogen Environment Alliance (2018) gave her claims and approaches to the definitions of what is called a "smart city"—things that link or put them together as either technology or social factors. To them, it is not issues about data and technology that constitute a smart city, but human beings. They further upheld that creative urban development and technological solutions are prerequisites to securing quality life, which means less resource consumption to help enhance human conditions and enable social activities to thrive. According to the group, a smart city ought to affect everybody, whether rich or poor (citizens), provided one is pronounced or recognised as a member of the city. In this city, the cost of living should be affordable. They further reiterate that a 'Smart City' has a myriad of diverse and challenging topics:

* The city and its environs or neighbourhoods.

* Community and communication methods.

* A nexus, interconnections, and networks.

* Innovation, which can be subject to changes (adaptations).

* Urban spaces (city spaces) (green verges, open/public recreational areas).

* Buildings of different kinds, classes, locations (e.g., hybrid areas and low-density areas), and mixed uses.

* Smart development and transformation of existing buildings and their connotations.

* Transportation systems.

* Resource efficiency and how to reduce pollution.

* Connected infrastructure (amenities) and modernization of her people via technology.

According to them, smart cities are not easy to achieve since the process of transformation has some problems and challenges.

These problems make it difficult to attain sustainable urban planning. These are sometimes characterised by uncompleted and abandoned projects, haphazard locations of housing, and other structures. Common among Smart City problems and challenges are:

* Governance structures and processes that foster innovation and cooperation.

* Innovation and flexible infrastructure.

* behavioural pattern of participation, and so on.

Ordinarily, maintaining our African types of cities, dotted with awkward or haphazard structures, has not been easy. Soliciting a smart city can be a dream land. Cities like Lagos, Port Harcourt, and Abuja can just be likened to smart cities, but they do not possess the quality to measure up to such smart cities. However, no matter how African (Nigerian) cities are designed or planned, there should be room for sustainability.

Industries, Innovation and Infrastructural Development

Another interesting and important area that can boost the SDG goal is when industries harness other types of innovations and infrastructure. No doubt, the presence of these makes room for physical development and urban status. But the absence of them makes even megacities turn into glorified villages and slumps. Industries and innovation beget infrastructure. The onus therefore lies on the government to create an enabling environment conducive to industrialising an environment. Where this is achieved, the government must also legislate to maintain them, not overtax those already doing business. So, this can woo other prospective investors to such places.

Interventionist Agencies and Projects in Bayelsa State

The neglect, deprivation, and frustration of the oil-rich Niger Delta area after much exploration of its mineral resources by the government and oil companies led to certain grievances, which later induced restiveness among the youths in the region. This orchestrated several agitations, which further snowballed into phases of declarations that turned into insurgency and pogrom, and the consequent formation of numerous militia groups such as the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) and the Niger Delta Volunteers (NDV), among many

others (Ibaba, 2017, p. 1; Ibaba & Ikelegbe, 2009).

To douse down this odium, which was caused by the unfavourable and unfriendly policies of the government that further reduced the people of the Niger Delta to mere midgets, coupled with the intransigent approach of the supposed freedom fighters who were at all times ready to detonate the tinderboxes, made the Federal Government of Nigeria initiate the peace and development interventions to cushion the effects (Ibaba 2017, p. 34). The peace and development intervention produced a budding and resonance effect by establishing ministerial and extra-ministerial agencies. One such, according to Ibaba (2017, p. 34), led to the formation of the presidential committee, which was established in 1982 to manage the 1.5 per cent mineral-producing area development fund. This was replaced with the Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission (OMPADEC), created in 1992, and the subsequent creation of the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) in 2000. The creation of the ministry for Niger Delta Affairs was also part of the fallout of the intervention agencies (Ibaba, 2017, p. 34). All of these and others, like the Petroleum Development (PDF), Petroleum Development Trust Fund (PDTF), Education Trust Fund (ETF), Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND), National Economic Empowerment and Developments (NEEDS), and others, are intervention agencies created by the Federation Government of Nigeria to boast and foster the yearning rapid growth of physical and social infrastructural developments in all the nooks and crannies of most communities and villages in the Niger Delta region, although not all the small communities have the privilege of receiving the gestures from these intervention agencies.

Government prioritises projects

The government has numerous projects based on her electioneering campaigns and how to fulfil them (Agbo 2023). Those who form government may have made promises during campaigns and may wish to fulfil their campaign promises, but most of the time, due to limited resources, which they do not take into consideration during the campaigns, and without thinking of the limited resources and the amount the promised projects will entail, they may shy away since they may not want to end up frozen with indecision, trying to dabble into too many activities at the same time.

These, coupled with the previous administration's leftover or uncompleted projects, which the incumbent would not want to attempt or delve into so as not to give credit to his predecessor(s), especially if the incumbent is of a different party, may result in the incumbent abandoning and rejecting the project. This happens especially when political actors patronise parties instead of national interests. For these reasons, the government overtimes decides to handpick some of the old projects to add with their initiated ones to handle, thereby giving priority to certain projects and leaving out the rest, invariably making room for more abandoned projects. The minister of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Abuja, Barrister Nyesom Wike, has said his administration will block all financial leakages hindering the completion of projects within the capital territory.

The statement suggests that there may be avenues, where funds voted to complete the abandoned

projects, are entering. This is what Graycar (2015, pp. 89–95) tried to typify as corruption. He frowns at the high number of abandoned projects, as the available finances spread in the past were too thin to make a realistic impact. Also, according to him, "our project implementation systems are porous and plagued with outrageous and unnecessary variations. He said we wouldn't spread our finances to this, but focus our resources on completing projects in batches."

Unfortunately, these abandoned projects cut across all spheres of physical development where they are in their numbers. They constitute hiding places for criminals, snakes, and rodents, apart from the physical embarrassment they amount to, and these are everywhere in Nigeria, which has underscored the physical development and beauty of the cities.

PARTNERSHIP TOWARDS ACHIEVING SDGS GOALS

According to Bboxx, major global problems are energy, poverty, and lack of access to essential products and services across the African continent and other third-world economies. Their investigation shows that currently, more than 759 million people in the world do not have access to electricity. Out of this number, 570 million are from Africa. It is worth noting that an additional 840 million are connected to sources of light that are not reliable. It further noted that people in developing countries are in dire need of access to other goods and services, such as safe water, as 663 million people need this scarce commodity. A group of researchers claimed that 3 billion people need clean cooking gas (that is to say, they are using objects that emit carbon) (Woods). This is due to abject poverty, and 1.7 billion adults do not have bank accounts since they are struggling with how to feed themselves for the day. There is no extra to deposit in the bank.

Bboxx, with her economic benevolence, has therefore come up with integrated business opportunities that touch virtually all sectors to alleviate the plights of the common man. It is the vision of the sustainable development goals to achieve her objectives with the belief that all the 189 countries, who are members, gear up through partnership ventures to address those areas that have created a sharp gap between the rich and the poor in their respective countries.

At least, governments and member countries help to provide for the essentials' amenities. Not only that, they should be proactive enough to be able to check out and identify projects they have established and effect maintenance where these projects go bad to encourage and attain the sustenance of the SDGs dreams.

WELFARE STATE AND THE PEOPLE.

No state operates an absolute welfare state. Its governance and government are formed on the platform of a blend of capitalism. Other forms of government and semi-welfarism, or capitalism, in the sense that countries (states) have designed their economies to be left in the hands of private individuals, but not absolutely since there are some levels of regulation for protection. The government, through its myriad programs and policies, ensures that there is adequate

distribution of scarce resources (Njoku, 2009, pp. 69–70).

The essence is to promote welfare for her citizens. Based on the above, every government or government does not request but takes into cognizance the social contract laws, which are defined in the constitution, and whose duty it is to provide for the teeming population that has consented to their power to rule and govern. Government here takes the form of parental and patriarchal authority, which, according to John Locke, must come into play. Locke in Mukherjee & Ramaswamy (2011, p. 227) explained the roles of parental authority, which, on the one hand, it empowers the parents, who are seen as the government, to provide for the child or children. "Social amenities or goods" are supposed to be provided by the government, and even when they have been provided, they must also protect and maintain them for continuity. If the government refuses to provide or maintain the destroyed or ruined ones, they can be seen as not being responsible government (parents). Organisations, based on the numerous definitions provided here, can be seen as deliberately or consciously established institutions manned by humans. The numerous definitions provided here can be seen as deliberately or consciously established institutions manned by humans for the purpose of creating and attaining certain set objectives and goals (Mooney in Nwizu, 1997, p. 5).

Organisations are not created or established in oblivion but can be found anywhere human beings inhabit, which is their environment. The places where human beings dwell constitute their environment; it is the same environment that accommodates organisations of different kinds that are created to render services for different purposes, as opined by Nwizu (1997, pp. 27–22). According to him, some of these organisations were created to serve humanity "functionally" or "purposefully." That is, they are created to satisfy certain purposes or functions. For example, education (schools), health (hospitals), laws, communications, defence (barracks), transport ministries, etc. While other organisations, like process types, are created to satisfy specialised areas in society (for instance, engineering, law, accounting, medical, etc.), others are created for the purpose of servicing particular clients and people and territories or areas; for instance, an IDP camp for displaced people borne out of a natural disaster to handle specific people in an area.

The presentation here is that when organisations in these environments are established and not maintained when they get bad, it will be a waste of the already scarce resources that the government or other relevant agencies have endeavoured to establish. Not only will resources be wasted, but they will also amount to environmental hazards and degradation.

Theoretical Underpinning

This study thought it fit to adopt the David C. Korten and Rudi Klauss (1984) "People-Centred Development Approach" as their proposition deals with international development that focuses on improving local community self-reliance, social justice, and participatory decision-making. It recognises that economic growth does not inherently contribute to human development and, therefore, calls for changes in social, political, and environmental values and practices. Core areas where this theory deals with humans' development are changes in social, political, and environmental values and practices. Since economic growth has its shortcomings and cannot

contribute to human development, this approach is in tandem with the SDGs policy goals numbers 4, 6, 9, and 11.

As people grow and expand in population, they also migrate to other cities and socialize, and while this phenomenon takes place, the government should be able to legislate to make life comfortable. The comfortability can be experienced or felt if the government can create an enabling environment by providing basic infrastructural amenities that will be with the people (value), that become part and parcel of the people, and whatever belongs to the people must be seen and dealt with with the eye and spirit of patriotism. This collective nature can result in the care (protection and preservation) of public goods (facilities and assets) that will never be destroyed, except those caused by a natural disaster. This, if practised effectively, will become part of the people's values and norms (culture) as part of their contribution to the society in which they live (Kortens & Klauss, 1984). The government can't do everything, and so if they have been able to provide as much as they could to the people, the people on their own should be able to reciprocate the gesture by protecting the projects.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP 2011, p. 3), through its spokesperson Hellen Clark, emphasised its partnership with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crises and drive and sustain the kind of growth that ostensibly improves the quality of life of everybody. Reiterating further, she says "we are driven by the belief that the real wealth of nations is the people. We work to empower people and build the resilience of nations.". Without people, projects, whether newly constructed or old, cannot stand. The people need to join hands to protect, retain, and maintain any project instituted by any group of persons, institutions, or government.

Application of the Theory

Lack of maintenance culture leads to gradual decay, destruction, or ruin of the facilities. For any facility to last longer, it must be well taken care of. The UN thought of touching lives globally through the Millennium Development Goals Programme enunciated in 1999. The benefits were felt as feedback was obtained through certain indicators in areas of health and infrastructural development. In 2015, there was a shift in paradigm from Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals, a projected plan that was to be achievable by 2030 (UN, 2023 report). But most of these physical developments, if not maintained, will even be destroyed before the projected year. And who are to be the custodians of these facilities? It is the beneficiaries, not the benefactors. Therefore, based on David Korten's and Rudi Klauss' postulations on the people's-centred development approach, which allows government, international donors, and individuals to provide and the people to take care of and be part of the process, the provided facilities may not stand the test of time if proper care is not given. This must be a collective gesture from both the government and the people in a functional or symbiotic relationship.

Methodology and Research Setting

This section captures the general methods of how the research was conducted and carried out and where it took place.

Research Design: This study adopted the most frequently used survey design approach. Normally, it is the type of research in which the researcher(s) or investigator(s) combines elements of both quantitative and qualitative and diverse approaches, for instance, the use of quantitative and qualitative points of view, data collection, analysis, and interference techniques for indebted analysis and understanding purposes (Schoonenboom & Johnson, 2017).

The overall aim of combining both quantitative and qualitative research components is to expand and strengthen the study and contribute significantly to the referenced literature within the domain of any form of research. Therefore, the use of mixed methods contributed hugely to addressing the study's research question from community members who are knowledgeable about the projects where they are situated, ministries, agencies, and departments that constructed or supervised the project. This approach was used to enable the researcher(s) to know exactly when the project was instituted, who instituted it, for what purpose, the time or inception of the project, and to ascertain the reason why it is yet to be completed or abandoned.

Population: The study is centred in Bayelsa State; the population therefore is Bayelsa State, which constitutes the focus of the study. The Bayelsa State government, from its creation in 1996, took off from scratch using Yenagoa, the headquarters of the Yenagoa Local Government Area, as the state capital. This was considered because it was a little better than other nearby communities because of its central nature coupled with other political reasons. This could explain and adumbrate the fact that it was in dire need of social and infrastructural amenities. The state government, therefore, in collaboration with several interventionist agencies of the federal government like the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND), Petroleum Trust Development Fund (PTDF), National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS), and other institutions, was very much on hand to help scale up physical developments, which were very short in supply and very scarce. Hence, the selected projects (completed or abandoned) in Bayelsa State became items to be studied.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique: The study adopted multi-stage and random sampling techniques. The first stage featured the entire Bayelsa State, which was subdivided into clusters based on the senatorial districts. The three (3) senatorial districts, which comprise the eight (8) local government areas, were further delineated into Cluster A, which has Bayelsa East Senatorial District, which comprises Ogbia, Brass, and Nembe local government areas. Cluster B has Bayelsa Central Senatorial District, which comprises Yenagoa, Kolokuma/Opokuma, and Southern Ijaw L.G.A., respectively, and Cluster C, which comprises Bayelsa West Senatorial District and has Ekeremor and Sagbama Senatorial District, respectively.

Thereafter, the researchers wrote down the names of these LGAs on a piece of paper, folded

them, and shook them thoroughly in a bag. The researchers blindly picked one of the folded papers intermittently, which became Yenagoa, Ogbia, and Southern Ijaw Local Government Areas, respectively. These L.G.A.s were eventually chosen for the study. The final stage dealt with the selection of wards and communities from the randomly selected L.G. areas. For Yenagoa L.G. A=15 wards, 64 communities, in Ogbia=13 wards 51 communities, Southern Ijaw

In all, the same approach was adopted to check where projects are situated. In the end, the Yenagoa Metropolis in the Yenagoa L.G.A., Ekowe in the Southern Ijaw L.G.A., and Oloibiri in the Ogbia L.G.A. were picked randomly using the same clustering arrangement approach. Some affected projects that share common boundaries with abandoned projects were also captured and used to aid the study. The researchers, based on the survey design approach, use their discretion to interview some people who are members of the community and have knowledge about the projects. Also, the ministries, departments, and agencies suggested that their information as interviewers should be based on anonymity.

Method of Analysis: Process tracing from the point of contract award to the end of the project (completion) is a casual mechanism. See tables of projects instituted by the contractor (that is, the agency handling the project).

Sources of Data: The study examined both the primary and secondary sources of data collection. Primary data, as the name denotes, involve personal observations and interviews conducted, while secondary data are sources from textbooks, journals, government publications, serials of the United Nations Development Programmes, photographs, and relevant internet materials.

Method of Data Collection: The major sources of data collection were primary and secondary. Based on the above, information was gathered from interviews conducted (through structured questions from the research formulated) facing one-on-one with the people from the communities who are the recipients of the projects or the staff of the agencies which established the project and observations. This constitutes the primary source. On the secondary sources, the study got its data from textbooks, government publications, serials from the United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP), newspapers, internet facilities and photographs.

Communities, Wards, L.G.As And Senatorial District
RANDOMLY SELECTED

S/N	CLUSTER A Bayelsa Central Senatorial District, Yenagoa, L.G.A, Epie/Atissa Community, Yenagoa Metropolis Constituency I
1.	Yenagoa Town.
2.	Ovom.
3.	Onopa.
4.	Yenebebeli
5.	Bebelibiri 1&2

6.	Swali
7.	Akaba
8.	Ogu
9.	Ikolo
10.	Famgbe
11.	Agbura
12.	Edepie
13.	Igbogene-Epie
14.	Yenegwe
15.	Akenfa
16.	Agudama-Epie

Names of Communities in Yenagoa L.G.A, in Gbarain Constituency II

17.	Polaku
18.	Koro-Ama
19.	Tuna-Ama
20.	Obunagha
21.	Okolobiri
22.	Kumba-Ama
23.	Ogboloma
24.	Ayama
25.	Okotiama
26.	Nedogu
27.	Agbia
28.	Asaingbene

Ekpetiama Communities

29.	Gbarantoru
30.	Tombia
31.	Agudama – Ekpetiama
32.	Akaibiri
33.	Bomodi
34.	Boumodi Gbene/Gbene Kei
35.	Ikibiri

Yenagoa Constituency III (Okordia/Biseni/Zarama)

36.	Akumoni
37.	Zarama-Ayanbiri
38.	Zarama-Epie
39.	New Jerusalem

40.	Abobiri
41.	Egbebiri
42.	Tein
43.	Akede

BAYELSA EAST SENATORIAL DISTRICT
Communities in Ogbia Constituencies I, II & III

44.	Ogbia Town
45.	Oloibiri
46.	Otuesega
47.	Otuesega
48.	Ayiba-Ama/Oruama
49.	Kolo I & II
50.	Emeyale I & II
51.	Otuabula I & II
52.	Otuokpoti
53.	Okodi
54.	Otuoke
55.	Otuogidi
56.	Otuabagi
57.	Otuedu
58.	Ayamah-Ogbia
59.	Akiplai
60.	Opume
61.	Imiringi
62.	Ologoi
63.	Ewoama
64.	Ayibabiri
65.	Edema
66.	Elebele
67.	Amurukanu
68.	Okiki
69.	Ewoi
70.	Onuebum
71.	Amakalakala
72.	Otuobii
73.	Ayakoro
74.	Ologi
75.	Otuekpein
76.	Otuaganagu

77.	Otuagila
78.	Otabi
79.	Okoloma
80.	Otuoegwe
81.	Otuogori
82.	Abobiri
83.	Epebu
84.	Otuakeme
85.	Ewoama
86.	Otuoba
87.	Ibooh
88.	Okoroba
89.	Ogbia Town
90.	Onuebum

Southern Ijaw LGA, Constituencies I, II and III

91.	Ekowe
92.	Otuan
93.	Oporoma
94.	Oguobiri
95.	Ayama
96.	Ologbobiri
97.	Opuama
98.	Peremabiri
99.	Lobia I & II & III
100.	Okubie
101.	Ogboinbiri
102.	Polobogo
103.	Ofonibiri
104.	Nengigbene
105.	Korokorosei
106.	Ikeibiri I & II
107.	Azuzuama
108.	Koluama I & II
109.	Forupa
110.	Ekeni
111.	Ezetu I & II
112.	Amassoma
113.	Igeibiri
114.	Osiama
115.	Kassama
116.	Tebidaba

117.	Enewari
118.	Gbarain
119.	Angianma
120.	Amatolo
121.	Ogbosuware
122.	Kianbiri
123.	Eyorogbene
124.	Oweikorogha
125.	Akede
126.	Ologboboro
127.	Ikoromogbene
128.	Ondewari
129.	Okpotuwari
130.	Ogbosuware
131.	Ekeinbiri
132.	Fonibiri
133.	Oweikorogha
134.	Ogidigbene
135.	Pirigbene
136.	Abaagbene
137.	Ogilagbene
138.	Akamaboko
139.	Okigbene
140.	Obololi
141.	Ozezebiri
142.	Emete
143.	Apoi
144.	Kemebiama
145.	Kokologbene
146.	Oyuma

Description of Study Area

The Study area is carried out in Yenagoa, the capital of Bayelsa State and its environs, South-South Nigeria, West Africa. See map below.
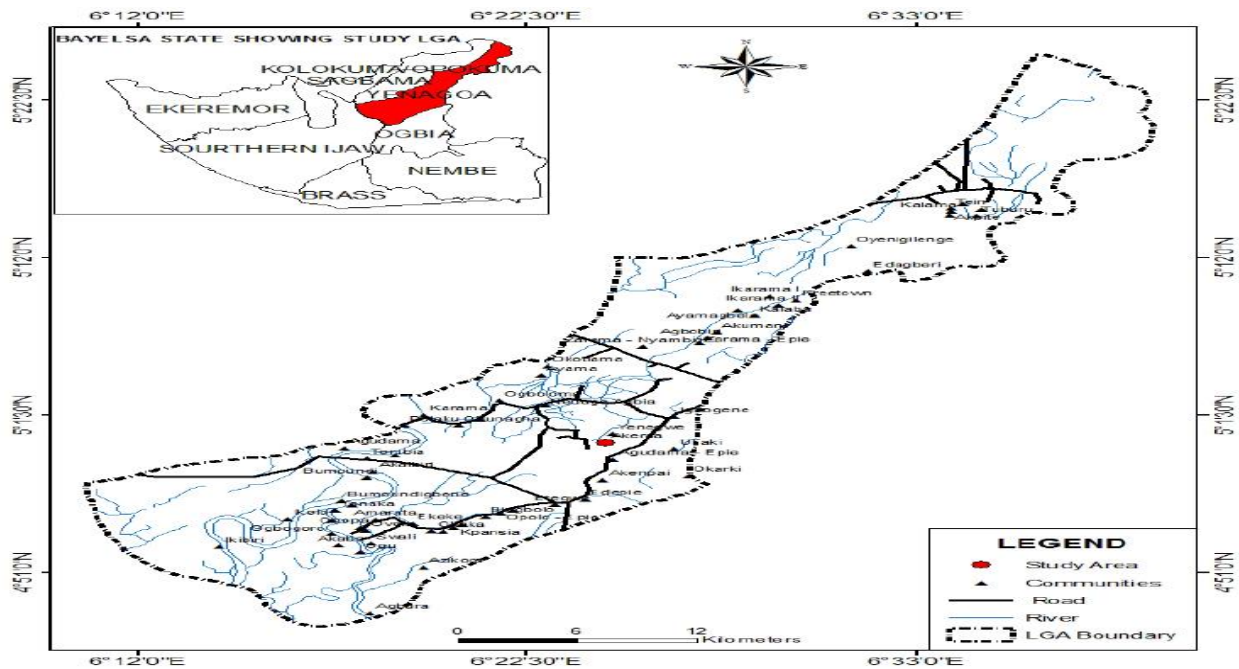
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS
TABLE SHOWING LIST OF ABANDONED AND UNCOMPLETED PROJECTS (See Supplementary Data Table)
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Table 1 shows a list of abandoned and uncompleted projects (see supplementary data tables)

Findings and Discussions:

Research question one (1): What are the underlying purposes behind the initiation of projects that were eventually abandoned in Bayelsa State? This is in line with the objective of this study which is to ascertain the purpose of the projects established.

The arrays of pictures and photographs taken (figures 1-37 and supplementary data table on pp. 50 - 58) show different and various governments – ministries, departments and agencies.

The aim is to promote a kind of welfare state – a situation where the government provides various projects for its citizens to boost social amenities. According to Njoku (2009, pp. 69–70), the government, through its myriad of programs and policies, ensures that there is adequate distribution of resources that are presumed scarce.

This is in a bid to fulfil the law of social contract as opined by John Locke in Mukherjee & Ramaswamy (2011, p. 227), which further buttresses and explains the roles of parental authority. The government, according to Locke, plays the role of a father to all her citizens, who must ensure that she provides for all her numerous children.

In the same vein, all those interviewed alluded to the fact that governments, whether good or bad, have tried over the years to ensure they provide at least some essential basic amenities for

their citizens. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in all 17 of her proposed agendas are all geared towards human and infrastructural development to bridge the gaps between the rich and poor nations, or at least to promote an affordable good life. But the irony of the above has been the inability of the government to maintain and sustain the already established projects.

Research Question 2 reads: What is the historical context of the abandoned projects in Bayelsa State, and who were the intended beneficiaries? Objective 2 is also to find out when the projects started. (See p. 46, showing a table of abandoned and uncompleted projects.).

Figures 1 to 37 show different types of projects instituted or constructed by different governments by different ministries, departments, and agencies. Table 1 shows that the project was a five-star hotel to boost tourism, raise revenue, and create employment opportunities. This was initiated by former President Goodluck E. Jonathan when he was the governor of Bayelsa State. Some of the projects in Table 1 were constructed in 2014, others in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, and 2010, respectively. The oldest of all the projects is the Gas Turbine, established in 1979–1980 under the late Chief Melford Okilo's administration of the defunct NPN government. All the projects have their dates of establishment and are aimed at improving the lives of the people.

Research Question Three: How is the maintenance of developmental projects in Bayelsa State managed, and what level of upkeep is observed in projects that reach completion?

Some of the projects, irrespective of the date of establishment, are still looking very attractive as legacy projects, but most of them have been abandoned. While some of the projects like the ones in figures 28-31 (generator house, transformer and the student's recreational centre at the Federal Polytechnic Ekowe, the Creek Motel, Yenagoa, respectively, Figures 32, 33, 35 and 37 are completed water projects at Okutukutu, (see supplementary data table showing a photo of different types projects), Fig 35 Oloibiri water projects (established between 2007/2008, figs 34 and 36 are abandoned secondary school building at Igbogene, and an event centre called "Family Support Programme building" (FSP) in Yenagoa, initiated by the Babagida's administration, though, was enlarged when Bayelsa State was created under the Caleb Olubolade's administration (as a military administrator). The project serves as a temporary assembly complex for the Bayelsa House of Assembly. But not give attention to repairs, despite the period in which they were established. No matter the period during which these projects were instituted, they were made to transform the lives of the people. For instance, the gas turbine (fig. 18) at Imiringi in the Ogbai Local Government Area in present-day Bayelsa State was the first of its kind to provide and boost rural electrification in the region where oil was first exploited in large quantities.

In summary, it is worthy to note that all the projects in Figure 1-37 were established to transform and change life and to boost. Social and infrastructural amenities. For these projects to stand the test of time, the government and other relevant agencies must continue to pay attention so they don't become obsolete and deface the environment. See page 46, which shows a list of tables of completed but abandoned projects, and pp. 50–58, which show photos of different stages of

projects.

Some of the projects, as stated in the previous findings and the preceding paragraph, are dated back to the Second Republic (the gas turbine generator houses and a few others); there are other projects, like the five-star hotel established under Jonathan's administration as governor (2004 and 2005), yet to be completed (abandoned). Figure 2 is a multicourt sitting complex instituted by the Bayelsa State Judiciary during Governor Henry Seriake's administration, but as of the time of this study, the project is yet to be given attention (still abandoned). See the supplementary data table for photos and projects. Other projects that were established by various regimes and are yet to be completed, including the one shown in figs. 3 and 4, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8, are feeder roads constructed by the NDDC and the Bayelsa State Government. All these are yet to be completed.

Fig. 18 (gas turbine) was established in 1979 and commissioned in 1980, but due to the date of expiration of the facility, the late Governor D.S.P. Alamieyeseigha's administration in 2002/2003 purchased three (3) brand new turbines of 20 megawatts (that is, 60 million watts). Former Goodluck Jonathan, during his regime, purchased 30-megawatt turbines, but they were all left at the Onne sea port for a period of five (5) years. In 2009, Governor Timipre Sylva cleared them and installed just one of the 20 MW at Imiringi power station, while the 30 MW was not installed due to a lack of continuity of tenure, whereas the other 2 units of 20 MW were taken to Etelebu power station at Gbarain in Yenagoa Local Government. But unfortunately, all these lofty projects have been abandoned due to the change of government and the lack of continuity of abandoned projects by successive administrations.

Figures 22–26 show the project of the Independent Power Project that has not been functional due to the vandalization of the suspended transformer, which has invariably stalled the use of the installed and completed injection power stations in Yenagoa and its environs. The people's effort to protect the projects in their communities, which they benefit from, According to David & Klauss (1984), community members need to be custodians of projects in their domain.

Research question (4): What are the primary causes leading to the abandonment of projects in Bayelsa State?

The objective of the study, which is also in line with the research question thus: To find out the reason why projects are not completed and are abandoned. Employing the "Process Tracing Mechanism," which states the period in which projects were instituted and the reason why they are yet to be completed, This, no doubt, has been explained in the previous paragraphs and study question(s).

Findings and Discussions

The reason why so many projects are not completed is due to the use of substandard materials by contractors, as detected by host communities. This causes communities to stop contractors, thereby stalling the completion of the projects. In fact, one of those interviewed claimed that

contractors are fond of using substandard materials, and as soon as this is detected, the community members will have no choice but to stop them. This, according to Graycar & Prenzler (2015, p. 89), is corruption.

The second reason that was adduced for why projects are uncompleted is the government's inability to ascertain the number of uncompleted and abandoned projects before awarding them, thereby duplicating or repeating projects in the next budgeting year. According to one of the interviewed persons, the government, instead of renovating or maintaining the old ones, awards new ones, but the same projects, whose records do not show completion, Again, some of these projects were not indicated or marked as completed are re-awarded by the government, especially during campaigns, to their political cronies and stalwarts for funding.

Again, projects are abandoned when new ones are established, leaving the old ones to die. Some projects are abandoned and cannot be completed because of the fraudulent attitude of community leaders who demand huge sums of money they call "development level" or "marching ground." Where this happens, contractors are retrained from executing the project with real materials as specified for the project. This adversely affects the life span of the project. For instance, there were cases where water projects were awarded, and because of the money community leaders and youth leaders demanded, the contractor purchased "4 and 6" conference pipes, respectively, for the job. This is for him to save money after the host community has demanded so much from him. Furthermore, community leaders sometimes deliberately stop contractors when they discover they are using inferior materials.

Another reason why projects are uncompleted and abandoned is due to a change of government and ownership different from the initiator of the original projects. A case in point is the handover of the Federal Polytechnic Ekowe, in South-Ijaw of Bayelsa State, to the Federal Ministry of Education. The initial owner of the institute was the Petroleum Trust Development Fund (PTDF), under the Ministry of Petroleum, now handed over to the Federal Ministry of Education. Logistics on how to start the projects, budgeting procedures, and other issues have stalled the projects from being completed.

Projects in figures 27, 28, 29, and 30 reveal different types of projects in higher education institutions that were established and constructed in 2009 by government agencies. No doubt, age has caught up with them, and some of the facilities are beginning to deteriorate. Based on research, those interviewed indicate that the government and its agencies of development have room for repairs and construction of new projects in their yearly or annual budgeting provisions, but when asked why the projects are not given attention, it was gathered that

1. How to manage the resources approved by the government constitutes a major challenge.

How to manage the resources approved by the government for the repair of old projects constitutes a major challenge, as the management of the institution will prefer to divert funds meant for repairs to establish new projects so that they can make a name for themselves.

Secondly, there is no interest for incumbents to finish their predecessor's projects since the old ones meant for repair will give them financial benefits.

Thirdly, the chief executives of such institutions give priority to projects so that they can make profits when new contracts have been awarded, although they do not award contracts except for projects initiated and funded by them with internally generated revenue (IGRs).

Graycar and Prenzler (2015, p. 89) have already stated that this act is corruption-induced behaviour or attitude. When this explained above happens, it leads to the abandonment of the projects, thereby defacing the entire physical development and wasting state resources and taxpayers' money.

Table 1 showing uncompleted and abandoned projects

Fig. 1 Name of Project: Five (5) Star Hotels Purpose: For revenue and tourism Year of Inception: 2005 Location: Along Azikoro Palm Road, by Julius Berger Flyover, Azikoro town Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government	Fig. 2 Name of Project: Multi-purpose court complex halls Purpose: Provision of more court rooms Year of Inception: 2014 Location: Melford Okilo Road, Ovom Yenagoa, Bayelsa State Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government (Judiciary)
Fig. 3 Name of Project: Six classroom blocks Purpose: Year of Inception: 2006 Location: St. Paul's Primary School 1&2, Famgbe Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government (Ministry of Education, UBE)	

Table 2 uncompleted road projects

Fig. 5 & 6 Name of Project: Dual Carriage Road Construction Project Purpose: Accessibility Year of Inception: 2007 Location: Opp. Prosco Okaka off Isaac Jasper Boro Expressway, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government	Fig. 7 & 8 Name of Project: Feeder Roads Purpose: Accessibility Year of Inception: Location: Famgbe Police Station linking Town Hall road, Famgbe Town, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State. Sponsor: NDDC

Table 3 Completed but decaying school infrastructures

Fig. 9 Name of Project: Four (4) room classroom blocks Purpose: To accommodate school pupils for conducive learning environment Year of Inception: 2006 Location: St. Paul's Primary School 1 & 2, Famgbe Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government (UBE Intervention)	Fig. 10 Name of Project: Community Secondary School, Igbogene-Epie Purpose: Classroom blocks for conducive learning Year of Inception: 1984, Renovated 2009/2010 Location: Igbogene-Epie, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government (Ministry of Education)
Fig. 11 & 12 Name of Project: Four (4) classroom blocks, Etegwe Year of Inception: SUBEB 2014 Intervention project Location: Community Primary School, Etegwe, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government (Ministry of Education, UBE)	

Table 4 Completed but abandoned Water Projects

Fig. 13 Name of Project: Water Project Purpose: For Water sanitation Year of Inception: 2010 Location: Behind St. Paul's Primary School Famgbe Sponsor: NDDC	Fig. 14 Name of Project: Water Project Purpose: Provision of portable water sanitation Year of Inception: 2019 Location: Sagbama Motor park Sponsor: NDDC
Fig. 15 Name of Project: Water Project Purpose: For Water sanitation Year of Inception: 2006 Location: Ekeki Housing Estate Phase 2, Opp. Ijaw House, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government	Fig. 16 Name of Project: Mega Water Project Purpose: Water sanitation Year of Inception: 2007 Location: Water Board, Okaka, Sani Abacha Expressway, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State

Table 5 Abandoned Generating Power House and Turbine Projects

Fig. 17 Name of Project: Generator Plant Purpose: For rural electrification Year of Inception: 1980-1982 Location: Otuedu town, Ogbia LGA Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government (Old Rivers State)	Fig. 18 Name of Project: Gas Turbine Project Purpose: For rural electrification Year of Inception: 1979 but commissioned in 1980 Location: Imiringi, Ogbia, Bayelsa State Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government.

Fig. 19	Fig. 20
Name of Project: Generating Power House	Name of Project: Generating Power House
Purpose: For rural electrification	Purpose: For rural electrification
Year of Inception: 1980-1982	Year of Inception: 1980-1982
Location: Otuedu town, Ogbia LGA	Location: Otuedu town, Ogbia LGA
Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government	Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government

Table 6 Installed but vandalized electrification projects

Fig. 21	Fig. 22
Name of Project: Local electrification project	Name of Project: Independent Power Project (IPP)
Purpose: For rural electrification	Purpose: For urban electrification
Year of Inception:	Year of Inception: 2018 to date
Location: Police Station Road, Famgbe Town	Location: Hospital Road, Sani Abacha Expressway, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State
Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government	Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government.
Fig. 23	Fig. 24
Name of Project: Transformer	Name of Project: Transformer
Purpose: For urban electrification	Purpose: For rural electrification
Year of Inception: 2018 to date	Year of Inception: 1980-1982
Location: Force Headquarters Road, Ovom, Yenagoa, Bayelsa state	Location: Otuedu town, Ogbia LGA
Sponsor: Independent Power Project (IPP)	Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government
	Present State: Not renovated, though transformer house is still in use, because a new generator was bought.
Fig. 25	Fig. 26
Name of Project: IPP power transformer installation	Name of Project: IPP power transformer installation
Purpose: For urban electrification	Purpose: For urban electrification
Year of Inception: 2018 to date	Year of Inception: 2018 to date
Location: Sani Abacha Expressway Yenagoa, Bayelsa State.	Location: Force headquarters road, ovom, Yenagoa, Bayelsa state
Sponsor: Independent Power Project (IPP)	Sponsor: Independent Power Project (IPP)

Table 7 Housing / Water/ Recreation/Power Projects

Fig. 27 Name of Project: Housing Estate Purpose: For accommodations Year of Inception: 2018 Location: Opp. Zone 16 Headquarters, Nigerian Police Force, along Isaac Jasper Boro Expressway, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government	Fig. 28 Name of Project: Generator House with 3 Giant 5000 KVA Generator Purpose: For electrification Year of Inception: 2009 Location: Federal Polytechnic Ekowe, Southern Ijaw, Bayelsa State Sponsor: Petroleum Trust Development Fund (PTDF)
Fig. 29 Name of Project: Transformer Distribution Unit Purpose: Step-down distribution unit Location: Federal Polytechnic Ekowe, Southern Ijaw, Bayelsa State Sponsor: Petroleum Trust Development Fund (PTDF)	Fig. 30 Name of Project: Recreational Centre Purpose: Student's Recreational Location: Federal Polytechnic Ekowe, Southern Ijaw, Bayelsa State Sponsor: Petroleum Trust Development Fund (PTDF)
Fig. 31 Name of Project: Creek Motel Purpose: For accommodation and tourism Location: Hospital Road, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State. Sponsor: Bayelsa State Government	Fig. 32, 33 & 35 are the same projects from different viewing angles. Name of Project: Over Head Water Tank Year of in caption: 2003 Purpose: Supply water to the environs Location: Okutukutu, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State. Sponsor: NDDC
Fig. 33 Name of Project: Multipurpose Hall Purpose: Event Centre and other recreational activities Year of in caption: 2000 Location: Family Support Programme (FSP) Primary/Nursery School Ovom, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State. Sponsor: Ministry of Women Affairs, Bayelsa State.	

The projects are too numerous to be covered, but the above are many but few ones spotted to buttress the point of our argument. Based on this, one will ask how the envisioned 2030 goals can be achieved when there are too many uncompleted and vandalized buildings.

FINDINGS
One of the objectives of this study is to find out if there is/are government projects which are not

completed.

Observations

The pictures above, from Fig. 1 to 4, are projects at various levels of completion. Fig. 1 is a three-star hotel project initiated and constructed to this level when former President Goodluck Jonathan was the governor before he was elevated to the position of Vice President of Nigeria. But up to the time of this research, the projects have not been given any attention. Processing Tracing method; causal mechanism based on the interview conducted.

Figure 2 is another government project of the Department of Justice that is yet to be completed and is lying in waste. Pictures in Figures 1 and 2, if completed, will at least provide a face-lift (tourist attraction) and possibly generate revenue for the state.

Figures 3 and 4 are water reservoirs to provide good water in the state capital. Figure 3 was to service an estate called the Ekeki Phase II estate, while Figure 4 is a bigger project aimed at providing water for the Ekeki, Okaka, and Opolo all in the state capital. There is another one at Okutukutu Epie, which was meant to serve the people of that community and the other four communities, and the last one at the Igbogene-Epie axis, which was all commissioned by the then Senate President, Senator Adolphus Wagbara, when the late Chief D.S.P. Alamieyeseigha was the governor of Bayelsa State. None of this is functioning.

Fig. 33 is a picture of a deserted, completed water project instituted by the NDDC in 2003. According to the interviewee, the project was completed and was in use, but due to a lack of power to generate electricity to power the pumping machine, it could only function for a short time. Miscreants capitalised on that and stole away valuable parts. When an alternative arrangement for power generation was made, it was discovered that some essential engine components had been stolen. The fate of that project and the hope of providing water for the inhabitants of Oloibiri are hanging in the air. No thanks to the government at the root and those who stole the engine.

People who vandalise government properties or steal essential ports of equipment are not development-friendly. This does not support but rather negates what the people are supposed to contribute to their communities, which Korten and Klauss (1984) refer to as the "people-centred development approach.

Figures 5 and 6 are photos of abandoned roads. The dual carriage road projects, if completed, will transform the state capital. Those in figures 7 and 8 are feeder roads within the suburb of the state capital.

Figs. 15 and 16 are six classroom block projects that the government initiated with taxpayer money but could not complete. This state is a complete waste of materials and resources.

Figures 9–12 show the state of completed school facilities (classroom blocks) that are destroyed

by wind. From the findings, some essential features (window iron plates) of the building were removed by thieves (iron scavengers). The ceiling and the floor are already in a very sorry state. Fig. 10 was destroyed by winds. Figs. 11 and 12 are the same building; it is an intervention project built by the State Universal Basic Education Board. The sordid dirt waterlogged, and untidy environment forced the school to relocate to a newly finished project.

The second objective of this study is to ascertain if the government normally carries out renovations on her old projects. According to Alfouderi (2023), to boost quality education, classroom facilities are some of the attributes of quality education that must be put in place.

Photos from figs. 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, and 27 show the state and level of ruins of the projects. Some of these projects were established and constructed for more than ten (10) years using the processing tracing method and causal mechanisms based on interviews conducted.

Figs. 17–20 are photos of projects initiated by the government of different administrations; Figs. 17 and 18 are electricity-generating plants and a gas turbine power plant constructed over 30 years ago. Part of the buildings in Fig. 17 are covered by weeds and shrubs.

Figs. 21–26 are electrification projects that were instituted by the Independent Power Project (IPP). Through the aid of the privatization programme, the government was able to partner with some private firms that can generate electricity. But the photos show how most of them came and started but could not finish the projects. According to the Inogen Environment Alliance (2018), smart cities must not have ruin projects, but rather things that will promote quality of life the inhibiting a city. Projects that are situated over a period of time can depreciate, but when they are, relevant authorities should show concern about how to replace or repair them for continuous usage.

From the array of photos taken to help investigate this study, it is clear that the government is actually in the business of trying to provide good welfare for its citizens, albeit not absolute because of its meagre resources and too many areas to give attention to. Some of the projects that became a priority for a particular administration may not be of the utmost interest to the incoming administration, especially if the different administrations came from two different political parties. Although some of them may have come from the same political party, they may have different interests even in the context of project citing. Be that as it may, most projects sighted are not completed, some that were completed overtime are vandalised, and some equipment is stolen. Many of the projects not completed may have had their contract value paid up; others that couldn't be completed suffered from political kickbacks incurred by contractors and couldn't go beyond the value of the contract sum given to them, while many of the contracts awarded were for political settlements for their friends, family members, or political associates. All these are borne out of corruption, according to Graycar (2015, p. 89). The same problem is applied to the completed but not maintained structures when they begin to develop faults. Some that were considered too old are not given attention due to their obsolete nature, but instead of giving them attention, the government may prefer to institute a new one. These reasons cumulate

to neglect, and overtime lead to developing a non-maintenance habit, thereby leaving some of the projects in the state, as can be seen from the photos. One cannot say or conclude that the government does not renovate her spoilt projects, but not too much attention is given.

SUMMARY

This study has not been conducted to investigate or be carried out for witch-hunting or the purpose of auditing, nor is it to ascertain the number of projects intervention agencies have done; it is to study why there are numerous and myriad uncompleted and abandoned projects that are littered virtually in all the nooks and crannies of Bayelsa State, which ordinarily if completed, will give a face-lift to the state in terms of physical development, which the state has been craving for.

This study is therefore a nudge on the government and all the intervention agencies that have instituted projects to ensure completion during the stint period and after contracts have been awarded to ensure routine repairs are carried out when projects get bad, depreciate, or are unfinished. Leaving projects unfinished or unattended to leads to depreciation, deterioration, waste of resources, and neglect, which, on the contrary, negates the aim of the Vision 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP), of which Nigeria is a member.

The study areas were determined through the survey approach and the use of probability clustering and random sampling techniques. The multistage methods were employed to enable the study to determine the core research areas. Again, catchment areas that have proximity to the core research areas (communities) with projects were also considered for assessment. Photos, journals, newspaper publications, the United Nations Development Programme annual references and serials, and textbooks constitute the secondary sources of data (qualitatively).

Also, interviews were carried out to find out when, who, and why the various projects were established. The process tracking technique was adopted. This mechanism enables the researchers to ascertain how and what has kept each project in its current state.

Findings reveal that:

1. For political reasons, the incumbent would not want to give credit to the previous administration(s).
2. Administration(s) who couldn't finish the project(s) they initiated
3. Corruption
4. Prioritising projects
5. Slim resource amidst too many projects, considering campaign promises made.

CONCLUSION

Development has so many phases, strata, and aspects. Apart from human capacity development, the development of our environment is of utmost importance. This has to do with how physical projects will be sustained and retained to move from peasantry to modern life. Many projects that are instituted do not stand the test of time due to a lack of maintenance culture, and this has affected the physical environments of most countries. It was for this reason that the UN in 1999 came up with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which later were transformed into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The assessment and evaluation were to come up in 2015, having attained some reasonable scorecards in all the anticipated areas. This study is therefore put forward to assess whether or not projects in that light are maintained. Objectives and research questions were formulated, the people-centred development theory was espoused, and the research design was based on the primary source of data, pictures taken from the site of projects (abandoned, completed, but now getting bad). Findings indicated that some of the projects have been there for decades without attention. Others have been vandalised and some vital equipment stolen, while many are not working.

Recommendations were therefore proffered: government to formulate a maintenance culture policy; citizens and communities who play hosts to these projects to be custodians of such projects; uncompleted projects of the past administration to be added to the current budgeted ones for completion to meet up with the 2030 projection of Transforming our world of the UN.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Stemming from the above findings, the study recommended:

- While the government has not rested on trying to establish new projects to meet development challenges, the maintenance of the old ones shouldn't be ignored.
- The government should develop and come up with a maintenance culture policy.
- Citizens (beneficiaries) should be custodians of projects within their domains.
- Communities should form vigilante groups to watch over projects established for them.
- The government should ensure that the project is done with quality materials.
- Projects from previous administrations should also be added to the current budget so that they can be completed. This will reduce the number of dotted, uncompleted projects.
- More advocacy programmes should be promoted by government agencies like the National Orientation Agency (NOA), civil society organisations, and others on the need to protect public institutions and establishments.
- The government should encourage a feedback mechanism to know if projects are completed or not.

Contributions to Knowledge

- The government sometimes uses these projects to settle their political cronies, family members, or godfathers. And so we never have the goads to challenge those who refuse

to finish the project, which, according to Graycar (2015, pp. 89–90), is corruption.

- The incumbent regime wouldn't want to finish their predecessors' projects so as not to give them credit. Some of the contractors handling these projects are mere freelancers without cognate experience.
- Materials are sometimes not of standard but are carried out just to satisfy the contract, which should only be awarded to firms with previous cognate experience with referenced and profiled jobs in the eyes of the people as a belief that something is going on.
- Again, mobilisation fees to contractors are seen as financial jamborees for document handlers to take their cut, and before it gets to the contractor, so much has been deducted that they cannot execute the project. At best, the contractors only do the job according to the funds available.
- Most Chief Executives of government establishments do not have the will to punish contractors or project defaulters who could not finish their projects because some of them may have sponsored them during their campaigns, and so contract awards are like payback time. So even when projects are not finished, it doesn't matter.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA TABLE SHOWING PHOTOGRAPHS OF ABANDONED AND UNCOMPLETED PROJECTS

Uncompleted Abandoned Public Projects

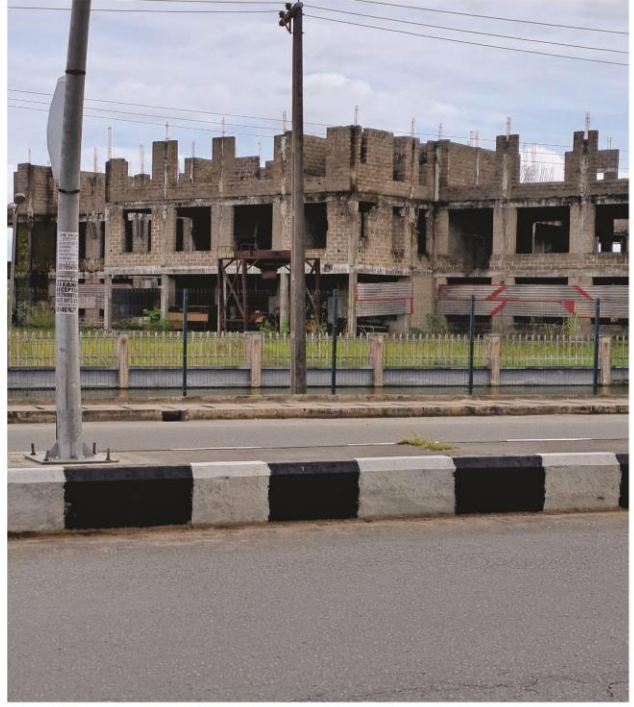Fig. 1 Picture from the Field 2023

Fig. 2 Picture from the Field 2023

Fig. 3 Picture from the Field 2023

Fig. 4 Picture from the Field 2023

Uncompleted Road Projects

Fig. 5 Picture from field 2023

Fig. 6 Picture from field 2023

Fig. 7 Picture from field 2023

Fig. 8 Picture from field 2023

Completed but decaying School Infrastructure

Fig. 9 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 10 Picture from Field 2023
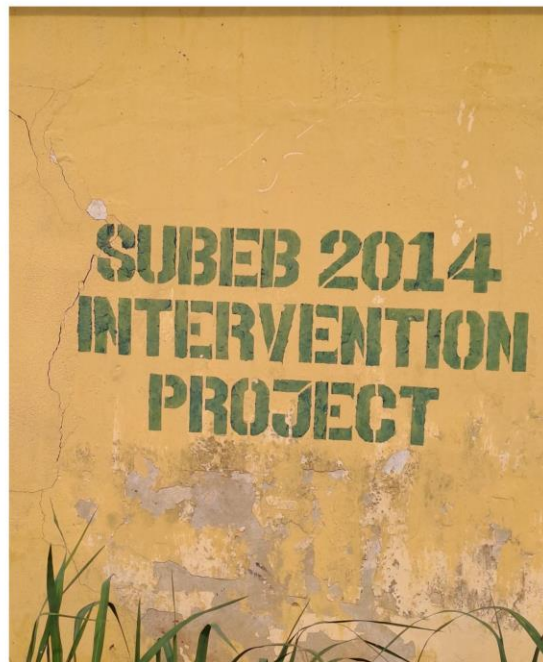

Fig. 11 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 12 Picture from Field 2023

Completed but abandoned Water Projects

Fig. 13 Picture from Field 2023

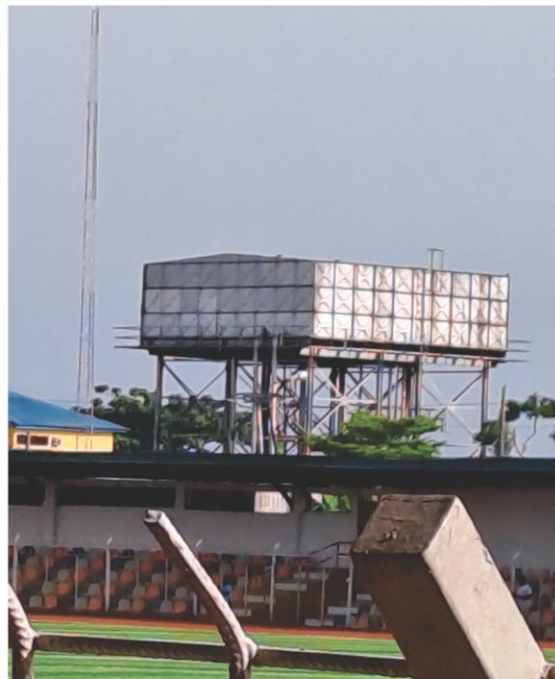Fig. 14 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 15 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 16 Picture from Field 2023

Abandoned Turbine and Generating Power house

Fig. 17 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 18 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 19 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 20 Picture from Field 2023

Vandalized installed Electrification Projects

Fig. 21 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 22 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 23 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 24 Picture from Field 2023

Electrification Projects

Fig. 25 Picture from Field 2023

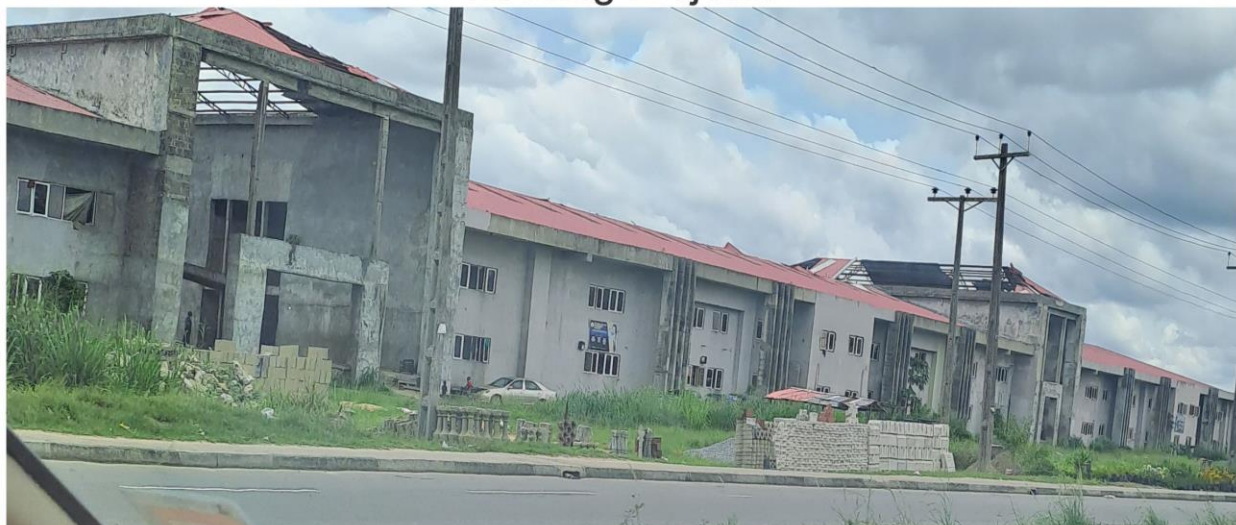Fig. 26 Picture from Field 2023

Housing Projects

Fig. 27 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 28 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 29 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 30 Picture from Field 2023

Fig. 31 Picture from Field 2023

NAME OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED AND THEIR PLACE OF WORK

S/N	NAME OF PERSON INTERVIEWED	PLACE OF WORK/ OCCUPATION	COMMUNITY/ POSITION	DATE OF INTERVIEW
1.	Anonymous	Civil Servant	Famgbe (family chief	29/12/2023
2.	Agi	Clergy	Oloibiri	20/12/2023
3.	Anonymous	Estate mgt. committee (EMC) member, Ekeke housing Estate (II)	Lived in the Estate	19/10/2023
4.	Engr. Walson N.E	Public Servant	Ekowe	2/01/2024
5.	Anonymous	Civil servant ministry of special project	Imiringi town	26/12/2023
6.	Engr. John Ebi	Ministry of power Yenagoa	Yenagoa	23/12/2023
7.	Powell Thank God	Ministry of Tourism	Yenagoa	30/9/2023
8.	Godspower Wenikini	Community leader	Imiringi	02/01/2024
9.	Miekumor T.	Community leader	Yenagoa	03/02/2023
10.	Teddy Omekue	Community leader	Ekowe	06/01/2024