

Funding Infrastructural Development and Project Management in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper laid emphasis on funding infrastructural development and project management as anxious of development which is assessed in terms of management of human, material and natural resources as an acquisition of machinery and man-power operational resources with an antecede of development within the 21st century. The paradigm shift of projects management was hinged on funding (as quality of life, access opportunities, amenities, standard of living and social service). The paper further takes the position that proper funding can result to infrastructural development and project management.

Keywords: *Funding, infrastructural, development, project and management.*

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Introduction

For a country to be developed, it must have the ability to provide effective and efficient infrastructural project management and qualitative life for her citizenry. Development hinges on adequate financing; this is because finance connote social, culture economic and organization, which aim at fuses all other structures for goal and objective attainment (Gabadeen, 2003). On this premise, Nwankwo & Apeh (2006) see development as the arrangement of human, material and natural resources and programmes available for infrastructural development and carefully using them systematically for the achievement of instructional/organizational goal or objective.

However, infrastructural project include communication, education roads ports, health, agriculture, administration/management considered is important for economic, and socio-cultural management. Infrastructural project management can be funded by both government and non-governmental organization, as well as private sectors, which determine the types of project to be considered. Government as an institution where policies are made, influence policy making by putting in place measures appropriately to promote private sectorial projects such as long-term vision in terms of regulatory, planning and financial concession. Private bodies is seen as government comfort base on long and short them asset for instance private sector involvement are proposed projects evident involving the land site, the port, medical establishment special economic zone, sewerage, network and medical tourism.

Most systems within project management infrastructure are policy, guidelines, standard and procedures that define how projects work are to be administered or performed. This implies that the key components are the part of project managerial infrastructural project (Portfolio management), process (management system) people (organization), platform (performance), and other various aspects that embrace project management infrastructure within a developed and underdeveloped countries of the world.

However, the focus of this paper is too examined whether funding has made an impact in infrastructural development of the Nigerian.

Conceptual Clarification

Various appreciations of discussion and analysis within the connotation AL concepts were used to include;

Development: from the experience of project management, development can be defined as involvement of steady, political, economic, cultural and systematic changes of spheres, business venture in a way that can increases productivity, people empowerment, community empowerment, environmental protection, institutional growth, quality of life and good governance. This implies, the ability to promote cultural, spiritual, political, social, economic institutions and the way of life and people involvement of an institution (Igbafen, 2012).

Development can also connote changes or modernization or westernization (Singter, 1949; Pearson (1969). Viewed as transformation this implies transformation or advancement or better “understand” “better desired state” appreciated when another concept is performed. For example political development educational development, cultural development, health development, social development, technological development, agricultural development, infrastructural and projects management development etc.

Project financing: For project stand alone financing, financing can be defined as a process which involves money to undertake a project, portfolio/programme is secured and availability made as required it can also be view as a “single source through multiple investors.

Financing can also be seen as a long-term institutional, infrastructural and industrial project aim at maintaining the projected cash flows of any given project, rather than balance sponsors sheets. This can be done through money grant, residency artist, photo book sell and win commission.

Infrastructural development: From our basic understanding, infrastructural development is part of a development that seeks to enhanced the life quality of citizen by providing basic social amenities (Ezeah, 2005). The basic objective of infrastructural development is improvement of quality of life of people within a given society. For instance infrastructural development is a process which entails a multi-dimensional process involving the totality of the people (urban and rural) and his environments. This can also be meaningfully and sustainable to achieved organizational objective/goals. Olayiwola and Adeleye (2005), stated further that, infrastructural development involves the availability of roads, electricity, health care system pipe-borne, agricultural system, education etc. infrastructural development also concerned with credit and financial institution.

Project management: This can be defined as a systematic process involving the use of specific skills, knowledge, technical and looks to deliver useful values or something to people or specific people. It can also be view as a process which entails a team to achieve a goal or complete deliverable within a set time frame. It can equally be a project documentation, planning, communication and tracking with the sole aim of obtaining a delivering goal and successfully work within the constraints of time, budget and scope.

Other scholar, sees it as a work you must build or contribute to deliver a report, a tool or a product or building and a website. It can also be typically, a unique operation conducted to meet specific goal example development of software to increase manpower productivity, construction of a building.

Comparative Infrastructural Project Management Analysis

Highlight of the funding infrastructural development and project management connotes the following:

Educational infrastructural development project management analysis: Education served as an important tool for project management. This entails, economic, cultural, political and social development of the society. The importance of education cannot be over emphasis as to compare with other countries of the world. The aim of education was Centred on change creation for better society generally and socially, to equally employed basic information to the citizenry to developed economy industrial and business venture, and ensures effective contribution toward country development. The rationale underscore of education aim at providing qualitative state of the facilitative art that can aid conducive learning environment (cultural environment, political environment, business environment, institutional environment and religious environment).

The Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN) 1997 stated that the role of education was to intensified and diversifies programmes for development of high and middle manpower within the context of the country or state; and secondly making professional curses within our various tertiary institution valuable for national requirement and improvement of student in all educational system. This applied to the goal and objective among others to ensure effective execution of educational system from Primary education to University level as stages of teaching, research, learning and community service development. Education creates the human needed skill development, and human capital that can lead to growth, productivity and technology advancement within the economy.

However, the comparative analysis over the needed adequate financing of educational sector cannot be over emphasized, since education is an expensive social service that required adequate financial provision from the three levels of government for effective implementation of educational programme. Furthermore, the financing of educational sector was a joint responsibility of Federal, State and Local government, private and non-governmental agencies or bodies (FGN, 2004).

For educational sector to strive it must depend on adequate financing. This is because finance is the lever of infrastructural development and project management which fuses all other sector of the economy with the advancement of goals/objectives. This development led to the basic establishment of "Needs Assessment Team" by the Federal Government of Nigeria; a basic part of the transformation agenda of an educational sector which later led to the release of infrastructural developmental facilities. In spite of huge amount of money, invented on educational sector, Nigeria educational system are still be set with myriads of problems which have limited their potentials for improvement of human, economic, social and cultural development, they include poor educational infrastructural project, environmental pollution insufficient lecture halls, inadequate laboratories paucity of quality teachers, brain drain, poor funding, examination malpractices, corruption/nepotism, cultism and hooliganisms (Harnett, 2008). The objective and goal of any given educational institution affect the learning, teaching research and community service.

The inadequacy of such notable problems also include scholarly journal in or libraries, obsolete equipment in our laboratories, inadequate lecture theaters, sand inadequate hostel accommodations,

lack of information technology on the part of the visitor to public universities in most developing countries like Nigeria.

Adesina (1960), further added that in most of the public institutions, the quality of education that our children receive bears direct relationship to the availability of physical infrastructures in almost every atmosphere in which learning do takes place.

Health Infrastructural Development Project Management Analysis: The infrastructural development of health sector cannot be over emphasized as it entails the social, economic, political and educational wealth being of a man. The declaration of the United Nation towards “Fundamental Human Right”. Consequently, government private individuals and non -government organization have basically taking responsibilities provide to healthcare service to all citizens in the world and to improve the healthcare status on transferred payment. This is consistent with poverty eradication, disease and illiteracy reduction on infant and maternal mortality rate and hence increases life expectancy in an empirical issue for effective development and infrastructural management project.

In Nigeria, the constitution made provision for heath service within the “concurrent legislative list” which implies that, both the Federal and the State Government can legislate on it. This further stated that, it is the state that established, control and maintain health infrastructural development sector, while the federal government are constitutional empowered to maintain the practices standard in both medical and allied profession.

In most communities, religious organizations played a positive role by providing health care service to his citizenry.

In 1985, the National Health Insurance was adopted with the following aims/objectives;

1. Provide a comprehensive healthcare delivery major system aim at providing the primary healthcare service through affordability, rehabilitative, restoration, preventive and protection to all citizen.
2. To achieve health for all by the year 2000, the following strategies were employed by the government reduced mortality and infant rate. They include;
 - i. Improvement and establishment of teaching hospitals base on decree no 71 of 1st July 1965 (Lagos Teaching Hospital).
 - ii. Establishment of national immunization days campaign in 1988 and the national programme of immunization (NPI) in 1996 and
 - iii. Programe expansion on immunization with references to poliomyelitis diphtheria tetanus measles, whooping cough and tuberculosis (six childhood killer diseases).

The major effort taken towards achieving the above objectives included the establishment of healthcare centres namely the Dispensaries and Healthcare Center, the secondary healthcare centre which are state General Hospitals and the tertiary healthcare centres within the University teaching and specialist hospitals. The result showed that in developing countries like Nigeria the life expectancy at 54 years is far too poor as compared to other developed countries such as china at 71 years in 1993. (World Bank World Development Report, 1995). Some of the major problems maintain the care sectors include funding persistency, lack of remuneration of health personnel, emigration of health workers to other countries of the world, poor and obsolete equipment, poor procurement and drugs storage as well as inconsistency policy over the years.

Agricultural Infrastructural Development Project Management Analysis: The aim of Agricultural Developmental Infrastructure was to increased Agricultural output at minimum cost. Thus the strategically design within the agricultural sector was based on;

- i. Promotion of rapid structural transformation and economic growth
- ii. Sequence encouragement of technological innovation for factorial endowments
- iii. Improvement on citizen welfare of the local people.
- iv. Modernization through encouragement of widespread behavioral and attitudinal changes amongst farmers.
- v. Promotion of farmer's organization, price policy and marketing as well as credit and the distribution of impute agricultural taxation, mechanization and land tenure.

Some of the strategies confronted within the developing countries are uni -modal is based on the progressive and constant diffusion of technological knowledge and basic innovations adapted to the preoperational factors of agricultural system. The effectiveness of the innovation was applied by small scale farmers progressively.

Bi-modal strategy stress that resources are concentrated within a sub-sector of large capital intensive units with rapid adoption of new technology, but the demand for technology is small. Bi-modal regime foreign exchange content for capital input that implies uni -modal is based on income distribution while bi -modal rapidly greening labour force into productive employment.

In Nigeria, some of the major problems mutating this sector include insufficient supply and use of farm inputs, poor shortage of working capital, increase in plots and disease, reluctance in the adoption of appropriate technology and labour constraints (labour shortage) and land constrained.

The comparative classification infrastructural development and projects management analysis of educational, healthcare and agricultural sectors was hired as a result of inability of government, private and non-government organization. It is on this note, that the paper seek to know how funding entails infrastructural development and project management in a contemporary society like Nigeria.

Sources of Funding Infrastructure Development and Project Management

The sound strategic process adopted in initiation of infrastructural development and management project is based on model business approaches applied by governments, individual (private) and non-government organization. Management as a process which deals with planning organizing, controlling the effort of an organizational members and the use of other organizational resources in order to achieved a set goal. Government sources include grants and contribution from federal, states and local government, private bodies,' foreign aids and non-government bodies include the contributions from students and alumni, voluntary donations endowments by the communities and church. The few financing source can be grouped include;

- i. **Federal Government:** As the chief employer of labour, the federal government controlled the mineral resources of government. These resources come in the form of capital and recurrent grants. As a major infancies of both the states and the local government. However, Oscar, 2012 sees it as a bulk of payment or money to authorities of schools, industrialist, Healthcare organization, co-operate society to erection of new building, major repairs, purchases of form equipment like tractors, drugs and establishment of laboratories etc. He further added that grants started during colonial

period. He maintained that expenditure that occurs every year in the budget for the payment of staff salaries, maintenance of structure, allowance and equipment. To him, recurrent expenditure vary from time to time due to certain factors for example vote for education and utilization need for good governance.

As part of direct budgeting system, the federal government also give provides loans to farmer to increase food supply within and outside the country through agricultural cooperative banks. The federal government funds, staff training programmes in each ministry, running of health schools such as nursing and health technology, also ensure proper funding of technical education in the country, federal government set up industrial training funds (ITF) with area office in each of the thirty six state including the federal capital territory; by Funding Commissions like National Universities Commission, Educations, (NCCE), the National Board for Technical Education etc.

Due to the size of the country and coupled with other ancillary funding, the federal allocation appear to be inadequate most of the time, thereby making provision for supplementary funding from other government and agencies. However funding is necessary for infrastructural development and project management in a contemporary society like Nigeria

- ii. **State government:** Within a given jurisdiction, the state government are empowered to make funds available for the provision of essential services such as management/administration cost, industrial, education, Agricultural and healthcare provisional cost, construction of roads, electricity, water and community development. The states are after regarded as the second tier of government that has the constitutional right to provide welfare service to the citizenry. However, some of the problems mutating again the state include corruption, poorly funded resulting in staff quality educational service and poor industrial national set.
- iii. **Private Sector:** Resource like finance, accommodation, vehicles and equipment are necessary for every institution. An institution without these resources will find it difficult to perform.

Akilaiya (2001), states that private sector can be obtained in Nigeria in the three ways namely-bilateral aid, multilateral aid and private aid. In an attempt to ensure infrastructural development and project management a peaceful and hence, inter government body relation and co-operation, the United Nations organization (UNO) encourages both the bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the nations of the world. The agreements were signed between developed and developing countries of the world with the aimed of gaining one thing or the other. Some of the agreement render to developing countries including funding, technology and manpower. However, Nigeria benefited through bilateral agreement with countries like United Kingdom, United State of America, Australia, Belgium Canada, France and Denmark.

Multi-lateral aid: Are aids that are channeled through the United Nations organization. The United nation term to be the chief responsibility and distribution of infrastructural facilities in areas of education, Agriculture, water, roads, and health sector, many countries donate to UNESCO to enable it render assistance to most developing countries. The needy (developing) countries are empowered to obtained loans for development at low interest rate from international bank for reconstruction and development. Other sources comes from the churches, non-governmental organizational bodies; the early day assistance started within the missionaries and Foundations like Ford and Rockefeller assisted education and other project management approved of them with funds. Others bodies include

Canadian University Student overseas (CUSO), the Commonwealth (grants and scholarship) and other materials aids and United State Agency for international development (US AID).

The non-regular and non-statutory source of funding projects was received at the pleasure of the donor agency and can be seen as a “supplementary source of funding projects within the developing countries.

How to Improve Funding Infrastructural Development and Project Management

Projects management is capital intensive and the demand is very high. The problem hindering the project infrastructural managerial sectors today include inadequate and regular source of funding for effective and efficient delivery of its services. The over dependence on the federal government crude on oil revenue as its major source of income hindered quick and efficient development, because a fall in oil revenue will bring about devastating effect on the funding of agricultural, industrial, educational, health sectors at all tiers of government. Furthermore, revenue accrued from petroleum sale products, personnel income tax, value added tax (VAT) educational levy/rate, property tax registration fee, company tax, income tax profit sales etc. are used for infrastructural development and project management.

Conclusion

From the revival analysis of the economy, Nigeria basically needs, to funding of educational, agricultural, healthcare sector to provide both human, material and national resource for infrastructure development and project management which are lacking due to insufficient funding and poor managerial technical skills, lack of subvention, and low revenue drive on the managerial part. Corruption, mismanagement, poor educational infrastructure are become a social, economic, political and cultural mess to the country Nigeria.

Recommendations

The study recommended as follows;

- i. Counterpart funding within the international voluntary Agencies like World Bank, UNICEF and UNESCO should be promoted to enhanced better infrastructural development and project management.
- ii. Partnership agreement with both government, private and non-governmental organization for the development of infrastructural amenities and project management in all sectors are needed.
- iii. Open policy and management by objective should be employed to ensure that decision on infrastructural development involve where project entails project management.
- iv. Government should intensify effort for effective statutory role of all management and they should ensure provision of moderns technology, educational facilities, mostly to the growing population.
- v. In order to ensure proper result oriented and utilization of accessibility fund, good governance and transparency should be applied and beneficiary sectorial management should form the hallmarks of the fund generation.

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