

National Assembly Constituency Projects and Infrastructural Development in Anambra State, Nigeria, 2011-2015

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Abstract

In this work, constituency projects are the development initiative from the governments aimed at improving the lives of people of different constituent units of a state periodically. This work seeks to examine the state of the constituency projects, the level of beneficiaries' participation in the process, and establishing efficient mechanism for constituency projects funding and funds utilization. This work centers on the impact of the National Assembly Constituency Projects on Infrastructural Development in Anambra State, from 2011-2015; and secondary data and field survey formed the basis of data collection dwelling on descriptive data analysis. From the research findings, it is established that constituency projects have not significantly impacted on infrastructure development in Anambra State due to projects poor quality and utilization; domination of the projects processes by the legislators; and also through the ways constituency projects funds are appropriated and coordinated. Thus, it is recommended that there should be active inclusion of both citizens, legislators and state actors in the projects choices and funds appropriation.

Keywords: Constituency, projects, Infrastructural Development, National Assembly, Projects ownership.

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Introduction

Since the return to democratic governance in Nigeria in 1999, members of the National Assembly have been appropriating funds yearly for constituency projects. National Assembly constituency projects [that are mostly initiated at the presumed development needs of each constituency within the 36 States and FCT, and the 774 Local Government Areas in the Federation] are implemented in 109 Senatorial Districts and 360 Federal House of Representatives Constituencies in Nigeria. Meanwhile, constituency projects are the development initiative aimed at improving the lives of people of different constituent units periodically. Constituency projects politics came into limelight in Nigeria during Obasanjo Administration being that majority of Nigerians do not understand the actual functions of the National Assembly Members (Bashiru, 2016); and so, the Fourth National Assembly sought and got approval from the executive for the disbursement of N5 million and N3 million per Senator and House of Representatives Members respectively as constituency allowance (Udefuna, Jumare & Adebayo, 2013). Supposedly, constituency projects should ensure that all over-lapping constituencies in Nigeria are provided with both soft and hard infrastructure such as: roads, rail ways, drainage system, environmental sanitation wares, rural electrification programs, electricity transformers and streets light, civic centers, health clinics, agricultural input supports and agro-based industries, and also educational and leadership development programs among others (BudgIT, 2016; De, 2008; KIM, 2006). Expectedly, good infrastructure helps to raise productivity and lower costs, as poor infrastructure hinders economic growth in any economy (KIM, 2006).

Constituency projects with various names are practiced in various countries such as: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, India, the Philippine, Jamaica and Solomon Islands (Udefuna et al., 2013).

So, this study particularly focuses on the following Seventh National Assembly projects: water boreholes, streets light, and bus stop shelters across the eleven Federal House of Representatives Constituencies and the three Senatorial Districts in Anambra State.

Statement of the Problem

In Nigeria, National Assembly members have been criticized on the constituency projects processes, outcome and the propriety of the constituency project intervention funds: on account of rampant midway projects abandonment; projects poor quality; underutilization of the few completed ones; and projects fund diversion by the lawmakers (Bashiru, 2016). Again, constituency projects program as one of infrastructure development vendors has not been recognized by any law or the 1999 Constitution (as amended) to be part of National Assembly statutory duties and the current practice appeared to have invaded the realm of the principle of separation of powers (Orimogunje, 2015). Ordinarily, members of the National Assembly should concentrate on budget scrutiny to ensure that development projects are evenly spread and are allocated in line with the needs of each constituency, and not jumping into getting involved on the choice of the contractor(s) that will handle the projects (Ojiabor, 2016).

Currently, sustainable development is yet to be achieved in Nigeria because of bad governance and the inability of political actors to decisively tackle the deplorable state of infrastructure (Gberevbie, 2014). Furthermore, there seem to be weakness and knowledge gap across Africa on strategy for infrastructure policy development and infrastructural funds appropriation (Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, 2009). For instance, part of the challenges of constituency projects implementation has been poor funds utilization and coordination (BudgIT, 2016), and the federal legislators have not adopted any clear strategy on projects funds utilization for infrastructural development in their oversight functions (Jimoh, 2015).

Sequels to the above problems, the following are the research questions:

- i. Has the National Assembly constituency projects on water boreholes, street light and bus stop shelters impacted significantly on infrastructural development in Anambra State from 2011-2015?
- ii. Is the level of involvement by the members of the Seventh National Assembly on constituency projects processes support infrastructural development in Nigeria?
- iii. How can National Assembly members through constituency projects funds appropriation improve infrastructural development in Anambra State?

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to examine the impact of the Seventh National Assembly constituency projects on the infrastructural development in Anambra State from 2011 - 2015. The specific objectives of the study are:

- i. To evaluate whether the National Assembly constituency projects on water boreholes, street lights and bus stop shelters have impacted significantly on infrastructural development in Anambra State from 2011 - 2015;
- ii. To investigate whether the level of involvement by the members of the Seventh National Assembly on constituency projects processes support infrastructural development in Nigeria; and
- iii. To suggest ways National Assembly members through constituency projects funds appropriation improve infrastructural development in Anambra State.

Literature Review

Basics of Constituency Development Projects

According to Passenheim (2009), in development project administration, the general framework of the project organization and structure is vital for its success; and infrastructural projects should have project overview statement, project scope and design, and the project team- to work transparently and with the needed skills at each stratum of the entire project strata (Davis, 2013). Often, projects fail due to poor planning and program discipline, wrong team members, communication failure, poor quality control, and inability to manage change (Indigenous Leadership Development Institute, nd.). Similarly, democratic norms must be observed in project processes to avoid the tendency of political intimidation, interference and other difficulties from the parliament over bureaucracy (Rodman, 1968); and ensuring that policy position of the legislators do not manipulate the beneficiaries' actual preferences (Myerson, 1995). Already, Program Management Technique; Program Evaluation Review Technique [PERT], and Critical Path Model [CPM] are the modern methods applied on project planning, costing and evaluation (Governance and Public Administration Branch [GPAB], 1994-1995).

Constituency Projects Politics and the Constitution

Ojiabor (2016) notes that since Nigeria returned to democratic rule in 1999, issues surrounding constituency projects have always been mired with controversies. Alobo (2014) and Governance and Public Administration Division (2013) submit that parliaments are important to the achievement of good governance and promotion of democratic culture. However, it has revealed that National Assembly has habitually amended portions of the constitution over time to their favor (Edet & Amadu, 2014); instead of making laws that reflect the interests and needs of the society (Baba, 2016). With respect to the above, this work has disagreed with the view of Johnson (2005) that the problem of the developing countries is weak legislature against the powerful executive in the balance of government. Optimally, Johari (2005) sharing the viewpoints of Lucian Pye- highlighted equality, capacity, and differentiation as the three characteristics of political development. Lillie (2003) holds that statesman's action which will ultimately bring about the greatest good for the people be uphold; eschewing individualistic political culture, but moralistic and traditionalist political culture (Anderson, 1997).

On the doctrine of separation of powers, Sabine (1960) submits that Montesquieu modified the ancient doctrine in a way of making the separation of powers a system of legal checks and balances. Ogoloma (2012) also submits that the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as amended spells the roles and duties of the three arms of the government; as Jimoh (2015) notes that Section 4 of the Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria observed that legislative powers shall be vested in a National Assembly of the federation which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives and the two chambers "shall make laws for the peace, order and good government of the federation or any part thereof with respect to any matter included in the exclusive legislative list set out in part I of the second schedule of this constitution." Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre [PLAC] (2016) opines that many Nigerians do not really understand the responsibilities of a lawmaker as that prompted the constituency project existence. Meanwhile, the 1999 Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria, Chapter V, Section 88 (2 a and b) empowers the National Assembly to make laws with respect to any matter within its legislative competence and correct any defects in existing laws and to expose corruption, inefficiency or waste in the execution of powers within its legislative competence and in disbursement or administration of funds appropriated by it.

Constituency Projects Funding and Infrastructural Development

Norton and Elson (2002) note that it is of necessity for projects to follow the budgetary cycle and the necessary scrutiny; and that proper utilization of project funds contributes to infrastructural development through clean, effective and efficient bureaucracy (Chang, 2016). Also, project funds utilization resides on the principles of good governance (Center for International Development [CID], 2011) and balanced project coordination (Bartolini, 2012; Glavan, 2007). In view of this, Dogara, (2016) submits that federal legislators do not get involved in fund handling in the constituency projects processes. However, Fanon (2016) notes that since 1999, about N100 billion is being spent by the National Assembly annually on constituency projects with no concrete results; as each of the House of Representatives Members and Senators receive N30,000,000 and N81,000,000 respectively per annum (Akioye, 2014). Still on constituency projects funding in Nigeria, available data indicate that members of the National Assembly have appropriated and expended N82,700,000,000 in 2011 (Ikpetan, 2016); N60,000,00,000 in 2012 (Ikpetan, 2016); 100,000,000,000 in 2013 (Akioye, 2014; Ikpetan, 2016); 100,000,000,000 in 2014 (Ikpetan, 2016); and 50,000,000,000 in 2015 (Akintunde, 2018). Therefore, there should be systematic ways of monitoring funds appropriation and utilization on infrastructure for improved infrastructural development (Fay &Toman, 2010).

Theoretical Framework (Theory of Change)

As a practical guide to project development, the theory of change was propounded by Carol Weiss in 1995 in the context of modeling and evaluating any comprehensive community initiative (Stein & Valters, 2012). Theory of change is a way of reframing development planning and evaluation so that the project providers and benefiting groups get involved in the project processes, rather than solely focusing on project completion (Fagligt-Fokus, 2015; Rogers, 2014). This theory helps in designing more realistic targets, ensuring accountability and establishes common understanding on the plan[s] to be used in actualizing the intended goals (Rogers, 2014). Fagligt-Fokus (2015) equally notes that theory of change is a specific approach for ensuring effective project planning, participation in implementation and evaluation to promote social and political changes.

Application of Theory to the Study

This work is aligned with the theory of change based on the fact that in public project administration, planning for the project processes is pertinent to its success because good planning begets development. With adequate planning on project, the beneficiaries would know more about the project intention and be allowed to make input and participate in the processes which at the long-run brings about project ownership claim by the constituents and ensure sustainability of such project. In constituency projects administration, there is the need to clarify the projects' contribution to the benefitting constituents, so that the poor and the vulnerable groups' interest should be protected. Through stronger project design, constituency projects could be reframed to ensure changes on project end use by practicing and making the stakeholder(s) believe that all structural and procedural impediments to projects completion are addressed. Also, application of theory of change on constituency development projects research would ensure that stakeholders build stronger project team by ensuring that project funding shall be planned -to achieve its targeted results and among the project stakeholders, there is teambuilding and cooperation in order to develop common understanding and partnership for the success of the projects.

Hypotheses

1. National Assembly constituency projects on water boreholes, streets light, and bus stop shelters have not impacted significantly on infrastructural development in Anambra State from 2011 – 2015.

2. The level of involvement by members of the Seventh National Assembly on constituency projects processes interferes on the projects support on infrastructural development in Nigeria.
3. Members of the National Assembly strategy on coordination of constituency projects funds appropriation improve infrastructural development in Anambra State.

Research Procedure

This research focuses on the impact of the Seventh National Assembly Constituency Projects on infrastructural development in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study is a qualitative research, utilizing descriptive method of data analysis collected from both the primary and secondary sources. Primary sources of data collection are interview survey and direct observation conducted in the randomly selected communities in Anambra State in 2019: cutting across all the Federal Constituencies in the State. Constituency projects executed within the period of study in these communities were listed and subsequently visited; and community leaders and village guides are the respondents as they participated in the interviews and projects identification. The secondary source of data collection is publicly available documentary materials. Simple percentage is employed for data analysis.

Table 1: 2015 Federal Constituency Projects in Anambra State of Nigeria: Highlight of Water Boreholes, Streets Light, Bus Stop Shelters and other relevant Projects.

S/n	MINISTRY	AGENCY	ITEMS	AMOUNT IN (NGN)	STATUS	OBSERVATION
1	Labor	NDE	Training and Reinstatement of members of Orumba Farmers' Cooperative Society in Orumba North/South Federal Constituency, Anambra State.	20,000,000.	Not Done	Community members were not aware of this project, though great majority are farmers
2	Water	AIRBA	Completion of community Water project at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Umunze, Orumba South LGA, Anambra State.	10,000,000.	Ongoing	Project was initially abandoned but after engagement with the community and the REP: Responsible for the site, work has started.
3	Science	ECN	Provision of Solar Powered Street Light in sundry communities of Orumba North/South Constituency, Anambra State.	10,000,000	Completed	Project Implemented
4	Labor	NDE	Supply and Installation of 500KVA Transformer at Isuofia, Aguata Federal Constituency, in Anambra state.	6,000,000	Completed	The Community now has power supply which has led to an increase in economic activities in Isuofia.

5	Labor	NDE	Provision of 15 poles of Solar Street Light and servicing of old Solar Street Light in Aguata Federal Constituency Anambra state.	15,000,000	Completed	Project implemented.
6	Labor	NDE	Fencing of Community Civic Centre in Umuona, Aguata Federal Constituency, Anambra State.	8,000,000	Ongoing	Work still ongoing at the project site
7	Women Affairs	Women Affairs	Supply and Installation of 500KVA Transformer at Okija Ward 4, in Ihiala LGA, Anambra State.	6,000,000	Completed	The Community in Okija Ward 4 reports completion of this project, enabling their access to power, even though supply is periodically interrupted.
8	Women Affairs	Women Affairs	Supply And Installation of 500KVA Transformer at Umudara, in Ihiala LGA, Anambra State.	6,000,000	Ongoing	Transformer supplied as at time of visit but installation is still ongoing.
9	Youth	Youth	Rehabilitation of Ihiala Township Stadium, in Ihiala LGA, Anambra State	10,000,000	Not Done	Projected not implemented
10	Lands	Land and Housing	Solar Street Lights (double panel) at Alor and some other towns in Anambra Central Senatorial District.	30,000,000	Completed	Residents report that with electrification at Alor town, movement at night is easier and high crime rates are reduced.
11	Lands	Land and Housing	Solar Panel Water Borehole with overhead tank in four towns in Anambra Central Senatorial District) at Alor and some other towns in Anambra Central Senatorial District.	30,000,000	Completed	With the light: lightning of Alor Town, it makes movement at night easier and reduce high rate of crime at night.
12	Lands	Land and Housing	Solar Panel Water Borehole with overhead tank in four towns in Anambra central senatorial district) at Alor and some other towns in Anambra Central Senatorial District	35,000,000	Completed	This project has brought potable water to the communities but we note: that most of the solar panels are no longer working.
13	Lands	Land and Housing	Supply of Bus Shelters in 10 towns in Anambra Central Senatorial District.	20,000,000	Completed	Traffic congestion now reduced in most junctions in terms of illegal drop off of passengers. We

						however observed that the Bus Shelter is very small and not prominent enough for some interstate drivers to use.
14	Water	Water	Rehabilitation of Classroom Blocks in Ihembosi, Ekwusigo LGA, Anambra State.	4,500,000	Not Done	Project was not implemented, community members state: A more pressing needs is a good access road
15	Water	Water	Rehabilitation of Classroom Blocks in Ekwulumili, Utuh and Ezenifite in Nnewi South LGA, Anambra State.	13,500,000	Not Done	Work is still ongoing
16	Water	Water	Completion of classroom block at Akwaihedi in Nnewi South LGA, Anambra State.	2,000,000	Completed	Project implemented

Source: BudgIT (2016), pp.10-11.

Table 2: Seventh National Assembly Constituency Projects Survey in Anambra State.

S/N	Names of Projects and Located Communities	Names of Benefiting Constituencies	Year of Execution	Observation
	WATER BOREHOLE PROJECTS			
1.	Motorized Borehole with overhead Tank at Inyaba Umudim Nnewi.	Nnewi North/ South/ Ekwusigo Federal Constituency	2013	Functional, but diesel procurement challenges
2.	Motorized Borehole with overhead tank at Afor Ukpor.	Nnewi North/ South/ Ekwusigo Federal Constituency	2012	None of the community organ/ structure is in charge of the project
3.	Motorized Borehole at Okohia Village Ihiala.	Ihiala Federal Constituency	2011	Functional, but diesel procurement challenges
4.	Motorized Borehole with overhead Tank at Adazi –Nnukwu.	Anocha/ Njikoka/ Dunokofia Federal Constituency	2011	Not-functional
5.	Motorized Borehole with overhead Tank at Obinetiti Umueri.	Anambra East/ West Federal Constituency	2013	Not –functional
6.	Motorized Borehole with overhead Tank at Ayom/Okpala Awka.	Awka North/ South Federal Constituency	2011	Functional, but diesel procurement challenges
7.	Solar Power borehole/overhead Tank at Namkpu near Afor Market, Mbaukwu.	Awka North/ South Federal Constituency	2014	Functional being that the former motorized is now converted to solar- but the environment is bushy
8.	Solar powered Borehole overhead Tank at Akammili Umudim.	Nnewi North/ South/ Ekwusigo Federal Constituency	2015	Functional with Stagnant water at the Tap Island
9.	Motorized borehole with overhead Tank at Umueze Anam.	Anambra East/ West Federal constituency	2011/2012	Not – functional
10.	Motorized borehole with overhead Tank at Akili-Ozizor.	Ogbaru Federal Constituency	2013	Not – functional
11.	Motorized borehole with overhead Tank at Omor.	Oyi/Ayamelum Federal Constituency	2014	Not – functional
	STREET LIGHT PROJECTS			
12.	Okacha Neni to Adazi Enu Solar Powered Street light.	Anambra Central Senatorial District	2013	Few functional with non – steady lights at night

13.	Solar powered street light at Nnobi Road Nnewi	Anambra South Senatorial District	2012	Repeated projects and many are nonfunctional
14.	Solar powered street light at Igwe Orizu Road Nnewi.	Nnewi North/ South/ Ekwusigo Federal Constituency	2011	Many are not functional
15.	Solar power street light at Inyaba Umudim Ozubulu and Nnewi.	Nnewi North/ South/ Ekwusigo Federal Constituency	2014	Not – functional
16.	Solar powered street light at Oko through PEDPOKO to Amaokpala.	Anambra South Senatorial District	2011	Not –functional and many solar panel removed
17.	Solar powered Street light at – Ekeagu Abatete-Dominical Sisters College Abatete.	Anambra Central Senatorial District	2015	Not functional
18.	Solar powered street light at Awkuzu Junction through Oyi Local Govt. Secretariat to Stella Maris Sec. School Nteje.	Oyi/ Ayamelum Federal Constituency	2014	Few functional
	BUS STOP SHELTERS			
19.	Bus stop shelter at Alor Junction, Mmiri-Mgbo Area, Nnobi.	Anambra Central Senatorial District	2013	Located at the out sketch of the town, and over grown by grasses
20.	Bus stop shelter at Nwagu Agulu.	Anambra Central Senatorial District	2014	In use by Commuters
21.	Bus stop shelter at Union Primary School Junction Neni.	Anambra Central Senatorial District	2014	In use by commuters and food vendors
22.	Bus stop shelter at Alor Town.	Anambra Central Senatorial District	2013	In use by commuters and (commercial motorcyclists)
23.	Bus stop shelter at Alor Town.	Anambra Central Senatorial District	2013	In use by mainly Commercial motorcyclists.

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2019

Findings and Discussion

Findings

The following are the findings from this research work:

Hypothesis I: that the National Assembly constituency projects on water boreholes, streets light, and bus stop shelters have not impacted on infrastructural development in Anambra State of Nigeria based on the projects poor quality and utilization, and low level of citizens participation in the whole of the projects processes and structures.

Hypothesis II: that the processes of constituency projects support for infrastructural development in Nigeria within the period, have been dominated by the Seventh National Assembly members, who from the research evidence are key to projects choice and success.

Hypothesis III: that the manner in which constituency projects funds are appropriated and coordinated by the members of the National Assembly affects the rate of infrastructure development in Anambra State.

Discussion

Hypothesis I: National Assembly Constituency Projects on Water Boreholes, Streets Light, and Bus Stop Shelters Have not Impacted significantly on Infrastructural Development in Anambra State from 2011-2015.

In this study, projects in items 2, 11 and 12 of Table 1 are the water projects implemented in 2015 in Anambra State. From the report, two projects were reported completed, while that of item 2

was reported ongoing. On the completed projects, item 12 notes that solar powered water borehole with overhead tank has brought portable water to the communities, but that most of the solar panels were no longer working during the period of carrying out the investigation that was published in 2016. Observation from Table 2 indicates that 53% of sampled water borehole projects are not functional, and 21% of the water boreholes have no community structure that manages them. Also, 26% of the water boreholes that are hitherto functional have diesel procurement challenges, while 16% of the same projects have poor and bushy environment. On street light projects, Table 1, items 3, 5, and 10 report on solar powered street light projects serving the people by improving night life and reducing crime rate at night. Observation from Table 2 indicates that solar powered street light projects surveyed have cases of destruction/removal of solar panels and a case of projects duplication from different sources/donors. On bus stop shelter, item 13 of Table 1 notes that the shelters are very small and not prominent enough, although the shelters according to the report have helped to reduce illegal dropping and traffic congestion in most junctions in the state. The report from same project in Table 2 indicate that bus stop shelters recorded improved utilization by commuters, while some not put to proper use due to location issues [as they are utilized by mainly touts and hawkers] with overgrown grasses. From the available data, there have been established cases of poor projects execution and standardization, project repetition, poor utilization, and near absence of community control/management; project durability is also a challenge which could be as a result of project quality and maintenance. Moreover, projects ownership claims by the beneficiaries are low-indicating gap between the political class and people at the project implementation process/cycle.

Hypothesis II: The Level of Involvement by Members of the Seventh National Assembly on Constituency Projects Processes Interferes on the Constituency Projects Support on Infrastructural Development in Nigeria.

In Table 1 of this research, the item in serial number 2 has actually indicated that a water project in Anambra State was abandoned, but after the people of the benefitting community engaged with the legislator responsible for the site, then the project continued. Meanwhile AIRBA was fronted as implementing agency, but it took the community their time and resources for arranging/soliciting to a legislator who possibly embarked on the project without the beneficiaries' input- but only to probably complete it when the concerned people of the constituency must have followed him around. Again, Table 1 and 2 of this research indicate that water borehole and street light projects outnumbered bus stop shelter and other projects during the period; which indicate the need for proper coordination of development project plans, after sampling public opinion on project preferences. In furtherance of the above, the participation of the local people on constituency project choice and implementation structure is also part of the problem, this is because item 14 in Table 1 indicates that classroom rehabilitation work in a community in Ekwusigo LGA was proposed but never implemented, in the contrary, people of the community noted that they preferred an access road project to classroom block rehabilitation [at that moment]; this scenario further conveys legislators influence on projects choice and success.

Hypothesis III: Members of the National Assembly Strategy on Coordination of Constituency Projects Funds Appropriation Improve Infrastructural Development in Anambra State.

Available data from the study tables show that funds have been budgeted and released for constituency development projects in Anambra State during the Seventh National Assembly. For instance, Table 1 of this work shows that in 2015: N150, 000,000 was released for water borehole, street light and bus stop shelter, which are the focused projects for this study. Meanwhile the total cost of the highlighted projects in Table 1 is N226,000,000 out of which N24,000,000 (10.6%) worth of projects are ongoing during the reporting period in 2016; N154,000,000 (68.2%) worth

of projects are completed; and however, the amount appropriated and possibly released for projects, but were never implemented stood at N48,000,000 (21.2%). Meanwhile some of these completed projects were faulty and non-functional during the reporting period; see item 12 of Table 1 and items 3, 4, 9-11, and 15-17 of Table 2. For efficient coordination of constituency projects funds [so as to improve on projects funds utilization and infrastructure development], De (2008) notes that specialized institutions for long-term infrastructure financing should be created or adopted that should synthesize both the public and private sector basics in its orientation, and should work through the instrument of Viability Gap Financing [VGF]. Through the VGF arrangement, private sectors can come in to finance multi-million naira constituency projects that are resourceful in order to curtail project abandonment and delay, checkmate project financing inconsistency; and when a legislator that initiated any long term development project did not stay long at the National Assembly, this mechanism will ensure project[s] completion and enable the partner[s] to have a stake in the management of the project[s]. Equally, the envisaged platform will ensure projects future utilization-flexibility in respect to the trend in demand, and also projects sustainability [as its leadership would be transitional].

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

In this work, the findings supported the hypotheses based on the fact that National Assembly Constituency Projects impacted on different constituencies based on its level of administration-as regards beneficiary's involvement. Equally, increased and meaningful participation on constituency projects administration from amongst the relevant actors ensures effective and smooth processes towards achieving the intended goals. Lastly, this research establishes that proper fund utilization ensures that constituency projects as development undertaken, can positively impacts on national infrastructural development.

Recommendations

The follow recommendations are hereunder stated:

- i. There should be foundational changes in constituency projects administration in Nigeria-by reforming the program's procedural and structural arrangement to be citizen focused.
- ii. The National Assembly constituency projects support for infrastructural development should originate from among all the constituent actors: the people, while each of the parties role[s] should be guided by the law, recognizing application of modern trends on public project administration and development.
- iii. Constituency projects funds appropriation and utilization strategy should be coordinated on private sector philosophy, and also in line with the preferences of the benefitting constituents so that sustainable infrastructural development will be achieved.

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