

## Roadblocks to Public-Private Partnership on Infrastructure Development in Enugu State.

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### *Abstract*

*The Study examined the road blocks to Public-Private Partnership on infrastructure development (PPP) in Enugu state. It further interrogates the challenges of PPP on infrastructure development in Enugu state. Through quantitative and qualitative methods, the study found out that insufficient investments by private concerns, policy inconsistency by the government, inadequacy of public fund, foreign exchange inconsistency and corruption of both public and private officials are some of the challenges affecting efficient implementation of PPP in the state. In realizing the objective of the study, a population of 586 staff of the state's ministry of Agriculture and the state's investment authority reduced to a researchable size of 238 through Taro Yamane statistical technique served as our respondents. The study concluded that PPP policy generally has a positive effect on infrastructure development in Enugu state but that the identified road blocks are seriously hampering its successes. The study recommended among others that government must strengthen its regulatory frameworks if PPP initiatives must be achieved.*

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## 1.Introduction

Before the adoption of public-private-partnership as an intervention by the government, the state of public infrastructure in Nigeria was poor (Nwangwu, 2021). While Nigeria boasts immense potential for growth and development, its infrastructure faces significant shortcomings. The road network is often characterized by inadequate maintenance, congestion, and poorly constructed routes, hampering efficient transportation of goods and people (Nwangwu, 2021). The energy sector grapples with erratic power supply, hindering industrial productivity and deterring potential investors. Public facilities such as schools and roads face issues of dilapidation, affecting the delivery of essential services. These challenges are further exacerbated by insufficient investments, bureaucratic bottlenecks, and inadequate maintenance practices. However, the Nigerian government has initiated various infrastructure development projects to address these issues and stimulate economic growth. Investments in sectors like transportation, energy, social infrastructure and some social services are key for enhancing overall well-being, fostering economic activities, and positioning Nigeria as a regional economic powerhouse. Many sub-national governments are also toeing that line.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is a model for public infrastructure management that involves a strategic collaboration between public sector and private sector organizations. In the PPP framework, the public and private entities enter into contractual agreements to jointly develop and run public infrastructure projects (Owotemu, Daniel, & Abubakar, 2022). This approach utilizes the abilities of both sectors: the public sector's ability is in policy-making, regulation, and service provision, and the private sectors in efficiency, innovation, and access to capital. This innovative approach to infrastructure development marks a departure from traditional approach, and introduction to collaborative alliance between the public sector and private entities. With an increasing population and diverse economic needs, Nigeria has recognized the imperative of leveraging private sector expertise, capital, and efficiency to address the growing demand for robust public infrastructure (Shaibu, 2019). The collaboration between public and private stakeholders in infrastructure development is aimed at fostering sustainable economic growth, enhancing service delivery, and mitigating the short fall in public funding. PPPs in Nigeria have gained recognition in sectors such as transportation, energy, healthcare, and education, where the collaboration seeks to bridge gaps in funding, technological know-how, and operational efficiency. In Enugu State, government has embraced the paradigm of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to enhance the provision of public infrastructure. This collaborative approach signifies a strategic alliance between the state government and private entities to address the state's infrastructure needs. Recognizing the significance of efficient infrastructure in fostering economic development, government has engaged in partnerships to leverage private sector resources and expertise. This collaboration between the public and private sectors becomes an imperative strategy to optimize resource allocation, accelerate project timelines, and introduce innovative solutions (Madu&Kenigua, 2021).

However, results on ground do not indicate absolute success in the PPP policy in Enugu State. This is due to numerous roadblocks. This paper seeks to identify these numerous challenges on infrastructure development and seek a way forward in a bid to accelerate development in the state.

## **1.1 Research Question**

What are the challenges of PPP on infrastructure development in Enugu State?

## **2. Literature Review**

### **Public Private Partnership**

The concept of public-private partnership refers to a long-term contact between a private partner and a government entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility and remuneration is listed to performance. It is partnership between the public sector and the private sector for the purpose of delivering a project or a service. It is the key vehicle for the provision of necessary public projects due to the continual inability of governments to fund infrastructural needs of the people (Sunday, 2019). A Public Private Partnership (PPP, 3P or P3) is a long-term arrangement between government and private sector institutions. Typically, it involves private, capital financing government, projects and services up-front, and then drawing revenues from taxpayers and/or users over the course of the Public Private Partnership contract. Public private partnerships have been adopted in many countries for developmental projects that involve the provision of infrastructures to the citizenry. They have become a global phenomenon delivering infrastructure and services such as electric power generation and distribution, water and sanitation, refuse disposal, healthcare, education, etc (Akpoghome& Nwano,2019).

### **Public Infrastructure**

Public infrastructure is a concept that refers to facilities, systems, and structures that are developed, owned, maintained, and operated by the government. It involves all infrastructure facilities that are open for use to the general public (CFI, 2024). Infrastructure includes all facilities and systems that allow for the day to day operation of the economy and enhancement of the standard of living of the people. Public infrastructure encompasses facilities like Transport infrastructure- bridges, roads, airports, etc; Water infrastructure- water supply, etc; Power and Energy infrastructure- power stations, etc; Telecommunication infrastructure- telephone network, etc; Educational infrastructure- public schools and universities, etc; Health infrastructure- public hospitals, etc; Recreational infrastructure- public parks and gardens, etc (CFI,2024).

### **Effectiveness and Efficiency of PPP**

Effectiveness will be judged on how public and private projects minimize the use of resources in achieving a specific result and maximize the effective use of these resources (Jachowics, 2016). PPPs are gaining momentum for governments in search of efficient solutions to public services (Moszoro, 2010). The key justifications for pursuing PPPs are low costs than in solely private investments and higher quality than in the solely public provision of the public good (Vaillancourt-Rosenau,2000) which ultimately leads to effectiveness and efficiency in PPPs. Studies carried out mostly in the United Kingdom and United States show that private sector is indeed more efficient and effective in carrying out projects as they are able to build infrastructure cheaper than the public sector (Wright, 1987; Viscusi, Vernon and Harrington, 2000). By so doing, there are potential savings, shorter construction time, as well as lower administrative expenses (Moszoro, 2010). These positive indices highlighted above show that PPPs are worth being undertaken by developing countries to ensure infrastructure development and adequate provision of services.

### **Challenges of PPP**

Public-private partnership (PPP) has gained global recognition as the key vehicle for the provision of necessary public projects due to the continual inability of governments to fund infrastructural needs of their people (Sunday, 2019). Governments in Nigeria both national and sub-national have embraced this partnership model. Infrastructure like roads, ports, airports, seaports, railways, refineries, etc have been carried out in Nigeria through PPP (Sunday, 2019). However, there are notable challenges or risks inherent in the model in spite of its seeming success.

Wang, *etal* (2004) note that there are risks in PPPs projects and classify them into internal and external risks. They postulate that internal risks are common with every project and include design risk, construction risk, and operation and maintenance risks among others. External risks in their opinion are negative uncertainties arising due to project's interaction with the environment. They gave examples of external risks in PPP projects as including regulatory risk, concession risk, currency or foreign exchange risk, political or social uncertainties, reputational risk, among others. Liu *et al* (2016) went further by noting that external risks abound in most projects especially in developing economies.

Other major challenges of PPP especially in Nigeria include: political risk, policy instability, public governance inefficiency and poor work attitude. Others are inefficient dispute resolution framework, corruption, legal and regulatory challenges, contract renegotiation risk, and lack of transparency and disclosure policy in the contract award and execution (Sunday, 2019). Agreed therefore that PPP is a major breakthrough in infrastructure development, it is still faced with some challenges.

### **Effect of Public Private Partnership**

The involvement of private sector in the development and financing of public facilities and services has increased over the past years in both developed and developing countries with tremendous positive effects (Ndukwe and Nwuzor, 2016). PPP is a collaboration that primarily results in the provision of infrastructure which traditionally used to be the exclusive role of the public authority (Augustine, 2018). It must be noted also that there is an option for the transfer of the infrastructure asset back to the public sector at the end of the contract period (Malaysian Public Private Guidelines, 2009). PPPs have become a global phenomenon delivering infrastructure and services worldwide such as: airports facilities, prisons, transportation (railways, roads), technology systems, and housing, etc (Akpoghome&Nwano, 2019).

### **Some Ongoing PPP Projects in Enugu State**



**GOVERNMENT OF ENUGU STATE**  
**ENUGU STATE PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)**  
**COORDINATION UNIT**  
**PIPELINE OF PPP PROJECTS**

SN	NAME	SECTOR	LGA	STAGE	CONTRACTING AUTHORITY	VALUE	DURATION	SCREENING STATUS
01	ADANI STAOLE CROP PROCESSING ZONE	Agriculture	Uzo-Uwani	Implementation	Min of Agriculture and Agro-Industrialization	US\$40 million	5 years	Yes
02	PREMIER CASHEW INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Agriculture	Ezeagu	Implementation	Min of Agriculture and Agro-Industrialization	US\$70 million	5 years	Yes
03	SUNRISE FLOUR MILLS LIMITED	Trade and Investment	Enugu East	Implementation	Min of Agriculture and Agro-Industrialization	US\$30 million	5 years	No
04	GREEN AGRO-ALLIED INDUSTRIAL ZONES Special Agro Allied Export Processing Zone	Agriculture	Each of the 3 (three) Sen. Zone of the State.	Development	Min of Agriculture and Agro-Industrialization	US\$20 Million	5 years	Yes
05	BEEF PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING Modern Sustainable Feedlot Development	Agriculture	Each of the 3 (three) Sen. Zone of the State.	Development	Min of Agriculture and Agro-Industrialization	US\$26 million	5 years	No

06	NIKE LAKE RESORT ENUGU	Tourism	Enugu East	Implementation	Ministry Culture and Tourism	US\$80 million	5 years	Yes
07	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE	Tourism	Enugu North	Development	Ministry Culture and Tourism	US\$32 million	5 years	No
08	GREEN MANUFACTURING CENTRE Renewable Energy Equipment Manufacturing Hub	Trade and Investment/Power	Each of the 3 (three) Sen. Zone of the State.	Development	Ministry of Trade, Investment and Industry.	US\$70 million	5 years	No
09	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION 90MW Solar PV Rural Electrification Project	Power	Each of the 3 (three) Sen. Zone of the State.	Development	Enugu state Rural Electrification Board./Enugu State Ministry of Works and Infrastructure	USD90 Million	5 years	Yes
10	DATA CENTRE CAMPUS Tier IV Hyperscale Data Centre Development	ICT	Enugu North	Development	Enugu state Ministry of Science and Technology.	US\$770 Million	5 years	No
11	LION BUSINESS PARK	Trade and Investment	Ezeagu	Implementation	Ministry of Trade, Investment and Industry.	US\$450 Million	5 years	Yes
12	Construction of Public Toilet at public places (markets and motor parks) within Urban and semi-urban of Enugu State	Water	17 LGA's	Development	Ministry of Water resource	Urban Areas: ₦1,500,000,000.00 Semi Urban: ₦500,000,000.00	5 years	Yes

## PROJECT CLIMATE SCREENING ASSESSMENT REPORT

**Project Name: ENUGU INDUSTRIAL PARK FREE TRADE ZONE**  
**Partnering Company: LION BUSINESS PARK**  
**Location: Plot No. UDC (E), 1079th Mile Corner, ImeziOwa Road, Enugu State**  
**Sector: Trade and Investment**  
**Value: \$450 Million**

SN	ASSESSMENT DOMAIN	REMARKS
01	Primary Purpose of the project	The project is to create an organized environment serviced with the requisite infrastructure (power, water, logistics facilities, container terminal, security, etc.) to promote local manufacturing of goods and services for export into Nigeria's Customs Territory
02	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The Enugu State Ministry of commerce, Trade and Investment, in collaboration with the State Ministry of Environment, has overseen the project to ensure its alignment with the national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets. This project aligns with Nigeria's Climate Action Plan (NCCP, 2021), aiming to integrate climate-resilient features into urban development. The master plan for the Industrial Park Free Trade Zone incorporates climate-resilient infrastructure, efficient land-use planning, and sustainable resource management practices, as outlined in the national climate policies. Moreover, the project seeks to promote eco-friendly trade zone, encourage green technologies, and integrate nature-based solutions into the trade zone's design to mitigate climate risks and adapt to changing environmental conditions.
03	Contribution to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	The development of the Enugu Industrial Park Free Trade Zone is anticipated to have a multifaceted impact on GHG emissions. While the construction phase might lead to temporary emissions due to machinery usage, transportation, and material production, the long-term effect aims to mitigate overall GHG emissions. The project's design emphasizes the promotion of sustainable practices, including the incorporation of energy-efficient infrastructure, encouragement of green industries, and implementation of waste management systems to minimize emissions.
04	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	To transition towards a net-zero future, the free trade zone master plan incorporates several mitigation features and strategies. These include the adoption of industrial and logistics clusters operations, the implementation of green building standards, and the establishment of sustainable transportation systems within the zone. Moreover, the project emphasizes the creation of green spaces, afforestation initiatives, the integration of natural habitats and the Ajali river to enhance carbon sequestration and biodiversity. The policy framework also supports initiatives to reduce waste generation, promote circular economy practices, and incentivize industries to adopt cleaner production methods. By prioritizing sustainability, the project aligns with the State's commitment to achieving a net-zero carbon footprint, fostering a resilient and environmentally friendly trade zone by 2050.

For more information, please visit [invest www.lionbusinesspark.com](http://invest.www.lionbusinesspark.com)

**Project Name: ADANI STAOLE CROP PROCESSING ZONE**  
**Partnering Company: Ada Rice Company Limited**  
**Location: Adani Uzo Uwani L.G.A Enugu State**  
**Sector: Agriculture**  
**Value: US\$40 Million**

SN	ASSESSMENT DOMAIN	REMARKS
01	Primary Purpose of the project	Rice is one of the most consumed staples in Nigeria, with a consumption per capita of 32 kilograms. Nigeria's rice market is valued at US\$3.85 billion (2023) and growing at ~15.7 percent (CAGR 2023-28). The Government of Enugu State aims to become a major player in the rice market including production but with an emphasis of value-added processing. The Government seeks investors to revive the Adani rice estate to include a rice mill and ethanol processing plant.
02	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The Enugu State Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Industrialization, in collaboration with the State Ministry of Environment, has overseen the project to ensure its alignment with the national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets. This project aligns with Nigeria's Climate Action Plan (NCCP, 2021), aiming to integrate climate-resilient features into modern farming activities.
03	Contribution to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	The development of the Adani Staole Crop Processing Zone is anticipated to have a multifaceted impact on GHG emissions. While the construction phase might lead to temporary emissions due to machinery usage, transportation, and material production, the long-term effect aims to mitigate overall GHG emissions. The project's design emphasizes the promotion of sustainable practices, including the incorporation of energy-efficient infrastructure, encouragement of green industries, and implementation of roughage animal feeds systems.
04	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	To transition towards a net-zero future, the Adani Staole Crop Processing Zone master plan incorporates several mitigation features and strategies. These include the adoption of industrial operations, the implementation of green building standards, and the establishment of automated rice processing and package systems within the zone. Moreover, the project emphasizes the creation of green spaces, afforestation initiatives, the integration of natural habitats, to enhance carbon sequestration and biodiversity. The policy framework also supports initiatives to reduce waste generation, promote circular economy practices, and incentivize industries to adopt cleaner production methods. By prioritizing sustainability, the project aligns with the State's commitment to achieving a net-zero carbon footprint, fostering a resilient and environmentally friendly trade zone by 2050.

For more information, please visit <https://investment.enugustate.gov.ng>

**Project Name: PREMIER CASHEW INDUSTRIES LIMITED**  
**Partnering Company: Not Available**  
**Location: AkamaOghe in Ezeagu L. G. A. Enugu State.**  
**Sector: Agriculture**  
**Value: US\$70 Million**

SN	ASSESSMENT DOMAIN	REMARKS
01	Primary Purpose of the project	The company has 580 hectares under cultivation with 44,586 cashew trees. In 1989, the government installed a cashew processing plant with a capacity of 1,500 metric tons of cashew nuts annually. The Government of Enugu State prioritized cashew as a major export product. It seeks to take advantage of its central location within Nigeria's cashew belt to win a significant share of the \$7 billion cashew market. Currently, Nigeria is Africa's second highest producer of cashew nuts with ~300,000 metric tons per annum. The Government seeks investors in its cashew plantation. It will provide enablers such as new hectare for plantations and specially-designed infrastructure to support the investments.
02	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The Enugu State Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Industrialization, in collaboration with the State Ministry of Environment, has overseen the project to ensure its alignment with the national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets. This project aligns with Nigeria's Climate Action Plan (NCCP, 2021), aiming to integrate climate-resilient features into modern farming activities.
03	Contribution to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	The Premier Cashew Industries Limited don't have a multifaceted impact on GHG emissions. The project's design emphasizes the promotion of sustainable practices, including the incorporation of energy-efficient infrastructure, encouragement of green industries.
04	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	To transition towards a net-zero future, the Premier Cashew Industries Limited master plan incorporates several mitigation features and strategies. These include the adoption of industrial operations, the implementation of green building standards, and the establishment of automated Cashew processing and package systems within the zone. Moreover, the project emphasizes the creation of green spaces, afforestation initiatives, the integration of natural habitats, to enhance carbon sequestration and biodiversity. The policy framework also supports initiatives to reduce waste generation, promote circular economy practices, and incentivize industries to adopt cleaner production methods. By prioritizing sustainability, the project aligns with the State's commitment to achieving a net-zero carbon footprint, fostering a resilient and environmentally friendly trade zone by 2050.

For more information, please visit <https://investment.enugustate.gov.ng>

**Project Name: GREEN AGRO-ALLIED INDUSTRIAL ZONES**  
**Partnering Company: TucopCallis Resources**  
**Location: Each of the 3 (three) Senatorial Zone of the State.**  
**Sector: Agriculture**  
**Value: US\$20Million**

SN	ASSESSMENT DOMAIN	REMARKS
01	Primary Purpose of the project	This project will deliver the design, development, construction, operation and maintenance of three (3) agro-processing zones targeting specific value chains across the State the initiative is part of the State's objective to facilitate inclusive and sustainable agro-industrial development. The proposed projects will address the production, value addition, marketing and quality control constraints across value chains where the State has established comparative advantage including Cotton, Cashew, Oil Palm, Sorghum, Soybean, Ose Naukka (Tiger Pepper) and Cassava
02	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The Enugu State Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Industrialization, in collaboration with the State Ministry of Environment, has overseen the project to ensure its alignment with the national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets. This project aligns with Nigeria's Climate Action Plan (NCCP, 2021), aiming to integrate climate-resilient features into modern farming activities.
03	Contribution to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	The development of the Green Agro-Allied Industrial Zones master plan and policy framework in Enugu State is anticipated to have a multifaceted impact on GHG emissions. While the construction phase might lead to temporary emissions due to machinery usage, transportation, and material production, the long-term effect aims to mitigate overall GHG emissions. The project's design emphasizes the promotion of sustainable practices, including the incorporation of energy-efficient infrastructure, encouragement of green industries, and implementation of waste management recycling systems to eliminate and provide the plants that needs those C2O emissions.
04	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	Yes the Green Agro-Allied Industrial Zones master plan incorporates several mitigation features and strategies. These include the adoption of industrial operations, the implementation of green building standards, and the establishment of automated Crop processing and package systems within the zone. Moreover, the project emphasizes the creation of green spaces, afforestation initiatives, the integration of natural habitats, to enhance carbon sequestration and biodiversity. The policy framework also supports initiatives to recycle waste generation, promote circular economy practices, and incentivize industries to adopt cleaner production methods. By prioritizing sustainability, the project aligns with the State's commitment to achieving a net-zero carbon footprint, fostering a resilient and environmentally friendly trade zone by 2050.

For more information, please visit <https://investment.enugustate.gov.ng>

**Project Name: NIKE LAKE RESORT ENUGU**  
**Partnering Company: Not Available**  
**Location: Abakpa Nike Enugu East L.G.A.**  
**Sector: Tourism**  
**Value : US\$80 Million**

SN	ASSESSMENT DOMAIN	REMARKS
01	Primary Purpose of the project	To create best eco- friendly hospitality industry in the state.
02	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The Enugu State Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in collaboration with the State Ministry of Environment, has overseen the project to ensure its alignment with the national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets. The property has an additional 10 self-catering villas and several recreational facilities. Nike Lake Resort is one of the best resorts in South East Nigeria the resort has 210 rooms built in a large sprawling tree-lined estate that is steeped in history. The rooms, overlook either the manicured gardens or the natural lake and provide the comfort and luxury that is expected from a tropical holiday resort. This project aligns with Nigeria's Climate Action Plan (NCCP, 2021), aiming to integrate climate-resilient features into modern hospitality activities.
03	Contribution to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	It does not contribute (GHG) emissions at all. Due to its tropical nature.
04	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	Yes Nike Lake Resort Enugumaster plan incorporates several mitigation features and strategies. These include the adoption of industrial operations, the implementation of green building standards. Moreover, the project emphasizes the creation of green spaces, afforestation initiatives, the integration of natural habitats, to enhance carbon sequestration and biodiversity. The policy framework also supports initiatives to recycle waste generation, promote circular economy practices, and incentivize industries to adopt cleaner production methods. By prioritizing sustainability, the project aligns with the State's commitment to achieving a net-zero carbon footprint, fostering a resilient and environmentally friendly resort by 2050.

For more information, please visit <https://investment.enugustate.gov.ng>

**Project Name: RURAL ELECTRIFICATION 90MW Solar PV Rural Electrification Project**  
**Partnering Company: Not Available**  
**Location: Each of the 3 (three) Senatorial Zone of the State.**  
**Sector: Power**  
**Value :US\$90 Million**

SN	ASSESSMENT DOMAIN	REMARKS
01	Primary Purpose of the project	This project will promote rural electrification through isolated solar photovoltaic (PV) green mini-grid systems to increase access to electricity in unserved and underserved rural areas. This project will serve as a low-carbon and resilient solution for the state. This project will increase the rural population's access to electricity in identified communities by installing up to 5 megawatts of isolated solar PV mini-grid systems across different communities.
02	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The Enugu State Rural Electrification Board, in collaboration with the State Ministry of Environment, has overseen the project to ensure its alignment with the national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets. This project aligns with Nigeria's Climate Action Plan (NCCP, 2021), aiming to integrate climate-resilient features into urban development. The master plan for the Solar PV Rural Electrification Project incorporates climate-resilient infrastructure, efficient land-use planning, and sustainable resource management practices, as outlined in the national climate policies. Moreover, the project seeks to promote eco-friendly industries, encourage green technologies, and integrate nature-based solutions into the Rural Electrification's design to mitigate climate risks and adapt to changing environmental conditions.
03	Contribution to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	The development of the Rural Electrification master plan and policy framework in Enugu State is anticipated to have a no impact on GHG emissions. Meanwhile the construction phase might lead to temporary emissions due to machinery usage, transportation, and material production, the long-term effect aims to mitigate overall GHG emissions. The project's design emphasizes the promotion of sustainable practices, including the incorporation of energy-efficient infrastructure, encouragement of green industries.
04	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	This project will serve as a low-carbon and resilient solution for the state. The adoption of renewable energy sources by prioritizing sustainability, the project aligns with the State's commitment to achieving a net-zero carbon footprint.

For more information, please visit <https://investment.enugustate.gov.ng>

**Project Name : CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC TOILET AT PUBLIC PLACES (MARKETS AND MOTOR PARKS) WITHIN URBAN AND SEMI-URBAN OF ENUGU STATE**  
**Partnering Company: Not Available**  
**Location:17 L.G.A**  
**Sector: WATER**  
**Value: URBAN AREAS: N 1,500,000,000.00 AND SEMI URBAN: N500,000,000.00**

SN	ASSESSMENT DOMAIN	REMARKS
01	Primary Purpose of the project	To have a complete sanitation in the state.
02	Alignment with the country's national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets	The Enugu State Ministry of Water resources, in collaboration with the State Ministry of Environment, has overseen the project to ensure its alignment with the national climate-change mitigation and adaptation targets. This project aligns with Nigeria's Climate Action Plan (NCCP, 2021), aiming to integrate climate-resilient features into sanitation for all development. The master plan for the construction of public toilets at public places Project incorporates climate-resilient infrastructure, sanitation for all planning, and sustainable resource management practices, as outlined in the national climate policies. Moreover, the project seeks to promote eco-friendly sanitation facilities, and integrate nature-based solutions into the public sanitation's design to mitigate climate and pollution risks and adapt to changing environmental conditions.
03	Contribution to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	This project does not have any emissions effect except for the logistics solutions during construction.
04	Mitigation features that contribute to the transition towards a net-zero future	This project will serve as a no-carbon and pollution solution for the state. The adoption of sanitation for all sources by prioritizing sustainability, the project aligns with the State's commitment to achieving a net-zero pollution footprint.

For more information, please visit <https://investment.enugustate.gov.ng>

## Theoretical Framework

### Public Choice Theory

This theory postulates that policy makers and bureaucrats, politicians, individuals and interest groups are assumed to seek their own self-interest instead of public interest. Public choice was propounded by Buchanan and Tullock (1962). Buchanan (1962) in Izueke (2014) defined public choice as politics without romance. In that sense, participants in politics aspire to promote the common good. Politicians and bureaucrats have first and foremost under public choice theory public interest and faithfully carrying out the will of the people.

However, public choice posits that public officials are guided by their own self-interest. Buchanan and Tullock (1980) aver that public bureaucracy is large and inefficient. Izueke (2014: 174) opines that ‘public sector actors behave as if they maximize their own interest; and all social entities are fundamentally set of individuals actors’.

To ameliorate the damage, public choice theory recommended a limited government role through measures as privatization, concession and contracting out. Applying this theory to our study, government officials have been in charge of infrastructure since the creation of Enugu state. Yet, there has been little gain recorded in infrastructure development. The state lacks good convenience centres, good roads, pipe borne water, etc.

### 3. Methodology

The method used in this study was mixed methods. The quantitative and qualitative approaches were adopted and they provided deeper insight into the challenges and roadblocks to Public Private Partnerships on infrastructure development in Enugu State. There was a survey research where relevant data were elicited from respondents. The respondents were selected from Enugu State Ministry of Agriculture and the state’s Investment Development Authority. There was 586 staff of the two establishments. They were however reduced to a researchable size of 238 through Taro Yamane statistical means. The Taro Yamane formula is stated as follows:

$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$  Where n = sample size; N = total population size; I = is constant

e = error limit which is 5% (0.05)

$$n = \frac{586}{1 + 586(0.05)^2} = \frac{586}{2.1465} = \frac{586}{2.465} \quad n = 237.7 \cong 238$$

Stratified random sampling was used in selecting the respondents from the public and private sector involved. The study used close-ended questionnaire as an instrument of data collection.

### 4. Analysis of Data

**Research Question:** What are the challenges of PPP on infrastructure development in Enugu State?

**Table 1:** Challenges of PPP on infrastructure development in Enugu State

	Items	SA (5)	A (4)	U (3)	D (2)	SD (1)	FRE Q	Mea n	Decisio n
1	Insufficient investments	70	110	11	27	13	231	3.9	Accept ed

2	Regulatory control by government authorities is difficult in PPP	78	90	1 4	3 9	10	231	3.8	Accepted
3	Policy inconsistency by both incumbent and incoming governments.	93	89	4	3 4	11	231	3.9	Accepted
4	Foreign exchange inconsistency is a challenge.	89	93	3	2 7	19	231	3.9	Accepted
5	Corruption of both public and private officials.	72	93	1 1	3 4	21	231	3.7	Accepted
	<b>Grand Mean</b>							3.8	

**Source: Field Survey, 2024**

The data on table 1 highlights the responses on the challenges of PPP on infrastructural development in Enugu state. The respondents accepted all the challenges in item 1-5 with mean scores of 3.9, 3.8, 3.9, 3.9, and 3.7. The grand mean was 3.8 which suggest that the respondents agreed with the outlined challenges of PPP on infrastructure development in Enugu State.

**5. Discussion of Findings**

Our findings revealed that insufficient investments by the private sector most times are the major challenge of PPP on infrastructure development in Enugu state. Another major challenge is policy inconsistency by the government. There are usually change of government and when this happens, a new government may decide to trash the previous partnership agreements of the previous government. This brings about policy inconsistencies and hampers infrastructural development in Enugu state. We have more roadblocks including bureaucratic bottlenecks where institutional delays in getting approvals constitute nuisance to project execution and implementation. There is also the challenge of insufficient fund from the part of government to accomplish its own part of the bargain and sometimes even from the private sectors due to economic crunch and harsh economic realities in the world today. Foreign exchange inconsistency in Nigeria especially over the last decade has become a clog in the wheel of PPP. This pushes the project bills up consistently and leads to abandon projects sometimes. Finally is the hydra headed challenge of corruption. The country Nigeria is famous and notorious for corrupt and sharp negative practices. This is most evident in government contracts and deals. Government officials pushes up contract bills and these days private company’s officials are involved putting the survival of projects in jeopardy. These realities highlight the challenges of PPP in not just Enugu State but in Nigeria.

**Conclusion**

In Enugu State, we must point out that Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) have transformed public infrastructure delivery. By leveraging private sector expertise and investment, Enugu has witnessed improved infrastructure development, from utilities to services. These collaborations enhance efficiency, innovation, and timely project delivery. However, challenges such as policy inconsistency, corruption by officials, regulatory uncertainties, etc hamper these developmental milestones. Overcoming these multifaceted challenges demands a strategic and concerted effort to revitalize Enugu State's approach to PPPs, ensuring a conducive regulatory environment, enhanced public awareness, and optimal resource utilization for the sustainable development of public infrastructure.

## Recommendations

It is recommended in this paper that government must strengthen its regulatory frameworks if PPP initiatives must be achieved. They must be more involved in ensuring that standards are maintained by the private sector. Government also must ensure policy consistency in their dealing with private partners. The idea of a new government jettisoning the agreement of their predecessor is not healthy for a robust business relationship. In that line, government should start signing pre-contract agreements that stipulate consequences of policy somersault. Also since PPP has been proven to be a sure route to infrastructural development, government should dedicate more projects that will be undertaken by both parties to ensure sustainable development.

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