

The Public Administrative System In Nigeria And The Challenges Of Managing The Impacts Of Climate Change.

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Abstract

This paper looked at the politics around climate change and the current issues facing Nigerian public administration. The paper explored how political considerations impact ability of public administration to effectively manage the climate change challenges and proffer solutions. Political Ecology Theory is the theoretical framework adopted and the theory drew connection between politics, economic and social factors as determinants of environmental realities. The paper also employed a qualitative approach using data from secondary sources to examine climate change policies in Nigeria and the role of different actors and stakeholders in climate issues. The paper brought to light the major challenges that public administrators encounter, such as managing resources, developing human capital, institutional frameworks, and corruption. This paper reported that Nigeria has created several laws and regulations to combat climate change, but their execution has been poor because of institutional inefficiencies, funding challenges and lack of technical know-how. The paper also emphasized the importance of international agreements and assistance to influence climate action in the states with less capacities such as Nigeria. Recommendations of the paper include that, effective climate change adaptation and mitigation need the implementation of innovative administrative techniques, such as the use of early warning systems and Geographic Information Systems. Also, local resilience building necessitates the use of community-based methodologies and democratic decision-making, as such, this paper suggested changing policy in areas such as climate research funding, renewable energy promotion, and sustainable resource management. Lastly, effective climate action emphasized the need for bolstering intergovernmental ties and battling corruption; so, Nigeria must adopt a multipronged strategy to combat climate change, including sustaining fight against corruption in the public space, enhanced governance, capacity building, sustainable resource management, legislative changes, and international cooperation.

Keywords: Climate Change, Community-Based Approaches, Governance, Mitigation, Public Administration, Resource Management, Sustainable Development

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I. Introduction

Climate change is a pressing global challenge of our time. It poses significant risks to the environment, human health, and socio-economic development. Albeit at varying degrees, countries are feeling the negative impacts of climate change, dealing with occurrences like higher temperatures, unpredictable rainfall, and more extreme weather events. But climate change isn't just an environmental issue, it's also affecting politics and how our government functions.

There are extra challenges when it comes to dealing with climate change. States need effective public administration in place to come up with sound policies to address climate impacts, but sometimes politics gets in the way of that. Understanding the politics of climate change is key to figuring out how to handle it properly, this is so, as a lot of groups and interests are involved in climate change politics. There are government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international bodies, and even the private sector all playing a part (Olorunfemi and Raheem, 2013). Each of these groups has their interests and they all have impacts on how climate change policies are made and implemented.

Climate change affects a lot of different areas, like agriculture, water resources, health, and infrastructure. As these challenges rage on, there is need to understand how political factors impact how well

public administration can deal with them. The decisions made by politicians, the power dynamics at play, and the way government is structured all have a big impact on how climate relevant climate policies are and how effective can the implementation including funding be.

Countries in Africa and beyond have prioritized climate action, inventing policies and programmes that ameliorates impacts of climate change. For instance, Ethiopia has achieved notable progress in mitigating and adapting to climate change. The nation's Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) plan seeks to keep greenhouse gas emissions low while achieving middle-income status by 2025. Ethiopia has made significant investments in renewable energy projects, especially in hydropower, which supplies a large amount of the nation's electricity. According to Conway and Schipper (2011), the emphasis on renewable energy has resulted in a decrease in the consumption of fossil fuels and a boost in sustainable development.

Another crucial lesson is the geothermal energy success story of Kenya. By using its geothermal resources, the nation has lessened its reliance on foreign fossil fuels by producing energy. Today, a sizable amount of Kenya's electricity comes from geothermal energy, which helps to improve energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The experience of Kenya shows the possibility of using regional renewable energy resources to mitigate the effects of climate change (Mwangi, 2010). Also, the implementation of carbon pricing by South Africa provides insightful information as well. To encourage the decrease of greenhouse gas emissions, the nation implemented a carbon tax. Industries have embraced greener techniques and technology thanks to this policy. To drive climate action and reduce emissions, South Africa's approach emphasizes the use of economic tools (Bodansky, 2016).

In Europe, Germany is a global leader in the use of renewable energy. The nation's energy mix now contains much more renewable energy thanks to the Energiewende initiative. Strong legislative frameworks, monetary incentives, and public backing are crucial for accelerating the switch to renewable energy, as Germany's experience demonstrates (Jacobsson & Lauber, 2006). The Netherlands' strategy for managing floods is also a good example from around the world. The nation has put creative solutions into practice, such as the "Room for the River" program, which entails extending the capacity of water storage and establishing natural floodplains. Flood risks have decreased as a result of these actions, and climate change resilience has increased. Nigeria might enhance its flood response and adaptation efforts by learning from the Netherlands' integrated water management policies, given its regular flooding concerns (Rijke et al., 2012).

In Nigeria, several climate policies and programmes have been initiated and enforced but with minimal impacts on climate response. The factors that are responsible for the success or otherwise of climate action are both political and administrative. In other words, politics and public administration interact to manage climate issues by ways of formulating policy objectives, policy making and implementation. It is against this background that this paper seeks to analyse the intersection between politics and public administration in the management and control of climate change in Nigeria. This objective includes identifying the actors and stakeholders in both public and private sectors, as well as their roles in management of climate change in Nigeria including identifying climate policies, assessing their effectiveness and identifying the challenges limiting the success of climate change initiatives especially as it concerned the role of public administration.

This paper is significant for providing a comprehensive analysis of the interplay between politics and public administration in the context of climate change management in Nigeria. It contributes to the existing body of knowledge by highlighting how politics and other challenges may hinder the effectiveness of public administration in the management of climate issues in Nigeria.

II. Literature Review

Climate change refers to significant changes in global temperatures and weather patterns over time. While climate change is a natural phenomenon, scientific evidence shows that human activities have accelerated this process. These activities include burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes, which increase the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere (IPCC, 2014). Glickman et al (2000) defined climate as the long-term mean and variability of temperature, precipitation, and wind over several decades (usually 30 years) for a geographic location. Often climate is interpreted as the statistical collection of weather experienced at a location over a long period (Trewartha & Horn, 1954). Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change as any significant change in climate over time whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity (IPCC, 2007). This change is scientifically assessed through the common climatic measures of temperature, precipitation, or wind, over an extended period, usually decades or longer.

Fatile (2013) listed major characteristics of climate change as including rise in average global temperature, ice cap melting, changes in precipitation, and an increase in ocean temperature leading to sea level rise. Ogbuabor and Egwechukcu (2017) believed that like other environmental problems, climate change involves externality, for instance, the emission of greenhouse gases causes damages to other economic agents for which they are not compensated by the agent responsible for the emission.

Climate change is a subject matter of public administration because it's a matter of great public concern that attracts serious government actions. Public administration involves the implementation of government policies and the management of public programs. It includes planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling government operations. Public administration aims to deliver public services effectively and efficiently, ensuring that government actions meet the needs of the community (Denhardt & Denhardt, 2015).

According to Wilson (1887), it is the methodical and thorough application of public law. He underlined that the goal of public administration should be to ensure the efficacy and efficiency of government activities, much like a corporation. German sociologist Weber (1947) defined public administration as the application of rules inside a structured, hierarchical structure. It involves a set of guidelines and protocols intended to preserve discipline, predictability, and order in government operations, according to Weber.

White (1926) defined public administration as all activities intended to carry out or uphold laws and regulations. From his perspective, it involved overseeing public initiatives and turning political decrees into actionable plans. Simon (1947) concentrated on how public administration is fundamentally based on decision-making. As the art and science of formulating and carrying out decisions to accomplish organizational objectives, he described it. Simon underlined the value of methodical analysis and reason in administrative procedures. Waldo (1948) sees public administration as the arrangement and control of personnel and resources to fulfill governmental objectives. He saw it as a practical profession that tackles the difficulties of public service delivery and government, as well as an academic discipline.

The relationship between climate change and public administration is pretty complex and has many different aspects to it. Climate change presents some big challenges for public administration, affecting all sorts of things related to how the government works and the services it provides. Public administrators have a crucial role in coming up with policies and putting them into action to deal with climate change. Their job is to make sure these policies actually work, treat everyone fairly, and are sustainable in the long run (Betsill & Bulkeley, 2006).

Climate change has a bunch of impacts on public administration. First off, it means that public administrators have to create and enforce new rules and regulations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encourage sustainable development. These rules have to be based on scientific evidence and take into account the social, economic, and environmental effects of climate change (Meadowcroft, 2009). In light of this, Agyeman (2005) stressed that complex difficulties posed by climate change necessitate concerted efforts from public administration. He pointed out that to ensure sustainable growth, public officials need to create and execute policies that lessen the effects of climate change; and that incorporating climate policy into local and national governance frameworks requires the use of public administration.

Second, climate change means that public administration has to start thinking about climate concerns when it comes to things they're already doing. This means they need to consider climate risks when making plans and decisions, make sure infrastructure projects can handle climate impacts, and promote sustainable management of resources. Public administrators have to work together across different areas of government to make sure everyone is on the same page and responding to climate change in a coordinated and comprehensive way (Biermann et al., 2009). Ivanova (2010) emphasized the function of public administration in promoting global collaboration on climate change. She emphasized that efficient public administration may guarantee adherence to international norms and ease the execution of international climate agreements. Ivanova emphasized that to address the global dimension of climate change, public managers must form cross-border collaborations.

Third, climate change brings some unique challenges for public administration when it comes to managing resources and deciding how to allocate them. Public administrators need to use resources wisely to deal with both the immediate and long-term effects of climate change. This involves finding a balance between different priorities like economic development, social welfare, and environmental protection. It also means that public administrators have to engage with lots of different groups, like communities, businesses, and international organizations, to get the resources and support they need to take action on climate change (Olorunfemi & Raheem, 2013).

Fourth, climate change affects the abilities and skills of public administration. Public administrators need to have specialized knowledge and know-how to deal with the complicated and ever-changing challenges of climate change. This includes understanding climate science, figuring out vulnerabilities, and coming up with effective strategies to adapt. It's super important to provide training and build up the capacities of public administrators so they can respond to climate change in the best way possible (Ribot, 2010).

Lastly, climate change highlights just how important good governance is in public administration. It's crucial to have transparency, accountability, and participation in the decision-making processes when it comes to developing and implementing climate policies. Good governance makes sure that everyone's voice is heard, especially the voices of communities that are vulnerable or often left out (Cashore, 2002). It also helps create trust and accountability in public institutions, which is key for getting support and action on climate change (Williams & Whiteman, 2016).

Theoretical Framework

This paper is anchored on political ecology theory as propounded by Frank Thone in an article published in 1935 and was widely used then in the context of human geography and human ecology. The Political Anthropologist called Eric R. Wolf gave it a second life in 1972 in an article entitled "Ownership and Political Ecology", in which he discusses how local rules of ownership and inheritance mediate between the pressures emanating from the larger society and the exigencies of the local ecosystem. Later on, the theory was popularized by the works of Eric R. Wolf, Michael J. Watts, Susanna Hecht and others (Greenberg and Park, 1994).

Political ecology theory takes a closer look at the connections between politics, economics, and social factors when it comes to environmental issues. It emphasizes that we can't fully understand environmental problems without considering the wider political and economic context. It's all about how power dynamics and social inequalities affect environmental policies and practices. It also explores how environmental changes impact different social groups, often making existing inequalities even worse (Robbins, 2012).

Political ecology theory is relevant to the study of politics of climate change in Nigeria to the extent that it shows how political and social factors shape the country's response to climate change issues. The climate change policies and practices in Nigeria are influenced by a bunch of different groups like government agencies or the bureaucracy, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations. These groups have different interests and levels of power, which affects how they deal with climate change. For instance, the multinational corporations involved in Nigeria's oil industry have tons of political and economic power and influence on public policies especially as it concerns gas flaring which is a serious climate issue in Nigeria. Multinational companies assert enormous influence on the government, which sometimes results in public policies that prioritize money-making or profiteering over environmental protection policies.

In essence, political ecology theory shows that climate change issue is an interplay of interests of different groups of people and it is not a levelled playing field which makes the element of politics in the process very cogent. Climate change hits poor and marginalized communities way harder because they don't have as many resources to adapt. Think of flooding and droughts, political ecology theory is a reminder of the need for social justice in terms of the management or administration of the impacts of climate change and the choices that governments and their bureaucracies make in respect to environmental justice.

Politics of Climate Change in Nigeria

Nigeria's politics surrounding climate change is a complicated and dynamic subject. Climate change presents serious environmental challenges for emerging nations like Nigeria. These issues affect many other industries, such as infrastructure, water resources, agriculture, and health. Nigeria's political response to climate change involves a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities, international organizations, civil society, and the government. Certain elements influence Nigeria's political framework when it comes to addressing climate change.

The history of climate change in Nigeria can be dovetailed into its economic development and related environmental changes. It was purely an agricultural country in its early source of livelihood; however, the discovery of oil in the 1950s changed the entire economy to an oil-based one. This was characterized by deforestation, gas flaring, and oil spillage in the Niger Delta region (Watts, 2004). These resultant activities have triggered a build-up of greenhouse gases that have caused climate change. During the 1970s and 1980s, Nigeria experienced more intense and apparent changes in climate. There is a difference in precipitation patterns, higher temperatures, and more frequent extreme weather events like floods and droughts. The impacts have been devastating to agriculture, water resources, and economic stability in general (Adefolalu, 2007). Recognizing this challenge, Nigeria started engaging more proactively in global climate deliberations and also began developing national policies that would seek to address climate change.

A complex interplay of many actors and groups is involved in Nigerian politics surrounding climate change. These include of local communities, businesses, government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international organizations. Governmental organizations are essential to the development and execution of climate change policy. The principal organization in charge of coordinating efforts related to climate change is the Federal Ministry of Environment. To include climate issues in national planning, it collaborates with other ministries like Agriculture, Water Resources, and Energy (Federal Ministry of Environment, 2015).

Important players in Nigeria's climate change scene include NGOs and civil society groups. These groups support local communities in their attempts at adaptation and mitigation, push for more robust climate legislation, and hold awareness-raising events. In this field, notable organizations include the International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development (ICEED) and the Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF) (Okpara et al., 2016). To support Nigeria's efforts to combat climate change, international organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations offer financial resources, policy recommendations, and technical aid. These organizations support the implementation of climate projects and aid in the development of capacity within civil society and government (Conway & Schipper, 2011).

Nigeria's climate politics heavily involve the corporate sector, especially those in the oil and gas business. These corporations have a significant impact on government policy in addition to being significant contributors to greenhouse gas emissions. To lessen their influence on the environment, several businesses have begun to invest in greener technologies and CSR programs (Watts, 2004). Local communities are crucial players in the political arena surrounding climate change. They frequently experience the worst effects of the climate, and their extensive local expertise can help guide adaptation plans. The success of climate initiatives depends on involving these populations in the decision-making process (Bryant, 1998).

In terms of legislation, Nigeria has created several legislative and policy frameworks to combat climate change. These initiatives seek to advance sustainable development, strengthen resilience to the effects of climate change, and lower greenhouse gas emissions. One important policy document that describes Nigeria's response to climate change is the National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy (NCCPRS). It outlines priority sectors like renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and catastrophe risk reduction and offers a framework for incorporating climate issues into national development planning (Federal Ministry of Environment, 2015).

Nigeria's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), which it filed as part of the Paris Agreement, outlines its pledges to cut greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the effects of climate change. The INDC sets goals to cut emissions by 20% by 2030; with help from other countries, this might rise to 45% (UNFCCC, 2021). To encourage climate action, the Nigerian government has also passed particular legislation. Projects that may have substantial environmental effects are required to conduct environmental studies under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act. This law contributes to ensuring that project planning and execution take climate hazards into account.

Notwithstanding these endeavors, Nigeria confronts formidable obstacles in executing climate policies and laws. These include inadequate institutional capability, a lack of funding and technical resources, and problems with governance including corruption. Addressing these issues and enhancing cooperation amongst different players are necessary to increase the efficacy of these policies (Akpodiogaga-a & Odjugo, 2010).

Similarly, the impact of international agreements and influence on Nigeria's climate change policies is significant. Several international accords that Nigeria is a party to direct its climate activity. To support national climate efforts, these agreements offer structures for collaboration, financing, and technical support. Nigeria has accepted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), one of the main international agreements. Nigeria has agreed to participate in international climate negotiations, develop mitigation and adaptation policies, and report on its greenhouse gas emissions under the UNFCCC (UNFCCC, 2015).

Under the UNFCCC, two important agreements are the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The Kyoto Protocol established the foundation for international climate action and offered tools like the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to assist underdeveloped nations, despite its primary focus on industrialized nations. Projects under the CDM that seek to lower emissions and advance sustainable development have helped Nigeria (UNFCCC, 2015). Adopted in 2015, the Paris Agreement is a global pledge to keep warming to far below 2 degrees Celsius and work towards keeping it below 1.5 degrees Celsius. Submitted by the Paris Agreement, Nigeria's INDC details its domestic contributions to these international objectives. The pact also highlights the necessity for industrialized nations to help developing nations like Nigeria financially and technically (Bodansky, 2016).

To help Nigeria's climate change measures, international organizations including the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) offer financial support and technical assistance. These groups support the execution of national climate policy, foster the development of climate resilience, and provide funding for renewable energy projects (Conway & Schipper, 2011). Therefore, a complex interaction between historical background, political actors and stakeholders, domestic laws and policies, and foreign influences shapes Nigeria's politics around climate change. Gaining an understanding of these dynamics is essential to creating strategies that effectively combat climate change and advance sustainable development in Nigeria.

Nigeria Public Administration and the Politics of Managing the Climate Change

The public sector in Nigeria plays a crucial role in tackling climate change. It is responsible for creating and implementing policies that can mitigate the effects of climate change. One major function of the public sector is to develop regulatory frameworks that promote sustainable environmental practices. These frameworks often include laws and regulations that limit emissions from industries and promote the use of renewable energy sources (Kehinde and Abifarin, 2023). By enforcing these regulations, the public sector ensures that businesses and individuals adhere to practices that reduce their carbon footprint.

Additionally, the public sector organization in Nigeria is instrumental in raising awareness about climate change. Government agencies often organize campaigns to educate the public about the impacts of climate change and the importance of adopting environmentally friendly practices. This public awareness is crucial in fostering

a culture of sustainability among citizens (Amanchukwu, et al, 2015). When people understand the effects of climate change, they are more likely to support and comply with government policies aimed at mitigating it.

The public sector also plays a pivotal role in funding and supporting climate change initiatives. Many climate-related projects, such as reforestation programs and the development of green infrastructure, require significant public financial investment. The government, through various ministries and agencies, allocates funds to support these projects. In Nigeria, the Ministry of Environment is particularly active in spearheading climate change initiatives and securing funding from both domestic and international sources to support these projects.

Research and development are other critical areas where the public administration contributes to addressing climate change. Government institutions and agencies often fund research that seeks innovative solutions to climate-related issues. This research can lead to the development of new technologies and practices that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance climate resilience. For example, public sector-funded research in agriculture can result in more resilient crop varieties that withstand changing climate conditions, thereby securing food production (Adamaagashi et al., 2023).

Furthermore, the public sector collaborates with international organizations to combat climate change. Nigeria is a signatory to several international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These collaborations enable Nigeria to benefit from global expertise, technology transfer, and financial assistance aimed at climate change mitigation and adaptation. Through such partnerships, the public sector can implement more effective climate policies and programs (Pillah and Ujoh, 2024).

The public administrative system is fundamental in tackling climate change through policy development, public awareness campaigns, funding climate initiatives, supporting research, and engaging in international collaborations. These efforts are crucial in mitigating the impacts of climate change and promoting sustainable development in the country. Effective public sector involvement ensures that climate change strategies are comprehensive and inclusive, addressing both mitigation and adaptation needs.

The Nigerian government's long-standing policy frameworks for adaptation and mitigation can be linked to the ontology of climate change public administration. For example, in response to climatic change, the Bakolori Dam in Sokoto State was built between 1974 and 1978 (Hartenbach & Schuol, 2005). In a similar vein, the goal of building the Chalawa Gorge Dam in Kano State between 1990 and 1992 was to diversify Nigeria's power generation sources away from fossil fuels (Salihi, 2009). There is other climate change instigated public projects such as the Dadin Kowa Dam in Gombe State, the Goronyo Dam in Sokoto State, the Jebba Dam in Niger State, the Tiga Dam in Kano State, Odo Ape in Kogi State and so on (Shariff, 2009; The Punch, 2024).

Nigeria embraced regional and global frameworks in support of public administration of climate change and mitigation activities, policies, initiatives, and projects (Amobi & Onyishi, 2015). Nigeria has reportedly endorsed several international frameworks and instruments related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, such as the Kyoto Protocol, the 2009 Nairobi Declaration, the 2009 Convention of African Heads of States on Climatic Change (CAHOSCC), the 2009 ECOWAS Strategic Guidelines on the Reduction of Vulnerability and Adaptability to Climate Change in West Africa, and numerous other frameworks and instruments.

Analyzing case studies of Nigerian administrative solutions to climate change might offer insightful information about the difficulties and achievements of public administration in this field. The Lagos State Climate Change Policy is one prominent illustration. Nigeria's biggest city, Lagos, is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including flooding and sea level rise. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve resilience, and incorporate climate considerations into urban design, the Lagos State Government has produced a comprehensive climate strategy (Lagos State Government, 2012).

This policy's implementation has required several administrative reactions. To lower the risk of flooding, the state government has invested in infrastructure projects like drainage networks and flood barriers. To lower emissions, it has also encouraged the use of energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy sources. Furthermore, there have been public awareness initiatives to inform locals about the risks associated with climate change and available adaptation options (Adelekan, 2016).

The Nigerian Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP) is another. The goal of this World Bank-supported project is to alleviate significant soil degradation and erosion in several Nigerian states. The initiative, which focuses on integrated watershed management and community-based approaches, involves many levels of government, including federal, state, and local authorities. The introduction of NEWMAP has brought attention to how crucial it is for all governmental levels to work together and involve local people in climate action (World Bank, 2018). This Lagos State cited examples highlighted the significance of intergovernmental cooperation, infrastructure investment, public awareness campaigns, and thorough planning for tackling climate change.

Meanwhile, the effectiveness of the management of climate change through the public administration in Nigeria is seemingly challenged. Firstly, the efficient allocation of scarce resources by administrators to tackle the implications of climate change is a major challenge. Secondly, to give public employees the skills and

knowledge they need to effectively manage climate-related concerns has been limited as institutional frameworks frequently lack the coherence and coordination required for thorough climate action. Issues with governance and corruption exacerbate the problem, making it harder to implement programs effectively and allocate monies correctly. These difficulties make it more difficult for Nigeria's public administration to adapt to and lessen the effects of climate change (Ebegbulem, 2012).

For Nigerian public administration, resource management is a major concern, especially in light of climate change. Adequate adaptation and mitigation of climate change necessitate significant technical, human, and financial resources. Nonetheless, resource limitations frequently confront public managers, making it difficult for them to carry out essential initiatives and programs. It's challenging to set aside enough money for climate projects because of tight budgets and conflicting objectives (Butu, et al 2022).

In addition, managing natural resources like forests, land, and water is essential for mitigating the effects of climate change. Ineffective resource management techniques, such as overgrazing, deforestation, and wasteful water usage, worsen the effects of climate change and weaken community resilience. Promoting sustainable resource management requires the creation and implementation of policies by public administrators. To guarantee the responsible and equitable use of resources, coordination with multiple stakeholders such as local communities, private sector players, and non-governmental organizations is necessary (Eze, 2023; Okeke, 2024).

Accurate data and information are essential for resource management. Reliable data on resource availability, utilization trends, and the effects of climate change are necessary for making effective decisions. However, Nigeria's mechanisms for managing and gathering data are frequently insufficient. To enhance resource management and facilitate well-informed policy decisions, public administrators need to make significant investments in developing a strong data infrastructure and capabilities (Conway & Schipper, 2011).

Effective public administration requires human capacity and skill development, especially when tackling the complex difficulties posed by climate change. To create, carry out, and oversee climate policies and initiatives, public managers require certain training and expertise (Eisenstadt et al., 2021). Nonetheless, public officials in Nigeria frequently lack access to sufficient training and chances for capacity-building. Developing human capacity entails teaching and educating people in policy analysis, project management, climate science, and other pertinent fields. It also calls for providing public administrators with chances to interact with experts and peers to exchange knowledge and obtain real-world experience. By offering financial support, access to experience, and technical assistance, partnerships with academic institutions, international organizations, and the private sector can aid in the development of capacity.

Similarly, an effective public administration on climate action requires robust institutional structures. Institutional frameworks are the systems, procedures, and guidelines that control the operations of public administration. In Nigeria, institutional flaws frequently make it difficult to put climate policies and initiatives into action. These flaws consist of unclear roles and responsibilities, insufficient organizational frameworks, and poor agency-to-agency cooperation (Nwafor, 2016). Well-defined mandates and responsibilities for the many government entities involved in climate action are lacking for the creation of effective institutional structures. A crucial component of institutional frameworks is the requirement for inclusive and democratic processes in decision-making as regards climate policies and actions. Incorporating a range of stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, local communities, and the commercial sector, into the policy-making and implementation process promotes diversity of viewpoints and increases the effectiveness and equity of the policies (Clement, et al 2023). Public administration has not been enough forum for stakeholders towards building sustainable climate action.

Also, public administration faces substantial hurdles in managing impacts of climate change due to issues of corruption and bad governance. Through the diversion of resources, the erosion of public trust, and the diminished credibility of government initiatives, corruption compromises the efficacy of climate policies and programs on climate control. Furthermore, it fosters a culture of impunity and lack of accountability, which makes policy implementation more difficult (Anazodo, et al 2015). The legal and regulatory frameworks for accountability and openness are weak within the public administration in Nigeria which does not encourage sound moral behavior among public servants and it makes public sector initiatives around control of climate change redundant.

Climate action and efficient public administration both depend on good governance practices. Principles of accountability, participation, transparency, and the rule of law are all components of good governance, which are less in contents and volumes in Nigeria at the moment. Therefore, by guaranteeing transparent and inclusive decision-making procedures, responsible management of public resources and equitable and fair policy implementation, public administrators can help advance the values that bolster good governance standards as crucial for fostering public trust and supporting climate measures (Conway and Schipper, 2011).

III. Conclusion

Nigeria faces enormous challenges as a result of climate change, which affects many different sectors and calls for extensive action from the government and public administration. Historical backdrops, significant political figures, and interested parties influence the politics around climate change. Despite the development of policies and laws, there are numerous challenges in putting them into practice by the public administration. The support and agreements made on the international stage greatly influenced Nigeria's climate efforts. Case studies from Nigeria and other nations show effective tactics and offer insightful insights. Nigeria public administration deals with issues of corruption, weak institutional frameworks, lack of human capacity, and resource mismanagement all of which have hindered the effective implementation of comprehensive and coordinated policies to combat climate change.

Therefore, to effectively and sustainably combat climate change in Nigeria, policy proposals and adaptive methods are essential. Creating and executing policies that support environmentally sound practices and sustainable resource management should be the primary emphasis of public administration. These policies incorporate cooperative governance models, community-based strategies, policy reforms, and cutting-edge administrative techniques.

(1) Innovative Administrative Practices

Effective administrative strategies are essential to mitigating the effects of climate change. To increase productivity and responsiveness, public administrators need to embrace new tools and techniques. Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map and track the effects of climate change is one such technique. Geographic information systems (GIS) are useful for determining susceptible locations, allocating resources, and monitoring the effectiveness of adaption measures (Ayanlade et al, 2017).

The deployment of early warning systems for extreme weather events is another cutting-edge technique. These technologies can give authorities and communities fast information so they can take preventative action. According to Olorunfemi and Raheem (2013), early warning systems can dramatically lower the risks connected to floods, droughts, and other climate-related calamities. Public managers should utilize digital platforms to gather and share data. Online portals and mobile applications can increase public participation in climate change projects, promote transparency, and enable real-time data exchange.

(2) Community-Based Approaches

Developing community-based strategies is crucial to increasing climate change resistance. To ensure that solutions are specific to local requirements and situations, these approaches involve local populations in the formulation and implementation of adaptation measures. Community-based strategies can increase social cohesiveness, empower locals, and make use of their resources and expertise.

The formation of local climate action groups is one practical tactic. These organizations can take part in initiatives like water conservation, sustainable agriculture, and forestry. Public administrators can increase the sustainability of adaption measures by enlisting community people in these efforts and cultivating a sense of ownership and responsibility (Okpara et al., 2016). It is also the responsibility of public administrators to encourage collaborative decision-making. This entails setting up forums for discussion and consultation with locals to make sure their opinions are heard and their issues are taken seriously. Because they take into account a variety of viewpoints and body of knowledge, participatory techniques can result in a more fair and successful climate policy (Olorunfemi & Raheem, 2013).

(3) Policy Reforms

Policy changes are required to establish a conducive atmosphere for successful climate action. It is the responsibility of public administrators to support and carry out policies that advance inclusion, resilience, and sustainability. Zoning and land use restrictions are one important area that needs improvement. The amended legislation ought to take climate change concerns into account and encourage sustainable land management techniques (Agba et al., 2017; Kehinde and Abifarin, 2023). Restructuring energy policies is also necessary to facilitate the switch to renewable energy sources. This entails encouraging energy-saving initiatives, phasing out subsidies for fossil fuels, and offering incentives for investments in renewable energy. These changes can improve energy security and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

(4) Collaborative Governance Models

Models of collaborative governance are crucial for tackling the complex issues brought on by climate change. Various parties, including government agencies, private sector companies, civil society organizations, and foreign partners, collaborate on these models. Collaborative governance has the potential to improve coordination, capitalize on a variety of resources and knowledge, and encourage group effort.

The creation of multi-stakeholder climate councils is one successful paradigm. These councils can bring together officials from various industries to talk about and plan actions and policies related to climate change. They can help with information exchange, cooperative planning, and group problem-solving, which can result in more cogent and successful climate action (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2021).

Public-private partnerships represent an additional beneficial approach to collaboration. These collaborations have the potential to mobilize private sector resources and expertise for climate projects, including the development of infrastructure, sustainable agriculture, and installations of renewable energy sources (Ugwu, et al 2024). These collaborations can increase the scope and effectiveness of climate initiatives by bringing public and private actors' interests into line (Agba et al., 2017). Addressing climate change also requires international cooperation. To obtain financing, technical support, and best practices, public administrators ought to interact with foreign organizations, donor agencies, and other nations. International collaboration can strengthen resilience to the effects of the global climate and assist the implementation of national climate policy.

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