

BOOK CHAPTER | VOLUME 3

Peer Reviewed



PERSPECTIVE ON EDUCATION

IN NIGERIA



MULTI-DISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH JOURNALS
INT'L (MDRJI)

Peer Reviewed
BOOK CHAPTER

PERSPECTIVE ON EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

VOL-3

© 2025 MULTI-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNALS INT'L (MDRDJI).

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) License <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. This permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. Authors retain the right to use their work for teaching, research, and other non-commercial purposes.



Published By



**MULTI-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH
JOURNALS INT'L (MDRDJI)**

Available at

<https://mdrdji.org>

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Dr. Mariagoretti Ijeoma Obiakor

Department of Educational Management and Policy,
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State,
Nigeria.

EDITORS

Prof. Francis Akubilo

University of Nigeria Nsukka

Rev. Fr. Dr. Stephen Abuchi Ezenwagu

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria.

Rev. Sr. Dr. Anthonia Nwabugo A. Ani

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria.

Dr. Edwin Ude

Los Angeles Unified School District USA

Mrs Chinene Eucheria Okonkwo

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria.

Rev. Sr. Chidumebi Ngozi Oguejiofor

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria.

Dr. Chidi Nwandiko

Los Angeles County Of Education

Dr. Ngozi Anthonia Agu

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria.

Dr. Ebere Adimorah

University of Nigeria Nsukka

Prof. Florence Orabueze

University of Nigeria Nsukka

Assoc. Prof. John Agah

University of Nigeria Nsukka

Dr. Olachukwu Gloria Eziuzo

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria.

Dr. Edna Ogwu

University of Nigeria Nsukka

Dr. Chukwudi Akubuilo

Lynwood Unified School District

Mrs Chiamaka Ogbuanya

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Dr. Patrick Nwite Nwajioha

Ebonyi State University, Nigeria

Dr. Nwaribeaku Rosita Ogbo

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

Dr. Oluchi Okugo

University of Nigeria Nsukka

Dr. Nweke Caroline Onyinyechi

Peaceland College of Education

Dr. Chinedu Luke Egbo

St. Gregory University Uturu, Nigeria

Dr. Oby Modester Ogbuka

African Thinkers Community of Inquiry College of Education

Dr. Doris Chidi Malu

Peaceland College of Education

Dr. Patrick Ugwu

Peaceland College of Education

Dr. Chika Nonye Eziamaka

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Dr. Mbonu Victoria Chimezie.

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Dr Emmanuel Chika Obizue

*Educational Research and Management Consultant,
Financial Analyst and Digital Facilitator.*

President, Institute of Education, Management and Professional Studies and International Organization For Professional and Proficiency Studies, Owerri Imo State, Nigeria West Africa.

Dr Mirian N. Obizue.

Institute of Arts Management and Professional Studies. (Iamps).

No. 43 Okigwe Road Opposite Nigerian Correctional Center. Owerri Imo State.

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

CONSULTANTS

Prof. Chiedozie Loyce Onyali
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Prof. Ndubueze Wenceslaus Ofojebe
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Prof. Ndidi Patience Egboka
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Associate Prof. Isaac N. Nwankwo
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Prof. Vivian Nwogbo
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Prof. Emenike Febian Obi
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Prof. B. C. Achilike
Ebonyi State University, Nigeria

Prof. Ugodulunwa Christiana Amaechi
Alex Ekwueme University, Nigeria

Prof. Chinedu Ifedi Okeke
University of The Free State Republic Of South Africa

Prof. Patience Egboka
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria

Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of our academic institutions and colleagues whose insights and contributions informed the development of this book chapter: Perspective on Education in Nigeria; Volume three. We also extend our appreciation to the editors of this volume for their guidance and for providing a platform to share our collective work.

CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS & CHAPTERS

Chapter One

AKINJOBI, FUNMIOLA, NELLY; (Ph.D).
ofunmilolanelly@gmail.com

Institute of Education, University of Abuja, Nigeria

Chapter Two

ADEOYE OLUWATOYIN TEMITOPE
Toyinadeoye49@gmail.com
Examination administration department
National Examinations Council

HAYATU, SA'ADATU JAURO

hayatusaa@yahoo.com
Bioentrepreneurship and consultancy services
National Biotechnology Development and Research Agency
Orchid id 0009-0007-2043-0891

ZAINAB ABDU MASHI

zainababдумashi@yahoo.com
Agricultural Biotechnology Department, National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency

ISAH ZUWAIRA

zuwairaisah652@gmail.com
Strategic space application
National Space Research and Development Agency
Orchid id 0009-0005-4179-7233

Chapter Three

SA'ADATU HAYATU JAURO

hayatusaa@yahoo.com
Bio-entrepreneurship and consultancy services department, National Biotechnology Development and Research Agency
Orchid id 0009-0007-2043-0891

ABUBAKAR, ZAINAB IBRAHIM

Baniazsnn@yahoo.com
Food and industrial Biotechnology, National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency.

ZAINAB ABDU MASHI

zainababдумashi@yahoo.com
Agricultural Biotechnology Department, National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency

ADEOYE OLUWATOYIN TEMITOPE

Toyinadeoye49@gmail.com
Examination administration department
National Examinations Council

Chapter Four

OWEIKPODOR VERA GBAEPREKUMO; (Ph.D)

Department of Educational Management and Foundations, Faculty of Education, Delta State University, Abraka, Delta State.
oweikpodor.vera@delsu.edu.ng
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1216-0565>
08063834453

EDAH HARRY

Department of Educational Management and Foundations Faculty of Education, Delta State University Abraka
johnharryedah@gmail.com

Chapter Five

AKINLADE OLABI SI MONSURAT; (Ph.D)
Olabisiakinlade@gmail.com

Department of Education Management, University of Abuja

Chapter Six

OLOFINKUA VINCENT KAYODE; (Ph.D)

Department of Educational Management, St Augustine College of Education, Akoko, Lagos State, Nigeria.
volofinkua@staugustinecollege.edu.ng
08023020539

ONAFOWOPE MARY ADESOLA; (Ph.D)

Department of Educational Management, St Augustine College of Education, Akoko, Lagos State, Nigeria.
celineosf@yahoo.com 08103315204

Chapter Seven

EMMANUEL WONGEH NGAFI; (Ph.D)

Ngafi.emmanuel@uam.edu.ng
Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University
Makurdi
07033501297

Chapter Eight

OLOFINKUA VINCENT KAYODE; (Ph.D)

Department of Educational Management, St Augustine College of Education, Akoko, Lagos State, Nigeria.
volofinkua@staugustinecollege.edu.ng
08023020539

ONAFOWOPE MARY ADESOLA; (Ph.D)

Department of Educational Management, St Augustine College of Education, Akoko, Lagos State, Nigeria.
celineosf@yahoo.com 08103315204

OWEIKPODOR VERA GBAEPREKUMO; (Ph.D)

Educational Management and Foundations
Delta State University Abraka
gbakumovera@gmail.com
oweikpodor.vera@delsu.edu.ng
08063834453

Chapter Nine

AFOLABI SAMSON ADENIRAN; (Ph.D)
samafolad@gmail.com

JOSEPH SARWUAN TARKA UNIVERSITY
MAKURDI
08036800268

Chapter Ten

OGUNODE NIYI JACOB; (Ph.D.)

Department of Educational Management, Faculty of Education, Federal University Wukari, Taraba State, Nigeria
+234 703 010 8329

AHMED IDRIS

Nassarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria
Idrisahmedoguraokalla@gmail.com

OKORO, TESSIANA ONYINYECHI

Department: Educational Administration and Planning
Faculty of Education, University of Abuja
okorotessiana@gmail.com

Chapter Eleven

OLAMOYEGUN, STEPHANIA OLABI SI; (Ph.D)

Faculty of Education, University of Abuja
oduyemolabisi09@gmail.com

BLESSING EDINOH

Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger state
Blessingedinoh@gmail.com
08062916563

Chapter Twelve

SUNDAY SIMEON ADAKA; (Ph.D.)

Department of Sociology, Federal University of Lafia, Nigeria
Sunnidaka14@gmail.com
08037134706

CHAPTER THREE

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING, IMPORTANCE PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION IN NIGERIA

BY

SA'ADATU HAYATU JAURO

Bio-entrepreneurship and consultancy services department,
National Biotechnology Development and Research Agency

ORCHID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-2043-0891>
hayatusaa@yahoo.com

ABUBAKAR, ZAINAB IBRAHIM

Food and industrial Biotechnology,
National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency.

Baniazsnn@yahoo.com

ZAINAB ABDU MASHI

Agricultural Biotechnology Department,
National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency
zainababдумashi@yahoo.com

ADEOYE OLUWATOYIN TEMITOPE

Examination administration department
National Examinations Council
Toyinadeoye49@gmail.com

1.0 Introduction

Environmental monitoring has become an essential component of sustainable development and environmental management in Nigeria. As the country continues to experience rapid urbanization, industrialization, population growth, and agricultural expansion, the need for systematic observation, assessment, and control of environmental changes has never been more urgent. Environmental monitoring refers to the continuous process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data on environmental parameters such as air quality, water quality, soil condition, and biodiversity, in order to identify trends, assess impacts, and guide informed decision-making. In the Nigerian context, environmental monitoring serves as a critical tool for ensuring that development activities are balanced with the need to protect natural ecosystems and public health.

Nigeria's diverse environment—ranging from the arid savannas of the north to the humid rainforests and mangrove swamps of the south—is increasingly under pressure from human activities and natural processes. Oil exploration in the Niger Delta, deforestation in the rainforest belt, desertification in the Sahel region, urban pollution, and indiscriminate waste disposal are among the key challenges undermining environmental quality. Consequently, environmental monitoring provides the scientific foundation for identifying pollution sources, evaluating the extent of environmental degradation, and formulating effective mitigation strategies. Through environmental monitoring, agencies such as the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and the Federal Ministry of Environment can design policies that promote environmental sustainability, enforce compliance, and safeguard natural resources for future generations.

The importance of environmental monitoring in Nigeria cannot be overstated. It supports early warning systems for natural disasters such as floods and droughts, enhances public health by identifying environmental hazards, and contributes to sustainable resource management. Monitoring data also aid in evaluating the effectiveness of environmental laws, international agreements, and climate adaptation strategies. Moreover, it promotes transparency, accountability, and community participation in environmental governance—ensuring that citizens are informed about the state of their environment and the actions needed to protect it.

Despite its significance, Nigeria faces numerous challenges in implementing effective environmental monitoring systems. These include inadequate funding, weak institutional capacity, lack of modern technology, insufficient data management infrastructure, and poor inter-agency coordination. Corruption, political interference, and limited public awareness further hinder enforcement efforts. Many local governments lack the technical expertise to conduct regular environmental assessments, leading to inconsistent data collection and delayed policy responses.

Furthermore, limited research collaboration between universities, government agencies, and the private sector restricts innovation and knowledge-sharing in environmental science and monitoring technologies.

This chapter explores into the importance of environmental monitoring in Nigeria. Thus, the chapter discusses the following; concept of environmental monitoring, importance of environmental monitoring, problems hindering effective environmental monitoring in Nigeria and possible solutions to ensure effective environmental monitoring programme in Nigeria. Thus, this chapter is discussed under the following subheadings.

1. Concept of environmental monitoring
2. Importance of environmental monitoring
3. Problems Hindering Effective Environmental Monitoring in Nigeria
4. Possible Solutions to sustainable Environmental Monitoring in Nigeria

2.0 Conceptual Term

2.1 Concept of environmental monitoring

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP, 2019) defines environmental monitoring as “a systematic process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting environmental data to assess the status and trends of environmental conditions, and to support policy formulation and implementation.” This definition emphasizes the systematic and policy-oriented nature of environmental monitoring. UNEP’s perspective underlines the importance of data-driven decision-making and the need for regular assessments to evaluate environmental changes over time. It situates monitoring as a global and national responsibility aimed at supporting sustainable development and ensuring that environmental policies are based on empirical evidence. European Environment Agency (EEA, 2018) defines environmental monitoring as “the repeated measurement and observation of environmental variables, in order to detect changes in environmental quality, understand causes and effects, and evaluate the success of policy interventions.” This definition highlights three key elements: measurement, observation, and evaluation. It recognizes environmental monitoring as a cyclical process that not only gathers data but also connects it to policy outcomes. The EEA’s approach stresses the importance of continuous monitoring as a means of linking scientific assessment with environmental governance and accountability.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA, 2020) defines environmental monitoring as “the systematic collection of physical, chemical, and biological data from air, water, and soil to evaluate environmental conditions and trends, ensure compliance with environmental regulations, and protect public health.” This definition takes a regulatory and technical perspective, emphasizing environmental monitoring as a tool for enforcement and compliance. The USEPA framework connects monitoring to environmental health protection, recognizing the need to track pollutants, detect violations, and ensure adherence to environmental standards. It also emphasizes the integration of various environmental media—air, water, and soil—into a unified monitoring system. World Health Organization (WHO, 2018), environmental monitoring is “the continuous assessment of environmental factors that may influence human health, including monitoring of air, water, and food to detect pollutants and identify risks to population well-being. This definition integrates the public health dimension of environmental monitoring, highlighting its role in safeguarding human life. The WHO emphasizes that environmental monitoring is essential for identifying health hazards linked to environmental pollution, such as contaminated water, poor air quality, or toxic waste exposure. This definition is particularly relevant in developing countries like Nigeria, where environmental degradation often translates directly into health crises.

Kumar and Singh (2020) define environmental monitoring as “a structured and scientific process of collecting quantitative and qualitative data on environmental components to detect changes, assess impacts of anthropogenic activities, and provide information for effective environmental management and decision-making.” This academic definition emphasizes scientific rigor and management application. It captures the dual purpose of monitoring: to detect changes caused by human activities and to support environmental management decisions. The authors stress that environmental monitoring should not be seen merely as data collection but as a decision-support tool that connects environmental science with policy, planning, and sustainable resource utilization. From the reviewed definitions, environmental monitoring is broadly understood as a systematic, scientific, and policy-relevant process aimed at understanding environmental changes and supporting sustainable management. Common elements across definitions include continuous data collection, analysis of environmental variables, detection of trends, and the linkage between monitoring results and environmental decision-making.

2.2 Important roles of environmental monitoring in Nigeria

Importance of environmental monitoring

Environmental monitoring plays a fundamental role in the sustainable management of Nigeria’s natural resources and the protection of public health. Nigeria, as one of Africa’s largest and most industrialized nations, faces a multitude of environmental challenges including air and water

pollution, oil spills, deforestation, waste mismanagement, and climate change impacts. These challenges threaten not only ecological stability but also human livelihood, food security, and economic growth. Therefore, systematic environmental monitoring is indispensable in identifying environmental problems, formulating effective policies, and promoting sustainable development. Below are five detailed importance of environmental monitoring in Nigeria.

Detection and Assessment of Environmental Pollution

One of the most important roles of environmental monitoring in Nigeria is the detection, assessment, and control of pollution levels in air, water, and soil. The country's rapid industrialization, urbanization, and oil exploration have resulted in significant environmental pollution, especially in regions like the Niger Delta. Through continuous environmental monitoring, pollutants such as heavy metals, hydrocarbons, and particulate matter can be detected early and quantified. For instance, regular air quality monitoring in cities such as Lagos and Port Harcourt provides valuable data on emissions from industries and vehicles, which are among the main sources of air pollution. Similarly, monitoring of water bodies enables the detection of oil spills, agricultural runoff, and industrial waste discharge, which often contaminate rivers and groundwater sources. This data serves as an early warning system that allows regulatory agencies like the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) and the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) to enforce compliance and take corrective actions. In the Niger Delta, environmental monitoring has been used to measure hydrocarbon pollution and assess the extent of environmental degradation caused by oil exploration, leading to remediation projects and stricter environmental policies.

Support for Sustainable Environmental Planning and Management

Environmental monitoring provides essential information that supports sustainable environmental planning and management in Nigeria. Reliable data collected through monitoring programs guide policymakers and environmental managers in making informed decisions on land use, industrial siting, waste management, and resource conservation. For example, environmental impact assessments (EIA), which are mandatory for major projects in Nigeria, rely heavily on environmental monitoring data to evaluate potential environmental risks before development begins. Continuous monitoring also helps evaluate the long-term impact of industrial, agricultural, and infrastructural activities on ecosystems. In this way, environmental monitoring helps the Nigerian government design policies that balance economic growth with ecological preservation. It also aids state and local authorities in implementing spatial planning, protecting ecologically sensitive areas, and preventing environmental degradation. The Federal Ministry of Environment

often uses environmental monitoring data to plan reforestation projects and restore degraded lands in northern Nigeria affected by desertification.

Protection of Public Health and Human Well-being

Environmental monitoring plays a critical role in protecting public health by identifying environmental factors that may pose risks to human life. Pollution of air, water, and soil can lead to a wide range of health issues such as respiratory diseases, waterborne infections, and cancer. Continuous monitoring allows for the early detection of harmful substances and ensures that corrective actions are taken before they reach dangerous levels. For instance, monitoring the quality of drinking water helps prevent outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and dysentery, which are common in areas with contaminated water supplies. Similarly, air quality monitoring in urban areas such as Lagos and Kano helps authorities track harmful gases like carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), which are known to cause respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Moreover, the World Health Organization (WHO) has emphasized that integrating environmental monitoring into public health systems can help mitigate the health impacts of environmental hazards and improve the overall quality of life. In Nigeria, environmental monitoring data can guide public health policies and strengthen emergency response to pollution-related disasters.

Compliance with Environmental Regulations and International Standards

Another significant importance of environmental monitoring in Nigeria is ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and international agreements. Nigeria has established several environmental laws and agencies to safeguard its environment, including the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act, and the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) Act. Environmental monitoring helps these agencies verify whether industries, mining operations, and oil companies are adhering to environmental standards and pollution control regulations. It provides evidence-based data for enforcement actions and sanctions where necessary.

Furthermore, Nigeria is a signatory to international environmental treaties such as the Paris Climate Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Basel Convention on hazardous waste management. To meet its obligations under these agreements, Nigeria must continuously monitor its environmental conditions, report progress, and implement corrective measures when required. Regular monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions helps Nigeria track progress toward its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, ensuring that the country remains accountable for its climate commitments.

Promotion of Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience

Environmental monitoring is essential for achieving sustainable development and enhancing Nigeria's resilience to climate change. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goals 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), and 15 (Life on Land), require accurate environmental data to guide implementation and measure progress. Monitoring helps identify trends in deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, and biodiversity loss, which are critical issues in Nigeria. It also provides the foundation for developing climate adaptation and mitigation strategies by tracking changes in temperature, rainfall patterns, and ecosystem health. In regions such as the Sahel and the Niger Delta, where the effects of climate change are most severe, environmental monitoring enables communities and policymakers to anticipate environmental risks, plan adaptive responses, and reduce vulnerabilities. By integrating environmental monitoring into national and local development planning, Nigeria can promote sustainable economic growth while protecting its natural ecosystems for future generations.

2.3 Problems Hindering Effective Environmental Monitoring in Nigeria

Environmental monitoring in Nigeria is an essential tool for ensuring the protection and sustainable management of the nation's natural resources. It provides valuable data for assessing environmental quality, identifying pollution sources, and supporting informed policy decisions. However, despite its recognized importance, the effectiveness of environmental monitoring in Nigeria remains significantly limited due to a combination of institutional, technical, financial, and socio-political challenges. The following are five major problems hindering effective environmental monitoring in Nigeria.

Inadequate Funding and Resource Allocation

One of the most critical problems affecting environmental monitoring in Nigeria is the lack of adequate funding and financial support from both the federal and state governments. Environmental monitoring requires substantial investment in infrastructure, technology, skilled personnel, laboratory equipment, and data management systems. Unfortunately, environmental agencies such as the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA), the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA), and the Federal Ministry of Environment often operate with limited financial resources. Budgetary allocations to environmental monitoring programs are typically insufficient, irregular, and poorly prioritized compared to other sectors such as defense or infrastructure. This underfunding has led to inadequate equipment for air, water, and soil testing, limited field inspections, and poor data collection and analysis. In some cases, monitoring stations are non-functional due to lack of maintenance or power supply. According to Adewumi and Olayiwola (2019), weak financial

support has significantly affected the ability of environmental agencies to conduct regular monitoring, particularly in rural and industrial regions prone to pollution. Without sustained investment, the ability to detect environmental hazards and implement preventive measures remains severely limited.

Weak Institutional Capacity and Coordination

Another major problem hindering effective environmental monitoring in Nigeria is the weakness of institutional capacity and poor inter-agency coordination. Multiple agencies are responsible for environmental monitoring and regulation, including NESREA, NOSDRA, the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet), and the Federal Ministry of Environment. However, these agencies often operate in isolation, with overlapping functions and limited collaboration. Institutional fragmentation leads to duplication of efforts, poor information sharing, and inconsistent data collection methods. For instance, air quality monitoring may be handled by one agency while water monitoring is managed by another, without a unified national database for integrated environmental assessment. Additionally, many environmental agencies lack the technical expertise and personnel needed to manage modern monitoring systems, interpret environmental data, and implement remediation programs. Eze and Nwankwo (2020) noted that inadequate staffing, lack of continuous training, and bureaucratic inefficiency have weakened institutional effectiveness. As a result, monitoring activities are often reactive—responding only after major pollution incidents—rather than proactive and preventive.

Lack of Modern Monitoring Technology and Data Management Systems

Effective environmental monitoring relies heavily on advanced technologies such as remote sensing, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), automated monitoring stations, and digital data analysis platforms. However, Nigeria continues to face significant technological deficits in these areas. Many monitoring stations use outdated or manually operated equipment that cannot generate real-time or high-resolution data. This technological gap severely limits the accuracy and reliability of environmental assessments. For example, air quality monitoring stations in major cities like Lagos, Port Harcourt, and Kano often fail to produce continuous data due to obsolete equipment or lack of calibration. Similarly, monitoring of oil spills and water pollution in the Niger Delta is frequently hindered by the absence of satellite-based tracking and advanced data collection systems. Furthermore, the lack of a centralized national database for environmental information prevents effective data sharing and long-term trend analysis. Adebayo and Yusuf (2021) emphasized that Nigeria's inability to invest in digital monitoring infrastructure has weakened its capacity to meet international environmental reporting obligations and respond promptly to environmental crises.

Poor Enforcement of Environmental Laws and Regulations

Although Nigeria has a relatively comprehensive framework of environmental laws and policies, enforcement remains one of the weakest aspects of environmental governance. Agencies such as NESREA and NOSDRA are mandated to enforce compliance with environmental standards, but weak enforcement mechanisms, corruption, and political interference often undermine their effectiveness. Many industrial operators and multinational oil companies fail to comply with environmental regulations, either due to lack of monitoring oversight or because enforcement actions are compromised by vested interests. For example, oil pollution incidents in the Niger Delta have persisted for decades despite existing regulations that require environmental impact assessments and regular monitoring. In addition, penalties for environmental violations are often too lenient to deter offenders. Some industries prefer to pay small fines rather than invest in pollution control technologies. Okafor (2018) observed that corruption and weak institutional independence have made enforcement selective and inconsistent, leading to widespread environmental degradation and public distrust.

Public Apathy, Low Environmental Awareness, and Inadequate Community Participation

A major socio-cultural challenge hindering effective environmental monitoring in Nigeria is the general lack of public awareness and community involvement in environmental protection efforts. Many Nigerians, especially in rural areas, have limited understanding of environmental issues, pollution hazards, or their rights to a clean environment. This lack of awareness results in poor environmental practices such as open burning of waste, illegal dumping, deforestation, and overexploitation of natural resources. Furthermore, environmental monitoring programs often exclude local communities from data collection, reporting, and decision-making processes. This lack of community engagement limits grassroots participation in environmental governance and reduces the effectiveness of monitoring initiatives. According to Nwosu and Ibrahim (2022), public participation is essential in ensuring environmental accountability and in providing localized data that government agencies may overlook. When citizens are empowered and educated on environmental issues, they can serve as “citizen monitors,” reporting illegal dumping, oil spills, or deforestation activities. However, without awareness campaigns and environmental education, public apathy continues to hinder environmental sustainability in Nigeria.

3.0 Possible Solutions to sustainable Environmental Monitoring in Nigeria

Environmental monitoring is indispensable for safeguarding Nigeria’s natural resources, ensuring ecological balance, and promoting sustainable development. However, the effectiveness of environmental monitoring in the country has been constrained by inadequate funding, weak institutional capacity, obsolete technologies, poor enforcement of environmental laws, and low

public awareness. To strengthen environmental monitoring systems and ensure effective management of Nigeria's environment, the following detailed recommendations are proposed.

1. Strengthen Institutional Capacity and Coordination Among Environmental Agencies

To enhance environmental monitoring in Nigeria, there is an urgent need to strengthen the institutional capacity of key environmental agencies such as the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA), the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA), the Federal Ministry of Environment, and state-level environmental protection agencies.

This can be achieved through:

A) - Capacity building: Regular training of technical and field officers in data collection, analysis, and interpretation using modern tools such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing technologies.

B) - Institutional collaboration: Establishing an integrated framework for coordination and data sharing among federal, state, and local environmental agencies to reduce duplication of efforts and enhance data consistency.

C) - Adequate staffing: Recruiting and retaining qualified environmental scientists, data analysts, and enforcement officers to ensure continuous and efficient monitoring. Such improvements would promote synergy among environmental institutions and lead to a more coherent and results-oriented monitoring system that can effectively address Nigeria's complex environmental challenges.

2. Increase Government Funding and Investment in Environmental Monitoring Infrastructure

Effective environmental monitoring requires significant financial investment in infrastructure, equipment, and logistics. Unfortunately, the environmental sector in Nigeria has historically received low budgetary priority compared to other sectors such as defense or energy. Therefore, it is essential for both the federal and state governments to increase funding allocations to environmental monitoring programs.

The government should:

A) - Provide adequate and sustained funding for environmental laboratories, air quality monitoring stations, and water testing facilities.

B)- Establish partnerships with private organizations, universities, and international development agencies such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank to finance large-scale environmental monitoring projects.

C)- Create an Environmental Monitoring Fund (EMF) dedicated to supporting long-term monitoring activities, including maintenance of equipment, staff remuneration, and community awareness programs. Increased funding will ensure the acquisition of modern tools, enhance the quality of environmental data, and empower agencies to enforce compliance effectively.

3. Adopt Modern Technology and Digital Data Management Systems

Nigeria must transition from traditional, manual monitoring methods to a modern, technology-driven environmental monitoring system. Technological innovation enhances accuracy, timeliness, and reliability of environmental data collection and analysis.

The adoption of modern technologies should include:

A) - Use of remote sensing and satellite imagery to detect and track deforestation, oil spills, urban pollution, and land degradation.

B) - Deployment of automated air and water quality monitoring stations that can provide real-time data for quick response to pollution incidents.

C) - Integration of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for mapping and analyzing environmental changes across regions.

D) - Development of a centralized national environmental database, managed by the Federal Ministry of Environment, to store, analyze, and disseminate environmental information to policymakers, researchers, and the public. According to Adebayo and Yusuf (2021), digital monitoring tools can significantly improve transparency, facilitate data-driven decision-making, and align Nigeria with international best practices in environmental management.

4. Strengthen Enforcement of Environmental Laws and Promote Accountability

Nigeria has several environmental laws and policies, such as the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act. However, weak enforcement and political interference have limited their effectiveness. Stronger enforcement mechanisms are necessary to ensure that industries, oil companies, and other polluters comply with environmental standards.

To achieve this:

- A) - Enhance legal authority of environmental agencies to impose penalties and sanctions on non-compliant organizations without bureaucratic delays.
- B) - Increase transparency in the enforcement process by publishing compliance reports, fines, and remediation efforts.
- C) - Promote environmental auditing and corporate responsibility, making it mandatory for industries to conduct periodic environmental assessments and publish sustainability reports.
- D) - Combat corruption within enforcement institutions through accountability frameworks and community monitoring. Effective enforcement will not only deter environmental offenders but also foster a culture of responsibility and compliance among stakeholders.

5. Promote Public Awareness, Education, and Community Participation

Environmental monitoring cannot succeed without active public participation and awareness. Many Nigerians remain unaware of the environmental impacts of their daily activities or their rights to a healthy environment. Therefore, promoting environmental education and involving communities in monitoring processes are critical for long-term success.

The government, in collaboration with civil society organizations (CSOs) and the media, should:

- A) - Launch national and state-level environmental awareness campaigns that educate citizens about pollution control, waste management, and the importance of environmental monitoring.
- B) - Integrate environmental education into school curricula at all levels to build an environmentally conscious generation.
- C) - Encourage community-based environmental monitoring (CBEM), where local residents report illegal dumping, deforestation, oil spills, or pollution incidents to relevant authorities.
- D) - Support the formation of Environmental Watch Committees within local communities to partner with NESREA and other agencies in identifying and resolving environmental problems. According to Nwosu and Ibrahim (2022), engaging citizens and community groups in environmental monitoring fosters transparency, enhances data collection, and strengthens environmental governance at the grassroots level.

4.0 Conclusion

In conclusion, environmental monitoring in Nigeria is indispensable for ensuring environmental quality, public health, and sustainable national development. It supports pollution control, informs

policymaking, promotes regulatory compliance, protects human health, and strengthens the country's climate resilience. However, for environmental monitoring to be truly effective, Nigeria must invest in modern technology, data management systems, and institutional capacity to ensure that monitoring results are accurately collected, analyzed, and applied in decision-making.

The challenges facing environmental monitoring in Nigeria are complex and interrelated. Inadequate funding, weak institutional capacity, outdated technology, poor enforcement, and low public awareness collectively undermine the effectiveness of environmental management in the country. To address these problems, Nigeria must strengthen its institutional framework, invest in modern monitoring technologies, ensure transparent enforcement of environmental laws, and promote public engagement through education and participation. Effective environmental monitoring is not only a technical necessity but also a moral and developmental imperative for achieving sustainable growth and ecological resilience.

Strengthening environmental monitoring in Nigeria requires a holistic approach that integrates institutional reform, technological advancement, public participation, and sustainable financing. A robust monitoring system will not only ensure effective detection and control of pollution but also contribute to sustainable economic development, public health protection, and climate resilience. By implementing these recommendations, Nigeria can build a more transparent, data-driven, and participatory environmental management system capable of addressing current and emerging ecological challenges.

Revise Questions

1. Define environmental monitoring
2. Outline five importance of environmental monitoring
3. Explain five problems Hindering Effective Environmental Monitoring in Nigeria
4. Discuss five possible Solutions to sustainable Environmental Monitoring in Nigeria

References

Adebayo, S., & Yusuf, M. (2021). Technological Constraints in Environmental Monitoring in Developing Economies: The Case of Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development Studies*, 9(3), 101–117.

Eze, C., & Nwankwo, I. (2020). Institutional Capacity and Environmental Monitoring Effectiveness in Nigeria. *African Journal of Environmental Management*, 8(1), 73–89.

National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA). (2020). *National Environmental Framework for Sustainable Development*. Abuja: NESREA Press.

Nwosu, P., & Ibrahim, T. (2022). Community Participation and Environmental Awareness in Nigeria's Environmental Monitoring System. *International Journal of Environmental Studies*, 15(2), 88–106.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2019). *Global Environment Outlook 6: Healthy Planet, Healthy People*. Nairobi: UNEP.