

Reforming Public Administration and Territorial Governance in Nigeria: Strategic Priorities and African Union Alignment

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Abstract

This study looked at Reforming Public Administration and Territorial Governance in Nigeria: Strategic Priorities and African Union Alignment. The research specifically explored the issue of administrative modernization, restructuring of territorial governance and Nigeria's adherence to governance frameworks of the African Union (AU) including the African Union Agenda 2063, African Peer Review Mechanism and the e governance agenda. For the purpose of this study, a qualitative documentary research design was used, which was based on secondary data that were collected from government policy documents, African Union reports, academic journals, and institutional publications over the period from 2025 to 2026 related to the governance reforms. The data were interpreted in terms of content and patterns across governance reform clusters using thematic and content analysis. The results of the study indicate that administrative modernization is in the process of developing moderately, approximately 58 percent of federal institutions have implemented a digital governance system and 35 percent have fully integrated an automated human resource management system. There has been partial improvement in territorial governance restructuring—around 42 percent of the reforms in fiscal decentralisation have been advanced, and the implementation of other reforms on local government autonomy is delayed because of continued discussions. Nigeria complies with about 55 percent of the governance principles of Agenda 2063, with certain areas of full compliance being weak institutional structures for enforcement and policy inconsistency. The study suggests that while Nigeria has been able to make a great leap forward in reforming institutions in public administration and territorial governance, the reforms are not uniform and widely integrated within the institutions. It also confirms that there is a developing alignment with the governance structures of the African Union, although this is not yet fully realised. Thus, the need for continued institutional engagement, improved policy implementation mechanisms and better intergovernmental coordination to achieve better governance results and deepen continental integration.

Keywords: Public administration reform, territorial governance, administrative modernization, African Union alignment

INTRODUCTION

The inefficiency, ineffectiveness, lack of accountability and the slow pace of administration and service delivery that has continued to bedevil Nigeria and the continent of Africa today has provoked public administration reform in Nigeria. The continued inefficiency, ineffectiveness, lack of accountability and slow pace of administration and service delivery in Nigeria and Africa today has raised the issue of public administration reform in Nigeria. The issues are primarily as a result of the structural inadequacies of too much centralisation and antiquated bureaucratic processes that impede decision-making processes among government institutions (Lawal & Akinyemi, 2024). However, in recent times, it has been focused on reforming the governance system in the following areas; digital transformation, merit-based recruitment, and performance-based administration, all geared towards modernizing governance mechanisms in line with global governance systems (Bassey, 2026). Besides, the public financial management

reforms are applied to hold public officials more accountable and reduce corruption in the use of public money (Augustine, 2023). However, there are some challenges to implementation as gaps remain especially at the local level due to various limits such as capacity and low enforcement of the law (Lawal & Akinyemi, 2024). The result of the reform not only depends on the type of the reform policy but also on the action of the institution and the political commitment (Sukare & Usman, 2026b). Territorial Governance Reform is another important being discussed of the governance in Nigeria, this refers to Local Government autonomy and decentralisation (Kucici & Buratai, 2025). These changes aim at strengthening governance at the grassroots level, improving service delivery, but local governments still lack financial and administrative autonomy, which has a negative impact on the effectiveness of local governments (Ogunnubi, 2022). In the continent, the changes being experienced in Nigeria are not far removed from the African Union Agenda 2063, inclusive governance and institutional change are considered pertinent among the aspects of the agenda (Aniyie, 2021). Despite the overall achievement of the AU standards, adherence to the standard has not been able to improve transparency and accountability in all aspects as there is no correlation between policy and implementation (Lawal & Akinyemi, 2024).

Statement of the Problem

Despite all the efforts at the reform, Nigeria's public sector still suffers from inefficiencies, lack of accountability and poor service delivery outcomes (Augustine, 2023). The slow process of reforms implementation is still continuing at the federal and sub national levels as a result of the bureaucracy restricted reform implementation so far it is not yet effective in governance (Sukare & Usman, 2026b). Although institutional reforms and digitalisation have been introduced, there has been uneven impact due to institutional resistance and the lack of an adequate implementation of the reforms in some institutions (Lawal & Akinyemi, 2024). Likewise, local government administration is not autonomous and has little control over resources thereby constraining grass roots development and citizen needs' responses (Kucici & Buratai, 2025; Ogunnubi, 2022). In addition, Nigeria's adherence to the values of the African Union (AU) document such as Agenda 2063 is not a oneness, hence the discrepancy between expectations of the African Union and how the values are being implemented locally (Aniyie, 2021). Although the reforms have taken place, the transformation of the institutions and convergence with the AU is still far from completion with some of the governance reforms not coherent and sustainable in the Nigerian context (Augustine, 2023; Lawal & Akinyemi, 2024).

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine strategic priorities underpinning Nigeria's reforms in public administration and territorial governance.
2. To assess the impact of administrative modernization and territorial governance restructuring on governance performance in Nigeria.
3. To determine the extent of Nigeria's alignment with African Union governance frameworks.

Research Questions

1. What are the strategic priorities underpinning Nigeria's reforms in public administration and territorial governance?
2. How do administrative modernization and territorial governance restructuring influence governance performance in Nigeria?
3. To what extent do Nigeria's public administration reforms align with African Union governance frameworks?

Significance of the Study

The study is important because it adds to the knowledge about the role of public administration reforms on the effectiveness of governance in Nigeria. It also has a number of lessons for policy makers about territorial governance restructuring in the context of increased local government autonomy and service delivery. The study further supports the identification of the need to include the reforms in African Union's governance systems for enhanced regional integration and institutional development. Furthermore, the study helps to identify the need to ensure the linkage of African Union's governance mechanism with the national reforms for improved regional integration and institutional development. This is also applicable for researchers or students who are interested in governance reform or transformation of public sector in Africa.

Scope of the Study

The study is on the reforms in Public Administration and Territorial Governance in Nigeria with emphasis on administrative modernization, Local Government autonomy and Alignment of governance in Nigeria with the African Union. This work is limited to policy development and governance reform within the timeframe of 2025-2026, and will focus on secondary sources of information (government reports, AU documents and scholarly literature).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Review

Public Administration Reform in Nigeria

The reforms of public administration in Nigeria have grown out of deep-seated inefficiency in the public administration system, low accountability mechanisms and low level of trust in public institutions (Ukwandu & Ijere, 2020). The reforms intend to build the capacity of the institutions, align the institutions to meet modern administrative standards and delivery of services (Amin, Yusuf, & Bello, 2024). Structural change is not the only focus of recent reforms, which, in addition to structural changes, focus more on performance-based governance and institutional renewal (Sokoh & Okolie, 2023). However, the policies are not fully implemented within and across institutions and particularly in financial accountability and coordination (Gado, 2025). While reform efforts are aimed at enhancing efficiency and reducing wastage, they are limited by institutional problems and inadequate implementation (Sokoh & Okolie, 2023). This suggests that factors of administration and politics are significant alongside policy in determining the success of reform – and their impact may be to worsen it – (Muhammadu, Abdullahi, & Bello, 2025). The overall results are mixed with some improvements in services delivery and lack of transparency and capacity in the various governance levels (Ukwandu & Ijere, 2020; Gado, 2025).

Administrative Modernization and Digital Transformation in the Public Sector

The digitalization of Administration in Nigeria is increasingly seen as a way to increase the efficiency, transparency and responsiveness of public services (Sokoh & Okolie, 2023). Financial and administrative automation is normally implemented with the goal of reducing the number of administrative delays and enhancing the performance of institutions, as well as to hold institutions accountable by reducing the potential of human actors to delay the administration process (Amin, Yusuf, & Bello, 2024). Weak infrastructure, lack of technical capacity and institutions level disparity findings (Muhammadu, Abdullahi, & Bello, 2025) are some of the factors that are hampering the implementation. However, some federal institutions

have made some strides towards the implementation of e governance systems, but this has yet to be followed by other sub national institutions, which makes it inefficient and creates a digital divide (Gado, 2025; Sokoh & Okolie, 2023). Overall, digital transformation has benefits including improved efficiency, in tax and HR systems, for example, as seen worldwide. (Amin, Yusuf, & Bello, 2024). Despite this, the difficulties of institutional opposition and policy ambiguity remain in Nigeria, highlighting the importance of ongoing investments and commitment to realizing any real progress in reforming the system (Muhammadu, Abdullahi, & Bello, 2025).

Territorial Governance and Local Government Autonomy in Nigeria

The study examines the nature of the territorial governance, its functioning and the autonomy of local government institutions in Nigeria. In Nigeria, the local government is the third tier of government whose responsibility is the grassroots development which is constitutionally guaranteed (Okorie, Ezeani & Nwankwo, 2022). However, they are highly reliant on the higher levels of government and this has had a negative impact on their capacity in terms of service delivery (Rena, 2025). Hence, there is the fear of the effectiveness of decentralisation as a governance mechanism in Nigeria (Kalu, Okafor, & Ibeanu, 2025). The findings show that fiscal decentralisation can when well implemented, result in improved development outcomes at the community level because it can create community responsiveness (Monkam & Mangwanya, 2024). However, Nigeria is experiencing the same benefits but curtailed by its financial and political shortcomings (Emoghene & Oluyemi, 2025). However, decentralisation has been provided for in the constitution, but there is implementation challenge (Otinche, 2023). Furthermore, comparative studies support the notion that increased local autonomy in service provision will improve the performance of services, whereas the decentralisation process in Nigeria has been ad hoc and is seen to have decreased accountability and service performance (Dzakaklo, Agyemang-Duah, & Debrah, 2023; Gendźwiłł, Kjaer, & Steyvers, 2020).

African Union Governance Frameworks and Nigeria's Alignment (Agenda 2063, APRM, E-Governance)

The African Union governance model and in particular Agenda 2063 provides a template for the transformation of politics, economies and institutions in African countries, putting inclusive development, accountability and good governance as the platform for sustained economic growth at the forefront of the model (Aniyie, 2021; Garba, 2023). Nigeria's involvement in these frameworks suggest Nigeria is strategically engaged in influencing the governance norms and institutional reform agendas in the region (Aniyie, 2021). The AU area of interest (AoI) on digital governance and e-governance, which was recently adopted, highlights the shift in the public administration system towards technology-based governance systems for improving efficiency and transparency (Tiika, Mensah, & Boateng, 2024). This has led to the implementation of reforms in Nigeria, which seeks to reduce corruption and improve the coordination of institutions, but the realization of these reforms has been difficult and thus, not fully realised (Garba, 2023; Aniyie, 2021). Moreover, the African Peer Review Mechanism works to foster democratic governance and accountability in the member states, and requires adherence to best practices (Tiika, Mensah, & Boateng, 2024). Even though the country has formally subscribed to these frameworks, there is partial implementation of the frameworks in actual practice owing to institutional weaknesses and inconsistencies in the policy implementation process (Garba, 2023). Therefore, it can be seen that Nigeria's journey of governance reform has witnessed some positive advancement, while at the same time, it has been noted that there are still structural issues of Nigeria full integration to become a part of the African Union (Aniyie, 2021).

Theoretical Framework

The study is based on the Institutional Theory by John Meyer and Brian Rowan (1977) that looks at the institutionalization of organizations and governments in a way that they evolve their structures, rules and practices in response to external pressures to ‘enjoy’ legitimacy, not necessarily for efficiency gains. The theory suggests that institutions are a product of formal rules and informal norms, and that institutions can adapt to the external expectations imposed on them, both positive and negative—such as international conventions, can help them become more legitimate and survive (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). Furthermore, it proposes that institutional isomorphism is driven by the coercive press, mimetic press and normative press which affect the formation and transformation of governance institutions by the states (Scott, 2014). From the point of this study, Institutional Theory is of great relevance as institutions, especially the Agenda 2063 and the African Peer Review Mechanism are external forces that push policy in Nigeria, which is in the course of public administration reforms and restructuring of territorial governance. This theory guides the analysis and understanding of the way Nigeria is seeking to gain regional legitimacy and boost the credibility of its governance through its governance systems restructuring, decentralisation and administrative modernization (Garba, 2023). However, there are criticisms of Institutional Theory which exaggerate the extent of conformity and minimise in-house political opposition and local contextual factors that might impede the implementation of policy (Greenwood et al., 2008). This is a limitation; however, the theory is selected because it has been successful in accounting for the unevenness of the outcomes of implementation and the fact that despite this, Nigeria has implemented reforms based on the AU; hence, it has been able to explain external governance frameworks' influence on national reform behaviour (Meyer & Rowan, 1977).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study adopts qualitative research, documentary approach which examined public administration reforms and territorial governance in Nigeria and the approach of African Union alignment. Appropriateness of the design is related to a structured and meaningful approach to the policy documents, institutional reports and governance literature that allows to read them (Kothari, 2004). It is also useful for the analysis of more complex governance systems which are not easily measured numerically on the depth of the reforms (Bhattacharyya, 2006). The approach of qualitative design is one that is compatible with a flexible approach to analysing the process of administrative modernization, decentralisation reforms and alignment of continental governance (Goundar, 2012). The study starts with real policy texts and governance documents to gain insights (Davidavičienė, 2018), it does not rely on survey or experiments. It is one of the common methods adopted in the field of public administration studies that are mostly focused on the institutional behaviour and the direction of the policies (Patel & Patel, 2019).

Sources of Data

All the data sources in the study are secondary data source, which are obtained from the materials retrieved from the institution and academic sources that are credible. These involve policy documents from the government, African union reports, journal articles and papers on governance reform relating to administrative and territorial governance in Nigeria (Rajasekar & Verma, 2013). The secondary data can be used as it provides information which is verified and documented and relevant to the research questions (Goddard & Melville, 2004). The sources chosen are those that are relevant to the public administration reform, decentralisation

policies and AU governance frameworks (Degu & Yigzaw, 2006). Through empirical knowledge gleaned from academic publications and institutional reports, one can gain insight into the process of governance reform and outcomes of governance (Gupta & Gupta, 2022).

Data Source Type	Examples	Purpose
Government Reports	FCSC strategic plans, policy documents	Administrative reform analysis
AU Publications	Agenda 2063, APRM reports	Continental alignment assessment
Academic Journals	Governance and policy studies	Theoretical and empirical support
Legal Documents	Supreme Court rulings	Territorial governance analysis

Method of Data Collection

The method used to collect data in this study is systematic documentary research, which is a process of collecting relevant documents of policies, reports on governance and scholarly publications (Panneerselvam, 2004). It includes the identification of materials on the topics of the administration reform, restructuring of the territorial governance and alignment of African Union governance. The documents are obtained from the online database to guarantee their reliability and credibility (Daniel & Sam 2011). The information collected is then screened according to the relevance for the period of reform (2025-2026). This means that only the most up-to-date and relevant data that is relevant to the study context is analysed (Saharan et al, 2024).

Method of Data Analysis

In this research, the data collection system used is systematics documentary review which is a data collection process of collecting policy documents, governance reports and scientific publications that are relevant in the study (Panneerselvam, 2004). It includes searching for information related to the issues of public administration reforms, restructuring of territorial governance and alignment of African Union governance. The documents are obtained from the online database to guarantee their reliability and credibility (Daniel & Sam 2011). The information collected is then screened according to the relevance for the period of reform (2025-2026). This means that only the most up-to-date and relevant data that is relevant to the study context is analysed (Saharan et al, 2024).

Analytical Method	Function	Outcome
Content Analysis	Examines policy documents	Identifies reform patterns
Thematic Analysis	Organises key themes	Produces structured findings

This combined approach ensures a balanced interpretation of governance reforms (Davidavičienė, 2018).

Justification for Secondary Data Approach

The reasons for using secondary data were that the study area focused on institutional reform, institutional governance, policy alignment and not on the perceptions of the individual (Noor, 2008). Recorded secondary data is represented by the second type, and a good amount and quality of secondary data has been recorded in many official reports and documents produced by international bodies (Goddard & Melville, 2004). Also, the secondary data enables the researcher to obtain extensive information from the government and international sources that does not have time and cost constraints, and might not be available for in-field studies (Gupta & Gupta, 2022). This helps to broaden the reform terrain, and the architecture of the governance of the African Union (Rajasekar & Verma, 2013). This helps in maintaining the objectivity and reliability of governance and can be used to carry out a detailed governance reform analysis with the help of existing and credible governance institutional evidence (Kothari, 2004).

RESULTS

Administrative Modernization and Civil Service Reform in Nigeria

Table 1: Indicators of Administrative Modernization in Nigeria (2025–2026)

Indicator	Reform Measure	Observed Outcome Trend
Digital service adoption	Expansion of e governance platforms in federal agencies	Moderate improvement
Recruitment system	Shift to merit based recruitment framework	Gradual implementation
Human resource management	Introduction of automated HR systems	Uneven adoption across institutions
Performance evaluation	Performance linked career progression	Limited but increasing use
Institutional efficiency	Reduction in bureaucratic delays	Slight improvement reported

Analysis, 2026

The results show that there is a degree of modernisation in Nigeria's administration, but with differences, between institutions. Several agencies are turning to digital services while some continue a mix of services. Merit selection and automation of recruitment is being piloted but is not consistently being adopted due to institutional and political related issues. The findings also indicate slow and poor outcomes of reform, and lack of effectiveness of outcomes-oriented monitoring systems. Overall efficiency of institutions is improved somewhat, but still has significant deficits. It indicates that administrative reform needs to be further coordinated, consistently implemented and firmly supported by political will to make notable and uniform strides in government institutions.

Territorial Governance Restructuring and Local Government Autonomy

Table 2: Indicators of Territorial Governance Reform in Nigeria

Indicator	Reform Measure	Observed Outcome Trend
Local government autonomy	Legal push for fiscal independence	Moderate progress
Fiscal decentralisation	Movement towards direct allocation to LGAs	Ongoing implementation
Creation of new LGAs	Legislative proposals under review	Slow progress
Grassroots service delivery	Improvement in local project execution	Uneven outcomes
Intergovernmental relations	Federal and state coordination challenges	Persistent tensions

Analysis, 2026

As shown in Table 2, the reform of territorial governance in Nigeria is aimed at enhancing autonomy of the local government and grassroot governance. There is some positive development in fiscal independence through direct allocation to local councils but this does not occur in all states with varying principles in the allocation especially in the level of transparency (Emoghene & Oluyemi, 2025). Proposed plans for new areas of local government have yet to be decided on, and there is slow progress in institutional development (Rena 2025). In some, there has been some improvement in the service delivery of the grassroots, while the service delivery from the grassroots is inconsistent across the country with challenges of coordination among federal, state and local governments (Ogunnubi, 2022). Even though they plan to improve decentralisation, structural tensions have still remained and have been a hindrance to the decentralisation outcomes (Otinche, 2023). This means territorial restructuring should be policy oriented but in practice, it is constrained by political and institutional settings (Kalu et al., 2025).

Nigeria's Alignment with African Union Governance Frameworks

Table 3: Nigeria's Alignment with AU Governance Frameworks (2025–2026)

AU Framework Area	Nigeria's Action	Alignment Level
Agenda 2063	Policy endorsement and partial integration	Moderate alignment
E governance framework	Adoption of digital governance tools	Increasing alignment
APRM principles	Participation in governance reviews	Partial compliance

Transparency and accountability	Tax reform and anti corruption efforts	Moderate progress
Regional governance leadership	Hosting AU governance discussions	Strong engagement

Analysis, 2026

Nigeria continues to have a progressive journey towards integration and adopting African Union governance structures as outlined in Table 3 with a gap of integration of not 100% (Aniyie, 2021). Although Agenda 2063 has been adopted and partially adopted in national policies, there is a difference in implementation of Agenda 2063 among institutions (Garba, 2023). Progress towards E governance is better, notably digitilisation of administration and transparency (Tiika, Mensah, & Boateng, 2024). Nigeria's participation in the African Peer Review Mechanism is an indication of their desire to have democratic governance, but this does not occur in their reality (Garba, 2023). Transparency reforms – such as making tax administration more straightforward – and combating corruption are the areas of moderate gains, and there are enforcement challenges (Aniyie, 2021). Nigeria has been playing its leadership role in governance matters in the AU, albeit partly, having its own institutional constraints at home to improve that. (Tiika, Mensah, & Boateng, 2024).

Synthesis of Reform Clusters and AU Policy Alignment

Table 4: Integrated Analysis of Reform Clusters and AU Alignment

Reform Cluster	Key National Reform Focus	AU Alignment Outcome
Administrative modernization	Digital governance and civil service reform	Moderate alignment
Territorial governance restructuring	Local government autonomy and decentralisation	Partial alignment
Continental alignment	Agenda 2063 and governance frameworks	Developing alignment

Analysis, 2026

Table 4 shows the Nigeria's reform course both at the administrative and territorial and also at the continental levels. Administrative modernization is moderately aligned with AU expectations, primarily as a result of the digital transformation and civil service reform taking place. But the slight variations in the implementation of these practices minimize the effect of the overall campaign. Partial alignment is seen in territorial governance restructuring, where decentralisation policies are still grappling with legal and political constraints which restrict the autonomy of the local government. Continental alignment is emerging, with the Nigerian government actively seeking to become members of the AU frameworks but yet to fully integrate into the institutions. This means that Nigeria's reform process is forward-looking, but it is not comprehensive enough, leaving its system of governance to be still in the process of catching up with the rest of the continent.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of Findings

The study focused on the reform of public administration and territorial government in Nigeria with emphasis on the strategic priorities and alignment to Africa Union. The goals were to explore strategic priorities that support the reforms of public administration and territorial governance in Nigeria, analyse the effect of administrative modernization on governance performance, explore territorial governance restructuring by focusing on local government autonomy and explore how much Nigeria is capturing the African Union governance frameworks. The study used a qualitative research design with a documentary approach that used secondary data obtained from policy documents of the government, reports from the African Union, academic journals and institutional documents. Content and thematic analysis were used to analyze data and interpret governance reforms from various perspectives including administrative, territorial and continental. It was found that the process of modernization of

administration through digital governance and the reform of civil service is happening but is not evenly distributed between institutions. Moderate progress is made with regard to restructuring territorial governance, particularly when it comes to the autonomy of local governments and fiscal decentralisation, despite political and institutional impediments in enacting this. The study also revealed that Nigeria is working on the alignment with the African Union agenda (Agenda 2063) and the e governance agenda, though not yet fully realised, is developing as policy implementation is not consistent. From this experience, the overall reform trajectory indicates progressive steps with continued structural imbalances in achieving full governance reform.

Conclusions

The study bookends its findings by highlighting the fact that in the context of Nigeria, the process of public administration and territorial governance reform is an ongoing process driven by institutional changes, policy shifts and expectations for governance in the continent. Administrative modernization is one of the major reform measures that has led to significant advances in public governance and the efficiency of public service, but uneven implementation of administrative modernization across public institutions has posed a challenge. Restructuring of territorial governance has sparked new debates on decentralisation and local government autonomy, but the practical results have still not brought about the improvements in governance that were hoped for, despite political and fiscal limitations. The linkages to the governance systems of the African Union indicates that Nigeria is making efforts to align with the sentiments of the AU in Africa integration, especially with Agenda 2063 and its governance systems; however, the extent of alignment is limited. This suggests that there are institutional policy implementation gaps between policy intent and policy implementation in the country. Hence, even as Nigeria is making noticeable strides in improving governance institutions, the implementation of the reforms would be hampered if governance institutions are not well coordinated, political will is weak and capacity to implement is lacking at all levels.

Recommendations

The study suggests that the Nigerian government ought to enhance the implementation of the digital governance systems by making it uniform in all its ministries and agencies. This will help to minimize inefficiencies and increase transparency in administration. Further, it is recommended that civil service reforms should not end at policy formulation, but should be completed with the full implementation of the various aspects of the reform in the institutions, particularly in the field of recruitment on merit, and the evaluation of performance.

In addition, the restructuring of territorial governance should be enhanced by making it more legally and financially autonomous. Improving intergovernmental relations will also help minimize conflict between federal, state and local levels.

Moreover, Nigeria needs to strengthen its implementation of the African Union governance frameworks by ensuring more policy coherence and transparency, and by ensuring that the continental development agenda (Agenda 2063) is fully embedded in national development planning. This will enhance accountability and boost Nigeria's leadership in the governance space in Africa.

Suggestions for Further Studies

Digital governance tools have potential impact on efficiency of service delivery at federal and sub national levels in Nigeria; future studies should focus on the practical implications of this

on service delivery efficiency. Another possible line of enquiry for further studies might be an in-depth investigation into the political aspects of local government autonomy and fiscal decentralisation. Comparative studies on how well Nigeria is aligned with the principles of governance of the African Union (AU) with other countries in the continent would also give deeper insights into African best practices. Researchers can also explore the sustainability of civil service reforms in the context of government institutions' capability building and citizens' trust in government systems.

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