

Public lecture on Funding of Tertiary Institutions/Education in Nigeria: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward.

Presented by

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- ❑ Nigeria's Tertiary Education funding has witnessed an unprecedented shift in the last few decades as education funding across levels of government continued to decline and remained inconsistent.

2

- ❑ This lecture would highlight key issues and challenges of funding tertiary education in Nigeria with a view to proffering remedial actions for the addressing identified challenges.

INTRODUCTION

3

- ❑ Nigeria can only advance its economic growth and global competitiveness by providing enabling policies and programmes for an accessible and reliable quality education.
- ❑ Data available on government budget for tertiary education shows that tertiary education accounts for about 15% of the total national education budget annually.

4

- ❑ Education funding as a share of federal government expenditures is average 7% annually and only about 65% of the expenditures is allocated to tertiary education.

1

- ❑ The **PURPOSE** of this lecture is mainly to assess funding gaps for the tertiary education in Nigeria with a view to ascertaining key issues and challenges affecting tertiary education funding in Nigeria.

2

The key **OBJECTIVE** is to highlight the key issues, challenges and way forward towards achieving sustainable funding for tertiary education in Nigeria.

**PURPOSE, OBJECTIVE, AND SCOPE OF
THE PRESENTATION**

3

The **SCOPE** of this lecture is limited to tertiary education in Nigeria and our focus on tertiary education is to further sensitize governments at all levels.

1

- ❑ Education in Nigeria is often perceived as an exclusive service of the government and funding of education has continued to remain a collective service of the three tiers of government.

2

- ❑ In the last two decades, tertiary education in Nigeria has witnessed a significant growth in terms of expansion of access through increase in enrolment and establishment of additional tertiary institutions.
- ❑ At present, there are about 45 accredited Federal Universities, 54 State Universities, 99 Privately Owned Universities in Nigeria which makes it a total of 198 Universities in the country (data source NUC).

OVERVIEW OF TERTIARY EDUCATION FUNDING IN NIGERIA

3

- ❑ Public tertiary institutions in Nigeria currently educate more than 70% of all enrolled students in tertiary education and this is the result of a process of education expansion that relied heavily on public funding, particularly from the federal government.

4

Tertiary education in Nigeria has been experiencing deterioration both on structural facilities and quality standards as a result of poor funding and the implications of all of these is that the quality of output from tertiary institutions cannot guarantee the attainment of national goals and objectives as well as sustain future of tertiary education in the country.

Table 1: Allocation to Federal Ministry of Education

YEAR	TOTAL ANNUAL BUDGETARY ALLOCATION	FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES	FEDERAL POLYTECHNICS	FEDERAL COLLEGES	TOTAL ALLOCATION TO TETIARY EDUCATION	% SHARE TO TETIARY EDUCATION
2006	167,278,378,749	78,066,798,856	21,989,138,817	16,371,127,992	116,427,065,665	70%
2007	189,199,774,929	87,600,179,082	21,795,974,088	19,569,569,513	128,965,722,684	68%
2008	220,974,830,792	108,815,842,033	27,752,763,519	18,251,939,068	154,820,544,620	70%
2009	224,676,889,661	110,805,682,501	31,723,150,183	19,911,333,012	162,440,165,696	72%
2010	271,251,288,165	125,645,082,438	36,495,425,343	24,712,388,548	186,852,896,330	69%
2011	356,495,828,145	182,150,608,693	56,019,654,599	36,680,728,084	274,850,991,376	77%
2012	409,531,390,348	209,498,125,598	61,990,540,311	44,037,678,418	315,526,344,327	77%
2013	437,478,097,032	227,308,738,961	64,450,047,068	46,795,019,686	338,553,805,715	77%
2014	496,724,752,420	227,235,861,814	65,225,297,288	45,632,774,014	338,093,933,116	68%
2015	415,883,784,642	233,798,394,039	64,533,203,385	42,562,363,278	340,893,960,702	82%
2016	403,168,215,122	219,875,450,125	62,248,963,574	39,792,265,826	321,916,679,525	80%
2017	455,161,976,979	240,668,311,899	66,727,531,004	43,652,659,429	351,048,502,332	77%
2018	651,226,697,523	278,116,975,513	71,281,063,956	48,284,686,777	397,682,726,246	61%
2019	634,557,159,877	276,685,073,894	72,432,533,572	51,499,593,355	400,617,200,821	63%
2020	607,664,880,997	273,462,848,409	76,201,358,077	55,817,298,666	423,035,247,634	70%
2021	771,461,372,053	335,484,239,581	100,926,502,662	69,709,836,814	506,120,579,057	66%
2022 PROPOSAL	875,925,404,037	355,471,144,930	112,458,369,482	77,621,091,698	545,550,606,110	62%

Table 1b: Other Funding Sources by Federal Government

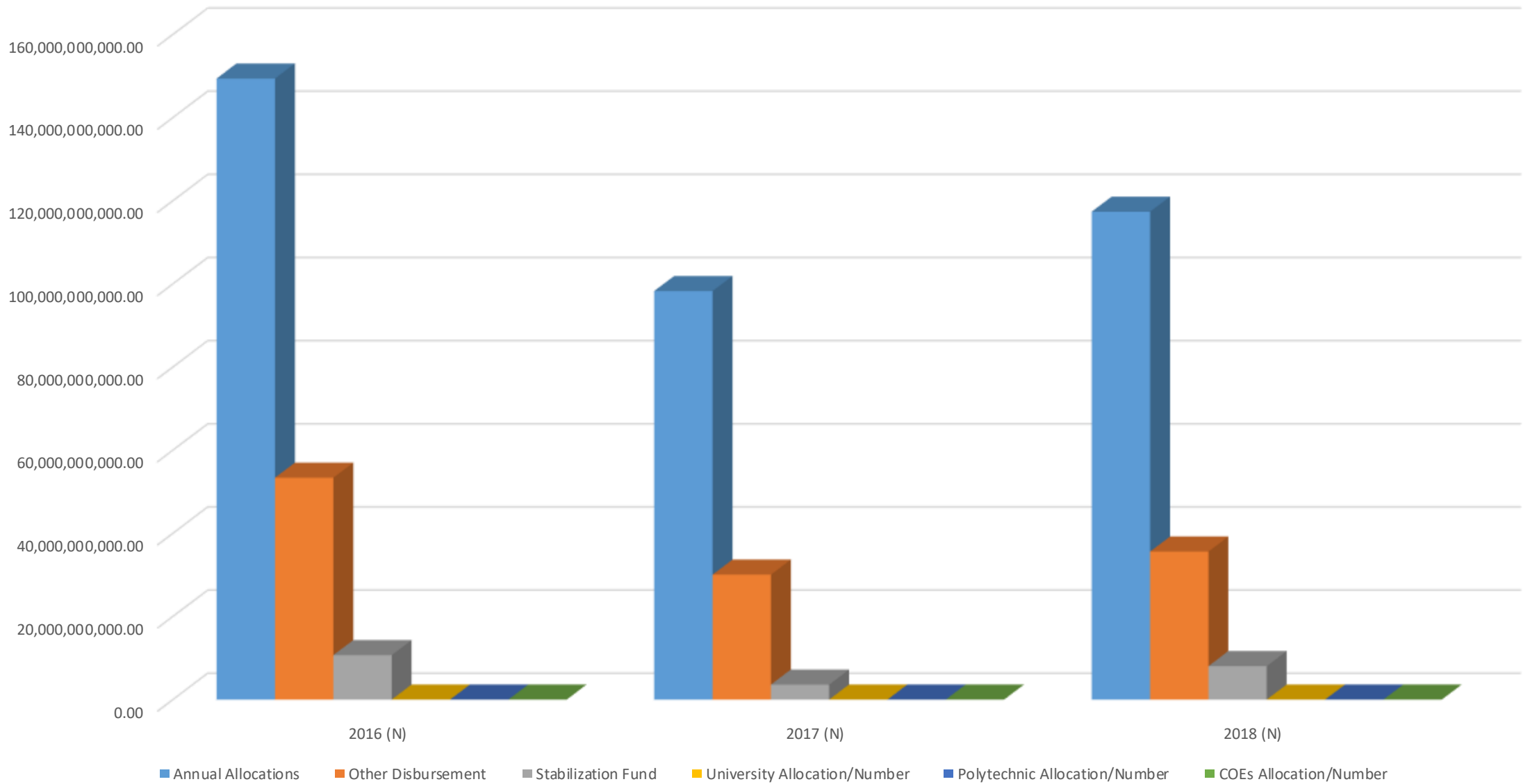


Table 2: Allocations to Federal Universities (2020 Releases)

S/N	INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL PERSONNEL	TOTAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL CAPITAL	TOTAL RELEASES
1	National Universities Commission Secretariat	1,609,507,376	504,632,073	540,000,000	2,654,139,449
2	University Of Ibadan	13,712,984,760	117,933,098	78,728,315	13,909,646,173
3	University Of Lagos	11,651,634,181	78,758,452	70,628,641	11,801,021,274
4	University Of Nigeria, Nnsuka	17,991,362,800	109,712,538	249,628,641	18,350,703,979
5	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	17,106,546,713	109,871,632	228,571,902	17,444,990,247
6	Obafemi Awolowo University	11,635,021,499	84,327,798	47,608,645	11,766,957,942
7	University Of Benin	14,381,682,982	83,370,934	70,628,641	14,535,682,557
8	University Of Jos	10,668,068,975	88,868,120	104,500,000	10,861,437,095
9	University Of Calabar	16,192,171,453	101,808,702	50,773,718	16,344,753,873
10	University Of Ilorin	10,124,085,303	87,413,037	60,628,468	10,272,126,808
11	University Of Abuja	5,302,280,790	63,126,639	1,312,161,380	6,677,568,809
12	University Of Agriculture, Abeokuta				-
13	University Of Agriculture, Makurdi				-
14	Michael Okpara University Of Agriculture, Umudike				-

15	University Of Port Harcourt	11,495,994,670	73,119,199	70,678,641	11,639,792,510
16	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi	5,302,696,131	53,850,516	174,527,660	5,531,074,307
17	University Of Technology, Owerri	10,103,363,171	99,235,384	70,678,641	10,273,277,196
18	Federal University Of Technology, Akure	5,748,603,143	83,643,684	70,043,673	5,902,290,500
19	Federal University Of Technology, Minna	5,113,058,180	70,892,491	70,678,641	5,254,629,312
20	Federal University Of Technology, Yola	3,666,436,763	56,864,022	70,678,641	3,793,979,426
21	University Of Uyo	9,216,226,412	70,032,192	70,678,641	9,356,937,245
22	University Of Maiduguri	11,928,568,856	93,294,856	1,257,978,641	13,279,842,353
23	Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka	11,717,955,332	59,143,698	70,519,213	11,847,618,243
24	Bayero University, Kano	10,206,094,053	91,385,290	696,342,313	10,993,821,656
25	Usman Dan Fodio University, Sokoto	8,485,405,551	66,057,093	470,678,641	9,022,141,285
26	National Mathematical Centre, Sheda	604,077,613	71,686,667	173,378,000	849,142,280
27	French Language Village Badagary, Lagos	496,928,751	48,448,195	72,348,575	617,725,521
28	Arabic Language Village Ngala, Borno	561,357,800	39,720,771	65,729,313	666,807,884
29	National Institute For Nigerian Languages	434,954,783	37,614,485	108,778,642	581,347,910
30	Division Of Agricultural College, Abu Zaria	1,612,291,572	70,594,748	152,414,904	1,835,301,224
31	Federal University Of Petroleum Resources, Effurun	2,129,740,740	69,112,342	14,000,000	2,212,853,082
32	Federal University Wukari	4,111,145,326	100,231,028	886,627,988	5,098,004,342
33	Federal University Oye-Ekiti	3,881,427,734	70,572,809	149,211,508	4,101,212,051
34	Federal University Otuoke	3,676,433,824	67,444,193	29,188,445	3,773,066,462
35	Federal University Ndufu Alike Ikwo	4,513,973,783	69,803,846	105,629,480	4,689,407,109
36	Federal University Lokoja	2,426,367,262	70,199,485	96,280,094	2,592,846,841
37	Federal University Lafia	3,078,134,111	70,721,172	125,629,480	3,274,484,763
38	Federal University Kashere	4,161,256,373	70,566,096	365,629,480	4,597,451,949

39	Federal University Dutsin-Ma	3,568,896,854	70,305,669	211,261,266	3,850,463,789
40	Federal University Dutse	3,183,838,810	71,514,231	164,702,291	3,420,055,332
41	Federal Universityof Bernin Kebbi	2,122,238,127	110,353,980	209,792,973	2,442,385,080
42	Federal Universityof Gusau	3,315,179,372	97,354,011	173,400,000	3,585,933,383
43	Federal Universityof Gashua	2,648,824,341	97,696,117	133,282,459	2,879,802,917
44	Nigeria Maritime University, Okerenkoko	1,037,021,421	110,431,330	333,548,928	1,481,001,679
45	International Centre For Biotechnology, University Of Nigeria Nsukka,Enugu State		68,420,898	246,751,366	315,172,264
46	Nigeria Army University, Biu	1,163,837,751	102,631,347	335,350,000	1,601,819,098
47	National Open University	6,378,912,177	286,983,618	1,024,117,345	7,690,013,140
	TOTAL	262,313,305,181	2,851,599,092	8,297,944,136	273,462,848,409

Table 2b: Tertiary Institutions and Share % of Public Funding

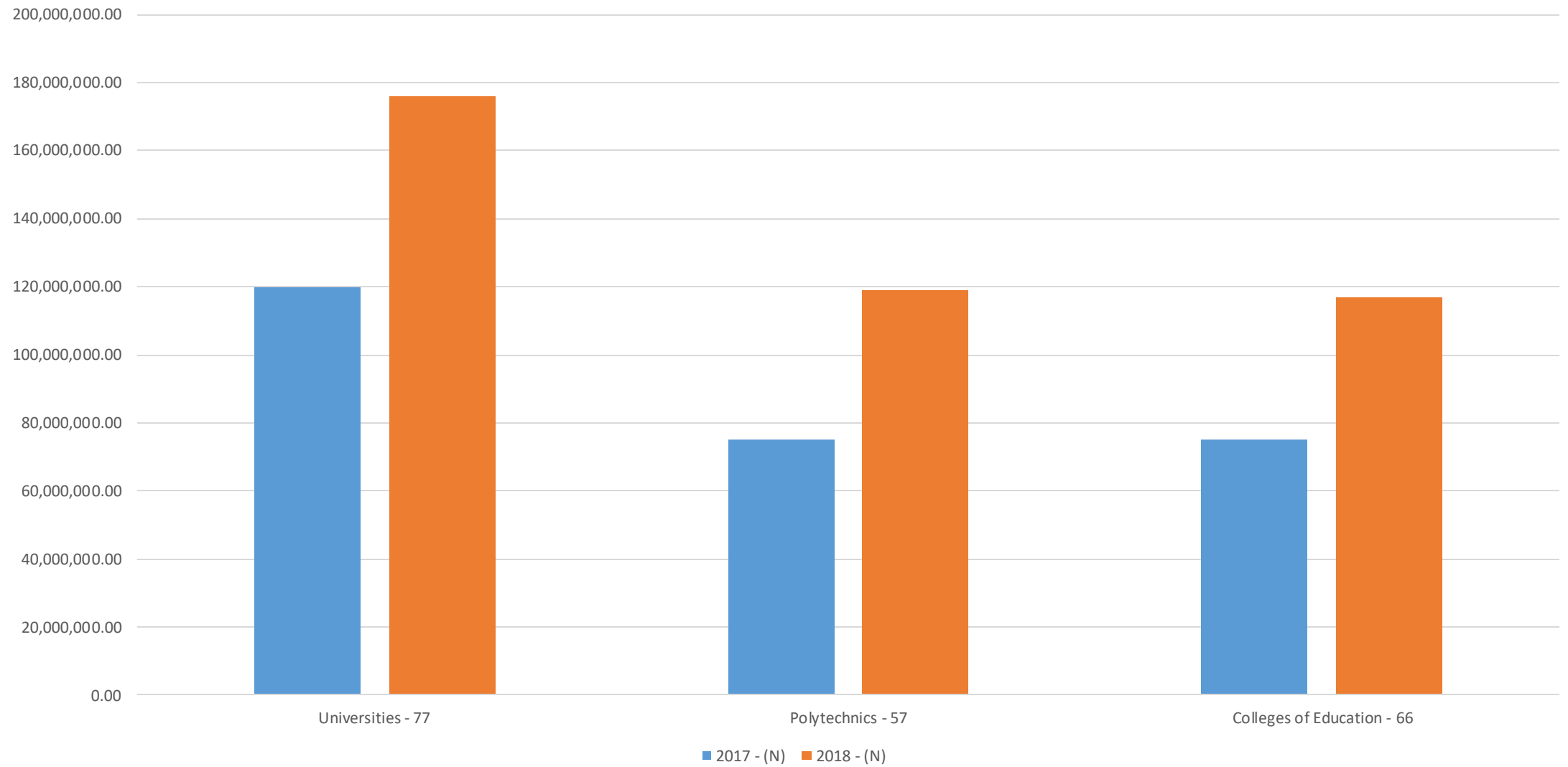


Table 3. Allocation to Federal Polytechnics (2019 Releases)

S/N	INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL PERSONNEL	TOTAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL CAPITAL	TOTAL RELEASES
1	Federal Polytechnic Ado-Ekiti	3,231,947,395	99,266,864	40,028,094	3,371,242,353
2	Federal Polytechnic Bauchi	2,698,806,518	86,276,380	40,028,094	2,825,110,992
3	Federal Polytechnic Bida	3,621,080,287	137,496,530	64,288,220	3,822,865,037
4	Federal Polytechnic Idah	2,401,807,003	124,905,264	40,028,094	2,566,740,361.00
5	Federal Polytechnic Kaura-Namoda	2,850,647,369	89,768,948	40,028,094	2,980,444,411.00
6	Federal Polytechnic Mubi	3,816,205,500	88,199,476	61,028,094	3,965,433,070.00
7	Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa	2,484,737,201	78,565,357	495,028,095	3,058,330,653.00
8	Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Unwana - Afikpo	3,991,326,552	87,348,646	128,677,637	4,207,352,835.00
9	Federal Polytechnic Kaduna	7,362,144,511	202,401,588	40,028,094	7,604,574,193.00
10	Federal Polytechnic Offa	3,113,402,056	84,308,290	40,028,094	3,237,738,440.00
11	Federal Polytechnic Ede	2,137,891,219	63,474,791	40,028,094	2,241,394,104.00
12	Federal Polytechnic Auchi	4,952,379,615	119,154,675	107,630,430	5,179,164,720.00
13	Federal Polytechnic Nekede	3,947,560,185	84,181,797	275,028,094	4,306,770,076.00
14	Federal Polytechnic Oko	5,841,904,396	120,417,276	73,196,462	6,035,518,134.00
15	Federal Polytechnic Damaturu	1,170,329,778	53,374,187	40,028,094	1,263,732,059.00
16	Federal Polytechnic Hussaini Adamu	846,563,589	93,270,539	75,028,094	1,014,862,222.00
17	Federal Polytechnic Gwandu	2,767,088,143	84,175,180	40,028,094	2,891,291,417.00
18	Federal Polytechnic Ilaro	2,070,266,030	62,000,007	40,833,392	2,173,099,429.00
19	Yaba College Of Technology	4,907,432,618	174,967,784	239,782,433	5,322,182,835.00
20	Federal Polytechnic Bali	768,480,651	150,823,121	103,443,988	1,022,747,760.00
21	Federal Polytechnic Ekowe	998,873,916	150,868,103	49,401,761	1,199,143,780.00
22	Federal Polytechnic Bonny	375,796,160	151,353,967	70,541,730	597,691,857.00
23	Federal Polytechnic Ukana	228,821,819	37,482,085	252,858,479	519,162,383.00
24	National Institute For Construction Technology Uromi, Edo State	236,457,309	37,482,081	103,572,360	377,511,750.00
25	Federal Polytechnic, Ile-Oluji, Ondo State	369,986,314	100,000,000	178,642,387	648,628,701.00
	TOTAL	67,191,936,134	2,561,562,936	2,679,234,502	72,432,733,572

Table 4. Allocation to Federal Colleges of Education (2020 Releases)

FEDERAL COLLEGES OF EDUCATION RELEASES 2020					
S/N	INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL PERSONNEL	TOTAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL CAPITAL	TOTAL RELEASES
1	Federal College Of Education Abeokuta	2,166,879,268	42,166,624	23,850,335	2,232,896,227
2	Federal College Of Education Akoka	1,724,523,861	51,302,490	45,540,703	1,821,367,054
3	Federal College Of Education Asaba	2,127,961,602	53,324,203	53,591,722	2,234,877,527
4	Federal College Of Education Bichi	1,839,754,501	33,618,677	750,000,000	2,623,373,178.00
5	Federal College Of Education Gombe	2,172,173,164	69,920,699	368,023,581	2,610,117,444.00
6	Federal College Of Education Gusau	1,283,765,750	43,136,572	26,203,591	1,353,105,913.00
7	Federal College Of Education Kano	2,329,486,448	50,029,430	169,276,612	2,548,792,490.00
8	Federal College Of Education Katsina	1,477,026,516	50,934,047	41,196,742	1,569,157,305.00
9	Federal College Of Education Kotangora	1,755,894,164	50,699,885	27,609,690	1,834,203,739.00
10	Federal College Of Education Obudu	2,489,866,756	72,564,605	377,001,188	2,939,432,549.00
11	Federal College Of Education Okene	2,493,092,984	74,302,458	432,825,720	3,000,221,162.00
12	Federal College Of Education Omuku	2,913,257,298	62,284,604	31,548,097	3,007,089,999.00
13	Federal College Of Education Ondo	2,779,059,637	67,017,309	93,349,584	2,939,426,530.00
14	Federal College Of Education Oyo	2,867,665,524	73,010,486	873,563,636	3,814,239,646.00
15	Federal College Of Education Pankshin	2,250,954,127	61,551,629	96,481,000	2,408,986,756.00
16	Federal College Of Education Potiskum	1,472,911,299	38,986,623	45,650,496	1,557,548,418.00
17	Federal College Of Education Umunze	2,462,050,796	62,840,109	25,000,000	2,549,890,905.00
18	Federal College Of Education Yola	1,892,089,081	27,778,242	16,049,400	1,935,916,723.00
19	Federal College Of Education Zaria	4,502,431,531	58,415,705	61,976,649	4,622,823,885.00
20	Federal College Of Education Eha-Amufu	2,163,736,809	56,069,725	908,175,722	3,127,982,256.00
21	Alvan Ikoku College Of Education, Owerri	4,980,598,773	43,597,618	61,652,569	5,085,848,960.00
	TOTAL	50,145,179,889	1,143,551,740	4,528,567,037	55,817,298,666

FEDERAL COLLEGES OF EDUCATION RELEASES 2020

S/N	INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL PERSONNEL	TOTAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL CAPITAL	TOTAL RELEASES
1	Federal College Of Education Abeokuta	2,166,879,268	42,166,624	23,850,335	2,232,896,227
2	Federal College Of Education Akoka	1,724,523,861	51,302,490	45,540,703	1,821,367,054
3	Federal College Of Education Asaba	2,127,961,602	53,324,203	53,591,722	2,234,877,527
4	Federal College Of Education Bichi	1,839,754,501	33,618,677	750,000,000	2,623,373,178.00
5	Federal College Of Education Gombe	2,172,173,164	69,920,699	368,023,581	2,610,117,444.00
6	Federal College Of Education Gusau	1,283,765,750	43,136,572	26,203,591	1,353,105,913.00
7	Federal College Of Education Kano	2,329,486,448	50,029,430	169,276,612	2,548,792,490.00
8	Federal College Of Education Katsina	1,477,026,516	50,934,047	41,196,742	1,569,157,305.00
9	Federal College Of Education Kotangora	1,755,894,164	50,699,885	27,609,690	1,834,203,739.00
10	Federal College Of Education Obudu	2,489,866,756	72,564,605	377,001,188	2,939,432,549.00
11	Federal College Of Education Okene	2,493,092,984	74,302,458	432,825,720	3,000,221,162.00
12	Federal College Of Education Omuku	2,913,257,298	62,284,604	31,548,097	3,007,089,999.00
13	Federal College Of Education Ondo	2,779,059,637	67,017,309	93,349,584	2,939,426,530.00
14	Federal College Of Education Oyo	2,867,665,524	73,010,486	873,563,636	3,814,239,646.00
15	Federal College Of Education Pankshin	2,250,954,127	61,551,629	96,481,000	2,408,986,756.00
16	Federal College Of Education Potiskum	1,472,911,299	38,986,623	45,650,496	1,557,548,418.00
17	Federal College Of Education Umunze	2,462,050,796	62,840,109	25,000,000	2,549,890,905.00
18	Federal College Of Education Yola	1,892,089,081	27,778,242	16,049,400	1,935,916,723.00
19	Federal College Of Education Zaria	4,502,431,531	58,415,705	61,976,649	4,622,823,885.00
20	Federal College Of Education Eha-Amufu	2,163,736,809	56,069,725	908,175,722	3,127,982,256.00
21	Alvan Ikoku College Of Education, Owerri	4,980,598,773	43,597,618	61,652,569	5,085,848,960.00
	TOTAL	50,145,179,889	1,143,551,740	4,528,567,037	55,817,298,666

1

- ❑ Nigeria is currently experiencing a crucial manpower deficiency with a high prevalence of unskilled workforce while at the same time the number of graduate from tertiary institutions is substantially increasing year in year out.

2

It is in the light of the above that, the federal government introduced the National Policy on Education (2004), which aimed to achieve key objectives for tertiary education as follows:

- contribute to national development through high level relevant manpower training.

WHY TERTIARY EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT?

3

- develop and inculcate proper values for the survival of the individual and society;
- develop the intellectual capability of individuals to understand and appreciate their local and external environments;
- acquire both physical and intellectual skills which will enable individuals to be self-reliant and useful members of the society;
- promote and encourage scholarship and community service;
- forge and cement national unity; and
- promote national and international understanding and interaction.

4

- “the funds allocated to higher education should not merely be considered as an expense but a long-term investment, of benefit to society as a whole. These benefits are reflected on a societal level in terms of lower unemployment rates, better health, lower crime rates, more involvement in societal activities, higher tax returns and other trickle-down effects.”

1

- ❑ Public tertiary institutions derive 85% of their funds from the government, 10% from internally generated revenue and 5% from other sources such as endowment, fees/levies, services, consultancy, and renting facilities.

2

- ❑ Government's budget to the education sector is usually shared among the following agencies/parastatals: Main Ministry of Education, Universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of Education, Government Unity Colleges, Technical Schools and statutory transfer to Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC).

ASSESSMENT OF CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

3

- The major challenge facing the management of tertiary education system in Nigeria is **inadequate funding**.
- Nigerian government over the years have never met the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommendation of 26% of the total national budget allocation to education sector.

4

- ❑ The World Bank in 2010, reveals that the problem of higher education financing, especially University education is more serious in Africa than the rest of the world.

1

- Funding shortfalls have become the norm for many years as enrolments have increased more rapidly than the governments capacity to maintain its proportional financial support.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING, ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD.

3

- Difficulties on the part of tertiary institutions to meet their 10% internal fund generation quota despite the normal government subventions (allocation).

3

- The trend in fund allocation to federal universities and higher institutions of learning are shown in the tables and figures below as sourced from TETFund, FMFBNP and FME.

Table 5a: Special High Impact Project (SHIP) Allocation by TETFUND (2016 & 2017)

Region	2016		2017	
	Beneficiary	Amount (₦)	Beneficiary	Amount (₦)
North Central	Kwara State Poly, Ilorin	1,000,000,000.00	University of Abuja	3,000,000,000.00
	COE, Zuba		FCE, Pankshin	1,000,000,000.00
North East	Abubakar Tafari Ali Poly, Bauchi	1,000,000,000.00	Gombe State University	3,000,000,000.00
	COE, Hong		COE, Waka Biu	1,000,000,000.00
North West	Nuhu Bamalli Poly, Zaria	1,000,000,000.00	Hassan Usman Katsina Poly	1,000,000,000.00
	FCE (T), Bichi			
South East	Imo State Poly, Imagwau	1,000,000,000.00	Imo State University, Owerri	3,000,000,000.00
	COE, Ikwo			
South South	Fed Poly, Auchi	1,000,000,000.00	Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma	3,000,000,000.00
	COE, Ekiadolor		FCE, Asaba	1,000,000,000.00
South West	Fed Poly, Ede	1,000,000,000.00		
	FCE (Special), Oyo			
TOTAL		6,000,000,000		16,000,000,000.00

Table 5b: Policy, Programmes, Special Interventions, Administrative & Governance Structure

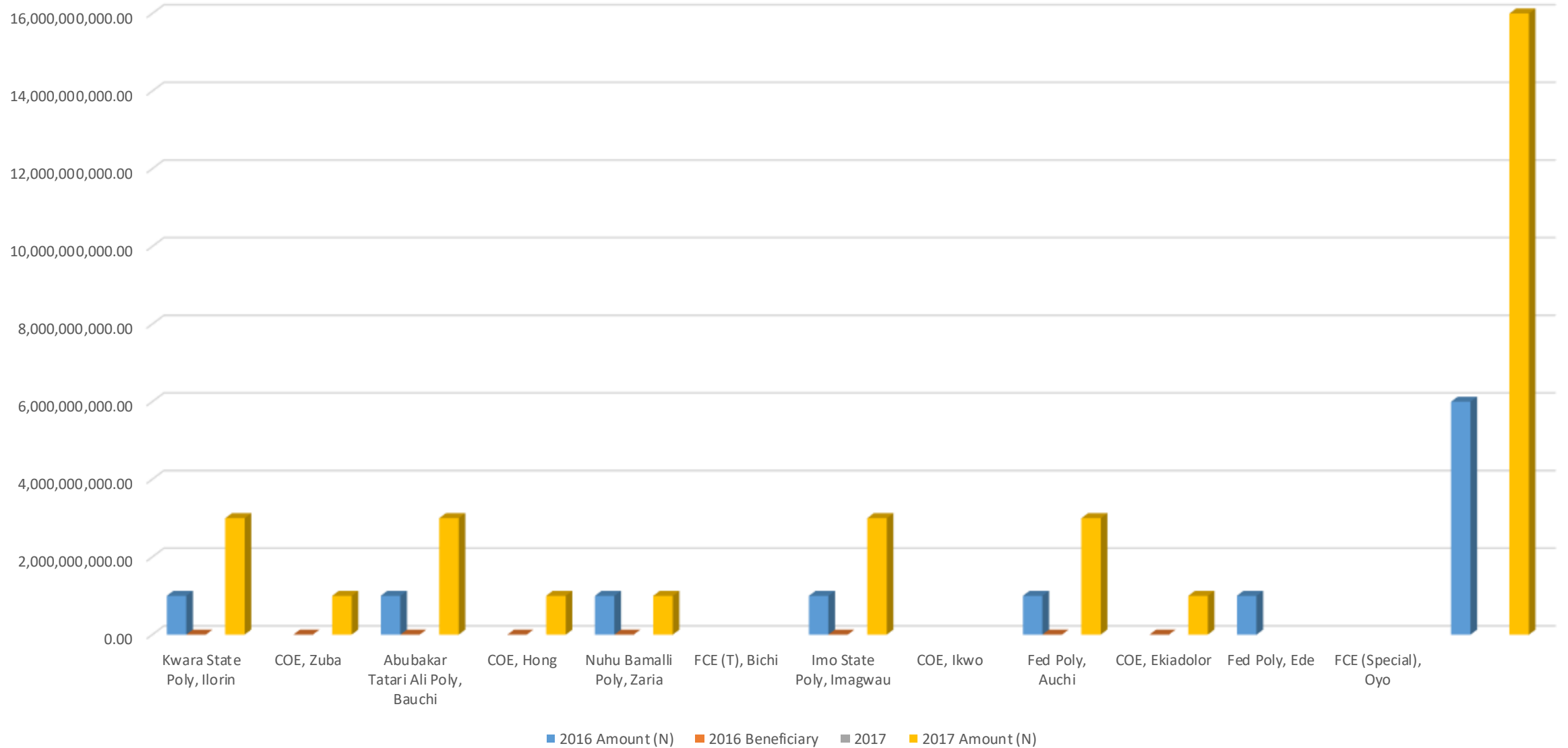


Table 5c: Disaster Recovery Allocation - 2018

North East

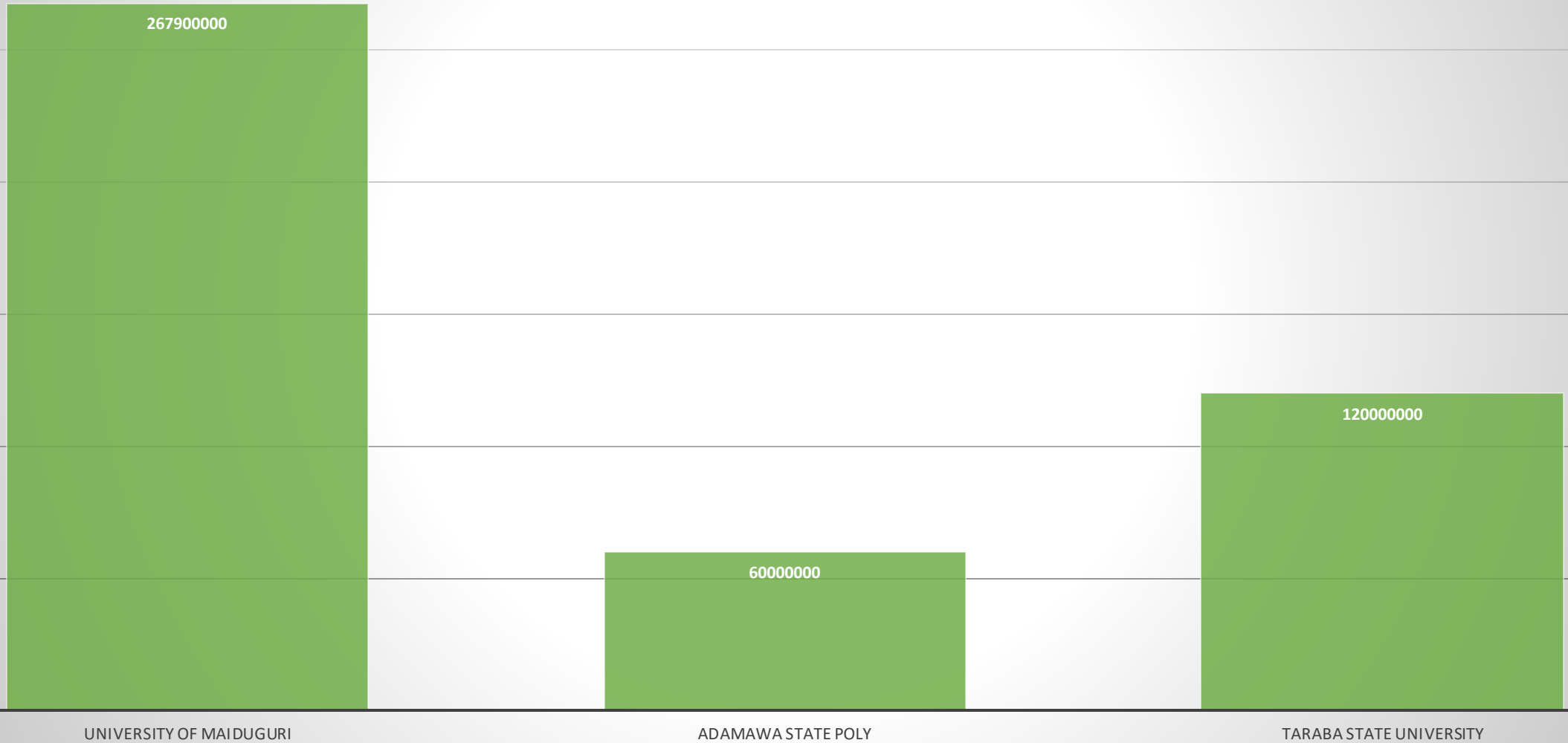
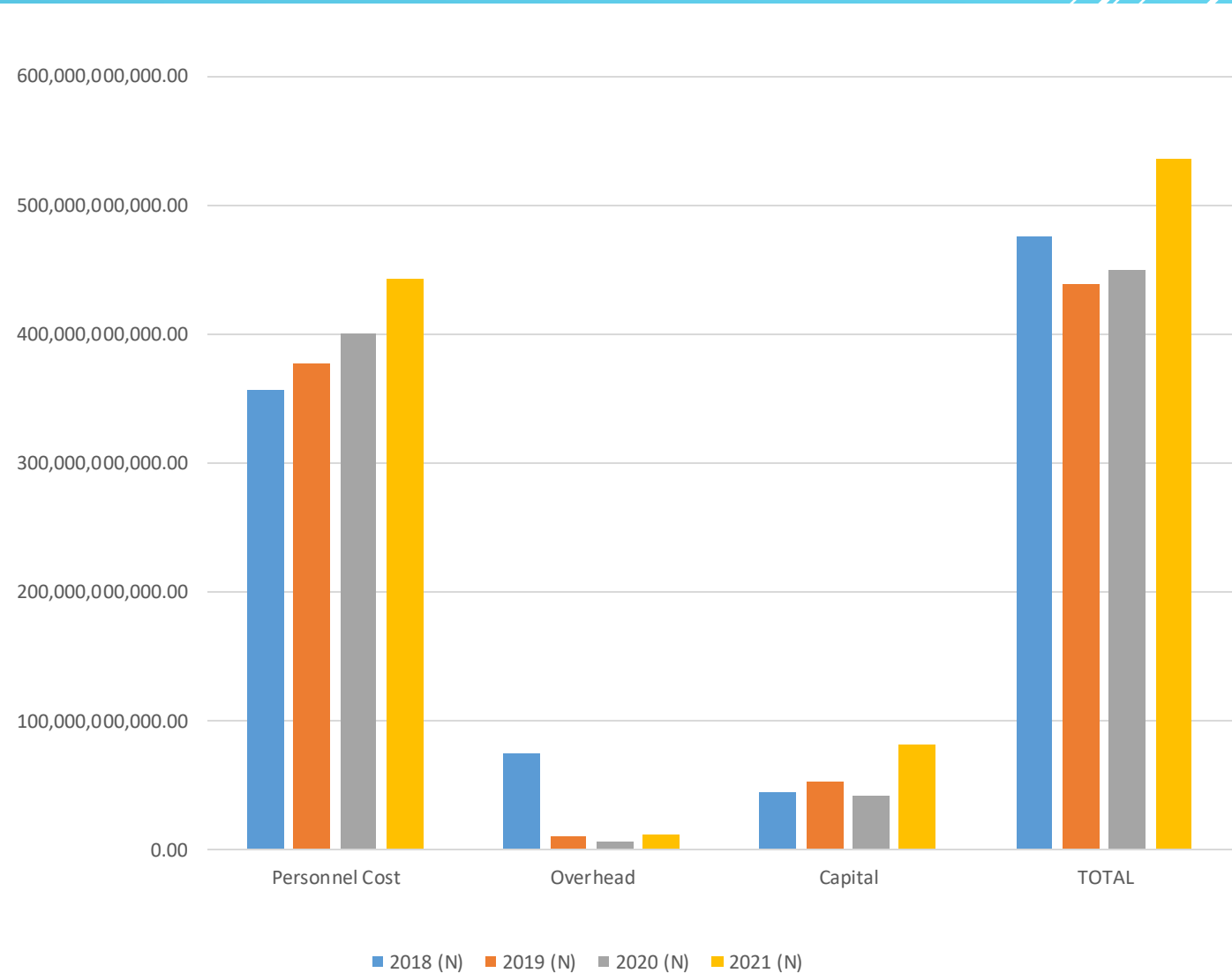


Table 6: Zonal Intervention Projects

	2017 - (₦)	2018 - (₦)
Universities - 77	120,000,000.00	175,823,700.00
Polytechnics - 57	75,000,000.00	119,074,602.00
Colleges of Education - 66	75,000,000.00	116,776,600.00

Source: TETFund Annual Report 2018

Table 7: Federal Budget for Tertiary Institutions Only (2018 – 2021)



Source: GIFMIS, OAGF. Data extracted from total Education Budget for specific years.

1

- ❑ It is saddening to note that many of the indices that can guarantee quality higher education are not taken into consideration in the country's quest to meet quantitative target. It has been observed that political factors are the main motives behind many of the expansion policies especially in the university system.

2

- ❑ The effects of dwindling funding in tertiary institutions can be summarized below:
 - Limitation of laboratories/practical classes
 - Limited number of field trips

IMPLICATIONS OF INADEQUATE FUNDING FOR TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

3

- Restriction in the attendance of academic conferences,
- Limitations in the purchase of library books, chemicals and basic laboratory equipment.
- Freezing of new appointments
- Virtual embargo on study fellowships, and reduction in research grants, among others.
- Too narrow strategic profiles

4

- Loss of autonomy through increased dependence from external principals (third party funding)
- Increased administrative burdens at the expenses of research and teaching

1

- ❑ Financing higher education in Nigeria today is a crucial national challenge. The political, social and economic factors, which are currently having significant impact on the world economy, have necessitated the need to diversify the sources of education funding, mainly because reliance on only one source of revenue can retard educational growth.

2

- Some possible options of financing higher education are;
- Fund from Federal and State governments (at source contribution to education from FAAC)
 - Privatization and full autonomy
 - Private contributions by commercial organizations in the form of occasional grants for specific purposes

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF TERTIARY EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

3

- Tuition and fees
- Gifts, Grants and Endowments
- Investment income
- Auxiliaries (Enterprises, Licenses, Parents and Alumni Association)
- Consultancies and Research activities
- Community Participation
- International aids from development partners.

4

To address some of these challenges of quality higher education in Nigeria, the following are recommended:

1

- The Federal Government should place high premium on education by meeting up the recommended 26% educational spending prescribed by UNESCO, to help revitalize the higher education system,
- Enabling environment should be created for staff through improved conditions of service, provision of basic infrastructure, virtual libraries and information communication technologies and internet connectivity.

2

- Institutions of higher learning in Nigeria should set up internal quality assurance and monitoring units to enhance quality in service delivery.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF TERTIARY EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

3

- Reform in existing higher education institutions in Nigeria can be promoted through deliberate collaborative efforts by government, business sectors, civil society and the academia. This could help to reinvent the tertiary education system for better quality delivery in research, teaching and community services.
- To improve quality, lecturers and non-lecturers should be well paid and motivated to ensure efficiency, dedication, devotion and commitment.

4

- ❑ Funding of education at all levels **CANNOT** be left in the hands of government alone. For tertiary institutions to have additional resources, private sector participation must be strongly encouraged.

1

- In conclusion, I believe you would agree with me that prioritizing education funding, targeting investments in tertiary institutions to ensure equity in access and outcomes, and improving efficiency and quality of existing resources is key to ensuring both accessibility and availability.

2

- It has been seen that tertiary education, which is the bedrock of development in the country is besieged with myriads of problems.

CONCLUSION

3

- Nigeria ranks amongst the lowest countries in terms of the budget allocated towards tertiary education.

4

- While most states give less than 15% of its yearly budget to education, only 7.9% of the Nation's budget for the year 2021 was allocated to the ministry of education, a meagre portion of which will be further distributed to tertiary institutions.

**Thank You For
Your Attention!**

A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying thicknesses, slanted diagonally from the bottom-left towards the top-right, set against a blue gradient background.