

EFFECTIVE FUNDING STRATEGIES: A PANACEA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHEASTERN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract

The universities of Northeast Nigeria face numerous challenges in fostering sustainable development, largely due to financial constraints, insecurity, and regional infra-structural challenges. Sustainable development in universities requires long-term planning, innovative funding models, and strategic partnerships. This article explored effective funding strategies that can enhance sustainable development in universities within Northeast Nigeria, focusing on government funding, private sector partnerships, philanthropy, alumni engagement, and international collaborations. By adopting a multifaceted approach to financial sustainability, universities in the region can strengthen their institutional capacities, improve educational outcomes, and contribute to regional and national development.

Introduction

Higher education institutions in Northeast Nigeria are pivotal to the region's socio-economic development, as they serve as key engines for human capital development, innovation, and problem-solving. Universities in this region provide critical education and training that equip individuals with the skills needed to address pressing local and national challenges (Hananiya, & Badau, 2023). By fostering knowledge, skills, and research capacity, these institutions can drive the region's economic growth, improve governance, and contribute to poverty reduction. In this way, universities play an essential role in nurturing a workforce that is not only capable of tackling the unique issues facing the Northeast but also driving broader development initiatives across the country (Nana, 2018).

However, the universities in Northeast Nigeria face significant obstacles that hinder their ability to fully realise this potential. One of the

primary challenges is inadequate funding, which affects the quality of education, research outputs, and infrastructure development. Limited financial resources make it difficult for institutions to upgrade facilities, recruit qualified faculty, or invest in cutting-edge research. Without sufficient funding, these universities struggle to provide world-class education and research that could contribute to solving the region's socio-economic problems. Additionally, political instability and frequent changes in government policies create an environment of uncertainty, further complicating the task of long-term strategic planning and development in higher education (Yusuf & Aliyu, 2024).

The region's security challenges, including insurgency and frequent communal clashes, exacerbate these issues by creating an unsafe environment for both students and staff. The ongoing conflict in some parts of Northeast Nigeria has led to the destruction of university

infrastructure, displacement of students and faculty, and a decline in student enrollment, which in turn affects institutional sustainability (Abdullahi, 2019). Furthermore, the effects of climate change, such as droughts, floods, and desertification, are already taking a toll on agriculture and other key sectors in the region, making the need for higher education to address these challenges even more urgent. Unfortunately, the compounded effects of insecurity, environmental degradation, and political instability severely limit the capacity of universities to respond effectively to the region's needs, making it difficult for them to contribute as much as they could to the long-term development of Northeast Nigeria (Bala & Tar, 2021).

Sustainable development in universities is a multifaceted concept that goes beyond just financial sustainability, encompassing ecological, social, and economic dimensions. In the context of higher education, sustainable development ensures that universities remain viable in the long term while making meaningful contributions to societal development. This broad view of sustainability recognises the interconnection between a university's operations, its social responsibilities, and its impact on the environment and economy (Hariram, Mekha, Suganthan & Sudhakar, 2023). For universities in Northeast Nigeria, the need for a sustainable approach is especially critical, as they face unique challenges such as inadequate funding, political instability, and security threats. Ensuring that these institutions thrive requires a comprehensive strategy that balances financial stability with environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and economic viability, all while maintaining their educational mission (Sule, Yahaya, Rabi, Ahmad & Hussaini, 2019).

One of the major hurdles to achieving sustainable development in Northeast Nigerian universities is the lack of robust and diverse funding sources. Currently, most universities in the region rely heavily on government funding, which is often insufficient and unpredictable due to the country's fiscal constraints (Ogunode & Musa, 2020). This reliance on public funding leaves universities vulnerable to shifts in political and economic conditions, undermining their ability to plan for long-term development. To address this, universities must explore alternative funding models that include private sector partnerships, alumni donations, research grants, and endowment funds. Additionally, universities could tap into international funding opportunities from development organisations, NGOs, and global academic networks, which are often more flexible and responsive to the specific needs of the region (Clark, Reed & Sunderland, 2018).

This paper explores various funding models that can enhance the financial sustainability of universities in Northeast Nigeria. These models include public-private partnerships (PPP), which can bring much-needed investment into university infrastructure and research; the development of university endowment funds, which provide long-term financial stability; and the establishment of partnerships with international organisations for joint research projects and capacity building (Fabunmi, 2023). Universities could also explore revenue-generating activities such as commercialisation of research, innovation hubs, and continuing education programs that cater to the needs of the local and regional communities. Additionally, universities should strengthen their relationship with alumni networks, encouraging donations and establishing formal channels for alumni engagement in supporting their alma mater. By

diversifying their funding streams, universities in Northeast Nigeria can better position themselves to meet the challenges of sustainable development while contributing more effectively to the social, economic, and environmental well-being of the region.

Challenges to Sustainable Development in Universities in Northeast Nigeria

The universities in Northeast Nigeria face several critical challenges that hinder their ability to achieve sustainable development:

Inadequate Government Funding: Although the Nigerian government allocates a percentage of its national budget to higher education, the funds provided are often insufficient to address the growing needs of universities, especially in the face of rising enrollment numbers, infrastructure demands, and the need for research funding. The situation is further compounded by the country's unstable economic climate, which is heavily reliant on fluctuating oil revenues, a significant portion of government income. When oil prices fall or revenue from the sector drops, the government's ability to maintain consistent and adequate funding for universities becomes increasingly strained (Omobola & Success, 2019). This creates a cyclical problem where universities struggle to meet operational costs, invest in infrastructure, or provide competitive salaries for staff, hindering their capacity to offer quality education and contribute to national development effectively (Newfield, 2018). This volatility in funding, tied to the performance of the oil sector, exacerbates the financial challenges faced by higher education institutions in Nigeria, especially in the Northeast, where regional disparities in resource allocation are more

pronounced (Jayabalan, Dorasamy & Raman, 2021).

Insecurity: The ongoing insurgency by Boko Haram and other militant groups in the Northeast region of Nigeria has significantly disrupted the operations of universities in the area (Audu, 2018). The destruction of university infrastructure, such as lecture halls, dormitories, and administrative buildings, has made it difficult for institutions to continue delivering quality education. Additionally, the displacement of students and faculty due to insecurity has further exacerbated the human resource challenges faced by universities, as many educators and learners are forced to relocate to safer regions. This instability not only affects the day-to-day functioning of universities but also strains their financial resources, as universities are forced to divert funds to address security concerns, repair damaged infrastructure, and provide for displaced personnel. In an environment where resources are already limited, this additional burden further complicates efforts to ensure academic continuity and sustainable development in these institutions (Hagedorn, Wattick & Olfert, 2022).

Regional Socio-Economic Disparities: Northeast Nigeria is one of the most economically disadvantaged regions in the country, with a combination of factors that impede the growth and development of higher education institutions. The region suffers from inadequate infrastructure, including poor transportation networks, unreliable power supply, and limited access to basic amenities, all of which make it challenging to attract both public and private investment in universities (Martens, Hajibayova, Campana, Rinnert, Caniglia, Bakori,... & Oh, 2020).

Additionally, the region's low levels of industrialisation and high poverty rates contribute to a lack of economic activity, reducing the capacity of local industries and businesses to collaborate with universities or provide funding for research and development. The pervasive poverty in the region further limits the financial resources available for education, as many families struggle to afford the costs of sending their children to university. This economic disadvantage creates a cycle where universities in the Northeast are unable to access the necessary resources to expand, improve infrastructure, or invest in academic programs that could stimulate local economic growth, making it harder for these institutions to contribute to regional development or attract external support (Elliott, Lieberman, Rovniak, Bose, Holmes & Bopp, 2023).

Poor Alumni Engagement: Many universities in Nigeria struggle with building strong and effective alumni networks, which are crucial for generating funding, fostering advocacy, and enhancing institutional reputation. However, universities in Northeast Nigeria face even more significant challenges in this regard due to the region's unique socio-political dynamics. The ongoing insecurity caused by insurgencies, as well as the socio-economic instability, has resulted in the displacement of many graduates who might otherwise contribute to their alma maters. Furthermore, the region's economic hardship and high levels of poverty limit the ability of many alumni to financially support their universities, leaving institutions with few resources to engage alumni effectively. Additionally, political instability and insecurity have disrupted the social fabric of the region, causing a breakdown in community ties and reducing the capacity of universities to maintain

lasting relationships with former students. These challenges make it difficult for universities in Northeast Nigeria to develop robust alumni networks that could offer both financial support and advocacy, which are essential for enhancing the universities' financial sustainability and long-term growth (Balogun, 2023).

Limited Private Sector Investment: Limited private sector investment in higher education in Northeast Nigeria is a significant challenge, largely driven by the region's perceived instability and lack of adequate infrastructure. The ongoing insecurity, primarily from insurgent groups such as Boko Haram, creates a climate of uncertainty that deters potential investors from committing resources to the region (Igiri, Okoduwa, Akabuogu, Okoduwa, Enang, Idowu,... & Onyemachi, 2021). Many private sector entities are wary of the risks associated with operating in an environment where infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, and communication networks, is either underdeveloped or regularly disrupted due to security concerns. The lack of reliable infrastructure further limits the region's attractiveness to private companies that might otherwise partner with universities on research, innovation, or infrastructure development projects. Without substantial investment from the private sector, universities in the Northeast struggle to modernise their facilities, expand academic programs, and develop research initiatives that could address the region's unique socio-economic challenges. This gap in private sector involvement leaves higher education institutions heavily reliant on government funding, which is often insufficient and unstable, further hindering their capacity for growth and sustainability (Reichert, 2019).

Effective Funding Strategies for Sustainable Development

1. Government Funding and Policy Advocacy

Government funding remains a critical source of financial support for universities. However, to ensure sustainable development, universities must engage in effective policy advocacy to secure increased government allocations for education. In the context of Northeast Nigeria, where government resources are often limited due to competing priorities, universities should focus on:

- a. **Advocating for Education as a Priority:** Universities in the region can collaborate with academic associations, civil society organisations, and other stakeholders to advocate for education to be prioritised in government spending.
- b. **Targeting Federal and State Budget Allocations:** Universities should actively engage in the budget process at both state and federal levels, ensuring that education receives an equitable share of resources. Strengthening relationships with policymakers can lead to sustained financial support.

2. Private Sector Partnerships

Private sector engagement is a promising avenue for diversifying university funding sources. Universities in Northeast Nigeria can benefit from partnerships with businesses, both local and international, in the following ways:

- a. **Industry-Specific Programs and Research:** Universities can collaborate with local industries to develop tailored academic programs and conduct research that meets the needs of businesses. This

could include skills development, applied research, and technology transfer, which would benefit both the university and the private sector.

- b. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** Many companies allocate a portion of their profits to CSR initiatives. Universities in Northeast Nigeria can tap into these funds by offering research and development initiatives, infrastructure projects, or community development programs that align with corporate CSR goals.
- c. **Endowments and Sponsorships:** Private companies and individuals can establish endowments to support scholarships, faculty research, and university infrastructure. Corporate sponsorships for events, conferences, and academic programs can also provide funding.

3. Alumni Engagement and Fundraising

A strong alumni network is one of the most sustainable sources of funding for universities. In Northeast Nigeria, building an effective alumni network is essential for long-term financial independence. Strategies for enhancing alumni engagement include:

- a. **Creating Alumni Chapters:** Establishing regional or international alumni chapters can help reconnect graduates with their alma mater, fostering a sense of community and shared responsibility for the university's future.
- b. **Organising Fundraising Campaigns:** Universities can organise fundraising campaigns that target alumni for donations. These campaigns can be tied to specific projects or development goals,

such as the establishment of new research centers, scholarships for underprivileged students, or infrastructure development.

- c. **Promoting Alumni Contributions:** Universities should create mechanisms to recognise alumni who contribute to the institution's development, which can serve as an incentive for others to donate.

4. Philanthropy and International Partnerships

Universities in Northeast Nigeria should also look beyond national borders for funding opportunities. International donors, foundations, and development agencies can play a pivotal role in supporting sustainable development in higher education. Strategies for accessing these funds include:

- a. **International Research Grants:** Universities can apply for international grants from development agencies such as the World Bank, UNESCO, and various international NGOs. These grants can support specific projects related to sustainable development, such as environmental initiatives, education reform, or capacity building.
- b. **Collaborations with International Universities:** Establishing partnerships with universities abroad can open up opportunities for joint research projects, faculty exchanges, and shared resources. These collaborations can also attract funding from international organisations that support academic partnerships.
- c. **Philanthropic Foundations:** Universities can engage with philanthropic foundations such as the Ford Foundation, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and others that focus

on education, innovation, and sustainable development.

5. Revenue-Generating Activities and Commercialisation

Universities in Northeast Nigeria can also generate revenue through non-academic activities. Some potential revenue-generating strategies include:

- a. **Commercialisation of Research:** Universities can commercialise research findings, particularly in areas such as agriculture, renewable energy, and healthcare. By patenting innovations and licensing technologies, universities can generate income while contributing to national and regional development.
- b. **Fee-Based Services and Consultancies:** Universities can offer consultancy services in areas where they have expertise, such as public policy, engineering, and business development. Fee-based services such as training programs, workshops, and professional development courses can also generate income.
- c. **Real Estate Development:** Universities can invest in real estate development, including building student accommodations, conference facilities, or commercial properties. These ventures can provide long-term income streams.

Conclusion

Achieving sustainable development in universities in Northeast Nigeria requires a multifaceted approach to funding that includes government support, private sector partnerships, alumni engagement, international collaboration, and commercialisation of university resources. By diversifying funding sources and building

strategic relationships, universities in the region can enhance their financial sustainability, improve educational outcomes, and contribute to the socio-economic development of Northeast Nigeria. Addressing the funding challenges faced by these institutions will be crucial for their long-term growth and success in the global knowledge economy.

Recommendations

1. To guarantee focused expenditures in staffing, infrastructure, and digital learning resources for universities in the northeast, a joint government-university task force on educational funding and security should be established. In order to ensure accountability in resource utilization and match financial objectives with regional security realities, this task force should create a five-year strategic plan.
2. Establish hubs for university-industry partnerships so that domestic and foreign companies can work with academic institutions on innovation, technology transfer, and research projects. In addition to providing tax breaks to companies that make direct investments in university capacity building, these centers ought to give priority to industries that are pertinent to the northeast, such as agriculture, renewable energy, ICT, and health sciences.
3. Create organised systems for interacting with alumni, such as mentorship programmes, endowment funds, and recurring alumni workshops. Establishing open systems for monitoring and promoting alumni donations would help

universities foster greater engagement and confidence. As ambassadors, alumni might promote legislative changes that would improve higher education.

4. To gain access to funding, faculty exchange programmes, and cooperative research projects, pursue strategic academic collaborations with foreign universities and research institutes. Collaborations that offer training in cutting-edge areas like public health, climate change adaptation, and artificial intelligence should be given priority by institutions. They should also use these networks to introduce teachers and students to international best practices.
5. Give top priority to generating income through the commercialisation of agricultural research results, breakthroughs in renewable energy, and indigenous knowledge systems all of which are extremely pertinent to the northeastern region. Universities should also offer flexible, fee-based professional programmes that are suited to the requirements of regional businesses and governmental organisations, as well as increase their consulting services in the areas of governance, conflict resolution, and community development.

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