Building Reputable University Systems in Africa

S3
CHALLENGES

- corruption
- lack of funding
- bureaucracy
- perception
- regulations
- outmoded
- lack of skills
- leadership
- mindset
- access
- infrastructure
- independence
- policy
- content
- complacency
- good
- wars
- unethical staff
- civil
- leaderships
- colonialism
- cynicism
- students
- resources
CHALLENGES

1. Quality
2. Access
   a. Total
   b. Inclusiveness
3. Mindset
4. Mismatch between skills and industry
5. Funding
   a. Resources available
   b. Effective use of it
6. Low critical masse of researchers in diverse scientific disciplines
BEST PRACTICES

• Integrating student with real world: internship and capstones
• Partnering with government to supply expert consultancy services, in exchange of funding.
• Increasing government expenditure in R&D (South Korea 4, 36%, Israel 3,93 % of GDP)
Share 3 words that describe the African higher education system for the future

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innovative, accessible, transformative
• **Education Bank**- Rotary fund, that lends money to students at low or zero rates, as bank partners in a risk sharing structure, incentivizing local bank to originate the funding for the student loans, to follow up on lagged borrowers and help to assure the financial performance of the facility.
“De-bundle” services. Universities offer to many services in “one package”: Generation knowledge, applied knowledge to societies, certification, validation. Specializing on services and cost them differently, to improve quality of service and reduce costs.
SOLUTIONS

• National, regional and continental regulation to improve student selection/admission and accreditation. Body that credits institutions with a national exam mechanism that links test with industry’s demanded skills.
• **Branding** African tertiary institutions—market need to trust them, ensure their global prestige by providing graduates that solve real world problems. **Curriculum** that address markets needs.
• Funding
  – More efficient spending, re sizing administrative cost
  – Cross subsidy fee system, top 20% can afford higher fees that will subsidies those that can’t afford
  – Private sector involvement (incentive mechanism)
• African Foundation For Research, Innovation and Mobility (AFRIM)- promote quality research in African universities.
• Presence at the state, REC's and Pan African level.
• Investing part of the national income from natural resources in science, 2% -5%
  – 50% can be dedicated to the state level;
  – 30% to the regional level;
  – and 20% to the pan African level;