



The untapped potential of Quality Management and Accreditation in Africa

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Structure of Presentation

1. Background: HE and Quality in Africa

- Development of HE in Africa
- African HE in the 21st Century: Revitalization, Quality and Massification

2. HE Quality Assurance in Africa: national, regional and continental

3. Results of quality challenge in African HE

4. Current initiatives

1. Development of HE in Africa (1)

- Modern public HE systems have their roots in university colleges set up during colonialism by former colonial powers
- Post independence: European university model in most countries in terms of structures and governance, similar mainly to French and UK models
- 60ies-80ies: support from national governments and Europe, development of strong and high quality institutions (Makerere, UCAD, Ibadan, Nairobi, Khartoum, etc.)
- 1970 ff: economic crisis, debt crisis, structural adjustment, wars and fragility, military governments, rise of corruption – in consequence cuts to HE funding, decline of African university

1. Development of HE in Africa (2)

- 1990ies: World Bank support to basic education, largely scrapping of HE funding; cash strapped universities survive but with poor quality
- 2000s: modest changes, WCHE (UNESCO 1998), slow changes in World Bank policies (Creating knowledge societies 2003), WCHE 2009; increasing donor support

1. African HE in the 21st Century: Revitalization, Quality and Massification

- Massification and increased enrolment
- Reduced public funding, privatization and cost sharing
- Lack of infrastructure and equipments
- Brain drain within and out of the continent
- Poor governance, political influence
- High graduate unemployment despite low enrolment
- Rise of private HE, CBHE some with questionable quality
- Poor quality that needs to be improved
- Effects of HIV/AIDS crisis

1. African HE in the 21st Century: Revitalization, Quality and Massification – Strategic areas of intervention

- Match enrolment with capacity
- Expand and improve infrastructure and equipment
- Train and retain staff, attract African diaspora
- Increase research outputs at all levels
- Diversification of funding
- Linkage to private sector/economy/labour markets
- Use of ICT and ODL, new modes of delivery
- Transparency, governance, accountability and quality

1. African HE in the 21st Century: Revitalization, Quality and Massification

- ODA for HE: 1990-99 \$ 110m/year 2000-05 \$ 515m/year
- COMEDAF II Algeria 2005: HE as a priority area
- AU Action Plan for the second decade of education (2006-15): HE one out of 7 priority fields
- AUC harmonization strategy (2007): foster mobility benchmarking and QA throughout the continent
- Africa –EU Partnership (2007): tuning, quality, mobility

2. HE Quality Assurance in Africa: national, regional and continental

- 1990/2000: some institutions start with institutional QA approaches (e.g. Maritus, UDSM) mainly through collaboration with European/North American partners
- Set up of independent national QA structures in many countries (Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, etc.); in some countries ministry remains responsible
- As of 2016 approximately half of the 48 SSA states have a national QA body (only 1 francophone country)

2. HE Quality Assurance in Africa: national, regional and continental

Regional initiatives

- 2003: initiative to promote QA in SADC countries (partly funded by GIZ); little progress made
- 2005 East Africa (IUCEA in cooperation with DAAD), regional QA framework, pilot evaluations, peer reviews, subject benchmarking
- CAMES/francophonie: implementation of LMD reform along Bologna Process action lines, in theory link to quality but lack of funding, as of May 2016 only 1 country (Senegal) has set up an agency

2. HE Quality Assurance in Africa: national, regional and continental

Continental initiatives

- AAU initiatives (promotion of QA, Quality connect project with EUA piloting institutional assessments in 5 HEIs)
- AfriQAN launched in 2009
- ICQAHEA conferences by UNESCO (Bamako) and GUNI
- AQRM pilot by AUC in 2010 (32 responses, only 1 francophone), revised version now available (including peer reviews)
- AU strategy to establish PAQAF and QAA at continental level

3. Results of quality challenge in African HE

- NUC Nigeria withdrew accreditation of departments in more than 20 universities in 2010
- Many law firms in South Africa report serious deficiencies among LLB graduates
- 2011: Kenya engineering board refuses to recognise degrees from 3 leading public universities
- 2014: 51-62% of graduates considered unfit for employment by employers (IUCEA survey)
- Graduate unemployment high in many countries (>25%) despite low enrolment rates (<10%)

4. Current initiatives

Harmonization of African HE QA and Accreditation (HAQAA)

- Funded by EU as part of joint AU/EU strategy, implemented by U Barcelona, ENQA, EUA, AAU, DAAD
- Runs February 2016 - November 2018
- Objectives
 - Further development of PAQAF
 - Enhance regional collaboration in QA
 - Capacity building for internal and external QA
 - Sharing good practices
 - Build upon regional initiatives and political priorities

4. Current initiatives

EWAQAS

- Funded by BMZ through DAAD in cooperation with NUC, NAB, CAMES, UNESCO, UEMOA
- Objectives
 - Strengthening capacities in West and Central Africa, divided by language groups
 - Capacity building for external QA in francophone countries
 - Capacity building for internal QA
 - Close partnership between African and European colleagues (mainly France and Germany)



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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