

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SERVICES CONFERENCE 2018

Building PhD capacity in Sub Saharan Africa

Can links with SSA help build their capacity, & benefit yours?



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OVERVIEW

Challenges and barriers to HE expansion in SSA

British Council / DAAD study

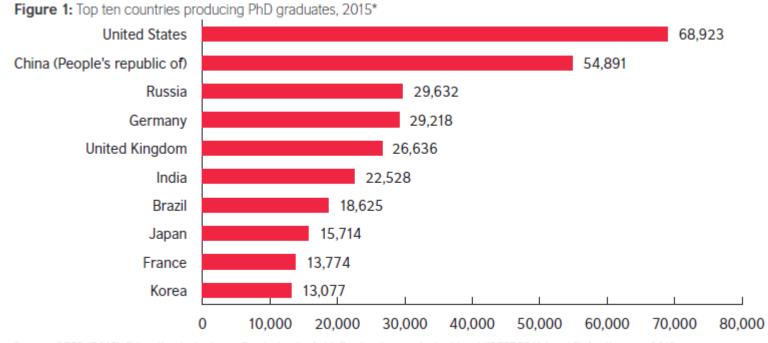
Focus on: Factors driving expansion

Consider opportunities this may present

Country perspective: Kenya

HE EXPANSION IN SSA

- Staff
- Funding
- (Lower) priority



Source: OECD (2018). Education indicators - Graduates by field, Doctoral or equivalent level (ISCED2011 level 8), for the year 2015

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

British Council and DAAD

Commissioned African Network for Internationalisation of Education (ANIE)

UCL loE (final write up)

Within a national and regional context, how is research-oriented and sustainable PhD capacity and capability being developed in SSA?

AREAS COVERED

Ethiopia

Ghana

Kenya

Nigeria

Senegal

South Africa

PhD Students

Structure of training

Disciplinary trends

Factors driving PhD expansion

Who is providing training?

Quality of PhD provision

Funding

International collaboration

Where do PhD graduates go?

FACTORS DRIVING EXPANSION

Pressure from the national level to upgrade qualifications of HE staff

Ethiopia – rapid HE expansion 2-36 (45 by 2020)

Ghana – implicit expectation

Kenya – Specific regulation, mandatory 2018

Nigeria – Specific directive (NUC), mandatory for senior lecturers

Senegal – Specific law, mandatory from 2012

South Africa – Specific target: 75% by 2030

SOME BRIEF CONCLUSIONS

- Need to increase rate of PhD production
- Need to increase level of investment
- Quality must not be jeopardised for quantity
- Balance between concentration and diffusion
- Broad disciplinary spread

- Strong links needed between universities, communities, industry, government
- Need for better data
- Role for international partnerships

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Kenya	
Population (millions)	47.25
Gross national income per capita (GNI)	£3,060
Gross tertiary enrolment Ratio (GTER)	4.05% (2009)
Higher Education sector	

40 chartered universities (23 public, 17 private)

15 constituent colleges (10 public, 5 private)

15 universities with Letter of Interim Authority (LIA)

CONTEXT OF RESEARCH PRODUCTION - KENYA

- Government bears major share of research and development expenditure
- Reliance on foreign sources (research collaboration, partnerships from different countries/organisations. Examples JICA, NEWTON FUND.
- Expenditure on research and development: 0.6% of GDP

THE CONTEXT OF PHD TRAINING

Kenya		
Key policy frameworks, targets and actors	% of HE staff with PhD qualifications (2016)	34%
Commission for University Education (CUE): provides regulatory framework and quality assurance for university education (established through universities Act of 2012)	PhD enrolments as % of total HE enrolments (2016)	1.3%
	%PhD enrolments at private HE institutions (2016)	16.72%
National Research Fund (NRF): Funds research and promotes national and international collaboration (Established in 2013)	Prescribed time to completion	3 years
	Average time to completion	6 years

DISCIPLINARY TRENDS

STEM 25.7%

Health and welfare 4.8%

Life sciences, physical sciences 4.8%

Environment 3.91%

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries 3.5%

Non-STEM 71.42%

Business and administration 35.1%

Humanities and arts 10.9%

Education 9%

Social behaviour and science 8.2%

Source: Commission for University Education (2016)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PHD FUNDING

- Commonwealth Scholarships, Split-site PhD
- National Research Fund
- African government led Partnership for skills in Applied Sciences Engineering and Technology (PASET) Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund (RSIF).

SPLIT SITE PHD

- Commonwealth Scholarships scheme
- Funds PhD students registered in home country to spend up to 12 months at a UK university.
- UK university has to have part funding agreement with Commonwealth Scholarships Commission.
- Institutional link must exist between home and UK university.

- For knowledge and skills required for sustainable development.
- Total of146 awards offered across all beneficiary countries in the last five years.
- Ghana (6), Nigeria (18), Kenya (2), Uganda (4).

NATIONAL RESEARCH FUND

- National Funding body for research established Science and Technology (S&T) Act of 2013. became fully operational in 2016.
- Act stipulates allocation of 2% of GDP, current allocation Kshs. 2 Billion.
- £15,000 funding for local PhD students in any discipline in local universities
- Challenges with supervision and NRF exploring PhD joint supervision models

REGIONAL SCHOLARSHIP: PASET RSIF

- African government led initiative to build.
- Vision: prestigious Pan African fund for high quality PhD training, research and innovation
- Funded by African governments with contributions from World Bank and Korean government.
- Coordinated by the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe, Kenya)

- Aim: to build capacity of 10 SSA universities to become world class institutions in Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology fields
- Outward looking one of the key measures of success will be no of international partnerships forged.

USEFUL LINKS

- Regional scholarship
 http://www.icipe.org/news/icipe-manage-regional-doctoral-training-research-and-innovation-fund
- National Research Fund researchfund.go.ke/
- Commonwealth Scholarships
 http://cscuk.dfid.gov.uk/apply/split-site-scholarships-low-middle-income-countries/

USEFUL LINKS

Building PhD Capacity in Sub Saharan Africa Synthesis report Six country reports

https://www.britishcouncil.org/education/ihe/knowledge-centre/developing-talent-employability/phd-capacities-sub-saharan-africa

Landscape for TNE in Nigerian HE System (including Joint PhDs)

https://www.britishcouncil.org/education/ihe/knowledge-centre/transnational-education/landscape-transnational-education-nigerian-higher-education-system

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