Sustaining International Developments: Part 2 – Case Studies

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66 ... going it alone is increasingly difficult, ... partnerships ... build capacity and strength that few institutions can muster on their own. Paradoxically, 'cooperation' redefines the space in which higher education competes'."

> *'The power of partnerships: a transatlantic dialogue'*, American Council on Education 2009

Drivers ...

Significant issues are Global Challenges	In many areas now the key questions have global dimension: e.g. human rights, conflict resolution, entrepreneurship, computer networks, plant biology
Global Challenges require global solutions	Internationally informed research/education internationally engaged research/education
Global Challenges require an interdisciplinary approach	Interdisciplinary (certainly) Multidisciplinary (often) Transdisciplinary (Focus, Methodology, and Collaboration)
Uneven distribution of necessary expertise	We don't have full coverage of any discipline We don't have all disciplines We can't build local capacity (Human, Physical, <i>etc.</i>)

Drivers ...

Location of and access to key resources	The deserts of Arabia; the Sundarbans of India; Botswana's Okavango Delta, <i>etc.</i> Laboratories, equipment, regulatory frameworks, expertise
Location and availability of finance	Funding programmes Other funding resources

Multilateral

Bilateral

Research Group

Global Alliance

Individuals

Institutional Alliance

Narrow

Broad

Case Study 1a (Jawaharlal Nehru University)

Global Alliance relationship	One of a small multi-lateral group
Top-down strategy	No "previous" Selected at institution level Provide opportunities and review
Dealing with leadership churn	Retirements, fixed-term appointments
Academic/Professional governance mismatches	Professional roles "minion-ed " Middle (academic) management crucial Internal communication Strategic vacuum







Case Study 1b (University of Konstanz)

Global Alliance relationship	One of a small multi-lateral group
Bottom-up strategy	Plenty of "previous" in many disciplines Good match institutionally Facilitate and encourage existing links Provide opportunities for multilateral developments
Governances issues	Governance structures match Approaches to strategy differ: outcomes- versus process- based models Aligning visions and strategies



Case Study 2 (Nigeria)

Narrow-focus, multilateral	Multi-lateral group in the area of Entrepreneurship and innovation
Elements of capacity building	Academic capacity Educational opportunities
Going beyond academia	Ministry of Higher Education Other governmental agencies Businesses
Communication, mutual understanding	Shared agenda Strategic consensus

Case Study 3 (Western Asia)

Broad-focus, bilateral	Biological Science (Plant Science) Computer Science (Intelligent Environments) English Language (Applied Linguistics)
"Opportunistic" strategy	Probably means "not strategic" ⓒ Aligning expertise with (financial) resources
Elements of capacity building	Faculty development Curriculum development Academic/professional governance advice
Governance issues	Sclerotic administration Vision drift Micro-management Communication failures Managing inexperience

Governance and Leadership ...

Strategic Approach	Deliberate/owned rather than ad-hoc Integrated agenda (Research, Mobility, Education, Knowledge Exchange, Professional Development) Precept/principle rather than goal/objective governed
Tying it all together	Horizontal integration across disciplines Vertical integration throughout governance structures Academic and Governance "Champions"
Challenges of distance and communication	Use of technology in academic areas Agile Governance through technology