

Higher Education Management Training Schemes in the Field of Development Cooperation:

Results of a DIES Study



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"Strengthening the Role of Universities in Developing Countries

The Contribution of Leadership Capacity Building Initiatives"

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CENTER for INTERNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION

BOSTON COLLEGE











Agenda

- A word about CIHE
- Determining the "state of play"...
 - O Where did we begin?
 - O Where did we end up?
 - O What did we learn?
 - O Where might we go from here?





Boston College Center for International Higher Education (CIHE)

- Founded in 1995
- Dedicated to advancing knowledge about the complex realities of higher education in the contemporary world
- Promotes the belief that an international perspective is needed to foster enlightened policies and practices in higher education
- Research, publications, education, and training





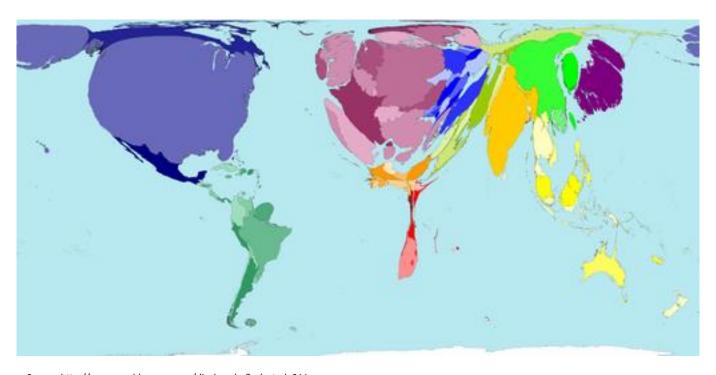
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- Comparative perspectives
- Critical perspectives
- Scholarly perspectives
- Practical perspectives
- "Crowd-sourcing" (networking)



Highly differentiated, complex, unequal global landscape



Source: http://www.worldmapper.org/display.php?selected=211



- 1. Starting from DAAD' and HRK's key questions
- 2. Leveraging what we know and who we know
- 3. Asking questions, defining parameters, accepting limitations



1. Starting from DAAD and HRK key questions

Question 1: Who are the major players active in higher education training in the field of international development cooperation?

Question 2: What kinds of management training schemes are offered?

Question 3: How do we understand matters of effectiveness and impact of these programs?

Question 4: What are the major challenges and opportunities ahead for higher education training in the field of international development cooperation?



- 2. Leveraging what we know and who we know
 - Publicly available information
 - Key informants and "snowball" data collection
 - Geographic approach



- 3. Asking questions, defining parameters, accepting limitations
 - Casting a wide initial net
 - Refining focal points based on DAAD and HRK interests

Example: Defining "major players"

- a. an international or cross-border dimension
- b. some longevity
- c. some type of cohort model
- d. a focus on management and leadership
- e. a "public good orientation"
- f. existence beyond the particular configuration of a larger timelimited project





http://www.bc.edu/bcweb/schools/Isoe/sites/cihe/researchresources/management-trainingschemes.html



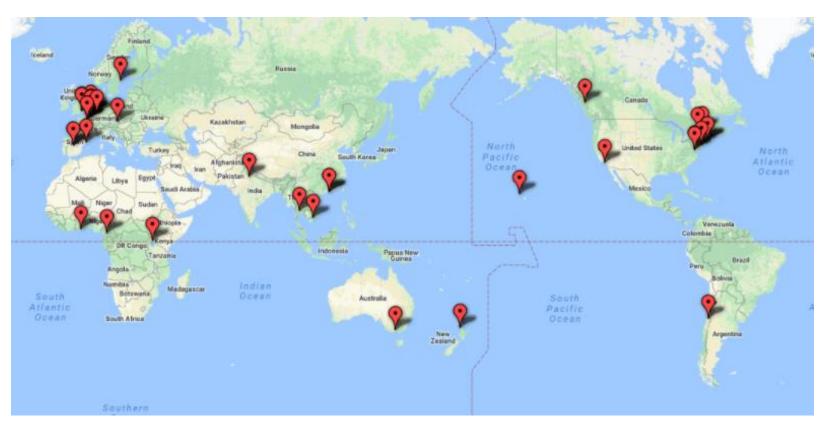
http://www.bc.edu/content/dam/files/research_sites/cihe/pubs/CIHE%20Perspective/CIHE%20Perspectives%207_26NOV2017.pdf



- A list of 37 programs/providers, with data across 7 major categories and 14 subcategories
 - 1. Region
 - 2. Funding
 - 3. Provider
 - 4. Motivations
 - 5. Program overview
 - 6. Program content: Subject/Themes
 - 7. Program format
- More detailed information collected via 13 interviews from select main training schemes and macro-level organizations



• This is a (nearly) global phenomenon





- This is a (nearly) global phenomenon
- This is an emerging phenomenon
- This is a limited phenomenon
- This is a diverse phenomenon
- This is a complex phenomenon



Question 1: Who are the major players active in higher education training in the field of international development cooperation?

- university associations
- governmental or quasi-governmental agencies
- intergovernmental organizations
- umbrella organizations (featuring various kinds of organizations, for example, individual universities, university associations, and quality assurance organizations)
- private non-profit organizations, such as foundations
- universities
- university-based centers or institutes



Question 2: What kinds of management training schemes are offered?

Elements	More Common	Less Common
Participants	Senior leadership or middle and upper- middle level managers and administrators	"Particular populations", e.g., women or emerging leaders
Modes of delivery	Workshops, conferences, seminars, lectures; both face-to-face and online delivery; case studies, site visits	Internships, group projects, personal projects/independent research, long-term institutional partnerships
Frequency and duration of trainings	Days, weeks, months	More than one year



Question 2: What kinds of management training schemes are offered?

- Some require international travel; some offer domestic delivery
- Some consist of quite standardized offerings; some are more tailored/personalized
- Topics/themes referenced with some frequency:
 - leadership development
 - strategic planning
 - change agency
 - institutional and system governance
 - quality assurance
 - fundraising

- management of research and innovation
- university-industry linkages
- university-community/society linkages
- internationalization and global engagement
- gender equity



Question 2: What kinds of management training schemes are offered?

- Less evident topics/themes:
 - strategic financial management
 - institutional research (i.e., research undertaken by individual institutions to better understand their own performance across a variety of dimensions)
 - student affairs and activism
 - the administrative dimensions of support for teaching and learning



Question 3: How do we understand matters of effectiveness and impact of these programs?

In a perfect world, we would like to know...

- Skills, knowledge, sensibilities, and/or relationships were acquired or enhanced?
- Depth of learning? Effectiveness of training's facilitation of learning?



Question 3: How do we understand matters of effectiveness and impact of these programs?

In a perfect world, we would like to know...

- Extent lessons/skills can be applied back in the "real world" as a result of the training experience?
- Application of the learning acquired over the short-term versus the long-term?



Question 3: How do we understand matters of effectiveness and impact of these programs?

In a perfect world, we would like to know...

- Depth or breadth of change possible by the participant across his or her "sphere of influence"?
- Cumulative effect of various iterations of a training program over a period of time? Impacts of resulting professional or alumni networks?



Question 3: How do we understand matters of effectiveness and impact of these programs?

We do not live in a perfect world!

But, there are some good examples to explore:

- o IDC
- SEAMEO RETRAC
- United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia
- Nuffic
- IGLU



Question 4: What are the major challenges and opportunities ahead for higher education training in the field of international development cooperation?

- 1. Getting a handle on effectiveness and impact—e.g., alumni engagement
- 2. Making good strategic decisions about program direction, scope, and content, when the training needs are many and diverse, and resources are limited.
- 3. Dealing with change



- 1. Need to deal with three fundamental preoccupations
- 2. Need to consider with four strategic aspects of training programs



- 1. Need to deal with three fundamental preoccupations
- Scaling up and diversifying
- Providing evidence of impact
- Securing funding



- 2. Need to consider with four strategic aspects of training programs
- Who should be targeted for maximum effect?
- Where is the greatest need for institutional strengthening?
- What content is most useful?
 - Basic management training skills
 - Accessing and managing financial resources
 - Support for research, teaching, and learning



- 2. Need to consider with four strategic aspects of training programs
- How can success be best achieved?
 - Staying as close as possible to the target populations
 - Adopting alternative approaches to the classroom
 - Engaging alumni







Many thanks for your kind attention!

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