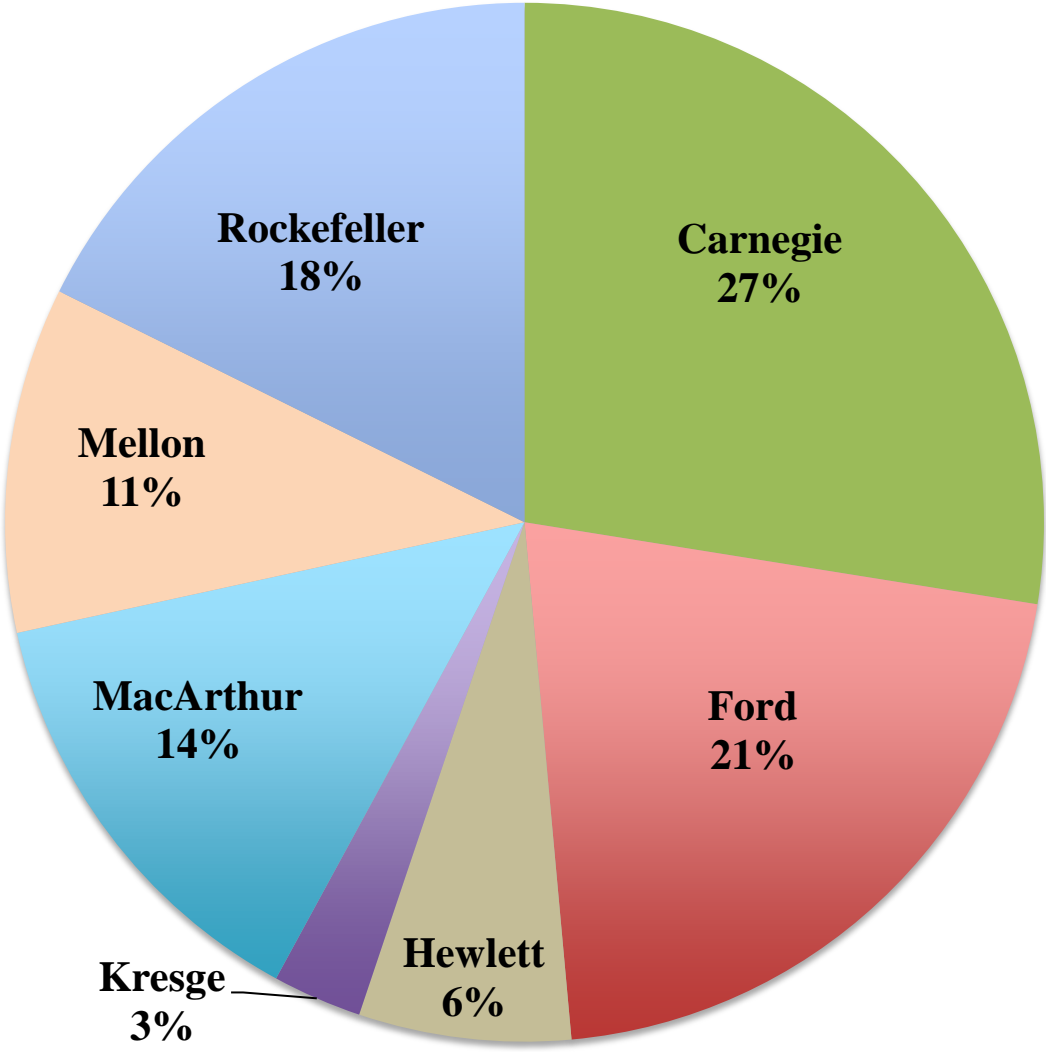


Partnership for Higher Education in Africa (PHEA) Overall Investment Breakdown

2000 through Sept '09

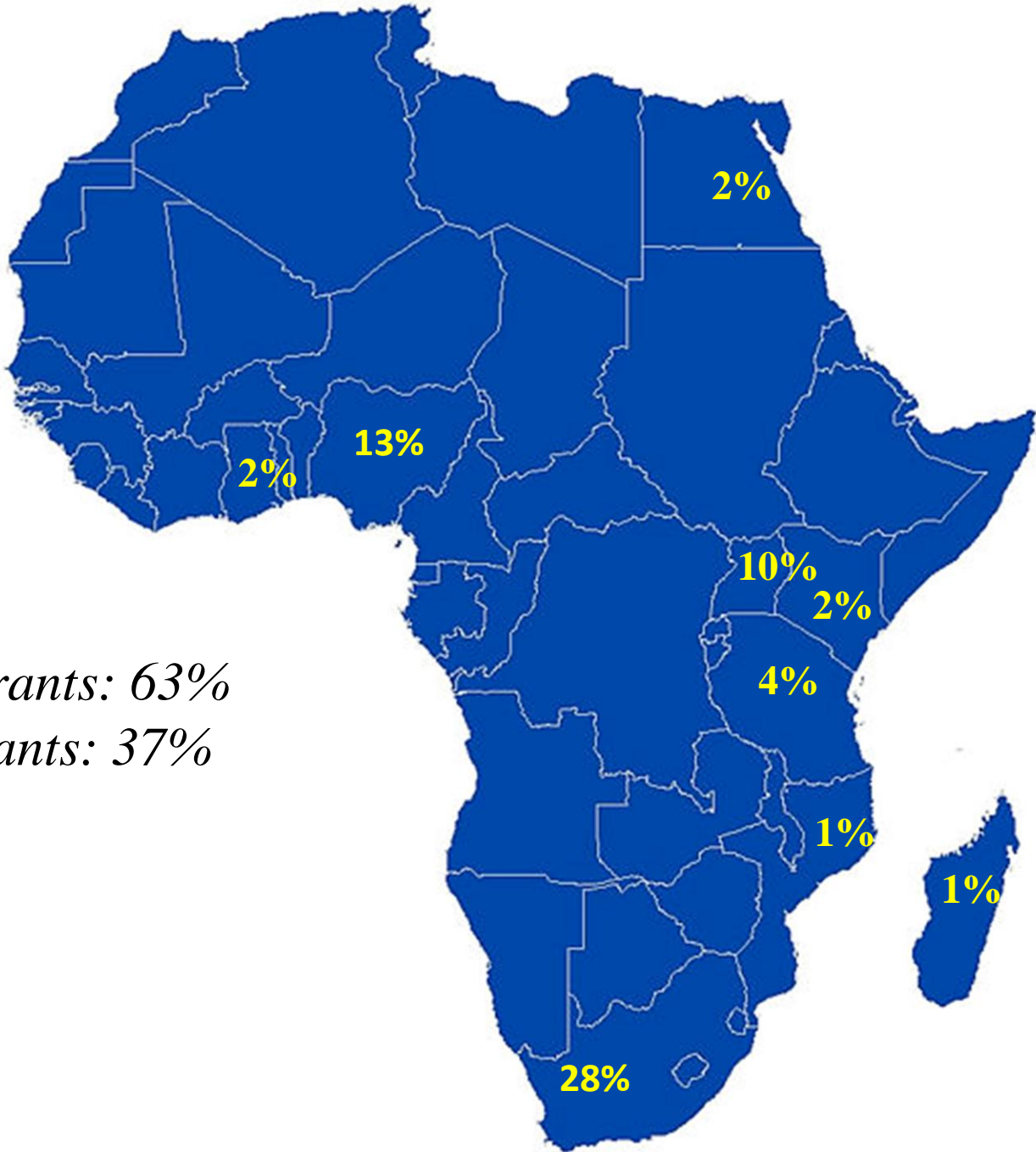
Total PHEA Investment (millions)		\$421.8m
<p><i>\$361.6m</i> <i>85%</i> <i>Individual</i></p>	<p><i>\$352.8m</i> <i>84%</i> <i>Inside Africa</i></p>	<p><i>\$195.1m</i> <i>46%</i> <i>Phase 1</i></p>
<p><i>\$60.2m</i> <i>15%</i> <i>Joint</i></p>	<p><i>\$68.6m</i> <i>16%</i> <i>Outside Africa</i></p>	<p><i>\$226.3m</i> <i>54%</i> <i>Phase 2</i></p>

Total PHEA grants by foundation Jan 2000 - Sept 2009



Investment by Country

through Sept '09



Single-Country grants: 63%

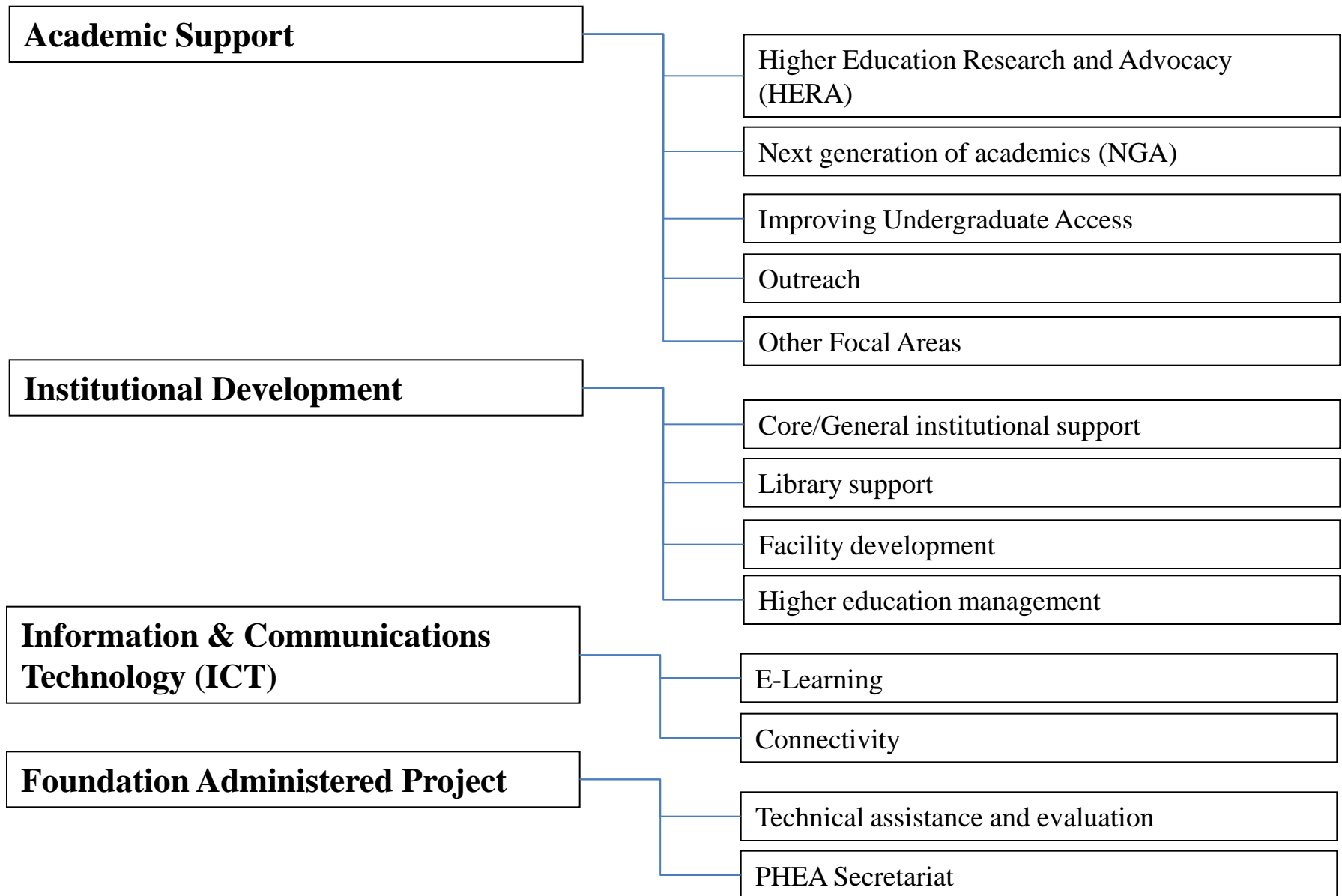
Multi-Country grants: 37%

Investment by Area of Support

through Sept '09

Area of Support	Amount	% of total
Academic Support	\$220,278,148	52.3%
Institutional Development	\$138,061,036	32.8%
Information and Communications Technology	\$35,398,300	8.4%
Higher Education Research and Advocacy	\$15,318,694	3.6%
Foundation Administered Project (not PHEA secretariat)	\$6,257,798	1.5%
PHEA Secretariat (NYU & IIE)	\$6,060,540	1.4%
TOTAL	\$421,374,516	100%

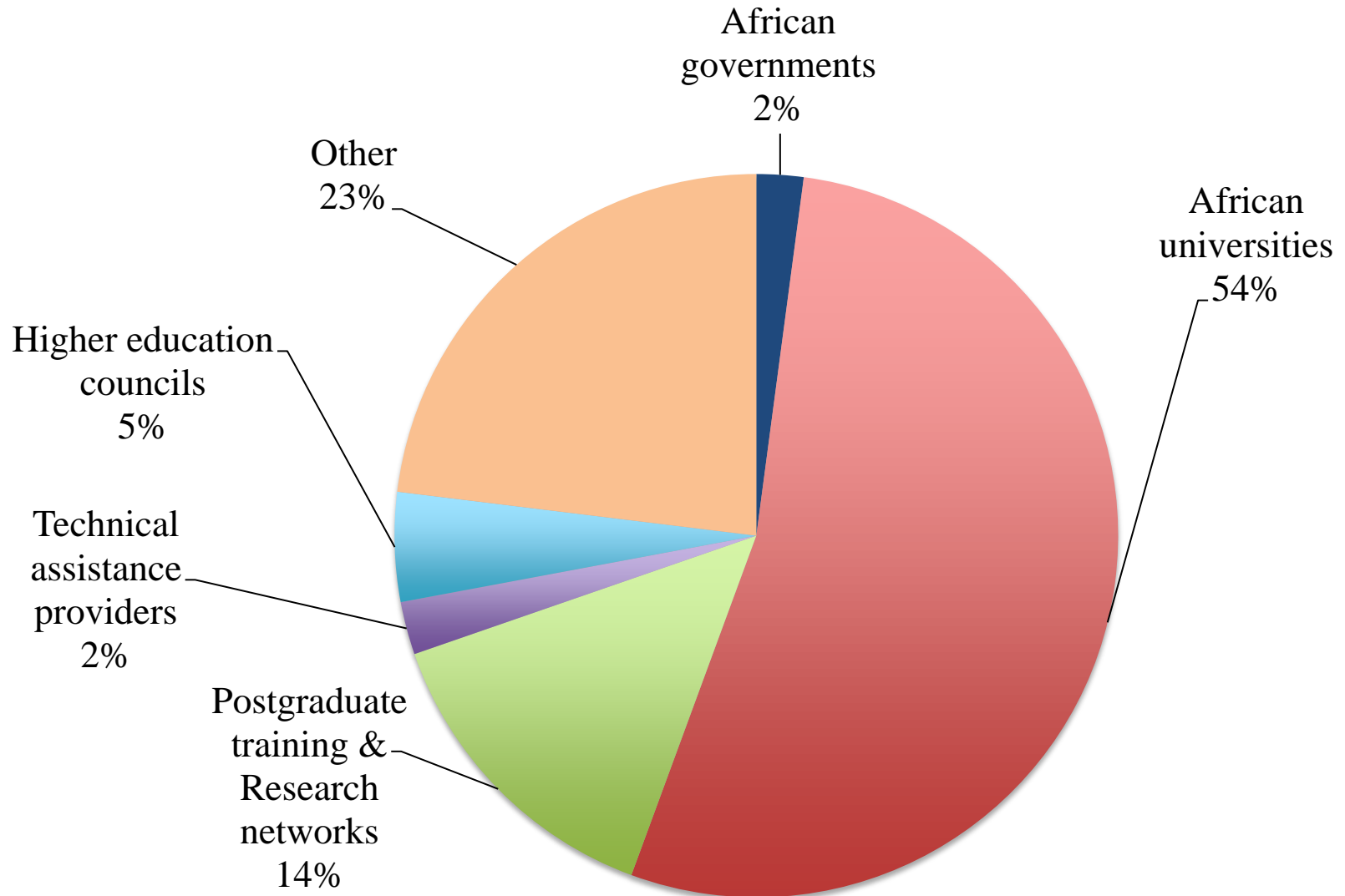
PHEA Areas of Support & Sub-Areas



Investment by Sub-field

Area of Support	Sub-field	Amount
Academic Support	<i>Next Generation of Academics</i>	\$80,588,832
	<i>Outreach</i>	\$56,938,548
Institutional Development	<i>Higher education management</i>	\$66,622,052
	<i>Facility development</i>	\$16,440,703
	<i>Library support</i>	\$13,174,645
Information and Communications Technology	<i>Connectivity</i>	\$16,752,180
	<i>E-learning</i>	\$18,621,120

Investment by type of grantee



Support for Research/PG Training Networks

(grantees receiving over \$1million)

<i>Network</i>	<i>Amount (millions)</i>
African Economic Research Consortium	\$12.6
African Population and Health Research Center	\$9.0
African Centre for Crop Improvement	\$6.6
RISE Networks	\$5.0
INDEPTH Network	\$4.1
RUFORUM	\$3.2
USHEPiA	\$2.8
HERANA	\$2.0
CODESRIA	\$1.9
African Gender Institute (AGI)	\$1.8
South African Structural Biology Initiative	\$1.4
Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria	\$1.2

Geographic Distribution of Top 20 University Grantees



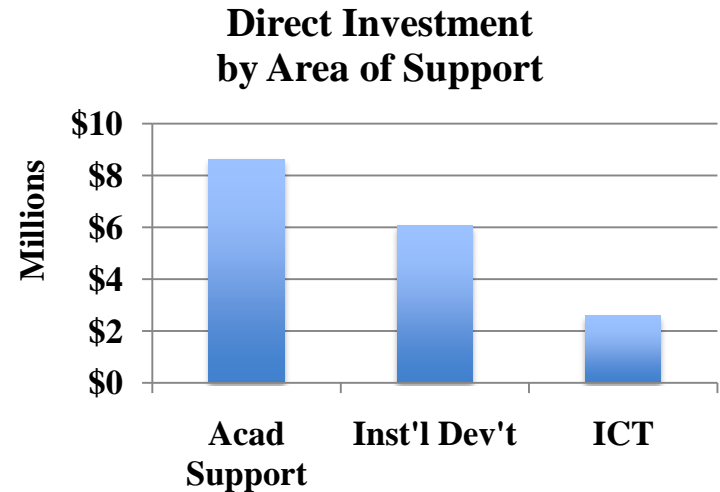
Major Partner Universities

- **Ghana:**
 - University College of Ed, Winneba
 - University of Ghana
- **Madagascar:**
 - University of Antananarivo
- **Nigeria:**
 - Obafemi Awolowo Univ.
 - Bayero University, Kano
 - Ahmadu Bello University
 - University of Ibadan
 - University of Jos
 - University of Port Harcourt
- **South Africa:**
 - Univ. of KwaZulu Natal
 - University of Pretoria
 - Rhodes University
 - Univ. of the Western Cape
 - University of the Witwatersrand
 - University of Cape Town
- **Kenya:**
 - Kenyatta University
- **Tanzania:**
 - University of Dar es Salaam
- **Uganda:**
 - Makerere University

University Profile

Support to the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania:

Foundation	Investment	<i>% of Total Direct Support</i>
Carnegie	\$14,065,655	81.3%
Ford	\$2,775,000	16.0%
Rockefeller	\$469,006	2.7%
Total Direct Support	\$17,309,661	100.0%



UDSM' Vice Chancellor Mukandala on Female Enrollment:

“A changed, almost balanced gender-balanced general landscape at the University (30:70) from a clearly lopsided proportion of 5:95 by the early 1990s, with a steadily satisfying “female presence” particularly in the sciences, engineering and maths-statistics areas.”

“Just as there is a quantitatively encouraging change in the student gender profile and female presence on campus, so is there, too, a qualitatively growing sense of self-confidence and self-assertion on the part of the female population.”

Carnegie Corporation of New York

How much was invested, Jan 2000 – Jan 2010?

Total Investment (millions)		\$124.8m
\$114.1m 91% Individual	\$100.2m 80% Inside Africa	\$57.9m 46% Phase 1
\$10.7m 9% Joint	\$24.6m 20% Outside Africa	\$66.9m 54% Phase 2

Ford's Major University Grantees

Over \$1.69 million investment in each

	University Grantee	Country	Total
1.	University of the Witwatersrand	<i>South Africa</i>	\$7,025,110
2.	University of Cape Town	<i>South Africa</i>	\$5,991,395
3.	University of the Western Cape	<i>South Africa</i>	\$5,220,949
4.	University of KwaZulu-Natal	<i>South Africa</i>	\$2,941,472
5.	Makerere University	<i>Uganda</i>	\$2,926,000
6.	University of Dar es Salaam	<i>Tanzania</i>	\$2,775,000
7.	Cairo University	<i>Egypt</i>	\$2,540,000
8.	University of Pretoria	<i>South Africa</i>	\$2,344,810
9.	American University in Cairo	<i>Egypt</i>	\$2,214,000
10.	Rhodes University	<i>South Africa</i>	\$1,780,073
11.	University of Ghana	<i>Ghana</i>	\$1,713,500
12.	Eduardo Mondlane University	<i>Mozambique</i>	\$1,696,466

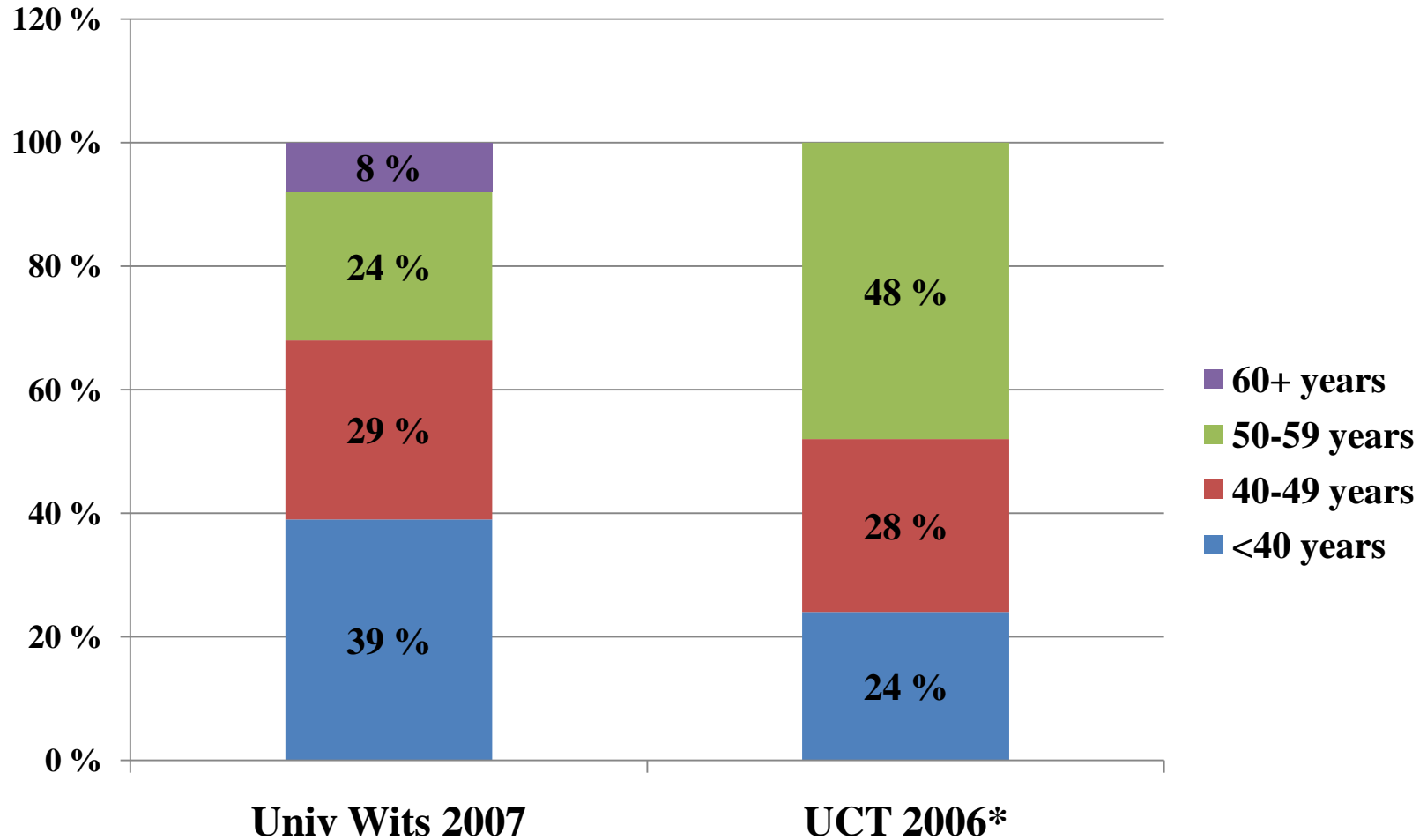
NGA Indicators

- **Academic staff capacity to train & retain**
 - Age profile
 - Academic training
 - Gender and race profiles
- **Enrolment pressures**
 - Enrolment growth
 - Student: Faculty ratios
- **Narrow Postgraduate Pipeline**
 - Size of postgraduate programs
 - Low graduation rates
 - Gender representation

Credit: Wisdom Tettey (forthcoming) and several other sources.

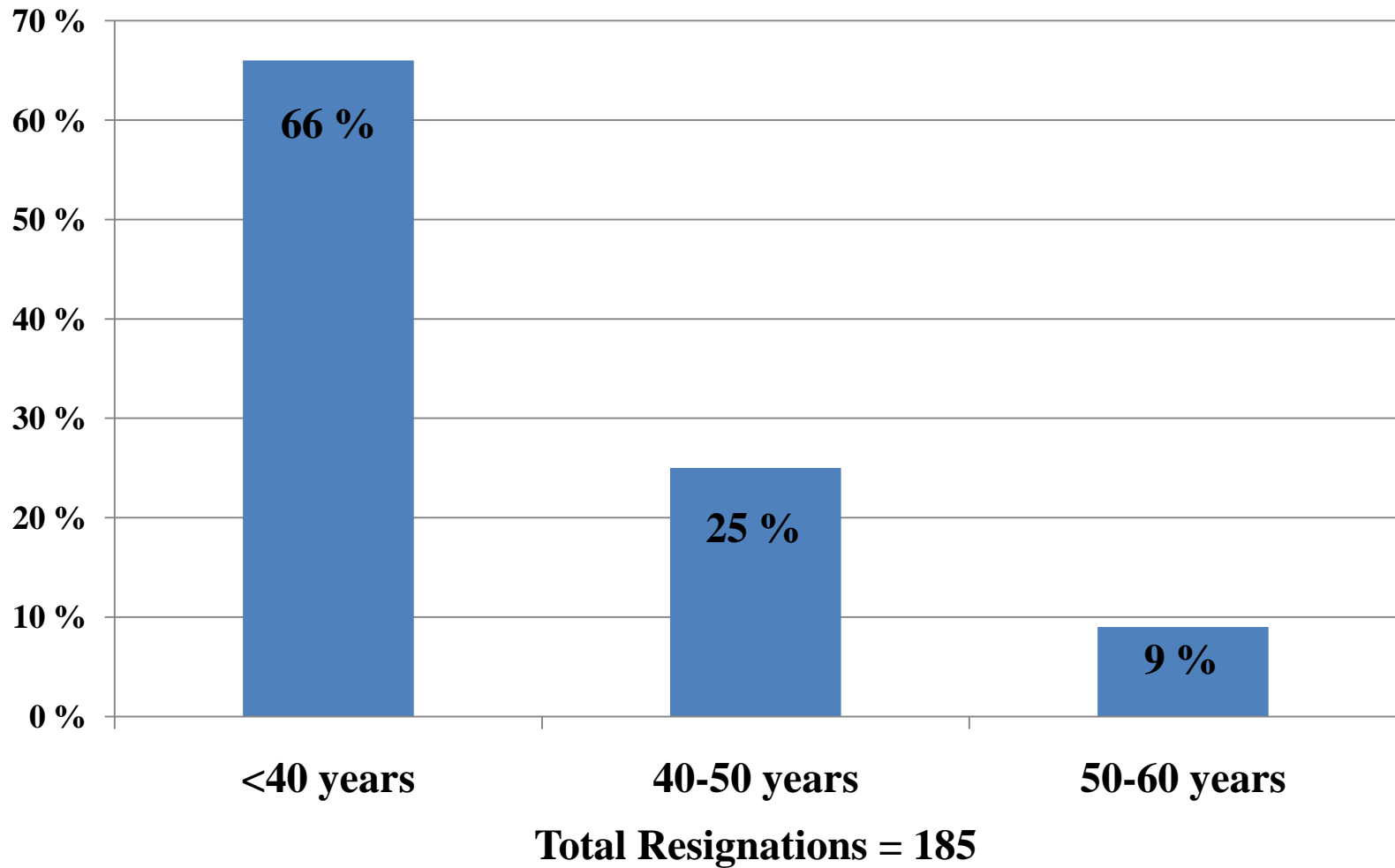
**Aging professoriate and
low retirement age exacerbate
faculty shortage**

Wits and UCT Academic Staff by Age



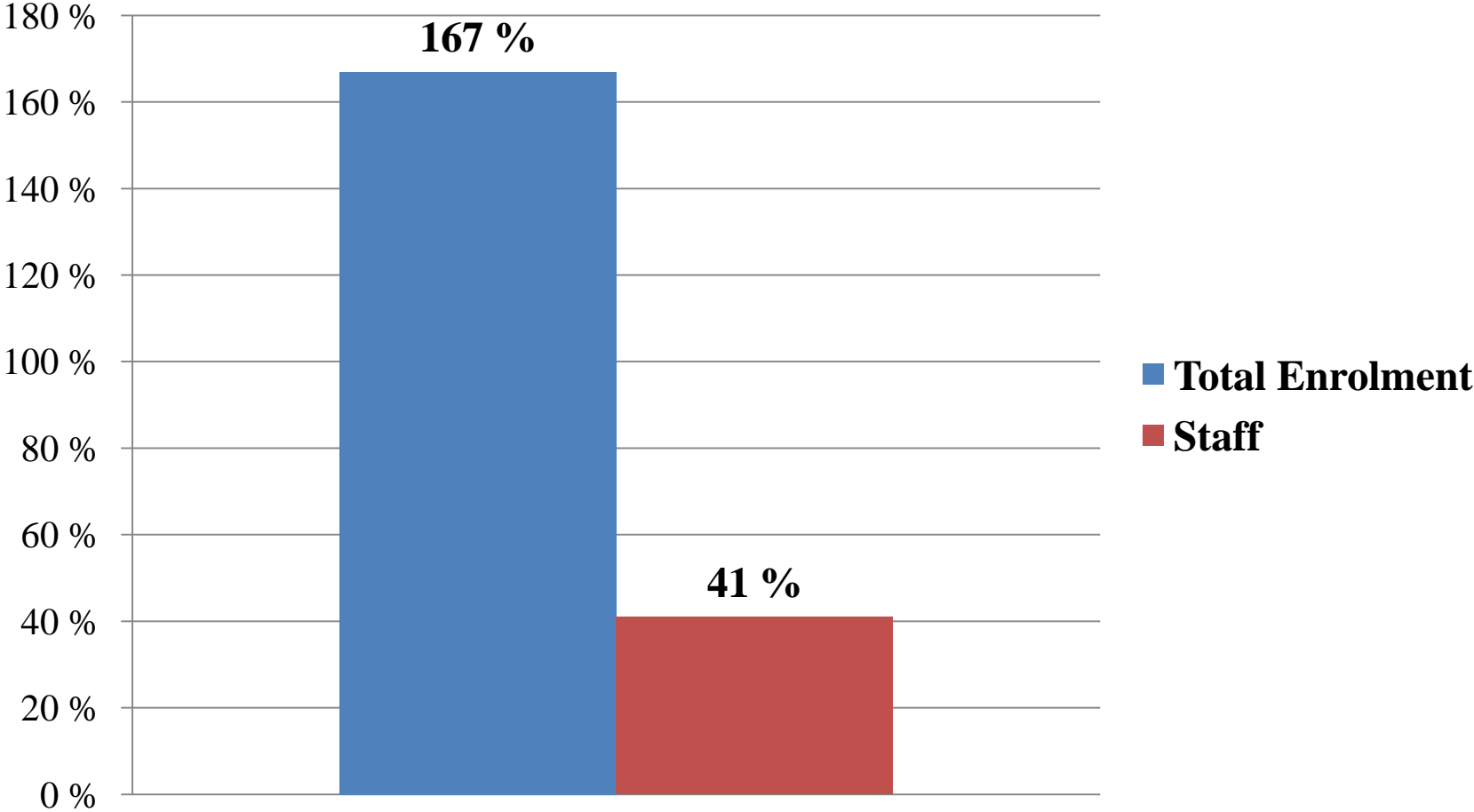
* UCT combined 50-59 and 60+ categories

Wits Academic Staff Resignations Occur Mainly Under Age 40, 2006-2007

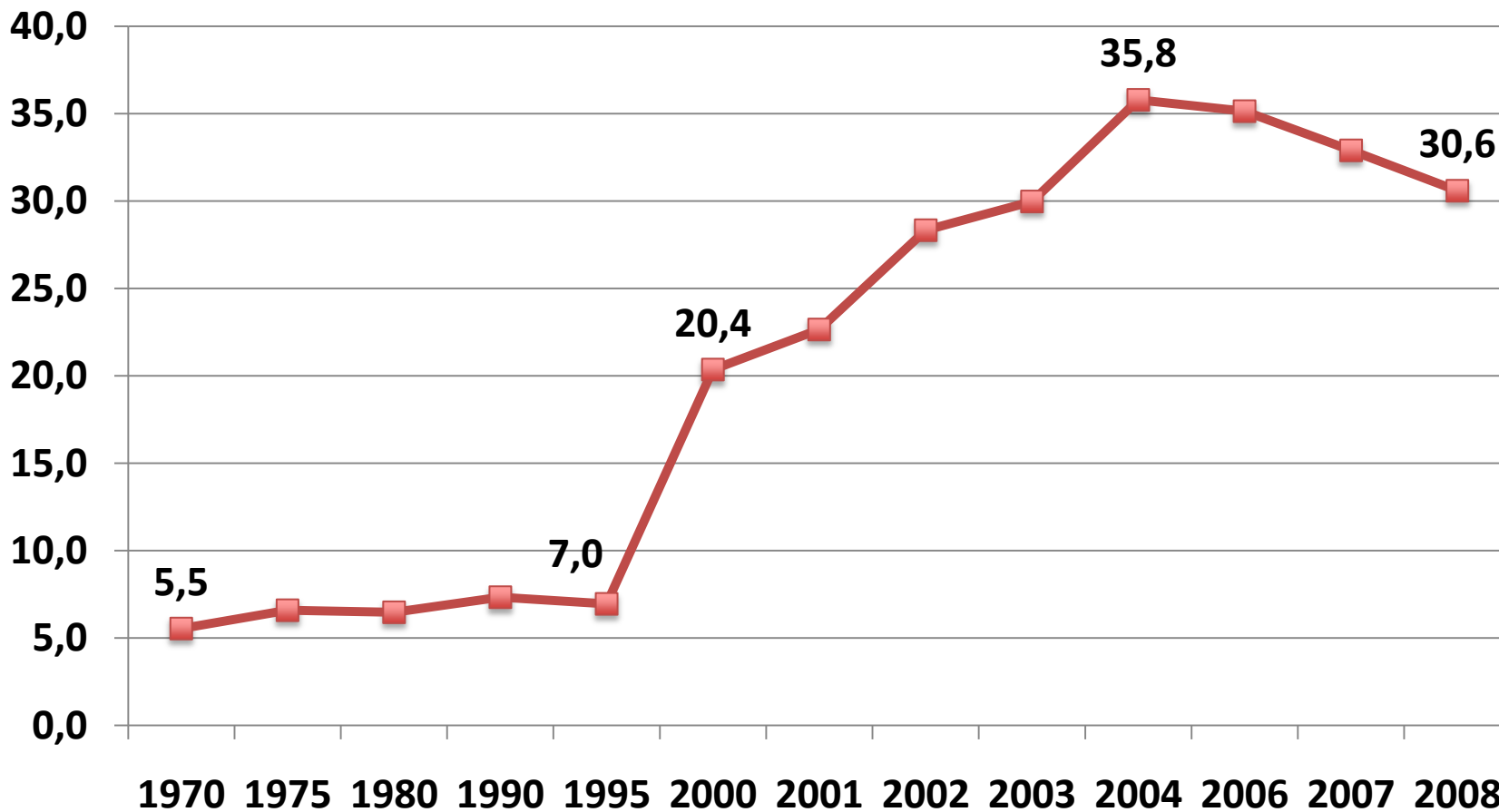


Growth in academic staff has not kept pace with student enrolments

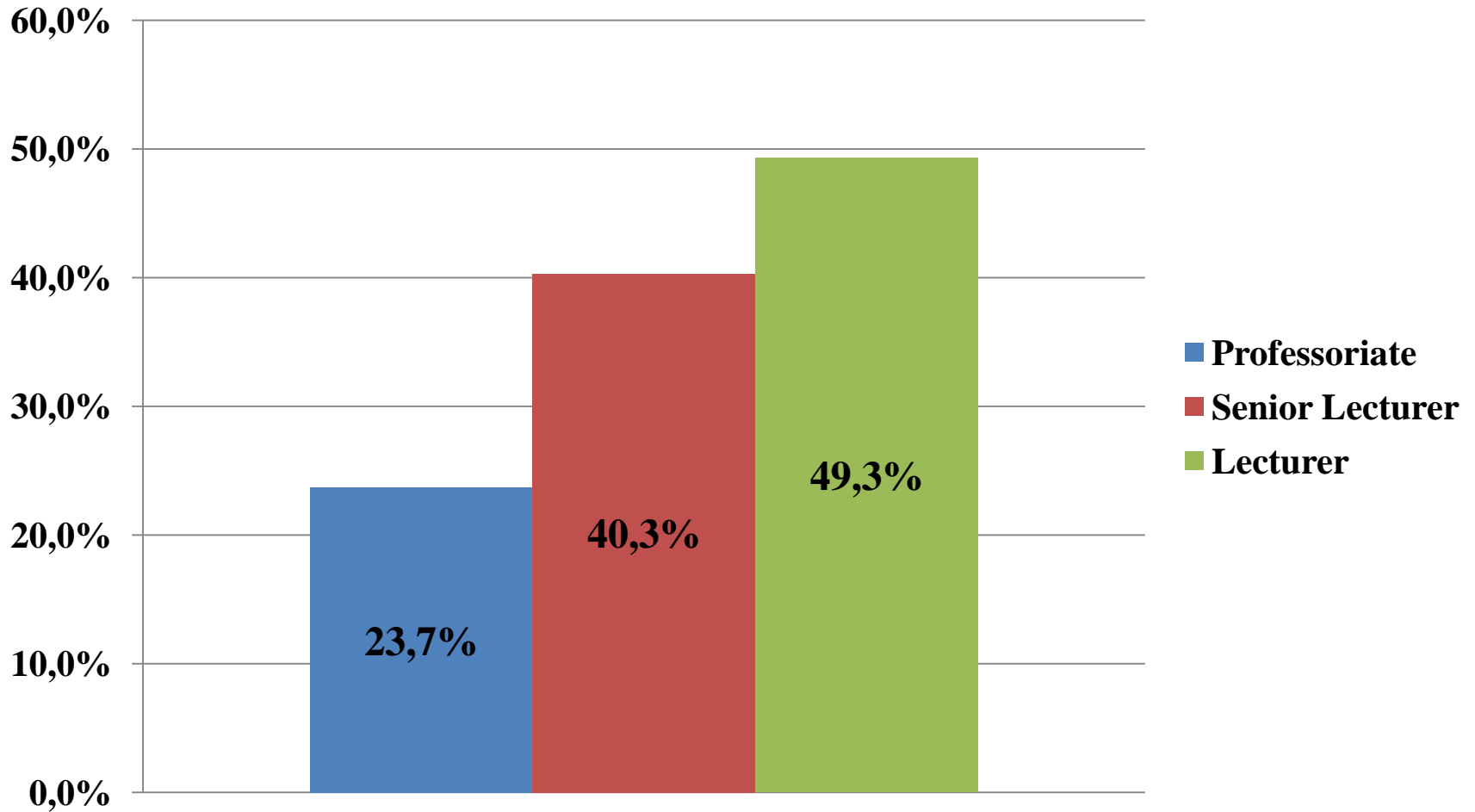
University of Ghana Student and Academic Staff Growth Rates, 2000 -2008



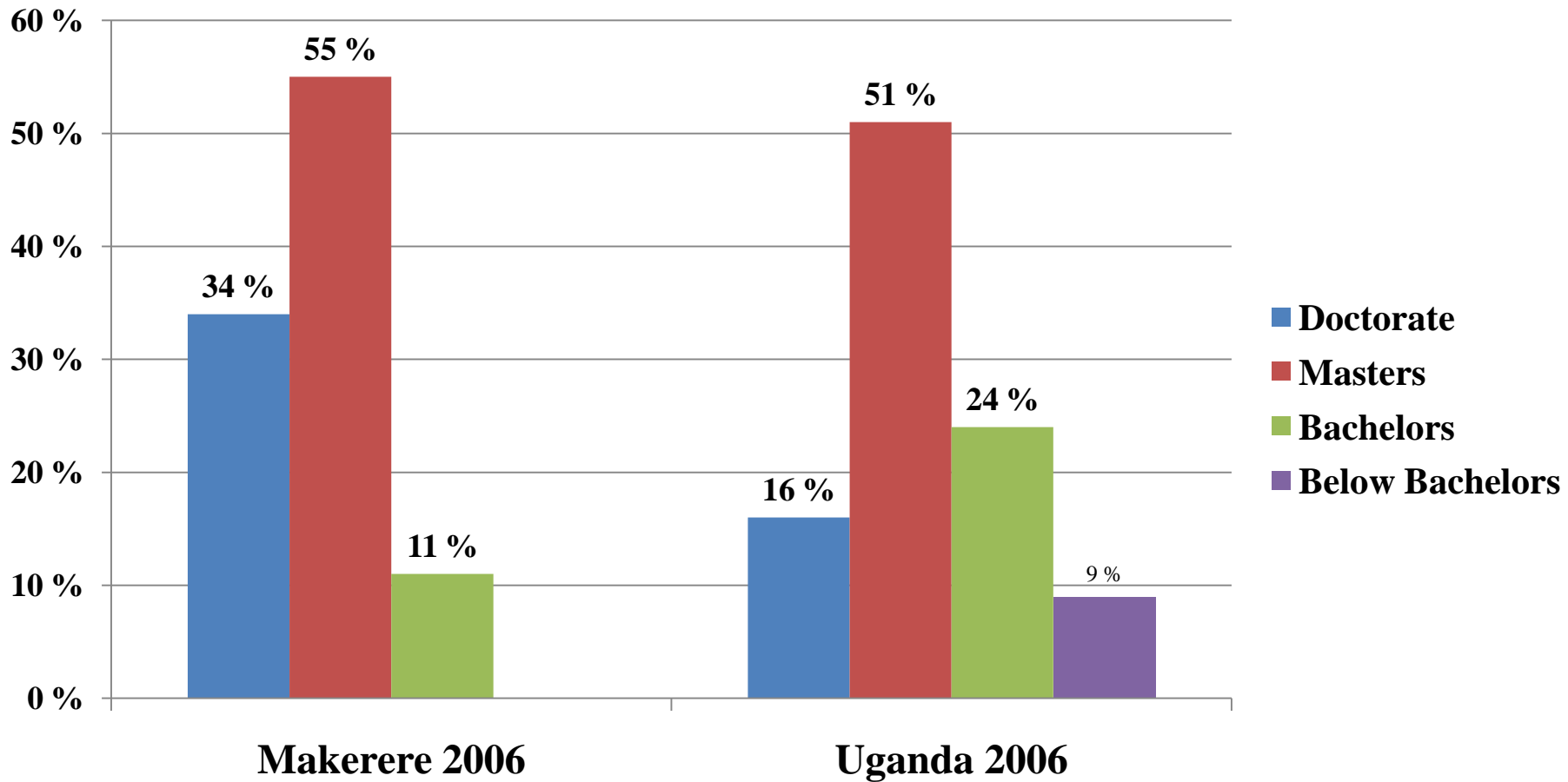
University of Ghana Student:Faculty Ratio, 1970-2008



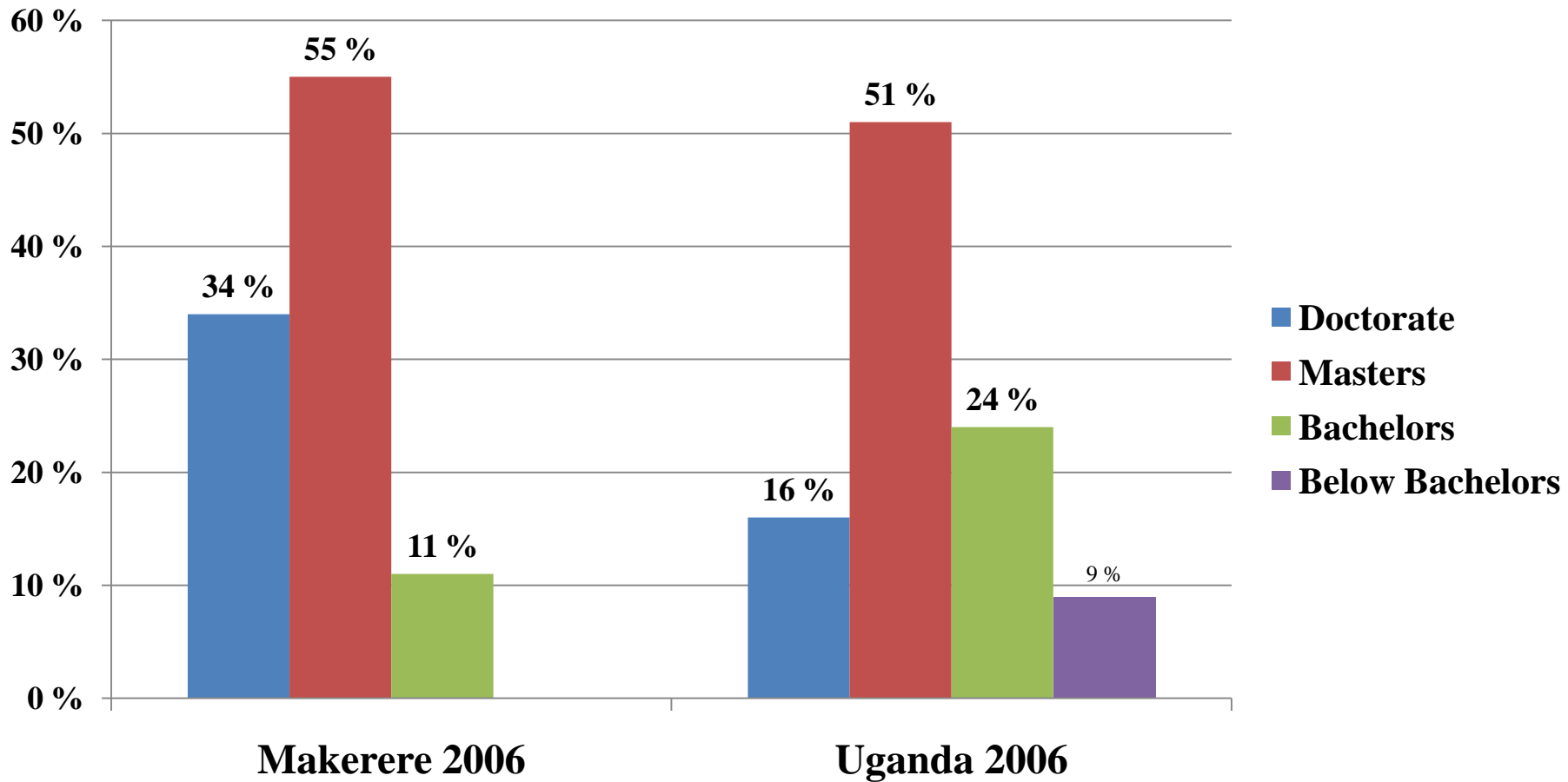
% Female Academic Staff by Rank in South Africa, 2006



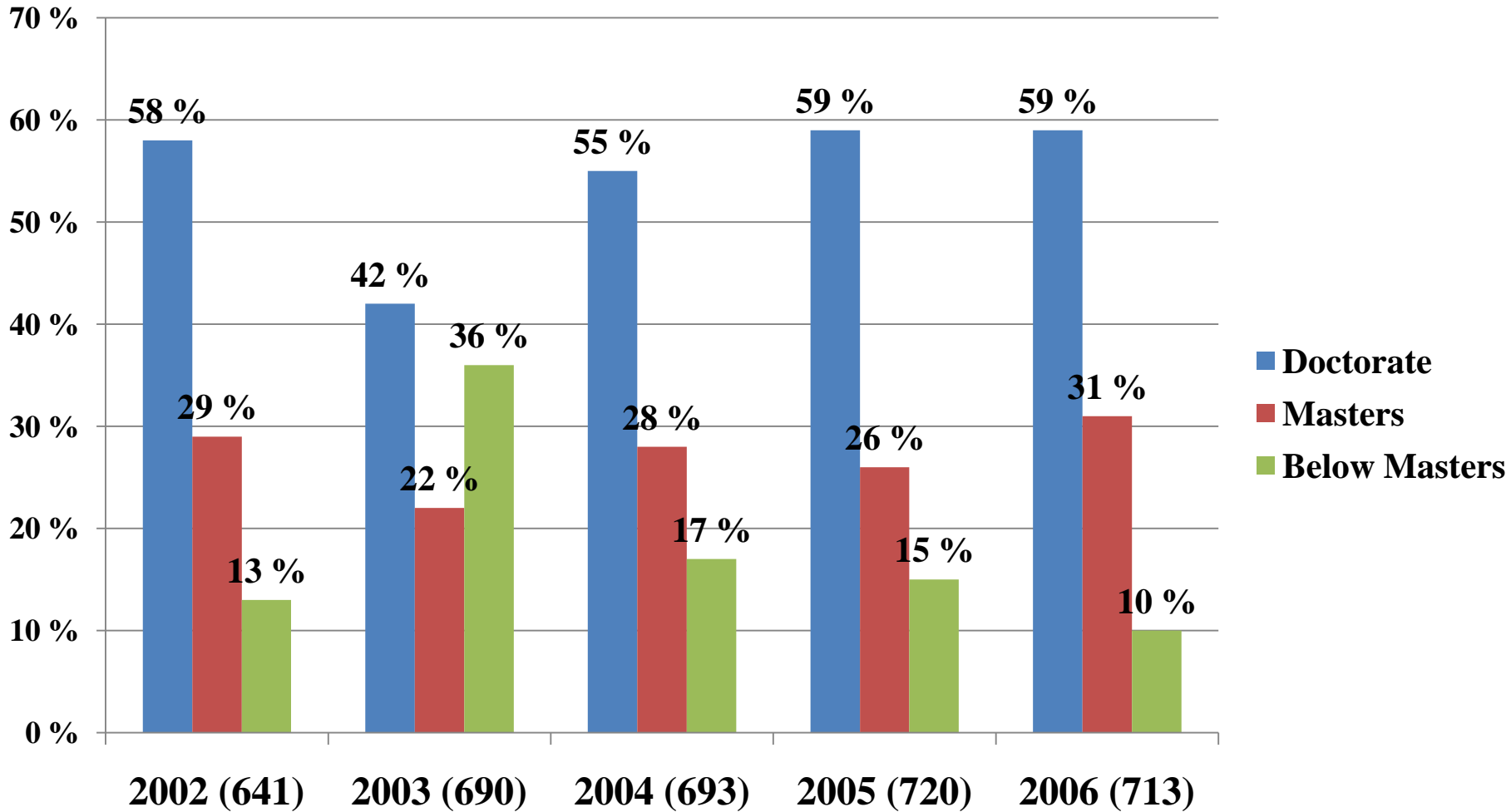
Ugandan Academic Staff by Qualification, 2006



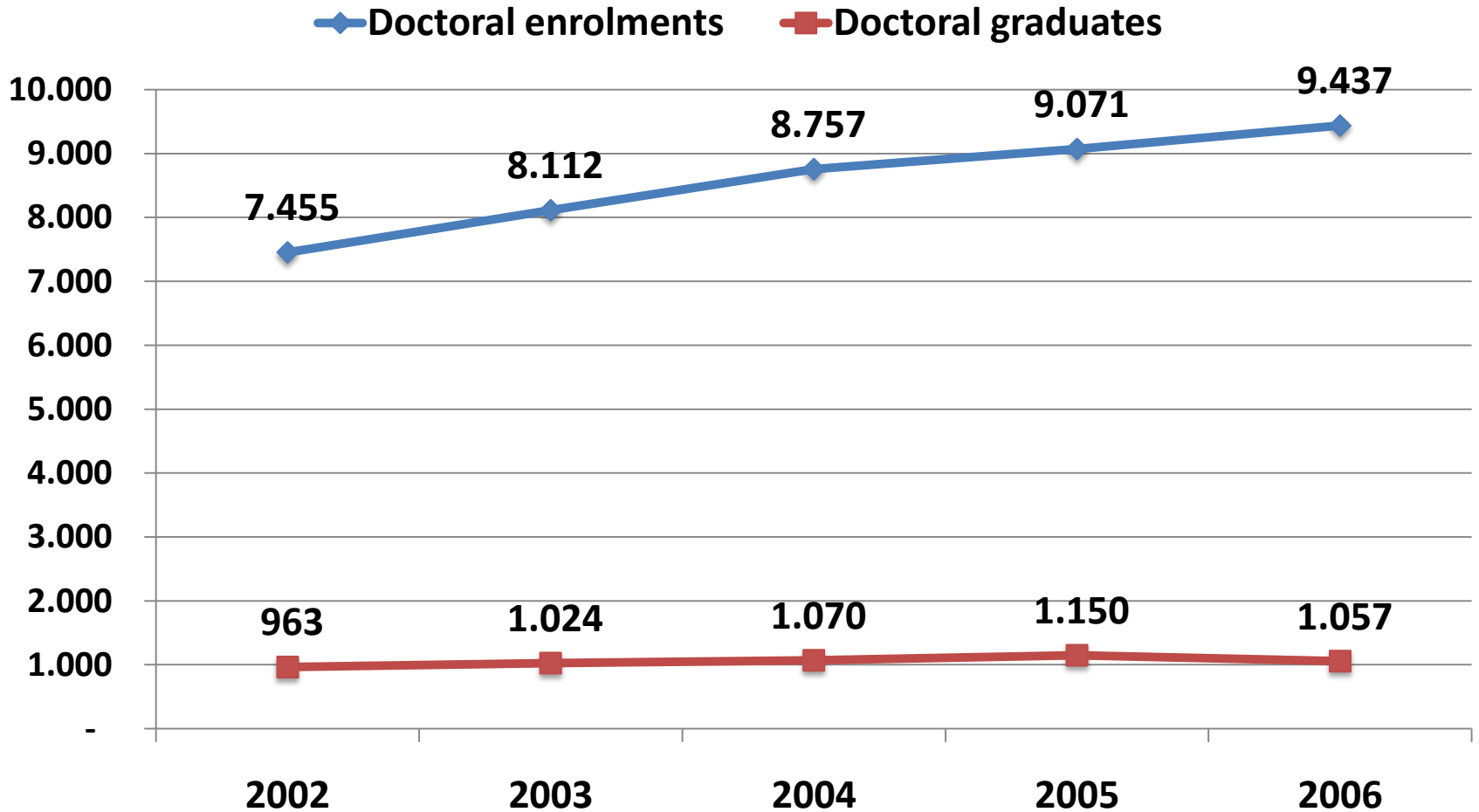
Ugandan Academic Staff by Qualification, 2006



University of Cape Town Academic Staff by Qualification, 2002-2006



South Africa's Doctoral Enrolments and Doctoral Graduates, 2002-2006



Implications

All these factors are intertwined, e.g. increased student: academic staff ratios contribute to NGA crisis:

- Heavier workload for young academics
- Poor research output
- Low PG completion rates
- Reduced quality

PHEA Reflections on NGA

- Individual versus institutional support
- Staff development as part of institutional plans
- International exposure is important but not necessarily in the form of full degrees
- Equity issues – from pipeline through leadership – need further attention
- Reform of policies and practices that inhibit retention
- National policy & regulatory environments cannot be ignored in university institutional strengthening

CCNY investing in the next generation of academics and university leaders

- Postgraduate and research programs in the social sciences, humanities and natural sciences.
- Discipline-based regional research and training networks.
 - [Regional Initiative in Science and Education](#) (RISE),
 - [Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa](#) (CARTA), public health.
- Leadership and management of senior academics and policy initiatives to sustain the gains of higher education reforms
- Create model university libraries to deepen academic research