

PPPs in Higher Education

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- Rationale: Why PPPs in Higher Education?
- PPPs as a Mechanism for Pulling Hi. Ed. upwards
- Key Figures
- Legal Framework in Morocco
- Collaboration Models in Morocco
- Challenges in Morocco
 - Quality assurance
 - Credit transfer
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 - Ranking
- Assessment and Way Forward
- Conclusions

Outline

• **Why PPPs in Higher education**

◦ Demographics

- 158.000 earned Baccalaureate in June 2011 session alone (47.4%)

◦ Public expenditures in Higher Education are unable to cope with growing market demand

- >25% of Public budget go to Education
- 5.7 % of GDP in 2008

◦ Need to accompany niche programs and National Development Initiatives

- Sectorial “Contrats programmes”
- Emergence, Energy (25000 annouced), Maroc vert, Halieutis Maroc, Maroc Numeric 2013.

Rationale

- Increased choice and offer increase competition in the Hi. Ed. system, thus leading to efficiency gains and improved quality
 - (AUI pursuing US accreditation)
- Better employment rate performance is achieved by Hi. Ed. private sector in Morocco
 - Employment rate at AUI is 86%
 - 12% continue Hi. Ed.
 - Public sector announces an employment rate of 40%

**PPPs as a mechanism for pulling
Hi. Ed. upwards**

- Morocco aims at 20% of Hi. Ed. to be taken care of by private sector by 2015
 - currently 10%
- Hi. ed. institutions projects are multiplying
 - 170 in existence
 - 30 new openings in 2010-2011
 - 20 closed

○ Benchmark		Morocco	Tunisia	Egypt	S. Africa
	2001-2009 Public Expenditure on Education (% budget)	25-27%	18-20%	12-16%	17-23%

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		Morocco	Tunisia	Algeria	Egypt	Africa	France	US
2008 Public Expenditure on Education (% GDP)		5.70%	7.20%	4.30%	3.80%	5.10%	5.60%	5.50%

source: undp

Key Figures

- Legal Framework has been undergoing continuous development since 1994
 - Royal decree (AUI)
 - Government decrees for private University establishment (2011)
 - Private Hi. Ed Institutions recognized as research and service providers

Legal Framework

- Service provisioning
 - 10,000 engineers program: fraction is taken care of by Private sector
 - Vocational training by OFPTT is sourced to accredited service providers
- Financing
 - Infrastructure development and growth
 - Housing program at AUI by Min of Awkaf
 - Hi. Ed. projects to benefit from Public Investment Funds
 - Fopep fund in 2007
 - Private Institutions can access State Research funds
 - Tax incentives
 - Land Grant (eg. AUI, UIR etc.)
- Support
 - Faculty of the public sector operate in the private sector and vice-versa
- Quality Assurance
 - License to operate
 - Inspection by public University to maintain quality
 - Public sector sits on Institution board of trustees: case of AUI
- Possible extension to Science and R&D parks

PPP Collaboration Models in Morocco

- Quality assurance
 - Need for an independent body for accreditation
- Transferability of credits bw. Private and public institutions
 - Works one way, but not the other
- Degree equivalency
 - AUI degrees are given administrative equivalency with public degrees in public employment
 - Academic equivalency is operated on a case by case
- Ranking
 - AUI ranked nationally first (19th in Africa) by Webometrics

Challenges in Morocco

- Very positive
 - Employment rates
 - Speed of responsiveness to socio-economic development needs
 - Growing numbers of Hi. Ed entrants come from private sector (60% at AUI this fall 2011)
 - Pulling upward
- Way forward : Make it a Win-Win game
 - More state support
 - More quality assurance thru. an independent accreditation body
 - Review of legal framework
 - currently 90% of faculty in private sector are affiliated with Public institutions
 - Extend PPPs to Research and R&D only institutions
 - Incentives for quality achievement
 - Extend scholarships and student grants to Private institutions

Assessment and Way Forward

- **Connectivity and Collaboration**
 - Flexibility
 - Internationalization
 - Joint/double degrees e.g., TUM, SUPELEC, CALPOLY
 - Standards
 - National Impact

Conclusions