

Partnerships in ICT for Education Activities in Africa

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Imfunido: Partnership for IT in Education



Outline



- ◆ Meanings of partnership
- ◆ Issues in implementing ICT for education activities in developing countries
- ◆ Requirements for good partnership practice
- ◆ Examples from Imfunido's work
- ◆ Conclusions

Meanings of partnership

- ◆ Everyone ‘talks’ partnership, but few really practise it
- ◆ Often seen merely as ‘public-private partnerships’
 - governments getting something more cheaply and with less risk
- ◆ Donors often define ‘partnerships’ as being agreements with recipient (i.e. partner) governments
- ◆ Need for everyone involved to understand the kind of partnerships being advocated





Development education partnerships

- ◆ 2003 major study funded by 13 donors and four partner countries on partnerships in basic education
 - “truly effective partnerships for basic education have not been achieved in many countries”
 - Continuity, capacity, participation and relevance are key factors in contributing to more developed partnerships in basic education
 - context of budgetary support mechanisms
 - But focus is exclusively on “partner countries” and concentrates on shift from projects to programmes
 - Almost completely ignores private sector, civil society and academic institutions

Education-ICT partnerships in developing countries

- ◆ Fundamental poor country E-ICT needs
 - Resources
 - Human capacity
 - Knowledge and experience
- ◆ Misunderstandings of educational-ICT
 - To date, mostly education for ICT
 - Need for real understanding of ICT *for* education
 - The enormous potential of multimedia and virtual learning environments
 - Importance of being demand driven not supply led
- ◆ Comprehensive partnerships essential for success



Requirements of good practice

- ◆ Partnerships should be
 - Mutually beneficial
 - Mutually responsive
 - Based on shared understanding
 - Based on clear guidelines
 - Task focused
 - Time bound
 - Flexible



The essence of partnership

- ◆ Achieving what individuals cannot do alone
- ◆ Maximising potential of each party
- ◆ Creating mutually reinforcing benefits for all those involved
- ◆ Time must be invested in managing the partnership
- ◆ A partnership is a relationship
- ◆ Need to understand the interests of different kinds of partner
 - Focusing on ICT *for* education in Africa





Private sector interests

- ◆ In receiving
 - Visible support for development
 - Delivery on CSR objectives
 - Increased market understanding
 - Access to government officials
 - Potential future market share
 - Networking
 - Increased political stability
- ◆ In offering
 - Ability to deliver on the ground
 - Technical knowledge and expertise
 - Seconded staff
 - Hardware, software and infrastructure
 - Understanding of sustainability imperatives
 - Research and development



Civil society interests

- ◆ In receiving
 - Delivery on strategic objectives
 - Enhanced identity
 - Access to Governments
 - Enhanced knowledge through access to research
 - Staff development opportunities
 - Networking benefits
- ◆ In offering
 - Expertise in delivery of ICT for education activities
 - Involvement with local communities
 - Project management skills
 - Shared project delivery
 - Practical experience on the ground in developing countries

Donor government interests

- ◆ In receiving
 - Practical delivery of activities
 - Achievement of strategic objectives
 - Approval rating from electorates
 - Enhanced programme delivery
 - Sustainability of activities after departure
- ◆ In offering
 - Financial support
 - Although increasingly through budgetary support
 - Relationships with recipient governments
 - Knowledge of global development agendas
 - Networking potential





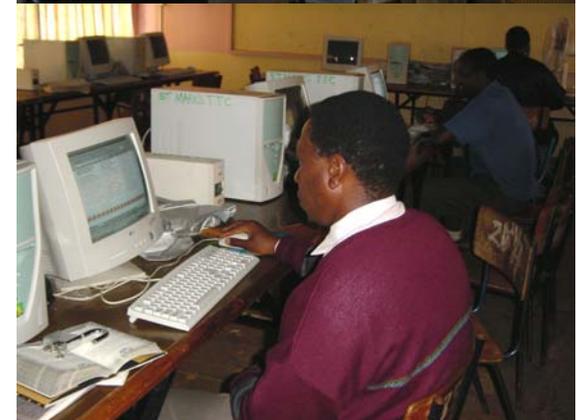
Recipient interests

- ◆ In receiving
 - Enhanced educational experiences
 - Efficient delivery of educational activities
 - Enhanced human capacity
 - Training in ICT for education
- ◆ In offering
 - Commitment to sustainability
 - Practical delivery of activities
 - Local language capacity
 - Understanding of local circumstances



The example of Imfundo

- ◆ Prime Ministerial initiative within DFID specifically to create partnerships to deliver ICT for education activities
- ◆ Five year programme 2001-2006
- ◆ 40 partners now supporting activities in eight African countries
- ◆ Immense challenges, but also real achievements

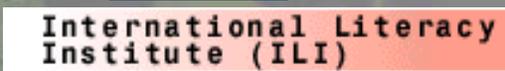




Imfundo's partners



Distance Education International



Foreign & Commonwealth Office



NetDay Association



Computer Aid International

IICD



department for education and skills



With thanks

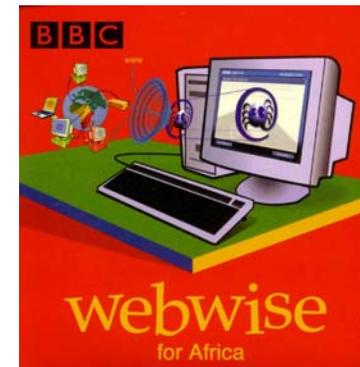
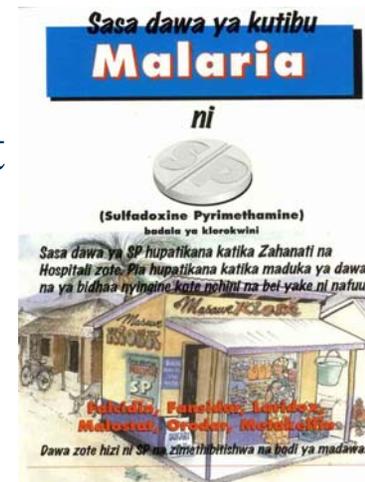
africanlakes



LearnTec, Baden-Baden

Examples of partnership in practice

- ◆ Content
 - CD ROM on malaria prevention and treatment
 - Government of Tanzania; Atticmedia; Teacher Training Agency; Mediae; Automatic TV
 - Webwise for Africa
 - BBC and local partners in Ghana, Kenya and Ethiopia
- ◆ Research publications
 - Satellite primer (with ATiT)
- ◆ Workshops
 - Special Educational Needs
 - Supported by VSO, Government of Ghana



Examples of partnership in practice

- ◆ Ghana
 - Support for Ghana Education Service
 - ICT strategy for teacher training, focusing on untrained teachers
 - Special Educational Needs strategy and implementation
- ◆ South Africa
 - Involving partners in Khanyisa ESP
 - Delivering EMIS outputs
 - Supporting Open Source software development
- ◆ Ethiopia
 - Working with FSCE in support of street children



Lesson learning: partnerships

- ◆ Immense potential
 - Expertise, experience, resources...
- ◆ Must reflect shared interests
 - Clear benefits framework
- ◆ Combining the international with the local
 - To help build capacity and sustainability
- ◆ People and corporations
 - Importance of trust
 - Ensuring partnerships last beyond the involvement of individuals
- ◆ Very time consuming
 - Easier simply to pay!
 - But this is less rewarding and less sustainable



Imfundo: partnerships that are helping to change African education



www.imfundo.org