

SCIENCE WITHOUT
BORDERS: LESSONS
LEARNED FROM BRAZIL-
EUROPE LARGE-SCALE
MOBILITY EXPERIENCES

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Alisios project coordinator

- The role of mobility in the development of internationalization strategies of HEIs
- The Erasmus Mundus Action 3 project ALISIOS: Academic Links and Strategies for the Internationalization of the HE Sector
- Brazil's Science without Borders programme (SwB): an overview
- Results of an European survey on the impact of SwB in EU HEIs
- Conclusions: HEI governance and strategic development in a globalized context

THE ROLE OF MOBILITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONALIZATION STRATEGIES OF HEIS

- Internationalization > mobility
- Internationalization > cooperation
- *Comprehensive internationalization*
- Mobility and associated inter-institutional cooperation is a trigger and driver for “comprehensive” internationalization strategies and governance

ALISIOS: ACADEMIC LINKS AND STRATEGIES FOR THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE HE SECTOR

- Creating better synergies between the EU Policy Dialogue with Partner Countries by exploring strategies for better cooperation between European countries and their international partners, in particular, with Brazil;
- Comparing and sharing experiences in managing different higher education and research cooperation programmes (including large-scale grant programmes, such as the Science without Borders Programme);
- ...

EUROPE

- University of Coimbra, Portugal (Coordinator)
- Campus France, France
- European University Association (EUA), Belgium
- Foundation of Portuguese Universities (FUP), Portugal
- University of Bologna, Italy

BRAZIL

- Association of Brazilian Higher Education Offices for International Relations (**FAUBAI**), Brazil
- Coimbra Group of Brazilian Universities (**GCUB**), Brazil
- Institute Brazil-Europe of the University of Sao Paulo (**IBE-USP**), Brazil

Products

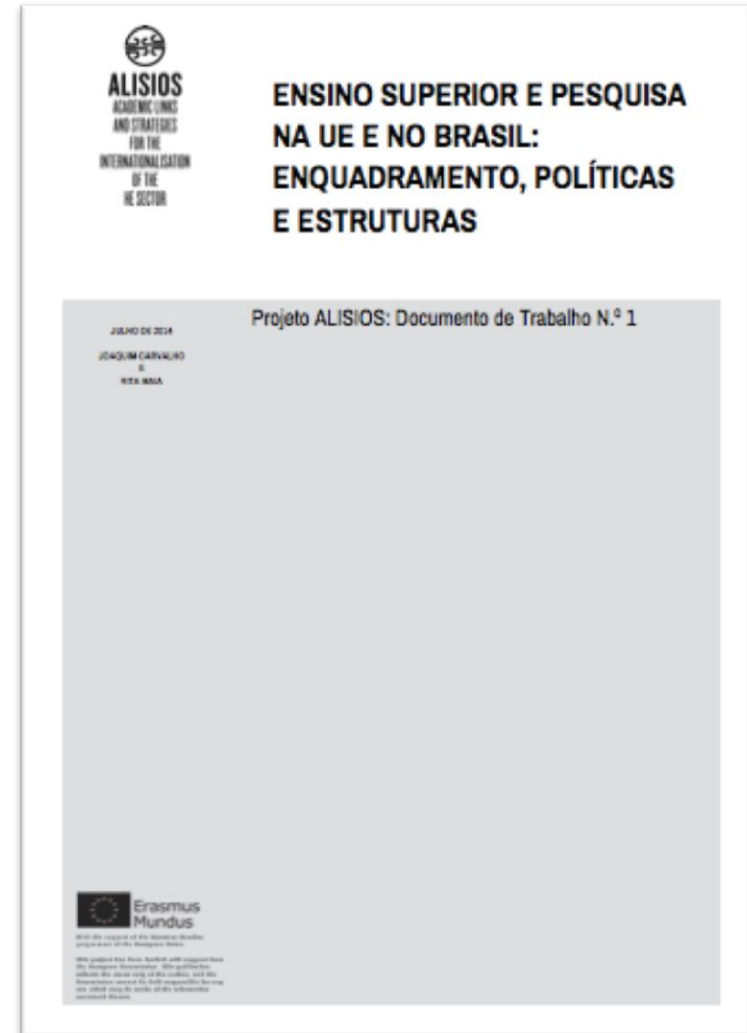
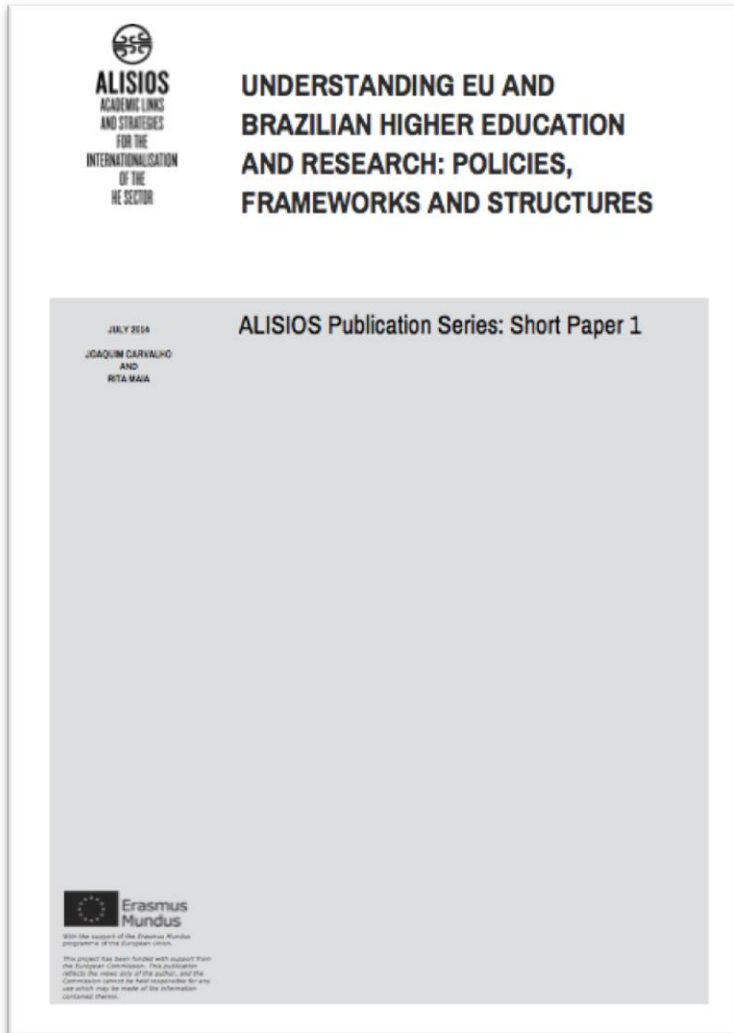
- Workshops, online forum, short papers, website.

Methods and experiences

- Sharing international cooperation processes and methodologies;
- Sharing managerial lessons learned and know-how;
- Exchange of experience, ideas and best practice through the establishment of communities of practice.

Policy

- Draw on the overall experience of projects (Erasmus Mundus, Marie Curie, FP7, SwB, new Erasmus+, Brazilian strategy on S&T 2012-2015 and the EU Horizon 2020)
- Feedback to inform policy making within the Brazilian Government, the EU Commission and within the Member States.



- Internationalisation strategies in Europe and Brazil and the impact of Science without Borders
- Authored by EUA and GCUB
- To be presented at the FAUBAI conference in Brazil 25 April
- Focus on how large scale mobility relate to strategic development of HEIs and EU-BR relations
- Presents results of survey on SwB impact in EU HEIs

Basis for most of this presentation

BRAZIL'S SCIENCE WITHOUT BORDERS **PROGRAMME (SWB): AN OVERVIEW**

- SwB is a joint effort of the Brazilian Ministry of Education (MEC) and the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), implemented by CAPES and CNPq.
- SwB aims at promoting the consolidation, expansion and internationalisation of Science, Technology and Innovation in Brazil, as well as Brazilian competitiveness via international exchange and mobility
- The programme envisages **101,000 scholarships**. A continuum of near **25,000** annual students in the programme until **2016**.
- The purpose is
 - to maintain communication with educational systems competitive in technology and innovation;
 - to attract foreign students interested in partnerships with Brazilian researchers;
 - the opportunity for company researchers to receive skilled training abroad.

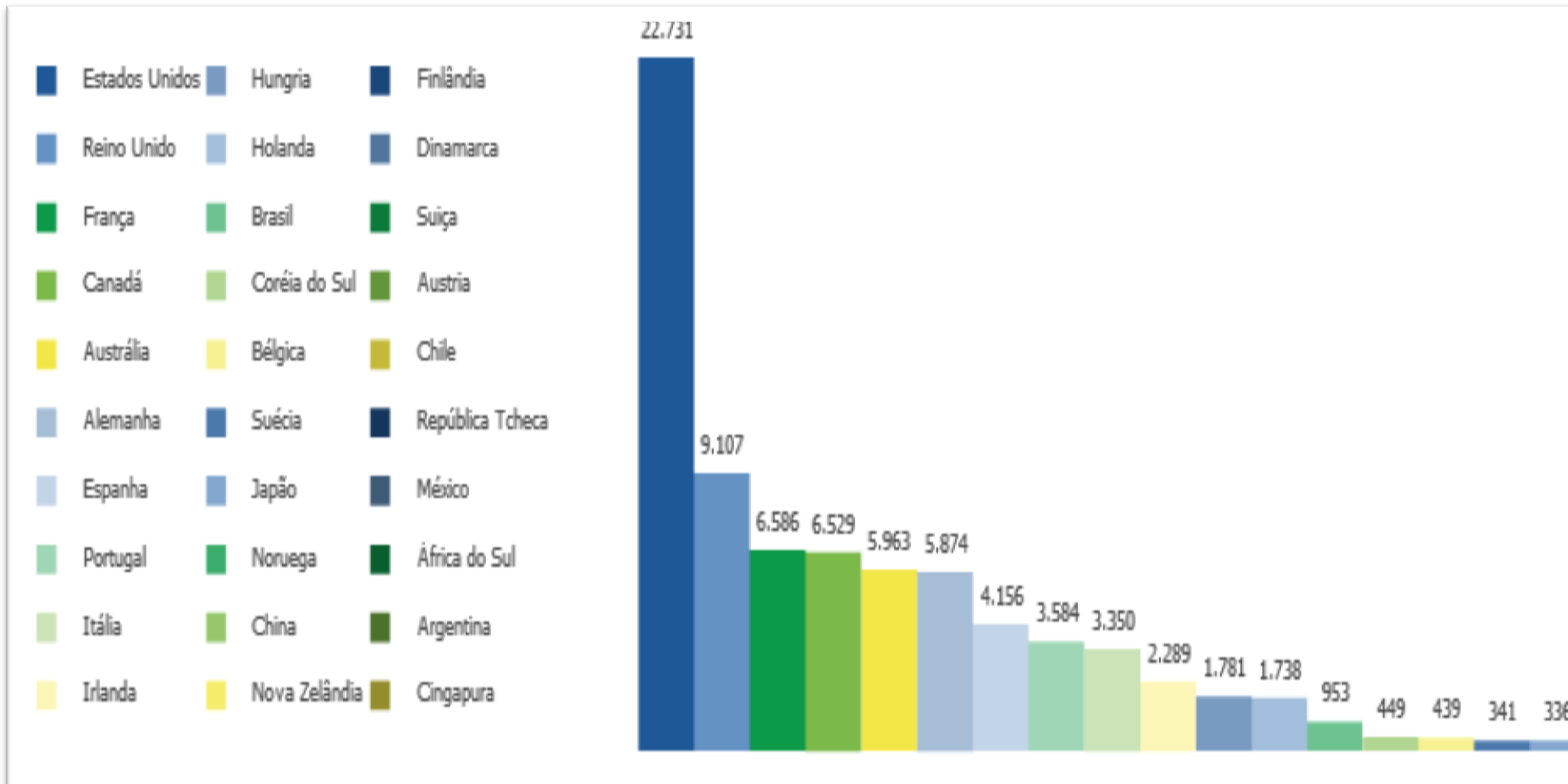
BRAZIL'S SCIENCE WITHOUT BORDERS PROGRAMME (SWB): AN OVERVIEW

Field	# of scholarships	%
Sandwich undergraduate	61,534	79,08%
Sandwich Doctorate	7,792	10,01%
Post-doctorate	4,291	5,51%
Full Doctorate	2,68	3,44%
Gifted Young Scientist (in Brazil)	341	0,43%
Masters study abroad	556	0,71%
Special visiting researcher (in Brazil)	612	0,78%
Total	77,806	100%

SWB INDUCED COOPERATION

- Agreements have been established between Brazil government and countries from the five continents.
- The destination university selection considers the main international ranking systems
- 566 Brazilian institutions were accredited, e.g. deemed eligible to send students abroad under the programme
- 133 are public (23%), and 433 (77%) are private.
- Amongst the public higher education institution, there are 67% federal, 28% state, and just 5% municipal.

DESTINATIONS



EU AS A DESTINATION

- **19** EU countries involved:
 - Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary Netherlands, Norway, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- **Over 50%** of SwB grants for EU
 - As of the 3rd trimester of 2015, from 77,806 scholarship granted, 40,187 are for EU placements

- Programme impacts more in developed regions and already internationalized HEIs
 - Universidade de São Paulo (4,976)
 - Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (3,693)
 - Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (2,729)
 - Universidade de Brasília (2,509 scholarships)
 - Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (2,366).
- Problems with language proficiency generated Language without Borders associated programme
- The programme triggered a national debate on Brazilian higher education internationalisation
 - in particular the preparedness of Brazilians higher education institutions to promote and manage student mobility.

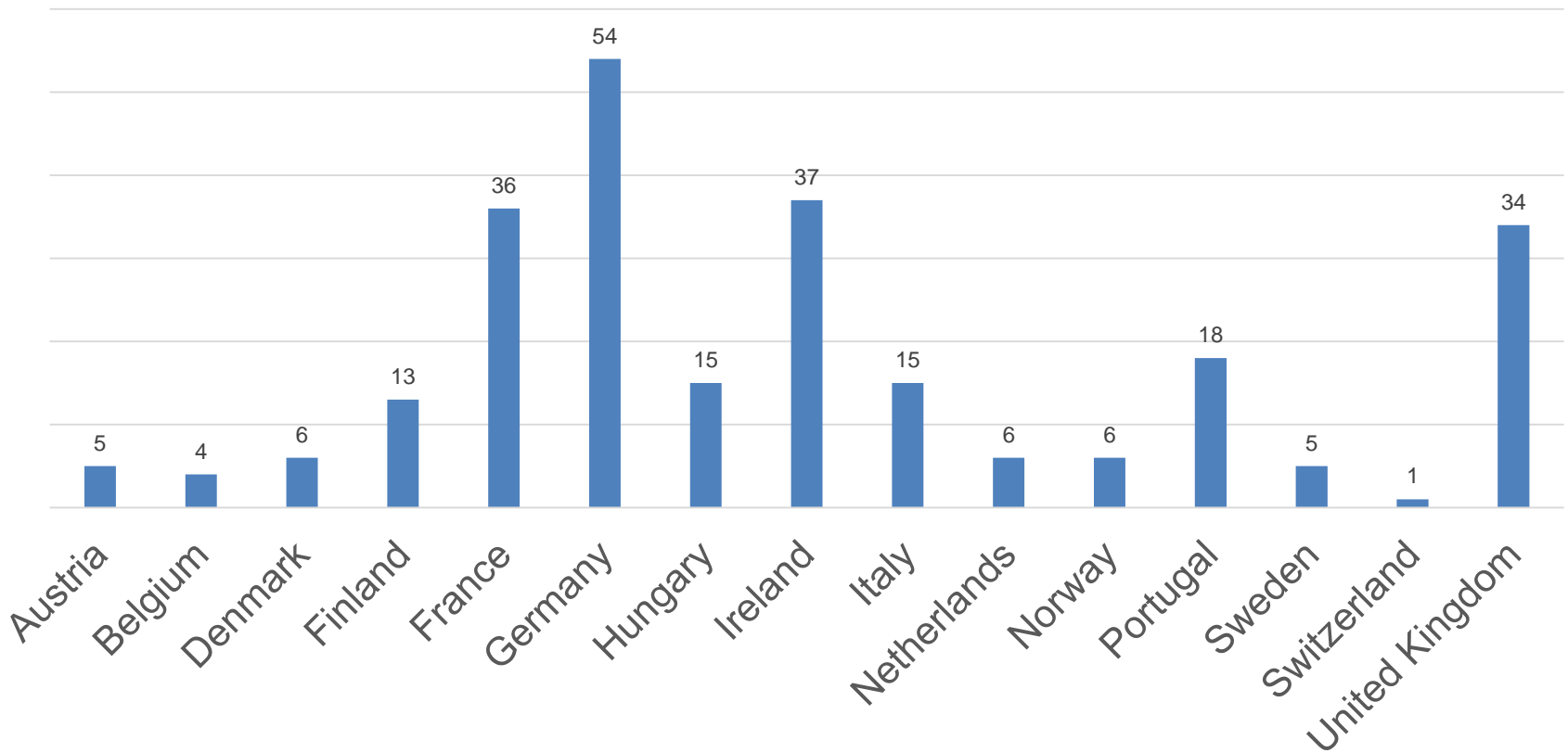
(Alisios paper 2, forthcoming)

ALISIOS SURVEY

- Targeted at **EU institutions** receiving SwB students.
- The objective was to receive **comparable data across countries** that would help to yield a **better understanding of how SwB is affecting HEIs in Europe**
- The survey was jointly developed by the University of Coimbra (ALISIOS project lead) and the Irish national agency for Erasmus+, and supported by EUA.
- It was an agreed initiative by the '**SwB Forum**', a group of national agencies coordinating SwB for their respective countries in Europe.
- The survey was open between December 2014 and February 2015 and received 255 institutional responses from 15 countries.

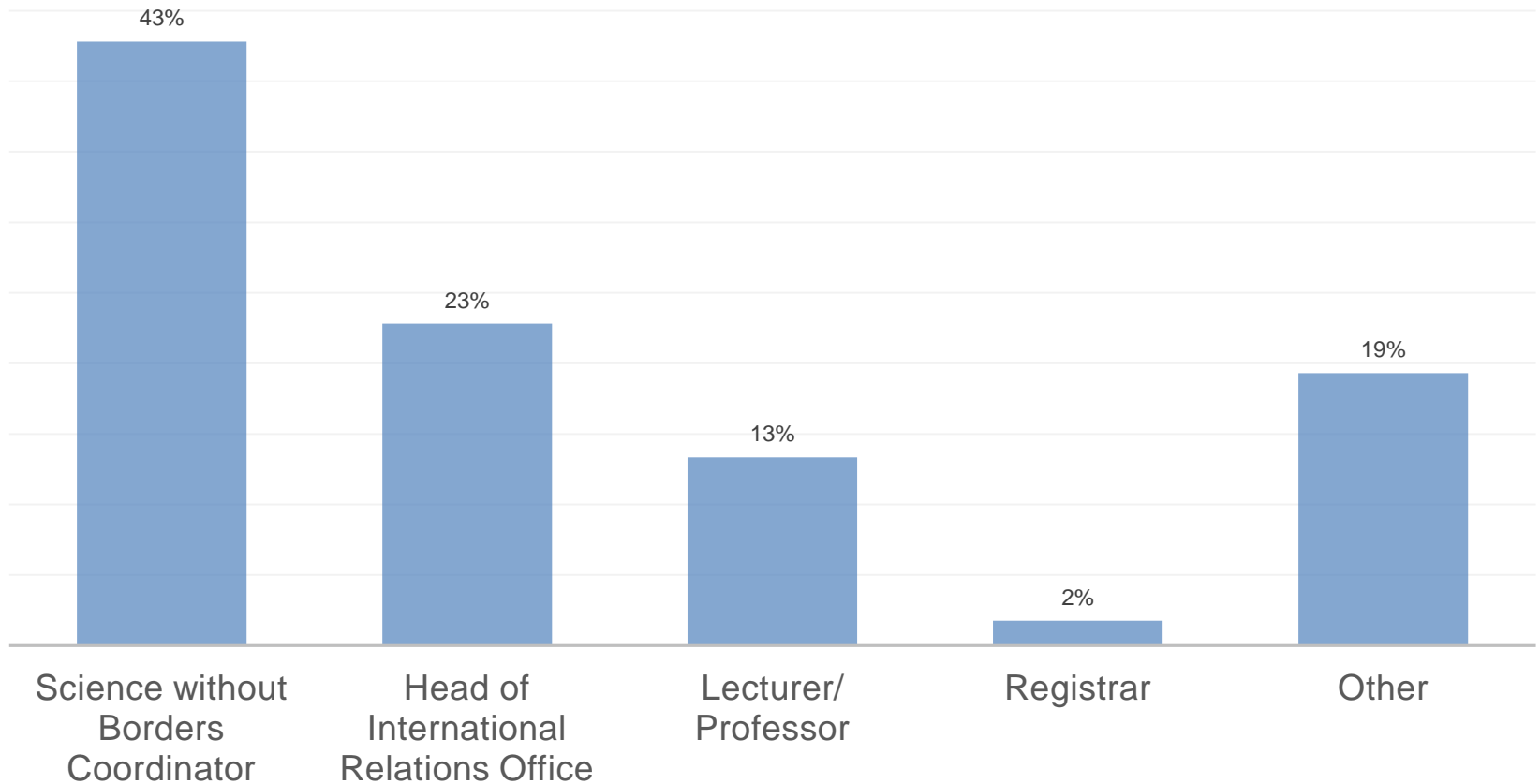
ALISIOS SURVEY

SwB survey responses by country

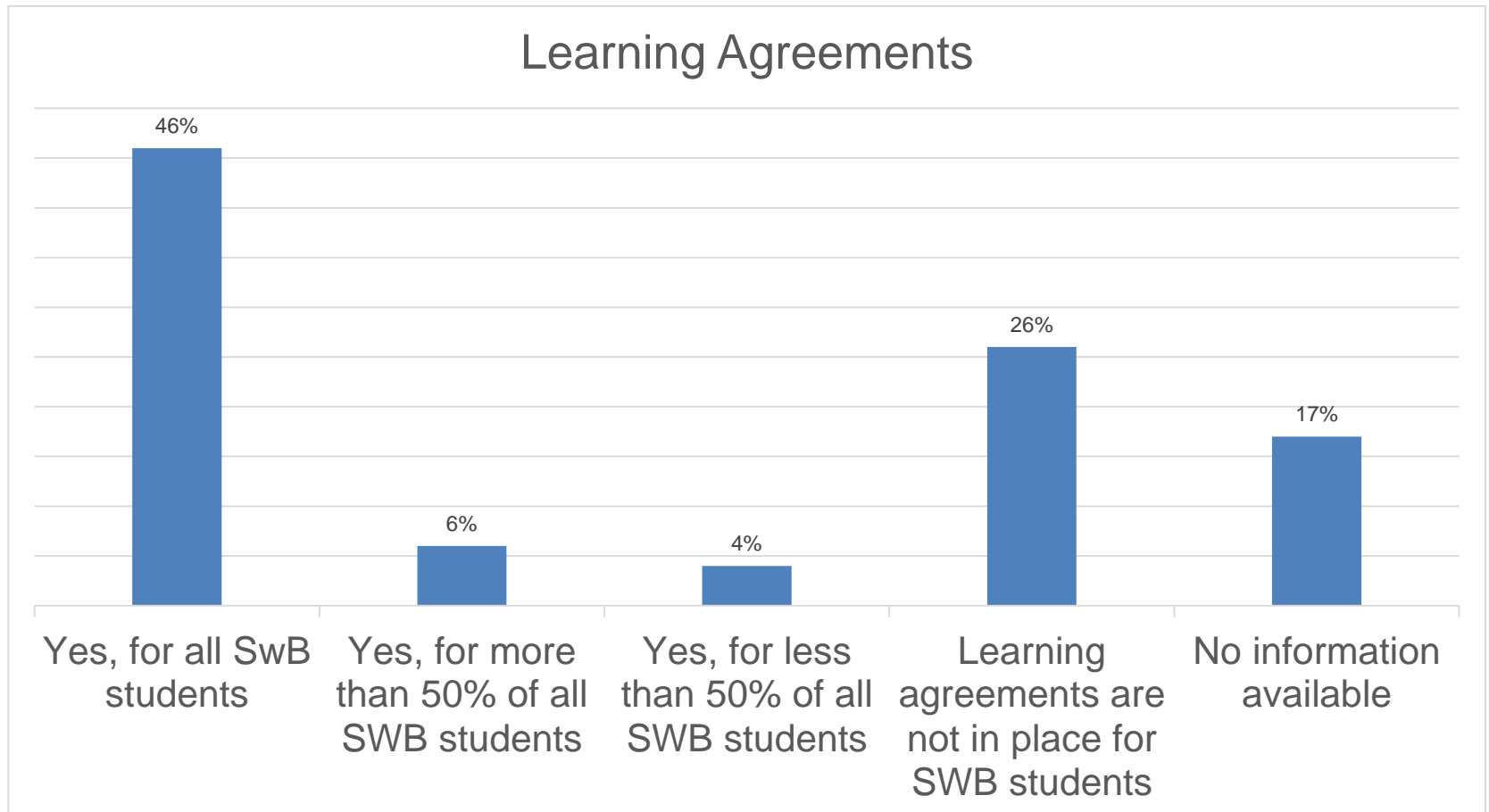


ALISIOS SURVEY

Profile of respondents

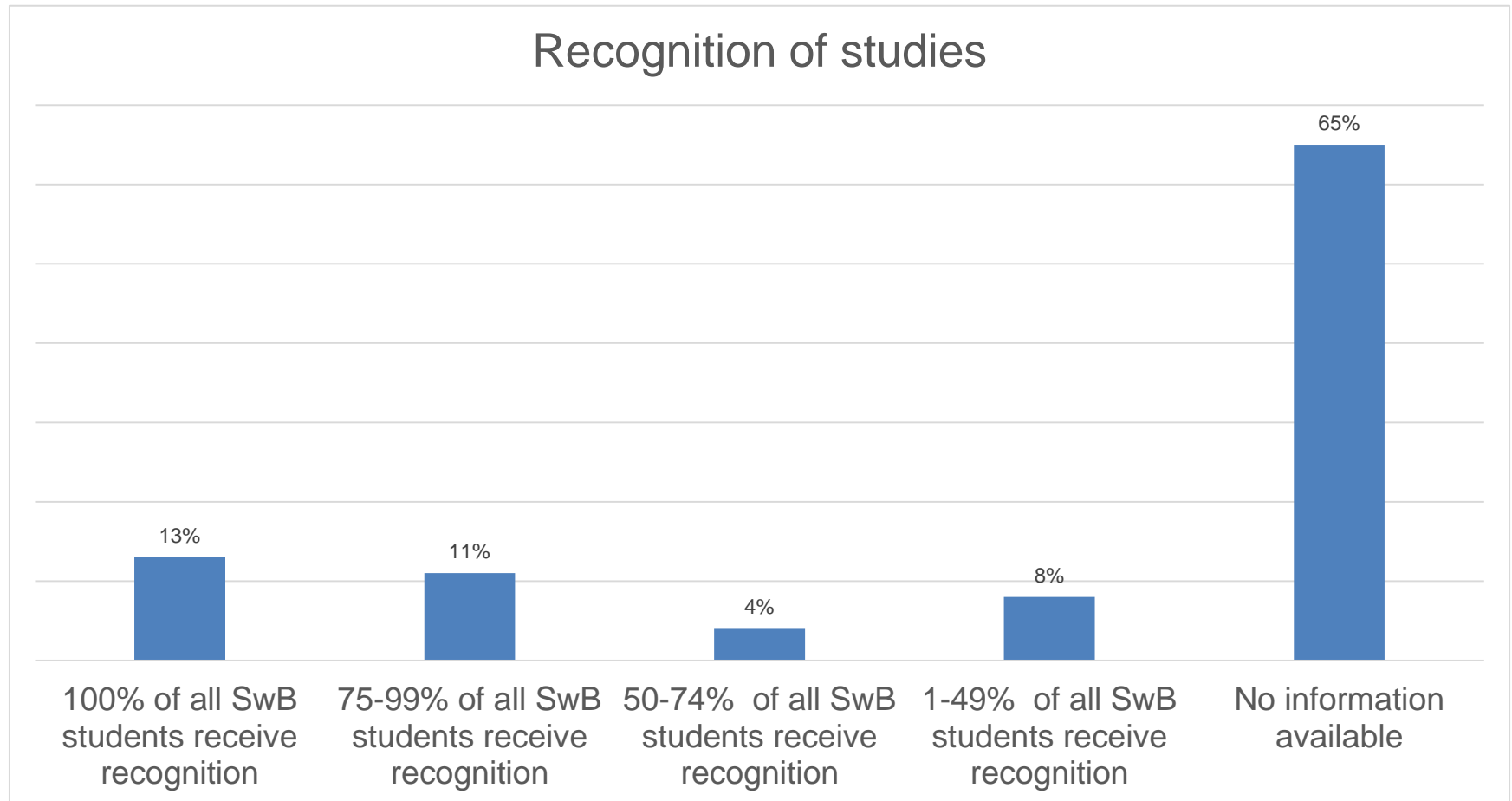


ALISIOS SURVEY



ALISIOS SURVEY

Recognition of studies



ALISIOS SURVEY

- Only 35% of all EU institutions have developed partnerships with Brazilian institutions through their participation in the SwB programme, whereas 83% would like to develop more partnerships
- Some institutions were able to establish new cooperation and partnerships, including joint research projects with Brazilian institutions.
- Other institutions also noted an increase of the institution's visibility abroad and a positive impact in the recruitment of new students

CONCLUSIONS: GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT IN A GLOBALIZED CONTEXT

- In the EU the large scale mobility supported by the Erasmus programme was a driving force on building capacity for internationalization in HEIs
- Internationalization as *inter-institutional cooperation resulting in mobility* was a result
- Quality mechanisms were developed in the EU context that are useful in a global context (Erasmus Charter, Bilateral agreements, Learning Agreements, Transcript of Records, Unified Credits, etc...).
- SwB, lacking many of these, has a less structured impact in institutional capacity building
- SwB had an impact at EU level and at MS level by triggering cooperation between HEIs and MS institutions (thanks Brazil!)
- Large scale mobility induces institutional cooperation but it requires proper framing for harvesting the full potential.

GLOBALIZATION AND MULTILEVEL STRATEGIES

- The globalization process and the growing demand for Higher Education generates a competition environment for HEIs in the global stage
- Governments in developed countries consider increasingly HE as an “export sector”, and develop national strategies accordingly.
- Regions in countries also are developing HE internationalization strategies tied “Smart Specialization Strategies”
- EU has an overarching strategy (“European Higher Education in World”) and different “High Level Dialogues” with other regions with impact of HE and R&I. (Alisios workpaper 1)
- HEIs will not be able to fulfill their local mission if they do not engage globally in a strategic way.

COMPREHENSIVE **INTERNATIONALIZATION**

- Increasing awareness of the need to make internationalization or globalization a transversal component of institutional strategy and not an isolated set of activities rooted in a specific service.
- Internationalization at home was used to draw attention to the need to make HEIs international “inside” and not only in their international cooperation activities.
- Internationalization of the curriculum, promotion of diversity, development of global competences are key factors.

COMPREHENSIVE INTERNATIONALIZATION

- *Comprehensive internationalization is a commitment, confirmed through action, to integrate international, global, and comparative perspectives throughout the teaching, research, and service missions of higher education. It is a means to advance the core learning, discovery, and engagement objectives of higher education in a twenty-first century context. (NAFSA 2012)*

CONCLUSIONS

- Mobility programmes induce capacity building for internationalization engagement — true in the EU, true in BR.
- Quality in mobility is achieved through quality tools and best practices – EU has huge advantage
- But international mobility needs to be approached as part of comprehensive internationalization strategies
- HEIs are pressed to integrate the multi-level stakeholders which are relevant today for their global positioning
- This impacts on strategic development and institutional governance and constitutes one of the major challenges for HEIs today.

Obrigado

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