

Higher Education Planning in Egypt Current Status & Future Aspirations



Towards a Master Plan for

Higher Education Institutions in Egypt

2004 - 2021

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Master Plan: Definition

Fundamental component and base for the Higher Education strategic planning

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Master Plan: Main Objectives& Goals

- Satisfy the Egyptian Community's societal needs and future aspirations.
- Formulate solid & sound H.E. policies and action plans
- Proper respond to international and regional challenges
- Create institutional Tools/ mechanisms for planning,
 monitoring and evaluating the H.E. system performance

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Master Plan: Specific Objectives

- Create methodologies for sustainable development in H.E.
- Identify demand on higher education (qualitative, quantitative, chronological and geographical)
- Estimate the human resources and investments required

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Strategic Key Factors for establishing Master Plan

National Demand

Basic National Policies Culture, Society and Politics

Demand National Economy

· Geographical distribution

Demand

National Population Development

· Population growth

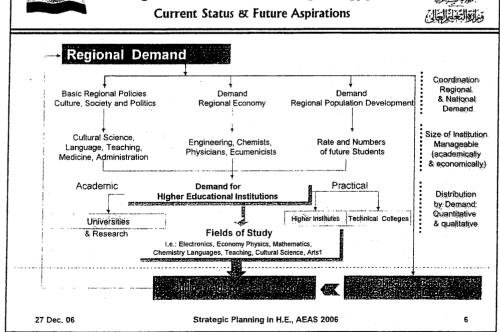
- Demographic tactors
- Social demand
- · Equity in access
- Market & Industry needs
- Civil society's contribution
- Types of institutions/ fields of specialization
- Infrastructure & Human Resources
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Master Plan: Key Factors

- · Demographic and population statistics.
- Geographical distribution for higher education institutions.
- · Classification of H.E. institutions (academic, legal, ..) .
- Priorities concerning academic disciplines and educational programs on the national and governorate's level.
- Infra structure as well as human resources requirements needed to fulfill the H.E. strategic plan.
- · Investments, funding sources and the role of H.E. stakeholder.

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Levels of the Master Plan

First Level:

Forecasting the demand on higher education

Second Level:

Distribution of H.E. opportunities in the different categories of H.E.

institutions

Third Level:

Estimation of academic human resources needed

Fourth Level:

Calculate Investment required for realizing the endorsed scenario of

the H.E. master plan

Fifth Level:

Detailed Maser Plan for each governorate based on its local

conditions and constrains

sixth Level:

Implementation policies, action plans, time frame, monitoring and

updating processes.

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The Master Plan: First level

- Forecasting the demand on higher education based on human development indicators and the targeted enrollment rates compared to age group (18- 23) in the year 2021 on national and governorates level.
- Following three options for enrollment rates are developed:
 - √ 35% on national level and should not less than 23% in any governorate
 - √ 40% on national level and should not less than 30% in any governorate
 - √ 50% on national level and should not less than 40% in any governorate

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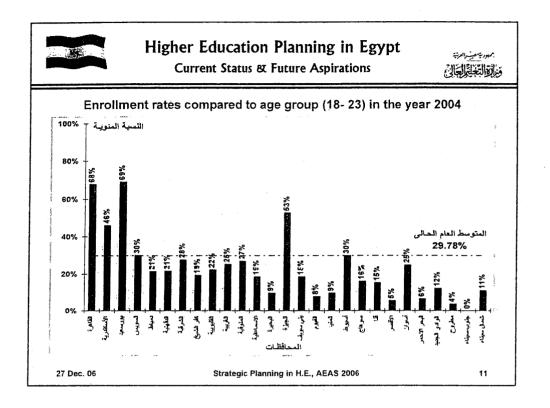
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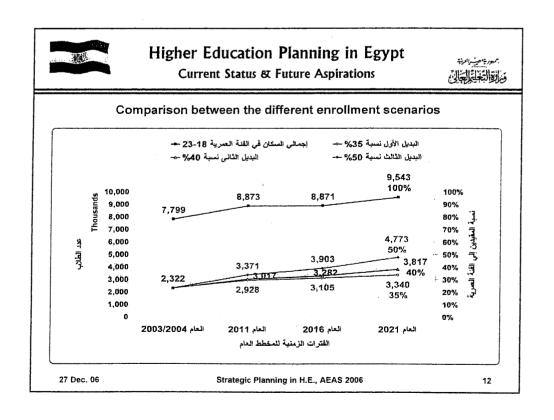


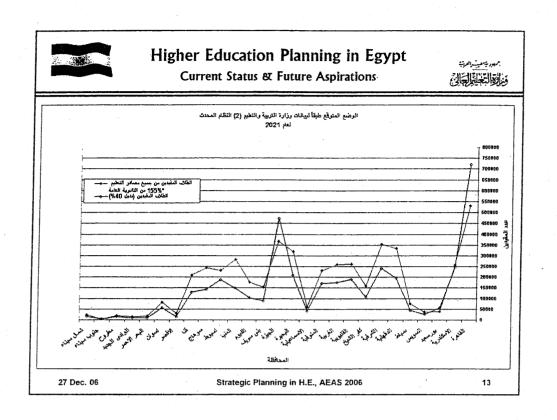
Master Plan's baseline is the year 2003/2004

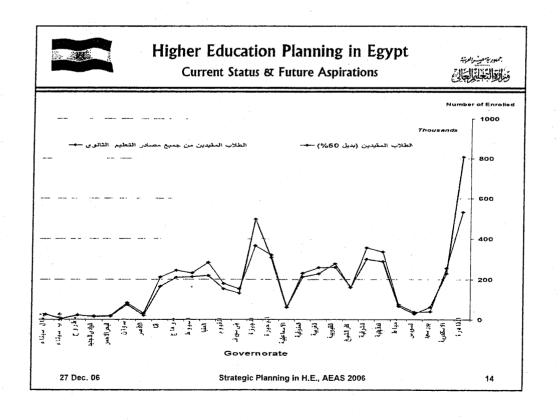
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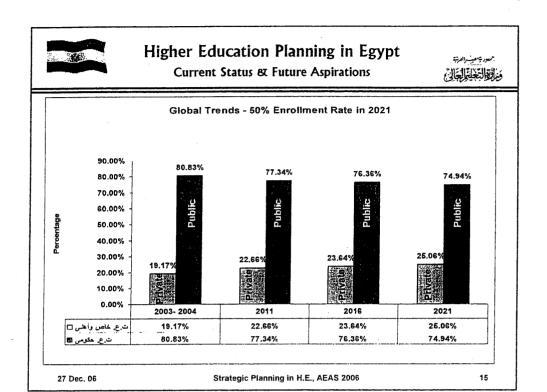
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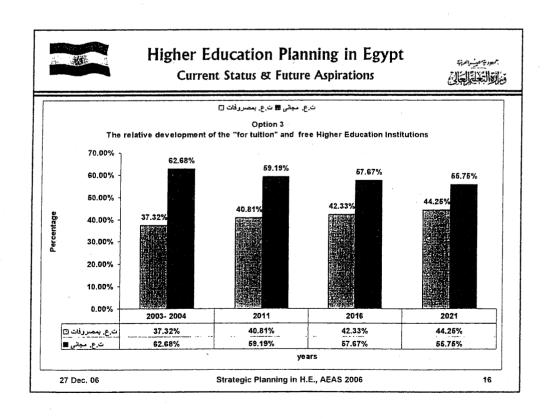








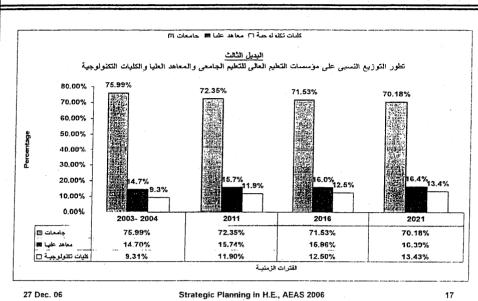


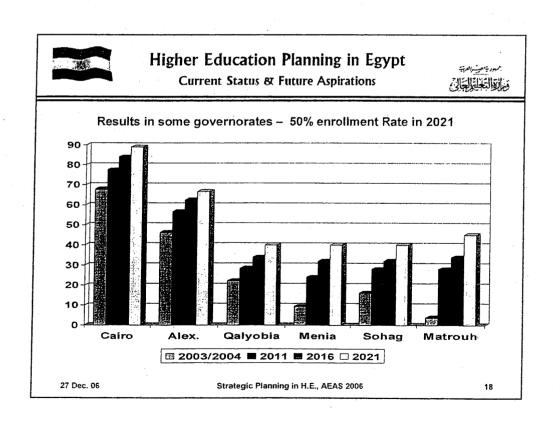




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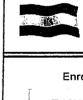
the Master Plan: Second Level

- Higher Education Institutions are categorized according to the type of institutions as follows:
 - · State Universities.
 - Open Learning, E- Learning Universities
 - Al Azhar University.
 - State& Private Higher institutes
 - · Technical Colleges.
 - Private and civil society universities
 - Private and civil middle institutes and technical colleges.

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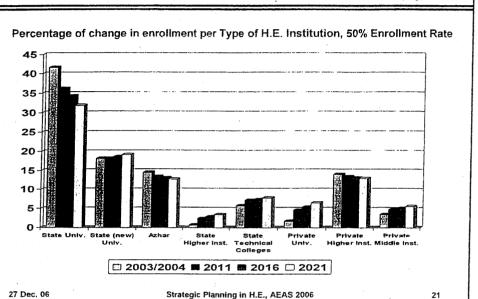
Enrolled students in Each Type of H.E. Institution, 50% Enrollment Rate الإجمالي العام 2003 🖾 الإجمالي العام 2011 🗈 الإجمالي العام 2016 🖾 1,600 Thousands 1,400 1,200 1,000 80Ó 600 400 200 الخامعات الحكومية (انماط الغليا التكذو أوجية المكومية العلبا 27 Dec. 06 20

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The Master Plan: Third level

Estimating no. of academic staff required for administering the higher education system.

Gradual development was adopted according to international quality indicators to be fulfilled in 2021 as follows:

- Faculty to students ratio at basic, applied and technical sciences to reach 1: 20
- Faculty to students ratio at Human sciences to reach 1: 50
- Faculty to assistant staff ratio reaches 1 : 1.3
- Ratio of enrolled students in Applied to human sciences reaches 50 %
 : 50 % in the year 2021 (compared to 40% : 60 % in the year 2004).

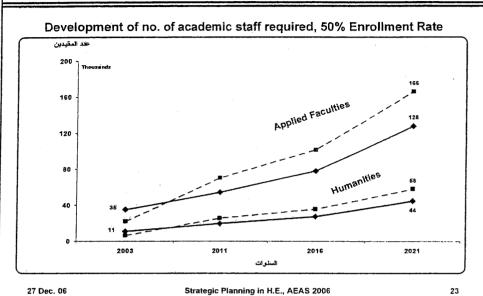
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موريدين الربة قطالة التخليل الجالئ

The Master Plan: Fourth level

- Identifying investment requirements needed for realizing the endorsed scenario of the H.E. master plan
- Investment Cost including Building, Equipment, Operation& Personnel
- Required gap definition see flow chart from gap analysis to establishing of the action plans for each governorate

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A study on Cost per student was conducted by Dr. Hesham Hasabo based on 6% inflation rate as follows:

Capital Investments

	นกน่า	versities		
Item	2004	2011	2016	2021
Cost per student in applied colleges (Thousand LE)	18	27.07	40.7	61.19
Cost Per Student in Humanities (Thousand LE)	11.7	17.59	26.45	39.77
	Technic	al Colleges	per a succession and a	
Item	2004	2011	2016	2021
Cost per student in applied colleges (Thousand LE)	12	18	27.2	40.8
Cost Per Student In Humanities (Thousand LE)	7.8	11.7	17.6	26.5
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Running Cost for Universities				
Item	2004	2011	2016	2021
Running Cost per student in applied colleges (Thousand LE)	6,700	10,070	15,150	22,780
Running Cost Per Student in Humanities (Thousand LE)	4,400	6,620	9,950	14,960

Running Cost for Technical Colleges

Item	2004	2011	2016	2021
Cost per student in applied colleges (Thousand LE)	5	7	10	14
Cost Per Student in Humanities (Thousand LE)	3	5	6	9
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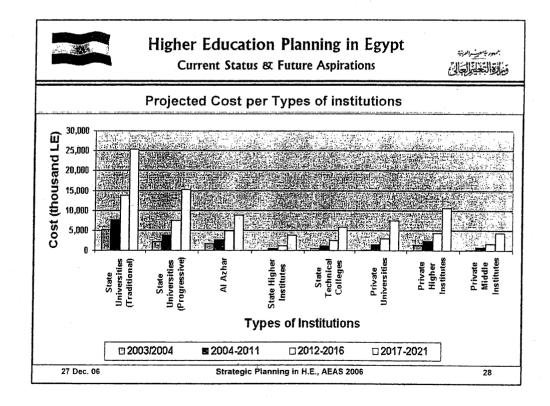


Faculty members preparation

Item	2004	2011	2016	2021
Cost for mission at applied sciences	760,000	1,142,760	1,718,290	2,583,670
Cost for mission at Humanities	608,000	914,210	1,374,630	2,066,930

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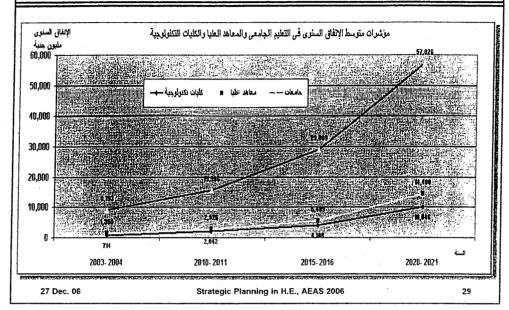
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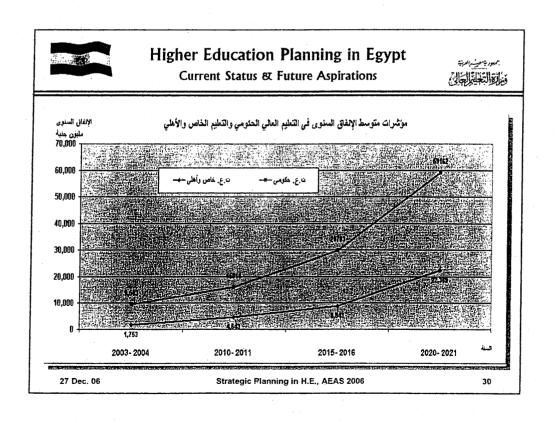


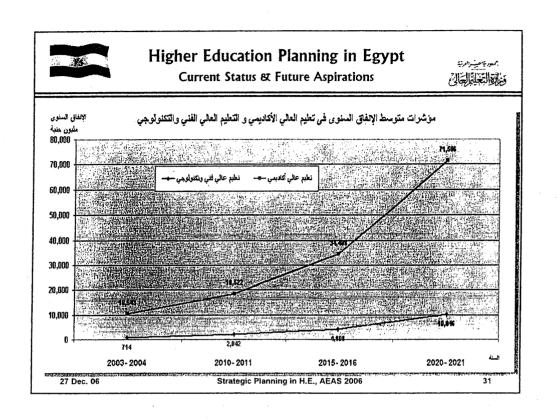


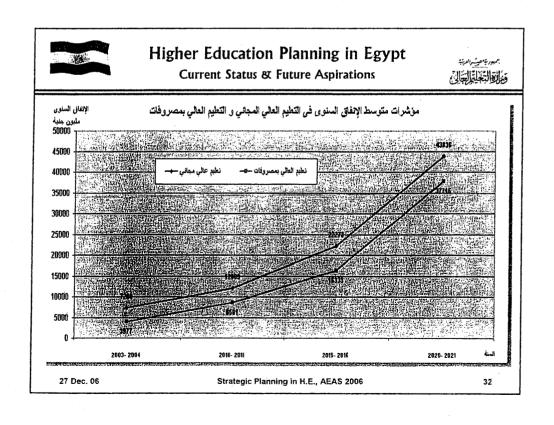
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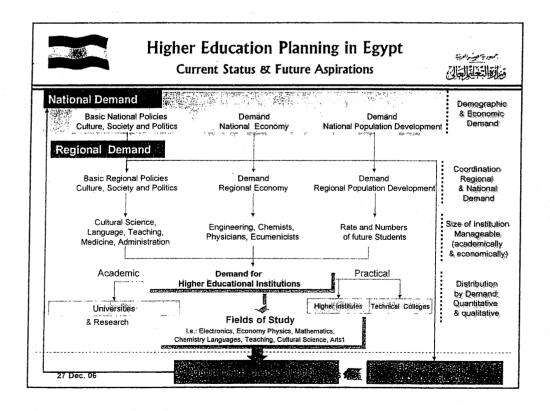


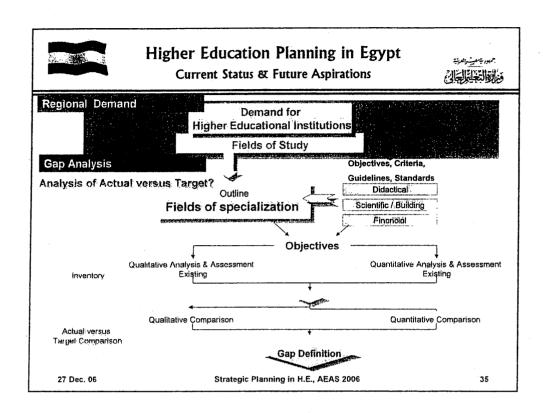
The Master Plan: Fifth level

- Developing detailed plan for each governorate i.e. identifying:
 - Fields of specializations.
 - Levels of academic, applied and professional programs.
 - Types and locations of higher education institutions.
 - Funding resources and roles of stakeholders

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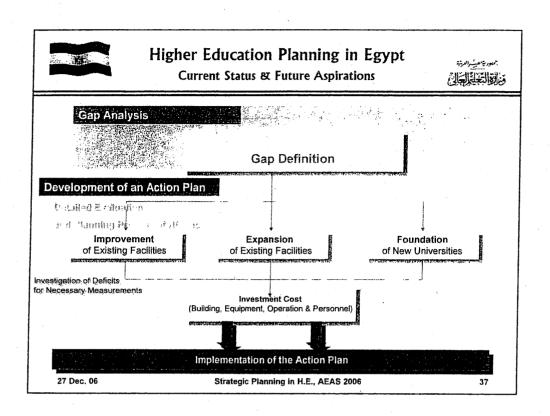
مهري<u>ن من</u> المية فغالقالتغلقالها

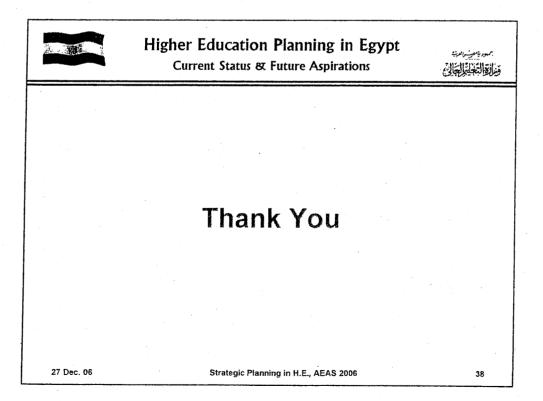
The Master Plan: Sixth Level

- Implementation policies, monitoring and updating processes.
- Formulating action plans, time frame, and resources required to implement master plan on national, regional and local levels.

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EJUST

Business Community of Borg el Arab Perspective Presented by Amir Wassef





Background

- Why a Japanese University?
 - Japan: a Role Model to be understood and emulated
 - Values, Beliefs, Ethics, Market Based, Pragmatic
 - A World Class Educational System
 - Japan: State of the Art Science, Technology and Management
 - Close links between Japanese Academia and Japanese Industry
 - A culture of Achievement and Excellence
 - A Quality Institution: A Unique Position in the Middle East





Business Community Motivation

- A modern Culture for A new community.
 - Meeting the challenges of the 21st Century
 - •Stakeholders are willing to embrace a success story
 - •Trust in the Capabilities and Potential of Japan





Business Community Motivation

• A platform for Urban Development:

The Core of Urban Development

- Teaching Institutions
- Health Care Services
- Industry
- Entertainment





Business Community Motivation

• A booster for the Local Economy

Reaching the "Critical Mass" will accelerate the development of BA.





Business Community Motivation

• A Legacy for Future Generations









Why Borg el Arab

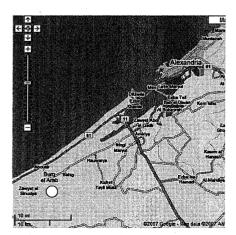
- · Industry: a Booming Environment
 - BA is a Central region with potential for expansion
 - Nearby Presence of diversified industries (40%) and 65% of the Petrochemical and Petroleum Industry in Egypt.
 - Plentiful undeveloped real estate.
- FDI's & Economic Indicators
 - Egypt's share of Foreign Direct Investments has seen a sharp rise in recent years due to several policy reforms reaching b\$ 7
 - The GDP Growth rate reached 6.9% (2006) and expected o reach 7.5% in 2007
- · New Entrants in Borg el Arab
 - Turkey is investing heavily in the Textiles and Garments Industry in BA.
 - Qatar will establish an industrial estate over 2.5 million square meters.
 - 2 more private universities are planned in BA.



Why Borg el Arab



- The City
 - Borg el Arab (BA) is an emerging society in close proximity to Alexandria- the nation's second largest city and the home of 40% of Egyptian Industry and 65% of Petrochemical and Petroleum Industry.
 - Borg el Arab is a good choice as it can offer an atmosphere of <u>reclusiveness</u>, and a <u>focused academic life</u> while still in close proximity to a vibrant city.
 - It has potential for geographic expansion.
 - Many services need to be improved. Mobilizing the city to serve the University will accelerate the development pace.





Why Borg el Arab



- · Amenities
 - One of Alexandria's largest sporting and social clubs plans to have new facilities over 250 acres near the proposed site for EJUST
 - Culture Center and social club
 - Places of worship
 - Close proximity to the recreation areas of the North Coast on the Mediterranean.







Japanese Egyptian University

- Market Driven Approach
 - Research Based Teaching centered on Real World Problems
 - Capitalize on BA Industries and providing solutions and innovative products that could be commercialized through the BA industry.
 - Capitalize on Donor Agencies Programs and Benefactors, and the many grants and research projects available to solve community and national based issues.
 - · Capitalize on Mubarak City for Scientific Research.
 - · Capitalize on Bibliotheca Alexandrina





Japanese Egyptian University

- Role Models: INSEAD
 - World famous and one of the largest business school in the world, near Paris
 - School has two campuses: Europe (France) and Asia (Singapore)
 - 143 renowned faculty members from 31 countries
 - More than 880 MBA participants.
 - Supports leading edge research with the support of 17 Centers of Excellence. (INSEAD-Wharton alliance extends the business experience over 3 continents)
 - ACME (Advisory Committee Management Education) is made of more than 80 senior executives from industry partners of INSEAD to advise on needs and trends in Management education.





Japanese Egyptian University

- Role Models: Qatar Education City
 - 10 Million square meters (2400 acres) and home for branches of world class institutions:
 - Carnegie Mellon Qatar Campus (Business & Computer Science)
 - RAND Qatar Policy Institute
 - Cornell's Weill Medical School
 - Texas A&M University (Engineering



- · Georgetown University (s
- School of Foreign Service)
- Virginia Commonwealth University (Arts & Communications)





Japanese Egyptian University

Role Models:

 Qatar Education City

 Conference Hall &

 Auditorium

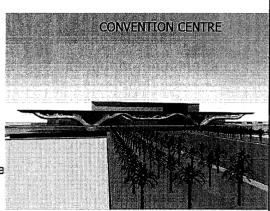
The Architects Is Arata Izosaki Of Japan.

Scheduled For Completion In 2006.

2.500 Seat Multi-Purpose Auditorium.

Conference & Exhibition Halls.

400 Seat Theater.

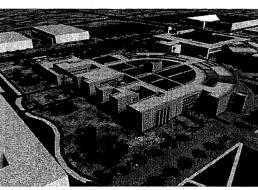






Japanese Egyptian University

- Role Models:
 Qatar Education City
 Carnegie Mellon
 University
 - · Carnegie Mellon Qatar
 - · Completion Date: 2007
 - Architect: Legorreta & Legorreta, Mexico .







Japanese Egyptian University

Mandate of the University

- A Center of Excellence
 - · World class education
 - The accreditations and certificates should be recognized all over the world.
 - · Research and Project Based Teaching

- Top Quality Faculty

 Staff and faculty are guided by a few leaders in their respective fields.

A Hand Picked Student Pool

 The student pool should target Egyptian and foreign students from Arab and African countries.





Japanese Egyptian University

Mandate of the University

- It would offer the Egyptian students an alternative to studying abroad.
- Guest students have a lower cost alternative than traveling to the more traditional university campuses overseas
- Community Involvement and Social Responsibility: Solving real-world problems.





· 3 Schools:

- A broad-based long term outlook

- School of Science and Technology
- · School of Business and Humanities
- · School of Life Sciences

The wording of the mandate for EJUST must take into consideration a long term view, in order to offer maximum flexibility in implementation.





Our Vision for the University

Campus

In view of the current status of the city of BA, it is imperative to allocate a substantial part of the resources for this university towards the establishment of a quality campus that provides all the needed elements to support and sustain a thriving learning environment.





- Campus
 - On-campus accommodation for students and faculty (Target over 60% on-campus accommodation).
 - Good amenities and quality social life with the necessary infrastructure for recreation, sports, leisure, and transportation.
 - Extensive libraries / Cybrary
 - Quality research facilities, classes and labs
 - Fully wired campus through high speed digital links.
 - Video conferencing and distance learning.





Our Vision for the University

Architecture

World class architecture : a National Japanese Competition

 We would like to suggest that the Japanese partners launch an architectural competition for the design and development of the Campus





Staff

- Japan should support a fair number of Japanese Academicians in EJUST
- Invite the support of top scholars, Nobel Laureates, and prominent scientists for lectures and short courses.





Our Vision for the University

- · Management
 - EJUST will rely on Modern Management Techniques, implemented by a number of Japanese administrators working in conjunction with Egyptian counterparts.
- · Administration
 - Extensive links with industry and prominent public figures as board members.
 - Balanced Board of Trustees, sets policies and supervises compliance. We see half the board made up of Japanese partners





Learning Experience

- Focus on Multi-disciplinary- Teamwork
 Oriented-Project Based settings for
 learning Research-based teaching:
 reinforces the learning experience and gives a
 sense of purpose to the education process.
- Encourage Creativity (ex. participate in international student contests.)
- Encourage extra-curricular activities
- Wide Ranging E-learning / on-line courses





Our Vision for the University

Stakeholder Value

The University should seek to maximize stakeholder value through a set of basic principles centered around:

- Sound Financial Policy, and Transparency of Administration.
- Reasonable Fees and Tuition
- Earn the trust of Donors and Benefactors
- Affiliations with World-class institutions





Cultural Factors

- Cross Cultural Activities

Platform for Cultural Exchange.

Museum and Science Park

With time the heritage of the University should be preserved and exhibited for the benefit of the public and future students.

- Congress and Conference Center
- The Wired Campus: IT and Communications Infrastructure
 - We see this as a showcase of Japanese Technology, and the test bed for the IT department.





Government vs. Private Universities

- Government Universities have a solid reputation in spite of some shortcomings.
- Industry has a better perception of Public Universities graduates.
- A Public- Private University will have the benefits of both entities.





Government vs. Private Universities

- The New Model: PPP
 - In this model the Public- Private partnership is an internal arrangement, between MoHE and BA Stakeholders.
 - The counterpart to the Japanese Side will still be MoHE.





Government vs. Private Universities

Equity: Who owns it?

- Equity will remain between the governments of Egypt and Japan.
- Other stakeholders such as private investors or large corporations could be allowed to participate in the **funding** or **endowment** of the University.





Short Term Plan

- · Start Immediately
- · Capitalize on Available Facilities
- Steps to implementation
 - Form a Permanent Founding Committee (Japan, MoHE, Business Community)
 - Agree on Mandate
 - Ratify the Project through a Presidential Decree
 - Develop an Implementation Plan
 - Mobilize Resource
 - Execute and Handover to Permanent Executive Committee





Long Term Vision

- We see BA becoming a University City
- A Cultural Bridge to the Japanese Model
- EJUST Becomes part of JUBA: Japanese University of Borg e Arab





In Conclusion

We renew our pledge

The investors of the Borg el Arab area pledge to offer their full support to the establishment of a modern university following the above stated guidelines and principles, and are willing to play an active role in the establishment of the University and contribute in kind and in capital to successfully finance part of the foundation of the university in conjunction with other sources of financing and contribute time and effort to see the project bear fruit.



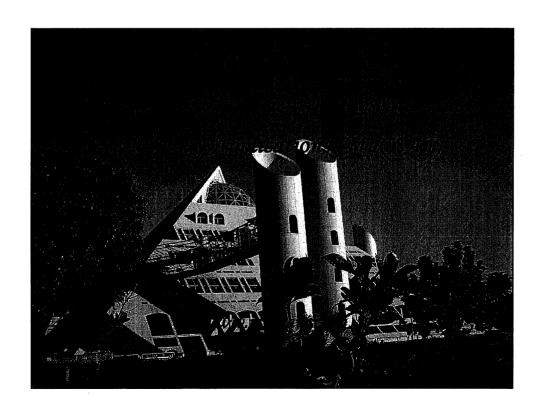


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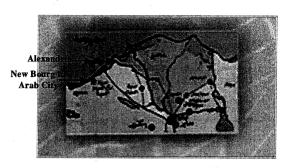
Let's make it happen...

6-6 ムバラクシティ研究所のプレゼンテーション資料









Mubarak City for Scientific Research & Technology Applications (MuCSAT)

Was built on 225 acres in the industrial area located at New Bourg El Arab City -- near Alexandria where significant percent of the Egyptian industry exists.



The Presidential Declare has 12 Institutes

- * Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Research institute (GEBRI).
- * Informatics Institute (ITI).
- * Advanced Technologies and New Materials Research Institute (ATNMRI).
- * Technology Capabilities Development Center (TCDC).
- * Arid Lands Cultivation Research Institute (ALCRI).
- * Environmental and Natural Resources Research Institute (ENRRI).
- * Laser Research Institute (LRI).
- * New and Renewable Energy Research Institute (NRERI).
- * Fine Chemical Research Institute (FCRI).
- * Pharmaceutical and Fermentation Industries Development Center (PFIDC).
- * Small Scale Industrial Development Centers (SSIDC).
- * Engineering Industrial Development Center (EIDC).



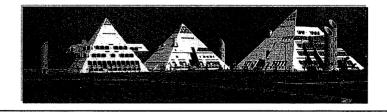
MuCSAT Mission

- **Establishment** of centers of excellence in the merging fields of technology.
- Development of Technological products through RTD oriented to the Market.
- * Construction of pilot plant production units.
- * Development of new and advanced technologies directed to the application of Scientific methodologies in the production lines and linking between scientific research and industrial sectors.
- * Offering training and Consultancy to industrial and production sectors and helping for technology transfer (Vertical and Horizontal).
- * Collaboration with local and international agencies in the technological fields



Three institutes and one Technology development center were officially started working in August 2000

- * Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Research institute (GEBRI).
- * Informatics Institute (ITI).
- * Advanced Technologies and New Materials Research institute (ATNMRI).
- * Technology Capabilities Development Center (TCDC)





GEBRI Departments

The institute is divided into six scientific departments with uni-specification and multipurpose targets, which are:

- * Nucleic Acid Research.
- * Protein Research.
- * Environmental Biotechnology.
- * Medical Biotechnology.
- * Bioprocess Development and Pilot Plant.
- * Pharmaceutical Bio-products.



Informatics Institute Departments

- * Computer graphics and multimedia.
- * Networking and distributed systems.
- * Database and decision support systems.
- * Knowledge-based systems and robotics.
- * Computer-based engineering applications.



Advanced Technologies and New Materials Research Institute Departments

- * Electronic Materials.
- * Polymer Materials.
- Composites and Nano Structured Materials.
- * Fabrication and Process Technologies.
- Modeling and Simulation of Materials.



Technological Capabilities Development Center

This center offers training programs in:

- * Computer Applications for Industry.
- * Manufacturing Technologies.
- * Small and Medium Industry Process.







Facilities





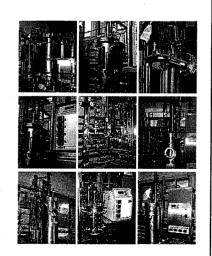




1. Semi Industrial Scale Pilot Plant

Semi-industrial scale-GMP pilot plant unit is already installed at GEBRI and it is now in the stage of early operation phase.

This unit was designed to serve the production of new pharmaceutical products and some industrial enzymes and/or development of some existing products.





FPLC,

Fluoroscan,

ELIZA reader,

Ultra centrifuge

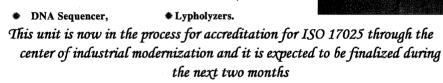
Image analyzer,

Flowcytometer (FACS),

Amino Acid Analyzer,

2. GEBRI Central Laboratory

- *** DNA Isolation (Gene Pure),**
- * Oligonucleotide Synthesizer.
- * Peptide Synthesizer,
- * Spectrophotometers,
- # Thermocyclers,
- # Real time PCR,
- * Pulsed filed electrophoresis
- # Ion chromatography
- ***** Microbiology Work Station
- Gas Chromatography (GC) * Mass Specter photometry
- * Atomic Absorbance,
- # Lueminoscan,





3. ATNMRI Central Laboratory

Scanning Electron Microscope,

- * X-Ray Diffraction,
- * X-Ray Florescence (XRF),
- * Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP)
- * TGA/DSC,
- * Fourier Transform Infra Red (FTIR),
- * Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC).
- * Optical Microscope
- * Particle Size Analyzer
- * Universal Testing Machine
- * Hardness and Microhardness

This unit is now in the process for accreditation for ISO 17025 through the center of industrial modernization and it is expected to be finalized during the next two months





Workshops and Training Courses (2000 – 2006)

- * US-Egypt workshop in the field of Genome during the period from 5-8 December, 2003.
- * US-Egypt workshop in the field of "Synthesis, Characterization and Industrial Applications of Nanoparticles and Nanostructure Materials", during the period from 12-15 November, 2005.
- * 50 training courses for the qualification of Graduate students under the supervision of Ministry of communications and information technologies and ministry of state for military production.
- * 50 training professional courses for surrounded companies and factories.
- * 9 training courses in the field of small enterprises.
- * Workshop in the field of "Role of MuCSAT for industrial development in Egypt", at Feb. 17, 2004.



MuCSAT Members

Grade	GEBRI	ITI	ATNMRI	Total
Prof.	1	1		2
Ass. Prof.	10	1	3	13
Researchers	30	6	7	43
Res. Assistant	17	21	8	46
Assistant Res.	1	18	9	28
Scholars	27	1	7	35
Total	86	48	34	167

In addition 37 Staff members are working now at the National Research Center upon starting their belongings institutes



Suggested Areas for Collaboration between MuCSAT and E-JUST

- 1. Computer graphics and multimedia.
- 2. Networking and distributed systems.

ITI Training Research

- 3. Database and decision support systems.
- 4. Knowledge-based systems and robotics.
- 5. Computer-based engineering applications.
- 1. Electronic Materials.
- 2. Polymer Materials.

ATNMRI — Training
Research

- 3. Composites and Nano Structured Materials.
 - 4. Fabrication and Process Technologies.
 - 5. Modeling and Simulation of Materials.

