

**NATIONAL QUALITY ASSURANCE AUTHORITY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, RESEARCH
AND INNOVATION - (ANAQ-Sup)- SENEGAL**

**National strategy to develop and manage Quality
Assurance in higher education in Senegal**

Professor Lamine GUEYE
Secrétaire Exécutif ANAQ-Sup Sénégal

www.anaqsup.sn

Wébinaire 9 – ACQF, 30 June 2021

Session 3



ANAQ-SUP

PLAN

Introduction

I. The construction of the national QA system

II. ANAQ-Sup: missions and organisation

III. Achievements at the national level and impacts

IV. Partnership and networking activities

V. Challenges and opportunities

Conclusion.



Introduction

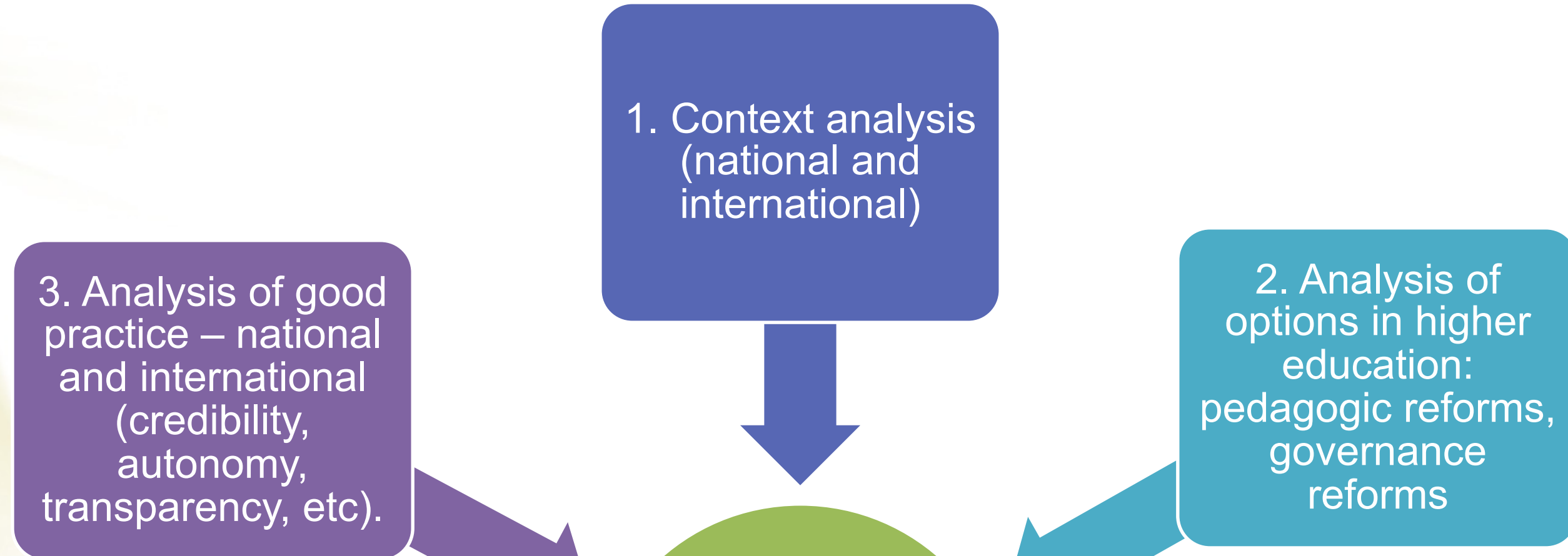
Context of the establishment of the ANAQ-Sup

- Massification of students in Higher education institutions (HEIs)
- Major reforms in the Higher Education System: 2012-2017: CNAES, Presidential decisions in 2012-2020
- Involvement of technical and financial partners in the QA of higher education: World Bank, UNESCO, DAAD, UEMOA, etc.
- Creation of new public HEIs: Universities (face-to-face and remote), ISEP
- Rapid development of private HEIs
- Quality requirements of higher education actors and beneficiaries (EES, students, parents, companies, state, TFP, etc.)



ANAQ-SUP

I. The construction of the national quality assurance (QA) system



I. The construction of the national QA system (contin and end)

Senegal's strategic choices:

1- National QA Structure:

- ✓ financial autonomy, in its operation and in its management;
- ✓ minimum standards;
- ✓ scope: Public and private HEAs,
- ✓ financing: state budget and cost-sharing;
- ✓ public annual and evaluation decisions and reports;
- ✓ Teaching first; research and innovation - after

2- Goals

- ✓ Improved governance;
- ✓ Development of the culture of evaluation and QA;
- ✓ Continuous quality improvement;
- ✓ Testimony of the level of quality.



II. ANAQ-Sup: Missions and organisation (1/2)

Missions:

According to Decree No. 2018-1956 of 07 November 2018 on the Creation and Organisation of ANAQ-Sup (which replaces Decree 2012 - 837 of 07 August 2012), ANAQ-Sup is responsible for :

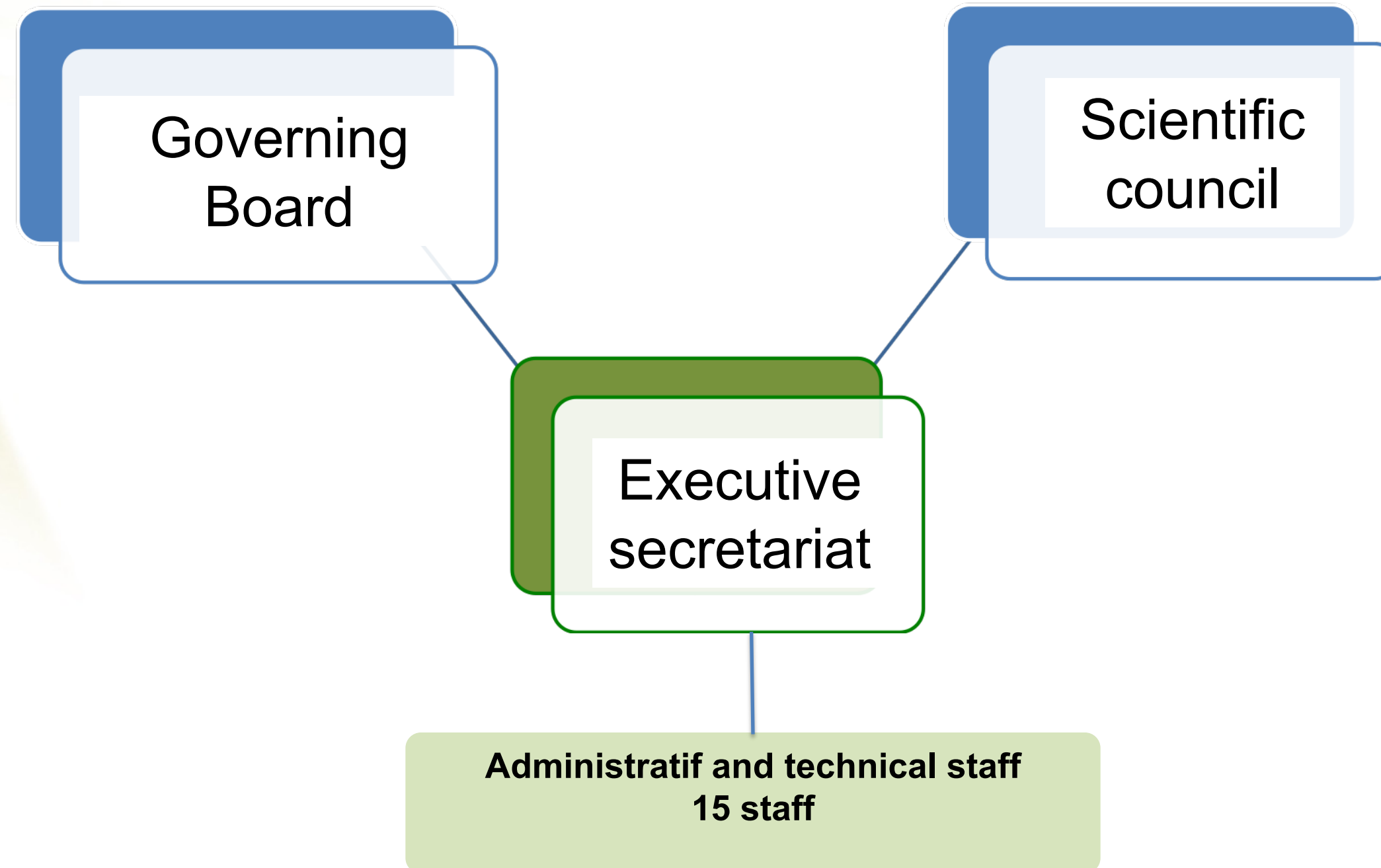
- Define quality standards to be respected by HEIs, their sectors and programmes, research and innovation centres and organisations;
- Design and implement a QA mechanism compatible with the objectives and requirements of higher education, research and innovation;
- Set up formal procedures and identify evaluation criteria;
- Provide technical advice to ministries, in particular the MESRI, on applications for the authorisation of HEIs to issue diplomas;
- Periodically evaluate HEIs, research and innovation centres/organisations and training programmes with a view to their accreditation/accreditation;
- Assist and accompany HEIs (implementation of IQAI system, conduction of self-assessment, etc.).



ANAQ-SUP

II. L'ANAQ-Sup: Missions et organisation (2/2)

Organisation:



ANAQ-SUP

II. L'ANAQ-Sup: Missions et organisation (3/3)

Resources humaines, financement

Human resources:

- Permanent staff: Executive secretariat, 3 technical divisions
- Évaluation Experts: PER and professionnels, trained in AQ

Financement:

- State budget of Senegal
- Technical and financial partners: World Bank, UNESCO, USAID
- Payment of institutions applying for evaluation



III – Activities at national level and impacts



ANA  -SUP

III.1. Implementation of a management framework

- ❑ Governance bodies: Board and Scientific Council;
- ❑ Organisational chart and staff recruitment;
- ❑ Budget mobilisation and implementation;
- ❑ Development of management documents;
- ❑ Construction and consolidation of the identity of ANAQ-Sup (communication);
- ❑ Digital working environment (SIM-ANAQ/e-ANAQ);

III.2. Development of assessment tools

- Institutional evaluation standard;
- Program Evaluation standard;
- Evaluation standard for doctoral schools;
- Medical and Health Sciences Program Evaluation standard;
- FOAD institutional evaluation standard;
- FOAD program evaluation standard
- Self-assessment guide;
- External Evaluation Guide;
- Appeal document;
- Charter of ethics.

III.3. Development of the quality assurance culture

- ❑ Sharing, validation, support and training meetings: more than 100 meetings held with HEIs, Governing board and Scientific board members, trade unions, students, civil society, the press, etc.;
- ❑ Installation of Internal Quality Assurance Cells (CIAQ):
- ❑ External experts: 215 trained experts including 135 academics and 80 professionals:
- ❑ Capacity-building of institutional actors in self-evaluation and self-assessment reporting;
- ❑ Practice of external evaluation by experts: over 1200 days – expert;
- ❑ Follow-up on recommendations from evaluations of computer and agricultural training programmes.



III.4. Institutional assessments for final approval

Overall:

- ❑ Number of admissible applications : 294 (public : 12 et private : 272);
- ❑ Number of external evaluations conducted: 181 (public : 11 et private : 170)
- ❑ Number of favourable opinions : 115 (public : 7 et private : 108) from 181 applications submitted to the Scientific Council, soit 63 % (public : 100% et private : 62%)

III.5. Production and knowledge management

- ❑ Organization of training for staff;
- ❑ Training of external experts;
- ❑ Participation in workshops at the national and international levels;
- ❑ Establishment of annual meetings to share good practices between CIAQ officials of public and private HEAs
- ❑ Organization of the first international symposium on QA in 2015;
- ❑ Special studies: state of play on professionalization with UNESCO;
- ❑ Annual reports on the quality of higher education in Senegal;
- ❑ Report on online and distance learning (FOAD) and institutional resilience during the pandemic
- ❑ Self-evaluation and external evaluation of the agency after 5 years of training.

III.6. Impact at national level

- Development of the culture of evaluation and quality approach in HEAs;
- Development of national expertise in internal and external QA;
- Building confidence in the higher education system;
- Improvement of the regulatory framework of the ES system in favour of QA: law 2015-26 on universities, decree 2015-582 on the recognition of diplomas; Decree No. 2018-850 on the status of private higher education establishments;
- Support the 3FPT (TVET institution) to set up a quality assurance desk in technical education and vocational training;
- Collaboration with other ministerial departments: MEFP, Education for QA and qualification framework project;
- Harmonization of computer and management training programmes in collaboration with academic and professional associations
- Information for the public, especially in the choice of recognized courses and establishments: website.



IV.1. ANAQ-Sup Networking and Partnerships Activities

Since its creation, ANAQ-Sup has implemented a program of development of partnership activities, networking, sharing of good practices and participation in sub-regional, African and global initiatives.

- ❑ **Partnership agreements:** signing of collaboration agreements with several agencies in the sub-region and around the world :
 - National Authority for Quality Assurance in Education, Training and Research (ANAQ-Guinea);
 - National Accreditation and Quality Assurance Authority (NAQAA) of the Gambia;
 - Malian Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education and Scientific Research (AMAQ-Sup);
 - Mauritanian Authority for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (AMAQ-ES);
 - Conseil d'évaluation de l'Enseignement collégial du Québec (CEEC-Québec/Canada);
 - High Council for the Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCERES/France), etc.



ANAO-SUP

IV.2 ANAQ-Sup Networking and Partnerships Activities

□ Networking :

ANAQ-Sup is also a member of several quality assurance networks and continental initiatives :

- Francophone African Network of National Quality Assurance Agencies (RAFANAQ); Chaired by ANAQ-Sup
- Réseau francophone des agences qualité pour l'Enseignement Supérieur (FrAQSup); Vice-présidence par ANAQ-Sup
- African Quality Assurance Network (AfriQAN);
- CIAG (CHEA international Accreditation Group).
- Member of the ACQF Steering Committee
- Member of the HAQAA2 Steering Committee



V. Challenges and opportunities

- ❑ Synergies and pooling of the various QA and ENSUP initiatives in Africa;
- ❑ Sustainability of the activities carried out within the framework of the various initiatives and projects in Africa;
- ❑ Collaboration between the different linguistic regions;
- ❑ Harmonization of policies and practices in ENSUP and QA;
- ❑ QA in the face of the pedagogical transformation related to Covid 19 (development of the culture of resilience, in an emergency context);
- ❑ Establishment of an effective African QA space with a definition of roles and responsibilities at all levels (institutional, national, sub)regional and continental);
- ❑ Human and financial resources



Conclusion

Key success factors:

- Political support from the authorities;
- The credibility of procedures and tools and their conformity with global good practices;
- Compliance with QA's standards of ethics and professional conduct;
- The opportunity of QA for HEIs;
- The establishment of CPDs within universities with a focus on QA
- The collaborative approach;
- The support of HEIs in the QA development process;
- Adherence to and acceptance of mechanisms;
- The commitment and professionalism of external experts;
- Collaboration, partnership and networking
-



MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION!
Thank you for your attention!

