

# Looking Towards 2050 – The Futures of Higher Education

## *The Internationalization of Higher Education and The Role of International Cooperation*

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# Internationalization of Higher Education

- HE sector should reaffirm **the values and principles of internationalization:**

**“Promotion of intercultural learning; inter-institutional cooperation based on mutual benefit, solidarity, mutual respect and fair partnership”.**

The future of internationalization requires HEIs committed to supporting a global HE system based on integrity, academic quality, equitable access, the development of **Global Citizenship** skills, the advancement of international research collaboration, and the solution of global problems at the center of collaboration efforts.

HEIs should be responsible for facilitating collaboration, through the integration of internationalization and International cooperation as a transversal dimension in programs and organizational units.

# Internationalization of Higher Education

- Internationalization has the potential to **develop in graduates the skills of global citizenship.**
- UNESCO's concept of Global Citizenship involves developing a **sense of belonging to a common humanity; respect for diversity; an awareness of global issues; and universal values** such as justice, equality, dignity, empathy at global level, peaceful conflict resolution and a sense of solidarity.

# International Cooperation in Higher Education

- To achieve a relevant role in responding to global challenges, IC must be an act of **co-responsibility** or **"partnership"** rather than an **assistance process**.
- IC should take advantage of the **multiplier effects of collaboration**, in order to maximize the impact of available resources in a framework of **global solidarity** and knowledge transfer.
- IC should adopt a **universalist perspective** that goes beyond the North-South cooperation (NSC) paradigm, giving higher priority to **South-South and Triangular cooperation**.
- IC in HE should focus on capacity building, the development of more ambitious research agendas, the training of high-level human resources and the internationalization of researchers through international mobility and networking; thus, increasing the generation, circulation, transmission of knowledge and relevance of research for local, regional and global contexts

# South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The value of SSC and TrC is:

- To be based on the transfer of knowledge and the paradigm of **solidarity cooperation**; and play a transcendental role in mobilizing alternative financial resources around the development challenges of countries in the Global South.
- To **complement NSC**, creating new and innovative responses to the socio-economic and environmental challenges of developing countries, ranging from poverty and education, to gender equality, and climate change
- To support developing countries in finding effective solutions to their development problems through technical cooperation **among themselves**, and **innovative partnerships with states, civil society, academia, and the private sector**.

# South-South and Triangular Cooperation

- To be new models of IC in order to accelerate human development, **sharing within and among regions the approaches generated by developing countries themselves.**
- To be rooted in **mutual interest and understanding**, thus creating a **horizontal relationship between partners** through an **association between equals.**
- To allow building **bridges between different donor partners** and generates **institutional strengthening processes** at the regional level.
- TrC promotes regional integration, by taking advantage of **local capacities and experience gained in the region in development processes**, thus contributing to social and economic stability and the strengthening of regional institutions

# South-South and Triangular Cooperation

For **greater effectiveness and sustainability**, it is essential that collaboration projects be organized around certain principles and guidelines, such as:

- a) ownership of development priorities by participants based on their specific contexts;
- b) Improvement of equity among partners;
- c) results-based approach to local capacity-building;
- d) sustainability understood as the continuity and alignment of national development strategies;
- e) technical and institutional capacity-building in recipient countries;
- f) effective management in different cultural and institutional contexts;
- g) complementarity between the parties involved in terms of knowledge, technical capacities, and institutional strengths;

# South-South and Triangular Cooperation

- e) inclusive partnerships based on openness, trust and mutual learning;
- f) transparency and accountability between partners, beneficiaries and stakeholders;
- g) wider dissemination of results in communities outside the HE domain in order to achieve greater social impacts;
- h) to expand the dissemination of results through collaborative platforms and observatories of good practices.