

THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION :THE CASE OF ISCAP / IPP



ANABELA MESQUITA – CICE – ISCAP / IPP

OLIMPIO CASTILHO – ISCAP / IPP

AGENDA

- Introduction. Contextualization. Internationalization
- The case of ISCAP / IPP

INTRODUCTION

- Internationalization is not a new concept. Look at history
- The need for internationalization of HEI today
- Internationalization does not happen in the same way or at the same pace in all the institutions or countries
 - Some focus on mobilities
 - Other in collaboration or development of networks
 - And some other have difficulties in starting the process

Report a case – the ISCAP (IPP)

INTERNATIONALIZATION

- Should be seen as
 - the capacity of an institution to **introduce an international dimension** into an existing structure and *modus operandi*,
 - the capacity to **become part of an international learning and knowledge ecosystem**, in order not only to **benefit** but also to **contribute**



Active role, contributing for the development of knowledge and levels of education, training and learning



Needs the change of structures, modus operandi, mentalities

RELATION BETWEEN DIMENSIONS AND FORMATS OF INTERNATIONALIZATION AND POSSIBLES ACTIVITIES

Dimensions / Forms	Teaching	Research	Services to the community
Interchange and International activities	Mobility of students, teachers, staff	Interchange of researchers; participation and creation of International networks	Recruiting foreign students for internships
Training	Training / curricula (formal teaching) offered in English, double degrees, joint degrees (F2F, online, extension campus, franchise)	Seminars /workshops	Short duration training
International dimension of the curricula	Development of International and intercultural competences, seminars, workshops		Services to the community, extra curricular activities with strong international and intercultural component
International projects		R&D projects, research collaboration	Development of international and intercultural competences through the involvement of partners in several activities

CHALLENGES TO INTERNATIONALIZATION

- Lack of interest and motivation of teachers (maybe due to the lack of rewards)
- Costs of internationalization (It is necessary to invest time and money to sign and operationalize an agreement)
- Internationalization is difficult to delegate – implies the involvement of the administration of the school, frequents trips to know partners and maintain partnerships alive
- Not enough scholarships for mobility
- Intercultural challenge (international knowledge, intercultural competences)
- Language
- Quality of teaching (international institutions do not present the same quality level)
- Accreditation of programmes
- Recognition of competences
- Credit system

HOW TO INTERNATIONALIZE

- There are no recipes. Depends on each institution involved
- Strong leadership, inclusive participation, integrated actions, collaboration, open minds, adequate culture
- 1. Initiatives to internationalize students (mobilities), curricula (units in English) and then internationalize the presence of the HEI
- 2. Identify units that can be internationalized (a specific programme within a School, a specific School within a university, etc.)
- 3. Model of internationalization:
 - A) Import – bring to the campus the exterior world
 - B) Export – similar to the first one but in the other sense)
 - C) Joint-venture (start with mobilities and then academic joint ventures, joint degrees, etc.)
 - D) Partnership (DD)
 - E) International campus (physical presence abroad)



BECOME INTERNATIONAL



EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONALIZATION OF ISCAP / IPP



DESCRIPTION OF THE CASE

- ISCAP – one of the schools of Polytechnic of Porto
- 3900 students, 230 lecturers
- Undergraduate and graduate programmes
- Internationalization starts in 2004 with the creation of the International Office (GRI)



MILESTONES

- 2004 – Beginning of Internationalization with the creation of the International Office (GRI)
- 2005 – Member of the European Network SPACE
- 2006 – International Week
- 2008 – Units in English for foreign students; Orientation Week for foreign students
- 2011 – Cultures on the Move- dissemination of the culture of foreign students; COMAP (students help welcoming other students)
- 2012 – First double diploma
- 2014 – First Joint programme

MOBILITIES IN FIGURES (LAST 4 YEARS)

INcoming

OUTgoing

	2010/2013	2014 (2ºS 13-14) + (1ºS 14-15)	2010-2013	2014 (2ºS 13-14) + (1ºS 14-15)
Students	196	233	68	69
Teachers	35	54	12	14
Staff	32	19	2	9

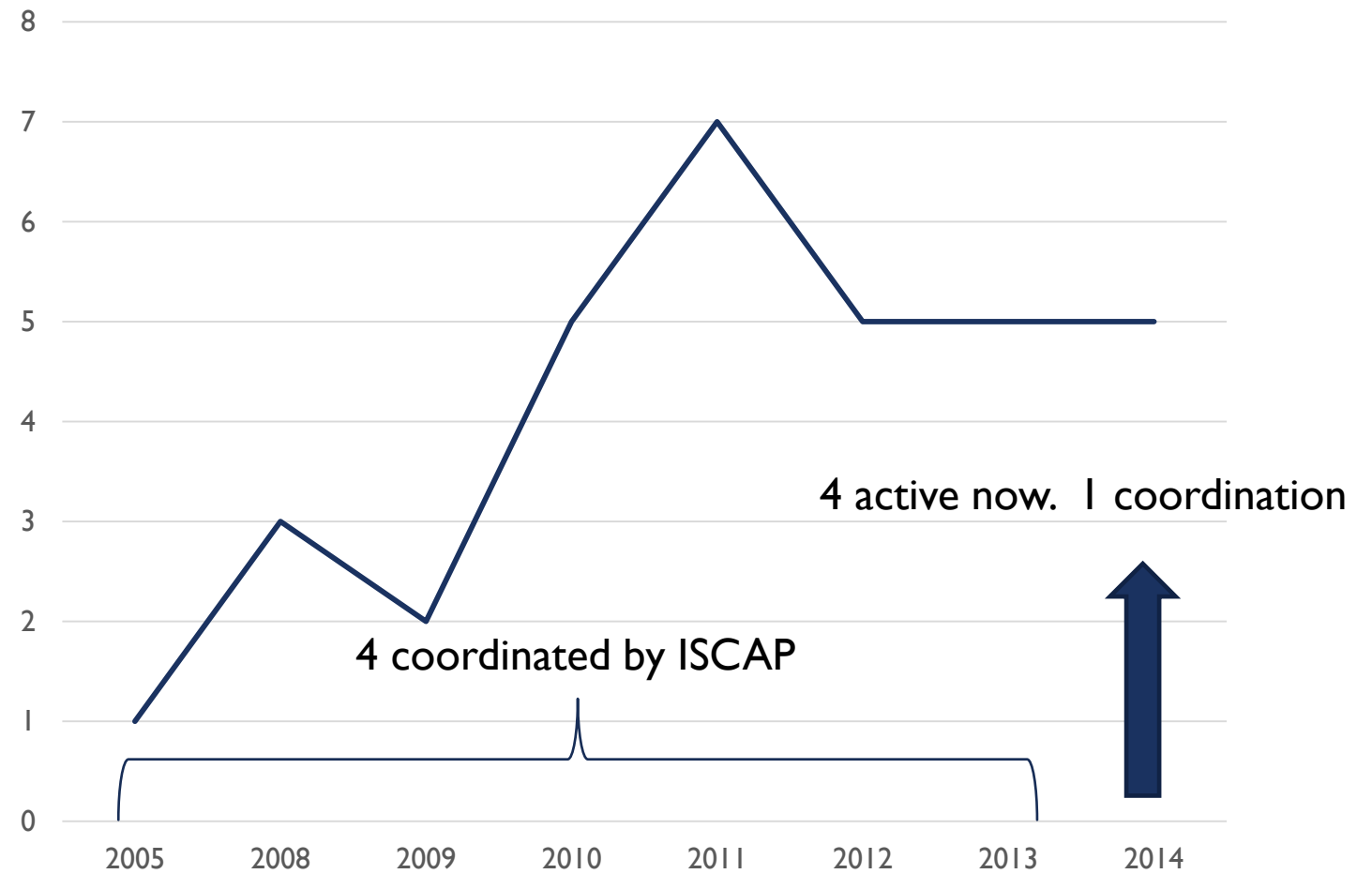


PROJECTS



PROJECTS IN FIGURES


ano	n.º de projetos
2005	1
2008	3
2009	2
2010	5
2011	7
2012	5
2013	5
2014	5
total	33






LESSONS LEARNED



- 
- Started with mobilities of students (easy, scholarships). In 10 years the number of mobilities increase from almost 0 to about 200
 - Creation of the International Office, nomination of a person in charge of this Office (with adequate competences and motivation)
 - Strong support from the administration of the institution
 - Participation in European Networks (in this case it was SPACE network). It helped to provide contacts, to let partners to know the school, to build a reputation and image outside the country, build trust.
 - Trust – very important for the development of Double Diplomas and Joint Degrees / Programmes
 - Financial support (e.g. organization of events, trips to the meetings of the network, participation in other international events)

- 
- Involvement of Students' Union (welcome students, help integration of foreign students)
 - During international events organized at school we involved the community, local businesses that promoted their products
 - With scholarships for mobilities, we tried to rationalize those for teachers with the objective to increase the number of mobilities (there are more teachers than scholarships)
 - Development of an international programme totally in English
 - Offer English courses for teachers
 - Motivation and involvement of teachers

CONCLUSION

- Not an easy task
- Several factors involved
- Strategic decision
- Must be seen as an investment in the future



Anabela Mesquita
Olimpio Castilho

sarmiento@iscap.ipp.pt