

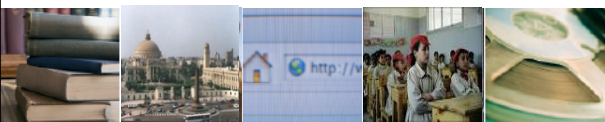


**CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL
PROYECTO BET**
Encuentro de Expertos de
Bolonia de España y Erasmus
Mundus



Impacto del Espacio Europeo de Educación Superior en países vecinos? Euro Mediterranean partnership in Higher Education

Yasser Elshayeb, PhD



Background / Political Framework

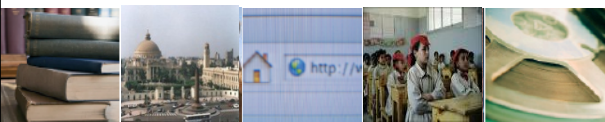
Bilateral Cooperation(s)

Barcelona Process

- Political / Economic/ Socio-Cultural / Migration / Social Integration / Justice and Security
- Coownership and common interest

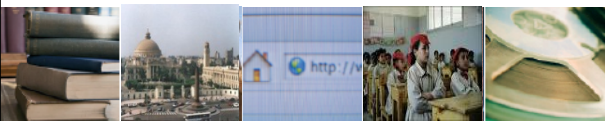
ENP

UFM



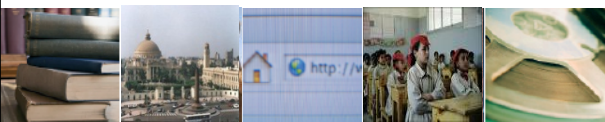
Background / Political Framework

- Tampere Conclusions
- Catania Declaration
- EUROMED Ministerial Conference 2007
 - Co President Egypt and Germany
 - Cairo Declaration
- Joint Committees



Programs / Initiatives for Cooperation

- TEMPUS
- Erasmus Mundus
- Jean Monnet
- Bologna Policy Forum
- EMUNI
- FP6 & FP7
- RDIs



Results

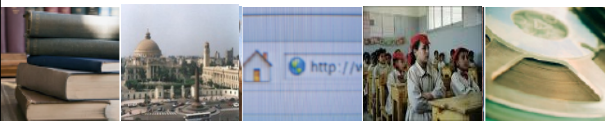
■ Erasmus Mundus

■ Action I

- 760 scholarships for Southern Mediterranean students (doctoral candidates and scholars)

■ Action 2 partnerships (2007-2013)

- 44 partnerships for the Southern Mediterranean scholarships for over 4,750 students and 1,000 staff



Results

■ TEMPUS

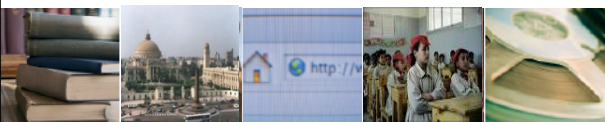
- Over EUR 100 million allocated for 2003-2013
- More than 200 projects funded for 2003-2013

■ Marie Curie-Skłodowska

- EUR 66 million for EU contribution allocations to S. Med countries (2007-2013):
- 572 fellows nationals from South Med countries funded (2007-2013)

■ Jean Monnet

- EUR 304, 000 granted for 2007-2013
- 8 projects for 2007-2013



Research & Innovation

■ FP6 & FP7

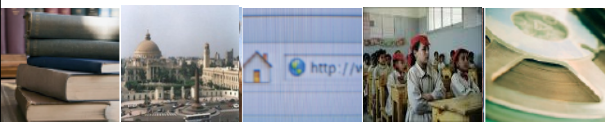
- MPCs

- MIRA

- BILATs

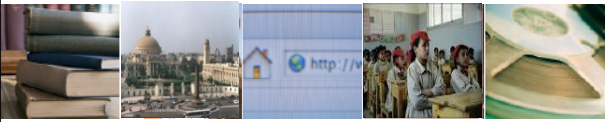
■ SESAME

■ RDIs

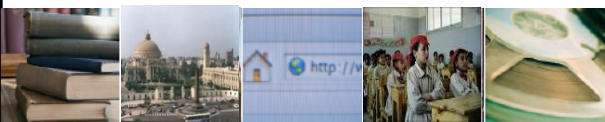


A wide range of Activities

- Mobility visits (Credit, Degree, and Research)
- Training (for all the spectrum of H.E. and Research specialists)
- Curriculum Development
- Capacity building of institutional structures, management, and Infrastructure
- Reform of Higher Education & Research policies
- Joint Degrees and Joint Research



Let's speak about Joint Degrees...



Joint Degree & Double Degree & Compatible Degree

■ Joint Degree

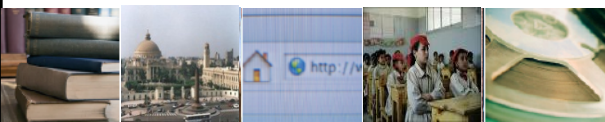
- Student Study in one or two Universities
- Student has a single Certificate from Two Universities

■ Double Degree

- Student Study in at least two Universities
- Student has TWO diplomas from two Universities

■ Compatible Degree

- Student study at one or more universities
- Student has a single diploma “endorsed / recognized” by another University



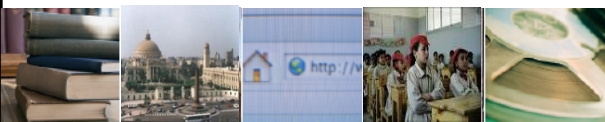
The Case of South Mediterranean Countries

■ Regional Influence

- Mashrek & Maghreb
- Outliers

■ Europe is the main Target (proximity, opportunities, etc.)

■ All countries are undergoing a process of Higher Education Development that includes “Internationalization”



South Med SWOT Analysis (w.r.t Joint studies)

■ Strengths

- Young Motivated Students
- Willingness to Study in Europe

■ Weakness

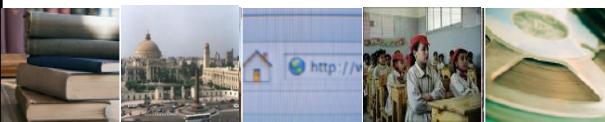
- Financial Support
- Quality? Bologna?

■ Opportunities

- Proximity to Europe
- EU programs
- Most Professors studied in Europe
- Almost all countries have “Internationalization” as part of their strategy for Development

■ Threats

- Legislation (Visa, etc.)



Return of Experience on Joint Programs

■ Advantages

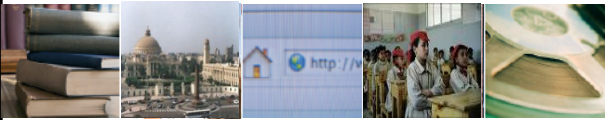
- Very High rate of Employability.
- “Super” courses / students

■ Problems

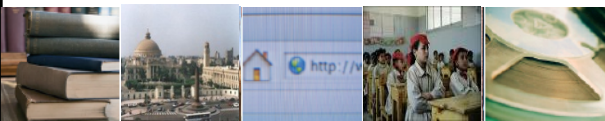
- Mutual Recognition of Qualifications and study periods abroad, including Laws and Legislations
- Quality Assurance measures
- Harmonization, Transparency and Readability
- Finance

■ Why it succeeded?

- Devotion and Ownership
- Availability of Funds
- Networking



So, will South Med Countries be part of Bologna?



South Mediterranean Region & Bologna: Maps

Level of Implementation of Bologna Structure



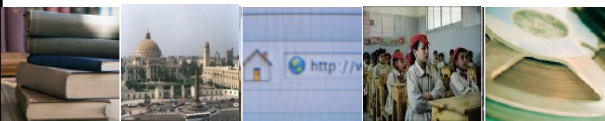
Bologna structure fully implemented in all or most fields of study

Extensive but gradual introduction of Bologna structure/ongoing adaptations or enlargement

Partial/limited introduction of Bologna structure

Another three-cycle structure exists

No three-cycle structure



South Mediterranean Region & Bologna: Maps

Bachelor – Masters Structure



240+120 ECTS (4+2 academic years)

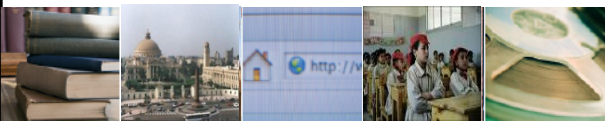
240+60 ECTS (4+1 academic years)

180+120 ECTS (3+2 academic years)

Various combinations

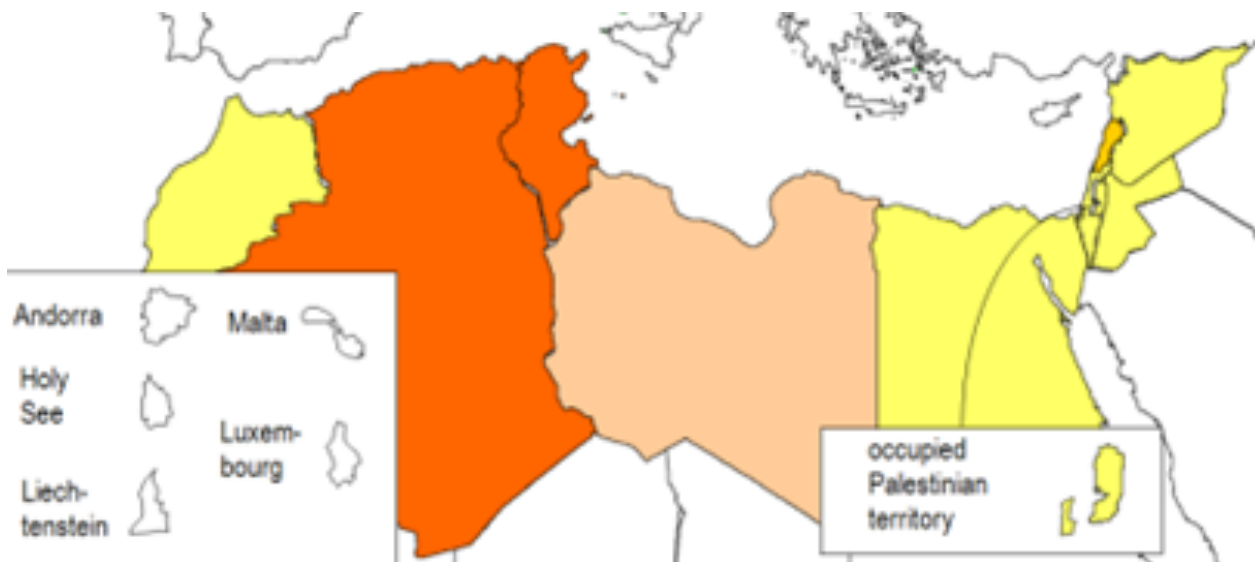
Another three-cycle structure exists

No three-cycle structure



South Mediterranean Region & Bologna: Maps

Level of Implementation of ECTS



More than 75% of institutions and programmes are using ECTS for both transfer and accumulation purposes. Allocation of ECTS is based on learning outcomes and student workload.

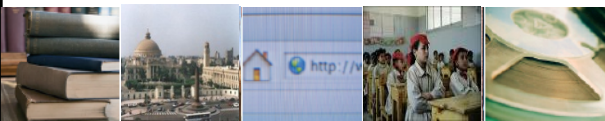
More than 75% of institutions and programmes are using ECTS for both transfer and accumulation purposes. Allocation of ECTS is based on student workload.

More than 75% of institutions and programmes are using ECTS for both transfer and accumulation purposes. Allocation of ECTS is based on contact hours, or a combination of contact hours and student workload.

75% or less institutions and/or 75% or less programmes are using ECTS for both transfer and accumulation purposes. Various references are used to define the credits.

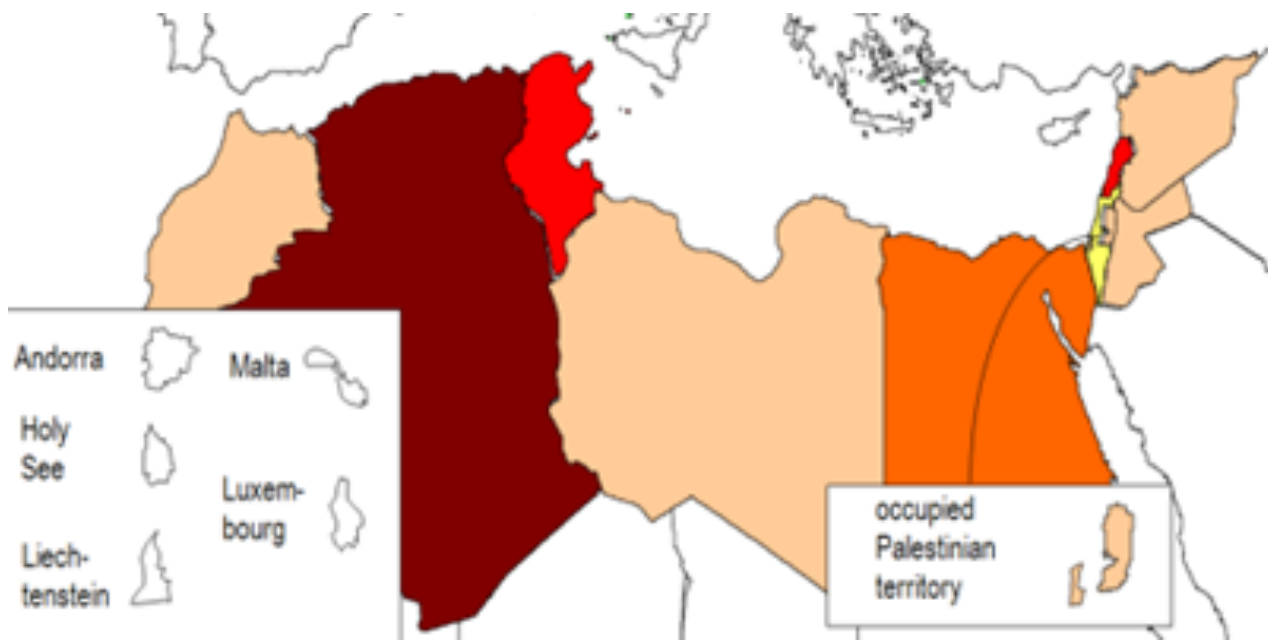
Another credit system

No credit system



South Mediterranean Region & Bologna: Maps

Level of Implementation of Diploma Supplement



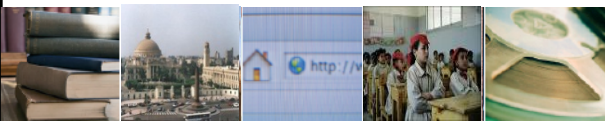
Bologna DS is issued to students in more than 75% of institutions and study programmes

Partial and gradual introduction of the Bologna DS (25%-75% of institutions)

Initial stage of adoption of the Bologna DS (less than 25% of institutions)

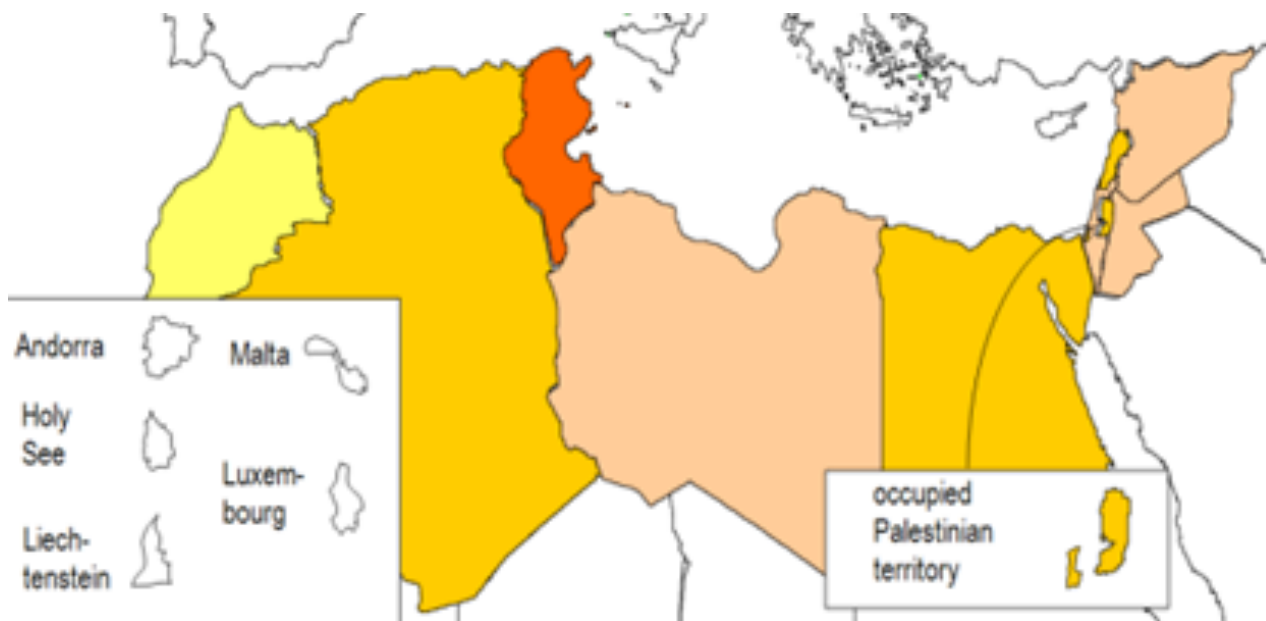
Another type of Diploma Supplement

No Diploma Supplement issued



South Mediterranean Region & Bologna: Maps

NQF



Step 5: Overall process fully completed, including self-certified compatibility with the Framework for qualifications of the European Higher Education Area.

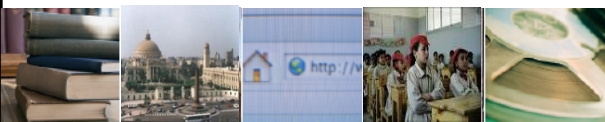
Step 4: Redesigning the study programmes is on-going and the process is close to completion.

Step 3: The NQF has been adopted formally and implementation has started.

Step 3: The purpose of the NQF has been agreed and the process is under way including discussions and consultations. Various committees have been established.

Step 1: Decision taken. Process just started.

Not started formally / not foreseen.



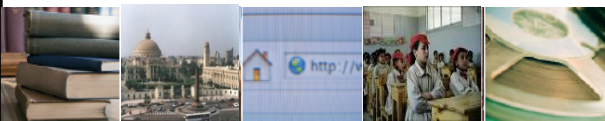
South Mediterranean Region & Bologna: Maps

Quality Assurance Body



A single or several independent national bodies for quality assurance have been established

A Government-dependent body or Ministry has responsibility for quality assurance



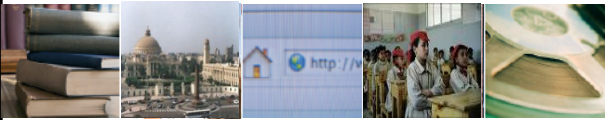
South Mediterranean Region & Bologna: Maps

Recognition of Foreign Qualifications

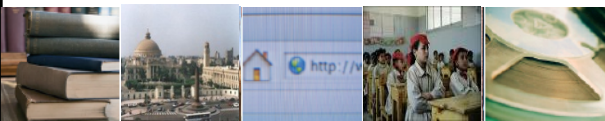


Tempus Countries
who have signed the
Lisbon Convention

Other Tempus
countries



What about Egypt?



Master Plan for the Reform of H.E. in Egypt 02/22

*Socio economic
context*

Higher education System

Quality

Research

Internal
efficiency

External
Efficiency

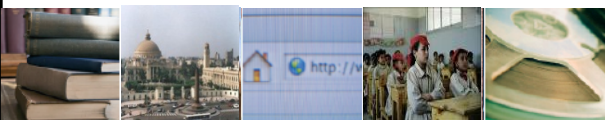
Governance and
Management

Cost and
finance

Internationalization

Equity

Access

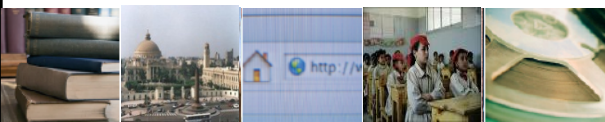


HE Education system in Egypt-2012/13

HE institutes		No. of institutes	Students enrolment	Enrolled in Postgraduates	No. of staff	No. of A. staff
Public Universities	Full time	23	1.1 M	270 K	41 K	30 K
	Newmodes		433 K			
Al-Azhar		1	410 K	16 K	4 K	6 K
Public Technical colleges		8*	126 K	0	850	605
Private Universities		20	120 K	4.1 K	2.1 K	2.6 K
Private Higher institutes		124	407 K	7 K	5 K	4.4 K
Private middle institutes		22 [♠]	39 K	0	3	0
Total		198	2.6 M	297 K	56 K	43.5 K

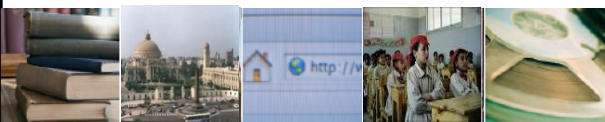
*This includes 45 institutes + 12 Technical institutes of health + Technical Institute for Advanced Industries

[♠] This includes 11 institutes + 11 branch for labor university (middle programs)



Higher education landscape, Egypt, 2012/13

- Total Number of Students: 2.6 Million
- 80% Public, 20% Private
- Enrolment rate:
 - 22% in 99/00
 - 28.6% in 09/10
 - Projected 35% in 2017
- 74% enrolment is Social Sciences
- Student / Staff ratio!



Bologna Process: What is in it for Egypt?

■ Strength:

- ENP, ENPI
- 60% of Graduate Studies go to Europe.

■ Weakness:

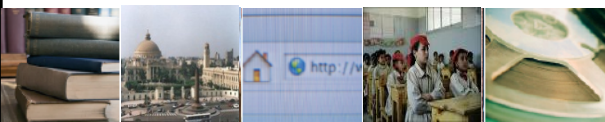
- Mass Education
- Staff Training
- Rigidity of the System

■ Opportunities:

- Participation in the reform
- Arab Spring

■ Threats:

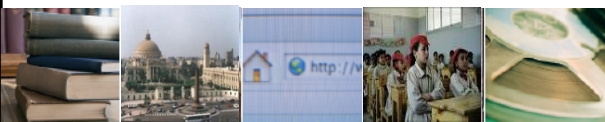
- Accreditation and Recognition (Gulf, US, etc.)
- Quality Assurance



Bologna Process: What is in it for Egypt?

“Success Stories”

- ECTS is “accredited” by the Supreme Council of Universities
- Scattered “successes”
 - Joint & Double diplomas Programs (7 w Germany, w France, w Spain). TEMPUS is a catalyst
 - Diploma Supplement.
 - Quality Assurance



Will Egypt ever be part of the “Process”?

- H.E. Problems and Solutions are Universal

- Convergence and Gap Analysis

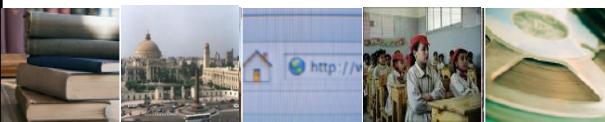
- Political and Administrative Hurdles?

 - European Youth

 - Bologna Policy Forum

 - Higher Education Reform Experts (HERE)

 - European Youth Charter?



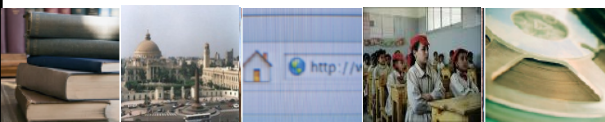
Will Egypt ever be part of the “Process”?

- Why Europe is “reluctant”?

- Help?

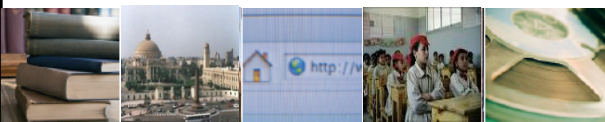
- Support?

- Who will take the lead?



Main Conclusions

- The Bologna process clearly goes **beyond Europe**.
- The countries **most compliant** with Bologna are **not always the Bologna signatories**.
- Some non-signatory countries are advanced in the process (e.g. Kosovo*, Maghreb countries).
- They are still a long way from full implementation:
 - The **'three-cycle'** degree structure and **ECTS** are the **most well-known tools**.
 - Progress has been made in the last two years, especially in implementing ECTS and the Diploma Supplement.
 - Progress has still to be made in the establishment of NQFs and independent quality assurance mechanisms
- As in Europe, the **situations differ between countries but the obstacles are often the same**.



Muchas Gracias

شكراً جزيلاً

Thank you

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European Commission

TEMPUS