



Overview of Erasmus+ Programme: Key objectives and impact in the Middle East

Erasmus+ Regional Information Session (Online)
Middle East
22 April 2024

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Erasmus+ Regional Information Session for Middle East

- **Overview of Erasmus+ in Middle East**
- **Presentation of E+ National Focal Points**
- **Jean Monnet Actions**
- **International Credit Mobility**
- **Coffee Break**
- **Erasmus Mundus Joint Masters and Design Measures**
- **Finding Partners and Tools**

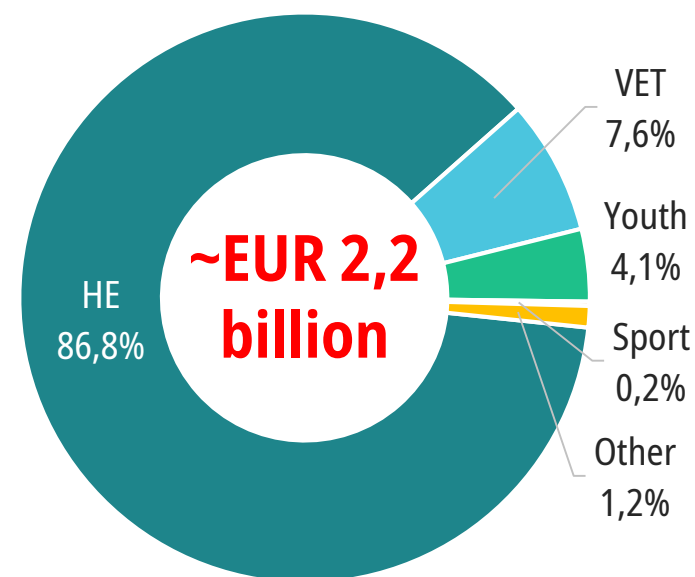
Erasmus+

- The EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport
- Funding for programmes, projects and scholarships
- Fosters intra-European (among the 33 E+ countries) and international cooperation
- **Erasmus+ 2021-2027 offers more international opportunities than ever before!**

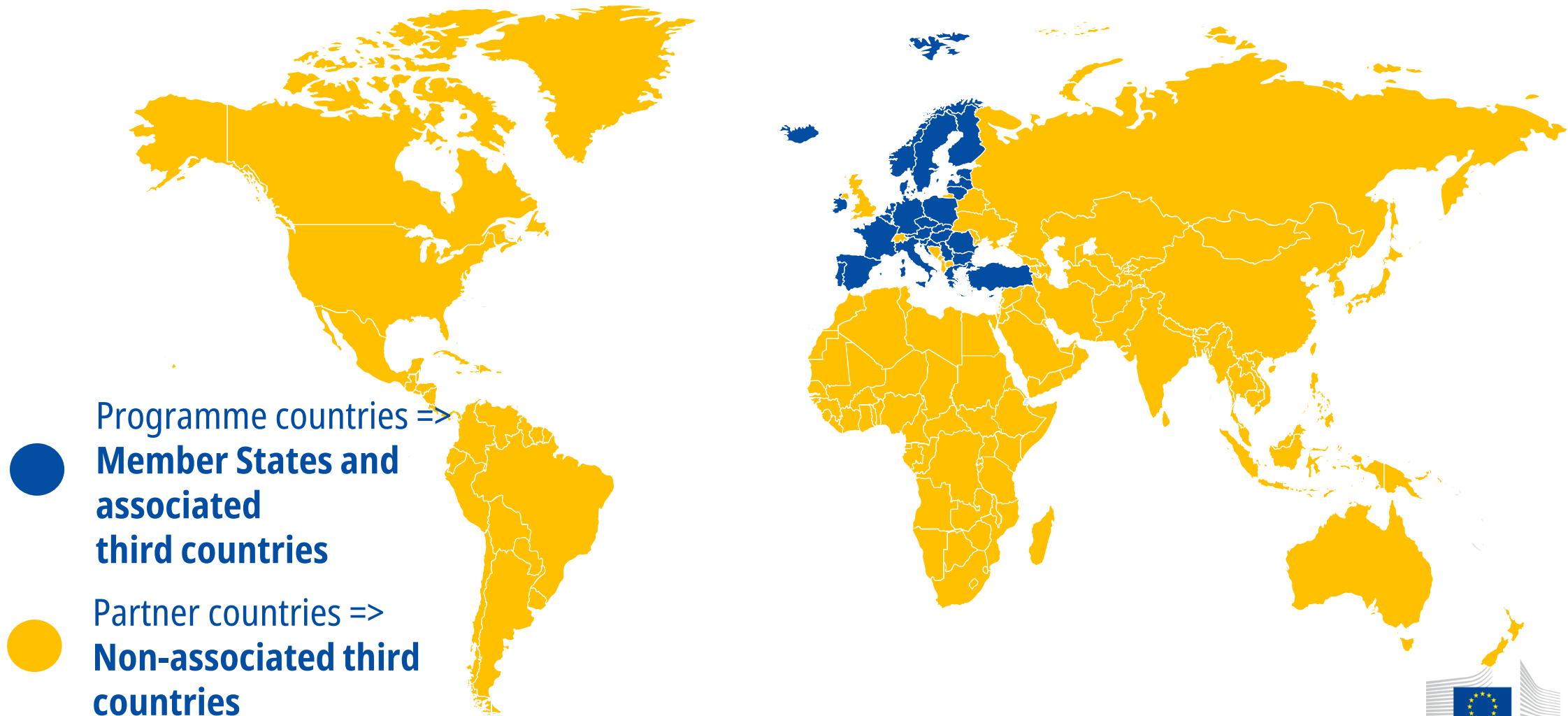
Erasmus+ International dimension: Heading 6 funding

**Erasmus+
2021-2027
budget
(Heading 2):
EUR 26,2 billion**

**International actions
budget per sector
2021-2027**



International dimension of Erasmus+ 2021-2027



Erasmus+ Regions

Region	
Region 1- Western Balkans	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro
Region 2 - Neighborhood East	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine
Region 3 – South Mediterranean	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia
Region 4 - Russia	Russia
Region 5 - Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Macao, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam
Region 6 - Central Asia	Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Region 7 - Middle East	Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Region 8 - Pacific	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Region 9 – Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Congo - Democratic Republic of the, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Region 10 - Latin America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela
Region 11 - Caribbean	Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago
Region 12 - US & Canada	United States of America, Canada

Opportunities in higher education sector

- ✓ **International credit mobility (ICM / KA171)**
- ✓ **Capacity Building for Higher Education (CBHE) - open to Iran, Iraq and Yemen only in Middle East**
- ✓ **Erasmus Mundus Joint Masters (EMJM)***
- ✓ **Erasmus Mundus Design Measures (EMDM)***
- ✓ **Jean Monnet Actions (JMA)***

* Funded by main Erasmus+ budget topped up by international dimension budget

Key objectives for higher education in Middle East

- ✓ **ICM / EMJM**: Increase people to people contacts via international mobility of students, interns, academic and administrative staff of universities
- ✓ **CBHE / EMJM / EMDM**: Cooperation for capacity building and for the creation of joint master degrees between Europe and Middle East
- ✓ **JMA**: Promotion of European studies around the world

Impact for higher education in Middle East

- ✓ **ICM:** Mobility remains strong between Europe and the Middle East. A more balanced spread of partnerships with the 9 countries of the region is observed as of 2022, with the inclusion of 6 GCC countries
- ✓ **CBHE:** great projects under implementation involving Iraq and Yemen

Example: [TeachersMOD - Future Elementary School Teachers Modernization in Kurdistan](#), involving Halabja and Salahaddin universities from Iraq.

Example: [YHELD - Yemeni Higher Education Leading to Development of remote offices](#), involving Abyan, Al-Adel and Hadhramout universities from Yemen.

Impact for higher education in Middle East

- ✓ **EMJM / EMDM:** No Middle East university as EMJM/EMDM beneficiary, but there are some associated partners. At the same time, the number of EMJM scholarship remains modest. Since 2014:
 - Around 60 scholarships from Iraq and the 6 GCC countries
 - Around 60 scholarships from Yemen/ 650 from Iran/ >33.000 worldwide
- ✓ **JMA:** Only 1 awarded project among the 7 Middle East countries

Erasmus+ National Focal Points

- ✓ The European Commission in cooperation with the governments of partner countries have started appointing Erasmus+ National Focal Points (ENFPs) since 2022.
- ✓ The Middle East is covered by ENFPs in Iraq and the 6 GCC countries.
- ✓ This info session is part of the activities planned in coordination with the 7 Middle East ENFPs and the centralized support by PRACISIS.



International credit mobility (KA171) in the Erasmus+ programme 2021-2027

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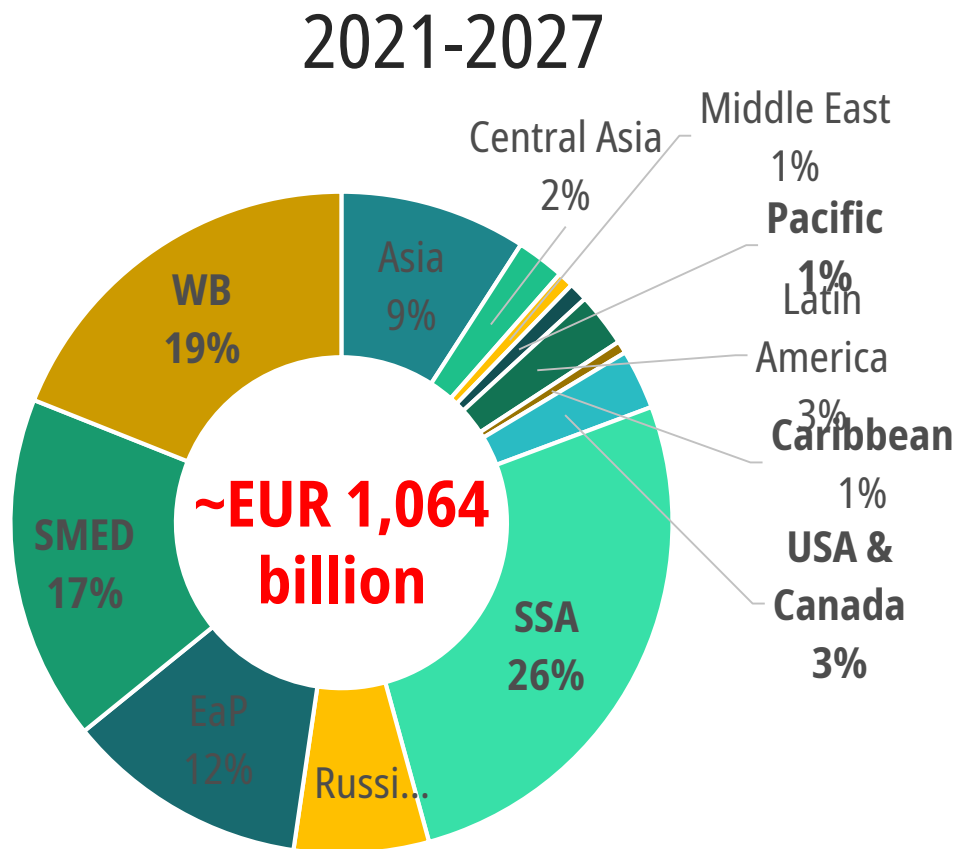
Activities supported (I)

- Short-term higher education mobility for students, academic and administrative staff
- All levels: Bachelor, Master and PhD candidates
- Mobility in any subject or academic discipline
- Also supports traineeships for students and training for staff
- Study periods and traineeships of 2 – 12 months
- Blended mobility (physical mobility of 5 – 30 days + virtual component)

Activities supported (II)

- All partners in an ICM project can **send and host students and staff** as described in their submitted project and provided that a relevant grant has been secured.
- For developing countries, **Bachelor/Master student mobility is only possible to Europe** – this means Iraqi/ Iranian/ Yemeni universities can send but not host.
- Countries with this restriction can be found in this list (Region 1 exempted from restriction): [OECD's ODA \(Official Development Assistance\) recipients' list](#)
- European partners may use a part of their **intra-European mobility budget (KA131)** to fund their students mobility to restricted countries under ICM.

ICM budget per region



ICM budget for ICM: **8,2 million EUR**
divided into 6 annual calls 2022-2027
(approx. 1,4 million EUR per call)

Middle East partners can also complement
their ICM partnerships with national funds
(Erasmus+ zero grant mobility)

Requested mobility under ICM Calls 2022, 2023, 2024

- The overall requested mobility for the Middle East has been constantly increasing:
 - 2.200 (2022),
 - 2.300 (2023)
 - 2.400 (2024 initial data)
- All Middle East countries have more requested mobility each year (2022, 2023, 2024) with the exceptions of:
 - Iran (decrease from 60% of regional demand in 2022 to 36% in 2024)
 - & Bahrain (no demand).

Planned mobility under ICM Calls 2022 and 2023

- ICM projects last 2 or 3 years, so planned mobility might take place until 2024

Country	Mobilities planned in 2022 ICM projects	Mobilities planned in 2023 ICM projects	Total mobilities planned in 2022-2023
Bahrain	0	0	0
Iran	222	180	402
Iraq	59	49	108
Kuwait	0	3	3
Oman	21	32	53
Qatar	19	53	72
Saudi Arabia	3	29	32
UAE	40	89	129
Yemen	0	1	1
Total	364	436	800

- 2024 applications are currently under assessment – results expected in summer.



Organisational support

EUR 500/participant



Individual support

EUR 700-900/month for students and

EUR 147-190/day for staff

EUR 79/day up to the 14th day of activity and
EUR 56/day from 15th to the 30th day of activity
in case of blended mobility

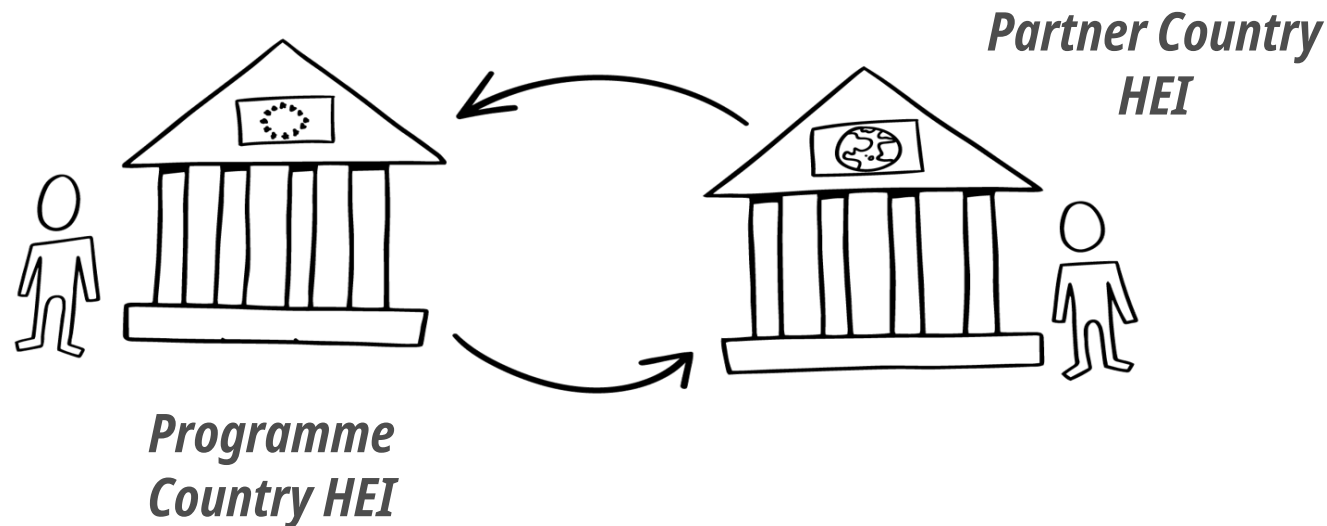


Contribution to travel costs

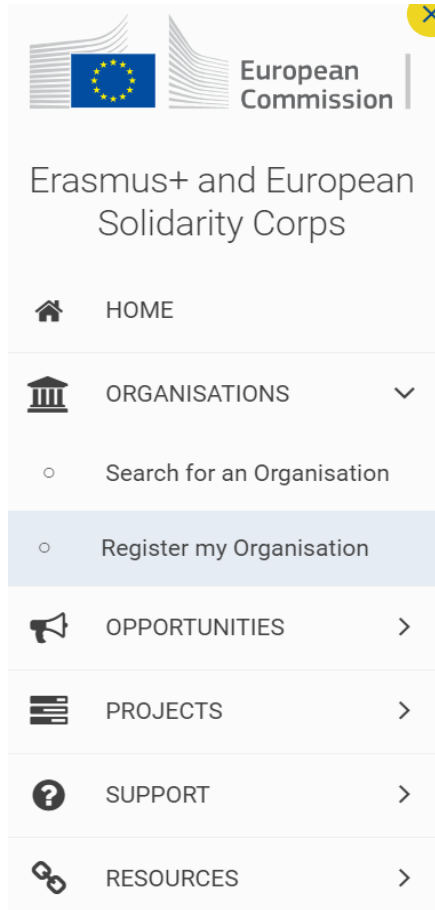
EUR 28-1735, depending on distance travelled

Who can apply and how? (I)

- **Higher Education Institutions in the Programme countries**
- The **ICM project in their application** contains the countries and partner universities they intend to cooperate with, as well as their **cooperation plan in each region**. Each partner university needs an [Organisation ID in order to be included](#).



Who can apply and how? (II)

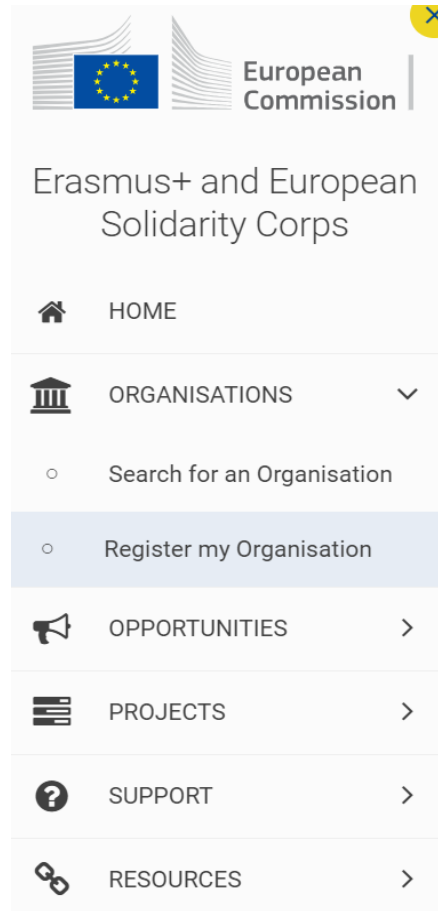


1. Open the [Organisation Registration Website](#) to get registered.

The Organisation ID is mandatory for applicants and every organisation involved in an ICM application, including non-academic organisations.

1. Before starting your registration, **check if your organisation is already registered.** Go to **REGISTER MY ORGANISATION > CHECK IF MY ORGANISATION EXISTS IN THE SYSTEM.**
2. If your institution is not yet registered, click on **REGISTER A NEW ORGANISATION** below the search result. Then log in with your EU Login (see above).
3. Start your registration by chronologically completing the sections **ORGANISATION DATA, LEGAL ADDRESS, ORGANISATION CONTACT PERSON** and **USERS.**
4. All required fields are marked in blue and need to be completed in order to finish.

Who can apply and how? (III)



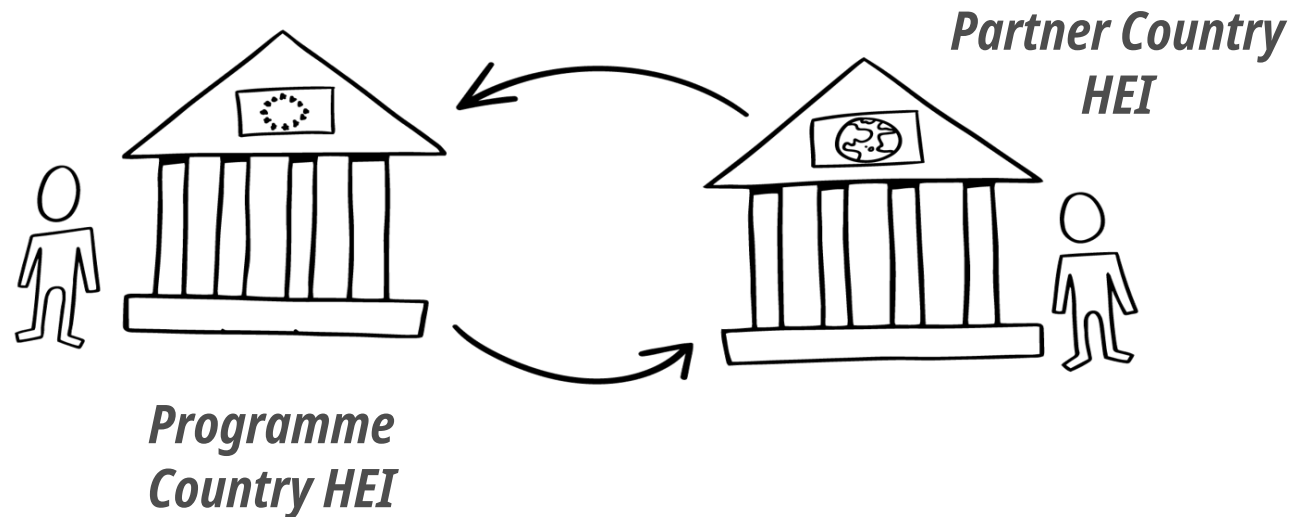
5. After completing the new registration, you will receive the **Organisation ID**. It is an 8-digit unique identifier preceded by the letter E.
6. **Congratulations!** You are done. The Applicant Higher Education institution located in EU27/ E+ Associated countries will now be able to include your organisation in its application form.

Please note: If your OID status remains “Waiting for NA certification”, your registration is still valid.

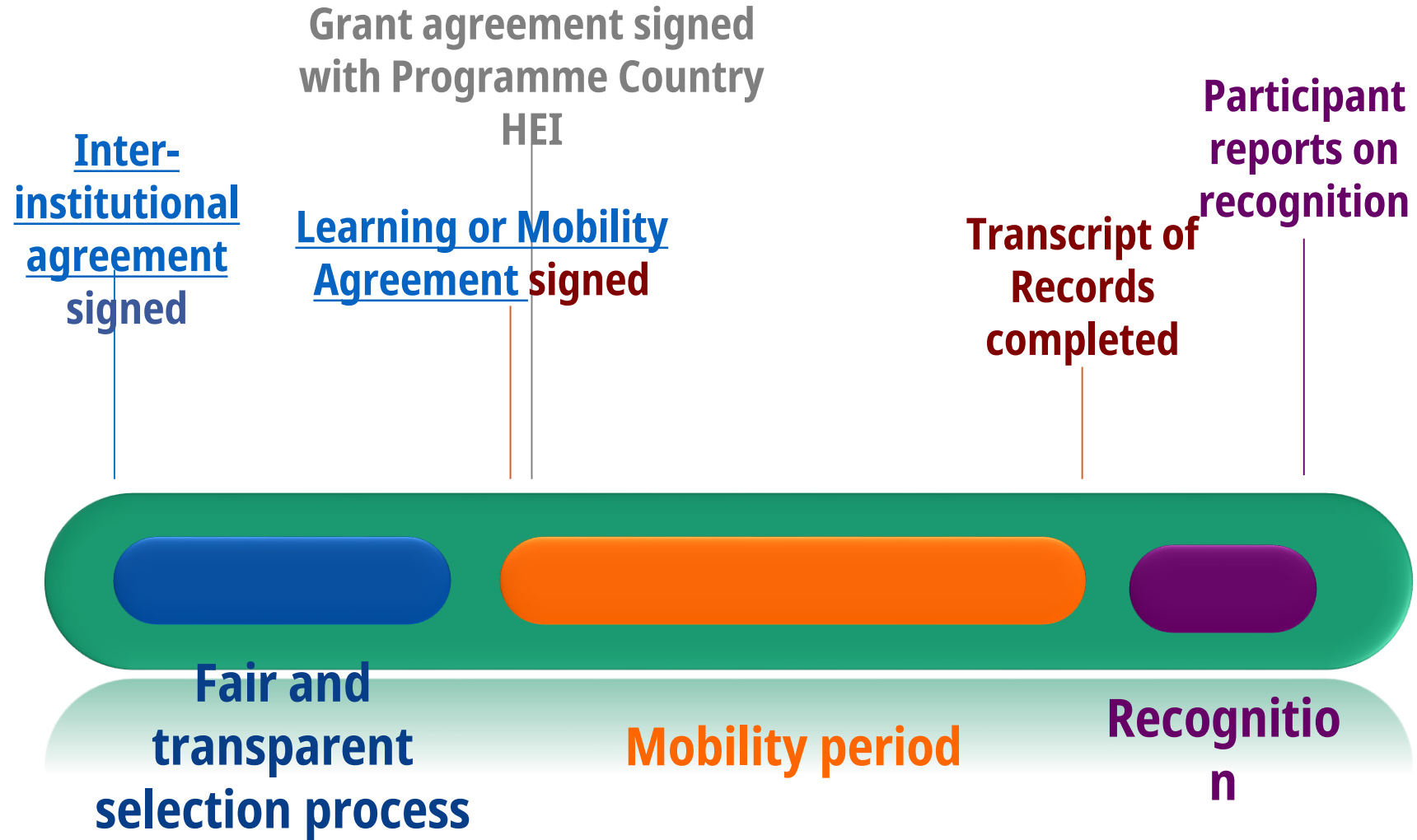
For ICM applications, the NA may certify your OID, but this is not a mandatory step. A certified OID is mandatory only for participation in Cooperation Partnerships in higher education (KA220-HED).

Who can apply and how? (IV)

- Upon successfully passing the established quality criteria, they will be allocated **an ICM grant spread in different regional envelopes**
- For every partnership with a secured budget, an **Inter-Institutional Agreement** is needed between the main applicant in Europe and every partner university in third countries before mobilities can start.



ICM project implementation



Timeline

