Push	EU	Development and internationalisation of higher education	Africa	Push
↳	Lisbon Recognition Convention (EU, Council of Europe, UNESCO)		Addis (former Arusha) Recognition Convention (AU, UNESCO)	⇗
↳	Bologna Process (European Higher Education Area – EHEA)		AU Harmonisation Strategy (African Higher Education and Research Space - AHERS)	⇗
⇓	European Quality Assurance Register (EQAR) and ENICs/NARICs (Member state QA and Recognition bodies)		Pan African Quality Assurance and Accreditation Framework (PAQAF) – establishment of a continental agency, regional and Member state QA and Recognition bodies)	⇓
⇕	Tuning Educational Structures in Europe/European credit transfer system/CALOHEE – Measuring and Comparing Achievements of Learning Outcomes in Higher Education in Europe (EU)	*Agenda for Change and EU Higher Education in the World*	Africa-EU Harmonisation and Tuning initiative (Tuning): degree programmes, competences, learning outcomes and African credit system	⇕
⇕	European Standards and guidelines (ENQA, EUA, ESU, EURASHE)		Africa-EU Harmonisation, Quality and Accreditation initiative (HAQAA): support to PAQAF, standards and guidelines for QA and capacity building at institutional, national and regional level (AAU, AfriQAN etc)	⇕
⇑	Institutional Evaluation Programme (EUA)		African Quality Ranking Mechanism (AQRM - AU)/Quality Connect institutional evaluation (AAU/EUA)	⇑
⇑	'Traditional' Erasmus (intra-EU)	*Erasmus+: capacity building and South-North/North-South mobility*	**Intra-Africa Mobility**	⇑
		Former (phasing out) EU programmes (Edulink and Erasmus Mundus): capacity building and South-North/North-South mobility	Mwalimu Nyerere AU Scholarship Scheme (focus: STEM, women, vulnerable groups)	⇑
		Member States bilateral programmes : capacity building and South-North/North-South mobility	Pan African University (regional centres of excellence and intra-Africa scholarships)	⇑

⇓: pushed from the top through a political process which includes the EU/AU, regional bodies (Africa) and Member States
⇕: flagship initiatives which mix bottom-up involvement (universities, agencies developing and testing the proposals) and top-down policy makers (EU, AU, regional bodies validating the proposals which will be brought to the higher level for approval by Member States) – these are where the main concrete measures of the recognition conventions/policy processes (Bologna and Harmonisation) are actually implemented (and in the case of Africa, can help paving the way for ratification of the Addis Convention)
⇑: bottom-up instruments: instruments made available through programmes to individuals and universities which support progress on the policy initiatives (ex. introduction of a credit system which facilitates mobility) and push the system at policy level (ex. need for a recognition system to be implemented concretely so that individuals have access to jobs across the continent)