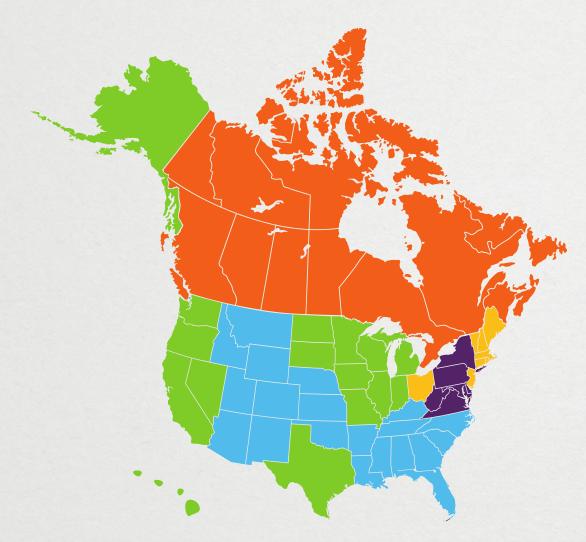
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The Syrian Refugee Crisis: Methods for Credential Assessment

presented by

Sulaf Al-Shaikhly

Group Manager, World Education Services

Bryce Loo Research Associate, World Education Services

Knowledge Resource Exchange

As part of not-for-profit mission, WES provides valuable resources to the higher education community:

- Knowledge Resource Exchange wes.org/educators/kre.asp
- World Education News & Review (WENR) wes.org/wenr/
- WES Grade Conversion Guide wes.org/gradeconversionguide/
- WES Research & Advisory Services wes.org/ras/index.asp



WES Resources for Students

Knowledge Resource Exchange

Global Talent Bridge

ESL Tool Kit, Pathways to Success Seminars wes.org/community/

WES Student Advisor wesstudentadvisor.org/

Free Degree Equivalency wes.org/evaluations/preliminary.asp

iGPA Calculator wes.org/students/igpacalc.asp

Connect with WES Thought Leadership

Knowledge Resource Exchange

Conferences

NAFSA | GMAC

Free WES Webinars – Spring 2016:

Knowledge Resource Exchange http://www.wes.org/webinars/index.asp

WES Expertise - Presenters

Knowledge Resource Exchange



Sulaf Al-Shaikhly

Group Manager

Sulaf has conducted extensive research on educational systems in the Middle East. She specializes in issues of documentation authenticity and verification. Her previous experience includes five years in Iraqi higher education, during which she taught at the University of Technology and Baghdad University.



Bryce Loo

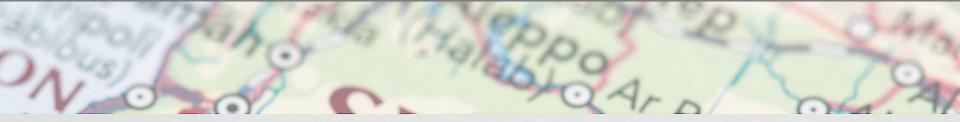
Research Associate

Bryce earned a master's degree in international education development from Teachers College, Columbia University, and a bachelor's degree in history from California State University, Bakersfield. Bryce has published several research articles for WES and presented WES' research on emerging markets at NAFSA Region X in 2015.

Introduction

- Who is on the call today?
- What do we want to accomplish?
 - Overview of the challenge and issues
 - Share our expertise on Syrian education system and best practices for institutions that assess refugee credentials
 - Share our plans to develop an alternative assessment process for refugees who do not meet WES document requirements

Part I: The Syrian Crisis and Issues in Assessing Refugee Credentials



Refugees Worldwide

Knowledge Resource Exchange

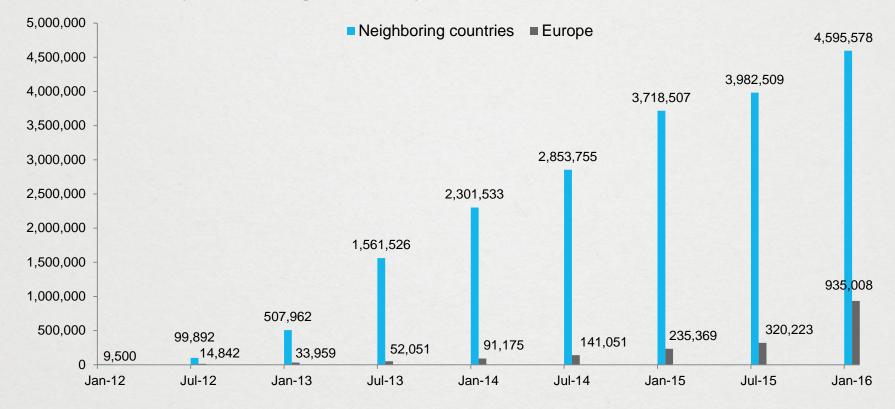
Top 10 Refugee Countries of Origin, June 2015

| Country of Origin | Number of Refugees |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Syria | 4,200,000 |
| Afghanistan | 2,600,000 |
| Somalia | 1,100,000 |
| South Sudan | 744,100 |
| Sudan | 640,900 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 535,000 |
| Central African Republic | 470,000 |
| Myanmar | 458,400 |
| Eritrea | 383,900 |
| Iraq | 377,700 |
| TOTAL WORLDWIDE | 15,097,600 |

Source: UNHCR, 2015

The Syrian Refugee Crisis

Syrian Refugees & Asylum-Seekers in MENA & Europe



Source: UNHCR, 2016

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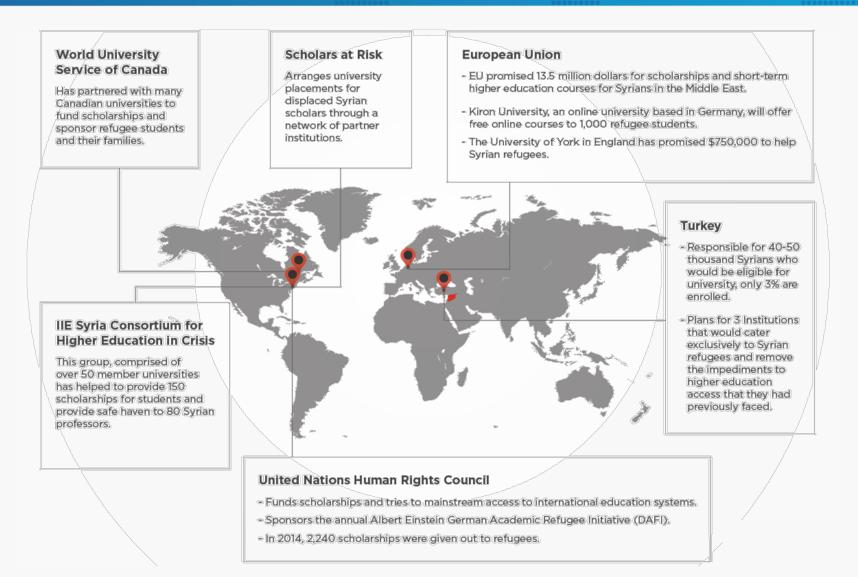
Knowledge Resource

Exchange

Why Assess Refugee Credentials?

- Refugees are often employed below their levels of qualification within host countries.
- When their qualifications are recognized, they have better access to education and professional employment, allowing them to:
 - Develop a higher standard of living and better integrate into their host societies.
 - Contribute more economically to their new communities through taxes and purchases of goods and services.
 - Contribute their knowledge and skills to their new communities.
 - Maintain the dignity and respect that comes from employment commensurate with one's education, training and experience.
- International conventions require that displaced people without documentation be given a fair assessment of their qualifications (<u>Lisbon Convention</u>, 1997, see Section 7).

Efforts to Help Syrian Refugee Students



Challenges in Assessing Refugee Credentials

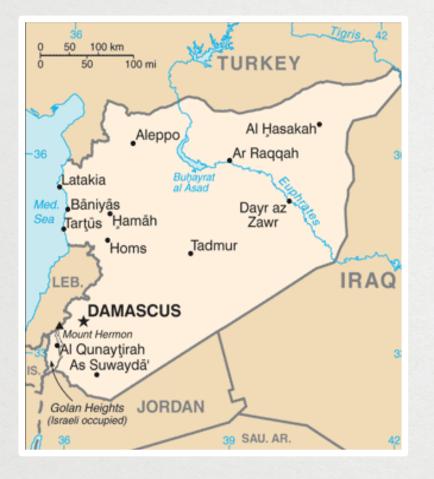
- Refugees often flee suddenly, without the ability to take much with them.
- Institutions in conflict zones may be destroyed, damaged, closed, or not functioning normally.
- Even when open, some institutions may be unresponsive or refuse to issue documents for various reasons.
- Some individuals may have good reasons for not directly requesting documents from institutions.
- Refugees may come with full documentation, partial documentation, or nothing at all.

Knowledae

Part II: Understanding the Syrian Education and Documentation

Syrian Arab Republic

Knowledge Resource Exchange



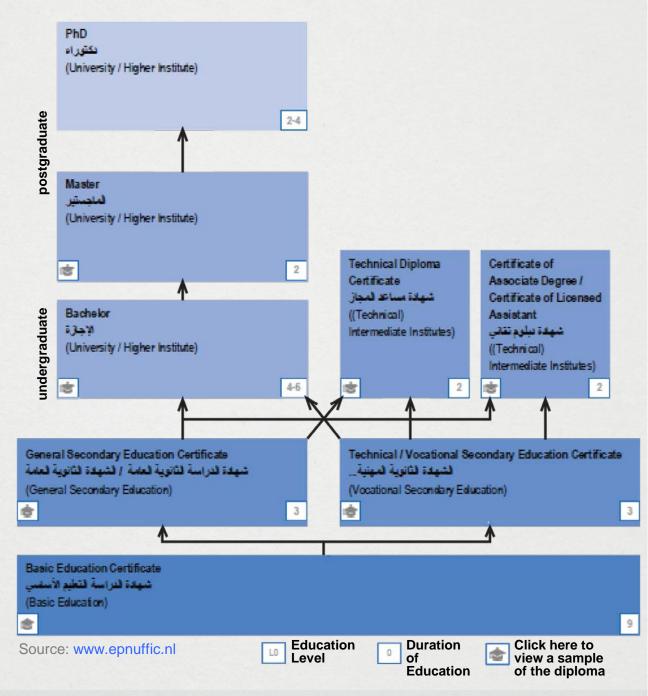
Syrian Arab Republic

- Population: 17.064 million (Source: CIA World Factbook 2014)
- Education is centralized and administered by:
 - The Ministry of Education Secondary Education
 - The Ministry of Higher Education
- Academic Year: September to June
- Language of Instruction: Arabic
- Compulsory Education: grade 1-9

Syria: Diagram of Educational System

Basic Education (9 years) starting at age 6:

- First Cycle 4 years
- Second Cycle 5 years



Common Courses in Basic Education

| | BASIC EDUCATI | | EEKLT | LESSO | | TABLE | (2014- | 2015) | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|-------|----|--|
| | Num | ber of V | Veekly I | Periods | * in Eac | h Grade |) | | | | |
| | | | | | Gr | ade Lev | /el | | | | |
| | | | First (| Cycle | | | Sec | cond Cy | Cycle | | |
| S | ubjects | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | | 9 | | | | | | |
| F | Religious Education | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| | Arabic Language | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| _ · | English | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Foreign Language | French | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| Lunguage | Russian | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2** | | | |
| | Mathematics | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | |
| Social Studies | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Science an | d Health Education | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | |
| | Music Education | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Art Education | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Physical Education | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| | Informatics | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | |
| | Sub-total | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| | Physical and Science Activities | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Extra Activities | Professional Education | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| | Informatics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| | Scout Activities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | |
| Тс | otal Weekly Periods | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 32 | |

BASIC EDUCATION: WEEKLY LESSON TIMETABLE (2014-2015)

Source: Syrian Ministry of Education

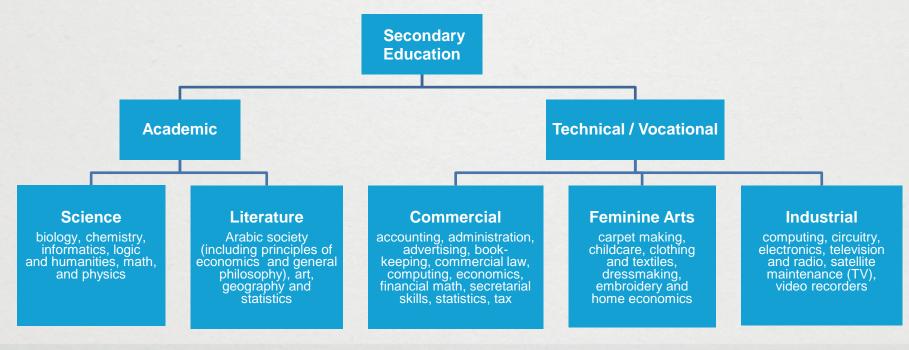
*Definition: Period = 45 minute class

** In grade 7, students choose between French or Russian to fulfill foreign language requirements (in addition to English.)

Syrian Secondary Education

Knowledge Resource Exchange

- Upon completion of compulsory education (up to grade 9) students are admitted to secondary education, which is one of two three-year cycles: Academic and Technical / Vocational.
- Once the academic secondary cycle (10-12) is completed, graduates are awarded the General Secondary School Certificate (Baccalaureate) by successfully passing the national exam.
- Graduates from the technical/vocational secondary cycle (10-12) are awarded a Technical / Vocational Secondary School Certificate (Technical Baccalaureate).



Common Courses in the Academic Branch (science and literature streams)

Knowledge Resource Exchange

| SECONDARY EDUCATION: WEEKLY LESSON TIMETABLE (2014-2015) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Number of Weekly Periods* in Each Grade | | | | | | |
| Subject | | 10th Grade – Common Year for Both Streams | 11th Grade – Science Stream | 11th Grade – Literature Stream | 12th Grade – Science Stream | 12th Grade – Literature Stream |
| Religiou | us Education | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Arabic | 5 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| Foreign | English | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Language | French | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | ilosophy and man Science | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 5 |
| | History | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 3 |
| | Geography | 2 | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| Mat | h – Statistics | 4 | 5 | 1 | 8 | - |
| | ce Education ature Branch) | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| | Informatics | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| | Physics | 2 | 4 | - | 5 | - |
| | Chemistry | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| | Biology | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| A | Art Education | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Physic | al Education | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Nation | al Education | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 |

Source: Syrian Ministry of Education

*Definition: Period = 50 minute class

Syrian Secondary Education

Knowledge Resource Exchange

Secondary Education Grading Scale

| Grading Scale | US and Canada Equivalent |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 70-100 | А |
| 60-69 | В |
| 40-59* | С |
| 0-39 | F |

*Passing grade for all subjects is 40, for Arabic it's 50



Syrian Higher Education

Knowledge Resource Exchange

Access and Admission Requirements

Access:

 By law, all students with a General Secondary School Certificate (Baccalaureate) are guaranteed admission to a public higher education institution.

Admission:

- Students are accepted on the basis:
 - 1. Baccalaureate scores and
 - 2. Individual preferences (institution and major)
- Students select programs which correspond to their upper-secondary specialization (science for engineering, professional programs and humanities / literature for humanities programs).

Types of Higher Education Institutions

All education institutions are recognized by Syrian government authorities

Institution Types

7 Public Universities

20 Private Universities

57 Technical Institutes under the Ministry of Higher Education

101 Technical Institutes under the Ministry of Education

43 Technical Institutes under other ministries

Higher Institutes (4 under ministry, **11** under universities)

Knowledge Resource

Exchange

Higher Education Degrees

Knowledge Resource Exchange

| Level | Degree | Institution Type | Program length | Graduation Requirement |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Diploma | Technical Institutes | 2 years | o Minimum GPA 50% |
| Stage I | Bachelor's degree | Universities | 4-6 years | Minimum GPA 50% or 60% Project/research/training/ Internship |
| | Higher Diploma | Universities | 1-3 years | Minimum GPA 60%Project/research |
| Stage II | Master's degree | Universities | 2 years | Minimum GPA 60%Thesis |
| Stage III | Doctoral degree | Universities | 3 years (min) | Minimum GPA 60%Thesis |

Higher Education

| Grading Scale | US and Canada Equivalent |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 70-100 | A |
| 60-69 | В |
| 50-59 | С |
| 0-49 | F |



WES Experience with Documents from Syria

Secondary Education:

 WES continues to receive academic documents in sealed Ministry of Education envelopes

Higher Education:

- WES continues to receive academic documents in sealed institution envelopes from some institutions.
- Universities usually attest the documents, which are issued in Arabic.
- Majority of the documents received are from Damascus University, Tishreen University, Al-Baath University, University of Aleppo and other private institutions. For a period of time, documents from The University of Aleppo were received from Aleppo University coordination Office at Damascus University.
- WES continues to receive academic documents from Ministry of Education (teacher training diploma), Ministry of Health, Arab Board for Medical Specialties and others.
- However, many institutions are not operating at all, others have been destroyed.

Knowledae

hande

| | الموافقة امتحانات ال | بالمن العام الدراسي ١٠٠٠ | لله والعدمات إسي قالو | and the second | في السنوات التي قضاها في لم الدراسي 11/1/17 م |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| , a_ | العلام | المقرر | 1. S. | العلاه | المقرر |
| كتابية | رقب | السنية الثانيية ۲۰۱۱/۲۰۱۰ | كتابــــة | رقب | المىتىسة الأولى ٢٠١٠/٢٠٠٩ |
| اريع وستون . | 41- | كيمياء عضوية (٢) | ثلاث وستون | 11 | عامة ولاعضوية |
| ئىسغ رسئون | 14.5 | صيدلانيات(٢) | فقطستون | 1 | ولوجيا حيو انية |
| ئلاث وسبعون | ٧٣ | كيمياء تحليلية (١) | ثمان وستون | ۲۸ | ولوجيا نباتية |
| احدى وستون | 11 | كيمياء فيزيانية | اثتتان وستون | 17 | فيزياء |
| احدى وسبعون | ٧١ | الإعلام والتسويق | ثلاث وسنون | 17 | رياضيات |
| سبع وستون | 17 | اللغة الأجنبية(٣) | نسع وسبعون | ٧٩ | لغة الأجنبية(١) |
| ست وثماتون | 11 | الحاسوب | فقط ستون | 1. | رعضوية (١) |
| ائتتان وستون | 18 | ك، حيوية (١) | ست وسيعون | ٧٦. | ميدلانيات (1) |
| احدى وستون | 11 | العقاقير وكيمياء العقاقير (1) | ثمان وستون | 1.4 | زبولوجيا وتشريح |
| خمس وسبعون | . Yo | علم الأمراض | فقط ثمانون | ۸. | لغة الأجنبية(٢) |
| خمس وستون | 10 | ك، تحليلية (٢) | فقط ثمانون | ۸۰ | نافة قومية |
| تسع وستون | 19 | تاريخ الصيدلة | سبع وثمانون | A.Y. | لغة العربية إ |
| ثمان وسبعون | ٧٨ | اللغة الأجنبية(t) | | إعفاء دائم | ئدريب الصنكري |
| | إعفاء دانم | التدريب إلمسكري | | | |
| | تسعمانة وواحد فقط | المجموع : ٩٠١ | هون فقط | ثمائمانة ومت وأرب | مجموع: ٨٤٦ |
| ن فقط بالمانة | تسع وستون وثلاثور | المعدل: ٣٠٠، ٣٠٠ | نط بالمانة | سبعون وخمسون فف | معل: دەر ۷ |
| | التقدير : جيد فقط | النتيجة بناجع بر٢٠١١/٢٠ | | التقدير : جيد فقط | نتيجة ناجع ٢٠١٠/٢٠٠ |
| | العلام | المقرر | ـــة | العلاه | المقرر. |
| كتاب | رقعا | السنسة الرابعسة ٢٠١٣/٢٠١٢ | كتابـــة | رقصا . | المنسة الثلاثية ٢٠١٢/٢;٠١١ |
| خمس وستون | 10 | كيمياء صيدلية(٢) | · ائْتْبَان وستون | 3.8 | فنولوجيا صيدلية(١) |
| ثمان وستون | ٦٨ | صيدلة مكروبيولوجية | خمس وستون | . 10 . | و٤، العقاقير (٢) |
| الثنتان وسبعون | ٧٢ | علم السموم(٢) | ثلاث وسبعون | V7 14 | لم السموم (1) |
| تسع وسبعون | ٧٩ | صيدلة المجتمع | ئلاث وثمانون | · ^7 | فيليات وقطريات |
| احدى وسبعون | ¥¥. | الصيدلة الصناعية والتصنيع الجيد | ئلاث وسئون | ٦٣ | ۰۰ حيوية (۲) |
| ثمان وتسعون | 4.4 | اللغة الأجنبيَّة (١) | تسع وستون | 19 | لغة الأجنبية(٥) |
| ثلاث وسبعون | ٧٣ | علم تأثير الأدوية (٢) | اثتتان وسيعون | VY | فتولوجيا صيدلية (٢) |
| ثلاث وسبعون | ¥7 | أجهزة التحليل الألى | شمان وستون | 7.4 | سطناع دوانى |
| سيع وستون | 17 | العقاقيز التطبيقية | خمس وسيعون | ٧o | ۰۰ صيدلية (۱) |
| اربع وسبعون | Yt | الدمويات والمذاعيات | سيع وستون | 17 | راثيم وفيروسات |
| فقط ستون | ٨٠+١=٠٢٩ | صيدلة حيوية وحركية الدواء | سبع وسبعون | YY - | الم تأثير الأدوية (١) |
| <u>خمس وشانون</u> | ٨٥ | الصحة العامة وتلوث البينة | اثنتان وثمانون | ٨٢ | مصاء حيوي |
| | م. ثمانمانة وثلاث وثماتو | | | ثمانمانة وست وخم | مجموع: ٥٩١ |
| | تعاملت وتارت وتعانو | المجموع : ٨٨٣ المعدل : ٨٥، ٧٢ | | احذى وسبعون وثلا | معدل: ۷۱،۳۳ |
| | التقدير : جبد فقط | النتيجة: تاجع ٢٠١٢/٢٠١ | | التقدير : جيد فقط | نتيجة بتاجع (١٠ ٢/١١) |
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Syrian Sample Documents

Aleppo University - Bachelor of Pharmacy Transcript

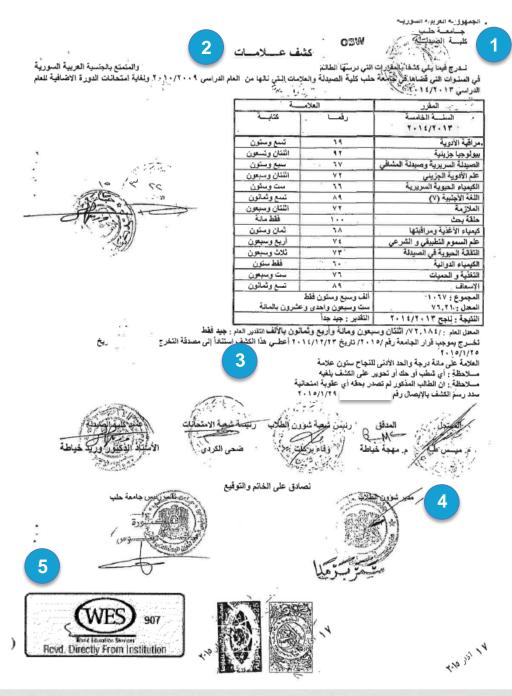
- 1. Information Identifying the Institution
- 2. Applicant Information
- 3. Documentation Authentication
- 4. Method Received



Syrian Sample Documents

Aleppo University - Bachelor of Pharmacy Transcript

- 1. Information Identifying the Institution
- 2. Applicant Information
- 3. Information Identifying the Credential
- 4. Documentation Authentication
- 5. Method Received



Syrian Arab Republic University of Aleppo Faculty of Pharmacy

TRANSCRIPT OF GRADES

We enlist herein a transcript of the courses that the student '

'the Syrian Arab nationality, studied in the years that he spent in the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Aleppo, and the grades that he earned in each course as from the academic year of 2009/2010 and until the examinations of the extra cycle for the academic year 2013/2014.

First Year 2009/2010

| The Course | The Grade Numerically & Written |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| General & Inorganic Chemistry | 63 sixty three |
| Zoology | 60 sixty only |
| Botany | 68 sixty eight |
| Physics | 62 sixty two |
| Mathematics | 63 sixty three |
| Foreign Language (1) | 79 seventy nine |
| Organic Chemistry (1) | 60 sixty only |
| Pharmaceutics (1) | 76 seventy six |
| Physiology & Anatomay | 68 sixty eight |
| Foreign Language (2) | 80 eighty only |
| Socialist National Culture | 80 eighty only |
| Arabic Language | 87 eighty seven |
| Military Training | permanent exemption- |

Total : 846 (only eight hundred and fourty six grades) Average: 70.50% (seventy point fifty per cent) Result: Passing the year 2009/2010 Rating: Good only

Second Year 2010/2011

| The Course | The Grade Numerically & Written |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Organic Chemistry (2) | 64 sixty four |
| Pharmaceutics (2) | 69 sixty nine |
| Analytical Chemistry (1) | 73 seventy three |
| Physical Chemistry | 61 sixty one |
| Pahamaceutical Information & Marketing | 71 seventy one |
| Foreign Language (3) | 67 sixty seven |
| Computer Aided Pharmacy | 86 eighty six |
| Biochemistry (1) | 62 sixty two |
| Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry (1) | 61 sixty one |
| Pathology | 75 seventy five |
| Analytical Chemistry (2) | 65 sixty five |
| History of Pharmacy | 69 sixty nine |
| Foreign Language (4) | 78 seventy eight |
| Military Training | Permanent Exemption |

| Third Year 2011/2012 The Course | The Grade |
|---|----------------------------------|
| | Numerically & Writte |
| Pharmaceutical Technology (1) | 62 sixty two |
| Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry (2) | 65 sixty five |
| Toxicology (1) | 73 seventy three |
| Parasitology & Mycology | 83 eighty three |
| Biochemistry (2) | 63 sixty three |
| Foreign Language (5) | 69 sixty nine |
| Pharmaceutical Technology (2) | 72 seventy two |
| Drug Synthesis | 68 sixty eight |
| Pharmaceutical Chemistry (1) | 75 seventy five |
| Bacteriology & Virology | 67 sixty seven |
| Pharmacology (1) | 77 seventy seven |
| Biostatistics | 82 eighty two |
| Total: 856 (only eight hundred and fifty six grades) Average: 71.33% (seventy one point thirty three per consecut: passing the year 2011/2012 Rating: Good only | ent) |
| Fourth year 2012/2013 | The Grade |
| The Course | |
| | Numerically & Written |
| Pharmaceutical Chemistry (2) | 65 sixty five |
| Pharmaceutical Microbiology | 68 sixty eight |
| Toxocology | 72 seventy two |
| Community Pharmacy | 79 seventy nine |
| Industrial Pharmacy & Good Manufacturing | 71 seventy one |
| Foreign Language (6) | 98 ninety eight |
| Pharmacology (2) | 73 seventy three |
| Automated Analytical Instruments & their Applications | 73 seventy three |
| | 67 sixty seven |
| Applied Pharmacognosy | - |
| Hematology & Immunology | 74 seventy two |
| Biopharmaceutics & Pharmacokinetics | 58 + 2 A = 60 sixty on |
| Public Health & Environmental Pollution | 85 eighty five |
| Fifth year 2013/2014 The Course | The Grade |
| The Course | Numerically & Written |
| Quality Control of Drugs | 69 sixty nine |
| Molucular Biology | 92 ninety two |
| Clinical Pharmacy & Hospital Pharmacy | 67 sixty seven |
| Molucular Pharmacology | 72 seventy two |
| Clinical Biochemistry | 66 sixty six |
| Foreign Language (7) | 89 eighty nine |
| Pharmacy Intership | 72 seventy two |
| Research Project | 100 one hundred |
| Food Chemistry & its Quality Control | 68 sixty eight |
| Applied Toxology & Forensic Science | 74 sevety four |
| Biotechnology in Pharmacy | 73 seventy three |
| | 60 sixty only |
| Medicinal Chemistry | |
| Medicinal Chemistry Nutrition & Dietary First Aid | 76 seventy six 89 eighty nine |

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Syrian Sample Documents

Aleppo University - Bachelor of Pharmacy Degree Certificate

- 1. Information Identifying the Institution
- 2. Applicant Information
- 3. Information Identifying the Credential
- 4. Documentation Authentication
- 5. Method Received



APPROVED CERTIFICATE OF GRADUATION Bachelor of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry

By virtue of the resolution No. 2015 dated 23/12/2014 taken by the Board of the University of Aleppo, Mr. , who was born in , one) and has the nationality of the Syrian Arab Republic, was conferred the

Bachelor's Degree of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry

with the rating of 'Good only' and an average grade of (72.184%) seventy two point one hundred and eighty four per cent. This decision was taken as a result of the examinations of the extra cycle for the academic year of 2013/2014.

Aleppo, 05/04/1436 Hegira coinciding with 25/01/2015 A.D.

Part III: WES Pilot Project in Canada



WES Best Practices in Documentation

- WES evaluation of credentials is based on authentic documents according to two criteria:
 - I. Recognition of Institution: Credential issued by an entity/institution **authorized** to do so
 - II. Document Authentication: Received directly from the designated authority in sealed envelopes
- Obtaining Authentic Documents:
 - . Official documents in sealed institution envelopes
 - II. Verified documents by the issuing institution
 - III. Electronic Transcript Exchange (depending on the mode of transmission)



Due to the inability of many refugees to obtain verifiable documents, the assessment of a refugee's qualifications calls for a different approach than is normally used by WES.

- A WES "alternative process" will be based on available evidence of educational attainment and professional achievements when official documents cannot be obtained.
- If necessary, WES will use the information and documentation provided by the candidate and its knowledge of global educational systems to reconstruct the candidate's academic history.
- WES will advise on the equivalency of academic credentials.
- Where possible, WES will provide contextual information to assist in interpreting the candidate's academic and professional background.
- WES will work with the candidate and/or referral source to complete the assessment in a timely and fair manner.

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Assessing Credentials for Refugees: WES Pilot Project in Canada

Knowledge Resource Exchange

What could the final product include: Possible documentary evidence:

- Assess and provide equivalencies where possible
- Spell out what has been corroborated and what evidence was used
- Include information on the Syrian system of education
- Information about the school (recognition status)
- Information about the program/degree (admission requirements, LOP, requirements to graduate, structure of the program)
- Courses (and credits if available)
- Information regarding what this degree gives access to in the home country
- We would advise end users on how to use this product, including further assessment where there are gaps (e.g., through examinations, interviews, etc.)

• Academic:

- Academic transcripts
- Diplomas and certificates of completion
- Student ID cards
- Published class, examination, or graduation lists

• Non-academic:

- Professional licenses or certificates
- Statements of professional standing issued by a regulatory body
- Professional association membership
- Official appointment letter
- Claimed history, even when uncorroborated



Assessing Credentials for Refugees: Academic Record Reconstruction

I. Partial Academic Documents:

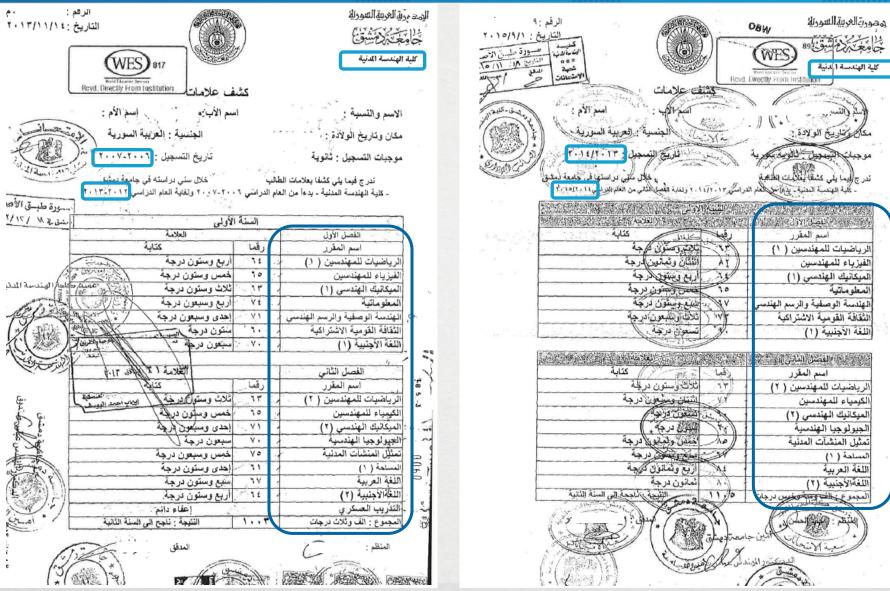
| Documents Presented | Reconstruction (outcome) | What we need to reconstruct |
|---|--|--|
| 2 nd year academic transcript (photocopy) | High school graduation First year of study | Detailed curriculum/study plan for the program |
| Student I.D. indicating 3 rd year enrolment | High school graduation First and second year of study | Detailed curriculum/study plan for the program |
| Refugee has only copy of the degree certificate | Reconstruct the full program | Detailed curriculum/study plan for the program |

II. Professional Documents/Records:

| Documents Presented | Reconstruction (outcome) | What we need to reconstruct |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Professional License to Practice/Professional Membership | Reconstruct the full program | Knowledge of the education requirements for each license Detailed curriculum/study plan for the program |
| Teaching Appointment | Reconstruct the full program | Knowledge of the education requirements for each teaching position Detailed curriculum study plan for the program |

Assessing Credentials for Refugees: WES Pilot Project in Canada

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Assessing Credentials for Refugees: WES Pilot Project in Canada

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| Syrian Arab Republic | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Damascus University | |
| Faculty of Civil Engineering | |
| | |
| No. | * |
| Date: 14.11.2013 | |
| | |
| | Transcript |
| Name &Surname | |
| Father's Name | |
| Mother's Name | |
| Place& Date of Birth | : ** |
| Nationality | 1 |
| Date of Registration | 2006-2007 |
| Credential of Registration | Secondary Certificate |
| We state below a trans | script of above mentioned student |

W during the years of his studies at Damascus University-Faculty of Civil Engineering as from the academic year 2006-2007 until the end of the academic year 2012-2013

| Mathematics for Engineers 1 | 64 | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Physics for Engineers | 65 | |
| Engineering Mechanics 1 | 63 | |
| Informatics | 74 | |
| Descriptive Geometry & Engineering Drawing | 71 | |
| Socialist National Education | 60 | |
| Foreign Language 1 | 70 | |
| Second Semester | 11111 | |
| Mathematics for Engineers 2 | 63 | |
| Chemistry for Engineers | 65 | |
| Engineering Mechanics 2 | 71 | |
| Engineering Geology | 70 | |
| Illustration of the Civil Facilities | 75 | |
| Surveying I | 61 | |
| Arabic | 67 | |
| Foreign Language 2 | 64 | |
| Military Training | Permanent Exemption | |
| Total: 1003.00 | Result: Passed to second year | |

| and a start of the | YOTA |
|--|--|
| Syrian Arab Republic | 4.10 Post / OTM |
| Damascus University | Date: 01/09/201 |
| Faculty of Civil Enginetrin . | 1 - man Kulons |
| E | and the second s |
| Starrange W RAN | SCRIPT OF MARKS |
| Name & Surname | |
| | |
| Father's Name | |
| Father's Name Mother's Name | |
| and the second | |
| Mother's Name | |
| Mother's Name Birth Place & Date | 2013/2014 |

We list hereunder a transcript of the marks obtained by student

during the years of her study at Damascus University - Faculty of Civi Engineering, starring from the academic year 2013/2014 to the academic year 2014/2015

FIRST YEAR

| First Semester | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Subject | Mark | | | |
| | Number | Words | | |
| Mathematics for Engineers (1) | 63. | Sixty three | | |
| Physics for Engineers | 82 | Eighty two | | |
| Engineering Mechanics (1) | 64 | Sixty four | | |
| Informatics | 65 | Sixty five | | |
| Descriptive Geometry and Engineering Drawing | 67 | Sixty seven | | |
| Socialistic National Culture | 73 | Seventy three | | |
| Foreign Language (1) | 90 | Ninety | | |
| Second Sec | ester | | | |
| Mathematics for Engineers (2) | 63 | Sixty three | | |
| Chemistry for Engineers | 72 | Seventy two | | |
| Engineering Mechanics (2) | 90 | Ninety | | |
| Engineering Geology | 60 | Sixty | | |
| Representation of Civil Structures | 85 | Eighty five | | |
| Survey (1) ~ ~ , * | 67 | Sixty seven | | |
| Arabic Language | . 84 - | Eighty four | | |
| Foreign Language (2) CILD | 80 | Eighty Jack | | |
| Total: 1105 5.2 | Result: passe | Result: passed to second your manager | | |
| 1 H.A. | · | Find Base | | |

Assessing Credentials for Refugees: WES Pilot Project in Canada

Who is eligible for the pilot project?

- Syrian refugees in Canada
- Cannot meet standard WES documentation requirements
- Is referred through a partner agency in Canada
- Is in possession of, or has access to, some evidence that indicates attendance or completion of an academic program
- Is willing to submit these documents to WES for review and complete an application that describes their educational and professional experience

Part IV: Recommendations for Institutions: Alternative Assessment Practices



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WES Research

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Fall 2015: Investigation of the issues surrounding credential assessment for refugees and practices worldwide

Review of the literature

Interviews with officials from higher education institutions, licensing bodies, and international education agencies in Canada, U.S., and Europe

Formulating Institutional Policy

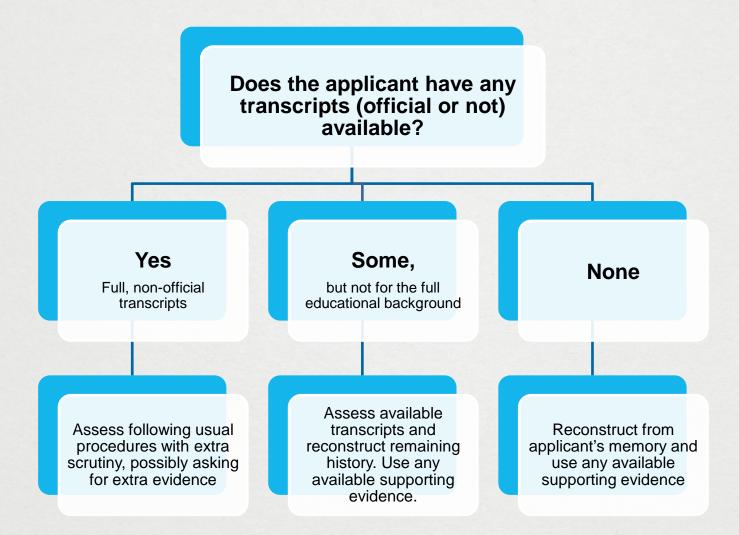
- Are your institutional documentation policies flexible (or potentially flexible)? Can you develop an alternative process for displaced individuals?
 - Avoid an all-or-nothing approach.
- What is your level of institutional risk? What are the potential outcomes if the assessment is wrong?
 - Does your institution have direct responsibility for public health, safety, or general well-being? Are there potential issues of institutional reputation?
- Who should qualify for an alternative process? Only bona fide refugees.
 - Balance the needs of applicants.

Determining Eligibility for Alternative Assessment Process

- Ask the applicant to go through the regular process.
- If the applicant is unwilling or unable, explain the alternative process to him/her and the potential outcomes and limitations.
- Ask the applicant to explain his/her circumstances.
- You can try to contact the institution directly, with the authorization of the applicant.
- If the applicant still cannot or will not request official documents, you can send him or her through the alternative process.

Alternative Credential Assessment Processes

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Reconstructing the Applicant's History

- Where there are gaps in transcripts (or where they are lacking entirely), reconstruct the applicant's claimed history using:
 - A special application form
 - A sworn statement
 - An interview
 - Any available sample documents (e.g., transcripts, curricula, syllabi)
- Results in a background paper, a document with the applicant's entire claimed history (as is relevant) and circumstances that can be assessed for recognition purposes.
 - The claims in this paper are then corroborated where possible, resulting in a **portfolio** (or dossier) of evidence.

Using Sworn Statements

- Gives the applicant the opportunity to explain his circumstances.
- Sometimes also called a statutory declaration or affidavit.
- Can be used to reconstruct the applicant's background from claimed history.
- Can also be used in the assessment process to support external and internal validity of the applicant's claims.

Tips:

- Give the applicant clear guidelines about what should be included in the sworn statement.
- Ask the applicant to have the statement notarized.

Using Witness Statements

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• Also called testimonials.

- A statement from an individual who can testify to specific claims in an applicant's background, such as attendance at or graduation from an institution at a specific time.
- Can potentially come from school officials, professors, teachers, peers, employers, etc.

Tips:

- Ask the applicant for a list of witnesses.
- Develop a list of preferred types of witnesses. Exclude relatives as potential witnesses.
- Provide the witness with clear instructions and a checklist of items to include in the statement.
- Allow the statement to be open-ended, where possible.
- Instruct the witness to describe his or her relationship to the applicant.
- Ask the witness to provide evidence of his or her identity, if possible.
- Ask the witness to have the statement notarized or signed by a lawyer for further legal weight.

Assessing the Background Paper

Once the background paper is completed and the evidence assembled, it is time to assess the applicant's claims.

- Do they make sense? Do they correspond with facts about the education system of the country and the reality on the ground there?
- Conduct further background research as needed.
- Use internal expertise on the specific country.
- Use sample documents, where available.
- Use external resources, including those from <u>WES</u> and the <u>ENIC-</u> <u>NARIC Networks</u>.



Online Resources for Syria

Knowledge Resource Exchange

- Ministry of Higher Education Syria: <u>www.mohe.gov.sy/</u>
- Ministry of Education Syria: <u>http://moed.gov.sy/</u>
- Australian Government Department of Education and Training: <u>https://internationaleducation.gov.au</u>
- WES Syria Required Documents: <u>http://www.wes.org/required/index.asp</u>
- The Syrian education system described and compared with the Dutch system: <u>https://www.epnuffic.nl/en/publications/find-a-publication/education-system-syria.pdf</u>
- Education in Syria: <u>http://wenr.wes.org/2016/04/education-in-syria/</u>
- Syria Education Profile: A Guide to Grade Equivalencies Between Canada and Syria: <u>http://www.wes.org/ca/SyriaProfile/SyriaCountryProfile.pdf</u>



Institutions have additional methods and means of assessing whether the applicant has the necessary skills to succeed in education or employment.

Types of competency assessment:

- Examinations
- Interviews
- Sample work
- Special projects
- Skills assessments/audits

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Institutions have options when determining recognition of qualifications:

- Full recognition: Recognize the applicant's full claimed background.
- Alternative recognition: Recognize the applicant as eligible for a different credential than the one of application.
- **Conditional recognition**: Recognize the individual's claimed background on the condition that he/she meet certain future requirements.
- Partial recognition: Recognize part of the individual's claimed background.

Additional Resources

Knowledge Resource Exchange

From WES:

- Providing Pathways for Refugees: Practical Tips for Credential Assessment: <u>http://wenr.wes.org/2016/04/providing-pathways-for-refugees-practical-tips-for-credential-assessment/</u>
- Full report of our research findings: Due out in mid-May 2016. Sign up for e-mail release at <u>http://knowledge.wes.org/2016-Syria-Report-Sign-Up.html</u>
- The Importance of Higher Education for Syrian Refugees: <u>http://wenr.wes.org/2015/12/the-importance-of-higher-education-for-syrian-refugees/</u>
- Best Practices: Strategies and Processes to Obtain Authentic International Educational Credentials: <u>https://www.wes.org/ca/licensing/BestPacticesStrategiesProcesses.pdf</u>

Other Resources:

European Area of Recognition (EAR) eManual: <u>http://www.eurorecognition.eu/emanual/</u>

Next Steps for WES Pilot Project

- WES is engaging stakeholders and potential partners as it develops and tests its new approach to refugee credential evaluation.
- Working through partner agencies, WES will pilot its alternative assessment process, initially for Syrian refugees in select locales in Canada.
- Once protocols are fully in place, based on the outcomes of this pilot, we plan to extend this service to all of Canada and then to the U.S. – also considering refugees from other countries.

This is a work in progress and has not been finalized. For more information, please contact refugees@wes.org.

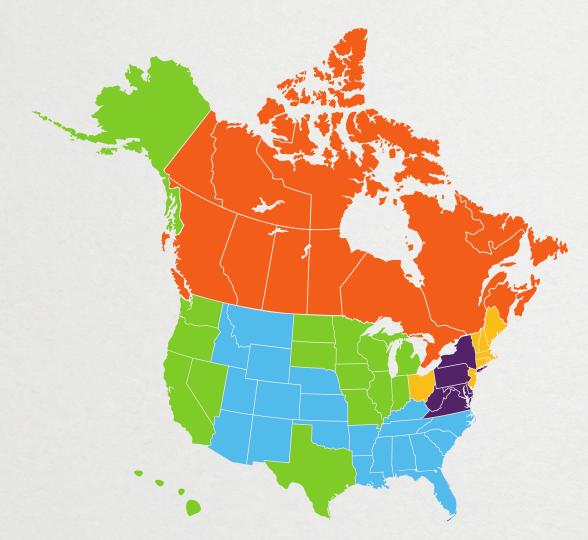


Knowledge Resource Exchange

Did you know?

- KRE delivered 34 webinars in 2015 with over 7,000 registrants
- WES received about 200,000 applications for evaluation in 2015
- WES securely delivers online evaluations to over 1,000 registered institutions
- AICES WES' custom evaluation database contains data on:
 - 200+ countries and jurisdictions
 - 47,000 institutions
 - 12,000 credentials
 - 2,000 grading scales

For support or more information, please contact your WES Regional Director



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THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING OUR SESSION

Need more information? Visit: wes.org/educators