Education and the Middle East: Refugees and Border Crossing

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INTRODUCTION AND RATIONALE FOR THE SESSION

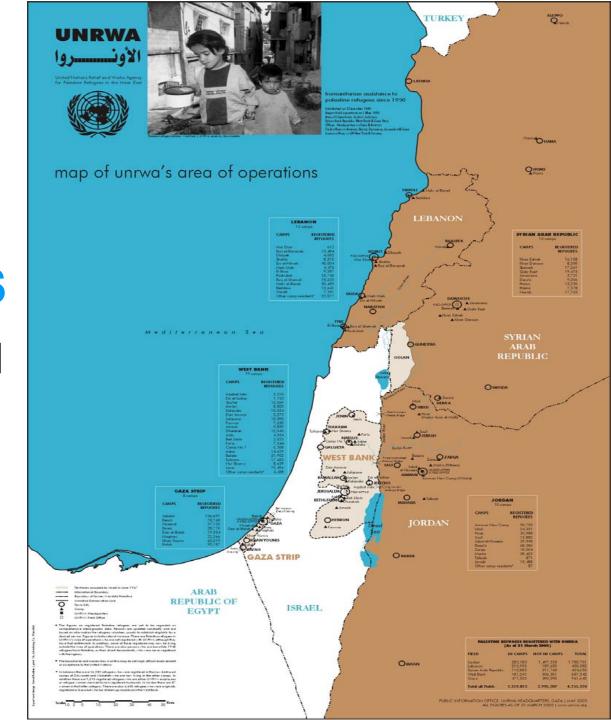
- Palestinian and Iraqi refugees: where are they and what kind of access to education do they have?
- Discussion of Document Fraud
- Promotion of EducationUSA Centers as Partners

REFUGEES AND MAN INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

"a refugee has crossed an international border and has sought refuge in a country other than his own, whereas an IDP is trying to find safety and refuge within his country," United Nations Relief and Works Agency

REFUGEE CAMPS FOR PALESTINIANS

75% HAVE BEEN DISPLACED



Where are the Iraqi Refugees?

Displaced Iraqis in the Region*		
Syria	1.2-1.4 million	
Jordan	500,000-750,000	
Egypt	Up to 70,000	
Iran	57,000	
Lebanon	20-40,000	
Turkey	10,000	
Gulf States	200,000	

Iraqi Refugees Elsewhere in the World, 1 Jan. 2007**					
Germany	36,200	U.S.	19,800	Bulgaria	1,200
U.K.	22,000	Switzerland	5,000	Austria	1,200
Netherlands	21,800	Canada	4,000	Greece	820
Sweden	23,600	Finland	1,600	New Zealand	820
Australia	11,100	Italy	1,300	Armenia	460
Denmark	9,900	France	1,300	Romania	450
Norway	8,700	Hungary	1,200	Ireland	340

^{*} Estimates include recognized refugees, asylum seekers and other Iraqis who may be in need of international protection. Data subject to frequent revision. Check www.unhcr.org for updates.

ONE IN FIVE IRAQIS HAS BEEN DISPLACED

^{**} Latest figures available are for 1 Jan, 2007. For most European countries and the US, UNHCR estimates are based on asylum-seeker recognition and resettlement arrivals since 1997. For Canada, Australia & New Zealand, UNHCR estimates are based on asylum-seeker recognition and resettlement arrivals since 2002 (See over for 2006/2007 asylum application figures).





- Home Countries (Iraq, Palestinian Authority)
- Host Countries (Syria, Jordan, Lebanon)



QUESTIONS ASKED

- How can universities evaluate credentials from a variety of school systems? What are these systems? What are the challenges?
- What should universities be looking for and what can they expect? If a student says they cannot get their documents, how can the university determine if this is indeed the case?



EFFECTS OF CONFLICT ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Traci Wells, Ph.D.



THEMES ADDRESSED



- Limited Access of Refugees to Higher Education
- Educational Assistance for Refugees from UNRWA and the UNHCR
- Varying Levels of Refugee Inclusion/Exclusion in Education at Home and in Host Countries

LIMITED ACCESS



- Missing Documentation
- Lack of knowledge about foreign credentials (host countries) or about the evaluation process (refugees)
- Expense of the evaluation process
- Schools and employers may not recognize the credentials

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE



INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.

Credentials Evaluation Service

- UN-sponsored provision through secondary level,
 but sometimes limited to the primary level
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinians: est.1949, 2.7 million today
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for Iraqis



Varying Levels of Educational Inclusion and Exclusion at Home and in Host Countries:

- Iraq
- Palestinian Authority
- Syria
- Jordan
- Lebanon

RESEARCH DATA



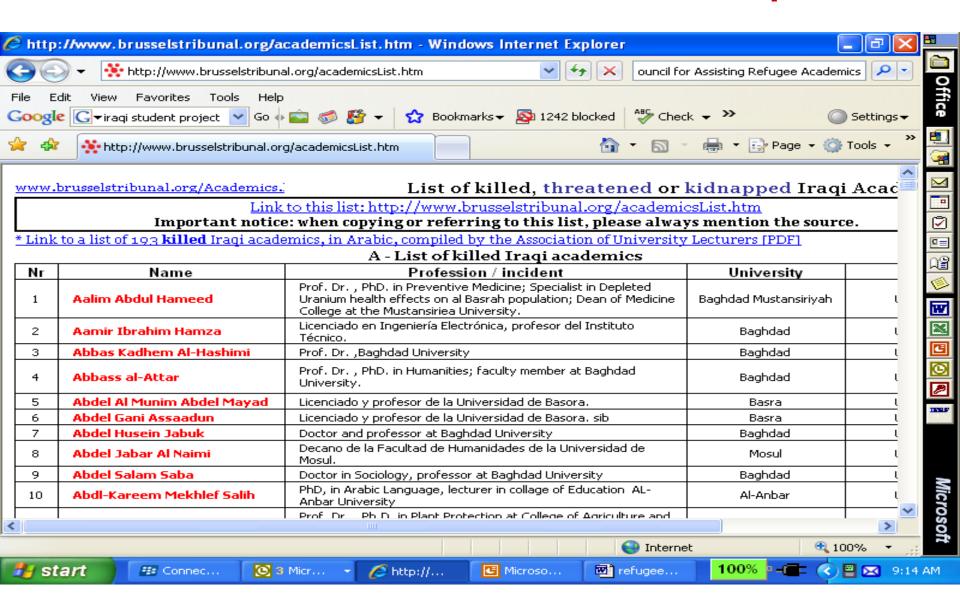
- Organizations that deal with refugees
- Interviews with EducationUSA Advisors in the Middle East
- What is happening in each of the five countries?

IRAQ



- Road blocks, security issues, infrastructure
- Sectarianism in universities
- Large numbers of Iraqi academics killed (see site)
- Class cancellations and student absences
- Many graduates have left without diplomas
- Desperate situations: diploma fraud

Academics Killed in Iraq



INTERVIEW NOTES



- The higher education situation worsened after 2003
- Security issues, universities hit by suicide bombers, especially in Baghdad
- Limited fax, web or mail to verify documents
- Difficulty transferring to other universities in the Middle East
- Sweden has provided free education

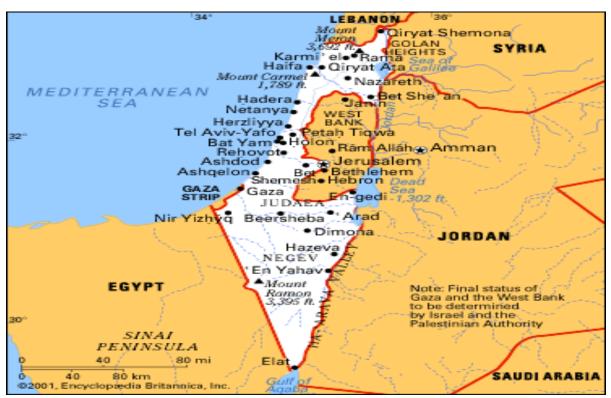
PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY



- Military checkpoints (560 in just the West Bank)
- UNRWA: Productive, but limited to schools
- Schools are overcrowded and impoverished
- Universities closed, military raids, and roadblocks
- Higher education is expensive for refugees
- Some programs are only offered in the West Bank

WEST BANK & GAZA MAP





Source: http://biglizards.net/Graphics/ForegroundPix/Israel.gif

INTERVIEW NOTES



- Scholarship recipients from Gaza weren't able to attend their host institutions
- Despite difficulties sometimes experienced in accessing universities, records are safe and accessible
- University access is competitive, so students may go abroad to Syria and Jordan if they can't get into universities in the region

SYRIA



- Most Palestinians are registered with the UNRWA
- Palestinians have mostly same rights as Syrians
- Palestinians can attend Syrian schools
- Iraqi children often don't have access to Syrian schools due to costs and lack of documentation
- Higher education is also too expensive for most
- Syrian curriculum is different from the Iraqi one
- Iraqis don't have the same employment rights as Syrians

INTERVIEW NOTES



- UNHCR has increased staffing
- Funding issues
- Difficulties in getting documents
- Advisors can't verify documents
- Students have to be in Iraq to apply for Iraqi
 Fulbright grants

JORDAN



- Palestinians make up more than half the population
- Iraqi refugees from 1990-present (many unregistered)
- Closed Borders: Iraqis have to pay deposit
- Palestinians have more access to Jordanian public schools than Iraqis
- Universities have quotas for foreign students and require them to pay twice as much

INTERVIEW NOTES



- Borders tightened due to large influx of Iraqis
- Forgeries from young Iraqis have been rampant
- MOE in Iraq operating from a yahoo address
- EducationUSA advisors cannot verify
- People with MD degrees who couldn't speak English
- EducationUSA center needs to be a safe place

LEBANON



- "does not consider itself an asylum country"
- Many of the Iraqis in the country don't have valid visas
- UNHCR and UNRWA provide primary and secondary education, but there are only three high schools
- Refugees have little access to non-UN education
- Refugees can study whatever they want, but they are restricted from working in many professional fields

INTERVIEW NOTES



- War began in early 1970s
- Between 1976 and 1980, schools were destroyed
- In the early 1980s, the Baccalaureate examinations were sometimes cancelled by the Ministry
- Schools also destroyed following July 2006 bombing
- The Arab University hosts the majority of Palestinians, but is still too expensive for most
- Tatwir Scholarship (USAID) for Iraqis to do an MPA

SELECTED RESOURCES



- www.unhcr.org (UNHCR)
- http://www.un.org/unrwa/english.html (UNRWA)
- www.usip.org (United States Institute of Peace)
- http://chronicle.com (The Chronicle of Higher Education)
- www.refugeesinternational.org (Refugees International)
- www.hrw.org (Human Rights Watch)
- www.refugees.org (US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants)

Iraqi Documents

Presentation/ Handout for the NAFSA Annual Conference, Washington, DC, Friday, May 30 2008

session GS 435

Herman de Leeuw

Informatie Beheer Groep Groningen, The Netherlands



Introduction

 The Netherlands based Agency for International Educational Credential Recognition and Authentication is part of the Informatie Beheer Groep: IB-Groep

- Autonomous Administrative Government Body that carries out tasks mandated by the Netherlands ministry of Education
- Tasks include: Awarding of Student Loans;
 Recognition of Foreign Diplomas; Authentication ("Legalisation") of Netherlands Educational
 Documents for Migration Purposes

Tackling Diploma Fraud in the Netherlands

- Late 1990's: Significant Increase of Diploma Fraud
- Many Cases then linked to Refugees (Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries)
- Introduction of Tightened Procedure: All Applicants
 Must Submit Original Documentation when applying for Teaching Licence or Netherlands Academic Title
- Since then, dramatic Drop in Number of fraudulent Documents submitted

Application Form

4	Signature
4.1 I grant the IB-Groep permission to make inquiries about my educational documents at the foreign educational authority responsible for issuing these documents.	☐ Yes ☐ No
4.2 I grant the IB-Groep permission to investigate the authenticity of the educational document(s) and identity card registered in my name.	☐ Yes☐ No
	I declare that I completed this application truthfully and that the diploma(s) submitted by me have been issued to me in the country of origin according to the locally prevailing regulations. The diploma(s) hereby submitted has/have been obtained at the institution/institutions stated on this diploma/these diplomas and has/have been received by me personally from this institution/these institutions.
	On request, I will submit the original documents that are legalized or bear an Apostille stamp. I am proficient in the English language and have understood the present text. Any parts of this text that I did not understand, I had translated in my national language, after which I understood the text completely.
	Date 2 0 applicant's signature

What are we looking for in Documents?

1. Content, for instance

- Student's bio data and name
- Field of Study
- Period of Study
- Name of Document awarded
- Recognized Program of Study?

2. Documentary Evidence

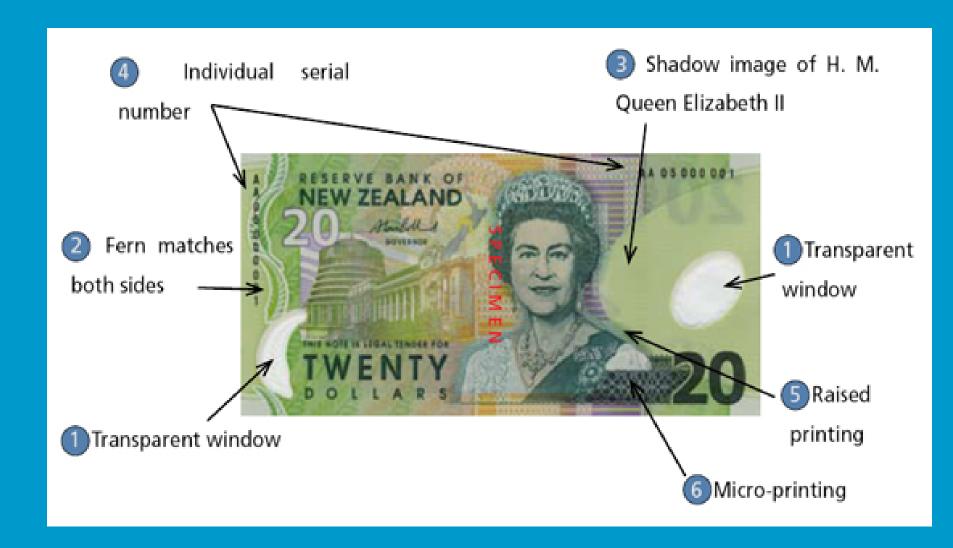
- Authenticity
- Validity
- Identity of Holder

US Transcripts used to check Authenticity

- THEREFORE, US TRANSCRIPTS SHOW MANY SECURITY FEATURES
- Optically dull paper
- UV-reactive fibers
- Watermark
- Micro print
- Foil printing
- Anti-Copying Device
- Chemical Protection against Tampering

Bank Notes worldwide use same

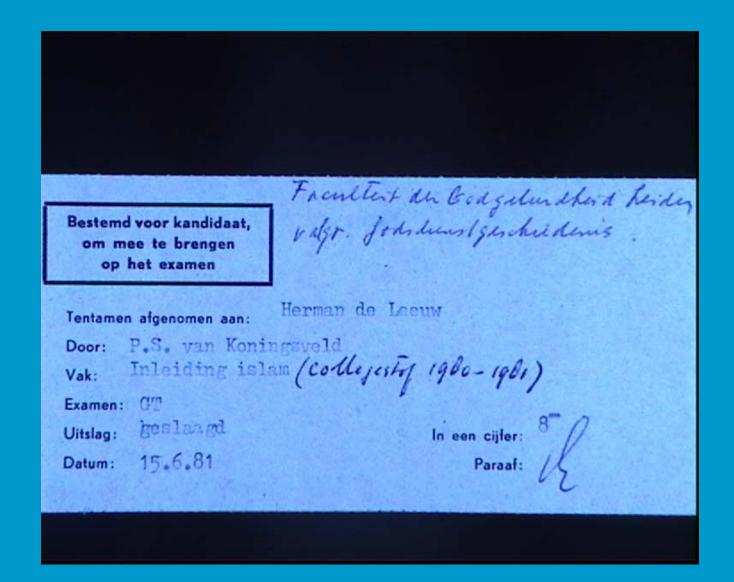
Features



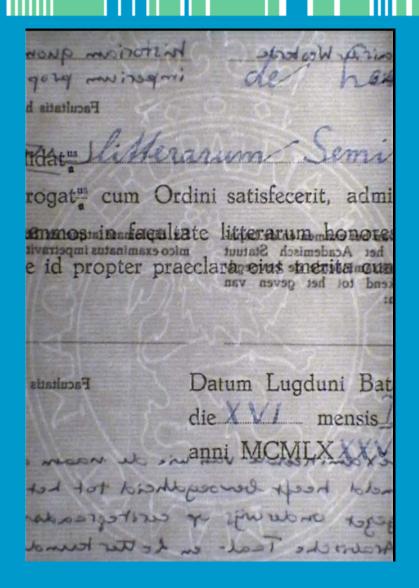
Many Countries do not protect Transcripts

- Why is this the case/used to be the case?
- Programmes of Study set by Central Authorities
- Thus, Content of individual Programme is known
- Licensing Agencies/professional Associations often involved in setting Requirements
- Need to have Transcript therefore less marked

Security Features Personal "Transcript":



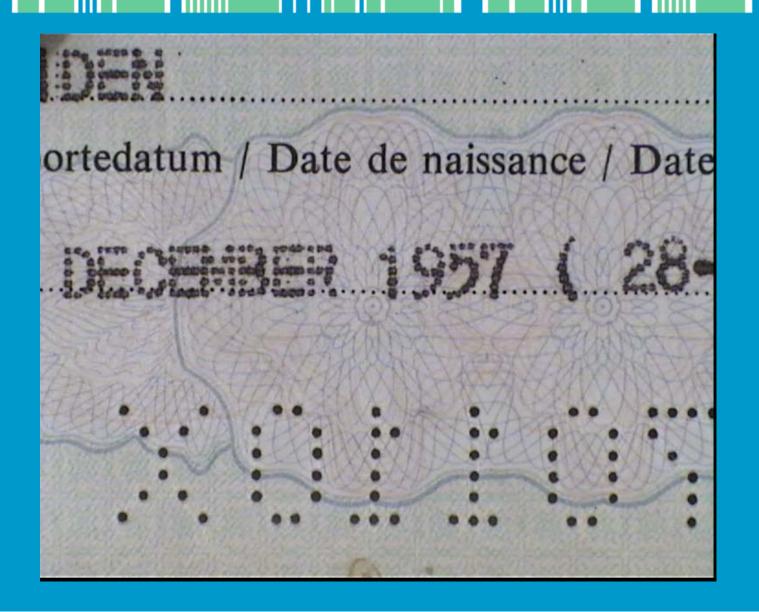
"Security Feature": Watermark



"Security Feature" Diploma:



Security Features Passport: Guilloche



Diploma Bank

 Diploma Bank holds scanned Images of Diplomas together with Technical Specifications

- Developed in 2005, now holds 110 Diplomas
- In Cooperation with Nuffic, the Netherlands NARIC
- To be developed for (inter)national Consultation

Screen shot Diploma Bank



Security features

- UV-reaction
- Intricate Shadow Watermark
- Microprint in the Area where Student's Data are registered
- "Iris print", advanced Offset Technique that uses pale Shades of Colour that fade into one another: Difficult to copy

- Numbering of Diploma with Laser Perforation
- Chemical Protection against Erasures

Thank you for your Attention!

- RECOMMENDED READING:
- Herman de Leeuw, "On the Authenticity of Educational Credentials from the Kurdish Autonomous Zone in Northern Iraq", see http://www.ierf.org/article-Leeuw.asp

- Eva Angela Adan, "The Forensics of Academic Credential Fraud Analysis and Detection", see http://www.nafsa.org/ /Document/ /forensics of academi c.pdf
- Herman de Leeuw, "The unbearable Lightness of Sheepskin", see http://www.eaie.nl/pdf/F91art12.pdf



Recognition and Recertification of Qualifications

Emily Tse



Background



- Evaluations based on complete, official records
- Incomplete documentation or lack thereof
- Communication difficult
- Access denied to particular religious or ethnic groups
- Institution of study closed
- Unemployment or underemployment

Lisbon Convention



- Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region
- 1997 by UNESCO and Council of Europe
- Section VII calls for procedures for fair assessment of qualifications, including refugees who lack documentation

Guidelines



- Guidelines may not always be viable
- Different circumstances call for different approaches
- Use a variety of measures to verify dates and student's history

Alternative Measures



- Sworn statements
- Interviews
- Competence examinations
- Portfolio
- Prior learning assessment

NOKUT's Application Form

E) Higher education

, 5			
Admitted			
month/year:			
Graduated			
month/year:	Institution/university	Locality/country	Name of diploma/degree
Adm.:			
Grad.:			
Adm.:			
Grad.:			
Is your advecti	on completed and passed?	Yes No	
- 15 VOUL COUCALL	OH COHIDICICU AHU DASSEU!	1 62 1 1 110 1 1	

Is your education completed and passed? Yes \(\subseteq \text{No} \) \(\subseteq \) Nominal length of full-time study for your education? Years

Explanation for possible interruptions, delays or non-completion of your education

Specialization / subject / field of study

What were the admission requirements for your education? (For example secondary school and/or entrance/screening examination)

G) Work practice or professional training embedded in the education

Were there any periods of work practice included as an integral part of you	our education?
Yes No	
If no, pass on to H.	
If yes, was work practice a compulsory requirement in your education?	$Yes \square No \square$

Location/employer for practice stage	Work tasks in the practice period	When (in the course of study)	Duration (number of weeks)

H) Thesis/project

Did your education include a thesis, project or larger independent written paper?	Yes 🗆 No 🗆
Did your education include a group assignment/project? If No, pass on to I.	Yes□ No□
Answer the following questions if you wrote a thesis or completed a project	
Name of thesis/project:	
Nominal period of time set apart for thesis / project work: Months	
Number of pages: Prescribed number of pages:	
A brief abstract/description of the content of the thesis/project (For example theme, hypothesis (-ses), research method, important findings, conclusions, etc.) (Please use an extra sheet if you need more space.)	

M) Reconstruction of course descriptions

Please reconstruct your course descriptions to the best of your ability. . .Under "Relative importance of the subject" you can specify the number of contact hours or lectures per week and/or the number of credits awarded for the subject. If you do not have a precise memory of this, you may indicate whether it was more or less important, a larger or a smaller course, and whether it was compulsory or optional.

No.	Name of subject/topic/course:	Text book(s) / reading list:
During which	n semester(s) and/or academic year(s) did you	Relative importance of the subject?
read this subj		
Drief degarin	tion of the content of the course.	
Brief descrip	tion of the content of the course:	

Supporting Evidence



- Professional license
- Statements from employers
- Statements from teachers
- Lists of admitted, registered or graduated students
- Student ID cards, registration / enrollment slips, tuition receipts
- Course catalogue, syllabi

Course Catalogue

THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ



UNIVERSITY OF BAGHDAD

CATALOGUE 1967 - 1968

Sample: Sociology Program

ger Week	Sociology Department	Course of Study First Year	
	Subject		Hours per Week
	Arab Society		3
	Introduction into Sociolo	gy	3
	Social Economics		3
	Psychology		3
	English Language		3
	Arabic Language		3
	Islamic History		3
			Total 21
		Second Year	
Week	Subject		Hours per Week
	Sociology		3
	Social Problems		3
	Anthropology		3
	Iraqi Society		3
	English Language		3
	Arabic Language		8
	Psychology		3
			Total 21
		Third Year	
	Subject		
Week	Family		Hours per Week
	Population		3
	A STATE OF THE STA		3
	Social Thought		3
	Criminology		3
	Methods of Research		3
	Rural & Bedwin Sociology		3
			Total 18

Sociology Department & Degree

College of Arts

1949

Established Period of Study, 4 Years BA. Degeree Awarded, Academic Departments

- 1. Arabic
- English
- 3. History
- 4. Geography
- 5. Archaeology
- Sociology
- Philosophy
- 8. Journalism.

Administration

Dr. Jamil Sa'id Dean Assistant Dean for Administration Dr. Nuri al-Barazi Affairs Assistant Dean for Students Dr. Ghazi Rajab Muhammad Affairs

Professors

Ali Al-Zubaidi, Doctorat d'etat, 1955 Ahmad Fikri, Doctorat d'etat, 1934 Ali Al-Wardi, Ph.D., 1950 Abdul Latif Hamza, Ph.D., 1940 Hussain Ali Mahfoud, Ph.D., 1955 Ibrahim Al-Samarra'i, Ph.D., 1956 Jamil Sa'id Ph.D., 1948 Ja'far Khosbak, Ph.D., 1952 Jasim M. Al-Khalaf, Ph.D., 1951 Jack S. McCrary, Ph.D., 1956 Mahmud El-Amin, Ph.D., 1943 Mohammad H. Al-Ta'i, Ph.D., 1953 M.A. Marzouk, Ph.D., 1948 Salih Ahmed Al-Ali, Ph.D., 1949 Saad Zaghloul, Ph.D., Yousif Izzal-Deen, Ph.D., 1956

Course Syllabi

THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR IRAQI UNIVERSITIES

FOR IRAQI MEDICAL

- COLIEGES (UNIVERSITY

OF BAGHDAD, MOSUL & BASRAH)

Sample: Medical Program

College: Medicine

Dept.: Phsylology

Year: Second

Secester: First & second

Subject: Physiology (Theory)

Hours per week: (5)

Total No. of hours:

SEMERAL PHYSIOLOGY (8 hrs)

- radicator dilution, Fick principle, clearance, acid-base ralance, thermoreg lation, cell physiology

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (28 hrs)

Structure of heurone, membrane equilibirum, resting potential. nerve impulse, synapse and synaptic tran_mission. chemical transmitter, CNS, functional anatomy, reflex activity, brain stem, cranial herves, thalamsu and hypothalamss, basal nuclei. ceretral hemispheres, the limbic system, motor and sensory eystem, pain, hearing, olfaction and memory, the autonomic cervous system

THE LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM (16 hrs)

- Yunctional anatomy, structure of muscles, actin and myosin, ...arateeristics of muscular contraction, fatigue, heat production, oxygen supply to muscles, the contraction process, neuronuscular junction and transmission, physiology of bone THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (14 hrs)
- Functional anatomy, respiratory function, mechanics of troathing, respiratory work, pulmonary ventilation, control of breathing, transport of gas by blood, distribution of carbon dioxide and oxygen and their diffusion, non-respiratory functions

THE GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM (12 hrs)

- Punctional anatomy, salivary glands, esophagus, peritoneum, storach, small intestine, large intestine, gut motility and its control, intestinal absorption and excretion, pancreas, liver, defecation and vomiting

THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM (26 hrs)

- Punctional anatomy, cardiac cycle, cardiac output, mechanical pressure and electrical changes, the arteries, arterial blood no and pressure, microcirculation, lymph & lymphatic system,

Barriers



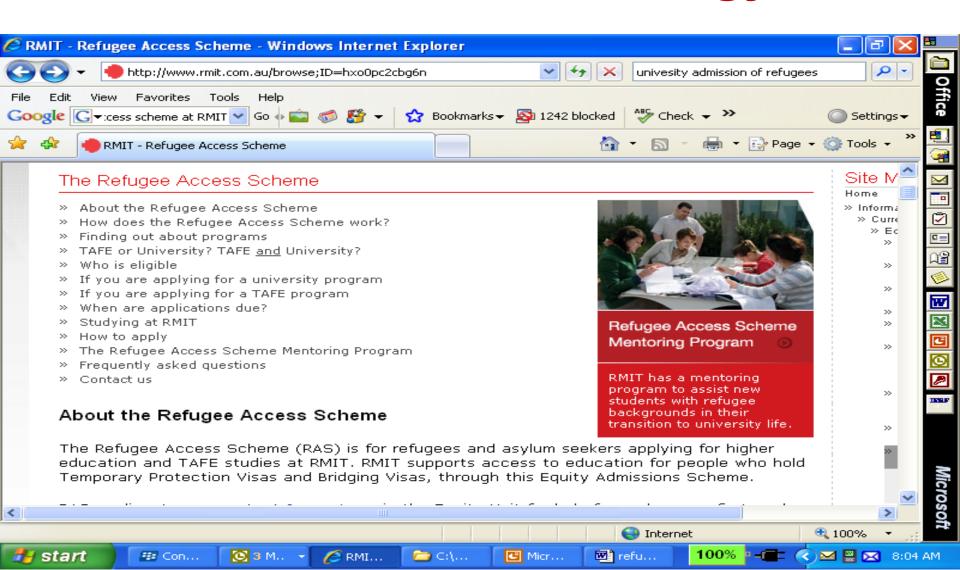
- Lapse of time
- Foreign language and culture
- Lack of finances

Possible Solutions



- Provisional / conditional admission
- Remediation courses / bridge programs
- Mentoring programs
- Scholarships and fee waivers

RMIT, Australia: Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology



Examples of Good Practice



- University Assistance Fund, Netherlands
- DAFI Scholarship Program, Germany
 Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative administered through UNHCR
- CARA, United Kingdom
 Council for Assisting Refugee Academics

Efforts with US Institutions



- University of Arkansas at Little Rock
- Iraqi Student Project
- Scholar Rescue Fund, IIE
- Fulbright Scholarship Program
- The Hope Fund (collaborates with AMIDEAST)



The Hope Fund



In 2006, 4-year scholarships were awarded to Palestinian refugees by Bryn Mawr and Washington & Lee University, worth over \$45,000 each year.

Selected Resources



- The System of Education in Iraq, 1999
 Danish Refugee Council
- Higher Education in Iraq, 2003
 Swedish National Agency for Higher Education
- Israel and the Occupied Territories, 1987
 World Education Series, AACRAO

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



We would like to thank the following organizations for the use of their photos and statistics. . .

- www.unhcr.org (UNHCR)
- http://www.un.org/unrwa/english.html (UNWRA)
- http://www.academic-refugees.org/ (CARA)
- http://www.brusselstribunal.org/academicsList.htm (Brussels Tribunal)
- http://biglizards.net/Graphics/ForegroundPix/Israel.gif (Map)
- www.thehopefund.org (The Hope Fund Foundation)