

European Qualifications Passport for Refugees: Origins of the project and lessons learned so far

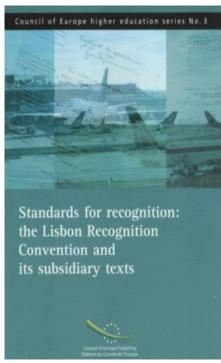
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What kind of solution do we need?

















Challenges

- Volumes
- Unfinished qualifications
- Access to documentation/confirmation of studies
- Demand for mobility and portability









What kind of solution do we need?

- Accessible
- Fast
- Professional
- Fair (e.g. including cases with lack of documentation)
- Provide relevant information
- Provide feasible system for portability between regions, educational levels and even countries



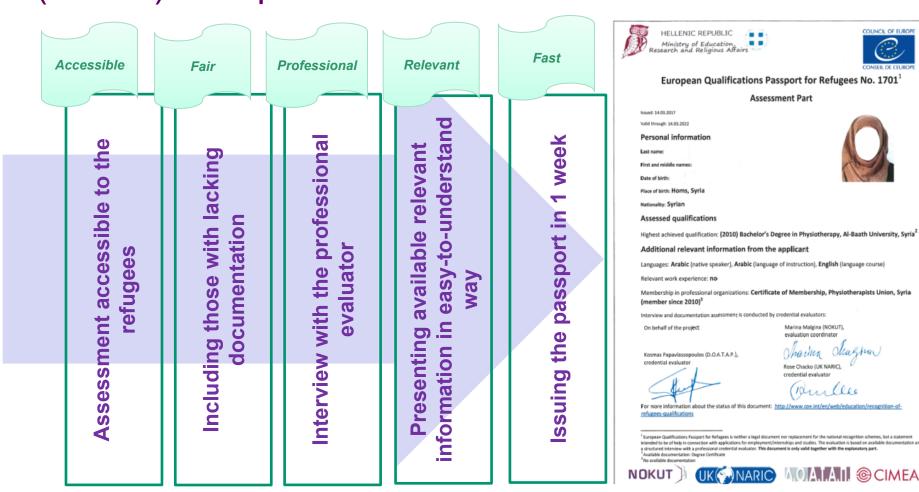
The path to a multi-national tool to assess refugees' qualifications

- September 2015
 - Norwegian ENIC-NARIC (NOKUT) and UK NARIC proposed the idea of a European Qualifications Passport for Refugees
 - Inspiration: The Nansen Passport
- February 2016 June 2016
 - Successful test in Norway
- March 2016 March 2018
 - Erasmus+ project Refugees and Recognition (Toolkit)
- March December 2017
 - Pilot project in Greece by the Council of Europe and Greek authorities in cooperation with UNHCR
 - Assessments, including interviews
 - Recognition experts from Greece, Italy, Norway and UK





European Qualifications Passport for Refugees (EQPR) as a possible solution





European Qualifications Passport for Refugees (EQPR): methodology

- Assessment of available documentation (done by professional evaluator)
- Analysis of the qualification (done by professional evaluator)
- Structured interview (done by professional evaluator)
- Identify and present refugees' qualifications in a standardized and easy-to-understand manner (European Qualifications Passport for Refugees) and provide advice on the way ahead

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION ON THE RECOGNITION OF REFUGEES' QUALIFICATIONS UNDER THE LISBON RECOGNITION CONVENTION



European Qualifications Passport for Refugees (EQPR): results

- 3 evaluation sessions
- 92 interviews conducted
- 73 EQPRs issued
- 12 educational systems: Syria, Afghanistan, Iran, Palestine, Iraq, India, Cuba, Russia, Ukraine, Lebanon, Ethiopia, Switzerland (joint degrees)
- Documentation: fully documented, partially documented, nondocumented
- Educational levels: Master (completed and disrupted), Bachelor (completed and disrupted), TVET, upper secondary
- Languages of communication: Arabic, Dari, Farsi, English, Russian, Greek
- Interview modes: face-to-face, online



European Qualifications Passport for Refugees: lessons learned

It works!

- Norway female candidate with the Bachelor's qualification in Physiotherapy is accepted as a student in the course on International Health at OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University and got a part time job in one of Oslo's districts.
- Germany male candidate with TVET qualification is admitted to the language course in Hannover, EQPR is of good help in job applications.
- Sweden female candidate with the Bachelor's degree in French language got recognition statement from the Swedish ENIC-NARIC, based on the EQPR issued in Athens in September 2017.