



DAFI | 2023

COUNTRY FACTSHEETS



15% BY 2030 REFUGEE
HIGHER
EDUCATION

“I am where I am thanks to DAFI. If I shoot for the moon and I miss, the worst that can happen is that I’ll end up among the stars, right? Thanks to DAFI, I’ve discovered who I am. It has opened my eyes. Today my future is in my hands. I’ve always had an entrepreneurship mindset. Even as a child, with my mum, I used to create small businesses. My hope is to have the chance to do a master’s programme but if I don’t, I will still be able to make it.”

Richard, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is a final-year bachelor’s student of Economic Sciences and Management at Université des Grands Lacs (Saint-Michel campus in Bujumbura, Burundi), on a DAFI scholarship .

This report was developed by the Education Section in the Division of Resilience and Solutions, UNHCR.

The drafters would like to acknowledge and extend their thanks to colleagues in regional bureaus and country offices, as well as partners and DAFI scholars and alumni worldwide, all of whom provided essential contributions and reflections to this report.

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This work is a product of the staff of the UNHCR, with contributions from UNHCR country offices and DAFI partners. The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR or the governments it represents.

Cover Photo:

Burundi. Murielle is a DAFI alumna and graduate from Université Lumière de Bujumbura (Mutanga campus) with a degree in Public Health. (© UNHCR/Antoine Tardy)



Albert Einstein
German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI)



Federal Foreign Office



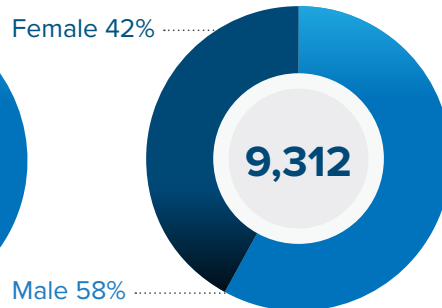
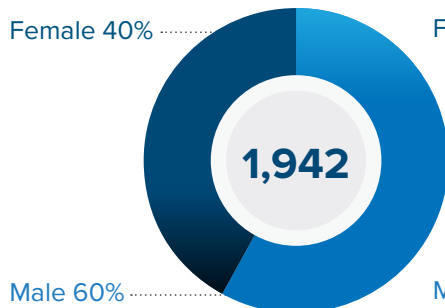
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK

2023 GLOBAL DAFI METRICS

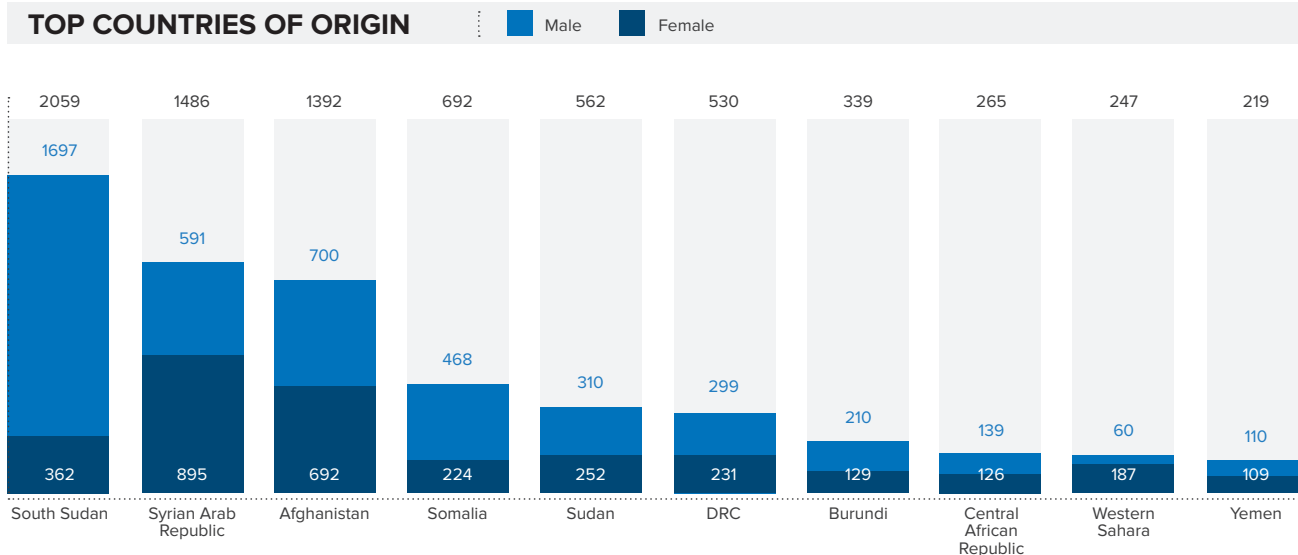
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED

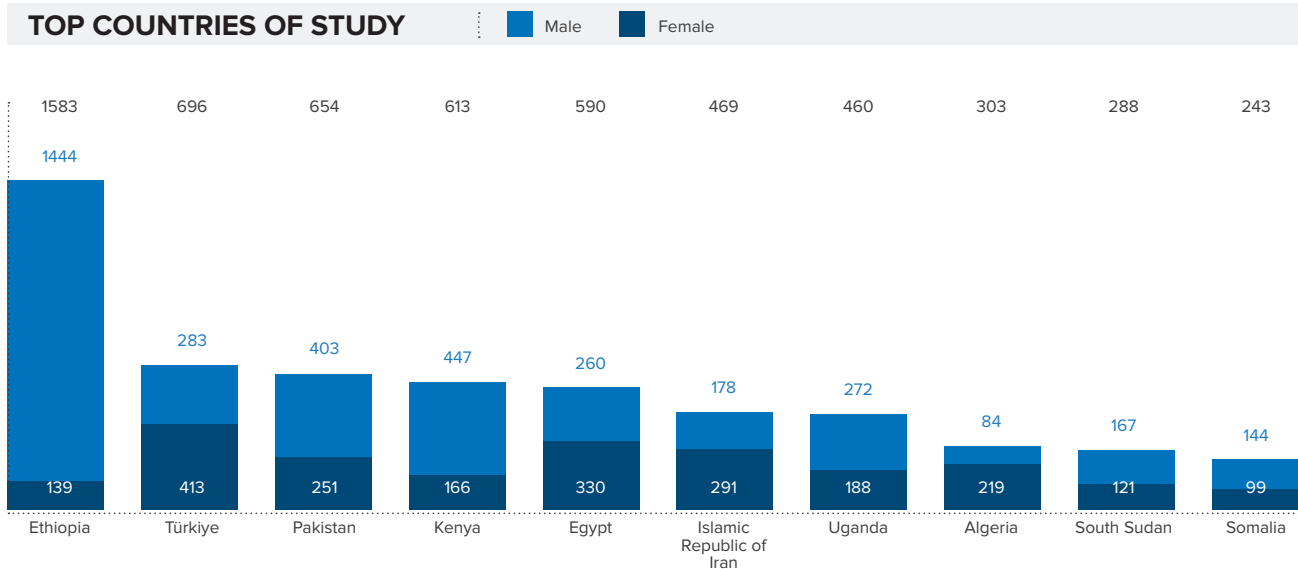
TOTAL DAFI STUDENTS



TOP COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP COUNTRIES OF STUDY

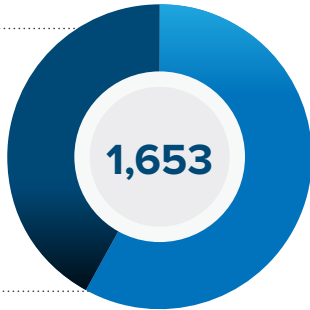


GRADUATES

ALUMNI IN INTERNSHIPS 2023

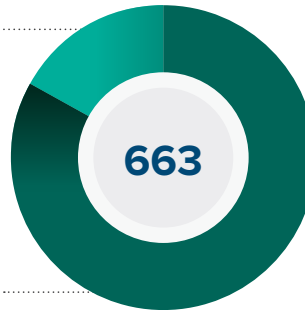
■ Paid ■ Unpaid

Female 38%



Male 62%

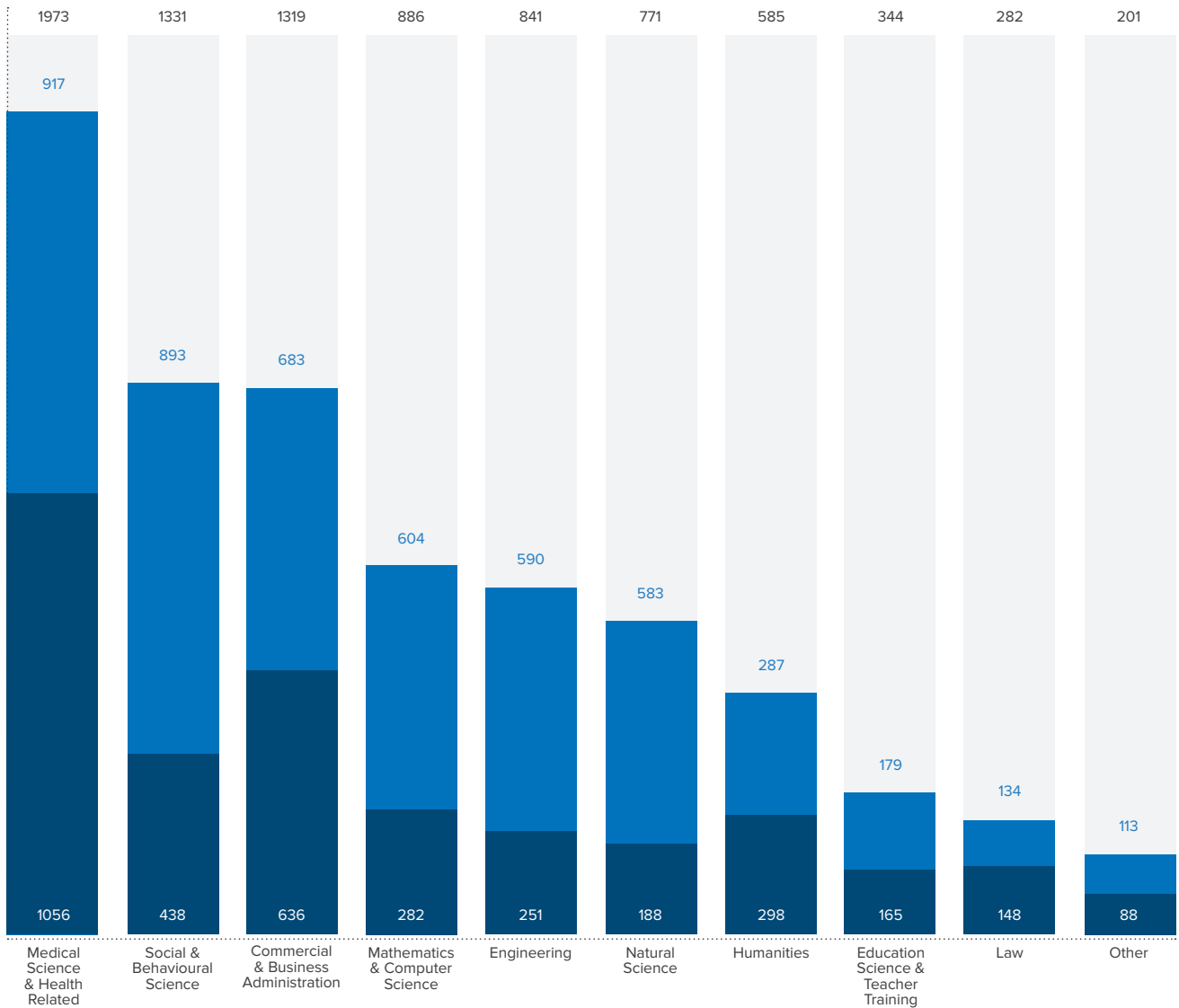
Paid 17%



Unpaid 83%

TOP FIELDS OF STUDY

■ Male ■ Female



AFGHANISTAN

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Afghanistan is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Although widespread conflict ended following the takeover by the de-facto authorities in August 2021, the country continues to face serious humanitarian crises as well as a deterioration of protections and human rights.

The de-facto authorities have imposed restrictions that impact individual rights, especially those of women and girls. This includes restrictions on freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religious expression and freedom of movement. Women and girls have been denied access to education, employment and have been severely restricted in their access to public life.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Higher education is offered free of charge for Afghans (including returnees) through public universities. Refugees and asylum seekers cannot benefit due to the lack of a policy framework. Refugees and asylum seekers often face challenges due to inadequate civil documentation that may not be recognized by the de-facto authorities. Advocacy efforts are necessary to ensure that documents issued by the UNHCR, such as refugee and asylum certificates, are accepted as valid forms of identification. All DAFI recipients in Afghanistan are returnees.

Access to Employment:

Male Afghan returnees have the right to work. Women and girls are not allowed to continue their education and/or work, except in health-related fields. The de-facto authorities have waived the ban on female aid workers, which varies from location to location.

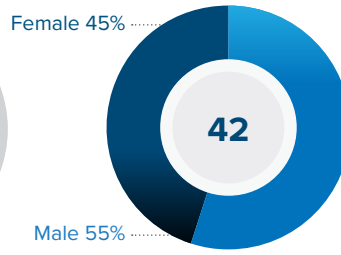
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



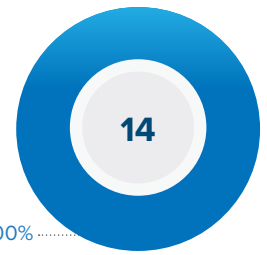
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS

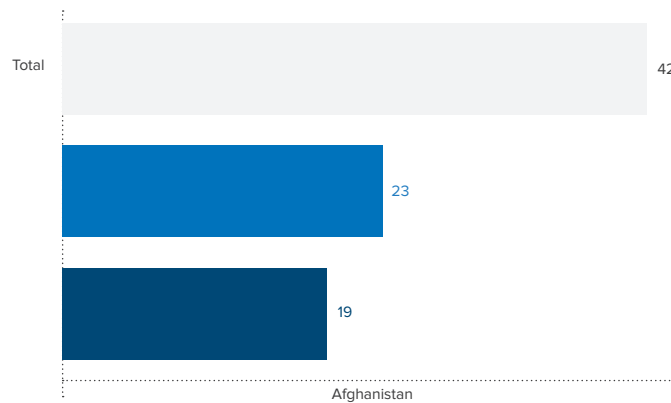


GRADUATES

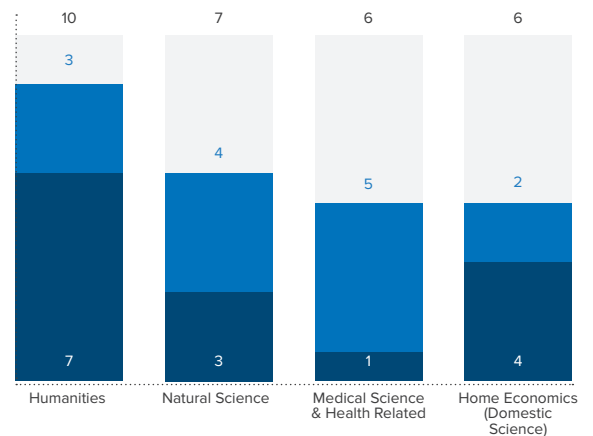


COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Male Female



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

UNHCR's Afghanistan operation signed an agreement with Afghan American University (which is currently operating in Doha) to facilitate enrolment and online undergraduate learning for Afghan women in the DAFI programme as well as other refugees and asylum seekers (non-DAFI). This initiative was taken up after the ban by the de-facto authorities on women's education. Seven students (all women) were enrolled in 2023 and the operation is working with AUAF to facilitate this service for another 23 women in 2024, subject to availability of resources.

ALGERIA

Association Femmes Action Développement; Association Adwaa Rights pour la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme.

Algeria is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

An ongoing EU-funded project (2020-2023), "CI-RES" continues to focus on strengthening institutional capacity to include refugees in the Algerian higher education system. In 2023, the Ministry of Education (MoE) distributed a practical, user-friendly guide in French, English, and Arabic for refugees on how to access university and assistance opportunities.

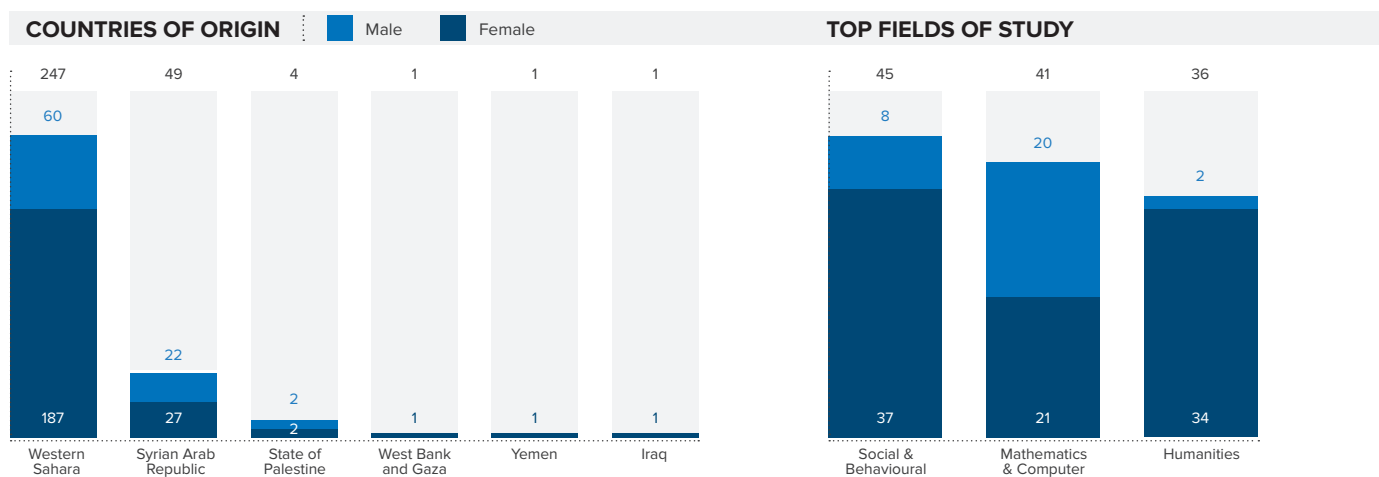
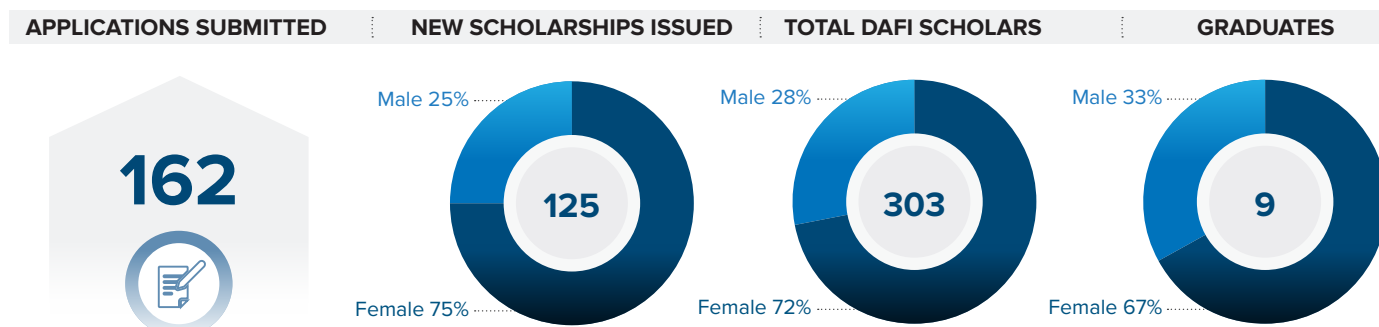
Finally, the partner implementing the DAFI programme in Algiers obtained approval for a collaboration agreement with the universities. This will strengthen the relationship between the partner and the Ministry of Higher Education, and will facilitate refugees' access to universities and related services.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees who have completed secondary education in a public or accredited private school in Algeria can attend public university free of charge under the same conditions as nationals, including equivalent access to transportation, meals, accommodation and healthcare services. Otherwise, refugees must approach the Ministry of Higher Education to secure equivalency of their previous diplomas and then request university registration authorisation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is a time-consuming process. Furthermore, in the urban context, access to financial aid from the Ministry of Higher Education is conditional on the possession of residency documents issued by the state, which excludes refugees.

Access to Employment:

Refugees do not have the right to work and cannot access the formal labour market outside refugee camps. Internships are accessible to some. In some cases, refugees may secure a promise of employment from a specific employer and obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but this is not systematic.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The implementation partner in Algiers conducted training sessions on communication, public speaking, personal development, CV writing and other skills to facilitate career development. Furthermore, in Tindouf, free training courses are organised by the implementation partner, which teach French and English language, computer programmes, techniques for participating in a job interview and how to create a CV.

The annual DAFI workshop served as an important platform to emphasise the significance of young women's participation in the DAFI programme. It provided a forum to shed light on the educational opportunities available to women and highlighted their essential roles within the Sahrawi community and across various sectors. Furthermore, all partner-led activities account for gender balance and strive to promote the involvement and empowerment of women.

AZERBAIJAN

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Azerbaijan is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

The Government of Azerbaijan honours UNHCR-issued refugee documents whereby refugees have access to basic and tertiary education, principal healthcare services under the national public health insurance scheme and legal employment.

However, the legal status of the UNHCR-documented refugees still remains unregulated in the country's legislation, which in practice restricts refugees' access to a broader range of rights and services. Only those refugees who possess temporary residence permits, permanent residence permits or government-issued refugee cards have legal status under the applicable law on par with foreigners with the same documents.

UNHCR-documented refugees are not included in the national social protection system, special public healthcare programmes and are not eligible for pensions, targeted social assistance, disability payments or other types of vulnerability allowances.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can apply for higher education according to the same process as nationals by participating in the national admission exams managed by the State Examination Center. Alternatively, refugees may apply directly to higher education institutions as foreign students.

Regardless, once admitted, refugees are treated as foreign students and are subject to higher tuition fees. Only government-recognised refugees or those holding permanent residence permits who also receive a high score on their national admission exam are eligible for tuition fee reductions or state scholarships available to nationals. Otherwise, refugees do not have access to state-sponsored education financial aid programs or scholarships.

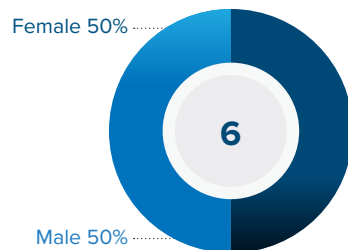
Access to Employment:

Refugees may access legal employment in the private sector, but are not eligible for public service jobs. However, in practice employers are often reluctant to hire refugees. Refugees also face challenges registering businesses and are also unable to open bank accounts.

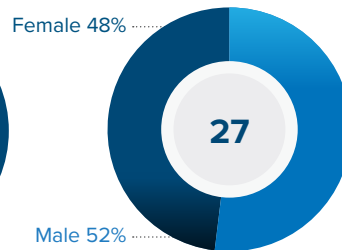
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



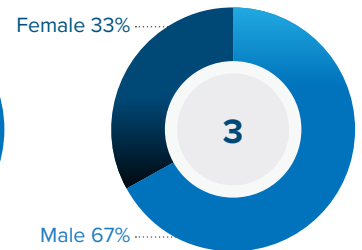
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



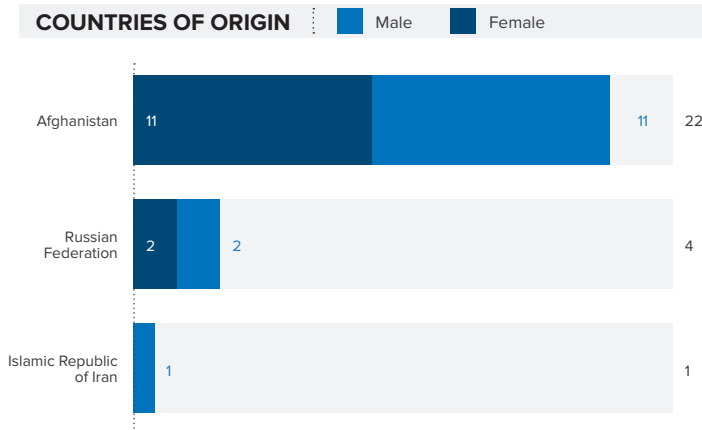
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



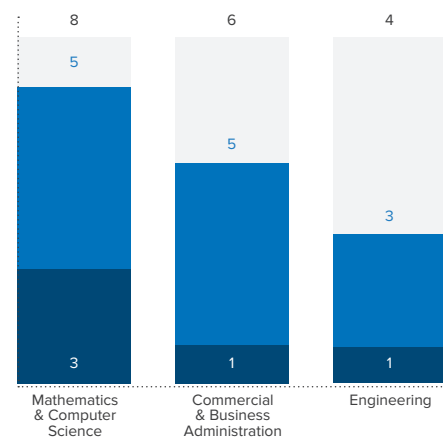
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

UNHCR provides routine counselling and support for all refugees, including DAFI alumni or ongoing students, related to seeking internships and jobs. In practice, employers are often reluctant to accept refugees. Therefore, UNHCR routinely undertakes advocacy efforts with potential employers and offers partnership schemes, such as subsidised employment, to facilitate internships and jobs for refugees, including DAFI alumni.

Young refugee community volunteers established the Youth Club, comprised predominantly of DAFI students and alumni. They organised monthly meetings at the UNHCR Refugee Reception Community Center on subjects of interest to their fellow community members.

BENIN

Secrétariat Permanent de la Commission Nationale Chargée des Réfugiés.

Benin is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

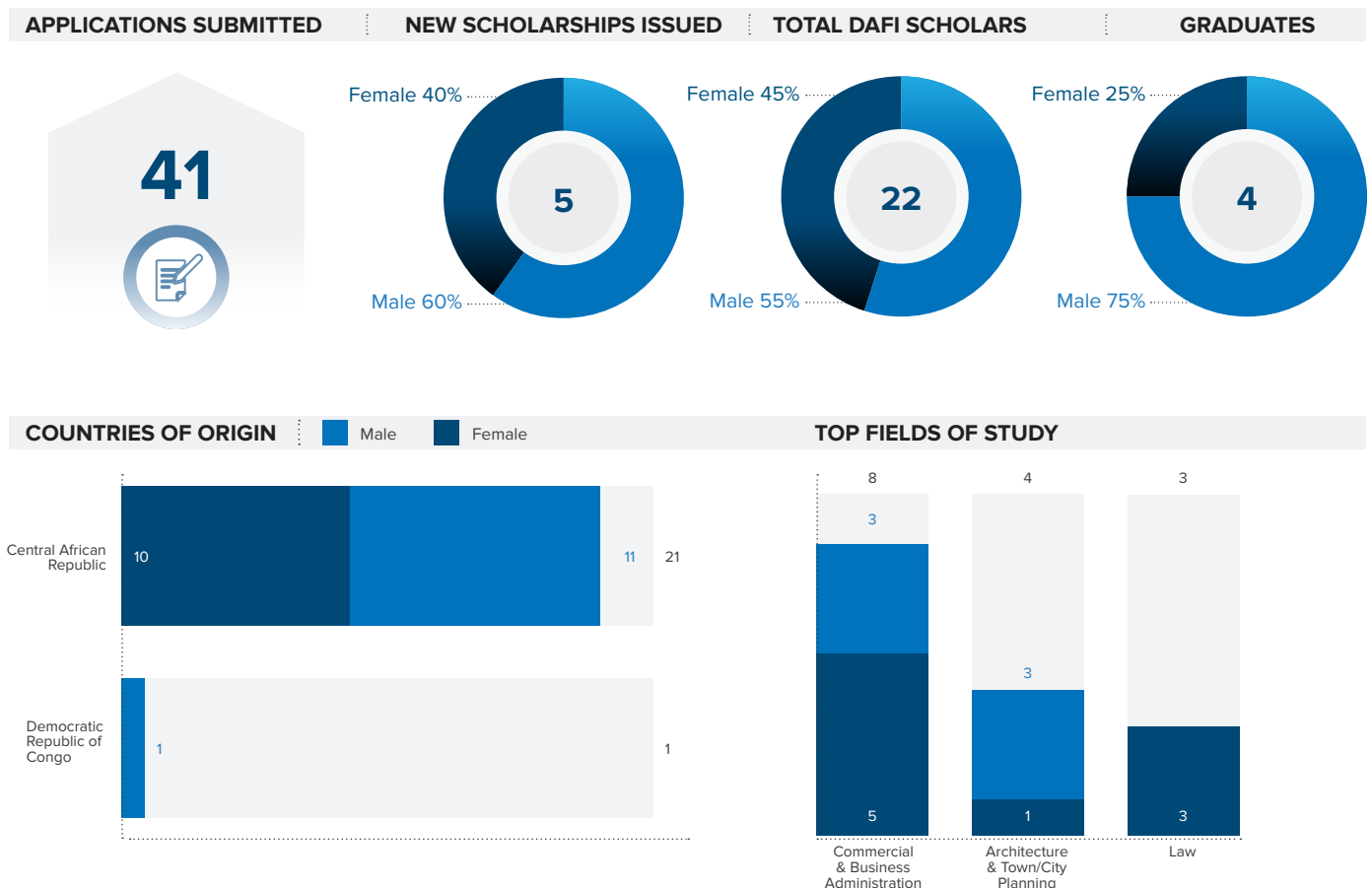
Benin's new legal framework relating to the status of refugees (2022) granted the same treatment and benefits to refugees as nationals in terms of payment for higher education registration, tuition and examination fees. However, there remain limited opportunities for refugees to pursue higher education in Benin.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. This applies to public and private institutions and to registration, tuition, and examination fees. In practice, however, some universities apply different exam fees to refugees. In response, the partner stepped in to advocate for refugees and nationals to pay the same exam fees.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work, but are not eligible for public service positions.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

New graduates were equipped and prepared for successful professional integration through training in CV writing techniques, cover letters and job interviews. Two of the new graduates who obtained internships benefited from internship stipends over a period of three months.

BURKINA FASO

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Burkina Faso is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Terrorist attacks throughout 2023 contributed to increased displacement. The military's response helped to contain these threats and facilitated resettlement of villages previously occupied by armed groups. At the same time, the nation faced multiple coup attempts, and various emerging social movements expressed support for the transitional government and advocated for enhanced security measures.

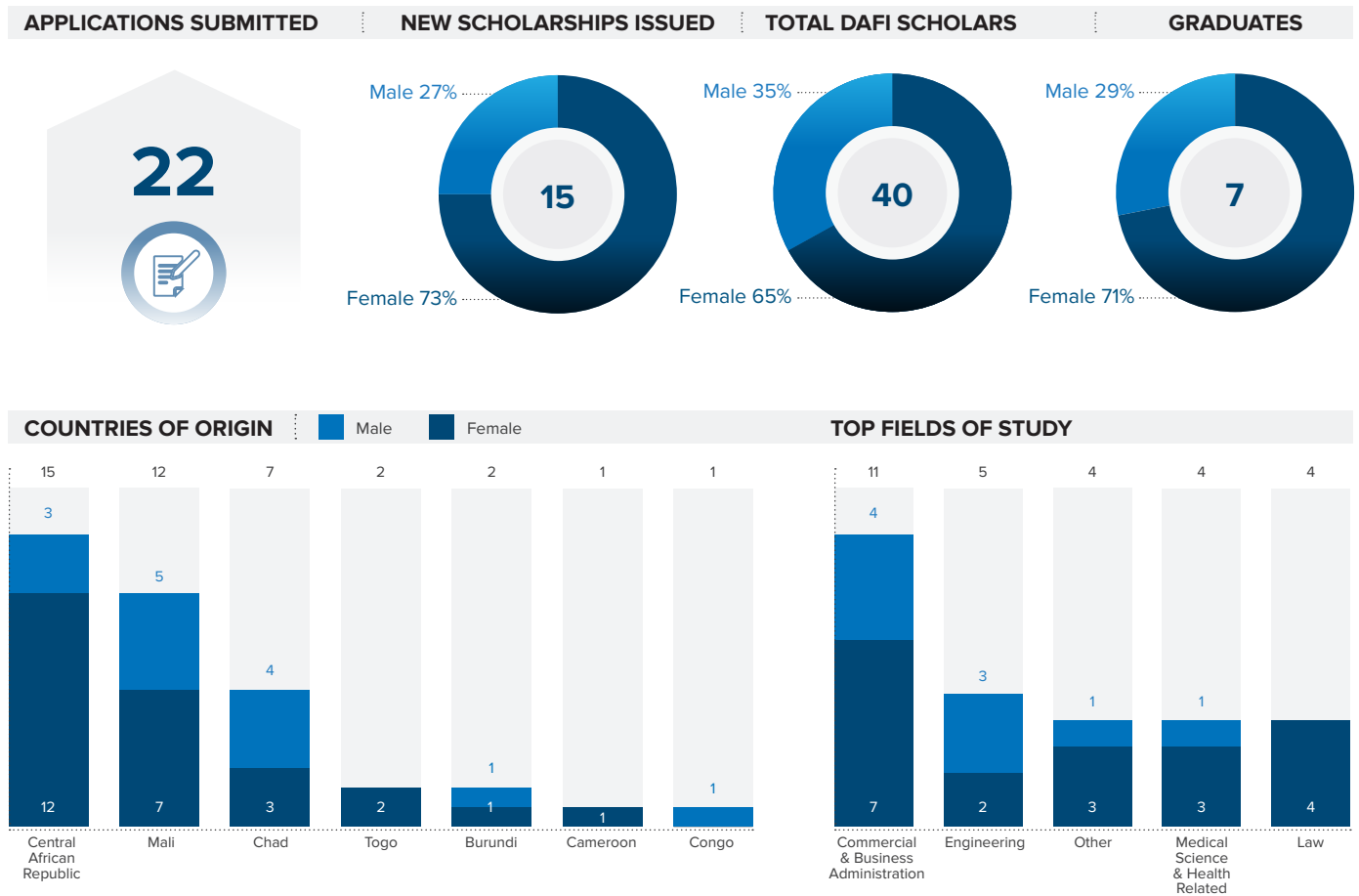
The intensified security context and humanitarian crisis resulted in the closure of 5,000 schools, affecting more than 800,000 children and youth. However, in major urban centres, such as Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, the academic year proceeded seamlessly. Against the backdrop of challenging living conditions, exacerbated by a 13.5% inflation rate in 2023, DAFI scholars performed well.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. This applies to tuition fees, exam registration, and admission criteria. However, refugees do not have access to national education financial aid or scholarships.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work but are not eligible for jobs in the government or military. Refugees are able to register businesses and to open bank accounts.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

DAFI students organised awareness sessions on education for secondary school students and community leaders, with a specific emphasis on children and young girls. This initiative was associated with a significant increase in the enrolment of female DAFI scholars in the recent recruitment for the 2023-2024 academic year.

Throughout 2023, DAFI students took the initiative to organise and ensure a consistent internet connection for the refugee community center. Since establishing connectivity, the DAFI students have organised multiple activities, such as a community centre clean-up effort.

BURUNDI

Refugee Education Trust International.

Burundi is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Not all young people who finish secondary school are able to pursue higher education in Burundi, largely due to limited financial capacity to pay academic fees and other costs during their studies. This affects both national and refugee youth, but the situation is especially serious in refugee camps.

The Ministry of Education (MoE) has demonstrated a willingness to include refugees in the national education system. With the support of the International Institute for Education Planning (IIEP) of UNESCO, the MoE and UNHCR conducted a detailed analysis of refugee and returnee education needs in 2023, which is the first step of developing an inclusion strategy (targeted for completion in 2024).

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees have the right to access higher education under the same conditions as nationals and are subject to the same fees. However, in practice, refugees who did not complete secondary schooling in the national Burundian system must present a certificate of equivalence to be admitted to university. Refugees also do not have access to national education financial aid, grants or loans.

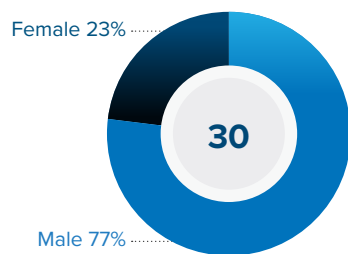
Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work but in practice must obtain a work permit and an employer willing to employ them. Furthermore, according to policy refugees may register businesses, but in practice, they encounter difficulties obtaining the required documents.

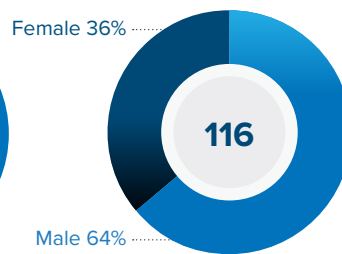
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



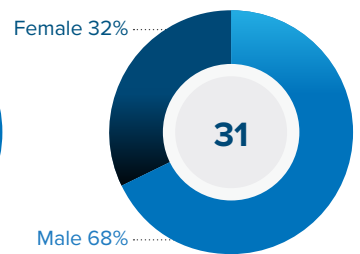
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS

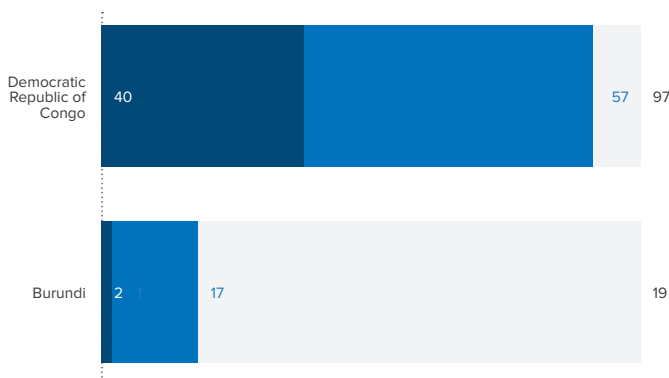


GRADUATES

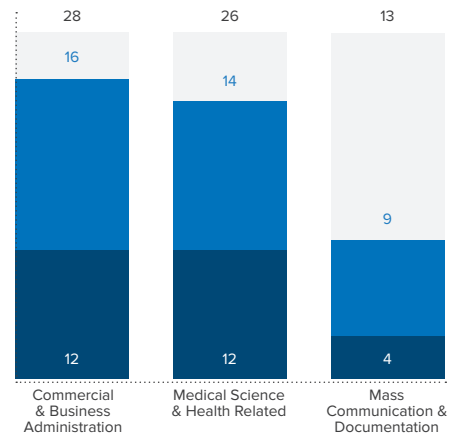


COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Male Female



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

In response to increasing unemployment, the partner worked with the Association of Guides of Burundi (AGB) as well as the Research and Improvement Center (CEREPE) to place DAFI scholars in professional workplaces. This initiative included coaching sessions to strengthen participants' job search techniques and the identification of 29 institutions who agreed to host DAFI scholars as interns. 39 scholarship holders participated in coaching sessions to build their skills in job search techniques. They learned how to write professional and administrative documents (e.g., CV, cover letters, reports, etc.) and how to prepare for a job interview. As a result of this collaboration, eight DAFI alumni secured employment in 2023 and nine alumni were placed in internships.

CAMEROON

Plan International.

Cameroon is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

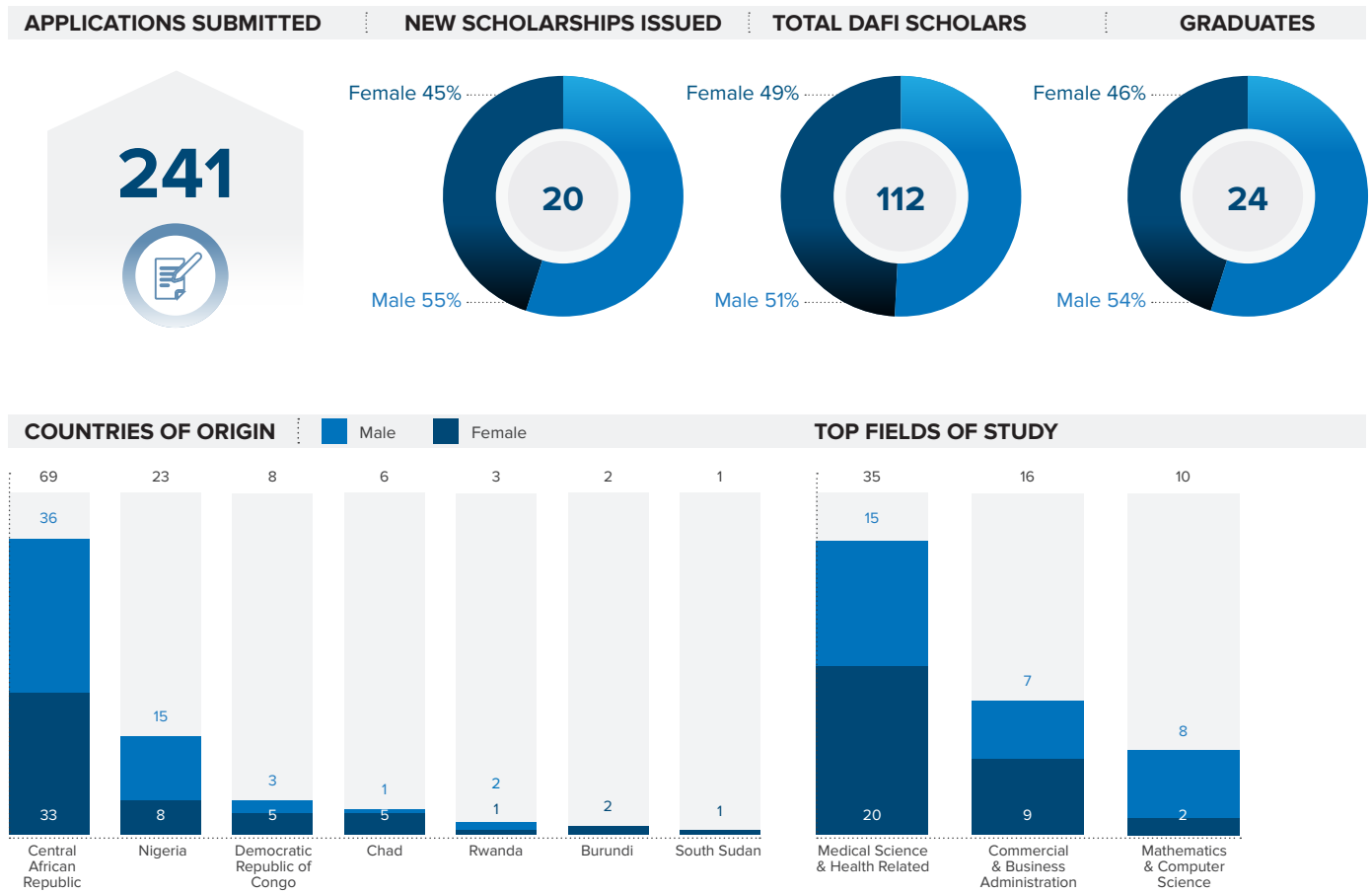
Following disruptions and adaptations to the modality of learning during the pandemic, higher education activities resumed in-person modalities in 2022 and returned to pre-pandemic standards in 2023. However, distance learning remains fully integrated into the education system.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy refugees can access higher education under the same conditions as nationals. This applies to tuition fees, exam registration, and admission criteria. However, in practice, government scholarships are not yet available to refugees.

Access to Employment:

According to policy, refugees have the right to work and they may register businesses, and open bank accounts. However, in practice, many employers are reluctant to recruit refugees and often argue that their stay in Cameroon is not certain. Furthermore, the low national employment rate effectively limits the available opportunities primarily to Cameroonians.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

In collaboration with the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINEFOP), the National Employment Fund (FNE) and the UN Volunteer Programme (PVNU), UNHCR and the partner organised a job search workshop. 62 young refugees (students and alumni) from the cities of Yaoundé, Douala and Bertoua were trained through role-playing on several topics, including producing CVs and exploring job platforms.

In Yaoundé, 32 female DAFI scholarship holders took part in a boot camp on "Female Leadership in the Digital Age". The initiative was set up by UNHCR and the implementing partner, with the support of a number of start-ups, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training, the National Employment Fund and the United Nations Volunteer programme. The boot camp encouraged participants to explore digital professions, strengthened their skills, expanded their network and generated greater interest in opportunities in the sector. At least one women obtained an IT internship following the boot camp.

CHAD

Jesuit Refugee Service.

Chad is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

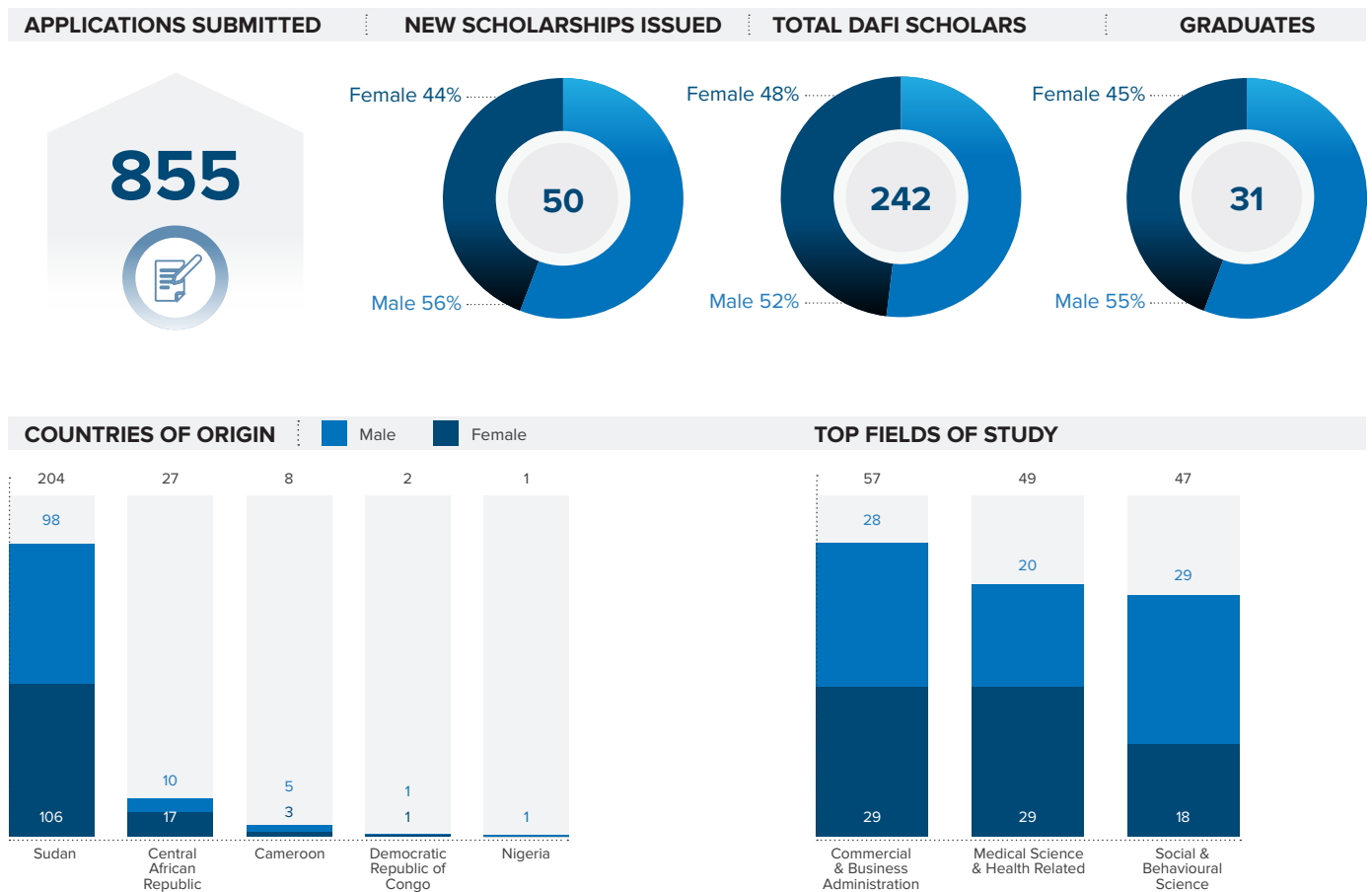
As a result of the conflict in Sudan, a large number of new refugees arrived in the east of the country and subsequently, the need for tertiary education greatly increased, while resources remain unchanged. For example, more than 3,000 Sudanese refugee youth stopped their university studies in their country and crossed borders to seek refuge in Chad.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. However, without memorandums of understanding (MoU) that ensure otherwise, refugees are charged the same tuition fees as foreigners, which are higher. On the other hand, where UNHCR and the partner have signed MoUs with public universities, refugees are charged the same tuition fees as nationals. Refugees also benefit from the 50 per cent reduction in registration fees at six private universities who have signed MoUs with UNHCR and the partner.

Access to Employment:

According to national policy (the Asylum act and its implementing degree), refugees have the right to work. However, in practice there are very few opportunities for refugees to work. Banks do not allow refugees to open bank accounts, but thanks to advocacy efforts, some banks allow DAFI scholarship holders to do so.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

All DAFI scholarship holders participated in capacity-building training, which included subjects such as entrepreneurship, soap-making, writing cover letters and CVs and job interview techniques.

DAFI alumni are engaged in the organisation of community awareness-raising sessions in urban camps as well as camps in the South. Awareness-raising sessions included those on topics such as malaria prevention and dengue fever pathologies, in collaboration with King Faisal University health personnel.

COLOMBIA

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

Colombia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

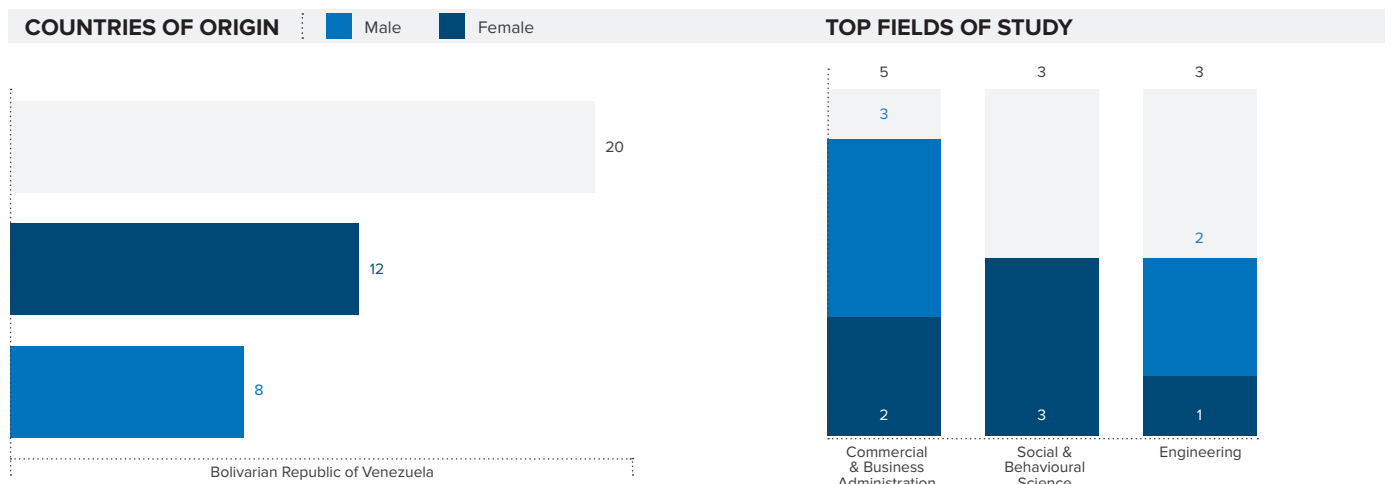
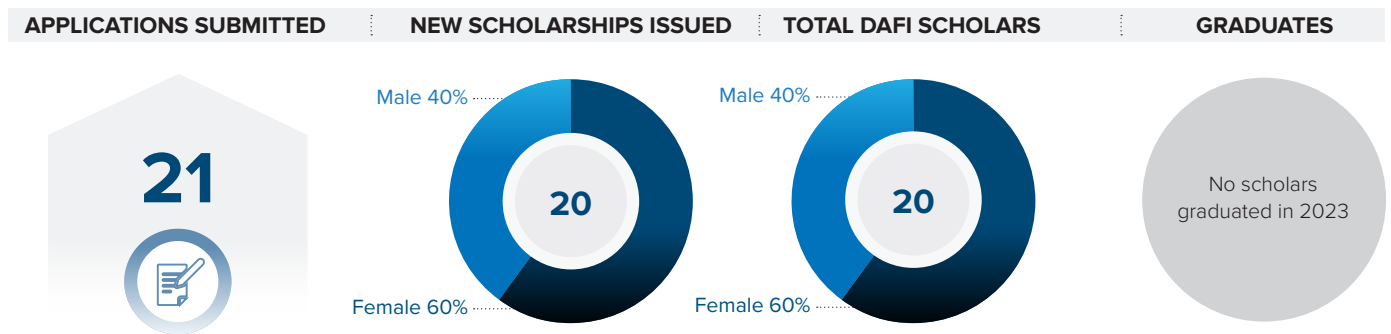
Although the newly elected Colombian Government has addressed some barriers related to financial services, access to education, health services and employment, there are cases where refugees' rights are not upheld or where they cannot access resources. For example, a higher percentage of working-age Venezuelan refugees and migrants have completed high school compared to the non-migrant Colombian population, but a higher percentage of the Colombian population hold a university or technical education degree compared to the Venezuelan population in Colombia. Furthermore, more than half a million Venezuelans have an irregular status in Colombia and a vast majority of employed Venezuelans work informally, receive a lower income, experience low quality work environments and are at a higher risk of exploitation.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees have the right to access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals, provided that they hold temporary protection status (i.e., Estatuto Temporal de Protección para Migrantes Venezolanos, ETPV) or official refugee status. However, in practice, refugees attending public university are nearly always subject to significantly higher international student tuition fees and refugees are unable to secure support for national higher education loans. Furthermore, many refugees face documentation challenges because some higher education institutions' systems do not accept ETPV numbers or admission departments may not be aware of the validity of refugees' documents.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work, but it is estimated that almost 90% of employed Venezuelans work in the informal sector. Most jobs available to refugees and migrants require unskilled labour, making it difficult for them to secure work in their fields of expertise. Furthermore, in practice the process to validate academic credentials in Colombia is long, complicated and costly and as a result, most refugees cannot secure employment matching their expertise. Lastly, xenophobic sentiments continue to dissuade employers from hiring refugees.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

DAFI-Colombia conducts a range of programming to strengthen scholars' transition to employment, including providing English language courses as well as complementary courses in research and culture to improve community integration and opportunities to engage in volunteer work.

Through the DAFI Club, students are also developing plans to contact and partner with different local and community-based organisations that promote gender equality.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Côte d'Ivoire is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

For the last 3 years, the National Office of Civil Status and Identification of Côte d'Ivoire (ONECI) encountered difficulties granting identity cards to refugees. Affected students were granted refugee status certificates to allow them to move freely around the country. However, these certificates are not recognised by banks, which poses a challenge for students receiving cash transfers or scholarship payments.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees have the right to access higher education, but pay the same tuition fees as international students. Once implemented, a newly adopted law on asylum and refugee status in Côte d'Ivoire will allow refugees to pay the same tuition fees as nationals. Education financial aid for refugees is only available through UNHCR.

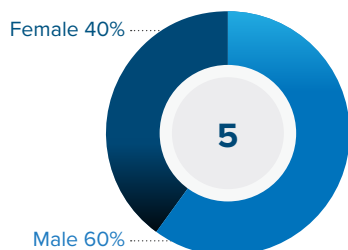
Access to Employment:

Refugees do not have the right to work under the same conditions as nationals. They must obtain work permits to secure employment and are prohibited from working in medicine and law. Refugees are also not allowed to register businesses. However, once implemented, a newly passed law will allow refugees to work under the same conditions as nationals and to register their own businesses.

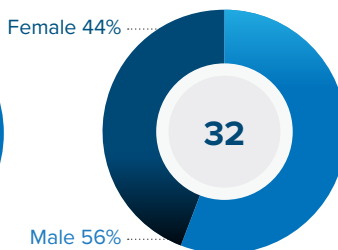
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



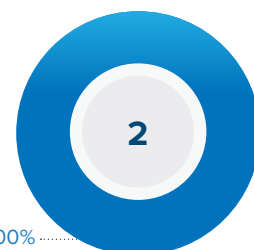
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS

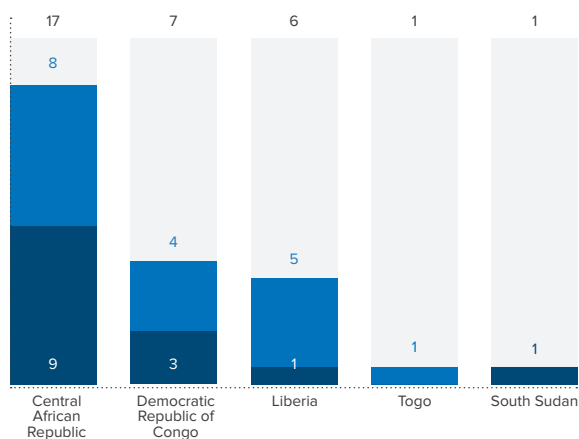


GRADUATES

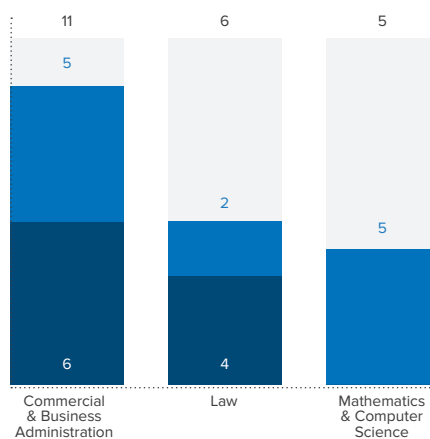


COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Male Female



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

A career day event in 2023 brought together different players in the education system to provide scholars with guidance and information on the various opportunities available at the end of a course of study.

DAFI-Côte d'Ivoire conducted advocacy with parents to encourage more girls and young women to pursue higher education, and students organized awareness-raising activities about gender-based violence and climate change.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

L'Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement

Democratic Republic of the Congo is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

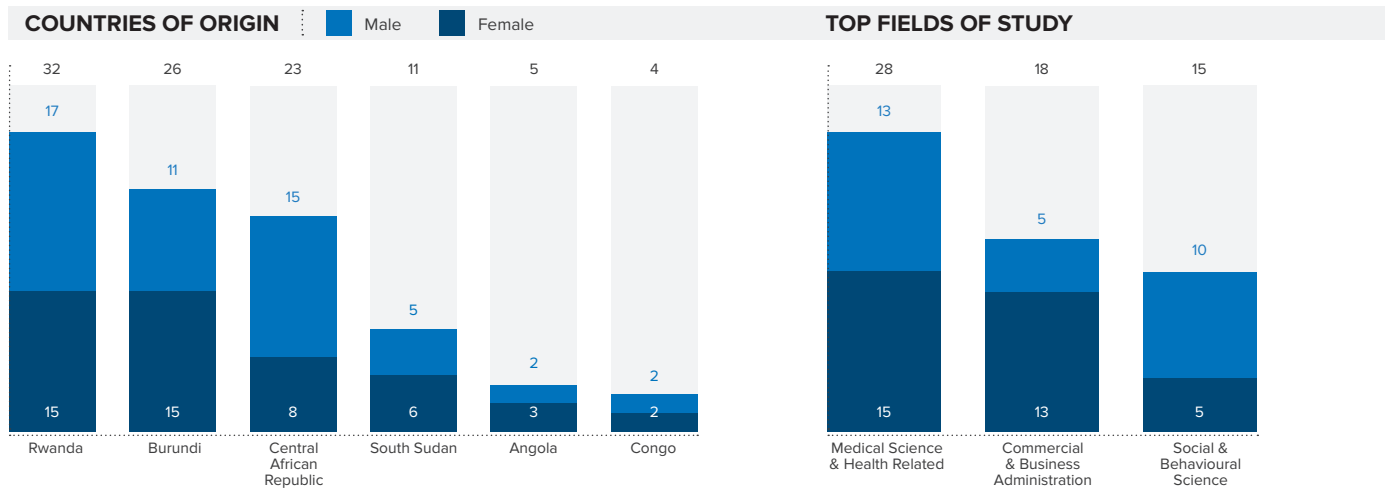
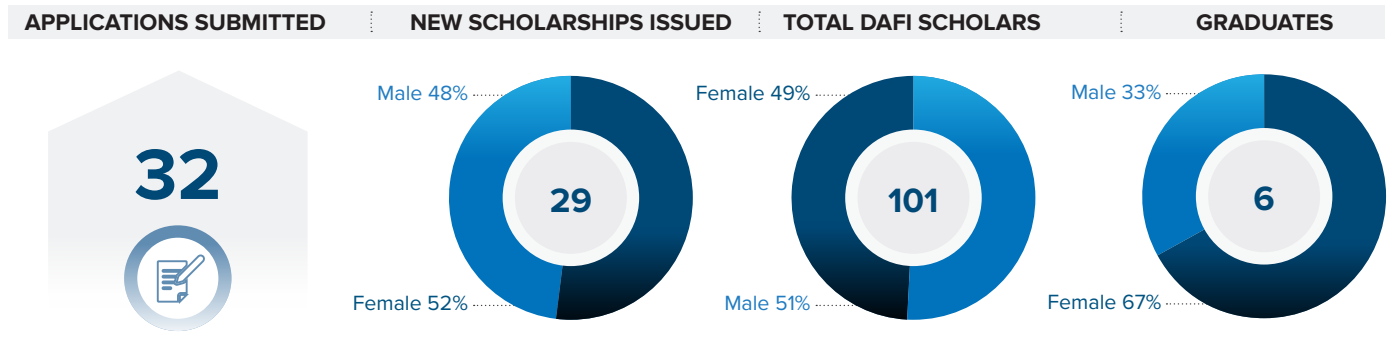
A number of social, political and economic changes in 2023 affected access to higher education. These included strikes in public institutions and the organisation of elections (presidential, legislative and municipal), which led to significant tensions and temporary suspensions of some activities. Families in host communities and refugees had to cope with these challenges and some DAFI scholars were affected by disruptions to the academic calendar. The ongoing war in the East and ethnic conflicts in the West also reduced the mobility of some DAFI scholars.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. This applies to tuition fees, exam registration and admission criteria. In practice, however, refugees face challenges if they do not have documents proving that they have passed the national secondary school exams. Scholarships and financial aid for refugees remain limited and difficult to obtain.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work, but in practice access to employment is restricted due to widespread misunderstanding of the law and the documents required. Refugees are allowed to register businesses and open bank accounts.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

At the end of 2023, DAFI alumni and current scholars organised an outreach day with young refugees, to share their experiences pursuing higher education pathways and opportunities. 150 refugees took part, including current DAFI scholars and alumni. Furthermore, three external experts, including professors from the National Pedagogical University, were invited to speak on issues such as entry, selection and recruitment at universities, the challenges of selecting students and higher education opportunities for young refugees in the DRC.

ECUADOR

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

Ecuador is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

In 2023, Ecuador went through a wave of violence and crime that affected all sectors of the economy. In the educational sphere, curfews, schedules and study modality changes affected DAFI students and their families. The country's insecurity also affected the productive sector, leading to high levels of underemployment and inadequate employment, decreased family income and increased migration to third countries.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees can access higher education under the same conditions as nationals. However, in practice, refugees face barriers due to a lack of required documentation and the high cost of university fees. Furthermore, refugees are not eligible for government financial aid, such as scholarships or educational loans.

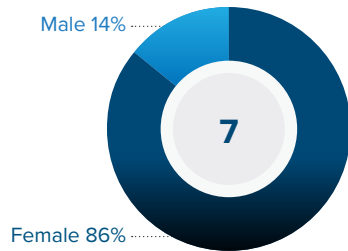
Access to Employment:

Refugees in Ecuador have the right to work. However, employers are often unaware of this policy, and there are abuses such as a lack of fair remuneration and rights infringement. Furthermore, refugees may face difficulties opening bank accounts, depending on their type of visa.

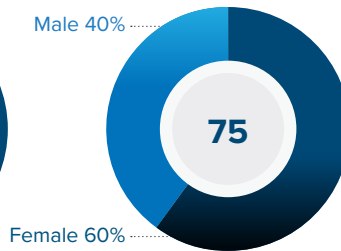
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



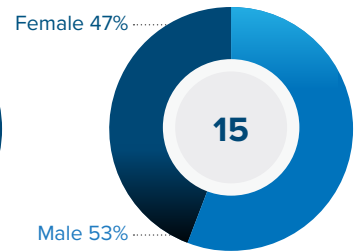
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS

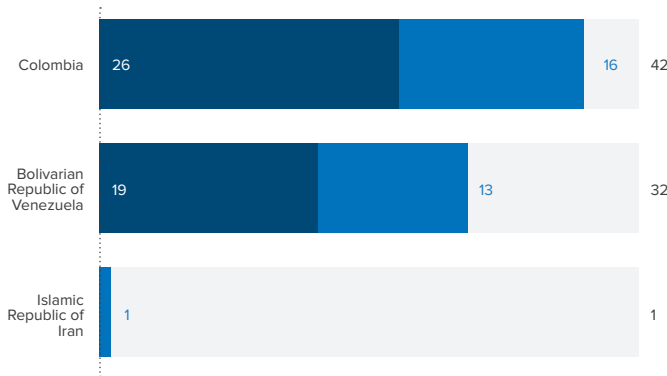


GRADUATES

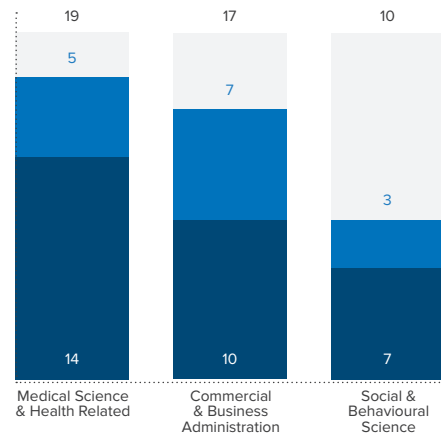


COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Male Female



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

DAFI students had opportunities to participate in economic inclusion programs, including employability counseling, employment exchanges and identification of skills and strengths through the Skill Lab platform. The information gathered through Skill Lab is incorporated into student resumes. Open online platforms (e.g., Multitrabajos, Computrabajos), university job exchanges, municipality job exchanges, job fairs and job boards helped to connect DAFI scholars and alumni with employment opportunities.

Ecuador's DAFI students participate in the tertiary refugee student network TRSN, which is led by former DAFI students (including from Mexico). TRSN helps generate peer and professional networks to promote its participants' welfare and development through education and work initiatives.

EGYPT

Catholic Relief Services.

Egypt is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

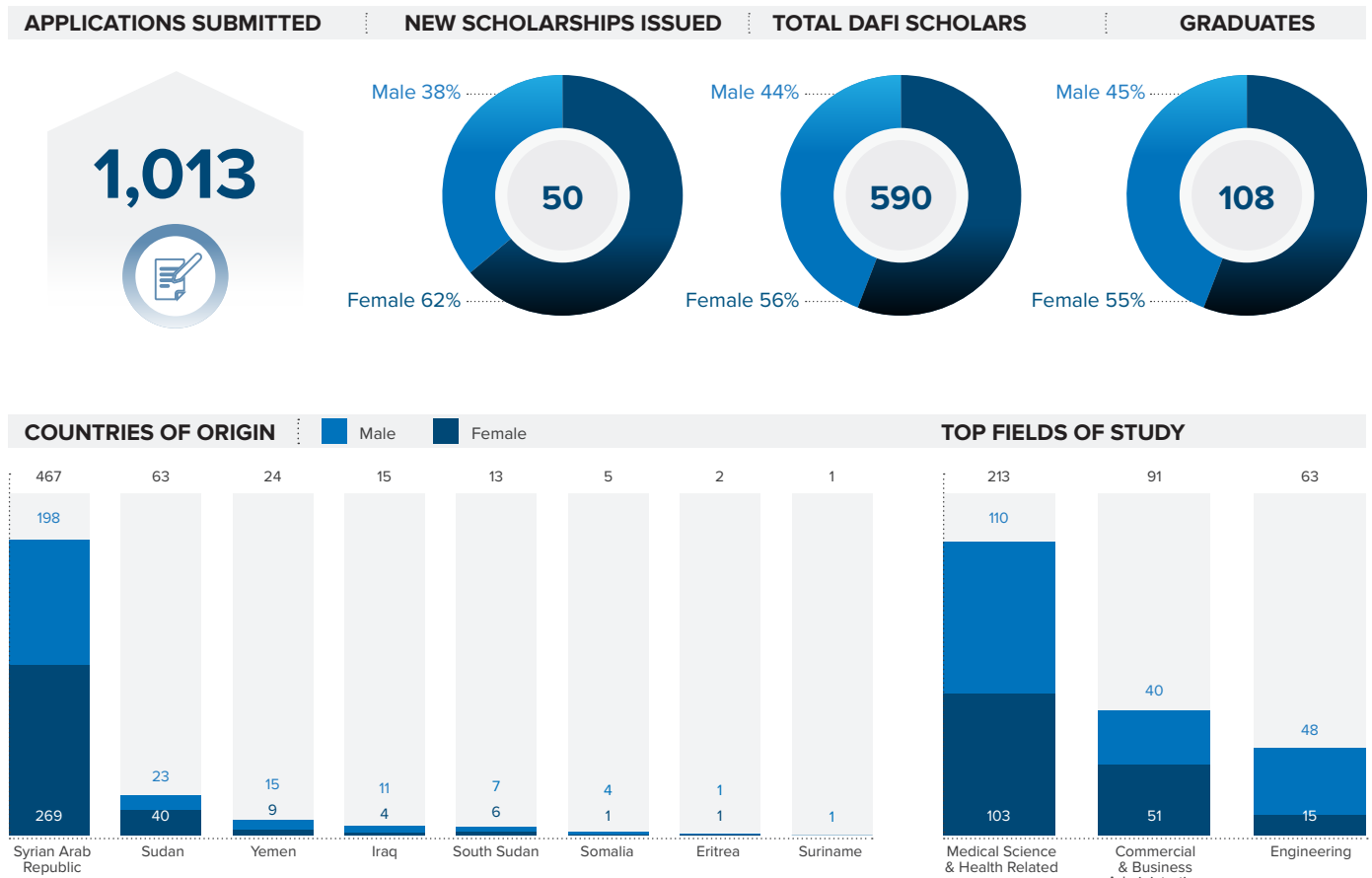
In 2023, the number of refugees and asylum seekers increased by 39 per cent, compared to the end of 2022, alongside an overall increase in applications for DAFI program by 49 per cent (primarily from Sudanese refugees).

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees of all nationalities with a secondary level diploma can access tertiary education. However, with the exception of Syrians with Egyptian high school certificates (who access higher education on the same conditions as nationals) and Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees (who pay reduced tuition fees), they must apply as foreign scholars and pay international tuition fees. All refugees, regardless of nationality, must pay 2,200 USD to register for an Egyptian university. Furthermore, some institutions also require refugees to provide additional identification documents and certificates that they may no longer have.

Access to Employment:

Refugees and asylum seekers face legal restrictions to access the job market. Refugees who have been legally residing in Egypt for three years have the right to work. However, in practice, they often encounter obstacles obtaining work permits, primarily due to fees that increase over time. Refugees can only register businesses on the same conditions as foreigners and must get security clearance, which is not easily obtained. They have the right to open bank accounts, but face restrictive documentation requirements.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

To promote career readiness and smooth transition into employment, the partner provided career advising sessions through a service provider, E-Youth, to 50 DAFI scholars. Subsequently, 30 of those students were placed in internship opportunities. The career advising sessions covered topics such as interview skills, CV and cover letter writing, the labour laws for refugees in Egypt and how to adapt to the work environment. E-Youth also provided two networking events to 32 DAFI scholars, where they had the opportunity to meet with different companies and share their CVs.

The implementing partner also hired a DAFI alumni consultant who was in charge of conducting one-on-one sessions with current DAFI scholars and alumni. The purpose of the sessions was to provide guidance on post graduate opportunities, including masters and work opportunities. 11 DAFI alumni received one-on-one guidance from the DAFI consultant.

Finally, women were specifically encouraged to apply for the scholarship during community awareness sessions and in the DAFI announcement. In the 2023-2024 cycle, 52% of scholarship applications were submitted by women.

ESWATINI

StudyTrust.

Eswatini is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

In 2023, strikes at higher education institutions disrupted the academic calendar. Political unrest also resulted in the suspension of academics during part of the year. In response, the implementation partner offered DAFI scholars mentoring and support through online interaction as well as in-person meetings during the second semester.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees are able to access tertiary education in Eswatini. However, affordability remains a significant barrier with respect to tuition fees, the cost of accommodation and related expenses. In addition, refugees are not eligible for financial support from the government. Limited access to scholarships as well as other funding opportunities compounds these financial barriers.

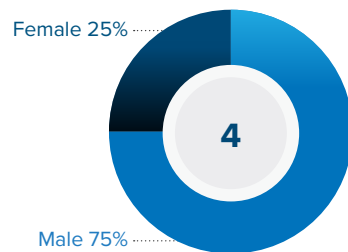
Access to Employment:

Legally, refugees in Eswatini have the right to work. However, in practice, refugees must meet certain criteria and obtain work permits to engage in formal employment. In some cases, refugees may engage in informal or self-employment without a formal work permit. However, their rights and protections may vary compared to those in formal work.

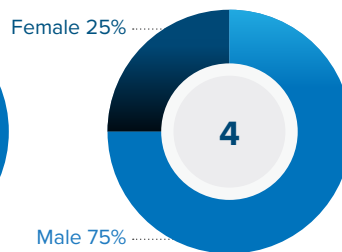
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS

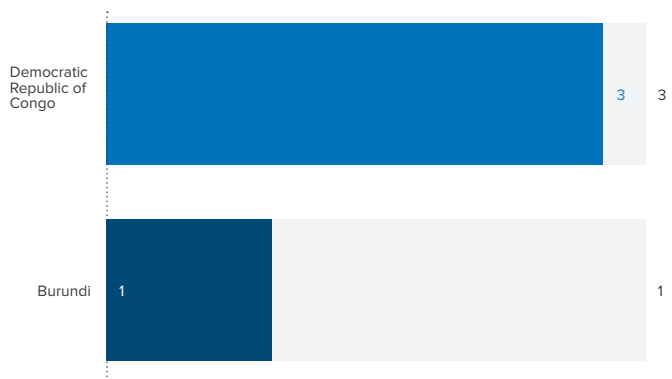


GRADUATES

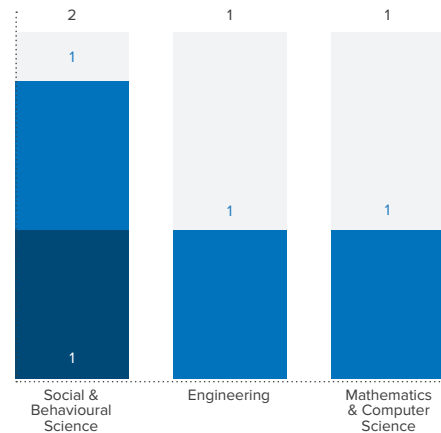


COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Male Female



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The partner organised an employability workshop to equip DAFI students with the necessary skills for entering the workforce after graduation. The workshop aimed to cultivate an open-minded approach among participants, help students understand their desired career paths, initiate networking within their chosen industries and learn professional work ethics. The partner is also actively working to achieve a gender balance of 60 per cent women in the DAFI programme, by conducting targeted outreach among potential women scholars.

ETHIOPIA

Association of Ethiopians Educated in Germany.

Ethiopia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

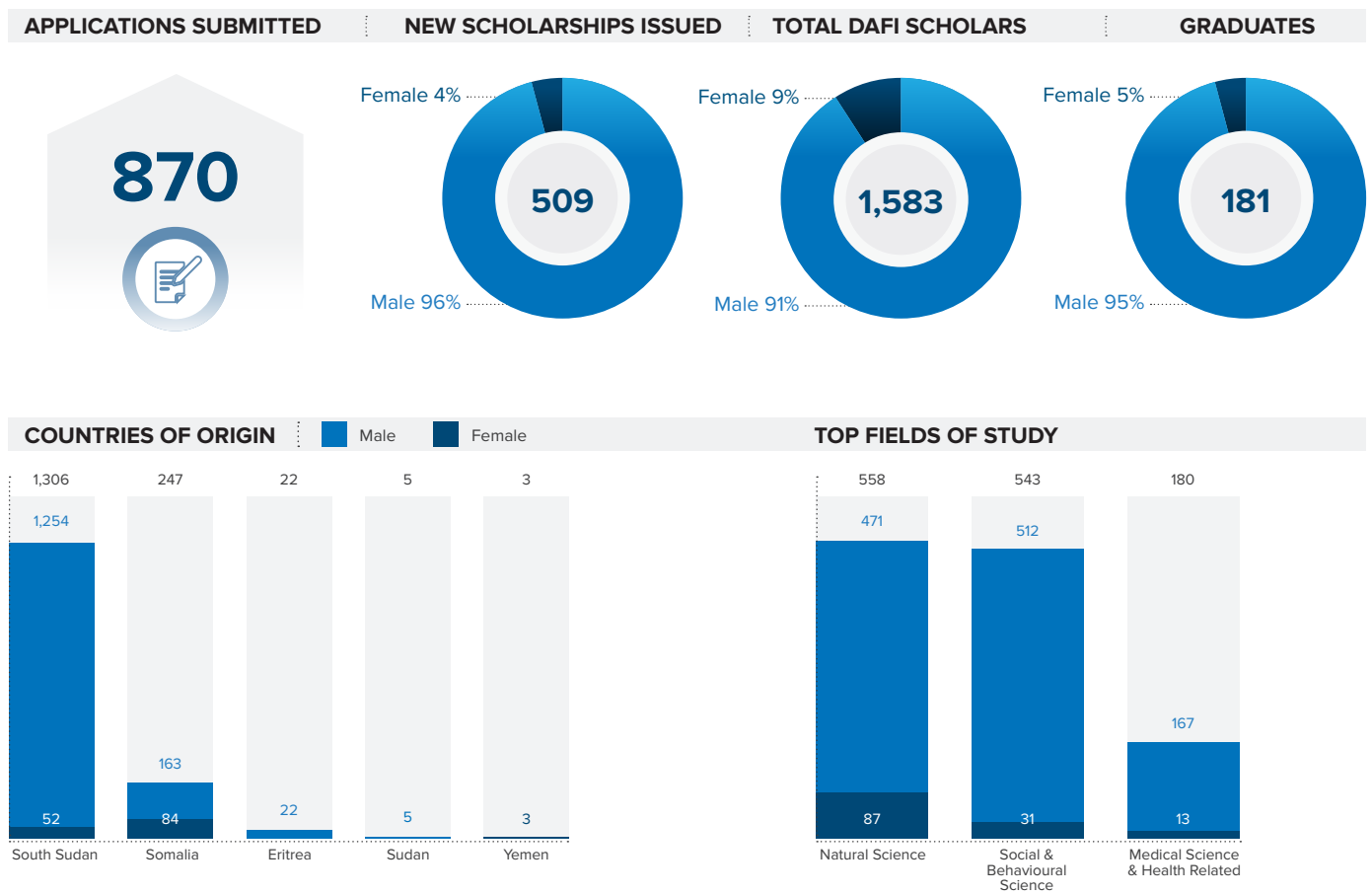
Ethiopia is one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in Africa. A majority of refugees are hosted in camps, but a smaller percentage reside in urban areas. Ethiopia also has well-established refugee response and coordination processes as well as laws in place. As of 2023, 2,300 refugees were enrolled in 40 different public universities across Ethiopia, and, according to national policy, refugees may access higher education in all universities in the country.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under the same conditions as nationals at public and private institutions, without limitation by country of origin. Some universities do not charge refugees tuition fees. At those public universities that do, the government subsidises up to 75 per cent of tuition fees.

Access to Employment:

Per policy, refugees have the right to work, register businesses, and open bank accounts without limitation by country of origin. However, refugees must secure work permits to enter the labour market.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The 2023 DAFI workshop included entrepreneurship and CV-writing training for DAFI students (69 participants). Furthermore, a social media platform (Telegram Group) was established to share information among DAFI students and alumni, including post-graduate opportunities. The platform currently has 1,800 members. To improve gender parity, DAFI Ethiopia also initiated additional monthly sanitary support for DAFI female scholars and conducted awareness sessions about the importance of gender parity in 15 camps.

GAMBIA

Gambia Food and Nutrition Association.

Gambia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

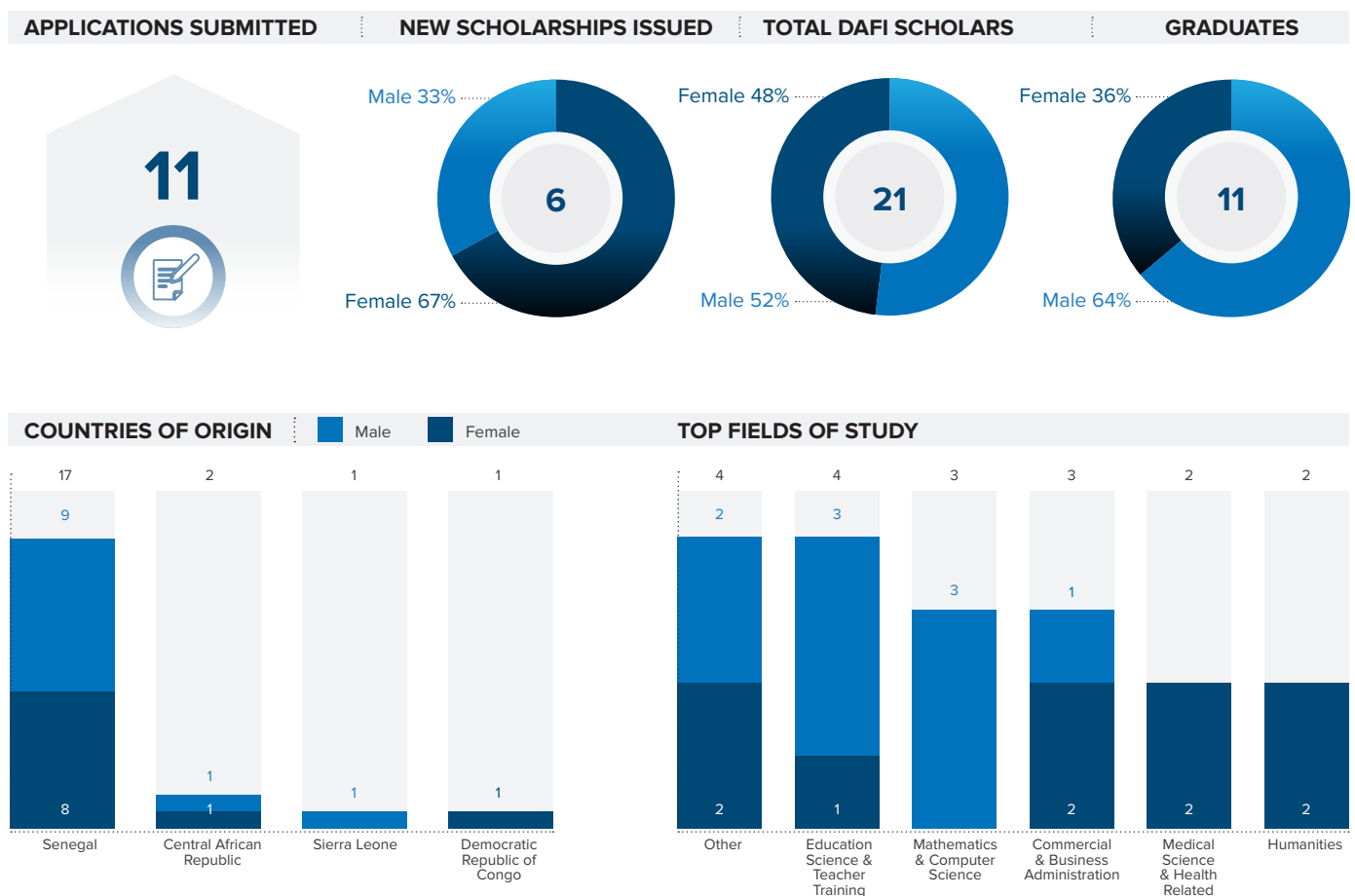
In response to learning that a significant proportion of the refugee community in the Gambia is not aware of the DAFI programme, in 2023 the operation focused on increasing awareness and coordinating with local secondary schools and higher education institutions to include information about DAFI in orientation programming.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals, which extends to tuition fees and admission criteria. However, refugees cannot access national education financial aid or scholarships.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work, with the exception of specific positions in the military, national assembly, and executive offices of the government. Refugees can also register businesses and open bank accounts.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

A career counselling development session was conducted to prepare and provide guidance for participants on how to select their career pathway, with a particular focus on supporting graduating DAFI scholars. The session also covered interview techniques commonly used by employers. In addition, WhatsApp forums were created to ensure strong communication and engagement with DAFI alumni.

GHANA

Christian Council of Ghana.

Ghana is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

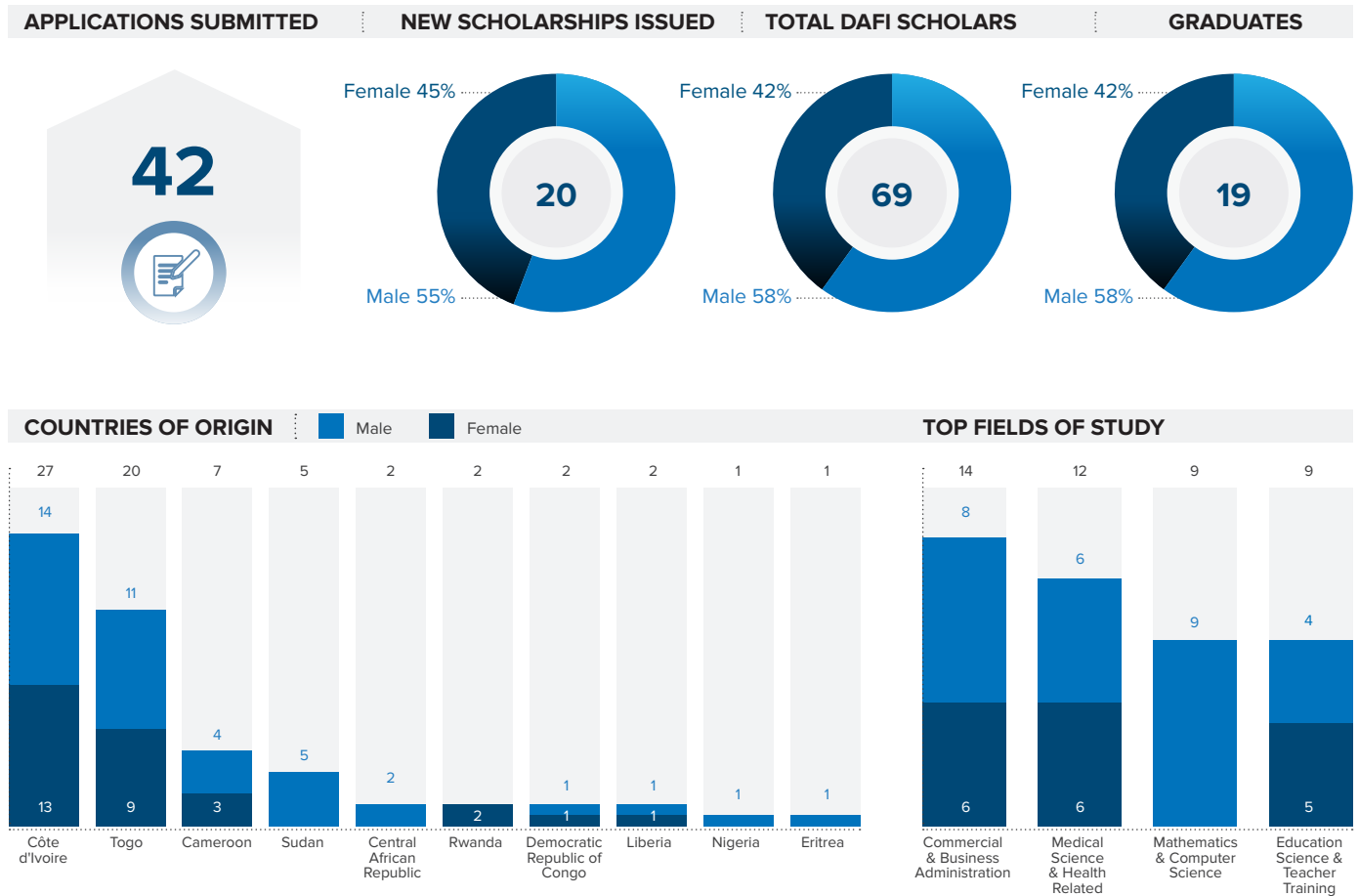
2023 saw an influx of new asylum seekers from Burkina Faso, but a majority of the children and youth were in the age group for basic education. Despite the formal cessation of the status for refugees from Côte d'Ivoire in 2022, 94 Ivorian refugees were granted exemption and qualified students from this population were considered for new enrolment under DAFI in 2023.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees still have access to higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. However, for admission, all public institutions and some private institutions require the submission of a letter of introduction from the Ghana Refugee Board. In practice, refugees also cannot access national education financial aid.

Access to Employment:

Per policy, refugees have the right to work in any industry. However, they must obtain a work permit, which the Ghana Refugee Board facilitates. Furthermore, existing laws make it difficult for refugees to register businesses without collaboration with a Ghanaian counterpart. A Ghana national ID card, which not all refugees have, is required for most services including all financial services.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

DAFI graduates received support to prepare them for post-graduate opportunities, including CV clinics, job search training and complementary pathways training. Specific training topics included how to access the TalentLift Canada portal and cover letter writing guidance.

DAFI-Ghana also facilitated a peer-to-peer discussion among 21 DAFI alumni on the challenges of the job market and how to navigate these. Furthermore, they discussed ways of promoting the DAFI alumni network in Ghana. These discussions have continued into 2024, including both alumni and current scholars, regarding how to implement the approaches discussed.

Lastly, the partner and UNHCR facilitated a mentorship event for refugee girls in junior high school (29 participants), which focused on career guidance, information about higher education and mentorship. DAFI scholars and alumni led all discussions and presentations.

GUINEA

Organisation pour le Développement Intégré et Communautaire (ODIC).

Guinea is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

In 2023, Guinea faced a number of difficulties that disrupted daily life, including education. These included explosion of fuel stocks, internet blackout, restriction of private media, lack of electricity, the poor communications network and a number of political demonstrations against the transitional government.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under the same conditions as nationals, including tuition fees, financial aid, exam registration and admission criteria.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work in any industry. However, refugees cannot register businesses or open bank accounts due to restrictive documentation requirements, such as a national identity card.

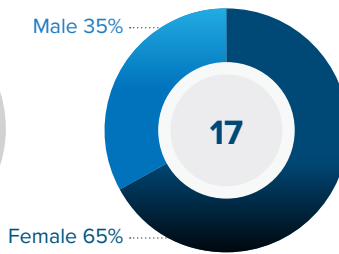
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



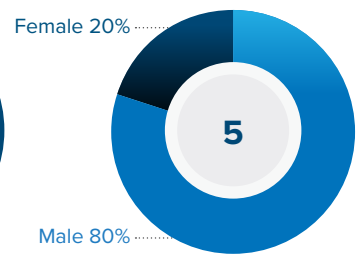
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



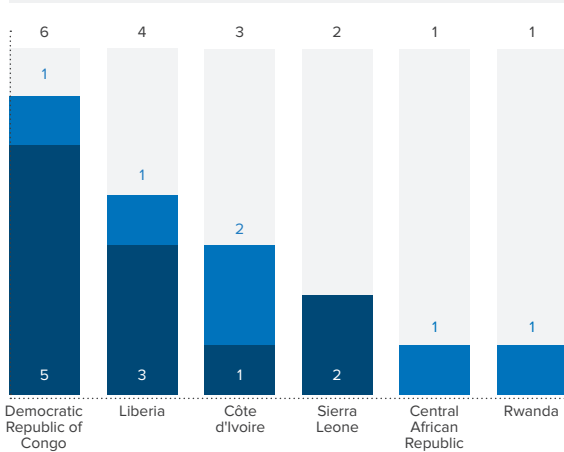
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



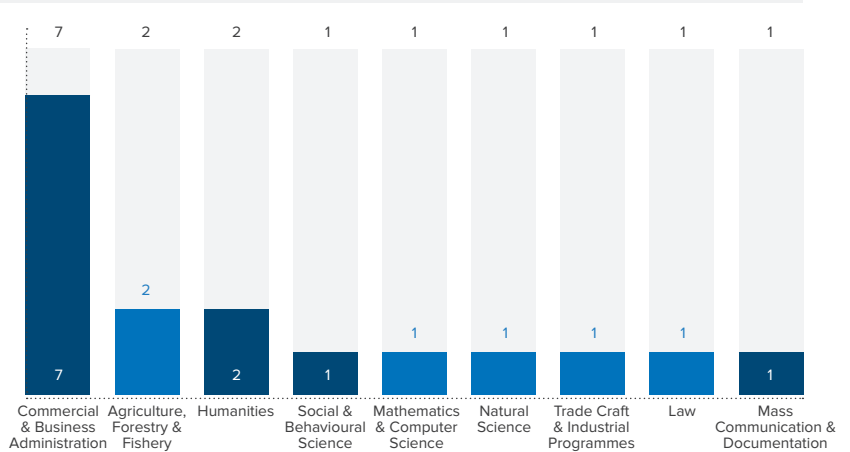
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

DAFI students received training in employment techniques and entrepreneurship, to promote the transition to employment for young students. Furthermore, three scholars participated in a three-month training course at the conclusion of their studies.

GUINEA BISSAU

National Commission for Refugees and Internally Displaced People (CNRD).

Guinea Bissau is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

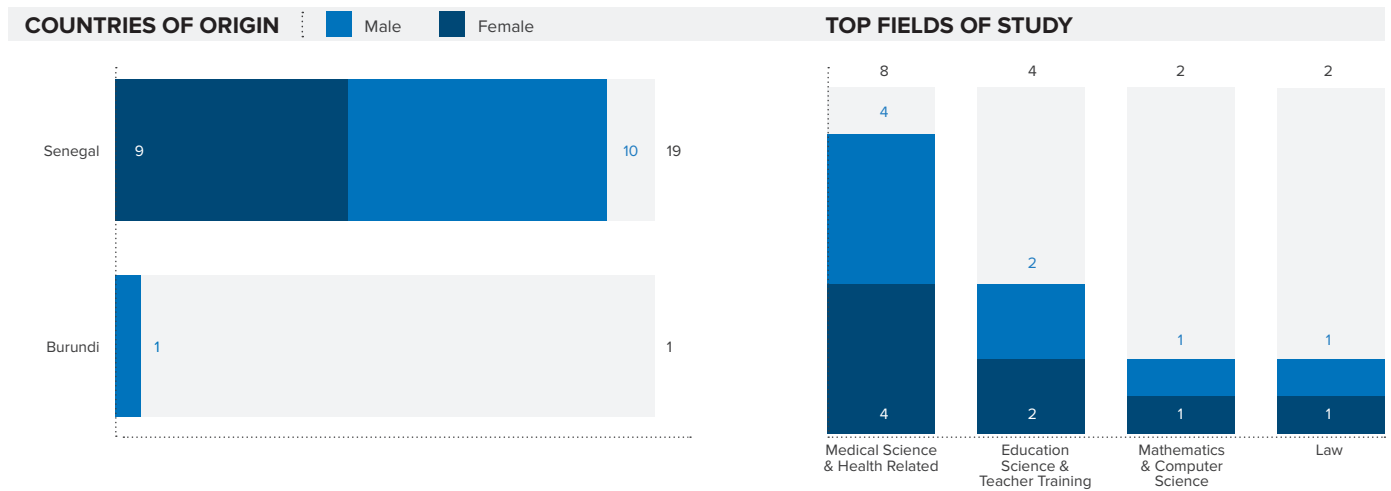
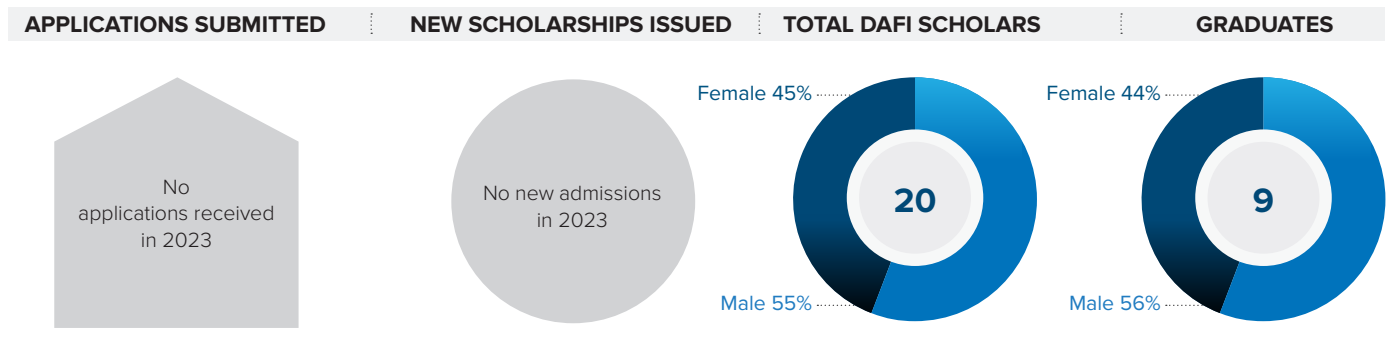
Throughout 2023, Guinea-Bissau worked to implement three sets of pledges made during the Global Refugee Forum, which focused on improving the country's asylum system and strengthening international protection institutional mechanisms. These included an emphasis on education, training and building youth capacity.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals, which extends to tuition fees, registration for exams and admission criteria. However, refugees are not eligible for most scholarship opportunities, which require Guinea-Bissau citizenship. Furthermore, most training centres and universities are not located in the geographic areas where a majority of refugees live.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work in any industry, register businesses and open bank accounts. However, refugees continue to face challenges due to a lack of knowledge about refugee identification documentation among employers as well as banking and communication services.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The DAFI Club promoted a social micro project management training. This gave participants (including DAFI students) the opportunity to develop the knowledge, skills and values to help them promote social and local community initiatives, such as in non-formal education, environmental and cleaning campaigns and community health projects.

In 2023, DAFI scholars and alumni led a successful clean-up and environmental awareness campaign in the neighborhood Bissau (Antula) and at the local community health centre located. The goals were to strengthen social responsibility, instill a sense of community ownership among young students and to improve refugee integration.

INDIA

Bosco Organisation for Social Concern and Operation.

India is not party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

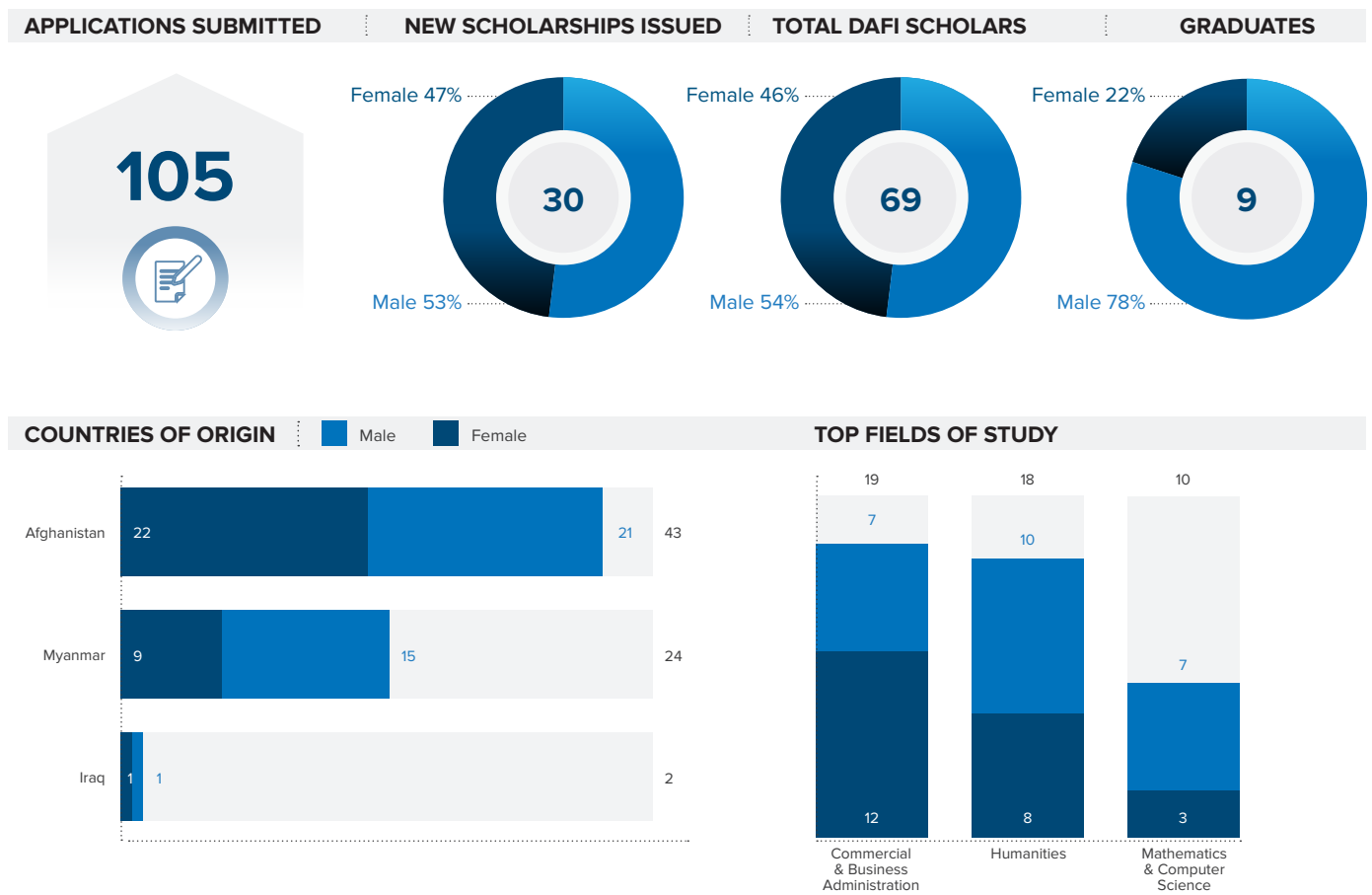
Refugees and asylum seekers continue to struggle to secure basic needs in the absence of full inclusion in national services and schemes. Specifically, refugees and asylum seekers have access to basic education and health services, but they face barriers due to the lack of government-issued documentation. Within refugee communities, women and girls faced additional challenges related to economic empowerment, education and protection due to prevailing gender and cultural norms.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees who have completed secondary education are eligible to apply for higher education but are required to pay foreign student fees for tuition and exams, which are higher. Furthermore, it is often difficult for refugees to obtain the government-required documents for admission.

Access to Employment:

Refugees do not have the right to work nor register businesses. Most refugees are not able to open bank accounts as they do not have the required government-issued documentation to do so.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

DAFI scholars had the opportunity to participate in sessions on skill development, SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis, resume making, interview skills and leadership training. These sessions helped prepare participants for the professional world by equipping them with the skills, knowledge and mindset needed for success and to transition from education to employment.

Secondary school students attended orientation sessions, which included a dedicated focus on encouraging girls to continue their education and raising awareness about the DAFI scholarship and higher education opportunities.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Pars Development Activists.

Iran is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Students and universities continued to face challenges in submitting and receiving supporting documents in 2023, particularly in geographic areas where the internet was not readily available. Additionally, some students experienced problems with their bank accounts due to out of date residential documentation.

Access to Tertiary Education:

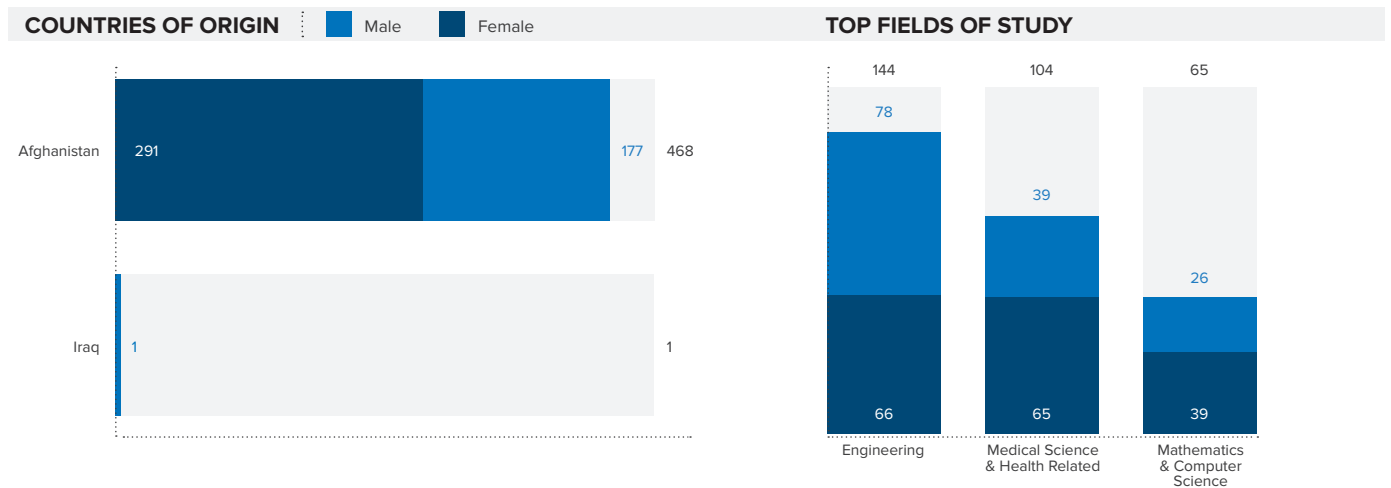
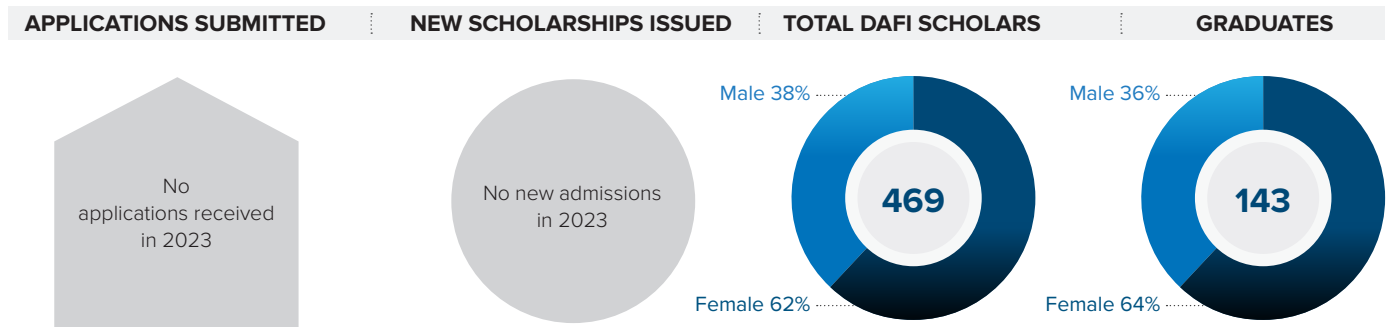
To pursue higher education, refugees with an Amayesh card (temporary residence card for Afghan refugees) must annul their refugee status and apply for a Student Visa.

Refugees can study in almost all fields with a few exceptions, such as atomic physics, nuclear physics, aerospace engineering and military science.

Although tertiary education is not free of charge, partial scholarships are available to refugees through the DAFI scholarship programme or government-funded scholarships.

Access to Employment:

Refugees who have obtained work permits are able to access the job market and find employment in permitted job categories. Per policy, refugees are eligible to open bank accounts and receive bank cards, while in practice, some challenges are observed.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

UNHCR and the partner ensured that telephonic assistance was provided to students to help respond to their challenges and registration documentation issues. Furthermore, for the second year in a row, DAFI-Iran ensured that those students enrolled in medical fields received sufficient assistance to avoid any interruptions in their studies, as these studies are associated with higher fees.

DAFI-Iran also continues to be on track in its goal to achieve gender parity by 2025. Over half of DAFI scholars in Iran were women (62 per cent) in 2022 and 2023.

IRAQ

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Iraq is not party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

In 2023, the KRG Minister of Education announced the continuation and expansion of the Refugee Education Integration Policy (REIP), in grades 1 to 5 at the primary school level. DAFI students participated in workshop sessions about the expansion of the REIP and shared key messages with the refugee community. This commitment to refugee education received further global recognition at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, where the KRG Minister of Education pledged to extend the REIP implementation through grade twelve.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees have the right to access higher education. However, the admission criteria are more restrictive than for nationals, and refugees who did not complete their secondary education in Iraq are required to submit more documentation. Some refugees may be able to secure an exemption from tuition fees. Refugees are eligible to apply for private financial aid.

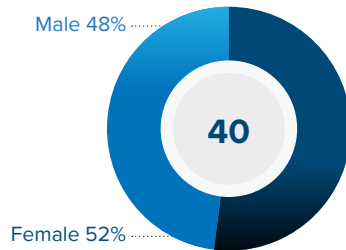
Access to Employment:

According to policy, refugees have the right to work. However, in practice, some employers still require refugees to provide a foreign national work permit. Access to public sector employment is also extremely limited. Although refugees are permitted to register businesses and to open bank accounts, this is not always possible in practice due to security policies.

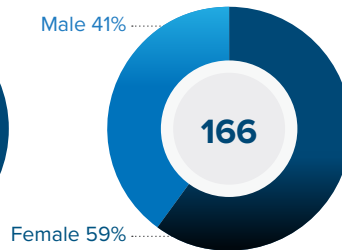
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



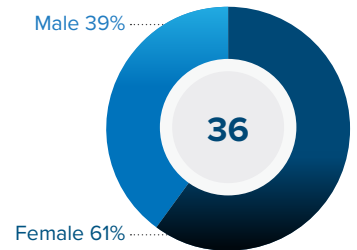
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



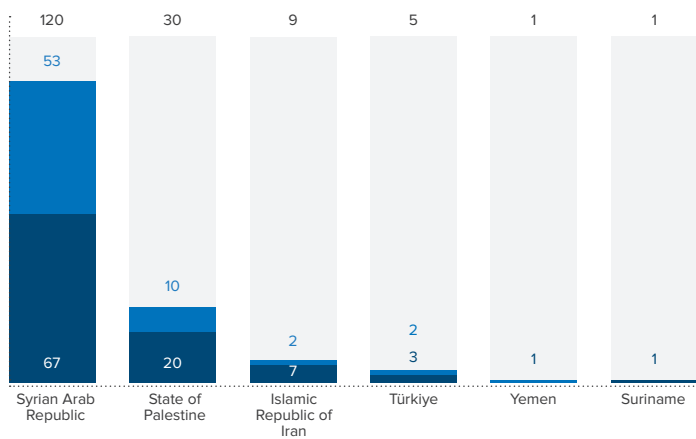
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



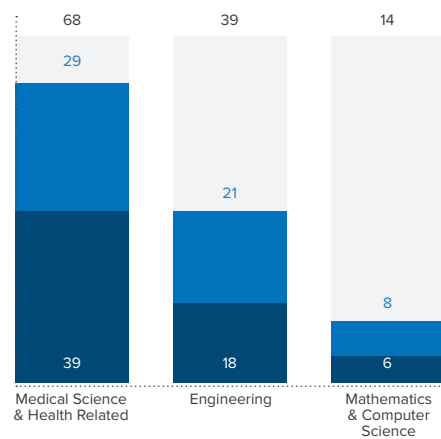
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The 2023 DAFI graduation ceremony in Iraq included the opportunity for students to discuss career and employment opportunities with UN Volunteers, StartMashreq and the UNHCR Complementary Pathways unit. Following the ceremony, ten DAFI graduates participated in the StartMashreq virtual regional boot camp, which strengthens refugees' access to higher education and livelihood opportunities in Iraq.

14 DAFI Club Members in Erbil participated in the Kurdistan Education Forum (KEF) - MEETS (Middle East Education, Technology, Students Congress & Exhibition), the biggest forum and exhibition for education in MENA, organized by the KRI Ministry of Education. The DAFI club presented on the DAFI programme and discussed refugee children's access to education in KRI with the Minister.

JORDAN

Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

Jordan is not party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

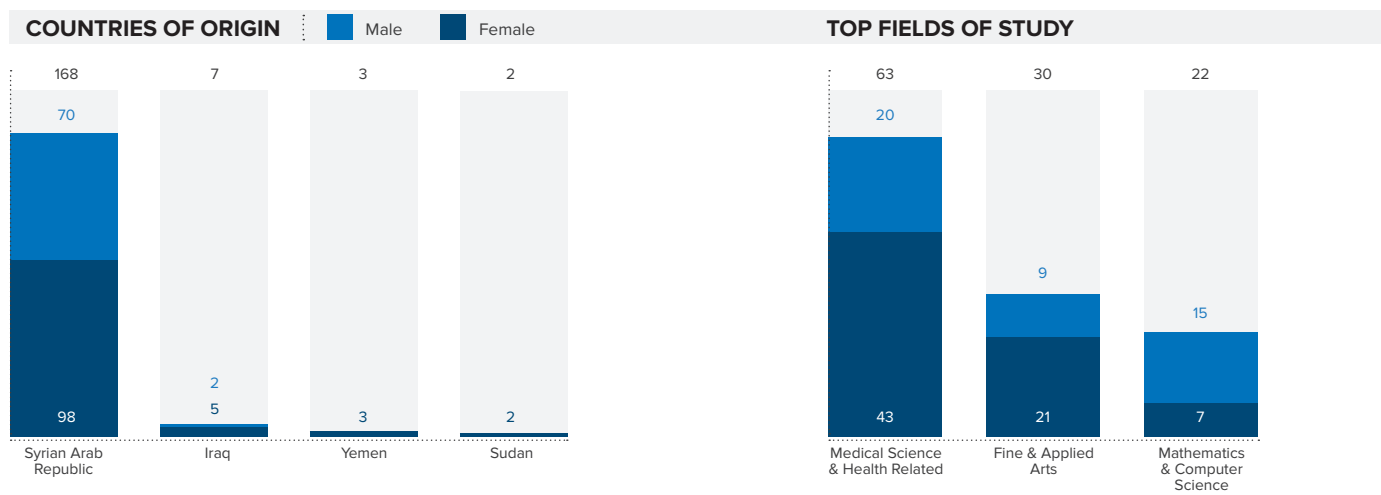
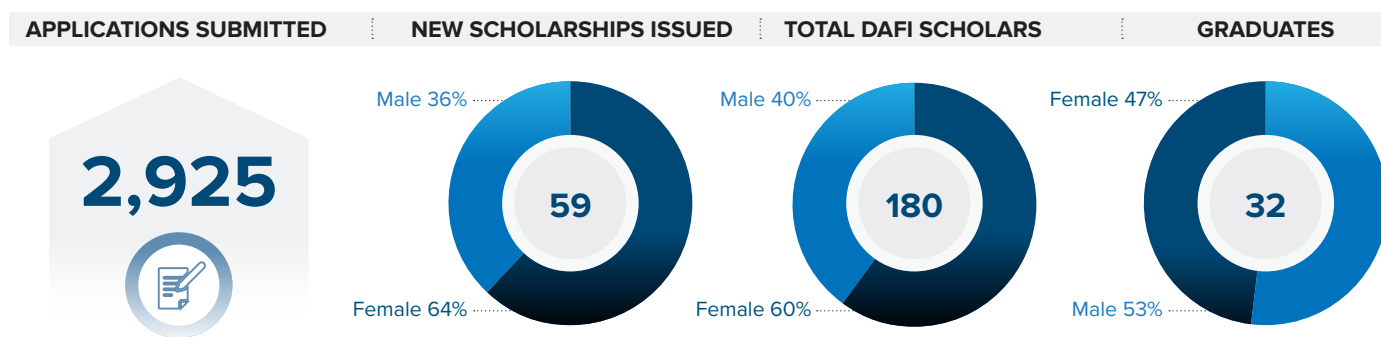
Despite significant achievements, the DAFI programme in Jordan encountered various challenges, including cultural differences, limited access to certain areas and entrenched traditional mind-sets affecting certain groups, such as women and girls. To address these challenges, the project implemented community engagement activities, educational programmes and inclusive initiatives.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education. However, while they are treated the same as nationals in private universities, refugees may pay up to double the rates compared to nationals in some public universities.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have limited access to work and must obtain work permits. Furthermore, refugees are only permitted to work in certain fields (e.g., sewing and embroidery, factory assembly lines, operating machinery, blacksmithing, metalwork, and agriculture). Refugees can only open bank accounts if they provide a passport.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

20 graduating DAFI scholars and alumni participated in a two-day employability skills training course. This comprehensive programme aims to boost participants' career readiness and professional prospects by equipping them with essential skills needed to thrive in the job market.

6 DAFI beneficiaries were selected to serve as Refugee Guidance Counselors within the World University Services Canada (WUSC). These counselors will form a core group responsible for conducting information sessions with their peers within targeted communities.

12 DAFI students volunteered at the 18th Annual National Robotics Competition organized by the Jubilee Center for Excellence in Education (JCEE). The DAFI students played an active role in organizing the event and their contributions were instrumental in ensuring its success. Their volunteering efforts included coordinating the participants, managing the logistics and ensuring the event ran smoothly.

KAZAKHSTAN

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Kazakhstan is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

The high cost of tertiary education in Kazakhstan is a significant barrier for many refugee families, as refugees have restricted access to State scholarships for higher education. However, in 2023, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education permitted refugees to compete for State grants through a specialized scholarship program for foreigners, and designated 10 places in bachelor's level studies for refugees in 2024. This initiative aims to foster inclusivity and provide equitable opportunities for refugees in higher education.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees have restricted access to higher education. Per existing legislation, only citizens and permanently residing stateless persons are eligible for State scholarships for higher education. However, in 2023, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education introduced a specialised scholarship programme for foreigners (consisting of tuition fee coverage and a monthly stipend), which allows refugees to compete for a designated number of State grants. As a result, refugees can attach a special certificate to validate their status when applying for scholarships. As part of this new process, an additional exemption was integrated into the application process that sets a lower minimum academic performance standard requirement for refugee applicants compared to other foreigners.

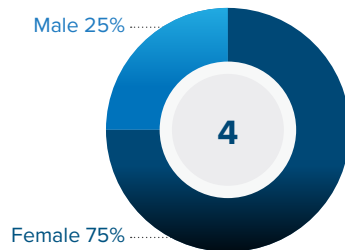
Access to Employment:

Refugees registered with the government can access employment. However, the temporary nature of the status provided to refugees makes it difficult to secure permanent work, as employers are often reluctant to hire refugees given the uncertainty about the extension of their refugee status. In addition, prior work qualifications from other countries are not automatically recognised, and not all categories of jobs are available to refugees, e.g., civil service work. As per current legislation, refugees do not have the right to register a sole proprietorship (individual entrepreneurship). Finally, refugees have limited rights to open a bank account, which is subject to submission of a valid foreign passport.

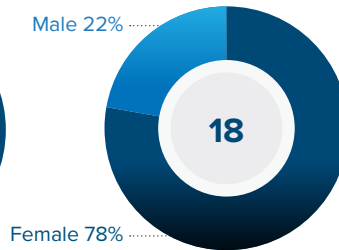
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



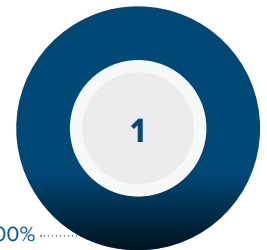
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS

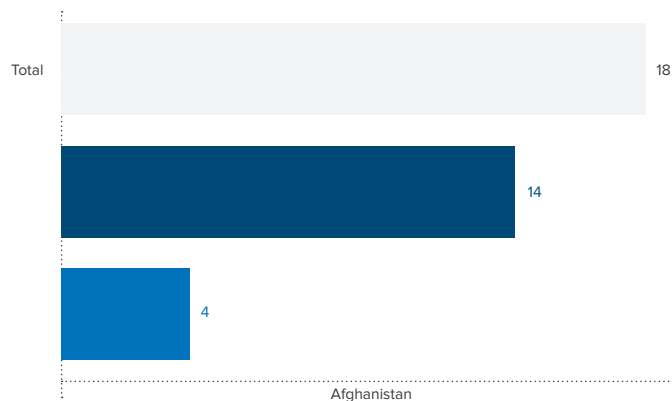


GRADUATES

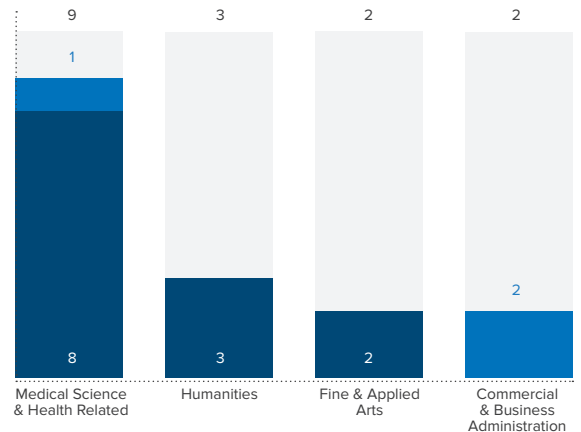


COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Male Female



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

12 DAFI scholars took part in a training session on public speaking skills, which was conducted by the volunteers from Model United Nations Club of Nazarbayev University and focused on improving effective communication and presentation abilities. 5 DAFI scholars also participated in a 2-month online English course taught by volunteer tutors from Nazarbayev University, covering all sections of language learning (speaking, writing, reading, and grammar). A DAFI scholar delivered a compelling speech during the UNICEF Talks "Jastar Ūni" in Astana. This annual event on youth issues provided a platform for young voices to tell their personal story and address pressing challenges that refugees face in Kazakhstan.

KENYA

Windle International.

Kenya is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Kenya's refugee situation is protracted and 2023 saw a notable increase by nearly 100,000 in the refugee and asylum seeker population, compared to 2022. However, efforts have been put in place over the years to achieve durable solutions for the population through resettlement to third countries as well as voluntary repatriation. Furthermore, those living in camps are able to pursue higher education in urban settings with the support of movement passes.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees have the right to access tertiary education on par with nationals, but in practice do not benefit from the national central placement process in public institutions (this is expected to change in 2024). Some refugees also pay extra fees when admitted as foreigners. Finally, refugees are not eligible for student loans.

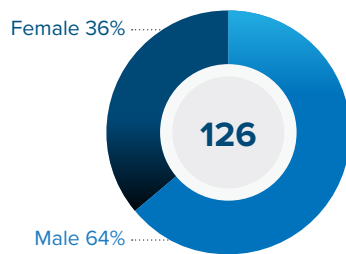
Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work, register businesses, and open bank accounts, but the procedure is longer than it is for nationals. Also, in practice, refugees are required to obtain work permits to seek and gain formal employment.

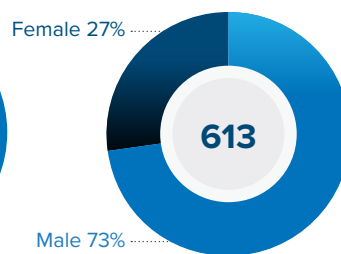
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



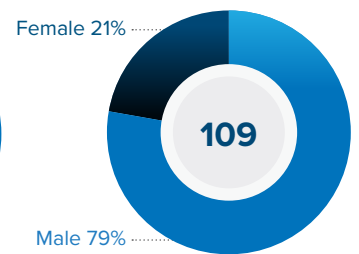
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



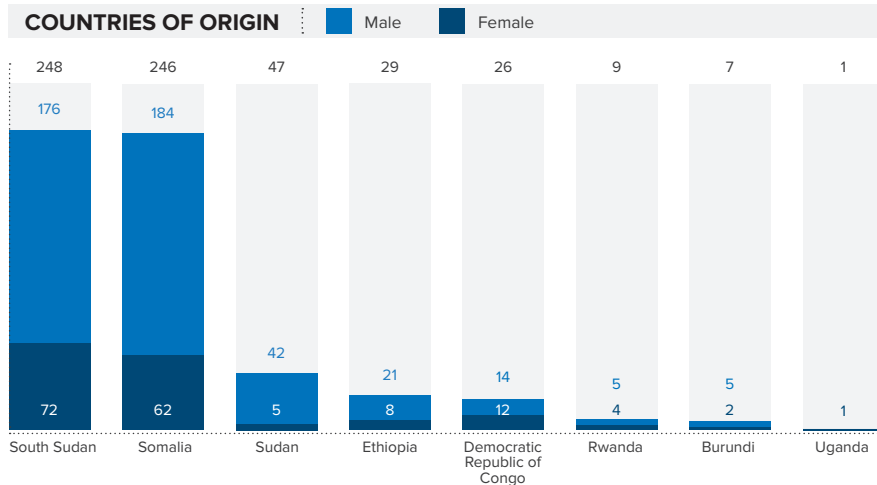
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



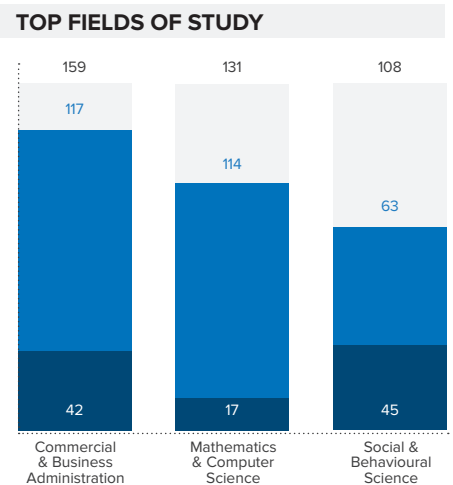
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The partner collaborated with higher education institutions and employers to provide internship opportunities to DAFI scholars. Furthermore, the partner collaborated with various organisations and institutions that offer master's scholarship opportunities. As a result of these efforts, eight alumni secured scholarships to pursue complementary education pathways.

KYRGYZSTAN

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Kyrgyzstan is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

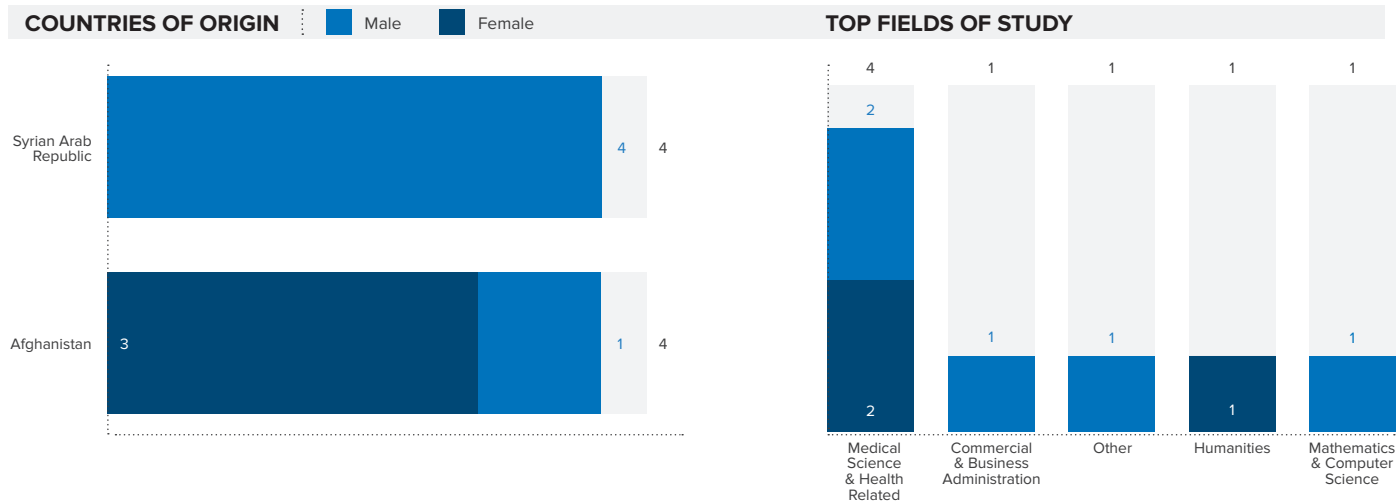
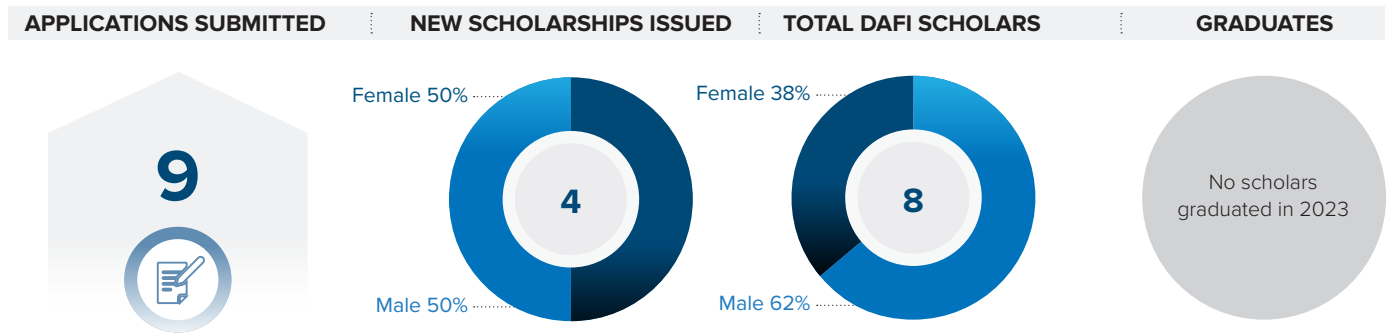
There is no comprehensive government strategy to protect and strengthen mechanisms to support refugees and asylum seekers. Furthermore, protection of refugees is relatively low on the national agenda due to competing political and economic priorities. Advocacy and networking with government officials and political opinion-makers as well as global initiatives and processes (e.g., the Global Compact on Refugees) continue to be a priority to improve the protection environment and reduce negative impacts on displaced persons.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access public and private higher education institutions, but do not have same rights to higher education as citizens. Most institutions charge refugees foreign student tuition fees, which can be up to double the regular fees. Public colleges and universities have limited low-cost spaces, which are not available to refugees. However, at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, the government pledged to consider the possibility of ensuring the same higher education tuition fees for refugees and nationals within national legislation.

Access to Employment:

Only refugees recognised by the government have access to formal employment without additional documentation or work permit requirements. While recognized refugees have right to work equally with citizens, there are no dedicated programmes or mechanisms to support social integration of refugees. Those registered only with UNHCR have no legal right to work. Refugees can register businesses and open bank accounts, but face restrictions in practice.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

A DAFI alumnus delivered an online presentation about the integration of refugee children to ~100 high school and university students at a virtual Model UN Refugee Challenge event. He was also the guest speaker who opened the session on the Rights of Refugee Children at the Youth Forum.

One DAFI alumnus participated in the Central Asian Youth Forum held by the Kyrgyz Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Youth Policy. The forum brought together approximately 100 young people from the five Central Asian countries. Participants had the opportunity to engage and interact with youth from different countries, fostering cultural exchange and understanding. The Central Asian Youth Forum also included discussion of strategies for enhancing youth empowerment and representation in government and social initiatives in the region.

LEBANON

Semeurs D'Avenir.

Lebanon is not party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

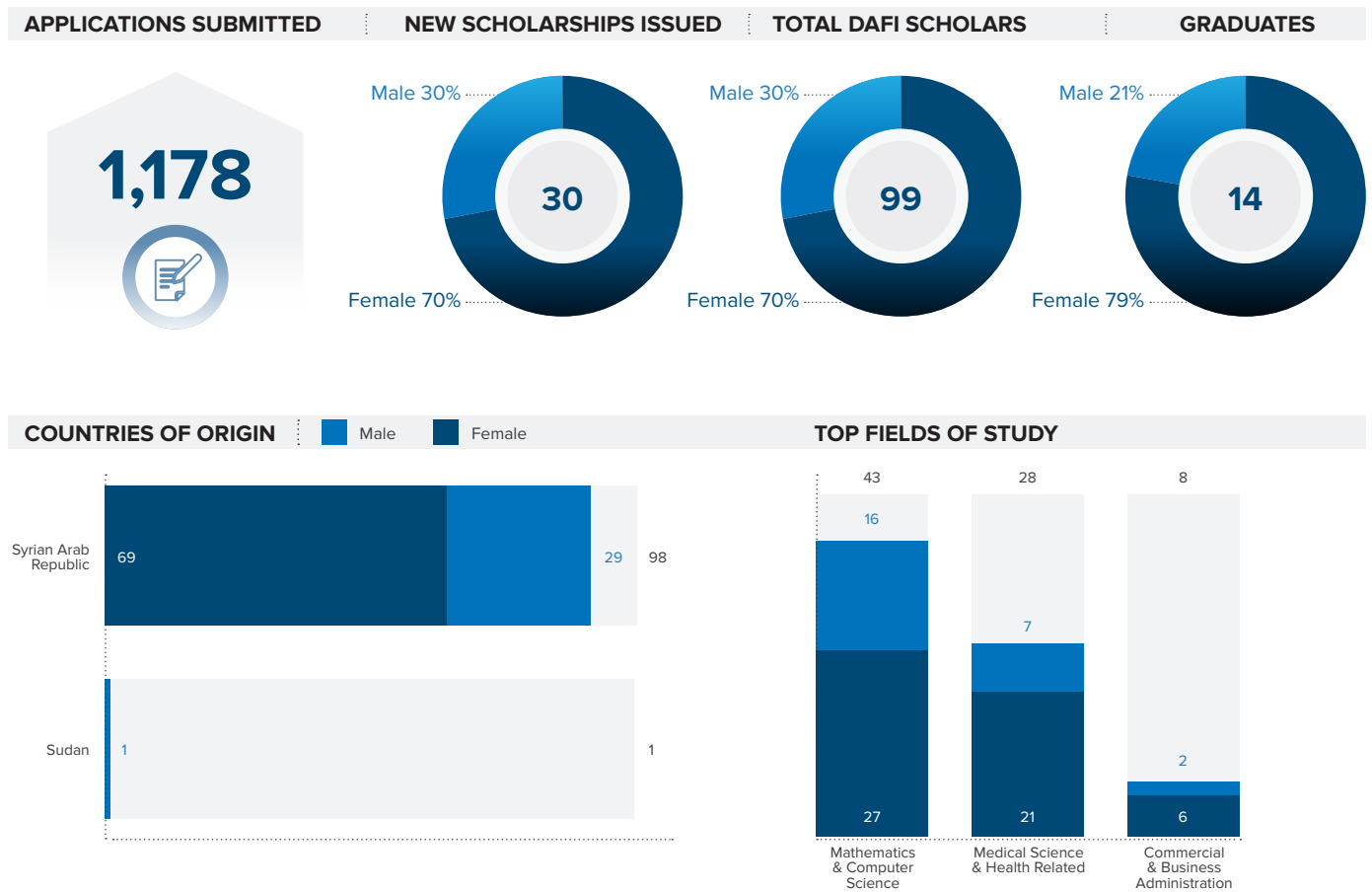
In recent years, Lebanon has faced a challenging period with significant disruptions to the education sector and impacts on learning outcomes. Persistent barriers, including transportation costs, a lack of school materials and administrative constraints, continue to hinder access to quality higher education. Documentation issues also pose a significant hurdle at the secondary and tertiary levels. Finally, insecurity and crises in the south have further exacerbated challenges to refugees' enrolment and access to education services.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access tertiary education, register for exams and receive national education financial aid. However, in public universities, refugees are considered international students and must pay higher fees. Refugees at all universities must submit residency permits to register for their studies and graduate.

Access to Employment:

Refugees can secure work after obtaining the mandatory work permit required from all foreign nationals. The process involves cost and documentation requirements that are extensive and challenging for refugees to meet. As a result, most refugees work in informal sectors. Additionally, refugees are unable to register businesses or open bank accounts.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

An employability skills workshop was held for DAFI scholars nearing graduation. Sessions included individualized support for resume development, the job search process and interview simulations with the implementation partner.

The partner facilitated DAFI scholars' applications to software development, AI and coding courses. Notably, all five students who were accepted were women. Moreover, the newly elected students' committee for the academic year 2023-2024 was mostly made up of women.

Four DAFI students volunteered to organize and conduct nine awareness sessions on higher education for high school students in the south of Lebanon. They researched engaging activities, designed and delivered the sessions in nine centers and schools, emphasizing the importance of education, sharing their DAFI experiences and inspiring younger refugees.

LIBERIA

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Liberia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

The refugee population in Liberia continues to decline following the cessation of refugee status for refugees from Côte d'Ivoire. This is also the case for refugees in higher education, as a majority were Ivorians.

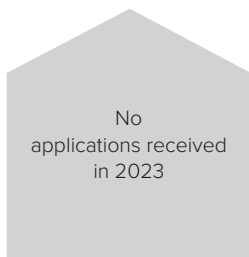
Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals, which extends to tuition fees, registration for exams, and admission criteria. However, refugees cannot access national education financial aid.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work in any industry. Furthermore, refugees can register businesses and open bank accounts.

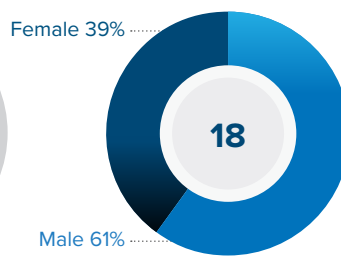
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



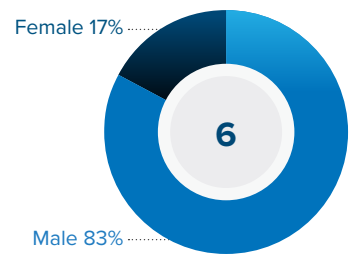
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS

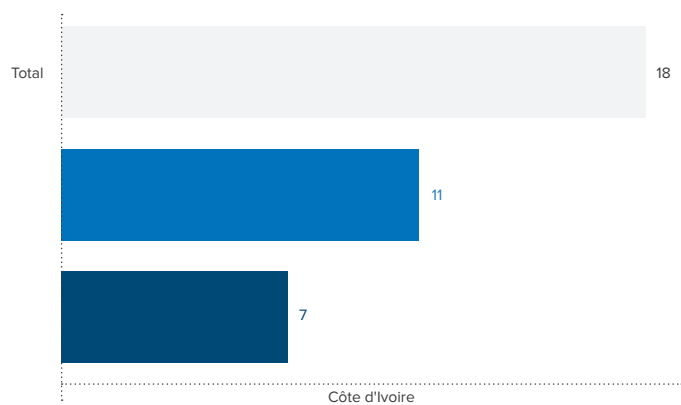


GRADUATES

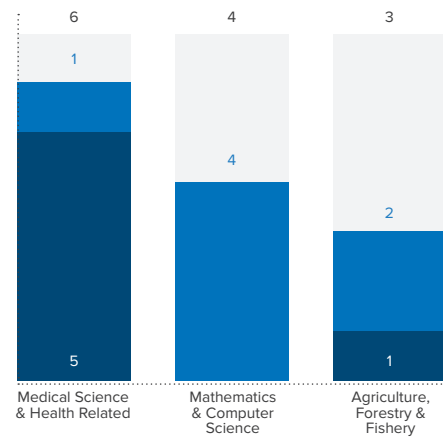


COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Male Female



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

Six scholars in Liberia graduated in 2023.

MALAWI

Jesuit Refugee Service.

Malawi is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

As of 2022, the government of Malawi continues to enforce the encampment policy, which requires that all refugees and asylum seekers stay within the confines of the designated camp in Dzaleka.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees cannot access higher education on par with nationals. Refugees who were born in Malawi and have a national school certificate pay the same fees as nationals in public universities. However, students with foreign qualifications pay foreign student tuition fees and face additional barriers. Furthermore, refugees cannot access the national financial aid system. On the other hand, in most private universities, refugees pay the same fees as nationals.

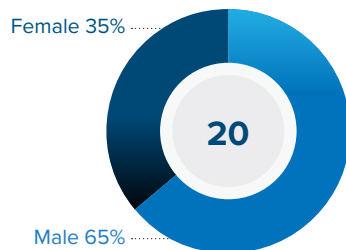
Access to Employment:

Refugees do not have the right to work under the same conditions as nationals. They are treated as foreigners and require a temporary employment permit to secure work. Although according to policy, refugees are permitted to open bank accounts, many are unable to without the required identification documentation.

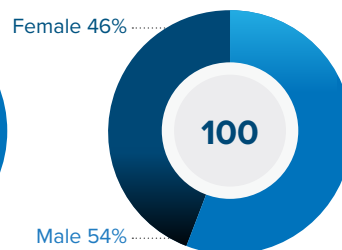
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



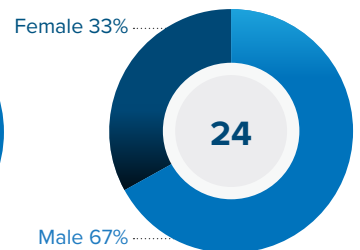
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



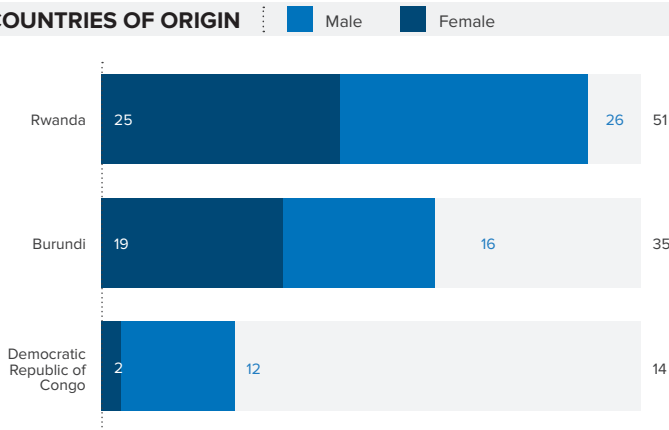
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



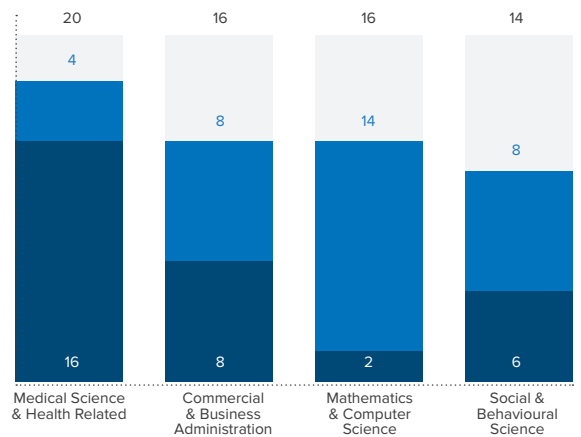
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The theme of the DAFI annual workshop was "Preparing for life beyond university: Workforce + entrepreneurial mindset" and participating students were equipped with information on the transition to employment.

Women in the DAFI programme delivered career guidance sessions and outreach activities at Dzaleka Community Day secondary school and in the wider community to promote an increase in women enrolled in the DAFI programme.

MALI

Association Malienne pour la Solidarité et le Développement.

Mali is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

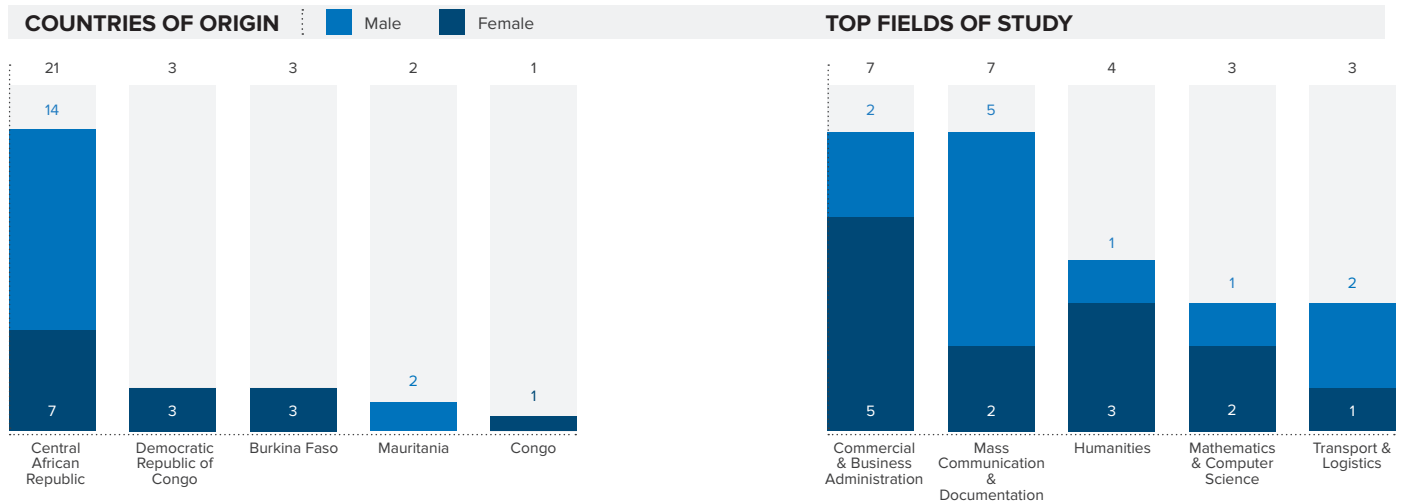
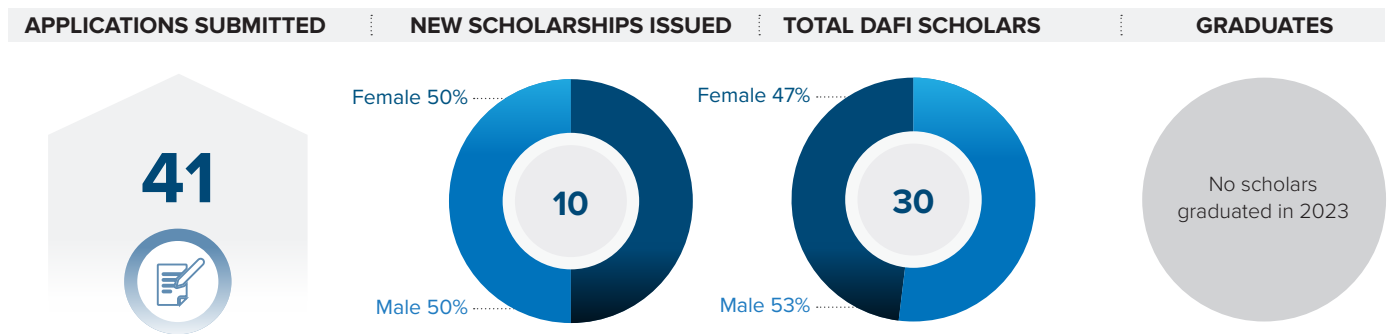
Compared to prior years marked by COVID-19 school closures, the education system in Mali experienced far less disruption in 2023 and the academic year proceeded smoothly.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals, which extends to tuition fees, exam registration and admission criteria. However, in practice, refugees often do not pay the same tuition fees as nationals and face other access challenges. Refugees also cannot access national education financial aid.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work in all industries. Furthermore, refugees can register businesses and open bank accounts.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

DAFI-Mali advocates with institutes and organisations to include refugees in services that help students and new graduates to obtain internships and work. As a result, in 2023, two DAFI scholars obtained internships with SOS Children's Villages Mali. The team also provided guidance to DAFI scholarship holders on research techniques and networking.

To promote alumni engagement, the DAFI club invited alumni to participate in their monthly meetings. In addition, DAFI alumni have the opportunity to participate in DAFI club workshop and community activities.

During regular refugee community meetings, DAFI-Mali raises awareness about the importance of girls' schooling and of women pursuing and completing higher education. Furthermore, they invited partner universities and institutes to promote the connection of DAFI scholars, especially women, with partners who focus on professional integration of young graduates.

MAURITANIA

ONG ACTIONS.

Mauritania is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

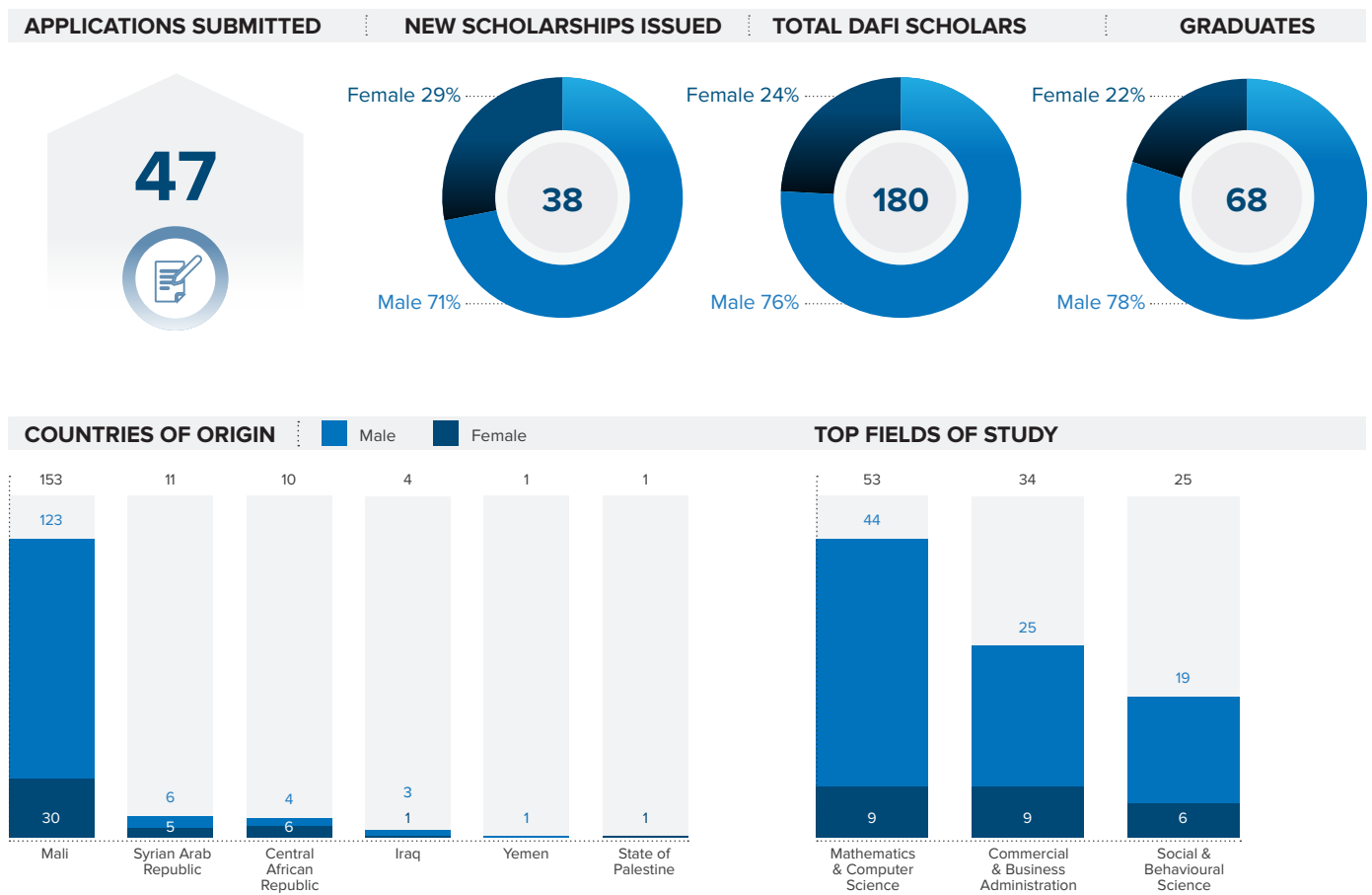
As of the end of 2023, a majority of refugees in Mauritania resided in M'Berra camp and in the immediate surrounding area, compared to urban areas. The greatest challenges facing refugees pursuing higher education in Mauritania are related to high fees i.e., tuition, transport and accommodation.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can attend public universities and pay the same tuition fees as nationals. However, in order for refugees to enrol, UNHCR sends a courier to the Ministry of Higher Education. Refugees also cannot access the national financial aid system.

Access to Employment:

Refugees do not have the right to work. However, in practice, refugees may be able to secure work in high demand industries. Refugees can register businesses in Mauritania, but can only open bank accounts with microfinance institutions.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

As part of its inclusion strategy, in 2021 the UNHCR signed a partnership agreement with the Mauritanian Agency for the Promotion of Employment to integrate young refugees into its training, support and employability facilitation programme. The voluntary service programme (started in 2021) strives to create opportunities for DAFI scholars to secure employment.

DAFI alumni are involved in a number of activities to promote and develop the programme in Mauritania. They also help to implement the DAFI Club's action plan, which focuses on raising awareness about the DAFI programme and the importance of women's education, supporting future students, providing educational support for primary and secondary school students and promoting community development activities.

MEXICO

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Mexico is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

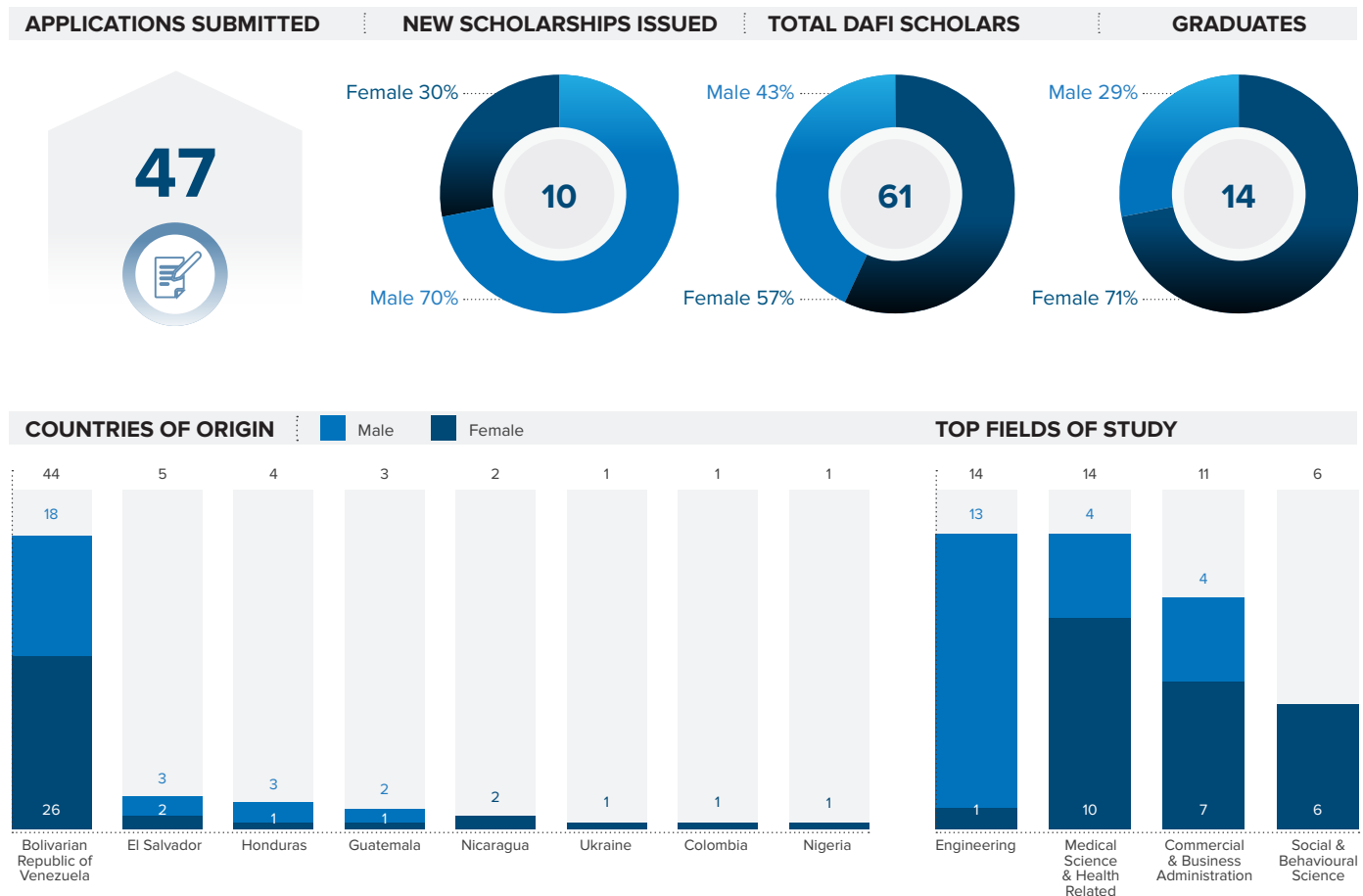
In 2023, Mexico registered a record number of asylum applications (141,053). 70 per cent of applications were submitted in the south of Mexico. Through its Relocation, Job Placement and Local Integration programme (PIL) and the in-site component, UNHCR was able to provide the tools required for thousands of refugees to integrate within their host communities. Nearly 37,000 refugees have accessed formal employment, social security coverage and support to access education and health services since the start of the PIL project.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees have the right to access tertiary education on par with nationals. However, in practice some public universities may charge refugees international student fees. Students with diplomas issued in other countries must also pay to validate those certificates. Not all scholarship programmes are available to refugees.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work, but legally foreigners may only constitute up to 10 per cent of a company's workforce. Refugees have the right to open bank accounts, but most financial institutions require identification documents e.g., passports, which not all refugees may have.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

In partnership with Accenture, the Mexico UNHCR operation organised a virtual soft skills workshop for DAFI scholars and alumni. The training focused on developing and enhancing the skills of young people who are about to enter the workforce. The topics covered included successful interviews, leadership fundamentals, time management, high impact presentations teamwork and negotiation.

Furthermore, all universities in Mexico have their own job placement programs for their graduates to transition into employment. These range from consolidated listings of job vacancies to employability workshops, trainee programmes and job placement initiatives that connect enterprises with students. In 2024, UNHCR in Mexico will promote cooperation and outreach with the universities where DAFI scholars study, strengthen connections with their Job Centers and increase post-graduation academic opportunities.

DAFI alumni launched the Latin America branch of the Tertiary Refugee Student Network (TRSN) in 2023. 30 DAFI alumni and current tertiary education students in Mexico have joined the Network.

MOROCCO

Fondation Orient Occident.

Morocco is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

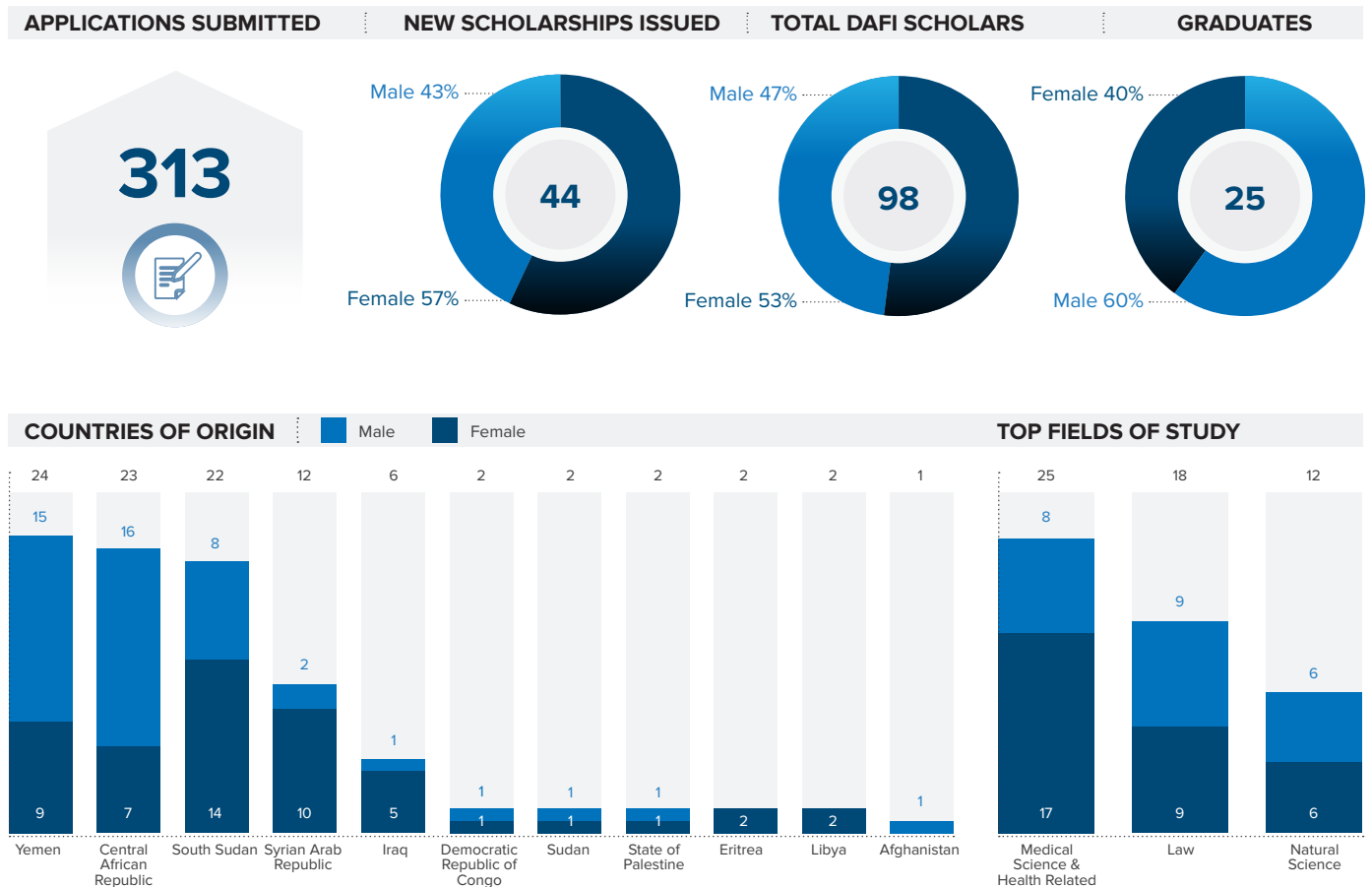
The refugee population in Morocco is mainly settled in urban areas.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees who completed schooling in Morocco can access higher education on par with nationals. Refugees who completed basic education in other countries must submit an additional registration application. Since 2021, refugees pursuing private education (at all levels) pay the same fees as nationals. However, private institution fees are often too high for both refugees and nationals. Although refugees generally cannot access national education financial aid, refugees from countries that have bilateral agreements with Morocco may be eligible for a scholarship from the Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI).

Access to Employment:

Refugees can enter the formal job market if they obtain an official refugee card and residence permit, which are lengthy application processes. They then have the right to register businesses, open bank accounts and may benefit from employment assistance programmes. Refugees who do not have residence cards usually turn to self-employment opportunities.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

DAFI-Morocco delivers intensive trainings and livelihoods workshops to support graduates and to help them search for internship opportunities. Alumni also continue to engage as speakers and share their experiences with current DAFI scholars. During International Women's Day, the programme highlighted the achievements of women in the DAFI programme.

MOZAMBIQUE

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Mozambique is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

In 2023, Mozambique was hit by tropical storms and cyclones, the most serious of which was cyclone Freddy. This storm devastated several regions, destroyed shelters, affected livelihoods and increased people's vulnerability. As a result of these natural disasters, many people had to move in search of shelter and rely on humanitarian assistance. The situation also led to an increase in internally displaced persons.

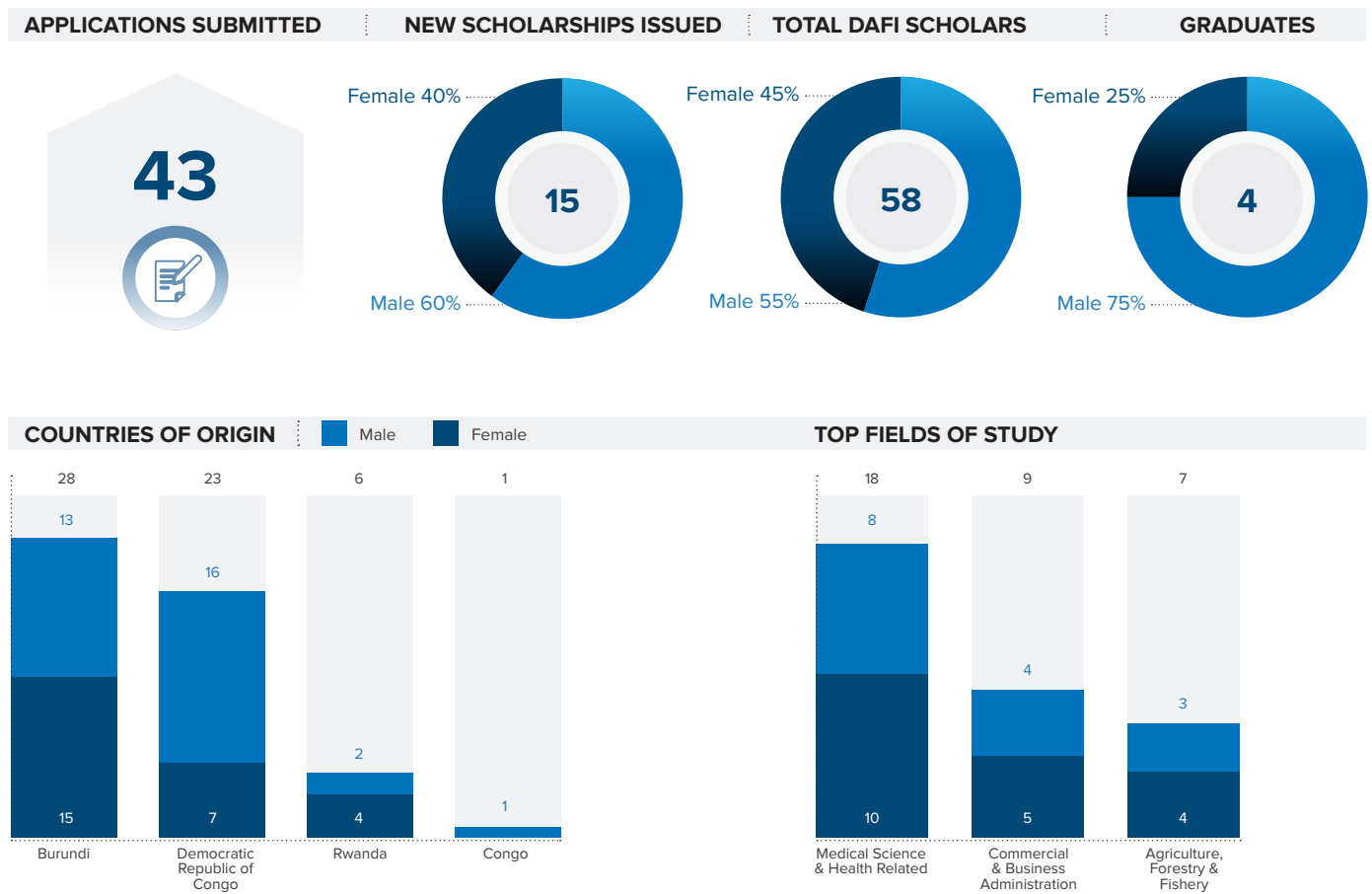
Attacks by Non-State Armed Groups also created new displacements in Cabo Delgado and in Nampula province. This increased tension and insecurity, which compromised the protection environment.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees have the right to access tertiary education on par with nationals. However, in practice, access is often difficult due to documentation requirements and associated fees. Refugees also cannot access national education financial aid.

Access to Employment:

In practice, refugees are allowed to work and have been granted rights similar to those of nationals, subject to obtaining a 'right to work' permit issued by the government.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

Three women on DAFI scholarships, enrolled in various programmes of study (Economics and Business Management, Human Resources Management), participated in an event focusing on the role of women in business. The event included consultations with participating students, to understand their challenges and concerns in accessing tertiary education and job opportunities. In particular, participants emphasised that women in higher education are a strong motivating factor to other women to pursue higher education and livelihoods opportunities. Following these consultations, UNHCR is preparing awareness campaigns to encourage more refugee women to apply for the DAFI scholarship, as a majority of applicants tend to be men.

NAMIBIA

Society for Family Health.

Namibia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

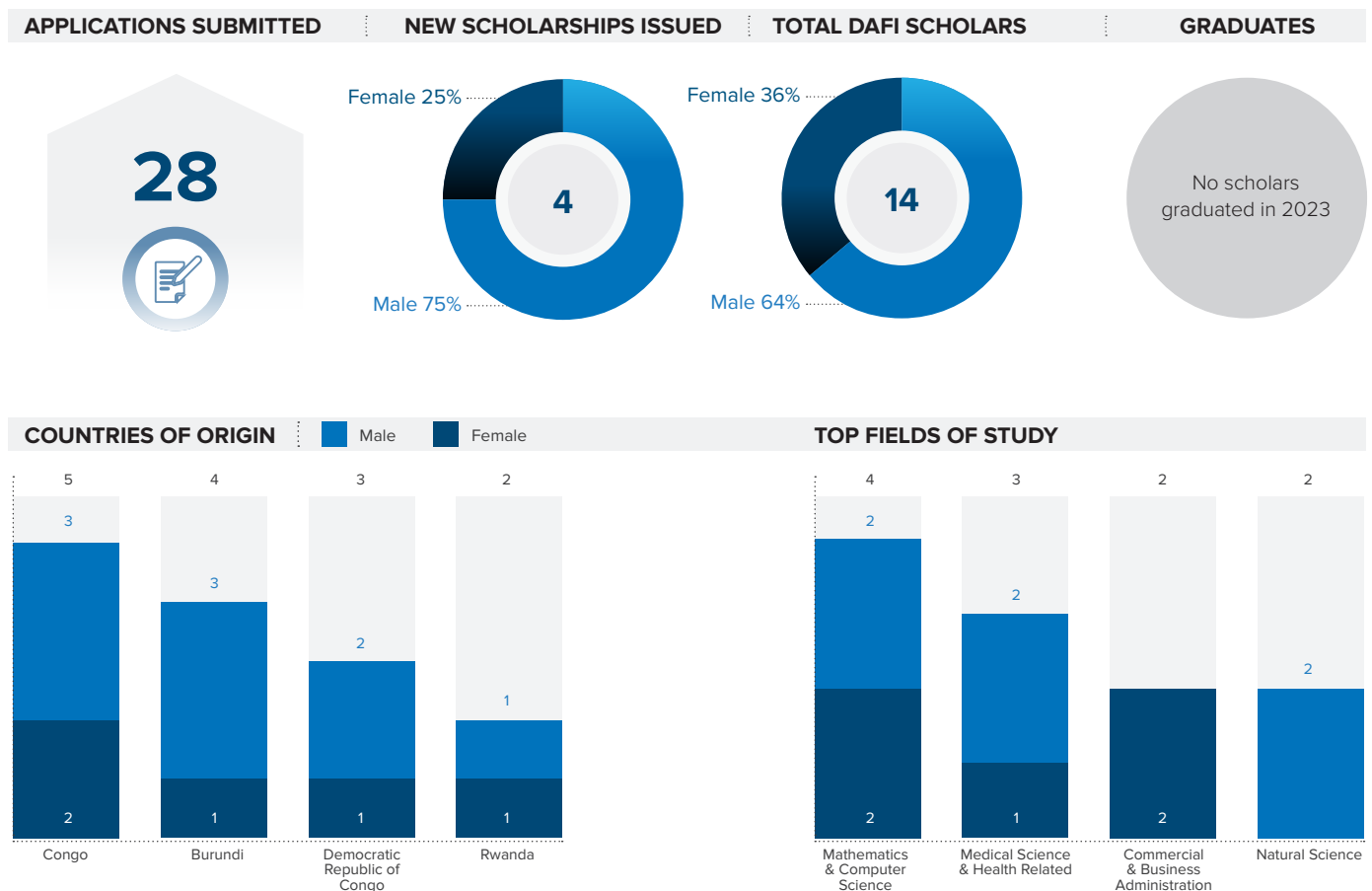
Namibia has established legal frameworks and policies to protect refugees, including refugee students. The country is a signatory to international conventions such as the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 protocol, which outline the rights and protections afforded to refugees, including access to education.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access tertiary education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. This extends to tuition fees and national examinations. However, refugees do not have access to the national education financial aid system - the government is not yet able to financially support refugees and assistance is primarily covered by UNHCR.

Access to Employment:

According to policy, refugees have the right to work in any industry on the same terms as nationals. However, in practice, work permits are only occasionally granted. Refugees do have the right to register businesses and to open bank accounts.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

In 2023, the DAFI operation in Namibia organised several activities and engagements to advance gender inclusion. For example, the operation collaborated with local organisations to facilitate internship opportunities for refugee women. Furthermore, the operation conducted outreach activities to raise awareness among refugee women about available employment resources, opportunities and support networks.

Furthermore, the University of Namibia organised a career fair event, which aimed to provide attendees with valuable opportunities for career exploration, networking and professional development. All DAFI scholars participated and among them, five scholars successfully made connections with employers that led to internship opportunities in the fields of medicine, cyber security, civil engineering and informatics.

NIGER

Agence de Développement
Economique et Social.

Niger is party to the 1951 Convention
and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

UNHCR Niger and its implementing partner have signed several agreements with higher education institutions to strengthen opportunities for refugees to access higher education. These include ensuring equal access to university facilities, training and support in all available courses of study; training in English language and IT skills; and information sessions on post-graduate opportunities available to refugees.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals, which extends to tuition fees, registration for exams, and admission criteria. However, in practice, some higher education institutions apply foreign student tuition rates to refugees, which are higher than national rates. There are some private, fully funded scholarships available for refugees.

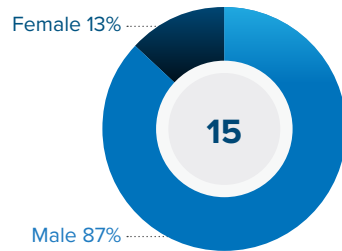
Access to Employment:

According to policy, refugees have the right to work. However, in practice, many employers are not aware of this law. Refugees can register businesses and open bank accounts.

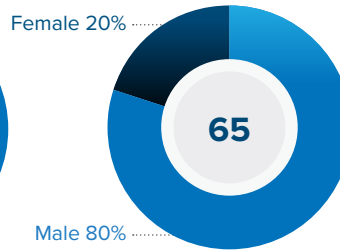
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



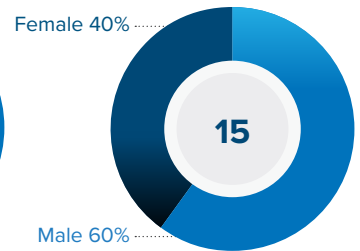
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



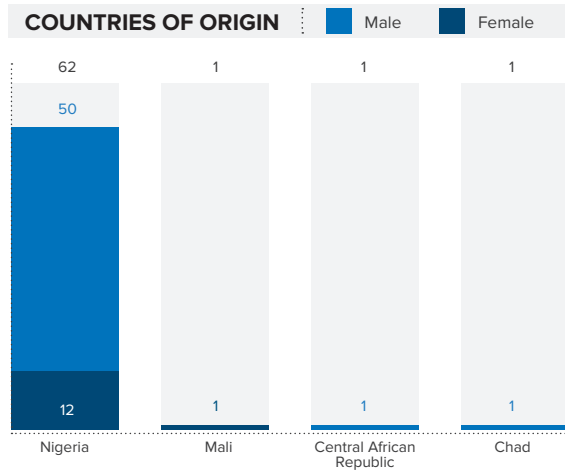
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



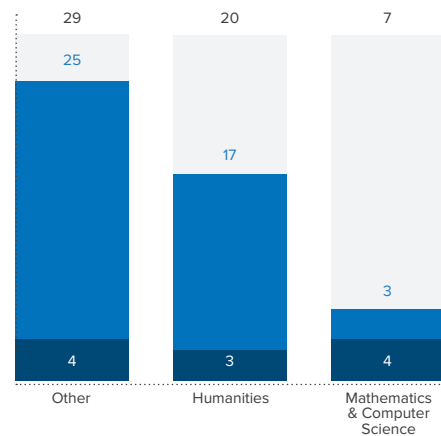
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

30 DAFI scholars nearing the end of their bachelor's degrees participated in a lengthy training of nearly one year in entrepreneurship and job search techniques. The aim was to help participants create micro-enterprises for their own empowerment and to strengthen their socio-economic inclusion in their host communities.

DAFI scholars participated in events alongside other humanitarian actors as well as administrative and customary authorities to commemorate World Refugee Day.

NIGERIA

Justice, Development And Peace Commission, Ijebu-Ode.

Nigeria is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

The 8-month-long strike of the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) in 2022 affected the academic calendar of some institutions hosting DAFI students in 2023. As a result, DAFI students called for early payment of their yearly allowances to aid them comply with the financial demands of their schools.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals, which extends to tuition fees, registration for exams, and admission criteria. However, in practice, some higher education institutions require refugees to pay international student fees and to provide additional documents, which may be difficult for refugees to obtain. Refugees are not entitled to education financial aid e.g., bursaries, which are available to nationals.

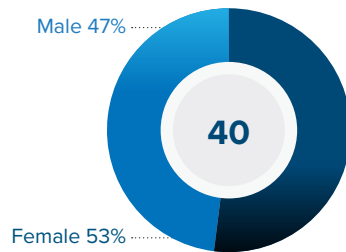
Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work, but not in all industries. Refugees may also register businesses and are permitted to open bank accounts, provided they have the required documentation and a national identity number.

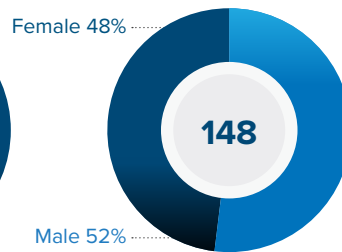
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



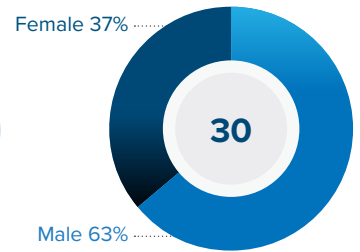
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



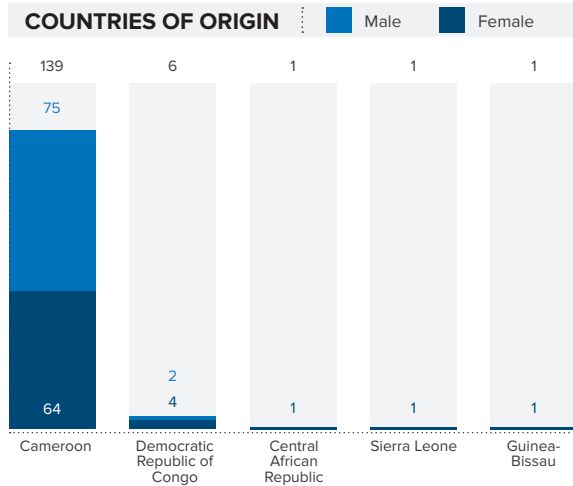
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



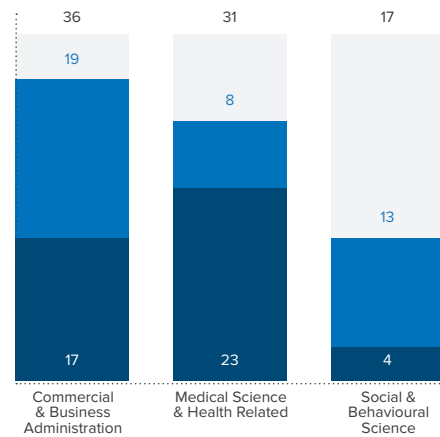
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

An annual workshop planned by DAFI scholars was held in October 2023, providing participants with valuable opportunities for additional learning, networking, socialization and skill development. This workshop covered diverse topics such as academic success strategies, career planning and personal development. The interventions were tailored to address individual student needs and preferences, with a focus on promoting inclusivity and equitable access. The workshop was attended by current scholars and DAFI alumni, which provided a forum for alumni and current students to meet and exchange ideas.

PAKISTAN

Inspire Pakistan.

Pakistan is not party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Pakistan has not enacted any national legislation for the protection of refugees nor established procedures to determine the refugee status of persons who are seeking international protection within its territory. Such persons are therefore treated in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946. In November 2023, the government of Pakistan made the policy decision to forcibly repatriate unregistered Afghan refugees and new arrivals. However, registered refugees were still allowed to remain in the country.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access tertiary education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals, via their Proof of Registration (POR) cards. This applies to tuition fees, exam registration, and fields of study. However, there is still a lack of awareness about POR cards among some universities, leading to instances where they are not accepted and some higher education institutions charge refugees international student fees. UNHCR is engaged in advocacy and dialogue with universities to raise awareness about refugees' rights to higher education.

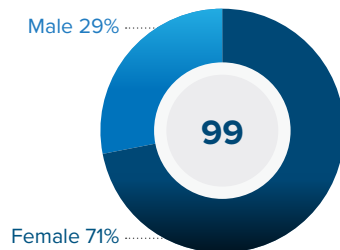
Access to Employment:

There is no policy that ensures that refugees can obtain legitimate employment documentation to work in the public sector. However, there are avenues for refugees to pursue private sector employment, register businesses, and refugees with proof of registration (POR) cards can open bank accounts.

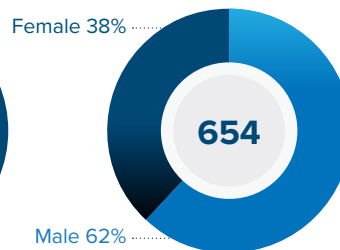
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



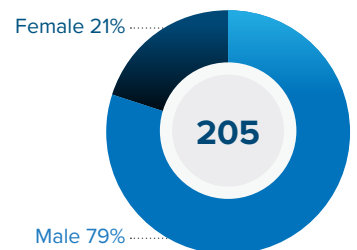
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS

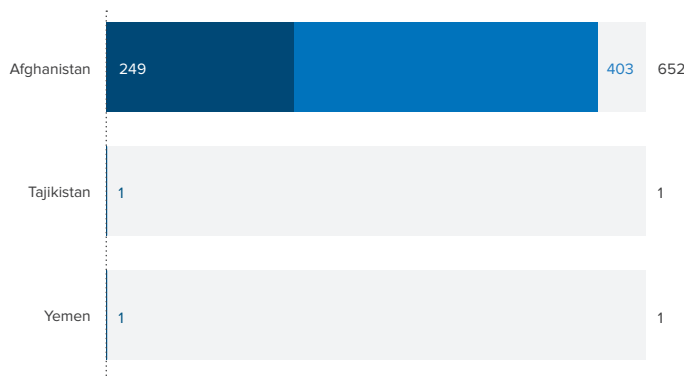


GRADUATES

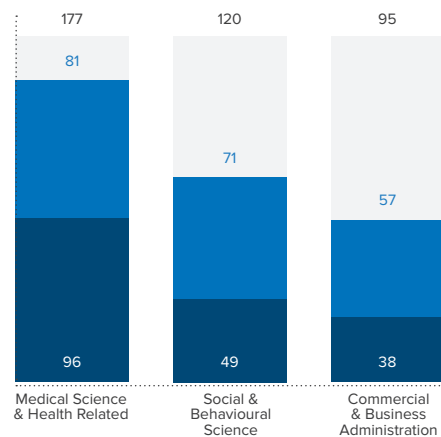


COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Male Female



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

To increase enrolment of women in DAFI, awareness-raising sessions were conducted through outreach visits to communities, refugee villages and stakeholder meetings as well as via social media, online awareness-raising sessions and information sessions in private Afghan secondary high schools. Also, in 2023, a DAFI scholar led an information session about female health and education in a public school in Quetta. The aim was to raise awareness among girls about women's health and the importance of education.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

the Russian Federation is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

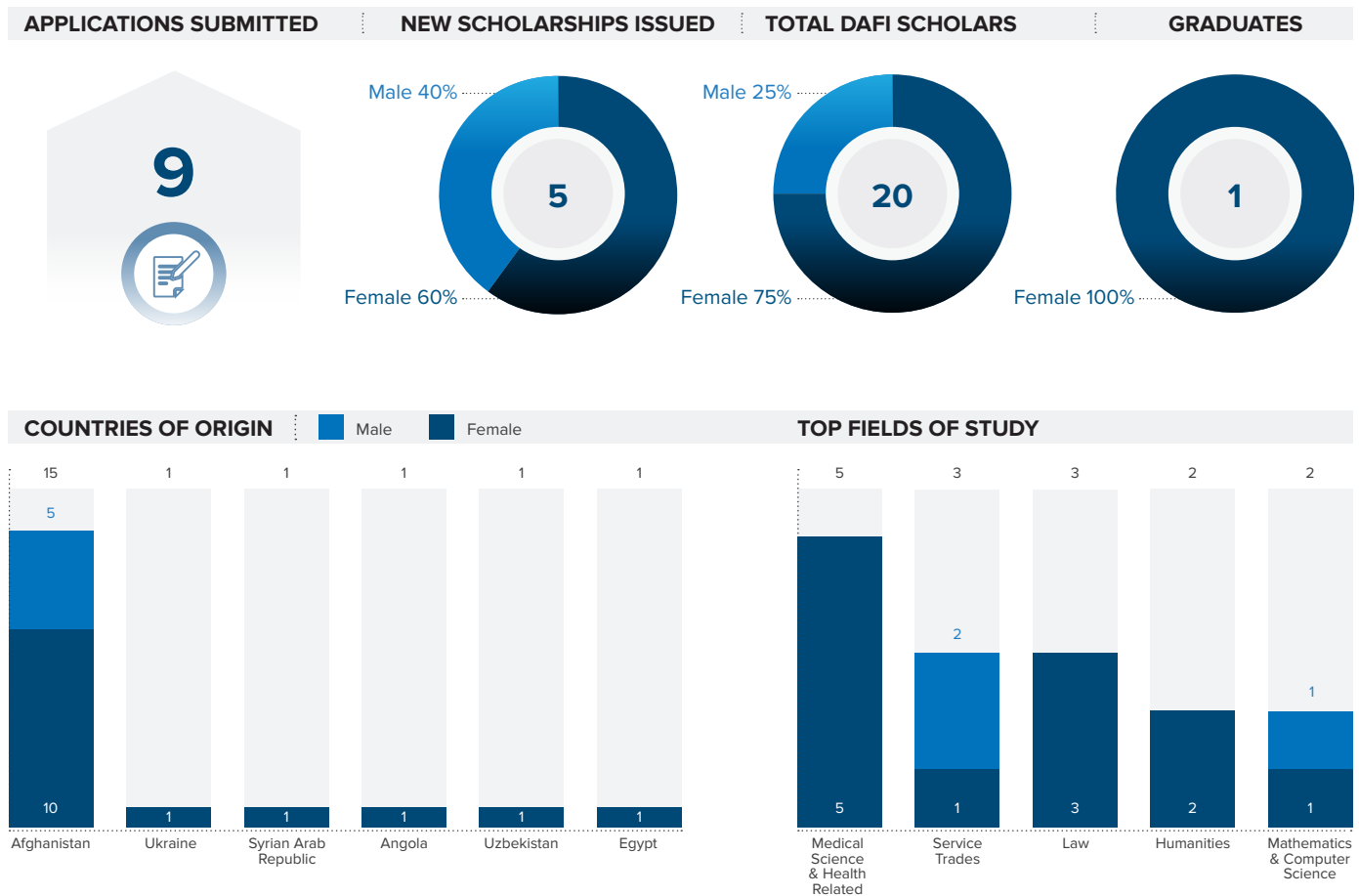
In 2023, Russia continued to host significant number of Ukrainian refugees and the country's policy towards refugees from Ukraine remains more favourable, compared to refugees from other parts of the world. Several extraordinary measures were adopted to support displaced Ukrainians' reception and integration, including assistance with school enrolment and employment. However, non-Ukrainian asylum-seekers and refugees continue to face many challenges regarding access to the asylum procedure, rejections of claims for refugee status or temporary asylum, limited job opportunities, barriers to accessing health care and education (including free of charge language courses) and cumbersome residence and naturalisation processes.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. This applies to exam registration and admission criteria. Refugees also have access to national education financial aid offerings (state scholarship). However, there is no unified approach applied to foreign students in Russia, and refugees may be charged higher fees at some higher education institutions.

Access to Employment:

Refugees can secure employment, but are subject to restrictions applicable to all foreigners. e.g., no access to public sector posts. Also, refugees cannot formally pursue self-employment or entrepreneurship opportunities. However, significant efforts are ongoing to facilitate Ukrainian refugees' access to the labour market, including by offering on-the-job trainings, upskilling courses, etc.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

In 2023, the implementation partner and the Moscow Employment Centre conducted vocational training for 20 refugee youth. Two DAFI students attended these activities and received reliable information about available employment opportunities. One DAFI student secured employment during the summer vacation period.

Five DAFI scholars combined their studies with volunteer work. Two students assisted elderly and disabled persons (by distributing food kits and assisting with everyday activities), one student devoted her time to children by volunteering in a hospital and conducting English classes for Afghan kids, one student assisted visitors at the All-Russia Exhibition Centre and one student assisted guests at a sporting event.

RWANDA

World Vision International Rwanda.

Rwanda is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Rwanda has an inclusive protection environment. Refugees have the right to access national social services such as education, health, financial services and are eligible to work. The country has moved beyond a humanitarian approach and includes refugees in the national development plan, with an emphasis on ensuring sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access public and private universities under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. This applies to tuition and exam fees as well as admission criteria. However, refugees do not have access to national student loans for tertiary education.

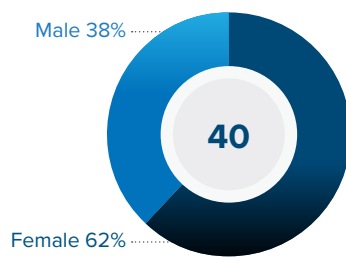
Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work in formal and non-formal sectors, except for public service positions. Refugees do not need to secure additional work permits and have the same right as nationals to register businesses and open bank accounts.

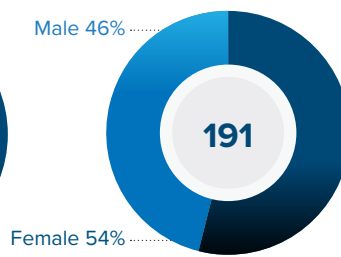
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



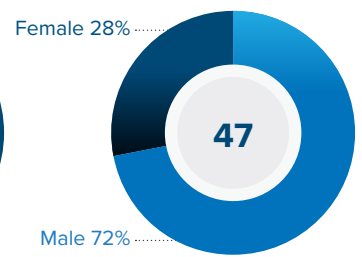
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



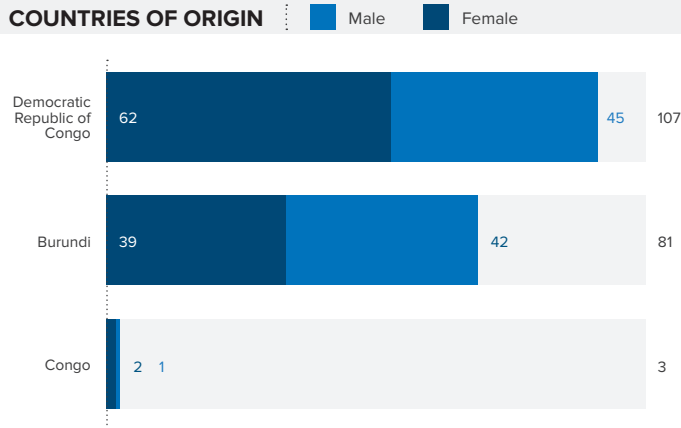
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



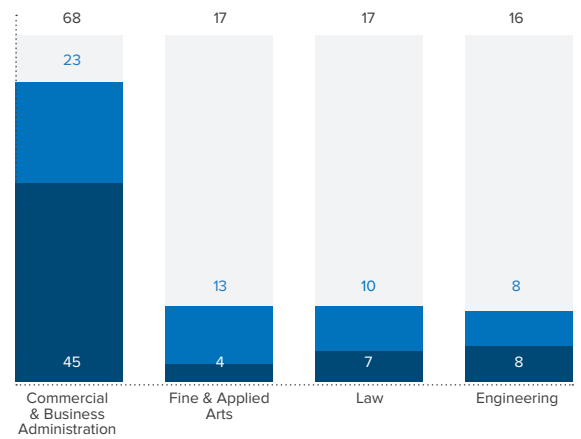
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The implementation partner organized a capacity building training for 47 graduating DAFI students, to enable them to overcome challenges they might face after graduation and promote individual empowerment. DAFI scholars who were required to undertake internships as part of their academic requirements received support, including placement in companies as well as transportation allowances. This enabled students to fully participate in their internships, gain additional skills and build their professional networks.

SENEGAL

Green Village Foundation.

Senegal is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

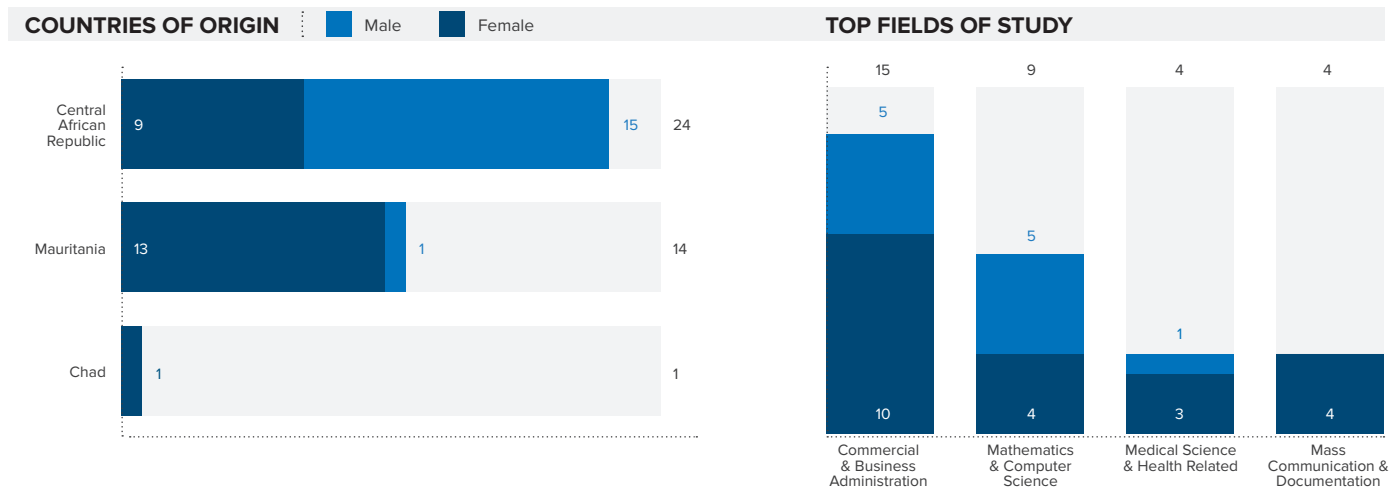
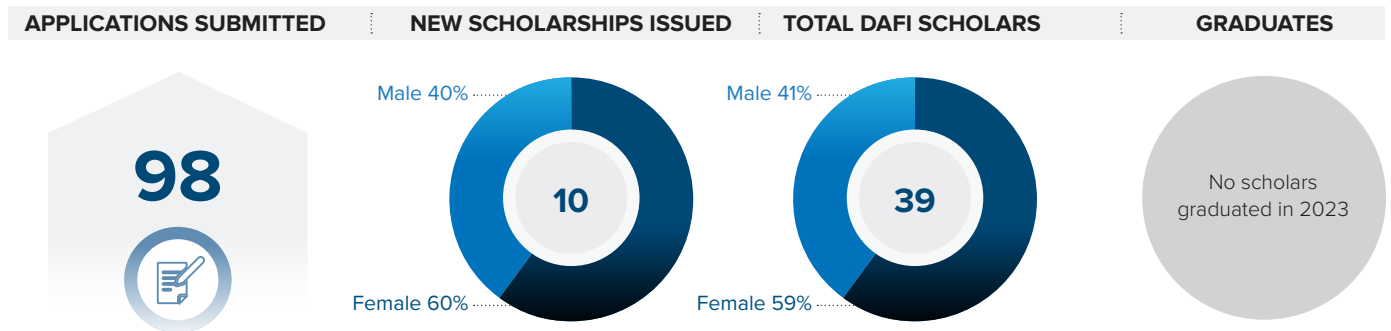
In 2023, the National Commission on Eligibility for Refugee Status (CNE) reopened, a positive improvement in the refugee protection environment. In addition, the implementation of a newly adopted 2022 law to protect vulnerable persons against violence, including refugees, helped strengthen procedures related to the processing of asylum applications in Senegal.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees can access tertiary education under some of the same conditions as nationals. In private higher education institutions the same tuition and registration fees apply to all, and some institutions offer discounted fees to refugees. In public universities, only refugees from West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) member states are permitted to pay the same registration and tuition fees as nationals. Foreign students' fees, which are higher, apply to refugees from non-WAEMU countries, but exceptions are made on a case-by-case basis. However, regardless of the type, not all institution authorities are aware of policies pertaining to refugees and charge them the same fees as foreigners from the outset. Furthermore, although a new law on the status of refugees and stateless persons affirms their right to receive national financial aid for higher education, state scholarships remain reserved for nationals.

Access to Employment:

According to policy, refugees have the right to work in all industries. Although refugees legally have the right to register businesses and to open bank accounts, documentation challenges and a lack of awareness among financial institutions makes it difficult for refugees to exercise these rights in practice. Finally, the precarious economic context in Senegal and the high unemployment rate among young working-age people makes it especially difficult for refugees to secure work.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

In 2023, the DAFI programme in Senegal and alumni organised a career planning workshop for students. The aim of the initiative was to identify opportunities to improve the skills of young refugees and help them transition into employment, through training on job search techniques, personal development and entrepreneurship. The alumni who helped organise the workshop shared their expertise with participants and provided encouragement to current scholars.

Activities to increase the enrolment of women in higher education included raising community awareness about challenges to the enrolment and retention of girls in school, implementing a sponsorship system to support girls in secondary school, prioritising DAFI applications from women, engaging women in organised activities and encouraging them to take on leadership positions.

SERBIA

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Serbia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Access of forcibly displaced persons to elementary and secondary education is ensured by the Ministry of Education (MoE). Admission criteria to higher education institutions for refugees are the same as those for nationals, but refugees do not have access to financial aid. Legal amendments have facilitated access to employment, while access to financial services remains difficult in some cases. Diploma recognition is available by ENIC/NARIC (European Network of Information Centres and National Academic Recognition Information Centres in the European Union) or through the European Qualifications Passport for Refugees (EQPR).

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, persons granted asylum and subsidiary protection can access higher education under the same conditions as nationals. In practice, this applies to exam registration and admission criteria, while it is partially the case regarding tuition fees (depends on the institution and student's status). These students cannot access national education financial aid offerings but do have access to standard university services (healthcare, transportation, canteens, libraries).

Access to Employment:

Per legal amendments made in 2023, forcibly displaced persons no longer need work permits (effective as of 2024), and asylum seekers are now eligible to start working 6 months after the submission of their asylum application (instead of 9 months). Refugees may work in any industry, with the exception of public sector posts, and the shortage of local labour makes it easier for refugees to find employment. Refugees also have the right to self-employment and to register businesses. According to policy, refugees can open bank accounts. However, this can be challenging in practice, particularly for certain nationalities. In addition, banks do not issue credit cards and business loans to refugees.

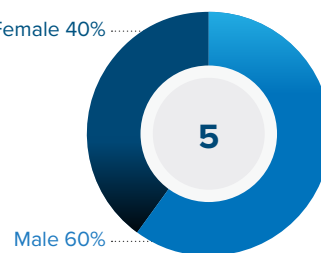
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



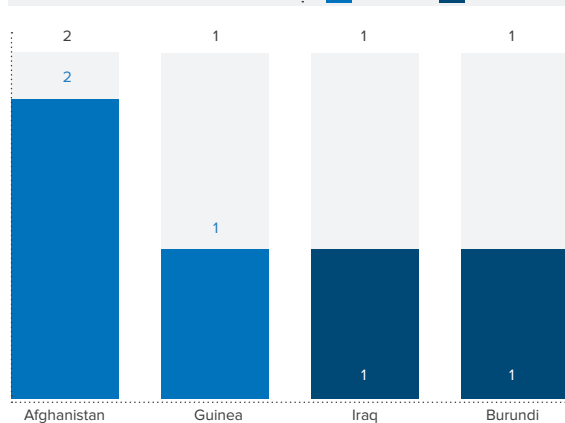
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



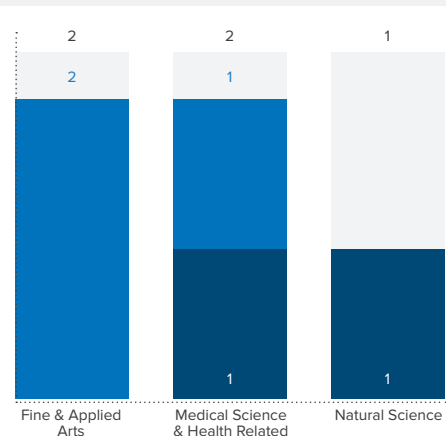
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

Three DAFI scholars participated in the peer-to-peer project "In Their Sneakers", aiming at mainstreaming conversations about refugees in public secondary schools, promoting the potential of refugee youth and changing the narrative about refugees in Serbia. This initiative was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and included interactive workshops hosted in 30 secondary schools across Serbia. One participating school developed an application for Serbian speakers to learn Arabic, which is now undergoing further development, testing with Arabic speaking refugees and design with support from private sector partners.

One woman DAFI scholar was a moderator at the event "Open Arms," hosted by the Italian Embassy and organized in collaboration with UNHCR. The event focused on the importance of education and access to education under the same conditions for all. Two women DAFI scholars also delivered presentations about their experiences in Serbia.

SLOVAKIA

Direct implementation by UNHCR

Slovakia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

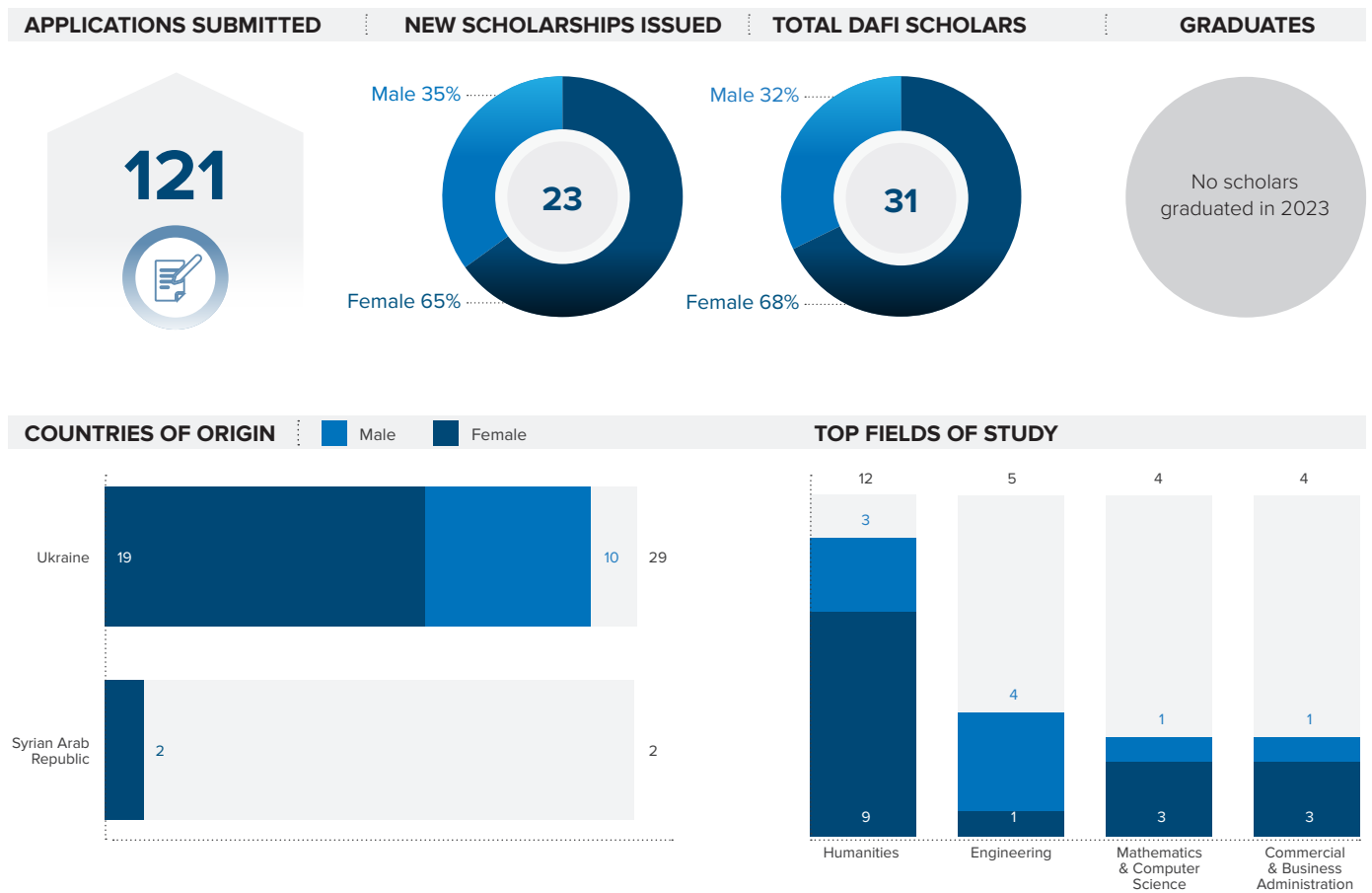
By the end of 2023, over 1.9 million people had crossed the border from Ukraine to Slovakia. Out of those, close to 135,000 people had applied for Temporary Protection (TP) in Slovakia as of 31 December 2023. As TP beneficiaries, refugees from Ukraine have been able to access a wide range of public services in Slovakia.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Temporary Protection (TP) beneficiaries can access higher education on par with nationals. This applies to tuition fees, exam registration, and admission criteria.

Access to Employment:

Temporary Protection (TP) beneficiaries have the right to work in all industries, but cannot be self-employed nor run businesses. When it comes to high-skill jobs, there is a qualifications validation requirement, which is expensive and time-consuming.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

Planning took place to begin implementing activities in 2024 to prepare current scholars for the workforce, including facilitation of access to internship opportunities and information sessions on job opportunities.

UNHCR organized information sessions about the volunteering programme implemented by UNHCR's national partner Mareena. As a result, 5 DAFI students volunteered as part of Mareena's outreach programme (e.g. information provision, protection profiling, involvement in community activities, etc.).

SOMALIA

Windle International Somalia.

Somalia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

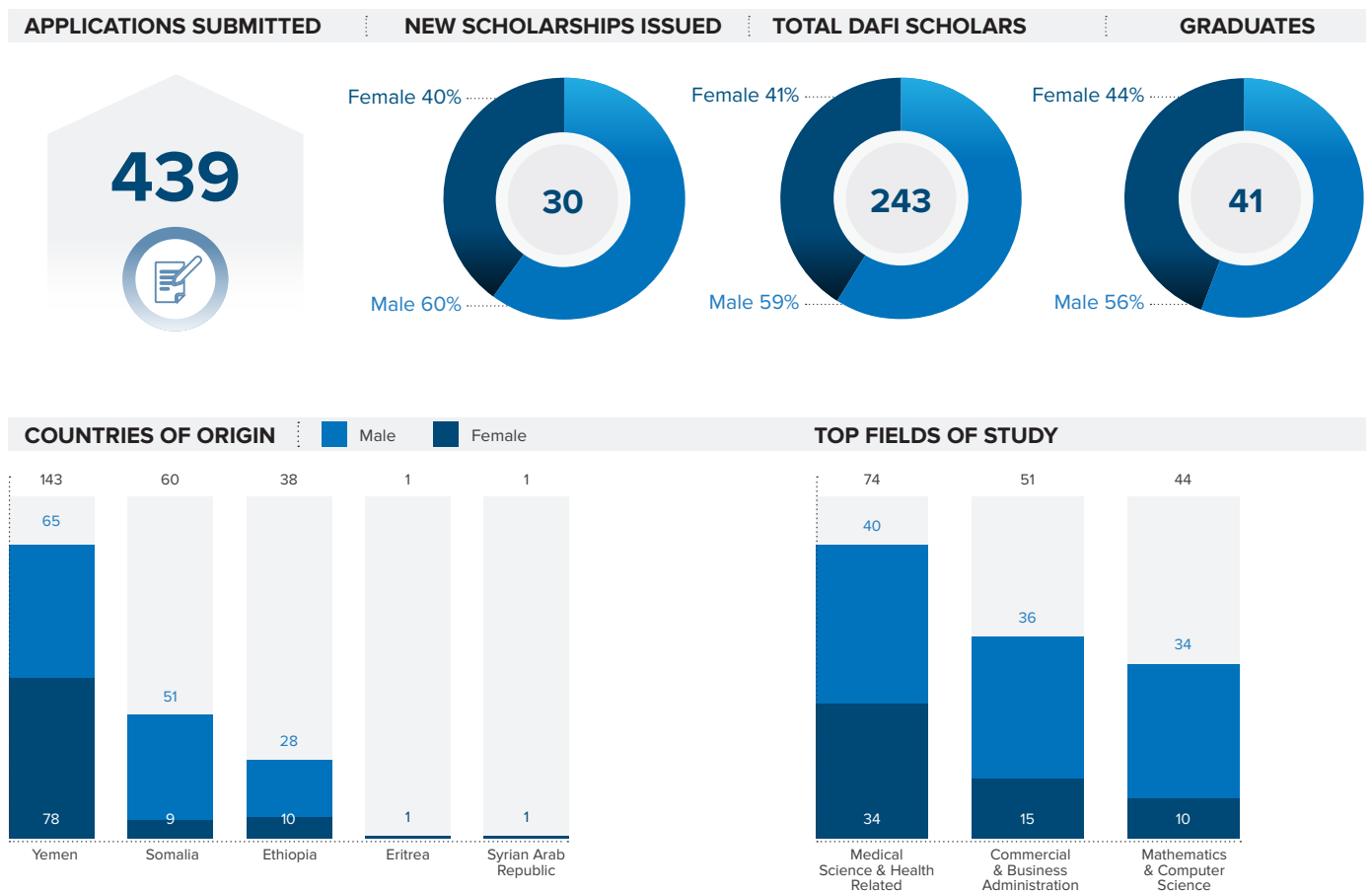
In 2023, flash floods resulted in multi-week closures of some universities and destroyed the academic materials of some DAFI students, primarily in Baidoa where the flooding occurred.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access tertiary education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. This applies to tuition and exam fees. However, refugees are not considered for national scholarship opportunities and skills development.

Access to Employment:

Refugees do not have the right to work on par with nationals. According to federal policy, refugees must apply for special permits to work. However, in practice, refugees can obtain work, register businesses, and open bank accounts.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The DAFI programme in Somalia provided current DAFI scholars with training on how to structure a CV, showcasing relevant and transferrable skills and entrepreneurship. The implementation partner also helped place two DAFI alumni in 6-month skills training. Upon completion, both alumni were provided with start-up grants to establish small businesses. The partner has also established networking platforms to enable graduates to share their ideas and experiences. Finally, the DAFI programme in Somalia engaged with alumnae to establish a mentorship programme for women scholars and promote the participation of more women in DAFI.



SOUTH AFRICA

StudyTrust.

South Africa is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

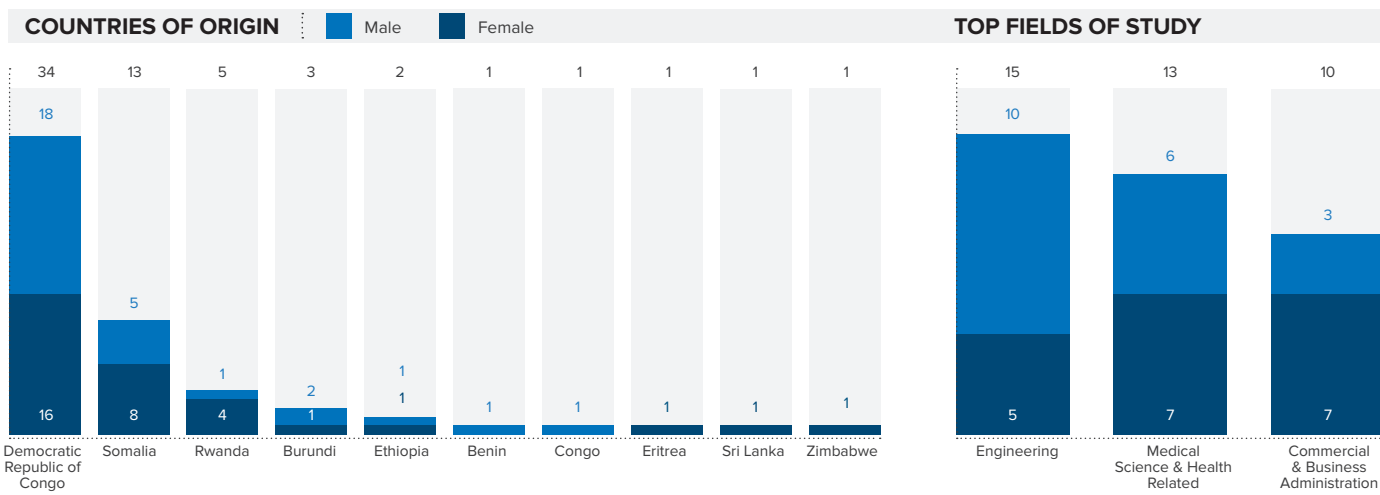
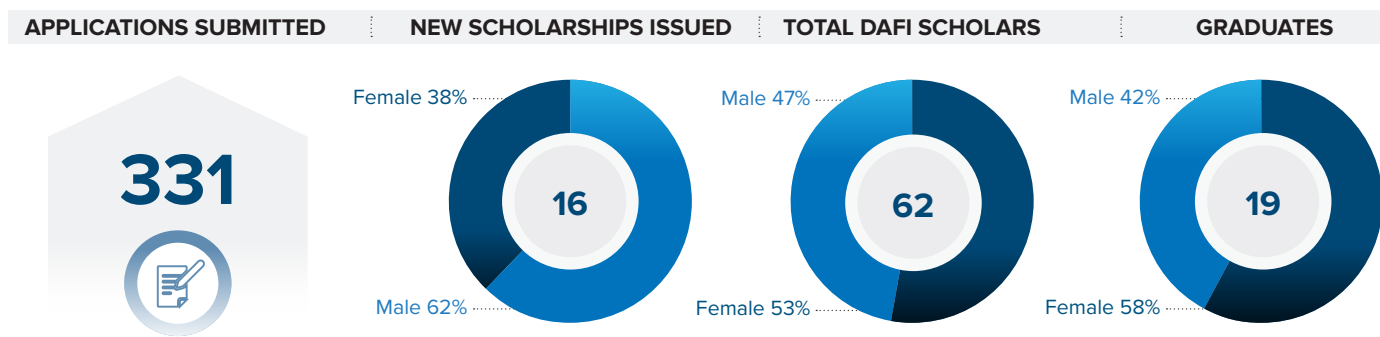
In 2023, tertiary institutions further adapted hybrid learning models, integrating online and in-person teaching methods. Student activities and research activities resumed in full capacity. Furthermore, workshops, seminars, alumni meetings and one-on-one meetings with students all took place in-person. Tertiary institutions are continuing to prioritise the well-being of students through mentoring support and counseling services. However, higher education access for refugees in South Africa continues to be limited, due to funding constraints and a lack of psychosocial support.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access tertiary education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. This largely applies to fees. However, refugees have no access to the national education financial aid system and continue to face financial difficulties.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work in any industry, with exceptions. Refugees cannot practice law even if they have attended law school in South Africa, and they are not allowed to work in the private security industry. Refugees can register businesses and open bank accounts. However, as most employers do not know about the right to work policy, refugees are asked to provide the same work permit that is issued to foreigners.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The partner organised an employability workshop that aimed to equip five participating DAFI students with skills necessary for entering the workplace. In addition, online workshops on work readiness for final-year students were led by individual industry mentors throughout the year. The partner organised three annual DAFI alumni lunches, which provided participants the opportunity to network and share knowledge. Alumni served as effective role models for current scholars, by offering practical support as they start out in their careers.

DAFI students participated in community engagement activities as part of the DAFI Club Challenge in 2023. Their activities included education tutoring and mentorship for younger learners, volunteering at shelters and orphanages, organising donation drives, and visiting and providing companionship to elderly community members.

SOUTH SUDAN

Lutheran World Federation.

South Sudan is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

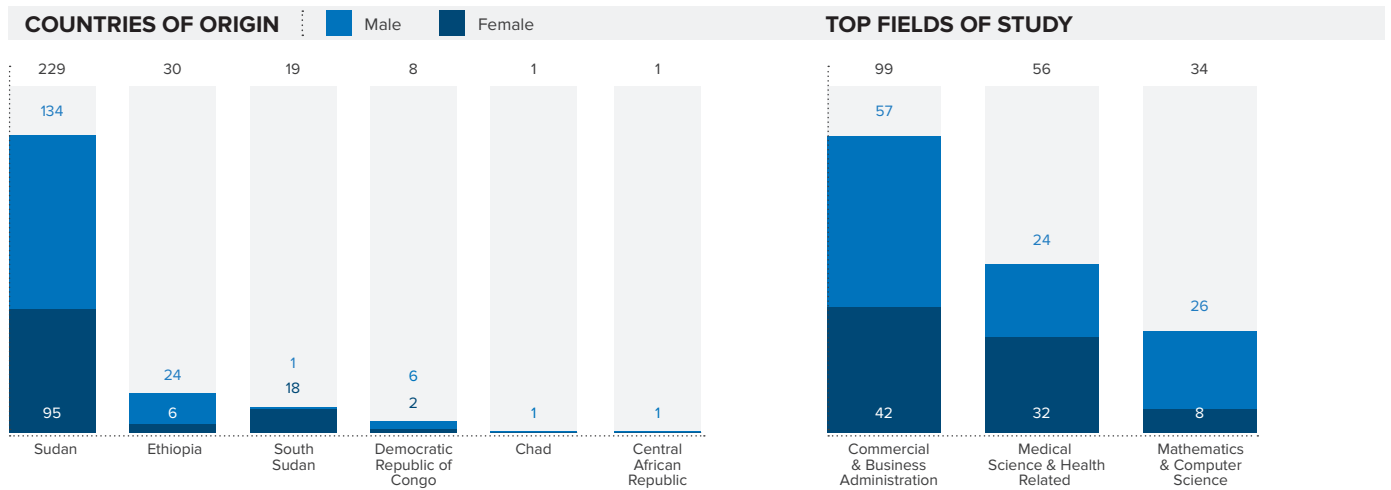
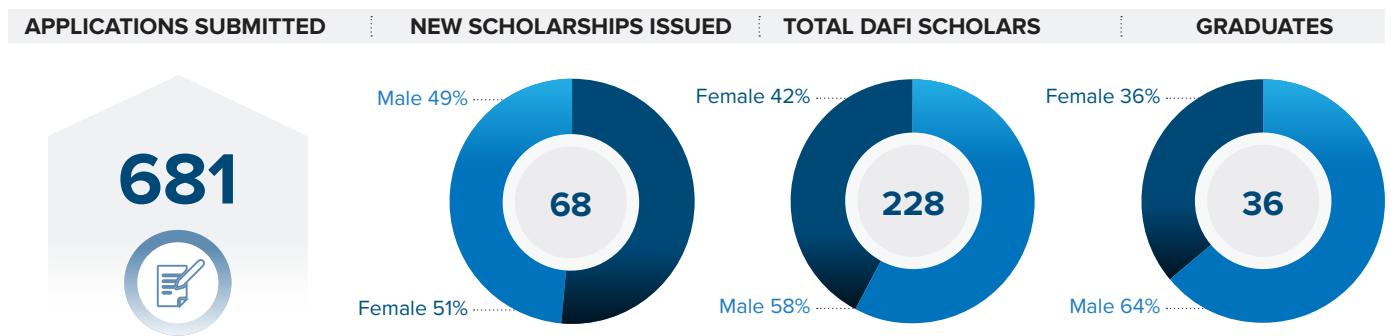
In 2023, there was an increase in demand for higher education opportunities among refugees, due to high secondary exam pass rates as well as the increased influx of refugees fleeing Sudan.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access tertiary education but, in some cases, are required to pay higher fees. Furthermore, when limited spaces are available, priority is given to nationals. Refugees also cannot access national financial aid programmes.

Access to Employment:

According to policy, refugees have the right to work. However, in practice, refugees are employed on incentive payment schemes in camps that are lower than national salaries. Furthermore, refugees do not have the rights to register businesses nor to open bank accounts.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

DAFI scholars in their final year participated in career readiness activities and 57 were placed in internship opportunities. DAFI alumni also participated in outreach activities within the refugee camps. For example, alumni in Jamjang helped lead career guidance sessions for secondary school students and raised awareness across the community about the importance of girls' education. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) staff led five mentorship sessions with women in the DAFI programme to help mitigate the risk of early pregnancy, which exacerbates academic deferral or dropout.

SUDAN

Windle Trust International.

Sudan is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

The outbreak of armed conflict in April 2023 forced those in affected areas to flee within Sudan or across borders into neighboring countries. As a result of the conflict, universities closed down and the academic year was disrupted indefinitely.

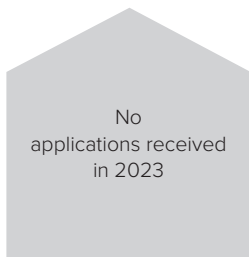
Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy refugees can access tertiary education but, in practice, refugees may be classified as international students and are charged higher fees. Refugees also cannot access national financial aid programmes.

Access to Employment:

Refugees can obtain work, but only in private sector employment, provided that they obtain a permit. Refugees do have the rights to register businesses and to open bank accounts.

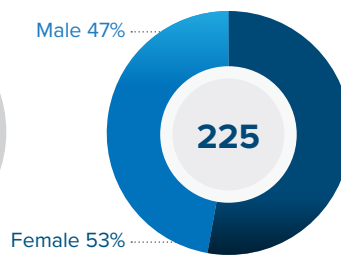
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



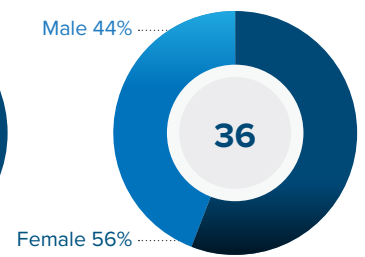
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



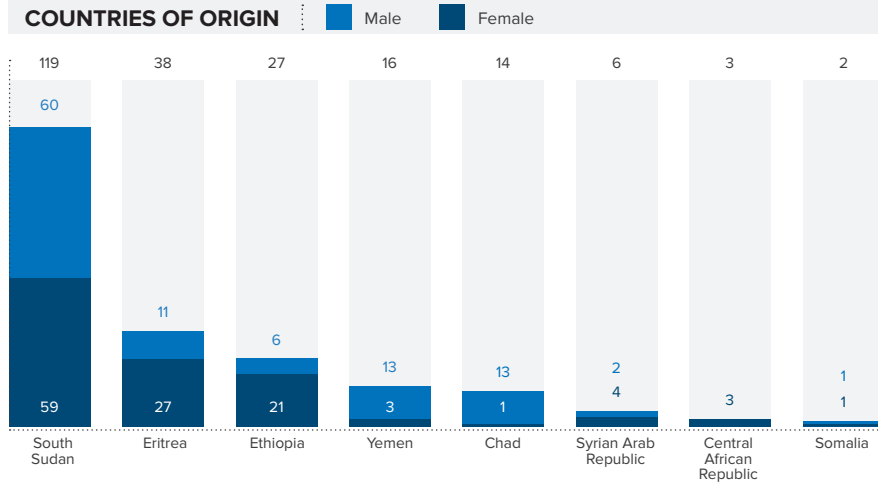
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



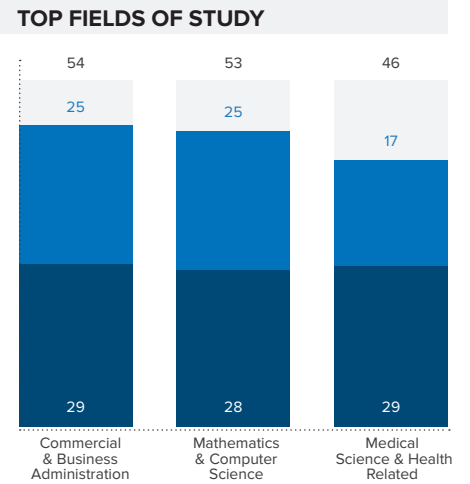
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

Most of the planned DAFI programme and student-led activities were affected by the outbreak of armed conflict in April 2023, which persisted for the better part of the year.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Ministry of Higher Education.

Syria is not party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

In 2023 a major earthquake of magnitude 7.8 struck north Syria, affecting 8.8 million people. This, coupled with inflation, economic deterioration, currency fluctuations and the rising cost of basic commodities and utilities, rapidly increased widespread demand for humanitarian assistance.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access to higher education, but not on par with nationals. Refugees are charged higher tuition fees and must pay in USD, which aligns with higher education policies for international students.

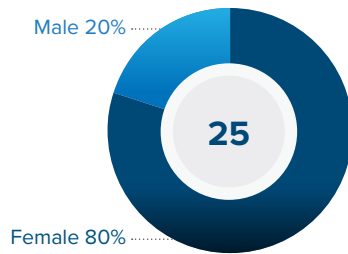
Access to Employment:

Refugees do not have the right to work. However, refugees may still apply for work permits and if issued, must pay to obtain a work residency. Due to the high cost, this is out of reach for many refugees.

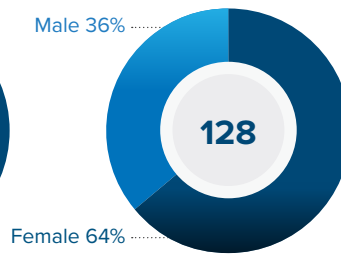
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



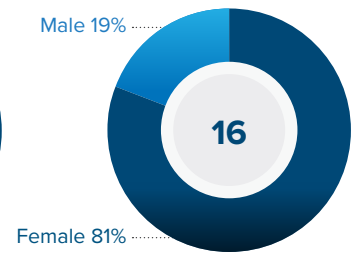
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



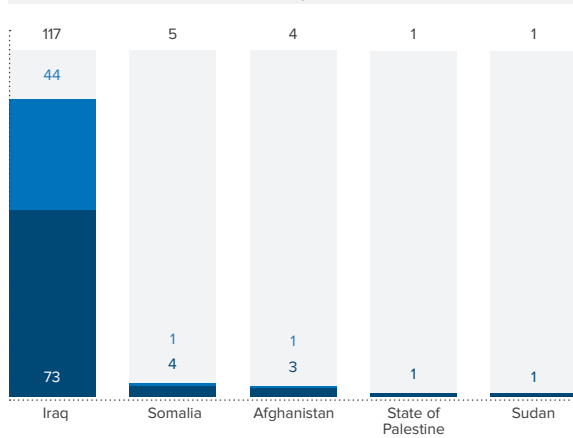
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



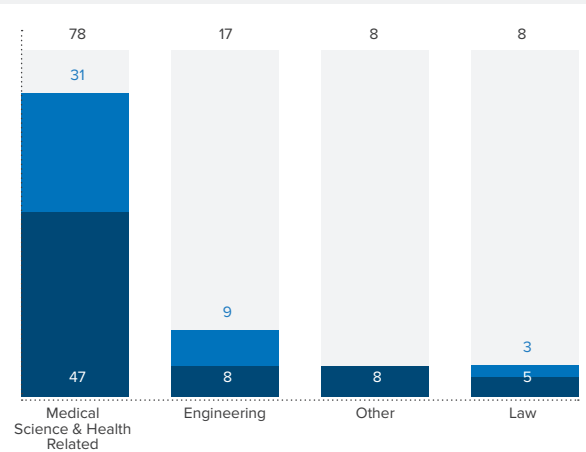
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

During the annual graduation ceremony UNHCR facilitated an opportunity for graduates and current students to exchange ideas and motivate one another. The graduation ceremony also celebrated students' achievements and included a briefing event on livelihoods opportunities for refugees and the process to obtain a work permit. Finally, during the graduation ceremony UNHCR provided DAFI scholars with information about youth-led initiatives to promote community engagement.

TAJIKISTAN

Assistance to Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Tajikistan.

Tajikistan is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

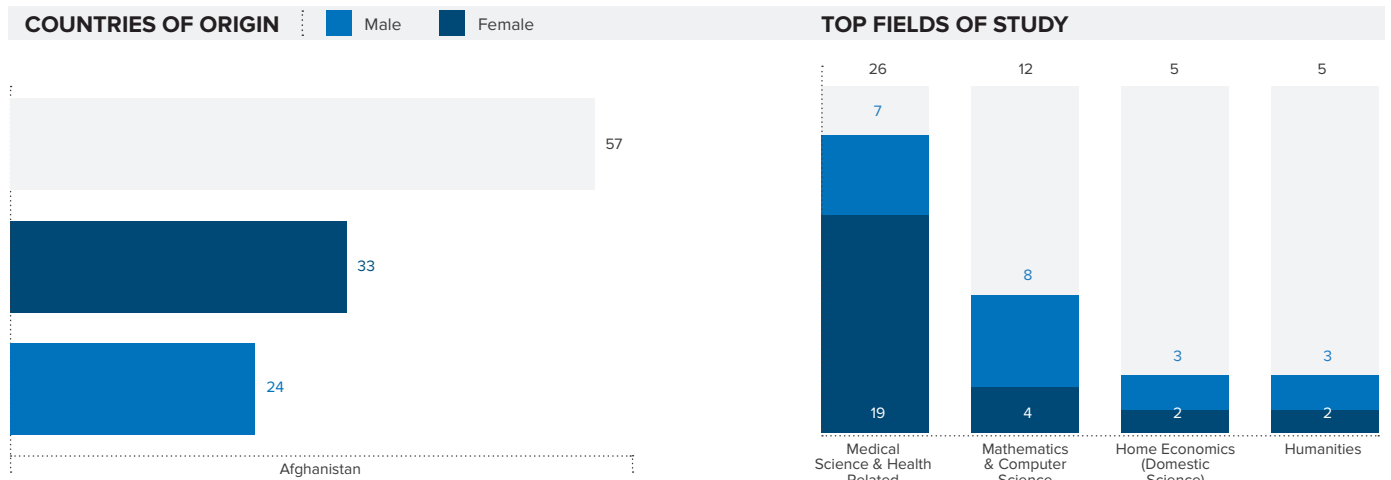
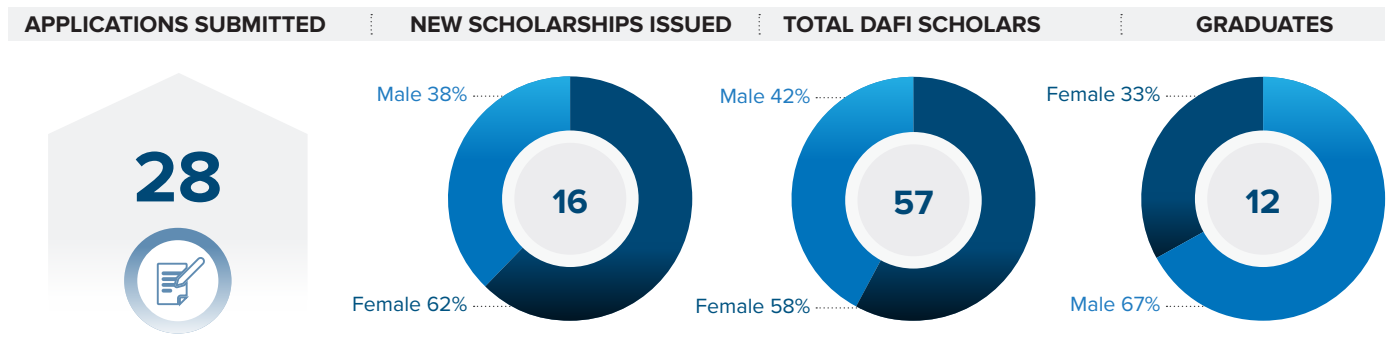
Access to tertiary education for refugees is a challenge due to high tuition fees, complex admission criteria, competitive entry exams and language barriers. Government resolution 355 limits where refugees can live, which can adversely affect refugees' access to higher education. Refugees also face challenges accessing livelihoods opportunities due to a fragile economy and labour market limitations.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access tertiary education, but are required to pay international student fees, which are considerably higher. Other obstacles to access higher education are complex admission criteria, competitive entrance examinations and differences in language and academic assessment methods. Per policy, some refugees are not allowed to live in the capital Dushanbe, where most universities and colleges are located. These students face higher transportation costs to reach schools.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work. Thanks to the advocacy of UNHCR and partners, refugees are once again able to open bank accounts.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

In 2023, 16 DAFI scholars participated in a job counselling and information session, in which they reflected on and exchanged information about opportunities in the local labour market. The DAFI Coordinator also arranged individual career counselling sessions with DAFI scholars to help identify opportunities in the local labour market and facilitate their transition to employment. Talent Beyond Boundaries (TBB) held an information session for current DAFI scholars and graduates about complementary labour mobility pathways.

To promote increased enrolment of women in the DAFI programme, UNHCR and the implementing partner conducted community information sessions as well as meeting with parents to raise awareness about the importance of girls' education.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

International Rescue Committee.

Tanzania is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

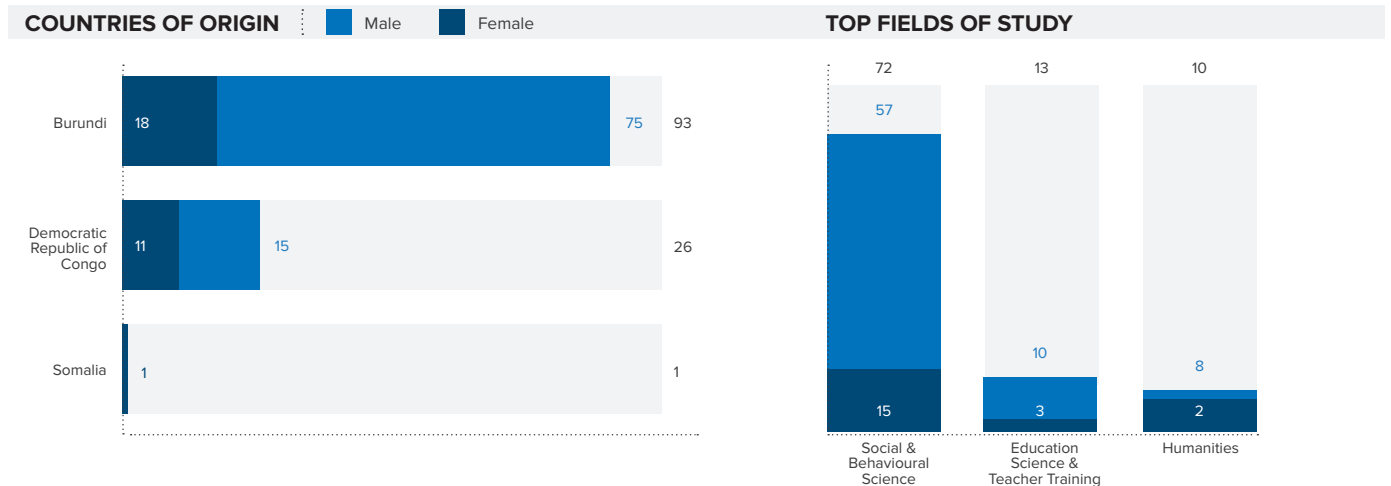
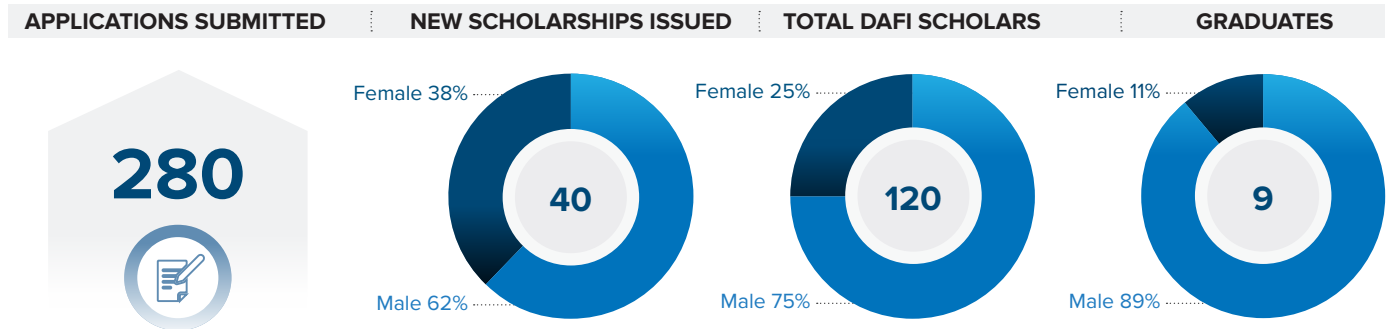
Although the 1998 Refugees Act made explicit provisions that education would be delivered to refugees under the national curriculum of the United Republic of Tanzania, the country's latest national refugee policy issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2003 changed this practice to delivery of basic education to refugees under the curricula from their countries of origin (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo). UNHCR continues to advocate for the inclusion of refugees in Tanzania's national education system.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees cannot access tertiary education under the same conditions as nationals. National policy states that refugees must pay the same, higher foreign student tuition fees. Furthermore, refugees cannot access the national financial aid system. UNHCR is working to establish memoranda of understanding with local universities, which stipulate reduced fees for refugees.

Access to Employment:

Refugees in Tanzania are legally entitled to work if they are granted a work permit by the Director for Refugee Services. However, these are issued on a case-by-case basis for a limited number of urban refugees. A majority of refugees in Tanzania reside in camps and remain unemployed due to the encampment policy that restricts them from movement outside of refugee camps. Identity documentation requirements can prevent asylum seekers and stateless persons from registering and operating a business. Finally, few refugees may open bank accounts but, in practice, encounter administrative difficulties.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

DAFI scholars participated in internship programmes, study tours and exhibitions coordinated by their Universities as well as field activities in camps to to apply their university studies in a real-world setting.

Through WhatsApp and SMS communications, alumni exchanged information about employment opportunities and scholarships for continuing their education.

THAILAND

Direct Implementation by UNHCR.

Thailand is not party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

In 2023, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) implemented the “National Screening Mechanism” (NSM), which is a legal screening mechanism used to grant a limited form of temporary protection in Thailand. While the NSM has not yet led to significant changes in the protection environment, in large part due to low application rates, it is a significant step by the RTG towards protecting refugees' rights to healthcare and education.

Access to Tertiary Education:

There is no specific policy related to the right of refugee students to study in higher education without a visa, and most refugees in Thailand do not have any kind of visa. Therefore, many universities are unsure about whether they can legally enrol even the most qualified refugees. In practice, universities decide whether to enrol refugees on a case-by-case basis and refugees are charged the same tuition fees as national students. However, in practice, a lack of legal status and limits on their right to work often limit refugees' ability to afford tuition.

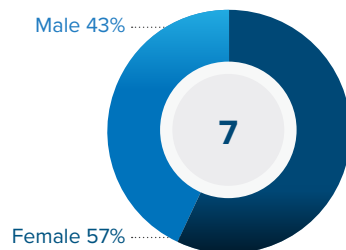
Access to Employment:

Thailand prohibits refugees and asylum seekers from pursuing any employment without a valid work permit. Those found to be in violation of this law are subjected to arrest and detention.

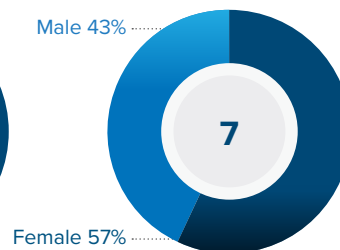
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS

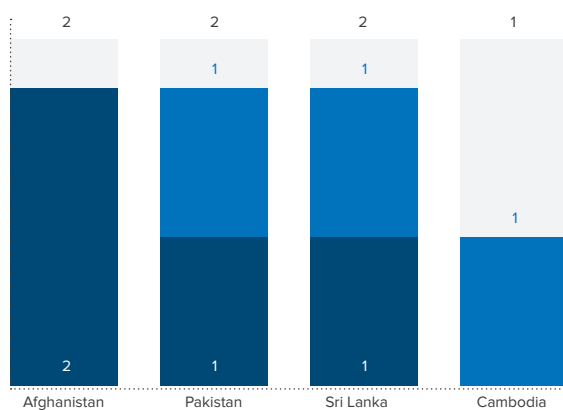


GRADUATES

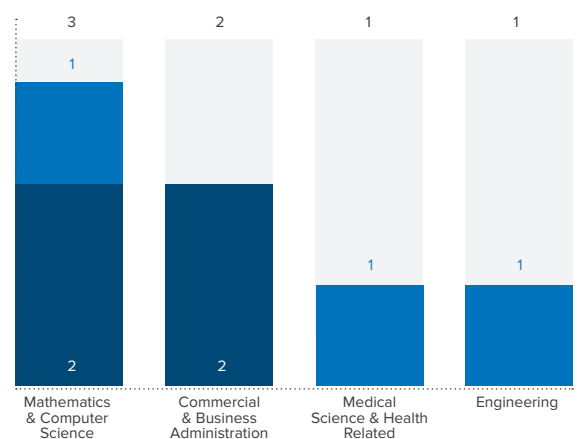


COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Male Female



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The DAFI scholarship programme was launched in Thailand in 2023. All DAFI scholars receive mentorship support and are engaged in various activities through the International Student Association. DAFI scholars facilitated a discussion about higher education with younger refugees. Others participated in the December 3C Forum, where they voiced their experiences and struggles in the pursuit of education and advocated for continued support with representatives from universities and NGOs.

UNHCR also conducted five community outreach sessions to discuss needs and challenges regarding refugees' access to higher education. These activities included discussions about problems faced by different communities, announcements about higher education opportunities, one-on-one counselling and starting networks of support to promote future enrolment.

TOGO

Direct Implementation by UNHCR.

Togo is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

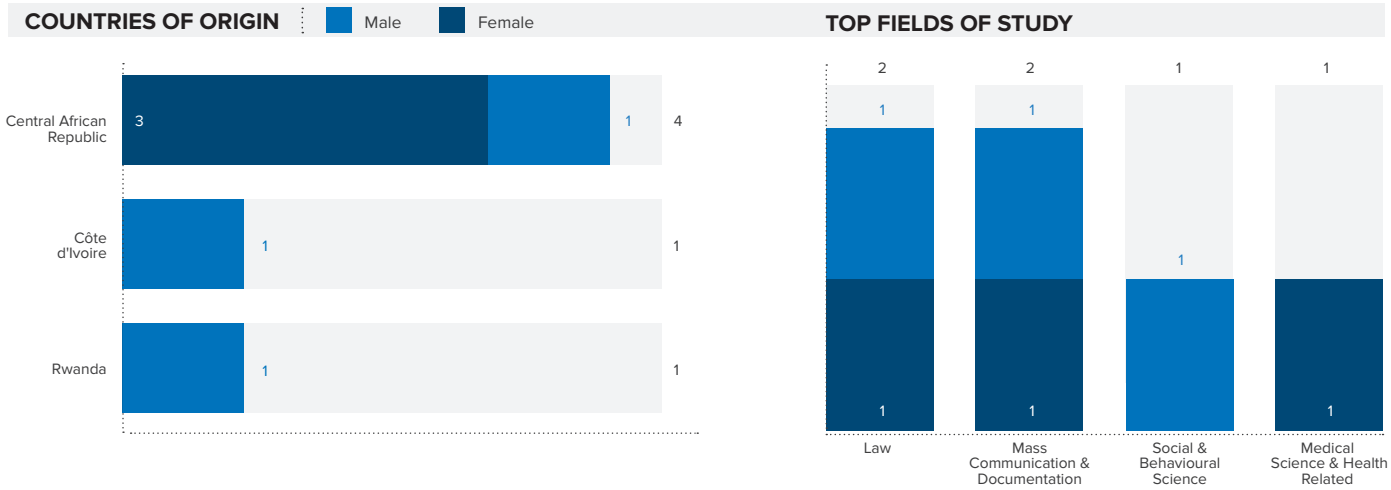
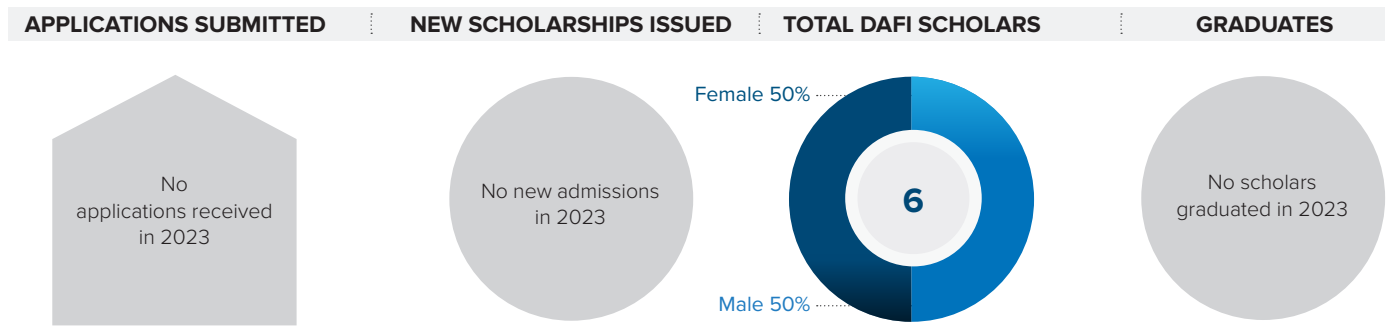
In 2023, the UNHCR operation in Togo focused on registering refugees and asylum seekers in the north of the country, and more than 23,000 people were registered. With the declaration of a level 1 emergency, all efforts were centred around supporting forcibly displaced people living in precarious conditions in host communities.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals, which extends to tuition fees, registration for exams, and admission criteria. However, refugees cannot access national education financial aid.

Access to Employment:

Refugees have the right to work in any industry. They can register businesses and open bank accounts.



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

In 2023, half of the DAFI programme scholars in Togo were women and all were promoted to the next year of their studies.

TÜRKİYE

Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities.

Türkiye is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

The primary challenge faced in 2023 was the Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquake (February 2023) which impacted 11 provinces, some hosting high numbers of refugees. As a result, refugee students faced serious obstacles to their pursuit of higher education. The physical damage to university buildings and student accommodation exacerbated an already precarious situation and increased uncertainty with respect to academic continuity. The necessary shift to remote education posed additional difficulties for students, with significant implications for learning outcomes. The psychological toll of the earthquake also affected students' well-being, their ability to focus on academic pursuits and increased the risk of dropout as students dealt with the aftermath of the disaster. Finally, transportation problems, particularly in the most affected provinces, added an additional layer of complexity for students striving to access educational facilities.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees can access higher education on par with nationals. However, in practice, refugees face higher international student tuition fees, which increased considerably in 2023, and take different university entrance exams. Refugees are not eligible for grants and scholarships provided by public institutions.

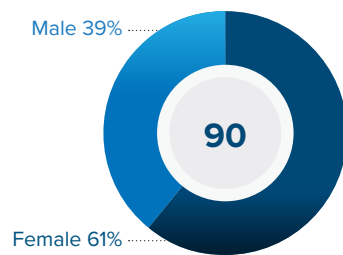
Access to Employment:

Refugees with Temporary Protection (TP) or International Protection (IP) status can enter the formal labour market, but must apply for work permits or permission to register their own businesses. Certain professions are not open to foreign nationals. Refugees are permitted to open bank accounts, but a lack of knowledge about the process creates barriers.

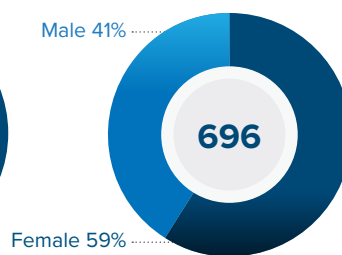
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



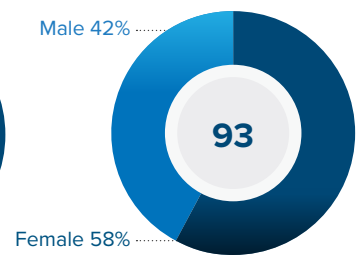
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



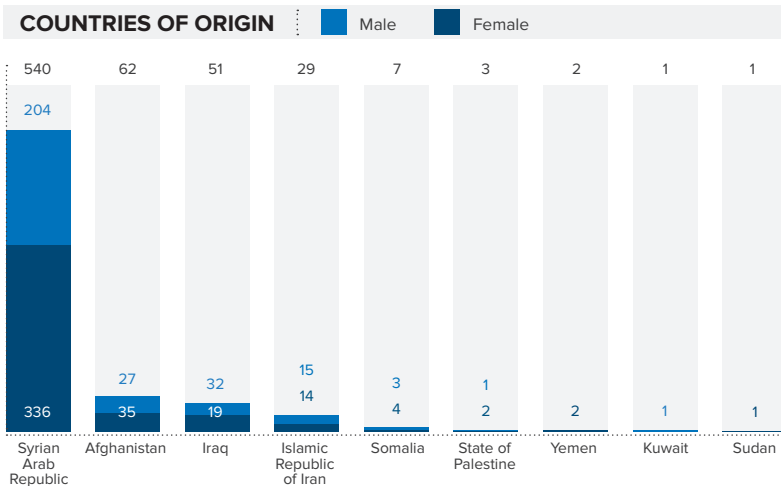
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



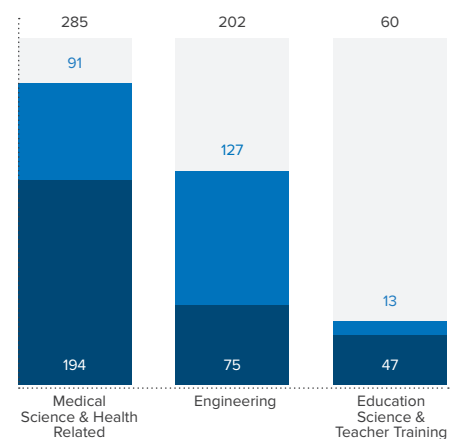
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

In 2023, 37 Syrian DAFI students were provided internship opportunities, and 22 students completed their internships successfully. The Türkiye Alumni Portal was also established by YTB to ensure that alumni keep in touch with Türkiye, connect with each other, share employment opportunities, maintain their ties with the Turkish language and culture and contribute to the development of relations between their countries and Türkiye. Currently 1,056 DAFI Alumni (Syrian) are registered on the Türkiye Alumni Portal.

UGANDA

Windle International Uganda.

Uganda is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Uganda's economy is continuing to recover from the financial challenges posed by the pandemic. Following an assessment, the DAFI programme increased student allowances to align with shifts in the cost of living and to strengthen student protections.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access tertiary education under some of the same conditions as nationals. This applies to exam and tuition fees. However, refugees must equate foreign education documents before admission. Those who cannot access academic documents can verify their prior education using the UNESCO qualifications passport (UQP). Finally, refugees cannot access the national education financial aid system.

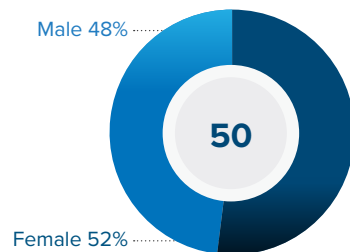
Access to Employment:

According to policy, refugees have the right to work, with the exception of jobs in the public sector. Uganda also waived the requirement for refugees to obtain a work permit, enabling them to start formal employment in some industries without one. Refugees can register businesses and open bank accounts.

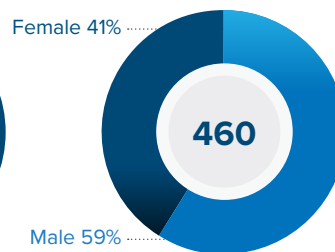
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



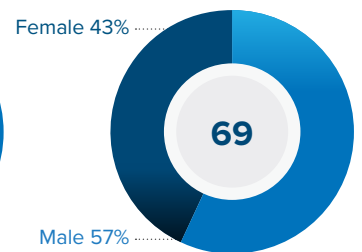
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



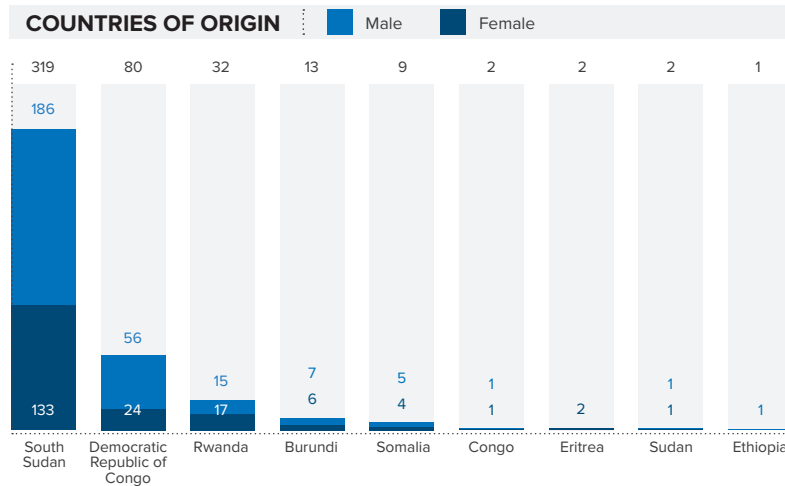
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



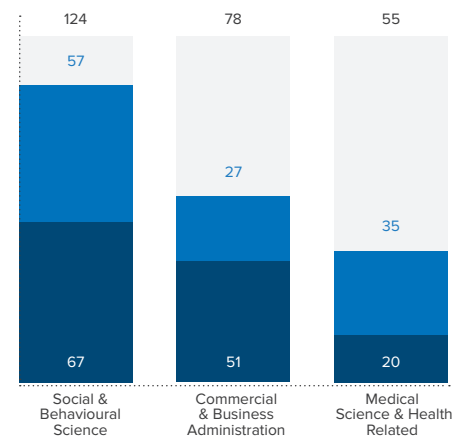
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The DAFI programme in Uganda held its first refugee youth career trade fair in 2023 to foster strong and sustainable networks and prepare scholars for labour market opportunities. Furthermore, scholars continue to receive tailored counselling and guidance to ensure quality higher education. DAFI alumni also spoke at a panel event where they shared their experiences, success stories and recommendations for stakeholders in the government, private sector, INGOs, media and other development partners.

UKRAINE

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Ukraine is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

In 2023, air attacks in Ukraine contributed to additional destruction and frequent interruption of schooling. There was some resumption of in-person learning, but a significant percentage of students are continuing to pursue their studies online or in a hybrid format.

Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees can access higher education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals. However, refugees from the Russian Federation and Belarus must seek permission from the Ukrainian Ministry of Education to enter university. Furthermore, refugees from the Russian Federation and Belarus may be subject to additional verification requirements. Finally, all youth must pass state national university entrance exams (in the Ukrainian language) to pursue higher education. Youth who did not sit for these exams can only study as foreign students and to pay double higher tuition fees. This in turn affects eligibility for state-sponsored financial aid. Although these requirements apply equally to refugees and national youth, this may exacerbate challenges facing refugee youth who completed their secondary studies outside of Ukraine.

Access to Employment:

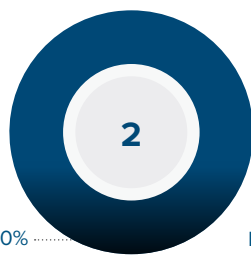
In 2022, right to work legislation was updated, thanks to advocacy by UNHCR to remove work permit fees and salary limitations. Per policy, refugees can secure work but are not eligible for employment in specific public and civil service positions. However, refugees from the Russian Federation and Belarus must secure permission to work from the Security Service of Ukraine.

Finally refugees have the right to register businesses and to open bank accounts, however in practice they are barred from opening accounts with some private banks.

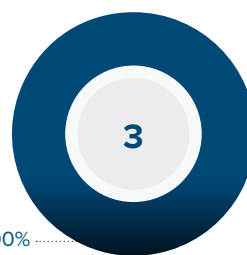
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS

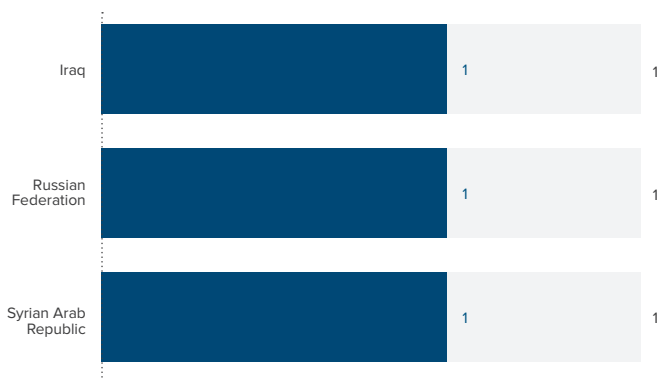


GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Male Female



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

UNHCR provided students who graduated in 2022 with formal Ukrainian higher education completion documentation and put them in contact with DAFI focal points in their current countries of asylum - including Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland - to help them secure legal counseling as well as information on continuing education or employment opportunities.

YEMEN

Al Awn Foundation for Development.

Yemen is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Following the formal end of the truce in October 2022, there was not a major escalation in hostilities nor a comprehensive political settlement in Yemen. However, the humanitarian situation in 2023 remains as dire as before. The economy has continued to deteriorate and the salaries of essential service workers have gone largely unpaid, including university teachers who have subsequently gone on strike at various times or left the university entirely to look for alternative livelihood opportunities. This affects the quality of education for all students. Further economic deterioration is expected to continue due to macroeconomic instability and depreciation of the YER, de facto separation of economic institutions and issuance of competing monetary policies, continued decreases in household purchasing power and higher prices due to inflation.

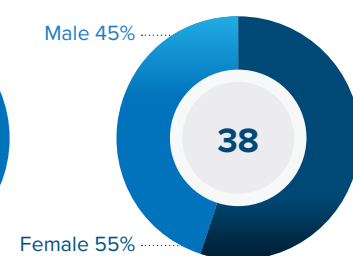
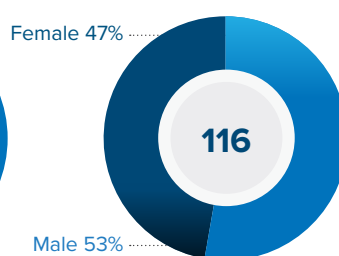
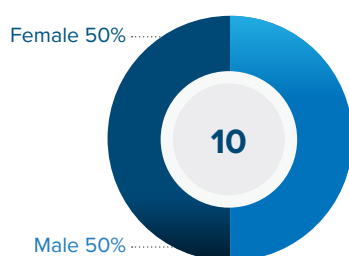
Access to Tertiary Education:

Refugees cannot access tertiary education on par with nationals and are charged higher tuition and certificate fees. DAFI scholars are able to access higher education via agreements with higher education institutions. Refugees cannot access government-sponsored financial aid options.

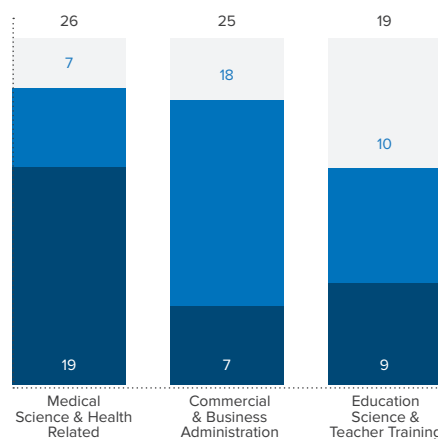
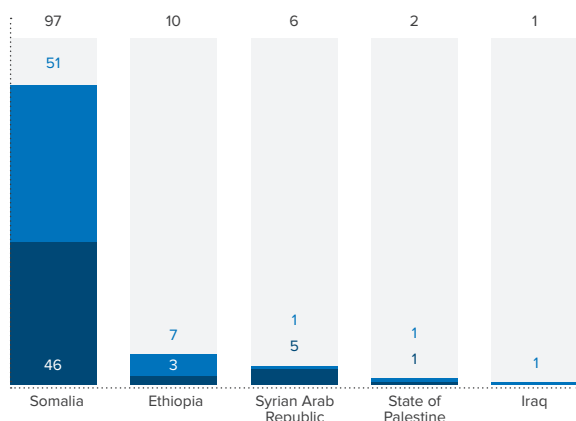
Access to Employment:

Refugees can secure work in the private sector without needing to present a work permit and they can also join humanitarian NGOs. However, refugees cannot obtain work in the public sector e.g., with the government. Furthermore, refugees cannot register businesses nor open bank accounts.

APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN Male Female TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

In 2023, two training programmes were established for DAFI students. One programme focused on job skills training, while the other was focused on soft skills training. These programmes aimed to equip students with the necessary skills to succeed in the labour market. Furthermore, specific training courses related to their field of study were introduced to further enhance their skills and knowledge.

All DAFI student activities aim to empower women by providing training courses that open up new opportunities for women in the labour market, such as in data analysis, Primavera (project portfolio management software) and graphic design.

ZAMBIA

Caritas Czech Republic.

Zambia is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Some of the primary refugee hosting districts are situated in very remote and among some of the poorest provinces of Zambia, where refugees and locals alike struggle for resources and opportunities.

Access to Tertiary Education:

With a letter from the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, refugee scholars pay the same tuition fees as Zambian nationals. However, like all foreign nationals, refugees must pay for and present a very costly study permit. As of 2023, refugees are eligible for government bursaries under the Higher Education Loan and Scholarship Board (HELSB).

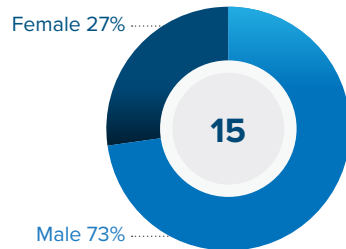
Access to Employment:

To obtain employment, refugees must present a work permit. Refugees may register businesses or open bank accounts, but are again required to present relevant documentation and an investigation clearance form from the Department of Immigration (to register a business).

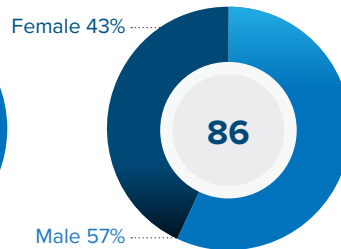
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



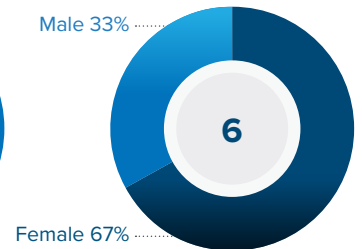
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



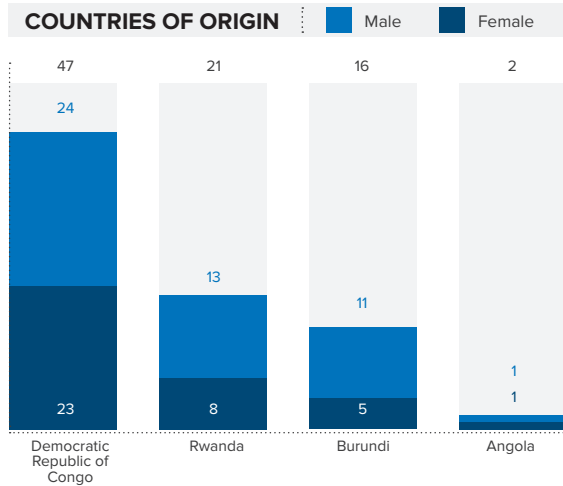
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



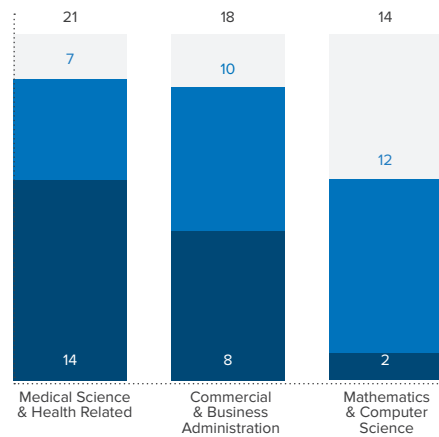
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

The 2023 annual DAFI workshop served as a platform for intellectual exchange and fostered a sense of community and solidarity among the DAFI Club members. The workshop covered topics such as preparing for life after graduation, alternative employment opportunities, personal relationships, leadership and mental health. 23 women in the DAFI club met with beneficiaries of the Girls and Women at Risk project, during which they discussed topics such as mental health, planning for the future, career aspirations and overcoming experiences of GBV and abuse.

ZIMBABWE

Direct implementation by UNHCR.

Zimbabwe is party to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol.

2023 Implementation Context:

Despite the encampment policy, refugees are permitted to leave the camp for education, employment, livelihood and medical reasons. The government supports refugees' self-reliance by providing land to refugees in Tongogara Refugee Camp for farming. Refugees are included in the national development strategy and various district development plans.

The multicurrency system in Zimbabwe and hyperinflation present challenges in financial planning and risks to the DAFI programme. Furthermore, reduced budget affected assistance for secondary education for refugees, which will limit the number of refugee youth able to transition into higher education.

Access to Tertiary Education:

According to policy, refugees can access tertiary education under nearly all the same conditions as nationals, which also applies to exam and tuition fees. In practice, refugees encounter obstacles certifying their foreign education qualifications. Furthermore, refugees are typically not eligible for national scholarships.

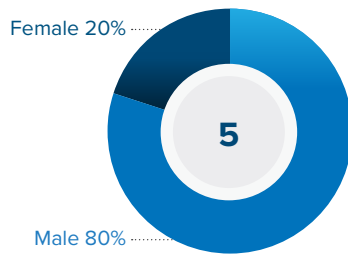
Access to Employment:

Zimbabwe maintains reservations to refugees' right to work. In practice, refugees can sometimes obtain work permits in certain fields of employment. However, refugees can only access formal work in industries where there are insufficient numbers of qualified nationals e.g., medicine or pharmaceutical work. Refugees can open bank accounts but are often unable to register businesses due to the high registration fees.

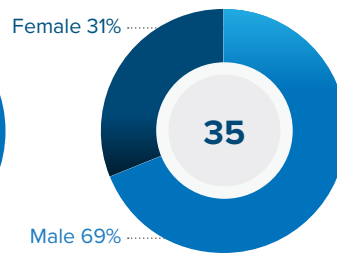
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED



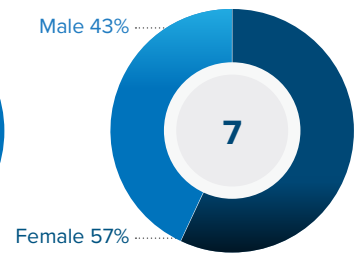
NEW SCHOLARSHIPS ISSUED



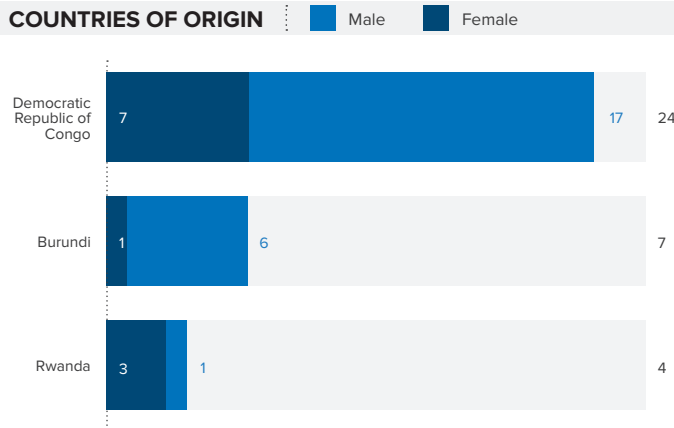
TOTAL DAFI SCHOLARS



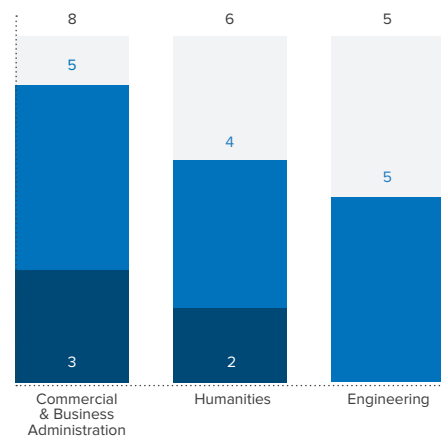
GRADUATES



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



TOP FIELDS OF STUDY



2023 Highlights & Achievements:

Current DAFI scholars and alumni participated in a refugee-led initiative "TWEENS," which strives to empower the refugee community through education and to minimise gender disparities in school attendance through mentorship.

DAFI scholars founded the organisation "Refugee Coalition for Climate Change," which aims to improve climate literacy, promote sustainable climate action and foster community resilience through activities such as community clean-up campaigns.



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

DAFI | 2023

COUNTRY FACTSHEETS

