# Protection considerations for higher education programmes for refugees: Experiences from DAFI scholarships

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# **UNHCR'S** mandate

Under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees:

UNHCR's mandate is to protect and assist governments in finding solutions for refugees

- Ensuring protection for people of concern
- Assisting Governments to find durable solutions
- Providing for basic needs



- 59.5 million forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence and human rights violations
- 14.4 million refugees under UNHCR's protection
- 38.2 million IDPs
- 51% of all refugees are under 18

Over 4.8 million Syrian refugees in host countries in the region (May 2016)



**UNHCR Education Strategy 2012-2016** 

Action 4: More young people will follow higher education courses

Kenya/UNHCR/R. Gangale/May 2010

# **Contribution of higher education**



# Higher education for refugees empowers individuals, communities and societies

- > Providing meaningful education opportunities for youth
- > Reducing economic vulnerability and improving livelihoods
- > Reinforcing social and gender equality
- > Providing role models and strengthening protection mechanisms
- > Contributing to long-term solutions & post-conflict reconstruction

#### **DAFI** scholarship programme



- Initiated and primarily funded by Germany since 1992
- Sustainable growth: 2,300 higher education scholarships for refugees in 40 host countries in 2015
- TOP-5 subjects of study: business & commerce, medical & health, pedagogics, engineering, mathematics & IT
- Largest student populations: Afghans, Somali,
   Congolese, Sudanese, Syrians 43% female students
- 200 new scholarships for Syrian refugees in 2015



#### **Expansion of the DAFI programme**



#### Additional support to DAFI by Germany in 2016:

- 1,700 new scholarships for Syrian refugees
  - Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq
- 560 new scholarships to Sub-Saharan Africa
  - Somali, Congolese, Sudanese and other refugee groups
- 300 new scholarships for Afghan refugees
- Close collaboration with the HOPES programme



#### Demand for higher education: UNHCR experience



- Globally, <1% refugees have access to higher education</li>
- Selection for DAFI scholarships highly competitive:
  - Demonstration of demand among Syrians: 5,803 applications for 70 scholarships in Turkey (2015).
  - High needs among other refugee groups: 723 applications for 10 scholarships in Uganda (2014).
- Demand continuously increasing across regions
- Refugees who have completed secondary or interrupted tertiary education

#### **Challenges**



- Access to documentation and information
- Recognition of previous studies
- Cost of study and life
- Language and social environment
- Psychosocial: trauma, separation from family
- Various legal, administrative, academic, economic and social challenges affecting access and retention

#### Considerations for higher education programmes



- Protection and legal status of refugee students
  - Clarity in legal status of utmost importance non-refoulement
  - Host country vs. 3<sup>rd</sup> country scholarships
  - Visa type, right to work, prospects after graduation?
- Admission procedures
  - Recognition of certificates by universities/authorities
  - Selection criteria: how to promote inclusive and nondiscriminatory access to higher education?

# Considerations for higher education programmes (2)



- Sustainability of scholarships
  - Coverage of whole cycle of studies, such as Bachelor degree
- Language, academic and psychosocial support
  - Academic and social networks, peer support groups
- Programme preparation and coordination
  - Ministries/ authorities, universities, other stakeholders
- Communication and outreach to applicants
  - Management of expectations

