

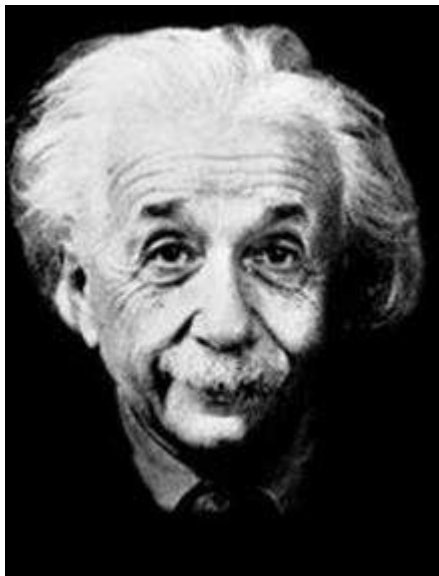


**DAFI**

**Annual Report on the DAFI Programme  
(Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative)  
2008**



**Operational Solutions and Transition  
Section  
Division of Operational Services  
31 July 2009**



*"I am truly grateful for having had the opportunity to study at the university thanks to DAFI. It opened for me my future perspectives. Not only have I found a job with "Save the Children" in Yemen, which allows me to support my family, but I also can save some money to finance my postgraduate studies myself. I hope that many more secondary graduates will be able to benefit from the DAFI Scholarship Programme and consequently have a better future. "*

Abdurahman Abdullahi Fareh, a Somali refugee in Yemen, studied administrative sciences at Aden University supported by the DAFI Programme. After graduating in 2007, he started working for 'Save the Children Sweden' as an Education Assistant. He hopes to enroll in a master programme in the near future.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) would like to express its sincere appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Foreign Office, particularly the Referat 611 – Research and Higher Education – for having provided a reliable funding for the higher education of refugees over the past sixteen years. In close cooperation with German Embassies worldwide and NGO partners, UNHCR was able to open doors for a better future by assisting the most deserving young refugees to rebuild their life and to allow them to support their communities through the Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI).

We would also like to express our deep thanks to the many UNHCR DAFI Focal Persons in country offices in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Latin America. Without their commitment and tireless work the success of the DAFI Programme would not have been possible.

Susanne Kindler-Adam  
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UNHCR Geneva, July 2009

## Content

1	Executive Summary .....	4
2	Introduction .....	5
2.1	UNHCR Mandate .....	5
2.2	UNHCR Programmes (Overview 2008) .....	6
2.3	UNHCR Education Programme .....	7
3	DAFI Programme Implementation .....	9
3.1	DAFI Strategic Objectives .....	9
3.2	UNHCR Management of DAFI .....	9
3.3	DAFI Selection Procedures .....	11
3.3.1	Selection of Countries .....	11
3.3.2	Selection of Students .....	12
4	DAFI Operations 2008 .....	14
4.1	Overview of Key Indicators .....	14
4.2	Students and Studies in 2008 .....	15
4.2.1	Number of Students in 2008 .....	15
4.2.2	Nationalities of Students in 2008 .....	17
4.2.3	Gender of Students in 2008 .....	18
4.2.4	Fields of Study in 2008 .....	19
4.3	Budget and Finance in 2008 .....	20
4.3.1	Contributions received in 2008 .....	20
4.3.2	Costs of Scholarships in 2008 .....	21
4.4	Challenges and Priorities for 2009 .....	23
4.4.1	DAFI Students Transfers .....	23
4.4.2	DAFI Alumni Work .....	23
4.4.3	Plans and Priorities for 2009 .....	24
5	Country Fact Sheets .....	686
	Annex: Financial Statements .....	67

## 1 Executive Summary

In 2008, UNHCR offered higher education scholarships for 1,800 refugees. Initiated in 1992, the Government of Germany has provided annual funding under the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) to UNHCR to support tertiary education for deserving refugees worldwide by granting them scholarships at universities, colleges and polytechnics in their host countries.

The main aim of the DAFI Programme is to contribute to human resource development as part of a broader UNHCR strategy of promoting self-reliance and durable solutions for refugees.

### The objectives of DAFI are:

- **to achieve self-reliance** of the sponsored student and his/her family through gainful employment;
- **to develop qualified human resources** and build the capacity of refugees in order to contribute to the reconstruction of the country of origin upon repatriation;
- **to contribute to the refugee community** pending a durable solution or repatriation (many graduates work in refugee camps, particularly as teachers and community workers);
- **to facilitate integration**, temporary or permanent, and contribute skills to the host country if repatriation is not or not yet possible; and
- **to provide a role model** for other refugee students to advance their education, particularly female students to promote girls' education.

### Some key facts and figures for 2008:<sup>1</sup>

Number of students: 1,779  
Male/Female ratio: 59.4% male and 40.6% female  
Countries of study: DAFI students enrolled in courses in 34 countries.  
Countries of origin: Refugees on DAFI scholarships came from 32 countries.  
Length of studies: Between three and four years.  
Main study subjects: Commercial and Business Administration, Social and Behavioral Science, Development Studies and International Relations, Mathematics and Computer Science, Medical Science and Health Related Subjects, Education Science and Teacher Training, Natural Science, Humanities, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Engineering, Environmental Studies, Law.

In 2008, the following countries were participating in the DAFI Programme:

- **In Africa:** Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- **In Asia and Central Asia:** India, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan.
- **In MENA:** Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Syria, Yemen.
- **In Central and South America:** Ecuador, Panama.
- **In Europe:** Georgia and the Russian Federation.

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<sup>1</sup> Please see for details the Country Fact Sheets 2008 starting on page 27

## 2 Introduction

The Albert Einstein Initiative (DAFI) has become a highly recognized programme in the past years among UNHCR Offices, German Embassies, academics and other donors to UNHCR. In its exclusive orientation towards refugees, it remains a unique funding initiative to offer scholarships to refugees in their countries of asylum. During 2008, the programme opened new avenues to support refugee students returning to their countries of origin (e.g. in Burundi, Mauritania). Also in 2008, a transfer of students to third asylum countries was undertaken from Southern Chad to Cameroon to ensure the relevance and quality of education offered to selected refugee students from Central African Republic under DAFI.

The Annual Reports as well as other documentation on the DAFI Programme have been shared widely. Recipients were German Embassies, the wider UNHCR donor community, UNHCR operations and the general public, e.g. journalists and universities, refugees and the scholars themselves. Particularly the enlarged background information on DAFI, e.g. the objectives and the selection procedures, proved beneficial for newly arriving UNHCR, embassy and academic staff. As in previous years, a number of pictures and personal stories of students are again posted online under [www.refed.org](http://www.refed.org) - a refugee education website with a focus on DAFI, which is developed and managed by a former DAFI student. The development of a global alumni network of former DAFI scholars was launched at the end of 2008, which will contribute to the visibility of the programme and sustain donor support.

### 2.1 UNHCR Mandate

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated by the United Nations to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of protection problems that they face. UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees, as stipulated in the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol and other relevant documents.

UNHCR mandate for international protection of refugees and displaced populations translates into the provision of humanitarian assistance, thereby ensuring that refugees can enjoy their rights. UNHCR Global Strategic Objectives, based on international human rights instruments, support the fulfilment of basic human rights for refugees and ensure that internationally recognized standards of treatment are met.

International legal instruments are the foundation for UNHCR humanitarian activities, in particular, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' Article 13. The General Comment elaborated on this article by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UNCESCR) with UNESCO, states that Education is not only a right in itself but also "indispensable for the exercise of other human rights. The UNCESCR defines higher education as a right that *shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education.*

A number of EXCOM conclusions have highlighted the right of refugee children to education, including the recent conclusion on Children at Risk<sup>2</sup> to: *"Encourage the inclusion of all children in education programmes and strengthen children's capacities, including by enabling their equal access to quality education for girls and boys in all stages of the displacement cycle and in situations of statelessness; promote learning and school environments that are safe, (...); and promote access to post-primary education wherever possible and appropriate".*

In this respect, the DAFI Programme is an integral part of the *UNHCR Education Strategy 2007-2009* as it promotes completion of secondary education by providing incentives for, and motivating refugee children and their communities to continue their schooling at primary and secondary levels.

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<sup>2</sup> EXCOM Conclusion No. 107 (LVIII) – 2007.

## 2.2 UNHCR Programmes (Overview 2008)

At the start of 2008, the number of people of concern to UNHCR was 31.7 million, representing a slight decrease from the previous years' total, which is largely due to a revision of the definition 'people of concern'.<sup>3</sup> Indeed, while the number of refugees and people in refugee-like populations stood at 11.4 million, there was at the same time an increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and of stateless people, estimated at 26 million. Renewed armed conflict in Somalia, continued conflict in Iraq and Western Sudan, the protracted situation of IDPs in Colombia, and new displacement in DRC account for the worldwide increase of IDP's in 2008.

Table 1 provides a regional overview of persons of concern to UNHCR<sup>4</sup>:

Persons of Concern to UNHCR - by Region		
Region	End-2006	End-2007
Asia	14,910,900	10,731,600
Africa	9,752,600	13,725,600
Europe	3,430,500	3,034,000
Latin America & Caribbean	3,542,500	3,571,800
North America	1,143,100	578,400
Oceania	85,700	36,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,865,300</b>	<b>31,678,000</b>

Table 2 gives the UNHCR global operational budget in 2008, which reached USD 971,027,127.58 including an education operational budget of 8.25%:

Sector (2008 Annual Budget)	Amount (USD)	Percentage
Food	27,306,983.49	2.81
Transport/Logistics	123,041,468.23	12.67
Household Support/Domestic Needs	156,401,260.36	16.11
Water	24,706,917.68	2.54
Sanitation	10,534,628.32	1.08
Health/Nutrition	107,413,810.33	11.06
Shelter/Infrastructure	98,316,029.76	10.12
Community Services	52,925,060.95	5.45
<b>Education</b>	<b>80,131,702.41</b>	<b>8.25</b>
Crop Production	4,581,037.24	0.47
Livestock	1,907,361.10	0.20
Fishery	19,175.96	-
Forestry	8,603,697.47	0.89
Income Generation	9,466,898.69	0.97
Protection	137,472,255.07	14.16
Operational Support	128,198,840.52	13.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>971,027,127.58</b>	<b>100</b>

UNHCR continued to operate through its 262 offices, including the headquarters in Geneva and the Budapest Service Center, in 116 countries and with 84% of its staff members based

<sup>3</sup> The definition includes the following categories: refugees and people in refugee-like situations, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, returned refugees (returnees), returned IDPs, stateless persons, other groups or people of concern.

<sup>4</sup> Due to change in classification and estimation methodology in a number of countries, 2007 figures are not fully comparable with 2006 figures. Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook, 2007.

in field locations. In joint efforts to protect the persons of concern and promote durable solutions, UNHCR worked in partnership with governments, other UN agencies and regional organizations as well as international and national non-governmental organizations. In 2008, UNHCR worked with 624 implementing partners, of which roughly one-third are partners with expertise in education.

## 2.3 UNHCR Education Programme

The protection of children is closely associated with the fulfilment of their right to education. Refugee youth face the most acute protection risks, being caught in the turmoil of conflicts and more exposed to abuses and exploitation. In recent years, these particular risks, including recruitment in armed groups, child labour and sexual exploitation have been highlighted as refugee groups (including adolescent boys and girls) increasingly participate in the identification of issues (*participatory needs assessments*) affecting them and the development of strategies to address these.

Education is defined as a basic human right and a tool for sustainable peace according to international declarations and instruments. In addition to being a protection strategy to prevent military recruitment, abuses and exploitation, education is the main tool to prepare children and youth to play a positive role in their community, develop their potential and prepare them for sustainable solutions, either reintegration in their country of origin, local integration in their country of asylum, or resettlement to a third country. Recognized in previous UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) conclusions, the 2007 conclusions reaffirmed the right to education for refugees and asylum-seekers to attain self-sufficiency and foster peace and reconciliation.

In 2007, ExCom adopted a resolution on Children at Risk recommending, amongst essential protection, response and solution elements, that States, UNHCR and other relevant agencies and partners encourage the inclusion of all children in education programmes and strengthen children's capacities, including their equal access to quality education for girls and boys in all stages of the displacement cycle and in situations of statelessness; promote safe learning environments, do not perpetuate violence, and promote a culture of peace and dialogue; designate child-friendly spaces in camp and urban environments; and promote access to post-primary education wherever possible and appropriate, life-skills and vocational trainings for adolescents and support recreational activities, sports, play and cultural activities.

Table 3 gives an overview of UNHCR educational activities.<sup>5</sup>

<b>UNHCR Budget 2008, Education Sector Activities</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	
General Primary Education	36,419,364.22	45.4	
Educational Facility Construction	10,102,963.79	12.6	
Vocational/Skills Training	5,791,755.25	7.2	
Sector Support and Management	8,655,545.28	10.8	
Other Educational Activities	6,863,594.81	8.6	
<b>Scholarships, Post Secondary Academic</b>	<b>5,587,299.55</b>	<b>7.0</b>	
General Secondary Education	2,920,753.01	3.6	
Teacher Training	518,780.39	4.8	
Literacy Training	321,441.41		
Scholarship Lower Secondary School	518,773.00		
Foreign Language Training	858,379.12		
Pre School, Day Care	354,788.43		
Scholarships Post Secondary Vocational	302,301.54		
Scholarships Higher Secondary Academic	298,805.18		
Scholarship Higher Secondary Vocational	33,335.80		
Scholarship Higher Post Primary Vocational	115,982.85		
Plan, Survey Research	241,077.85		
Children at Risk	226,760.93		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,131,702.41</b>		<b>100</b>

In comparison to 2007, the budget for 2008 education activities shows an increase of almost 20%, representing 8.25% of the total annual UNHCR operational budget. In 2007, 62% of the education budget was spent on primary education. In 2008, 45.4% of the education budget was spent on primary and 0.5% on (formal) post-primary education, excluding DAFI scholarships.

The comparatively low allocation of funds to formal post-primary education of refugees creates a gap, particularly for girls, which already has its impact on the DAFI Programme, as gender parity is difficult to achieve due to fewer female applications.

DAFI is the only option available for refugees to continue to tertiary education since 16 years. Although the DAFI Programme cannot sponsor all deserving refugees, it sets transparent and fair criteria for selection primarily based on academic merit and need. The budget of the German funded DAFI Programme, included in the table above under "Scholarships – Post Secondary Academic", account for almost all support given by donors through UNHCR in this important education sector.

<sup>5</sup> The table includes the 2008 budget breakdown of educational activities implemented by UNHCR's partners, plus all DAFI Programmes. About USD 5.5 million were implemented by UNHCR directly.



### 3 DAFI Programme Implementation

#### 3.1 DAFI Strategic Objectives

The main aim of the DAFI Programme is to contribute to human resources development as part of a broader UNHCR strategy of promoting self-reliance and durable solutions for refugees. Refugees with higher education qualifications are more likely to attain self-reliance. The DAFI Scholarship Programme is thus an integrative part within UNHCR mandate and strategies vis-à-vis protection and assistance provided by the office.

The DAFI strategic objectives are:

- **to achieve self-reliance and empowerment** of the sponsored student and his/her family through gainful employment;
- **the development of qualified human resources** in order to contribute to the reconstruction of the country of origin upon repatriation;
- **to contribute to the refugee community** pending a durable solution or repatriation (many graduates work in refugee camps, particularly as teachers and community workers);
- **to facilitate integration**, temporary or permanent, and contribute skills to the host country if repatriation is not (yet) possible;
- **to provide a role model** for other refugee students to further their education, particularly female students to promote girls' education.

UNHCR considers repatriation as the preferred solution for refugees. DAFI graduates who return home not only find a durable solution for themselves and their family, but are more likely to find employment and contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation process for the whole community.

Ex-DAFI students are sometimes the only doctors or teachers in their area of return. While the numbers of DAFI students are small, their impact is considerable because of their areas of expertise. Some work in business and government, others are employed by NGOs, UNHCR and other United Nations agencies. DAFI graduates from Liberia and South Sudan provide outstanding examples of refugees, who have returned to their home country and have taken up responsible positions.

#### 3.2 UNHCR Management of DAFI

The German funded DAFI Scholarship Programme is implemented by UNHCR and its partners in countries of asylum and recently, in countries of return. The programme is benefiting from UNHCR's unique field presence in over 262 offices in 116 countries which ensures a quality programme in terms of selection of students, guidance and monitoring. Each operation nominates a *DAFI Focal Person* amongst the UNHCR staff. These are usually staff in functions where they work very closely with other UNHCR education programmes on primary and secondary school level and directly within the refugee community, which helps them to support refugee students in all aspects of their life.

67% of the DAFI projects in country offices are implemented by an NGO partner, who works under the direction and supervision of UNHCR. The NGO is usually the same partner also implementing UNHCR's education programme, hence, bringing in additional expertise in the field of education. The judgment on whether to engage an implementing partner or not is left to the field offices depending on their overall capacity, the academic environment and the size of the DAFI Programme.

The overall supervision, guidance, monitoring, exchange of good practice, programming, annual funding allocation to the offices and financial monitoring are provided by a designated Education Officer and an Education Assistant based in Geneva, funded under the DAFI.

Regular monitoring and support missions to DAFI operations ensure consistent high quality of the implementation. During 2008, a monitoring and inspection schedule outlining the planned field monitoring visits for DAFI until 2010 was followed. The ten largest operations are scheduled for monitoring every two years and the smaller, but equally important operations every three years. In 2008, Education Officers visited operations in Algeria, Botswana, Eritrea, DRC, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Tajikistan and Zambia.

DAFI follows the annual programme cycle from January to December (as opposed to the academic cycle which differs from country to country). Its management includes the following steps/activities:

- **In March** Geneva submits the proposed DAFI budget for the following two years to the UNHCR annual budgetary process based on the valid official UN exchange rates (In March 2007, the DAFI budget for 2009 and 2010 was submitted).
- **Early November**, the UNHCR offices in the field submit a DAFI project proposal for the following year to DAFI staff at Headquarters.
- All DAFI project submissions from the field comprise of a project description and budget, and include the needs for those students who will be continuing into the next year and, in some cases, a proposal for the intake of new and first-time students.
- In Geneva, these proposals are screened and examined, and adjustments are made in close consultation with the field offices.
- Once the budgets for the needs of continuing students from all countries have been received and compared with the expected annual contribution towards DAFI, the amount of funds available for new scholarships can be determined. The distribution of these funds to the various countries follows the established "Criteria for allocation of DAFI funding" (please see 3.3.2 Selection of Countries on page 12).
- **December**, the process has to be completed and all projects are approved and signed as a prerequisite for field offices to access the budget allocated for their DAFI Programme.
- With the budgets allocated in December, the normal DAFI implementation continues in the countries. During the year and as a continuous process, the expenditures of the respective DAFI budgets of the field offices are closely monitored by Headquarters, also through technical field missions.
- **By end July**, a thorough financial review is done whereby expenditures of individual countries are being examined. In some country offices there maybe unspent balances, which, if not expected to be spent up to the end of the year, will be redistributed to other countries that are then able to take in additional new students or to cover unforeseen expenses.
- **By end of February**, all field offices provide a financial, narrative and statistical DAFI report to the DAFI staff at Headquarters on the previous year.
- **By end of June**, the annual DAFI report is prepared for the previous year by Geneva and submitted to the German Government and shared with the UNHCR Bureaux.

### 3.3 DAFI Selection Procedures

The allocation of the German DAFI contribution follows established procedures, which consist of three major steps:

In a first step, funds are allocated to country operations based on their needs. The primary aim is to ensure that all ongoing students can continue and complete their studies. Based on an assessment of the operation/situation and subject to funds available, the same or new countries might then be allowed to replace graduated and add new students to their programmes. In a third step, individual refugee candidates are identified and interviewed to decide on their admission to the DAFI scholarship programme.

#### 3.3.1 Selection of Countries

UNHCR's offices worldwide recognize the positive impact of the DAFI Programme for the refugees and the refugee communities and its contribution to durable solutions. As a result, the demand for DAFI scholarships in their operations is usually higher than available finances and administrative capacity of the country office.

Detailed selection of countries for DAFI follows established criteria, published and shared in guidelines, as mentioned below:

- **The number of refugees in the country:** The profile of the refugees is taken into account, which includes the number of refugees who completed senior secondary level.
- **Requirements of the refugee population:** The needs of the refugees in relation to their particular circumstances is a factor as refugees who have only recently arrived, or who are unable to sustain themselves economically, have a more urgent need for external financial support for education. In addition, a balance is sought between urban and camp-based refugees.
- **Quality of tertiary educational institutions:** The academic facilities and the quality of the teaching are assessed. UNHCR is following for example reports of strikes and temporary closures of universities.
- **Gender balance:** Countries that make special efforts to achieve gender balance will be honored in the distribution of funding.
- **Costs:** The costs of scholarship are also important; however this also needs to be balanced with the quality of education provided. With costs generally rising throughout, UNHCR is trying to maintain the level of around 1,000 scholarships per year.
- **Support structure** which is related to the general interest and support of the UNHCR office in the DAFI Programme, and particularly the motivation and performance of the designated DAFI focal persons who implement the programme within the local UNHCR field offices.
- **An environment of political stability** is a prerequisite for successful DAFI implementation.
- **Consolidation of funding to focus countries:** Focus countries are specifically selected countries for students from the region because they have favourable conditions of study in terms of quality, cost and living conditions.
- **Conformity with UNHCR policy** in the respective country: DAFI is an integral part of UNHCR's programme objectives and therefore the DAFI strategy should match the overall refugee strategy. This may imply, for example, that the programme is reduced in countries with large-scale resettlement or repatriation.

### 3.3.2 Selection of Students

The selection process of the individual DAFI student is very competitive. It is not unusual that there are hundreds of applications in a country where there are only a handful of new scholarships to be awarded. Therefore, a particular responsibility rests on UNHCR, the German Embassies and the partners to ensure that the scholarships available are awarded to the most deserving refugees with good future prospects for their professional activity to benefit the reconstruction and development of countries in need, as well as their refugee communities.

In the past years, progress has been made in closing the gender gap in selection processes, but much remains to be done. It is important that the pressure for the priority intake of females continues to be applied on all levels, and that country operations put more efforts into promoting secondary education for adolescent girls.

An overview of selection criteria is provided below. Minimum requirements narrow the group of eligible candidates by excluding all those who do not meet the main criteria. Secondary criteria fine-tune the selection.

Minimum requirements are:

- **Recognized refugee status:** The applicant must have the legal status of a recognized refugee in his/her host country.
- **Excellent academic performance:** The primary selection criterion is a student's academic performance, or school leaving certificates (originals) with excellent marks.
- **Socio-economic status:** This criterion takes into account the socio-economic situation of an applicant and his/her family members in the country of asylum.
- **Age of the applicant:** The age limit of 28 years at the beginning of academic studies.
- **One scholarship per family:** In order to allocate benefits in an equitable manner to as many refugee families as possible, no more than one scholarship should be provided to a single refugee family.

Secondary selection criteria include a number of protection and programme considerations:

- **Field of study and relevance to employment chances:** Applicants should be able to clearly express their reasons for having chosen the particular study subject, and relate their choice to expected future employment opportunities in the country of asylum and upon repatriation.
- **Choice of short-term and employment-oriented course:** The granting of new scholarships should be limited to students contemplating courses of four, or less than four years duration, with reliable prospects and high probability of employment, such as computer studies, para-medical and teaching professions etc.
- **Choice of development-oriented course:** Special emphasis should be on candidates where the employment-focus is combined with a special orientation to development-relevant courses, preparing the future graduates for the reconstruction of their country of origin. Furthermore, the studies should enable the DAFI scholars to contribute to regional political security and stability.
- **Priority for female applicants:** One of the UNHCR policy priorities is to increase the number of girls attending primary and post-primary education. Supporting this policy, DAFI scholarships should be used to increase the equal participation of female students in tertiary education. During the selection process, reasons for lower academic performances of girls, e.g. due to domestic labor, should be taken into consideration.

- **Persons with specific needs** (disabled, victims of violence, and members of vulnerable households) among refugee students with excellent academic records should be given special consideration during the selection of candidates.
- **Rural (camp-based)/urban refugee:** The scholarship assistance should be balanced between applicants from rural refugee populations (camps and settlements) and urban refugees. Where rural refugee schools exist, information on the availability of scholarships should be disseminated by UNHCR or its operational partners. In countries where UNHCR is assisting large camp-based populations ('protracted refugee situations'), at least 50% of applications for scholarships should come from rural camps and settlements, or from rural-based refugee secondary school-leavers.
- **Ethnic, religious and communal balance** (where appropriate) should be achieved.

The selection must follow a systematic way, be documented and maintain transparency on all levels. Experience in the past has shown that the following steps contribute to this aim:

- **Dissemination of information/call for applications:** The call for applications should be carried out through all UNHCR and partner offices at all places where possible refugee candidates can be reached, e.g. at refugee camps notice boards, secondary schools and information brochures. The call for application should clearly state the number of scholarships available and the minimum requirements to reduce the workload through processing only eligible applications and to avoid raising false expectations.
- **Collection of application and pre-screening of applicants:** While all UNHCR Offices should be open to receive applications, the pre-screening can be carried out based on agreed criteria by an UNHCR staff member together with the partner organization. Such pre-screening might include reference checks, document checks, written tests or short interviews to test the candidates' language abilities if needed for their studies.
- **Interviews and final selection:** The final selection should be based on personal interview. Interview should follow the existing DAFI Guidelines. UNHCR Protection, Community Service staff and colleagues from partners as well as staff from the German Embassy should participate in the interviews.

## 4 DAFI Operations 2008

### 4.1 Overview of Key Indicators

Table 4: Key Indicators

Year of Operation	2008
<b>Total Number of Students 2008:</b>	1,779
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	135
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	40.6%
<b>Total Number of Dropouts:</b>	77 (4%)
<b>Total Number of Resettled/Repatriated Students:</b>	11/2 (0.7%)
<b>Average Costs per Student:</b>	USD 2,729
<b>Contributions received in 2008 (EURO):</b>	EUR 3,651,000
<b>Contributions received in 2008 (USD):</b>	USD 5,322,157.43
<b>Field Allocation 2008:</b>	USD 4,913,848.40
<b>Field Expenditures 2008:</b>	USD 3,979,458.77
<b>HQ Administrative Costs:</b>	USD 265,700.40
<b>Total Expenditure 2008: (%)</b>	USD 4,245,159.17 (80%)
<b>Countries of Study:</b>	Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgystan, Mauretania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<b>Countries of Origin: (Refugee students from 37 countries sorted by number of students):</b>	DRC, Sudan, Somalia, Afghanistan, Burundi, Eritrea, Iraq, Liberia, Rwanda, Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Togo, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Chad, Indonesia, Tajikistan, Chechnya, Myanmar, Central African Republic, Armenia, Iran, Zimbabwe, Myanmar, Uganda, Cameroon, Namibia, Occupied Territories of West Sahara, Yemen
<b>Main Subjects of Studies (sorted by number of students):</b>	Commercial and Business Administration, Social and Behavioral Science, Mathematics and Computer Science, Medical Science and Health Related Subjects, Education Science and Teacher Training, Natural Science, Humanities, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Engineering, Environmental Science, Law, Architecture and Town Planning, Mass Comm. and Documentation, Service Trades, Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs, Fine and Applied Arts, Home Economics (Domestic Sc.), Transport and Communication, Development Studies and International Relations, Environmental Studies.
<b>Length of Studies:</b>	Average between 3 to 4 years

## 4.2 Students and Studies in 2008

### 4.2.1 Number of Students in 2008

Please find below the number of students by country of study, and by region:

**Tab 5: AFRICA**

<i>Country of Study</i>	<i>Total Students</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Budget (USD)</i>
<b>Benin</b>	15	7	8	58,507
<b>Botswana</b>	21	17	4	170,308
<b>Burundi</b>	45	35	10	55,210
<b>Cameroon</b>	49	36	13	264,429
<b>Eritrea</b>	4	4	0	12,235
<b>Ethiopia</b>	168	126	42	274,165
<b>Ghana</b>	76	42	34	308,799
<b>Kenya</b>	76	57	19	298,161
<b>Nigeria</b>	13	6	7	34,919
<b>Rwanda</b>	96	64	32	292,568
<b>Senegal</b>	63	50	13	424,265
<b>South Africa</b>	72	37	35	332,241
<b>Sudan</b>	104	39	65	204,659
<b>Tanzania</b>	134	114	20	478,324
<b>Uganda</b>	154	88	66	289,023
<b>Zambia</b>	62	38	24	273,266
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	13	4	9	26,780
<b>Total</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>3,807,449<sup>6</sup></b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>

**Tab 6: ASIA**

<i>Country of Study</i>	<i>Total Students</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Budget (USD)</i>
<b>India</b>	42	12	30	41,223
<b>Iran</b>	193	86	107	202,731
<b>Kyrgystan</b>	10	7	3	14,152
<b>Pakistan</b>	89	53	36	105,435
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	7	6	1	15,682
<b>Tajikistan</b>	10	5	5	18,879
<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>398,103</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>

<sup>6</sup> Includes transfer costs for UNHCR Chad.

**Tab 7: LATIN AMERICA**

Country	Total Students	Male	Female	Budget (USD)
Ecuador	31	10	21	45,516
Panama	10	8	2	28,222
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>73,738</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

**Tab 8: MIDDLE EAST**

Country	Total Students	Male	Female	Budget (USD)
Algeria	20	9	11	25,999
Egypt	13	6	7	32,120
Jordan	51	22	29	251,226
Mauretania	20	15	5	36,483
Syria	21	9	12	65,196
Yemen	57	29	28	108,930
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>519,954</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

**Tab 9: EUROPE**

Country	Total Students	Male	Female	Budget (USD)
<b>Georgia</b>	12	5	7	29,916
<b>Russia</b>	28	10	18	25,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>55,396</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37.50%</b>	<b>62.50%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

In 2008, the majority of DAFI funds - 78.4% - were allocated to **Africa** for two-third of all DAFI scholarships, of which 38% went to East Africa:

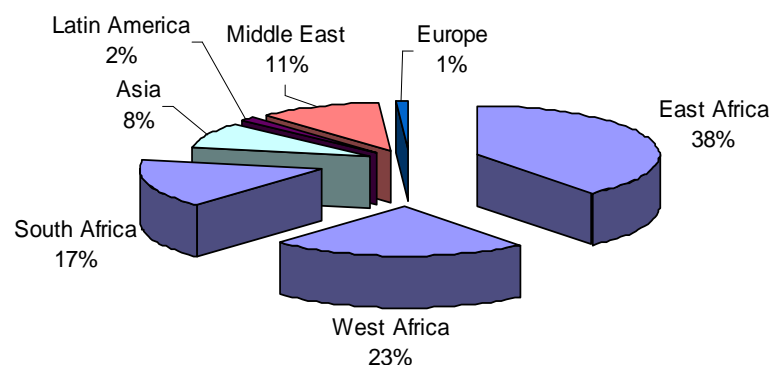
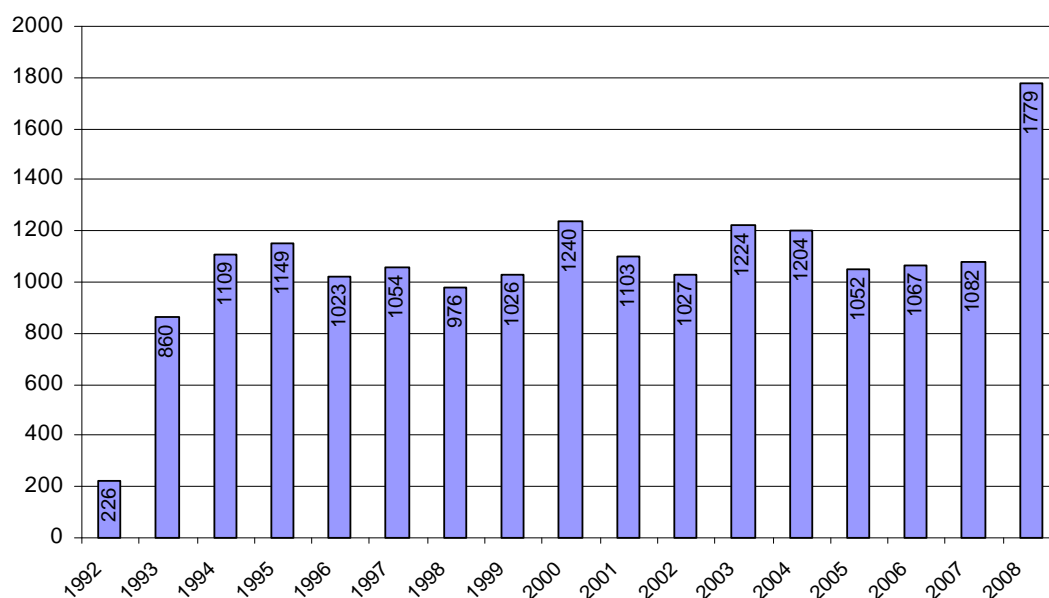




Table 10 shows the development of the total number of students since the start of the DAFI Programme in 1992:

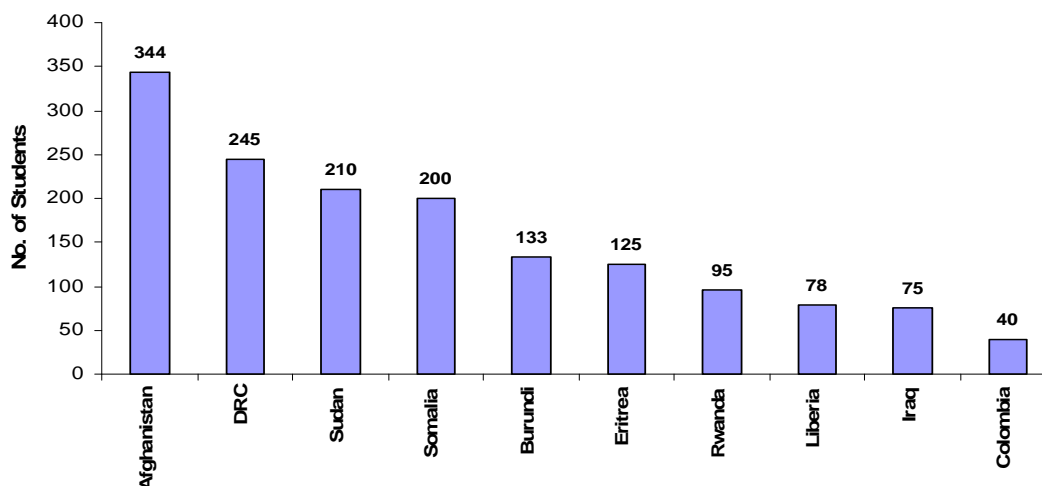


#### 4.2.2 Nationalities of Students in 2008

DAFI students came from a total of 32 countries. The largest group in 2008 originated from the Democratic Republic of Congo, followed by Sudanese students (209) and students from Somalia (200). The number of students from Afghanistan has gradually decreased over the past years, as many of them have graduated. It is also worth noting that refugee students from DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan are dispersed to 8 – 11 various countries in Africa and the Middle East, where they have sought asylum. The high mobility of refugee applicants – and later DAFI scholars – indicates that a majority of them are urban refugees.

Table 11 shows the top ten countries of origin of DAFI students in 2008:

**Top Ten Countries of Origin of DAFI Students, 2008**



### 4.2.3 Gender of Students in 2008

UNHCR has over the past years put a strong focus on increasing the enrolment rate for girls at all education levels through a number of activities, one of which is the issuance of guidelines on *Safe Learning Environment* in June 2007, followed by training and workshops in 2008. Despite an increasing number of girls enrolled in primary schools in the past years, the issue of completion and transition to secondary education remains a concern.

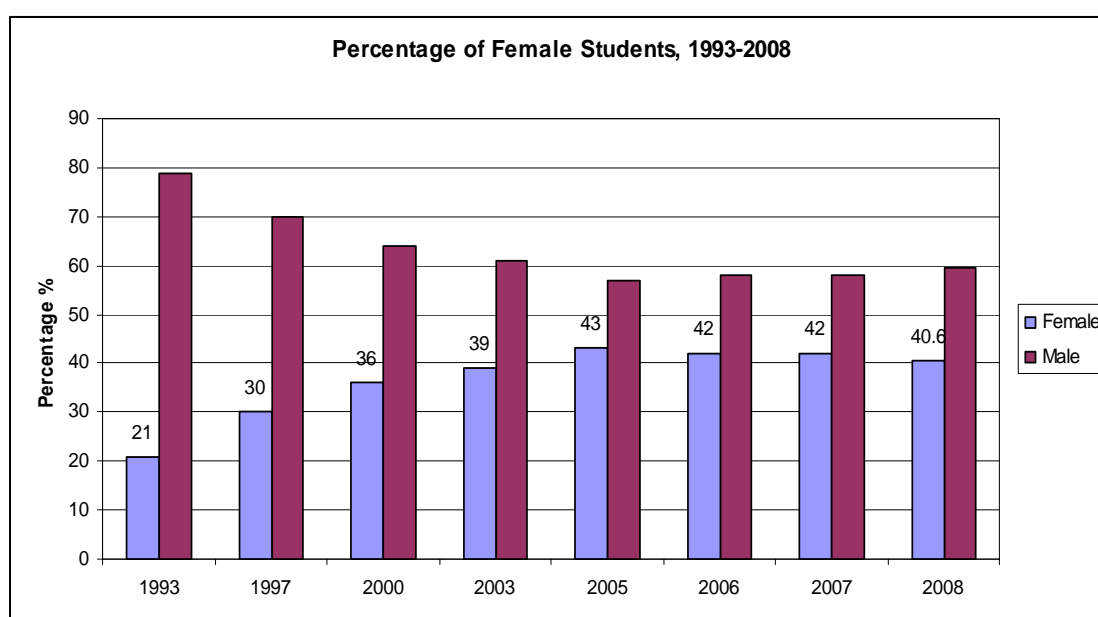
In order to reach gender parity in the DAFI Programme, UNHCR and partners are striving to increase opportunities at the post-primary level. The *ninemillion.org* campaign has generated awareness and funds that are being raised to support education programmes for adolescents, with a specific focus on girls. A newly initiated CTA (*Community Technology Access*) project is increasing access to new technologies to facilitate the wider use of distance learning.

In 2008, the DAFI teams around the world continued to actively support efforts to increase access of girls to education. This is reinforced by the 2007 revision of the DAFI Policy and Guidelines, which highlight the need to consider female applications during the selection process more favorable in terms of academic performance than male applicants. Very often, lower academic performance of girls is linked to a disabling learning environment, such as domestic labour responsibilities or other socio-economic factors.

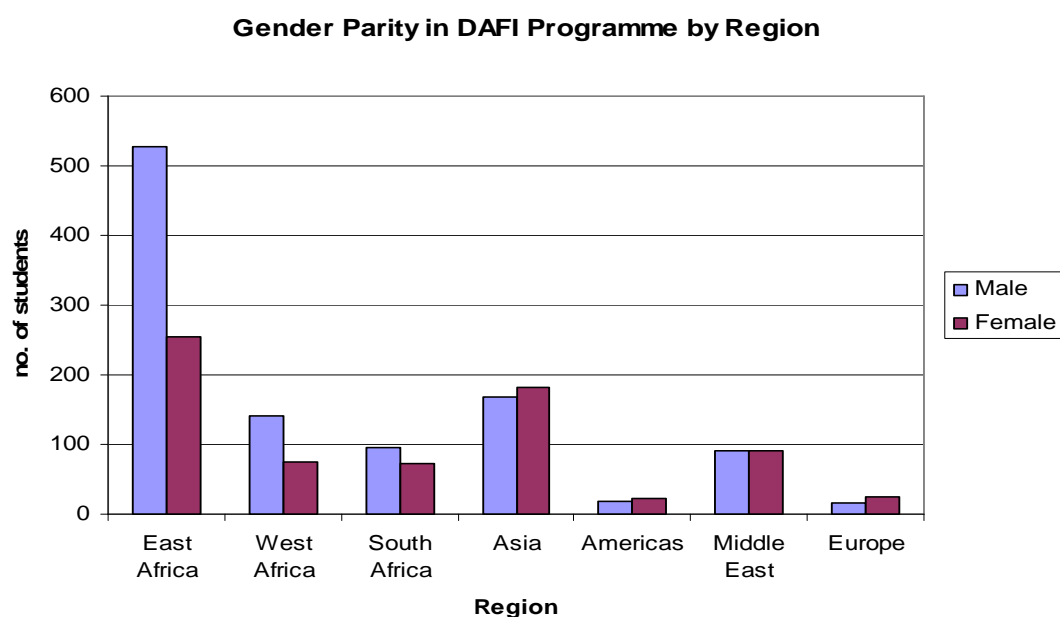
Female enrolment has increased over the past three years, but their level of participation of 42% in 2006 and 2007 could not be maintained in 2008. While the DAFI programme in Africa achieved a female participation of 34.4%, this figure was 56% for Latin America, 52% for Asia, 50.5% for the Middle East, and 62.5% for Georgia and Russia.

More targeted interventions are needed in the DAFI countries in Africa to improve overall gender parity. Such interventions include language classes for girls to enable them to apply and study in a foreign language, special counseling sessions for female school leavers to encourage them to continue their education and *affirmative action* during the selection process, in which minimum academic requirements are set for females only, separately from male candidates.

Table 12 illustrates enrolment of female students over the past fifteen years:



Though female participation in the DAFI Scholarship Programme has increased, their participation in various regions shows marked differences. [Table 13](#) provides a closer look of gender parity by region:



The figures by region suggest that gender parity is more likely to be achieved in countries, in which DAFI candidates are largely of urban background. In comparison, traditional cultural practices persist more likely in camps and settlements, where restricted livelihood options and poverty hamper a more positive attitude towards education. Therefore, applications for higher education from camp-based refugee situations tend to come overwhelmingly from males. The reason is that urban refugees often have easier access to secondary education in an urban setting. In fact, the wish to pursue higher education is often a driving force for refugees (and IDP) to move to a town. It appears that the higher education of refugee girls benefit from living in an urban setting, as the figures for Latin America, Asia and the Middle East suggest.

#### 4.2.4 Fields of Study in 2008

In 2008, commercial and business administration, social and behavioral science and medical science and health related subjects were the third most popular subjects for DAFI students. In view of future challenges, it is unfortunate that engineering and environmental sciences, town planning, transport and communication, education sciences and agriculture, forestry and fishery are under-represented, particularly in Africa. Individual counseling of students may address this bias.

UNHCR will continue to promote selecting only candidates for DAFI who intend to study a subject which is relevant to the current and future employment market, and which contributes to the rehabilitation and development to the community and society at large. Therefore subjects such as literature and religious studies are normally not sponsored under DAFI.

Table 14 shows the distribution of subjects selected by DAFI students in 2008:

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Science and Teacher Training	78	32	110
Humanities	35	35	70
Fine and Applied Arts	3	2	5
Law	23	19	42
Social and Behavioral Science	184	114	298
Commercial and Business Administration	243	195	438
Mass Communication and Documentation	14	12	26
Home Economics (Domestic Science)	0	0	0
Service Trades	3	2	5
Natural Science	58	45	103
Mathematics and Computer Science	103	42	145
Medical Science and Health Related	70	93	163
Engineering	112	47	159
Architecture and Town Planning	24	4	28
Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs	5	6	11
Transport and Communication	3	2	5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	42	15	57
Other Programs	56	58	114
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1,779</b>

### 4.3 Budget and Finance in 2008

#### 4.3.1 Contributions received in 2008

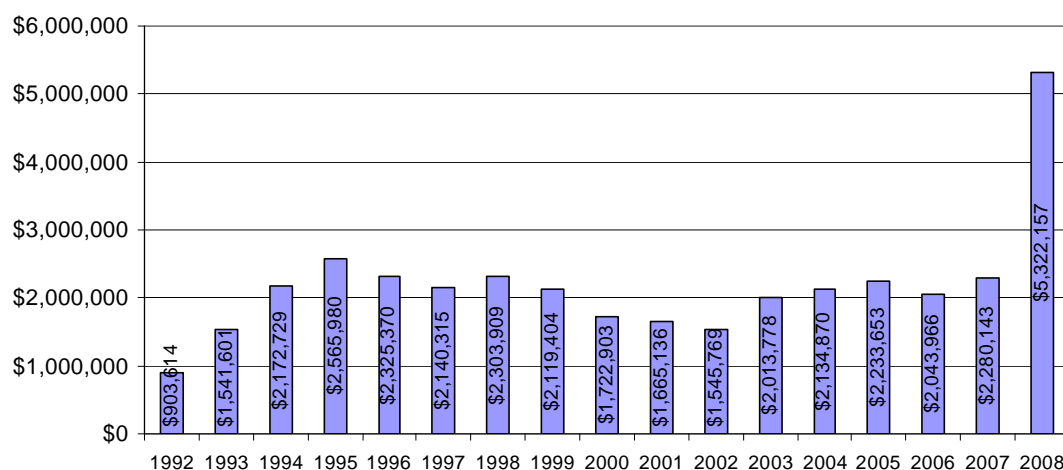
The annual contribution received by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs was EUR 3,651,000 at a value of USD of 5,322,157.43 (October 2007). In 2008, the contribution has almost doubled as compared to annual contributions over the past 15 years. The donor requested UNHCR in Jordan to provide a substantial number of scholarships to Iraqi refugees. This request could not be fully met, as the number of eligible applicants was lower than expected. Currently, 51 Iraqi refugee students are studying in Jordan, in addition to the 20 students studying in Syria, Iran and Egypt.

In addition, staffing costs in UNHCR Headquarters were lower than expected, as the post of Education Officer remained unfilled for two months in 2008.

The increased contribution in 2008 could not be fully allocated without compromising the quality of DAFI project implementation. The number of suitable and eligible applicants was limited, and capacities of field offices and (often negotiated) places at universities were

insufficient to substantially increase the number of students within one year. Therefore, an unspent balance of USD 1,076,998 will be carried over into the financial year of 2009.<sup>7</sup>

Table 15 gives the annual contributions by the German Government in US Dollars over the years:



#### 4.3.2 Costs of Scholarships in 2008

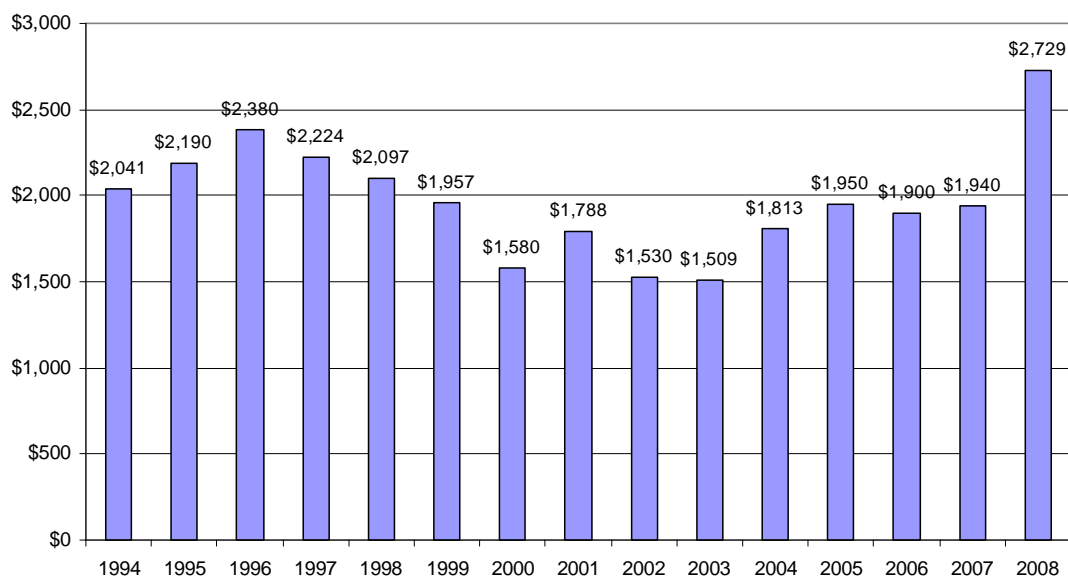
DAFI scholarships cover registration and tuition fees, living allowances, book and clothing allowance, and transport costs if necessary. In addition, and depending on the need, practical assignments which are related to the studies can be financed. As costs of living differ from country to country, the allowances are determined by the local UNHCR offices, but screened and approved by Headquarters. Similar to the funding projections mentioned in the previous chapter, the living costs in the countries of study expressed in US Dollars also depend on price fluctuations due to exchange rate variations. Inflation and raising food prices influences the financial requirements of students, the cost of living, therefore, is re-assessed in the Mid-Year review at HQS.

As a general standard, support levels should ensure that students can enjoy a modest but decent standard of living, and have the minimum means to complete their studies. Generally, the benefits are below of what other international actors can provide (such as the DAAD – the German Academic Exchange Service), but high enough to ensure the academic success of students.

The larger part of the scholarship covers institutional fees (registration, course fees, examination fees, etc.) for the DAFI student. During the past years, increasing academic fees have contributed to a general increase of costs of scholarships, as shown in table 16 over-page<sup>8</sup>:

<sup>7</sup> This figure includes administrative and staffing costs (ABOD) and unspent operational budget of 2008.

<sup>8</sup> Excluding HQ administrative costs, but including implementing partner costs.

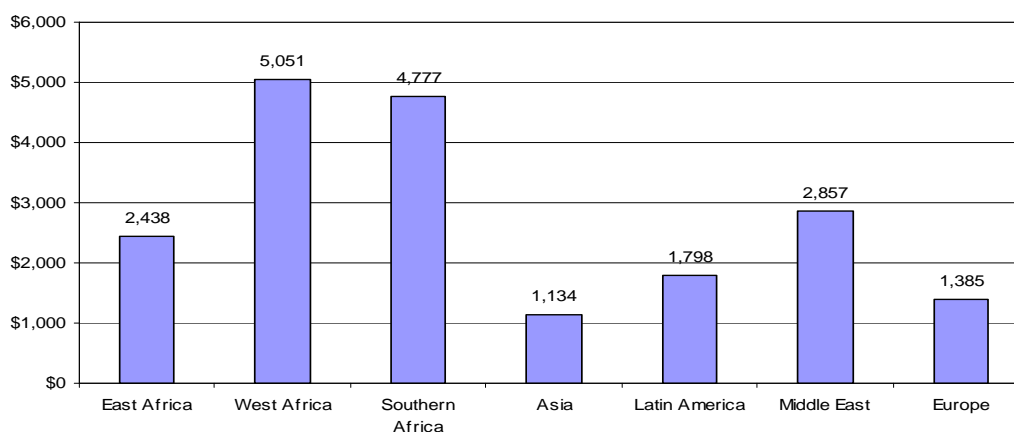


The average costs in Africa actually reach USD 3,260. The main reasons for the high costs in Africa are the operations in Botswana (USD 8,110), Cameroon (USD 5,397), South Africa (USD 4,615), Ghana (USD 4,063) and Kenya (USD 3,923). The quality of academic education in these countries justifies the high costs, particularly for private university enrolment, but will be carefully balanced against the benefits of providing scholarships for a lower number of students. The issue of international students' fees for refugee students will be rigorously followed up in collaboration with the German Embassies and UNHCR Country Representations.

The costs in Latin America, Asia and Europe remained stable. Scholarships in the Middle Eastern Region increased due the enrolment of Iraqi students at the German-Jordan University in Amman.

Although the figures should be read as indicative only, costs for scholarships increased considerably in 2008. Reasons are various, but the start of a master course for 111 students in Africa (in Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) has surely contributed to this increase. As a result of the higher costs in Africa, over 78% of the DAFI funds are spent on only 66% of the students by number.

The graphic below shows the average cost of DAFI scholarship per region in 2008 (excluding Headquarters' administrative costs):



## 4.4 Challenges and Priorities for 2009

Due to the often difficult context in which DAFI is implemented, there are challenges and concerns which are jointly addressed by UNHCR, the German Embassies and the partners involved. The DAFI Scholarship Programme has been successfully implemented in the last 16 years thanks to the careful adaptation to changing refugee situations and needs, without losing the special nature and the unique focus of its programme.

### 4.4.1 DAFI Students Transfers

The concentration of the DAFI Programme on *focus countries* is attributed to several reasons. UNHCR operations in several regions were scaled down and hence, representations were closed. West Africa (e.g. Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo and Guinea) provides one such example, where offices in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger, Mali, and Togo have considerably been scaled down, and regional offices in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal have been charged with covering the aforementioned countries. In some countries, the quality of higher education has deteriorated or is questionable. Hence, deserving refugee students who want to continue their education after attending secondary schools either in camps or in national schools have been excluded from participating in the DAFI programme. In other cases, the language of study may justify a transfer of refugee students.

In order to address this situation, and to allow admission of eligible students hosted in asylum countries with no UNHCR representation to the DAFI, their transfer to focus countries is organized where conditions permit. DAFI is therefore pursuing a regional approach that started in 2000 in West Africa when the programme phased out in a number of smaller operations.

A transfer of 10 students originating from the Central African Republic took place in 2007 from Southern Chad to Cameroon. In 2008, after a positive experience with this transfer, another 10 students were transferred from camps in Southern Chad to Cameroon.

This strategy is integrated into the revised DAFI Policy and Guidelines, with the aim of offering equal chances to all eligible refugee students in countries for which this regional approach is implemented. The 2007 edition of the DAFI Guidelines include standard operating procedures outlining the main steps and responsibilities for student transfers. However, considering the protection risks involved and legal implications, transfer of refugee students should always be a '*second-best option*' preferably to nearby countries.

### 4.4.2 DAFI Alumni Work

The 2007 Impact Study shows that 95% of DAFI Graduates are successfully employed, with over 70% in development-related sectors.<sup>9</sup> In general, DAFI Scholars make important contributions to the reconstruction and development of the country of origin or the refugee community as well as host country, when repatriation is not immediately feasible. Furthermore, DAFI Graduates serve as important role models to other refugee (school) students. This is true especially for female students, who can greatly contribute towards keeping girls in school.

As more and more DAFI Scholars graduate and return to their home countries to contribute to an often difficult reconstruction process, it is important for all parties involved to remain in contact with DAFI Alumni and give them the means to network, exchange experiences, and enhance their chances to find employment. In 2008, a particular focus has been given to strengthening alumni initiatives on the country level aiming at a systematic follow up on DAFI Graduates and an active involvement of present and former scholars.

For example, the DAFI Club in Benin organized an annual retreat involving current and former DAFI Scholars, secondary graduates, the German Embassy and the National Agency for

<sup>9</sup> Source: Tertiary Refugee Education, Impact and Achievements, 15 Years of DAFI, 2007.

Employment. The retreat provided a dynamic platform for all participants to exchange experiences, gain information about tertiary education as well as the DAFI Programme, and participate in courses on CV writing and career counseling.

In Tanzania, the scholars have established DAFISOTA (DAFI Scholars in Tanzania) with different chapters at each of the 16 universities. With the start of the academic year, members of DAFISOTA welcome the new scholars at their university and organize an orientation week.

In Kenya, DAFI Graduates have established a strong network among the returnees to Southern Sudan. Many of them have filled positions in the Southern Sudanese government as well as local and international organizations.

After having successfully established active DAFI Clubs in most operations, DAFI Alumni Work in 2009 will focus on linking local initiatives across country borders and on sharing best practices with other DAFI Operations and partners.

#### 4.4.3 Plans and Priorities for 2009

In 2009, UNHCR education staff placed in OSTs (Operation Solutions and Transition Section) will be working on the management of DAFI Scholarships in Headquarters and primarily support UNHCR Field Offices in implementation of the programme. A number of pending issues listed below will need further discussions and decision-making in collaboration with the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, some '*Lessons Learnt*' and '*Good Practices*' will be implemented elsewhere to continuously improve the quality of the programme and the capacity of DAFI focal points in UNHCR operations.

Priorities for 2009 are listed below:

- **Transfer of Students to Focus Countries:** Requests for a transfer of applicants for DAFI scholarships have been received, notably from camps in Eastern Chad and Djibouti. In Eastern Chad, Sudanese refugee students have benefited from secondary education by distance learning introduced by the Refugee Education Trust (RET). Some 200 students, who have passed their exams by end of 2008, are asking for scholarship opportunities to further their education. As studying in Chad is not an option, UNHCR will have to find a solution in neighboring countries taking their language preferences into account. In Djibouti, a number of Ethiopian and Somali refugees in camps may qualify for scholarships in Anglophone tertiary institutions, most likely in Kenya or in Uganda.
- **DAFI for Return:** This is a new instrument agreed by the donor to contribute positively to repatriation operations. At the same time, it addresses the long-standing debate over the question whether higher education hampers the repatriation of students and their families. UNHCR will revise a strategy and implementation of guidelines to provide DAFI scholarships to returning refugees wishing to study in the home country upon return from exile. '*DAFI for Return*' is successfully implemented in Burundi and in Mauritania in 2008, and more country operations with large-scale repatriation programmes are interested in this option, e.g. Zambia/DRC and South Sudan. In Zambia, UNHCR is launching a repatriation programme and requested to consider scholarships for Congolese returnees in DRC. An assessment of the capacity of the university in Juba, South Sudan, is planned in 2009 to determine the future course of action for Sudanese refugee students in asylum countries.
- **DAFI Data Base:** a data base for on-going students and graduates in the DAFI Programme since 2006 has been devised in 2007. The current structure and set-up, however, is cumbersome and will need a professional, technical input to create a more user-friendly data management system, which allows continuous updating of student data compatible with the field reporting system.
- **Iraqi Students in Jordan:** Upon agreement with the university, the German Embassy and UNHCR, 20 students from Iraq are studying at the German-Jordan University in



Amman. Their study duration is five years, during which they have to spend their 4<sup>th</sup> year in Germany (at the Magdeburg University), and return for the final year to the GJU in Amman. DAFI funding does not allow the payment of overseas study fees, therefore, an agreement with the DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) to cover the costs of the 4<sup>th</sup> year for these students has been sought. The DAAD, however, cannot commit to fund all students at the GJU and a solution will have to be found for future students to guarantee the continuation of their studies, either at the GJU or at other universities in Jordan.

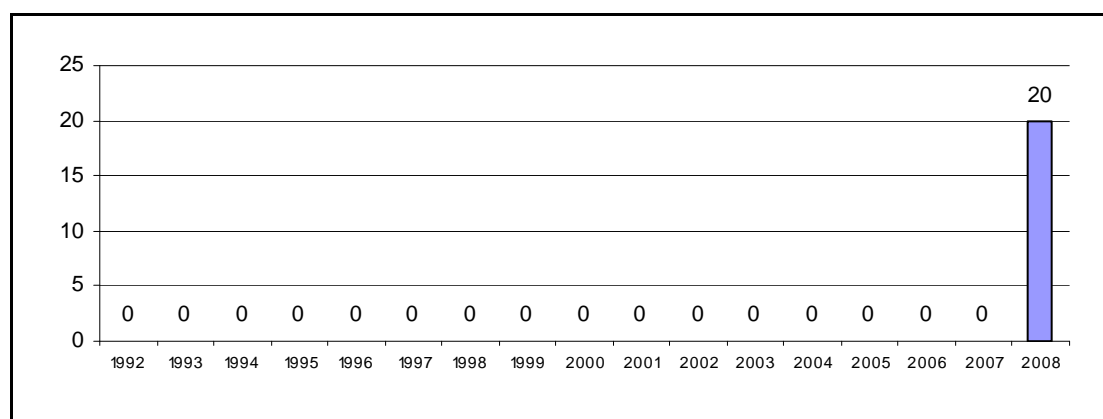
- **Higher Secondary Education for Girls:** UNHCR will link the DAFI Programme to other relevant education programmes (e.g. NineMillion.Org, Refugee Education Trust RET, distance learning programmes) to address the gender gap and increase access of girls to higher secondary institutions. Gender parity in the DAFI Programme is still an issue of concern and needs further efforts, particularly in Africa, and unless efforts are accelerated to retain girls in post-primary schooling, the number of eligible female candidates for DAFI scholarships will be limited.
- **Explore Distance Learning Programmes:** UNHCR will increase efforts to explore appropriate distance learning programmes for DAFI scholars to increase the number of beneficiaries by targeted support to students, e.g. extra-tuition and access to computers.
- **Expanding Funding for Higher Education:** The DAFI Scholarship Programme has earned a very good reputation in and outside UNHCR, and has achieved an impressive impact in post-conflict countries, in which qualified human resources are key in assisting home communities in recovery, rehabilitation and reconciliation efforts. Outstanding recent examples are DAFI graduates from Liberia and South Sudan who have returned to their home countries and taken up professional responsibilities in health services, education and governance. The visibly positive impact of the DAFI Programme on post-conflict recovery will raise donor interest and facilitate fund-raising efforts for similar programmes.
- **Improve Visibility of the DAFI Programme:** Success stories of DAFI graduates will continue to be published in the UNHCR web page. The planned alumni work and networking of DAFI alumni will strengthen the visibility of the DAFI Programme.
- **Establish and support a DAFI Alumni Network:** Preparations on the alumni network has been initiated in some field offices (e.g. in Tanzania) and will be supported by HQS in 2009 by a regional workshop to strengthen local capacity.

## 5 Country Fact Sheets 2008

### 5.1 Algeria

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Algeria</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Algeria 128 chemin Bachir El-Ibrahimi Poirson, El-Biar Algier +213 21 92 40 83 +213 21 92 40 90
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	20
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	55%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 25,999

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
<p>a) In cooperation with the Ministry of Education, this new DAFI programme was launched in 2008.</p> <p>b) The DAFI scholarships mainly support Sahrawi refugees from camps in Tindouf region to continue to tertiary education at various universities in Algeria.</p> <p>c) Following instructions by the Ministry of Education, students are placed in 12 different universities all over Algeria.</p>



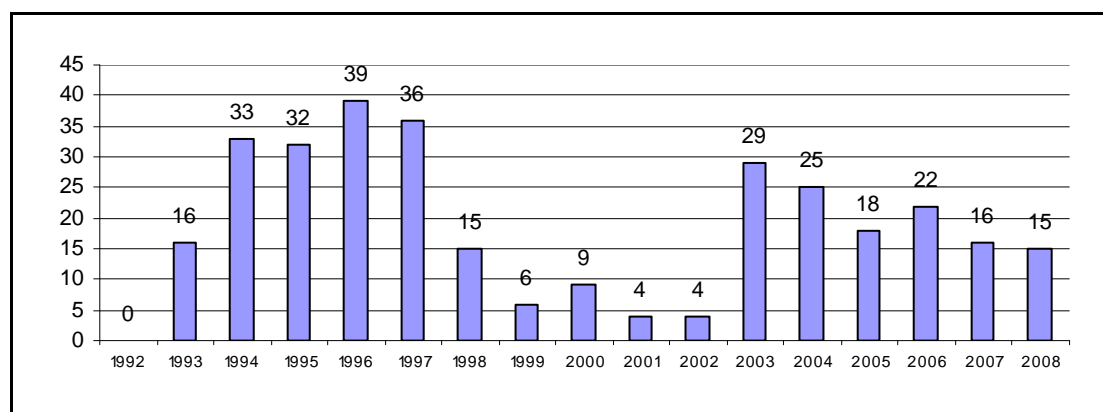
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Western Sahara	19	90,000
Republic of Congo	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	2	0	2
Engineering	1	0	1
Humanities	0	1	1
Law	1	0	1
Medical Science & Health Related Studies	1	0	1
Natural Sciences	0	1	1
Social Sciences	0	1	1
Trade Craft & Industrial Programs	0	3	3
Other Programs	4	5	9
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>

## 5.2 Benin

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Benin</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Benin Lot 01 Patte d'oise Cotonou +229 21 30 2898 (Switchboard) +229 21 30 2899 (Switchboard)
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	15
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	3
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	53%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 58,507

- a) The Regional UNHCR Office in Benin covers smaller operations in the sub-region, namely in Togo, Burkina Faso and Niger.
- b) The programme in Benin is highly valued by the refugees and is largely advertised in secondary schools attended by refugee adolescents.
- c) Compared to the year before, the number of Togolese refugees decreased substantially. However, as part of the regional strategy, the focus of DAFI in Benin is wider and applications were invited from refugee youth in Burkina-Faso, Niger and Togo.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



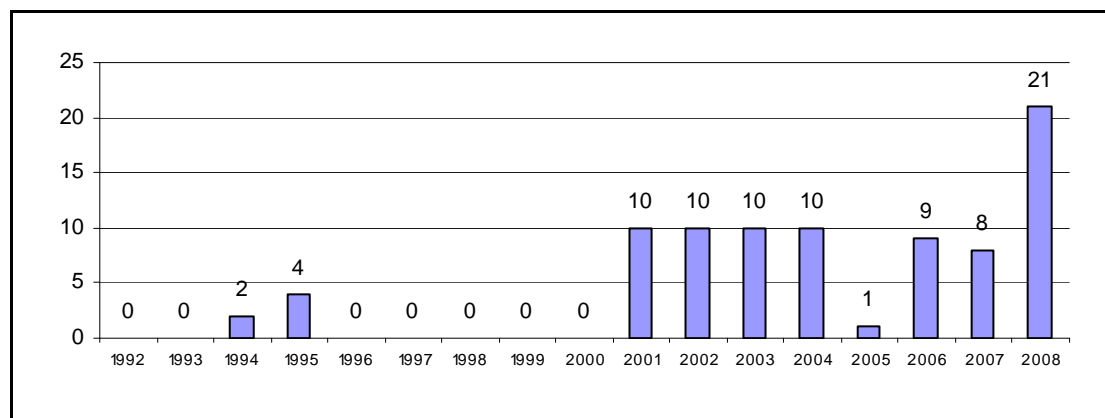
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Rwanda	8	(under 5,000)
Togo	4	4,858
Ivory Coast	1	(under 5,000)
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)
Chad	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	0	3	3
Engineering	1	0	1
Law	3	2	5
Social and Behavioral Sciences	3	3	6
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>

### 5.3 Botswana

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Botswana</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Botswana UN House Plot 22 Khama Crescent Gaborone +267 317 0996
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	21
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	19%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 170,308

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
<p>a) The DAFI Programme is well implemented in Botswana.</p> <p>b) However, it should be noted that the distant learning study programme with UNSA failed to meet expected results. Steps have been taken to rectify the situation, and increased funding will allow UNHCR Botswana to enroll students at the University of Botswana.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



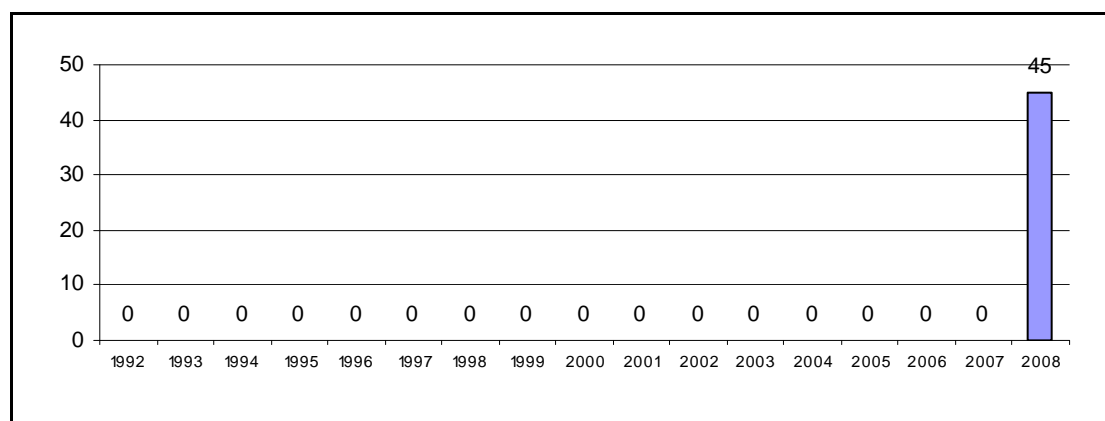
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Somalia	5	(under 5,000)
Burundi	5	(under 5,000)
Namibia	4	(under 5,000)
Uganda	3	(under 5,000)
Sudan	2	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	1	(under 5,000)
Zimbabwe	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	2	1	3
Development Studies & International Relations	2	0	2
Engineering	1	0	1
Humanities	2	1	3
Law	1	1	2
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	2	0	2
Natural Sciences	1	0	1
Social & Behavioral Sciences	5	1	6
Trade Craft & Industrial Programs	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>

## 5.4 Burundi

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Burundi</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Burundi No. 1, Avenue du Large Quartier Kabondo 4620, Bujumbura + 257 22 223 245
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	45
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	22%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 55,210

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
a) DAFI for Return newly started in 2008 for Burundi refugees repatriated from Tanzania.



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Burundi	45	N/A

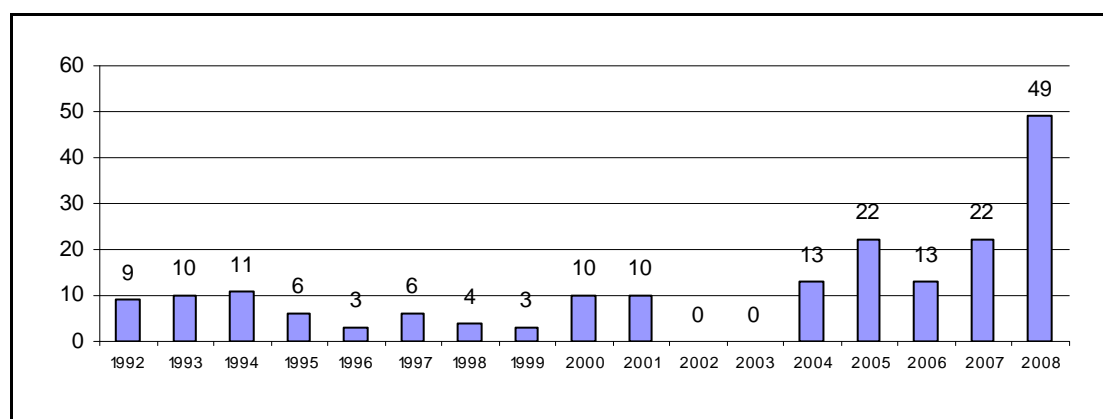
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	9	1	10
Law	5	4	9
Mass Communication	6	2	8
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	14	2	16
Other Programs	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>45</b>

## 5.5 Cameroon

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Cameroon</b>
<b>Office:</b>	Quartier Nlongkak Rue No 1032 Batiment no 46 Yaoundé +237 220 2954
<b>Partner:</b>	Cameroon Red Cross
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	49
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	2
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	26%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	264,429 USD

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The refugee population in Cameroon changed through a reduction of Chadian refugees and an increase of refugees from the Central African Republic.
- b) The DAFI Programme in Cameroon was increased in 2007 to accommodate refugee students originating from the Central African Republic transferred from Southern Chad.
- c) The Cameroon Red Cross is implementing the DAFI Programme and demonstrated a high level of commitment and flexibility to ensure the successful enrolment of the students transferred into quality institutions. It provided remarkable support to ensure the smooth integration of the students transferred into their new environment.
- d) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Central Africa Republic	24	48,498
Chad	11	5,974
Rwanda	6	(under 5,000)
Burundi	5	(under 5,000)
Democratic Republic of Congo	2	(under 5,000)
Angola	1	(under 5,000)

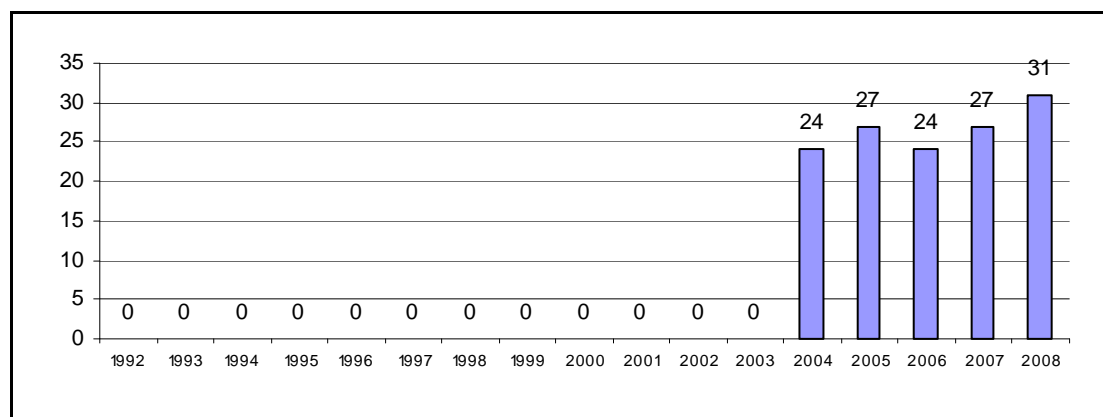
<b>Field of Study</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	5	0	5
Commercial & Business Administration	13	5	18
Engineering	4	0	4
Law	0	2	2
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	1	0	1
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	7	0	7
Social & Behavioral Sciences	1	2	3
Trade Craft & Industrial Programs	1	1	2
Transport & Communication	0	1	1
Other Programs	4	2	6
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>

## 5.6 Ecuador

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Ecuador</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Ecuador Avenida Amazonas 2889 y la Granja Edificio Naciones Unidas Piso 2 Quito Ecuador +593 2 2460 272 +593 2 2462 359
<b>Partner:</b>	HIAS
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	31
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	68%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 45,516

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Ecuador has a remarkable outreach into the refugee community in Ecuador. The programme is not only managing to support students through HIAS Office in different locations, but also in the past has managed to encourage all groups of the refugees (particularly girls) to obtain university admission.
- b) The DAFI scholars continue to actively support their communities in their spare time, particularly through supporting smaller refugee children.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Colombia	31	14,251

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	2	7	9
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	1	0	1
Engineering	2	2	4
Environmental Studies	1	4	5
Fine and Applied Arts	0	1	1
Humanities	0	1	1
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	0	1	1
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	1	1	2
Social & Behavioral Sciences	1	4	5
Trade Craft & Industrial Programs	1	0	1
Transport & Communication	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>

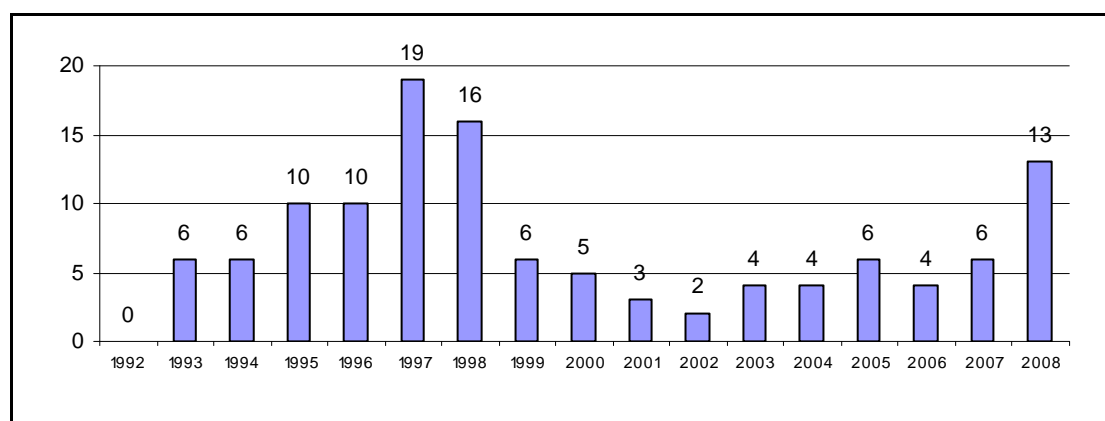


## 5.7 Egypt

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Egypt P.O. Box 1844 Cairo + 20 2 383 55 801 (SWITCHBOARD) + 20 2 383 55 802 (SWITCHBOARD)
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	13
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	2
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	54%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 32,121

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The partnership with the 'Six of October University' has enabled DAFI to enroll more students in Egypt.  
 b) The academic success of the last graduates, the excellent gender balance and the support of the university justifies a further increase of scholarships in the coming years.  
 c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



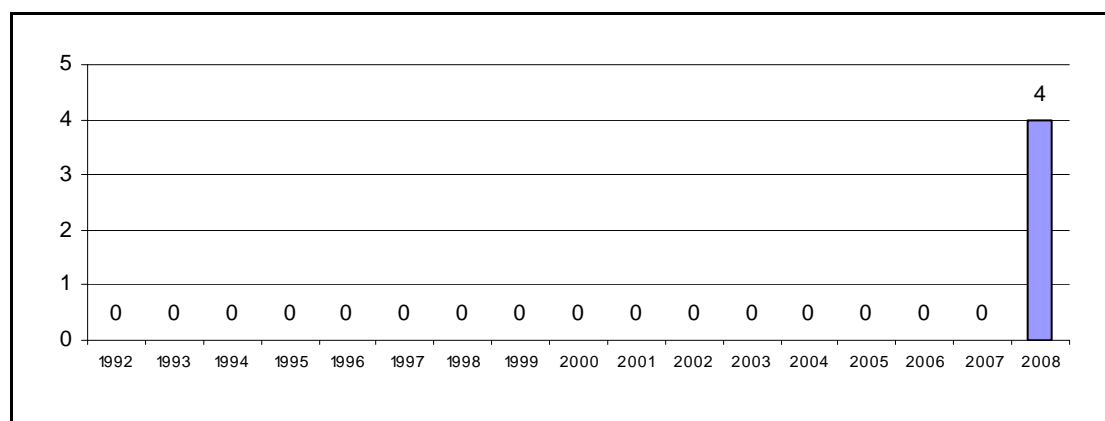
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Iraq	6	10,273
Somalia	3	5,139
Sudan	2	10,499
Ivory Coast	2	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Economics	1	0	1
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	3	0	3
Law	0	1	1
Mass Communication	1	0	1
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	0	1	1
Social & Behavioral Sciences	1	5	6
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>

## 5.8 Eritrea

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Eritrea</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Eritrea House Number 108 Bdho Avenue Asmara + 291 1 126 121 (SWITCHBOARD) + 291 1 202 531 (SWITCHBOARD)
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	4
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	0%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 12,235

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
a) newly launched / pilot project c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



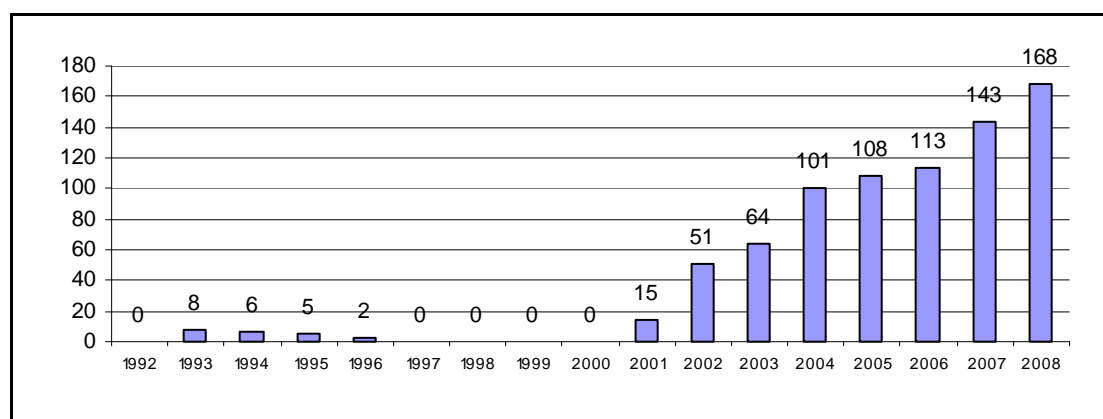
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Ethiopia	2	(under 5,000)
Somalia	2	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	4	0	4
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

## 5.9 Ethiopia

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Ethiopia Bole Road Wereda 1 Kebele 23 House No. 1255/01-02 Addis Ababa +251 11 661 2822 (Switchboard)
<b>Partner:</b>	Hugh Pilkington Charitable Trust
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	168
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	30
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	25%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 274,165

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
<p>a) The quality of implementation by HPCT, the return prospects of refugees from Sudan and the importance of the refugee education in Ethiopia contributed to the decision to increase the DAFI Programme in Ethiopia. With 168 students supported in 2008, this was one of the largest DAFI operations.</p> <p>b) Most noteworthy are the high number of successful returns of DAFI graduates to Juba, where they obtain employment with government institutions, NGOs and international agencies. The academic qualification of Sudanese refugees and their return to their home countries is a success story. Sudanese students, therefore, will be allowed to complete their studies in their countries of asylum over the coming 2-3 years.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Sudan	82	35,493
Somalia	61	25,843
Eritrea	25	20,753

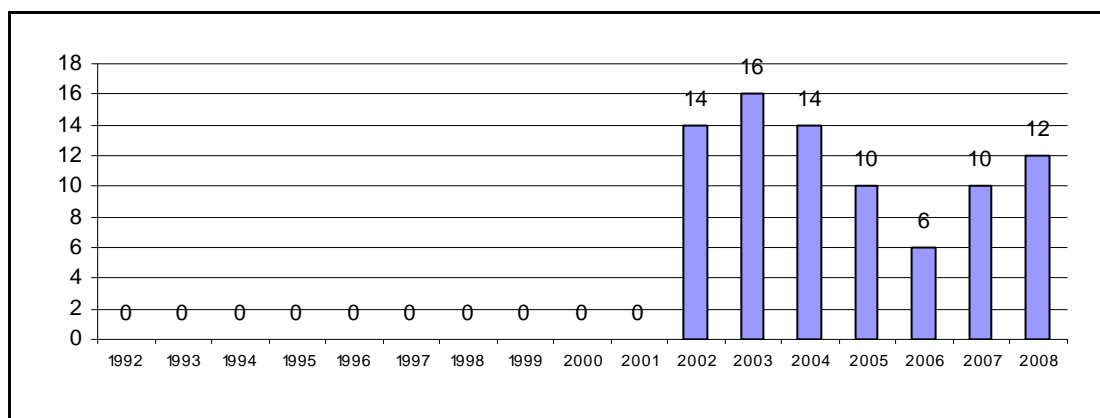
<b>Field of Study</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Commercial & Business Administration	10	1	11
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	3	2	5
Engineering	7	0	7
Humanities	3	2	5
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	2	0	2
Natural Sciences	26	0	26
Social & Behavioral Sciences	69	4	73
Other Programs	6	33	39
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>168</b>

## 5.10 Georgia

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Georgia</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Georgia 2a, Kazbegi ave 4th floor 380060 Tbilisi + 995 32 386 202
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	12
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	2
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	58%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 29,916

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Georgia continued to financially support scholars with very good academic performance. In 2008, one female student benefited from the Georgian National Grant System, which covered their full university fees.
- b) Employment chances of refugee graduates have increased by the issuance of Temporary Residence Permit cards. Their academic studies therefore legalized their stay, and promotes their self reliance.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Russian Federation/Chechnya	12	(under 5,000)

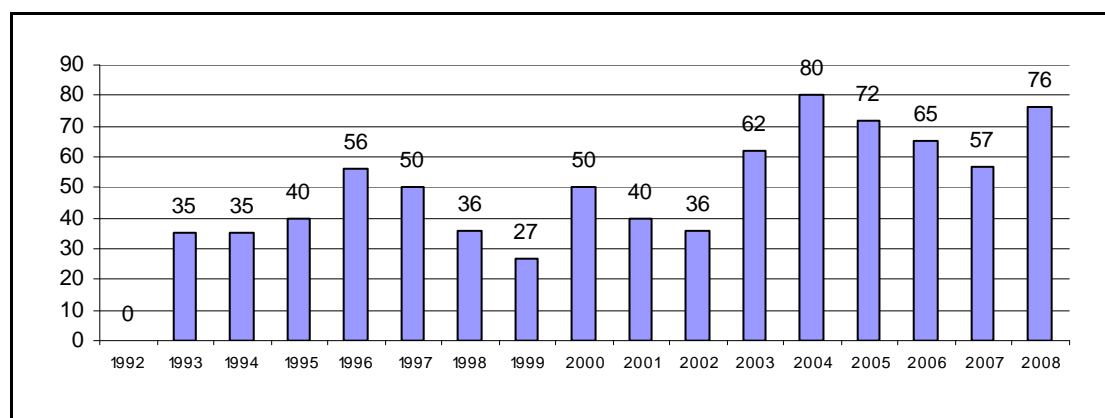
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	1	0	1
Humanities	2	1	3
Law	1	0	1
Mass Communication	0	2	2
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	1	0	1
Medical Sciences & Health Related	0	2	2
Social & Behavioural Sciences	0	2	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>

## 5.11 Ghana

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Ghana</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Ghana No. 25 Sir Arku Korsah Street Roman Ridge Airport Residential area Accra +233 21 776 108 (Switchboard)
<b>Partner:</b>	Christian Council of Ghana
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	76
<b>Number of Postgraduate Students 2008:</b>	2
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	26
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	45%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 308,799

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Ghana is a focus country for an Anglophone and high quality education in West Africa.
- b) Particularly the number of refugees returning to Liberia after graduation is highly encouraging. Reports received from Liberia highlight the success of these "DAFI" returnees. In 2008, 17 graduates have returned to Liberia.
- c) In addition, those DAFI graduates, who are not immediately returning to Liberia, benefit hugely from the high quality of the tertiary institution in Ghana.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Liberia	67	26,967
Sierra Leone	3	(under 5,000)
Sudan	1	(under 5,000)
Togo	2	7,243
Ethiopia	2	(under 5,000)
Cameroon	1	(under 5,000)

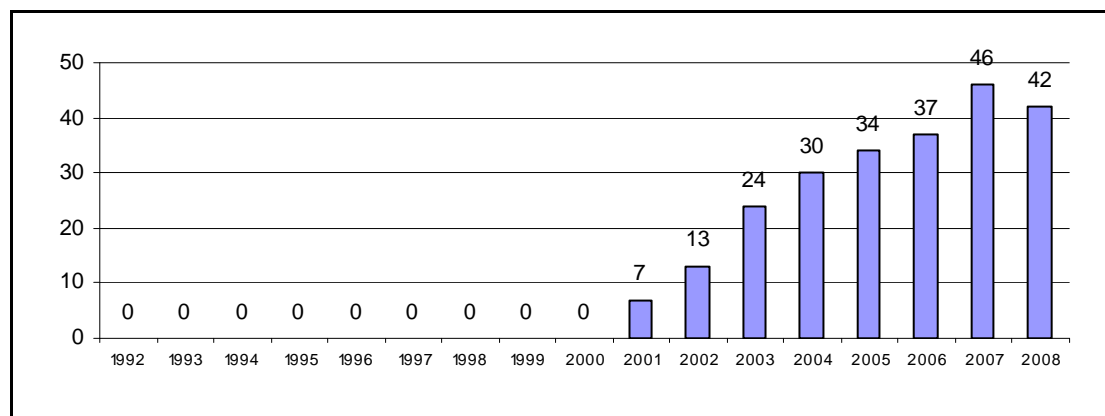
<b>Field of Study</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	2	0	2
Commercial & Business Administration	11	18	29
Development Studies & International Relations	1	3	4
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	2	1	3
Engineering	1	0	1
Fine & Applied Arts	1	1	2
Humanities	9	3	12
Law	1	0	1
Mass Communication	1	1	2
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	3	1	4
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	0	1	1
Natural Sciences	2	2	4
Social & Behavioral Sciences	6	3	9
Trade Crafts & Industrial Programs	1	0	1
Other Programs	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>76</b>

## 5.12 India

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>India</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR India 14 Jor Bagh New Delhi 110003 +91 11 4353 0444 (Switchboard)
<b>Partner:</b>	New Delhi YMCA
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	42
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	9
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	71%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 41,223

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) DAFI programme is implemented by YMCA working in community development of urban refugees in Dehli. DAFI scholars benefit from this involvement and contribute to their communities, e.g. by working with refugee children, setting up DAFI Clubs, community involvement and regular meetings with students and parents. Seven of nine graduates found employment within their community programmes.
- b) A majority of Afghans of Hindu and Sikh background successfully apply for Indian citizenship. The DAFI scholarship facilitates their local integration. Refugees from Myanmar prefer resettlement.
- b) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Afghanistan	38	9,011
Myanmar	4	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	9	21	30
Humanities	1	7	8
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	0	2	2
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	1	0	1
Service Trades	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>

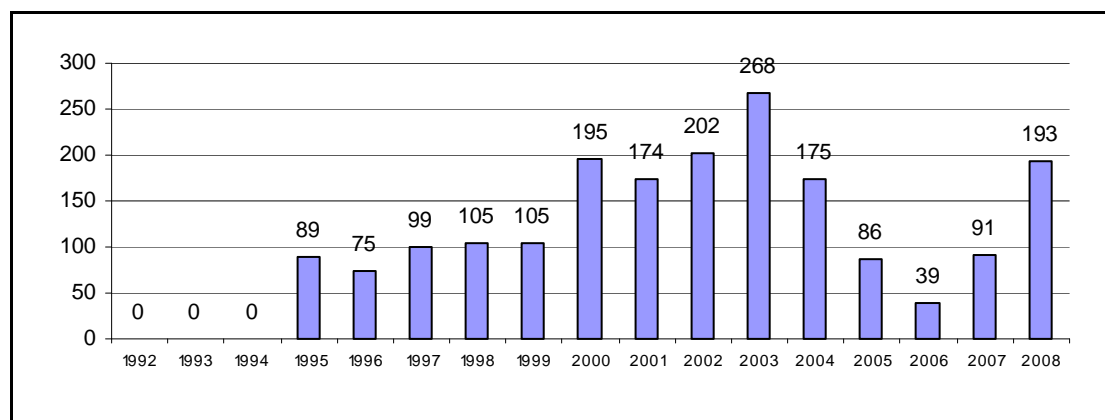


## 5.13 Islamic Republic of Iran

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Islamic Republic of Iran</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Iran No 5, East Emdad Street, Vanak Sq North Shiraz Ave. 19917, Tehran + 98 21 8 805 7201
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	193
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	20
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	55%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 202,731

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI programme in Iran has started in 1994, and has supported mainly refugees from Afghanistan. In the past years, the Ministry of Education has been cooperative to support enrolment of students at Iranian universities, however, enrolment will be restricted in 2009 by requirements for visa and ID cards, and high points in high school graduation.
- b) In 2008, DAFI students have managed to create a web log to share experience and information.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Afghanistan	189	906,071
Iraq	4	57,414

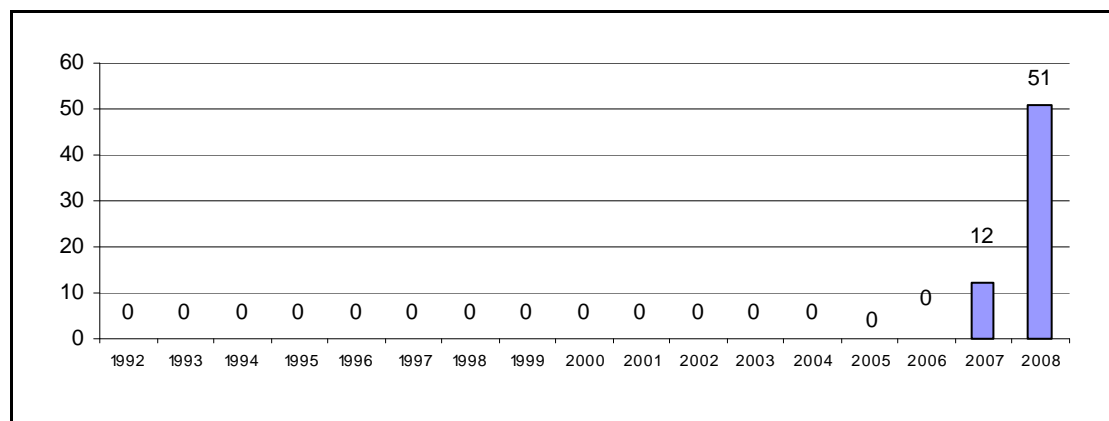
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	3	7	10
Architecture & Town Planning	1	1	2
Commercial & Business Administration	10	20	30
Mass Communication	1	2	3
Engineering	21	9	30
Humanities	7	8	15
Law	2	4	6
Mathematics & Computer Science	19	5	24
Medical Science & Health Related Studies	10	16	26
Natural Sciences	6	20	26
Social Sciences	3	11	14
Trade Craft & Industrial Programs	0	1	1
Education Science & Teacher Training	0	2	2
Other Programs	3	1	4
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>193</b>

## 5.14 Jordan

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Jordan</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Jordan 5, Hafez Abdul-Hajja Street Deir Ghbar, Amman + 962 6 550 2030 (SWITCH BOARD) + 962 6 550 2044 (SWITCH BOARD)
<b>Partner:</b>	AMIDEAST Jordan
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	51
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	57%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 251,226

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) Thanks to a special intervention of the German Government, DAFI was able to enroll for the first time Iraqi refugees in Jordan. Together with the German Embassy, students started their tertiary education already in 2007.
- b) Although it was difficult to identify qualified and deserving refugees in the beginning, enormous progress was made and the implementation of DAFI is benefiting from the partnership with AMIEAST Jordan.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Iraq	51	51,023

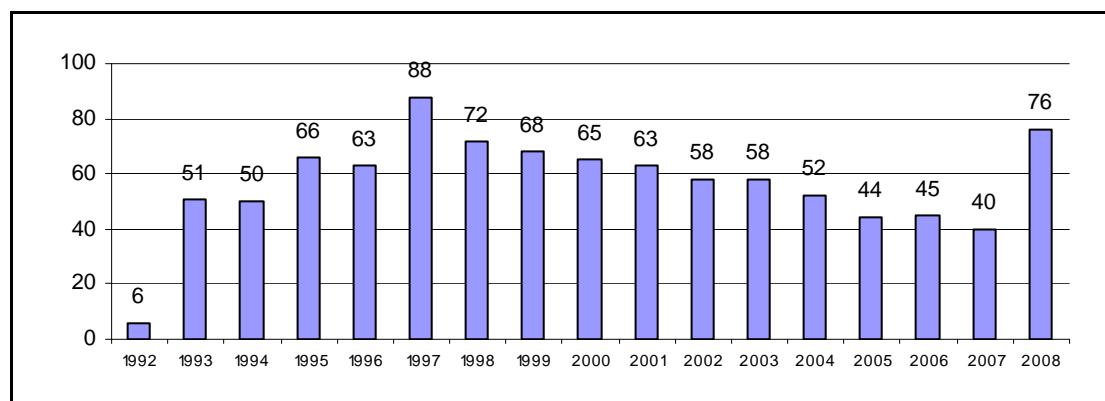
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Engineering	15	24	39
Environmental Studies	6	4	10
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>51</b>

## 5.15 Kenya

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Kenya</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Kenya P.O. Box 43801 Nairobi + 254 20 423 2000
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	76
<b>Number of Postgraduate Students 2008:</b>	5
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	10
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	25%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 298,161

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Kenya is amongst the longest running programmes worldwide. While Sudanese refugees continue to repatriate, new refugees arrived from Somalia. The DAFI Programme was adjusted accordingly, increasing the enrolment of refugees from Somalia.
- b) While the girls' enrolment remains of concern, resulting from low girls' participation on secondary school level, new initiatives to address this problem are taken. A new distant-learning programme will hopefully also help to encourage female participation.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



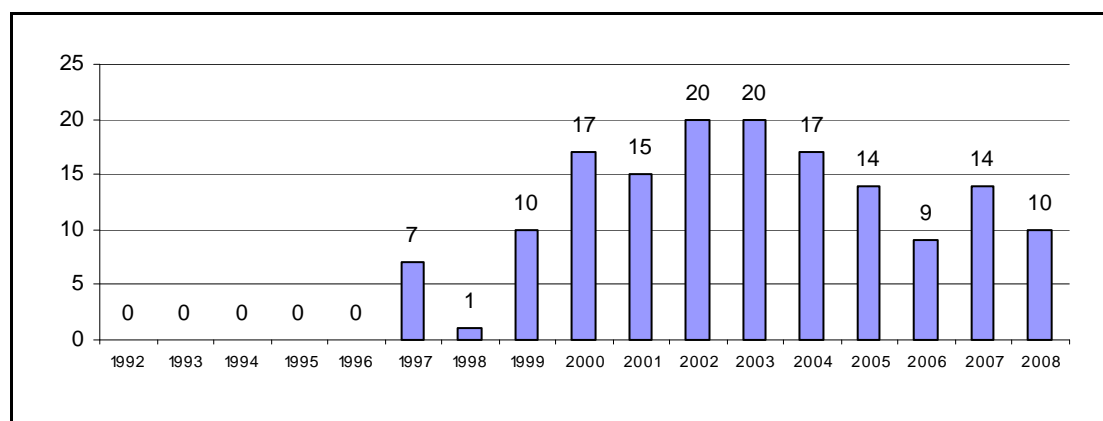
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Somalia	51	192,420
Sudan	7	45,261
Ethiopia	7	18,119
Democratic Republic of Congo	6	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	3	(under 5,000)
Eritrea	1	(under 5,000)
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	2	0	2
Commercial & Business Administration	17	5	22
Development Studies & International Relations	2	7	9
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	14	2	16
Environmental Studies	3	0	3
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	7	0	7
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	3	2	5
Social & Behavioral Sciences	9	3	12
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>76</b>

## 5.16 Kyrgyzstan

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Kyrgyzstan UN House (3rd floor) 160 Chui Ave Bishkek, 720040 +996 312 611 264 +996 312 611 265
<b>Partner:</b>	Public Foundation Legal Clinic Adilet
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	10
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	30%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 14,152

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
<p>a) The DAFI Programme in Kyrgyzstan managed to successfully select new students in 2007 and engage the German Embassy in the selection process.</p> <p>b) The prospects of finding employment after graduation remain high. Most graduates find employment and are able to legalize their stay.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



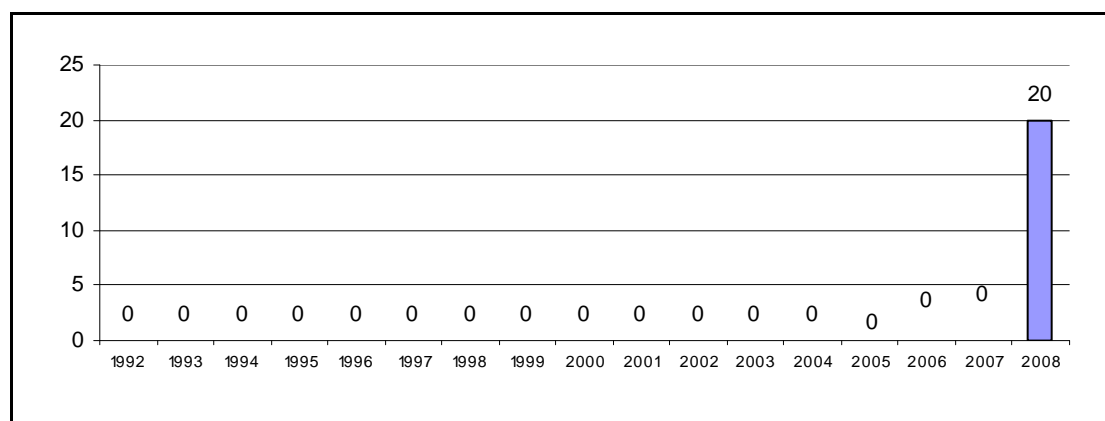
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Tajikistan	5	(under 5,000)
Afghanistan	5	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	4	0	4
Development Studies & International Relations	1	1	2
Engineering	1	0	1
Mass Communication	0	2	2
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

## 5.17 Mauritania

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Mauritania</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Mauritania Ilot K No. 143 Route de la Corniche Nouakchott + 222 5 257 414
<b>Partner:</b>	ONG Actions
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	20
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	25%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 36,483

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
<p>a) DAFI scholarship program was newly established in 2008 for Mauretanian refugees returning to their home country (DAFI for Return).</p> <p>b) A new NGO (ONG Actions) is supporting students to enroll at university and has taken measures to provide them medical care.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



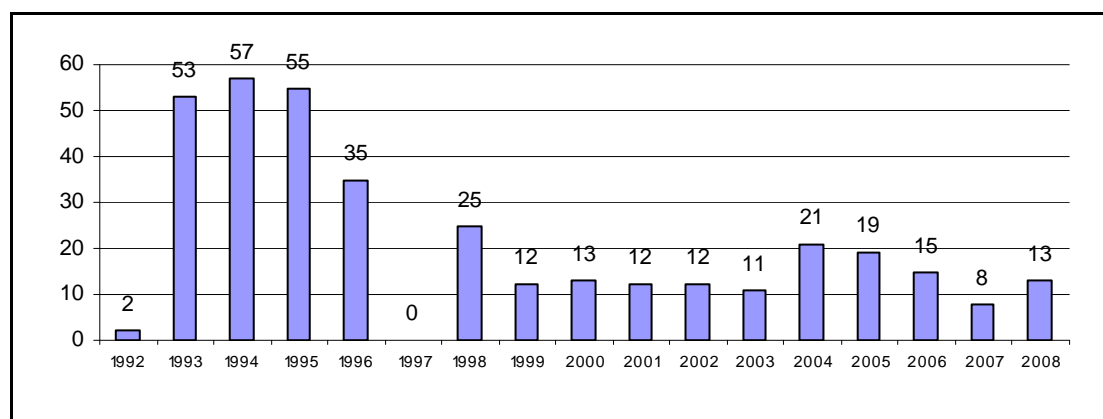
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Mauritania	18	N/A
Ivory Coast	1	(under 5,000)
Democratic Republic of Congo	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	4	2	6
Humanities	1	1	2
Law	3	0	3
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	1	0	1
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	0	1	1
Natural Sciences	5	0	5
Social & Behavioral Sciences	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>

## 5.18 Nigeria

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Nigeria</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Nigeria UN House Plot No 617/618 Diplomatic Zone Central Area District P.M.B. 2851, Garki Abuja +234 9 461 8569
<b>Partner:</b>	Justice and Peace Commission
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	13
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	2
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	54%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 34,919

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
a) There is a small DAFI Programme in Nigeria, which will continue to be maintained as the programme is overall successfully implemented with high prospects of employment for the graduates. b) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Liberia	11	5,528
Sierra Leone	1	(under 5,000)
Democratic Republic of Congo	1	(under 5,000)

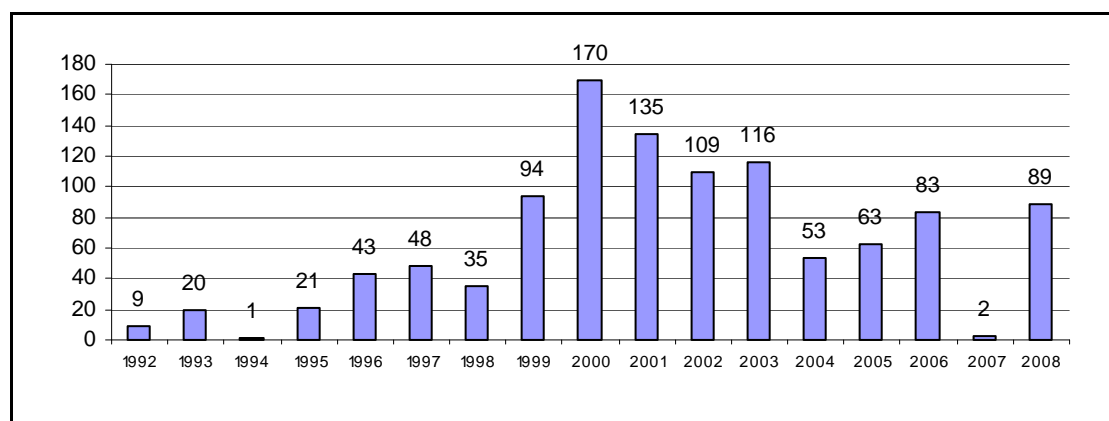
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Development Studies & International Relations	0	2	2
Humanities	3	2	5
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	1	0	1
Natural Sciences	0	1	1
Social & Behavioral Sciences	2	2	4
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>

## 5.19 Pakistan

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Pakistan</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Pakistan P.O. Box 1263 Islamabad +92 51 282 9502 +92 51 282 9503
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	89
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	5
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	40%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 105,435

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) As in the past years, the DAFI Programme in Pakistan was among the most successful operations worldwide.  
 b) As DAFI graduates from Afghanistan are among the most successful returnees and the cooperation between graduates and returnees, UNHCR, students and universities is excellent, the programme in Pakistan continues to receive special attention.  
 c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Afghanistan	89	886,666

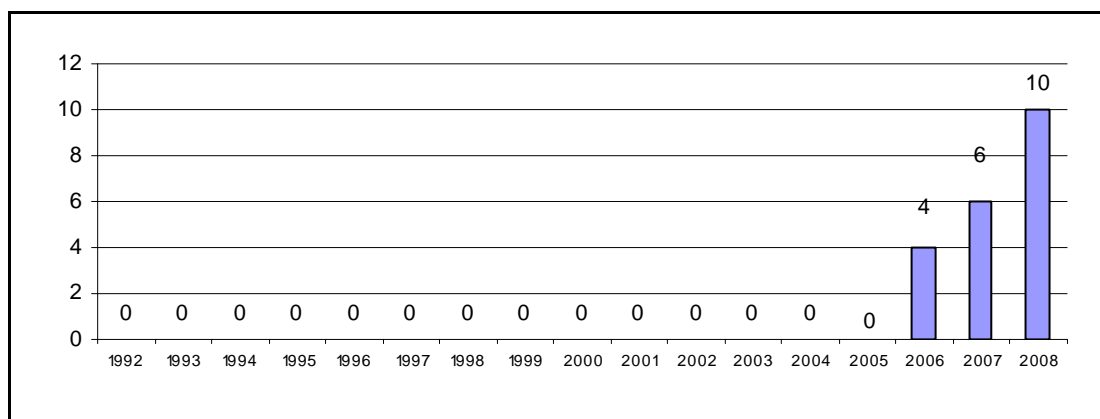
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	18	2	20
Commercial & Business Administration	20	17	37
Environmental Studies	1	1	2
Humanities	1	1	2
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	6	5	11
Natural Sciences	2	5	7
Social & Behavioral Sciences	3	1	4
Other Programs	2	4	6
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>89</b>

## 5.20 Panama

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Panama</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Panama La Ciudad del Saber Gaillard Street Building 812-B Panama City + 507 317 1630 + 507 317 1631
<b>Partner:</b>	Vicariate de Darien - VIDA
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	10
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	20%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 28,222

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Panama, although small, remains of great importance to support particularly the refugees from a rural background in provinces close to the Colombian border.
- b) After the closure of the other DAFI operations in Latin America, the DAFI in Panama, together with the DAFI Programme in Ecuador, are the only operations addressing the needs of the Colombian refugees in the region.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Colombia	9	(under 5,000)
Haiti	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	1	1	2
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	3	0	3
Engineering	1	0	1
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	0	1	1
Social & Behavioural Sciences	2	0	2
Other Programs	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>

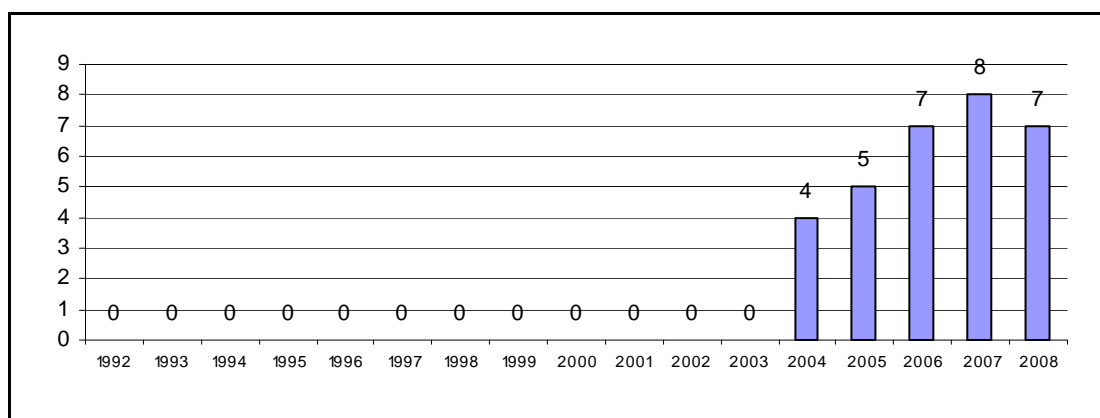


## 5.21 Papua New Guinea

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Papua New Guinea</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Papua New Guinea P.O. Box 1909 Port Moresby +675 321 7422
<b>Partner:</b>	Diocese of Daru and Kiunga (DDK)
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	7
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	14%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 15,682

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Papua New Guinea is operating in a very difficult and remote environment.  
b) Although difficulties to find qualified female candidates remain, the success of the students in the past is very encouraging. A number of students are now going back to the refugee community, especially as teachers in the refugee camp schools.  
c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Indonesia (West Papua)	7	(under 5,000)

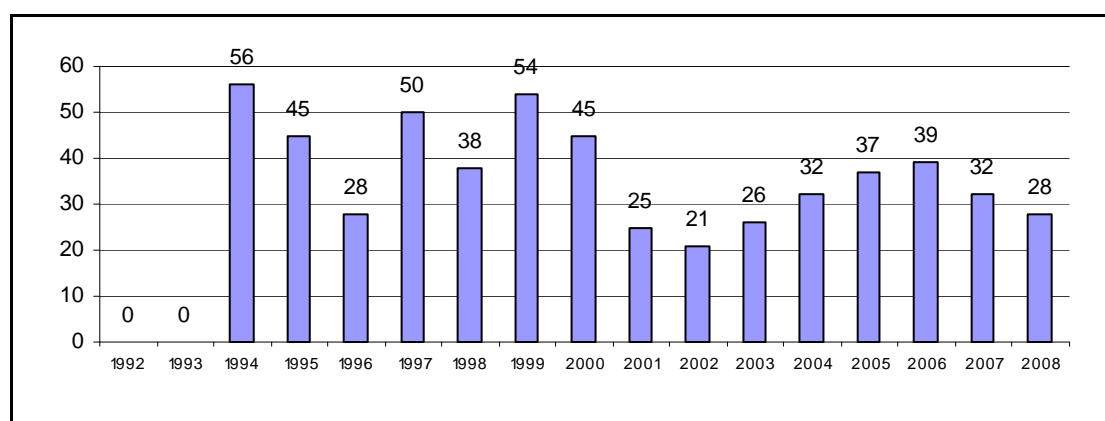
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	5	1	6
Law	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>

## 5.22 Russian Federation

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Russian Federation</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR in the Russian Federation United Nations Office 6 Obukh Pereulok Moscow 105064 +7 495 232 3011
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	28
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	2
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	64%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 25,480

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Russia managed to educate, in line with the needs in Afghanistan, nurses and teachers.
- b) As in the years before, the girl enrolment in the DAFI Programme, the implementation and the selection process were well implemented and the DAFI students actively interacted with their community. Only the difficulties in obtaining an official work permit for Russia remained of concern. However, the UNHCR Office in Moscow manages in a creative way to ensure that graduates receive exposure to the job market.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Afghanistan	22	(under 5,000)
Iraq	3	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	2	(under 5,000)
Armenia	1	(under 5,000)

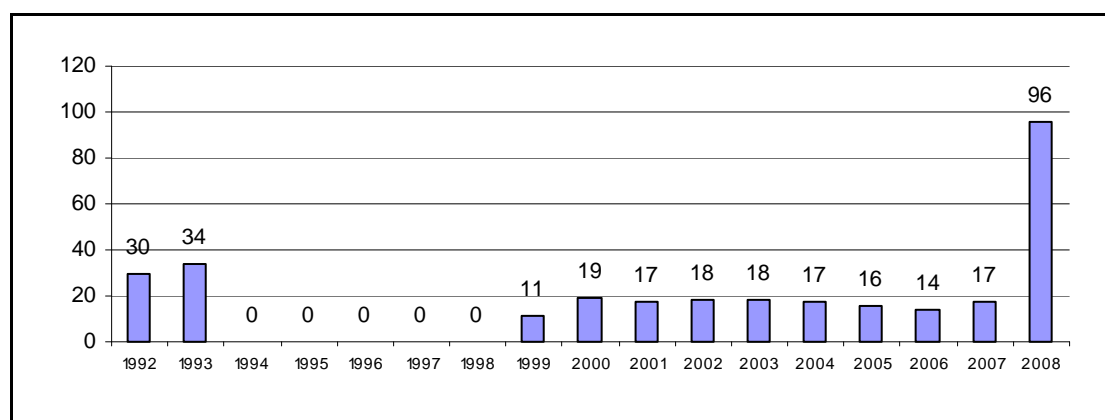
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	1	0	1
Commercial & Business Administration	2	7	9
Engineering	3	0	3
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	1	0	1
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	2	11	13
Social & Behavioral Sciences	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>

## 5.23 Rwanda

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Rwanda</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Rwanda BP 867 Kigali +250 58 5107/08/11,585093
<b>Partner:</b>	Jesuit Refugee Services
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	96
<b>Number of Postgraduate Students 2008</b>	20
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	33%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 292,568

### Major Developments 2008:

- The programme in Rwanda continued with a rather small group of students from the DRC who had been selected in the two major refugee camps.
- This programme proves extremely successful in all aspects, gender parity, functioning of the DAFI club with ongoing and new students and employment rate after completion of studies.
- A specific constraint is the higher cost that DAFI students are paying for registration in university which should be negotiated.
- Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Democratic Republic of Congo	82	50,731
Burundi	14	(under 5,000)

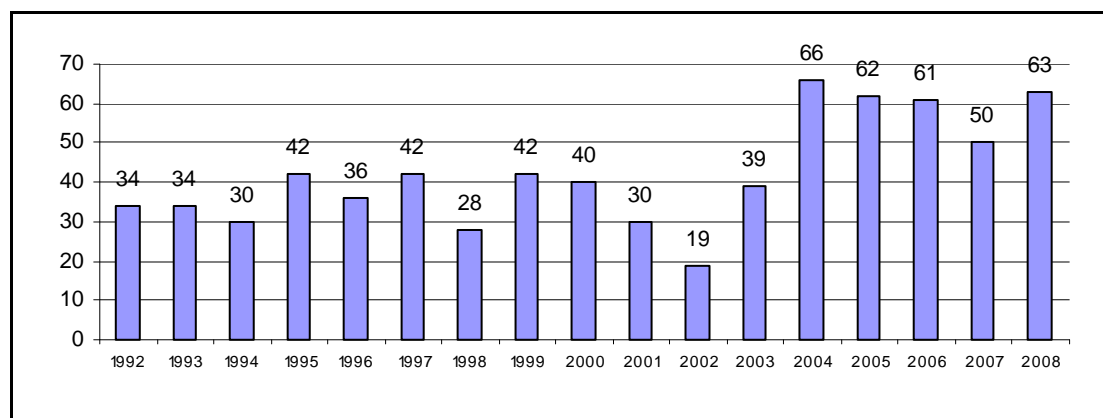
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	3	0	3
Commercial & Business Administration	24	13	37
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	1	0	1
Engineering	3	0	3
Law	1	3	4
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	4	0	4
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	10	5	15
Natural Sciences	2	1	3
Social & Behavioral Sciences	16	10	26
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>96</b>

## 5.24 Senegal

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Senegal</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Senegal Liberté 6 – Extension Lot Nr 188 Boite postale 3125 Dakar + 221 33 889 8500
<b>Partner:</b>	OFADEC
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	63
<b>Number of Postgraduate Students 2008:</b>	27
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	2
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	21%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 424,265

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The Regional UNHCR Office in Senegal covers smaller operations in the sub-region, namely in Mali and Guinea-Bissau.
- b) The repatriation of Mauritanian refugees is under preparation and the enrolment of new students of Mauritanian nationality has been suspended in 2008.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Ivory Coast	26	(under 5,000)
Mauritania	15	19,503
Guinea	11	(under 5,000)
Chad	4	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	3	(under 5,000)
Democratic Republic of Congo	1	(under 5,000)
Central African Republic	1	(under 5,000)
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)
Togo	1	(under 5,000)

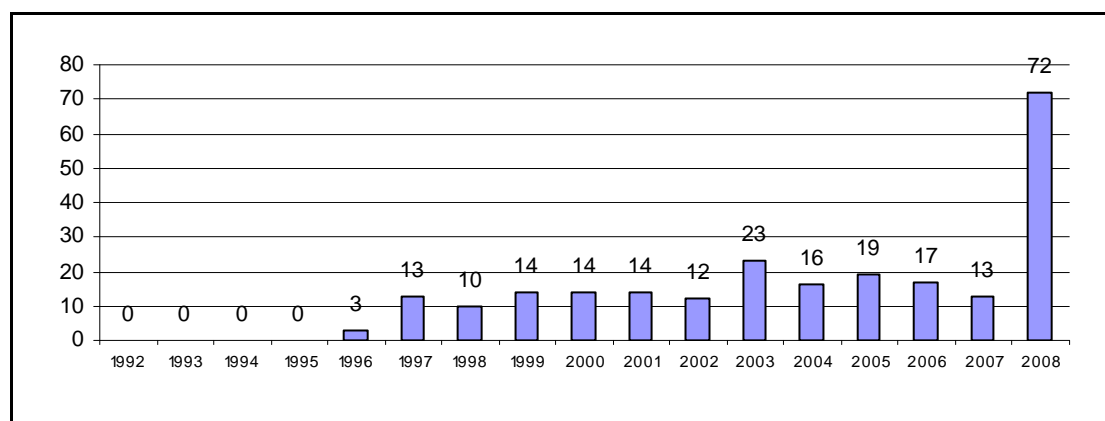
<b>Field of Study</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Commercial & Business Administration	25	8	33
Engineering	3	1	4
Law	7	0	7
Mass Communication	1	1	2
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	11	3	14
Service Trades	3	0	3
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>63</b>

## 5.25 South Africa

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>South Africa</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR South Africa P.O. Box 12506 The Tramshed Pretoria +27 12 354 8303 (Switchboard)
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	72
<b>Number of Postgraduate Students 2008:</b>	3
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	11
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	49%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 332,241

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The quality of tertiary institutions in South Africa is among the best in Africa and, in addition, the DAFI scholars benefit from the excellent work of the UNHCR DAFI team Pretoria.
- b) Due to the high cost in South Africa, enrollment was put on hold last year; the newly available funding will again enable refugees to study at South Africa's universities.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Democratic Republic of Congo	27	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	18	(under 5,000)
Burundi	11	(under 5,000)
Somalia	8	(under 5,000)
Zimbabwe	4	(under 5,000)
Cameroon	2	(under 5,000)
Ethiopia	2	(under 5,000)

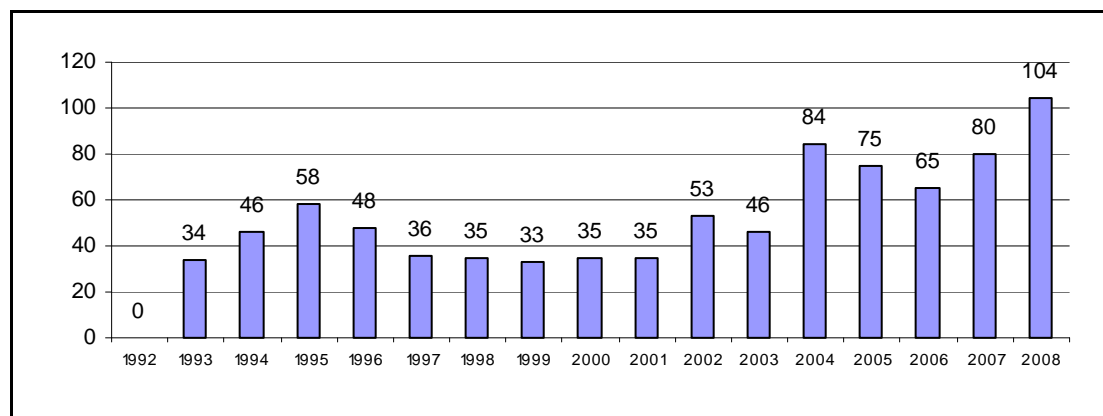
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	2	7	9
Development Studies & International Relations	3	0	3
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	0	1	1
Engineering	14	2	16
Environmental Studies	2	0	2
Law	0	2	2
Mass Communication	1	0	1
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	8	4	12
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	5	13	18

Natural Sciences	2	2	4
Service Trades	0	3	3
Social & Behavioral Sciences	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>72</b>

## 5.26 Sudan

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Sudan</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Sudan P.O. Box 2560 Khartoum +249 183 471 101
<b>Partner:</b>	Windle Trust (International)
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	104
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	13
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	63%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 204,659

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
<p>a) Together with UNHCR's partner, the DAFI Programme in Sudan is very well implemented and it is currently the fourth largest DAFI operation worldwide.</p> <p>b) The increasing number of new refugees (particularly from Eritrea) in addition to the protracted refugee situation, the good work of the partner Windle Trust in Khartoum and the success of the graduates in finding employment and become self reliant, justify the size of the programme.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Eritrea	97	108,871
Ethiopia	5	(under 5,000)
Somalia	2	(under 5,000)



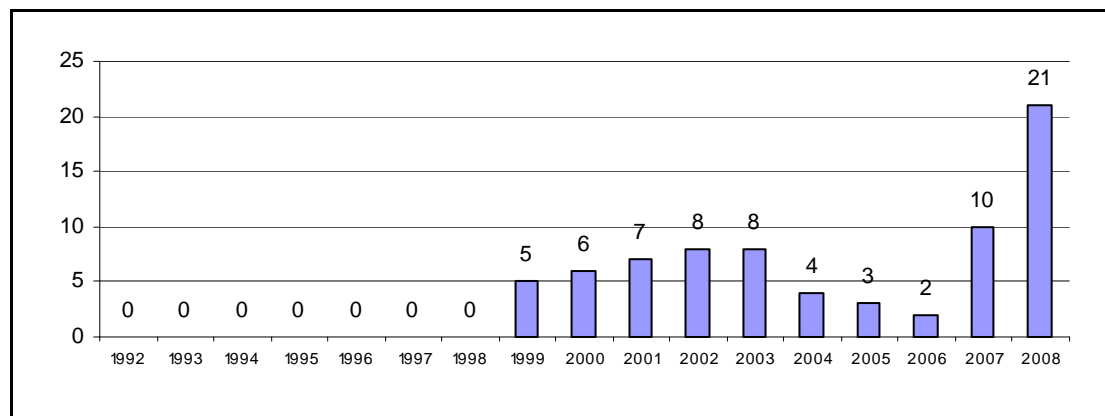
<b>Field of Study</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	3	5	8
Commercial & Business Administration	12	31	43
Development Studies & International Relations	0	3	3
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	1	0	1
Engineering	3	1	4
Humanities	2	1	3
Law	1	0	1
Mass Communication	7	1	8
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	9	4	13
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	0	6	6
Natural Sciences	1	3	4
Social & Behavioral Sciences	0	8	8
Other Programs	0	2	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>104</b>

## 5.27 Syria

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Syria</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Syria P. O. Box 30891 Damascus + 963 112 139 921
<b>Partner:</b>	Syrian Red Crescent Society
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	21
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	57%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 65,196

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) In the last years, Syria received a large number of Iraqi refugees. This increased at the same time the need for a substantial DAFI Programme in the country. Understandably, the costs for foreign students in Syria increased inline with the growth in demand. As a reason university fees increased and only 10 new scholarships could be offered in 2007.
- b) In 2008, the DAFI guidelines were shared with the Italian Embassy which planned to provide scholarships to refugees similar to those offered by DAFI.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



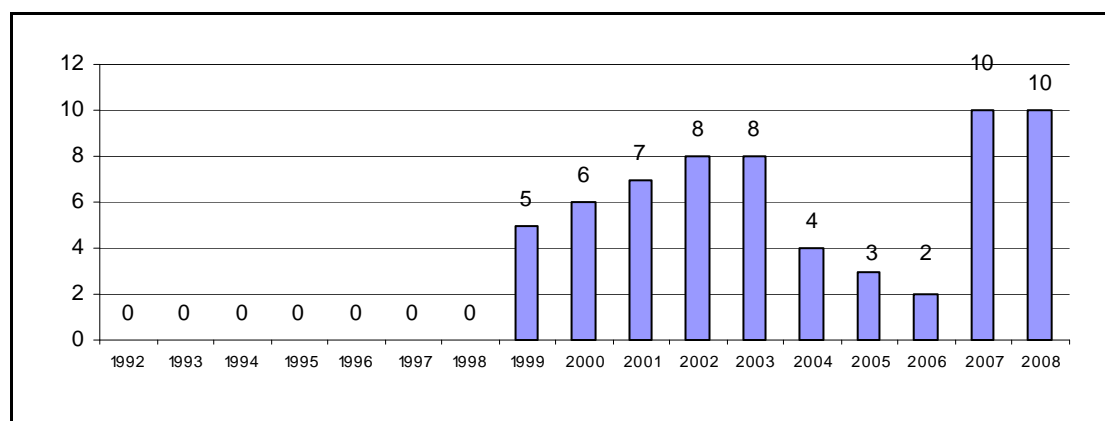
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Iraq	11	153,670
Somalia	6	(under 5,000)
Iran	2	(under 5,000)
Afghanistan	1	(under 5,000)
Yemen	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	2	3	5
Engineering	3	0	3
Humanities	1	2	3
Law	0	1	1
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	1	1	2
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	1	1	2
Natural Sciences	0	2	2
Social & Behavioral Sciences	1	2	3
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>

## 5.28 Tajikistan

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Tajikistan</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Tajikistan 39, Aini Street 734024, Dushanbe + 992 37 221 74 24
<b>Partner:</b>	RCVC
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	10
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	0
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	50%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 18,879

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
<p>a) All 10 students originating from Afghanistan were admitted in 2008. DAFI scholarships will facilitate to legalize the stay of pre-2000 Afghan refugees in Tajikistan, and will eventually help them to integrate locally, if return is not an option.</p> <p>b) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



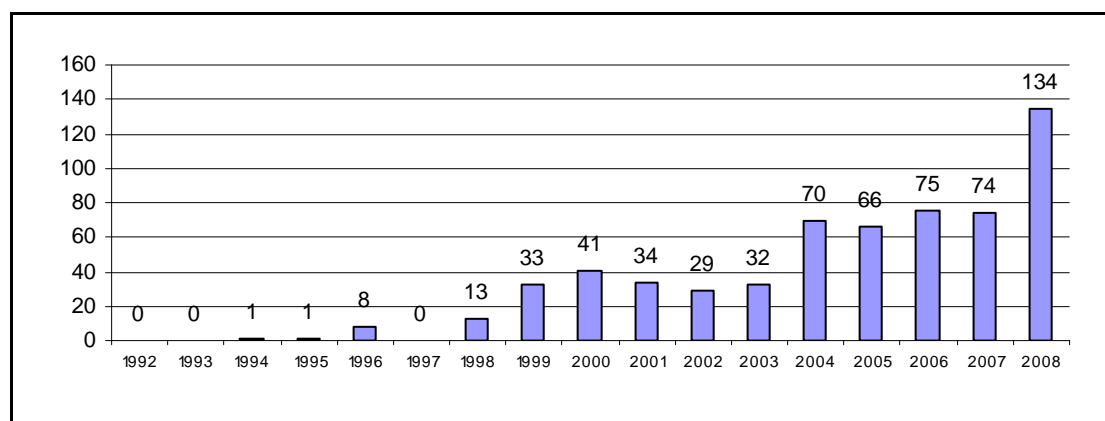
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Afghanistan	10	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	2	0	2
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	0	4	4
Other Programs	3	1	4
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>

## 5.29 Tanzania

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>United Rep. of Tanzania</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Tanzania Plot 18 Kalenga Street Dar-es-Salaam +255 22 215 0075-82 (S/B)
<b>Partner:</b>	Relief to Development Society
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	134
<b>Number of Postgraduate Students 2008:</b>	30
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	11
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	15%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 478,297

<b>Major Developments 2008:</b>
<p>a) Tanzania has hosted one of the largest refugee populations worldwide, despite the ongoing repatriation of refugees from camps in the Western Provinces. This fact, together with the success of DAFI graduates to secure employment after return and the quality of university education in Tanzania, justifies the ongoing engagement of DAFI in Tanzania.</p> <p>b) While the female enrollment remained of concern to DAFI, the new partner together with the Community Services staff in Dar es Salaam were actively supporting female scholars.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Democratic Republic of Congo	91	97,099
Burundi	40	118,043
Somalia	2	(under 5,000)
Ethiopia	1	(under 5,000)

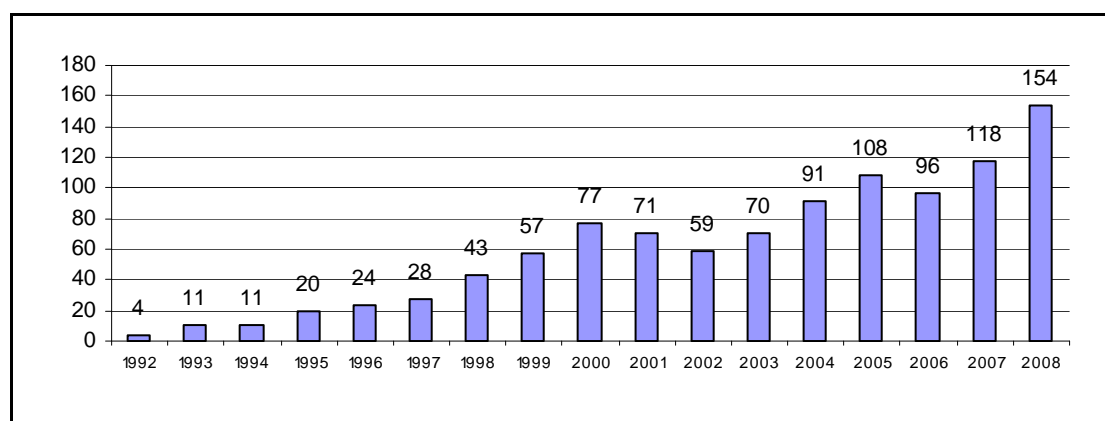
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Architecture & Town Planning	17	1	18
Commercial & Business Administration	33	2	35
Development Studies & International Relations	9	2	11
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	26	6	32
Law	1	1	2
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	6	2	8
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	1	0	1
Social & Behavioral Sciences	20	6	26
Other Programs	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>134</b>

## 5.30 Uganda

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Uganda</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Uganda P.O. Box 3813 Kampala +256 41 231 231 (Switchboard) +256 41 242 673 (Switchboard)
<b>Partner:</b>	Windle Trust (Uganda)
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	154
<b>Number of Postgraduate Students 2008:</b>	20
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	25
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	43%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 289,023

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme continued to be an excellent tool to build highly qualified human resources for the reconstruction of Southern Sudan. The quality of academic institutions and the return and employment rates are exceptional and set an example for DAFI worldwide.
- b) Together with the partner, UNHCR should monitor the return rates to Southern Sudan and adjust the number of scholarships accordingly. This should include an assessment of the University of Juba for a possible DAFI for Return Programme.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Sudan	112	157,063
Democratic Republic of Congo	17	41,782
Rwanda	12	17,846
Somalia	5	(under 5,000)
Ethiopia	4	(under 5,000)
Eritrea	2	(under 5,000)
Burundi	2	(under 5,000)

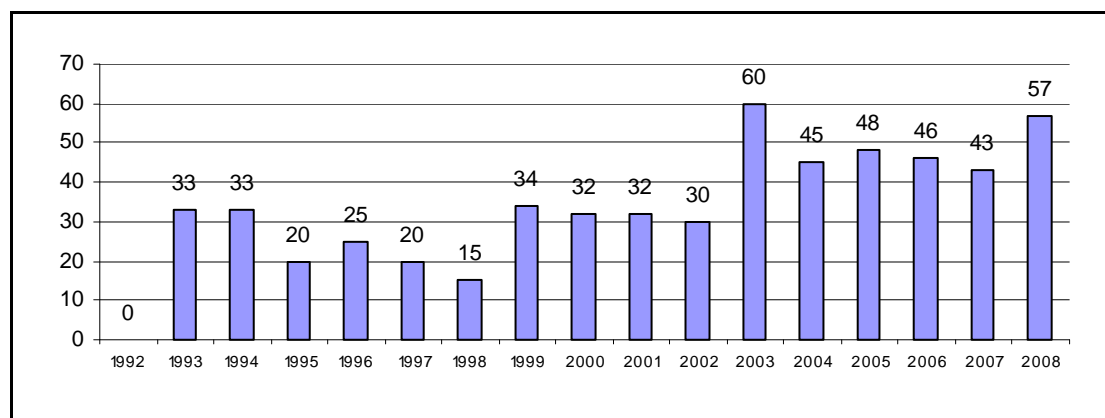
<b>Field of Study</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	3	0	3
Architecture & Town Planning	4	2	6
Commercial & Business Administration	20	17	37
Development Studies & International Relations	7	12	19
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	10	11	21
Engineering	5	0	5
Environmental Studies	1	0	1
Fine & Applied Arts	2	0	2
Law	6	1	7
Mass Communication	2	2	4
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	6	4	10
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	9	6	15
Service Trades	0	1	1
Social & Behavioral Sciences	13	10	23
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>154</b>

## 5.31 Yemen

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Yemen</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Yemen P.O. Box 12093 Sana'a + 967 1 469 771 (SWITCHBOARD) + 967 1 469 772 (SWITCHBOARD)
<b>Partner:</b>	Save the Children (Sweden)
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	57
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	5
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	49%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 108,930

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Yemen is, with the DAFI Programme in Ethiopia, the main operation to address the needs of refugees arriving from Somalia.
- b) Due to the good implementation, the raising needs and the community work of the current and former students, an increase should be considered in the future.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Somalia	55	110,616
Sudan	1	(under 5,000)
Ethiopia	1	(under 5,000)

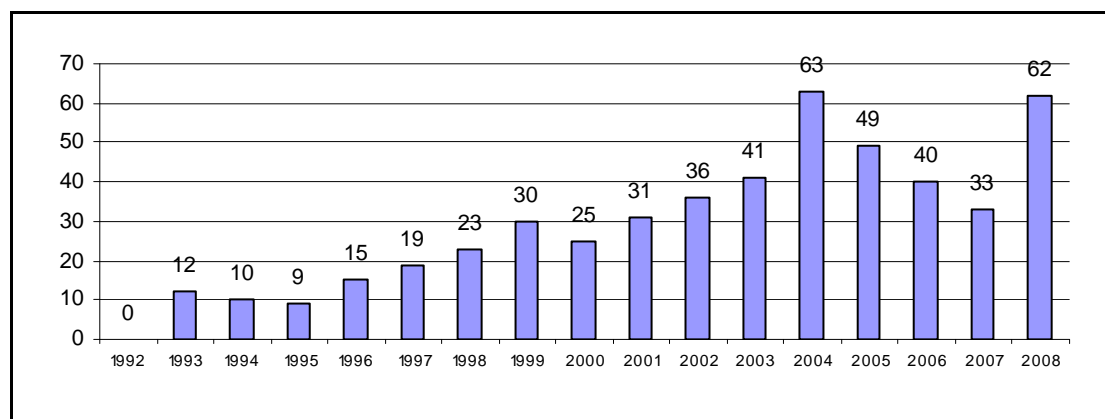
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	11	8	19
Engineering	0	1	1
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	14	6	20
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	4	13	17
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>57</b>

## 5.32 Zambia

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Zambia</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Zambia P.O. Box 32542 Lusaka 10101 + 260 1 265 873 (SWITCHBOARD) + 260 1 265 874 (SWITCHBOARD)
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	62
<b>Number of Postgraduate Students 2008:</b>	4
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	9
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	39%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 273,266

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Zambia has been reduced in size over the last few years. However, the proximity to Angola and the DRC and the size of the current refugee population justified an ongoing intervention of DAFI in Zambia.
- b) Hopefully, a "DAFI for Return" Programme might be initiated in 2009, linking the return of refugees to DRC to DAFI scholarships.
- c) While the overall implementation of DAFI in Zambia, handled without a partner organization, was excellent, the low female enrolment rate remained of concern. The limited interventions of UNHCR on secondary school level might be responsible for a decrease of girl enrolment, which reached 50% for example in 2003.
- d) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Rwanda	32	(under 5,000)
Democratic Republic of Congo	14	38,298
Angola	7	18,704
Burundi	7	(under 5,000)
Sudan	2	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	2	0	2
Architecture & Town Planning	2	0	2
Commercial & Business Administration	2	2	4
Development Studies & International Relations	1	0	1
Education Sciences & Teacher Training	7	5	12
Engineering	8	0	8
Humanities	0	1	1
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	0	1	1
Medical Sciences & Health Related Studies	6	7	13



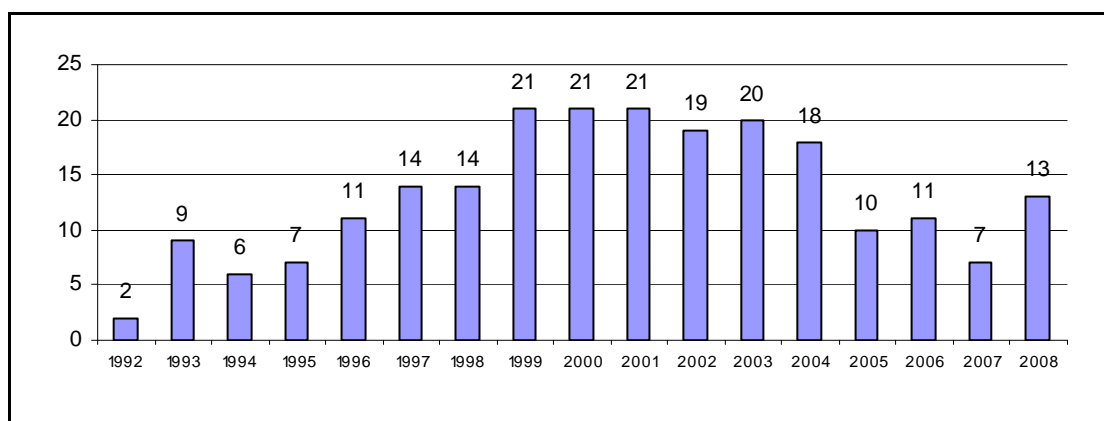
Natural Sciences	9	4	13
Social & Behavioral Sciences	0	2	2
Other Programs	1	2	3
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>62</b>

## 5.33 Zimbabwe

<b>Country Operation:</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>
<b>Office:</b>	UNHCR Zimbabwe P.O. Box 4565 Harare +263 4 793 274 (General)
<b>Total Number of Beneficiaries 2008:</b>	13
<b>Total Number of Graduates 2008:</b>	1
<b>Percentage of Female Students 2008:</b>	69%
<b>Total Fund Allocated in 2008:</b>	USD 26,780

### Major Developments 2008:

- a) The DAFI Programme is operating in a difficult environment; however, the commitment of UNHCR in Harare ensured the well-being of the students and their academic success.
- b) Due to the quality of the University of Zimbabwe and the relative low costs for DAFI scholarships, an increase of the programme can hopefully be considered in end of 2008 / beginning of 2009.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Rwanda	10	(under 5,000)
Sudan	1	(under 5,000)
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)
Democratic Republic of Congo	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Commercial & Business Administration	0	1	1
Environmental Studies	1	1	2
Humanities	2	2	4
Mathematics & Computer Sciences	0	1	1
Medical Sciences & Health Related	1	1	2
Service Trades	0	1	1
Social & Behavioural Sciences	0	2	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>

## Annex: Financial Statements

### DAFI 2008 Annual Report: Financial Statement (1998-2008)

YEAR	CARRY-OVER	CONTRIBUTION	OTHER INCOME*)	TOTAL	EXPENDITURE	HQ ADMIN COSTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	SHORTFALL/SURPLUS	IMPL. RATE
1998	143.00	2,303,909.00	44,590.00	2,348,642.00	2,046,501.00	195,958.00	2,242,459.00	106,183.00	95%
1999	106,183.00	2,119,404.00	67,218.00	2,292,805.00	2,000,000.00	217,226.00	2,217,226.00	75,579.00	97%
2000	75,579.00	1,722,903.00	92,112.00	1,890,594.00	1,929,265.00	174,258.00	2,103,523.00	(212,929.00)	111%
2001	-	1,665,136.00	29,903.00	1,695,039.00	1,984,953.00	193,066.00	2,178,019.00	(482,980.00)	128%
2002	-	1,545,769.00	210,228.00	1,755,997.00	1,572,221.00	199,642.00	1,772,063.00	(16,066.00)	101%
2003	-	2,142,949.00	104,829.00	2,247,778.00	1,846,565.00	227,529.00	2,074,094.00	173,684.00	92%
2004	173,684.00	2,134,870.00	50,913.00	2,359,467.00	2,067,205.00	239,043.00	2,306,248.00	53,219.00	98%
2005	53,219.00	2,233,653.00	70,146.00	2,357,017.00	2,055,754.00	249,878.00	2,305,632.00	51,386.00	98%
2006	51,386.00	2,043,966.00	44,215.00	2,139,568.00	2,028,902.00	201,552.00	2,230,454.00	(90,886.00)	104%
2007	-	2,280,143.00	-	2,280,143.00	2,089,372.00	237,228.00	2,326,600.00	(46,457.00)	102%
2008	-	5,322,157.00	-	5,322,157.00	3,979,548.77	265,700.40	4,245,249.17	1,076,907.83	80%

\*) including unspent balances from previous year, carry-over, reconciliation and any other income or additional funding.



# UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Notre/Our code:  
Votre/Your code:  
R: DAFI Reporting 2008

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CH-1211 Genève 2

Tel.: +41 22 739 89 59  
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Email:

31 July 2009

## DAFI - German Academic Refugee Initiative Albert Einstein

### Financial Report for 2008

<b>Contribution by the Federal Republic of Germany</b>	<b>Euro</b>	<b>3,651,000</b>
Equivalent in	<b>USD</b>	<b>5,322,157</b>
Field Expenditures DAFI Scholarships (as of 31/12/08)	USD	3,979,459
HQ Administrative and Staff Costs (ABOD)	USD	265,700
<b>Total Expenditures as of 31/12/2008</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>4,245,159</b>
<b>Unspent Balance</b>	USD	<b>1,076,998</b>
Requested Carry-Over into 2009 <sup>10</sup>	USD	934,390

All financial transactions made by UNHCR within the framework of the contribution by the Government of Germany have been:

- effected in strict accordance with the financial rules and regulations of UNHCR currently in force;
- examined in a comprehensive internal control procedure on the basis of the financial rules and regulations applicable to UNHCR currently in force and subject to the UN internal audit.

<sup>10</sup> The carry-over into 2009 has been authorized by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs in June 2009. Another carry-over of USD 142, 608 from the ABOD will be requested.

For questions, recommendations or inquiries, please write to [HQEDUC@unhcr.org](mailto:HQEDUC@unhcr.org).