



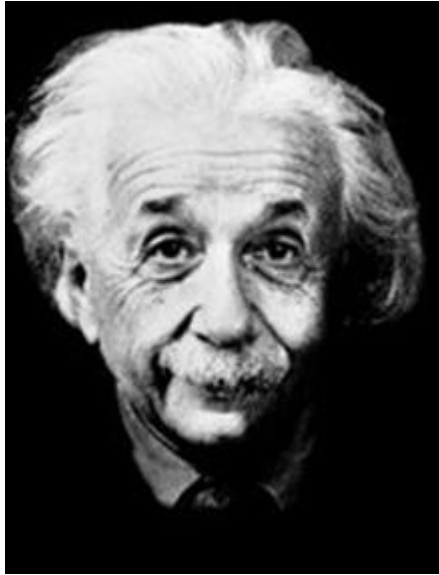
DAFI

Annual Report on the DAFI Programme
(Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative)
2007



Operational Solutions and Transition Section
Division of Operational Services
UNHCR Geneva

30 June 2008



“This was not only a scholarship, but in fact it was a candle of hope which led for me, through the dark era of events in my country, a path for my future.”

(ex-DAFI student Dr. Hayat Mohammad Ahmadzai, Pakistan, January 2008)

Sincere appreciation is expressed to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Foreign Office (Referat 611 – Research and Higher Education in particular) by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Celebrating its 15th anniversary in 2007, the German funded Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) continued to provide means for refugee youth to pursue higher education. UNHCR (together with partners) was enabled by this generous contribution to continually assist the most academically successful refugees to rebuild their lives and to aid them in supporting their communities.

Like every year, we would also like to express our thanks to the numerous UNHCR DAFI focal persons in the country offices whose commitment and tireless work ensured the success of the DAFI Programme in 2007. For many people in need, access, continuation and fulfillment of studies were again made possible by UNHCR staff members in the field and Geneva, government officials and UNHCR's operational partners.

Many thanks to all involved.

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1 Executive Summary

Since 1992, the Government of Germany has sponsored the annual Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI). The programme grants deserving young refugees scholarships at universities, colleges and polytechnics in their host countries. In its 15th year, DAFI offered higher education scholarships for 1,082 refugees.

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.

DAFI Objectives:

- **to achieve self-reliance and empowerment** of the sponsored student and his/her family through gainful employment;
- **to develop 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 or not yet possible;
- **to provide role models** for other refugee students to further their education, particularly female students to promote girls' education.

Some key facts and figures for 2007

(Please see also the Overview of Key Indicators on page 15):

Number of students:	1,082
Male/Female ratio:	58% male and 42% female.
Countries of study:	DAFI students enrolled in courses in 34 countries.
Countries of origin:	Refugees on DAFI scholarships came from 30 countries.
Main study subjects:	Commercial and Business Administration, Social and Behavioral Science, Medical Science and Health Related, Mathematics and Computer Science, Engineering, Educational Science and Teacher Training, Humanities, Other Programs, Natural Science, Agriculture Fishery and Forestry, Law, Architecture and Town Planning, Mass Communication and Documentation, Fine Arts, Service Trades, Transport and Communication, Trade Craft and Industrial Programs, Home Economics.

In 2007, the following countries were participating in the DAFI Programme:¹

- **In Africa:** Benin, Botswana, Burkina-Faso², Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Chad.³
- **In Asia:** India, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Syria, Thailand and Yemen.
- **In Central and South America:** Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Uruguay.
- **In Eastern Europe:** Bulgaria, Georgia, Russian Federation.

¹ Please see also the Country Fact Sheets 2007 starting page 26.

² Refugees from Burkina-Faso and Togo benefited from the transfer to Benin.

³ Refugees from Chad benefited from the transfer to Cameroon.

2 Introduction

The Annual DAFI Reports have been the main DAFI reference documents for the international humanitarian community. Interested readers were staff of German Embassies, the wider UNHCR donor community, UNHCR operations and the general public, e.g. journalists and universities, refugees and the scholars themselves. The document is for the first time based on a central student database, which was created early 2008 to organize and keep track of all scholars enrolled in the DAFI Programme.

The rationale for providing enlarged background information on DAFI, its objectives and the selection procedures, proved beneficial for informing newly arriving UNHCR, embassy and academic staff. As last year, pictures and personal stories of students are again posted online under www.refed.org, a refugee education website with a focus on DAFI, which is developed and managed by a former DAFI student. On the same website and under www.unhcr.org/dafi more background information about the programme can be found; particularly the study "Tertiary Refugee Education Impact and Achievements – 15 Years of DAFI".⁴

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 the protection problems that they face. UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees, as outlined in the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

UNHCR operationalizes its mandate for the international protection of refugees and displaced population, through the provision of humanitarian assistance, ensuring that refugees can enjoy their rights. UNHCR's Global Strategic Objectives are thus based on international human rights instruments, to support the fulfilment of the basic human rights for the refugees and ensuring that that internationally recognized standards are met in this regards.

International legal instruments are the foundation for UNHCR's humanitarian activities. In particular, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' Article 13 is one of the instruments on which UNHCR is basing its strategic objectives on the Right to Education. 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 Risk⁵ 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 UNHCR's Education strategy 2007-2009 as it promotes completion of secondary education through providing role models for the communities, ensures a continuum of the education cycle and fulfills a right for eligible youth to pursue their education.

In line with UNHCR commitment to the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals, the DAFI Programme plays an equally important role in promoting girls' education.

⁴ See also chapter 4.4.1 Highlights of the 15th DAFI Anniversary, page 24.

⁵ EXCOM Conclusion No. 107 (LVIII) – 2007.

2.2 UNHCR Programmes (Overview 2007)⁶

Beginning of 2007, the number of people of concern to UNHCR was 32.9 million, representing an increase of 56% from the previous years' total. For the first time in five years the number of global refugees increased from 8.7 million to 9.9 million, largely because of the growth of the Iraqi refugee population seeking refuge in neighboring countries. Of the 24.5 million IDP's worldwide, 12.8 received assistance from UNHCR during 2006, compared to 6.6 million the previous year.

The number of Iraqi refugees continued to increase from 1.5 million to 2 million by the end of 2007, and Afghan refugees still constitute the larger group of refugees as a population of 2.1 million is still scattered across 70 countries of asylum, thus comprising 20% of the total global refugee population. Other significant increases in outflow were noted in the Central African Republic, Chad, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Somalia.

The table below provides a regional overview about the persons of concern to UNHCR:⁷

Persons of Concern to UNHCR - by Region		
Region	01-Jan-06	01-Jan-07
Asia	8,603,600	14,911,000
Africa	5,169,300	9,753,000
Europe	3,666,700	3,427,000
Latin America & Caribbean	2,513,000	3,543,000
North America	716,800	1,143,000
Oceania	82,500	86,000
TOTAL	20,751,900	32,863,000

UNHCR continued to operate through its 278 offices, including the headquarters in Geneva, in 111 countries and with 6,260 staff members – 5,400 of whom are in the field. To protect the persons of concern and promote durable solutions, UNHCR worked in partnership with governments, other UN agencies and regional organizations and international and non-governmental organizations.

⁶ Source: Basic Facts: As of 1st July 2007.

⁷ Source: 2007-2008 Protecting Refugees and the Role of UNHCR.

The table below represents the amount and percentages allocated to each sector of assistance in 2007 UNHCR operational budget, including over 9% for education activities:

Sector	Amount	Percentage
Food	12,649,372	1.68%
Transport and Logistics	101,524,970	13.52%
Domestic Needs	95,607,312	12.73%
Water	13,717,357	1.83%
Sanitation	7,114,283	0.95%
Health/Nutrition	90,074,454	12.00%
Shelter and Infrastructure	64,557,006	8.60%
Community Services	45,213,153	6.02%
Education	70,733,473	9.42%
Crop Production	6,096,466	0.81%
Livestock	968,223	0.13%
Fisheries	2,500	0.00%
Forestry	7,165,670	0.95%
Income Generation	7,976,500	1.06%
Legal Assistance	112,428,271	14.97%
Operational Support	114,777,017	15.29%
General Programmes	233,308	0.03%
TOTAL	750,839,334	100%

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 affecting them and the development of strategies to address these.

Education is defined as a basic human right and a lasting tool for 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 and prepare them for sustainable reintegration in their country of origin.

This is further recognized in last years' UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) conclusions that reaffirmed the right to education for refugees and asylum-seekers to attain self-sufficiency and foster peace and reconciliation.

In 2007, the 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 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, 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.

The table below gives an overview of UNHCR educational budget, broken down by type of activities and levels of education:⁸

UNHCR Activities in the Education Sector	Amount *	Percentage
Plan/Survey/Research	97,453	0.15%
Educational facilities construction	9,196,863	13.74%
Primary Education	41,278,529	61.65%
Secondary Education	2,515,428	3.76%
Scholarship Lower Secondary School	806,040	1.20%
Scholarship Post Primary Vocational	189,711	0.28%
Scholarship Higher Secondary Academic	95,246	0.14%
Scholarship Higher Secondary Vocational	49,080	0.07%
Scholarships Post Secondary Academic	2,403,342	3.59%
Scholarships Post Secondary Vocational	251,859	0.38%
Foreign Language Training	687,383	1.03%
Literacy Training	311,471	0.47%
Vocational / Skills training	4,281,565	6.39%
Pre School, Day Care	443,775	0.66%
Prevention and combating HIV/AIDS	1,526	0.00%
Children and Risk	285,655	0.43%
Teachers Training /Orientations	411,794	0.62%
Other Education Activities	3,651,468	5.45%
TOTAL	66,958,190	100.00%

* Excluding operational support general costs.

The increase of UNHCR educational budget between 2006 (approx. USD 37m) and 2007 (approx. USD 70m) is mainly the consequence of a special intervention of UNHCR jointly with UNICEF to assist Iraqi refugees in Syria and Jordan.

Since 1992, DAFI is and has been, by a large margin, the only option available for refugees to continue on to tertiary education. Although the DAFI Programme cannot sponsor all eligible refugees, it creates role models for the refugee community and provides incentives for refugee children to continue their schooling at the primary and secondary levels. The expenditure of the German funded DAFI Programme, included in the table above under "Scholarships – Post Secondary Academic", amounts to almost all support given by donors through UNHCR in this important education sector. Please see also below for the strategic objectives of the DAFI Programme.

The financial stability enjoyed by the DAFI Programme would be equally needed by many educational programmes. However, ongoing budget constraints faced by UNHCR in the past few years have had a severe impact on education activities, particularly on post-primary education.

⁸ The table includes the 2006 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 integrated 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 or not yet possible;
- **to serve as a role model** for other refugee students to further their education, particularly female students to promote girls' education.

UNHCR favors repatriation as the most optimal solution for refugees. DAFI graduates who return home not only find a durable solution for themselves and their families, but are also much more likely to find employment, contributing to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of their communities at large in a number of ways.

The DAFI graduates are pillars of their communities, especially when they are going back to camp/settlement situations or to rural areas in their country of origin they are sometimes the only doctors or teachers. Thus the impact and value of the programme is vast compared to the relatively small number of DAFI graduates each year, also due to the focus on much needed skills they attain through study with DAFI. Some DAFI graduates find work in business and government, while still others are employed by NGOs, UNHCR and other United Nations agencies.

3.2 UNHCR Management of DAFI

The German funded DAFI Scholarship Programme, implemented by UNHCR and its partners, makes it possible for refugees to attend tertiary institutions of learning in their countries of asylum. UNHCR's unique field presence in 278 offices in 111 countries ensures a quality programme from the point of selection, e.g. the camps, the town of the university and the area of return in their home countries. Each operation nominates a DAFI focal person amongst the UNHCR staff. The selected staff members are normally those in positions working very closely with other UNHCR education programmes on both primary and secondary school levels directly within the refugee community; which helps them to support refugee students in all aspects of their lives.

Often a NGO partner supports the DAFI Programme's implementation, working under the direction and supervision of UNHCR. 66% of the field offices implement DAFI with the help of an NGO; usually the same partner who also implements UNHCR's education programme, thus bringing in additional expertise in the field of education. The field offices individually decide whether or not to engage an implementing partner depending on their overall capacity, the academic environment and the size of the DAFI Programme in the specific country.

A designated DAFI funded Education Officer and an Education Assistant, both based at UNHCR HQs in Geneva, provide overall supervision, guidance, monitoring and technical assistance to the offices as well as promote exchange of good practice. Since 2007, the DAFI staff is part of the Operational Solutions and Transition Section (OSTS), which will strengthen linkages with reintegration and livelihood experts, also based in OSTS.

Consistent high quality implementation is ensured by regular monitoring and support missions to the main DAFI operations. In 2007, for example, the DAFI operations in Kenya, Ghana, India, Ecuador, Jordan, Chad, Panama, Senegal and Rwanda were visited by the HQ team. General assessments, without existing DAFI operations, took place in Burundi and Costa Rica. The funding allocation and the annual reporting are also prepared by Geneva.

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 into UNHCR's budgetary process based on the valid official UN exchange rates (In March 2007, the DAFI budget for 2008 and 2009 was submitted).⁹
- **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".
- **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.

⁹ Increases during a budget year, e.g. to implement DAFI in Jordan are administered through budget allocations from the UNHCR's Operational Reserve.

3.3 DAFI Selection Procedures

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

In the first step, funds are allocated to different country operations. The primary aim is to ensure that all ongoing students can continue and complete their studies. Based on an assessment of the operation/situation, the same countries or new countries might then be allowed to add new students to their programmes. In a third selection process, the individual refugees apply and are interviewed to determine if they are granted a DAFI scholarship.

3.3.1 Selection of Countries

UNHCR's offices, refugees, their communities, governments and UNHCR's partner organizations worldwide witness the positive impact of the DAFI Programme on refugees and the refugee communities. As a result, far more countries would like to offer DAFI in their operations than it would be financial and administratively feasible.

Country operations wishing to offer DAFI to their refugee population should first approach the Education Officer (DAFI) at headquarters, prior to any external communication. The decision of which countries will be able to offer a DAFI Programme is made by UNHCR Headquarters in conjunction with the field, the desk and the donor. Decisions will be based on the following criteria:

- **The number of refugees in the country:** The profile of the refugees is taken into account, which includes the number of refugees, especially girls, who have completed senior secondary level of education.
- **Requirements of the refugee population:** The needs of the refugees in relation to their particular circumstances is also a factor as refugees who have only recently arrived, or who are unable to sustain themselves economically, have a more emergent need for external financial support for education.
- **Quality of tertiary educational institutions:** The academic facilities and the quality of the teaching are assessed. UNHCR monitors closely reports of strikes and temporary closures of universities. In addition, country operations should insure that the education system in the country of operation is equivalent to that of the country of origin, in order to guarantee that DAFI graduates' academic credentials are accepted upon repatriation.
- **Support structure:** The level of general interest and support for the DAFI Programme in the UNHCR field office must also be considered. In particular the motivation and capability of the designated DAFI focal person, who will be implementing the programme, as well as their senior management and NGO partners, will be taken into account.
- **An environment of political stability** is a prerequisite for successful DAFI implementation.
- **Geographical preference for Africa:** The focus on Africa follows a request by the German Foreign Ministry.
- **Gender balance:** Countries that make special efforts to achieve gender balance will be honored in the distribution of funding. It is the aim of all DAFI operations to reach 50% participation of female students in the programme.
- **Costs:** The costs of scholarship are important; costs include both the level of tuition fees and the general cost of subsistence in the country of study. Costs must in turn be balanced with the quality of education provided.

- **Conformity with UNHCR policy** in the respective country: DAFI is an integral part of the UNHCR programme and therefore the DAFI strategy should match the overall refugee strategy. This could mean, for example, that the programme is reduced in countries from where large-scale repatriation is taking place.

3.3.2 Selection of DAFI Scholars

The selection process of the individual DAFI student is very competitive. 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. Emphasis is placed on those who demonstrate significant potential for future professional activity that will support the reconstruction, development of peace and stability of countries in need as well as the refugee communities.

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 selection.

Minimum requirements are:

- **Recognized refugee status:** The applicants must be recognized refugees.
- **Excellent academic performance:** The primary selection criterion is a student's academic performance, or school leaving certificate 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:** Supporting UNHCR policy to boost female school enrolment at the primary and secondary levels, 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, due to domestic labor for example, should be taken into consideration.

- **Persons with specific needs:** Persons with disabilities, victims of violence, and members of vulnerable households among refugee students who have 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 path, 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 2007

4.1 Overview of Key Indicators

Year of Operation	2007
Total Number of Students 2007:	1,082
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	253
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	42%
Total Number of Dropouts: ¹⁰	44
Total Number of Resettled Students:	7
Average Costs per Student:	USD 1,940
Contributions received in 2007 (EURO):	EUR 1,719,672
Contributions received in 2007 (USD):	USD 2,280,143
Other Income: ¹¹	n/a
Expenditure / Allocation 2007:	USD 2,098,586 (excl. HQ)
Total Expenditure / Allocation 2007:	USD 2,326,600 (incl. HQ)
Funding Shortfall:	USD 46,457
Countries of Study: (Institutions in 34 Countries sorted by number of students):	Ethiopia, Uganda, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Sudan, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Ghana, India, Yemen, Kenya, Zambia, Russian Federation, Ecuador, Jordan, Cameroon, Rwanda, Benin, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of South Africa, Georgia, Syrian Arab Republic, Botswana, Papua New Guinea, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Panama, Egypt, Argentina, Bulgaria, Sierra Leone, Brazil, Thailand, Uruguay.
Countries of Origin: (Refugee students from 30 countries sorted by number of students):	Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Namibia, Peru Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe.
Main Subjects of Studies: (sorted by number of students):	Commercial and Business Administration, Social and Behavioral Science, Medical Science and Health Related, Mathematics and Computer Science, Engineering, Educational Science and Teacher Training, Humanities, Other Programs, Natural Science, Agriculture Fishery and Forestry, Law, Architecture and Town Planning, Mass Communication and Documentation, Fine Arts, Service Trades, Transport and Communication, Trade Craft and Industrial Programs, Home Economics.
Length of Studies:	Average between 3 to 4 years

¹⁰ Students, who returned home before graduation, continued their studies with other means of funding outside the DAFI Programme or dropped out due to unsatisfactory academic performance.

¹¹ Carry over and other refunds of unspent balances from implementing partners, cancellations of prior years obligations and income from other donors.

4.2 Students and Studies in 2007

4.2.1 Number of Students in 2007

In 2007, the total number of scholarships increased slightly to 1,082. Please find below an overview of the number of students by country of study:¹²

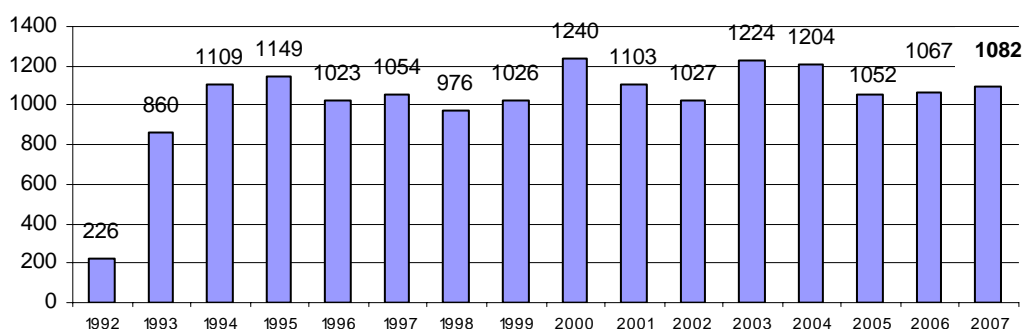
Country Name	Male	Female	Total
Argentina	0	3	3
Benin	7	9	16
Botswana	6	2	8
Brazil	1	0	1
Bulgaria	1	0	1
Cameroon	16	6	22
Ecuador	7	20	27
Egypt	3	3	6
Ethiopia	96	47	143
Georgia	4	6	10
Ghana	27	30	57
India	17	29	46
Jordan	6	6	12
Kenya	30	10	40
Kyrgyzstan	10	4	14
Nigeria	3	5	8
Pakistan	55	27	82
Panama	3	3	6
Papua New Guinea	8	0	8
South Africa	5	8	13
Russian Federation	12	20	32
Rwanda	9	8	17
Senegal	43	7	50
Sierra Leone	2	0	2
Sudan	29	51	80
Syrian Arab Republic	5	5	10
Tanzania, United Rep. of	66	8	74
Thailand	1	0	1
Uganda	66	52	118
Uruguay	0	1	1
Yemen	21	22	43
Zambia	26	7	33
Zimbabwe	2	5	7
Total	629	453	1,082

In 2007, the DAFI Programmes in Sierra Leone, Uruguay, Argentina, Thailand, Brazil and Bulgaria graduated the last DAFI scholars successfully and closed the operations. In addition, in 2006, the DAFI Programmes in Serbia and Montenegro and Chile were closed. The only new scholarship programme was opened in Jordan.

The DAFI Programme aims to support a minimum of 1,000 students each year, and the DAFI resources are carefully allocated to ensure for instance that increases in costs would not lead to a reduction of the number of students. The highest number of students supported by the programme was reached in 2000, with 1,240 scholars.

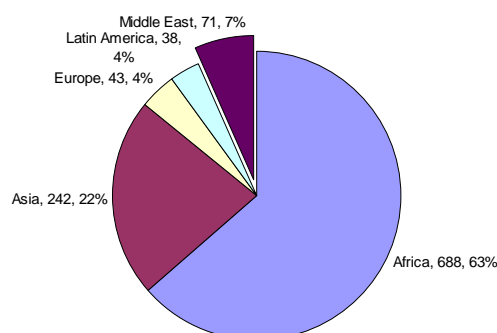
The table below shows the development of the total number of students each year since the start of the DAFI Programme in 1992:

¹² Please note that 24 additional graduating students in Senegal were directly enrolled in the first master programmes end 2007. Due to a special agreement with the university, the scholarships had no financial implications in 2007 and will be reported on in 2008.



In 2007, the largest proportion of the scholarships was awarded in Africa, with 63% of the total number. Due to the higher cost of scholarships on the Africa continent, over 73% of the available funding was disbursed for the related operations (please see also below: Costs of Scholarships on page 22).

The chart below illustrates the focus on Africa and the general geographic distribution of the DAFI scholarships



Again, the second largest proportion was allocated to Asia, where the majority of the Afghan students were enrolled in universities. The overall proportion of scholarship granted in Europe and Latin America was reduced in line with the request of the donor to re-focus DAFI slightly.

4.2.2 Nationalities of Students in 2007

The table below shows the total number of students from different countries of origin, first in alphabetical order of the country and secondly by size of the group of the population of concern to UNHCR:¹³

Country Origin	Number of Scholarships	Number Ref. Begin 2007
Afghanistan	244	2,107,519
Angola	11	206,501
Burundi	50	396,541
Cameroon	1	10,384
Central African Republic	12	71,685
Chad	3	36,300
Colombia	34	72,796
Congo, Republic of the	1	20,609
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	24	26,315
Cuba	1	33,580
Dem. Rep. of Congo	80	401,914
Eritrea	90	193,745
Ethiopia	11	74,026
Guinea	9	6,840
Indonesia	8	34,728
Iraq	28	1,450,905
Liberia	53	160,548
Mauritania	12	33,428
Myanmar	6	202,826
Namibia	2	1,203
Peru	1	6,985
Russian Federation	10	159,381
Rwanda	35	92,966
Sierra Leone	9	42,863
Somalia	121	464,038
Sudan	202	686,311
Tajikistan	9	645
Togo	12	27,332
Uganda	1	21,752
Zimbabwe	1	12,782
Total	1,082	

Country Origin	Number (sorted by size)	Number Ref. Begin 2007
Afghanistan	244	2,107,519
Sudan	202	686,311
Somalia	121	464,038
Eritrea	90	193,745
Dem. Rep. of Congo	80	401,914
Liberia	53	160,548
Burundi	50	396,541
Rwanda	35	92,966
Colombia	34	72,796
Iraq	28	1,450,905
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	24	26,315
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Namibia	2	1,203
Zimbabwe	1	12,782
Uganda	1	21,752
Cuba	1	33,580
Peru	1	6,985
Congo, Republic of the	1	20,609
Cameroon	1	10,384
Total	1,082	

The DAFI students came from a total of 30 countries. While the number of students from Sudan remained relatively stable, the largest group in 2007, which originated from Afghanistan, increased by about 20%.

In 2007, DAFI was able to assist and adjust to new refugee movements. Most importantly, DAFI received additional funds to assist Iraqi refugees in the region. In summary, compared to 2005, UNHCR and DAFI substantially increased the assistance, in line with new refugee statistics, for refugees from the Iraq, Somalia, Eritrea, Central African Republic and Colombia.

¹³ The "Number Ref. 2007" shows the total number of refugees from a given country registered worldwide. Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook.

On the other hand, the consolidation of the DAFI Programme continued and larger operations enroll most of the students. Only 13 refugee nationalities were represented by less than 10 students, compared to 21 the year before. For example, in the previous two years, the last DAFI scholars from Ghana, Belarus, Laos, Yemen, Iran, Vietnam, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Armenia graduated.

Due to the repatriation of refugees back to Liberia, Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Chad, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda, DAFI responded to the decreasing number of refugees and granted few or no new scholarships in the hosting countries. As the DAFI Programme allows all students to complete their studies even during times of promoted voluntary repatriations, the programme can experience a "time-lag" between the number of students and the changing number of refugees in a country operation.

4.2.3 Gender of Students in 2007

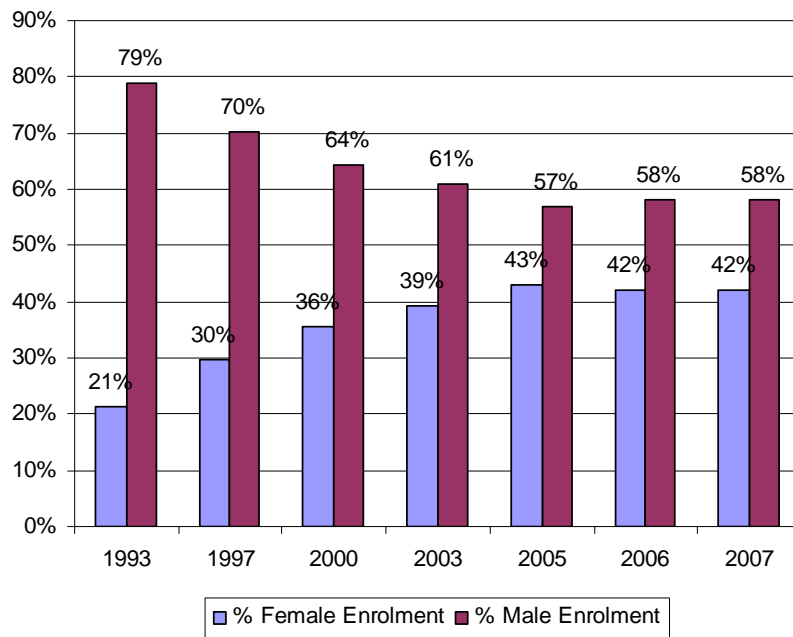
UNHCR has over the last years put a strong focus on increasing the enrolment rate for girls at all education levels through a number of activities, including through the issuance of guidelines on Safe School and Learning Environment in June 2007. This guide looks into prevention and response to violence in refugee schools, which mostly affect refugee girls and often lead to their drop-out from school as of the last years of primary education. Despite an increasing number of girls enrolled in primary schools in the last 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, with the *ninemillion.org* campaign has generated awareness and funds that are being raised in particular towards education programmes for adolescents, with a specific focus on girls.

In 2007, the DAFI teams around the world continued to actively support these efforts through targeted gender interventions. This is supported by the revision of the DAFI Policy and Guidelines in October 2007, which highlight further the need to consider female application during the selection process even with lower academic performance compared to male candidates as lower results may be linked to specific reasons such as domestic labour arrangements or other socio-economic factors.

Female enrolment has stabilized around 42% in the last three years and more targeted interventions are needed in the DAFI countries in Africa and to a lesser extent in Asia to improve gender parity overall. 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, during the selection process, extra additional factors contributing to, maybe, lower academic performance on secondary level are taken into the consideration.

Please find below a table which illustrates success of the efforts to increase the enrolment of girls since 1993 in selected years.¹⁴



¹⁴ Regular DAFI students, excluding the CAR intervention in 2006.

4.2.4 Fields of Study in 2007

As in recent years, commercial & business administration and social & behavioral science were the most popular subjects for DAFI students.

UNHCR will continue to insist that only the candidates who intend to study a subject which is relevant to the job market are selected for DAFI, so that they can contribute to the rehabilitation and development to the community and society at large. Therefore subjects such as languages and religious studies cannot be sponsored under DAFI.

The table below shows the distribution of subjects of DAFI scholarships in 2007:¹⁵

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total	%
Commercial & Business Administration	132	112	244	22.55%
Social and Behavioural Science	118	70	188	17.38%
Medical Science & Health Related	37	69	106	9.80%
Mathematics & Computer Science	71	24	95	8.78%
Engineering	69	16	85	7.86%
Education Science & Teacher Training	51	23	74	6.84%
Other Programs	15	47	62	5.73%
Humanities	34	26	60	5.55%
Natural Science	32	17	49	4.53%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	33	4	37	3.42%
Law	23	6	29	2.68%
Architecture and Town Planning	15	3	18	1.66%
Mass Communication	6	8	14	1.29%
Fine Arts	6	2	8	0.74%
Service Trades	4	3	7	0.65%
Transport & Communication	2	1	3	0.28%
Trade Craft & Industrial Programs	1	1	2	0.18%
Home Economics	0	1	1	0.09%
TOTAL:	649	433	1,082	100%

Notably, in comparison with previous year, the overall proportion of scholars studying commercial/business administration and engineering has increased in 2007, while less students chose to study computer or education science.

Changes in the choice of students may also be explained by a shift in orientation related to the relevance of studies to the job market. Also, due to the reluctance of DAFI to finance long and expensive degrees in medical science, the enrollment in such subjects continued to drop.

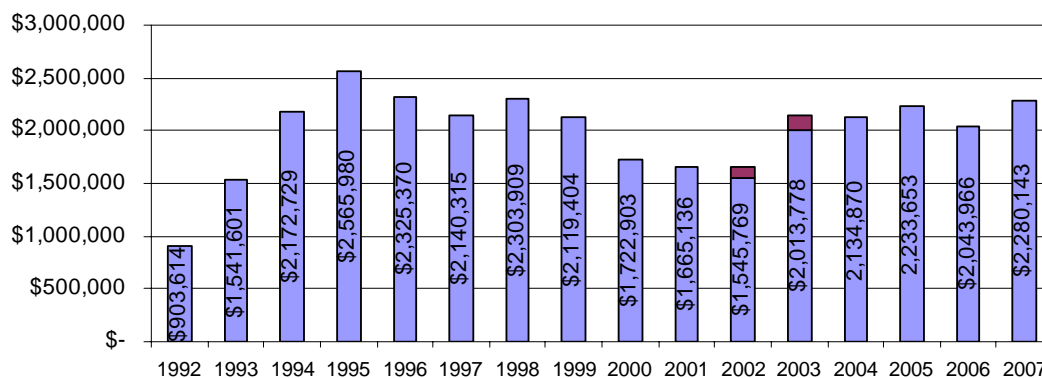
While female DAFI scholars are enrolled in all different subject offered by universities, some difference exist compared to their male colleagues. Female enrollment has, like in the past, been higher for medical and commercial subjects. Natural Science subject have always been more male dominated, however slowly, more girls starting to study engineering related fields.

¹⁵ Please note that 24 additional graduating students in Senegal were directly enrolled in the first master programmes end 2007. Due to a special agreement with the university, the scholarships had no financial implications in 2007 and will be reported on in 2008.

4.3 Budget and Finance in 2007

4.3.1 Contributions received in 2007

In 2007, USD 2,280,143 were received from the German Government. The table below depicts the annual donations by the German Government in US Dollars over the years.¹⁶



The increase compared to 2006 is partly the result of a stronger Euro (the pledging currency) but also due to the additional funding received for the new scholarship programme in Jordan.

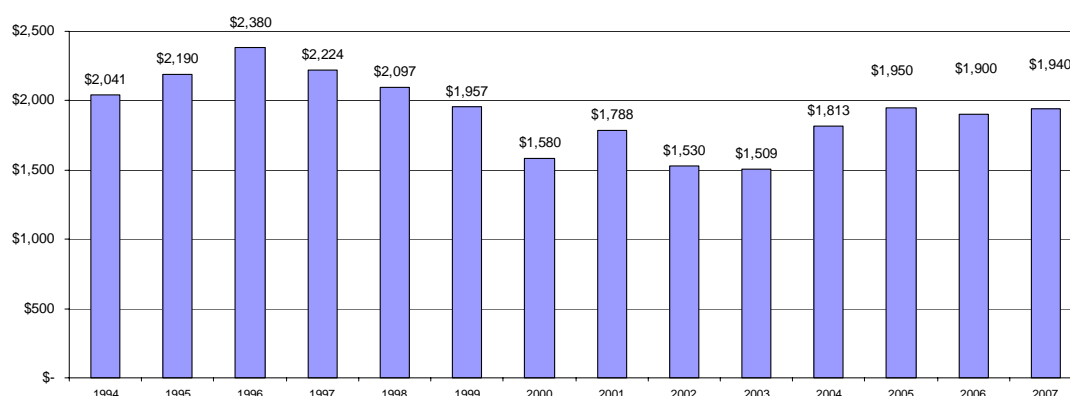
4.3.2 Costs of Scholarships in 2007

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 do also depend on exchange rate variations. Even if exchange rates do not affect the financial requirements directly, e.g. if a country has fixed the exchange rates to the US dollar, the underlying inflation influences the financial requirements of students mid-term.

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. However, in a limited number of countries, refugees are actually able to modestly contribute to their living expenditures, e.g. through weekend jobs. This allows the students to buy the “occasional extra” or to rent their own apartment. Urban refugees are also able to continue living with their parents, reducing the costs for living needed from the DAFI Programme. Generally, the benefits are below of what other international actors can provide (such as the DAAD – the German Academic Exchange Service, for example), but high enough to ensure the academic success of students.

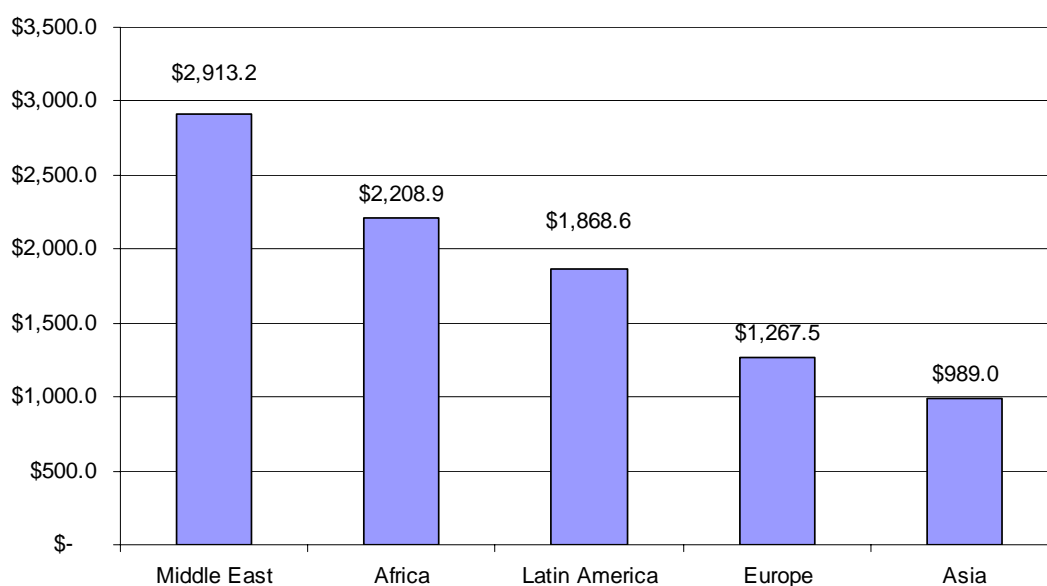
¹⁶ In the years 2002 and 2003, additional funds were provided by the Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe e.V. for Afghan students. The amounts are highlighted in the darker color in the chart above.

The table below shows the development of the costs since 1994 (not including Headquarters' administrative costs):



As last year, the costs for scholarships vary to a great extent. As mentioned above as a result of the higher costs in Africa, over 73% of the DAFI funds are spent on only 63% of the students by number.

The graphic below shows the average cost of DAFI scholarship per region in 2007 (not including Headquarters' administrative costs):¹⁷



Overall, the global average cost per scholarship remarkably stable. The costs in Africa actually slightly decreased (in US Dollar terms) which was surprising as the US Dollar lost value compared almost all currencies UNHCR is using to implement.

¹⁷ Please note that the mentioned average cost per students are rough estimates based on overall costs and overall number of students in a given year and not adjusted for students graduating and newly enrolled. These students are not receiving the full allowances, as they might only start in October.

The cost in the new DAFI Programme in Jordan increased the average costs in that region, however, the quality of the education and the needs of refugee in Jordan justify the intervention, which was almost fully covered by additional funding from the German Government.

4.4 Highlights and Challenges 2007

2007 marked a special year for DAFI. Most importantly, the 15th year of DAFI was celebrated around the world. At the same time, the German Government announced, for the first time, a substantial increase of their support for tertiary refugee. Starting with Jordan, additional financial support enabled UNHCR to enroll Iraqi students in Amman.

Also in 2007, the preparations for the projected increase of the DAFI Programme to almost USD 5 million were undertaken. As part of the groundwork, the revision of the previous version of the DAFI Guidelines was completed in October.

4.4.1 Highlights of the 15th DAFI Anniversary

Although no larger central celebrations took place to mark the 15th year of DAFI operations, all over the world the special occasion was commemorated by the UNHCR operations individually. Utilizing a new DAFI logo, students for example published newsletters, organized workshops and speeches and often the German Embassies participated. In Pakistan, a set of DAFI stationary materials, including a laptop bag and a diary for 2008, were distributed to students.

In Geneva, taking the DAFI 15th anniversary in 2007 as special date, UNHCR published a comprehensive study on the work and the achievements of 15 years of implementation. The research looked into situation of the 5,000 academic refugee students who benefited in the last 15 years from the DAFI Academic Scholarship Programme in over 70 countries, highlighting DAFI's role in UNHCR's active search for durable solutions for all refugees worldwide.

The main findings of the report were displayed in the main entrance of UNHCR Geneva. Particularly noteworthy is that the report documents that almost 95% of all graduates of this programme are employed after they returned to their respective country of origin. The percentage is similar for those who found a durable solution in the country of asylum, however obtaining a work permit and finding employment takes between two to three years. A large proportion of the former refugee students (74%) reported that they earn more than the average (compared to their individual situation within the returnee or refugee community) and 55% of all employed work direct towards development and reconstruction or of humanitarian relief.

Graduates in the academic fields of Education, Agriculture and Development are especially successful in contributing back to the refugee community, already during their time in the country of asylum. About 78% of the graduates still being in refugee settings are either working, e.g. in refugee camps as medical doctors, nurses or social workers or are continuing their studies with other means. The full report is available for download under www.unhcr.org/dafi.

4.4.2 Revision of the DAFI Guidelines

Although DAFI has been successfully implemented in the past 15 years, changes in the standard operating procedures and the expected increase of the programme made it necessary to revise the DAFI Policy and Guidelines, superseding the previous 2002 version. The revision took numerous recommendations, changes in the financial management procedures within UNHCR and improvements in the best practices and policies of the DAFI Programme into account. It was also necessary to include recent policies and priority developments in the communication to the DAFI operations.

It was the main aim of the revision, building on the previous document, to present all information in a clearer, more structured manner while giving the UNHCR and partner staff an overview about the underlying mechanisms guiding the operations.

Revised DAFI monitoring and reporting guidelines were included. A new system of continued reporting will, once fully operational, make the currently used annual reporting format from the field more or less obsolete, while ensuring that up-to-date statistics about the DAFI scholars are also maintained at UNHCR Geneva.

Successful consultations with the donor government enabled UNHCR to develop some area further. For example, the revised guideline now include additional chapters on distant-learning programmes, master studies, DAFI for Return, student transfers and the need to strengthen the networking with former DAFI students.

4.4.3 DAFI Student Transfers

The centralization of the DAFI Programme to focus countries combined with the deteriorating situations in some of the countries, especially in West Africa, lead to the closure of smaller DAFI Programmes in countries such as Burkina Faso, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo or Guinea. Thus, the opportunities for deserving refugee students to continue their education after attending secondary schools either in camps or in national schools became almost inexistent.

In order to allow eligible students hosted in asylum countries which are not part of the DAFI Programme to receive DAFI scholarships, their transfer to focus countries is organized where conditions permit. DAFI is therefore pursuing a regional approach that started in recent years in West Africa as the programme phased out in a number of smaller operations.

In 2007, refugee students have been transferred from Burkina-Faso and Togo to Benin, while 18 Ivorian refugee students who had been transferred from Guinea and Mali are still studying in Senegal.

In addition, a similar approach has been adopted last year for refugee students hosted in southern Chad. The ten students from the Central African Republic were transferred from Chad to Cameroon and enrolled in several institutions according to their choices.

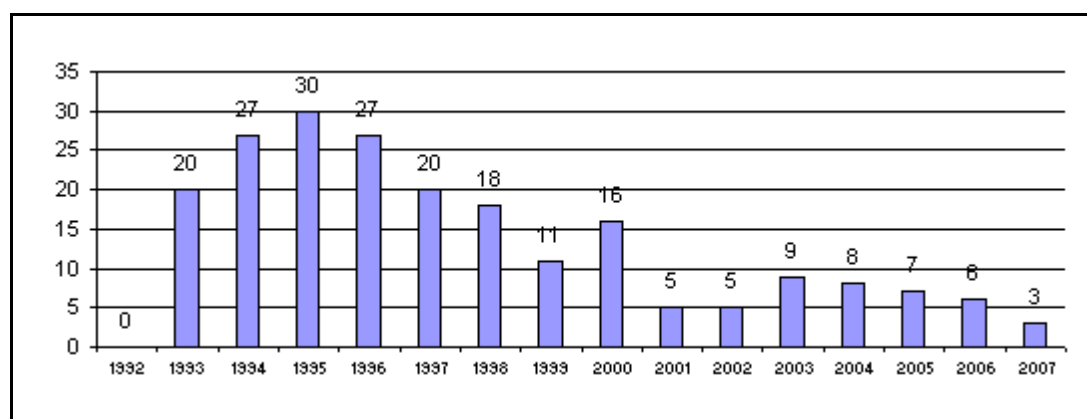
This strategy is integrated into the revised DAFI Policy and Guidelines, with the aim of offering equal chances to all eligible refuge students in the countries for which this regional approach is implemented. The 2007 edition of the DAFI Guidelines include standard operating procedures outlining the main steps and responsibilities for student transfers.

5 Country Fact Sheets 2007

5.1 Argentina

Country Operation:	Argentina
Office:	AGNUR / UNHCR Argentina Cerrito 83610 piso-CP C1010AAR Buenos Aires +54 11 4815 7870 +54 11 4815 3172
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	3
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	3
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	100%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007 (incl. for Uruguay):	USD 11,092

Major Developments 2007:
<p>a) Following a donor request and the focus on larger refugee populations, the DAFI Programme in Argentina was closed in 2007.¹⁸</p> <p>b) This DAFI Programme has been one of the longest running successful operations in Latin America, which always managed to encourage girls to enroll in tertiary education.</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)
Peru	2	(under 5,000)
Cuba	1	(under 5,000)

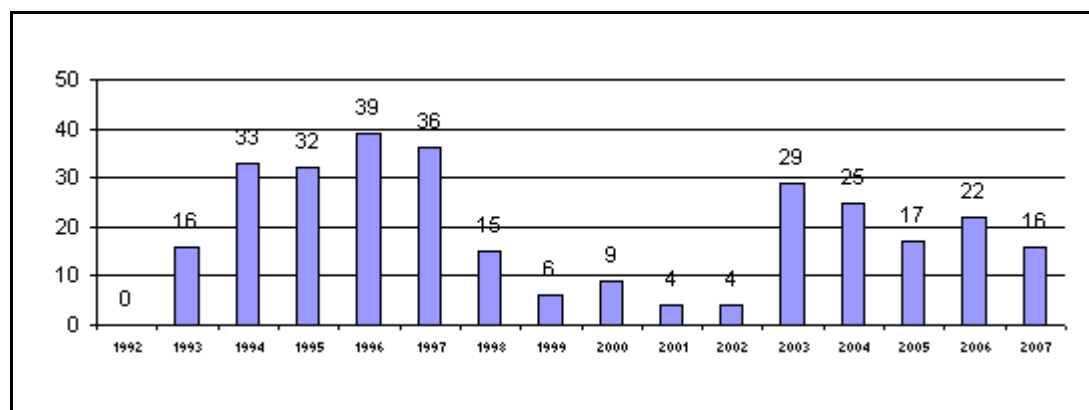
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	0	1	1
Other Programs	0	2	2
TOTAL:	0	3	3

¹⁸ UNHCR Geneva would like to thank the colleagues in Argentina, also in name of the numerous DAFI scholars, who successfully graduated on the last 15 years.

5.2 Benin

Country Operation:	Benin
Office:	UNHCR Benin Lot 01 Patte d'oie Cotonou +229 21 30 2898 (Switchboard) +229 21 30 2899 (Switchboard)
Partner:	Centre Panafricain de Prospective Sociale (CPPS)
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	16
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	6
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	56%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 41,980

- 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)
Togo	8	9,444
Rwanda	4	(under 5,000)
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)
Chad	1	(under 5,000)
DRC	1	(under 5,000)
Ivory Coast	1	(under 5,000)

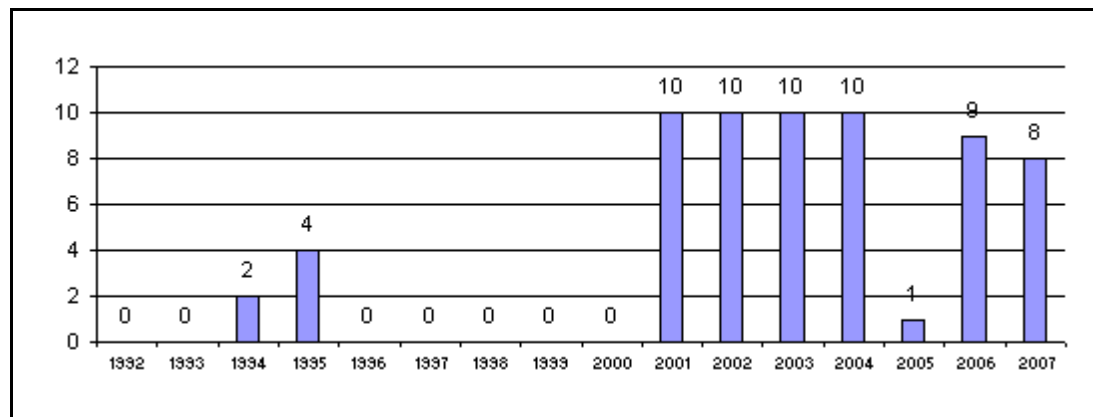
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	2	1	3
Law	1	0	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1	0	1
Commercial and Business Adm.	1	6	7
Natural Science	0	1	1
Engineering	1	0	1
Other Programs	1	1	2
TOTAL:	7	9	16

5.3 Botswana

Country Operation:	Botswana
Office:	UNHCR Botswana UN House Plot 22 Khama Crescent Gaborone +267 317 0996
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	8
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	25%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:¹⁹	USD 27,279

Major Developments 2007:

- a) The DAFI Programme is well implemented in Botswana.
 b) However, it must be noted that the pilot distant learning study programme did not manage to reach the expectations. Necessary steps have been taken and the increase of funding will allow UNHCR Botswana to enroll students in the excellent University of Botswana again.
 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	1	(under 5,000)
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)
Namibia	2	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	1	(under 5,000)
Sudan	1	(under 5,000)
Uganda	1	(under 5,000)
Zimbabwe	1	(under 5,000)

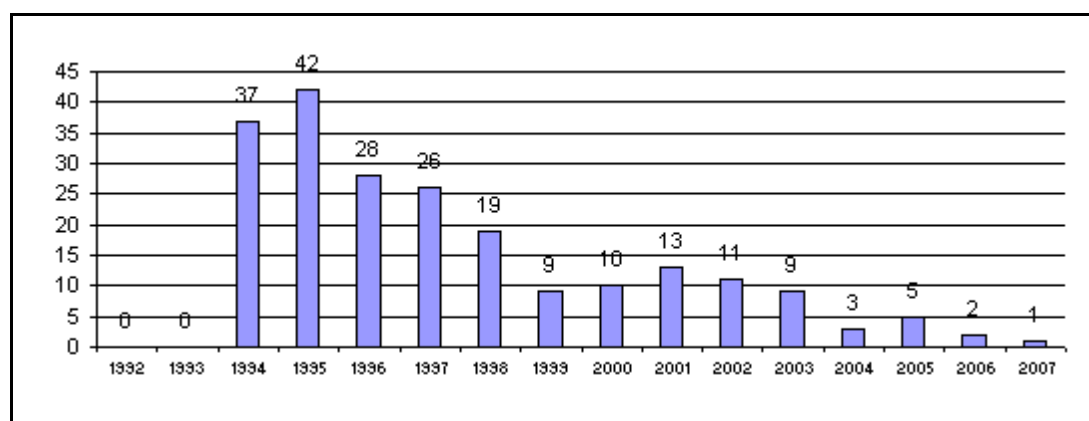
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	0	1	1
Law	1	0	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	3	1	4
Commercial and Business Adm.	1	0	1
Engineering	1	0	1
TOTAL:	6	2	8

¹⁹ Please note that USD 2,504 (charged against the 2007 VAR project) were only recorded in UNHCR financial systems beginning of 2008 and will also be reflected in the 2008 financial accounting.

5.4 Brazil

Country Operation:	Brazil
Office:	UNHCR Brazil SHIS QL 24 conjunto 04 casa 16 Lago Sul Brasilia DF 71665-025 +55 61 3367 4187
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	1
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 745

Major Developments 2007:
a) Similar to Argentina, following a donor request and the focus on larger refugee populations, the DAFI Programme in Brazil was closed in 2007. ²⁰
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)
Angola	1	(under 5,000)

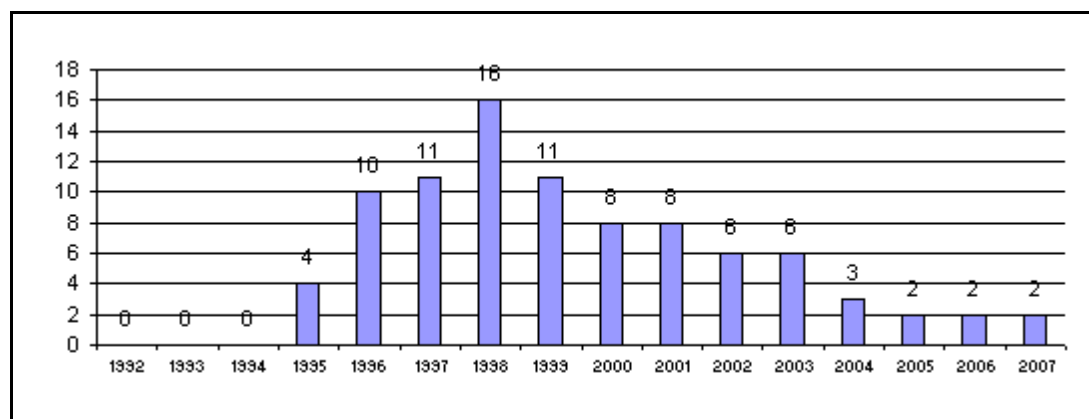
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1	0	1
TOTAL:	1	0	1

²⁰ UNHCR Geneva would like to thank the colleagues in Brazil, also in name of the numerous DAFI scholars, who successfully graduated on the last 14 years.

5.5 Bulgaria

Country Operation:	Bulgaria
Office:	UNHCR Bulgaria 19, Denkoglu str Sofia 1000 Bulgaria +359 2 98 02 453
Partner:	Bulgarian Red Cross
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	1
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 2,000

Major Developments 2007:
<p>a) As the DAFI Programme focuses on larger refugee populations, particularly in Africa, the DAFI Programme in Bulgaria was closed in 2007.²¹</p> <p>b) In the past, the programme was always well implemented and the success of the graduates in the job market justified the long intervention in this, for DAFI unusual, European operation.</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)
Iraq	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Medical Sc. and Health Related	1	0	1
TOTAL:	1	0	1

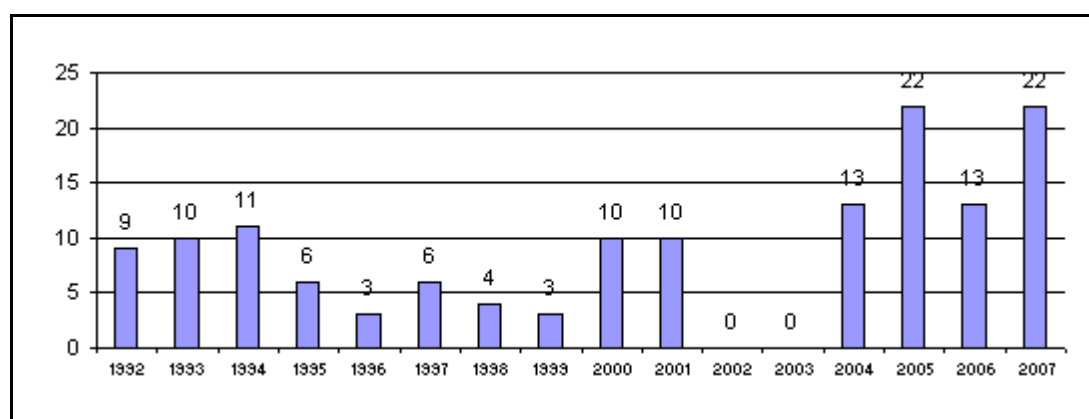
²¹ UNHCR Geneva would like to thank the colleagues in Bulgaria, also in name of the numerous DAFI scholars, who successfully graduated on the last 13 years.

5.6 Cameroon

Country Operation:	Cameroon
Office:	Quartier Nlongkak Rue No 1032 Batiment no 46 Yaoundé Telephone: +237 220 2954
Partner:	Cameroon Red Cross
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	22
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	4
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	27%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:²²	USD 50,163

Major Developments 2007:

- 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, though overall still small, was increased in 2007 to accommodate refugee students 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)
Burundi	3	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	2	(under 5,000)
Central Africa Republic (RCA)	12	22,342
Republic of Congo (COB)	1	(under 5,000)
DRC	2	(under 5,000)
Liberia	1	(under 5,000)
Chad	1	7,095

²² Please note that in addition USD 5,712 covered the transfer costs for the refugees from Chad.

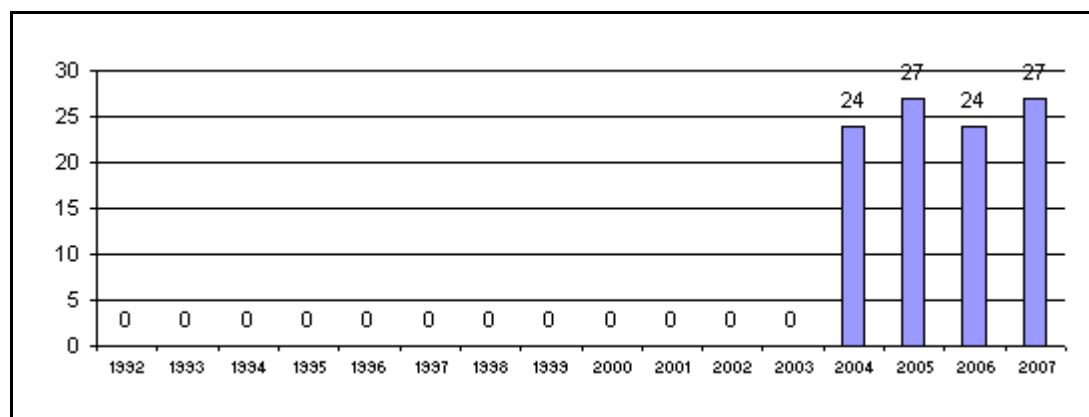
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	1	1	2
Fine and Applied Arts	1	0	1
Law	1	0	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	0	2	2
Commercial and Business Adm.	5	3	8
Natural Science	1	0	1
Medical Sc. and Health Related	3	0	3
Engineering	1	0	1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	2	0	2
Other Programs	1	0	1
TOTAL:	16	6	22

5.7 Ecuador

Country Operation:	Ecuador
Office:	UNHCR Ecuador Avenida Amazonas 2889 y la Granja Edificio Naciones Unidas Piso 2 Quito Ecuador +593 2 2460 272 +593 2 2462 359
Partner:	HIAS
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	27
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	74%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 45,360

Major Developments 2007:

- 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:



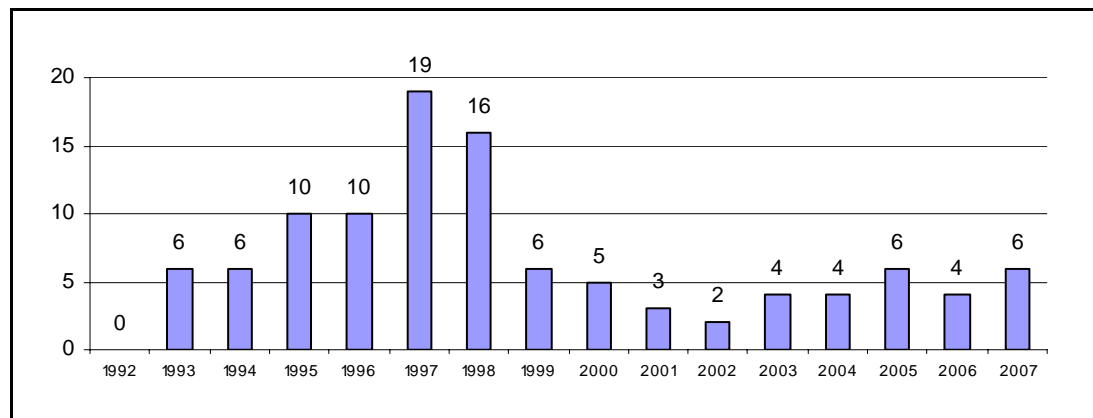
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Colombia	27	11,526

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	0	1	1
Fine and Applied Arts	0	1	1
Law	0	1	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1	3	4
Commercial and Business Adm.	3	7	10
Service Trades	0	1	1
Medical Sc. and Health Related	0	1	1
Engineering	2	3	5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	1	0	1
Other Programs	0	2	2
TOTAL:	7	20	27

5.8 Egypt

Country Operation:	Egypt
Office:	UNHCR Egypt P.O. Box 1844 Cairo + 20 2 383 55 801 (SWITCHBOARD) + 20 2 383 55 802 (SWITCHBOARD)
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	6
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	50%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 4,296

Major Developments 2007:
<p>a) The partnership with the Six of October University has enabled DAFI to enroll more students in Egypt.</p> <p>b) The academic success of the last graduate, the excellent gender balance and the support of the university justifies a further increase of scholarship numbers in the next 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	3	12,157
Somalia	2	(under 5,000)
Iraq	1	(under 5,000)
Occ. Palestinian Territory	0	70,198

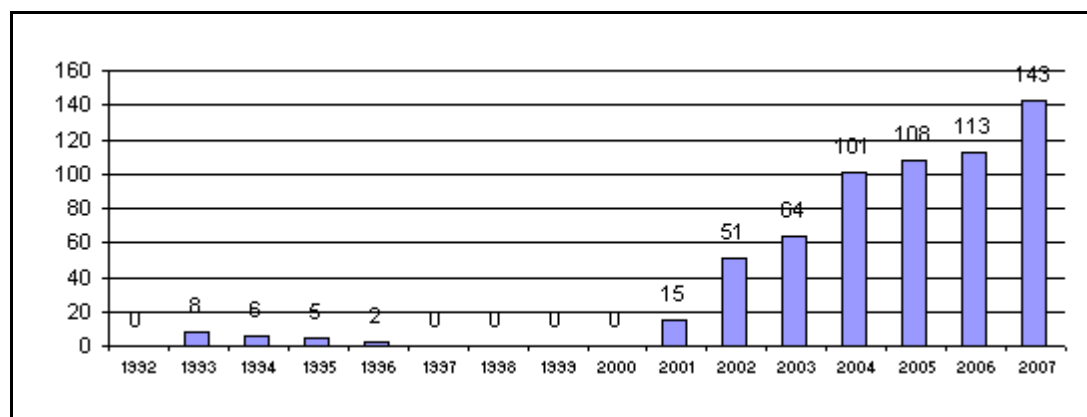
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	1	0	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	2	2	4
Medical Sc. and Health Related	0	1	1
TOTAL:	3	3	6

5.9 Ethiopia

Country Operation:	Ethiopia
Office:	UNHCR Ethiopia Bole Road Wereda 1 Kebele 23 House No. 1255/01-02 Addis Ababa +251 11 661 2822 (Switchboard)
Partner:	Hugh Pilkington Charitable Trust
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	143
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	31
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	33%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 198,230

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The quality of implementation, the return prospects of the refugees (from Sudan) and the importance of the refugee education in Ethiopia contributed to the decision to increase the DAFI Programme in Ethiopia. With 143 students supported in 2007, this was globally the largest DAFI operation.
- b) There were an overwhelming number of positive events in 2007, however, most noteworthy are the successful return of a number of DAFI graduates to Juba, which received regional media coverage and the celebrations for the 15th year anniversary.
- 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	80	66,980
Somalia	52	16,576
Eritrea	11	13,078

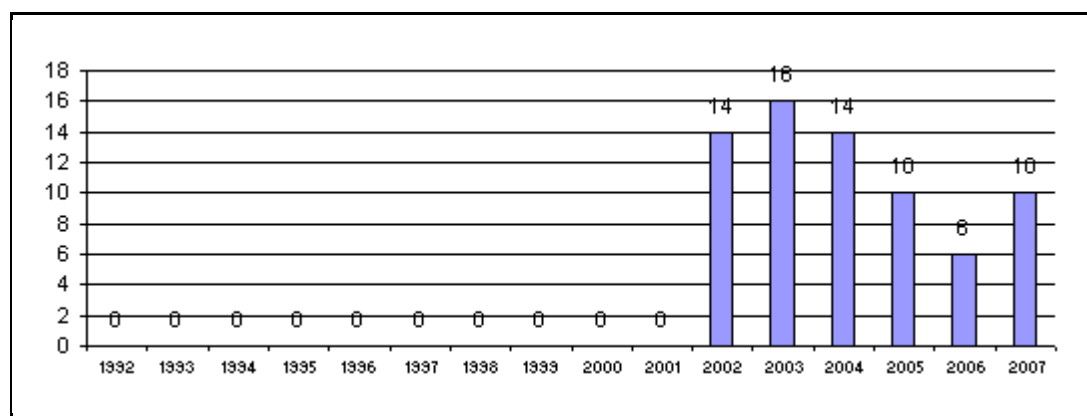
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	3	0	3
Humanities	7	3	10
Social and Behavioral Sc.	35	0	35
Commercial and Business Adm.	12	0	12
Natural Science	19	0	19
Medical Sc. and Health Related	3	8	11
Engineering	8	0	8
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	3	0	3
Other Programs	6	36	42
TOTAL:	96	47	143

5.10 Georgia

Country Operation:	Georgia
Office:	UNHCR Georgia 2a, Kazbegi ave 4th floor 380060 Tbilisi + 995 32 386 202
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	10
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	60%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 20,389

Major Developments 2007:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Georgia continued to financially benefit from the very good academic performance of the scholars. Two female students remained under the Georgian National Grant System, which covered their full university fees.
- b) The work possibilities of the refugee graduates have been increase by the issuing of Temporary Residence Permit cards, which will help refugees to find official employment.
- 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)
Chechnya	10	(under 5,000)

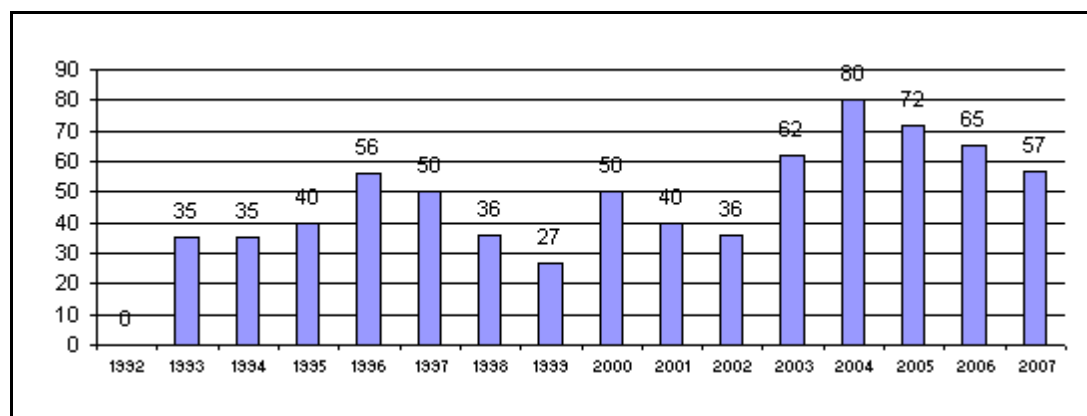
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	1	1	2
Social and Behavioural Sc.	1	2	3
Commercial and Business Adm.	1	0	1
Mass Comm. and Documentation	0	1	1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	1	0	1
Medical Sc. and Health Related	0	2	2
TOTAL:	4	6	10

5.11 Ghana

Country Operation:	Ghana
Office:	UNHCR Ghana No. 25 Sir Arku Korsah Street Roman Ridge Airport Residential area Accra +233 21 776 108 (Switchboard)
Partner:	Christian Council of Ghana
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	57
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	12
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	53%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 219,901

Major Developments 2007:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Ghana remains of importance as the only Anglophone operation in the region.
b) Particularly the number of refugees returning to Liberia after graduation is highly encouraging. Reports received from Liberia highlight the successes of these "DAFI" returnees.
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:



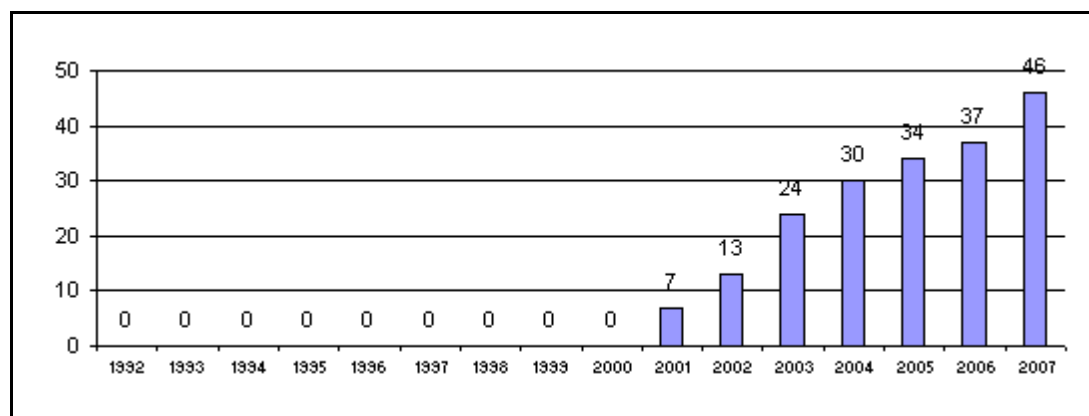
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Liberia	47	35,653
Sierra Leone	4	(under 5,000)
Sudan	1	(under 5,000)
Togo	3	8,517
Ethiopia	1	(under 5,000)
Cameroon	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	0	1	1
Humanities	6	4	10
Fine and Applied Arts	0	1	1
Law	1	0	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	2	4	6
Commercial and Business Adm.	7	16	23
Natural Science	1	2	3
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	1	2	3
Engineering	4	0	4
Architecture and Town Planning	1	0	1
Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs	1	0	1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	3	0	3
TOTAL:	27	30	57

5.12 India

Country Operation:	India
Office:	UNHCR India 14 Jor Bagh New Delhi 110003 +91 11 4353 0444 (Switchboard)
Partner:	New Delhi YMCA
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	46
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	8
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	63%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 32,687

Major Developments 2007:
<p>a) UNHCR, the partner YMCA and the DAFI scholars are all very active, contributing to the success of the DAFI Programme in India. This includes the work of DAFI scholars with refugee children, DAFI Clubs, community involvement and regular meetings with students and parents.</p> <p>b) In 2007, DAFI again raised the number of scholarships available, increasing the need to strengthen the implementation capacity which was included in the last budget submission.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



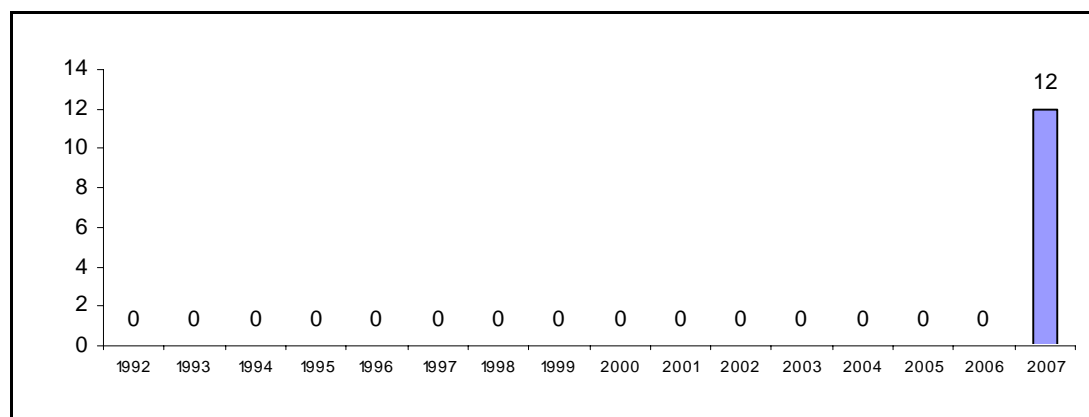
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Afghanistan	40	9,472
Myanmar	6	(under 5,000)
Sri Lanka	0	69,609
China	0	77,200

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	4	7	11
Commercial and Business Adm.	10	20	30
Service Trades	1	0	1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	1	2	3
Medical Sc. and Health Related	1	0	1
TOTAL:	17	29	46

5.13 Jordan

Country Operation:	Jordan
Office:	UNHCR Jordan 5, Hafez Abdul-Hajja Street Deir Ghbar, Amman + 962 6 550 2030 (SWITCH BOARD) + 962 6 550 2044 (SWITCH BOARD)
Partner:	AMIDEAST Jordan
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	12
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	50%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 100,157

Major Developments 2007:
<p>a) Thanks to a special intervention of the German Government, DAFI was enabled to enroll for the first time Iraqi refugees in Jordan. Together with the German Embassy, students started their tertiary education already in 2007.</p> <p>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.</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)
Iraq	12	500,000

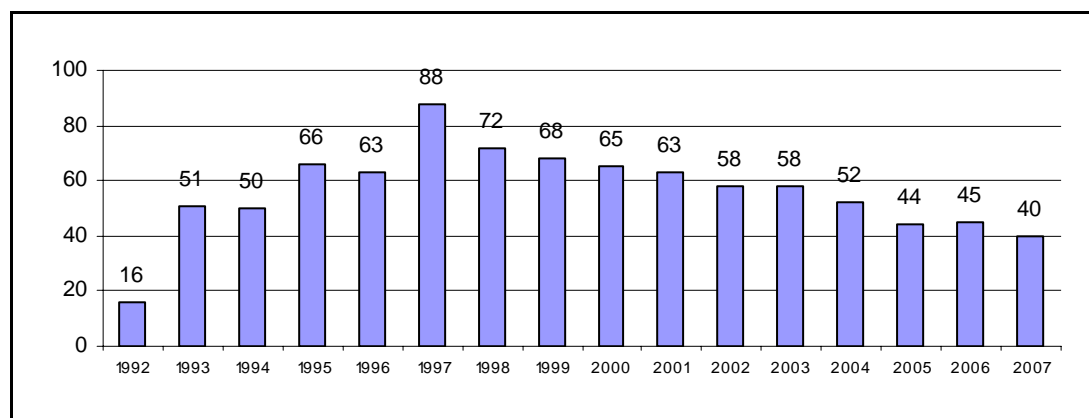
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Other Programs	6	6	12
TOTAL:	6	6	12

5.14 Kenya

Country Operation:	Kenya
Office:	UNHCR Kenya P.O. Box 43801 Nairobi + 254 20 423 2000
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	40
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	8
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	25%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 111,371

Major Developments 2007:

- 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)
Sudan	16	73,004
Somalia	17	173,702
Ethiopia	5	16,428
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)

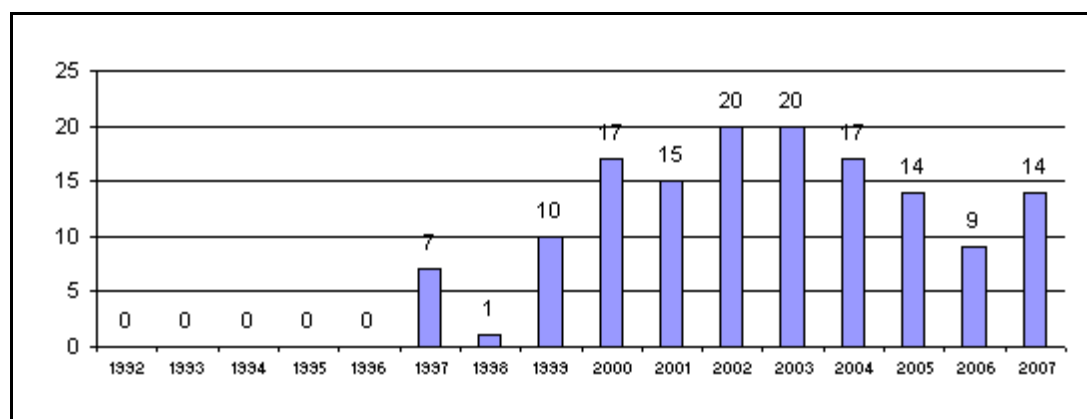
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	10	0	10
Social and Behavioral Sc.	5	5	10
Commercial and Business Adm.	8	3	11
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	1	0	1
Medical Sc. and Health Related	3	1	4
Engineering	2	0	2
Other Programs	1	1	2
TOTAL:	30	10	40

5.15 Kyrgyzstan

Country Operation:	Kyrgyzstan
Office:	UNHCR Kyrgyzstan UN House (3rd floor) 160 Chui Ave Bishkek, 720040 +996 312 611 264 +996 312 611 265
Partner:	Public Foundation Legal Clinic Adilet
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	14
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	4
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	29%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 12,839

Major Developments 2007:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Kyrgyzstan managed to successfully select new students in 2007 and engage the German Embassy in the processes.
b) The prospects of finding employment after graduation remains high, which has been shown again in 2007.
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)
Tajikistan	9	(under 5,000)
Afghanistan	5	(under 5,000)

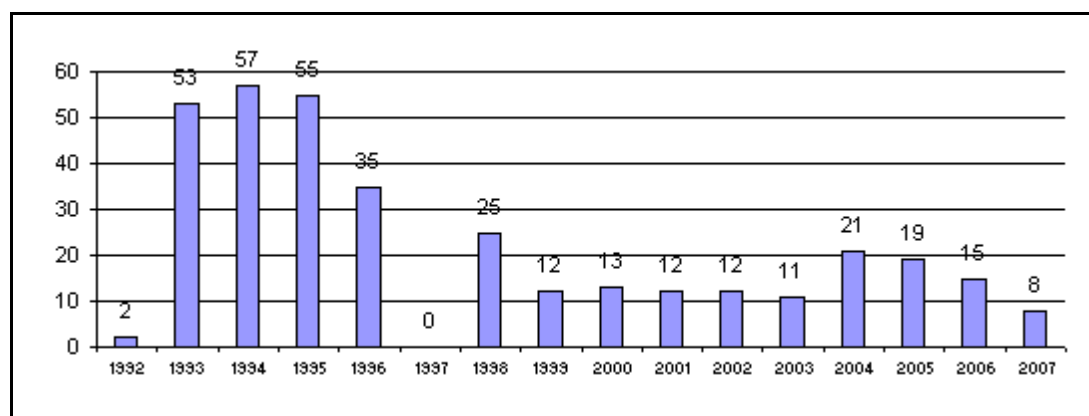
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	0	1	1
Law	3	0	3
Social and Behavioral Sc.	4	1	5
Commercial and Business Adm.	1	0	1
Mass Comm. and Documentation	0	1	1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	1	0	1
Engineering	1	0	1
Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs	0	1	1
TOTAL:	10	4	14

5.16 Nigeria

Country Operation:	Nigeria
Office:	UNHCR Nigeria UN House Plot No 617/618 Diplomatic Zone Central Area District P.M.B. 2851, Garki Abuja +234 9 461 8569
Partner:	Justice and Peace Commission
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	8
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	5
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	63%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 14,286

Major Developments 2007:

- 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	5	5,778
Sierra Leone	2	(under 5,000)
Sudan	1	(under 5,000)

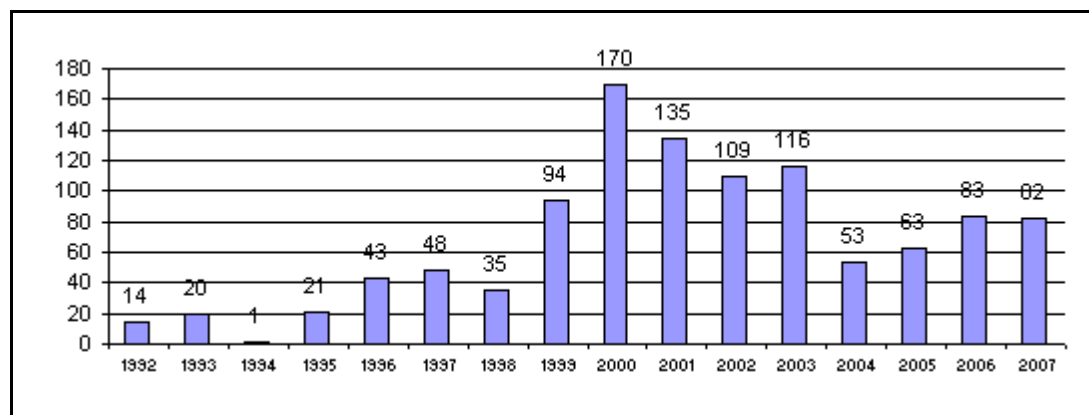
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	0	1	1
Law	1	0	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1	2	3
Commercial and Business Adm.	1	2	3
TOTAL:	3	5	8

5.17 Pakistan

Country Operation:	Pakistan
Office:	UNHCR Pakistan P.O. Box 1263 Islamabad +92 51 282 9502 +92 51 282 9503
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	82
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	20
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	33%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:²³	USD 76,387

Major Developments 2007:

- a) As in the last years, the DAFI Programme was Pakistan in among the most successful operations worldwide. In 2007, the celebrations for the 15th DAFI year surpassed expectations and the involvement of the German Ambassador has been exceptional.
- 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	82	1,043,984

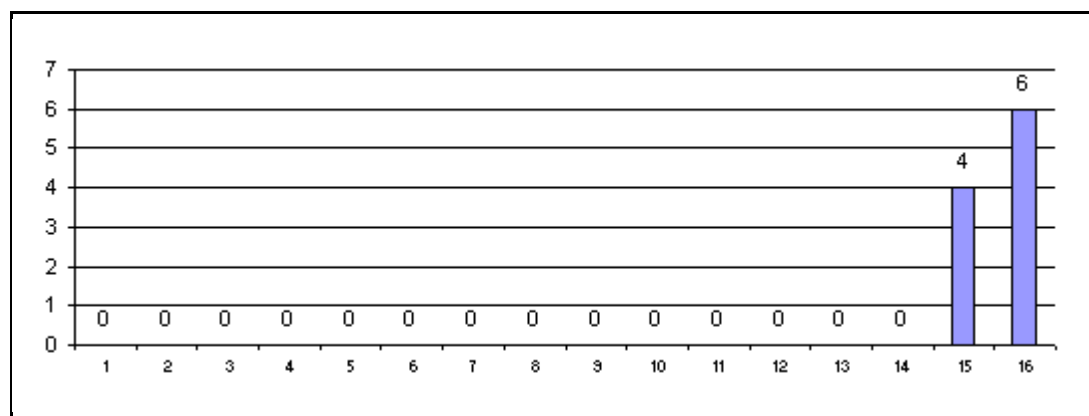
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	1	2	3
Social and Behavioral Sc.	12	4	16
Commercial and Business Adm.	13	8	21
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1	0	1
Natural Science	4	3	7
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	5	6	11
Medical Sc. and Health Related	0	1	1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	18	1	19
Other Programs	1	2	3
TOTAL:	55	27	82

²³ Please note that USD 3,383 (charged against the 2007 VAR project) were only recorded in UNHCR financial systems beginning of 2008 and will be also reflected in the 2008 financial accounting.

5.18 Panama

Country Operation:	Panama
Office:	UNHCR Panama La Ciudad del Saber Gaillard Street Building 812-B Panama City + 507 317 1630 + 507 317 1631
Partner:	Vicariato del Darien - VIDA
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	6
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	3
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	50%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 13,805

Major Developments 2007:
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



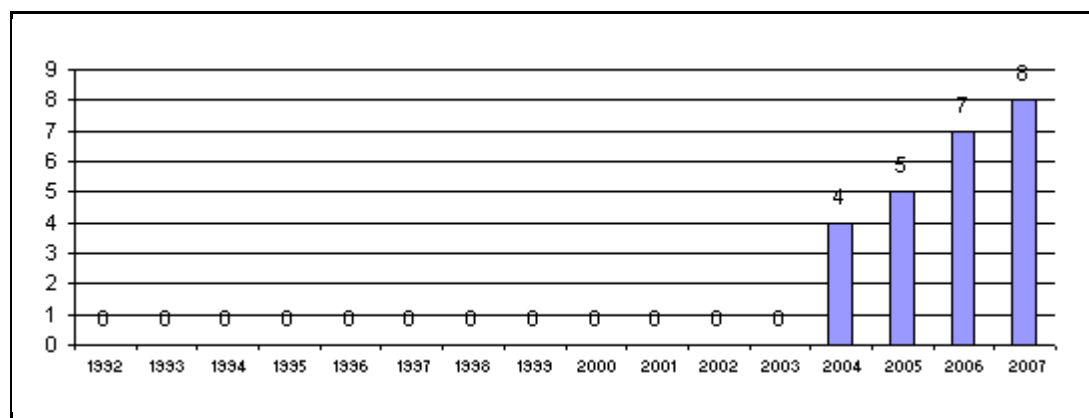
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Colombia	6	(below 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Social and Behavioural Sc.	0	2	2
Medical Sc. and Health Related	0	1	1
Engineering	1	0	1
Other Programs	2	0	2
TOTAL:	3	3	6

5.19 Papua New Guinea

Country Operation:	Papua New Guinea
Office:	UNHCR Papua New Guinea P.O. Box 1909 Port Moresby +675 321 7422
Partner:	Diocese Daru-Kiunga (DDK)
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	8
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	4
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 17,357

Major Developments 2007:
<p>a) The DAFI Programme in Papua New Guinea is operating a very unusual and difficult environment of a remote country.</p> <p>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 actively giving back to the refugee community, especially as teachers in the refugee camp schools.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



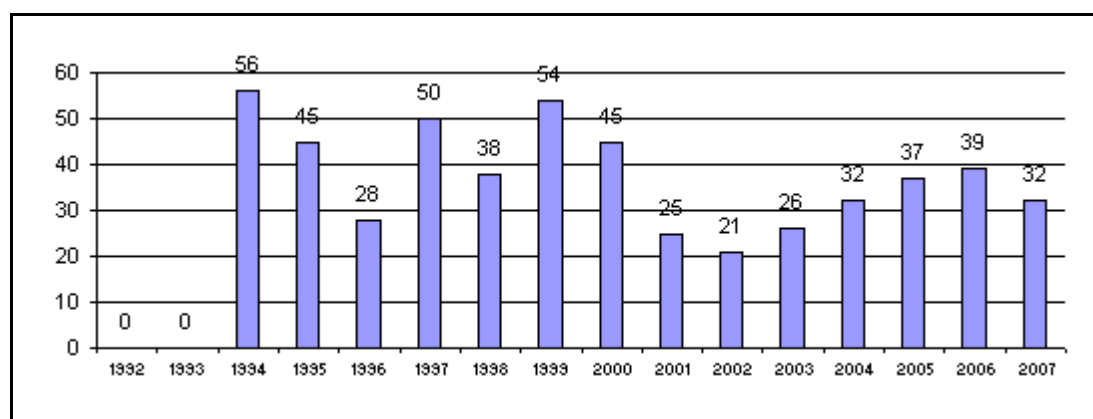
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Indonesia (West Papua)	8	10,077

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	5	0	5
Law	1	0	1
Commercial and Business Adm.	1	0	1
Engineering	1	0	1
TOTAL:	8	0	8

5.20 Russian Federation

Country Operation:	Russian Federation
Office:	UNHCR in the Russian Federation United Nations Office 6 Obukh Pereulok Moscow 105064 +7 495 232 3011
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	32
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	3
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	63%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 33,379

Major Developments 2007:
<p>a) The successful DAFI Programme in Russia managed to educate, in line with the needs in Afghanistan, nurses and teachers.</p> <p>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.</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)
Afghanistan	27	(under 5,000)
Iraq	3	(under 5,000)
DRC	1	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	1	(under 5,000)

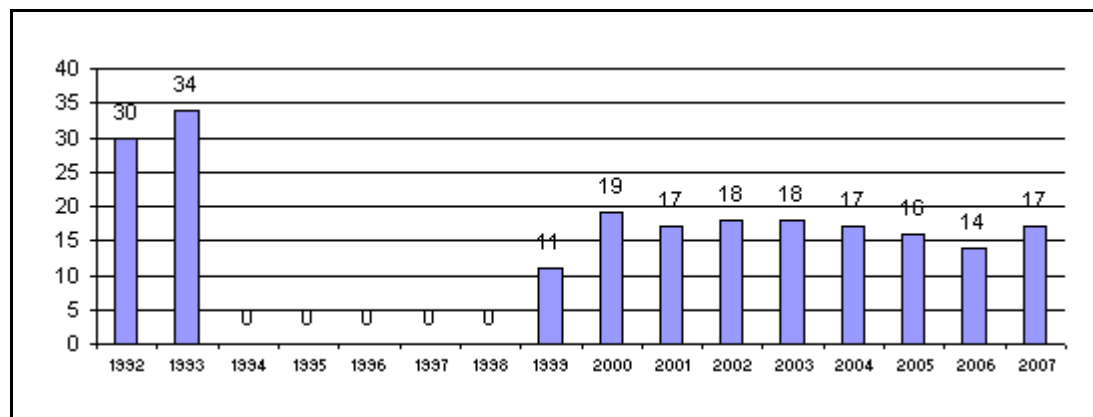
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1	0	1
Commercial and Business Adm.	2	5	7
Mass Comm. and Documentation	0	1	1
Natural Science	1	0	1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	2	0	2
Medical Sc. and Health Related	4	13	17
Engineering	2	0	2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	0	1	1
TOTAL:	12	20	32

5.21 Rwanda

Country Operation:	Rwanda
Office:	UNHCR Rwanda BP 867 Kigali +250 58 5107/08/11,585093 (S/B)
Partner:	Jesuit Refugee Services - JRS
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	17
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	47%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 39,833

Major Developments 2007:

- 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)
Burundi	3	(under 5,000)
DRC	14	46,272

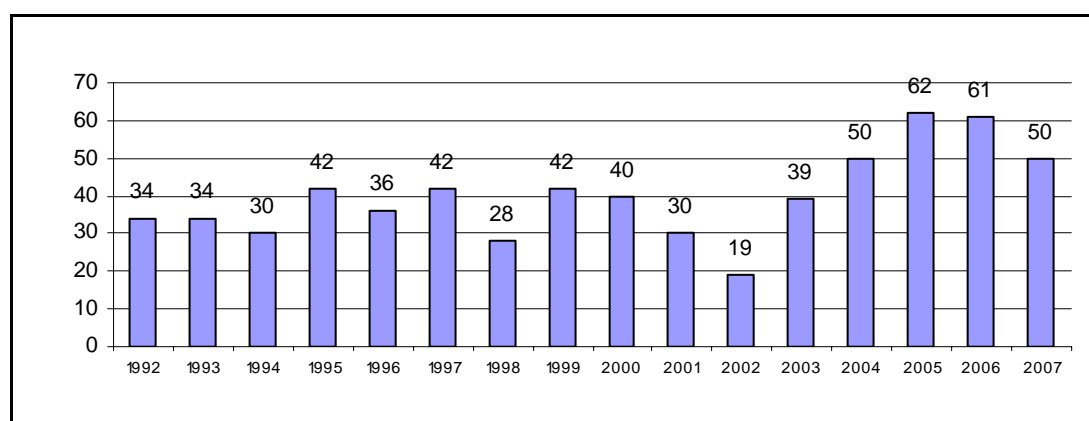
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	5	0	5
Social and Behavioral Sc.	0	3	3
Commercial and Business Adm.	4	4	8
Medical Sc. and Health Related	0	1	1
TOTAL:	9	8	17

5.22 Senegal

Country Operation:	Senegal
Office:	UNHCR Senegal Liberté 6 - Extension Lot Nr 188 Boite postale 3125 Dakar + 221 33 889 8500
Partner:	OFADEC
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007: ²⁴	50
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	28
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	14%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 199,737

Major Developments 2007:

- 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 2007.
- 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)
Cote d'Ivoire	23	(under 5,000)
Mauritania	12	19,630
Guinea	9	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	2	(under 5,000)
Chad	1	(under 5,000)
DRC	1	(under 5,000)
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)
Togo	1	(under 5,000)

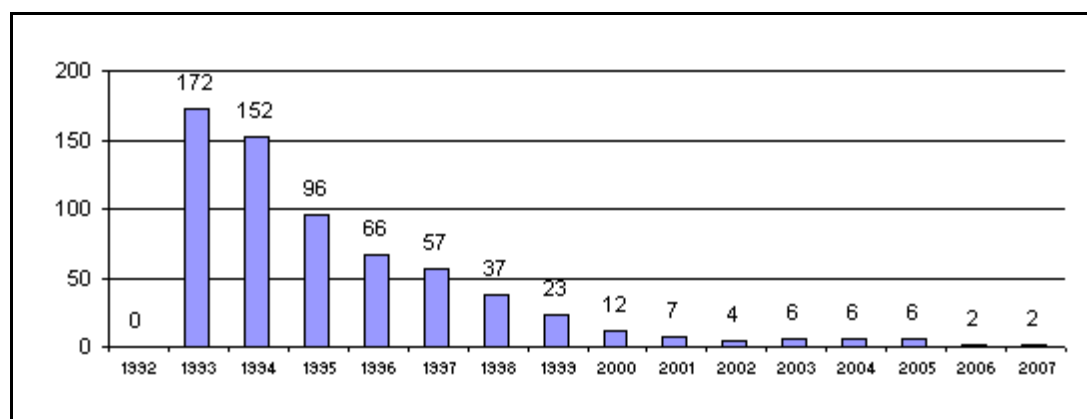
²⁴ Please note that 24 graduating students in Senegal were directly enrolled in the first master programmes end 2007. Due to a special agreement with the university, the scholarships had no financial implications in 2007 and will be reported on in 2008.

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Law	5	0	5
Commercial and Business Adm.	5	4	9
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1	1	2
Service Trades	3	0	3
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	16	2	18
Humanities	1	0	1
Engineering	11	0	11
Other Programs	1	0	1
TOTAL:	43	7	50

5.23 Sierra Leone

Country Operation:	Sierra Leone
Office:	UNHCR Sierra Leone 29 Wilkinson Road Freetown + 232 22 234 322
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	2
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	2
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 545

Major Developments 2007:
<p>a) Following the focus on larger refugee populations and the ongoing return of Liberian refugees home, the DAFI Programme in Sierra Leone was closed in 2007</p> <p>b) Over the last 15 years, the programme was well implemented. Of the last two DAFI graduates, one is continuing his academic career on master level while the other started to work as a teacher in the war affected Kenema District.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



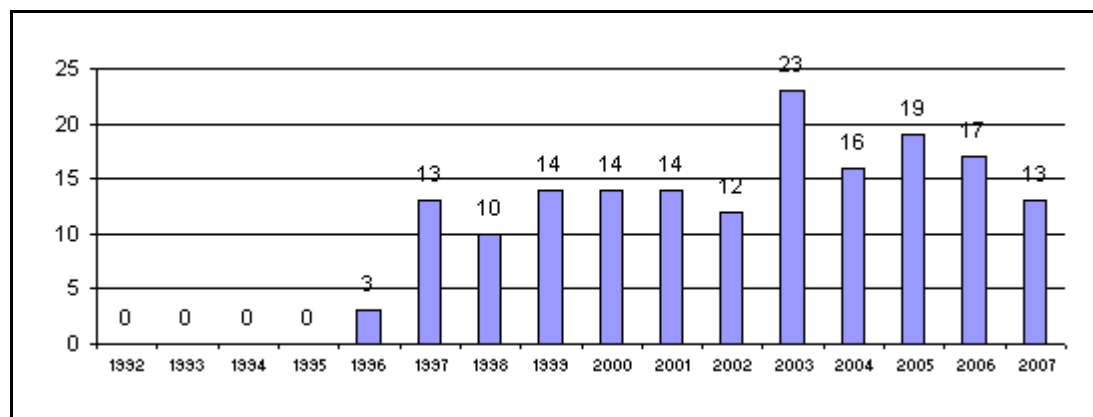
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Sierra Leone (returnees)	2	n/a

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	2	0	2
TOTAL:	2	0	2

5.24 South Africa

Country Operation:	South Africa
Office:	UNHCR South Africa P.O. Box 12506 The Tramshed Pretoria +27 12 354 8303 (Switchboard)
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	13
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	5
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	62%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 57,934

Major Developments 2007:
<p>a) The quality of the tertiary institutions in South Africa is among the best in Africa and, in addition, the DAFI scholars benefit hugely from the excellent work of the UNHCR DAFI team Pretoria.</p> <p>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 good universities.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:</p>



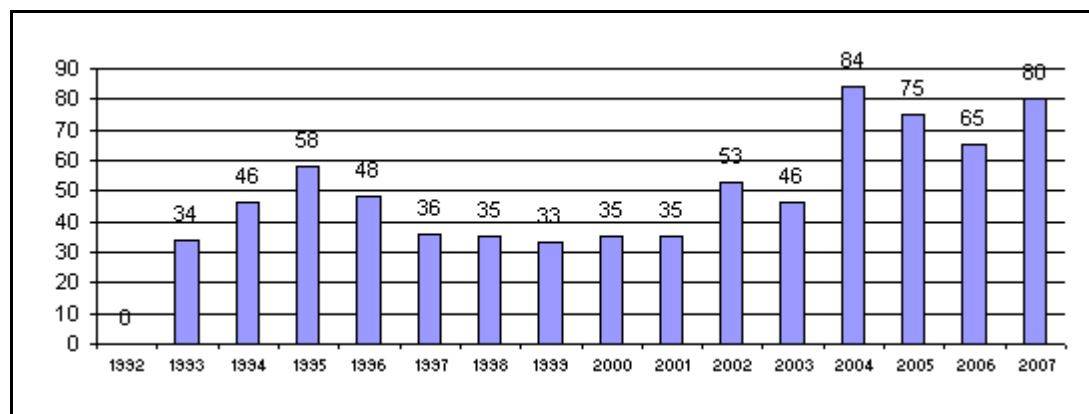
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Rwanda	3	(under 5,000)
Burundi	2	(under 5,000)
DRC	4	10,772
Somalia	3	7,818
Ethiopia	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Law	0	1	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1	3	4
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	2	0	2
Medical Sc. and Health Related	2	4	6
TOTAL:	5	8	13

5.25 Sudan

Country Operation:	Sudan
Office:	UNHCR Sudan P.O. Box 2560 Khartoum +249 183 471 101
Partner:	Windle Trust (International)
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	80
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	26
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	64%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:²⁵	USD 173,076

Major Developments 2007:
<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 refugees (particularly from Eritrea), the good work of the partner Windle Trust in Khartoum, the success of the graduates and the needs of the refugees in Sudan, who are struggling in a protracted refugee situation, 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	79	157,220
Ethiopia	1	11,009
Chad	0	25,023

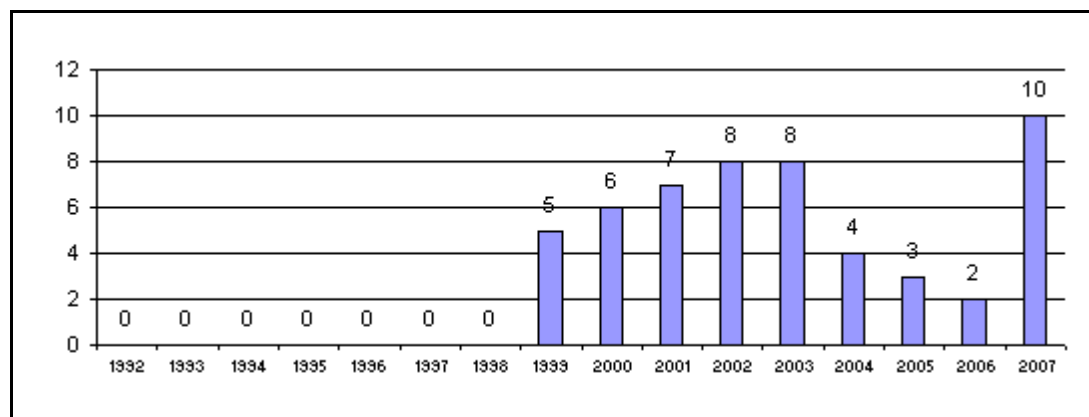
²⁵ Please note that USD 42,840 (charged against the 2007 VAR project) were only recorded in UNHCR financial systems beginning of 2008 and will also be reflected in the 2008 financial accounting.

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	2	4	6
Humanities	0	1	1
Fine and Applied Arts	5	0	5
Law	1	0	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	4	7	11
Commercial and Business Adm.	7	27	34
Home Economics (Domestic Sc.)	0	1	1
Natural Science	0	2	2
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	7	4	11
Medical Sc. and Health Related	2	2	4
Engineering	1	1	2
Architecture and Town Planning	0	2	2
TOTAL:	29	51	80

5.26 Syria

Country Operation:	Syria
Office:	UNHCR Syria P. O. Box 30891 Damascus + 963 112 139 921
Partner:	Syrian Red Crescent Society
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	10
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	50%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 20,904

Major Developments 2007:
<p>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.</p> <p>b) UNHCR hopes that the DAFI Programme can be further strengthened, or that alternative means for Iraqis to study will become available through other UNHCR funding mechanisms soon.</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)
Iraq	10	700,000

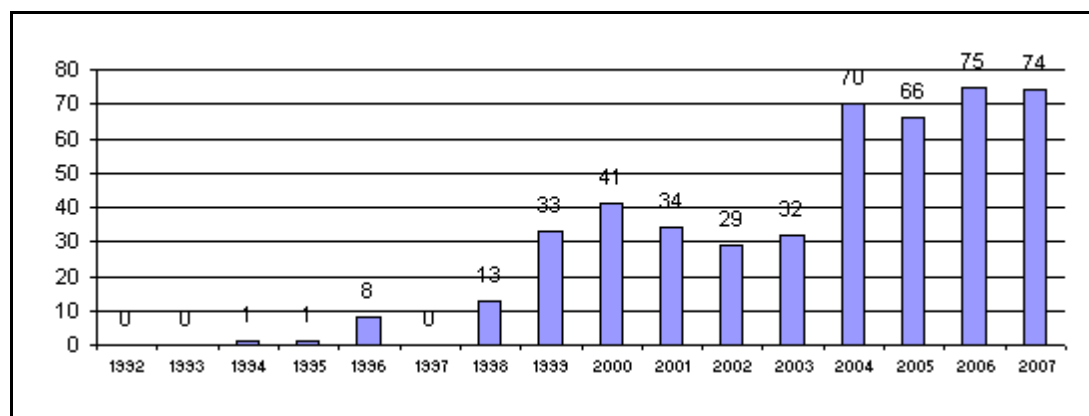
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	0	1	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	2	2	4
Natural Science	1	2	3
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	2	0	2
TOTAL:	5	5	10

5.27 Tanzania

Country Operation:	United Rep. of Tanzania
Office:	UNHCR Tanzania Plot 18 Kalenga Street Dar-es-Salaam +255 22 215 0075-82 (S/B)
Partner:	Relief to Development Society
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	74
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	23
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	11%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 137,536

Major Developments 2007:

- a) Tanzania hosts 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, justified the ongoing engagement of DAFI in Tanzania.
- 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 searching for individual solutions for female scholars.
- 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)
DRC	42	127,973
Burundi	30	352,640
Somalia	1	(under 5,000)
Ethiopia	1	(under 5,000)

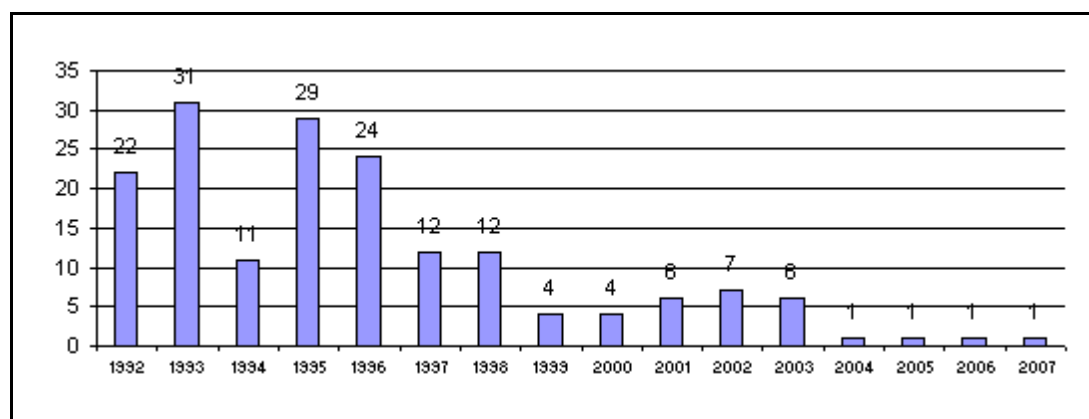
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	8	0	8
Law	2	1	3
Social and Behavioral Sc.	25	5	30
Commercial and Business Adm.	9	2	11
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1	0	1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	10	0	10
Architecture and Town Planning	11	0	11
TOTAL:	66	8	74

5.28 Thailand

Country Operation:	Thailand
Office:	UNHCR Thailand P.O. Box 2-121 Rajdamnern Avenue Bangkok 10200 +66 2 288 1270
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	1
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 894

Major Developments 2007:

- a) Similar to Argentina, following a donor request and the focus on larger refugee populations, the DAFI Programme in Thailand was closed in 2007 after the last DAFI scholar graduated.²⁶
- b) The developments in Myanmar, the resettlement of refugees and the overall movements of refugees in the region should be closely monitored and, if needed, a re-opening of DAFI might be considered.
- 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)
Sierra Leone	1	(under 5,000)
Myanmar	0	116,500

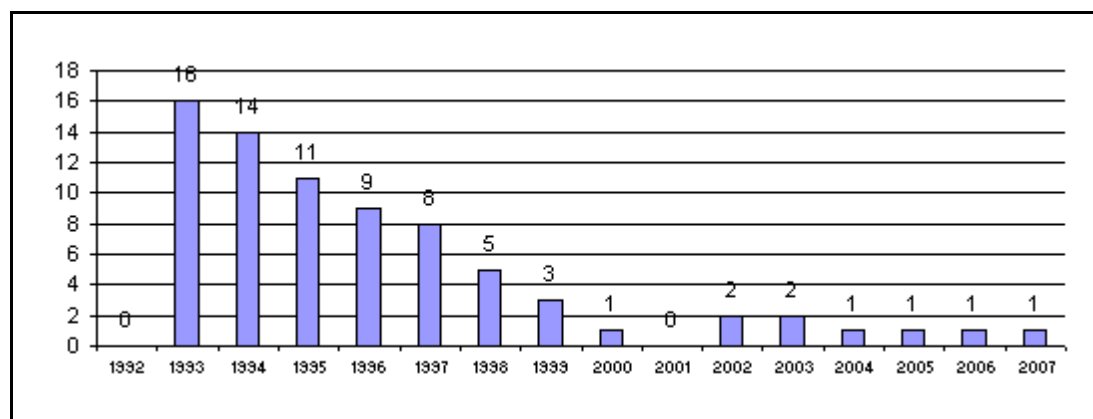
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1	0	1
TOTAL:	1	0	1

²⁶ UNHCR Geneva would like to thank the colleagues in Thailand, also in name of the numerous DAFI scholars, who successfully graduated on the last 16 years.

5.29 Uruguay

Country Operation:	Uruguay
Office:	Covered by: AGNUR / UNHCR Argentina Cerrito 83610 piso-CP C1010AAR Buenos Aires +54 11 4815 7870 +54 11 4815 3172
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	1
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	100%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	(allocated under Argentina)

Major Developments 2007:
a) Similar to Argentina, following a donor request and the focus on larger refugee populations, the DAFI Programme in Uruguay was closed in 2007. b) Please see below for the development of the number of beneficiaries in the past:



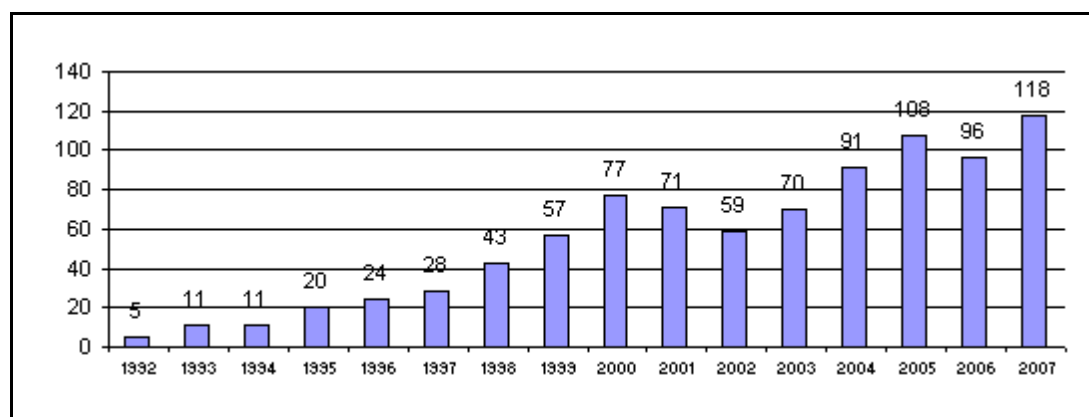
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Colombia	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Other Programs	0	1	1
TOTAL:	0	1	1

5.30 Uganda

Country Operation:	Uganda
Office:	UNHCR Uganda P.O. Box 3813 Kampala +256 41 231 231 (Switchboard) +256 41 242 673 (Switchboard)
Partner:	Windle Trust (Uganda)
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	118
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	23
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	44%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 167,473

Major Developments 2007:
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</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	100	215,675
DRC	8	28,766
Rwanda	6	21,866
Ethiopia	2	(under 5,000)
Somalia	2	(under 5,000)

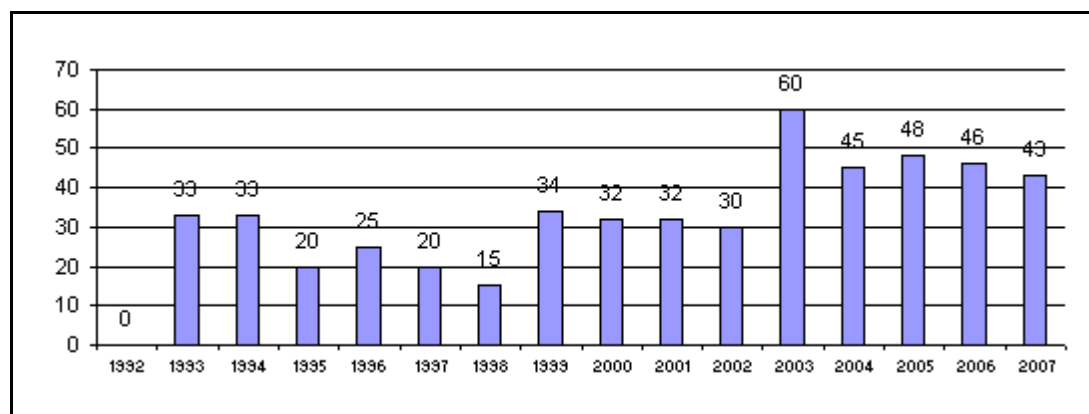
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	15	13	28
Law	5	0	5
Social and Behavioral Sc.	12	15	27
Commercial and Business Adm.	10	12	22
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1	3	4
Service Trades	0	1	1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	6	2	8
Medical Sc. and Health Related	5	4	9
Engineering	6	0	6
Architecture and Town Planning	2	0	2
Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs	2	0	2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	2	2	4
TOTAL:	66	52	118

5.31 Yemen

Country Operation:	Yemen
Office:	UNHCR Yemen P.O. Box 12093 Sana'a + 967 1 469 771 (SWITCHBOARD) + 967 1 469 772 (SWITCHBOARD)
Partner:	Save the Children (Sweden)
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	43
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	51%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 78,566

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Yemen is, with the DAFI Programme in Ethiopia, the main operation to address the needs of the newly arriving refugees 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	43	91,587

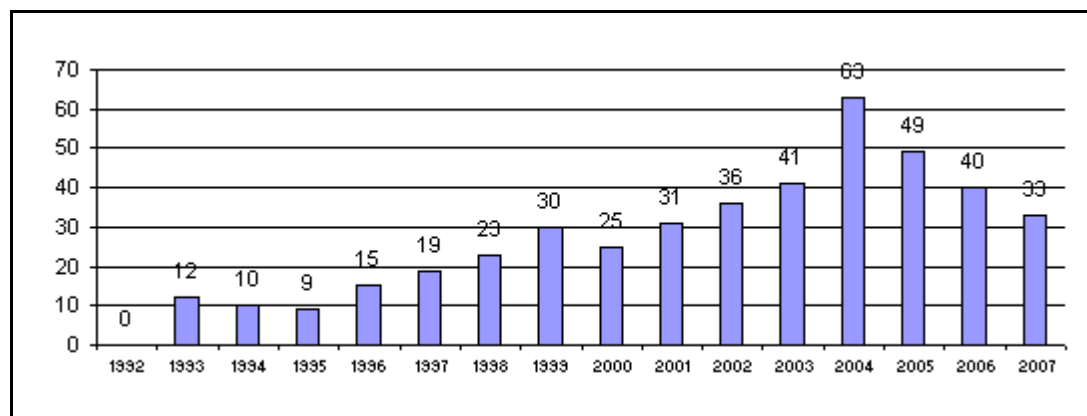
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	1	0	1
Commercial and Business Adm.	6	5	11
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	11	3	14
Medical Sc. and Health Related	3	13	16
Engineering	0	1	1
TOTAL:	21	22	43

5.32 Zambia

Country Operation:	Zambia
Office:	UNHCR Zambia P.O. Box 32542 Lusaka 10101 + 260 1 265 873 (SWITCHBOARD) + 260 1 265 874 (SWITCHBOARD)
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	33
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	12
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	21%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 76,189

Major Developments 2007:

- 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:



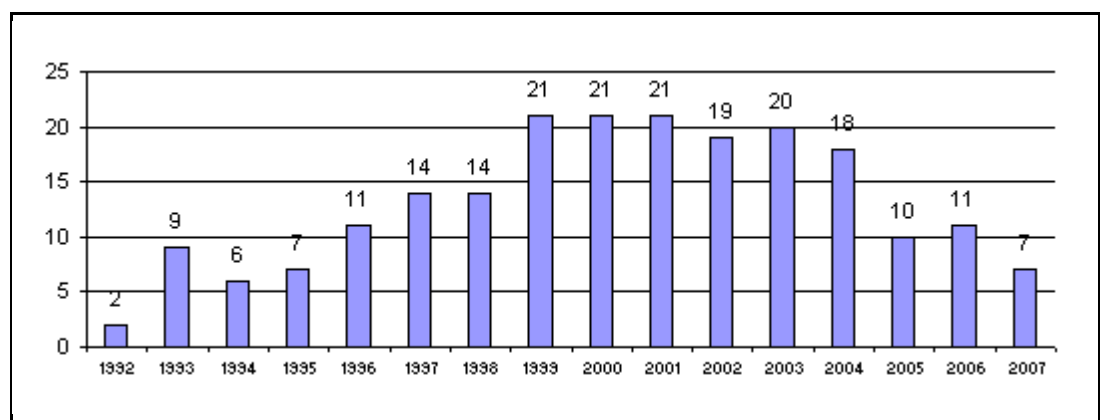
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000)
Angola	10	42,675
DRC	5	60,874
Burundi	5	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	13	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	5	2	7
Social and Behavioral Sc.	0	1	1
Natural Science	3	2	5
Medical Sc. and Health Related	6	2	8
Engineering	7	0	7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	4	0	4
Other Programs	1	0	1
TOTAL:	26	7	33

5.33 Zimbabwe

Country Operation:	Zimbabwe
Office:	UNHCR Zimbabwe P.O. Box 4565 Harare +263 4 793 274 (General)
Total Number of Beneficiaries 2007:	7
Total Number of Graduates 2007:	0 ²⁷
Percentage of Female Students 2007:	71%
Total Fund Allocated in 2007:	USD 10,690

Major Developments 2007:
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</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)
Rwanda	3	(under 5,000)
Burundi	3	(under 5,000)
DRC	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	0	1	1
Social and Behavioural Sc.	0	1	1
Service Trades	0	1	1
Medical Sc. and Health Related	0	1	1
Engineering	1	0	1
Other Programs	1	1	2
TOTAL:	2	5	7

²⁷ One of the seven students is currently finalizing and should have now graduated.

For questions, recommendations or inquiries, please write to HQEDUC@unhcr.org.