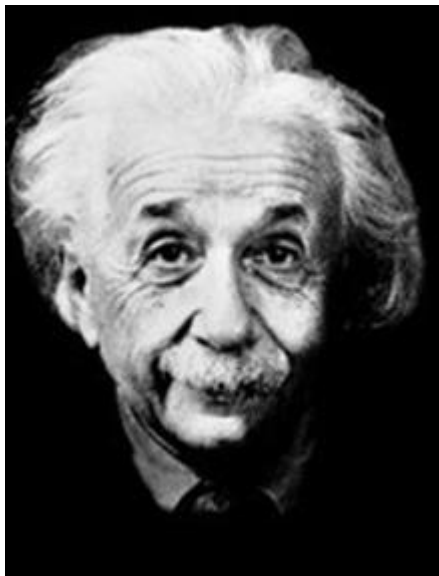




Annual Report on the DAFI Programme
(Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative)
2006

**Technical Support Section
Division of Operational Services
UNHCR Geneva**

29 June 2007



“First of all I would like to express my most sincere thanks to UNHCR for supporting my higher education expenses. It is the blessing of UNHCR financial support that to day I am serving my people. I have been recruited in the Ministry of Counter Narcotics as Deputy Director for Alternative Livelihoods / Monitoring & Verification.

All the Ex-DAFI scholars are happy, doing good income generating and highly designated jobs. If you find an opportunity of visit to Afghanistan, then please do contact me to see you.”

(Jannat Gul Totakhel, Kabul, January 2007)

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) would like to express sincere appreciation to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Foreign Office, Referat 604 – Research and Higher Education in particular. The German funded Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) provided again means for refugees to pursue higher education. In close cooperation with German Embassies, UNHCR together with partners was enabled by this contribution to assist the most academically deserving refugees to rebuild their life and to allow them to support their communities.

We would like to express our thanks also to the numerous UNHCR DAFI focal persons in the country offices. Their commitment and tireless work ensured the success of the DAFI Programme in 2006. Together with other UNHCR staff members in the field and Geneva, government officials and UNHCR’s operational partners, access, continuation and completions of studies were made possible. Many thanks to all involved.

Nathalie Meynet
Claas Morlang
Technical Support Section (TSS)
UNHCR Geneva, June 2007

Content

1	Executive Summary	4
2	Introduction	5
2.1	UNHCR Mandate	5
2.2	UNHCR Programmes (Overview 2006)	6
2.3	UNHCR Education Programme	7
3	DAFI Programme Implementation	9
3.1	DAFI Strategic Objectives	9
3.2	UNHCR Management of DAFI	9
3.3	DAFI Selection Procedures	11
3.3.1	Selection of Countries	11
3.3.2	Selection of Students	12
4	DAFI Operations 2006	14
4.1	Overview of Key Indicators	14
4.2	Students and Studies in 2006	15
4.2.1	Number of Students in 2006	15
4.2.2	Nationalities of Students in 2006	17
4.2.3	Gender of Students in 2006	18
4.2.4	Fields of Study in 2006	19
4.3	Budget and Finance in 2006	20
4.3.1	Contributions received in 2006	20
4.3.2	Costs of Scholarships in 2006	21
4.4	Concerns and Challenges 2006	23
4.4.1	DAFI Students Transfers	23
4.4.2	Study on Ex-DAFI Students	23
5	Country Fact Sheets 2006	25
5.1	Argentina	25
5.2	Benin	26
5.3	Botswana	27
5.4	Brazil	28
5.5	Bulgaria	29
5.6	Cameroon	30
5.7	Central African Republic	32
5.8	Chile	33
5.9	Czech Republic	34
5.10	Ecuador	35
5.11	Egypt	36
5.12	Ethiopia	37
5.13	Georgia	39
5.14	Ghana	40
5.15	India	42
5.16	Kenya	43
5.17	Kyrgyzstan	45
5.18	Mozambique	46
5.19	Nigeria	47
5.20	Pakistan	48
5.21	Panama	49
5.22	Papua New Guinea	50
5.23	Russian Federation	51
5.24	Rwanda	53
5.25	Senegal	54
5.26	Serbia and Montenegro	56
5.27	Sierra Leone	57
5.28	South Africa	58
5.29	Sudan	59
5.30	Syria	60
5.31	Tanzania	61
5.32	Thailand	62
5.33	Uruguay	63
5.34	Uganda	64
5.35	Yemen	66
5.36	Zambia	67
5.37	Zimbabwe	68

1 Executive Summary

In 2006, UNHCR offered higher education scholarships for 1,067 refugees. 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.

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** 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;
- **serve as a role model** for other refugee students to further their education, particularly female students to promote girls' education.

Some key facts and figures for 2006

(Please see also the Overview of Key Indicators on page 14):

Number of students: ¹	1,067
Male/Female ratio: ²	58% male and 42% female
Countries of study:	DAFI students enrolled in courses in 37 countries.
Countries of origin:	Refugees on DAFI scholarships came from 38 countries.
Length of studies:	Between three and four years.
Main study subjects:	Commercial and Business Administration, Social and Behavioral Science, Mathematics and Computer Science, Medical Science and Health Related Subjects, Education Science and Teacher Training, Natural Science, Humanities, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Engineering, Law.

In 2006, the following countries were participating in the DAFI Programme:³

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

¹ The total number includes 81 students in the Central African Republic (CAR) receiving special, one-off support to finish their studies, administered financially under the HQ DAFI VAR Project 07/AB/LS/450.

² Due to the larger number of male students supported, the CAR intervention is not taken into account for the regular global DAFI female enrolment rate, which would otherwise be reduced to 39%.

³ (Please see also the Country Fact Sheets 2006 starting page 27):

2 Introduction

For the second year since 2005, the Annual DAFI Report 2006 is produced in the new format. The new design has been approved by all stakeholders. During the last twelve months, hundreds of copies of the 2005 Annual DAFI Reports were distributed for the first time mainly per email but also through new web downloads. Recipients were German Embassies, the wider UNHCR donor community, UNHCR operations and the general public, e.g. journalists and universities, refugees and the scholars themselves.

Particularly the enlarged background information on DAFI, e.g. the objectives and the selection procedures, proved beneficial for newly arriving UNHCR, embassy and academic staff. As last year, a number of 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.

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.

In its efforts to achieve this objective, UNHCR strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state, and to return home voluntarily. By assisting refugees to return to their own country or to settle permanently in another country, UNHCR also seeks lasting solutions to their plight. UNHCR's Executive Committee and the UN General Assembly have also authorized the organization's involvement with other groups. These include people who are stateless or whose nationality is disputed and, in certain circumstances, internally displaced persons.

UNHCR's efforts are mandated by the organization's Statute, and guided by the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. International refugee law provides an essential framework of principles for UNHCR's humanitarian activities. UNHCR offers protection and assistance to refugees and others in an impartial manner, on the basis of their need and irrespective of their race, religion, political opinion or gender. In all of its activities, UNHCR seeks to reduce situations of forced displacement by encouraging states and other institutions to create conditions which are conducive to the protection of human rights and the peaceful resolution of disputes. In pursuit of the same objective, UNHCR actively seeks to consolidate the reintegration of returning refugees in their country of origin, thereby averting the recurrence of refugee-producing situations.

UNHCR pays particular attention to the needs of children and seeks to promote the equal rights of women and girls, based on international instruments such as the Human Rights declaration, the Convention on the Right of the Child and the International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights and through the promotion of meaningful participation of the refugees and other people of concern in consultations towards decisions which affect their lives. These international instruments all refer to the right to education and form the basis for the strategy of UNHCR to fulfill this right, and help achieve the Millennium Development Goals which include two major objectives concerning education, one being to ensure that all boys and girls complete primary schooling and the next to eliminate gender disparity at all levels of education by 2015.

In this respect, the DAFI Programme is essential in UNHCR's strategy to achieve its commitments, by giving hope to refugee children that there is a future after their completion of secondary education and playing a demonstrated role in promoting girls' education.

2.2 UNHCR Programmes (Overview 2006)⁴

Beginning 2006, the number of people of concern to UNHCR was 20.8 million, representing an increase of 6% from the previous years' total. Indeed, while the number of refugees decreased to 8.4 million (now standing at the lowest level since 1980) mainly due to major repatriation movements e.g. to Afghanistan, there was at the same time an increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and of stateless people. The 22% rise in the number of IDPs of concern to UNHCR was largely explained by the inclusion of 1.2 million Iraqi and 400,000 Somali IDPs.

During 2006, the outflows of Iraqi nationals lead to an increase of the worldwide refugee population again, making Iraqi refugees the second largest group of refugee worldwide. Despite the huge number of Afghans who continued to return home, they remain the largest refugee group of concern to UNHCR, with 1.9 million scattered across 72 countries. The great majority are still to be found in Pakistan and Iran, which continue to host the largest refugee populations in the world.

The table below provides a regional overview about the persons of concern to UNHCR:⁵

Persons of Concern to UNHCR - by Region		
Region	01-Jan-05	01-Jan-06
Asia	7,230,100	8,603,600
Africa	4,855,200	5,169,300
Europe	4,426,400	3,666,700
Latin America & Caribbean	2,070,800	2,513,000
North America	853,300	716,800
Oceania	82,600	82,500
TOTAL	19,518,400	20,751,900

UNHCR continued to operate through its 262 offices, the including the headquarters in Geneva, in 116 countries and with 84% of its staff members based in field locations. In joint efforts to protect the persons of concern and promote durable solutions, UNHCR worked in partnership with governments, other UN agencies and regional organizations and international and non-governmental organizations of which 565 were implementing partners.

⁴ Source: Basic Facts: As of 1st July 2006.

⁵ Source: 2006 Edition Refugees by Numbers.

The table below shows the UNHCR operational budget in 2006. It reached USD 47,866,863, including an 8% education operational budget:

Sector	Amount	Percentage
Food	\$ 5,015,207	1.12%
Transport	\$ 71,289,200	15.85%
Domestic Needs	\$ 42,634,372	9.48%
Water	\$ 14,976,657	3.33%
Sanitation	\$ 5,080,358	1.13%
Health/Nutrition	\$ 39,657,425	8.82%
Shelter	\$ 46,565,250	10.36%
Community Services	\$ 32,131,742	7.15%
Education	\$ 37,746,414	8.39%
Crop Production	\$ 5,909,907	1.31%
Livestock	\$ 1,071,093	0.24%
Fishery	\$ 600.00	0.00%
Forestry	\$ 6,071,553	1.35%
Income Generation	\$ 13,941,561	3.10%
Protection	\$ 59,479,648	13.23%
Operational Support	\$ 67,839,082	15.09%
General Programmes	\$ 250,000	0.06%
TOTAL	\$449,660,076	100.00%

2.3 UNHCR Education Programme

International declarations and instruments define education as a basic human right and a lasting tool for peace. The 2005 World Summit (Millennium Development Goals) reaffirmed States' commitment to timely and effective humanitarian assistance for children in armed conflicts and points out education as a key element.

Education is even more important in protecting children and youth against the evils that many refugees face; such as military recruitment, crime and sexual exploitation. Education is the main strategy to prepare children and youth to play a positive role in their community and return to their country of origin with skills that allow them to reintegrate fully in society, and become self-reliant.

Over the past 20 years, a number of UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) conclusions have reaffirmed the right to education for refugees and asylum-seekers and recognized the link between education and the attainment of self-sufficiency and durable solutions. ExCom has also recognized the role of education in empowering women and fostering peace and reconciliation.

In 2004, noting "the ongoing problem faced by countries of asylum (...) in coping with the consequences of mass influx situations once they have stabilized (...)", the ExCom recommended the inclusion of several elements in the international response including exploration by all actors of ways to improve primary education, achieve gender parity and secure funding to expand post-primary opportunities (secondary, tertiary and vocational), especially for adolescents.

The table below gives an overview about UNHCR educational activities:⁶

UNHCR Spending in the Education Sector	Amount	Percentage
General Primary Education	\$ 13,039,759	40.40%
Educational Facility Construction	\$ 4,384,718	13.59%
Vocational/Skills Training	\$ 3,254,133	10.08%
Sector Support and Management	\$ 2,242,042	6.95%
Other Educational Activities	\$ 2,012,196	6.23%
Scholarships, Post Secondary Academic	\$ 2,241,593	6.95%
General Secondary Education	\$ 1,893,816	5.87%
Teacher Training	\$ 922,690	2.86%
Literacy Training	\$ 585,253	1.81%
Scholarship Lower Secondary School	\$ 479,860	1.49%
Foreign Language Training	\$ 396,787	1.23%
Pre School, Day Care	\$ 353,122	1.09%
Scholarships Post Secondary Vocational	\$ 166,495	0.52%
Scholarship Higher Secondary Academic	\$ 97,190	0.30%
Scholarship Higher Secondary Vocational	\$ 54,322	0.17%
Scholarship Higher Post Primary Vocational	\$ 37,701	0.12%
Plan, Survey Research	\$ 16,453	0.05%
Children at Risk	\$ 94,666	0.29%
TOTAL	\$ 32,272,796.00	100%

Now for 15 years, DAFI is, by large, the only option available for refugees to continue to tertiary education. Although the DAFI Programme cannot sponsor all deserving 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 German funded DAFI Programme, included in the table above under "Scholarships – Post Secondary Academic" amount 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 of DAFI is needed for all kinds of educational programmes, However, budget constraints faced by UNHCR in 2006 had a disproportional impact on education activities, and in particular on post-primary education.

⁶ 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.

Therefore, the DAFI strategic objectives are:

- **to achieve self-reliance** 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;
- **serve as a role model** for other refugee students to further their education, particularly female students to promote girls' education.

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

Ex-DAFI students are sometimes the only doctors or teachers in their area of return. While the numbers of DAFI students are small, their impact is huge because of their areas of expertise. Some work in business and government, others are employed by NGOs, UNHCR and other United Nations agencies.

3.2 UNHCR Management of DAFI

The German funded DAFI Scholarship Programmes are implemented by UNHCR and its partners in the countries of asylum. The programme is benefiting from UNHCR's unique field presence in over 260 offices in 116 countries which 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. These are usually staff in functions where they work very closely with other UNHCR education programmes on primary and secondary school level and directly within the refugee community, which helps them to support refugee students in all aspects of their life.

The implementation of the DAFI Programmes is often supported by an NGO partner, who works under the direction and supervision of UNHCR. 70% of the field offices implement DAFI with the help of an NGO, which is usually the same partner who also implements UNHCR's education programme and thus brings in additional expertise in the field of education. The judgment on whether to engage an implementing partner or not is left to the field offices depending on their overall capacity, the academic environment and the size of the DAFI Programme.

The overall supervision, guidance, monitoring, exchange of good practice and technical assistance to the offices is provided by a designated and DAFI funded Education Officer and

an Education Assistant, based in Geneva. Regular monitoring and support missions to the main DAFI operations ensure consistent high quality of the implementation. During 2006, a monitoring and inspection schedule was developed, outlining the planned field monitoring visits for DAFI until 2010. The ten largest operations are scheduled for monitoring every two years and the smaller, but equally important operations every three years. In 2006, for example, the DAFI operations in Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Yemen, Pakistan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Benin were visited by the HQ team. General assessments, without existing DAFI operations, took place in Kazakhstan and Togo. 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).
- **Early November**, the UNHCR offices in the field submit a DAFI project proposal for the following year to DAFI staff at Headquarters.
- All DAFI project submissions from the field comprise of a project description and budget, and include the needs for those students who will be continuing into the next year and, in some cases, a proposal for the intake of new and first-time students.
- In Geneva, these proposals are screened and examined, and adjustments are made in close consultation with the field offices.
- Once the budgets for the needs of continuing students from all countries have been received and compared with the expected annual contribution towards DAFI, the amount of funds available for new scholarships can be determined. The distribution of these funds to the various countries follows the established "Criteria for allocation of DAFI funding" (please see 3.3.2 Selection of Countries on page 12).
- **December**, the process has to be completed and all projects are approved and signed as a prerequisite for field offices to access the budget allocated for their DAFI Programme.
- With the budgets allocated in December, the normal DAFI implementation continues in the countries. During the year and as a continuous process, the expenditures of the respective DAFI budgets of the field offices are closely monitored by Headquarters, also through technical field missions.
- **By end July**, a thorough financial review is done whereby expenditures of individual countries are being examined. In some country offices there maybe unspent balances, which, if not expected to be spent up to the end of the year, will be redistributed to other countries that are then able to take in additional new students or to cover unforeseen expenses.
- **By end of February**, all field offices provide a financial, narrative and statistical DAFI report to the DAFI staff at Headquarters on the previous year.
- **By end of June**, the annual DAFI report is prepared for the previous year by Geneva and submitted to the German Government.

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 a 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 are identified and interviewed to determine if they are allowed to join the DAFI scholarship programme.

3.3.1 Selection of Countries

UNHCR's offices worldwide see the positive impact of the DAFI Programme for the refugees and the refugee communities. Due to the fact that DAFI has been assisting refugees from a total of 71 countries of origin in over 70 countries of asylum in the past 15 years, almost all senior managers of UNHCR have at some stage implemented or experienced the DAFI Programme to some extent in the field. As a result, far more countries would like to offer DAFI in their operations than it would be financial and administratively feasible.

Therefore, detailed selection of countries for DAFI follows laid down guidelines as mentioned below:

- **The number of refugees in the country:** The profile of the refugees is taken into account, which includes the number of refugees who completed senior secondary level.
- **Relevance of the refugee caseload** in the country (preferably refugees who are in need of assistance as they may have arrived relatively recently and/or who are not yet able to sustain themselves economically).
- **Quality of tertiary educational institutions:** The academic facilities and the quality of the teaching are assessed. UNHCR is following for example reports of strikes and temporary closures of universities.
- **Support structure** which is related to the general interest and support of the UNHCR office in the DAFI Programme, and particularly the motivation and performance of the designated DAFI focal persons who implement the programme within the local UNHCR field offices.
- **An environment of political stability** is a prerequisite for successful DAFI implementation.
- **Geographical preference for Africa:** In 2006, over 83% of the operational costs were allocated to Africa, as compared to 81% in 2005. This 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.
- **Costs:** The costs of scholarship are also important; however this also needs to be balanced with the quality of education provided. With costs generally rising throughout, UNHCR is trying to maintain the level of around 1,000 scholarships per year.
- **Consolidation of funding to focus countries:** Focus countries are specifically selected countries because they meet the above criteria best. A pre-condition for a meaningful allocation of funds is therefore in-depth knowledge of all of the prevailing conditions of countries in relation to the above criteria.

- **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 Students

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

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

An overview of selection criteria is provided below. Minimum requirements narrow the group of eligible candidates by excluding all those who do not meet the main criteria. Secondary criteria fine-tune 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:** One of the UNHCR policy priorities is to increase the number of girls attending primary and post-primary education. Supporting this policy, DAFI scholarships should be used to increase the equal participation of female students in tertiary education. During the selection process, reasons for lower academic performances of girls, e.g. due to domestic labor, should be taken into consideration.
- **Persons with specific needs** (disabled, victims of violence, and members of vulnerable households) among refugee students with excellent academic records should be given special consideration during the selection of candidates.
- **Rural (camp-based)/urban refugee:** The scholarship assistance should be balanced between applicants from rural refugee populations (camps and settlements) and urban refugees. Where rural refugee schools exist, information on the availability of scholarships should be disseminated by UNHCR or its operational partners. In countries where UNHCR is assisting large camp-based populations ('protracted refugee situations'), at least 50% of applications for scholarships should come from rural camps and settlements, or from rural-based refugee secondary school-leavers.
- **Ethnic, religious and communal balance** (where appropriate) should be achieved.

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

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

4 DAFI Operations 2006

4.1 Overview of Key Indicators

Year of Operation	2006
Total Number of Students 2006:	1,067
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	250
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	42%
Total Number of Dropouts:	40
Total Number of Resettled Students:	17
Average Costs per Student:	USD 1,900
Contributions received in 2006 (EURO):	EUR 1,636,713
Contributions received in 2006 (USD):	USD 2,043,966
Other Income; ⁷	USD 95,601
Expenditure / Allocation 2006:	USD 2,028,902 (excl. HQ)
Total Expenditure / Allocation 2006:	USD 2,230,454 (incl. HQ)
Funding Shortfall:	USD 90,887
Countries of Study (Institutions in 38 Countries sorted by number of students):	Ethiopia, Uganda, Pakistan, Central Africa Republic, Tanzania, Ghana, Sudan, Senegal, Yemen, Kenya, Zambia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Russian Federation, India, Ecuador, Benin, South Africa, Nigeria, Rwanda, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Kyrgyzstan, Botswana, Papua New Guinea, Czech Rep., Argentina, Georgia, Panama, Egypt, Brazil, Syria, Bulgaria, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Chile, Uruguay, Thailand, Serbia-Montenegro.
Countries of Origin: (Refugee students from 37 countries sorted by number of students):	Afghanistan, Sudan, DRC, Somalia, Liberia, Eritrea, Burundi, Rwanda, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Angola, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Togo, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Iraq, Indonesia, Tajikistan, Republic of Congo, Russia Chechnya, Myanmar, Central Africa, Republic, Peru, Armenia, Belarus, Iran, Uganda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Cuba, Lao People's Dem. Rep., Namibia, Occupied Palest. Territ., Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
Main Subjects of Studies (sorted by number of students):	Commercial and Business Adm., Social and Behavioral Science, Mathematics and Computer Science, Medical Science and Health Related Subjects, Education Science and Teacher Training, Natural Science, Humanities, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Engineering, Law, Architecture and Town Planning, Mass Comm. and Documentation, Service Trades, Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs, Fine and Applied Arts, Home Economics (Domestic Sc.), Transport and Communication.
Length of Studies:	Average between 3 to 4 years

⁷ 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 2006

4.2.1 Number of Students in 2006

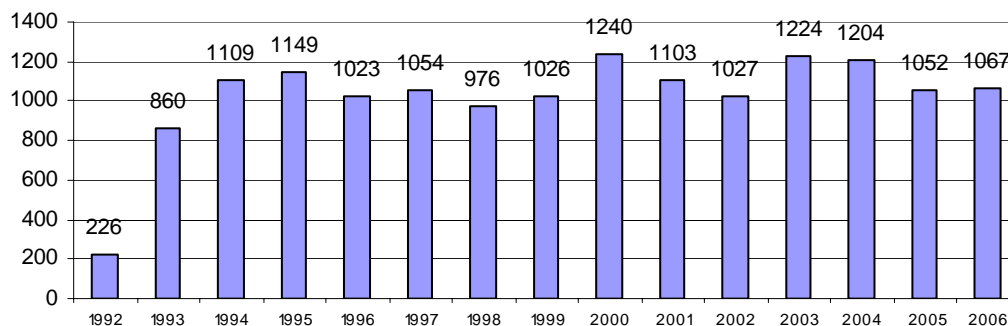
In 2006, the total number of students remained stable. This was partly due to the fact that financial assistance was provided to refugees in the Central African Republic as a one-time emergency intervention.

Please find below an overview of the number of students by country of study:

Country of Study	Male	Female	Total
Argentina	2	4	6
Benin	9	13	22
Botswana	7	2	9
Brazil	2	0	2
Bulgaria	2	0	2
Cameroon	7	6	13
Central Africa Republic	73	8	81
Chile	1	0	1
Czech Rep.	7	0	7
Egypt	2	2	4
Ecuador	3	21	24
Ethiopia	71	42	113
Georgia	2	4	6
Ghana	34	31	65
India	12	25	37
Iran	21	18	39
Kenya	29	16	45
Kyrgyzstan	5	4	9
Mozambique	2	0	2
Nigeria	8	7	15
Pakistan	46	37	83
Panama	2	2	4
Papua New Guinea	6	1	7
Russian Federation	12	27	39
Rwanda	5	9	14
Senegal	51	10	61
Serbia-Montenegro	0	1	1
Sierra Leone	2	0	2
South Africa	8	9	17
Sudan	27	38	65
Syria	1	1	2
Tanzania	63	12	75
Thailand	1	0	1
Uganda	57	39	96
Uruguay	0	1	1
Yemen	31	15	46
Zambia	31	9	40
Zimbabwe	4	7	11
Total	646	421	1,067

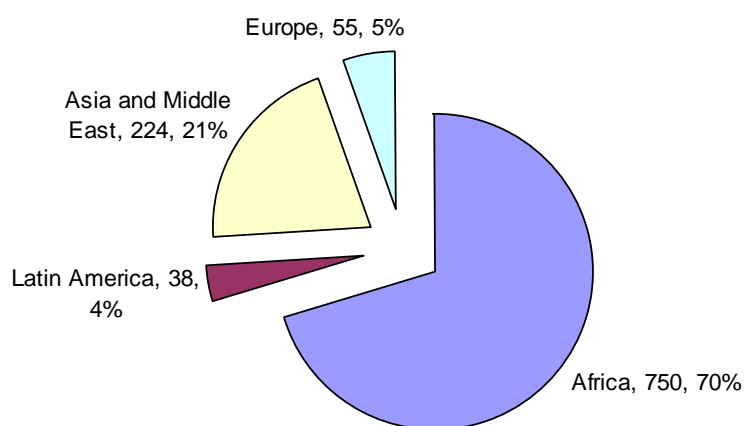
While it is the aim to support about 1,000 students each year, the increase in costs has led to a reduction of students since 2000, when the highest number with 1,240 was reached.

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



In 2006, the largest proportion of the scholarships was again awarded in Africa, with 70% of the total number. Due to the higher cost of scholarships on this continent, over 83% of the available funding was disbursed to operations there (please see also below: Costs of Scholarships on page 21).

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



The second largest proportion was allocated to Asia, where the majority of the Afghan students were enrolled in universities. Together, the DAFI operations in Europe and Latin America only accounted for approximately 10% and were not considered a priority, with the exception of the Colombian refugees arriving in neighboring countries.

4.2.2 Nationalities of Students in 2006

The DAFI students came from a total of 38 countries. The largest group in 2006 originated again from Afghanistan, followed by the Sudanese students. The number of Afghan refugees in the DAFI Programme decreased last year by 24. However, following a request from the UNHCR Offices in Teheran and Islamabad and the German Government, the number will again increase in 2007.

In 2006, the repatriation of refugees reduced the number of scholarships available for students from Sierra Leone or Liberia. Other refugee groups, e.g. from Chad, received more attention. The allocation of scholarships remains under constant review based on various factors and might, always pending a careful assessment, include scholarships granted for refugees displaced by more recent conflicts.

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:⁸

Country Origin (in alphabetical order)	Number	Number Ref. end 2006	Country Origin	Number (sorted by size)	Number Ref. end 2006
Afghanistan	188	3,192,200	Afghanistan	188	3,192,200
Angola	22	278,000	Sudan	183	1,567,600
Armenia	2	18,300	DRC	112	525,900
Belarus	2	10,300	Somalia	106	840,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	300,900	Liberia	69	806,000
Burundi	57	526,700	Eritrea	66	184,200
Cameroon	1	14,000	Burundi	57	526,700
Central Africa Republic	4	44,800	Rwanda	57	126,000
Chad	25	56,000	Colombia	28	2,540,100
Colombia	28	2,540,100	Côte d'Ivoire	26	62,700
Côte d'Ivoire	26	62,700	Chad	25	56,000
Cuba	1	20,700	Angola	22	278,000
DRC	112	525,900	Ethiopia	17	81,800
Eritrea	66	184,200	Mauritania	14	34,000
Ethiopia	17	81,800	Togo	14	67,600
Guinea	10	9,100	Guinea	10	9,100
Indonesia	7	39,200	Sierra Leone	10	46,600
Iran	2	112,400	Iraq	8	1,765,200
Iraq	8	1,765,200	Indonesia	7	39,200
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1	24,800	Tajikistan	7	54,900
Liberia	69	806,000	Republic of Congo	6	33,000
Mauritania	14	34,000	Russian Fed. (Chechnya)	6	423,000
Myanmar	5	206,100	Myanmar	5	206,100
Namibia	1	1,300	Central Africa Republic	4	44,800
Occupied Palest. Territ.	1	356,700	Peru	3	6,500
Peru	3	6,500	Armenia	2	18,300
Republic of Congo	6	33,000	Belarus	2	10,300
Russian Fed. (Chechnya)	6	423,000	Iran	2	112,400
Rwanda	57	126,000	Uganda	2	38,600
Sierra Leone	10	46,600	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	300,900
Somalia	106	840,000	Cameroon	1	14,000
Sudan	183	1,567,600	Cuba	1	20,700
Tajikistan	7	54,900	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1	24,800
Togo	14	67,600	Namibia	1	1,300
Uganda	2	38,600	Occupied Palest. Territ.	1	356,700
Vietnam	1	360,900	Vietnam	1	360,900
Yemen	1	1,800	Yemen	1	1,800
Zimbabwe	1	28,600	Zimbabwe	1	28,600
Total	1,067		Total	1,067	

⁸ The "Number Ref. 2006" shows the total number of refugees and others to concern to UNHCR from a given country registered worldwide. Source: UNHCR Statistics Beginning 2006.

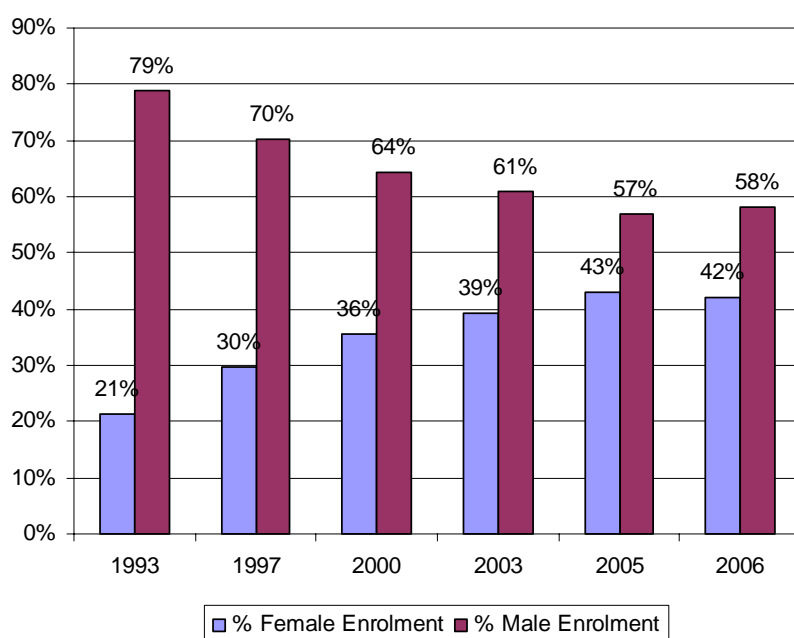
4.2.3 Gender of Students in 2006

UNHCR is committed to support the education of girls on all academic levels and in all operations, including in the DAFI Programme. As mentioned in the chapter on the selection of students, a special focus is still placed on girls leaving secondary school.

UNHCR and its DAFI partners are making every effort to reach the target of 50%, however their options are also limited. The percentage of girls successfully completing secondary school is in numerous countries substantially lower than of boys. Social-cultural reasons and poverty are often mentioned as poor families would preferably support the education of their boys rather than of their girls. To counterbalance this, DAFI is not only looking at the official results from secondary school but rather holistically at different aspects, hoping to support all girls who have the willingness and capacity to complete an academic degree programme. Furthermore, the DAFI teams around the world are actively supporting efforts by UNHCR and partners to strengthen girls' education on secondary level, e.g. through the ninemillion.org awareness and fundraising campaign, which hopes to channel over one million USD to girls education in UNHCR refugee camps.

The impact of the extra encouragement of girls to apply and the success of UNHCR global efforts to support girls' education generally can be seen by the increase of the percentage of female students. While in 1993, only 21% of the students were girls, in 2005, 43% female enrolment had been reached. The positive development was slightly reversed in 2006, when again 42% of the regular DAFI students were female, making the affirmative action in the selection procedures even more relevant.⁹

Please find below a table which illustrates success of the efforts to increase the enrolment of girls since 1993 in selected years:¹⁰



⁹ Excluding the CAR students.

¹⁰ Regular DAFI students, excluding the CAR intervention in 2006.

4.2.4 Fields of Study in 2006

In 2006, social and behavioral science and commercial & business administration were the most popular subjects for DAFI students.

UNHCR will continue to insist that only candidates are selected for DAFI who intend to study a subject which is relevant to the job market and which contributes 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 students in 2006:

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total	%
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	51	36	87	8.15%
Humanities	49	25	74	6.94%
Fine and Applied Arts	1	2	3	0.28%
Law	33	7	40	3.75%
Social and Behavioral Sc.	104	60	164	15.37%
Commercial and Business Adm.	89	105	194	18.18%
Mass Comm. and Documentation	6	6	12	1.12%
Home Economics (Domestic Sc.)	1	1	2	0.19%
Service Trades	4	1	5	0.47%
Natural Science	41	36	77	7.22%
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	91	28	119	11.15%
Medical Sc. and Health Related	51	64	115	10.78%
Engineering	42	6	48	4.50%
Architecture and Town Planning	17	1	18	1.69%
Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs	4	0	4	0.37%
Transport and Communication	1	0	1	0.09%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	47	8	55	5.15%
Other Programs	14	35	49	4.59%
TOTAL:	646	421	1,067	100%

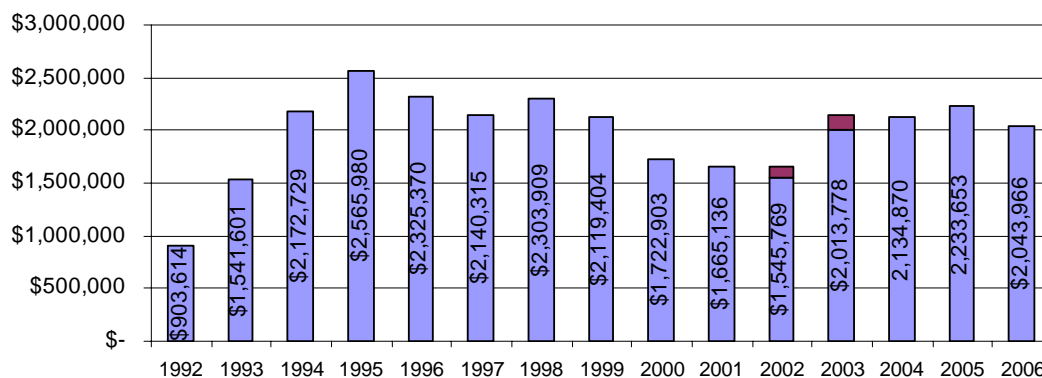
Compared to 2005, more students studied natural sciences, mathematics, computer sciences and social and behavioral science, while the popularity of medical sciences and health related subjects slightly decreased. In 2005, over 14% of all DAFI students studied medical subjects while in 2006 only about 11% were enrolled in such subjects. Also fewer students studied commercial and business administration.

Like all over the world, also in the DAFI Programme girls and boys favor slightly different courses at university level. As long as the preferred degree programme is covered by DAFI's objectives and guidelines, the freedom of choice should remain. If however girls are not able to access the programmes they wish to enroll in and they are disadvantaged by universities, extra efforts should be undertaken by the DAFI teams to for example include more girls in faculties of law or engineering.

4.3 Budget and Finance in 2006

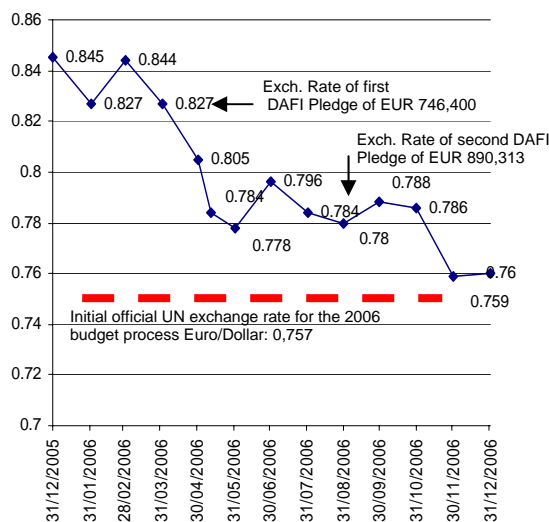
4.3.1 Contributions received in 2006

In 2006, USD 2,043,966 were received from the German Government. The table below depicts the annual donations by the German Government in US Dollars over the 15 years.



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 actual donation is pledged and transferred in euro. Exchange rate fluctuations due to the increases and decreases of the US dollar value led to difficulties in predicting the actual income in US dollar for the programme in the same year, particularly early in 2006, when exchange rates led to a reduction of the value of the pledging currency compared the value used in the internal UNHCR budgeting and planning processes.



As stated in the chapter 13.2 UNHCR Management of DAFI page 9, the annual budget preparation is based on the predicted income in March the year before. The increase of the value of the dollar compared to the planning value in the beginning of last year caused considerable concern in the first months of 2006. However, due the strengthening of the euro before the second pledge, the funding situation of the DAFI Programme improved. Over the year, the euro regained over 10%, reducing the funding gap.

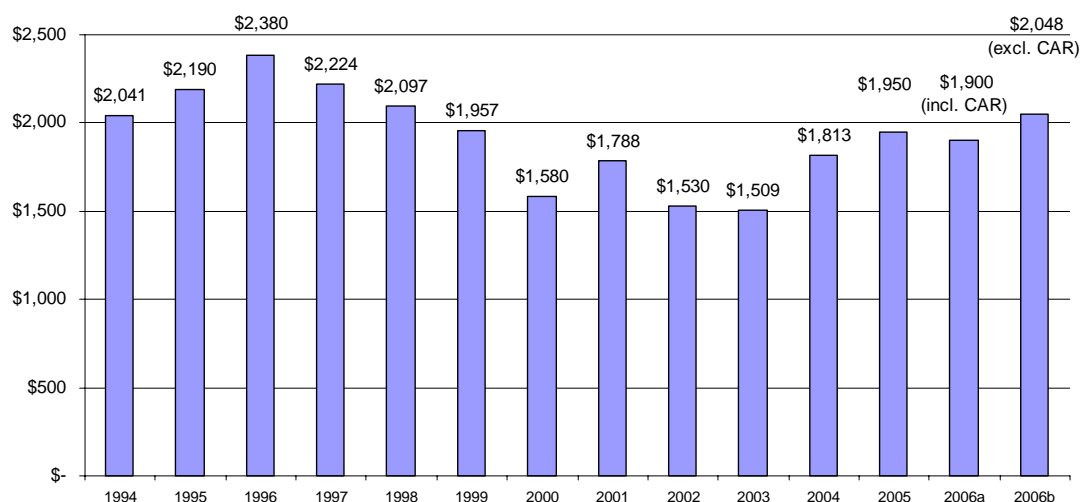
4.3.2 Costs of Scholarships in 2006¹¹

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.¹² 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.

It remains the aim for the programme to provide 1,000 scholarships annually. While the average costs were reduced in the past, UNHCR is as mentioned above currently facing an increase of average costs again. This is forcing UNHCR to reduce the number of new students worldwide.

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



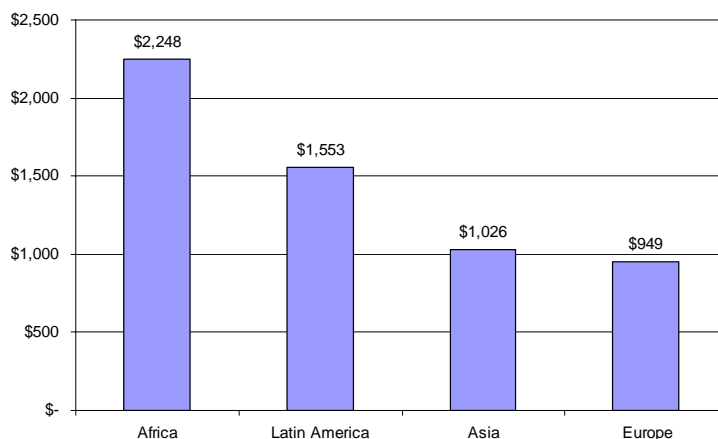
As previously mentioned, the costs for scholarships vary to a great extent. As a result of the higher costs in Africa, over 83% of the DAFI funds are spent on only 70% of the students by number. The “cheaper” programmes in Asia, mainly Afghan refugees, were

¹¹ 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.

¹² During interviews in October 2006 with Afghan students in Mashad, Iran, they were asked what their most pressing needs were. They stressed that they would managed to live with their parents and study, if DAFI would cover the university fees. They asked the DAFI team to use the savings to increase the number of available places for Afghan refugees for the new academic year.

able to counterbalance the increasing costs. It is unlikely that DAFI will be able to offset the high costs in Africa with cheaper scholarship elsewhere much longer.

The graphic below shows the average cost of DAFI scholarship per region in 2006 (not including Headquarters' administrative costs):



Deducting the special effects of the Central African Republic intervention, the average costs in Africa actually reach USD 2,504. This represents an increase per student of USD 121 within one year. The main reasons for the high costs in Africa are the operations in South Africa (USD 5,535), Kenya (USD 4,702) and Ghana (USD 4,527). Numerous activities are currently on the way to first stop the occurring increases and find ways to reduce the funding need per student without affecting the academic process of the student, e.g. negotiating lower fees with the universities.

The costs in Latin America increased with over USD 200 even more, while the costs in Asia and Europe dropped by USD 100 and USD 50 respectively.

4.4 Concerns and Challenges 2006

Due to the context in which DAFI is implemented, there are always challenges and concerns which are jointly addressed by UNHCR, the German Embassies and the partners involved. The DAFI Programme has been successfully implemented in the last 15 years due to the careful adaptation to changing refugee needs, without losing the special nature and the unique focus of the DAFI Programme. Such challenges are mentioned below.

4.4.1 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 ensure that these students would not be discriminated being in a country with less favorable conditions, a strategy of educational transfers to DAFI implementing countries is gradually being put into place in West Africa with the development of standard operating procedures for student transfers.

In this respect, 18 Ivorian students have been transferred from Mali and Guinea to Senegal. They are currently in their last year of study and the office in Guinea is proceeding with the selection of secondary school leavers who may be eligible for DAFI scholarships. Meanwhile, the DAFI team met the senior management of the University Gaston Berger in Saint Louis to negotiate a number of seats in the various faculties for refugee students, who would not have to go through the same process as nationals and foreign students and would stand few chances to compete with the best students.

During a mission 2006 in Benin, a similar strategy has been designed, to allow students from Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo to study in Benin as of 2007-2008 academic year.

4.4.2 Study on Ex-DAFI Students

As all scholarship programmes world-wide, UNHCR, the German Government and the DAFI Programme are interested in the lasting impact of the interventions. Based on the DAFI objectives, UNHCR tried to get a better understanding if the academic programme succeeded:

- To develop qualified human resources that are now contributing to the reconstruction of the country of origin after the repatriation of the ex-DAFI scholars;
- To get the former beneficiary students into gainful employment and this way successfully promotes self-reliance of the and his/her family;
- To educate role models for other refugees to further their education, particularly female students; and
- To build capacity, which is now contributing to the refugee community.

As also mentioned in the previous annual report, it has been a huge challenge to follow-up ex-DAFI students. As the preferred "future" of a former student lies in the return to the country of origin, UNHCR and the DAFI focal points have and had enormous problems to remain in contact with the former students. Modern technology did in the past help to remain in touch, however internet connections are still relatively rare in the typical areas to which refugees return and often relatively expensive. Initial tests in selected DAFI operations utilizing existing university graduate platforms, like www.xing.com, have not shown success last year.

Taking the DAFI 15th anniversary in 2007 as special date, UNHCR decided to launch a new follow-up initiative. All DAFI contacts, DAFI Clubs, partners and the internet were asked to distribute the revised ex-student questionnaire to as many former DAFI students as possible. The response was excellent and feedback was gathered about from 700 former students. Of those who responded for example about 40% were in their country of asylum, 28% were locally integrated and 3% shuttled between the country of origin and asylum. Locating and contacting students living close to the UNHCR Offices where they went to university was relatively easy. It was however a great achievement of the DAFI Programmes worldwide that almost 200 former DAFI students responded to the questionnaire from either the country of origin or other countries they moved to after graduation.

Furthermore, the last fifteen Annual DAFI Reports were examined and the global numbers and estimated values (where historic figures were missing) were entered into a database. Based on this collection, the total number of DAFI students since 1992 is 4,771, of which 3,240 successfully graduated, 1,012 are enrolled in 2007, 400 left the university prior to the official graduation, e.g. returned home, and 114 were resettled in the last 15 years to a third country. Of those who returned home after graduation, over 93% found work and are currently employed. Of those who are successfully integrated in the country of asylum, 83% are working, 8% continue their education at university and about 9% are unemployed. Of the group still waiting the country of asylum, the environment in the host country is determining if former students are allowed to work. Although having such obstacles, 53% found work, 22% are continuing their studies and only 25% are looking for a job.

Detailed results of the study will be published in 2007 in a separate document.

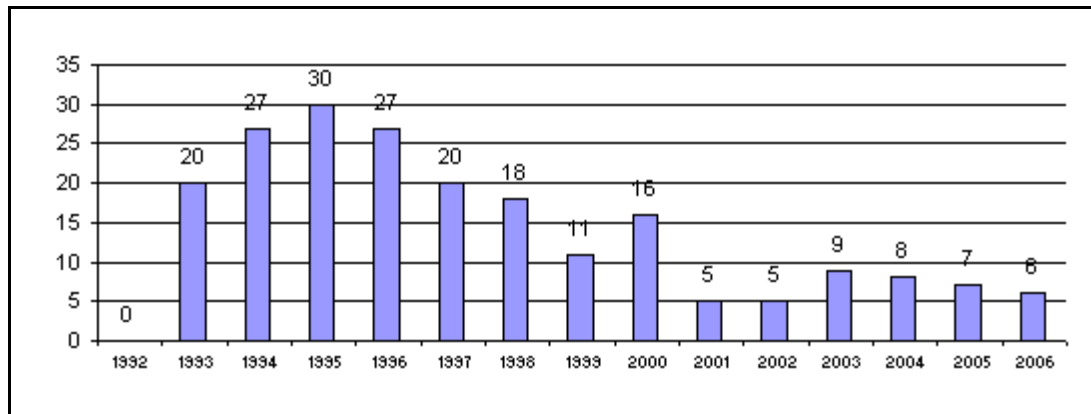
5 Country Fact Sheets 2006

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
Partner:	Fundación Comisión Católica Argentina de Migraciones
Total Number of Students 2006:	6
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	3
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	67%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 5,518

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI Programme in Argentina is one of the longest running successful operations.
 b) However, to follow the wishes of the donor, the programme is scheduled to be closed as newer and larger refugee caseloads in other regions should be prioritized.
 c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995) ¹³
Peru	3	(under 5,000)
Cuba	1	(under 5,000)
Laos	1	1,300
Vietnam	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training		1	1
Medical Sc. and Health Related	1	1	2
Architecture and Town Planning	1		1
Other Programs		2	2
TOTAL:	2	4	6

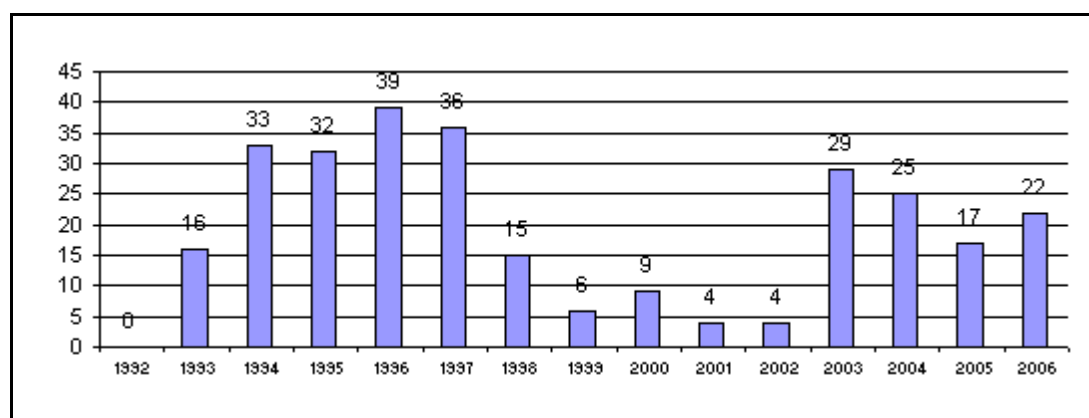
¹³ Source: UNHCR Statistics beginning 2006.

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
Total Number of Students 2006:	22
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	2
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	59%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 46,650

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The main development in Benin is the launch of the repatriation operation for the refugees from Togo. Thousands families have already returned.
- b) Three Togolese students in their second year of studies were integrated in the DAFI Programme as they had previously been sponsored through a one-year emergency budget.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



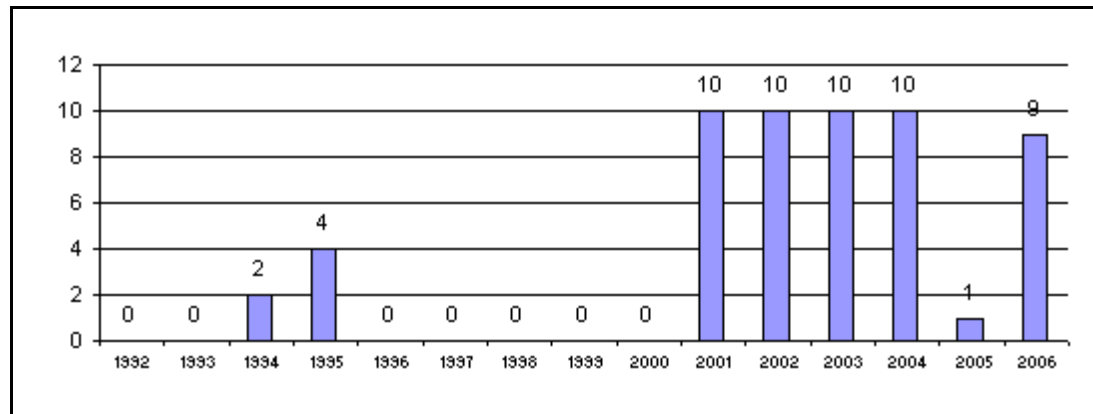
Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Togo	11	26,600
Rwanda	5	(under 5,000)
Burundi	2	(under 5,000)
Chad	1	(under 5,000)
DRC	1	(under 5,000)
Republic of Congo	1	(under 5,000)
Cote d'Ivoire	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	4	2	6
Commercial and Business Adm.	2	8	10
Natural Science	2	3	5
Medical Sc. And Health Related	1		1
TOTAL:	9	13	22

5.3 Botswana

Country Operation	Botswana
Office:	UNHCR Botswana UN House, Plot 22Khama Crescent Gaborone +267 317 0996
Total Number of Students 2006:	9
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	22%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 23,989

Major Developments 2006:
<p>a) Constantly increasing costs for academic education made the continuation of a normal DAFI Programme not sustainable in Botswana. Therefore, UNHCR Botswana launched a distance learning programme in cooperation with a South African University at reduced costs per student.</p> <p>b) Special arrangements have been made to facilitate the academic progress of the students living in the camp. The progress of this new initiative will be closely monitored as this might be partially a solution for other high-cost countries.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:</p>



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Somalia	4	(under 5,000)
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)
Namibia	1	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	1	(under 5,000)
Uganda	1	(under 5,000)
Zimbabwe	1	(under 5,000)

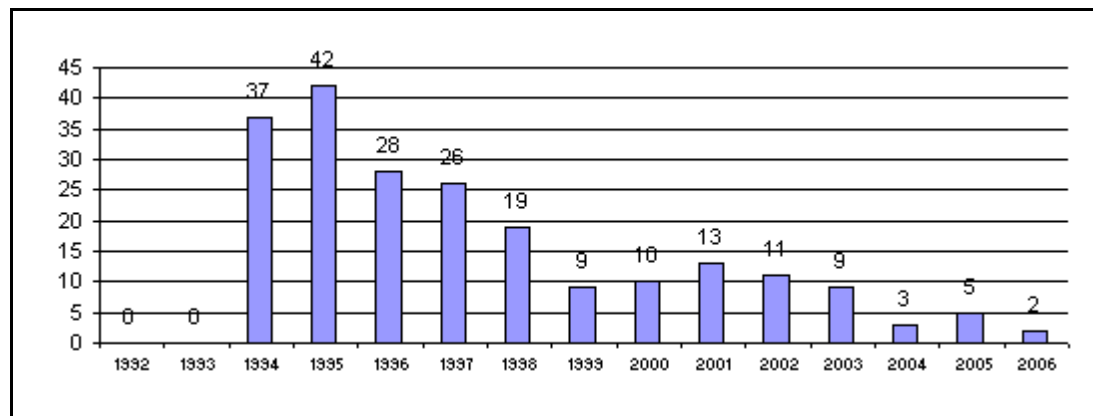
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Law	1	1	2
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1	1	2
Commercial and Business Adm.	1		1
Engineering	1		1
Other Programs	3		3
TOTAL:	7	2	9

5.4 Brazil

Country Operation	Brazil
Office:	UNHCR Brasil SHIS QL 24 conjunto 04 casa 16 Lago Sul Brasilia DF 71665-025 +55 61 3367 4187
Partner:	Caritas Arquidiocesana do Rio & de SP
Total Number of Students 2006:	2
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 1,936

Major Developments 2006:

- a) Similar to Argentina, Brazil is not prioritized by the DAFI Programme and had at the end of 2006 only one student from Angola remaining, studying at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ).
b) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Angola	2	(under 5,000)

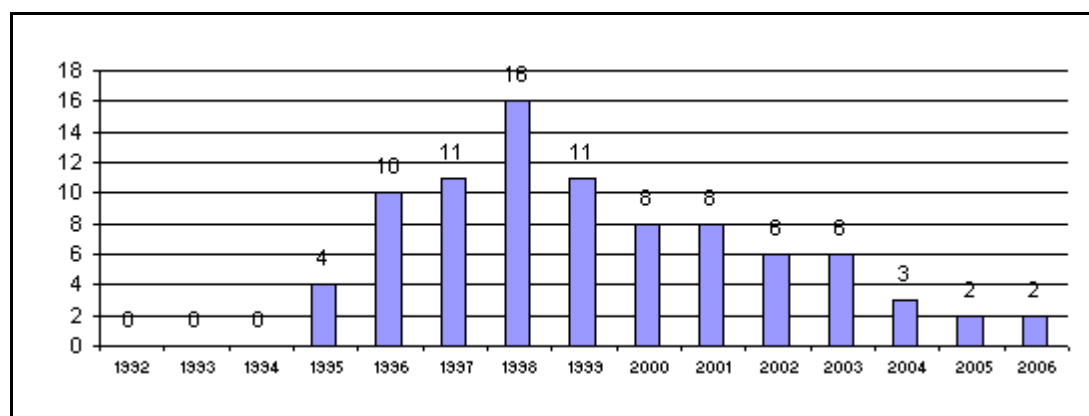
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. And Teacher Training	1		1
Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs	1		1
TOTAL:	2		2

5.5 Bulgaria

Country Operation	Bulgaria
Office:	UNHCR Bulgara 19, Denkoglu str Sofia 1000 Bulgaria +359 2 98 02 453
Partner:	Bulgarian Red Cross
Total Number of Students 2006:	2
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 3,500

Major Developments 2006:

- a) Following UNHCR auditors and donor recommendations to reduce administrative workloads and to include new refugee caseloads, very small DAFI Programmes are scheduled to be closed once all ongoing students have successfully graduated. This applies also to the DAFI Programme in Bulgaria.
- b) It needs to be said, that the DAFI Programme has been very successful in the past and that the last graduate found employment straight after graduation.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Palestina	1	(under 5,000)
Iraq	1	(under 5,000)

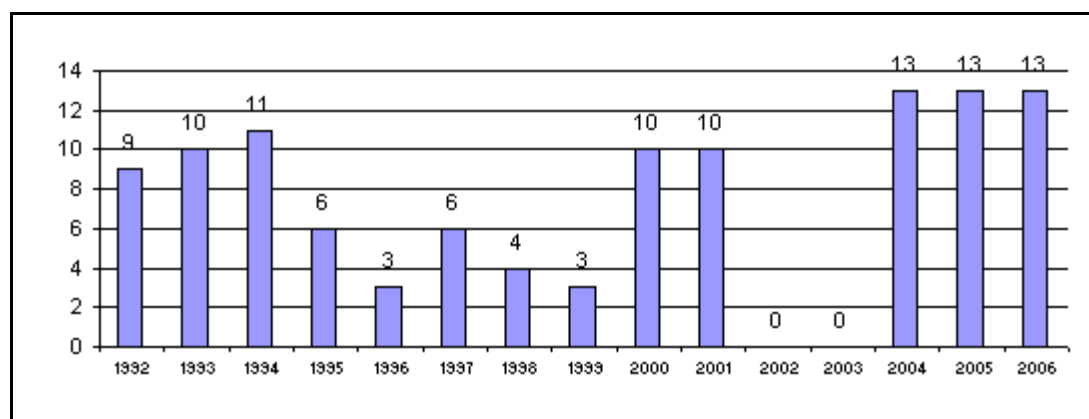
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1		1
Medical Sc. And Health Related	1		1
TOTAL:	2		2

5.6 Cameroon

Country Operation	Cameroon
Office:	UNHCR Cameroon Quartier Nlongkak Rue No 1032 Batiment no 46 Yaoundé Telephone: +237 220 2954
Partner:	Cameroon Red Cross
Total Number of Students 2006:	13
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	5
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	46%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 37,851

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The only constraint in Cameroon remained the follow-up of the 13 students scattered in four different towns (Douala, Yaoundé, Ngaoundéré and Dschang).
b) The programme will be reviewed in 2007.
c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Burundi	3	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	3	(under 5,000)
Central Africa Republic (RCA)	2	(under 5,000)
Republic of Congo (COB)	2	(under 5,000)
Angola	1	(under 5,000)
DRC	1	(under 5,000)
Liberia	1	(under 5,000)
Chad	0	39,300
Nigeria	0	9,700

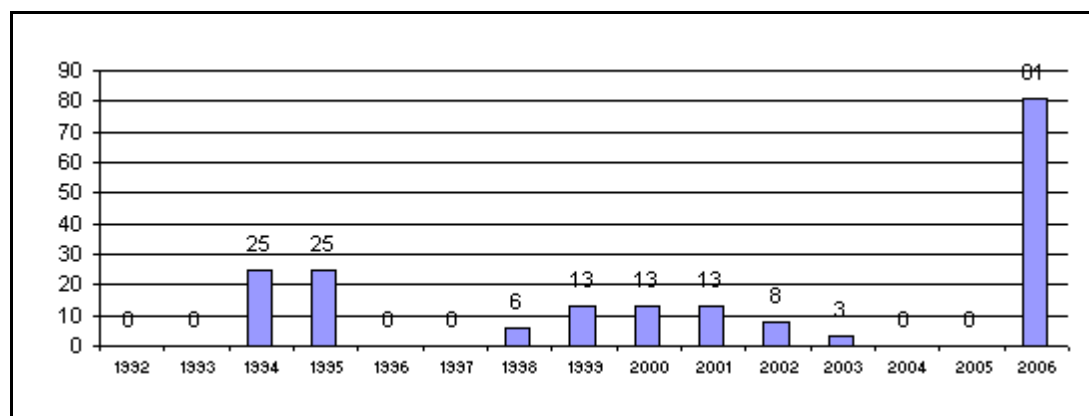
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training		1	1
Fine and Applied Arts	1		1
Law	1		1
Social and Behavioral Sc.		4	4
Commercial and Business Adm.	2	1	3
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	1		1
Engineering	1		1
Architecture and Town Planning	1		1
TOTAL:	7	6	13

5.7 Central African Republic

Country Supported	Central African Republic
Office:	UNHCR Rue Joseph Degrain Boîte postale 950 Bangui
Total Number of Students 2006:	81
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	(no graduates included in the reporting)
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	10%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 9,504

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI Programme was asked by UNHCR Bangui to finance the remaining refugee students in the Central African Republic (CAR), which used to be supported by UNHCR Annual Programme.
- b) Utilizing a small proportion of the UNHCR financed part of the DAFI allocation, the students were able to continue their studies, graduate or find alternative sources of funding. Although DAFI existed in CAR before, this one-time intervention does not constitute a reintroduction of the programme.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
DRC	30	3,300
Chad	22	800
Rwanda	19	(under 5,000)
Sudan	8	20,000
Republic of Congo	2	(under 5,000)

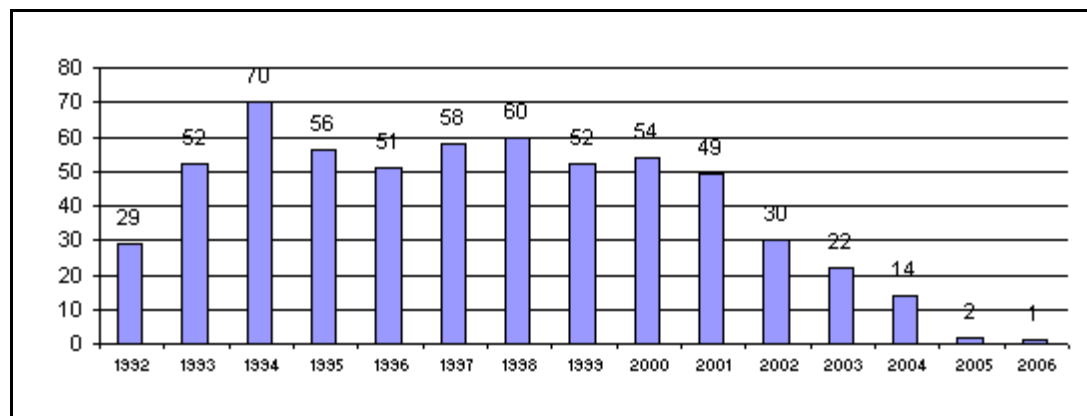
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	1		1
Humanities	29		29
Law	12		12
Social and Behavioral Sc.	10	1	11
Commercial and Business Adm.	4	1	5
Natural Science	8		8
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	2	1	3
Medical Sc. and Health Related	7	2	9
Other Programs		3	3
TOTAL:	73	8	81

5.8 Chile

Country Operation	Chile
Office:	Covered by: AGNUR / UNHCR Argentina Cerrito 83610 piso-CP C1010AAR Buenos Aires +54 11 4815 7870 +54 11 4815 3172
Partner:	Vicaria de Pastoral Social
Total Number of Students 2006:	1
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 2,100

Major Developments 2006:

- a) Similar to Argentina, Chile is not prioritized by the DAFI Programme and had at the end of 2006 only one student from Burundi remaining.
b) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)

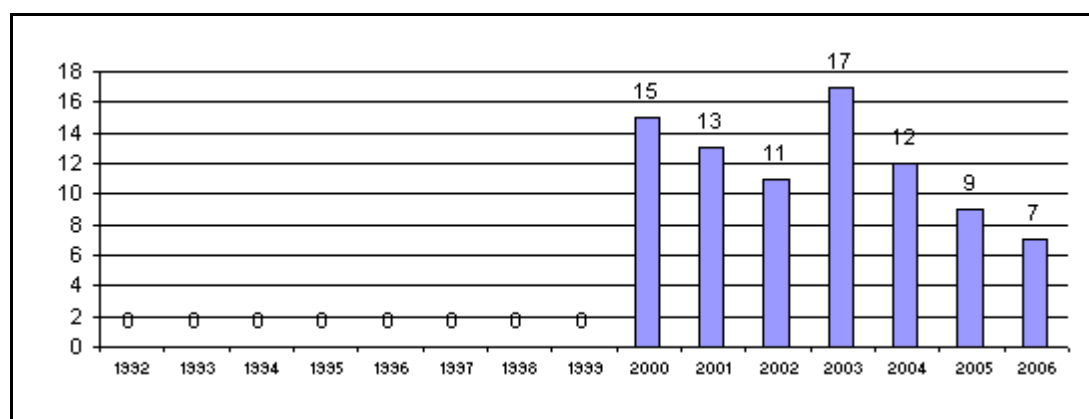
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Engineering	1		1
TOTAL:	1		1

5.9 Czech Republic

Country Operation	Czech Republic
Office:	UNHCR Czech Republic UN House Namesti Kinskych 6 150 00 Prague 5 Telephone: +420 257 199 860 (General)
Partner:	Counseling Centre for Integration (PPI)
Total Number of Students 2006:	7
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 7,064

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI Programme in the Czech Republic was closed end 2006 as alternative funding opportunities for the small number of remaining students were found. However, the students continued very successfully their studies and were involved in numerous voluntary organizations.
- b) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



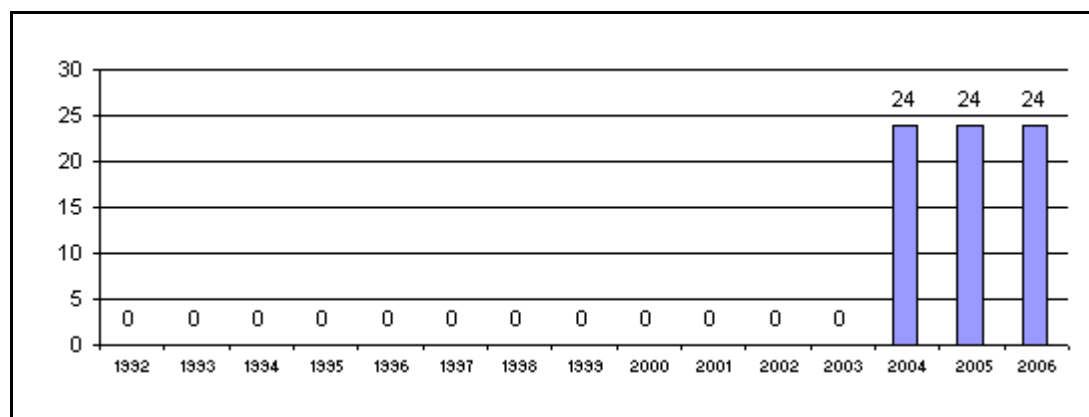
Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Belarus	2	(under 5,000)
Armenia	2	(under 5,000)
Iran	2	(under 5,000)
Afghanistan	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	1		1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1		1
Commercial and Business Adm.	1		1
Natural Science	1		1
Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs	2		2
TOTAL:	7		7

5.10 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:	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Service - HIAS
Total Number of Students 2006:	24
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	88%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 37,140

Major Developments 2006:
<p>a) The DAFI Programme in Ecuador is the only larger operation in the region, addressing the academic needs of newly arrived Colombian refugees, who have mainly a rural background.</p> <p>b) The students are actively engaged in a number of voluntary activities, progressing well at the universities and are overall well integrated in the student and refugee communities.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:</p>



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Colombia	24	9,900
Afghanistan	1	(under 5,000)

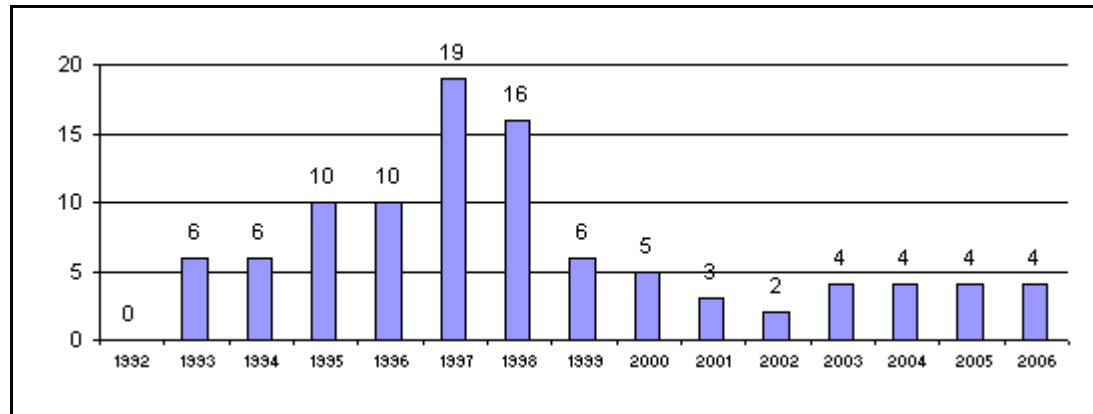
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities		1	1
Law		1	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.		1	1
Commercial and Business Adm.	1	9	10
Natural Science		2	2
Mathematics and Computer Sc.		1	1
Medical Sc. and Health Related		2	2
Engineering	2	2	4
Other Programs		2	2
TOTAL:	3	21	24

5.11 Egypt

Country Operation	Egypt
Office:	UNHCR Egypt No. 8 El Fawakeh Street Mohandessin Giza Cairo +20 2 762 1570 (Switchboard)
Total Number of Students 2006:	4
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	50%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 4,356

Major Developments 2006:

- a) An especially good relationship between UNHCR and the Six of October University in Giza ensures close monitoring of the enrolled DAFI students and their overall success.
- b) As agreed on in a new letter of understanding, the university will support additional DAFI scholars in the coming year 2007.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Sudan	2	13,400
Eritrea	1	(under 5,000)
Somalia	1	(under 5,000)
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0	70,300

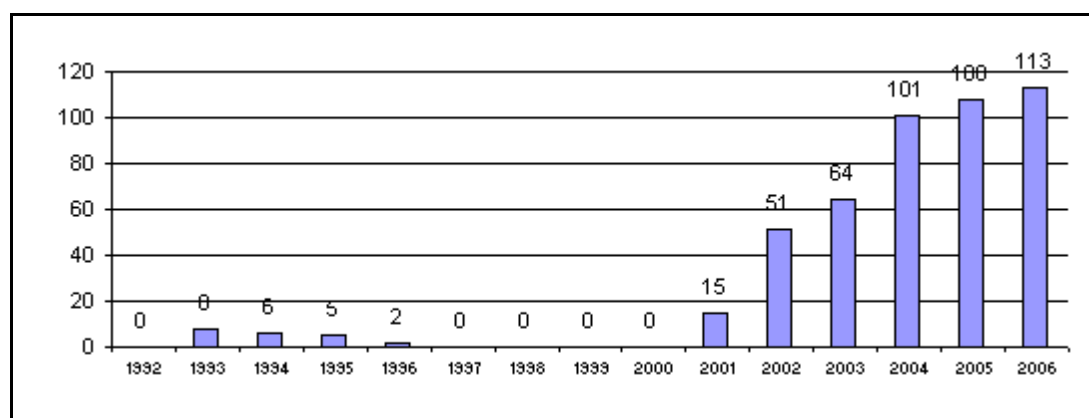
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Social and Behavioral Sc.		1	1
Commercial and Business Adm.	1		1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	1		1
Medical Sc. and Health Related		1	1
TOTAL:	2	2	4

5.12 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 Students 2006:	113
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	13
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	37%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 184,023

Major Developments 2006:

- a) In 2006, the successful implementation of the DAFI Programme in Ethiopia continued and at the end of the year, 100 students were enrolled. The number of applications again exceeded by far the available places.
- b) The demand for DAFI graduates remained equally high, with especially Sudanese graduates finding jobs quickly. They manage to overcome stricter labor laws in Ethiopia.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Sudan	72	73,900
Somalia	38	15,900
DRC	1	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	1	(under 5,000)
Eritrea	1	10,700

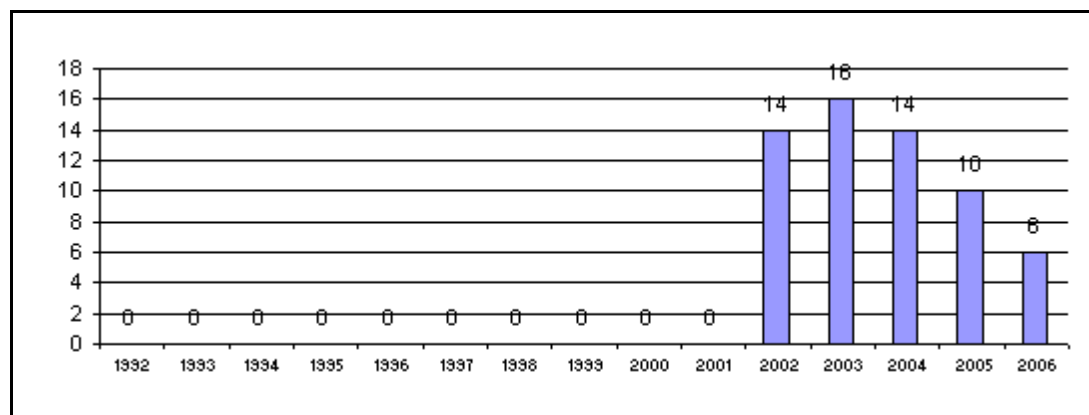
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	5		5
Social and Behavioral Sc.	37	1	38
Natural Science	20	14	34
Medical Sc. and Health Related		15	15
Engineering	5		5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	4	2	6
Other Programs		10	10
TOTAL:	71	42	113

5.13 Georgia

Country Operation	Georgia
Office:	UNHCR Georgia 2a, Kazbegi ave 4th floor 380060 Tbilisi +995 32 425 601
Total Number of Students 2006:	6
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	67%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 9,583

Major Developments 2006:

- a) Due to the high performance of DAFI students in 2006, two female students qualified for scholarships under the National Grant System. DAFI only needed to support their living expenses.
- b) During 2007, the future of the DAFI Programme and the level of assistance should be evaluated as for example medical students theoretically would require between 12 an 24 months of specialist training.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Chechnya	6	2,500

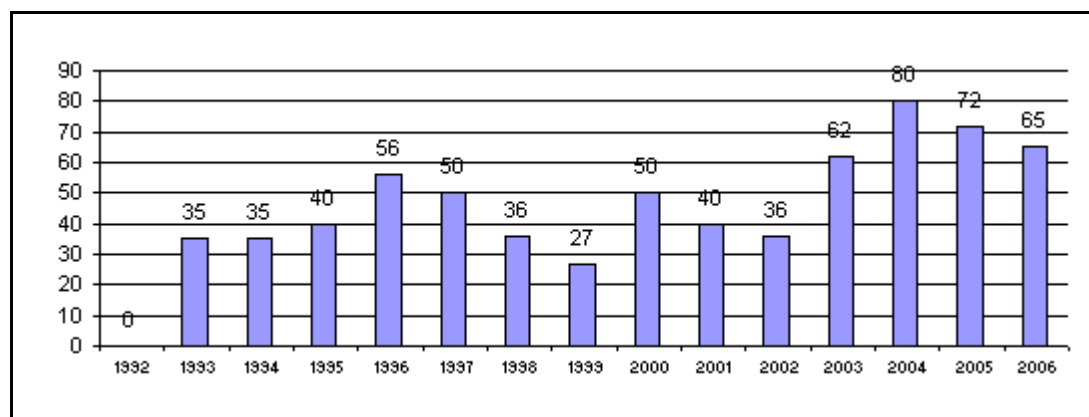
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities		1	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.		1	1
Commercial and Business Adm.	1		1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	1		1
Medical Sc. and Health Related		2	2
TOTAL:	2	4	6

5.14 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 Students 2006:	65
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	7
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	48%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 294,242

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI students continue to enjoy the benefits of excellent implementation and high quality of tertiary institutions. As also last year, the costs of the scholarship in Ghana remain of concern and no alternatives to the existing universities have been found.
- b) The DAFI Programme was affected in 2006 by the ongoing repatriation of Liberian refugees and the presence of Togolese refugees.
- c) Still unique is the publication of the DAFI magazine "The Refugee – My Story our Story – It must be told".
- d) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Liberia	58	38,700
Sierra Leone	3	(under 5,000)
Togo	2	14,100
Ethiopia	1	(under 5,000)
Cameroon	1	(under 5,000)

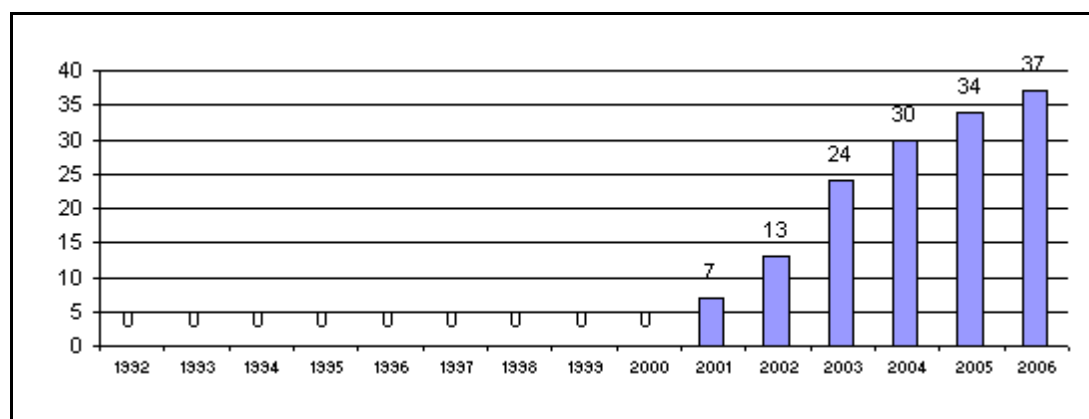
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	1	1	2
Humanities	6	4	10
Fine and Applied Arts		1	1
Law	1		1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	2	6	8
Commercial and Business Adm.	9	15	24
Natural Science	1	2	3
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	3	2	5
Engineering	6		6
Architecture and Town Planning	1		1
Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs	1		1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	3		3
TOTAL:	34	31	65

5.15 India

Country Operation	India
Office:	UNHCR India 14 Jor Bagh New Delhi 110003 +91 11 4353 0444 (Switchboard)
Partner:	National Council of YMCAs of India
Total Number of Students 2006:	37
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	6
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	68%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 31,337

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI Programme in India has been growing quickly in the last years. This is due to the success of students, particularly the girls, their extra volunteer work in the communities and the remarkable support from UNHCR's Office in New Delhi.
- b) The largest group of refugee students in India, the Afghans, is of highest priority to DAFI and the donor. It will need to be determined what maximum size the programme should reach in the near future.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Afghanistan	32	9,700
Myanmar	5	(under 5,000)
China	0	77,200
Sri Lanka	0	50,700

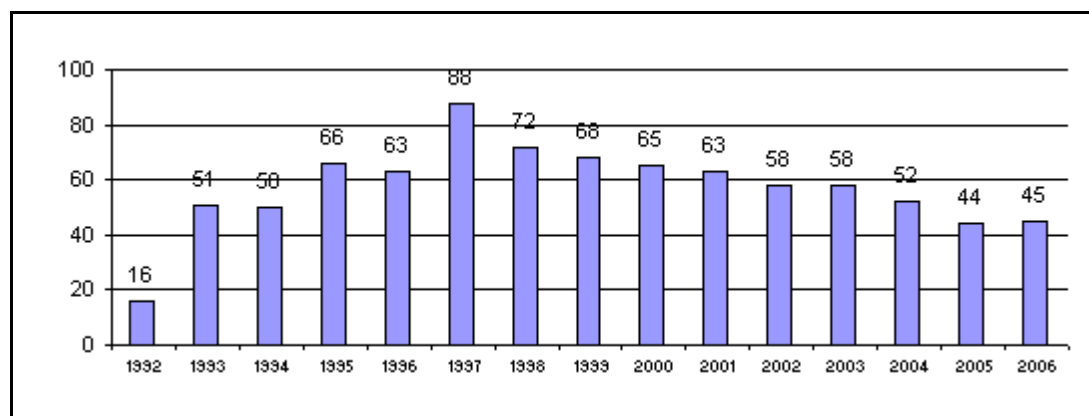
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training			
Humanities	1	10	11
Commercial and Business Adm.	8	14	22
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	2	1	3
Medical Sc. and Health Related	1		1
TOTAL:	12	25	37

5.16 Kenya

Country Operation	Kenya
Office:	UNHCR Kenya P.O. Box 43801 Nairobi +254 20 444 3028 +254 20 444 3030
Partner:	Windle Trust Kenya
Total Number of Students 2006:	45
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	10
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	36%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 211,600

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI Programme remains of great importance to the refugee communities in Kenya, especially for the newly arriving Somali refugees in Dadaab.
- b) The high costs at universities in Kenya caused considerable concern and fees are scheduled to be further increased in the next years. While the quality of the academic studies remains very high, alternative ways to educate refugees are getting explored.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Sudan	18	76,600
Somalia	11	150,500
Ethiopia	10	14,900
Rwanda	3	2,400
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)
DRC	1	(under 5,000)
Uganda	1	2,800

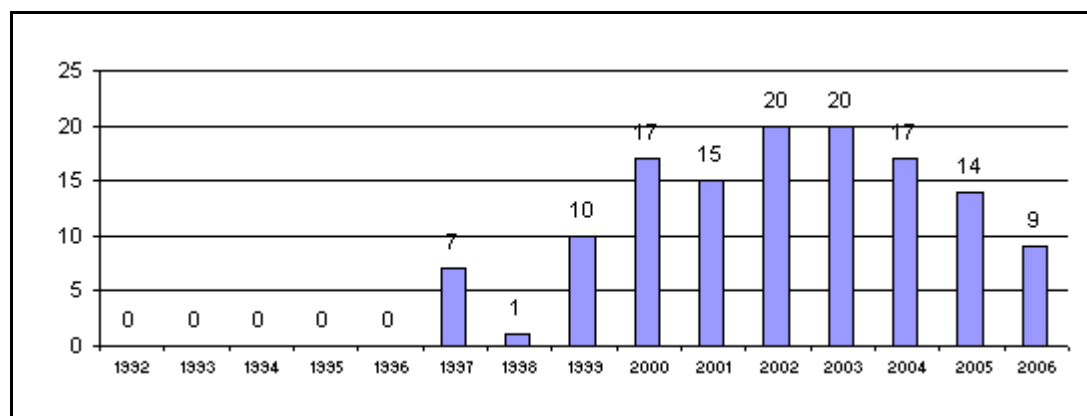
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	1		1
Humanities	4	2	6
Law	1		1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1	8	9
Commercial and Business Adm.	11	3	14
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	2		2
Medical Sc. and Health Related	4	2	6
Engineering	2		2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	3	1	4
TOTAL:	29	16	45

5.17 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 Students 2006:	9
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	5
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	44%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 7,383

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI Programme, although small, is instrumental to build capacity in the refugee communities. Particularly the focus on Afghan refugees is of high value to the donor. Furthermore, in 2006 this was the only operation supporting refugee scholars from Tajikistan.
- b) In 2006, the programme in Kyrgyzstan gained more importance, as the only other DAFI Programme in the region, Uzbekistan, was closed end of 2005.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Tajikistan	7	2.300
Afghanistan	2	(under 5,000)

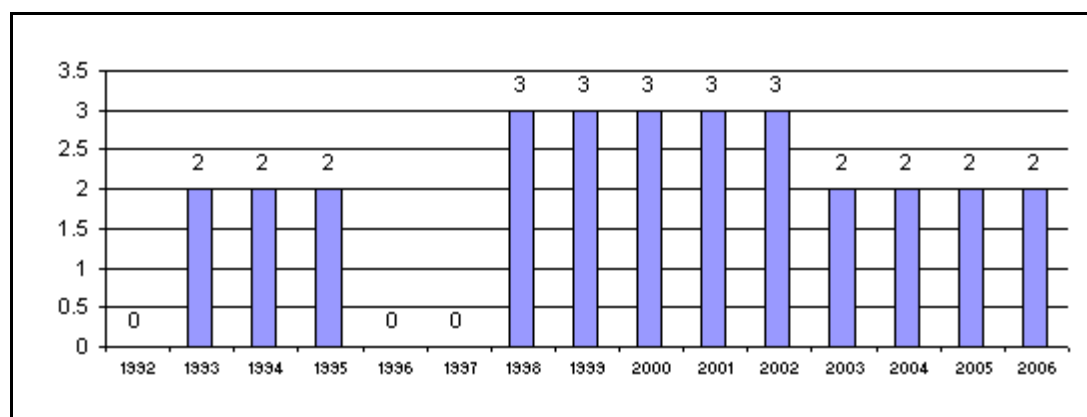
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training		1	1
Humanities	1		1
Law	4	1	5
Medical Sc. and Health Related		1	1
Other Programs		1	1
TOTAL:	5	4	9

5.18 Mozambique

Country Operation	Mozambique
Office:	UNHCR Mozambique P.O. Box 1198 Maputo +258 21 490 242 (Switchboard)
Total Number of Students 2006:	2
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	2
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 5,042

Major Developments 2006:

- a) Following UNHCR auditors and donor recommendations to reduce administrative workloads and to include new refugee caseloads, very small DAFI Programmes are scheduled to be closed once all ongoing students have successfully graduated. This applies also to the DAFI Programme in Mozambique and with the graduation of the last students in 2006, no new students were enrolled in the DAFI Programme.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



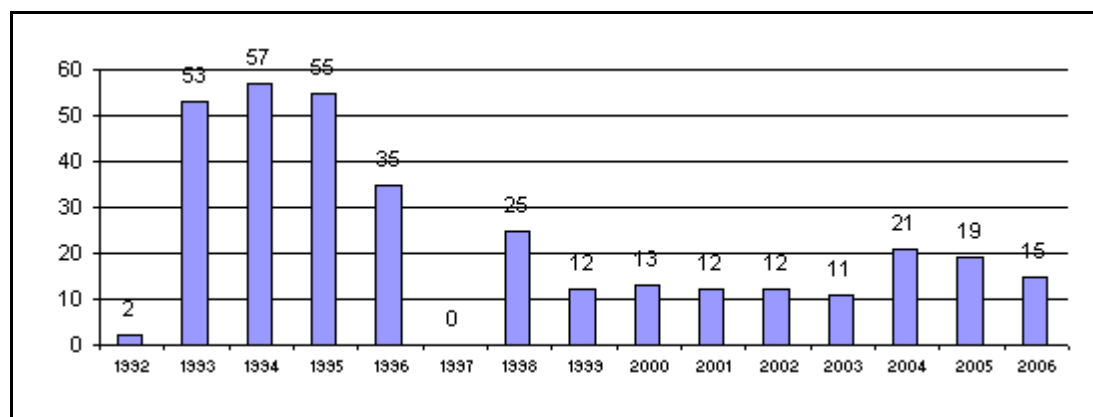
Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Burundi	2	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	1		1
Architecture and Town Planning	1		1
TOTAL:	2		2

5.19 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 Students 2006:	15
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	6
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	47%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 25,718

Major Developments 2006:
<p>a) The DAFI Programme in Nigeria offers a great number of different academic courses to refugees at reasonable costs.</p> <p>b) However, due to the return of refugees to Liberia and Sierra Leone, the future of the DAFI Programme in Nigeria needs to be reassessed soon.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:</p>



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Liberia	10	6,100
Sierra Leone	4	(under 5,000)
Sudan	1	(under 5,000)

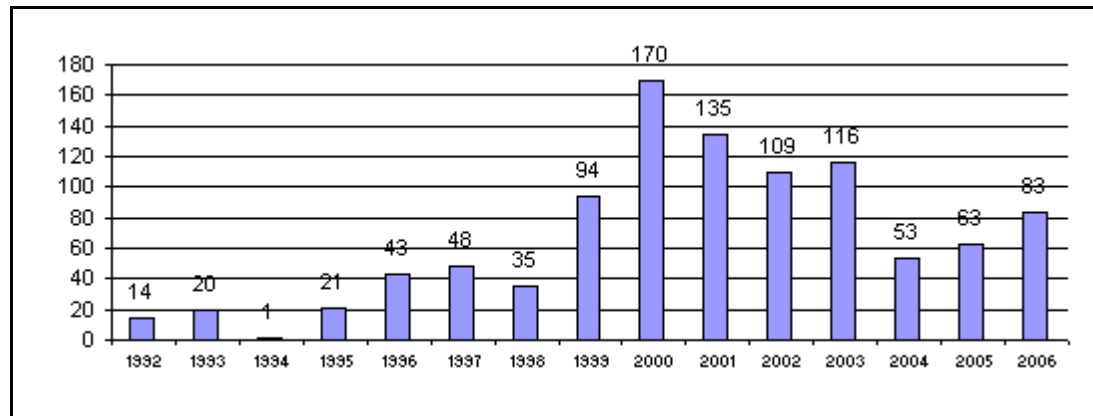
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Law	1		1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	2	4	6
Commercial and Business Adm.	1	2	3
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1	1	2
Medical Sc. and Health Related	1		1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	2		2
TOTAL:	8	7	15

5.20 Pakistan

Country Operation	Pakistan
Office:	UNHCR Pakistan P.O. Box 1263 Islamabad +92 51 282 9502 +92 51 282 9503
Total Number of Students 2006:	83
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	52
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	45%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 70,215

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI Programme is very well implemented and worldwide one of most successful operation in terms of almost all indicators, e.g. costs per student, quality, female enrolment, visibility and chances of graduates after return.
- b) As return to some areas of Afghanistan is still not advisable and upon a special request from the German Government, new enrolment in Pakistan is still ongoing, again increasing the support for the Afghan refugees.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Afghanistan	83	1,084,200

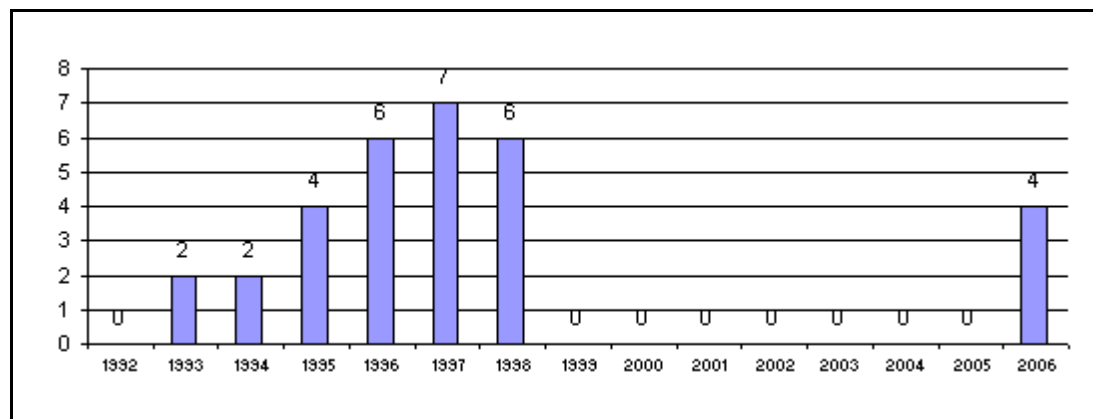
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities		3	3
Law		1	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	6	3	9
Commercial and Business Adm.	3	9	12
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1		1
Natural Science	4	6	10
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	4	5	9
Medical Sc. and Health Related	3	2	5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	23	2	25
Other Programs	2	6	8
TOTAL:	46	37	83

5.21 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 Students 2006:	4
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	50%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 9,530

Major Developments 2006:

- The DAFI Programme in Panama was reopened in the beginning of 2006.
- The selection of the first DAFI scholars exclusively focused on refugee children from the rural border region to Colombia.
- Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



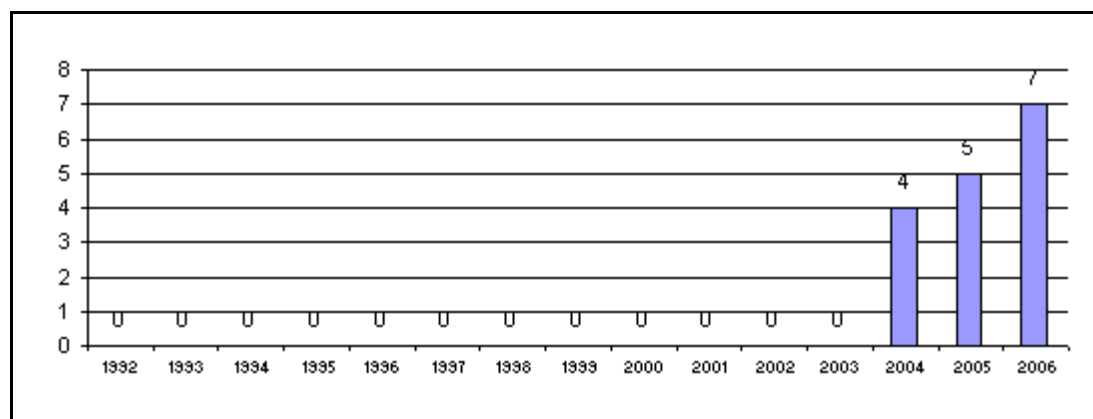
Country of Origin	Students	Population of Concern (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Colombia	4	(below 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	2		
Engineering		2	
TOTAL:	2	2	4

5.22 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 Students 2006:	7
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	14%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 21,786

Major Developments 2006:
<p>a) The DAFI Programme is of highest value for the otherwise disadvantaged refugees in PNG.</p> <p>b) The low number of enrolled girls remains of concern, however steps have been take to encourage more qualified girls in the programme.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:</p>



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Indonesia (West Papua)	7	10,000

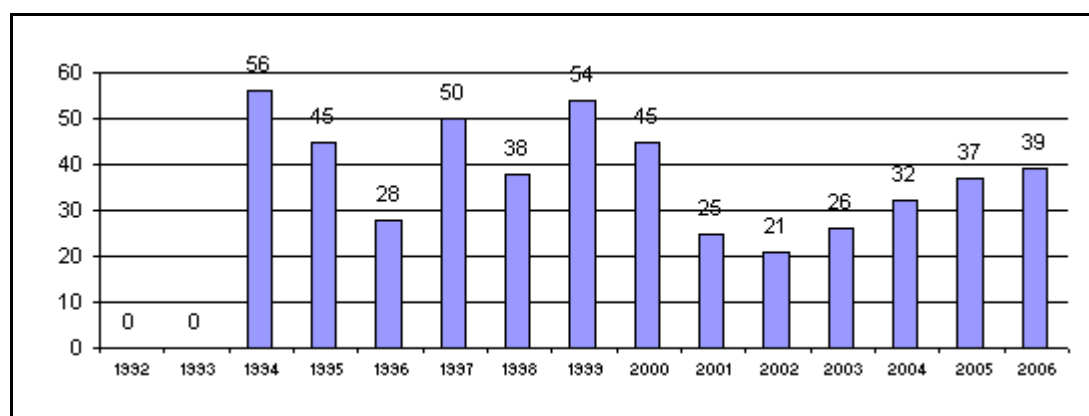
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	2	1	3
Humanities	1		1
Law	1		1
Commercial and Business Adm.	1		1
Service Trades	1		1
TOTAL:	6	1	7

5.23 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 Students 2006:	39
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	8
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	69%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 29,790

Major Developments 2006:

- a) UNHCR Russia achieved excellent support from the Moscow Authorities, which opened the colleges for students from the DAFI Programme. As the UNHCR Office in Moscow covered the transportation costs and the Moscow Department for Education sponsored the college tuition fees for ten DAFI scholars, the average costs per student in Russia remained exceptionally good, justifying the increased support, mainly for Afghan refugees, since 2002.
- b) The success of the UNHCR colleagues in enrolling Afghan girls in the DAFI Programme is noteworthy and set an example for other operations in the region.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



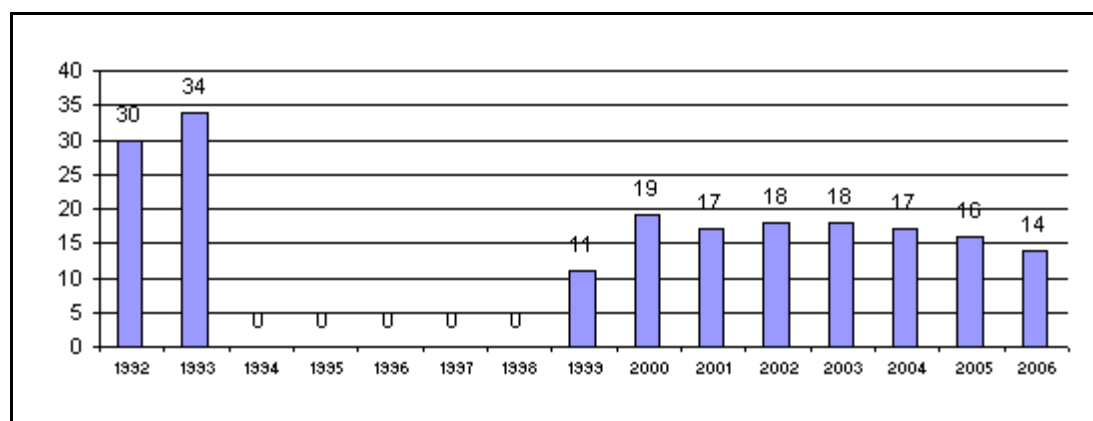
Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Afghanistan	35	(under 5,000)
Iraq	2	(under 5,000)
DRC	1	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	1	12	13
Fine and Applied Arts		1	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1	1	2
Commercial and Business Adm.	3	4	7
Mass Comm. and Documentation		1	1
Natural Science	1		1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	2	1	3
Medical Sc. and Health Related	3	6	9
Engineering	1		1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery		1	1
TOTAL:	12	27	39

5.24 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 Students 2006:	14
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	6
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	64%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 31,877

Major Developments 2006:
<p>a) The DAFI Programme in Rwanda continued the successful implementation, benefiting from the very high quality of the governmental universities, like the National University of Rwanda in Butare (NUR).</p> <p>b) Due to the ongoing displacement of refugees from the DRC and the positive group spirit of the DAFI students, the programme will continue to be active in Rwanda.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:</p>



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
DRC	14	41,400

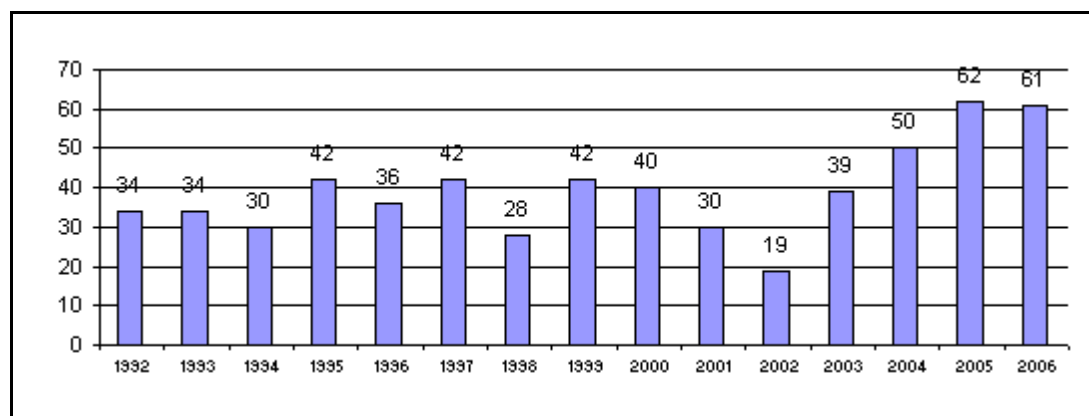
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Law	1	1	2
Social and Behavioral Sc.	1	1	2
Commercial and Business Adm.		2	2
Medical Sc. and Health Related	1		1
Other Programs	2	5	7
TOTAL:	5	9	14

5.25 Senegal

Country Operation	Senegal
Office:	UNHCR Senegal 59, rue du Dr. Thèze Dakar +221 823 6603
Partner:	OFADEC
Total Number of Students 2006:	61
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	5
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	16%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 209,700

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The programme continues to be one of the most successful DAFI Programmes with remarkable involvement of the German Embassy and very active students in Dakar and Saint Louis.
b) Nearly half of the 61 students in Senegal are in the last year of study and five students graduated in 2006.
c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



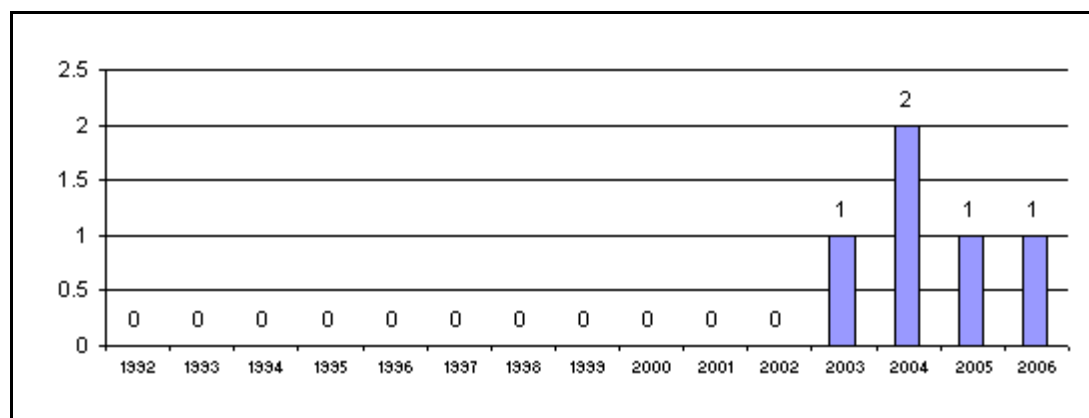
Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Cote d'Ivoire	25	(under 5,000)
Mauritania	14	19,700
Guinea	10	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	4	(under 5,000)
Central Africa Republic	2	(under 5,000)
Chad	2	(under 5,000)
Burundi	1	(under 5,000)
DRC (RDC)	1	(under 5,000)
Republic of Congo	1	(under 5,000)
Togo	1	(under 5,000)

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	1		1
Law	6		6
Commercial and Business Adm.	7	4	11
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1	1	2
Service Trades	3		3
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	30	5	35
Engineering	3		3
TOTAL:	51	10	61

5.26 Serbia and Montenegro

Country Operation	Serbia and Montenegro
Office:	UNHCR Serbia and Montenegro Krunska 58 11000 Belgrade +381 11 308 2100
Total Number of Students 2006:	1
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	1
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	100%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 2,281

Major Developments 2006:
<p>a) Following UNHCR auditors and donor recommendations to reduce administrative workloads and to include new refugee caseloads, very small DAFI Programmes are scheduled to be closed once all ongoing students have successfully graduated. This applies also to the DAFI Programme in Serbia.</p> <p>b) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:</p>



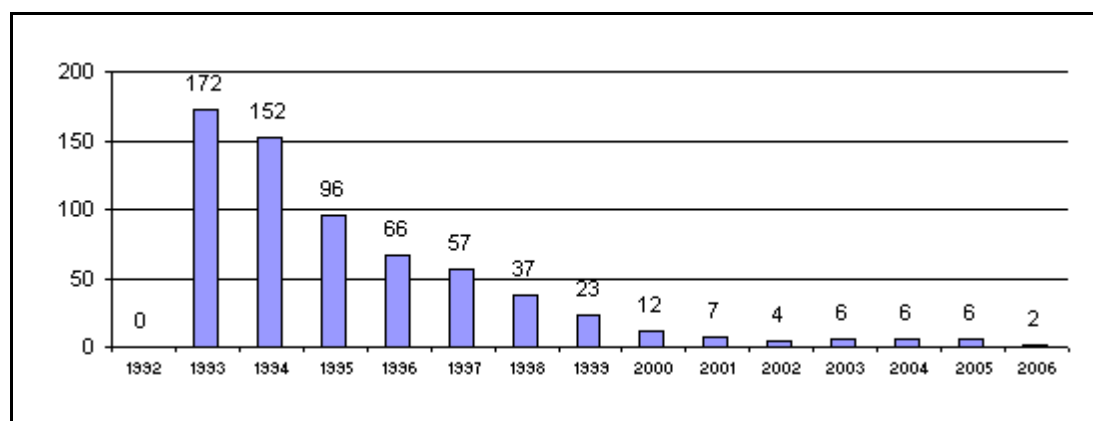
Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1	47,000
Croatia	0	100,700

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

5.27 Sierra Leone

Country Operation	Sierra Leone
Office:	UNHCR Sierra Leone P.O. Box 475 Freetown +232 22 234 321/322/326/327/338
Total Number of Students 2006:	2
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 2,205

Major Developments 2006:
a) Due to the scheduled closure of the smallest DAFI operations, no new students were enrolled in the programme in Sierra Leone. The last two scholars are expected to graduate in 2007. b) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Sierra Leone (returnees)	2	0
Liberia	0	60,000

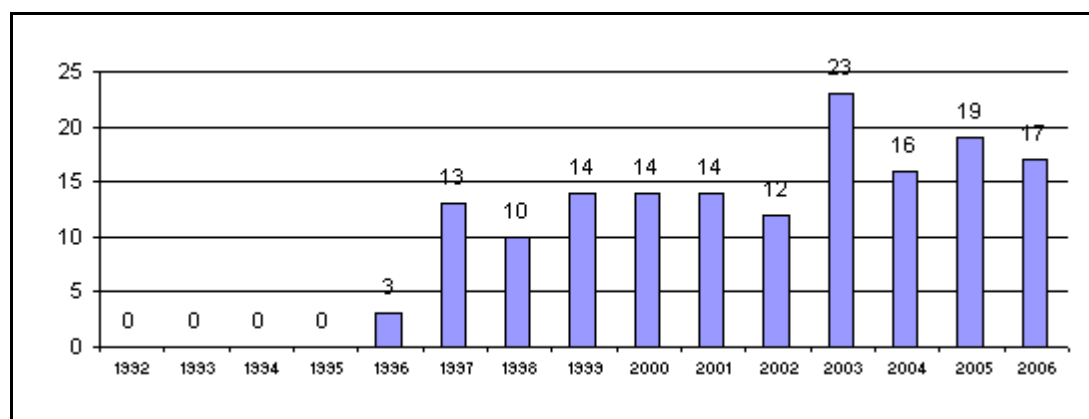
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Social and Behavioral Sc.	2		2
TOTAL:	2		2

5.28 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 Students 2006:	17
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	5
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	53%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 94,102

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI Programme in South Africa offers university programmes of the highest quality in one of the most stable environments in the region.
- b) The only concern for the DAFI Programme is the high average costs of study per student, making the programme in South Africa the most expensive programme in the world. Due to the cost increases worldwide, it is currently not sure that the funding will allow new students to be enrolled in the universities in South Africa.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



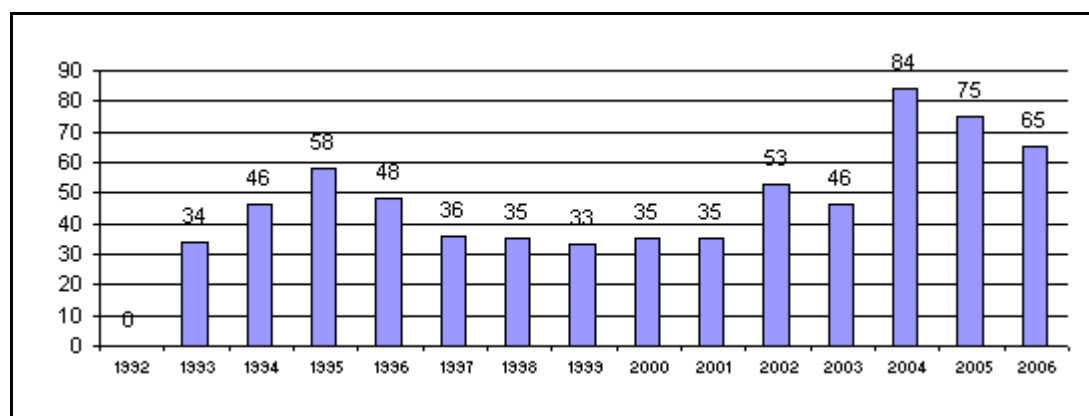
Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Rwanda	6	(under 5,000)
Burundi	3	(under 5,000)
DRC	3	10,600
Somalia	3	7,500
Ethiopia	2	(under 5,000)
Angola	0	5,800

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Humanities	1		1
Law		1	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.		4	4
Commercial and Business Adm.	1		1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	3	1	4
Medical Sc. and Health Related	2	3	5
Architecture and Town Planning	1		1
TOTAL:	8	9	17

5.29 Sudan

Country Operation	Sudan
Office:	UNHCR Sudan P.O. Box 2560 Khartoum +249 183 471 101
Partner:	Windle Trust (International)
Total Number of Students 2006:	65
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	11
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	58%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 124,205

Major Developments 2006:
<p>a) The DAFI Programme was successfully implemented and the overall costs structure makes it one of the longest running successful programmes in the region.</p> <p>b) Additional computer training courses were offered to graduating students, increasing their chances on the job market. Furthermore, the involvement of medical students in HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns benefited the larger refugee and IDP community.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:</p>



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Eritrea	64	116,700
Ethiopia	1	14,600
Chad	0	5,000
Uganda	0	7,900

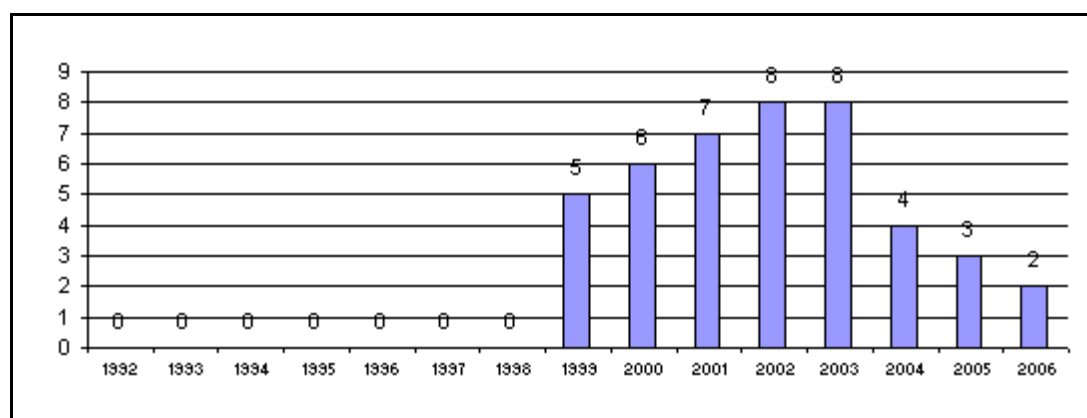
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	2	1	3
Humanities		1	1
Social and Behavioral Sc.		3	3
Commercial and Business Adm.	11	19	30
Home Economics (Domestic Sc.)		1	1
Natural Science	1	3	4
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	9	6	15
Medical Sc. and Health Related	3	3	6
Engineering	1		1
Architecture and Town Planning		1	1
TOTAL:	27	38	65

5.30 Syria

Country Operation	Syria
Office:	UNHCR Syria P. O. Box 30891 Damascus +963 11 373 5940 (Switchboard) +963 11 373 8451 (Switchboard)
Partner:	Syrian Red Cross Society
Total Number of Students 2006:	2
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	2
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	50%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 1,126

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The universities in Syria have been very forthcoming by offering almost free university education for refugees in the past.
- b) Sadly, this policy has changed and currently, new university fees of approximately USD 4,000 have been introduced. Although UNHCR and the German Government would like to see more support for Iraqi refugees in Syria, the introduction of these fees endangers the DAFI Programme.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Somalia	2	(under 5,000)
Yemen	1	(under 5,000)
Iraq	0	24,900

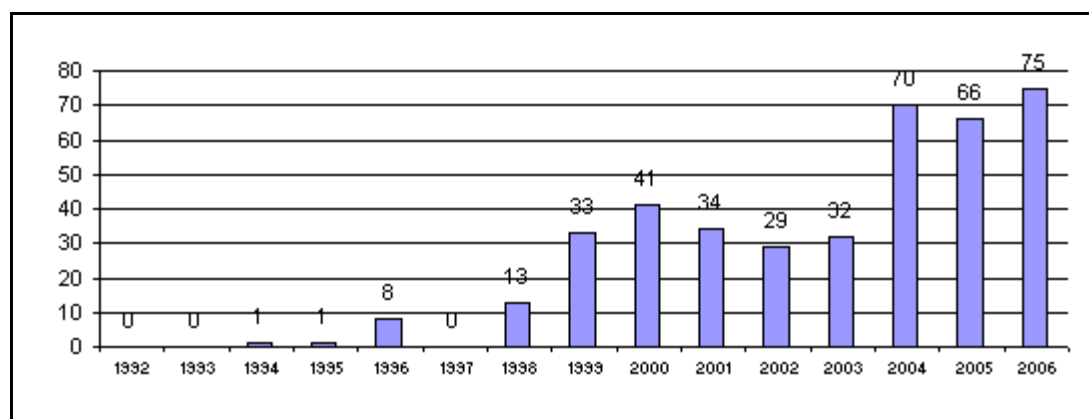
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Natural Science		1	1
Other Programs	1		1
TOTAL:	1	1	2

5.31 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:	UMATI
Total Number of Students 2006:	75
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	18
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	16%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 143,285

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The main challenge of DAFI in Tanzania remained the low girl enrolment rate of only 16%. While all sorts of different measurements to increase the percentage were tested, none of them changed the reality successfully.
- b) The excellent efforts from UNHCR and UMATI colleagues were further hindered by the universities, which raised the entry requirements, making it even more difficult for refugee girls to enroll.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
DRC	41	150,100
Burundi	33	393,600
Ethiopia	1	(under 5,000)

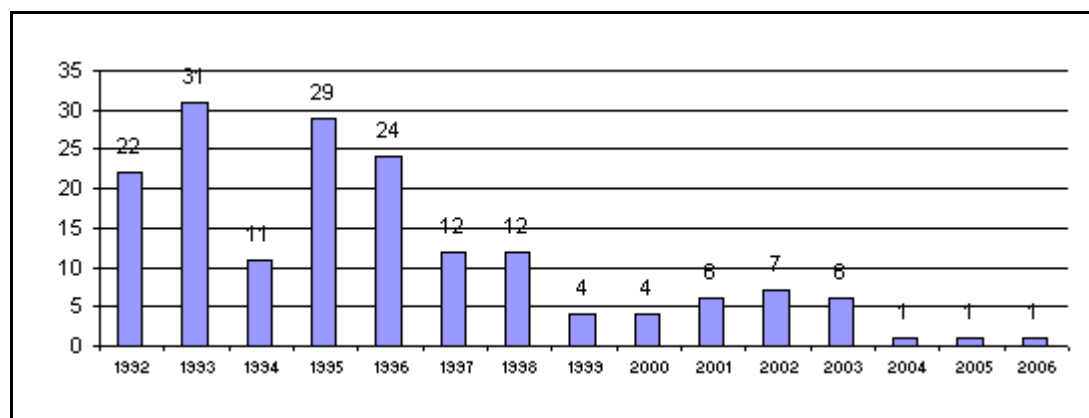
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	7		7
Law	1		1
Social and Behavioral Sc.	28	7	35
Commercial and Business Adm.	7	4	11
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1		1
Natural Science	1		1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	11	1	12
Architecture and Town Planning	7		7
TOTAL:	63	12	75

5.32 Thailand

Country Operation	Thailand
Office:	UNHCR Thailand P.O. Box 2-121 Rajdamnern Avenue Bangkok 10200 +66 2 288 1270
Total Number of Students 2006:	1
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	0%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 2,553

Major Developments 2006:

- a) Due to the scheduled closure of the smallest DAFI operations, no new students were enrolled in the programme in Thailand. The last scholar from Sierra Leone is expected to graduate in 2007.
b) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Sierra Leone	1	(under 5,000)
Myanmar	0	116,500

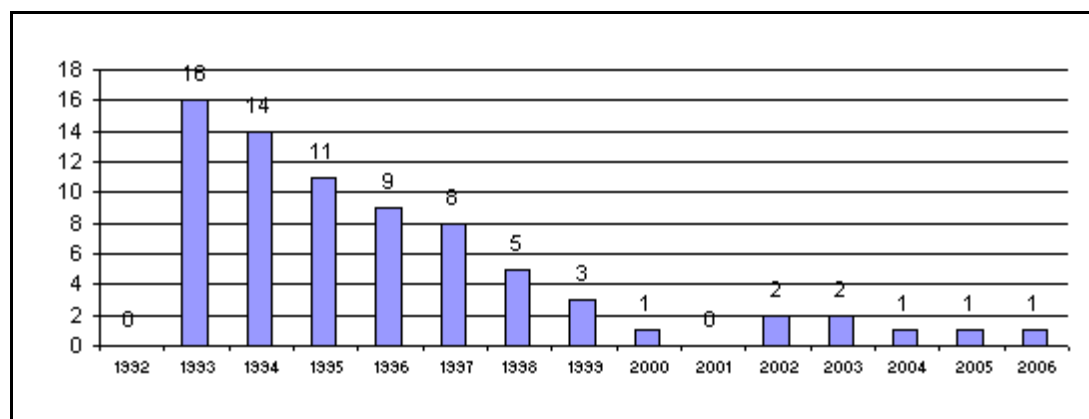
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1		1
TOTAL:	1		1

5.33 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
Partner:	Servicio Economico para la Dignidad Humana
Total Number of Students 2006:	1
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	0
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	100%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 2,800

Major Developments 2006:

- a) Similar to Argentina, Uruguay is not prioritized by the DAFI Programme and had at the end of 2006 only one student from Colombia remaining.
b) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Colombia	1	(under 5,000)

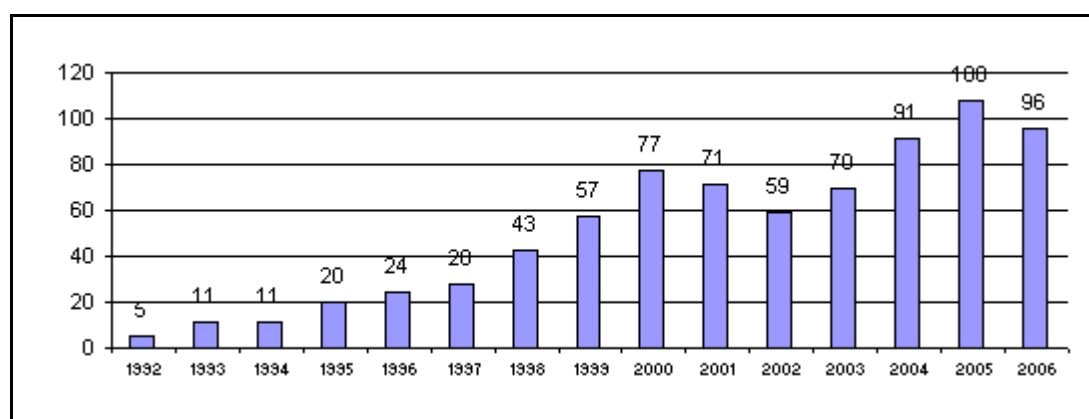
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Other Programs		1	1
TOTAL:		1	1

5.34 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 Students 2006:	96
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	19
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	41%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 155,707

Major Developments 2006:

- The DAFI Programme was negatively affected by the closure of Uganda's most important Makerere University and budget provision had to be made to counterbalance the effects.
- The overall impression of the implementation of DAFI is very good and communication problems between UNHCR, the partner and the students were successfully addressed.
- Graduates in Uganda are among the most successful DAFI scholars in securing jobs after graduation, in Uganda or after repatriation.
- Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Sudan	82	212,900
DRC	7	20,600
Rwanda	3	20,200
Ethiopia	2	(under 5,000)
Somalia	2	(under 5,000)

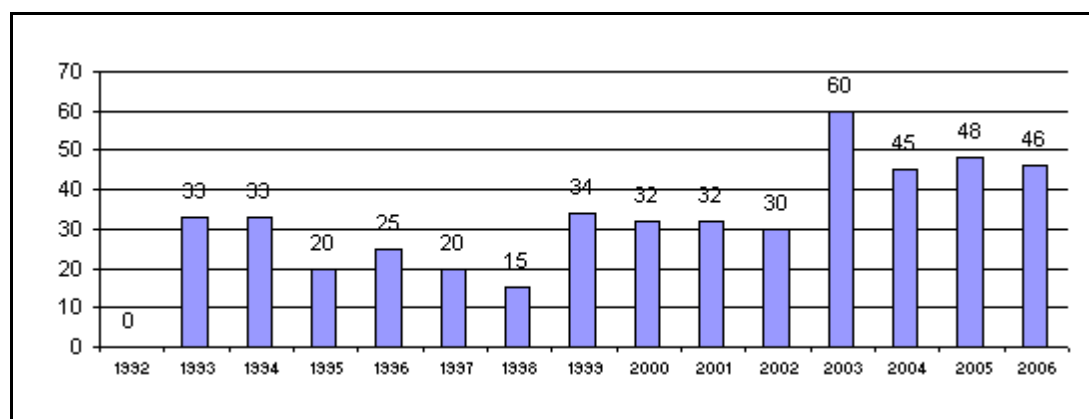
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	14	10	24
Law	3		3
Social and Behavioral Sc.	10	11	21
Commercial and Business Adm.	10	8	18
Mass Comm. and Documentation	1	3	4
Service Trades		1	1
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	2		2
Medical Sc. and Health Related	5	4	9
Engineering	6		6
Architecture and Town Planning	2		2
Transport and Communication	1		1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	3	2	5
TOTAL:	57	39	96

5.35 Yemen

Country Operation	Yemen
Office:	UNHCR Yemen P.O. Box 12093 Sana'a 967 2 23 14 41 (Switchboard) 967 2 23 51 11 (Switchboard)
Partner:	Save the Children (Sweden)
Total Number of Students 2006:	46
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	21
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	33%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 56,800

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The student performance in Yemen is very good and closely monitored by UNHCR and the DAFI implementing partner Save the Children (Sweden).
 b) The students organized themselves and DAFI scholars are actively participating in activities of the Somali Youth Association (SYA).
 c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



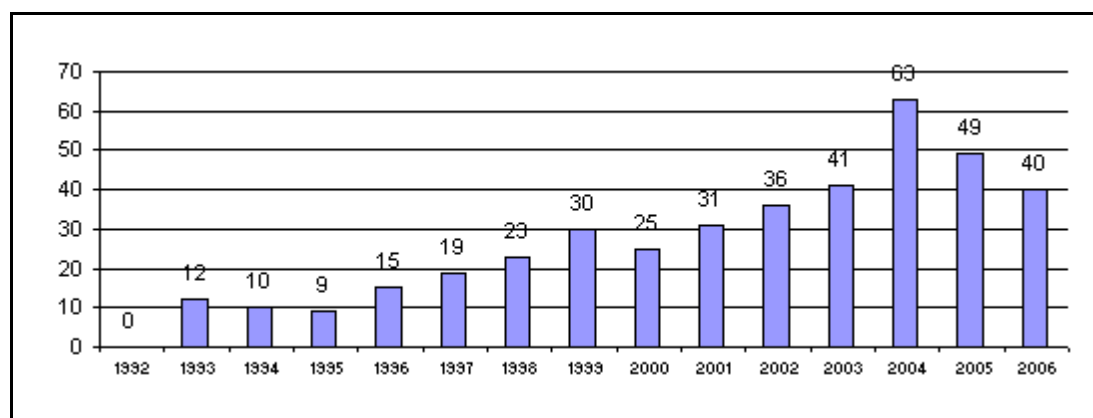
Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Somalia	46	78,600

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	2	1	3
Commercial and Business Adm.	4	1	5
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	17	4	21
Medical Sc. and Health Related	8	8	16
Engineering		1	1
TOTAL:	31	15	46

5.36 Zambia

Country Operation	Zambia
Office:	UNHCR Zambia P.O. Box 32542 Lusaka 10101 +260 1 265 619
Partner:	Christian Outreach Relief and Development - CORD
Total Number of Students 2006:	40
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	11
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	23%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 69,545

Major Developments 2006:
<p>a) The well implemented DAFI Programme in Zambia remains of importance in the Southern African region due to the number of refugees remaining in the country.</p> <p>b) While the gender ratio is still of concern, the lower costs compared to e.g. South Africa could give Zambia a greater regional importance.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:</p>



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Angola	19	75,500
DRC	9	61,200
Burundi	7	(under 5,000)
Rwanda	5	5,700

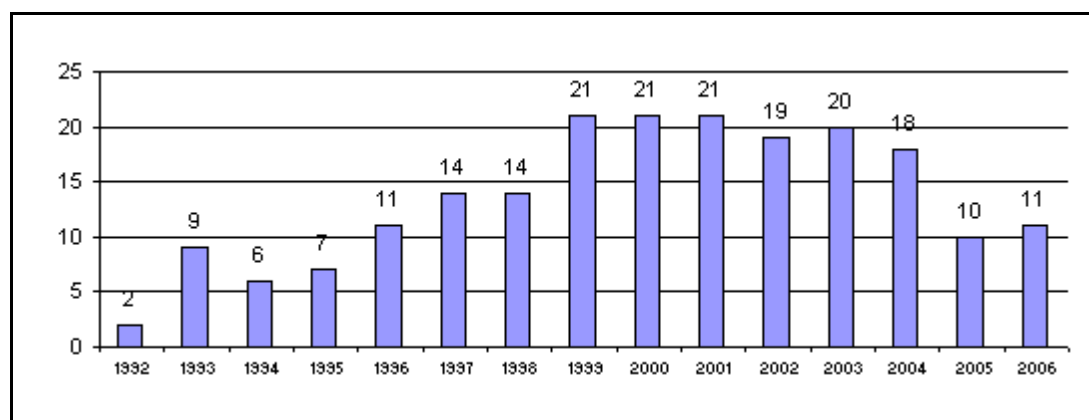
Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	11	7	18
Humanities		1	1
Commercial and Business Adm.		1	1
Natural Science	2		2
Medical Sc. and Health Related	4		4
Engineering	5		5
Architecture and Town Planning	1		1
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	8		8
TOTAL:	31	9	40

5.37 Zimbabwe

Country Operation	Zimbabwe
Office:	UNHCR Zimbabwe P.O. Box 4565 Harare +263 4 793 274 (General)
Total Number of Students 2006:	11
Total Number of Graduates 2006:	3
Percentage of Female Students 2006:	64%
Total Fund Allocated in 2006:	USD 12,721

Major Developments 2006:

- a) The DAFI Programme operated successfully in a difficult environment. Additional costs of approximately USD 6,000, due to the economic hardships, were met by UNHCR Annual Budget for Zimbabwe.
- b) UNHCR will need to observe the political developments in Zimbabwe carefully as they could affect the academic and physical wellbeing of the DAFI students.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of students in the past:



Country of Origin	Students	Refugees (caseloads above 5,000 since 1995)
Rwanda	6	4;500
Burundi	3	(under 5,000)
DRC	1	6,500

Field of Study	Male	Female	Total
Social and Behavioral Sc.		2	2
Home Economics (Domestic Sc.)	1		1
Natural Science	0	2	2
Medical Sc. and Health Related	0	2	2
Architecture and Town Planning	2		2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	1		1
Other Programs		1	1
TOTAL:	4	7	11

