

Tertiary Refugee Education Impact and Achievements

15 Years of DAFI

**Claas Morlang
Sheri Watson
Technical Support Section
Division of Operation Services
UNHCR Geneva**

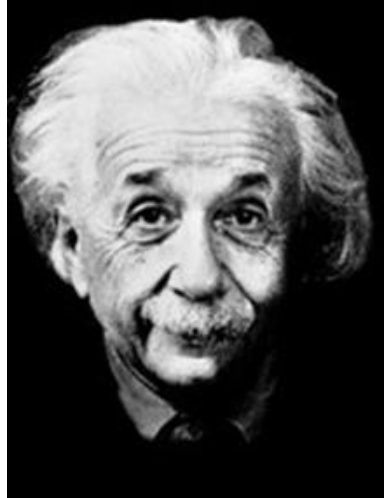
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DAFI



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We would like to express our thanks also to the numerous UNHCR DAFI focal points in the country offices over the 15 years. 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 completion of studies were made possible. Many thanks to all involved.

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Authors:

Claas Morlang, Sheri Watson

Editorial Contribution:

Nathalie Meynet, Fabian Kreuzer

Data Collection/Compilation, Preliminary Analysis:

Tobias Köhler

Technical Support Section (TSS)
UNHCR Geneva

Foreword

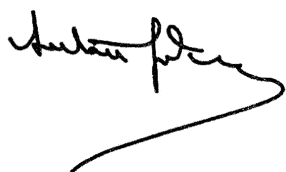
This year marks an important anniversary for a UNHCR project that has made a lasting impact on the lives of countless refugees and their communities around the world. Created in 1992, the Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative, or DAFI, is the Office's longest running special programme. DAFI scholarships have made a substantial contribution to the education and development of many young, talented refugees, enabling them to expand their horizons and explore their potential.

Through the scholarships for higher education, DAFI has given thousands of young men and women the means to break the cycle of violence and deprivation. During my missions abroad I have met DAFI scholars and graduates on several continents and have seen firsthand their experience put to work for the good of the community. The value of this education cannot be overestimated. It gives refugees the hope to imagine a brighter future for themselves and their communities and the skills and determination to realize their goals.

This study confirms the remarkable achievements of these individuals. It documents too the programme's positive, lasting effects, benefits that have contributed to peace and stability for many of the participating families and countries.

I would like to thank the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for their enduring generosity in funding this unique programme. All those involved in implementing the DAFI programme over the years also deserve recognition for their role in its success.

Most of all, I commend the DAFI scholars for their accomplishments and for the tremendous good they have done for their communities.



António Guterres
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Geneva

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1. Executive Summary

Since 1992, the Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) Programme provides scholarships for deserving refugees for study at universities and colleges in their host country. It is the only programme ensuring refugee access to higher education on a worldwide scale. In many ways DAFI pioneered a new approach, one that went beyond the usual primary- and secondary education focus by specifically providing tertiary education. This focus progressed to evident success, leading to the acceptance of tertiary education in the context of refugee education as commonplace amongst staff and in the international community. DAFI forms an integral part of the UNHCR mandate and the realization of durable solutions.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary, the study has been executed to evaluate the past progress of DAFI implementation and identify strengths and weaknesses in the overall strategy. Specifically, the study examines whether DAFI graduates have contributed to reconstruction of conflict regions upon repatriation, or to integration in their country of asylum; and whether these individuals are in a position to contribute to development and ultimately to greater regional peace and stability. A database with information for the 5,000 DAFI scholars from 70 different countries, together with a representative sample of 700 questionnaire responses from DAFI graduates, forms the basis of the study. The resulting analysis is at once substantive and topical, highlighting best practices which form the basis for reflection on improvements for the future.

An examination of DAFI enrolment since its inception reveals a geographically diverse group, spread over five continents and 71 different countries of study hosting refugee populations. The total number of countries involved reflects policy adjustments, which have caused some programmes to be initiated while others have closed. For example, Africa's share of funding has risen from 67% to 80% over the course of implementation, in response to forced displacements in the region and its designation as a DAFI focus. In contrast, Latin America's enrolment has decreased as refugee situations there diminished. Overall the 'focus country' orientation that has emerged should be maintained and further developed as a means to ensure that DAFI maintains a high level of quality and remains responsive to changes in refugee situations as they arise.

DAFI scholars have been enrolled in a wide range of studies, however, over time a more focused selection has been developed to maximize their potential for employment. Over the last 15 years, fields of study such as business administration, social sciences, and medical sciences have proven particularly successful. Amongst DAFI graduates who submitted questionnaires, 75% received a bachelor's degree, while 8% are continuing their studies with other funding.

With regard to gender, female enrolment has shown steady improvement, due in some cases to targeted interventions, and has stabilized in recent years at over 40%, from a low of 23% in 1992. Enrolment has been carefully monitored and balanced against rising costs, which average US\$ 2,000 per scholar per year of study, and over US\$ 2,200 per scholar in Africa. This increase has prompted innovative solutions and management of fluctuations in funding in order to maintain enrolment at 1,000 refugees each year.

The implementation strategy has yielded highly positive results, with almost 70% of DAFI graduates who responded successfully employed in sectors relevant to the reconstruction and the development of countries. Amongst African respondents, the employment rate reaches 81%. Of those respondents who indicated they have repatriated to their country of origin, 93% are employed, while 3% are pursuing further studies. This pattern reinforces the positive impact of the DAFI Programme over the course of implementation on the realization of durable solutions.

Studies at the tertiary level endow refugees with the knowledge and skills to contribute to the community as role models, particularly in the case of female DAFI graduates. The results contained in this study confirm that DAFI graduates benefit enormously from their sponsorship, and proceed to transfer these benefits in turn to their communities through employment in fields which enable them to have a lasting impact upon reconstruction and sustainable development in the refugee community and their country. These individual results, taken together and amplified over 15 years of DAFI implementation worldwide, mark a lasting contribution to peace and stability in regions of conflict and acute refugee crisis.

2. Introduction

This first section of the study places the UNHCR-implemented Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) Programme within the wider context of refugee issues and establishes a link between the DAFI Programme and the broader educational goals set by UNHCR. Furthermore, the basis for the Programme and its main objectives are provided in detail.

2.1 The Right to Education & DAFI

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. The right of access to education is both a vital component of and necessary to durable solutions for refugee situations worldwide.

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 the commitment of states to timely and effective humanitarian assistance for children in armed conflicts and pointed out education as a key element.¹ Over the past 20 years, UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) has repeatedly 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.² ExCom has also recognized the importance of education in empowering women and fostering peace and reconciliation.³

Again 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), particularly for adolescents.⁴

In 1992, the Government of Germany responded by financing the annual Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI). The programme grants scholarships to deserving young refugees at universities, colleges and polytechnics in their host countries. DAFI has been and remains today, by and large, the only option widely available for refugees to continue to tertiary education. Although the DAFI Programme cannot sponsor all deserving refugees, it has provided vital support towards the reconstruction of conflict countries, and is essential in UNHCR's mandate and strategies vis-à-vis protection,⁵ while 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 DAFI Strategic Objectives

The primary objective of the DAFI Programme is to contribute to the promotion of self-reliance of refugees by providing them with a professional qualification geared towards future employment. More generally, the DAFI Programme aims to encourage the development of qualified human resources for the future reconstruction of refugees' home countries upon repatriation, thereby supporting greater peace and stability in the region. In refugee situations where repatriation is not immediately feasible, DAFI scholarships may facilitate local integration, temporarily or permanently, and contribute to the development of the refugee community or the host

¹ 2005 World Summit Outcome document, para. 43-45, 118.

² ExCom Conclusion No 59 (XL) - 1989.

³ ExCom Conclusion No 64 (XLI) - 1990 and Ex Com Conclusion No 80 (XLVII) - 1996.

⁴ ExCom Conclusion No 101 (LV) - 2004.

⁵ UNHCR Education Strategy 2007 - 2009.

country. DAFI graduates also serve as a role model for other refugee students to remain in school and further their education. In particular, female role models are needed to promote girls' education.

The overall aim to assist countries in conflict can be broken down into five core Strategic 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;
- **to 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 are also likely to find employment and contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation process for the whole community.

DAFI graduates are sometimes the only medical staff or qualified teachers in their area of return. While the numbers of DAFI scholars are small, their impact is huge because of their areas of expertise. Many work in business and government, while others are employed by NGOs, UNHCR and other United Nations agencies. This document will assess their impact through detailed analysis, while evaluating the overall record of achievement for DAFI over the last 15 years.

3. History

As a means to understand the historical origin of the DAFI Programme and its development over the years, this section describes the previous initiative by the Federal Government of Germany and its successful subsequent partnership with UNHCR.

3.1 Background - The Predecessor to DAFI

In the late 1980s, the Government of Germany set up with the help of the Otto Benecke Stiftung e.V. (OBS) a "sur-place" scholarship project to support refugee students in need. This project aided just over 100 refugees to pursue studies in tertiary education. It was managed by OBS field offices until 1991, when - due to German budgetary regulations - the Government sought a new partner to continue this unique project. While several OBS field offices closed down owing to OBS' focus on adult education of immigrants in Germany, embassies took over for an interim phase of roughly one year. Although genuinely convinced of the merit of the project, the embassies were unable to cope with the sizeable supplementary demand upon resources. Germany, anxious to continue support for 134 students in Africa and Pakistan, sought to continue the project with a new partner.

In this regard, negotiations began between UNHCR and the German Government in the early 1990s.⁶ UNHCR's mandate and presence in 153 countries during that time, including numerous education staff and an established and elaborate network of partners, together with considerable expertise in the field of refugee and refugee education issues, made the refugee agency the ideal partner with which to continue the project. Although there were other organizations with expertise in "sur-place" scholarship programmes, these lacked experience with refugees as a target group. Additionally, UNHCR already at this point had established a good relationship with numerous universities and schools in the field, often resulting in substantial reductions in fees for refugees.

3.2 The Development of DAFI

In early 1992 an exchange of notes between the Government of Germany and UNHCR led to an agreement signed on March 25th 1992.⁷ The transfer of responsibility for students, formerly cared for by OBS, was formally scheduled for June 1st 1992. The project was to be called the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative, in German: DAFI, Deutsche Akademische Flüchtlingsinitiative Albert Einstein. This agreement established the conditions for an ongoing financial contribution by the German Government for the purpose of a "sur-place" programme for refugee students in countries of asylum. The inclusion of the name of Albert Einstein in the programme's title was inspired by Einstein's own experience as a refugee. The renowned physics scientist was born in 1879 and raised in Germany, thus highlighting the link between the potential of this programme and the Government of Germany as its donor.

The transition period incorporated the expansion of the programme. In addition to the initial caseload of students managed by OBS, UNHCR also supported the intake of a further group of students (approximately 120), leading to a total of 226 supported students of 16 different nationalities in thirteen countries in 1992.⁸ In many ways DAFI pioneered a new approach, one that went beyond the usual primary- and secondary education focus by specifically targeting tertiary education. This focus progressed to evident success, leading to the acceptance of tertiary education in the context of refugee education as common place amongst staff and in the interna-

⁶ TSS/0427/90, Note for the file (542.FRG, 540), "Policy to be adopted on the scholarship assistance offered at post-secondary levels in Africa by the Federal Republic of Germany".

⁷ See Annex 7.2 for a copy of the agreement.

⁸ "Narrative report on the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative in 1992", November 1st 1993; Countries of asylum: Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

tional community. Already in 1997, DAFI was recognized as the leading programme in the provision of sur place tertiary scholarships for refugees in developing countries.

It was agreed that 5% of the annual contribution would cover administrative costs, both in the field and at UNHCR Headquarters. The increased administrative demand in Geneva necessitated the appointment of the first DAFI Education Officer in August 1992. The programme grew rapidly, to support more than 800 students in 1993 and more than 1,100 students in 1994. Due to the intensive monitoring, quality assurance, and programming workload, an Education Assistant was added in 1995, forming the 'DAFI team' at Headquarters. Between 1992 and 2007 a total of 65 country visits were carried out by DAFI management to ensure the transfer of 'best practices' and a consistent high quality in all operations.

In the initial phase of the programme, staff in field offices and at UNHCR Headquarters adapted to face the challenges of implementation. A formal student sponsorship agreement was introduced to the implementation process in 1996 to manage expectations, and to highlight to DAFI scholars their privileged position.

Locating sufficient university places constituted another challenge due to the rapid increase in beneficiaries in the early years of DAFI. German embassies, which had administered the programme previously, proved especially helpful and supportive in establishing local relationships and in negotiations with universities. In the following years the embassies grew more and more involved, strengthening a cooperation that positively impacted all operations. The embassies frequently assisted DAFI scholars to arrange summer internships to apply and develop their skills in a practical setting, and later on helped to locate employment with, for example, German-funded hospitals, as well as in other sectors.

DAFI coexisted within UNHCR with the Education Account (EA), a multi-donor fund intended to support various education efforts. Its budgetary situation, however, was precarious and deteriorated due to a general lack of commitment by donors. Consequently, the fund was phased out in 1999. In response to the need to establish specific procedures for DAFI, and to increase visibility and highlight the unique nature of the programme, the first UNHCR DAFI Guidelines were drafted in 1995, replacing the previously-applied EA guidelines.

3.3 DAFI Today

Over the course of the past 15 years, the programme, now known worldwide simply as DAFI, has grown to support an average of 1,000 scholars per year with a stable number of graduates. The programme has been implemented in an average of 35 different countries each year, however, both countries of study and countries of origin have changed over time.

Implementing partners, responsible for implementation of DAFI at the local level, have assisted in the successful development of a transparent and effective means of implementation. In 2007, 60% of the DAFI operations were carried out in cooperation with an implementing partner, bringing in additional expertise in the field of education. The key document of implementation, the UNHCR DAFI Guidelines, was previously revised in 1999 and again in 2002, and a further revision has been completed in 2007.

In 2006, for example, DAFI had the following enrolment figures:

Number of scholars:	1,067
Male/Female ratio:	61% male, 39% female
Countries of study:	DAFI scholars enrolled in courses in 37 countries.
Countries of origin:	Refugees on DAFI scholarships originated from 38 countries.
Main study subjects:	Commercial and Business Adm., Mathematics and Computer Science, Medical Science, Education Science and Teacher Training.

Further updated information on the current status of the DAFI Programme is available in the Annual Report, which is compiled each year and disseminated to all DAFI Programmes in the field as well as through the UNHCR website.⁹

In 2007, 1,012 scholars are budgeted with a total of US \$2,082 million. Close to 50% of the scholars will be female, further strengthening the gender balance in the DAFI Programme. A renewed focus will be given to the enrolment of Afghan and Iraqi refugees. Moreover, the German Government has announced a budget increase of more than double the current funding for 2008, with a special focus on quality education in Africa.

⁹ Please see the latest Annual Report for 2006, available online at <http://www.unhcr.org/dafi>.

4. Impact Study Design

The design of the impact study has been determined by both the nature of the specific data sought, and the unique circumstances of the study's target population. In this section the parameters for the study are delineated, and the initial basis for analysis provided.

4.1 Objective

The purpose of this study is to shed light on the impact and achievements of the DAFI programme in terms of its stated mission objectives: "to contribute to the promotion of self-reliance of refugees by providing them with a professional qualification geared towards future employment. More generally, the DAFI Programme aims to contribute both to the development of qualified human resources needed in the future reconstruction of refugees' home countries",¹⁰ and to safety, peace and stability in the region. In so doing DAFI endeavours to assist in closing the gap of highly educated individuals that arises when conflict deprives a society of several consecutive years of tertiary education. DAFI serves as one of many tools for building capacities among refugees. In order to assess the extent to which DAFI has succeeded in meeting its goals, the following questions must be addressed:

- Are those DAFI graduates who have returned home able to contribute to reconstruction of their country? Are those who integrated in their country of asylum or a third country able to contribute to the refugee community there and to facilitate integration?
- Have DAFI graduates found jobs in sectors that enable them to contribute to overall socio-economic and human resource development of these countries and to achieve greater self-reliance?
- Have DAFI scholars engaged as role models and disseminated their new skills and knowledge through various channels in the community?

In seeking to respond to these questions, conclusions may also highlight positive improvements that can be made to the DAFI Programme. These recommendations, where provided, are included in the relevant section.

4.2 Data Collection & Methodology

From the outset of implementation the collection, supervision and archiving of country reports has constituted a crucial task of the DAFI team at UNHCR Headquarters. Although the standards of reporting have altered and evolved over the years, it is possible to compile time-series data on a country basis for each year, including the country of origin of DAFI scholars, their gender, their field of study, and the number of successful graduates. This database has formed the basis for annual reports and serves as the primary source for the findings presented here.¹¹

DAFI management has also made consistent efforts to gather more detailed information on the progress of DAFI graduates, which has generally yielded a minimal basis for analysis, given challenges in maintaining accurate records on graduates over a period of several years. These challenges may be attributed to the nature of the target group itself, given that refugees, by definition, abide only temporarily in one place under uncertain conditions. Moreover, they may not have sufficient incentive to report regularly on their situation, and, indeed, in certain cases may fear a discontinuation of their assistance linked to refugee status if they were to highlight, for example, economic success to UNHCR colleagues.

¹⁰ Policy and Guidelines for DAFI Scholarship Projects, 2nd edition, 2002, p. 1.

¹¹ Where older data has been used, some inconsistencies may exist due to differences in reporting frequency, funding allocation, or successful degree attainment. In every case, the most reliable source has been employed.

Therefore, in 2007, in preparation for this study, a secondary source of information has been supplied by questionnaires¹² completed and returned by DAFI graduates, together with forms submitted by field offices with particular knowledge of former DAFI scholars. Questionnaires and forms in English, French, and Spanish were distributed in February 2007 to UNHCR field offices previously and currently involved in DAFI implementation, as well as countries of origin worldwide, and questionnaires were then forwarded on to as many UNHCR DAFI graduates as possible. Responses were collected throughout May, both in hard copy format and by e-mail. Additional responses were received by online submission.

The questionnaire was divided into sections, requesting details on address and current refugee status, education under the DAFI Programme, employment, and programme recommendations. Several examples of these recommendations are supplied below. Details were sought specifically as to whether a link existed between study and employment, as well as the level of success. This method of data collection, as opposed to previous efforts, sought to create a 'snapshot in time' of DAFI graduates, rather than a comprehensive statistical overview.

This experience does highlight the need for a more systematic link to be established with DAFI graduates. As a means to compile this information, it is recommended that a comprehensive database be established, and routinely updated. Fortunately, the internet now permits links to DAFI graduates to be maintained with greater ease and convenience, even enabling the DAFI team to reach remote villages. To address this issue more effectively, a coding system has been developed by DAFI management and will form the basis for a new central database for implementation of all DAFI operations beginning in 2008.

The authors of this study have made every effort to compare the data and evaluate it for validity and accuracy, prior to drawing conclusions.

4.3 Basis for Analysis

This study considers the impact of DAFI by comparing the compiled results of the respondents with DAFI's own goals, as originally stated by the Government of Germany in 1992, and set out in the DAFI Policy & Guidelines, which comply with UNHCR's durable solutions policy, in particular the objectives regarding the promotion of self-reliance.¹³ The impact of the DAFI Programme is therefore measured as to what extent the output of DAFI meets the objectives as stated in the programme mission.

This study provides an overview of general trends and developments over a span of 15 years, including qualitative data so as to develop a representative profile of the current status and situation of DAFI graduates. Parallels drawn between sets of data generated by the questionnaires may not be generalized to the entire DAFI scholar enrolment, but may serve instead as benchmarks of overall progress.

As outlined above, the secondary source data has been compiled both directly from DAFI graduates and from field offices. The data received from these two sources has enabled analysis of the individual situation - including economic, academic, and residence details - of a **total of 696 DAFI graduate respondents**. The study proceeds from the assumption that this number is of sufficient size to form a reasonably representative sample of overall DAFI enrolment over the last 15 years, taking into consideration intervening factors as well as the diversity of this group of approximately 5,000 individuals.¹⁴

¹² See Annex 7.1 for a copy of the questionnaire in English.

¹³ Groth, Annette, "Education Account; DAFI - Reply", 14 May 1996: "By enabling refugees to obtain a degree UNHCR contributes to self-reliance by facilitating their integration into the local labour-market or, in case of repatriation to the economic development of their countries of origin."

¹⁴ Please note that the names and personal details of DAFI graduates have been omitted in order to maintain confidentiality, with the exception of cases where the DAFI graduate or scholar has submitted a testimonial and has given consent for their name to be used.

Responses were received from each of the DAFI regions of implementation, representing a broad sample of DAFI scholars as a basis for regional analysis. A particularly high number of responses from the African and Asian DAFI programmes have permitted a more in-depth analysis in these cases.

The following table shows the subjects respondents pursued,¹⁵ compared to the percentages from the previous two years, demonstrating that parallels may be drawn between the sample population and the overall DAFI enrolment in this aspect as well.

Field of Study Pursued by Respondents vs. DAFI Scholars

Subject	Respondents	2006	2005
Education Sc. and Teacher Training	10%	8%	8%
Humanities	3%	7%	5%
Law	4%	4%	3%
Social and Behavioural Sc.	12%	15%	12%
Commercial and Business Adm.	19%	18%	22%
Mass. Comm. And Documentation	1%	1%	2%
Service Trades	2%	0%	1%
Natural Science	6%	7%	4%
Mathematics and Computer Sc.	8%	11%	9%
Medical Sc. and Health Related	17%	11%	14%
Engineering	7%	5%	6%
Architecture and Town Planning	2%	2%	1%
Trade Crafts and Industrial Programs	3%	1%	1%
Transport and Communication	1%	0%	0%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	4%	5%	5%
Other Programs	1%	5%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%

From the table above, it can be concluded that the distribution of responses is representative for the DAFI community. The relative proportions demonstrate commonalities between the sample and the total enrolment, with regard to field of study.

Overall, the distribution of responses permits analysis to be broken down into specific groups on the basis of a number of indicators, such as the success attained by those who have been repatriated versus those who have integrated¹⁶ locally in their country of asylum. Of the responses received, some indications may also be drawn with specific regard to the current location and economic success of DAFI graduates. Some 686 respondents supplied information in this regard. Of these 686, 21% of responses were received from refugees who had already been repatriated to their country of origin, while an additional 3% of responses were submitted by refugees who indicated they were 'in-between', meaning that they currently shuttle between their home country and their country of asylum. This latter circumstance implies that the individual may be preparing to repatriate in the near future.

Over two-thirds of respondents were still in their country of asylum, divided between those who are well-integrated (28%) and those who are waiting (40%).¹⁷ Roughly 8% of respondents had moved or resettled to a third country for a variety of reasons. This proportion should be attributed to the methodology, as described here, rather than interpreted as representing the per-

¹⁵ Descriptions of the specific areas included in each field of study are provided in Annex 7.3.

¹⁶ Integration indicates a refugee who has elected to remain in their country of asylum rather than return to the country of origin, and is legally permitted to do so through a residence or work permit issued by the government of the country of asylum.

¹⁷ Waiting implies, that a person is not or not yet integrated, due to a whole range of possible reasons.

centage of resettled DAFI scholars, which is in fact reported at approximately 0.6% prior to graduation, in annual DAFI statistics. Due to the potential sources of bias outlined below and the difficulties in maintaining contact with repatriated DAFI graduates, it cannot be assumed that only 21% of DAFI graduates have repatriated in total. Durable solutions have in fact been found for the majority of DAFI scholars, particularly in those countries where refugee populations were repatriated through UNHCR operations and the DAFI Programme closed, as occurred, for example, in Costa Rica, Mexico and Mozambique.

4.4 Potential Sources of Bias

It must, however, be cautioned that the responses represent a possible source of bias in this study, stemming from three separate but inter-related factors. The method of distribution means that recent graduates for whom contact information is still valid, as well as those still residing in the country of asylum, would be more likely to both receive the questionnaire and complete it, and would therefore be included amongst the respondents.¹⁸ In addition, highly successful DAFI graduates may be more likely to lose contact with UNHCR, as they no longer require assistance, having attained self-reliance. Therefore, these individuals would neither receive nor submit a completed questionnaire.

Moreover, given that the DAFI strategy called for a phasing-out of smaller programmes and a growing emphasis on 'focus countries' where the refugee situation was acute, the responses received reflect a slight disproportionate geographic distribution. In terms of regional responses received, the majority came from Africa - historically the region with the highest concentration of DAFI Programmes - and Asia.¹⁹

Infrastructure available is also a factor in this regard, as facilities available to DAFI graduates in either a country of asylum or of resettlement might allow them to complete and return the questionnaire with greater ease and therefore be better represented amongst the respondents, whereas facilities in a country of origin have often been destroyed or severely damaged by conflict. Finally, a time factor must be considered. The employment status and income level of recent DAFI graduates differs from those who graduated several years ago, for a variety of reasons, and is expected to be higher for those who graduated in the nineteen-nineties. This last element will be examined in greater detail in the General Findings section below.

The study proceeds in the first section with a discussion of the general findings applicable worldwide. Following this, each region is represented in a separate section, comparing and evaluating data in greater detail from Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the North-African Middle-East (MENA) area.²⁰ Within each regional section, conclusions are drawn from UNHCR statistics, followed by a discussion of questionnaire results. Given the pool of responses available for each region, a more quantitative focus is given to Africa and Asia, while the Americas, Europe and MENA are examined qualitatively. Each regional section concludes with a statistical overview and discussion of major developments in the last 15 years in each country involved in the DAFI programme.²¹

¹⁸ Please note that the term respondents used in this study is intended as the DAFI scholars who completed and returned the questionnaire.

¹⁹ In Asia the majority of responses came from Nepal and Islamic Republic of Iran. Please see the country sheets in the final section of each regional section for further details relating to developments in each country.

²⁰ The MENA area includes: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Mauritania, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Western Sahara, and Yemen.

²¹ Please note that graduation statistics supplied in the country sheets may appear inconsistent with the enrolment, however, this can be attributed in many cases to special DAFI interventions on a limited basis rather than sponsorship for a full programme of study.

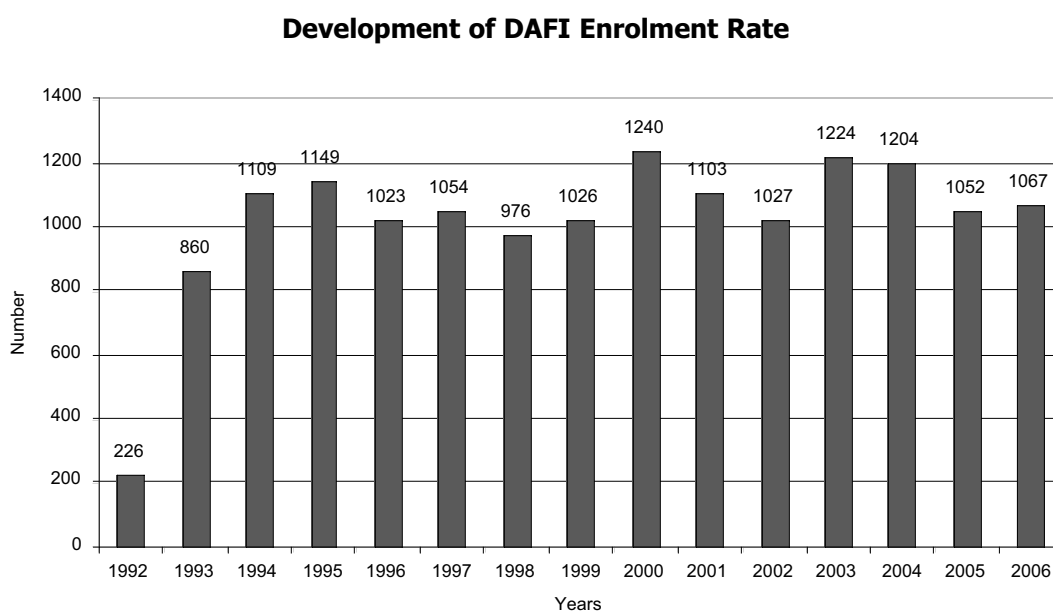
5. General Findings

This section is intended to establish a general global profile of DAFI scholars over the last 15 years. The main indicators that will be discussed below include student enrolment, country of study, gender, cost, and success after graduation, amongst others. The findings have been drawn, from the annual statistics compiled at UNHCR headquarters and from completed questionnaires with individual information of approximately 700 DAFI graduates.

For the purpose of clarity, please note that graphs referring to a country of origin indicate the original home country of the refugee. References to country of study indicate a country of asylum, except in cases where it has been deemed necessary to move a student to a third country for the purpose of their education due to various factors, including the quality of universities in the first country of asylum.

5.1 DAFI Worldwide

The graphic below shows the development of the enrolment rate throughout DAFI implementation.



The DAFI Programme has grown substantially in size from its initial launch in 1992 with 226 DAFI scholars to an average of more than 1,000 DAFI scholars supported in study programmes annually. This number includes ongoing scholars as well as DAFI graduates and new enrolments in the calculation of total scholars in each calendar year.²²

While it is the aim to support approximately 1,000 scholars each year, an increase in costs has led to a slight reduction of enrolment since 2003, when the level of 1,224 was reached (please see section 5.3). The peak in 2000, with more than 1,200 DAFI scholars enrolled, was due partially to the crisis in Afghanistan, when numbers increased from 200 Afghans enrolled in the DAFI Programme in 1999 to 360 the following year. Similarly, the DAFI Programme has supported large numbers of refugees from the Sudan, Iraq, Rwanda, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, amongst others.

²² Please note that the total for 1994 includes 12 refugee students in Bolivia who received DAFI sponsorship for one year only. Similarly, in 1995, DAFI sponsored 101 returnees in Chile, however, these students are not included in the chart above. For more details, please consult the regional sections.

It should also be noted, that on several occasions DAFI has chosen to sponsor a refugee as a special case, for a one-time intervention, as a means to bridge a gap in funding or to allow students to finish a degree. This has been the case, for example, in Honduras and Azerbaijan. For detailed information, please see the country sheets included in each regional section.

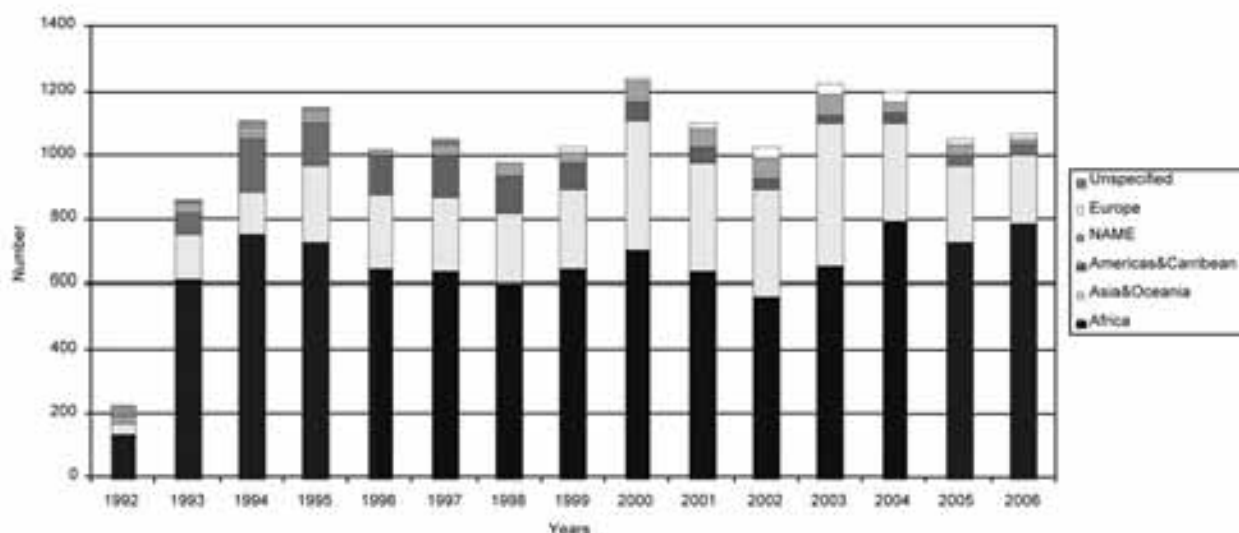
Access to DAFI scholarships is also highly competitive. The enrolment level has remained at 1,000 scholars a year due to the limited number of scholarships available, rather than a lack of demand. Each year, the number of applications received by UNHCR field offices far exceeds the scholarships available. For example, in one year 900 applications were received in Sana'a for only 20 scholarships. Likewise, for example, in 2004 some 400 refugees applied in Pakistan, in a year when no new enrolments were possible. This demonstrates a vital need for an enlarged DAFI Programme to meet the overwhelming demand.

5.2 Geographic Distribution

There are three different classifications of countries involved in the DAFI Programme: those that host DAFI scholars at their universities (countries of study); those that generate outflows of refugees who receive DAFI scholarships (countries of origin)²³ and countries that both accept DAFI scholars at the universities, and generate refugees sponsored by DAFI in another country (countries of study and origin).

In the latter case, characteristics that cause some people to be persecuted may differ from those of a refugee entering from another country. Similarly, a conflict situation may be confined to a particular area of a country, generating a refugee outflow from this area across the nearest border, while other parts of the country may be more peaceful and may receive refugees from a neighbour in conflict. This has been the case, for example, in Sudan, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. To learn more about the countries, consult the country fact sheets found in each regional analysis.

DAFI scholars according to region of origin

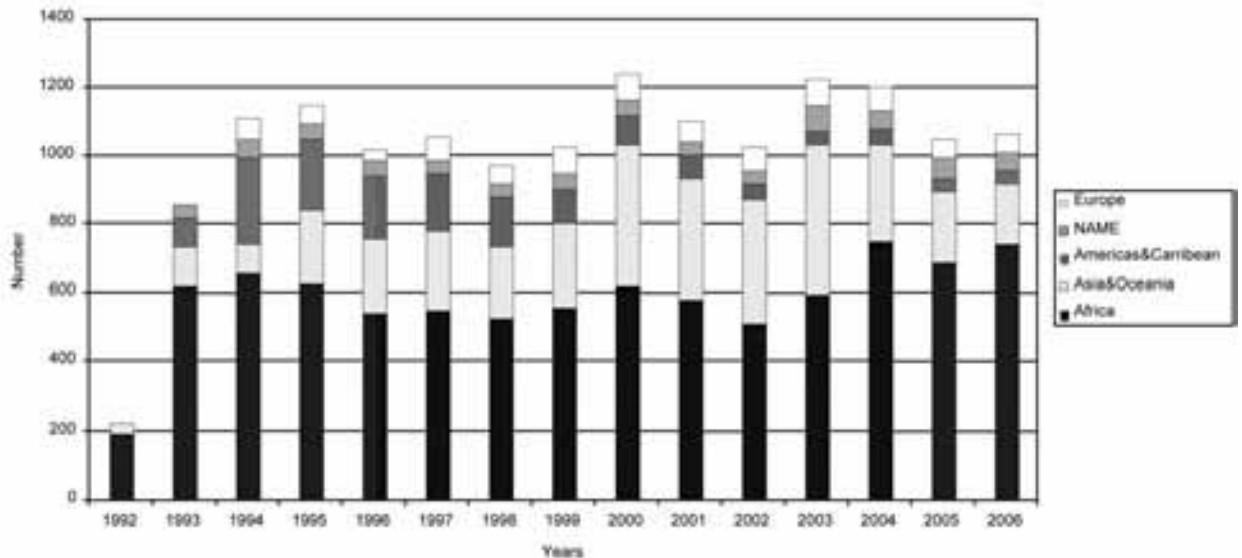


Each year, DAFI funds scholars from over 35 countries (with the exception of the first years of implementation). In 2001 this number peaked at 49 different countries of origin, while already in 1995, DAFI implemented programmes in 52 different countries (countries of study), of which

²³ The label 'Unspecified' refers to the earlier years of DAFI implementation, from 1992 to 1998, for which no regional specification is available in DAFI records for a small number of DAFI scholars.

only 12 were managed by implementing partners. Over the course of its 15-year history, the DAFI Programme has involved a total of 70 different countries of origin, with refugees enrolled in programmes of study in 71 different countries of asylum. The total number of countries involved in the DAFI programme in the past 15 years is 98.²⁴

DAFI scholars according to region of study



The majority of DAFI scholars have both originated from and pursued studies in African countries. Over time, fewer students have been involved in the DAFI Programme in the Americas and Caribbean, as acute refugee situations in this region have eased. The larger proportion of scholars studying at European universities has largely originated from the crisis in Afghanistan - many have studied in the Russian Federation and the Czech Republic - Iraq and Somalia.

5.3 DAFI Enrolment

From 1992 to 2007, the DAFI Programme has supported **a total of 4,774 scholars**, of which **3,243 successfully graduated**, **1,012 are currently enrolled**, 400 left university prior to the official graduation, e.g. returned home, and 119 were resettled to a third country during their studies.

In 2006, a total of 1,067 DAFI scholars were enrolled in various study programmes. Of these, 250 graduated, 40 returned home prior to graduation or dropped out for other reasons, and seventeen were resettled during their studies. The remaining number includes scholars who have successfully moved on to the following academic year, as well as the new enrolments approved by UNHCR.²⁵

The following chart shows the number of ongoing scholars²⁶ compared to the number of graduates and the number of new enrolments from the most recent years.²⁷

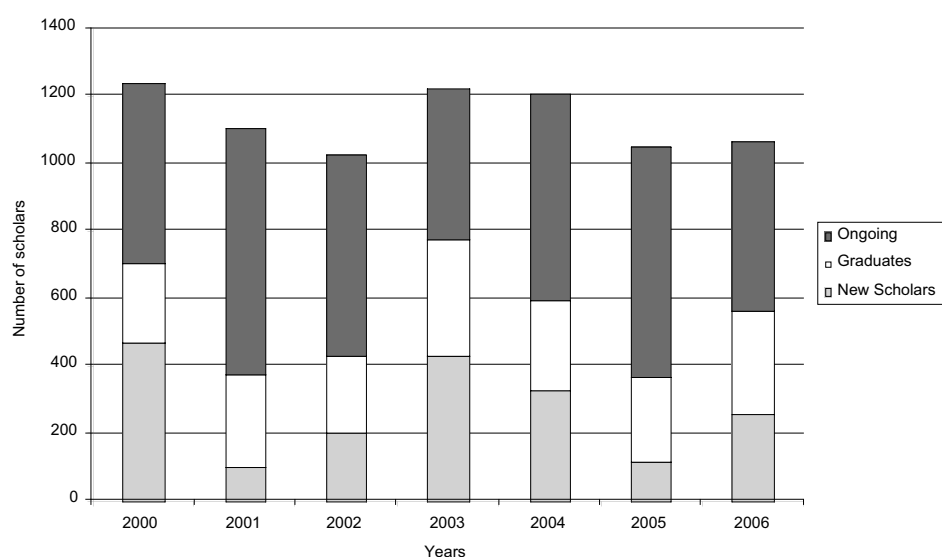
²⁴ It should be noted that there is some overlap between the countries of study and those of origin, as in some years, a single country often both generated and received refugees.

²⁵ In 2006, the number of new students includes 80 students financed as part of the CAR (Central African Republic) emergency intervention, external to DAFI regular programming.

²⁶ Ongoing scholars indicates scholars who are currently enrolled at a university in a programme of study, have successfully completed their academic year, and are continuing to the next academic year.

²⁷ Since no data was available for 2001 the number of graduates is replaced by the 22% graduation rate.

DAFI Enrolment Since 2000



As shown above, in each of the last six years, a sizeable number of DAFI scholars have graduated from their programmes, in spite of difficult circumstances associated with the refugee experience. In fact, there are numerous reports of DAFI scholars receiving awards for academic excellence. Some examples are provided in the sections below.

On average 22% of all scholars supported by DAFI each year graduate successfully, given the selection criteria stipulating programmes of study of three to four years in duration, which implies that the average scholar studies for 3.5 years to obtain a degree.²⁸

For various reasons including language or study difficulties or personal circumstances, the DAFI Programme has also recorded a small number of drop-outs each year.²⁹ This number remains stable at a very low level, which emphasizes the commitment of DAFI scholars and the positive support they receive from DAFI and UNHCR field offices. The overall success rate indicates that UNHCR should proceed in future with the current detailed selection process.

5.4 DAFI Funding & Costs

Over the course of DAFI's history of implementation, both funding levels and costs have fluctuated in response to exchange rates and developments within the countries involved in the DAFI Programme. DAFI management and implementing partners have sought to maintain the high standard of education and level of enrolment while carefully balancing costs and quality.

5.4.1 Overview of Funding

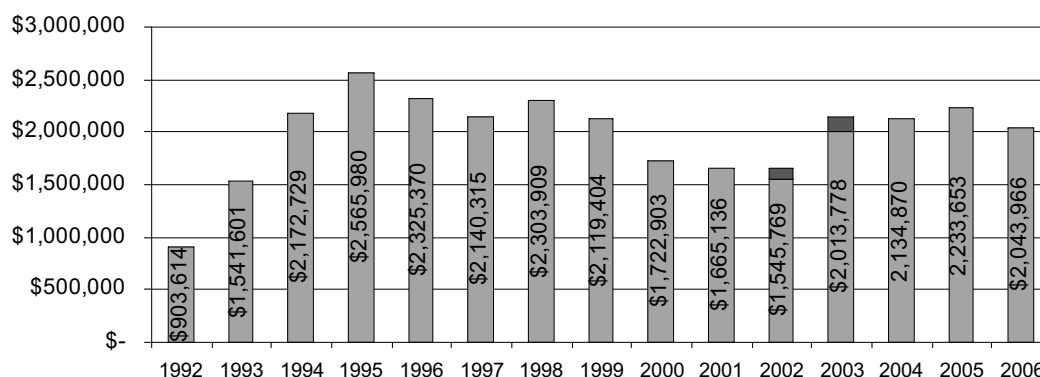
The table below depicts the annual donations by the German Government in US Dollars over the past 15 years. In the years 2002 and 2003, additional funds were provided by the Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe e.V. These amounts are highlighted by the darker colour in the chart below.³⁰

²⁸ The respondents to the questionnaire studied on average 3.8 years.

²⁹ For example, a drop-out rate of 3% was reported both in 1995 and in 2006.

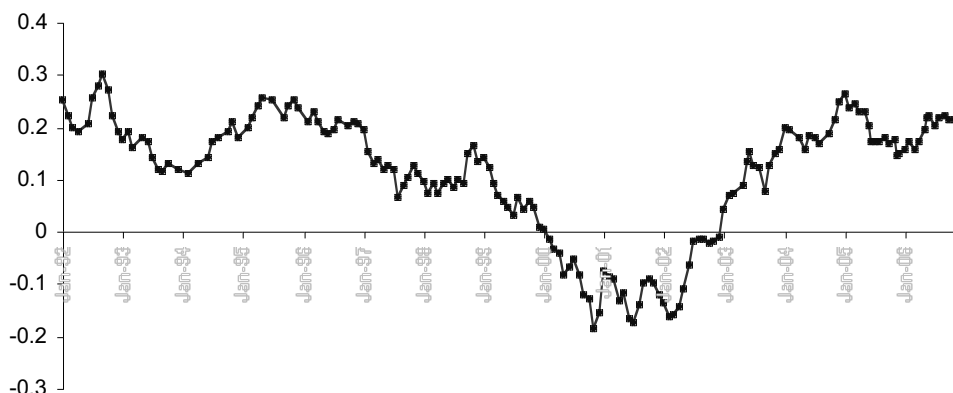
³⁰ The actual donation is pledged and transferred in Euro which led to difficulties in predicting the actual income for the programme.

Development of funds



The exchange rate over the period of DAFI implementation between the euro and the US-dollar is shown below. There is an evident correlation between changes in the exchange rate and the level of DAFI funding over the past 15 years. The funds are pledged in Euro amounts, while the budget allocations are carried out in dollars. During a period of lower funding in dollar terms, as demonstrated in the graphs above and below, exchange rate fluctuations in 2001 and 2002 vis-à-vis the local currency of implementation allowed DAFI to maintain programming and levels of enrolment while a small funding shortfall was covered by the UNHCR Annual Budget to avoid the discontinuation of scholarships.

Exchange rate fluctuation



More generally, an unfavorable rate of exchange between the Deutschmark and the dollar decreased overall funding beginning in 1997. In 2002, funding reached its lowest point. Increased funding was subsequently secured from the donor, in order to increase the enrolment of Afghan refugees. Nevertheless, between 1994 and 2006, approximately 20% of the budget was cut in both EUR and US dollar terms. Together with the rising cost of scholarship, this prompted a new and more focused DAFI Programme strategy, beginning in 2001,³¹ which entailed the targeting of 'focus countries' where refugee situations were most acute and where the quality of education and of implementation was of a consistent high standard relative to cost. Smaller DAFI programmes were then to be phased out gradually, as the DAFI scholars already enrolled completed their studies. The 'focus country' approach was also intended to make DAFI programming more adaptive and responsive to emerging refugee crises and to increase the educational standard, thus positively impacting upon the employment prospects for DAFI graduates.

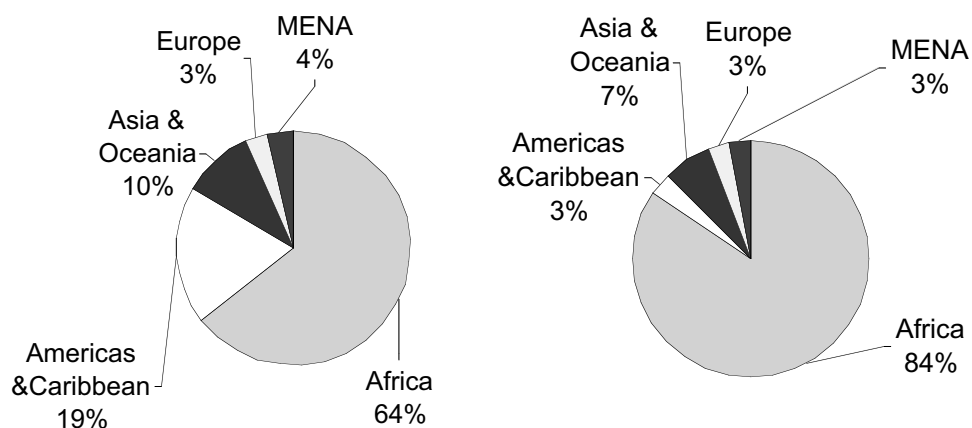
³¹ The DAFI Programme had grown to involve 49 countries, which proved to be an unsustainable number, given the high quality of education desired and the administrative attention required to deliver this standard.

5.4.2 Regional Allocation of DAFI Funding

Between 1996 and 2006, several patterns emerged with regards to allocation of DAFI scholarships. Initially, DAFI Programmes were spread amongst a large and growing number of countries, including many countries of study where DAFI enrolment consisted of only a few scholars.

Regional allocation of DAFI funds in 1996 vs. 2006

Regional allocation of DAFI funds in 1996 vs. 2006



In 1996, Africa received by far the biggest share of DAFI funds. This remained the case in 2006, as many protracted refugee situations have spanned decades. The African region remained the recipient of the majority of DAFI Scholarships, in accordance with the programme directives issued by the German Government. The African focus is also justified by the conflict dynamics prevailing on the continent over the last 15 years, as well as the rising cost of scholarship in several African countries of study, which further limited the access of refugees to university education and necessitates DAFI sponsorship. Alongside DAFI's commitment to address these situations, there has always been an ongoing effort to remain responsive to newly emerging humanitarian crises, as was the case with refugee situations in Colombia and Iraq.

The Americas and the Caribbean received the second highest allocation of funds in 1996, which was a reflection of high refugee flows from Guatemala, due to the civil war, which ended in 1996; from El Salvador, where the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and UN peacekeeping missions ended in 1996;³² and from Peru, where the conflict was de-escalating. In 2006, DAFI funds were allocated to the region in connection with the flow of Colombian refugees to neighbouring countries.

Asia & Oceania received funding for DAFI Scholarships for refugees originating from Bhutan in 1996, who pursued studies in neighbouring Nepal. In 2006, funding remained relatively high in this region, now in response to the Afghan refugee crisis for study mainly in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, which constitutes a current focus in the DAFI Programme. Another focus remains the crisis in Iraq.

Generally, an overall balance between refugee inflows and outflows, or DAFI countries of study versus countries of origin, can be observed. With the exception of Europe, which is due mostly to the refugees from Africa who sometimes study in European countries where no corresponding European refugees depart to Africa.

³² For further details on major developments in individual countries involved in the DAFI Programme, please see the detailed country sheets in the final section of this study.

5.4.3 Costs of Scholarship

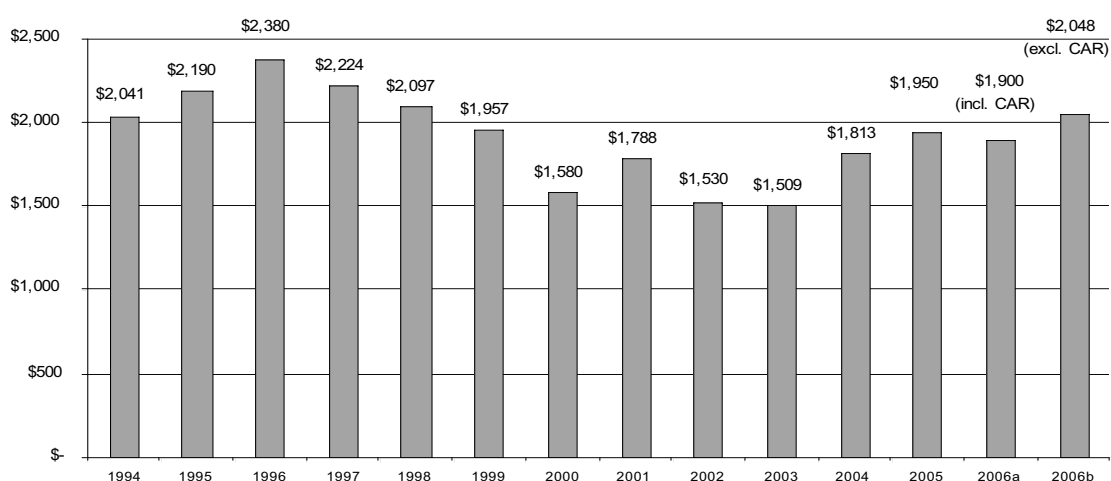
DAFI scholarships covered registration and tuition fees, living allowances, study materials, some personal expenses, and transportation, if necessary. In addition, and depending on the need, practical assignments related to the studies were financed. As costs of living differed from country to country, allowances were determined by the local UNHCR offices. These amounts were then screened and approved by Headquarters. In the past, a proposal to offer the same level of subsistence worldwide proved to be unsustainable, as this would have resulted in a global increase in costs, thereby limiting the level of enrolment.

As a general standard, support levels aimed to ensure that students could enjoy a modest but decent standard of living and provide the minimum means to complete their studies. However, in some countries, refugees were actually able to contribute modestly to their own living expenditures, i.e. through part-time jobs etc. This allowed DAFI scholars to cover the cost of some personal items or to rent their own apartment. However, it should be noted that there is, in general, a higher dependency upon subsistence allowances amongst African DAFI scholars, given that opportunities for part-time employment during their studies are severely limited. Urban refugees were also usually able to continue living with family, thereby reducing the need for subsistence through the DAFI Programme.

Generally, the benefits might have been below the level of what other international actors could provide, although sufficient for students to complete their studies successfully. In the past, DAFI management has sought to continuously review and carefully balance the costs of scholarship with the level of enrolment.³³ Moreover, implementation of the Programme has been carefully monitored, to track the progress of each single DAFI scholar and remain aware of changes in status such as drop-outs. These efforts have ensured that quality has been maintained at a consistent standard, and there have been no reports of drop-outs in connection to fluctuations in allowances.

The chart below shows the development of the average cost per DAFI scholar since 1994 (not including Headquarters administrative costs):

Average Cost per DAFI Scholar 1994-2006



The period of lower funding between 2000 and 2003 coincided with lower costs, thereby offsetting the effect of a stronger US dollar, as demonstrated in the previous section. This permitted DAFI implementation to proceed without a significant drop in quality or the number of new enrolments.

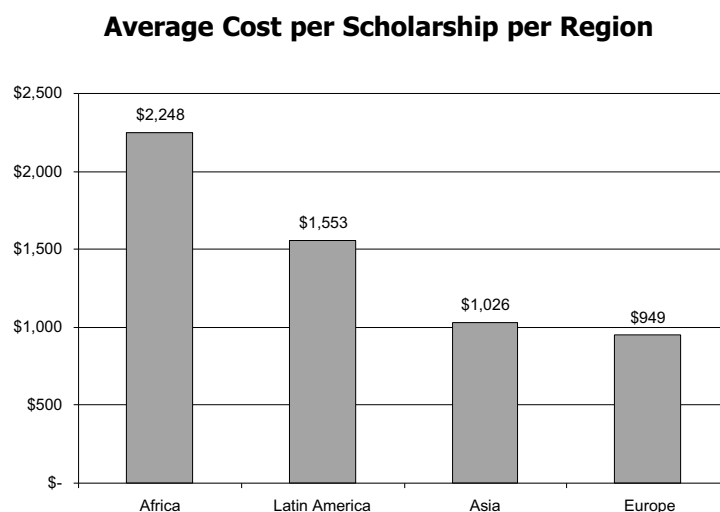
³³ Please see also section 5.1, "DAFI Worldwide".

It remains the aim of the programme to provide 1,000 scholarships each year. The costs per scholarship vary between US\$ 700 and US\$ 5,000 annually. A major determinant in the cost of scholarship is the amount of the registration fee charged by the tertiary institution, which can vary from zero (as in Syria until recently), to more than \$2,200 US per scholar (as in South Africa). While the average costs per scholarship were successfully reduced in the past, UNHCR is currently facing an increase of average costs again. This reduction in available funds has compelled UNHCR to reduce the total number of new enrolments in some regions accordingly, while smaller DAFI programmes have been closed down.

UNHCR and its partners have also attempted, where possible, to negotiate lower fees for refugee students. In Egypt, for example, universities previously charged very high fees for refugee students, a challenge that was successfully addressed by UNHCR through a Letter of Understanding between UNHCR and October 6 University which allocated places for refugee students and reduced fees. The 1951 Convention forms the legal basis for these negotiations, as it calls upon signatories to guarantee treatment of refugee students equal to that of national students, meaning that refugees must not be charged a differentiated fee for tertiary education. DAFI implementation strives to ensure that this guarantee is upheld, as a minimum.

5.4.4 Regional Differentiation of Costs

The graphic below shows, as an example, the average cost of DAFI scholarship per region in 2006 (not including Headquarters' administrative costs):³⁴



As shown above, the region with the highest costs is Africa, where over 83% of the DAFI funds were spent on only 70% of total DAFI enrolment by number in 2006.³⁵ In recent years, the quality of tertiary education in Africa has shown a dramatic improvement. However, tuition fees have likewise increased. Therefore, in order to maintain a high enrolment of DAFI students in the African region, it has been necessary to adapt DAFI programming. One option for example is to take advantage of more rural university sites, thereby avoiding the higher tuition associated with urban universities as well as the higher cost of living.³⁶

³⁴ Deducting the special effects of the Central African Republic intervention, the average costs in Africa actually reach US\$ 2,504.

³⁵ In 2006, 80 students were financed as part of a UNHCR intervention in the Central African Republic (CAR). This was external to DAFI programming. The amount of this emergency intervention is included in the total for the first half of 2006, but has been excluded from the second total for this year.

³⁶ For the 2008-2009 DAFI Programme budget plan, additional funding from the German Government is anticipated. This will allow DAFI the possibility to increase the number of scholarships, as well as safeguarding access to educational institutions of a high quality in Africa, amidst rising tuition fees.

Another option that has been explored in the past is enrolment in distance education programmes. This received some support in the early years of DAFI implementation, particularly in protracted refugee situations or in the case of isolated refugee camps, for example, Kakuma camp in Kenya. However, concerns arose relating to accreditation for these programmes and a perceived lack of support for DAFI scholars in this situation. More recently, this option is being reconsidered by DAFI management for limited implementation in specific circumstances and under a new set of regulations, as set out in the DAFI Guidelines 2007, para. 3.6.2.

5.5 Gender Distribution

Gender equity in education remains a major issue and was included in the UN Millennium Development Goals, which specifically address gender equality.³⁷ Efforts are ongoing to increase female enrolment in the DAFI Programme. This follows from both UNHCR Education Policy Commitments³⁸ and DAFI Programme policy. The DAFI Programme builds upon the promotion of girls' education from the latter years of the primary level and throughout their secondary schooling. The importance of girls' education has frequently been highlighted at the international level. The World Bank has noted, "Girls' education yields some of the highest returns of all development investments, yielding both private and social benefits that accrue to individuals, families, and society at large",³⁹ a finding that underlines the importance of female refugee sponsorship in the DAFI Programme.

Hokie Turay is a Sierra Leonean who was enrolled in the DAFI Programme in Liberia. She has now become a role model in her village, encouraging parents to send their children to school.

Difficulties in attaining gender equity at all levels of education persist and are often related to domestic arrangements which assign responsibilities in the household to girls, and which may conflict with their education. Moreover, poverty is another condition favouring the education of boys rather than girls. Statistically, in many countries a greater percentage of boys complete secondary school. UNHCR has sought actively to counteract these influences, to encourage girls' education and work with partners to right the balance.

The impact of such efforts is demonstrated by the gender distribution over DAFI's history of implementation. In 1993, only 21% of DAFI scholars were female. Since this low point, this percentage has gradually risen, to stabilize above 40%, with 42% in 2006.⁴⁰

The table below illustrates the success of efforts to increase the enrolment of female scholars since 1993 in selected years.⁴¹

³⁷ The third UN Millennium Development Goal is to promote gender equality and empower women, with a target of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005. UNICEF notes gender inequalities are most severe in Western and Central Africa, South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, regions in which the majority of DAFI programmes are implemented. Source: UNICEF, <http://www.unicef.org/mdg/gender.html>.

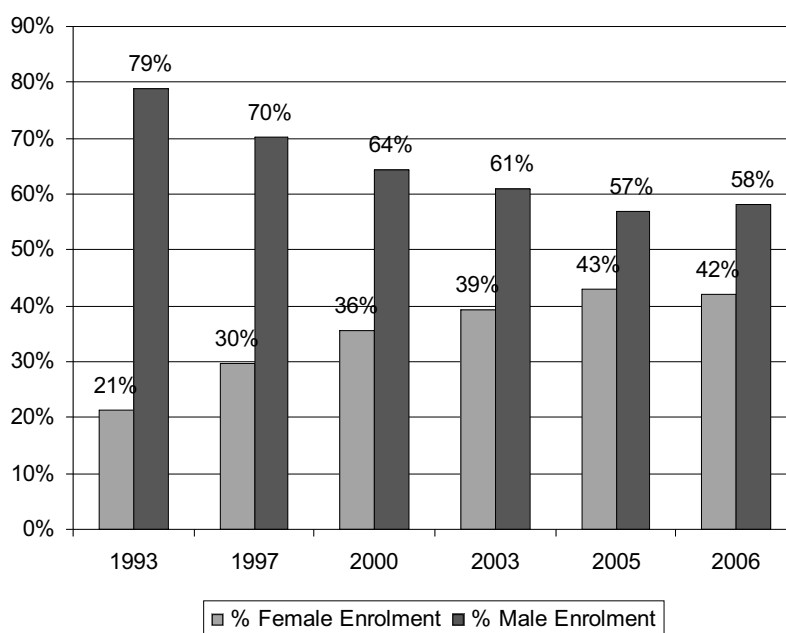
³⁸ The goal of gender equity is not only one of the key principles supported by UNHCR Education Policy, but is also identified as a goal of the Education For All (EFA) framework discussed at the World Education Forum in 2000, as stated in the UNHCR Education Field Guidelines, formulated in 2003 in Geneva.

³⁹ The World Bank states further, "Girls' education and the promotion of gender equality in education are vital to development, and policies and actions that do not address gender disparities miss critical development opportunities." Source of citations (including above): World Bank, Education for All (EFA), Girls' Education. Accessed online at: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTEDUCATION/0,,contentMDK:20298916~menuPK:617572~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282386,00.html>.

⁴⁰ Please note that in the above chart in 2006 there are included students from the Central African Republic where DAFI provided emergency funds and no actual DAFI Programme. Excluding those from the chart reveals the real DAFI gender ratio in 2006 to be 42%.

⁴¹ Regular DAFI scholars, excluding the CAR intervention in 2006.

Gender Ratio of DAFI Scholars



The steady increase, particularly in recent years, is due to the continued effort of both DAFI offices and implementing partners, who have taken special measures to encourage and identify suitable female candidates for the DAFI Programme. These efforts have met with less success amongst African refugees, where a lack of qualified female candidates has been identified. Consequently, UNHCR field staff have attempted to disseminate information about the Programme and the application procedure more widely in refugee camps and in locations more accessible to female candidates. The situation has also prompted a priority intake of females in the DAFI programme, as well as special interventions to ensure the academic success of female DAFI scholars, for example, through additional tutoring in the language of instruction of the university.

Countries where gender equity was particularly successful include Sudan, Argentina, Ecuador and, more recently, the Russian Federation. This reflects also upon the impact of educated female role models, who serve to reinforce the importance of higher education for others in the refugee community. In relation to the problems of female enrolment, Yemen and others have shown a particularly poor gender balance. In future, DAFI must continue to seek a gender balance in enrolment, with a specific focus on those countries whose balance is particularly poor and who may require targeted interventions and/or additional funding.

5.6 Academic Progress of DAFI Scholars

DAFI scholars enjoy the freedom to select an academic subject of their choice. Only a few subjects have been excluded from DAFI funding as a university degree in these subjects would not directly contribute to the DAFI objectives. Usually only the first academic degree (e.g. bachelor or diploma) is considered for funding.

⁴² The percentages represented here for 1992 are calculated based on data for 194 DAFI scholars. Actual enrolment in 1992 reached 226, however, for 32 scholars the field of study was unspecified.

5.6.1 Field of Study

The table below presents the total percentages of DAFI enrolment in each field of study in each of the previous three years for comparison, as well as 2000, 1997, and 1992.⁴²

Field of Study of DAFI Scholars

Field of study	2006	2005	2004	2000	1997	1992
Education Science & Teacher Training	8%	8%	8%	5%	5%	7%
Humanities	7%	5%	3%	5%	7%	19%
Law	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Social & Behavioural Sciences	15%	12%	8%	10%	11%	8%
Commercial & Business Admin.	18%	22%	18%	15%	19%	19%
Mass Communication & Documentation	1%	2%	4%	2%	1%	2%
Service Trades	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Natural Sciences	7%	4%	4%	5%	6%	8%
Mathematics & Computer Science	11%	9%	10%	5%	7%	2%
Medical Science & Health-related	11%	14%	20%	28%	20%	20%
Engineering	5%	6%	9%	9%	9%	6%
Architecture & Town Planning	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	0%
Trade Crafts/Industrial	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Transport & Communication	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Agriculture, Forestry/Fishery	5%	5%	4%	6%	7%	4%
Fine & Applied Arts	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Home Economics	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Other	5%	7%	3%	3%	2%	4%

The time interval represented in this table provides an overview of the development of enrolment in a given field of study.⁴³ In several specific study areas, distinctive trends can be drawn from the data.

Over the course of DAFI history, enrolment in the **Humanities** has decreased markedly. In 1992, the high percentage included a number of scholarships for the study of literature. As annual DAFI enrolment increased in the following years, DAFI emphasized increasingly the focus on studies relevant to the job market, and which would contribute to rehabilitation and development of the community and society at large. Following from this policy, language and religious studies could not be sponsored.

In **Mathematics and Computer Science**, enrolment has increased significantly and steadily over the years. This is due undoubtedly to the rise in popularity of IT, as well as the rise in demand for computer and IT skills.

⁴² The percentages represented here for 1992 are calculated based on data for 194 DAFI scholars. Actual enrolment in 1992 reached 226, however, for 32 scholars the field of study was unspecified.

⁴³ Descriptions of the specific areas included in each field of study are provided in Annex 7.3.

The level of enrolment in **Medical Science and Health-related** programmes has decreased over time, from a high in 2000 of 28%, to a current low of 11%. This decrease relates to DAFI policy, which aims to support programmes of between three and four years' duration. Many medical degrees require seven years of study and entail high tuition fees. As DAFI enrolment rose and the cost of scholarships increased - particularly in Africa where enrolment is focused - selection criteria, such as maximum duration of programme, were enforced, so as to allow as many refugees as possible to benefit from the DAFI Programme.

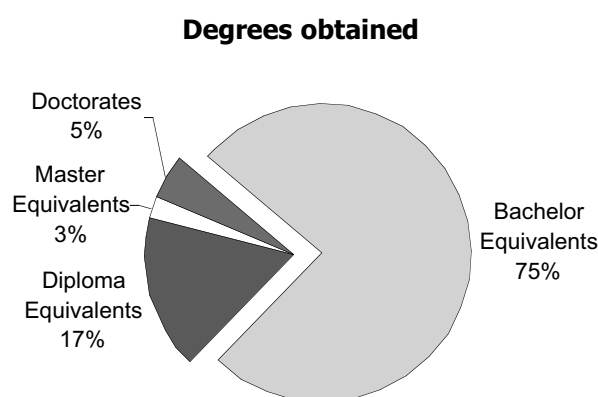
The scholars who responded largely pursued studies in practical fields, corresponding to the demand in the labour market for skills required for reconstruction. The current distribution of DAFI scholars between programmes of study has proven successful. DAFI management should continue to provide guidance to scholars while ensuring that each is able to fulfil his or her full potential.

5.6.2 Degrees Obtained by DAFI Graduates

In accordance with both UNHCR DAFI Guidelines and the request of the donor, the DAFI Programme sponsors programmes of study no longer than 3-4 years, and is intended to sponsor only the first university degree. In the past and only under exceptional circumstances, a programme at a Master's level has been permitted. As shown below, 5% of respondents received their doctorate degree while a further 3% received a Masters equivalent. Following completion of their enrolment in the DAFI Programme, many DAFI graduates continue their education - some through sponsorship from a third party - to receive a further degree, demonstrating their motivation to learn and their academic potential, which the DAFI Programme enables them to explore.

As mentioned above, DAFI scholars are regularly rewarded by their universities/institutions for their academic achievements. This confirms the calibre and motivation of DAFI scholars and demonstrates the need for additional support.

In South Africa in 2000, a female DAFI graduate from the University of Natal was invited to become a member of the 'Golden Key International Honour Society', an invitation-only international academic honour society.



The majority of respondents (75%) indicated they had obtained a bachelor's degree.⁴⁴ However, when asked for suggestions to improve the DAFI Programme, a large number of responses highlighted the need for graduate and postgraduate studies to be included in the DAFI Programme. In fact, the degree level appeared to be a limitation in finding employment with regard to certain fields and occupations, as will be discussed further below (please see section 5.8.1).

⁴⁴ Bachelor equivalents include BA, Baccalaureate, BSc, LLB and other bachelor degrees. Diploma equivalents include Advanced Diploma, DESS, Higher Diploma, Licence and other diploma degrees. Master equivalents include MA, MSc and other master degrees.

In future, the possibility of greater sponsorship for graduate studies is under consideration by DAFI Programme management, in response to a greater demand for these qualifications in the job market.

Lucy Kaikai, a Sierra Leonean DAFI graduate, received the First Class Student Award at the end of her studies in Ghana. She is now teaching in a refugee camp in Ghana.

5.7 DAFI Scholar Participation & Networking

As a supplementary goal of the DAFI Programme, DAFI scholars should endeavour to participate in extracurricular activities offered both by the university or institution and those related to establishing a DAFI network. Linked to this goal is the specific aim of gaining knowledge related to the Federal Republic of Germany and German organizations, which may be of assistance as a resource for future employment. Events of this nature include workshops, seminars, and DAFI clubs, and are sometimes hosted by the local German Embassy.

For example, in Kenya already in 1995 three orientation workshops were organized to prepare DAFI scholars in their final year for the labour market. In Ethiopia in 2004, UNHCR Addis organized a summer English language course to upgrade the language skills of female refugees, to enable them to apply for DAFI scholarships.

When asked about such activities, 60% of respondents indicated they had participated. In terms of frequency of participation, 17% of respondents had participated on a regular basis. Furthermore, almost two-thirds of respondents reported that they had increased their knowledge of Germany. Efforts in this regard, therefore, have already proven successful; however, moving forward the links to Germany should be increased as a source of support and guidance for DAFI scholars. Respondents were also asked about their contact with other DAFI graduates. On average, they indicated that they maintained contact with nine other DAFI graduates. Mechanisms to remain in contact with fellow graduates included innovative project on the internet.⁴⁵

Overall, initiatives towards participation in extracurricular activities and in networking opportunities have provided a means of support as well as a resource for employment opportunities. This area of DAFI implementation may potentially provide a contact basis for the establishment of a DAFI alumni network and should be further strengthened by both the Embassy and UNHCR.

5.8 Employment of DAFI Graduates

The DAFI Programme aims to assist refugees to contribute meaningfully to the reconstruction of their communities. This is often best achieved through their employment; enabling them to use the skills they gained during their enrolment in the DAFI Programme to establish their self-reliance and to develop vital human resources in the wider community. In addition, DAFI graduates become valued members of the organization or company with which they are employed.

As shown by the graph below, at the time of data collection, the majority of respondents overcame difficulties and succeeded in finding employment.⁴⁶ A further 16% chose to continue their education - 21% of female respondents compared to 14% male - with the same portion seeking employment at the time they submitted their questionnaire. With regards to gender, there is a slight disparity in employment levels, with 63% of female respondents employed, as compared to 70% of male respondents.

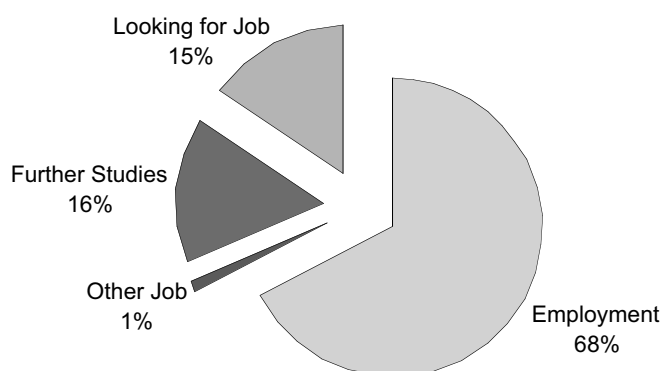
⁴⁵ Please see for examples "Refugee Education" under <http://www.refed.org/> or Somali scholars contributing to www.somalirefugeesinyemen.com.

⁴⁶ The analysis of data for employment is based upon 609 responses.

Of those who responded, several indicated they are doing volunteer work for the refugee community. This includes those who are looking for a job as well as those who may currently be employed but who wish to contribute further to the community. For example, Dr. Jean-Luc Kassa, a Congolese DAFI graduate, volunteers much of his free time at refugee camps in Rwanda, offering free medical consultations to refugees. In Ecuador, DAFI scholars have also actively participated in volunteer activities in the camps, such as teachers for basic computer training for other refugees.

The cause of unemployment can primarily be traced not to a lack of qualifications in DAFI graduates, but to the restrictive labour laws applied to refugees in the country of asylum. While the right to work for refugees is guaranteed under Article 17 of the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, they must frequently apply for a work permit, a procedure which is regulated by the applicable national law. Too often these regulations function as an impediment to work through the imposition of fees and bureaucratic procedures, which may discriminate against refugees. In more severe cases, countries prohibit refugees from regular employment. This will be explained in the section "Durable Solutions & DAFI" on page 37, as well as in the regional overviews in the following section - beginning at page 39.

Employment of respondents



It should be noted that the 15% of respondents who indicated they were unemployed includes a disproportionate number of recent DAFI graduates, a factor that will be explored in further detail below.

Recently, a group of Afghan DAFI graduates in Iran compiled and distributed a CD-Rom containing their curriculum vitae to government offices and major organizations in Kabul in order to facilitate their search for employment.

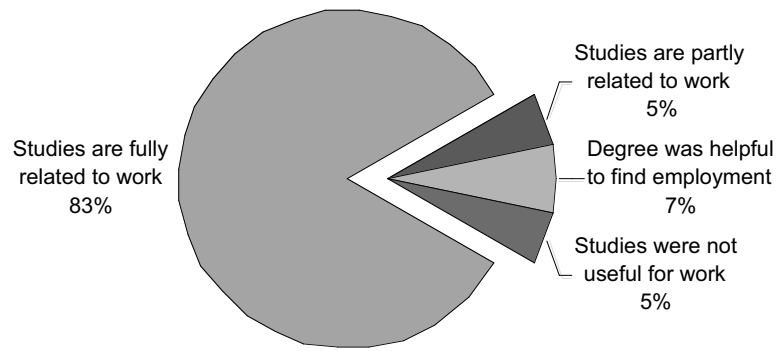
5.8.1 Field of Study of Employed DAFI Graduates

Amongst respondents, an overwhelming majority indicated that their studies were of importance to their work. In fact, as demonstrated in the graph below, fewer than 5% of respondents found no connection between their studies as a DAFI scholar and their career afterwards.

These results are not contained to a specific field of study. A majority across all fields reported a strong continuity between their programme of study and their employment. For example, amongst respondents who pursued studies in mathematics and computer science, 92%⁴⁷ identified the link between their studies and their career, while amongst those who studied engineering the result was 86%, and for medical and health-related studies 81%.

⁴⁷ Please note that 48% of respondents from this field of study responded to this question in particular.

Importance of studies for career



In a recent interview in Ethiopia, two South Sudanese DAFI graduates spoke of their desire to use their new skills in their country of origin. Makuei Joseph Magai was one of Sudan’s ‘Lost Boys’ and graduated from Makalle University in Ethiopia with a BA in dryland agriculture and horticultural science. He was illiterate when he fled South Sudan in 1988. Simon Pech received an economics degree from Bahir Dar University in Ethiopia, and upon his return plans to “lead my native Unity State out of extreme economic deprivation.”

The following table explores the relationships between the rate of employment and the field of study.⁴⁸

Field of Study vs. Employment Rate

Field of study	Employed	Looking for employment	Continuing studies
Agriculture	91%	9%	0%
Business	68%	14%	12%
Computer Science	78%	0%	22%
Development	100%	0%	0%
Economics	73%	18%	9%
Education	100%	0%	0%
Engineering	80%	10%	10%
Law	73%	18%	9%
Medical Science	64%	13%	19%
Social Sciences	73%	7%	7%

In drawing conclusions from this table, it should be emphasized that different factors may intervene with regards to field of study. For example, DAFI graduates who pursued studies in medical science are more likely, as compared to other fields, to continue their education to receive a full medical degree, which is not eligible for sponsorship under DAFI Guidelines. Likewise, due to the nature of computer technology, DAFI graduates from this field must constantly update

⁴⁸ Please note that the table is based upon 238 responses.

and acquire new skills, which may account for the relatively higher percentage of respondents continuing studies in this field.

Economics and law both display a higher number of DAFI graduates seeking employment relative to those pursuing further studies. This may be due to a need for further qualifications prior to entering the labour market, such as a doctorate degree in economics or an advanced legal degree. It may also be due to issues of compatibility between the economic or legal system with which the scholar has become familiar in the country of asylum versus the system in place in the country of origin to which the graduate returns.

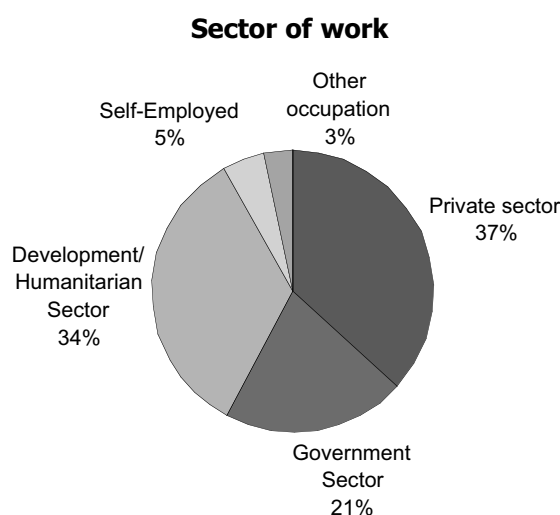
It is recommended to further investigate the link, if any, between programmes of study in law and economics and difficulties in finding employment, and to consider whether action should be taken by DAFI management in this regard.

Overall, the employment rate of respondents in all fields of study is impressive, with 100% employment of respondents from the fields of development and education, and 91% for those who pursued studies in agriculture. Each of these fields relates closely to skills required for reconstruction in post-conflict societies. Higher demand for these specific skills in their related fields of occupation may be another important factor in employment. Furthermore, those DAFI graduates who remain at present within the refugee community in their country of asylum are highly likely to find employment easily within the camps, often with NGOs.

5.8.2 Occupation of DAFI Graduates

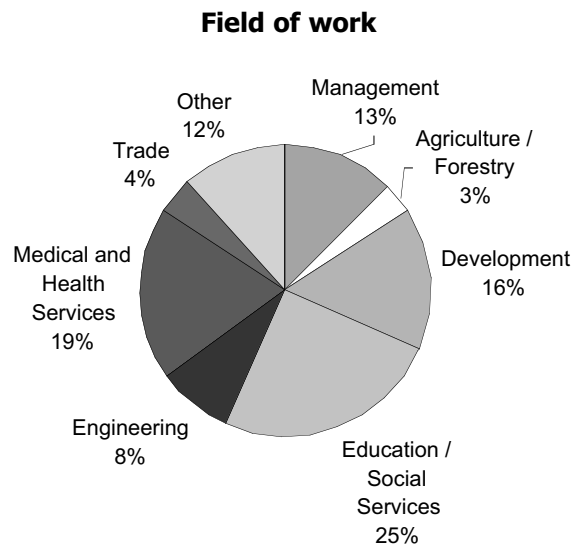
Having established the positive correlation between employment and studies pursued by DAFI scholars, a more detailed examination of the sector and field of work in which DAFI graduates are employed further testifies to the successful implementation of the DAFI Programme over the past 15 years.

With regards to gender equality, the proportion of female DAFI graduates employed conforms to the trends in programme of study. Fewer female DAFI graduates are self-employed, however, among respondents a majority of those females who had pursued business-related programmes of study sought to continue their studies and suggested the inclusion of graduate-level studies in the DAFI Programme, a recommendation echoed elsewhere (please see section 6.1.6).



As shown above, a majority of respondents indicated they are employed in the private sector, closely followed by a significant portion in the sectors of non-governmental and international organizations and government. By definition, then, a large number of DAFI graduates are involved closely in sectors which contribute towards reconstruction, development and peacebuilding in their communities and countries.

This finding is further supported by examination of the fields of work in which DAFI graduates are engaged, displayed below.



Of the responses provided, it is evident that DAFI graduates are overwhelmingly employed in fields closely involved in sustainable and human resources. As previously mentioned, due to the methodology selected, a greater number of responses were received from those who graduated in more recent years. Higher positions of employment are more likely to have been filled by early DAFI graduates. For example, several DAFI graduates are known to have become government ministers in numerous countries, for example Liberia and Sudan, while others hold leading positions in government organizations, as in Afghanistan.

Dr. Hayat Mohammad Ahmadzai, a DAFI graduate and former refugee in Pakistan, is now Director of the National Tuberculosis Control Programme of the Health Ministry of Afghanistan. He is currently conducting medical research funded by the World Trade Organization.

Overall, this conforms to a basic tenet of the DAFI Programme - to enable refugees to be self-reliant and to contribute to the reconstruction of their communities, and ultimately to the peace and stability of the region.

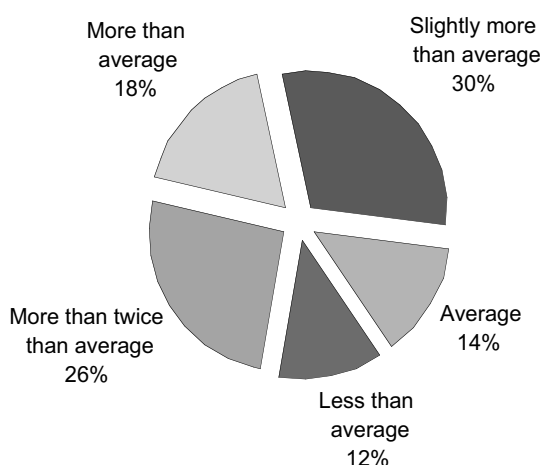
5.8.3 Income of DAFI Graduates

The degree of success attained by DAFI graduates forms another area of analysis. Income-level, together with responsibility, forms an indicator of success, and can confirm the position of DAFI graduates as role models within their communities.

More than three-fourths of respondents indicated a salary level above average in their current employment. The term 'average' is here understood as the common level in the respondent's professional community, be it a refugee camp or country of asylum, as compared to other refugees or returnees.

This is an important outcome and strengthens the reputation of DAFI as a programme able to benefit refugees and improve their standard of living. In terms of a specific field of study, the only clear corollary that could be drawn from analysis of the responses exists between commercial and business administration and a higher income level. Of the responses received, 64% indicated an income more than twice the average salary. Of this proportion, a large number were business graduates. A substantial number of respondents who indicated an income level more than average (18%) held a doctorate in medical science.

Income of respondents



This is contrasted by the correlations revealed when analyzing the data from respondents who reported an income level less than average (12%) - the majority of these responses were from DAFI graduates who received a bachelor's degree in medical science or political science. This finding strongly reinforces the recommendation above, calling for increased sponsorship of graduate studies in the DAFI Programme.

Unfortunately, the rate of response to income-related questions was too low to yield a representative sample across all fields of study. Nor is it possible to draw any conclusions on the basis of gender - the data is inconclusive.

Of the responses received,⁴⁹ many indicated that they held a supervisory position in their employment, often entailing some budget responsibility. Moreover, responses show DAFI scholars have contributed to the refugee community by sharing their acquired skills, and thereby promoting self-reliance, a core principle of the DAFI programme. For example, as mentioned above, several DAFI graduates have offered free lectures in refugee camps, sharing their teaching skills with others, while others have volunteered in schools and in organizations assisting the refugee community. All DAFI graduates can therefore serve as positive role models of leadership within the refugee community, demonstrating the benefits of higher education.

5.8.4 Employment of DAFI Graduates Over Time

A further area of interest for analysis relates to the rate of employment over time. It is reasonable to expect that employment, in a majority of cases, does not immediately follow graduation. Employment of DAFI graduates instead occurs over a curve, which depends to an extent upon the distribution of responses according to year of graduation.⁵⁰

In addition, in the case of refugees, the curve must be differentiated according to their status - whether they have been repatriated to the country of origin, resettled to a third country, or remain in the country of asylum, either waiting or integrated there.

The graph below⁵¹ compares the curves for respondents currently residing in their country of asylum, either fully integrated there or waiting, as defined above. Clearly, integration corresponds

⁴⁹ Of the respondents employed who supplied information with regards to their position and the responsibilities it entailed, 76% indicated they have supervisory and budgetary responsibilities, while 73% reported that they share their skills with others. These findings should be taken carefully, as a minimal number of responses were received in this regard.

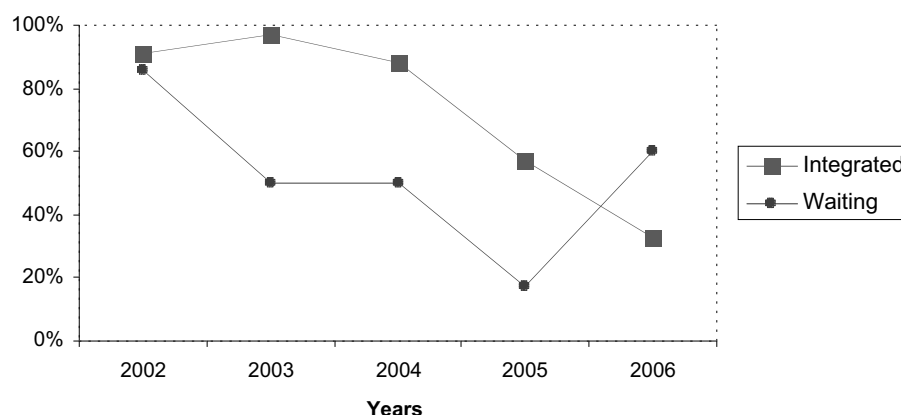
⁵⁰ In the questionnaire, DAFI graduates were asked to indicate the date or year of their final exam and their current employment status.

⁵¹ The graph depicts data for DAFI graduates who had their final exam between 2002 and 2006. A longer-term analysis was not statistically relevant in this case, as the employment remains high for all DAFI graduates prior to 2002.

to a higher level of employment. This could be attributed to two possible scenarios: DAFI graduates may have integrated in their country of asylum and this resulted in successful employment, or rather they may have integrated because they found employment there. In either case, as shown below, the rate increases over time, as more DAFI graduates find employment or become integrated.

For those who are waiting in their country of asylum, they may seek employment immediately following graduation as a means to apply their skills and gain professional experience before returning to their country of origin. In addition, in some cases DAFI graduates might possess the right to work for a certain period following graduation under a student permit, which would expire after a time, at which point a work permit might be required. Given that those waiting may anticipate a return in the near future, the lower rate of employment would be logical - expectations may be higher in the year or two following the completion of their studies, while over time complications in the country of origin may delay a return or they may decide to pursue employment in the country of asylum more actively. Alternatively, these DAFI graduates may not have wishes to share the details of their situation, for fear this might endanger their assistance or legal status, or perhaps, their eligibility for academic scholarships in the future. Regardless, in the case of the data received from respondents who were waiting, those who had their final exam in 2002 had the highest rate of employment.

Employment in country of asylum



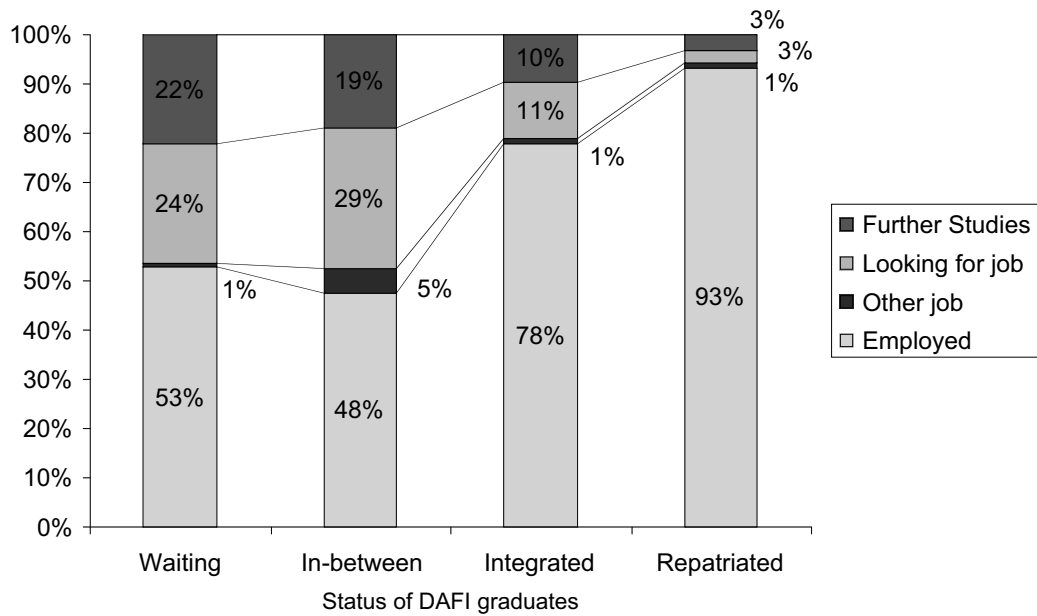
In the case of repatriation to the country of origin, analysis of the data yields the highest overall level of employment over time, with only a minor discernible curve. This can be attributed to several factors: skills they possess that are in higher demand there, the place of repatriation in the overall curve, and their relative professional qualifications in a post-conflict society or refugee community, where no work permit would be required. It has been recommended above to remain in contact with DAFI graduates over a longer period of time following their final exam, as a means to respond in a more effective and timely manner to the needs of DAFI graduates.

5.9 Durable Solutions & DAFI

Ultimately, the DAFI Programme functions within the context of durable solutions for refugees. The tertiary education funded by DAFI is intended to contribute the professional skills and human resources necessary for reconstruction and sustainable development within the community in the country of origin upon repatriation. In refugee situations where repatriation is not immediately feasible, DAFI scholarships may facilitate local integration, temporarily or permanently, and contribute to the development of the refugee community or the host country.

In the graph below, the status of respondents is broken down into their degree of progress towards employment. In addition to integration and repatriation, data is provided for those who identified themselves as waiting or in-between in the country of asylum.

Durable Solutions & DAFI



Of the respondents who are waiting, 53% are employed. This proportion takes into account the curve discussed in the previous section - the employment rate is highest immediately following graduation and approximately four years later as DAFI graduates settle into society in the country of asylum. The rate of employment is therefore expressed as a function of time. Almost a quarter of respondents are looking for a job, with the remainder pursuing further studies.

The percentages in each activity for respondents who are in-between are largely similar, with one important exception. The proportion of those working in part-time or irregular jobs is five times the proportion in all other status categories. This could be due to numerous possible reasons associated with the situation of these respondents, who may be traveling between their country of asylum and the country of origin in preparation for their return (please see previous section 5.8.4). Individuals in this situation are unlikely to seek longer-term career-related employment, given the uncertainty of their term of residence in the country of asylum. In this case DAFI graduates would also be unlikely to try to enter the labour market of the country of asylum, especially given the often stringent procedures for obtaining permission to work, as mentioned previously.

For those respondents who identified themselves as integrated into the country of asylum, a much higher proportion is employed. The unemployment rate of 11% is significantly lower than the average unemployment in countries of asylum implementing DAFI programmes. For instance, considering Pakistan, The Islamic Republic of Iran, and Kenya as examples of asylum countries with acute refugee situations, the average rate of unemployment over recent years is calculated at over 20%.⁵² Refugees may integrate due to ongoing instability in their country of origin which prohibits their return, or due to their own degree of adaptation to and acceptance in the society of the country of asylum. In either case DAFI graduates are highly motivated to seek long-term employment. Their entry into the labour market is then facilitated by their academic credentials gained through DAFI sponsorship in an accepted and recognized system of education. As the DAFI Programme is largely implemented in developing countries, the provision of academic human resources in the country of study also contributes to the overall development of the region, and therefore does not contradict the DAFI Strategic Objectives.

⁵² This has been calculated using the most recent official unemployment estimates reported by the World Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2129.html>).

The portion of respondents who moved or resettled to a third country is not included in the analysis above. However, the data reveals that of the respondents who moved or resettled, only 29% were employed, with another 10% undertaking part-time or occasional work. The remaining 62% were continuing their studies, which strongly implies that they received a grant or other funding to continue their studies abroad. Although resettlement is not an aim of the DAFI Programme, in these cases DAFI graduates built upon the educational basis provided for them through this programme to further develop and enhance their professional qualifications. DAFI graduates can then serve as a role model for other refugee students to remain in school and further their education. This data, therefore, does not contradict the success of DAFI over the last 15 years of implementation.

The final column under analysis represents the respondents who repatriated to their country of origin. An overwhelming majority of these DAFI graduates are successfully employed. The minority (7%) is divided between those pursuing further studies or still seeking employment. This finding attests to the overall success of the DAFI Programme in achieving its aims.

5.10 Conclusion

The value of DAFI sponsorship cannot be underestimated. As demonstrated above, of the 5,000 refugees who received a university education through the DAFI Programme, a majority has returned home, some successfully integrated, and are currently employed in sectors which support the development of needed human resources. Additionally, these DAFI graduates receive an income at a level above the average, serve as role models for education and disseminate their skills throughout the community. The total cost per DAFI graduate can be estimated at approximately US\$ 6,000, multiplying the average annual cost of roughly 2,000 as reported above (section 5.4.3) over three years of study. Therefore the cost of a highly-skilled, educated refugee or returnee amounts to the cost of roundtrip business airfare to attend a workshop for a single individual from Geneva in Hong Kong.

Together with the preceding findings, it is reasonable to conclude that DAFI graduates benefit enormously from their sponsorship, and proceed to transfer these benefits in turn to their communities through employment in fields which enable them to have a lasting impact upon reconstruction and sustainable development in the refugee community and their country. These individual results, taken together and amplified over 15 years of DAFI implementation worldwide, mark a lasting contribution to peace and stability in regions of conflict and acute refugee crisis.

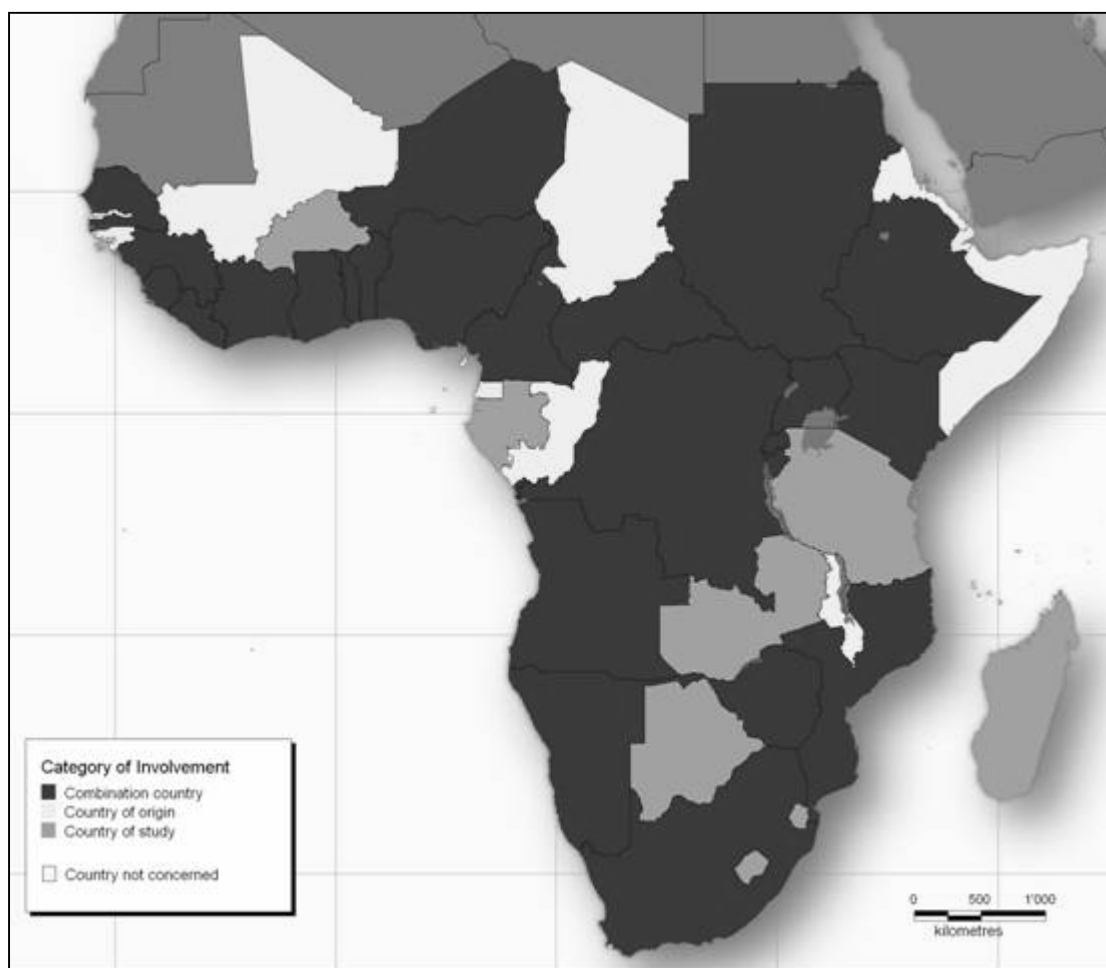
6. Regional Findings

6.1 Africa

6.1.1 Foreword Africa

The map below provides an overview of DAFI programming in Africa,⁵³ distinguishing between African countries on the basis of their category of involvement over the last 15 years.

DAFI Implementation in Africa



The African region has consistently had both the highest enrolment and the greatest concentration of funding. This trend follows from DAFI's original mandate as a scholarship programme for African students. Even as DAFI expanded to include country programmes on four continents, the focus has remained on African refugees, where the need is greatest. This attests to the fact that many of the world's most acute and prolonged refugee situations over these 15 years are to be found in Africa. As indicated on the map above, several African countries were not involved in the DAFI Programme. In many cases this can be attributed to the lack of a UNHCR presence in the country, or a situation of prolonged instability.

⁵³ Please note that the boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map was created with information from UNHCR/Field Information and Coordination Support Section.

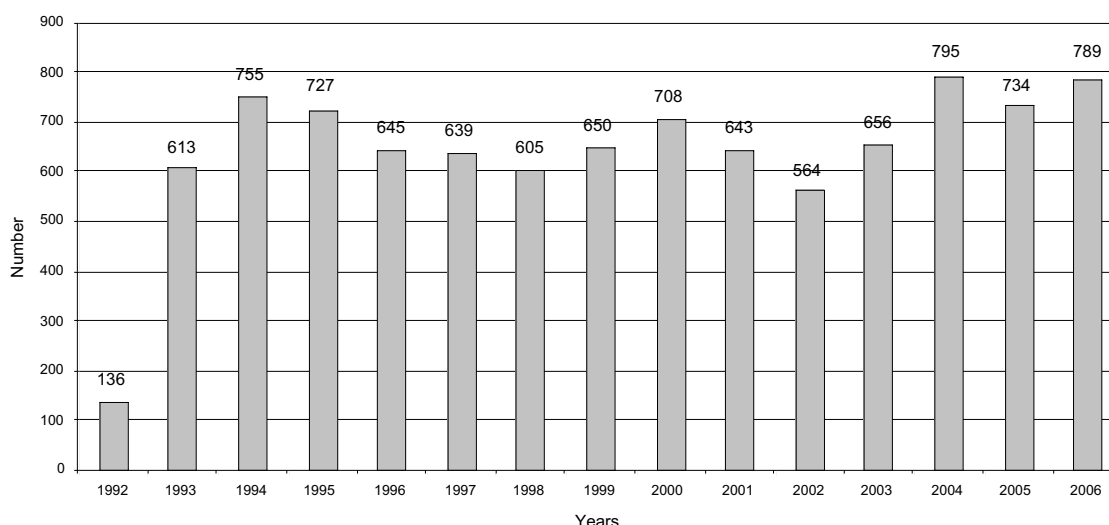
This section of the study provides a regional overview of the involvement of DAFI in Africa. Together with a brief analysis of annual data, as well as data drawn from the responses to the questionnaire, the country sheets that follow at the end of the section demonstrate the developments in the region during this period and the way in which DAFI has responded and adapted implementation accordingly.

The section closely follows the format of the preceding general findings; however, the subsections dealing with programmes of study and employment have been compiled from the responses submitted by DAFI graduates. In each case, the basis for analysis has been provided; nonetheless, it should be noted that country-level analysis has been omitted in favour of general indicators to ensure statistical validity.

6.1.2 DAFI in Africa

The graphic below shows the development of the DAFI programme, in terms of DAFI scholars originating from the region, throughout its history in Africa.

Development of Enrolment Rate in Africa



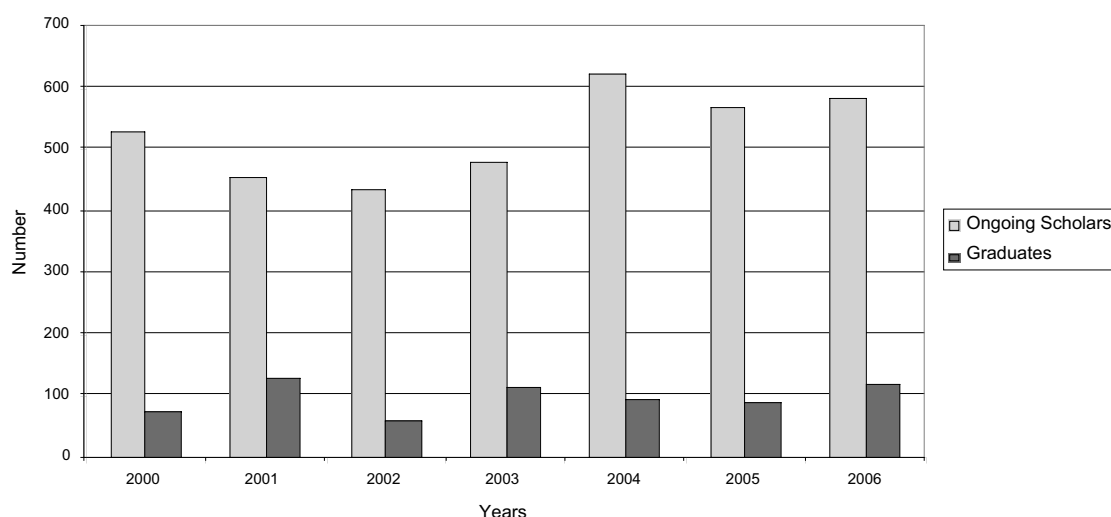
From an African enrolment of only 136 in the first year of implementation, the programme in this region has grown to sponsor over 700 DAFI scholars annually in recent years, which amounts to over 70% of DAFI enrolment. Given the overall development discussed in the General Findings (please see page 17) the focus on Africa is evident and has been maintained in line with the wishes of the donor. Remarkably, when overall enrolment peaked in 2000 at 1,240 DAFI scholars, this did not correspond to a similar peak in African enrolment. This can be attributed to the increased sponsorship of Afghan refugees at the time.

6.1.3 DAFI Enrolment in Africa

The chart below shows the number of ongoing scholars annually compared to the number of graduates from the most recent years of implementation.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ As the available data for 2001 is incomplete, the number of graduates is substituted with the average annual 22% graduation rate. Please note that the total enrolment for each year is composed of ongoing scholars, graduates, and new enrolments. Total enrolment figures are provided in the graph in section 6.1.2.

DAFI Enrolment in Africa



The trend in Africa largely corresponds to the more general pattern. As noted above in section 5.3 of the General Findings, DAFI scholars generally receive sponsorship for three to four years of study, and the average annual rate of graduation is 22%.

Over the years DAFI management has faced challenges in ensuring a consistently high standard of education, given fluid security situations in several countries of study that have resulted in instability and university closures. Furthermore, the enrolment of refugees at universities in the country of asylum may not have been possible or permitted by authorities. In response, DAFI management has sought to focus funding over time towards countries and areas with better conditions for study, and at times has been compelled to transfer scholars to a neighbouring DAFI country of study.

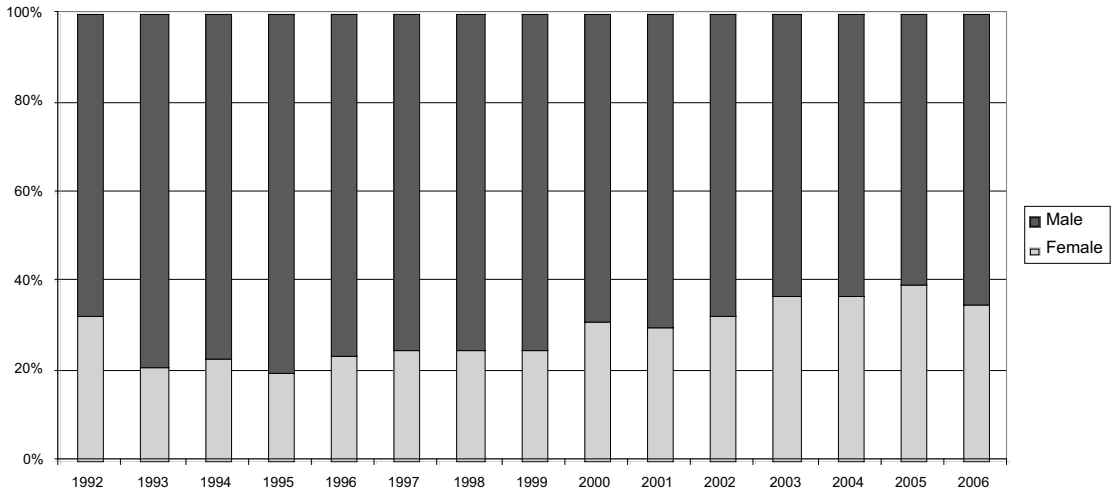
DAFI scholars were first transferred, for example, in 1996, and more recently in 2003, when several Burundian refugees in Tanzania were relocated to Senegal for enrolment in the DAFI Programme there. The DAFI Programme strives to ensure non-discrimination and equality in implementation, which has contributed to the need for a DAFI transfer programme. Current transfer initiatives have successfully enabled refugee students to pursue programmes of study in a third country in which a DAFI Programme offers a higher standard of education and stability, or where there is a UNHCR presence. Transfers have also been prompted by the existence of language barriers between the country of origin and the country of asylum. While transfers have thus far taken place on a limited scale, DAFI management aims to expand this area of supplementary programming in the near future, with standard operating procedures included in the revised DAFI Guidelines in 2007.

6.1.4 Gender Distribution in Africa

Gender balance remains an issue in Africa as in the DAFI community as a whole. However, females have reached a relatively constant percentage of enrolment at roughly 40% since 2003.

According to the data compiled in the African country sheets - beginning at page 49 - the countries with the highest female enrolment were Benin, Botswana, Eritrea, Sudan, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. In general, many African countries showed a significant improvement in female enrolment within the last few years, which corresponds here to the peak in 2005.

Gender Ratio in Africa



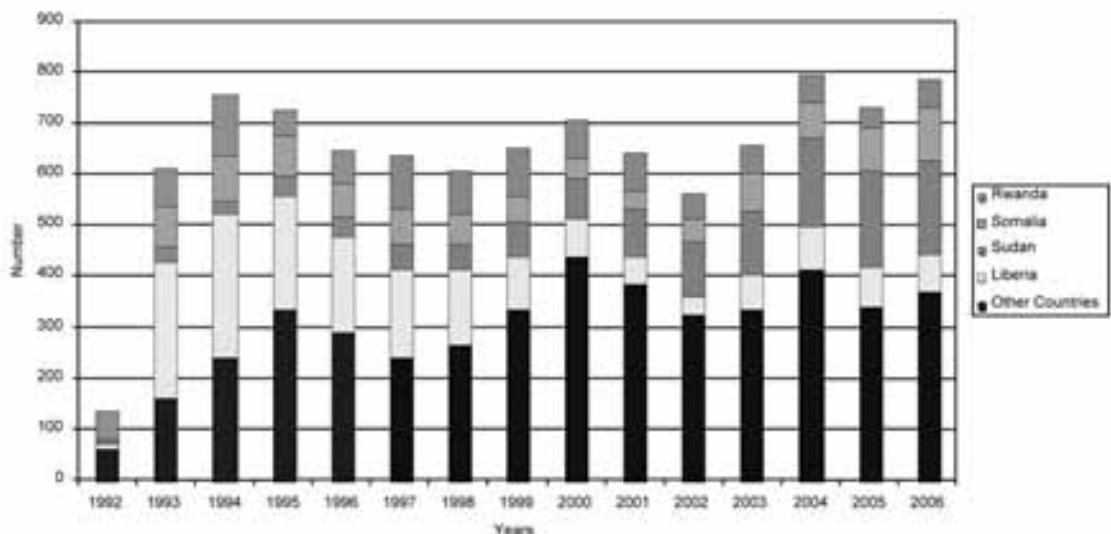
6.1.5 Country Distribution in Africa

The graphs below examine the four major refugee groups who have benefited from DAFI scholarship in the region. The first compares countries of origin; that is, those African countries from which the most DAFI scholars originated: Liberia, Rwanda, Somalia, and Sudan.

Liberia’s civil war, which began in 1989, generated hundred of thousands of refugees. While political developments led to fluctuations in refugee movements, there has been an overall decline in the number of refugees. The conflict in Sudan reached a climax more recently. Although a peace agreement was signed in the south, conflict in Darfur has led to a large-scale refugee flow to neighbouring countries. In response to this specific population displacement, DAFI management must evaluate the need for Darfuri refugee sponsorship, in line with the DAFI commitment to take account of and respond to political developments in the region.

The 1994 Rwandan genocide not only generated a mass refugee flow of itself, but also contributed to wider regional destabilisation. Although greater peace and stability have prevailed in more recent years, obstacles hindering the return of refugees remain. Somalia’s civil war, which began in the early 1990s, has persisted and worsened in 2007, despite an earlier de-escalation in 2000.

Major refugee groups in Africa according to country of origin

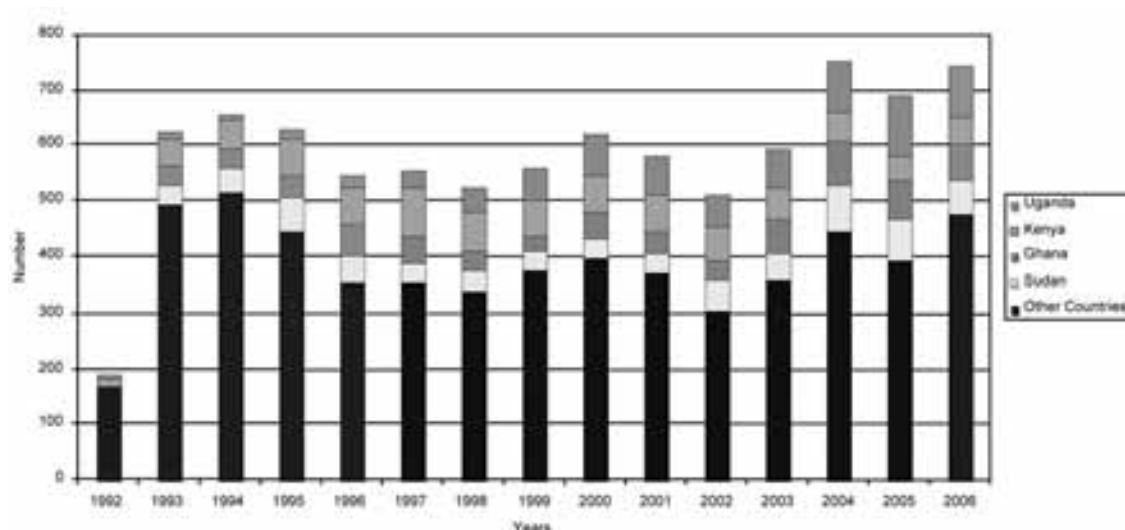


In terms of these four countries, Somalia has maintained a steady outflow resulting in DAFI scholars in asylum elsewhere. While Liberia had a much larger proportion of DAFI scholars in the first years of implementation, in recent years Sudan has come to contribute the largest number of DAFI scholars, studying mainly in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. For more details for these and other African countries, please see the country sheets beginning on page 49.

Although the four main African countries from which DAFI scholars originate have been highlighted here, DAFI scholarship has benefited many different African countries over the last 15 years of implementation.

The graph below gives an overview of DAFI countries of study, comparing the four largest refugee groups: Ghana, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. It is evident that over time, as the number of DAFI scholars has increased, the programme in these countries has expanded, with the exception of Kenya, where the cost of scholarship has placed a constraint on higher enrolment. The expansion has taken place largely over the last few years, demonstrating the ability of the DAFI Programme in these countries to adapt to meet the education needs of the refugee population.

Major refugee groups in Africa according to country of study



A comparison of the countries of origin and countries of study situations highlights a third category of DAFI country: those, like Sudan, who both generate and support refugee populations. This is often due either to the time span, over which a conflict may have ended while in a neighbouring country one began; or it may be that a conflict is contained to a specific area of a large country, while another area is stable and is able to host refugees. Africa has a high number of countries belonging to this third category, as compared to other regions implementing DAFI. The country sheets provide details for comparison of all three categories.

The DAFI Programme has also maintained good relationships with major tertiary institutions in the countries of study. In Kenya, DAFI scholars have studied at the University of Nairobi, whose inception can be traced to the establishment of the Royal Technical College in 1956. In Uganda, Makerere University has permitted DAFI scholars to pursue studies at the national fee rate. First established as a technical school in 1922, the prestigious university became an independent national institution in 1970.

The Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, Ghana and the University of Ghana have enabled DAFI to maintain a consistently high standard of education for refugees. Both universities were established almost 60 years ago and maintain a strong international reputation. In Sudan, DAFI scholars have attended the University of Khartoum, which was established at the time of independence in 1956 and is considered the most prestigious university in the country. These examples of outstanding tertiary institutions selected by DAFI in the region

confirm the high standard of education sponsored through the DAFI Programme in an otherwise academically under-developed area.

In the African context, DAFI has sought to ensure the highest possible standard of education, and has over the years adopted a focus strategy, directing the majority of funding in the region towards those countries of study where a higher quality is consistently maintained. These factors have strengthened the focus on reliable and cost-effective DAFI programmes with a proven record of implementation.

6.1.6 Field of Study in Africa

The table here compares the programme of study pursued by DAFI scholars in Africa in 1992, 2005, and 2006.⁵⁵

Field of Study of DAFI Scholars in Africa

Programme of Study	2006	2005	1992
Education Science & Teacher Training	8%	12%	8%
Humanities	7%	5%	20%
Law	4%	4%	2%
Social & Behavioural Sciences	20%	13%	8%
Commercial & Business Administration	18%	25%	19%
Mass Communication & Documentation	1%	2%	2%
Service Trades	1%	2%	0%
Natural Sciences	8%	2%	9%
Mathematics & Computer Science	11%	8%	1%
Medical Science & Health-related	8%	8%	20%
Engineering	4%	5%	4%
Architecture & Town Planning	2%	1%	0%
Trade Crafts/Industrial	0%	0%	0%
Transport & Communication	0%	0%	0%
Agriculture, Forestry/Fishery	4%	5%	2%
Fine & Applied Arts	0%	0%	0%
Home Economics	0%	0%	0%
Other	3%	8%	5%

⁵⁵ For a detailed description of all specific areas of study included in each field of study, please see Annex 7.3.

From this table, relative proportions and trends with regard to programme of study emerge.⁵⁶

Taking into account all three years under examination, the most popular field of study for African DAFI scholars has been **commercial & business administration, representing** 20-25% of enrolment. This corresponds to the level of popularity of the programme in the General Findings, found on page 27.

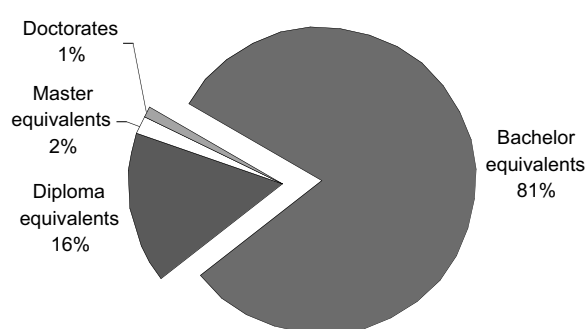
Both **humanities and medical science** show a decline by more than half between 1992 and 2006. This can again be attributed to stricter rules of implementation for DAFI, which places an emphasis in the selection criteria for DAFI scholars on studies relevant to the job market - thereby excluding literature and languages - and on programmes of three to four years. Many medical programmes last for seven years, and entail higher fees.

There have also been programmes whose enrolment has increased in this period. In 2006, twice as many DAFI scholars were enrolled in **social & behavioural sciences**. This may be in response to a demand for skills in post-conflict counselling and social mediation and development in refugee communities. A similar increase occurred with **mathematics & computer science**, which is due likewise to a higher demand for information technology skills necessary to develop or restore infrastructure in a post-conflict society.

In recent years the DAFI students in Ghana has published a magazine entitled, 'The Refugee, Our Story, My Story'. This publication is intended to boost morale and motivation among refugees and to publicize the positive impact of the DAFI Programme in Ghana, and includes many personal contributions from DAFI scholars.

The type of degree obtained by African DAFI scholars, shown below, conforms to the proportions of the general findings found on page 28.⁵⁷ The only discernible difference with regard to Africa is the slightly higher percentage of bachelor degrees, with fewer doctorates and master's degrees. This may be due to the higher cost for these degree programmes, or to a higher demand for bachelor degrees in Africa in the past. There have also been fewer alternative sources of funding and a larger rural refugee population in previous years. It should be noted that this trend is largely no longer the case and DAFI sponsorship should be expanded to include graduate studies, as recommended above (please see section 5.6.1).

Degrees obtained in Africa



⁵⁶ Business and Economics includes Commercial and Business Administration, Service Trades and Trade Craft and Industrial Programs, Engineering Related includes Engineering and Architecture and Town Planning, Social Science and Communication includes Social and Behavioral Science, Mass Communication and Documentation and Transport and Communication, Other includes Humanities, Fine and Applied Arts and Other Programs.

⁵⁷ Bachelor equivalents include BA, Baccalaureate, BSc, LLB and others. Diploma equivalents include Advanced Diploma, DESS, Higher Diploma, Licence and others. Master equivalents include MA, MSc and others. Please note that analysis of degrees is based upon 170 responses.

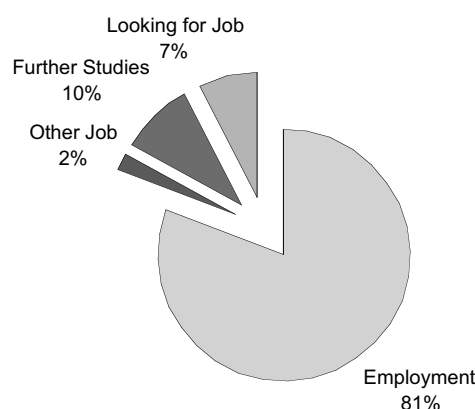
Also notable is the high proportion of diploma equivalents, which likely results from the high cost of degree programmes in Africa. Diploma equivalents are generally offered at a lower cost by some universities, but have not hindered opportunities for employment. This type of professional qualification may also be more readily accepted in the African job market.

6.1.7 Employment of DAFI Graduates in Africa

Respondents from Africa reported an impressive rate of employment⁵⁸ far above that in the General Findings, found on page 30. This finding alone would justify the focus of DAFI on the African region. The level of unemployment reported by respondents, at 7%, is significantly lower than the national average in the region, which, using available official estimates for the African countries involved in DAFI, can be calculated at 12.9%.⁵⁹ Several factors account for this differential, including a higher demand for qualified graduates, lower accessibility to university education in the region, and an increase in demand for reconstruction skills in conflict-affected areas, creating a high demand for DAFI graduates.

In comparing the responses received by gender, a greater number of female DAFI graduates who responded were employed in 'other jobs'⁶⁰ or were pursuing further studies. A higher number of male respondents indicated they were looking for a job.

Employment of respondents in Africa



The field of studies supported and selected by DAFI scholars follows closely the demand of the African labour market in both countries of origin and asylum, as is evident by the high rate of respondents successfully employed.

In 2007, a group of Liberian DAFI graduates who had studied in Ghana began to organize themselves into a network. They recently arranged a live television broadcast in Liberia to discuss the DAFI Programme, as well as issues such as education, gender and migration.

⁵⁸ Please note that analysis of employment is based on 282 responses.

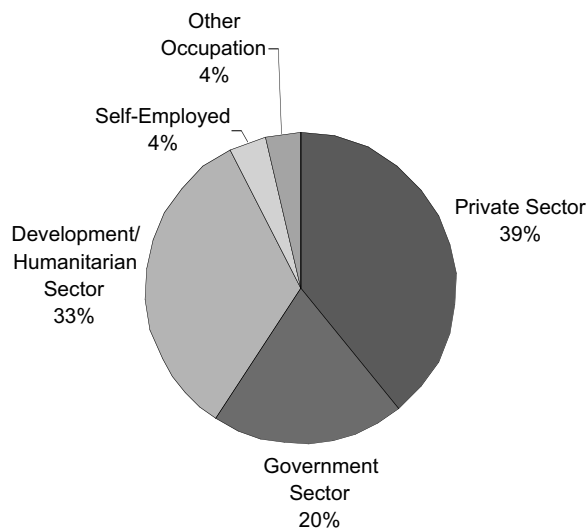
⁵⁹ The official unemployment estimates have been based on rates reported in the World Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2129.html>). Amongst DAFI countries in Africa, only 20, out of a total of 38, had a rate listed. The 20 countries used for this calculation were: Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

⁶⁰ Please note that no definition of 'other job' was provided on the questionnaire. Therefore, respondents may have interpreted this to mean casual or informal employment.

6.1.8 Occupation of DAFI Graduates in Africa

Of those respondents who are employed, a majority indicated that they were working in the private sector or for NGOs or international organizations.⁶¹ A further 20% were employed in the government. This indicates that a majority are involved in work which may contribute to reconstruction, peacebuilding and development policy.

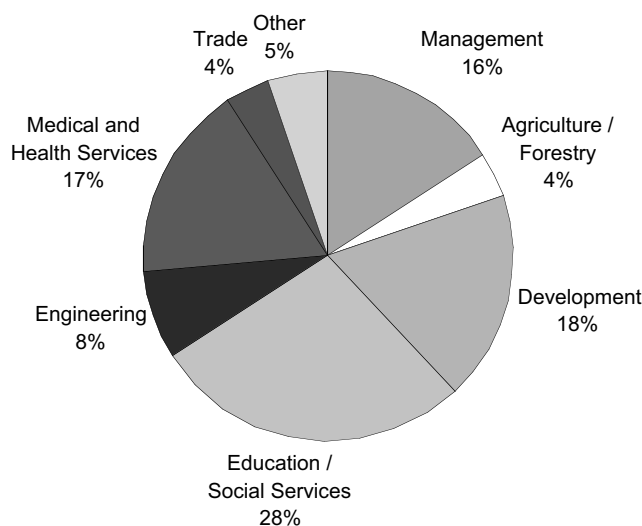
Sector of work in Africa



One Liberian DAFI graduate has been appointed the Director of Research, Office of the Vice President of the Republic of Liberia.

With regard to gender, the percentage of responses received from females (39%) almost exactly equals the percentage of female enrolment in DAFI in Africa. A higher number of female respondents are employed in the private sector as well as in 'other occupations', while fewer females are self-employed.

Fields of work in Africa



⁶¹ Please note that this analysis is based upon 225 responses for sector of work, and 76 responses for field of work.

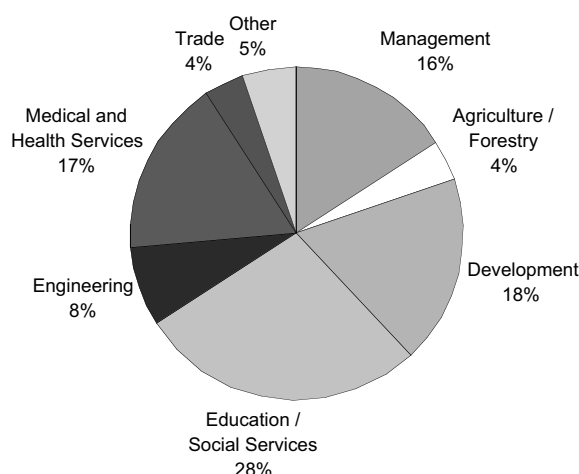
The responses of African DAFI graduates who are employed and indicated their field of work lend further support to the conclusion that they contribute professionally to development and sustainable human resources, both prioritized in post-conflict societies. The four major fields of work for African DAFI graduates include medical and health services, management, development and education/social services. The results indicate a positive overall outcome of DAFI implementation in Africa.

A Liberian DAFI graduate is now employed as the Assistant Minister for Vocational/Technical Training at the Ministry of Youth and Sports in Liberia, while it has been reported that three DAFI graduates are employed at the level of Minister in the newly formed South Sudan cabinet.

6.1.9 Income of DAFI Graduates in Africa

Of the responses received from those employed regarding the question of income level,⁶² none indicated an income level lower than the average.⁶³ However, this must be considered in the context of the generally low income-level in many African countries, with a reported regional average in 2006 of US \$2,736.⁶⁴ Some 90% of African DAFI graduates reported an income level above average, with a significant portion (39%) earning more than twice the average amount. This represents a highly positive outcome for the DAFI focal region.

Income of respondents in Africa



Furthermore, together with the distribution amongst programmes of study and fields of employment, this result indicates that the focus of funding and implementation has responded to a need. The focused approach of DAFI implementation in the African region has proven successful, supplying much-needed skills in a market of high demand. The high level of both employment and income for those employed attests to the need for greater numbers of qualified DAFI graduates in Africa.

In Liberia, the government has focused recruitment efforts on professional qualifications. In post-conflict society, DAFI graduates are now in high demand.⁶⁵

It is therefore recommended to continue the focus approach, given the record of success found here.

⁶² Please note that analysis of income has been based on a smaller number of responses to this area of questioning.

⁶³ Average is to be understood as in the general findings, as the common level in the respondent's professional community as compared to other refugees or returnees.

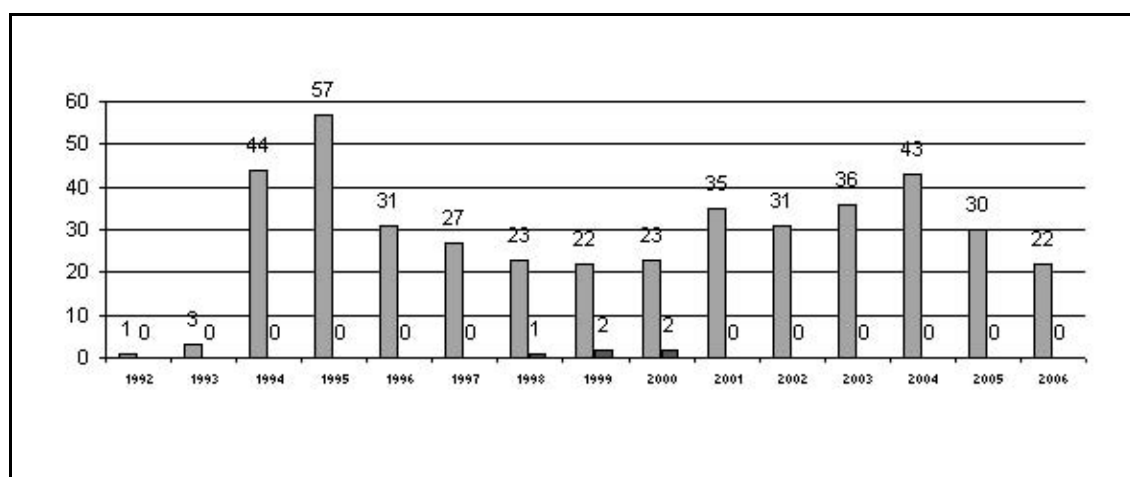
⁶⁴ Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2007.

⁶⁵ It should be recalled that initially, in the first years of DAFI implementation, the Liberian refugee group was considered the most challenging due to language barriers. Liberian DAFI scholars overcame this and successfully completed studies in a foreign language.

6.1.10 Country Sheets for Africa

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Angola
The chart below shows the involvement of Angola in the DAFI Programme. Angola falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Angolan nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Angola.	Office: UNHCR Angola C.P. 1342 Rua Eduard Mondlane/SN Luanda + 244 222 332 254 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Angola 2000-2006 per year:	31
Average Number of Scholars in Angola 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Angola 2000-2006 per year:	32%

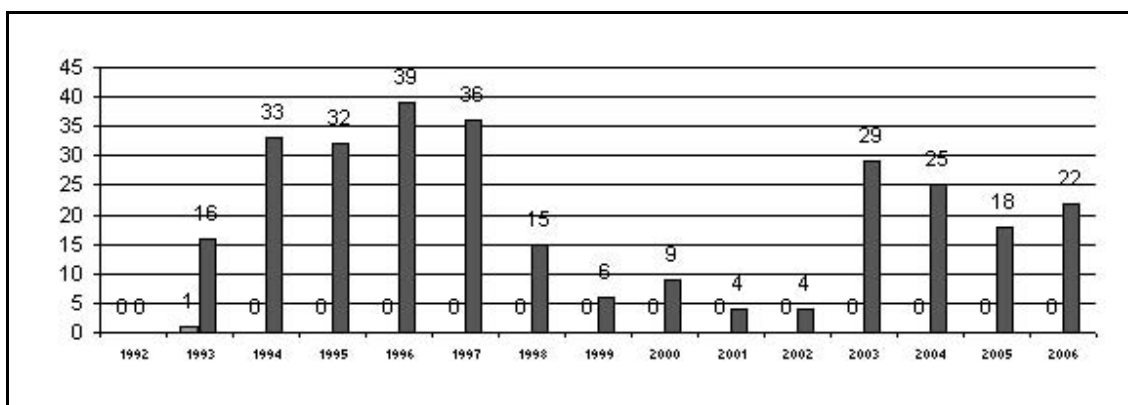
Major Developments in Angola:
<p>a) Angola was embroiled in a civil war from the time of its independence in 1975. Various attempts at peace were made between government forces and independence movements. In 1994 and 1995, a UN peacekeeping force was formed and sent in after the signing of the Lusaka Protocol, after which followed attempts at demobilisation and a period of greater stability.</p> <p>b) After 1998 conflict resumed in the provinces following a major military attack by government forces, which was prompted by a new rebellion in neighbouring DRC.</p> <p>c) The war of 27 years ended with a peace accord in 2002, leaving a critical level of poverty and high mortality, circumstances which are reflected in the rise in DAFI scholarship of Angolan scholars, mainly in Zambia.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Angola (light) and in Angola (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Angola:	23	35	31	36	43	30	22
Total Number of Scholars in Angola:	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Angola:	35%	26%	45%	47%	30%	27%	14%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Angola:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Angola:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Benin
The chart below shows the involvement of Benin in the DAFI Programme. Benin falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Benin nationality in a given year (1993). The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Benin.	Office: UNHCR Benin Lot 01 Patte d'oise Cotonou +229 21 30 2898 +229 21 30 2899 (Switchboard)
Average Number of Scholars in Benin 2000-2006 per year:	16
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Benin 2000-2006 per year:	52%
Total Number of Graduates in Benin 2000-2006:	14
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Benin 2003:	\$50,062
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Benin 2004:	\$39,674
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Benin 2005:	\$42,342
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Benin 2006:	\$46,650

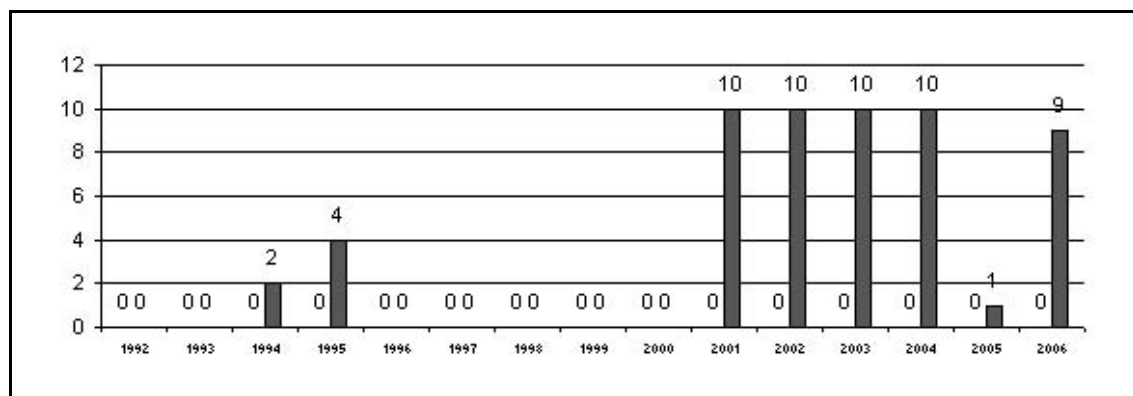
Major Developments in Benin:
<p>a) Benin has received refugees and asylum-seekers from many countries in the Great Lakes region and a large number from Togo.</p> <p>b) The death of Togo's non-democratically elected President Eyadema in February 2005 prompted new elections which led to greater instability that year.</p> <p>c) In 2003, Benin was selected as a 'focus country', implementation was carried out with a new implementing partner, and the overall programme was given enhanced support. The main beneficiaries were from DRC. Unfortunately, the quality of tertiary education then deteriorated and there were several drop-outs. Furthermore, with the ongoing repatriation of Togolese, there is less demand for scholarships in Benin.</p> <p>d) During a DAFI mission to Benin in 2006, a strategy was agreed upon for the transfer of scholars from Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo to study in Benin as of the 2007-2008 academic year.</p> <p>e) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Benin (light) and in Benin (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Benin:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Benin:	9	4	4	29	25	18	22
Percentage of Female Scholars from Benin:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Benin:	44%	50%	50%	59%	52%	50%	59%
Number of Graduates in Benin:	5	0	0	2	2	3	2

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Botswana
The chart below shows the involvement of Botswana in the DAFI Programme. Botswana falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Botswana UN House, Plot 22Khama Crescent Gaborone +267 317 0996
Average Number of Scholars from Botswana 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Botswana 2000-2006 per year:	7
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Botswana 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Botswana 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Botswana 2000-2006:	4
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Botswana 2003:	\$35,487
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Botswana 2004:	\$50,987
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Botswana 2005:	\$4,267
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Botswana 2006:	\$23,989

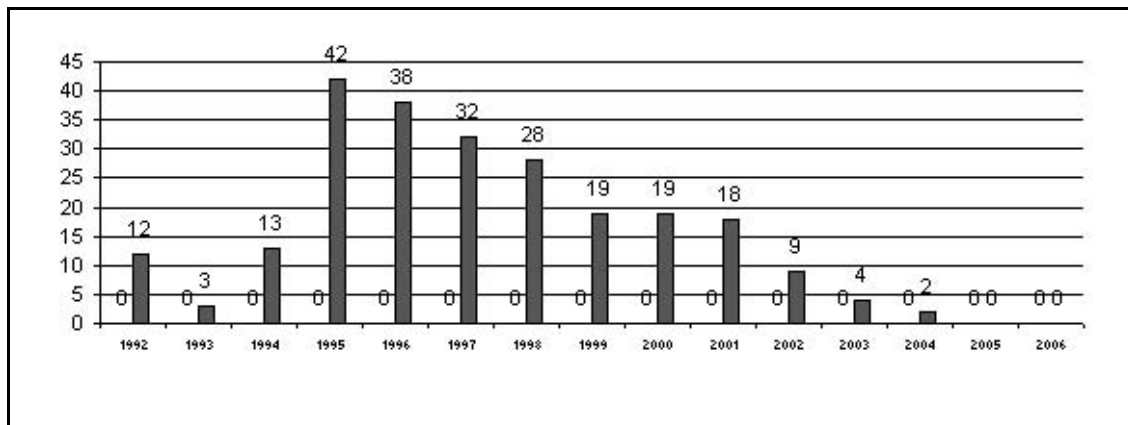
Major Developments in Botswana:
<p>a) Botswana has hosted refugees mainly from Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia and Somalia.</p> <p>b) There was an influx of Namibians due to conflict in northern Namibia between 1998 and 2000, in addition to an influx of Zimbabweans in 2000. Namibia also became involved in the Angolan civil war in 2000, which generated a rise in human rights violations.</p> <p>c) A number of Angolans were repatriated from Botswana in 2004.</p> <p>d) The DAFI programme in Botswana has been administered under UNHCR Pretoria. Due to the high costs of education in Botswana, a distance learning programme was initiated in the refugee camp in 2005, with a South African university.</p> <p>e) Special arrangements have been made to facilitate the academic progress of the scholars living in the camp. The progress of this new initiative will be closely monitored as this may be a viable option in other high-cost countries.</p> <p>f) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Botswana (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Botswana:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Botswana:	0	10	10	10	10	1	9
Percentage of Female Scholars from Botswana:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Botswana:	n/a	40%	40%	50%	40%	100%	22%
Number of Graduates in Botswana:	0	0	2	0	1	1	0

Country and Nationality:	Burkina Faso
The chart below shows the involvement of Burkina Faso in the DAFI Programme. Burkina Faso falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Burkina Faso 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Burkina Faso 2000-2006 per year:	7
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Burkina Faso 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Burkina Faso 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Burkina Faso 2000-2006:	5
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Burkina Faso 2003:	\$8,665
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Burkina Faso 2004:	\$5,077

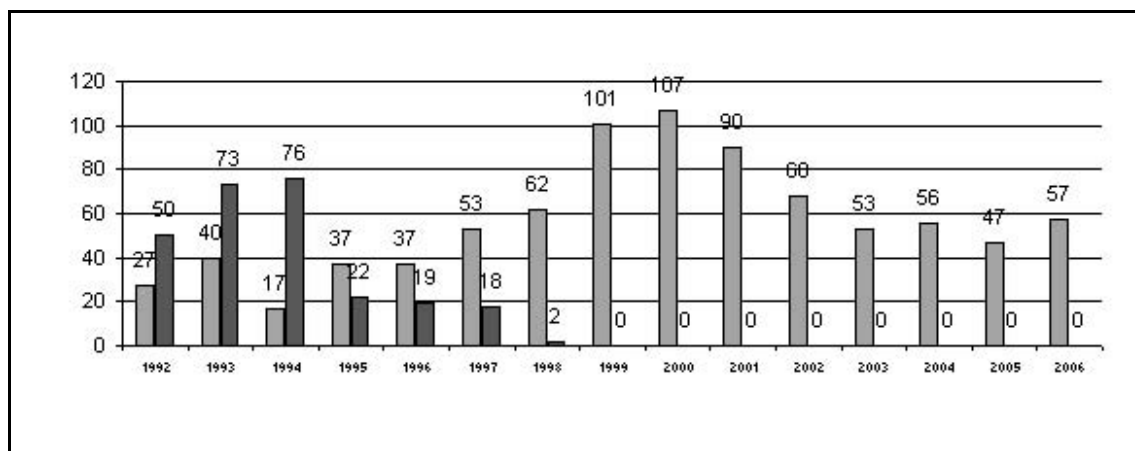
Major Developments in Burkina Faso:
<p>a) An initial wave of refugees from Mali and Niger were displaced by famine and unrest to Burkina Faso between 1991 and 1993.</p> <p>b) In 1994, conflict in Northern Mali between the 'Ghanda Koy', armed locals and the Tuareg rebels prompted a second wave, with some 16,000 Tuareg arriving in Burkina Faso in the summer. An organised repatriation took place between 1995 and 1997.</p> <p>c) Due to the fact that the UNHCR office in Burkina Faso closed and the DAFI programme was managed through UNHCR Cotonou (Benin), together with the policy of 'focus countries' initiated in 2001, the DAFI programme in Burkina Faso was phased out. Both of the remaining scholars in 2004 successfully completed their studies.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Burkina Faso (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Burkina Faso:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Burkina Faso:	19	18	9	4	2	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Burkina Faso:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Burkina Faso:	21%	17%	33%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Burkina Faso:	0	0	3	2	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Burundi
The chart below shows the involvement of Burundi in the DAFI Programme. Burundi falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Burundian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Burundi.	Office: UNHCR Burundi B.P. 307 No. 1, Avenue du Large 4620, Bujumbura + 257 22 223 245 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Burundi 2000-2006 per year:	68
Average Number of Scholars in Burundi 2000-2006 per year:	0
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Burundi 2000-2006 per year:	32%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Burundi 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Burundi 2000-2006:	0

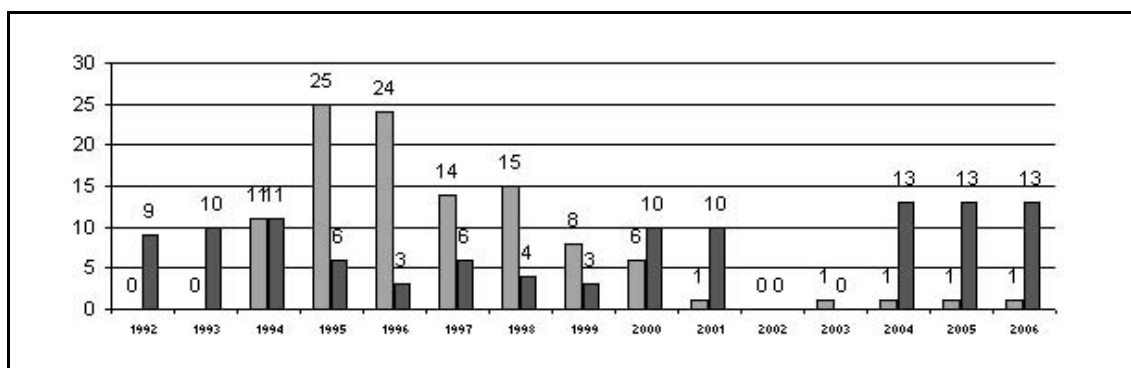
Major Developments in Burundi:
<p>a) Refugees in Burundi in the early 1990s included Congolese and Rwandans. In October 1993, Burundi's President was assassinated, leading to mass killings within Burundi.</p> <p>b) The Rwandan genocide in 1994 generated a large influx of Rwandan refugees, some of whom were repatriated over the following years. Conflict within Burundi deepened, linked to ongoing civil war in Zaire (re-named the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1997). Economic sanctions were imposed on Burundi in July 1996.</p> <p>c) Greater instability followed rebel attacks in 1999.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Burundi (light) and in Burundi (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Burundi:	107	90	68	53	56	47	57
Total Number of Scholars in Burundi:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Burundi:	29%	30%	32%	38%	30%	32%	30%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Burundi:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Burundi:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	Cameroon (Rep. of)
The chart below shows the involvement of Cameroon in the DAFI Programme. Cameroon falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Cameroonian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Cameroon.	Office: UNHCR Quartier Nlongkak Rue No 1032 Batiment no 46 Yaoundé Telephone: +237 220 2954
Average Number of Scholars from Cameroon (Rep. of) 2000-2006 per year:	2
Average Number of Scholars in Cameroon (Rep. of) 2000-2006 per year:	8
Total Number of Graduates in Cameroon (Rep. of) 2000-2006:	6
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Cameroon (Rep. of) 2003:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Cameroon (Rep. of) 2004:	\$18,200
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Cameroon (Rep. of) 2005:	\$32,491
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Cameroon (Rep. of) 2006:	\$37,851

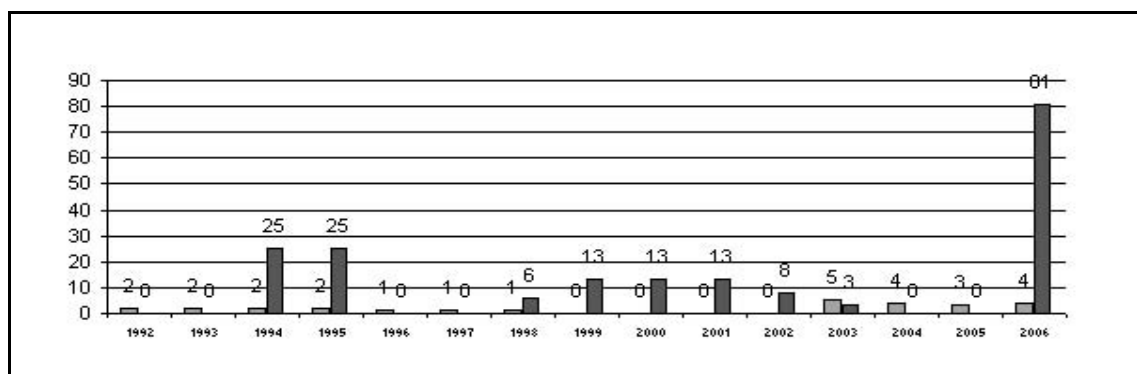
Major Developments in Cameroon (Rep. of):
<p>a) As part of a longstanding dispute with Nigeria over the Bakassi Peninsula in Cameroon, Nigeria sent troops to the area in 1993. This led to clashes in early 1994, which continued into 1996. During this year the conflict grew more intense, before de-escalating in the following years. This development corresponds to a rise in the number of Cameroonian refugees receiving DAFI scholarships.</p> <p>b) Cameroon received a large number of refugees from Central African Republic further to instability in this country in 2005 and 2006.</p> <p>c) In 2002 30,000 Nigerian refugees arrived, however, many subsequently returned, leaving 17,000 remaining in 2005.</p> <p>d) The UNHCR office in Cameroon closed down in 2002 and as a result the DAFI programme was phased out. The office reopened in 2003, following an assessment of ongoing needs in the country, and the DAFI Programme was able to resume operation.</p> <p>e) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Cameroon (Rep. of) (light) and in Cameroon (Rep. of) (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Cameroon (Rep. of):	6	1	0	1	1	1	1
Total Number of Scholars in Cameroon (Rep. of):	10	10	0	0	13	13	13
Percentage of Female Scholars from Cameroon (Rep. of):	33%	0%	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Cameroon (Rep. of):	10%	10%	n/a	n/a	46%	46%	46%
Number of Graduates in Cameroon (Rep. of):	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Country and Nationality:	Central African Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of CAR in the DAFI Programme. CAR falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of CAR nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in CAR.	Office : UNHCR Rue Joseph Degrain (Route de Sofitel) Boîte postale 950 Bangui
Average Number of Scholars from Central African Republic 2000-2006 per year:	2
Average Number of Scholars in Central African Republic 2000-2006 per year:	17
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Central African Republic 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Central African Republic 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Central African Republic 2000-2006:	3
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Central African Republic 2003:	\$3,086
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Central African Republic 2004:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Central African Republic 2005:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Central African Republic 2006:	\$9,504

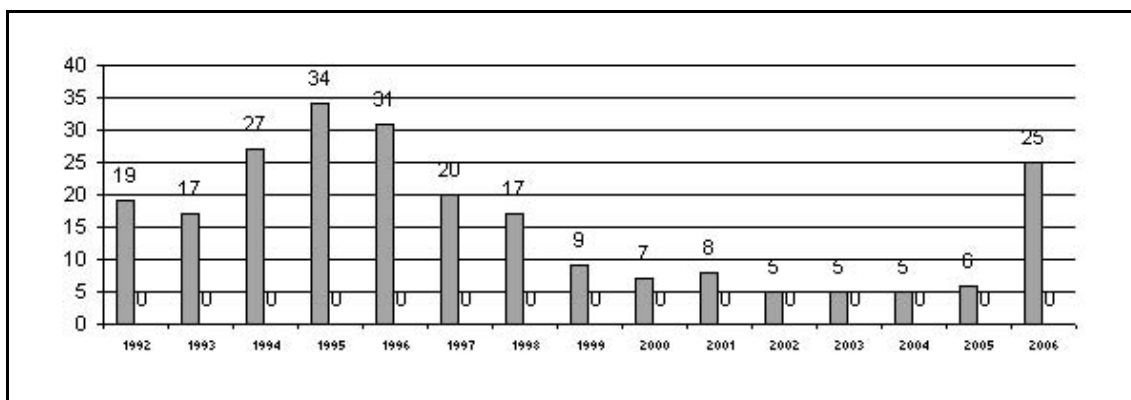
Major Developments in Central African Republic (CAR):
<p>a) The president of CAR was overthrown in March 2003, which led directly to incidents of violence and human rights violations. Presidential elections held in 2005 have confirmed President Bozize.</p> <p>b) Militias are operating in the northwestern part of the country, causing displacements within the country and over the borders with Cameroon and Chad.</p> <p>b) The DAFI programme was asked by UNHCR Bangui to finance the remaining refugee scholars in the CAR, which used to be supported by the UNHCR Annual Programme.</p> <p>c) Utilizing a small portion of the UNHCR-financed part of the DAFI allocation, the scholars were able to continue their studies, graduate or find alternative sources of funding. Although DAFI existed in CAR previous to this, this one-time intervention in 2006 does not constitute a reintroduction of the programme.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Central African Republic (light) and in Central African Republic (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Central African Republic:	0	0	0	5	4	3	4
Total Number of Scholars in Central African Republic:	13	13	8	3	0	0	81
Percentage of Female Scholars from Central African Republic:	n/a	n/a	n/a	60%	25%	0%	25%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Central African Republic:	0%	8%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	10%
Number of Graduates in Central African Republic:	1	0	0	2	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Chad
The chart below shows the involvement of Chad in the DAFI Programme. Chad falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office : UNHCR Chad B.P. 5601 Quartier Sabangali 3ieme Arrondissement Rue 2083 Porte 1262 N'Djamena + 235 52 2702
Average Number of Scholars from Chad 2000-2006 per year:	9
Average Number of Scholars in Chad 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Chad 2000-2006 per year:	25%

Major Developments in Chad:
<p>a) Chad's current government came to power in 1990. Rebel movements formed in opposition to the government are still operating in northeastern Chad which – coupled with ongoing conflict in the neighbouring Darfur region of Sudan – generated massive displacements.</p> <p>b) There were several attacks on towns by rebel groups in 2005, which led to negotiations and a peace accord in December 2006.</p> <p>c) In 2004, some 200,000 persons from Darfur crossed the border into eastern Chad, where opportunities for study at a higher level are limited.</p> <p>d) More than 40,000 refugees originating from the northeastern part of Central African Republic are hosted in southern Chad.</p> <p>e) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Chad (light):</p>

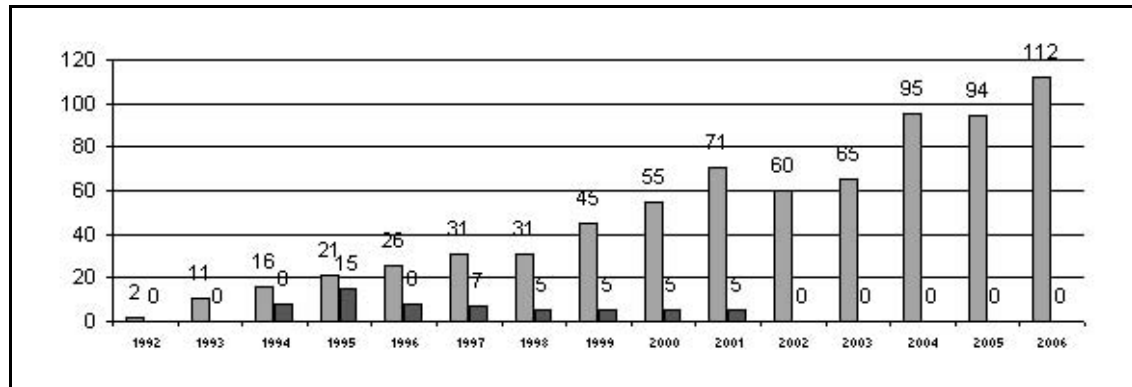


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Chad:	7	8	5	5	5	6	25
Total Number of Scholars in Chad:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Chad:	0%	0%	0%	20%	40%	67%	24%

Country and Nationality:	Democratic Republic of Congo
The chart below shows the involvement of the Dem. Rep. of Congo in the DAFI Programme. The Dem. Rep. of Congo falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Congolese nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in the Dem. Rep. of Congo.	Office: UNHCR DRC PO Box 7248 6729, Avenue de l'Oua Commune de Ngaliema Kinshasa 1 + 243 81 880 1245 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Dem. Rep. of Congo 2000-2006 per year:	79
Average Number of Scholars in Dem. Rep. of Congo 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Dem. Rep. of Congo 2000-2006 per year:	33%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Dem. Rep. of Congo 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Dem. Rep. of Congo 2000-2006:	1

Major Developments in Dem. Rep. of Congo:

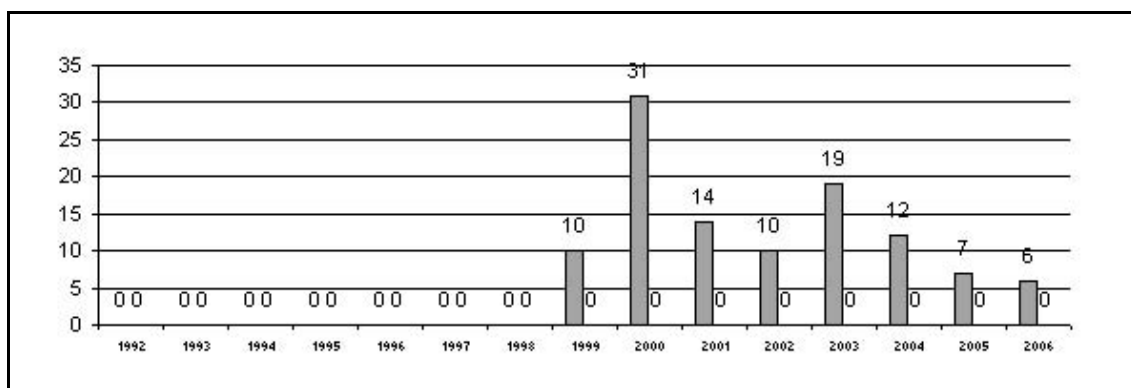
- a) Over the last decade, the Democratic Republic of Congo faced two major rebellions, with the eastern region of the country being particularly host to a struggle over ethnicity and natural resources.
- b) A UN peacekeeping force (MONUC) sent in 1999 remained in the country to monitor the peace process initiated in 1990s.
- c) To date, and despite the presidential elections that took place in August 2006 which normalized the situation in most parts of the country, the security situation remains tenuous in the east and north-east of the DRC, where several militia groups are still operating, leading to a massive population displacement in the Kivu provinces.
- d) Congolese refugees have fled to Tanzania, Zambia, CAR, Rwanda, Burundi, and further abroad.
- e) The Democratic Republic of Congo has also been host to refugees from the crisis in Rwanda and Burundi in the mid-1990s, as well as a large number of Angolans in the southern part of the country.
- f) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Dem. Rep. of Congo (light) and in Dem. Rep. of Congo (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Dem. Rep. of Congo:	55	71	60	65	95	94	112
Total Number of Scholars in Dem. Rep. of Congo:	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Dem. Rep. of Congo:	36%	39%	35%	35%	32%	30%	23%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Dem. Rep. of Congo:	40%	80%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Dem. Rep. of Congo:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	Congo Brazzaville
The chart below shows the involvement of Congo Brazzaville in the DAFI Programme. Congo Brazzaville falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Congo B.P. 1093 6, Rue 18 Mars 1977 Quartier Cathedrale Brazzaville + 242 811 169
Average Number of Scholars from Congo Brazzaville 2000-2006 per year:	14
Average Number of Scholars in Congo Brazzaville 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Congo Brazzaville 2000-2006 per year:	45%

Major Developments in Congo Brazzaville:
<p>a) A conflict between the government and rebel movements began in Congo Brazzaville in 1998. Refugees fled mainly to Gabon and to neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo.</p> <p>b) In 2001 a National Dialogue took place, leading to a new government in August 2002, however, armed conflict between the Ninja rebels and the government resumed in March 2002, until a ceasefire a year later ushered in a period of greater stability. The area most affected by the conflict was the Pool Region.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Congo Brazzaville (light):</p>

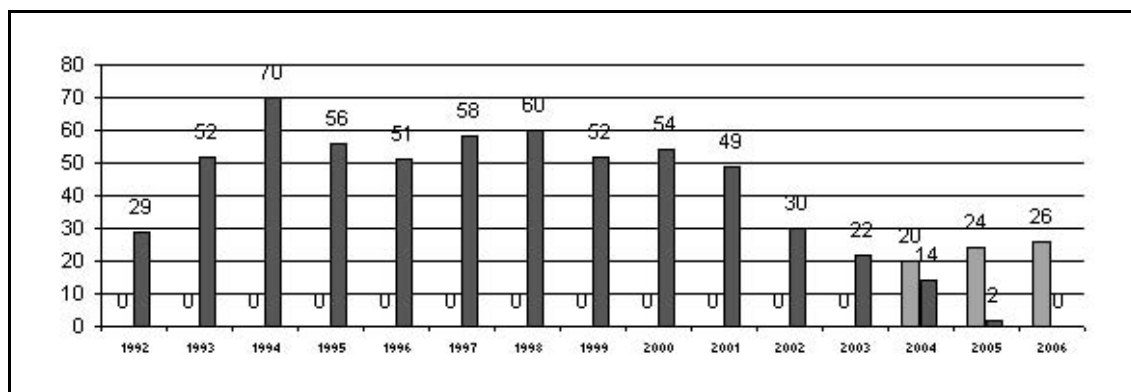


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Congo Brazzaville:	31	14	10	19	12	7	6
Total Number of Scholars in Congo Brazzaville:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Congo Brazzaville:	42%	21%	50%	53%	58%	57%	33%

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
The chart below shows the involvement of the Cote d'Ivoire in the DAFI Programme. Cote d'Ivoire falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Ivorian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Cote d'Ivoire.	Office: UNHCR Cote d'Ivoire 01 B.P. 7982 Angle Rue Des Jardins- Boulevard Latrille Cocody II Plateaux Abidjan + 225 22 527 676 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Cote d'Ivoire 2000-2006 per year:	10
Average Number of Scholars in Cote d'Ivoire 2000-2006 per year:	24
Total Number of Graduates in Cote d'Ivoire 2000-2006:	10
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Cote d'Ivoire 2003:	\$64,021
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Cote d'Ivoire 2004:	\$27,336
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Cote d'Ivoire 2005:	\$3,658
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Cote d'Ivoire 2006:	n/a

Major Developments in Cote d'Ivoire:

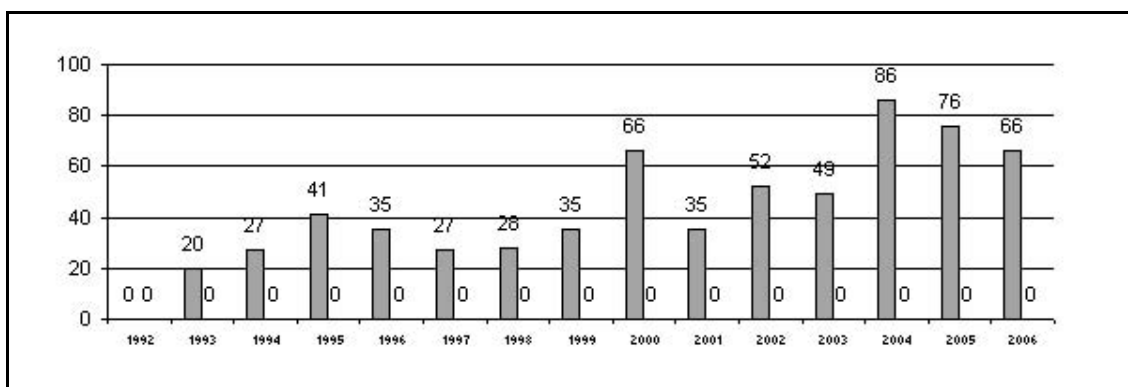
- a) Cote d'Ivoire has been host to refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone. Following an organized voluntary repatriation of both Sierra Leoneans in 2004 and Liberians in 2007 over 24,000 Liberian refugees still reside in the country.
- b) As a result of the war between the Ivorian Government and rebel forces since September 2002, more than 709,000 Ivorians have been displaced within the country. While the signing of the Ouagadougou Agreement in March 2007 seems to have broken the political impasse, IDPs and refugees remain displaced.
- c) In 2005 the DAFI Programme in Cote d'Ivoire was closed due to the academic and security environment. The two DAFI scholars enrolled graduated and no new enrolments were planned.
- d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Cote d'Ivoire (light) and in Cote d'Ivoire (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Cote d'Ivoire:	0	0	0	0	20	24	26
Total Number of Scholars in Cote d'Ivoire:	54	49	30	22	14	2	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Cote d'Ivoire:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10%	13%	19%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Cote d'Ivoire:	26%	27%	20%	23%	36%	50%	n/a
Number of Graduates in Cote d'Ivoire:	0	0	0	8	0	2	0

Country and Nationality:	Eritrea
The chart below shows the involvement of Eritrea in the DAFI Programme. Eritrea falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Eritrea P.O. Box 1995 House Number 108 Bdho Avenue Asmara + 291 1 126 121 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Eritrea 2000-2006 per year:	61
Average Number of Scholars in Eritrea 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Eritrea 2000-2006 per year:	54%

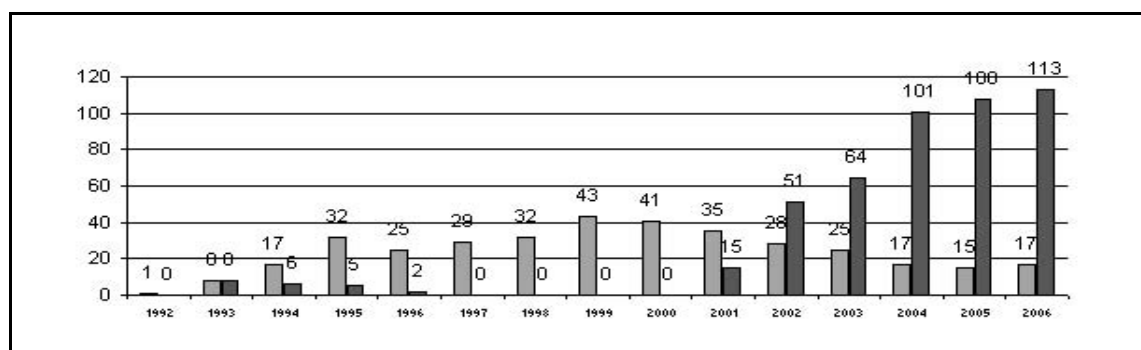
Major Developments in Eritrea:
<p>a) When Eritrea became independent in 1991, there was already a significant refugee population in neighbouring Sudan. A repatriation operation from Sudan took place in 1994 and 1995.</p> <p>b) The ongoing border conflict with Ethiopia escalated in 1998 and 1999, which corresponds to a higher number of Eritrean DAFI scholars the following programme year. Tensions continued over the Ethiopian border demarcation, with a heightened state of mobilization in 2004 and 2005.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Eritrea (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Eritrea:	66	35	52	49	86	76	66
Total Number of Scholars in Eritrea:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Eritrea:	56%	54%	46%	49%	62%	57%	58%

Country and Nationality:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
The chart below shows the involvement of Ethiopia in the DAFI Programme. Ethiopia falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Ethiopian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Ethiopian.	Office: UNHCR Ethiopia Bole Road Wereda 1 Kebele 23 House No. 1255/01-02 Addis Ababa +251 11 661 2822
Average Number of Scholars from Ethiopia 2000-2006 per year:	25
Average Number of Scholars in Ethiopia 2000-2006 per year:	65
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Ethiopia 2000-2006 per year:	19%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Ethiopia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Ethiopia 2000-2006:	40
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ethiopia 2003:	\$100,380
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ethiopia 2004:	\$158,943
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ethiopia 2005:	\$192,954
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ethiopia 2006:	\$184,023

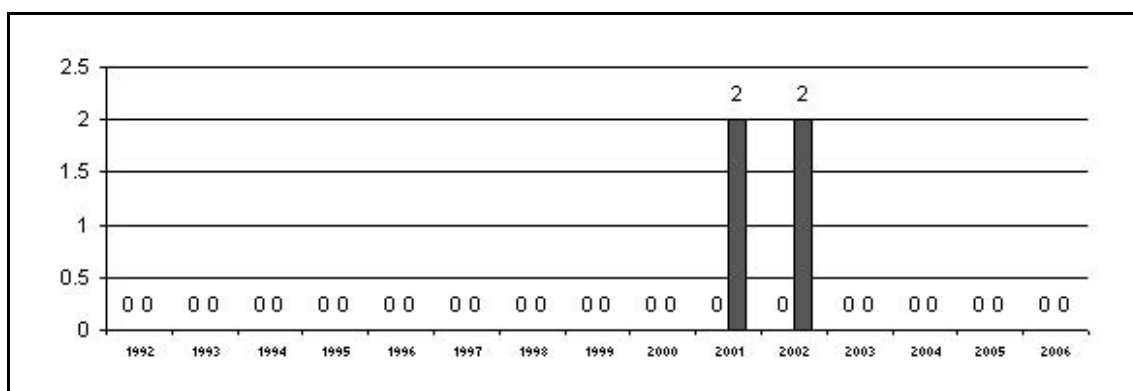
Major Developments in Ethiopia:
<p>a) Ethiopia hosts refugees from 4 main groups: Sudanese, Somali, Eritrean and urban refugees, located mainly in Addis Ababa.</p> <p>b) A boundary dispute with Eritrea culminated in conflict in 2001, but this was resolved later this year.</p> <p>c) Ethiopians have also been victim to environmental degradation, chronic food insecurity, and severe droughts.</p> <p>d) Demand for DAFI places has consistently exceeded the available supply, in part due to the high quality of education in Ethiopia. The demand for DAFI graduates has also remained high, with Sudanese in particular finding employment quickly, in spite of strict labour laws in Ethiopia.</p> <p>e) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Ethiopia (light) and in Ethiopia (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Ethiopia:	41	35	28	25	17	15	17
Total Number of Scholars in Ethiopia:	0	15	51	64	101	108	113
Percentage of Female Scholars from Ethiopia:	7%	6%	7%	8%	35%	47%	24%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Ethiopia:	n/a	13%	29%	31%	31%	36%	37%
Number of Graduates in Ethiopia:	0	0	3	3	13	8	13

Country and Nationality:	The Gabonese Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of Gabon in the DAFI Programme. Gabon falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Gabon B.P. 20472 Quartier SOTEGA Libreville + 241 77 8262 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Gabon 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Gabon 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Gabon 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Gabon 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Gabon 2000-2006:	n/a

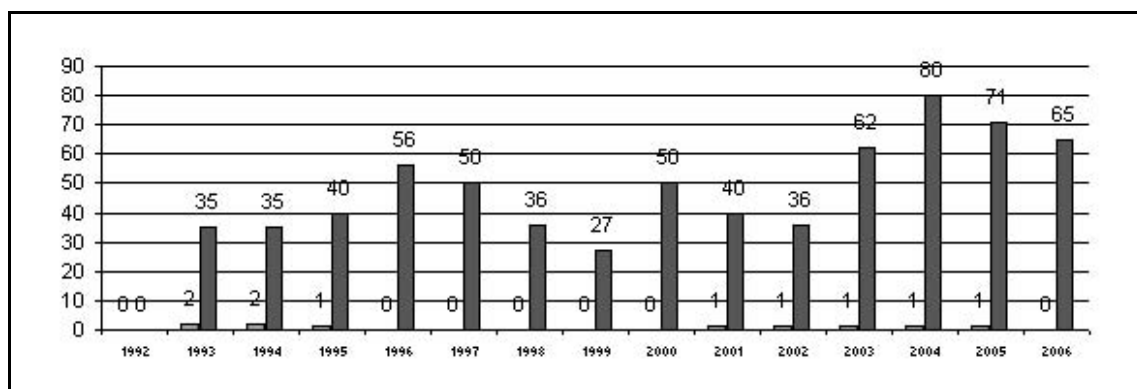
Major Developments in Gabon:
<p>a) Gabon has hosted refugees from Congo Brazzaville, who fled the conflict between the government and rebel movements.</p> <p>b) The two scholars hosted in Gabon in 2001 and 2002 were previously hosted in Angola, but had been transferred in January 2001. Both dropped out of their study programme due to academic issues, despite efforts by DAFI administrators to find an alternative solution.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Gabon (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Gabon:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Gabon:	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Gabon:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Gabon:	n/a	100%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Gabon:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Ghana
The chart below shows the involvement of Ghana in the DAFI Programme. Ghana falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Ghanaian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Ghana.	Office: UNHCR Ghana No. 25 Sir Arku Korsah Street Roman Ridge Airport Residential area Accra +233 21 776 108 (Switchboard)
Average Number of Scholars from Ghana 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Number of Scholars in Ghana 2000-2006 per year:	58
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Ghana 2000-2006 per year:	32%
Total Number of Graduates in Ghana 2000-2006:	56
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ghana 2003:	\$190,296
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ghana 2004:	\$279,967
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ghana 2005:	\$279,310
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ghana 2006:	\$294,242

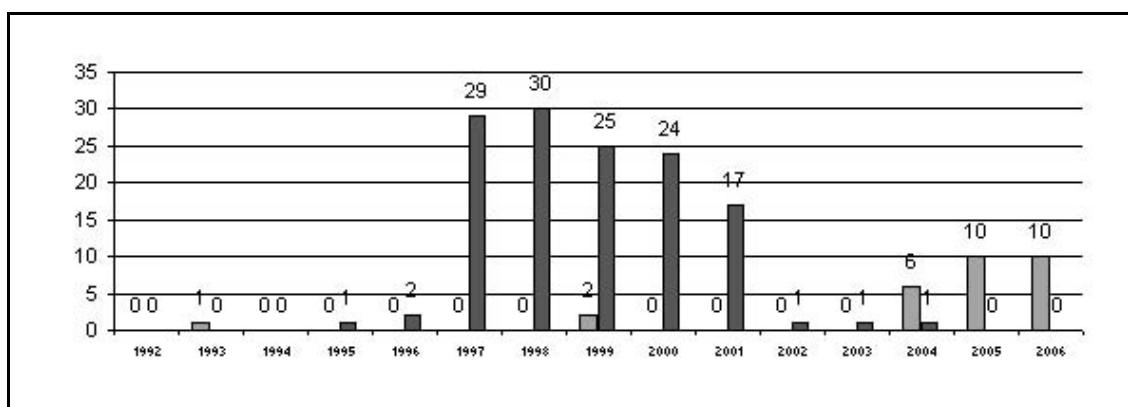
Major Developments in Ghana:
<p>a) Ghana's refugee population fluctuated since the early 1990s due to conflicts in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire. With currently more than 36,000 refugees Ghana hosts for the first time the largest refugee population of the entire West Africa region, including 24,000 Liberians, 1,700 refugees of various nationalities at Krisan camp and 8,000 Togolese. With the end of assisted return to Liberia in July 2007 and as it is too early to consider invoking cessation, UNHCR is promoting local integration as the preferred durable solution for Liberians.</p> <p>b) DAFI scholars continue to enjoy the benefits of excellent implementation and a high quality of tertiary institutions. The costs of study in Ghana remain of concern and alternative solutions have yet to be found.</p> <p>c) One Ghanaian refugee received a DAFI scholarship to studies in the Czech Republic beginning from 2001.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Ghana (light) and in Ghana (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Ghana:	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Total Number of Scholars in Ghana:	50	40	36	62	80	71	65
Percentage of Female Scholars from Ghana:	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Ghana:	18%	18%	17%	32%	43%	51%	48%
Number of Graduates in Ghana:	10	0	4	11	17	7	7

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Guinea
The chart below shows the involvement of Guinea in the DAFI Programme. Guinea falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Guinean nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Guinea.	Office: UNHCR Guinea B.P. 4158 Coleah Corniche-Sud Conakry + 224 63 409 518 + 224 62 662 981 + 224 62 663 668
Average Number of Scholars from Guinea 2000-2006 per year:	4
Average Number of Scholars in Guinea 2000-2006 per year:	6
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Guinea 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Guinea 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Guinea 2000-2006:	5
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Guinea 2003:	\$1,021
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Guinea 2004:	\$1,438

Major Developments in Guinea:
<p>a) Chaos in Guinea was narrowly avoided at the beginning of 2007 when a state of siege was imposed to crack down on a general strike and civil unrest. The nomination of a new Prime Minister in February has since brought some degree of stability.</p> <p>b) Guinea hosted the second largest refugee population on the continent in the 1990s, essentially Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees, and to a lesser degree refugees from Côte d'Ivoire. Following repatriation operations to Sierra Leone (2004) and to Liberia (2007), the number of registered refugees has reduced to 22,000 at present, including 12,400 Liberians, 5,300 Sierra Leonean and 4,300 Ivorian.</p> <p>c) UNHCR and the Government have agreed to prioritize local integration as a durable solution for all residual groups of refugees.</p> <p>d) Due to difficulties in the education sector, no new enrolments were made after 2004 after the last scholar from Liberia graduated. A small number of Ivorian scholars were transferred to Senegal in 2005.</p> <p>e) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Guinea (light) and in Guinea (dark):</p>

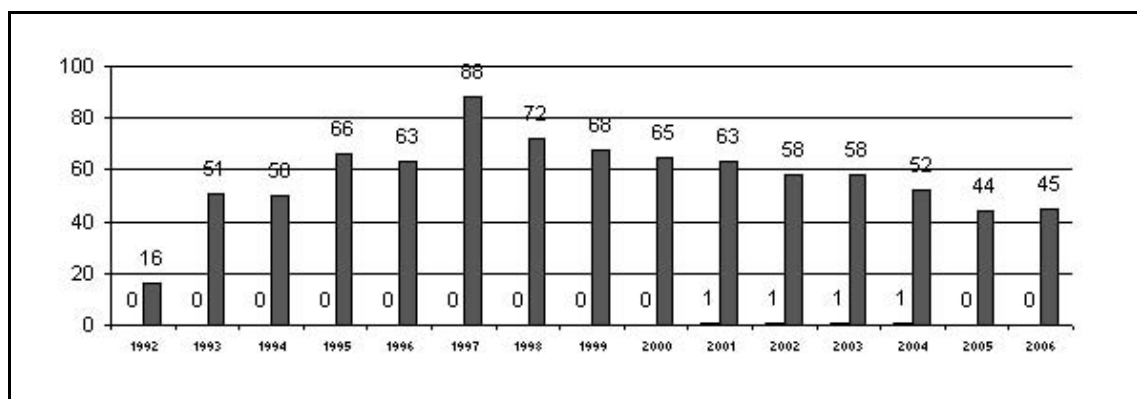


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Guinea:	0	0	0	0	6	10	10
Total Number of Scholars in Guinea:	24	17	1	1	1	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Guinea:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Guinea:	4%	6%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Guinea:	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Kenya
The chart below shows the involvement of Kenya in the DAFI Programme. Kenya falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Kenyan nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Kenya.	Office: UNHCR Kenya P.O. Box 43801 Nairobi +254 20 444 3028 +254 20 444 3030
Average Number of Scholars from Kenya 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Number of Scholars in Kenya 2000-2006 per year:	55
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Kenya 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Kenya 2000-2006 per year:	37%
Total Number of Graduates in Kenya 2000-2006:	60
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Kenya 2003:	\$212,475
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Kenya 2004:	\$138,144
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Kenya 2005:	\$167,537
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Kenya 2006:	\$211,600

Major Developments in Kenya:

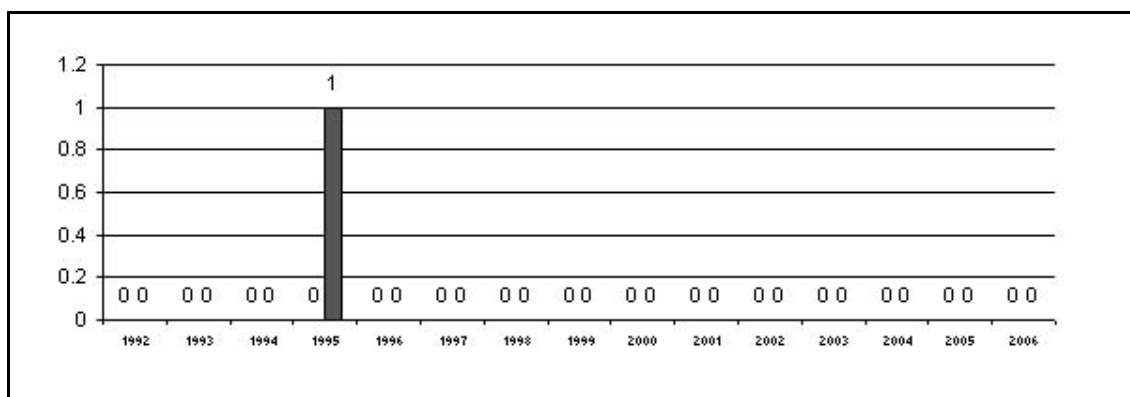
- a) Kenya hosts hundred of thousands of refugees from eight different countries, including Sudanese, Somali, Ethiopian, and Rwandan refugees. As movements towards peace have increased in southern Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia, this may account for the gradual decline in DAFI enrolment in Kenya.
- b) Another challenge for the DAFI programme is posed by the rising costs of Kenyan tuition. Further increases are scheduled. While the quality of academic study in Kenya remains quite high, alternative means of education are being considered.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Kenya (light) and in Kenya (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Kenya:	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Kenya:	65	63	58	58	52	44	45
Percentage of Female Scholars from Kenya:	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Kenya:	43%	35%	31%	33%	38%	41%	36%
Number of Graduates in Kenya:	13	0	9	10	11	7	10

Country and Nationality:	The Kingdom of Lesotho
The chart below shows the involvement of Lesotho in the DAFI Programme. Lesotho falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Lesotho 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Lesotho 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Lesotho 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Lesotho 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

Major Developments in Lesotho:
a) Lesotho hosts a small refugee population (26 recognized refugees in 1999). It is difficult to speculate from which country this scholar originated, as specific details are unavailable. This clearly represents a one-off intervention, most likely to allow this refugee to finish their programme of study.
b) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Lesotho (dark):

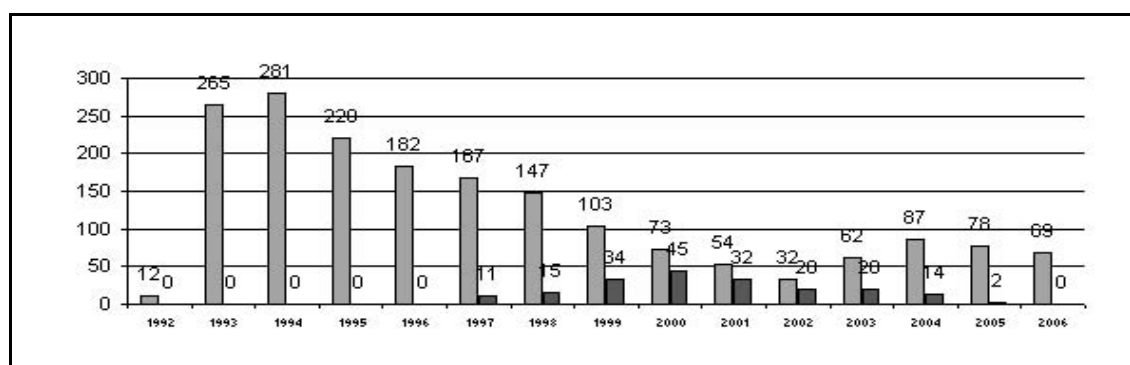


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Lesotho:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Lesotho:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Lesotho:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Lesotho:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Lesotho:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Liberia
The chart below shows the involvement of Liberia in the DAFI Programme. Liberia falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Liberian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Liberia.	Office: UNHCR Liberia P.O. Box 9077 Haider Building Mamba Point Monrovia + 231 7 704 4954 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Liberia 2000-2006 per year:	65
Average Number of Scholars in Liberia 2000-2006 per year:	19
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Liberia 2000-2006 per year:	29%
Total Number of Graduates in Liberia 2000-2006:	19
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Liberia 2003:	\$32,391
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Liberia 2004:	\$23,800
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Liberia 2005:	\$5,112

Major Developments in Liberia:

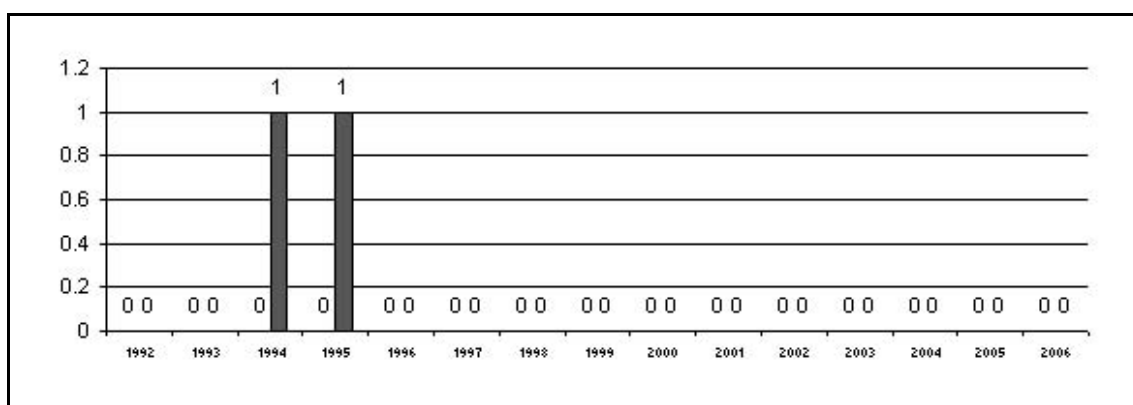
- a) Civil war in Liberia began in December 1989, with an estimated 800,000 Liberians displaced at the height of the conflict. The country remained instable after the election of Charles Taylor as President and resulted in renewed outbreaks of hostilities and displacement until the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2003. Peacekeepers from ECOWAS and the UN were sent in, and UNHCR began multiple repatriation operations from 2004 to mid-2007.
- b) Apart from more than 1.2 Million internally displaced persons and 450,000 returnees that Liberia is currently reintegrating, the country hosts also over 6,600 Ivorian and 3,500 Sierra Leonean refugees. Whereas the peace process in Sierra Leone made it possible for refugees to return, a durable solution for the refugees from Côte d'Ivoire has not yet been found.
- c) The DAFI programme in Liberia suffered considerably from the ongoing instability. Universities were looted and in poor condition, and studies were interrupted. For these reasons, the DAFI programme closed in 2004. All DAFI scholars enrolled at this time were from Sierra Leone and several repatriated.
- d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Liberia (light) and in Liberia (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Liberia:	73	54	32	62	87	78	69
Total Number of Scholars in Liberia:	45	32	20	20	14	2	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Liberia:	14%	7%	3%	39%	41%	50%	46%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Liberia:	31%	41%	35%	40%	43%	100%	n/a
Number of Graduates in Liberia:	0	0	2	4	11	2	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Madagascar
The chart below shows the involvement of Madagascar in the DAFI Programme. Madagascar falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Madagascar 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Madagascar 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Madagascar 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Madagascar 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

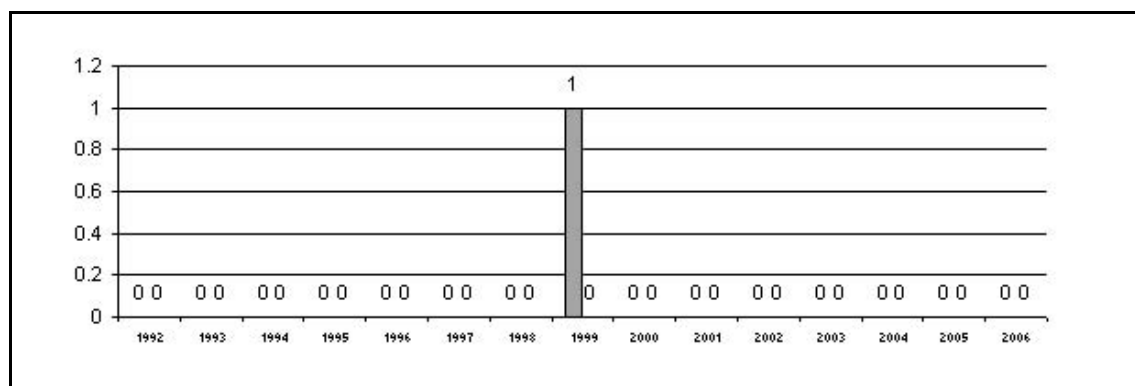
Major Developments in Madagascar:
<p>a) In 1999, there were only 60 recognized refugees in Madagascar.</p> <p>b) The DAFI Programme for Madagascar sponsored one refugee from Rwanda in a one-off intervention.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Madagascar (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Madagascar:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Madagascar:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Madagascar:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Madagascar:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Madagascar:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Malawi
The chart below shows the involvement of Malawi in the DAFI Programme. Malawi falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Malawi P.O. Box 30230 7th Floor Kang'ombe Building City Center Lilongwe 3 + 265 177 2155 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Malawi 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Malawi 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Malawi 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Malawi 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

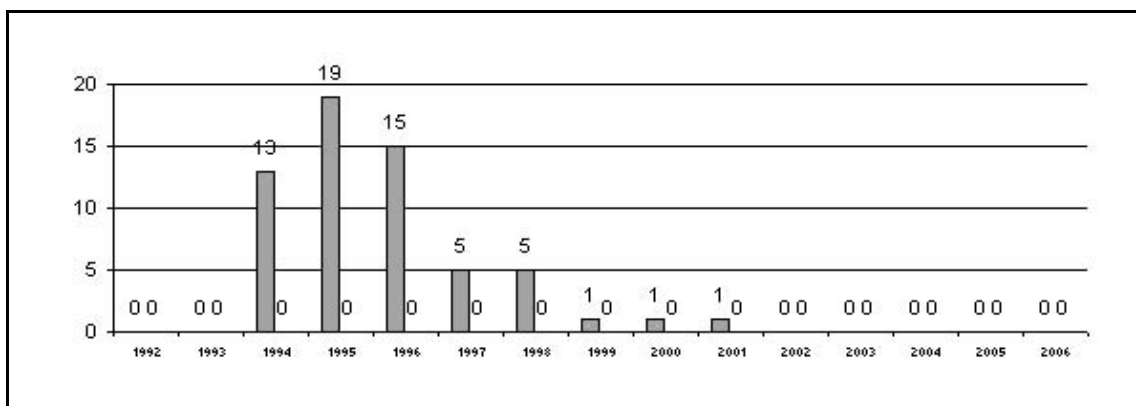
Major Developments in Malawi:
<p>a) Malawi is considered one of the poorest countries in the world. In the mid-1990s, Malawi transitioned from a one-party to a multi-party political system. In December 1993 there were clashes between the army and a paramilitary group. The army has been actively involved in the political process.</p> <p>b) The Mozambican refugee population in Malawi hit the mark of 1.2 Million between 1990 and 1993. Furthermore, Malawi received refugees and asylum seekers from the Great Lakes region of Africa and to the DRC.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Malawi (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Malawi:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Malawi:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Malawi:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Malawi:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Malawi:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Mali
The chart below shows the involvement of Mali in the DAFI Programme. Mali falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Mali B.P. 199 Faso Kanu Magnabougou Bamako + 223 220 1312
Average Number of Scholars from Mali 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Mali 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Mali 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Mali 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

Major Developments in Mali:
<p>a) During an armed rebellion in northern Mali, large numbers of Tuareg refugees fled between 1990 and 1994 to Algeria, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Niger.</p> <p>b) Following the signing of the Tripartite Agreements in 1994, a voluntary repatriation operation began, giving DAFI the possibility to phase out the programme there.</p> <p>c) Several Ivorian DAFI scholars were transferred from Mali to Senegal in 2005.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Mali (light):</p>

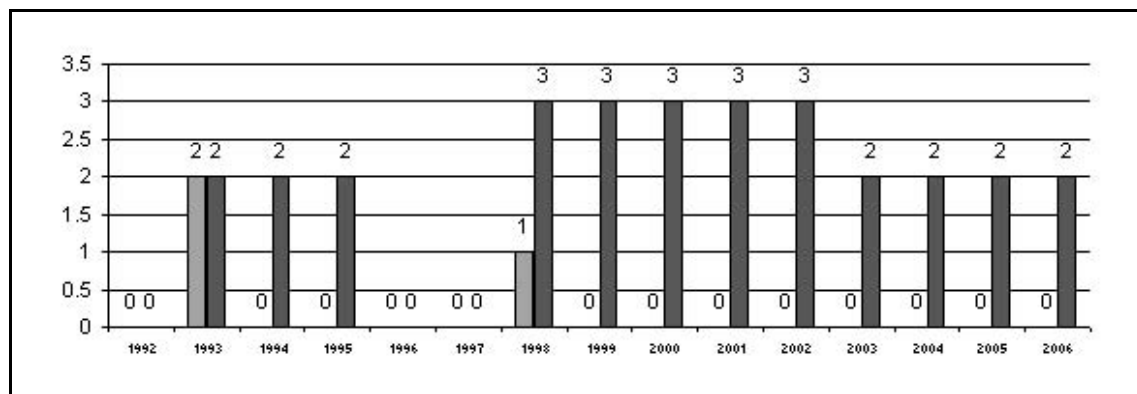


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Mali:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Mali:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Mali:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Mali:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Mali:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Mozambique
The chart below shows the involvement of Mozambique in the DAFI Programme. Mozambique falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Mozambican nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Mozambique.	Office: UNHCR Mozambique P.O. Box 1198 Maputo +258 21 490 242 (Switchboard)
Average Number of Scholars from Mozambique 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Mozambique 2000-2006 per year:	2
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Mozambique 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Mozambique 2000-2006 per year:	14%
Total Number of Graduates in Mozambique 2000-2006:	0
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Mozambique 2003:	\$6,024
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Mozambique 2004:	\$6,589
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Mozambique 2005:	\$5,852
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Mozambique 2006:	\$5,042

Major Developments in Mozambique:

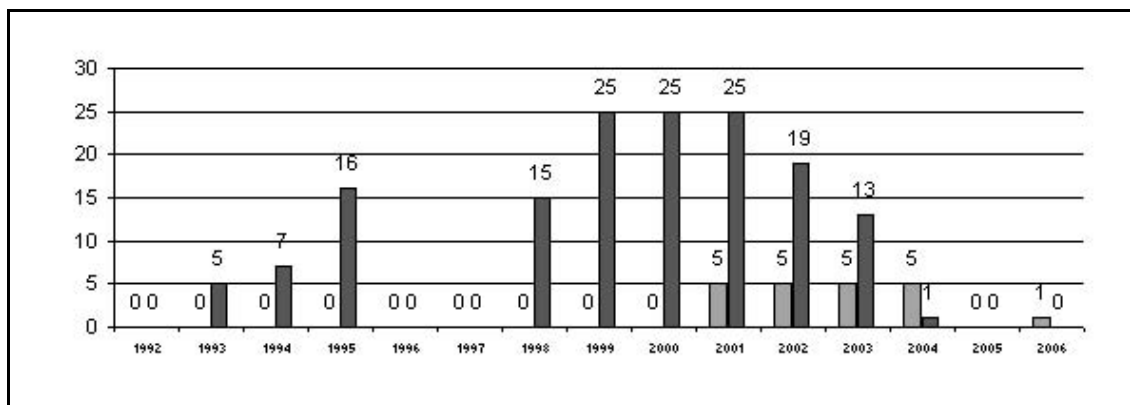
- a) After 17 years of conflict between the ruling party and guerrilla forces in Mozambique, a peace agreement was signed in October 1992. Thereafter a massive repatriation operation, mainly from Swaziland and Malawi, began and continued for several years.
- b) Mozambique has also hosted refugees from the DRC, Rwanda and Burundi.
- c) Since 2002, the DAFI programme has sponsored 2 Burundian refugees. This programme is gradually phasing out, as the refugee situation is no longer acute.
- d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Mozambique (light) and in Mozambique (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Mozambique:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Mozambique:	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Percentage of Female Scholars from Mozambique:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Mozambique:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Number of Graduates in Mozambique:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Namibia
The chart below shows the involvement of Namibia in the DAFI Programme. Namibia falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Namibian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Namibia.	Office: UNHCR Namibia 2nd floor, Sanlam Building 154 Independence Avenue Windhoek + 264 61 237 143 + 264 61 237 144
Average Number of Scholars from Namibia 2000-2006 per year:	3
Average Number of Scholars in Namibia 2000-2006 per year:	12
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Namibia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Namibia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Namibia 2000-2006:	14
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Namibia 2003:	\$37,146
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Namibia 2004:	\$5,164

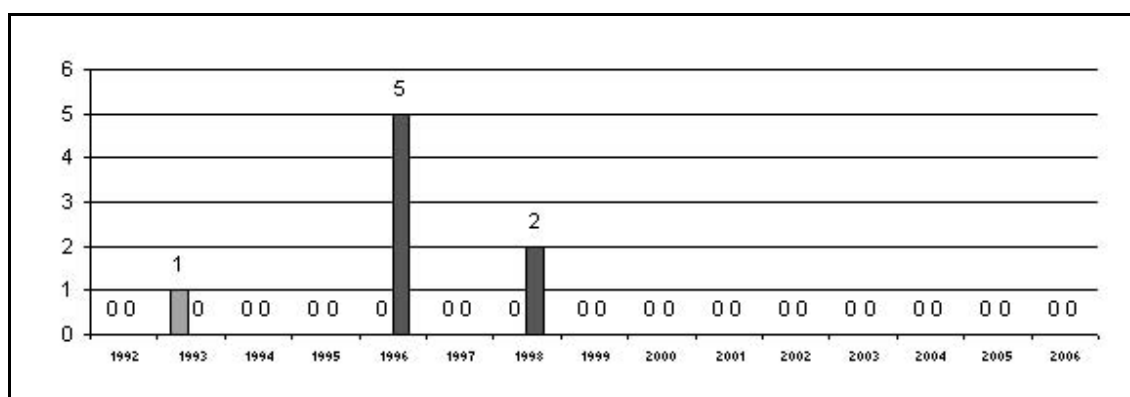
Major Developments in Namibia:
<p>a) Namibia has hosted a large number of refugees from Angola, as well as smaller numbers from DRC and Burundi. Trends of enrolment in Namibia have closely followed developments in the civil war in Angola, where a peace agreement was signed in 2002.</p> <p>b) In connection to the conflict in Angola, there have been repeated incidents in the border area in Namibia.</p> <p>c) In 2004 the DAFI Programme in Namibia closed, as a major repatriation of refugees to Angola was underway.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Namibia (light) and in Namibia (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Namibia:	0	5	5	5	5	0	1
Total Number of Scholars in Namibia:	25	25	19	13	1	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Namibia:	n/a	40%	40%	40%	40%	n/a	0%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Namibia:	20%	24%	26%	31%	0%	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Namibia:	1	0	5	8	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Niger
The chart below shows the involvement of Niger in the DAFI Programme. Niger falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Nigeri nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Niger.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Niger 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Niger 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Niger 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Niger 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

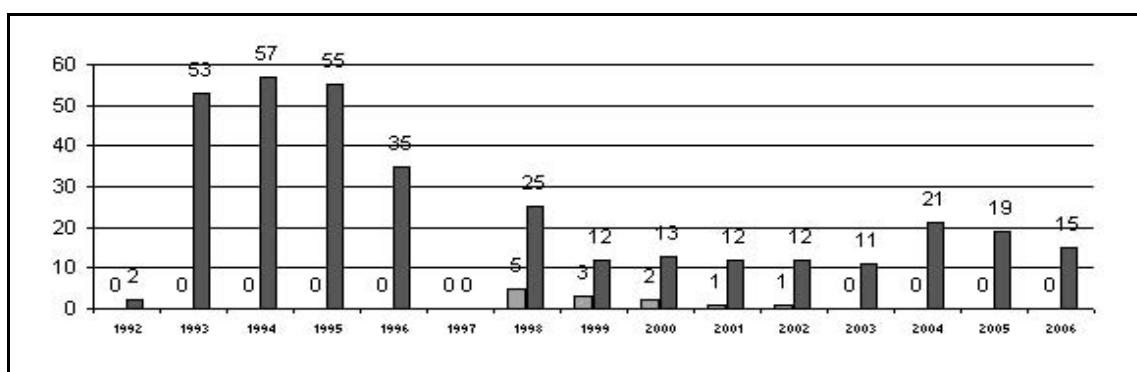
Major Developments in Niger:
<p>a) Conflict in Niger has been closely connected to events in Mali. In 1990, armed conflict began between armed rebels in the Tuareg region and Nigerian security forces. In 1995 a peace agreement was reached. Following this, a repatriation operation began.</p> <p>b) Niger has hosted small numbers of refugees from Chad and the DRC. The DAFI scholars enrolled in 1996 and 1998 represent one-off interventions.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Niger (light) and in Niger (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Niger:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Niger:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Niger:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Niger:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Niger:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Federal Republic of Nigeria
The chart below shows the involvement of Nigeria in the DAFI Programme. Nigeria falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Nigerian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in 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
Average Number of Scholars from Nigeria 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Number of Scholars in Nigeria 2000-2006 per year:	15
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Nigeria 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Nigeria 2000-2006 per year:	38%
Total Number of Graduates in Nigeria 2000-2006:	9
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Nigeria 2003:	\$14,383
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Nigeria 2004:	\$27,710
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Nigeria 2005:	\$25,957
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Nigeria 2006:	\$25,718

Major Developments in Nigeria:
<p>a) Nigeria is host to refugees originating mainly from Liberia, who sought refuge in Nigeria during the civil war in the early 1990s, and from Sierra Leone who arrived mainly after 1998. Following a renewed outbreak of violence in Liberia in 2000 a new influx of refugees arrived in Nigeria.</p> <p>b) With voluntary repatriation to Liberia and Sierra Leone concluded in the last years about 9,000 refugees, mainly Liberians, still reside in Nigeria.</p> <p>c) In 1992 the DAFI Programme in Nigeria had two Liberian scholars enrolled. A university strike lasted until the end of that year. Following this, the programme was expanded and many new enrolments were accepted. In subsequent years, however, university strikes continued, frustrating programme implementation.</p> <p>d) The last Nigerian DAFI scholar was enrolled in the DAFI Programme in Ghana in 2002.</p> <p>e) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Nigeria (light) and in Nigeria (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Nigeria:	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Nigeria:	13	12	12	11	21	19	15
Percentage of Female Scholars from Nigeria:	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Nigeria:	38%	25%	25%	55%	38%	37%	47%
Number of Graduates in Nigeria:	1	0	0	0	0	2	6

Country and Nationality:	Rep. of South Africa
The chart below shows the involvement of South Africa in the DAFI Programme. South Africa falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of South African nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in South Africa.	Office: UNHCR South Africa P.O. Box 12506 The Tramshed Pretoria +27 12 354 8303 (Switchboard)
Average Number of Scholars from Rep. of South Africa 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Rep. of South Africa 2000-2006 per year:	16
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Rep. of South Africa 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Rep. of South Africa 2000-2006 per year:	48%
Total Number of Graduates in Rep. of South Africa 2000-2006:	24
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Rep. of South Africa 2003:	\$72,997
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Rep. of South Africa 2004:	\$107,642
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Rep. of South Africa 2005:	\$91,815
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Rep. of South Africa 2006:	\$94,102

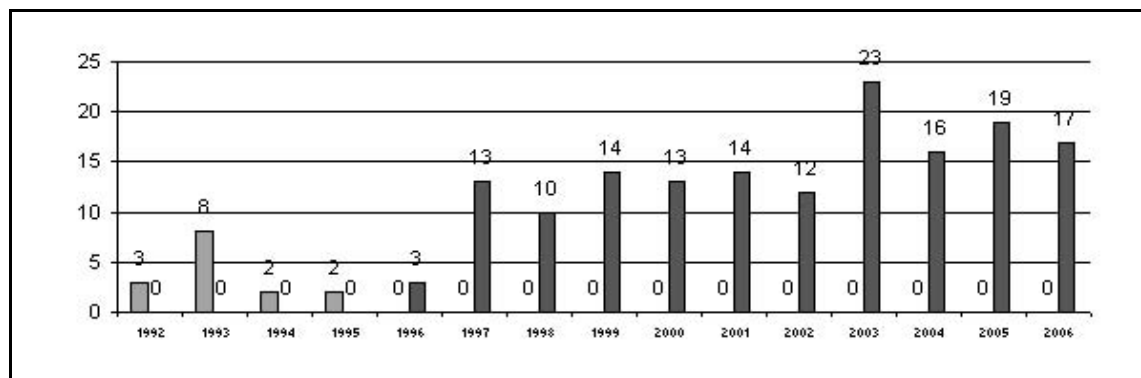
Major Developments in Rep. of South Africa:

a) South Africa was a country divided by the apartheid regime between 1948 and 1994. Negotiations to dismantle the regime took place between 1990 and 1993, with the first democratic elections held in April 1994. The period of transition and negotiation was accompanied by large-scale political violence.

b) Since this time, South Africa has hosted a large and growing number of refugees from the DRC, Somalia, and Angola, with lesser numbers from Rwanda and Burundi.

c) The DAFI Programme in South Africa offers university programmes of the highest quality. However, there are ongoing concerns related to the high tuition fees there.

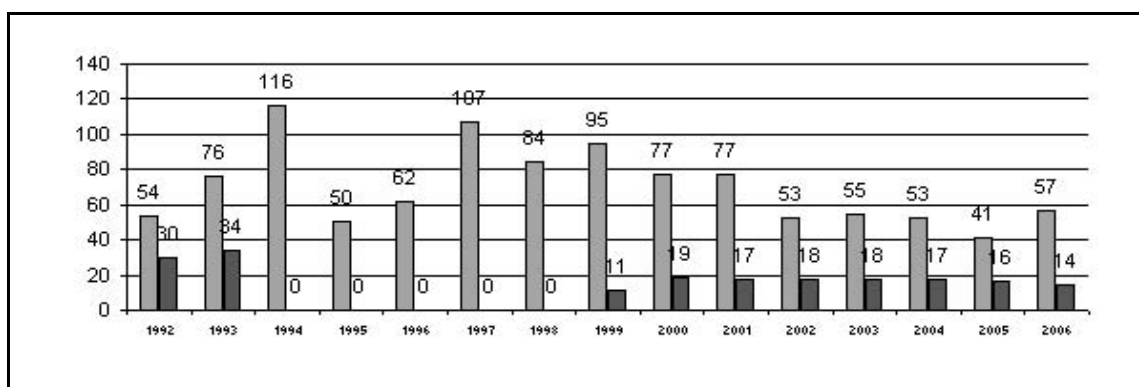
d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Rep. of South Africa (light) and in Rep. of South Africa (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Rep. of South Africa:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Rep. of South Africa:	13	14	12	23	16	19	17
Percentage of Female Scholars from Rep. of South Africa:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Rep. of South Africa:	38%	43%	42%	43%	56%	58%	53%
Number of Graduates in Rep. of South Africa:	7	0	2	4	2	4	5

Country and Nationality:	The Rwandese Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of Rwanda in the DAFI Programme. Rwanda falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Rwandan nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Rwanda.	Office: UNHCR Rwanda BP 867 Kigali +250 58 5107/08/11, 585093 (S/B)
Average Number of Scholars from Rwanda 2000-2006 per year:	59
Average Number of Scholars in Rwanda 2000-2006 per year:	17
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Rwanda 2000-2006 per year:	48%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Rwanda 2000-2006 per year:	57%
Total Number of Graduates in Rwanda 2000-2006:	16
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Rwanda 2003:	\$38,806
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Rwanda 2004:	\$32,095
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Rwanda 2005:	\$30,444
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Rwanda 2006:	\$31,877

Major Developments in Rwanda:
<p>a) The highest number of scholars from Rwanda participating in DAFI in their country of asylum was recorded during the year when the genocide took place, while the peak in 1997 reflects the large-scale repatriation from DRC (formerly Zaire) and Tanzania at this time. Over this period no DAFI programme was implemented in Rwanda.</p> <p>b) Following a period of greater peace and stability, Rwanda became host to refugees from neighbouring countries, particularly the DRC, although the security situation in parts of Rwanda remained uncertain.</p> <p>c) The DAFI programme in Rwanda continues its successful implementation, benefiting from a very high standard of education in the governmental universities, such as the National University of Rwanda in Butare (NUR).</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Rwanda (light) and in Rwanda (dark):</p>

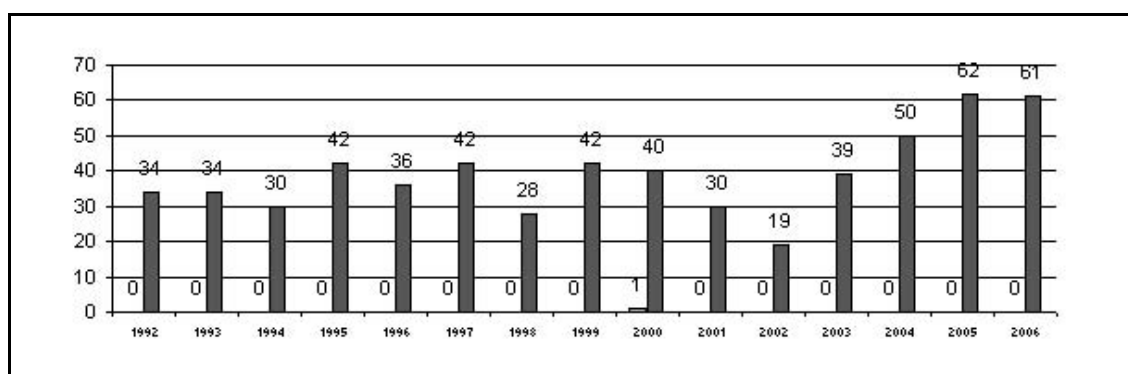


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Rwanda:	77	77	53	55	53	41	57
Total Number of Scholars in Rwanda:	19	17	18	18	17	16	14
Percentage of Female Scholars from Rwanda:	35%	43%	45%	56%	53%	61%	42%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Rwanda:	53%	53%	50%	56%	59%	63%	64%
Number of Graduates in Rwanda:	0	0	1	0	1	8	6

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Senegal
The chart below shows the involvement of Senegal in the DAFI Programme. Senegal falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Senegalese nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Senegal.	Office: UNHCR Senegal 59, rue du Dr. Thèze Dakar +221 823 6603
Average Number of Scholars from Senegal 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Senegal 2000-2006 per year:	43
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Senegal 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Senegal 2000-2006 per year:	34%
Total Number of Graduates in Senegal 2000-2006:	18
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Senegal 2003:	\$97,807
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Senegal 2004:	\$176,150
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Senegal 2005:	\$221,531
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Senegal 2006:	\$209,700

Major Developments in Senegal:

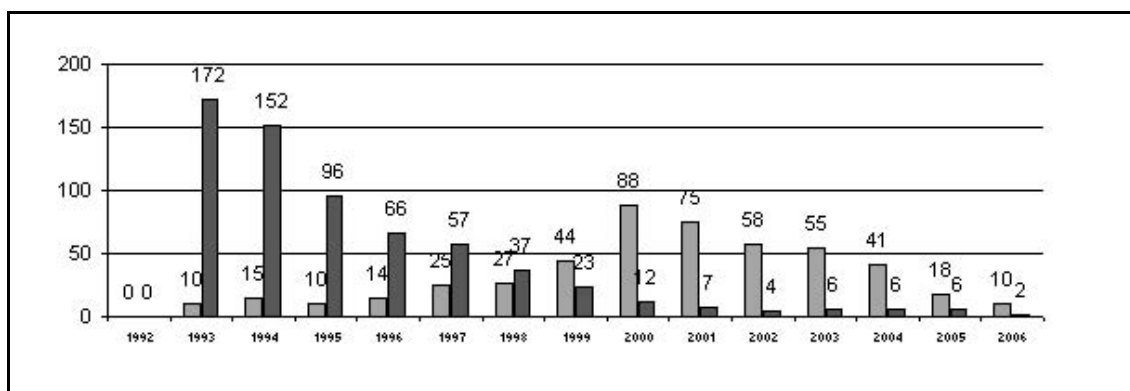
- a) Senegal hosted over 20,527 refugees and 2,576 asylum seekers, comprising urban refugees, mainly from Liberia, and Mauritania. Progress has been made towards a solution to the protracted situation of Mauritanian refugees. Voluntary repatriation will start in December 2007. More than 24,000 Mauritians have expressed their will to return.
- b) Additionally, Senegal hosts refugees from Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Cote d'Ivoire.
- c) In the last few years, Senegal has been designated a DAFI focus country, due to the consistent high standard of education there, as well as ongoing political stability and good implementation by the DAFI partner. Furthermore, Senegal has been the recipient of transfers of scholars from other Francophone countries where there is no DAFI programme in place, for example Guinea, Mali, etc.
- d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Senegal (light) and in Senegal (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Senegal:	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Senegal:	40	30	19	39	50	62	61
Percentage of Female Scholars from Senegal:	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Senegal:	35%	47%	47%	49%	22%	21%	16%
Number of Graduates in Senegal:	0	0	0	4	3	6	5

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Sierra Leone
The chart below shows the involvement of Sierra Leone in the DAFI Programme. Sierra Leone falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Sierra Leonean nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Sierra Leone.	Office: UNHCR Sierra Leone P.O. Box 475 Freetown +232 22 234 321/322/326/327/338
Average Number of Scholars from Sierra Leone 2000-2006 per year:	49
Average Number of Scholars in Sierra Leone 2000-2006 per year:	6
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Sierra Leone 2000-2006 per year:	33%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Sierra Leone 2000-2006 per year:	32%
Total Number of Graduates in Sierra Leone 2000-2006:	7
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Sierra Leone 2003:	\$4,752
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Sierra Leone 2004:	\$5,176
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Sierra Leone 2005:	\$4,866
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Sierra Leone 2006:	\$2,205

Major Developments in Sierra Leone:
<p>a) In 1991 civil war in Sierra Leone began between the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and the government. Refugees fled to neighbouring Guinea, Liberia, and other countries. In 1999, the Lome Peace Accord was signed and the UNAMSIL mission established. The country has since held two successful and peaceful Presidential elections, in 2002 and 2007. The challenges of social and economic development and good governance, however, remain huge.</p> <p>b) Sierra Leone has been host to Liberian refugees since the outbreak of the civil war in 1989. After facilitating the voluntary repatriation of close to 30,000 Liberian refugees between October 2004 and June 2007, UNHCR and the Government have initiated a comprehensive strategy for the local integration of a residual group of 10,000. In practice, this programme will enable both rural and urban refugees to achieve self-reliance and access socio-economic rights.</p> <p>c) Due to the scheduled closure of the smallest DAFI operations, no new enrolments took place in 2006.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Sierra Leone (light) and in Sierra Leone (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Sierra Leone:	88	75	58	55	41	18	10
Total Number of Scholars in Sierra Leone:	12	7	4	6	6	6	2
Percentage of Female Scholars from Sierra Leone:	26%	29%	29%	33%	34%	39%	40%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Sierra Leone:	0%	0%	25%	67%	67%	67%	0%
Number of Graduates in Sierra Leone:	4	0	1	0	0	2	0

Country and Nationality:	The Somali Democratic Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of Somalia in the DAFI Programme. Somalia falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Somalia P.O. Box 43801 Lion Place Waiyaki Way (Next to St. Marks Church) Westlands Nairobi + 254 20 422 2200
Average Number of Scholars from Somalia 2000-2006 per year:	65
Average Number of Scholars in Somalia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Somalia 2000-2006 per year:	36%

Major Developments in Somalia:

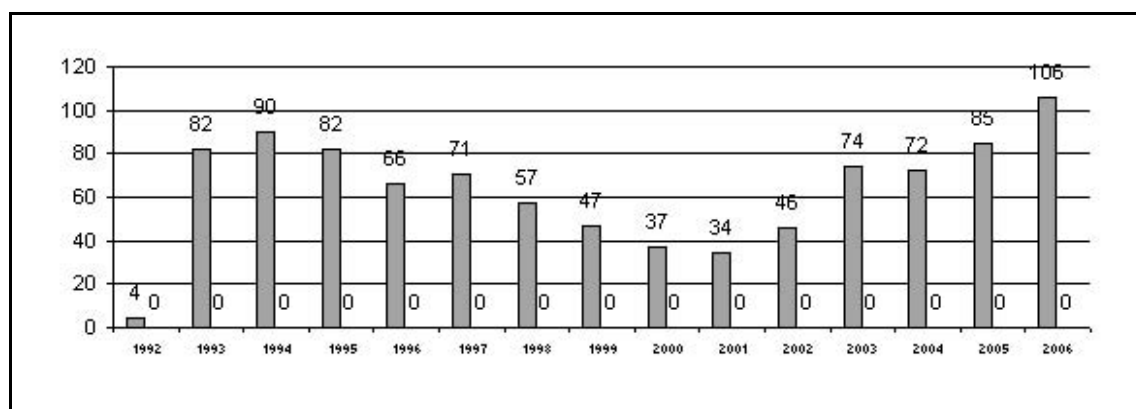
a) After the central government collapsed in the early 1990s, Somalia was embroiled in 14 years of civil war. A majority of refugees have been hosted in the neighbouring countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Yemen.

b) In 2000 an improvement of the security situation followed the election of new administrative bodies, bringing greater stability, corresponding to a reduction in DAFI enrolment.

c) The conflict flared again in recent years, as the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) was undermined, and the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) militias captured Mogadishu and much of central and southern Somalia. This has prompted an ongoing refugee exodus, mainly towards Kenya.

d) Somalia constitutes one of the largest ongoing DAFI caseloads over the history of the programme.

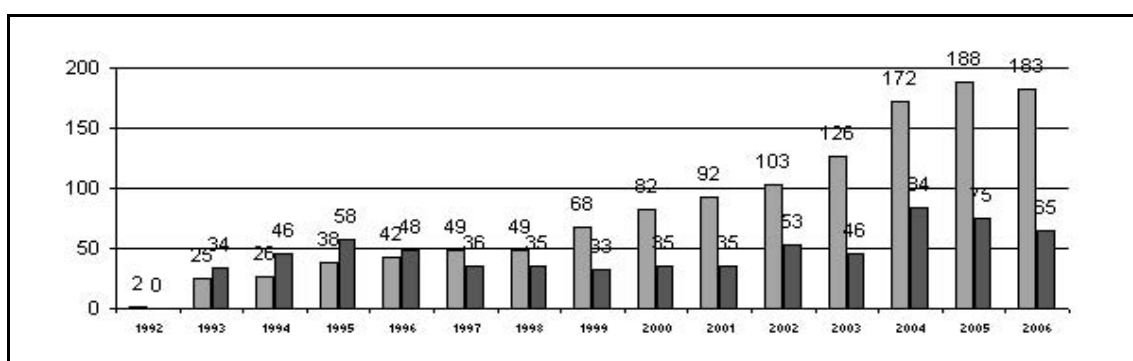
e) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Somalia (light):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Somalia:	37	34	46	74	72	85	106
Total Number of Scholars in Somalia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Somalia:	19%	21%	39%	32%	40%	51%	53%

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of the Sudan
The chart below shows the involvement of the Sudan in the DAFI Programme. Sudan falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Sudanese nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in the Sudan.	Office: UNHCR Sudan P.O. Box 2560 Khartoum +249 183 471 101
Average Number of Scholars from Sudan 2000-2006 per year:	135
Average Number of Scholars in Sudan 2000-2006 per year:	56
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Sudan 2000-2006 per year:	28%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Sudan 2000-2006 per year:	53%
Total Number of Graduates in Sudan 2000-2006:	70
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Sudan 2003:	\$60,569
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Sudan 2004:	\$94,449
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Sudan 2005:	\$121,693
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Sudan 2006:	\$124,205

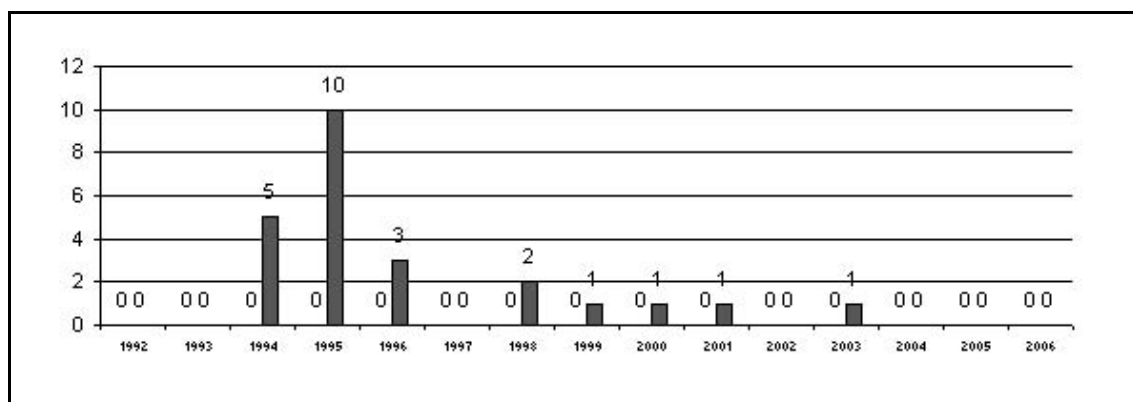
Major Developments in Sudan:
<p>a) Sudan has hosted refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia in the eastern part of the country, and from Chad in the west.</p> <p>b) Civil war has raged in Sudan since its independence in 1956, generating 550,000 refugees. A Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement (SPLM) was signed on December 31, 2004, which led to increased stability in eastern Sudan thereafter.</p> <p>c) The area of unrest in Sudan is now the western Darfur region. The Darfur Peace Agreement was signed in May 2006, but the security situation continues to be of concern.</p> <p>d) DAFI continues to be successfully implemented, due largely to high demand, a high number of female scholars, and tuition exemptions from the Government of Sudan. There was also a new implementing partner in 2004. Together these factors have made the Sudanese DAFI programme one of the longest running successful programmes in the region.</p> <p>e) The majority of Sudanese beneficiaries pursued studies in Uganda and Ethiopia, which had the largest number of DAFI scholars in 2005, reaching maximum implementation.</p> <p>f) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Sudan (light) and in Sudan (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Sudan:	82	92	103	126	172	188	183
Total Number of Scholars in Sudan:	35	35	53	46	84	75	65
Percentage of Female Scholars from Sudan:	39%	28%	24%	25%	23%	30%	26%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Sudan:	51%	54%	45%	48%	61%	56%	58%
Number of Graduates in Sudan:	8	0	6	18	14	13	11

Country and Nationality:	The Kingdom of Swaziland
The chart below shows the involvement of Swaziland in the DAFI Programme. Swaziland falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Swaziland 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Swaziland 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Swaziland 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Swaziland 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Swaziland 2000-2006:	1
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Swaziland 2003:	\$3,497

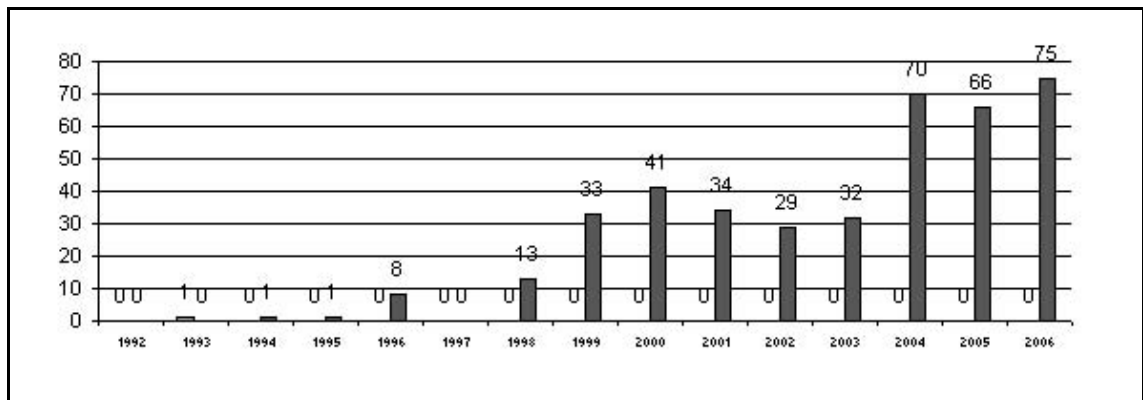
Major Developments in Swaziland:
<p>a) Swaziland has been host to small numbers of refugees from Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Angola, and Somalia.</p> <p>b) The DAFI Programme in Swaziland has been faced with very high costs of tuition for DAFI scholars, which has kept enrolment low. In 2003 the only DAFI scholar, a Ugandan, graduated, and the DAFI Programme closed.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Swaziland (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Swaziland:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Swaziland:	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Swaziland:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Swaziland:	0%	0%	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Swaziland:	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	United Republic of Tanzania
The chart below shows the involvement of Tanzania in the DAFI Programme. Tanzania falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Tanzanian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Tanzania.	Office: UNHCR Tanzania Plot 18 Kalenga Street Dar-es-Salaam +255 22 215 0075-82 (S/B)
Average Number of Scholars from Tanzania 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Tanzania 2000-2006 per year:	50
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Tanzania 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Tanzania 2000-2006 per year:	26%
Total Number of Graduates in Tanzania 2000-2006:	50
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Tanzania 2003:	\$43,537
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Tanzania 2004:	\$129,018
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Tanzania 2005:	\$155,447
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Tanzania 2006:	\$143,285

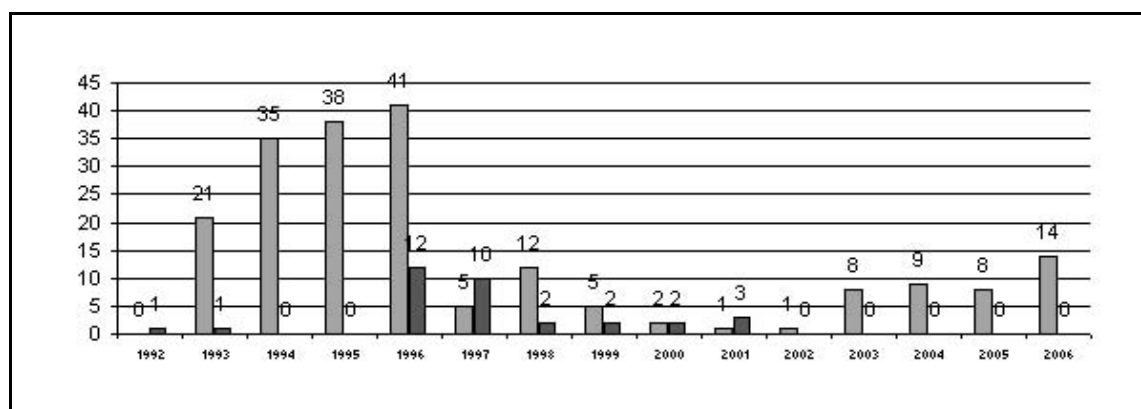
Major Developments in Tanzania:
<p>a) Tanzania has been hosting hundreds of thousands of refugees from Burundi and DRC since the mid 1980s.</p> <p>b) In 2003 Tanzania was designated a DAFI focus country and the following year included 47 new enrolments. The Programme has been highly successful and the scholars in Tanzania have formed a DAFI club.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Tanzania (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Tanzania:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Tanzania:	41	34	29	32	70	66	75
Percentage of Female Scholars from Tanzania:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Tanzania:	37%	24%	28%	34%	23%	23%	16%
Number of Graduates in Tanzania:	5	0	13	9	3	2	18

Country and Nationality:	The Togolese Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of Togo in the DAFI Programme. Togo falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Togolese nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Togo.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Togo 2000-2006 per year:	6
Average Number of Scholars in Togo 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Togo 2000-2006 per year:	35%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Togo 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Togo 2000-2006:	n/a

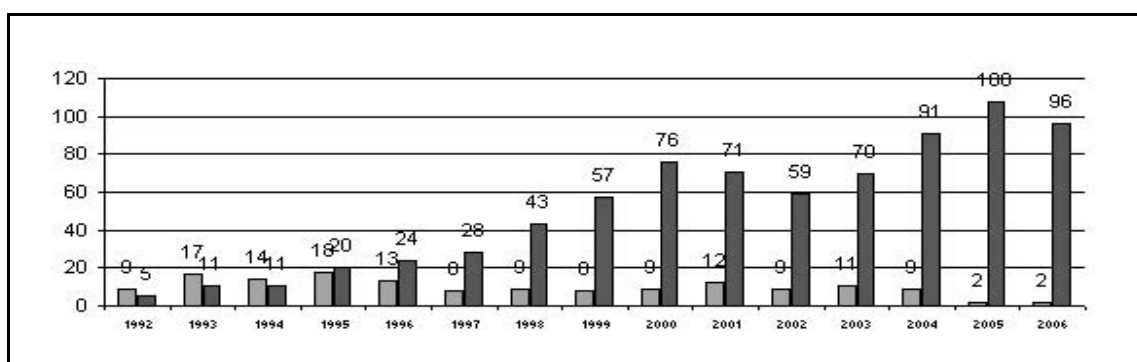
Major Developments in Togo:
<p>a) Togo hosts refugees from Ghana, Rwanda, the DRC, Cote d'Ivoire, and Congo Brazzaville. The largest number is from Ghana.</p> <p>b) Instability in Togo in 1992 and 1993 caused an outflow of refugees, mainly to Benin. Many were repatriated by UNHCR in 1997. Further political crisis followed an election in 2005.</p> <p>c) Due to lower enrolment of DAFI scholars in Togo, the Programme was gradually phased out under the new strategy of focus countries.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Togo (light) and in Togo (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Togo:	2	1	1	8	9	8	14
Total Number of Scholars in Togo:	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Togo:	0%	0%	0%	63%	56%	75%	50%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Togo:	50%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Togo:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Uganda
The chart below shows the involvement of Uganda in the DAFI Programme. Uganda falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Ugandan nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Uganda.	Office: UNHCR Uganda P.O. Box 3813 Kampala +256 41 231 231 (Switchboard) +256 41 242 673 (Switchboard)
Average Number of Scholars from Uganda 2000-2006 per year:	8
Average Number of Scholars in Uganda 2000-2006 per year:	82
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Uganda 2000-2006 per year:	56%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Uganda 2000-2006 per year:	39%
Total Number of Graduates in Uganda 2000-2006:	85
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uganda 2003:	\$91,406
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uganda 2004:	\$131,351
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uganda 2005:	\$162,598
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uganda 2006:	\$155,707

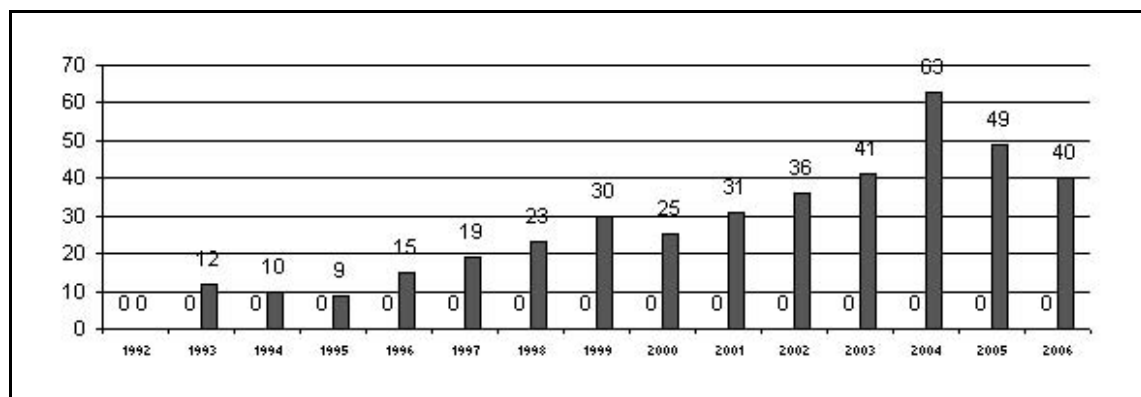
Major Developments in Uganda:
<p>a) An ongoing conflict of almost two decades with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in northern Uganda has prompted a small number of refugee outflows from Uganda over this period. Ugandan DAFI scholars pursued studies in Zambia and Kenya, with smaller numbers in Ghana and Sudan.</p> <p>b) Uganda hosts refugees mainly from Sudan, DRC, and Rwanda. In 2004 the total number of registered refugees exceeded 230,000. The subsequent increase was due largely to an influx of Sudanese fleeing the conflict in south Sudan, together with Congolese fleeing increased instability in the eastern regions of the DRC.</p> <p>c) The DAFI programme was negatively affected by the closure in 2006 of Uganda's Makerere University and budget provision had to be made to counterbalance the effects. Graduates of Ugandan institutions are among the most successful DAFI scholars in securing employment after graduation, in Uganda or a country of asylum.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Uganda (light) and in Uganda (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Uganda:	9	12	9	11	9	2	2
Total Number of Scholars in Uganda:	76	71	59	70	91	108	96
Percentage of Female Scholars from Uganda:	67%	67%	67%	64%	78%	50%	0%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Uganda:	47%	35%	41%	36%	33%	38%	41%
Number of Graduates in Uganda:	14	0	10	21	10	11	19

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Zambia
The chart below shows the involvement of Zambia in the DAFI Programme. Zambia falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Zambia P.O. Box 32542 Lusaka 10101 +260 1 265 619
Average Number of Scholars from Zambia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Zambia 2000-2006 per year:	41
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Zambia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Zambia 2000-2006 per year:	38%
Total Number of Graduates in Zambia 2000-2006:	31
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Zambia 2003:	\$54,106
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Zambia 2004:	\$69,815
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Zambia 2005:	\$61,135
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Zambia 2006:	\$69,545

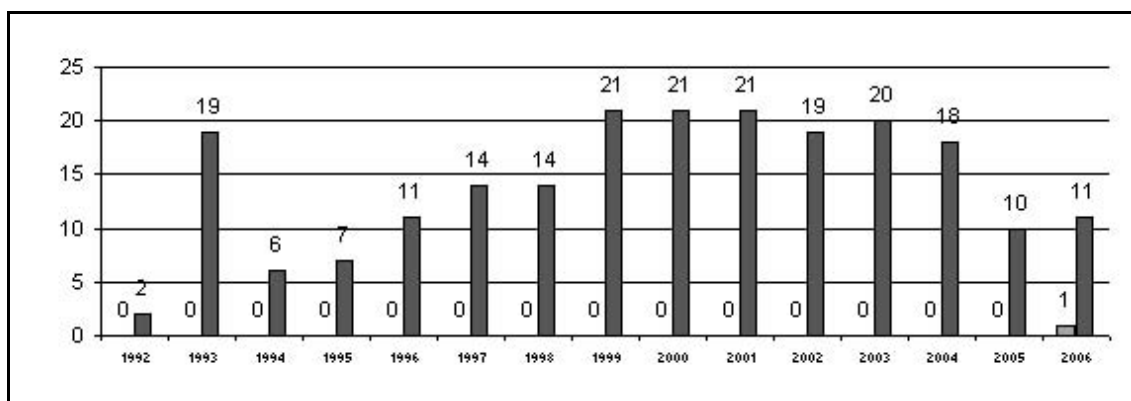
Major Developments in Zambia:
<p>a) Zambia hosts refugees from several African countries. The largest number is from Angola, which maintains the large population there despite a peace accord which ended their war of 27 years in 2002. Numbers have only gradually decreased.</p> <p>b) Other refugees have slowly increased, including Congolese, Rwandans, and Somalians. Small numbers of refugees from Burundi are also present in Zambia.</p> <p>c) Due to the large numbers of refugees in Zambia, there is high demand for DAFI scholarships. This accounted for the increase in enrolment in 2004. The cost of education is lower than in, for example, S. Africa. There has been a high rate of employment for DAFI graduates, and the DAFI Programme has been particularly beneficial to Angolan refugees, who intend to repatriate and contribute to reconstruction in their country of origin.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Zambia (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Zambia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Zambia:	25	31	36	41	63	49	40
Percentage of Female Scholars from Zambia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Zambia:	52%	48%	39%	49%	32%	22%	23%
Number of Graduates in Zambia:	0	0	0	6	7	7	11

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Zimbabwe
The chart below shows the involvement of Zimbabwe in the DAFI Programme. Zimbabwe falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Zimbabwean nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Zimbabwe.	Office: UNHCR Zimbabwe P.O. Box 4565 Harare +263 4 793 274 (General)
Average Number of Scholars from Zimbabwe 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Zimbabwe 2000-2006 per year:	17
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Zimbabwe 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Zimbabwe 2000-2006 per year:	25%
Total Number of Graduates in Zimbabwe 2000-2006:	11
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Zimbabwe 2003:	\$10,280
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Zimbabwe 2004:	\$22,860
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Zimbabwe 2005:	\$12,870
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Zimbabwe 2006:	\$12,721

Major Developments in Zimbabwe:
<p>a) Zimbabwe is host to relatively small refugee populations from the DRC, Rwanda, and Burundi.</p> <p>b) In 2004, UNHCR and the German Embassy cooperated to offer a course in German language to DAFI scholars, which was a popular initiative. Unfortunately, due to economic hardships in the country, the Programme is being carefully monitored to ensure the quality of education and well-being of DAFI scholars is maintained.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Zimbabwe (light) and in Zimbabwe (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Zimbabwe:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Total Number of Scholars in Zimbabwe:	21	21	19	20	18	10	11
Percentage of Female Scholars from Zimbabwe:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Zimbabwe:	19%	19%	16%	15%	11%	30%	64%
Number of Graduates in Zimbabwe:	0	0	0	2	0	6	3

6.2 The Americas and the Caribbean

6.2.1 Foreword Americas and the Caribbean

The map below provides an overview of DAFI programming in the Americas and the Caribbean,⁶⁶ distinguishing between countries on the basis of their category of involvement over the last 15 years.

DAFI Implementation in the Americas and the Caribbean



The Americas and the Caribbean region represents an area where DAFI implementation was slowly phased out as a result of positive political developments and the resulting decline in population displacement.

The overview provided in this section is drawn largely from annual compiled data, rather than the questionnaire responses. Given the trend of enrolment discussed below, indicating that the majority of Latin American DAFI scholars graduated during the 1990s; efforts to collect data from these DAFI graduates met with difficulty. Regrettably, the anticipated low rate of response from Latin American and Caribbean DAFI graduates does not permit an examination of programme of study or employment.⁶⁷

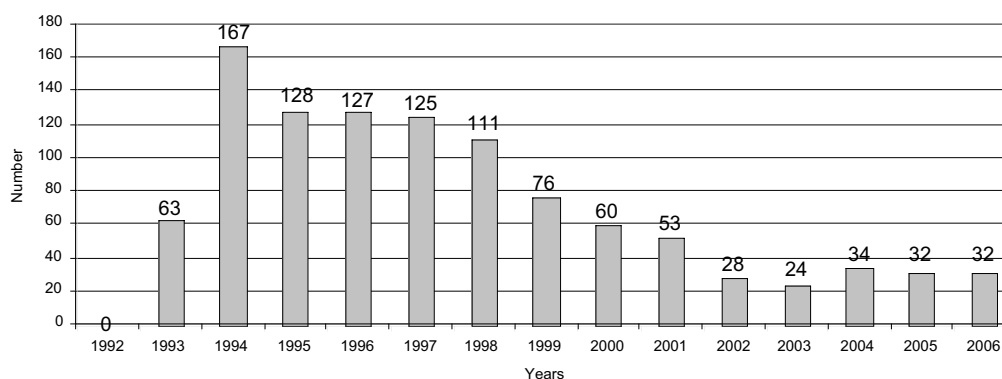
⁶⁶ Please note that the boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map was created with information from UNHCR/Field Information and Coordination Support Section.

⁶⁷ However, though no trend can be extrapolated from the data source, of the 14 responses received from DAFI graduates for this region, 71% (10 respondents) are successfully employed. Of these 14 responses, four had studied computer science, with medical science and law indicated as programme of study by a further three DAFI graduates.

6.2.2 DAFI in the Americas and the Caribbean

The graphic below shows the development of the DAFI programme, in terms of DAFI scholars originating from the region, throughout its history in the Americas and the Caribbean.

Development of Enrolment Rate in the Americas and the Caribbean

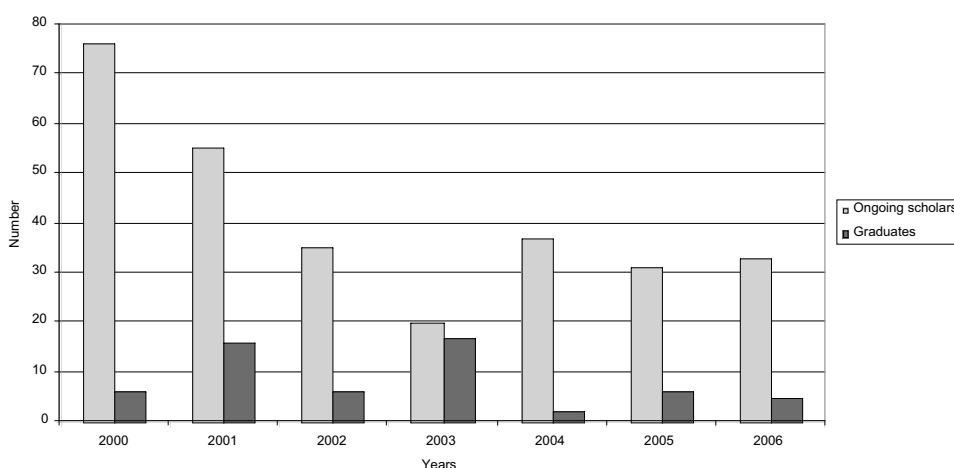


The decline in size of the refugee population over time in Latin America and the Caribbean has drawn the focus away from this DAFI region, as reflected by the enrolment numbers in the graph above. It should be noted that even at the height of DAFI enrolment in 1994 with 160 DAFI scholars from the region, this number was still low compared to enrolment from Africa (please see page 39). Enrolment dwindled towards the end of the 1990s as several Latin American conflicts de-escalated and durable solutions were found for the refugee population, including DAFI graduates. More recently, the majority of enrolment can be traced to the situation in Colombia.

6.2.3 DAFI Enrolment in the Americas and the Caribbean

The chart below shows the number of ongoing scholars annually compared to the number of graduates from the most recent years of implementation.⁶⁸

DAFI Enrolment in the Americas and the Caribbean



⁶⁸ As the available data for 2001 is incomplete, the number of graduates is substituted with the average annual 22% graduation rate. Please note that the total enrolment for each year is composed of ongoing scholars, graduates, and new enrolments. Total enrolment figures are provided in the graph in section 6.2.2.

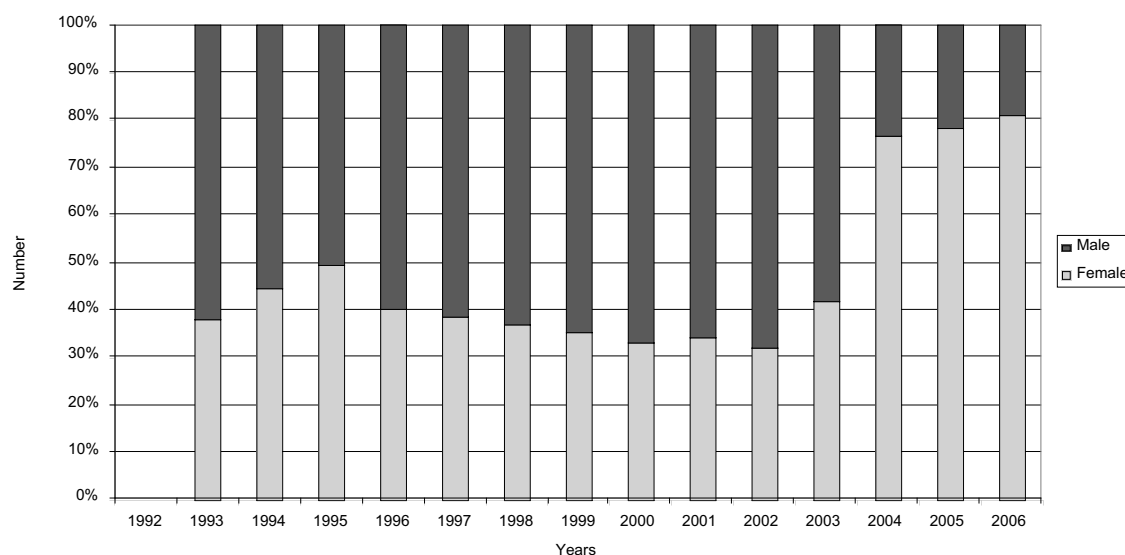
The pattern of ongoing scholars follows the overall decline in enrolment from 2000. The rise in graduates over the same period loosely corresponds to the average duration of sponsorship, given that a majority of DAFI scholars study for three to four years. In 2003, new enrolments were accepted in response to a developing refugee crisis in Colombia. The numbers have remained stable in recent years, with roughly 30 ongoing DAFI scholars in the region each year.

6.2.4 Gender Distribution in the Americas and the Caribbean

Female enrolment in the Americas and the Caribbean has been consistently higher than elsewhere and in recent years has approached 80% female enrolment. This highly positive result is attributed not only to a lower enrolment as the basis for calculation, but also to a higher number of qualified female candidates, despite the sustained presence of special needs and general disadvantages. In 2004, the DAFI Programme in Ecuador was initiated in response to an inflow of Colombian refugees. Eighty-three percent of these new enrolments were female.

In comparison, African DAFI programmes are faced with greater challenges in locating and encouraging qualified female candidates to apply for the programme.

Gender ratio in the Americas and the Caribbean

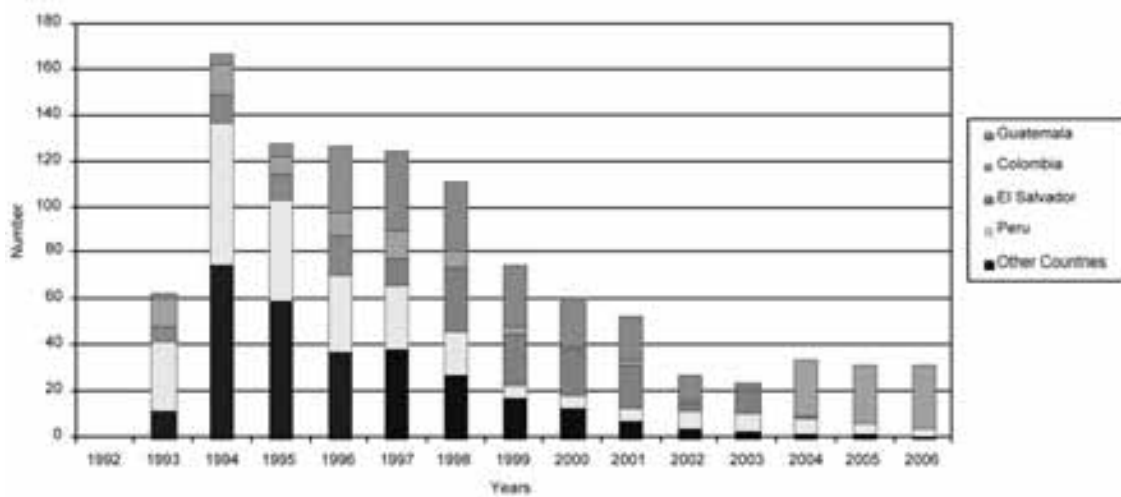


Although enrolment in the Americas and the Caribbean remains a small portion of overall DAFI enrolment, this region represents the highest female enrolment and is therefore a model for DAFI implementation elsewhere in this regard.

6.2.5 Country Distribution in the Americas and the Caribbean

The graphs below examine the four major refugee groups in the region. The first compares the countries of origin; that is, the Latin American and Caribbean countries from which the most DAFI scholars originated: Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Peru.

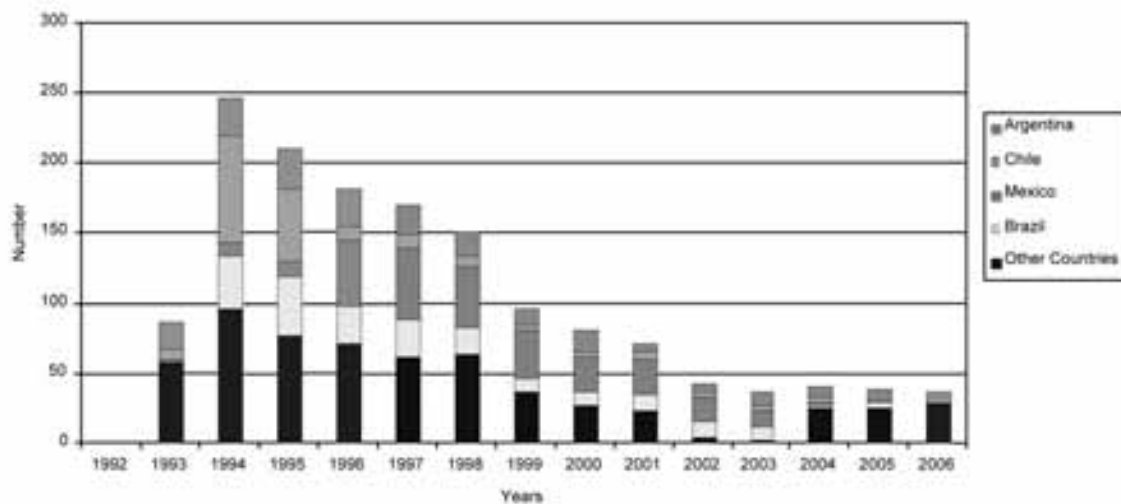
Major refugee groups in the Americas according to country of origin



The majority refugee groups changed over time, as conflicts in Peru, Guatemala, and El Salvador were resolved in the mid-1990s. The current flow of refugees originates largely from Colombia, a trend that began in 2004. More generally, stability has increased throughout the region, with the exception of Colombia, making it unlikely that this will be a focal region for DAFI implementation in the near future. Refugees from Colombia are likely to remain a focus group in coming years until circumstances improve.

The second graph provides an overview of the countries of study, comparing the four largest refugee groups in the Americas and the Caribbean: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico.

Major refugee groups in the Americas according to country of origin



It is notable that in the first years of DAFI implementation, Chile⁶⁹ and Mexico hosted a large refugee population and implemented larger DAFI programmes. Over time, up until 2003 Mexico remained a larger DAFI programme country. Since 2004 the group of mainly Colombian refugees has been spread over several countries, however, Colombian DAFI scholars are divided solely between Panama and Ecuador.

⁶⁹ The high enrolment in 1995 in Chile included 101 returnees who received DAFI scholarships to complete interrupted studies or to revalidate diplomas obtained in exile. DAFI was the only programme which enabled revalidations so that returnees could enter the labour market. The government in Chile only permitted revalidation until the end of 1995, at which time the returnee sponsorship was terminated.

In Argentina, DAFI scholars have pursued studies at two major universities, among others: the Universidad de Buenos Aires and the Universidad Nacional de La Plata, which boasts 17 faculties and 90,000 alumni. Similarly, the Universidad Federal do Rio de Janeiro, the Universidad Federal de Minas Gerais and the Universidad Estadual Paulista have all registered DAFI scholars.

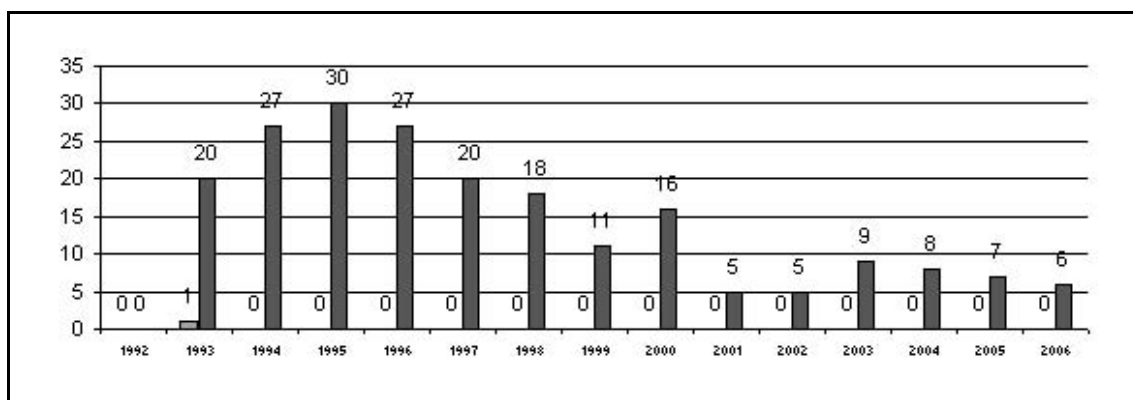
A comparison of these two graphs leads to the conclusion that the Americas and the Caribbean is unlikely to implement DAFI on a large scale under current refugee circumstances. Additionally, the scale of enrolment in DAFI countries of study is greater than the numbers of DAFI scholars originating from the region, meaning that this region is host to refugees from other regions such as Asia and Africa.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ The origin of refugees in the Americas can be traced in the UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2005. For example, in 1998 among the largest refugee and asylum seeker groups in Argentina were Laotians, Kazakhs, Armenians and Senegalese.

6.2.6 Country Sheets for the Americas and the Caribbean

Country and Nationality:	The Argentine Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of Argentina in the DAFI Programme. Argentina falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Argentinian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Argentina.	Office: AGNUR / UNHCR Argentina Cerrito 83610 piso-CP C1010AAR Buenos Aires +54 11 4815 7870 +54 11 4815 3172
Average Number of Scholars from Argentina 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Argentina 2000-2006 per year:	8
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Argentina 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Argentina 2000-2006 per year:	59%
Total Number of Graduates in Argentina 2000-2006:	15
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Argentina 2003:	\$10,800
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Argentina 2004:	\$9,720
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Argentina 2005:	\$8,449
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Argentina 2006:	\$5,518

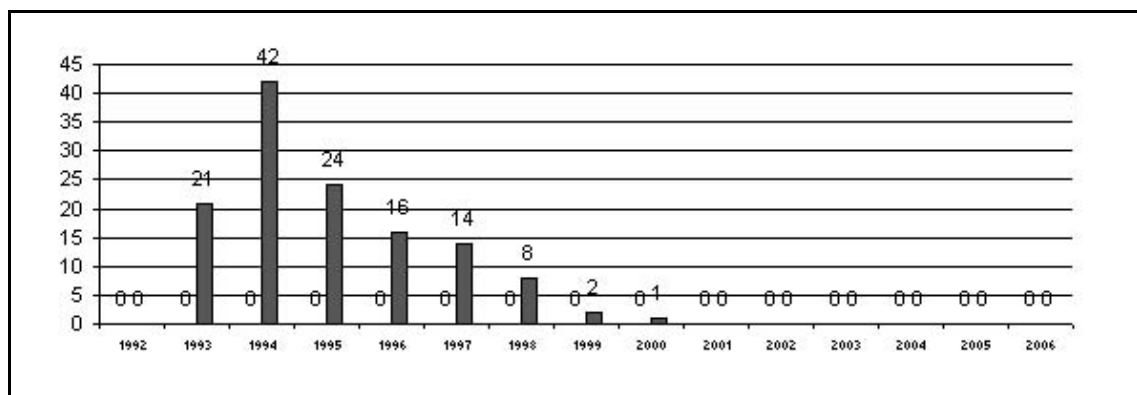
Major Developments in Argentina:
<p>a) Argentina hosts refugees from 60 different countries of origin, including Bolivia, Paraguay, Colombia, Peru, and Lao.</p> <p>b) The DAFI Programme in Argentina is one of the longest running successful operations. Beginning in 2001, a strategy was pursued of targeting 'focus countries' parallel to the most acute refugee situations. Many smaller Latin American programmes were gradually phased out. As of 2006, in accordance with the wishes of the donor, the programme has been subsequently scheduled to be closed as newer and larger refugee caseloads in other regions needed to be prioritized.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Argentina (light) and in Argentina (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Argentina:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Argentina:	16	5	5	9	8	7	6
Percentage of Female Scholars from Argentina:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Argentina:	38%	60%	60%	56%	63%	71%	67%
Number of Graduates in Argentina:	0	0	0	6	1	5	3

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Bolivia
The chart below shows the involvement of Bolivia in the DAFI Programme. Bolivia falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Bolivia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Bolivia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Bolivia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Bolivia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Bolivia 2000-2006:	n/a

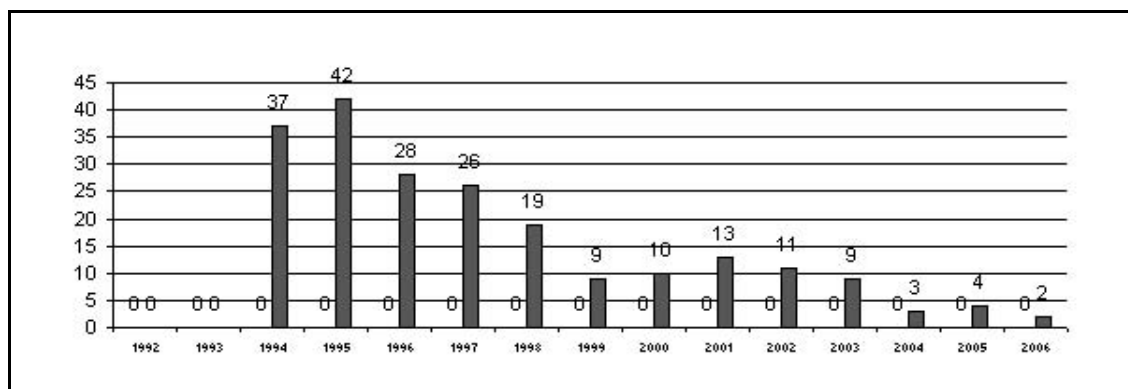
Major Developments in Bolivia:
<p>a) Bolivia has been host to small numbers of refugees from Peru, who fled during a conflict in the 1990s between guerrilla groups and the government.</p> <p>b) As there is currently no refugee crisis in Bolivia, no DAFI Programme is considered necessary.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Bolivia (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Bolivia:	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Bolivia:	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Bolivia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Bolivia:	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Bolivia:	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Federative Republic of Brazil
The chart below shows the involvement of Brazil in the DAFI Programme. Brazil falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Brasil SHIS QL 24 conjunto 04 casa 16 Lago Sul Brasilia DF 71665-025 +55 61 3367 4187
Average Number of Scholars from Brazil 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Brazil 2000-2006 per year:	7
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Brazil 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Brazil 2000-2006 per year:	32%
Total Number of Graduates in Brazil 2000-2006:	2
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Brazil 2003:	\$11,941
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Brazil 2004:	\$9,042
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Brazil 2005:	\$4,429
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Brazil 2006:	\$1,936

Major Developments in Brazil:
<p>a) Throughout the 1990s, Brazil hosted African refugees arriving in Latin America, including Angolans. More recently, Sierra Leonean and Colombians have sought refuge there.</p> <p>b) The Angolan conflict between the government forces and independence movements de-escalated in the latter half of the 1990s, when a peacekeeping force was present. The war officially ended in 2002.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Brazil (dark):</p>

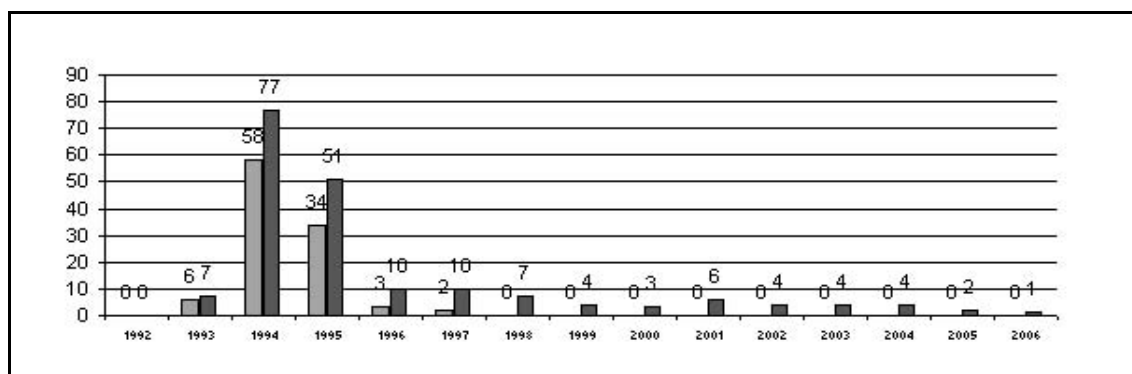


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Brazil:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Brazil:	10	13	11	9	3	4	2
Percentage of Female Scholars from Brazil:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Brazil:	50%	8%	64%	44%	33%	25%	0%
Number of Graduates in Brazil:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Chile
The chart below shows the involvement of Chile in the DAFI Programme. Chile falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Chilean nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Chile.	Office: Covered by: AGNUR / UNHCR Argentina Cerrito 83610 piso-CP C1010AAR Buenos Aires +54 11 4815 7870 +54 11 4815 3172
Average Number of Scholars from Chile 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Chile 2000-2006 per year:	3
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Chile 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Chile 2000-2006 per year:	15%
Total Number of Graduates in Chile 2000-2006:	1
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Chile 2003:	\$5,280
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Chile 2004:	\$4,800
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Chile 2005:	\$2,400
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Chile 2006:	\$2,100

Major Developments in Chile:

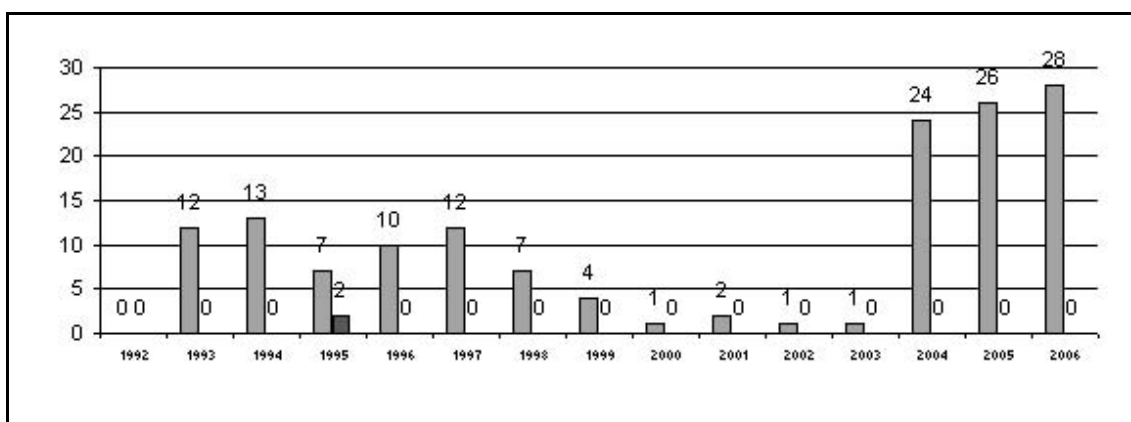
- a) Chile hosted both Peruvian and Colombian refugees since the early 1990s. The trends shown below closely follow developments in Peru, where a conflict between guerrilla groups and the government prompted refugee flows in the late 1980s and early 1990s.
- b) Further to the coup d'etat in 1973, large numbers of Chileans fled military repression in Chile to neighbouring countries. UNHCR organized a repatriation which began in the early 1990s, invoking the Cessation Clause on refugee status for Chileans in 1994. As a result, the refugee intake ceased and the DAFI Programme in Chile was phased out.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Chile (light) and in Chile (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Chile:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Chile:	3	6	4	4	4	2	1
Percentage of Female Scholars from Chile:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Chile:	0%	33%	25%	25%	25%	0%	0%
Number of Graduates in Chile:	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Colombia
The chart below shows the involvement of Colombia in the DAFI Programme. Colombia falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Colombian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Colombia.	Office: UNHCR Colombia Calle 113 No. 7-21 Torre A Oficina 601 Teleport Business Park Bogota + 571 658 0600
Average Number of Scholars from Colombia 2000-2006 per year:	12
Average Number of Scholars in Colombia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Colombia 2000-2006 per year:	42%

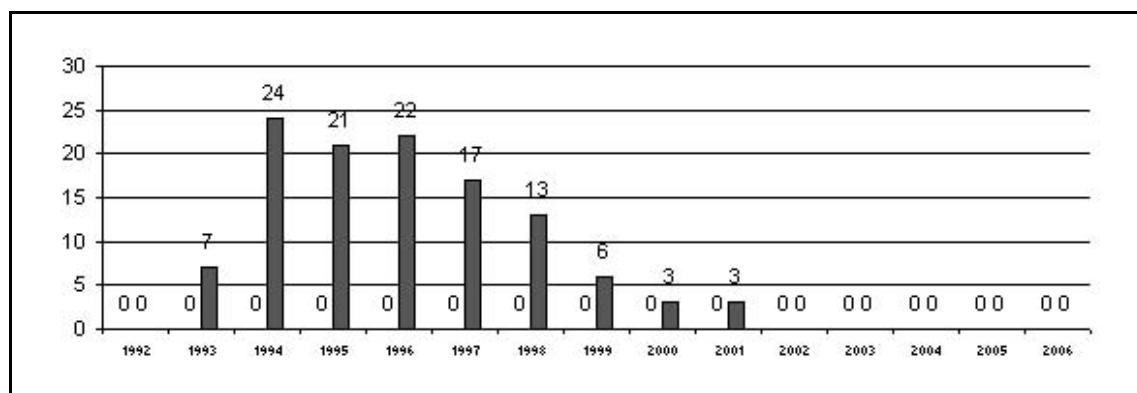
Major Developments in Colombia:
<p>a) Colombia has received a small number of asylum-seekers from neighbouring countries.</p> <p>b) Its own internal armed conflict involves the state, a confederation of paramilitaries, and two large guerrilla groups, in addition to criminal gangs and drug cartels. The conflict has been characterized by violent crime and human rights violations, with a growing number of Colombians seeking protection.</p> <p>c) Colombian scholars have received DAFI scholarships to pursue studies mainly in Ecuador.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Colombia (light) and in Colombia (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Colombia:	1	2	1	1	24	26	28
Total Number of Scholars in Colombia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Colombia:	0%	50%	0%	0%	83%	77%	82%

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Costa Rica
The chart below shows the involvement of Costa Rica in the DAFI Programme. Costa Rica falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Costa Rica Edificio Torre del Este 5 to piso Barrio Dent frente a la facultadde Derecho de la UCR San José + 506 253 1007
Average Number of Scholars from Costa Rica 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Costa Rica 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Costa Rica 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Costa Rica 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Costa Rica 2000-2006:	n/a

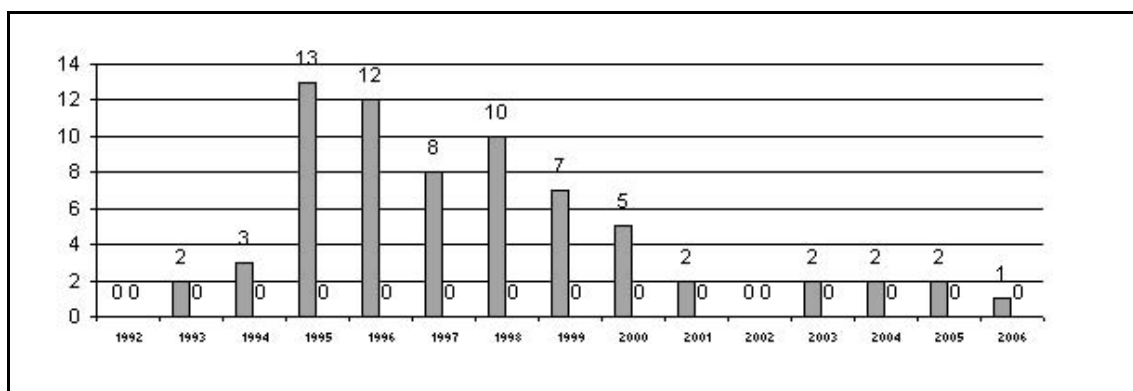
Major Developments in Costa Rica:
<p>a) Costa Rica has been host to refugees from Colombia, Cuba, Peru, El Salvador, and particularly large numbers from Nicaragua.</p> <p>b) The DAFI Programme in Costa Rica was the largest programme in Central America at the time of operation. The Programme was very well implemented and ensured a high quality of education.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Costa Rica (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Costa Rica:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Costa Rica:	3	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Costa Rica:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Costa Rica:	33%	67%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Costa Rica:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Cuba
The chart below shows the involvement of Cuba in the DAFI Programme. Cuba falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Cuba 2000-2006 per year:	2
Average Number of Scholars in Cuba 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Cuba 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Cuba 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Cuba 2000-2006:	n/a

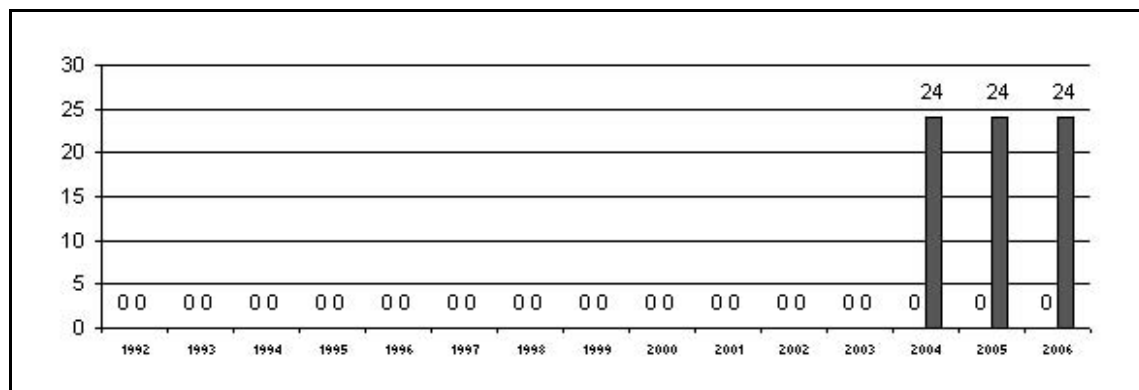
Major Developments in Cuba:
<p>a) The Cuban post-revolutionary Castro government prompted critics to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. A major outflow occurred in 1980 during a civil crisis.</p> <p>b) In 1994 an economic crisis arose, after which many tried to leave illegally. On 5 August rioting occurred in Havana. This prompted another large outflow of refugees. DAFI responded with new enrolments of Cuban refugees.</p> <p>c) Due to a shift in programme priorities, many smaller country programmes were phased out, among them several that had benefited Cuban scholars.</p> <p>d) It should be noted that Cuba hosts several thousand foreign students, including young Saharawi who are given the opportunity to pursue studies which would not have been possible in their country of origin or first asylum.</p> <p>e) In 2005 and 2006 the last Cuban DAFI scholars studied in Argentina.</p> <p>f) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Cuba (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Cuba:	5	2	0	2	2	2	1
Total Number of Scholars in Cuba:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Cuba:	20%	50%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Ecuador
The chart below shows the involvement of Ecuador in the DAFI Programme. Ecuador falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Ecuador Avenida Amazonas 2889 y la Granja Edificio Naciones Unidas Piso 2 Quito Ecuador +593 2 2460 272 +593 2 2462 359
Average Number of Scholars from Ecuador 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Ecuador 2000-2006 per year:	10
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Ecuador 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Ecuador 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Ecuador 2000-2006:	0
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ecuador 2003:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ecuador 2004:	\$32,300
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ecuador 2005:	\$33,360
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Ecuador 2006:	\$37,140

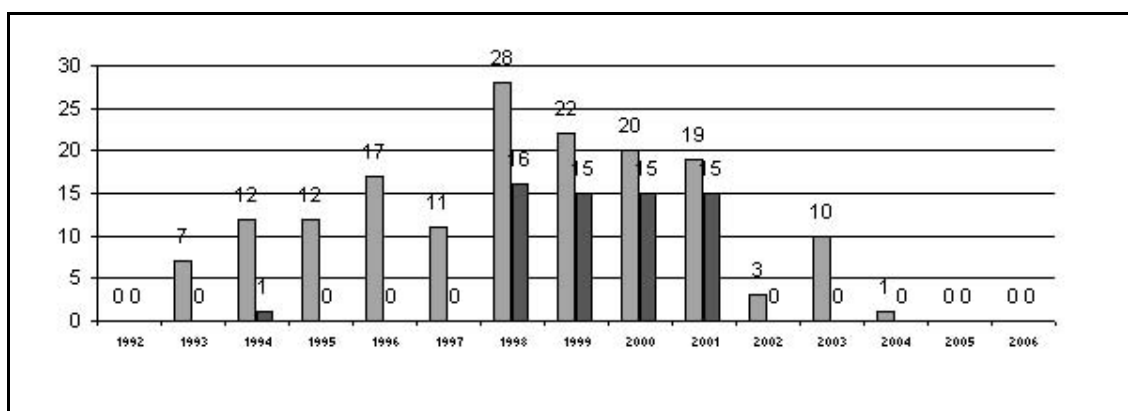
Major Developments in Ecuador:
<p>a) Ecuador hosts a large refugee population. Colombians make up 97% of this group, numbering around 10,000 in 2006. Other refugees include Peruvians, Cubans, Haitians, Moroccans, Somalis, Iraqis, Venezuelans, and Western Saharans.</p> <p>b) In 2004 the DAFI Programme was established in Ecuador with 24 Colombian scholars, 83% of whom were female. The Programme in Ecuador is cited as an example of DAFI adapting to new refugee flows. As Colombian outflows continue, the Programme in Ecuador will be maintained.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Ecuador (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Ecuador:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Ecuador:	0	0	0	0	24	24	24
Percentage of Female Scholars from Ecuador:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Ecuador:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	83%	79%	88%
Number of Graduates in Ecuador:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of El Salvador
The chart below shows the involvement of El Salvador in the DAFI Programme. El Salvador falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of El Salvadorian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in El Salvador.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from El Salvador 2000-2006 per year:	8
Average Number of Scholars in El Salvador 2000-2006 per year:	4
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from El Salvador 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in El Salvador 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in El Salvador 2000-2006:	n/a

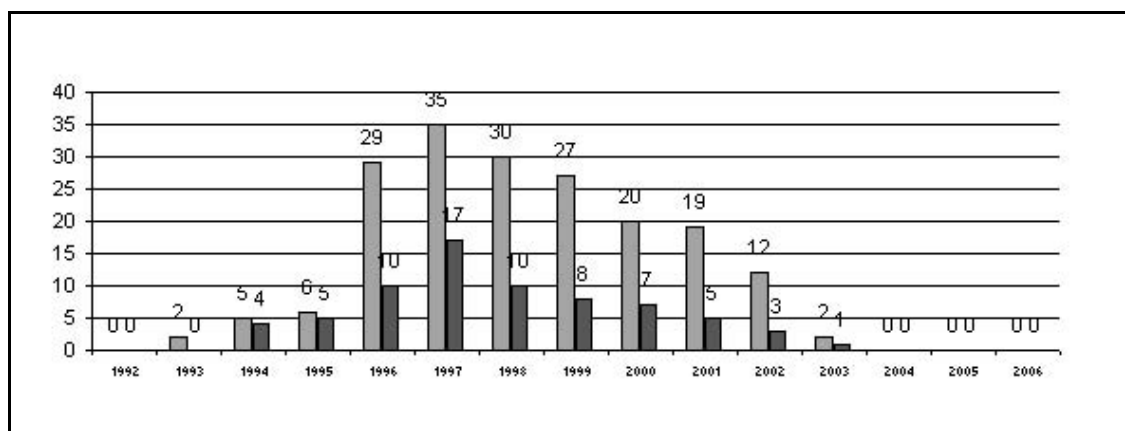
Major Developments in El Salvador:
<p>a) El Salvador's civil war during the 1980s ended in the Peace Accord of Chapultepec in 1992. A UN mission was sent to monitor the agreement, and remained in the country through 1996.</p> <p>b) El Salvador has also hosted refugees from other Central American countries.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from El Salvador (light) and in El Salvador (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from El Salvador:	20	19	3	10	1	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in El Salvador:	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from El Salvador:	45%	42%	67%	30%	100%	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in El Salvador:	40%	40%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in El Salvador:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Guatemala
The chart below shows the involvement of Guatemala in the DAFI Programme. Guatemala falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Guatemalan nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Guatemala.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Guatemala 2000-2006 per year:	8
Average Number of Scholars in Guatemala 2000-2006 per year:	2
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Guatemala 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Guatemala 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Guatemala 2000-2006:	2
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Guatemala 2003:	\$2,704

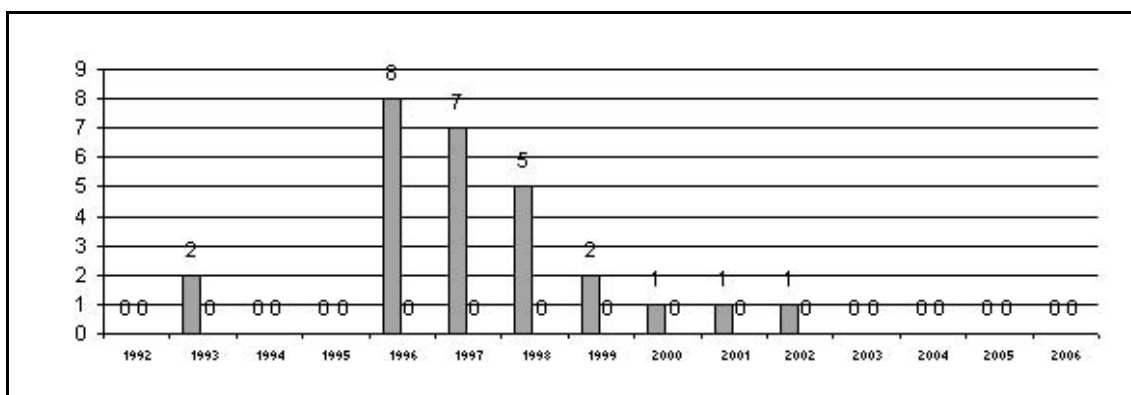
Major Developments in Guatemala:
<p>a) Guatemala has hosted refugees from Nicaragua and El Salvador.</p> <p>b) The country's own civil war spanned 33 years, coming to an end in 1996 and generating large refugee outflows to Mexico. Over the course of the conflict the country grew increasingly militarized and developed a large guerrilla movement. Violent attacks accompanied the first effort at repatriation from Mexico in 1993, as human rights violations increased. These trends intensified as new governments sought control through the military. More recent years since the end of the conflict have seen efforts to establish a framework for democratic change within Guatemala.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Guatemala (light) and in Guatemala (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Guatemala:	20	19	12	2	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Guatemala:	7	5	3	1	0	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Guatemala:	30%	26%	25%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Guatemala:	14%	20%	33%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Guatemala:	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Haiti
The chart below shows the involvement of Haiti in the DAFI Programme. Haiti falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Haiti 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Haiti 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Haiti 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Haiti 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

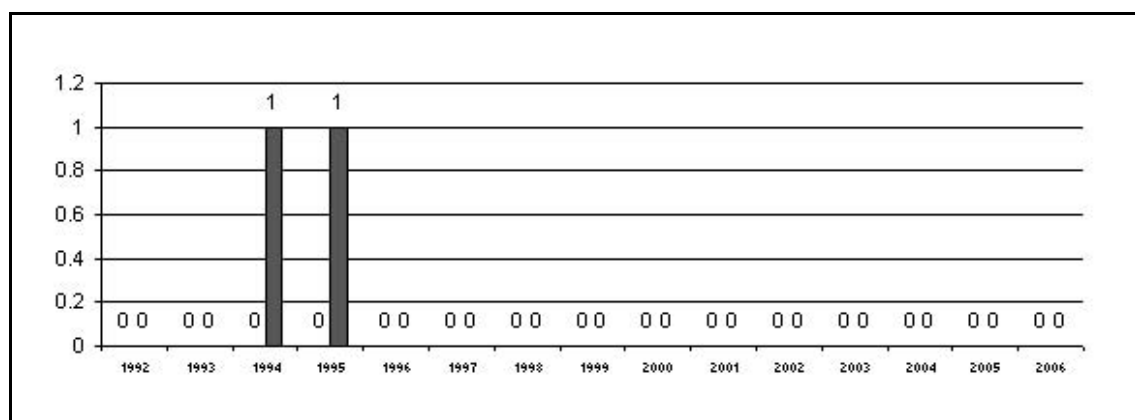
Major Developments in Haiti:
<p>a) Haiti had a particularly strong outflow of refugees following the 1994 refugee emergency. Many of the refugees have sought refuge in the Dominican Republic, others in Mexico.</p> <p>b) Haitian refugees were enrolled in the DAFI Programme in Mexico starting in 1996. Due to the increasing DAFI focus on African programmes, no new enrolments followed.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Haiti (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Haiti:	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Haiti:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Haiti:	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Honduras
The chart below shows the involvement of Honduras in the DAFI Programme. Honduras falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Honduras 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Honduras 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Honduras 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Honduras 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

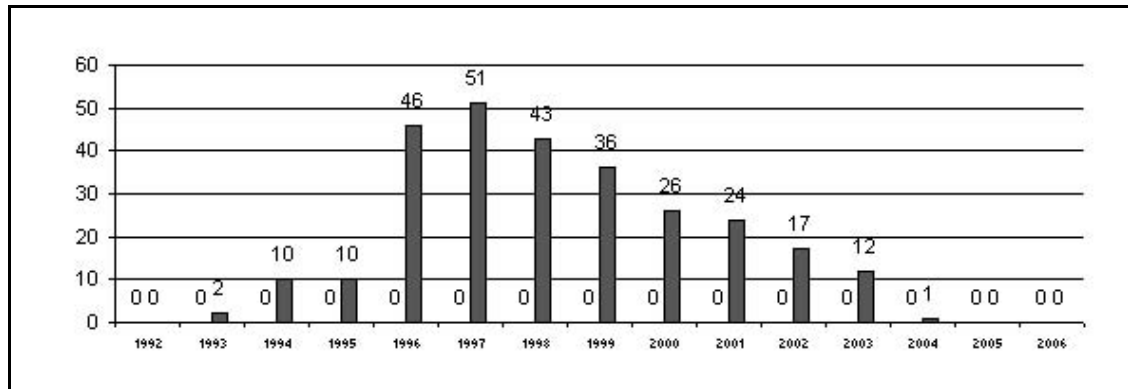
Major Developments in Honduras:
<p>a) Honduras borders Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, all of which generated refugee outflows during civil wars in the 1980s.</p> <p>b) The sponsorship of DAFI scholars in Honduras in 1994 and 1995 represents a special one-off intervention.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Honduras (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Honduras:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Honduras:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Honduras:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Honduras:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Honduras:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The United Mexican States
The chart below shows the involvement of Mexico in the DAFI Programme. Mexico falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Mexico PO Box 6-719 06600 Mexico Presidente Masaryk 29 sexto piso Colonia Chapultepec Morales 11570, Mexico + 52 55 5263 9864
Average Number of Scholars from Mexico 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Mexico 2000-2006 per year:	11
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Mexico 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Mexico 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Mexico 2000-2006:	22
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Mexico 2003:	\$15,080
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Mexico 2004:	n/a

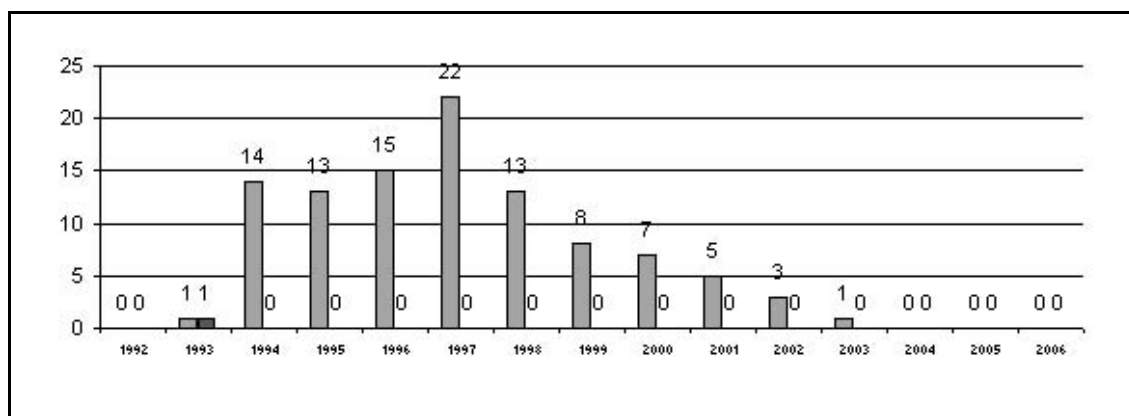
Major Developments in Mexico:
<p>a) Mexico is host to a large number of Central American refugees, originating in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Belize, with a significant inflow from Guatemala.</p> <p>b) The trend of DAFI enrolment in Mexico has largely followed trends in Guatemala (see Guatemala country sheet).</p> <p>c) As part of the overall DAFI programme strategy, many of the smaller programmes in Latin America were phased out, beginning in 2001. As of 2004, all scholars had graduated from their studies and no new applications were taken. The DAFI programme in Mexico closed.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Mexico (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Mexico:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Mexico:	26	24	17	12	1	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Mexico:	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Mexico:	35%	29%	29%	42%	100%	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Mexico:	6	0	4	11	1	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Nicaragua
The chart below shows the involvement of Nicaragua in the DAFI Programme. Nicaragua falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Nicaraguan nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Nicaragua.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Nicaragua 2000-2006 per year:	2
Average Number of Scholars in Nicaragua 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Nicaragua 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Nicaragua 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

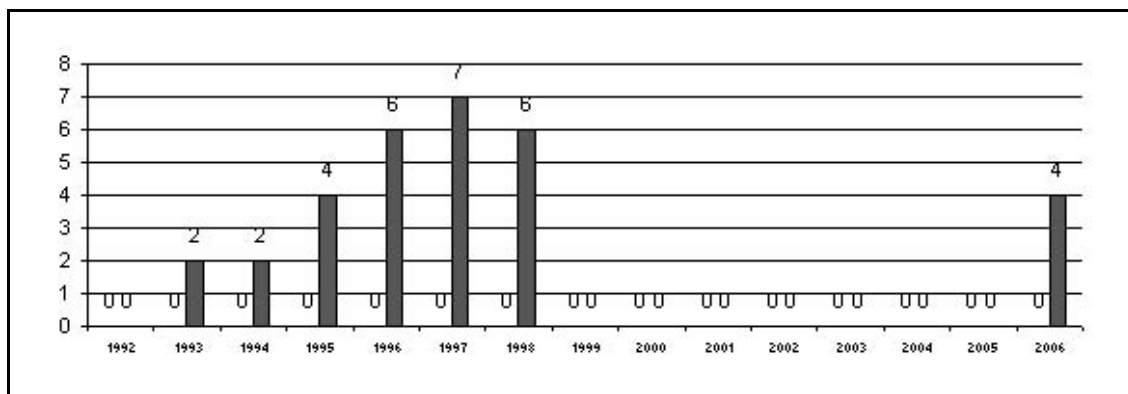
Major Developments in Nicaragua:
<p>a) In 1993 the DAFI Programme sponsored one scholar from El Salvador.</p> <p>b) In the 1980s Nicaragua endured a civil war. The crisis peaked in 1985, following which many Nicaraguans repatriated voluntarily. Those who remained supported in neighbouring countries (i.e. Guatemala) have integrated over time.</p> <p>c) DAFI sponsorship of Nicaraguan scholars has phased out with the return and integration of these refugees.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Nicaragua (light) and in Nicaragua (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Nicaragua:	7	5	3	1	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Nicaragua:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Nicaragua:	14%	20%	33%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Panama
The chart below shows the involvement of Panama in the DAFI Programme. Panama falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Panama La Ciudad del Saber Gaillard Street Building 812-B Panama City + 507 317 1630 + 507 317 1631
Average Number of Scholars from Panama 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Panama 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Panama 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Panama 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Panama 2000-2006:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Panama 2003:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Panama 2004:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Panama 2005:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Panama 2006:	\$9,530

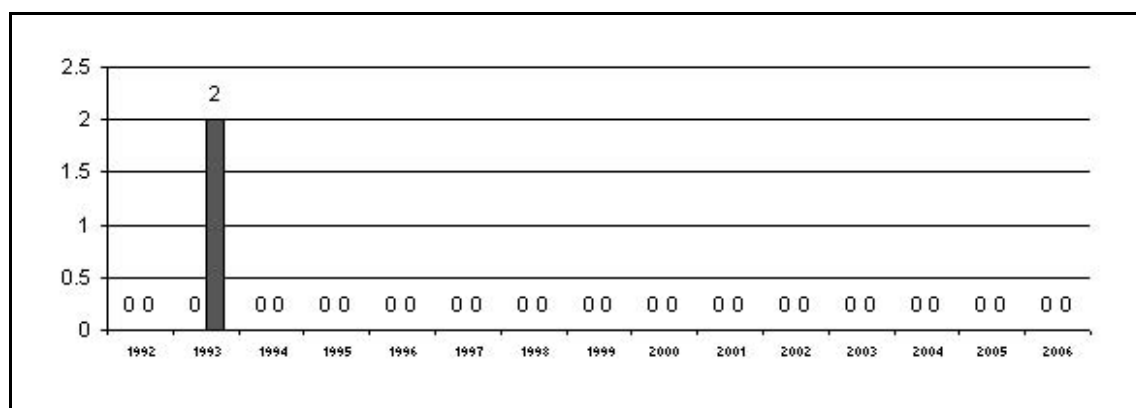
Major Developments in Panama:
<p>a) Panama has been host to small numbers of refugees from El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Cuba, who arrived throughout the 1980s and in the early 1990s.</p> <p>b) In 1998, under the new DAFI strategy, many Latin American programmes were designated for phasing out, as there was no longer an acute refugee crisis.</p> <p>c) More recently, Panama has received refugees from Colombia, which prompted the DAFI Programme in Panama to reopen on a small scale in 2006.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Panama (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Panama:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Panama:	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Percentage of Female Scholars from Panama:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Panama:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50%
Number of Graduates in Panama:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Paraguay
The chart below shows the involvement of Paraguay in the DAFI Programme. Paraguay falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Paraguay 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Paraguay 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Paraguay 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Paraguay 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

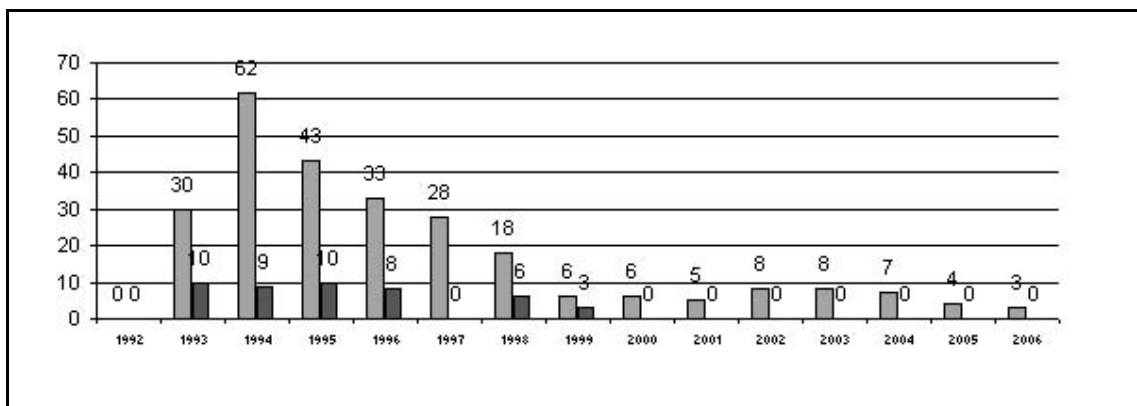
Major Developments in Paraguay:
<p>a) Nineteen ninety-three is the only year in which the DAFI Programme in Paraguay was implemented.</p> <p>b) In 1993, two Vietnamese scholars were enrolled as DAFI scholars in a one-off intervention to support their studies.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Paraguay (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Paraguay:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Paraguay:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Paraguay:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Paraguay:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Paraguay:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Peru
The chart below shows the involvement of Peru in the DAFI Programme. Peru falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Peruvian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Peru.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Peru 2000-2006 per year:	6
Average Number of Scholars in Peru 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Peru 2000-2006 per year:	50%

Major Developments in Peru:
<p>a) Throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, Peruvians suffered politically-motivated violence and human rights violations due to an internal conflict involving two guerrilla groups and the government. In 1990 President Fujimori came to power and maintained control of the government until 2000, in spite of a failed military coup at the end of 1993.</p> <p>b) Peru was host to small numbers of refugees from other Central American countries in the 1990s.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Peru (light) and in Peru (dark):</p>

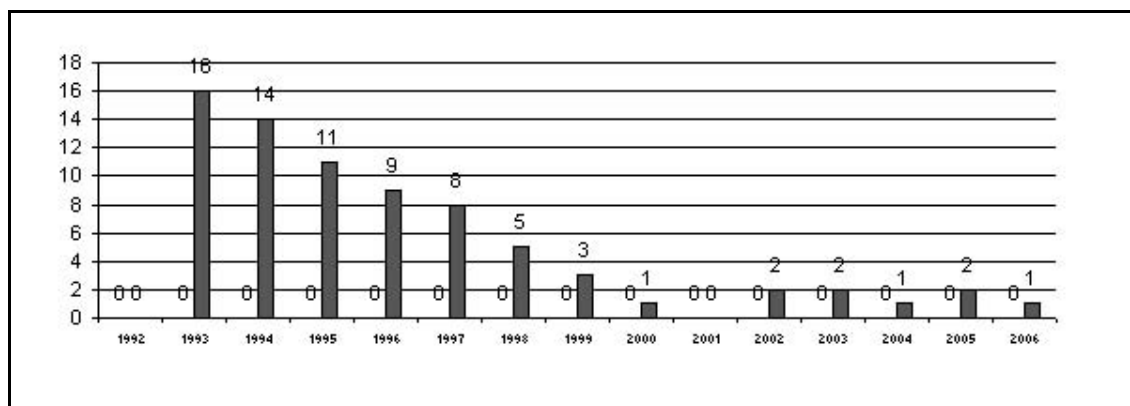


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Peru:	6	5	8	8	7	4	3
Total Number of Scholars in Peru:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Peru:	50%	40%	38%	38%	43%	75%	67%

Country and Nationality:	The Eastern Republic of Uruguay
The chart below shows the involvement of Uruguay in the DAFI Programme. Uruguay falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Covered by: AGNUR / UNHCR Argentina Cerrito 83610 piso-CP C1010AAR Buenos Aires +54 11 4815 7870 +54 11 4815 3172
Average Number of Scholars from Uruguay 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Uruguay 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Uruguay 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Uruguay 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Uruguay 2000-2006:	0
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uruguay 2003:	\$3,540
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uruguay 2004:	\$1,476
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uruguay 2005:	\$2,952
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uruguay 2006:	\$2,800

Major Developments in Uruguay:

- a) Uruguay hosts small numbers of refugees from Colombia, El Salvador, Peru, and Argentina.
b) In 2003 the DAFI Programme in Uruguay was designated for phasing out as it is not a priority programme. In 2006, only one Colombian scholar remained.
c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Uruguay (dark):



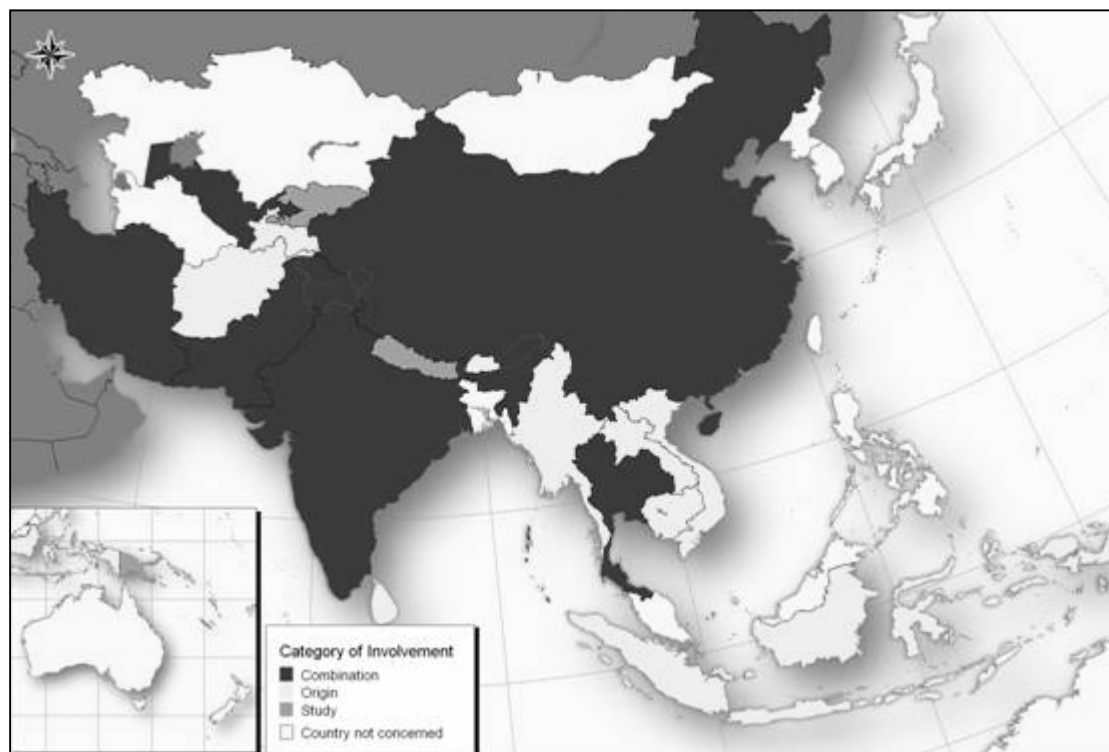
Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Uruguay:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Uruguay:	1	0	2	2	1	2	1
Percentage of Female Scholars from Uruguay:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Uruguay:	100%	n/a	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%
Number of Graduates in Uruguay:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.3 Asia and Oceania⁷¹

6.3.1 Foreword Asia

The map below provides an overview of DAFI programming in Asia and Oceania,⁷² distinguishing between Asian countries on the basis of their category of involvement over the last 15 years.

DAFI Implementation in Asia and Oceania



The Asian region has had the second highest concentration of DAFI funding and enrolment. Initially this was due largely to Bhutanese refugees enrolled in DAFI in Nepal and China. Since the end of the 1990s, the population displaced by the crisis in Afghanistan has been a priority group for DAFI sponsorship, as supported by the donor, with significant enrolment in DAFI programmes in The Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. In 2001 and 2002, additional funding was given by the Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe e.V. expressly for the sponsorship of Afghan refugees.

This section provides an overview of developments during the last 15 years, using data compiled from annual reporting. Subsections are then devoted to a brief discussion of indicators concerning programmes of study and employment. In each of these subsections, the basis for analysis is provided; nonetheless, it should be noted that in order to ensure results are statistically valid, general indicators will be highlighted rather than specific micro-level analysis.

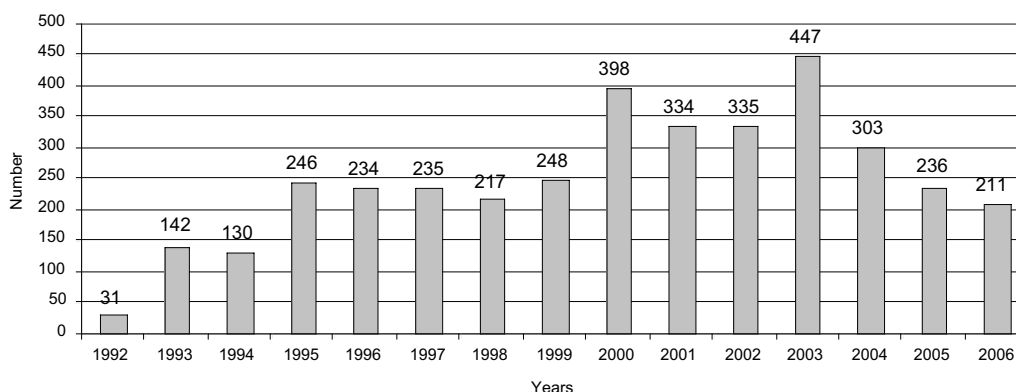
⁷¹ During the period of implementation, changes in UNHCR administrative regions occurred. Therefore, in examining older DAFI records, 'CASWANAME' is the name applied, while 'Asia & Oceania' appears in more recent documents. Please exercise caution when comparing older data sources.

⁷² Please note that the boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map was created with information from UNHCR/Field Information and Coordination Support Section.

6.3.2 DAFI in Asia and Oceania

The graphic below shows the development of the DAFI programme, in terms of DAFI scholars originating from the region, throughout its history in Asia and Oceania.

Development of Enrolment Rate in Asia & Oceania



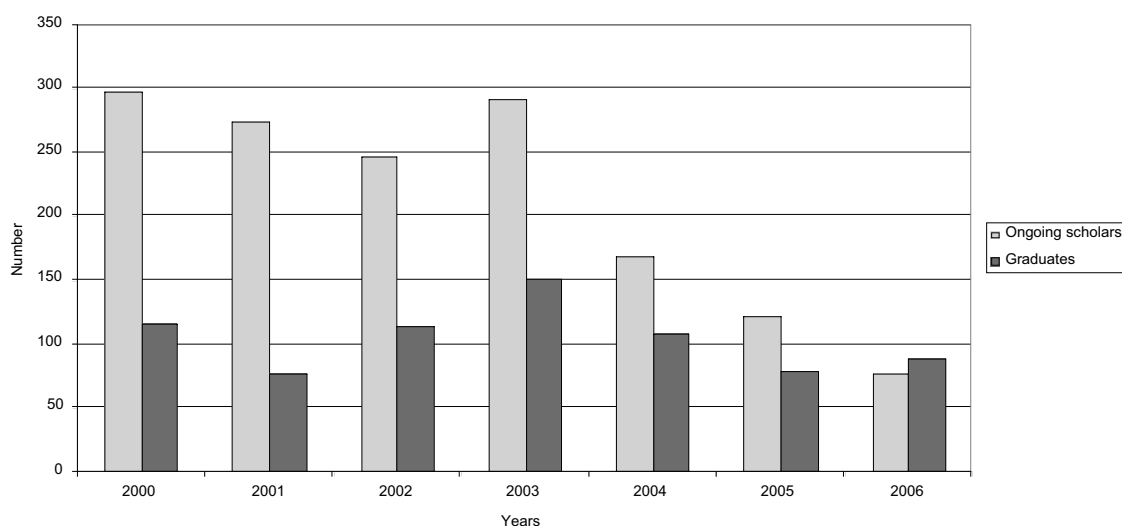
From an initial low of 31 DAFI scholars enrolled in 1992, enrolment in Asia reached a high in 2000 and peaked in 2003 at 447. This resulted largely from the crises in Afghanistan. Following the peak in 2003, enrolment numbers declined as several repatriation efforts for Afghan refugees were coordinated in subsequent years. Between 2003 and 2006 a total of three million Afghans were repatriated from Pakistan. Due to ongoing instability and persistent need, the Afghan situation remains a priority and the donor has requested an increase of Afghan enrolment again in 2007.

The DAFI Programme in Iran began in 1995 and was highly successful, with the lowest cost per scholar of all DAFI countries and a high number of qualified candidates. In the first year of implementation 89 Afghan refugees were enrolled in programmes of study in Iran.

6.3.3 DAFI Enrolment in Asia and Oceania

The chart below shows the number of ongoing scholars compared to the number of graduates from the most recent years.⁷³

DAFI Enrolment in Asia & Oceania



⁷³ As no data was available for 2001 the number of graduates is replaced by the 22% graduation rate.

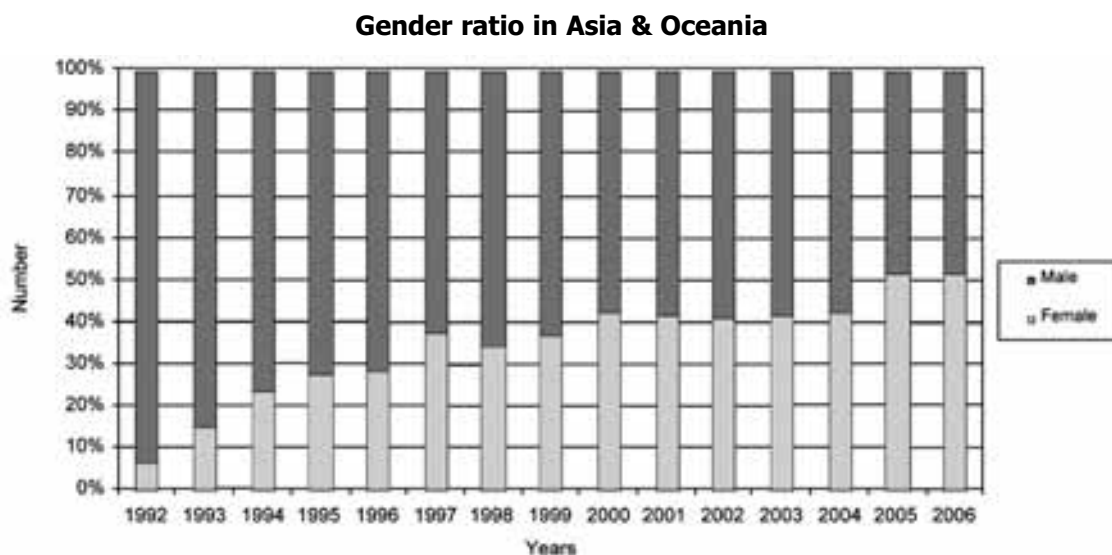
The proportion of graduates as compared to ongoing scholars since 2003 narrowed due to several developments. The Islamic Republic of Iran has been host to millions of refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq since 1979. In 2004 the government implemented measures to encourage the repatriation of Afghans. As a result, a ban was placed on new enrolment of Afghans at state universities. As only ongoing scholars were permitted to study, the DAFI Programme was reduced. Since this time there has been increased flexibility once again with regard to the enrolment of Afghans at Iranian universities and the DAFI Programme will resume in 2007.

Furthermore, Pakistan, which hosts a large number of Afghan refugees, undertook the repatriation of a large group of Afghans beginning in 2002. As a consequence the DAFI Programme in Pakistan was reduced and no new enrolments were accepted in 2004. In the same year, a high number of female DAFI graduates in other countries of study created a significant overall gender disparity in the DAFI Programme. In order to correct the imbalance, only female candidates were considered for enrolment in 2005. The high quality of DAFI implementation and excellent universities in Pakistan has justified increased enrolment for 2007.

Finally, the DAFI Programme in Uzbekistan faced a high drop-out rate in 2004, related to a high rate of resettlement. In 2006 the Programme in Uzbekistan shut down, as UNHCR closed its office, which made proper monitoring and delivery of the DAFI Programme impossible. Individual solutions were found for the remaining DAFI scholars. In 2006 the proportion of graduates was particularly high, and was composed largely of Afghan DAFI scholars, which led to a temporary phase-out of Afghans in the region.

6.3.4 Gender Distribution in Asia and Oceania

Asia has shown the most consistent improvement in level of gender parity over the last 15 years. Efforts to achieve a balanced ratio of male and female DAFI scholars resulted in attainment of the target in 2005.



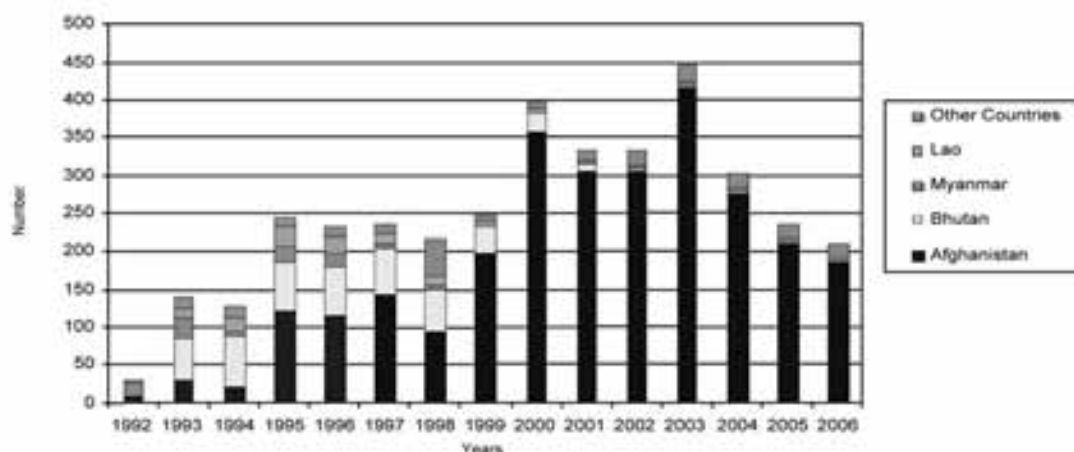
In more recent years, Pakistan provides an example of significant improvement in achieving gender parity. The region's upward trend in female enrolment is due in part to special efforts that have been made, as well as a change in attitude - demonstrated by the fact that over 50 per cent of university students in The Islamic Republic of Iran are now female.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ "During the 2001-2002 academic year, women comprised 50 percent of university students, while 52 percent of those who gained admissions to state universities were women (Ministry of Science, 2002: 3, 43). The latter statistics indicate future disparity in favor of women in the higher education system of Iran." Source: Mehran, Golnar, "Gender and Education in Iran. A Case Study Prepared for UNESCO. Available online at: http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/file_download.php/3c96da9248c011427025f2dda6ce403aGender+and+education+in+Iran..doc

6.3.5 Country Distribution in Asia and Oceania

The graphs below examine the four major refugee groups in the region. The first compares countries of origin; that is, those Asian countries from which the most DAFI scholars originated: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Lao and Myanmar.

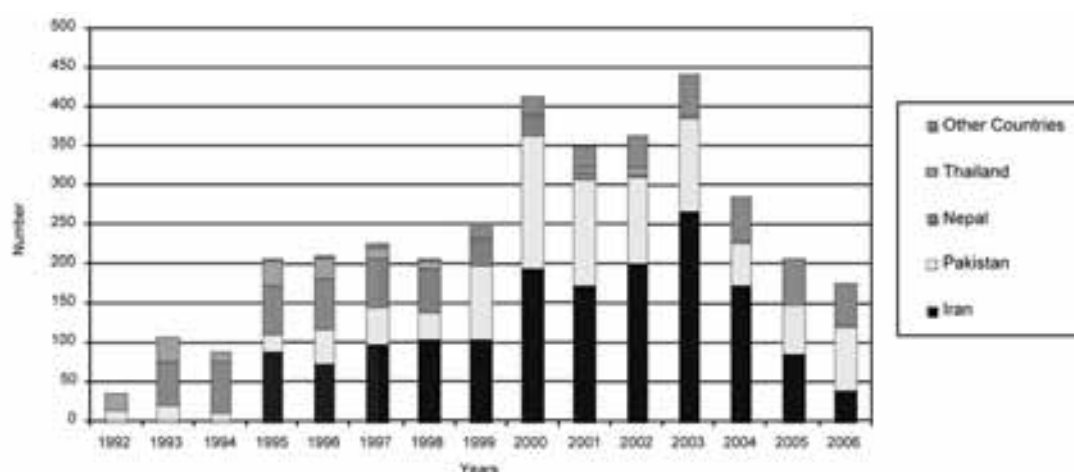
Major refugee groups in Asia according to country of origin



Considering the trends based on country of origin, it is apparent that the Afghan refugee population has had the greatest influence. The crisis in Bhutan, which accounted for a smaller but still significant number of DAFI scholars, deescalated in the latter half of the 1990s. In 1995, 44 Bhutanese DAFI scholars were transferred from Nepal to India for the purpose of education.⁷⁵ Lamentably, many Bhutanese remain in refugee camps, as no durable solution has been found for their situation and DAFI sponsorship has been phased out. Since 2000, DAFI sponsorship in Asia has been devoted almost exclusively to Afghan scholars. The other proportion of scholars represented in this graph originates from a variety of other countries in the region.

The second graph provides an overview of the countries of study, comparing the four largest refugee groups: Islamic Republic of Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand.⁷⁶

Major refugee groups in Asia according to country of study



Overall, Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran have implemented the largest DAFI programmes in the region. However, in 2003 this trend diminished, due largely to repeated repatriation

⁷⁵ Please note that these transfers are not indicated on the country sheet for India, as they were administered by the Programme in Nepal.

⁷⁶ Closely followed by India and Kyrgyzstan.

efforts for Afghan refugees, as well as regulations that were in effect in The Islamic Republic of Iran in 2004,⁷⁷ as discussed above. In the 1990s, Nepal hosted a large population of Bhutanese refugees, many of whom remain in the country at present. More recently, the major refugee groups have been divided over a greater number of countries in the region, rather than amongst three or four. For further detail, please see the country sheets, beginning on page 118.

A substantial number of DAFI scholars have attended specialized tertiary institutions in Pakistan, including the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Bolan Medical College, and Balochistan University of Information Technology. In The Islamic Republic of Iran, prestigious older institutions have admitted DAFI scholars: the Ferdowsi University in Mashhad is the third oldest state university, founded in 1949, with 13 faculties and 15,000 students. Tehran Medical Sciences University, the single largest and most prestigious medical school in the country, has 40% female enrolment and a variety of study programmes related to medical and health sciences.

A comparison of the two graphs reveals that amongst DAFI regions of implementation, Asia most clearly displays the flow of refugees and a pairing between countries of origin and countries of study. For example, the initial group of Bhutanese refugees was enrolled in the DAFI Programme in Nepal, while Laotians were enrolled in Thailand. It has proven difficult to maintain a DAFI programme for those remaining from these refugee populations as there is currently little hope of return for either group, and therefore no reasonable prospect of meeting the main DAFI objective of contributing to reconstruction in the country of origin. In recent years 'other countries' have come to play a small but significant role in DAFI implementation in Asia.

6.3.6 Field of Study in Asia and Oceania

The following table shows the field of study DAFI scholars have pursued as a comparison between 1992, 2005 and 2006.⁷⁸ The data has been drawn from annual reports in each of these years.

Field of Study in Asia and Oceania

Field of Study	2006	2005	1992
Education Science & Teacher Training	3%	4%	0%
Humanities	12%	10%	7%
Law	5%	7%	7%
Social & Behavioural Sciences	7%	9%	7%
Commercial & Business Administration	25%	26%	10%
Mass Communication & Documentation	2%	1%	0%
Service Trades	1%	0%	0%
Natural Sciences	7%	0%	0%
Mathematics & Computer Science	9%	10%	3%
Medical Science & Health-related	5%	20%	10%
Engineering	0%	0%	16%

⁷⁷ Following 2004, the ban on enrolment of Afghans at Iranian universities was enforced by institutions in an ad-hoc manner as flexibility from the government increased, permitting new enrolments. Please refer also to section 6.3.3 above.

⁷⁸ Descriptions of the specific areas included in each field of study are provided in Annex 7.3.

Architecture & Town Planning	0%	0%	0%
Trade Crafts/Industrial	0%	1%	0%
Transport & Communication	0%	0%	0%
Agriculture, Forestry/Fishery	18%	9%	10%
Fine & Applied Arts	0%	0%	0%
Home Economics	0%	0%	0%
Other	7%	4%	32% ⁷⁹

From this table, relative proportions can be found with regard to areas of study.⁸⁰

In the Asian region, the largest increase over the period of DAFI implementation has been in the study of **commercial and business administration**. Other fields showing an increase include **humanities, natural sciences, mathematics & computer science**, and **agriculture forestry/fishery**. It can be speculated that skills gained in these programmes of study are in higher demand in the region, and therefore enjoy a greater popularity.

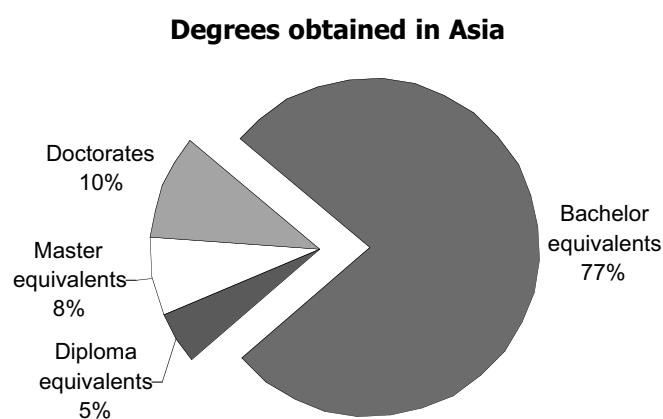
The areas showing a decline have been **medical science & health-related and engineering**, which accounted for 10% and 16% of studies in 1992, respectively, as compared to 5% and zero enrolment in 2006. As in other regions, this may be attributed to the limitation on the length of a programme of study under DAFI, given the longer duration of many medical programmes.

Enrolment in the fields of education and law has remained relatively constant at a low level.

A high number of completed questionnaires were received from Asian DAFI graduates, thus enabling a more detailed examination of the areas of study and rate of employment.⁸¹

Amongst respondents who provided information regarding their field of study, a large number pursued medical science, a result that may be related to a higher propensity for medical students to receive or complete the questionnaire. The second highest proportion is mathematics and natural science, which again differs from the overall distribution in the table above.⁸²

The higher number of medical scholars corresponds to the responses received regarding degrees with a comparatively higher number of doctorates amongst Asian DAFI graduates.



⁷⁹ Please note in 1992, Asian students here categorized as studying 'other' programmes were sponsored for university preparatory classes, as a precondition for admission to university in Thailand.

⁸⁰ Business and Economics includes Commercial and Business Administration, Service Trades and Trade Craft and Industrial Programs, Engineering Related includes Engineering and Architecture and Town Planning, Social Science and Communication includes Social and Behavioral Science, Mass Communication and Documentation and Transport and Communication, Other includes Humanities, Fine and Applied Arts and Other Programmes.

⁸¹ In the following, the Asian criterion means responses from an Asian DAFI project country regardless of the origins of the scholars if not mentioned other.

⁸² This may also be due to a disproportionately high number of responses from Nepal and Islamic Republic of Iran.

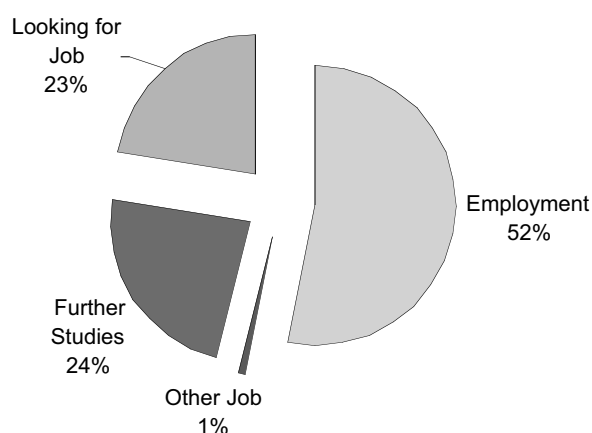
6.3.7 Employment of DAFI Graduates in Asia and Oceania

Of the responses received from Asian DAFI graduates, over half indicated that they were either employed or doing other jobs.⁸³

“All the ex-DAFI scholars are happy, doing good income-generating and highly designated jobs.”
-Jannat Gul Tatakhel, an Afghan DAFI graduate, recruited as Deputy Director for Alternative Livelihoods/Monitoring & Verification at the Ministry of Counter Narcotics in Afghanistan.

The unemployment rate for Asian respondents was disproportionately high, with 23% indicating they were looking for a job. This can be explained by the distribution of responses received for Asia by country. A large proportion of responses were received from Nepal and The Islamic Republic of Iran, which have official unemployment rates of 42% and 15% (as reported by the Iranian government), respectively. Therefore, the rate of unemployment for these respondents can be expected to be much higher than in other DAFI countries in Asia. In fact, the average unemployment rate in Asian DAFI countries is 15.3%.⁸⁴

Employment of respondents in Asia



The employment situation for Asian DAFI graduates who have not yet repatriated was also aggravated by the fact that many have difficulties attaining permission from the government in their country of asylum to work. This has been the case, for example, with both Bhutanese and Afghan refugees in some countries, who cannot legally find employment in their host country, but are as yet still unable to return to their country of origin to find employment. For example, amidst decreasing trends of repatriation in 2006, the Government of The Islamic Republic of Iran has restricted the access of Afghan refugees to the official labour market, and hence a much needed source of income.

Lakshmi Dhakal, a Bhutanese refugee in Nepal, completed her medical studies as a DAFI scholar and now works with the NGO Centre for Victims of Torture (CVCT) in Kathmandu.

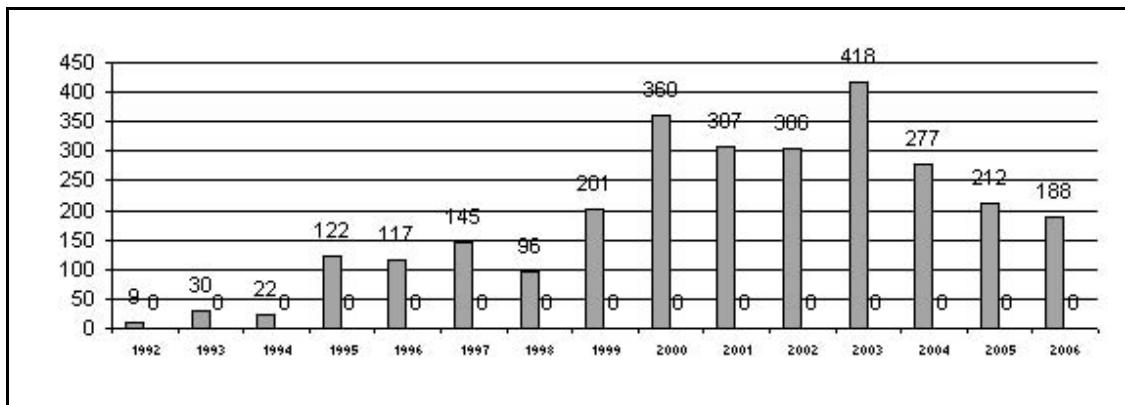
⁸³ Please note analysis of employment was based on 279 responses.

⁸⁴ The official unemployment estimates have been based on the most recent official rates as reported in the World Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2129.html>). Among the eighteen Asian DAFI countries, only Myanmar had no rate listed.

6.3.8 Country Sheets for Asia & Oceania

Country and Nationality:	The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
The chart below shows the involvement of Afghanistan in the DAFI Programme. Afghanistan falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Kabul 41, Jardi Solh (Peace Avenue) Shar-e-Naw Kabul Afghanistan + 93 20 220 0381 + 93 20 220 0382
Average Number of Scholars from Afghanistan 2000-2006 per year:	295
Average Number of Scholars in Afghanistan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Afghanistan 2000-2006 per year:	46%

Major Developments in Afghanistan:
<p>a) An estimated 6 million Afghans have fled persecution under the Taliban regime since 1980. Many of these fled to neighbouring Pakistan and Iran.</p> <p>b) New outflows occurred between 1998 and 2000 due to ongoing persecution by the Taliban, together with growing poverty and severe drought.</p> <p>c) UNHCR coordinated a major repatriation effort which continued over several years, beginning in 2001 after the end of the Taliban regime. In 2004 a substantial repatriation took place from Iran and Pakistan.</p> <p>d) Iran has hosted a particularly large number of Afghan refugees (950,000 at the end of 2004). The repatriation of Afghans in 2004 did not meet the levels anticipated by the Iranian government. Measures were introduced in Iran to induce repatriation, including unreasonably high education fees for Afghans as of October 2004, and new regulations to bar Afghans from enrolling at state universities. This automatically led to a significant drop in the number of DAFI scholars.</p> <p>e) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Afghanistan (light):</p>

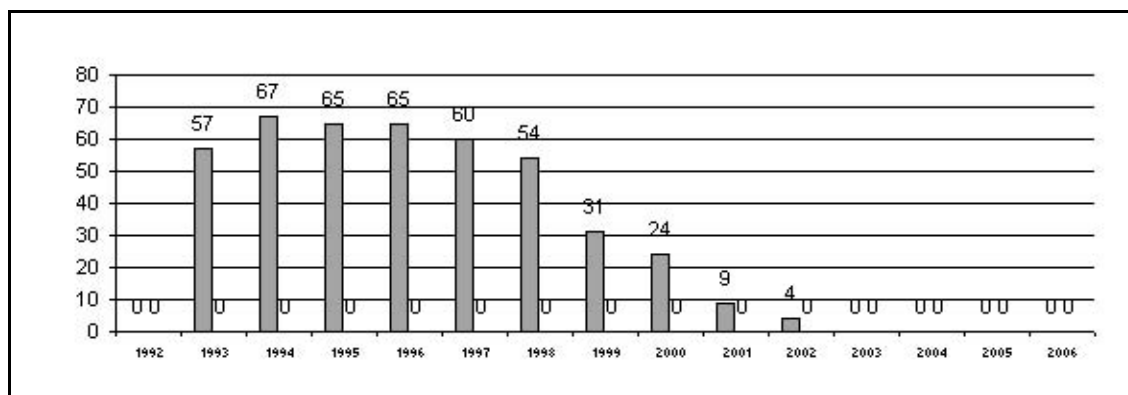


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Afghanistan:	360	307	306	418	277	212	188
Total Number of Scholars in Afghanistan:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Afghanistan:	43%	43%	42%	43%	44%	54%	54%

Country and Nationality:	The Kingdom of Bhutan
The chart below shows the involvement of Bhutan in the DAFI Programme. Bhutan falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Bhutan 2000-2006 per year:	5
Average Number of Scholars in Bhutan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Bhutan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

Major Developments in Bhutan:

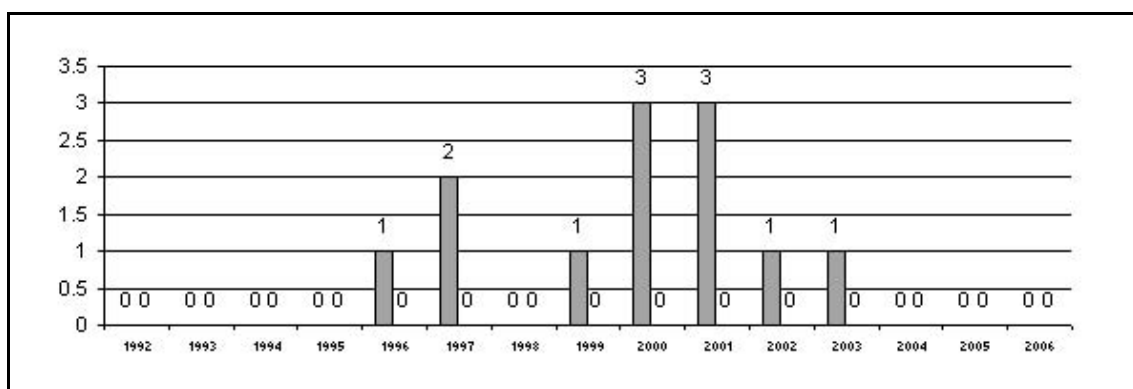
- a) Over 100,000 Bhutanese Lhotshampas fled persecution by the government in Bhutan in the early 1990s to Nepal. The forced migration followed political organization in the late 1980s by the Lhotshampa in Bhutan, and large-scale protests in 1990.
- b) The protracted situation has increased tensions between the Nepalese and Bhutanese governments, who have been unable to work constructively together towards a durable solution. UNHCR announced support for local integration in 2003.
- c) A decrease in DAFI funds led to a freeze on new admissions in 1997. Over the next few years, funding decreased further, in part due to an unfavourable exchange rate between the DEM and US\$. The result was a more focused approach in DAFI programming, with less acute refugee situations receiving fewer DAFI scholarships.
- d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Bhutan (light):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Bhutan:	24	9	4	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Bhutan:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Bhutan:	29%	11%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Kingdom of Cambodia
The chart below shows the involvement of Cambodia in the DAFI Programme. Cambodia falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Cambodia P.O. Box 539 House No. 2, Street No. 352 Beung Keng Kang Phnom Penh + 855 23 220318 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Cambodia 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Number of Scholars in Cambodia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Cambodia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Cambodia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

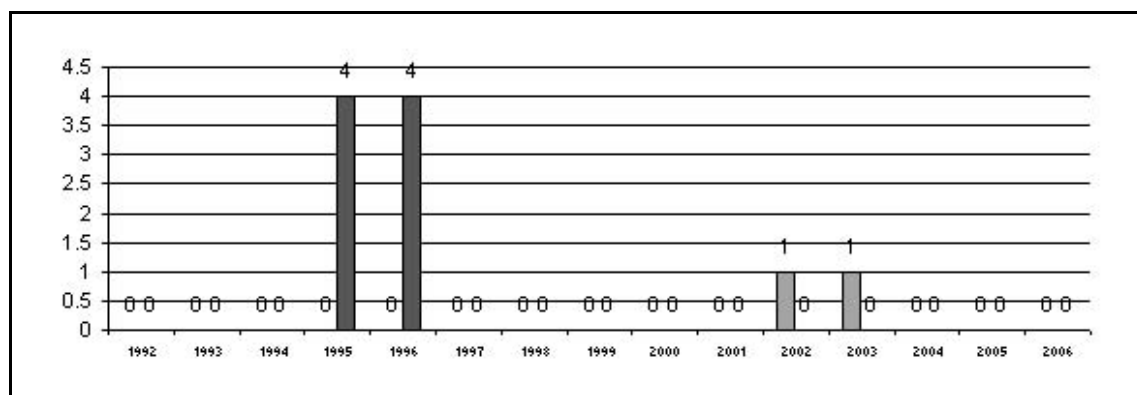
Major Developments in Cambodia:
<p>a) A peace settlement between the Government and resistance forces was reached at the end of 1998. A repatriation of Cambodian refugees from Thailand was completed by April 1999. Elections were postponed until 2002.</p> <p>b) Cambodian DAFI scholars have been sponsored by the Programme in Thailand. With the arrival of peace in Cambodia, the need for DAFI sponsorship has ceased.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Cambodia (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Cambodia:	3	3	1	1	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Cambodia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Cambodia:	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The People's Republic of China
The chart below shows the involvement of China in the DAFI Programme. China falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Chinese nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in China.	Office: UNHCR China 1-2-1, Tayan Diplomatic Office Building 14 Liang Ma He Nan Lu 100600, Beijing + 86 10 6532 6806 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from China 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in China 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from China 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in China 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

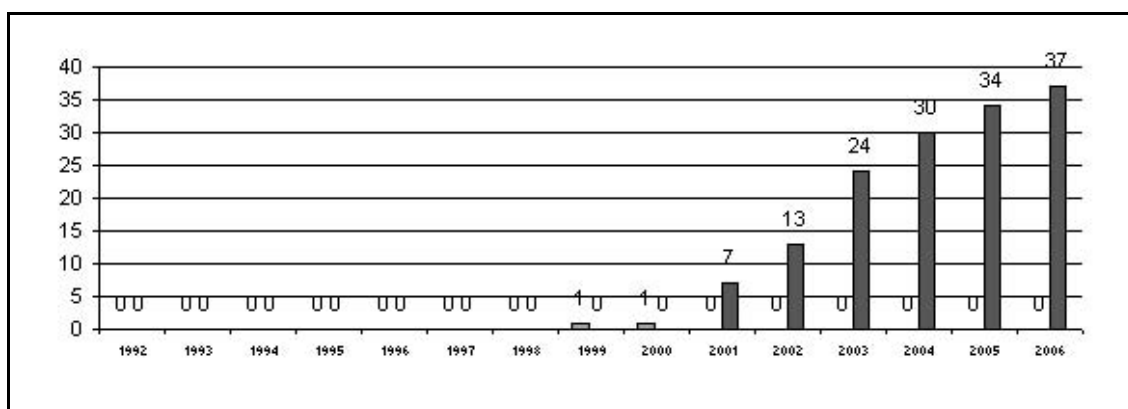
Major Developments in China:
<p>a) China has hosted a large number of Vietnamese refugees.</p> <p>b) The DAFI scholar in 2002 and 2003 had sought refuge in Thailand and received sponsorship from the Programme there for two years. This Programme was phased out in 2003.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from China (light) and in China (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from China:	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in China:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from China:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in China:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in China:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of India
The chart below shows the involvement of India in the DAFI Programme. India falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Indian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in India.	Office: UNHCR India 14 Jor Bagh New Delhi 110003 +91 11 4353 0444 (Switchboard)
Average Number of Scholars from India 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in India 2000-2006 per year:	21
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from India 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in India 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in India 2000-2006:	14
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in India 2003:	\$16,982
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in India 2004:	\$22,253
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in India 2005:	\$25,446
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in India 2006:	\$31,337

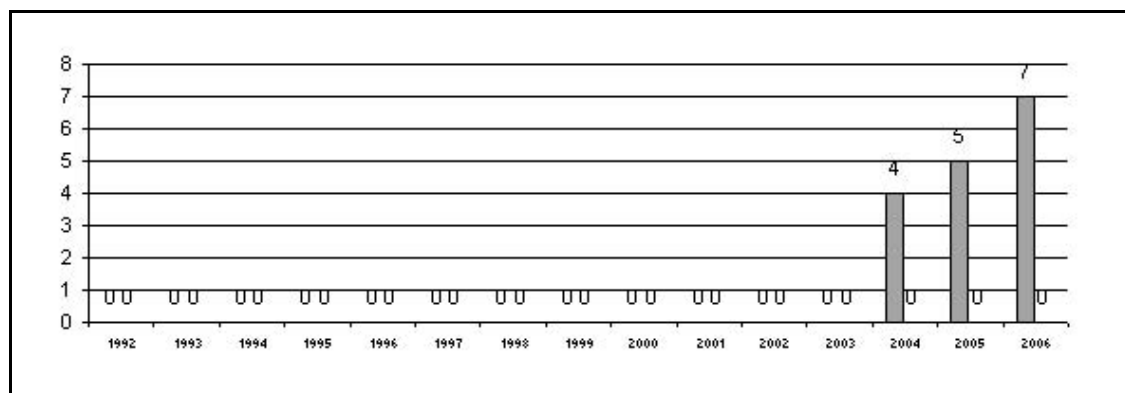
Major Developments in India:
<p>a) India has been to host to large numbers of refugees from China, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan, as well as from Myanmar and Somalia.</p> <p>b) The largest group of refugees currently is the Afghan population, which is of high priority in the DAFI Programme. The Programme has also been particularly successful, with a high female enrolment, volunteer work by DAFI scholars, and remarkable support from UNHCR New Delhi. The quality of the Programme, together with a low cost structure and the focus on Afghan refugees, has made India's the only larger DAFI operation in the region.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from India (light) and in India (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from India:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in India:	0	7	13	24	30	34	37
Percentage of Female Scholars from India:	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in India:	n/a	29%	38%	46%	53%	59%	68%
Number of Graduates in India:	0	0	0	0	1	7	6

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Indonesia
The chart below shows the involvement of Indonesia in the DAFI Programme. Indonesia falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Indonesia P.O. Box 6602/JKPWK10310 Menara Ravindo, 14th floor Jalan Kebon Sirih Kav. 75 10340, Jakarta + 62 21 391 2888 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Indonesia 2000-2006 per year:	2
Average Number of Scholars in Indonesia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Indonesia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Indonesia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

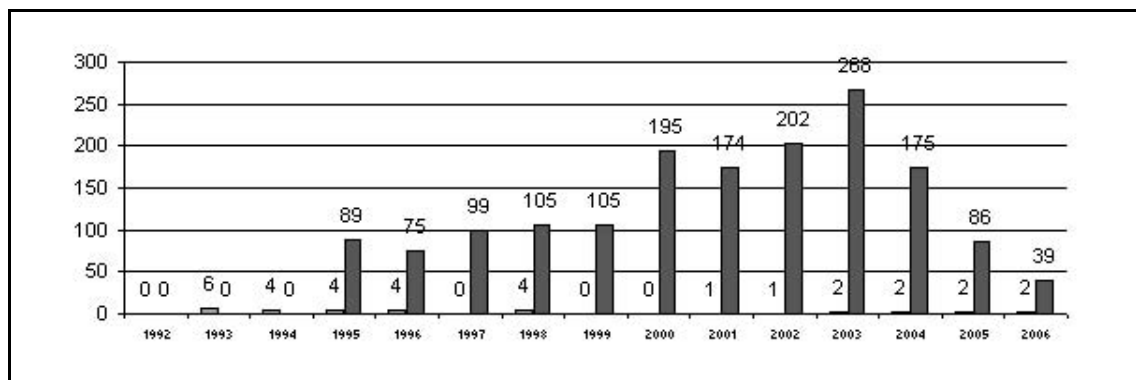
Major Developments in Indonesia:
<p>a) In 2003, several bombings in Jakarta added to concern over a growing threat of terrorist attacks. Human rights violations increased in two provinces, while military operation in the province of Aceh resumed, prompting thousands to flee.</p> <p>b) In December 2004 Indonesia experience an earthquake and tsunami, with another earthquake in March 2005.</p> <p>c) DAFI scholars from West Papua in Indonesia were enrolled in the DAFI Programme in Papua New Guinea.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Indonesia (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Indonesia:	0	0	0	0	4	5	7
Total Number of Scholars in Indonesia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Indonesia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	20%	14%

Country and Nationality:	The Islamic Republic of Iran
The chart below shows the involvement of The Islamic Republic of Iran in the DAFI Programme. The Islamic Republic of Iran falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Iranian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in The Islamic Republic of Iran.	Office: UNHCR Islamic Republic of Iran No 5, East Emdad Street Vanak sq North Shiraz Ave. 19917, Tehran + 98 21 8 805 7201 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Islamic Republic of Iran 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Number of Scholars in Islamic Republic of Iran 2000-2006 per year:	163
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Islamic Republic of Iran 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Islamic Republic of Iran 2000-2006 per year:	47%
Total Number of Graduates in Islamic Republic of Iran 2000-2006:	372
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Islamic Republic of Iran 2003:	\$208,604
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Islamic Republic of Iran 2004:	\$177,682

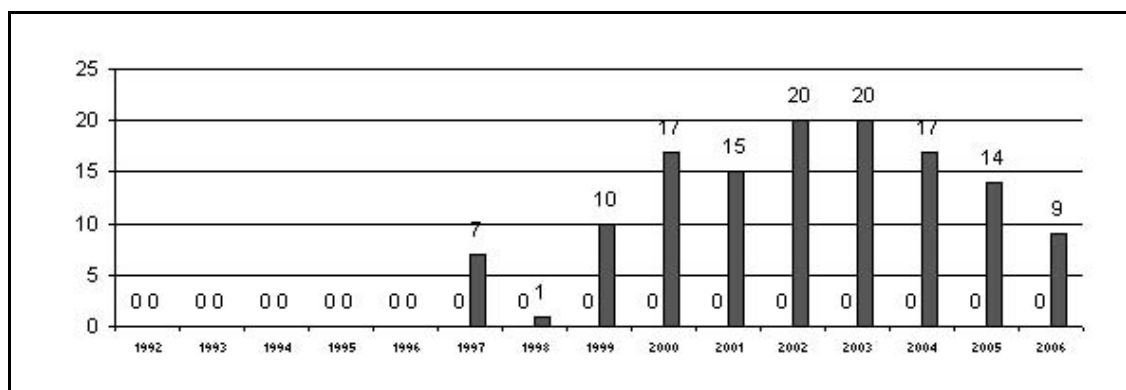
Major Developments in Islamic Republic of Iran:
<p>a) Islamic Republic of Iran has hosted one of the largest refugee populations in the world, including Afghan and Iraqi refugees.</p> <p>b) In 2001 repatriation of Afghans began, while the conflict in Iraq ended in May 2003, following which significant numbers of Iraqis repatriated spontaneously over the course of that year.</p> <p>c) Due to the fact that the total number of repatriations of both Iraqi and Afghan refugees was not as high as expected by the Iranian government, measures were introduced to induce higher repatriation levels, including unreasonably high fees for education for Afghan children in 2004. Additionally, in the same year no new Afghan refugee scholars were permitted to enrol in Iranian state universities.</p> <p>d) Since 2004, the government has become more flexible in the application of fees to Afghan students, which are now applied in a limited manner by some institutions. The greater access has permitted the DAFI Programme in Islamic Republic of Iran to include new enrolments for 2007.</p> <p>e) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Islamic Republic of Iran (light) and in Islamic Republic of Iran (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Islamic Republic of Iran:	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
Total Number of Scholars in Islamic Republic of Iran:	195	174	202	268	175	86	39
Percentage of Female Scholars from Islamic Republic of Iran:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Islamic Republic of Iran:	46%	51%	52%	47%	45%	45%	46%
Number of Graduates in Islamic Republic of Iran:	53	0	74	92	78	50	25

Country and Nationality:	The Kyrgyz Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of Kyrgyzstan in the DAFI Programme. Kyrgyzstan falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Kyrgyzstan UN House (3rd floor) 160 Chui Ave Bishkek, 720040 +996 312 611 264 +996 312 611 265
Average Number of Scholars from Kyrgyzstan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Kyrgyzstan 2000-2006 per year:	16
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Kyrgyzstan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Kyrgyzstan 2000-2006 per year:	48%
Total Number of Graduates in Kyrgyzstan 2000-2006:	68
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Kyrgyzstan 2003:	\$16,096
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Kyrgyzstan 2004:	\$20,843
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Kyrgyzstan 2005:	\$10,399
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Kyrgyzstan 2006:	\$7,383

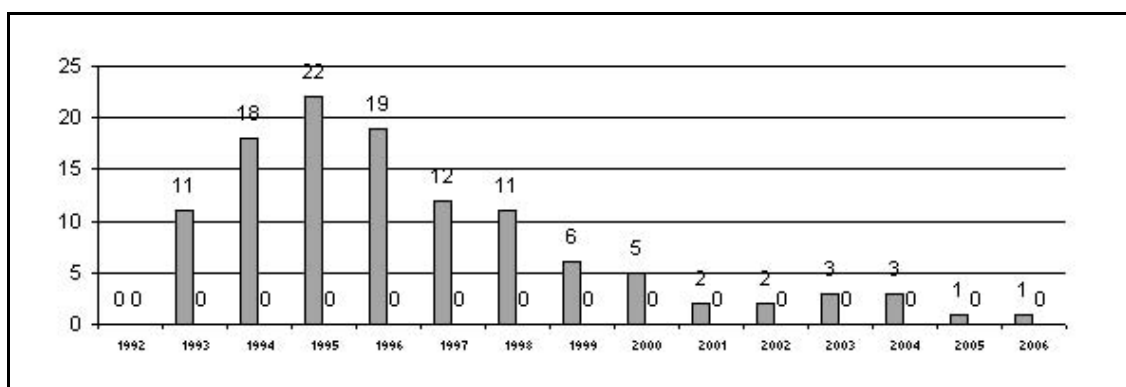
Major Developments in Kyrgyzstan:
<p>a) Kyrgyzstan has hosted large numbers of Tajikistan and Afghan refugees in recent years. In Tajikistan a civil war began in 1992. The influx of Afghan refugees has increased as the conflict there has escalated in recent years.</p> <p>b) The DAFI Programme in Kyrgyzstan was particularly important in 2006 as the other programme in the region in Uzbekistan closed in 2005. Due to the nationalisation of the Tajiks, the focus of the Programme remains sponsorship of Afghan refugees.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Kyrgyzstan (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Kyrgyzstan:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Kyrgyzstan:	17	15	20	20	17	14	9
Percentage of Female Scholars from Kyrgyzstan:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Kyrgyzstan:	47%	53%	45%	45%	47%	57%	44%
Number of Graduates in Kyrgyzstan:	2	0	1	2	1	4	5

Country and Nationality:	Lao People's Democratic Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of Lao in the DAFI Programme. Lao falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Lao 2000-2006 per year:	2
Average Number of Scholars in Lao 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Lao 2000-2006 per year:	50%

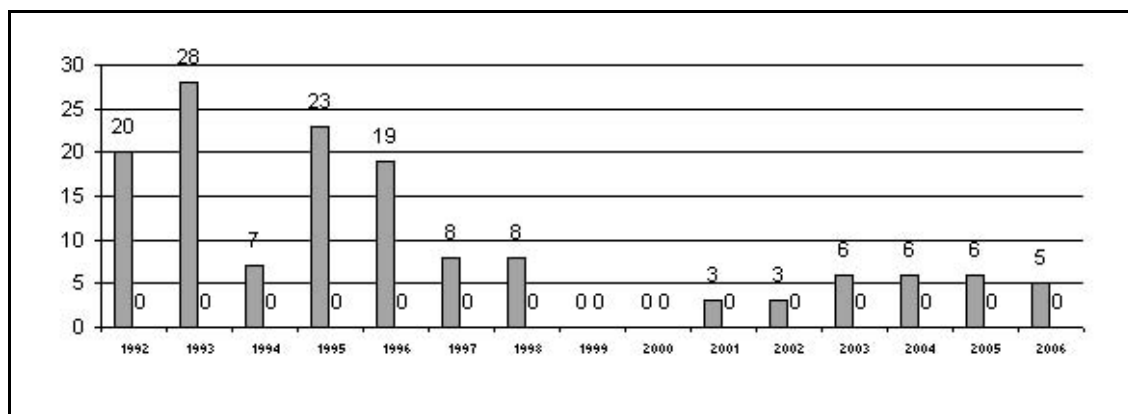
Major Developments in Lao:
<p>a) Beginning in 1989, the Hmong people of Lao faced systematic persecution by the communist Pathet Lao government. Many fled to Thailand, although some were resettled in Argentina and other countries of asylum.</p> <p>b) In the latter part of the 1990s, UNHCR assisted with repatriation operations from Thailand.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Lao (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Lao:	5	2	2	3	3	1	1
Total Number of Scholars in Lao:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Lao:	80%	100%	100%	33%	33%	0%	0%

Country and Nationality:	The Union of Myanmar
The chart below shows the involvement of Myanmar in the DAFI Programme. Myanmar falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Myanmar P.O. Box 1485 No. 287 Pyay Road Sanchaung Township Yangon + 95 1 524 022 + 95 1 524 024
Average Number of Scholars from Myanmar 2000-2006 per year:	4
Average Number of Scholars in Myanmar 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Myanmar 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

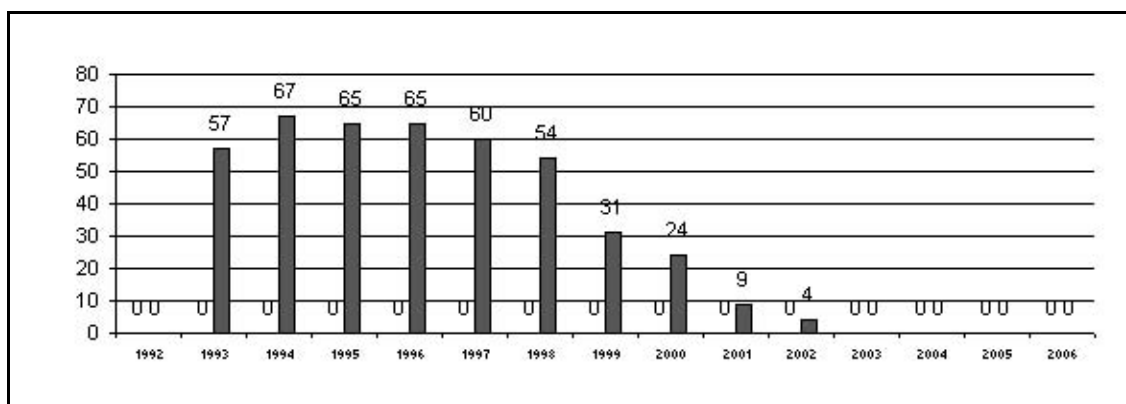
Major Developments in Myanmar:
<p>a) Country-wide civil unrest in Myanmar in 1988 contributed to an outflow of some 10,000 persons to Thailand. In addition, 250,000 Muslims fled to Bangladesh in 1991 and 1992, the majority of whom have returned to Myanmar since.</p> <p>b) Further ethnic insurgency led to a large outflow of refugees to Thailand after 1994.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Myanmar (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Myanmar:	0	3	3	6	6	6	5
Total Number of Scholars in Myanmar:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Myanmar:	n/a	0%	0%	0%	17%	33%	60%

Country and Nationality:	The Kingdom of Nepal
The chart below shows the involvement of Nepal in the DAFI Programme. Nepal falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Nepal P.O Box 2374 Dhara Marga-1, Anil Kuti Maharajunj Kathmandu + 977 1 441 2521 + 977 1 441 4724
Average Number of Scholars from Nepal 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Nepal 2000-2006 per year:	5
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Nepal 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Nepal 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Nepal 2000-2006:	17

Major Developments in Nepal:
<p>a) Nepal has hosted Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees, in spite of its own ongoing civil war between the authorities and Maoist insurgents.</p> <p>b) DAFI enrolment in Nepal closely parallels developments in Bhutan, as Bhutanese refugees constitute the majority refugee population in the country. (see Bhutan country sheet)</p> <p>c) A decrease in DAFI funds led to a freeze on new admissions in 1997. Over the next few years, funding decreased further, in part due to an unfavourable exchange rate between the DEM and US\$. The result was a more focused approach in DAFI programming, with less acute refugee situations receiving fewer DAFI scholarships.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Nepal (dark):</p>

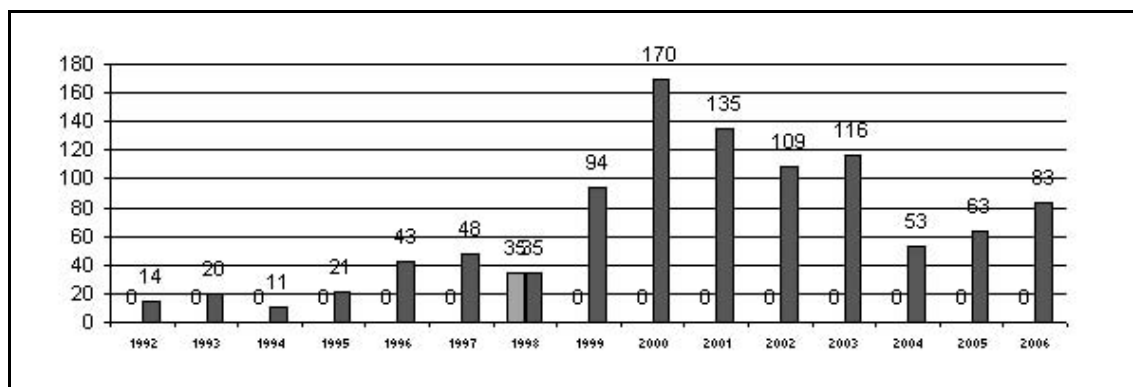


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Nepal:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Nepal:	24	9	4	0	0	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Nepal:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Nepal:	29%	11%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Nepal:	15	0	2	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	Pakistan
The chart below shows the involvement of Pakistan in the DAFI Programme. Pakistan falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Pakistani nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Pakistan.	Office: UNHCR Pakistan P.O. Box 1263 Islamabad +92 51 282 9502 +92 51 282 9503
Average Number of Scholars from Pakistan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Pakistan 2000-2006 per year:	104
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Pakistan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Pakistan 2000-2006 per year:	38%
Total Number of Graduates in Pakistan 2000-2006:	176
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Pakistan 2003:	\$99,337
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Pakistan 2004:	\$42,846
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Pakistan 2005:	\$45,468
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Pakistan 2006:	\$70,215

Major Developments in Pakistan:

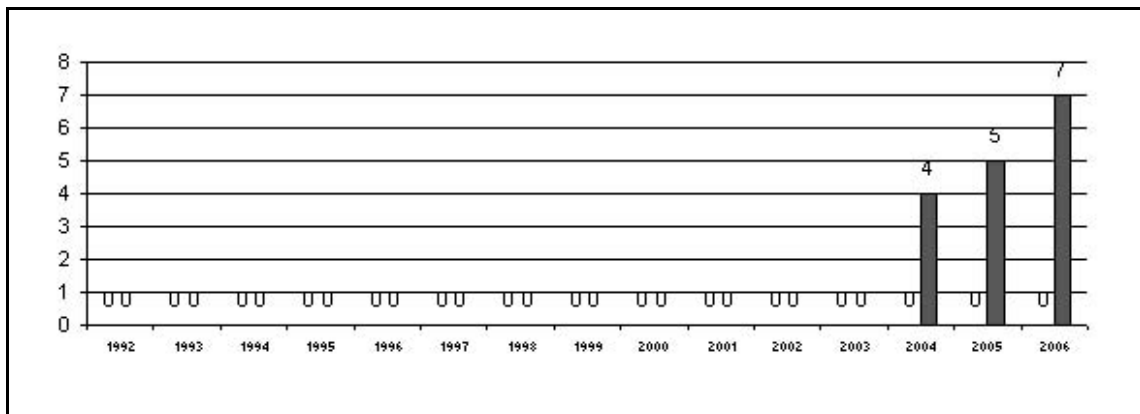
- a) Pakistan has been host to one of the largest refugee populations for over two decades, composed largely of Afghans fleeing persecution under the Taliban.
- b) In 2002, following the end of the Taliban regime, a major repatriation effort began, with some 2.8 million refugees voluntarily repatriated over 3 years. More recently, the flow of repatriation has slowed, as refugees have established themselves over time in Pakistan.
- c) The DAFI programme continued to be well implemented in 2006 and was one of the most successful operations worldwide in many respects. As return to several areas of Afghanistan is still not being advised, and upon special request from the German government, new enrolment in Pakistan continues, increasing support for Afghan refugees.
- d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Pakistan (light) and in Pakistan (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Pakistan:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Pakistan:	170	135	109	116	53	63	83
Percentage of Female Scholars from Pakistan:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Pakistan:	41%	36%	31%	28%	21%	67%	45%
Number of Graduates in Pakistan:	45	0	35	2	28	14	52

Country and Nationality:	Papua New Guinea
The chart below shows the involvement of Papua New Guinea in the DAFI Programme. Papua New Guinea falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Papua New Guinea P.O. Box 1909 Port Moresby +675 321 7422
Average Number of Scholars from Papua New Guinea 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Papua New Guinea 2000-2006 per year:	2
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Papua New Guinea 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Papua New Guinea 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Papua New Guinea 2000-2006:	4
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Papua New Guinea 2003:	\$0
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Papua New Guinea 2004:	\$9,812
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Papua New Guinea 2005:	\$20,418
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Papua New Guinea 2006:	\$21,786

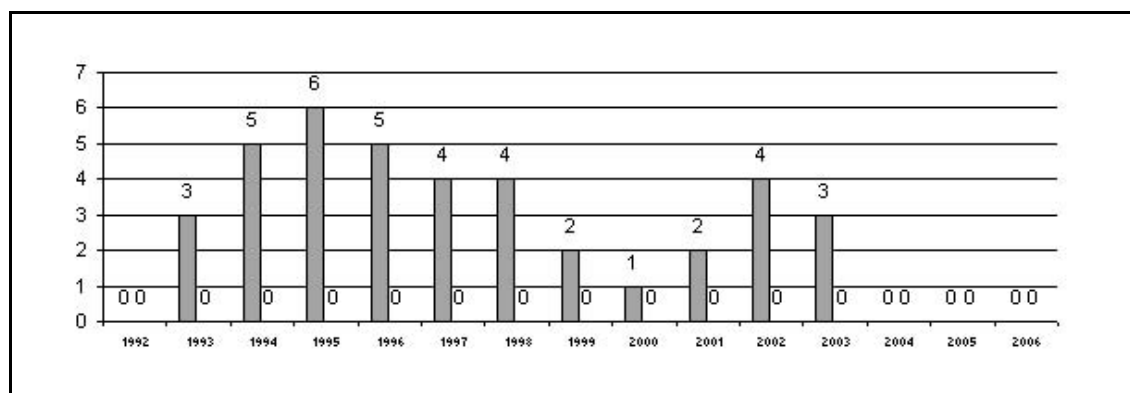
Major Developments in Papua New Guinea:
<p>a) Papua New Guinea hosts refugees from Indonesia, in particular, approximately 10,000 from West Papua, many of whom arrived between 1984 and 1986. Smaller flows of West Papuan refugees into Papua New Guinea were also witnessed in the following period.</p> <p>b) The DAFI Programme is of the highest value for the otherwise disadvantaged refugees in PNG, and has focused sponsorship on studies in education and teacher training, in response to a shortage of skilled teachers.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Papua New Guinea (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Papua New Guinea:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Papua New Guinea:	0	0	0	0	4	5	7
Percentage of Female Scholars from Papua New Guinea:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Papua New Guinea:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	20%	14%
Number of Graduates in Papua New Guinea:	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

Country and Nationality:	The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
The chart below shows the involvement of Sri Lanka in the DAFI Programme. Sri Lanka falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Sri Lanka 97 Rosmead Place Colombo 07 + 94 11 268 3968 + 94 11 268 3969
Average Number of Scholars from Sri Lanka 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Number of Scholars in Sri Lanka 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Sri Lanka 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Sri Lanka 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

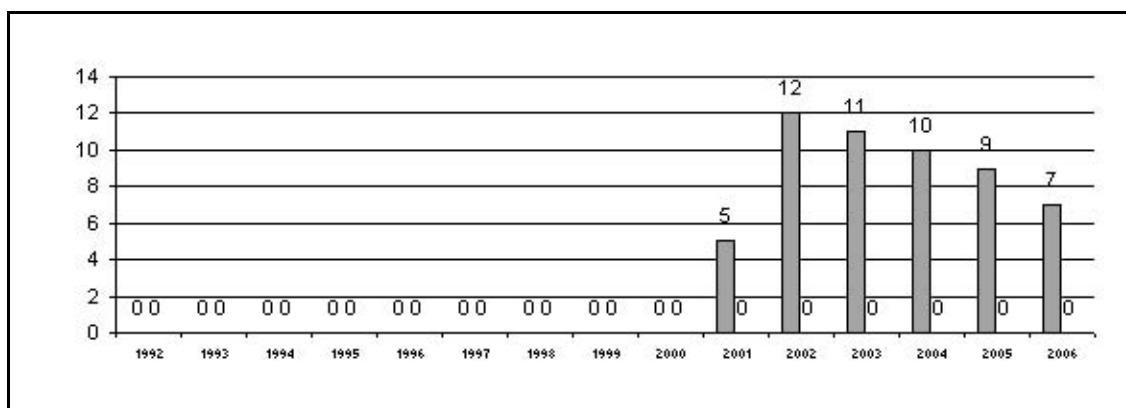
Major Developments in Sri Lanka:
<p>a) Sri Lanka was caught in a conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) for much of the 1990s. A lull in the early 1990s ended when hostilities resumed in 1995. The conflict continued to shift between regions of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>b) In February 2002 a ceasefire agreement was brokered and hostilities ended.</p> <p>c) In 2003, the DAFI Programme in Thailand, which hosted the Sri Lankan DAFI scholars, was phased out, with many of the scholars resettled to third countries.</p> <p>d) Conflict resumed in 2006 and has led to a new large-scale displacement.</p> <p>e) Sri Lanka also has a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), however, under DAFI policy these individuals are not eligible for sponsorship.</p> <p>f) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Sri Lanka (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Sri Lanka:	1	2	4	3	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Sri Lanka:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Sri Lanka:	0%	0%	50%	67%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Tajikistan
The chart below shows the involvement of Tajikistan in the DAFI Programme. Tajikistan falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Tajikistan Prospekt Drujba Narodov 106 734013, Dushanbe + 992 372 246 184
Average Number of Scholars from Tajikistan 2000-2006 per year:	8
Average Number of Scholars in Tajikistan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Tajikistan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Tajikistan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

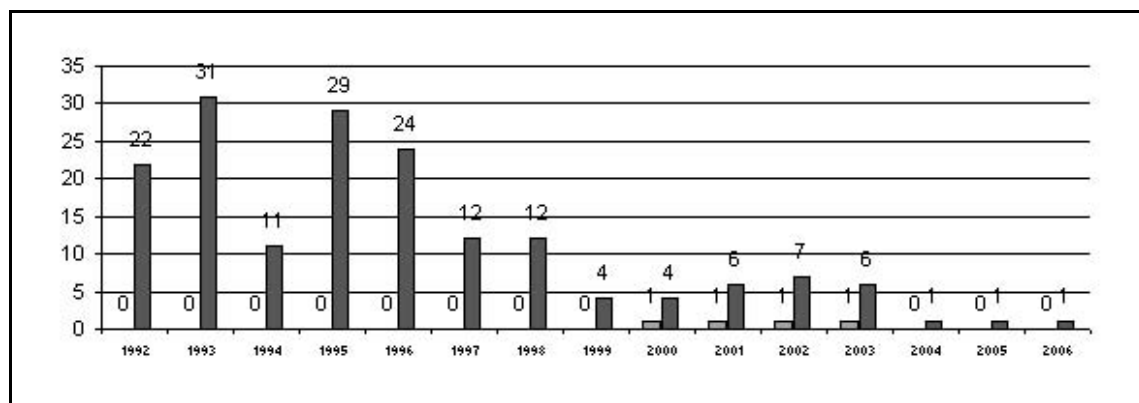
Major Developments in Tajikistan:
<p>a) The conflict in Tajikistan came to an end with the General Peace Accord of June 1997. Unfortunately, the peace process was slow and burdened by concerns related to demobilization and elections, as well as endemic poverty and unemployment.</p> <p>b) Tajikistan also faces ongoing security concerns due to its shared border with Afghanistan.</p> <p>c) Refugees from Tajikistan have been enrolled as DAFI scholars in Kyrgyzstan. The Tajiks in Kyrgyzstan are of mainly Kyrgyz ethnic origin. They have access to simplified naturalisation procedures. In view of this and ongoing repatriation, UNHCR announced a cessation clause for Tajik refugees, in effect July 1 2006.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Tajikistan (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Tajikistan:	0	5	12	11	10	9	7
Total Number of Scholars in Tajikistan:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Tajikistan:	n/a	40%	42%	36%	30%	33%	29%

Country and Nationality:	The Kingdom of Thailand
The chart below shows the involvement of Thailand in the DAFI Programme. Thailand falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Thai nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Thailand.	Office: UNHCR Thailand P.O. Box 2-121 Rajdamnern Avenue Bangkok 10200 +66 2 288 1270
Average Number of Scholars from Thailand 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Number of Scholars in Thailand 2000-2006 per year:	4
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Thailand 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Thailand 2000-2006 per year:	9%
Total Number of Graduates in Thailand 2000-2006:	3
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Thailand 2003:	\$14,409
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Thailand 2004:	\$3,529
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Thailand 2005:	\$2,959
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Thailand 2006:	\$2,553

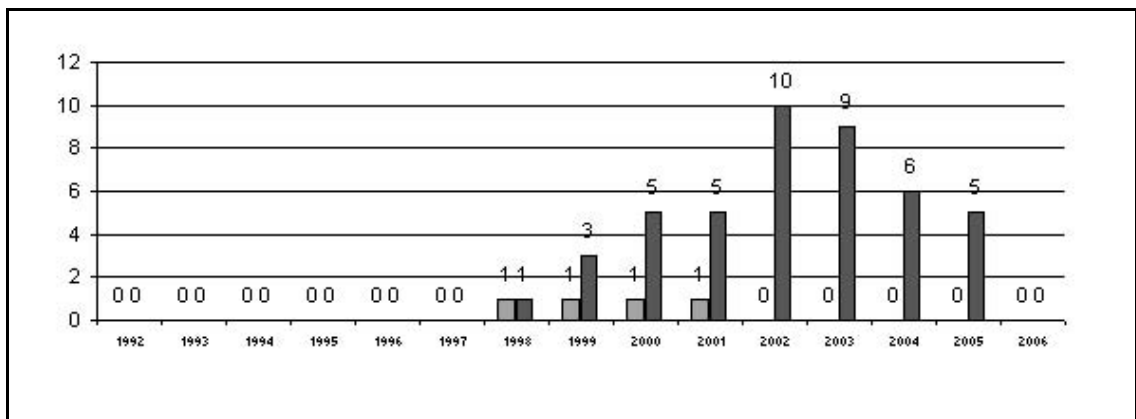
Major Developments in Thailand:
<p>a) Thailand hosts a large number of refugees from Myanmar (over 100,000), as well as smaller numbers from other countries. The Thai DAFI Programme was scheduled for phasing out in 2003, and no new enrolments were accepted.</p> <p>b) Thai DAFI scholars have been enrolled in the Programme in Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Thailand (light) and in Thailand (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Thailand:	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Thailand:	4	6	7	6	1	1	1
Percentage of Female Scholars from Thailand:	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Thailand:	0%	0%	29%	33%	0%	0%	0%
Number of Graduates in Thailand:	0	0	1	2	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Uzbekistan
The chart below shows the involvement of Uzbekistan in the DAFI Programme. Uzbekistan falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Uzbeki nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Uzbekistan.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Uzbekistan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Uzbekistan 2000-2006 per year:	6
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Uzbekistan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Uzbekistan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Uzbekistan 2000-2006:	1
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uzbekistan 2003:	\$19,500
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uzbekistan 2004:	\$15,000
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uzbekistan 2005:	\$7,000
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Uzbekistan 2006:	n/a

Major Developments in Uzbekistan:
<p>a) Uzbekistan has hosted refugees from Tajikistan and Afghanistan.</p> <p>b) In 2005, the DAFI Programme in Uzbekistan was scheduled to close down, due largely to concerns regarding the high resettlement rate. In 2006 UNHCR left the country and implementation of DAFI was no longer possible.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Uzbekistan (light) and in Uzbekistan (dark):</p>

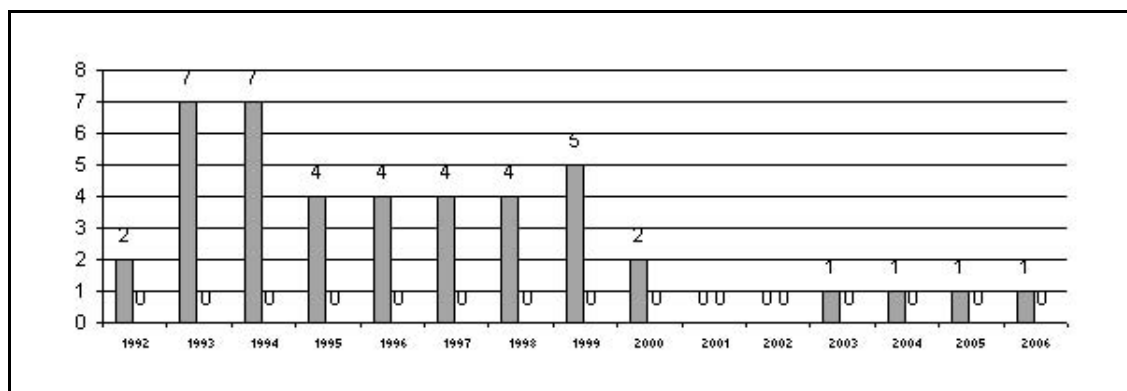


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Uzbekistan:	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Uzbekistan:	5	5	10	9	6	5	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Uzbekistan:	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Uzbekistan:	0%	40%	60%	67%	50%	40%	n/a
Number of Graduates in Uzbekistan:	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Country and Nationality:	The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
The chart below shows the involvement of Viet Nam in the DAFI Programme. Viet Nam falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Viet Nam 60 Rue Nguyen Thai Hoc Ba Dinh District Hanoi + 84 4 845 7871 + 84 4 845 6785
Average Number of Scholars from Viet Nam 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Number of Scholars in Viet Nam 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Viet Nam 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

Major Developments in Viet Nam:

- a) Viet Nam suffered from ongoing war over a span of 30 years. In 2001, minorities (mainly Montagnards) felt that their traditional property and religious rights were not upheld by authorities. This prompted some of them to seek asylum mainly in Cambodia. In 2005, Viet Nam, Cambodia and UNHCR signed a MoU on the settlement of issues relating to the Vietnamese Central Highlands Ethnic minorities. This MoU, which includes a provision for temporary protection for some cases, as well as repatriation and reintegration, has since been implemented.
- b) In recent years of DAFI implementation, the single Vietnamese DAFI scholar has studied in Argentina.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Viet Nam (light):



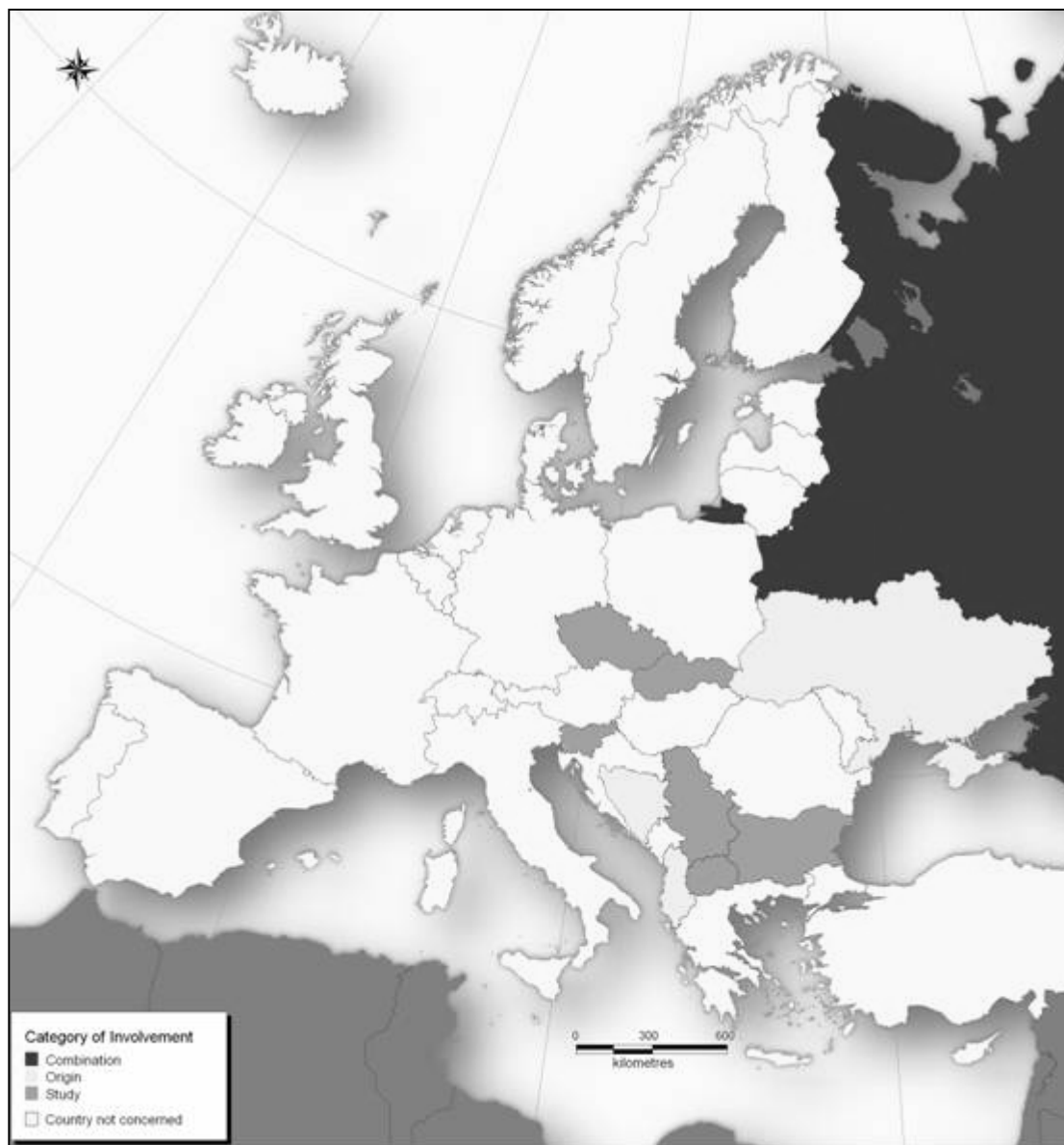
Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Viet Nam:	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total Number of Scholars in Viet Nam:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Viet Nam:	50%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%

6.4 Europe

6.4.1 Foreword Europe

The map below provides an overview of DAFI programming in Europe,⁸⁵ distinguishing between European countries on the basis of their category of involvement over the last 15 years. DAFI Implementation in Europe

DAFI Implementation in Europe



The European region has consistently hosted a greater number of refugees than it has generated. Many DAFI scholars enrolled in European countries of study have fled conflict in other regions of the world. European DAFI programmes have generally operated on a smaller scale regionally than elsewhere, with the Russian Federation implementing the largest DAFI Programme.

⁸⁵ Please note that the boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map was created with information from UNHCR/Field Information and Coordination Support Section.

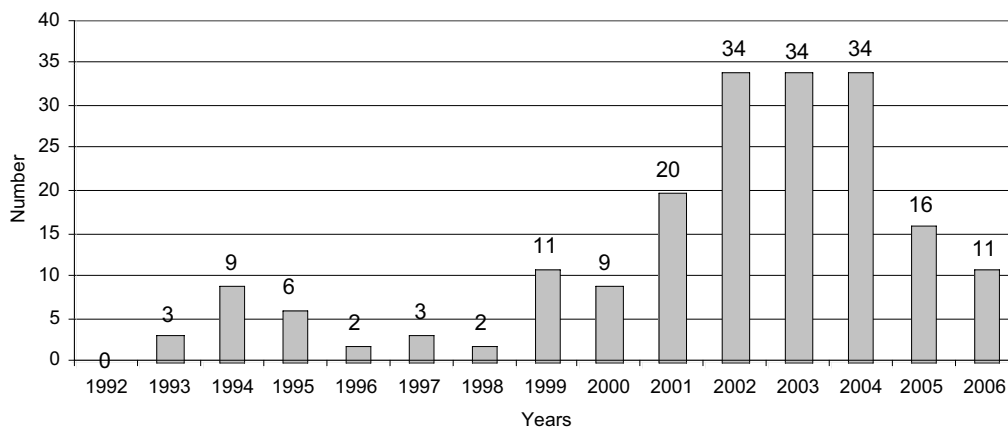
Europe also presents several examples of special case DAFI interventions, which have occurred due to funding gaps, and which in many cases have allowed refugees to complete a final year of study.

This section will provide an overview of data compiled from annual reporting. Regrettably, the anticipated small sample size of respondents does not permit analysis of programme of study or employment.

6.4.2 DAFI in Europe

The graphic below shows the development of the DAFI programme, in terms of DAFI scholars originating from the region, throughout its history in Europe.

Development of Enrolment Rate in Europe



During the 1990s, Europe generated relatively few refugee flows, accounting for the low level of enrolment of European DAFI scholars. This changed from 2001 on, when refugees fled the conflict in Bosnia. In 2002, 15 Bosnian DAFI scholars were enrolled. This number dropped substantially in 2004 due to repatriation and the graduation of these scholars. There has been higher enrolment of refugees from Chechnya, however, in recent years, overall numbers remain low. The most recent enrolment, in 2006, included six Chechen refugees.

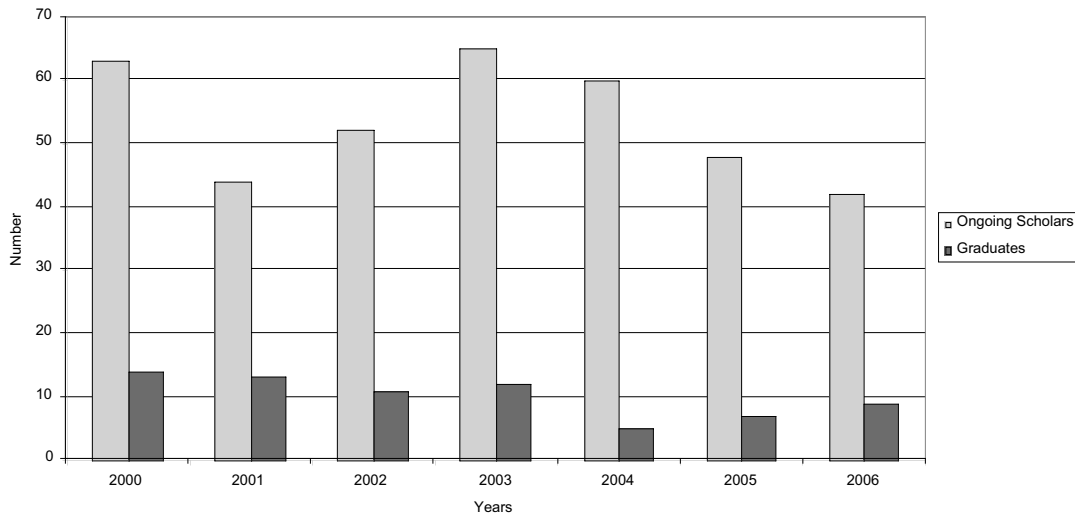
6.4.3 DAFI Enrolment in Europe

The chart below shows the number of ongoing scholars annually compared to the number of graduates from the most recent years of implementation.⁸⁶

The proportion of ongoing scholars to graduates annually corresponds closely to the calculated average annual graduation rate of 22%. The higher scale of DAFI enrolment represents refugees from other regions that have been hosted in European countries.

⁸⁶ As no data was available for 2001 the number of graduates is substituted by the average 22% graduation rate.

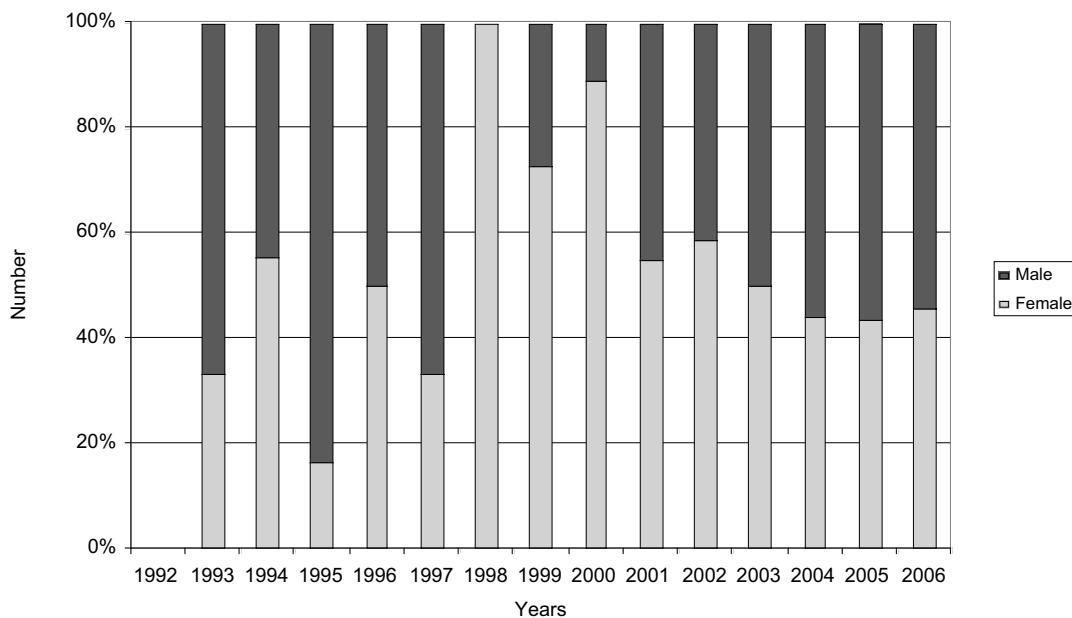
DAFI Enrolment in Europe



6.4.4 Gender Distribution in Europe

While gender parity in Europe has generally improved over time and remains higher than in other DAFI regions, the level over time reveals no clear tendency. The 100% female enrolment in 1998 is a result of the 2 European DAFI scholars enrolled at the time, one Chechen refugee and one Bosnian refugee. Fluctuations in other years can likewise be attributed to the small number of DAFI scholars originating from the region. In most recent years, the trend appears far more stable near 50% female enrolment.

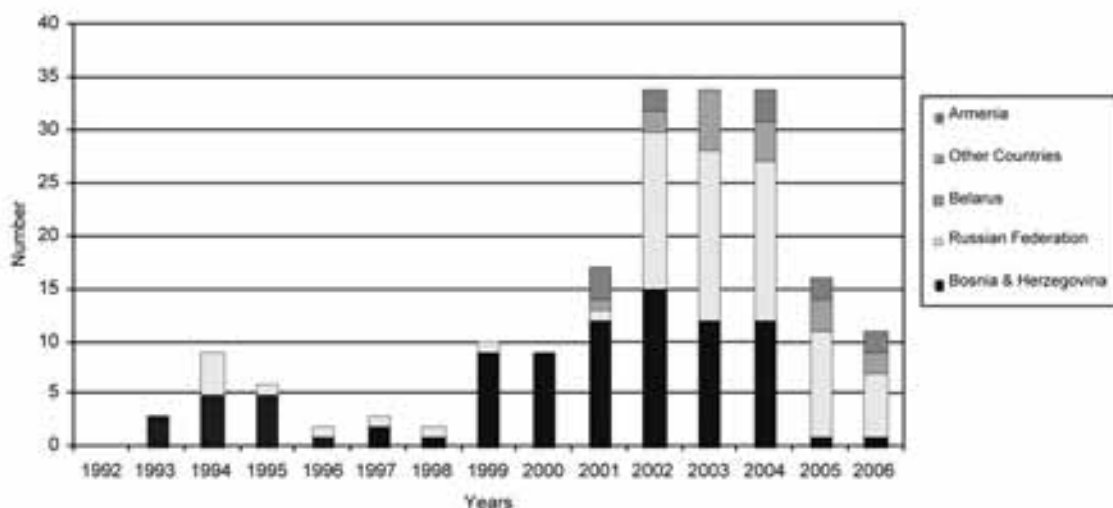
Gender ratio in Europe



6.4.5 Country Distribution in Europe

The graphs below examine the four major refugee groups in the region. The first compares the countries of origin; that is, the European countries from which the most DAFI scholars originate: Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, and Russia.

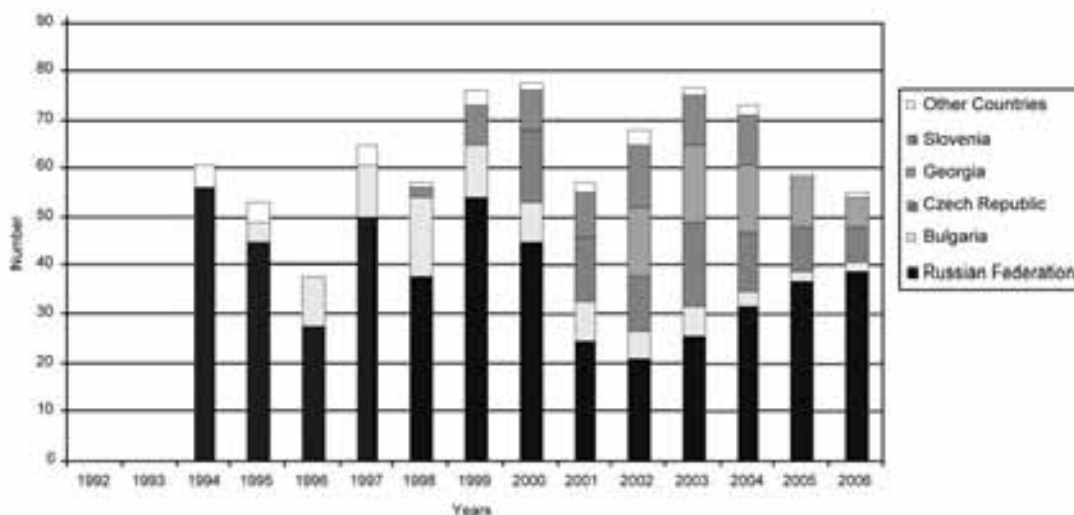
Major refugee groups in Europe according to country of origin



From this graph it is clear that Bosnia and Herzegovina has constituted the major refugee group originating in Europe. Bosnian DAFI scholars have constituted a significant portion of DAFI enrolment throughout the past 15 years, although numbers have dropped since 2004, following repatriation efforts initiated in 2002. The other major refugee group from Europe has largely been composed of Chechen refugees, who were hosted by the DAFI Programme in Georgia beginning in 2002.

The second graph provides an overview of the countries of study, comparing the five largest refugee groups: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, the Russian Federation and Slovenia.

Major refugee groups in Europe according to country of origin



This graph reveals that the major refugee group countries have hosted the vast majority of DAFI scholars as compared to other countries in the region.⁸⁷ The largest DAFI programme of implementation has been that of Russia, due to excellent government support and a low overall cost structure. Russia has hosted a number of Afghan DAFI scholars. As of the end of 2006, Georgia remains the only other ongoing DAFI programme as the other European countries of study have closed their DAFI programmes.⁸⁸

In Europe, DAFI scholars have enrolled at a variety of universities and colleges. In Bulgaria, the New Bulgarian University is a modern private university in Sofia, founded in 1991. The Czech Technical University (CTU) in Prague was formed in 1707 by decree of Emperor Joseph I and grew to encompass 7 faculties. The Tbilisi State University in Georgia was established in 1918, making it the oldest university in the Caucasus region, with a student population of 30,000.

Comparison of these two graphs emphasizes that Europe has been a net refugee-inflow region, given that the enrolment of DAFI scholars in the region is almost double the number of European DAFI scholars. This fact highlights the positive record of implementation over the last 15 years.

As a result of the overall focus on African and developing countries there has been a reduction in the number of European countries involved in DAFI. Refugees in Europe also have greater access to alternative scholarship programmes. Therefore, many of the smaller European DAFI programmes have been closed, while the two largest programmes, in the Russian Federation and Georgia, will be maintained at current levels.

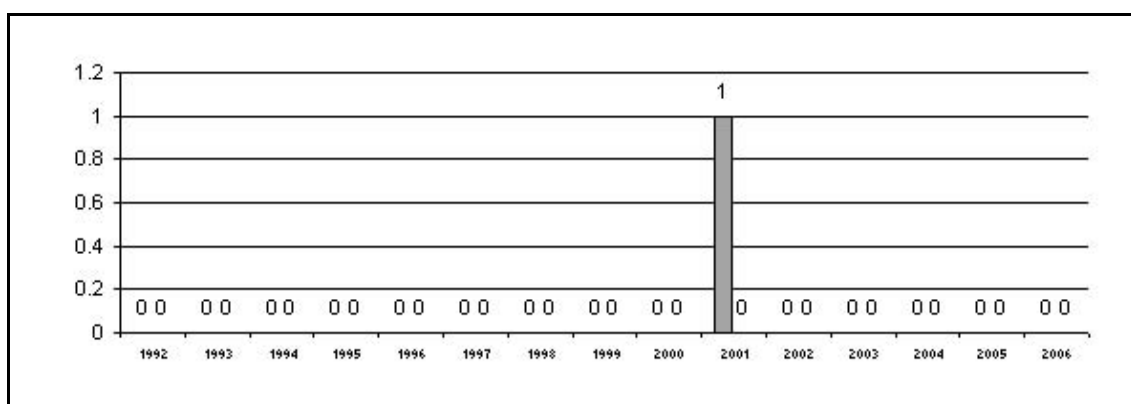
⁸⁷ The number of scholarships in Bolivia declined from 42 in 1994 to 24 in 1995. The higher enrolment was due to a request from the World University Service (WUS) to cover a funding shortfall for 12 students in 1994. DAFI approved the request, and in 1995 WUS resumed sponsorship for these 12 students.

⁸⁸ The DAFI programmes in Slovenia, Czech Republic, and Bulgaria have all been scheduled to close as the remaining DAFI scholars graduate.

6.4.6 Country Sheets for Europe

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Albania
The chart below shows the involvement of Albania in the DAFI Programme. Albania falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Albania Rruga "Donika Kastrioti" Street Tirana + 355 42 28 474 + 355 42 50 206 + 355 42 50 207
Average Number of Scholars from Albania 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Albania 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Albania 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Albania 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

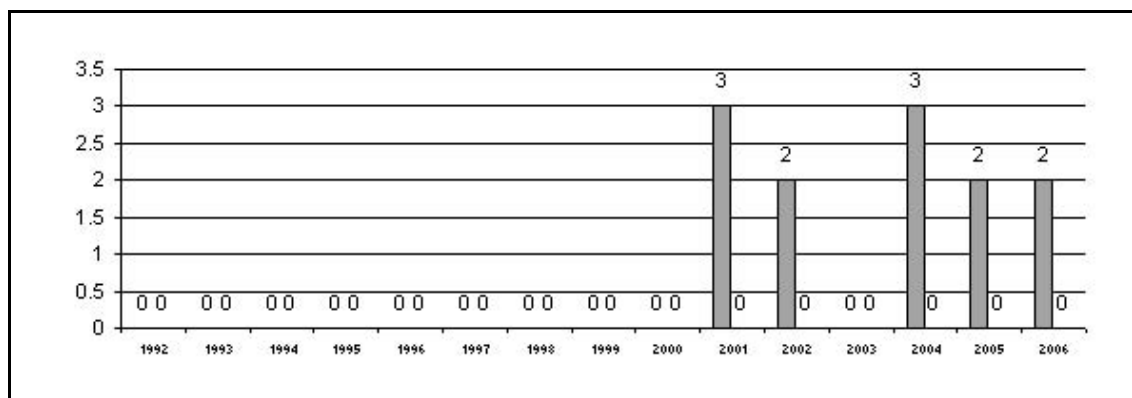
Major Developments in Albania:
<p>a) Albania experienced high levels of crime and widespread civil disorder following the collapse of the Pyramid Scheme in 1997, which left arms and unexploded ordinance in the country.</p> <p>b) The sponsorship of a single Albanian DAFI scholar in 2001 represents a special one-off intervention.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Albania (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Albania:	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Albania:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Albania:	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Armenia
The chart below shows the involvement of Armenia in the DAFI Programme. Armenia falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Armenia 14 Adamyar Str. 375010, Yerevan + 37410 56 47 71 + 37410 58 48 92 + 37410 54 59 35 + 37410 54 59 36
Average Number of Scholars from Armenia 2000-2006 per year:	2
Average Number of Scholars in Armenia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Armenia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Armenia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

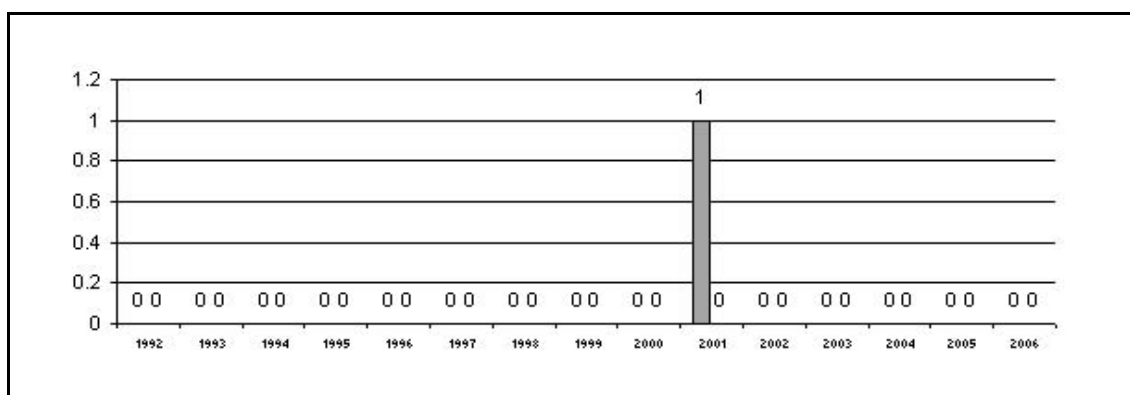
Major Developments in Armenia:
<p>a) Armenia suffers from the inter-linked consequences of the unresolved Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, which has lasted over a decade since 1994. There are also poor economic conditions with pervasive poverty despite record economic growth in recent years which has increased the value of the local currency versus the US dollar, in turn lowering the value of remittances from abroad. These remittances are a main source of income for a large part of the population.</p> <p>b) The two remaining Armenian DAFI scholars were pursuing studies in the Czech Republic. At the end of 2006 this DAFI Programme was closed, as alternative funding opportunities were found.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Armenia (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Armenia:	0	3	2	0	3	2	2
Total Number of Scholars in Armenia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Armenia:	n/a	33%	50%	n/a	0%	0%	0%

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Azerbaijan
The chart below shows the involvement of Azerbaijan in the DAFI Programme. Azerbaijan falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Azerbaijan 3, Azer Aliyev Street Baku + 99 412 492 1443 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Azerbaijan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Azerbaijan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Azerbaijan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Azerbaijan 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

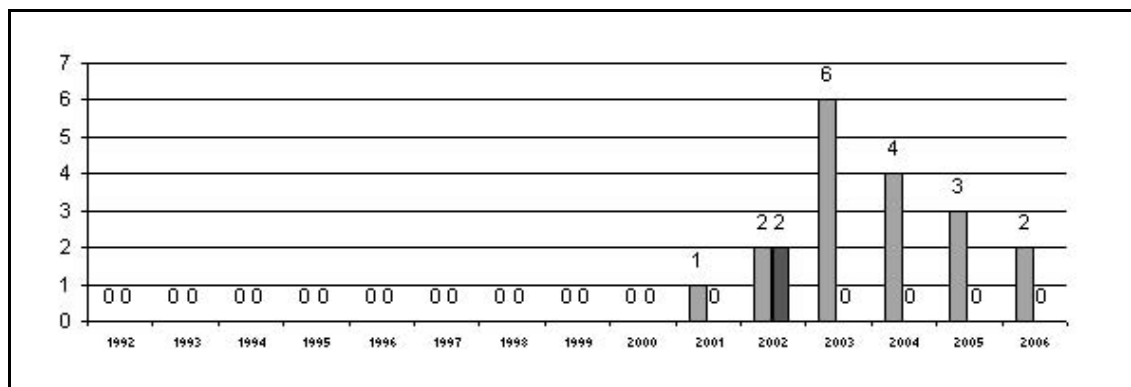
Major Developments in Azerbaijan:
<p>a) Azerbaijan continues to be affected by the ongoing conflict with Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh region, which began in 1994.</p> <p>b) The DAFI scholar from Azerbaijan was enrolled in the programme in the Czech Republic. This represents a one-off intervention.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Azerbaijan (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Azerbaijan:	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Azerbaijan:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Azerbaijan:	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Belarus
The chart below shows the involvement of Belarus in the DAFI Programme. Belarus falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Belarussian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Belarus.	Office: UNHCR Belarus Prospekt Partizanskij 6 A 6th Floor 220033, Minsk + 375 17 298 33 37 + 375 17 298 33 35 + 375 17 210 26 63
Average Number of Scholars from Belarus 2000-2006 per year:	3
Average Number of Scholars in Belarus 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Belarus 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Belarus 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Belarus 2000-2006:	1
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Belarus 2003:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Belarus 2004:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Belarus 2005:	n/a
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Belarus 2006:	n/a

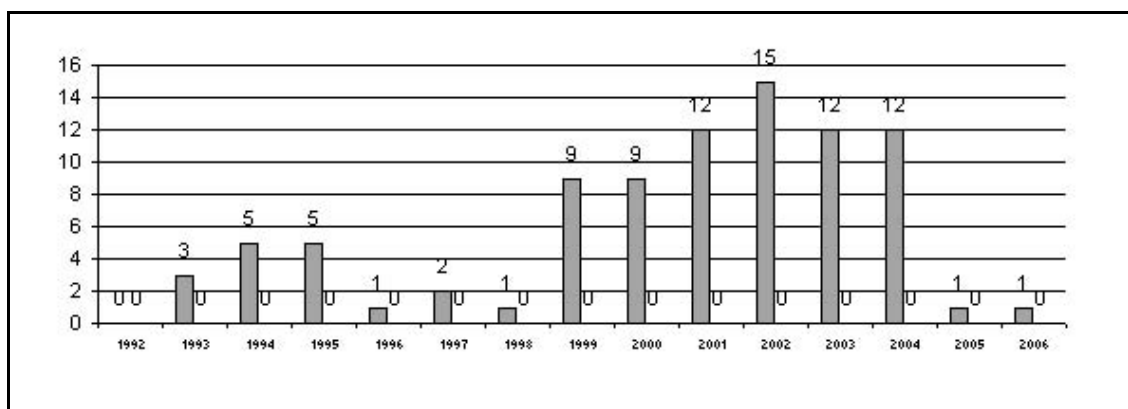
Major Developments in Belarus:
<p>a) There are ongoing concerns with the human rights situation in Belarus, as well as the legitimacy of the government. The most recent elections in early 2006 were not considered as free and fair by most international observers.</p> <p>b) Belarus hosts a refugee population mainly from Afghanistan. The Afghans fled their country of origin after the collapse of the pro-Soviet regime and have not returned home, despite the removal of the Taliban regime in 2001.</p> <p>c) DAFI scholars from Belarus have been enrolled in studies in the Czech Republic. At the end of 2006 the programme there was closed, as alternative sources of funding were found.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Belarus (light) and in Belarus (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Belarus:	0	1	2	6	4	3	2
Total Number of Scholars in Belarus:	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Belarus:	n/a	0%	50%	17%	25%	33%	0%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Belarus:	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Belarus:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	Bosnia and Herzegovina
The chart below shows the involvement of Bosnia & Herzegovina in the DAFI Programme. Bosnia & Herzegovina falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Bosnia and Herzegovina UNITIC Building Fra Andjela Zvzdovica 1 71000, Sarajevo + 387 33 666 160 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Bosnia and Herzegovina 2000-2006 per year:	9
Average Number of Scholars in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Bosnia and Herzegovina 2000-2006 per year:	78%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

Major Developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina:
<p>a) On 14 December 1995, the General Framework Agreement for Peace (Dayton Peace Agreement) was signed in Paris to end the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina which began more than three years prior. The international armed forces which remained in the country to deal with significant security concerns have been shrinking their presence over the last three years. Although security-wise the country is stable, the process leading to the signing of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with the EC has been stagnating.</p> <p>b) Repatriation began in 1999, and reach its peak in 2002. It is currently ongoing at a reduced scale.</p> <p>c) In 2002, a majority of Bosnian DAFI scholars were enrolled in Slovenia, however, all DAFI scholars graduated and the DAFI Programme there was closed. More recently, a single female medical scholar was enrolled as a special case in the programme in Serbia and Montenegro. This programme was scheduled for closure in 2006.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Bosnia and Herzegovina (light):</p>

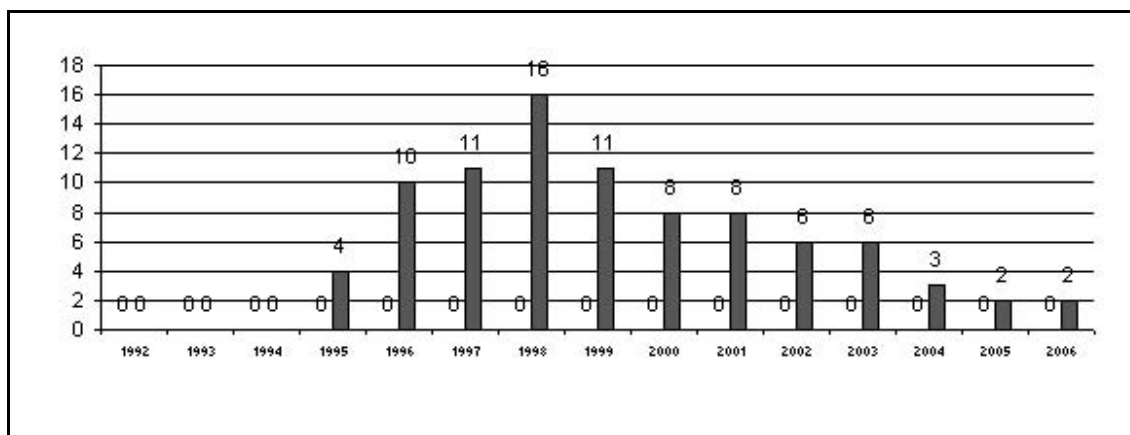


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Bosnia and Herzegovina:	9	12	15	12	12	1	1
Total Number of Scholars in Bosnia and Herzegovina:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Bosnia and Herzegovina:	89%	67%	67%	67%	58%	100%	100%

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Bulgaria
The chart below shows the involvement of Bulgaria in the DAFI Programme. Bulgaria falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Bulgaria 19, Denkoglu str Sofia 1000 Bulgaria +359 2 98 02 453
Average Number of Scholars from Bulgaria 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Bulgaria 2000-2006 per year:	5
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Bulgaria 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Bulgaria 2000-2006 per year:	30%
Total Number of Graduates in Bulgaria 2000-2006:	6
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Bulgaria 2003:	\$8,500
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Bulgaria 2004:	\$6,040
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Bulgaria 2005:	\$5,080
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Bulgaria 2006:	\$3,500

Major Developments in Bulgaria:

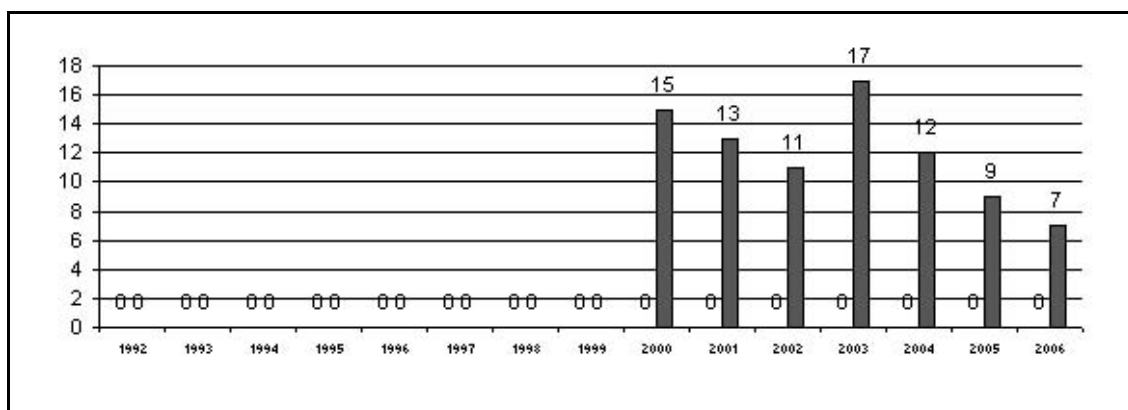
- a) Bulgaria has been host to refugees from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, and a small number from several other countries. It is estimated that the DAFI Programme in Bulgaria has benefited individual students from some 60 different countries around the world.
- b) Following UNHCR auditors and donor recommendations to reduce administrative workloads and to include new refugee caseloads, very small DAFI Programmes are scheduled to be closed once all ongoing scholars have successfully graduated. This applied also to the DAFI Programme in Bulgaria in 2006.
- c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Bulgaria (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Bulgaria:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Bulgaria:	8	8	6	6	3	2	2
Percentage of Female Scholars from Bulgaria:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Bulgaria:	63%	63%	50%	33%	0%	0%	0%
Number of Graduates in Bulgaria:	1	0	1	3	0	0	1

Country and Nationality:	Czech Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of the Czech Republic in the DAFI Programme. The Czech Republic falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Czech Republic UN House Namesti Kinskych 6 150 00 Prague 5 Telephone: +420 257 199 860 (General)
Average Number of Scholars from Czech Republic 2000-2006 per year:	0
Average Number of Scholars in Czech Republic 2000-2006 per year:	12
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Czech Republic 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Czech Republic 2000-2006 per year:	20%
Total Number of Graduates in Czech Republic 2000-2006:	6
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Czech Republic 2003:	\$12,035
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Czech Republic 2004:	\$9,616
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Czech Republic 2005:	\$6,843
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Czech Republic 2006:	\$7,064

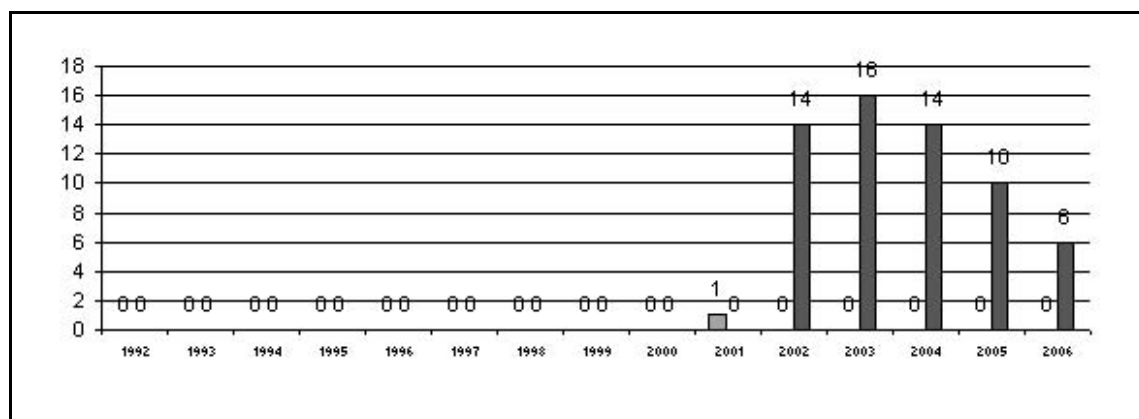
Major Developments in Czech Republic:
<p>a) The Czech Republic hosts refugees of various origin, including from the Russian Federation (Chechnya), Ukraine, Belarus, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Armenia. A particularly large influx of Chechen refugees occurred in 2003.</p> <p>b) The DAFI programme was opened in 2000, owing to the fact that university education in the country is of a high quality, and there are no tuition fees, therefore the cost of scholarship would be low. There was also a good support structure.</p> <p>c) This programme was closed at the end of 2006 as alternative funding opportunities for the small number of remaining scholars were found. However, the scholars continued their studies with great success and were involved in numerous voluntary organizations.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Czech Republic (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Czech Republic:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Czech Republic:	15	13	11	17	12	9	7
Percentage of Female Scholars from Czech Republic:	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Czech Republic:	33%	31%	36%	18%	8%	11%	0%
Number of Graduates in Czech Republic:	0	0	2	4	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	Georgia
The chart below shows the involvement of Georgia in the DAFI Programme. Georgia falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Georgian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Georgia.	Office: UNHCR Georgia 2a, Kazbegi ave 4th floor 380060 Tbilisi +995 32 425 601
Average Number of Scholars from Georgia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Georgia 2000-2006 per year:	9
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Georgia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Georgia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Georgia 2000-2006:	6
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Georgia 2003:	\$19,921
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Georgia 2004:	\$24,430
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Georgia 2005:	\$12,476
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Georgia 2006:	\$9,583

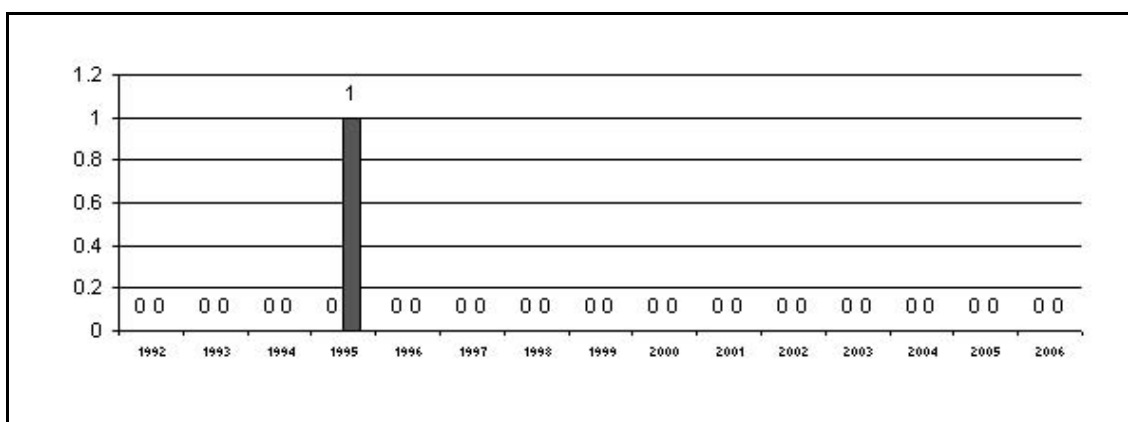
Major Developments in Georgia:
<p>a) Georgia suffered from civil wars from 1991 to 1994 in two regions: Abkhazia and South-Ossetia. Efforts by the UN and the OSCE to resolve the conflicts are ongoing.</p> <p>b) Georgian has hosted Chechen refugees since October 1999.</p> <p>c) The DAFI Programme in Georgia is currently under review to evaluate the level of assistance that has been provided in the past, given the particular needs in certain field of study, i.e. medicine. The Programme has enjoyed successful implementation in the past, with high female enrolment.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Georgia (light) and in Georgia (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Georgia:	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Georgia:	0	0	14	16	14	10	6
Percentage of Female Scholars from Georgia:	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Georgia:	n/a	n/a	57%	50%	50%	50%	67%
Number of Graduates in Georgia:	0	0	1	0	0	5	0

Country and Nationality:	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
The chart below shows the involvement of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the DAFI Programme. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Macedonia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Macedonia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Macedonia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Macedonia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

Major Developments in Macedonia:
<p>a) Macedonia hosts a small refugee population from Serbia and Montenegro.</p> <p>b) The single DAFI scholar in 1995 represents a one-off intervention.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Macedonia (dark):</p>

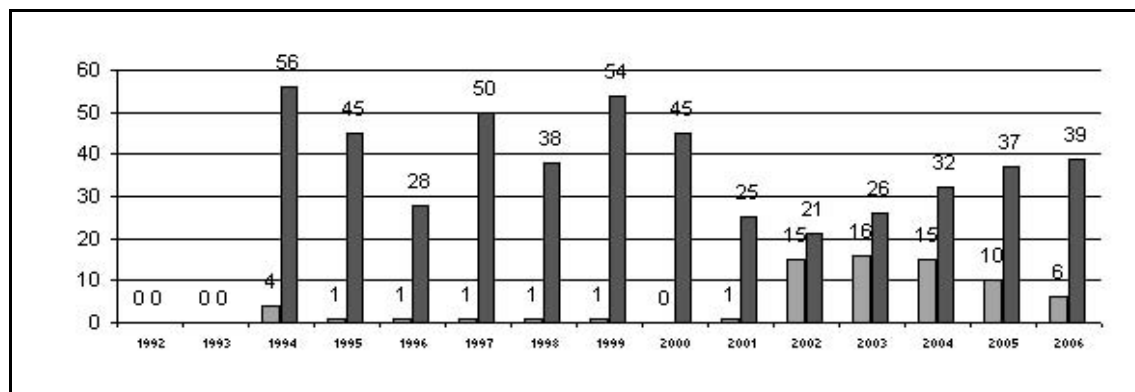


Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Macedonia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Macedonia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Macedonia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Macedonia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Macedonia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	Russian Federation
The chart below shows the involvement of the Russian Federation in the DAFI Programme. The Russian Federation falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Russian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in the Russian Federation.	Office: UNHCR in the Russian Federation United Nations Office 6 Obukh Pereulok Moscow 105064 +7 495 232 3011
Average Number of Scholars from Russian Federation 2000-2006 per year:	9
Average Number of Scholars in Russian Federation 2000-2006 per year:	32
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Russian Federation 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Russian Federation 2000-2006 per year:	45%
Total Number of Graduates in Russian Federation 2000-2006:	36
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Russian Federation 2003:	\$33,758
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Russian Federation 2004:	\$30,000
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Russian Federation 2005:	\$37,998
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Russian Federation 2006:	\$29,790

Major Developments in Russian Federation:

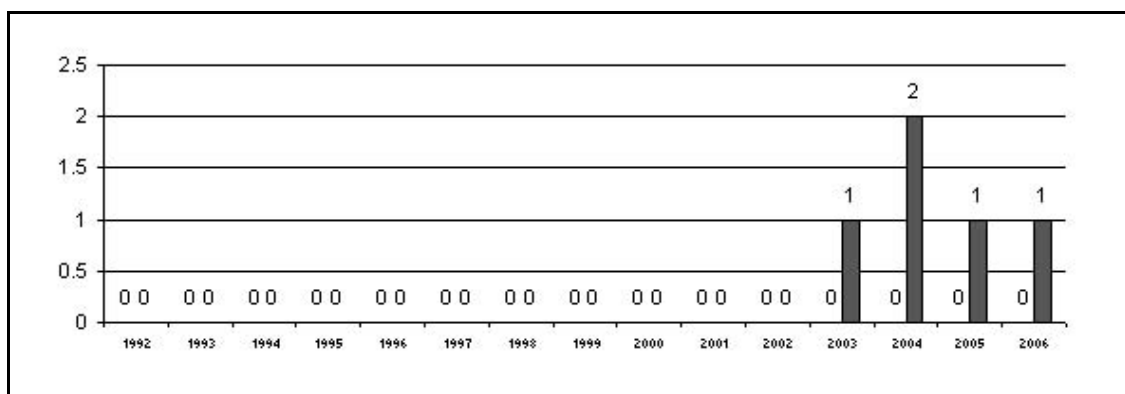
- The Russian Federation is host to a large number of Afghan refugees.
- Beginning in 2002, a group of Chechen refugees were enrolled in the DAFI programme in Georgia.
- UNHCR Russia received excellent support from the Moscow authorities, who opened the colleges for scholars from the DAFI programme. 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 scholar in Russia remained exceptionally low, justifying an increased level of support, particularly for Afghan refugees since 2002.
- Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Russian Federation (light) and in Russian Federation (dark):



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Russian Federation:	0	1	15	16	15	10	6
Total Number of Scholars in Russian Federation:	45	25	21	26	32	37	39
Percentage of Female Scholars from Russian Federation:	n/a	0%	53%	n/a	47%	50%	67%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Russian Federation:	18%	16%	43%	46%	59%	65%	69%
Number of Graduates in Russian Federation:	12	0	5	4	5	2	8

Country and Nationality:	Serbia & Montenegro
The chart below shows the involvement of Serbia & Montenegro in the DAFI Programme. Serbia & Montenegro falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Serbia and Montenegro Krunska 58 11000 Belgrade +381 11 308 2100
Average Number of Scholars from Serbia & Montenegro 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Serbia & Montenegro 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Serbia & Montenegro 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Serbia & Montenegro 2000-2006 per year:	87.5%
Total Number of Graduates in Serbia & Montenegro 2000-2006:	1
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Serbia & Montenegro 2003:	\$1,638
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Serbia & Montenegro 2004:	\$3,291
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Serbia & Montenegro 2005:	\$3,223
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Serbia & Montenegro 2006:	\$2,281

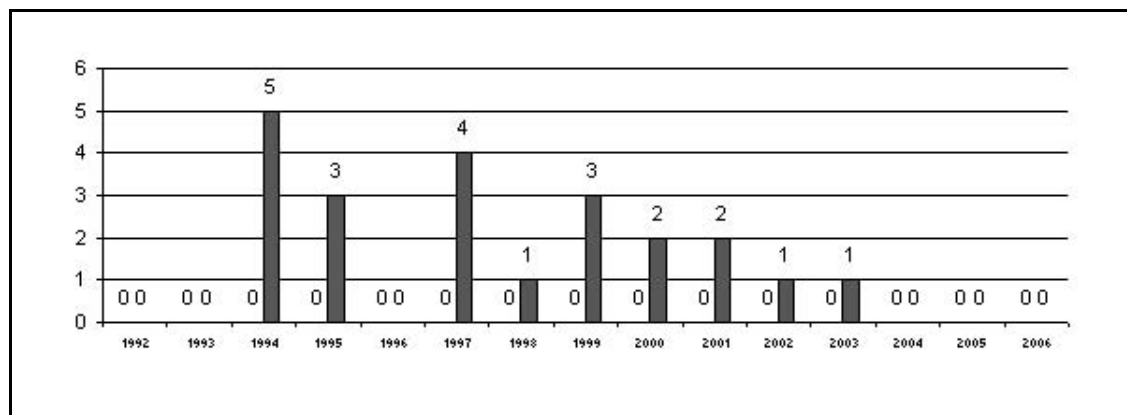
Major Developments in Serbia & Montenegro:
<p>a) Serbia and Montenegro hosts large populations of refugees from Croatia and Bosnia & Herzegovina.</p> <p>b) The DAFI Programme in Serbia and Montenegro was scheduled to be closed in 2006, once all ongoing DAFI scholars had successfully graduated.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Serbia & Montenegro (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Serbia & Montenegro:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Serbia & Montenegro:	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Percentage of Female Scholars from Serbia & Montenegro:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Serbia & Montenegro:	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	50%	100%	100%
Number of Graduates in Serbia & Montenegro:	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Country and Nationality:	Slovak Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of the Slovak Republic in the DAFI Programme. The Slovak Republic falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Slovakia Sturova 6 81102, Bratislava + 421 2 5292 7875 + 421 2 5292 7876 + 421 2 5292 7877
Average Number of Scholars from the Slovak Republic 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in the Slovak Republic 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from the Slovak Republic 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in the Slovak Republic 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in the Slovak Republic 2000-2006:	1
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in the Slovak Republic 2003:	\$614

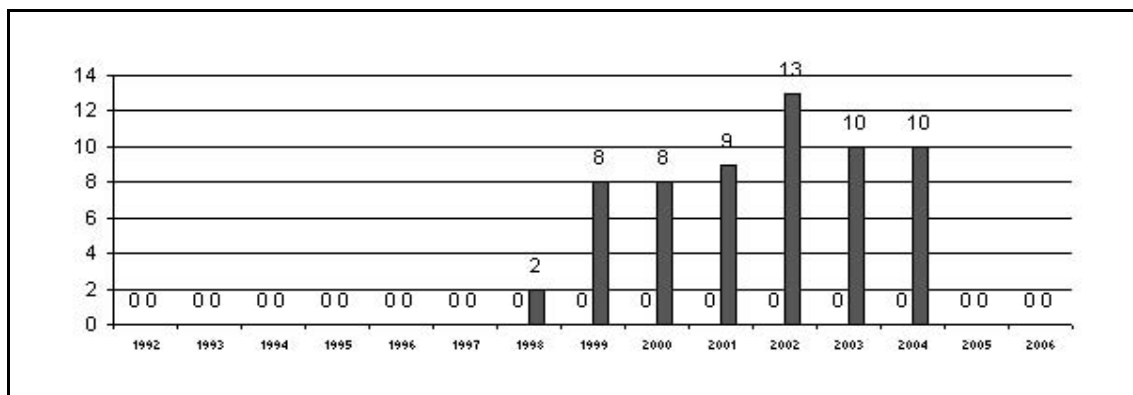
Major Developments in the Slovak Republic:
<p>a) The Slovak Republic has hosted small refugee populations from the conflict in Afghanistan, as well as from the war in Bosnia & Herzegovina.</p> <p>b) The last DAFI scholar from the Slovak Republic graduated in 2003, and the DAFI Programme there was subsequently closed.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in the Slovak Republic (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from the Slovak Republic:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in the Slovak Republic:	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from the Slovak Republic:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in the Slovak Republic:	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in the Slovak Republic:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Slovenia
The chart below shows the involvement of Slovenia in the DAFI Programme. Slovenia falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Slovenia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Slovenia 2000-2006 per year:	7
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Slovenia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Slovenia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Total Number of Graduates in Slovenia 2000-2006:	2
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Slovenia 2003:	\$32,275
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Slovenia 2004:	\$14,430

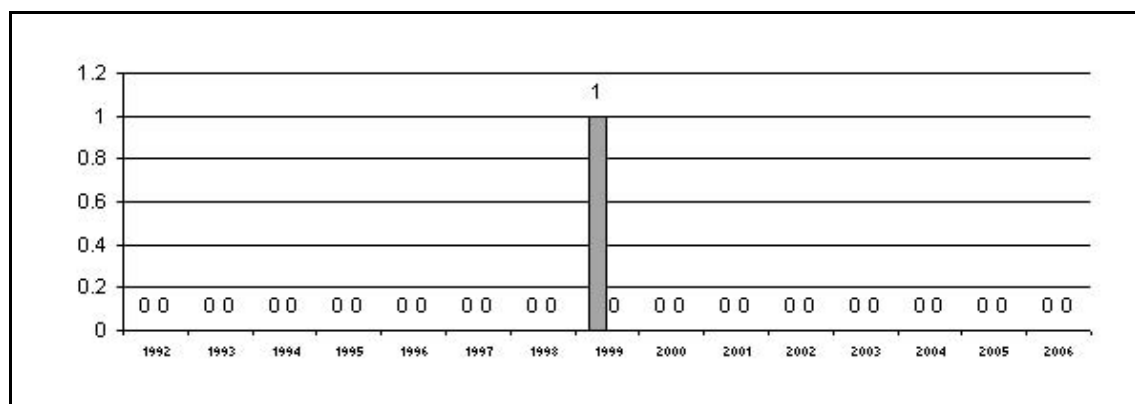
Major Developments in Slovenia:
<p>a) Slovenia hosted small numbers of Bosnian, Herzegovinan, and Croatian refugees in the early to mid 1990s. Towards the end of the 1990s, refugees arrived in larger numbers from Kosovo and Bosnia & Herzegovina, which led to higher enrolment in the DAFI programme.</p> <p>b) In 2004 all DAFI scholars then enrolled completed their studies and the DAFI programme in Slovenia ended.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Slovenia (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Slovenia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Slovenia:	8	9	13	10	10	0	0
Percentage of Female Scholars from Slovenia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Slovenia:	75%	56%	62%	60%	60%	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Slovenia:	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	Ukraine
The chart below shows the involvement of Ukraine in the DAFI Programme. Ukraine falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Ukraine PO Box 122 32 A, Sichnevogo Povstanya Str. 01015, Kyiv + 380 44 288 9424 + 380 44 288 9686
Average Number of Scholars from Ukraine 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Ukraine 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Ukraine 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Ukraine 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

Major Developments in Ukraine:
<p>a) Ukraine has been a source of and place of transit for irregular migrants due to its political reforms, which opened the borders, and also its economic crisis, which resulted in high unemployment and severe poverty.</p> <p>b) The single DAFI scholar from Ukraine represents a one-off intervention.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Ukraine (light):</p>



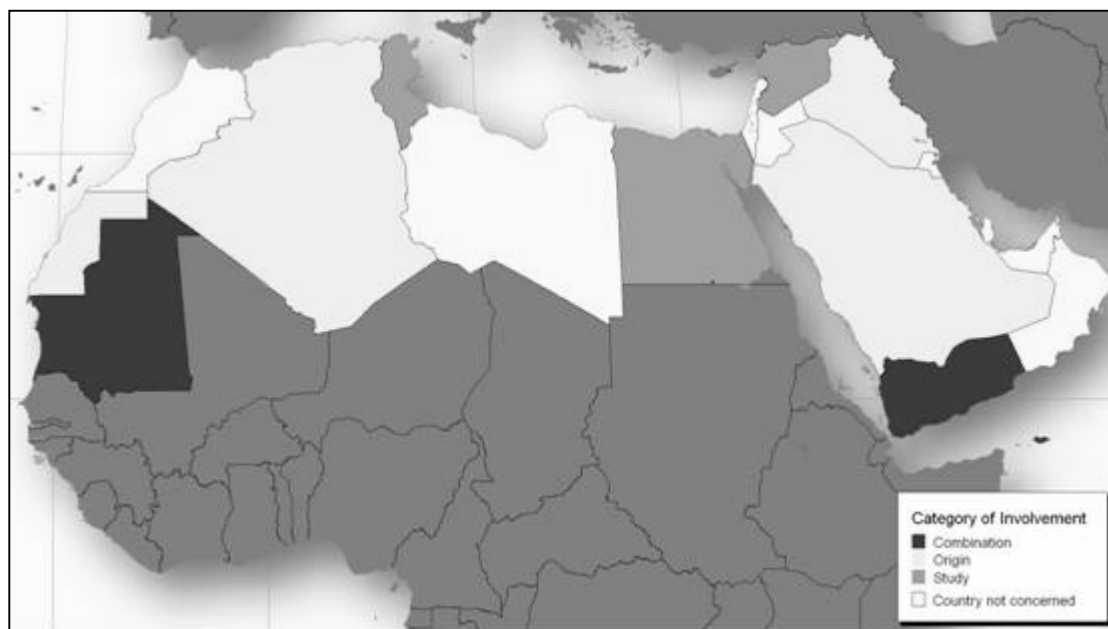
Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Ukraine:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Ukraine:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Ukraine:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Ukraine:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Ukraine:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

6.5 MENA Area

6.5.1 Foreword MENA

The map below provides an overview of DAFI programming in the MENA area,⁸⁹ distinguishing between countries in the MENA area on the basis of their category of involvement over the last 15 years.

DAFI Implementation in the MENA area



The MENA region has been composed of several small DAFI programmes, together with one major country of origin and one major country of study. This country of origin was initially Mauritania; yet since 1997 Iraq has contributed the majority of DAFI scholars from the region. Yemen has consistently implemented the largest DAFI Programme in the region over the last 15 years. As is the case with Europe, in the MENA area there have been several special case DAFI interventions on a limited basis.

This section follows the format of the previous section, offering a profile of the region using data compiled from annual reporting. Regrettably, the sample size of respondents for this region does not permit analysis of programme of study or employment.

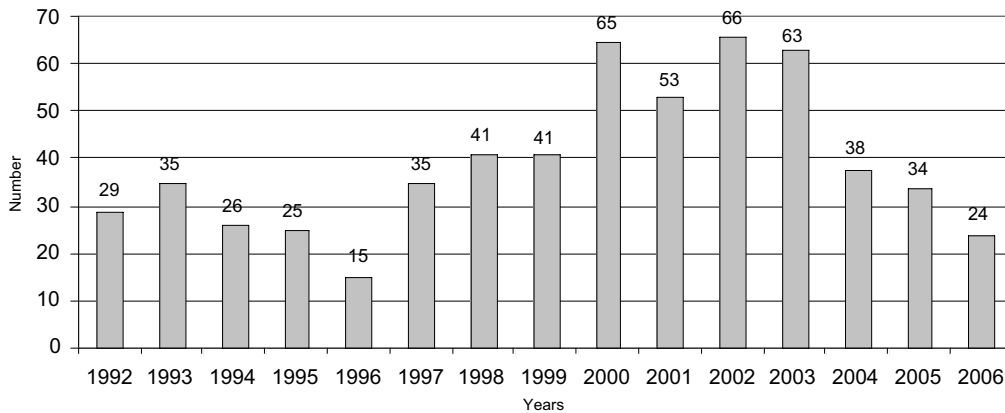
6.5.2 DAFI in the MENA area

The graphic below shows the development of the DAFI programme, in terms of DAFI scholars originating from the region, throughout its implementation in the MENA area.⁹⁰

⁸⁹ Please note that the boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map was created with information from UNHCR/Field Information and Coordination Support Section.

⁹⁰ The MENA area is result of an internal change of office responsibilities within UNHCR that divided tasks of the former CASWANAME area to the MENA and Asia Bordeaux in 2006.

Development of Enrolment in the MENA

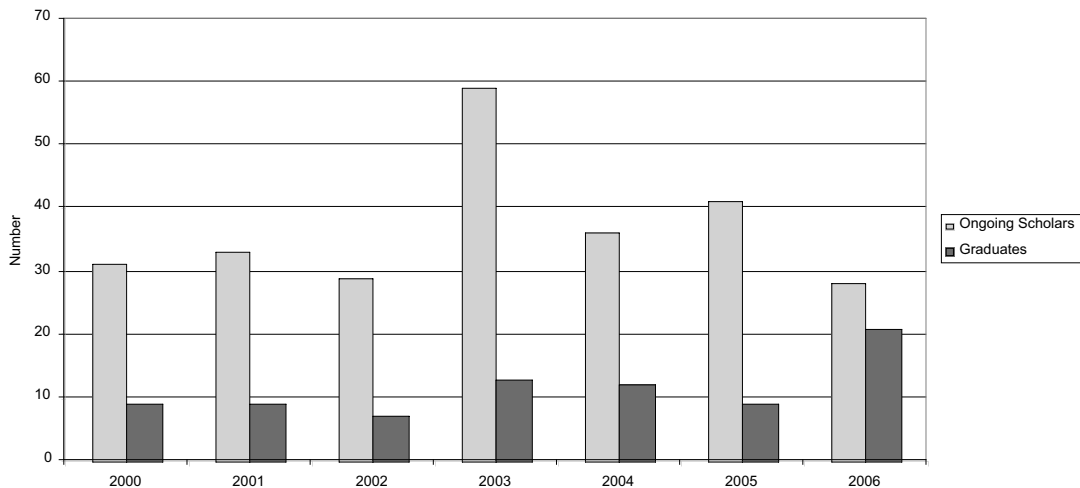


Enrolment of DAFI scholars from the MENA area has remained steady over the period of implementation, with a peak between 2000 and 2003, due to the second Gulf War. The MENA area has been one of the smallest DAFI regions, albeit generating one of the largest sponsored refugee populations, the Iraqis.

6.5.3 DAFI Enrolment in the MENA area

The chart below shows the number of ongoing scholars annually compared to the number of graduates from the most recent years.⁹¹

DAFI Enrolment in the MENA Region



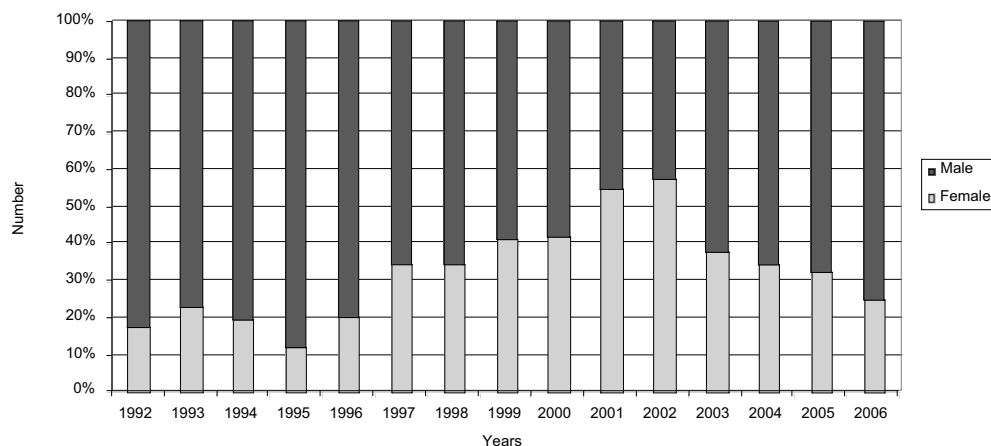
The proportion of graduates to ongoing scholars in the MENA area has been relatively higher than in other DAFI regions. This may be attributed to several special case interventions, which in many cases permitted a refugee to complete a programme of study with a final year, thereby inflating the number of graduates.

⁹¹ As no data was available for 2000, 2001 and 2004 the number of graduates is substituted by the average 22% graduation rate.

6.5.4 Gender Distribution in the MENA area

Achieving gender parity in DAFI programmes in the MENA area has proven particularly challenging. With the exception of 2001 and 2002, the level of female enrolment has remained low in the region. The share of female enrolment has been declining since 2002.

Gender Ratio in the MENA Region



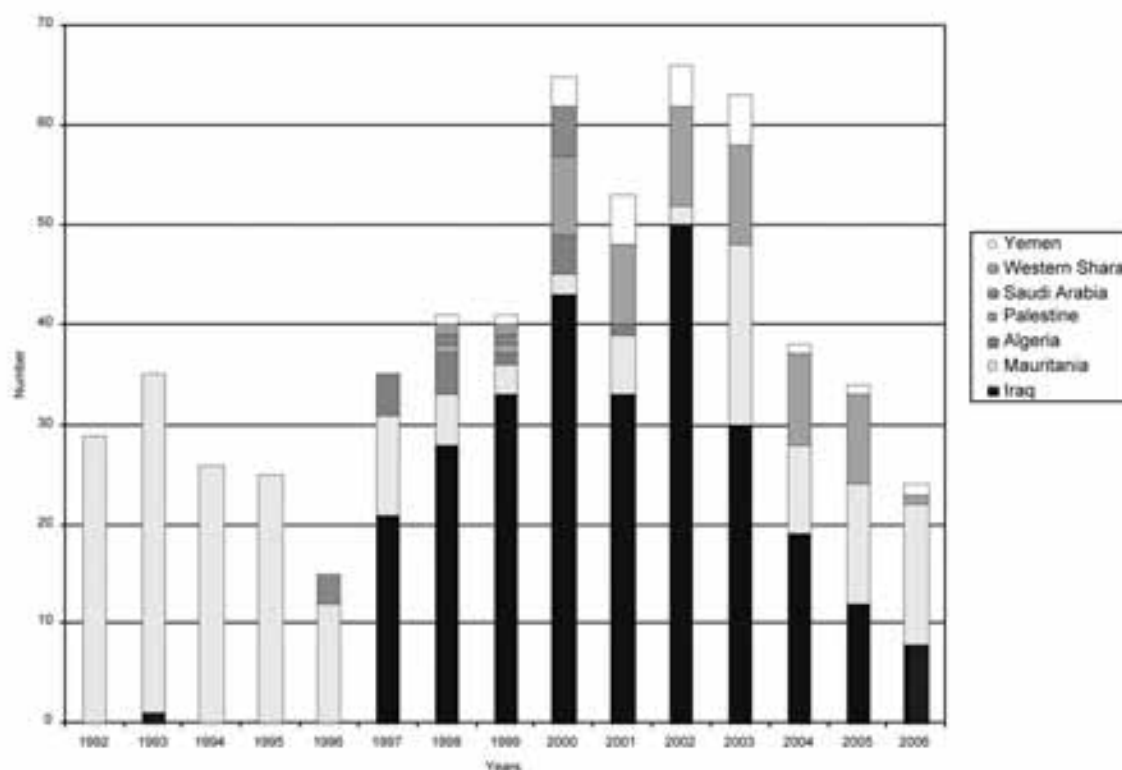
6.5.5 Country Distribution in the MENA area

The graphs below examine the countries of origin over the years of implementation. As there are only seven countries involved in DAFI in the region, all are included here.

In examining the countries of origin in the MENA area, it is clear that, as stated above, one country has dominated in each year of implementation. Until 1996, Mauritanian refugees constituted the highest numbers of DAFI scholars. Following this, Iraq has been the main country of origin for DAFI scholars from the region, with smaller number of Palestinian refugees fleeing the second intifada, which began in 2000.

Aside from these larger refugee populations, smaller numbers of DAFI scholars have originated from Yemen and Algeria.

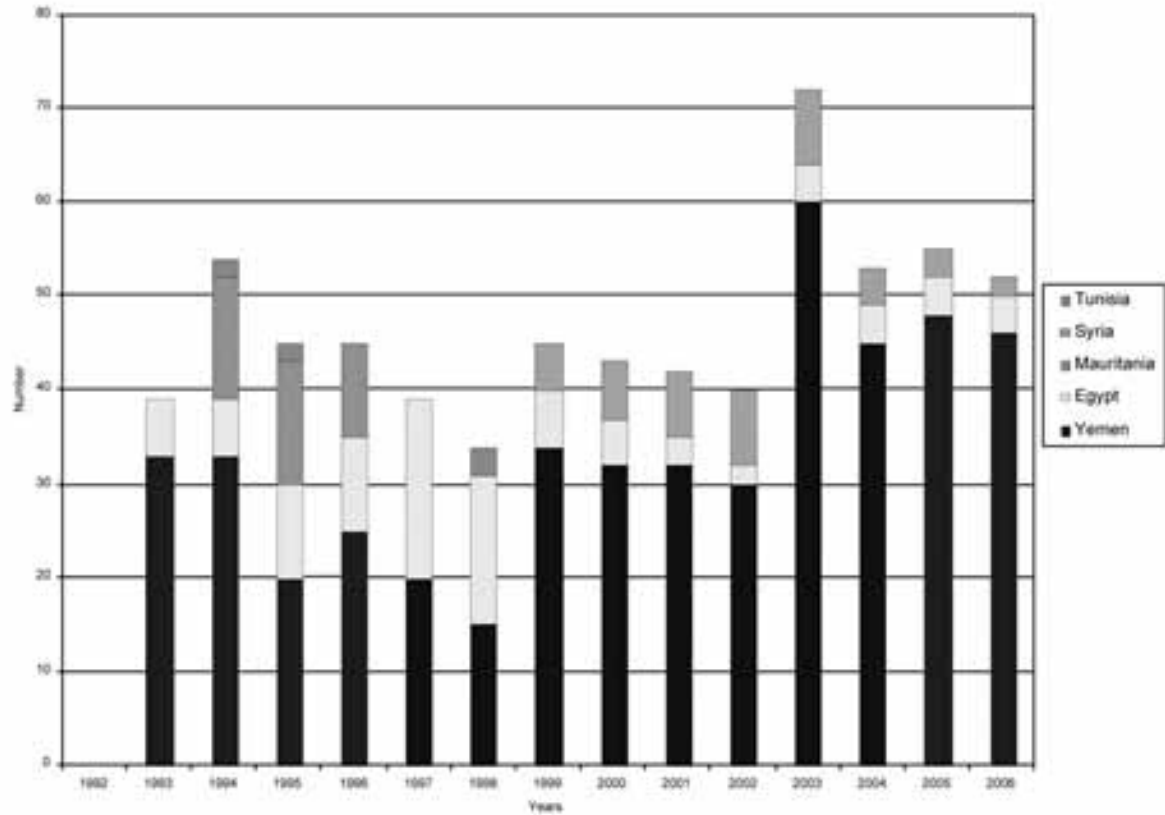
DAFI scholars in the MENA area according to country of origin



Amongst the countries in the MENA area where DAFI has been implemented, Yemen has consistently hosted the majority of DAFI scholars. Egypt, Mauritania and Syria have also maintained DAFI programmes. Over time, enrolment in Egypt decreased while the Syrian programme has grown. The Mauritanian programme was closed in 1998. These programmes may be reopened in the coming years as part of the 'DAFI for Return' supplementary programme, under regulations stipulated in the revision of the DAFI Guidelines in 2007.

Several large and reputed tertiary institutions in the MENA area have enrolled DAFI scholars. Yemen's Aden University was founded in 1975 and is now considered as the second major public university in the country, with 12 faculties of study. In Syria, Damascus University, which is involved in the DAFI Programme, is the oldest and largest university, formed in 1923 by the merger of the School of Medicine and the Institute of Law, and comprising today 14 faculties. In Egypt, the October 6 University boasts 14 faculties. The university concluded a Letter of Understanding (LoU) for cooperation with UNHCR Cairo for DAFI implementation in 2004, which arranged for scholarships in the amount of full tuition fees for DAFI scholars from the university in exchange for cooperation and internship opportunities from UNHCR Cairo. This LoU remains currently in effect and has served as a model for similar agreements in other DAFI countries of study.

DAFI scholars in the MENA area according to country of study

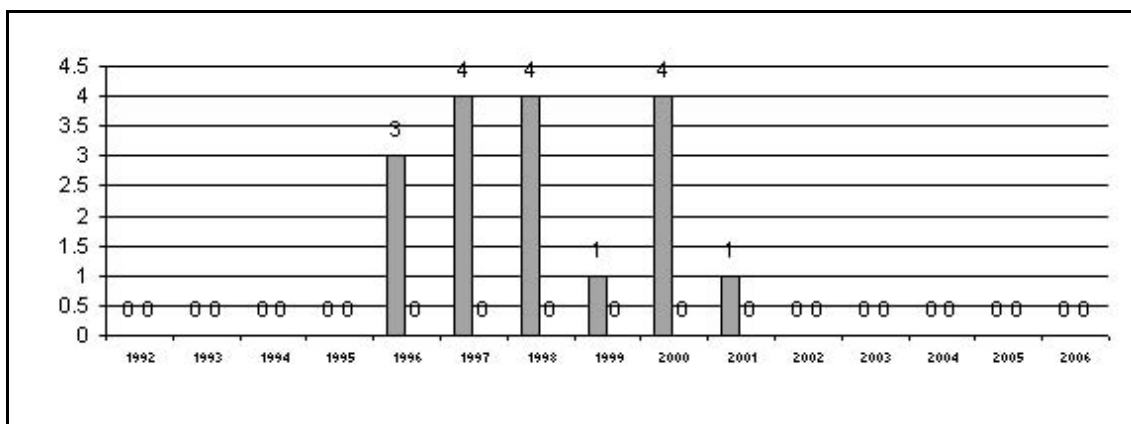


A comparison of these two graphs demonstrates the dynamics characteristic of DAFI countries that have acted both as a country of study and a country of origin. Over time Mauritania has contributed an ongoing number of DAFI scholars, while the DAFI programme in the country was closed in 1998. Moreover, Yemen hosts by far the largest number of DAFI scholars in the region, while generating a small flow of refugees who are sponsored under DAFI programmes in other countries in the region.

6.5.6 Country Sheets for the MENA area

Country and Nationality:	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
The chart below shows the involvement of Algeria in the DAFI Programme. Algeria falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Algeria Boîte Postale 444 20, Rue Emile Payen Hydra 16035 Alger + 213 21 69 1421
Average Number of Scholars from Algeria 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Number of Scholars in Algeria 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Algeria 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Algeria 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

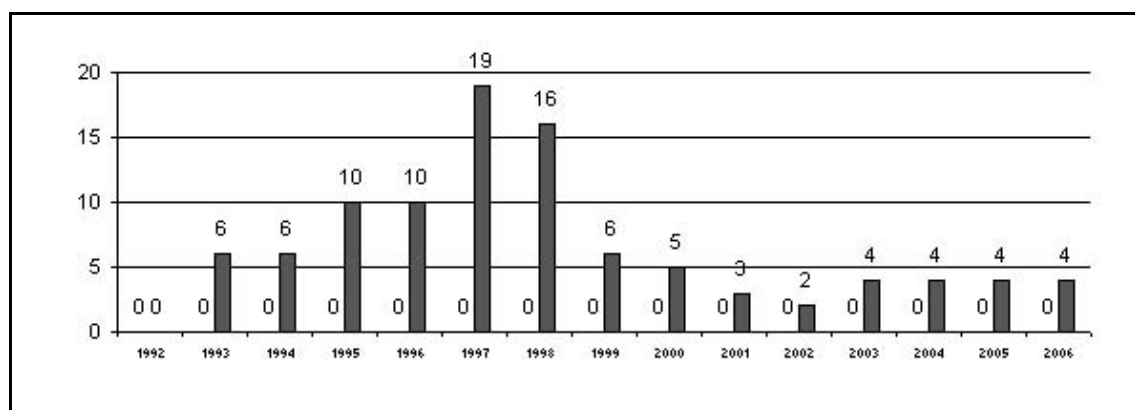
Major Developments in Algeria:
<p>a) The DAFI scholars from Algeria represent a limited intervention.</p> <p>b) No further ongoing sponsorship of Algerian scholarship is planned in future.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Algeria (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Algeria:	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Algeria:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Algeria:	0%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Arab Republic of Egypt
The chart below shows the involvement of Egypt in the DAFI Programme. Egypt falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Egypt No. 8 El Fawakeh Street Mohandessin Giza Cairo +20 2 762 1570 (Switchboard)
Average Number of Scholars from Egypt 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Egypt 2000-2006 per year:	4
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Egypt 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Egypt 2000-2006 per year:	31%
Total Number of Graduates in Egypt 2000-2006:	1
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Egypt 2003:	\$1,162
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Egypt 2004:	\$5,877
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Egypt 2005:	\$4,885
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Egypt 2006:	\$4,356

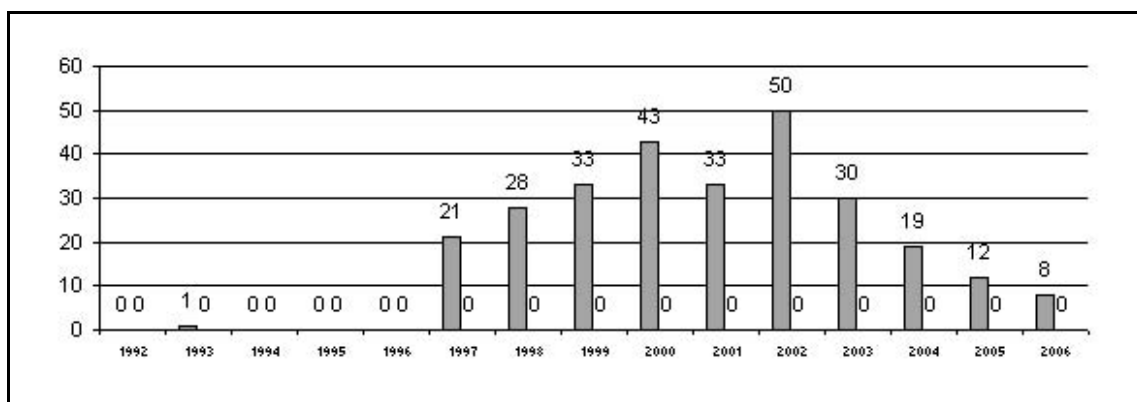
Major Developments in Egypt:
<p>a) Egypt hosts refugee populations particularly from Sudan and Somalia, followed by smaller groups from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Ethiopia and Yemen. The height of DAFI enrolment in 1997 corresponds to high inflows of refugees from these countries.</p> <p>b) The DAFI Programme in Egypt continues to enjoy success, particularly in terms of scholar participation. Although no new enrolments occurred in 2006, the programme is ongoing. A special arrangement with Egyptian universities ensures a high standard of education with a low cost structure.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Egypt (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Egypt:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Egypt:	5	3	2	4	4	4	4
Percentage of Female Scholars from Egypt:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Egypt:	40%	0%	0%	25%	50%	50%	50%
Number of Graduates in Egypt:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Iraq
The chart below shows the involvement of Iraq in the DAFI Programme. Iraq falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from Iraq 2000-2006 per year:	28
Average Number of Scholars in Iraq 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Iraq 2000-2006 per year:	56%

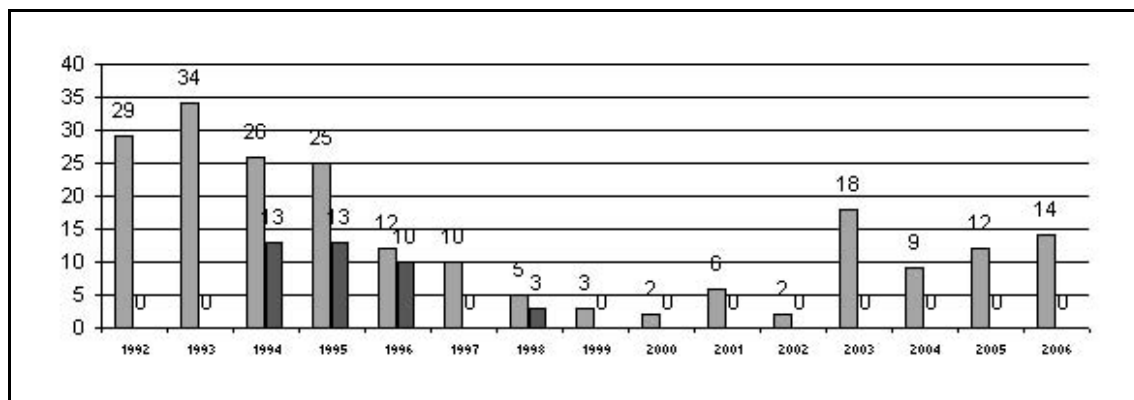
Major Developments in Iraq:
<p>a) Years of instability and unrest led to forced displacement across the country.</p> <p>b) Amidst ongoing economic sanctions, in place in Iraq for over a decade, the March 2003 war led to large numbers of Iraqis to flee.</p> <p>c) The situation in the country in recent years has been tenuous, with a deteriorating economy due to years of sanctions and ongoing unrest. While there have been spontaneous returns, UNHCR has not endorsed a policy of repatriation, given ongoing security concerns.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Iraq (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Iraq:	43	33	50	30	19	12	8
Total Number of Scholars in Iraq:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Iraq:	51%	64%	66%	53%	47%	58%	50%

Country and Nationality:	The Islamic Republic of Mauritania
The chart below shows the involvement of Mauritania in the DAFI Programme. Mauritania falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Mauritanian nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Mauritania.	Office: UNHCR Mauritania c/o UNDP B.P. 4405 Ilot K No. 143 Route de la Corniche Nouakchott + 222 5 257 414 (SWITCHBOARD)
Average Number of Scholars from Mauritania 2000-2006 per year:	9
Average Number of Scholars in Mauritania 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Mauritania 2000-2006 per year:	31%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Mauritania 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

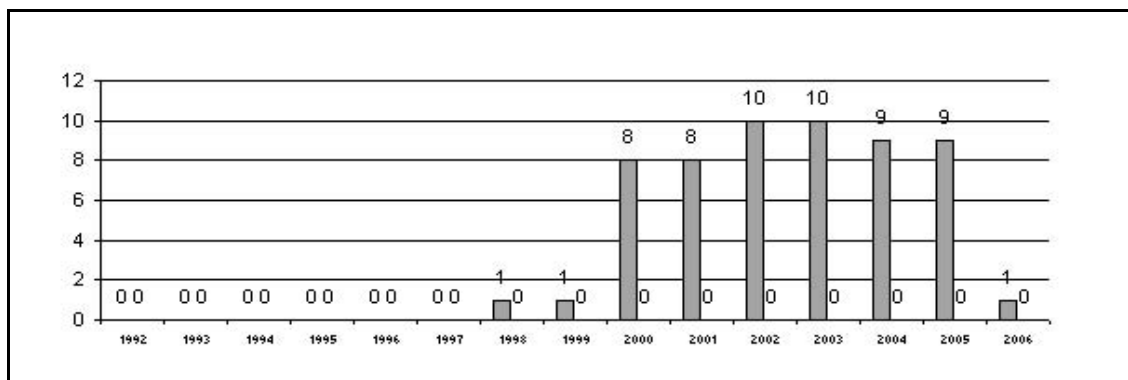
Major Developments in Mauritania:
<p>a) Mauritania is currently host to refugee populations fleeing conflict in Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire. However, a repatriation operation has been scheduled by UNHCR to begin in December 2007.</p> <p>b) Mauritanian refugees were expelled from their country in 1989 on government orders. Ethnic conflict between nomadic and cultivating peoples developed into a wider dispute between Mauritanian herders and Senegalese farmers. The exodus from Mauritania dwindled in 1994.</p> <p>c) Mauritanian DAFI scholars initially were mainly enrolled in the programmes in Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire. More recently, they have been sponsored under the Senegal DAFI Programme.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Mauritania (light) and in Mauritania (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Mauritania:	2	6	2	18	9	12	14
Total Number of Scholars in Mauritania:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Mauritania:	0%	67%	100%	22%	11%	8%	7%

Country and Nationality:	Occupied Palestinian Territory
The chart below shows the involvement of the Occupied Palestinian Territory in the DAFI Programme. The Occupied Palestinian Territory falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: Currently no UNHCR representation.
Average Number of Scholars from the Occupied Palestinian Territory 2000-2006 per year:	8
Average Number of Scholars in the Occupied Palestinian Territory 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from the Occupied Palestinian Territory 2000-2006 per year:	19%

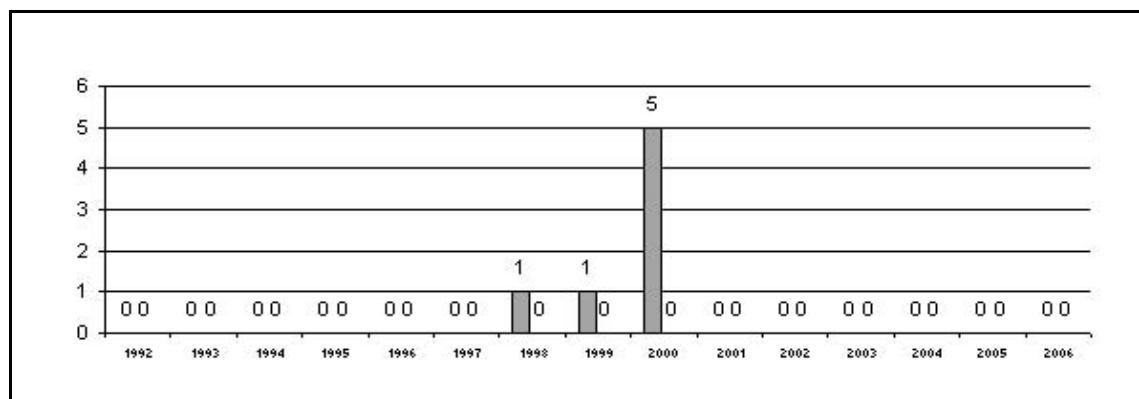
Major Developments in the Occupied Palestinian Territory:
<p>a) The UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has a mandate to work with Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, employing a specific refugee definition. UNHCR works with Palestinian refugees who do not fall under this definition and who are in refuge in other countries, including: Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Algeria.</p> <p>b) The second intifada (al-Aqsa Intifada) began in September 2000, initiating a wave of violence between Palestinians and Israelis. In early 2003, the Israeli Defence Forces reoccupied several Palestinian areas, and the conflict intensified. In late 2003 the construction of the Israeli West Bank barrier began. The situation stabilised somewhat over 2005 and 2006.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Occupied Palestinian Territory (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Occupied Palestinian Territory:	8	8	10	10	9	9	1
Total Number of Scholars in Occupied Palestinian Territory:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Occupied Palestinian Territory:	25%	25%	20%	20%	22%	22%	0%

Country and Nationality:	Saudi Arabia
The chart below shows the involvement of Saudi Arabia in the DAFI Programme. Saudi Arabia falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Saudi Arabia P.O.Box 94003 Fazari Square Pension Fund Commercial Complex Block C-13 Diplomatic Quarters 11693, Riyadh + 966 1 482 8835
Average Number of Scholars from Saudi Arabia 2000-2006 per year:	1
Average Number of Scholars in Saudi Arabia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Saudi Arabia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Saudi Arabia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

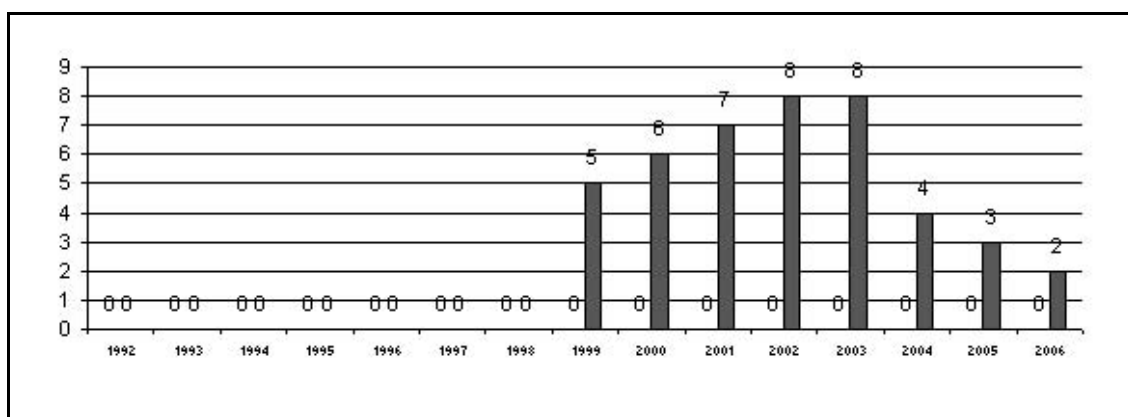
Major Developments in Saudi Arabia:
<p>a) A border conflict with Yemen over decades escalated in the latter half of the 1990s. Tensions escalated over the border demarcation.</p> <p>b) A treaty dispute arose in May 1998, after which Yemen reportedly sent troops to occupy disputed islands in the Red Sea. Violent clashes between the two countries followed. DAFI responded by sponsoring several Saudi Arabians for three years. In 2000 the conflict was resolved when the Taif Agreement was renewed.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Saudi Arabia (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Saudi Arabia:	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Scholars in Saudi Arabia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Saudi Arabia:	40%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Syrian Arab Republic
The chart below shows the involvement of Syria in the DAFI Programme. Syria falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Syria P. O. Box 30891 Damascus +963 11 373 5940 (Switchboard) +963 11 373 8451 (Switchboard)
Average Number of Scholars from Syria 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Syria 2000-2006 per year:	5
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Syria 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Syria 2000-2006 per year:	44%
Total Number of Graduates in Syria 2000-2006:	17
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Syria 2003:	\$12,583
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Syria 2004:	\$4,919
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Syria 2005:	\$5,178
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Syria 2006:	\$1,126

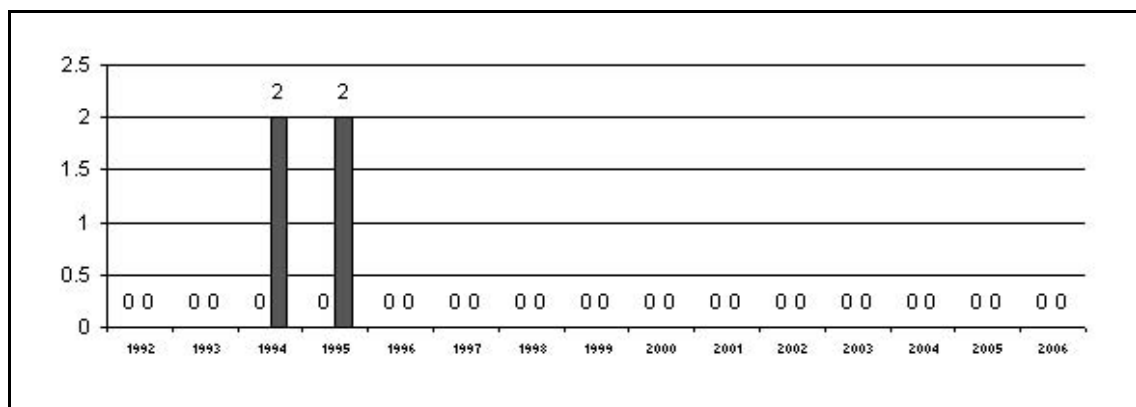
Major Developments in Syria:
<p>a) Syria is host to a large number of refugees from Iraq, and refugees from Somalia, Afghanistan, Sudan and Yemen.</p> <p>b) The initial wave of refugees arrived following the 1991 Gulf War and the instability in Iraq. In 1992, Somali refugees arrived after the collapse of the Somali state. Yemeni refugees arrived in 1995 during the Yemeni civil war. More recent flows have included greater numbers of Afghans and Iraqis.</p> <p>c) The DAFI Programme in Syria has in the past been very successful, with a low cost structure. Unfortunately, new university fees were introduced in 2006, which now endangers the continued implementation of the Programme in Syria.</p> <p>d) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Syria (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Syria:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Syria:	6	7	8	8	4	3	2
Percentage of Female Scholars from Syria:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Syria:	33%	29%	38%	50%	75%	33%	50%
Number of Graduates in Syria:	0	0	2	13	0	0	2

Country and Nationality:	Tunisia
The chart below shows the involvement of Tunisia in the DAFI Programme. Tunisia falls within the category of countries of study, that is, it has hosted refugees from other countries enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Tunisia B.P. 863 61 Boulevard Bab Benat 1006, Tunis + 216 71 573 586
Average Number of Scholars from Tunisia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Tunisia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Tunisia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Tunisia 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

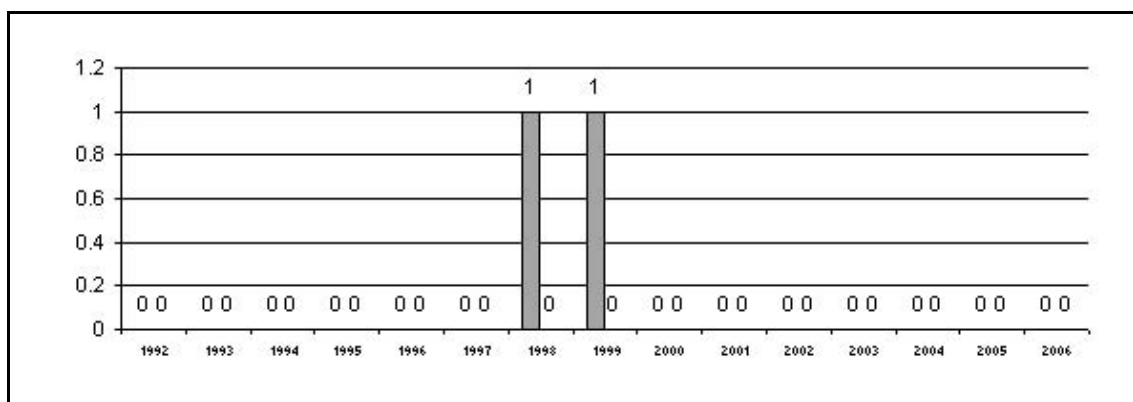
Major Developments in Tunisia:
<p>a) The refugee population in Tunisia is composed mainly of Algerians, Palestinians, Iraqis, and Burundians.</p> <p>b) In 1994 and 1995 the two DAFI scholars in Tunisia were from Burundi.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars in Tunisia (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Tunisia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Tunisia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Tunisia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Tunisia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Tunisia:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	Western Sahara
The chart below shows the involvement of Western Sahara in the DAFI Programme. Western Sahara falls within the category of countries of origin, that is, it has produced refugees in other countries, some of whom have enrolled in the DAFI Programme.	Office: UNHCR Western Sahara P.O. Box 755 Villa 04 Quartier Moulay Rachid 165 Rue El Zarktouni 7000 Laayoune + 212 48 99 32 24
Average Number of Scholars from Western Sahara 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Number of Scholars in Western Sahara 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Western Sahara 2000-2006 per year:	n/a
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Western Sahara 2000-2006 per year:	n/a

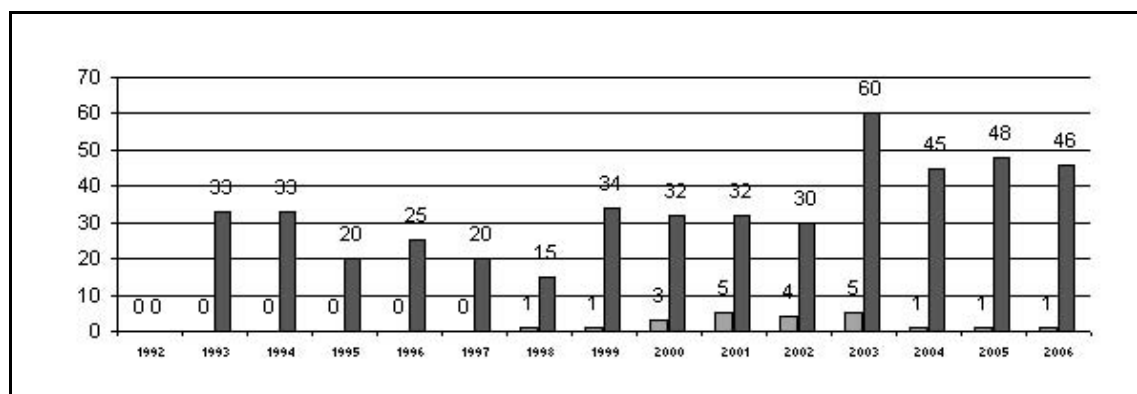
Major Developments in Western Sahara:
<p>a) Western Sahara had an initial outflow of refugees in 1975, due largely to a conflict over the question of integration with Morocco.</p> <p>b) In 1990 the UN sponsored a Settlement Plan. Unfortunately, barriers to implementation were removed only in 1997.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Western Sahara (light):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Western Sahara:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Number of Scholars in Western Sahara:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars from Western Sahara:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of Female Scholars in Western Sahara:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Graduates in Western Sahara:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Country and Nationality:	The Republic of Yemen
The chart below shows the involvement of Yemen in the DAFI Programme. Yemen falls within the combination category, that is, it has both produced and hosted refugees enrolled in the DAFI Programme. The lighter shade represents the number of DAFI scholars of Yemeni nationality in a given year. The darker shade indicates DAFI scholars from other countries enrolled in studies in Yemen.	Office: UNHCR Yemen P.O. Box 12093 Sana'a 967 2 23 14 41 (Switchboard) 967 2 23 51 11 (Switchboard)
Average Number of Scholars from Yemen 2000-2006 per year:	3
Average Number of Scholars in Yemen 2000-2006 per year:	42
Average Percentage of Female Scholars from Yemen 2000-2006 per year:	60%
Average Percentage of Female Scholars in Yemen 2000-2006 per year:	19%
Total Number of Graduates in Yemen 2000-2006:	34
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Yemen 2003:	\$66,613
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Yemen 2004:	\$67,714
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Yemen 2005:	\$52,965
Total Fund Allocated to DAFI in Yemen 2006:	\$56,800

Major Developments in Yemen:
<p>a) Yemen is host to a large number of refugee of different origins, due to its proximity to the Horn of Africa, and ongoing conflict in this region. The refugee population in Yemen consists largely of Sudanese, Somali, Oromo Ethiopian, Iraqi, Eritrean, and Palestinian refugees.</p> <p>b) The arrival of Somali refugees was prompted by the civil war there, which began in 1991. This conflict stabilized somewhat in 2000, but has since escalated. The south Sudan conflict also generated a large influx prior to the peace agreement signed in 2004.</p> <p>c) Please see below for the development of the number of scholars from Yemen (light) and in Yemen (dark):</p>



Developments of Key Indicators:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Number of Scholars from Yemen:	3	5	4	5	1	1	1
Total Number of Scholars in Yemen:	32	32	30	60	45	48	46
Percentage of Female Scholars from Yemen:	33%	20%	25%	40%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of Female Scholars in Yemen:	16%	16%	13%	18%	18%	23%	33%
Number of Graduates in Yemen:	0	0	4	0	0	9	21

7. Annexes

7.1 DAFI Graduate Questionnaire

DAFI Project in: (country) FORM FOR COMPLETION BY FORMER STUDENTS



Dear former DAFI students, you are kindly requested to complete this form, even if you have already filled out a similar form before. Please forward it to UNHCR Branch Office in _____ or to any other UNHCR Office e.g. in the area of return. Alternatively, the completed form can be faxed (+41 22 739 7374) or emailed to hqeduc@unhcr.org. Please share it with other ex-DAFI students. Merci/Thanks!

From all returned forms before February 28th 2007, the DAFI Team will draw a group of winners, who will receive UNHCR/Swiss Pocket Knives (to be picked up in your nearest UNHCR Office). Thank you for your cooperation and good luck!

Address and Personal Information

First Name:	Email Address:
Surname:	Phone Number:
Sex:	Present Address:
Date of Birth (dd/mm/yy):	
Nationality:	

What is your current refugee status? <input type="checkbox"/> Repatriated to home country <input type="checkbox"/> In-between (partly/often home to prepare return) <input type="checkbox"/> Locally integrated in country of asylum <input type="checkbox"/> Waiting in country of asylum (please specify country):	<input type="checkbox"/> Resettled to <input type="checkbox"/> Moved to Please specify the date of resettlement or move:
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DAFI Education

University/Institution attended:	Degree obtained:
Town:	Date of Final Exam:
Country:	Date of Enrolment:
Subject of Study:	DAFI support received from (mm/yy): to

Do you/did you participate in any DAFI activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, regularly (e.g. DAFI Club). <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, occasionally (e.g. meetings at the German Embassy). <input type="checkbox"/> No, not at all. With how many (former) DAFI students are you still in contact?	Do you know any former DAFI students, who are renowned or famous? (If yes, please specify their names and professions):
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How can we improve DAFI?

By becoming a DAFI scholar, did you learn more about the Federal Republic of Germany? Please rate from 1 - 3: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (yes, a lot) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (yes, a little) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 (no, not at all)

Employment

What is your present occupation? <input type="checkbox"/> Employed since (please specify date): <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for job <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> Studying (e.g. Master Level) <input type="checkbox"/> Self-financed <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
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If you are employed, please continue on to page 2.

Former DAFI students Questionnaire page 1

Employment Details (only if employed)

For what type of organisation do you work? <input type="checkbox"/> Private company (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Government (Public Service, Ministry etc., please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> NGO/International Agency (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Self-employed (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I am supervising staff. More than 5? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I have budget responsibility. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I share my skills and expertise with others by giving lectures, on-job training etc. (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I support the refugee community by funding work, transfer of funds, voluntary work etc. (please specify):	What is your field of work? <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Services <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Administration/Marketing/Management <input type="checkbox"/> Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Education/Social Services <input type="checkbox"/> Development Work <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture/Forestry/Fishery <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): In comparison to other refugees/returnees, your income is (approximately): <input type="checkbox"/> double than average <input type="checkbox"/> more than average <input type="checkbox"/> slightly over average <input type="checkbox"/> the same <input type="checkbox"/> less
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Is your employment related to your DAFI supported education? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, fully. <input type="checkbox"/> Partly, subject is related.	<input type="checkbox"/> Partly, university degree was helpful. <input type="checkbox"/> No, not at all.
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Further Comments

THANK YOU!

7.2 Agreement between UNHCR and the Government of Germany

Ständige Vertretung Deutschlands
Mission permanente d'Allemagne
Permanent Mission of Germany

Geneva, 24 March 1992

Madam High Commissioner,

I have the honour to propose on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that the following Arrangement concerning the project "Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI)" be concluded.

1. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, hereinafter referred to as UNHCR, shall assume from the date of entry into force of this Arrangement the management of a sur-place programme for refugee students from and in Third World countries. This shall also cover the caseload of refugee students heretofore assisted by the Otto Benecke Foundation on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Project shall be carried out under the title "Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI)" within the framework of the UNHCR guidelines for scholarship assistance.

Further details concerning this project are set forth in the annexed specification which constitutes an integral part of this Arrangement.

United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees

Mrs. Sadako OGATA

G e n e v a

2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shall place at the disposal of UNHCR for this purpose a non-refundable contribution of

DM 2 million

(two million Deutsche Mark)

for the 1992 financial year.

This amount will be provided in two instalments, whereby the first instalment will amount to 75 % of the said amount and will be paid upon conclusion of this Arrangement. The second instalment can be requested for payment upon presentation of an interim financial statement on the disbursement of 70 % of the first instalment, effected in accordance with the agreed purpose of this Arrangement.

3. The special-purpose contribution is exclusively intended as a contribution from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the scholarship programme referred to in paragraph 1 above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany proceeds on the understanding that the contribution will be used for the agreed purpose without delay whereby it is understood that UNHCR will commence the implementation of the project on 1 June 1992.
4. (1) UNHCR shall establish a separate trust fund account for the receipt and administration of these amounts. The trust funds shall be used exclusively to meet the cost of the project. UNHCR shall administer the trust funds in accordance with its financial rules and regulations.

UNHCR shall maintain such separate account for the trust funds, showing all receipts and expenditures.

(2) All financial records maintained in connection with the trust funds shall be expressed in US dollars. Income and expenditure in other currencies shall be converted into US dollars at the United Nations rate of exchange applicable on the date of such transactions.
5. Within the implementation of the project, UNHCR can charge administrative costs at headquarter's level, which will not exceed an amount of 6% of the actual disbursement in 1992, and of 5% in the following year, should the Arrangement be extended. At the minimum, however, the costs as incurred by the expert staff charged with the administration of the programme will be covered.

6. UNHCR shall submit to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany within six months of the end of the respective academic year a report on the implementation of the "Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative". The report shall contain an appraisal of the programme's results.

UNHCR undertakes to prepare the report with the participation of its own staff.

7. UNHCR shall further submit to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany within six months of the end of the fiscal year of UNHCR in which the last disbursement was made by UNHCR, a final statement of account (financial statement) covering the use of the special-purpose contribution made available by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

UNHCR shall confirm by a formal entry on the final statement of account (financial statement) that all financial transactions made within the scope of the special-purpose contribution of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have in fact been

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

8. Should the funds made available by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany exceed the amounts spent by UNHCR on the project, UNHCR shall return the surplus amount to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.
9. Furthermore, should a report of the external auditors of the United Nations contain observations relevant to the special-purpose contribution, a copy of such report and UNHCR's comments thereon shall be made available to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.
10. This Arrangement may be supplemented or amended by an exchange of Notes between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and UNHCR.

11. This Arrangement shall be applicable until 31 December 1992. Its validity may be extended by successive one-year periods, provided that budgetary funds are available for the programme, or terminated three months prior to the expiry of any such one-year period.

If UNHCR agrees to the proposals contained in paragraphs 1 to 11 above, this Note and your Note in reply thereto expressing the agreement of UNHCR shall constitute an Arrangement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and UNHCR, which shall enter into force on the date of your Note in reply.

I would be grateful if you would indicate in your Note the Bank account to which the contribution is to be transferred.

Accept, Madam High Commissioner, the assurance of my highest consideration.



(Ulrich Rosengarten)
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Specification pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Arrangement between
the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

and

the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
concerning the Project
"Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI)"

1. In order to draw attention to the funding of the project by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the UNHCR scholarships should mention the "Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI)"
2. UNHCR shall inform the respective diplomatic or consular mission of the Federal Republic of Germany about selection meetings, invite it to send representatives and inform it of the selection results and of successfully completed scholarship courses.
3. Planning discussions between the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany (Division 613) and UNHCR shall be held once a year on a mutually agreed date. At these meetings UNHCR shall inform the Federal Foreign Office about its DAFI plans for the next academic year. The Federal Foreign Office will inform the respective German diplomatic or consular mission concerned of the results of the meeting.
4. UNHCR shall refer graduates under this project whose above-average performance might justify further academic training in Germany to the respective diplomatic or consular mission of the Federal Republic of Germany.
5. UNHCR shall inform the respective diplomatic or consular mission of the Federal Republic of Germany about equipment and books needed by such academic institutions where a considerable number of DAFI scholarship holders is trained. As the funds for such promotional activities are very limited, such proposals should first be discussed with the respective diplomatic or consular mission of the Federal Republic of Germany so as not to raise any false hopes at the institution concerned. The mission will ensure that such promotional measures do not overlap with assistance programmes sponsored by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation.

7.3 Field of Study Descriptions

TT: EDUCATION SCIENCE & TEACHER TRAINING	General teacher training, teacher training programmes with specialization in vocational subjects, education science: curriculum development in non-vocational and vocational subjects; educational assessment, testing and measurement, educational research.
HU: HUMANITIES	Languages and literature, foreign languages and cultures, native languages, linguistics, comparative literature, programme for interpreters and translators, history, archaeology, philosophy, religion and theology.
FA: FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	Art studies, drawing and painting, sculpturing, handicrafts, music, drama, dance, circus; graphic and audio-visual arts: photography and cinematography, interior design, history and philosophy or art.
LA: LAW	Law, programmes for "notaires", local magistrates, jurisprudence, history of law.
SS: SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE	Social and behavioral science, economics, economic history, demography, political science, sociology, anthropology, ethnology, futurology, psychology, geography, studies or regional cultures, peace and conflict studies, human rights.
CB: COMMERCIAL & BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	Business administration and commercial programmes, accountancy, secretarial programmes, business machine operation and electronic data processing, financial management, insurance, investment analysis, public administration, institutional administration.
CO: MASS COMMUNICATION & DOCUMENTATION	Journalism, programmes in radio and television broadcasting, public relations, communications arts, library science, archival sciences, programmes for technicians in museums and similar repositories, documentation techniques.
HE: HOME ECONOMICS (DOMESTIC SCIENCE)	Household arts, consumer food research and nutrition.
ST: SERVICE TRADES	Cooking (restaurant and hotel-type), retailing, tourist trades, other service trades programmes.
NS: NATURAL SCIENCE	Biological science, chemistry, geological science, physics, astronomy, meteorology, oceanography.
MC: MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE	General programmes in mathematics, statistics, actuarial science, computer science.
MH: MEDICAL SCIENCE AND HEALTH RELATED	Medicine, surgery and medical specialties, hygiene and public health, physiotherapy and occupational therapy; nursing, midwifery, medical X-ray techniques and other programmes in medical diagnostic and treatment techniques; medical technology, dentistry, stomatology and odontology, dental techniques, pharmacy, optometry.
EN: ENGINEERING	Chemical engineering and materials techniques, civil engineering, electrical and electronics engineering, surveying, industrial engineering, metallurgical engineering, mining engineering, mechanical engineering, agricultural and forestry engineering techniques, fishery engineering techniques.
AP: ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING	Architecture, town planning, landscape architecture.
TI: TRADE CRAFT AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS	Food processing; electrical and electronics trades, metal trades, mechanical trades, air-conditioning trades; textile techniques, graphic arts, laboratory technicians, optical less making.
TC: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	Air crew and ships' officer programmes, nautical science, railway operating trades, road motor vehicle operations programmes, postal service programmes.
AF: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY	General programmes in agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, crop husbandry agricultural economics, food sciences and technology, soil and water sciences, veterinary medicine, forestry, forest products technology, fishery science and technology.
OP: OTHER PROGRAMS	General programmes, Criminology, civil security and military programme, social welfare, social care: care of the disabled, child care, youth services, gerontological services; vocational counseling, physical education, environmental studies, nautical science, other programmes.

"We thank you for helping us giving us food, shelter, medicines but the best that you have done for us was to give our children education. Food and other things we will finish but education will always be there wherever we go."

- Somali refugee, 2003