



With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UN Refugee Agency 2009 Issue 2

Africa's Creeping Emergencies:
Fleeing violence in the Central
African Republic, a young woman
nurses her baby at one of several
refugee sites near the remote town
of Daha in south-western Chad.

非洲的哀鳴：
中非共和國的年輕母親逃離暴力
迫害，在乍得西南部偏遠小鎮
附近的一個難民營餵哺她的孩子。



Without us, refugees can experience dangerous gaps in vital aid. • With us, they can get the all-round, practical assistance and protection they so desperately need.

無數難民在危難中生命受到威脅，感覺絕望。
聯合國難民署奮力確保難民得到必需的保護和提供實質的援助。

Waiting to go home

等待回家



There are currently some 42 million victims of conflict and persecution worldwide living as refugees or uprooted within their own countries, many of them for years on end.

Among them are nearly 6 million refugees who have been in exile - mostly in camps - for five years or longer in what humanitarians call “protracted refugee situations”. But these interminable refugee situations do not include the millions more uprooted people who are displaced within their own countries and who

far outnumber the world’s refugees. Many of them have also been unable to return home, sometimes for decades.

While they await a solution, both refugees and the internally displaced need food, shelter, medical care, sanitation, security, schools for their children and other essentials. Unfortunately, many of them are not getting what they need. UNHCR, which is almost totally dependent on voluntary funding, recently conducted a survey that showed alarming gaps in meeting even basic requirements.

In Cameroon, for example, refugees from the Central African Republic suffer a 17 percent prevalence of acute malnutrition among children, with mortality rates in some areas seven times higher than what is normally considered the emergency level. Less than a third of refugee girls are in school.

In Thailand, more than 100,000 Myanmar refugees and asylum seekers have lived for years in crowded camps amid enormous frustration that leads to domestic violence and other abuses.

Our ability to provide help to those who need it most is also being severely tested by the shrinkage of the “humanitarian space” in which we must work. We are witnessing a change in the nature of conflict, with a multiplicity of armed groups - some of whom view humanitarians as legitimate targets. We are also facing a hardening of attitudes on state sovereignty, particularly in internal displacement situations. The distinctions between humanitarians and the military risk being blurred, especially in peacekeeping situations where there is no peace to keep.

The global economic crisis, gaping disparities between North and South, growing xenophobia, climate change, the relentless outbreak of new conflicts and the intractability of old ones all threaten to exacerbate this already massive displacement problem. Since the beginning of the year, millions more people have been displaced in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Somalia and elsewhere. We are struggling to cope.

The 42 million uprooted people around the world who are still waiting to go home. They are among the most vulnerable people on Earth and they must be a priority. The same international community that felt obligated to spend hundreds of billions rescuing financial systems should also feel an obligation to rescue people in such desperate need.

António Guterres
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

目前全球有大約4,200萬名受衝突影響或被迫害的受害者，他們被迫成為難民或在自己國家內流離失所，很多時，這種情況更是持續多年。

當中有近600萬難民處於長期流亡狀態 - 主要是在難民營 - 達5年或更長的時間。人道主義者稱為「持久的難民問題」。但是，難民以外，還有數以百萬計在自己國家內被迫離鄉別井的流離失所者，他們的數目遠遠多於世界上的難民。他們當中許多人已無法返回家鄉，甚至一待幾十年。

在等待一個解決辦法的同時，難民和國內流離失所者都需要食物、庇護所、醫療、衛生設施、安全保障、學校和其他必需品。不幸的是，當中許多人沒有辦法得到他們的基本所需。聯合國難民署的開支，幾乎完全依賴自願性捐助。我們最近進行的一項評估顯示，即使是應付難民的基本需求，亦出現驚人的落差。

例如在喀麥隆，百分之十七的中非共和國難民兒童普遍受到嚴重營養不良的影響，某些地區的死亡率是緊急水平的7倍，不到三分之一的難民女童有接受教育的機會。

在泰國，超過10萬緬甸難民和尋求庇護者，因長期生活在擁擠的難民營裡，加上曾遭遇巨大的挫折，導致家庭暴力和其他虐待事件頻生。

我們為有需要的人提供幫助，工作亦受到嚴峻的考驗。我們必須在正在收縮的「人道主義空間」內努力工作。我們目睹衝突性質的變化，以及各種各樣的武裝團體 - 其中有些竟公然以人道機構及員工為目標。我們還面對著強硬的國家主權態度，特別是在國內流離失所的情況。人道主義行動充滿軍事風險，尤其是在維持和平的情況下，根本就沒有和平可維持的。

全球經濟危機、南北之間巨大的差距、排外情緒上升、氣候變化、舊衝突加劇及新衝突的爆發，令原本已大規模的流離失所問題惡化。自年初以來，巴基斯坦，斯里蘭卡，索馬里和其他地方有數百萬人流離失所，而我們正在努力提供協助。

全球4,200萬世界各地的流離失所者仍在等待回家。他們是地球上最脆弱的人，他們的處境必須優先處理。國際社會在投入數千億美元拯救金融體系的同時，也應該感到有義務拯救這些有迫切需要的人。

安東尼奧·古特雷斯
聯合國難民事務高級專員

REFUGEE CHILDREN RECEIVE THE GIFT OF AN EDUCATION

給難民兒童最好的禮物 — 教育

In July 2008, Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) in collaboration with UNHCR undertook a unique and highly successful fundraising drive called the Power of 10. The purpose: to raise funds from PwC's global workforce of 155,000, to enable the UNHCR to provide a level of education to Sudanese refugee children in Eastern Chad, previously unobtainable. US\$4 million (HK\$31 million) was raised, representing the largest single corporate donation ever received by UNHCR.

In partnership with UNHCR, a project to support the long term sustainable educational needs of refugee children was developed. The focus was not on standard education but long term and sustainable - developing and taking forward new standards for the education of refugee children. This project is known as Educating the Children of Darfur.

The funds have been targeted to aid four refugee camps located in eastern Chad where, until now, the educational needs of the Darfur refugee children have gone unmet. Use of the funds will focus on building schools, training teachers, and providing school supplies to some 28,000 Darfur refugee children aged 6 to 14. Over the long-term, the UNHCR plans to work with the Chadian Ministry of Education in order to integrate the refugee schools into Chad's national educational system.

The joint UNHCR / PwC project to educate the children of Darfur has three primary objectives:

- **Improve school infrastructure.** Many camp schools, where they exist, are in a state of disrepair. Accordingly, the project will focus on ensuring that these schools are repaired and regularly maintained. Where schools don't exist they will be constructed. Additionally, all schools will be enclosed and have a safe playground area. Well-maintained schools are of direct benefit to refugee children, but they are also an important factor in developing a sense of community and civic pride. In addition, at least one multi-use centre - for use as a place for evening activities, youth training, and the start of secondary education training - will be constructed in each camp.
- **Improve quality of teaching.** The funding provided by PwC affords UNHCR a unique opportunity to focus on the training of camp teachers. Every camp teacher will undergo an initial competency analysis and receive preliminary guidance on how to improve their teaching skills. Following this initial analysis, teachers will be observed and monitored during the school day and will subsequently receive feedback on their performance in the classroom. As warranted, individual teachers will be subject to further training.
- **Prepare students for post-primary school opportunities.** Once children complete their primary education, they will be prepared to take advantage of opportunities to continue their education at the secondary level. Additionally, to develop students' potential to generate income (and to contribute to the schools' sustainability) cooperative garden and animal-keeping projects will be created.

Rick Millen, Global Corporate Responsibility Partner said, "Educating the Children of Darfur will have long term impact on the lives and future of 28,000 refugee children. We are working with the UNHCR to develop sustainable education practices that meet new high standards that we hope will be replicated across other camps in Chad. The people of PwC are proud to be working in partnership with UNHCR to collectively make a difference to the lives of others".

If you want to read more about this unique partnership project, you can find details on PwC's global corporate responsibility website: www.pwc.com/globalcr

2008年7月普華永道事務所與聯合國難民署協力首創籌款計劃「Power of 10」，獲得空前成功。計劃目標是向普華永道事務所全球155,000位員工募捐，以協助聯合國難民署向昔日失去讀書機會的乍德東部達爾富爾難民兒童提供教育。計劃結果籌得400萬美元 (3,100萬港元)，創下聯合國難民署單一企業捐款的新紀錄。

透過是次合作，聯合國難民署展開可長期的工作，以回應難民兒童的教育需求。工作重點並非只在於基本教育，而是提供長遠且可持續的教育發展及提升難民兒童的教育水平。計劃名為「教育達爾富爾兒童」。



款項為位於乍德東部的難民營提供資助。目前，達爾富爾難民兒童的教育需要仍十分迫切。這筆款項將會用於興建學校、培訓教師，以及興建教學設備供28,000名年齡介乎6至14歲的難民兒童使用。長遠而言，聯合國難民署計劃與乍德國家教育部合作，讓難民營學校融入乍德國家教育體制。

聯合國難民署 / 普華永道事務所合辦的計劃旨在為達爾富爾兒童提供

教育，其主要目標有三：

- **改善學校基礎設施。** 很多難民營內的學校都殘破不堪。本計劃會為這些學校進行修補及定期維修，並在現時未有學校的難民營內建校。此外，計劃會為所有學校興建圍牆，建設安全的遊樂場地。設施完善的學校可直接為難民兒童帶來很多益處，同時亦是在發展中地區建立及加強社區的凝聚力。此外，每個營內將會建設至少一個多用途中心以舉辦晚間活動、青年培訓及開辦中學課程。
- **改善教學質素。** 普華永道事務所的捐款為聯合國難民署帶來可貴的機會，專注培訓營內教師。營內每位教師都會接受初步資歷分析，並接受職前培訓以改善教學技巧。完成初步分析後，在上課期間教師將會受到觀察及監督，其後就他們的課堂表現獲得評估。個別教師會接受進一步培訓。
- **為小學畢業後的升學機會做好準備。** 當學童完成小學課程後，能夠憑藉所學有機會升讀中學課程。此外為提升學生賺取收入的潛力 (及資助學校持續發展)，我們會創辦農耕合作社及動物飼養項目。

負責國際企業責任的合夥人Rick Millen表示：「教育達爾富爾兒童對於28,000名難民兒童的生活和將來影響深遠。我們正與聯合國難民署合作發展能達到更高的、全新標準的可持續教育方案，我們亦希望可用於乍德的其他難民營內。對與聯合國難民署合作，普華永道事務所的成員都引以為傲，並期望可透過合作改變其他人的生命。」

如欲了解有關這個獨特的合作計劃詳情，請瀏覽普華永道事務所的國際企業責任網站 www.pwc.com/globalcr。

REAL PEOPLE, REAL NEEDS

Mapping the Needs of the World's Refugees

真實的人，真實的需要

評估全球難民的需要

Whole families are undernourished in a refugee camp in Yemen where the daily food ration is inadequate. A shortage of clothing in Tanzania is keeping refugee children from school. Displaced families in Georgia have found themselves out in the cold because of a change in the country's laws for IDP registration.

Worldwide, the needs of refugees are many and varied. And in a staggering 30 percent of cases, these needs are not being met.

This is the stark finding of UNHCR's first **Global Needs Assessment**, an important new mechanism being used to map and measure the real state of the world's 42 million refugees and other displaced people.

Refugee Realities

On a country-by-country basis, the Global Needs Assessment (or GNA) outlines the total needs of refugees, the cost of meeting those needs in full and the consequences of any gaps. To be conducted every year, this frank and fearless analysis will be a blueprint for UNHCR's planning, action and fundraising activities around the world.

A pilot GNA was conducted in 2008. Using a rigorous methodology, it audited the needs of refugee communities in eight target countries: Cameroon, Ecuador, Georgia, Rwanda, Thailand, Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

The results reveal a startling picture of unmet need, including significant gaps in essential areas like shelter, health, education, food security, sanitation and sexual violence prevention and response. There is a pressing need for better reception facilities and procedures in many countries, along with training and technical support for struggling host governments.

The pilot report illustrates very clearly how, in a precarious refugee setting where people are already living on the edge, even small gaps in resources can have serious implications. For example, a scarcity of firewood in the vicinity of a refugee camp can result in high rates of rape and attack among the women and girls.

Closing the Gaps

The UN refugee agency now faces the challenge of addressing these unmet needs. The GNA is being integrated into the agency's budgeting and planning processes. UNHCR's 2009 budget, for example, includes HK\$492 million for requirements in the eight pilot countries.

The sobering truth is, however, on its current operating budget, UNHCR cannot meet all the needs of the world's 42 million displaced people. Tough decisions have to be made and priorities have to be set. UNHCR will be depending, more than ever, on the generosity of its friends and supporters around the world.

在也門的一個難民營裡，許多難民家庭因為日常食物不足，以致整個家庭營養不良；在坦桑尼亞，難民兒童因為沒有衣服，衣不蔽體以致無法上學；格魯吉亞的境內難民家庭因為政府改變政策而無處容身。

全球難民的需要因時、地不同、需求不一，所以是多元化的。當中有三成的需要並未能達到，情況令人震驚。

這是聯合國難民署第一個全球需求評估得出的結果。「全球需求評估」是一項重要的新機制，用於評估全球4,200萬難民及其他流離失所者的真實狀況。

難民實況

以國家為基礎，「全球需求評估」描述了難民的整體需要、提供整體工作所需預算，以及任何落差所造成的後果。「全球需求評估」將會每年進行，這份嚴謹及公開的分析將成為聯合國難民署在全球進行規劃、行動及籌款的藍本。

「全球需求評估」在2008年進行首次試驗，運用嚴謹的方法，評估八個目標國家的難民社區需要，這八個國家是喀麥隆、厄瓜多爾、格魯吉亞、泰國、盧旺達、坦桑尼亞、也門和贊比亞。

結果顯示了需求未能達到的情況令人震驚，包括最基本的庇護所、健康、教育、食物安全、衛生、預防性暴力及緊急應變措施。許多國家目前迫切需要更好的登記設施和程序，這些政府亦有需要得到培訓和技術支援。

這個評估報告非常明確地說明，難民生活在岌岌可危的狀況下，即使是資源上很小的不足，也可以帶來嚴重的影響。例如，一個難民營附近缺乏木柴生火，可以導致婦女因需要長途跋涉取木而導致受強暴和襲擊的機會大大增加。



Refugee Needs in Focus: Despite the efforts of many, including UNHCR, a startling 30 percent of refugee needs are still not being met. One third of these unmet needs are in essential areas like food security, nutrition, health, education, water and sanitation. World Refugee Day 2009 will draw attention to these holes in the refugee safety net and tell the stories of those who are falling through the gaps.

關注難民需要：儘管聯合國難民署及其他救援組織不斷努力，仍有3成難民的需要未能達到，其中三分之一更是最基本的，如糧食保障、營養、健康、教育、食水和衛生仍未能達到。

2009世界難民日將焦點放在難民安全網的漏洞上，並展示難民身陷困境的故事。

彌補不足

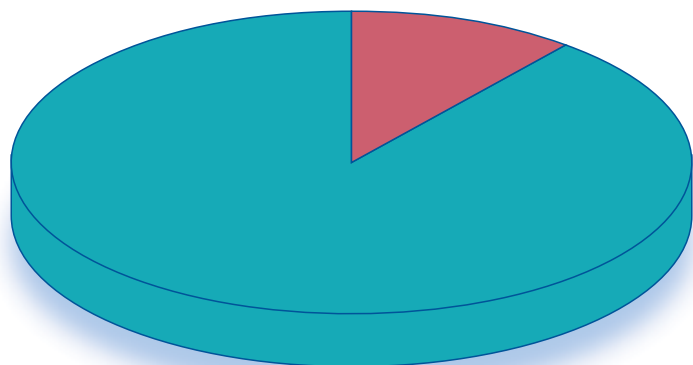
聯合國難民署目前面對的挑戰是如何回應這些需求，「全球需求評估」已被整合到機構的預算編制和規劃過程裡。例如聯合國難民署2009年預算中特別撥出4.9億港元回應這八個國家的需求。

但是，更值得關注的事實是，以目前的預算，我們仍無法回應全球4,200萬關注人口的需求，而必須做出艱難的決定，列出援助項目先後次序。我們需要全球伙伴和支持者的支持比過往任何時候更迫切。

UNHCR 2008 Global Report

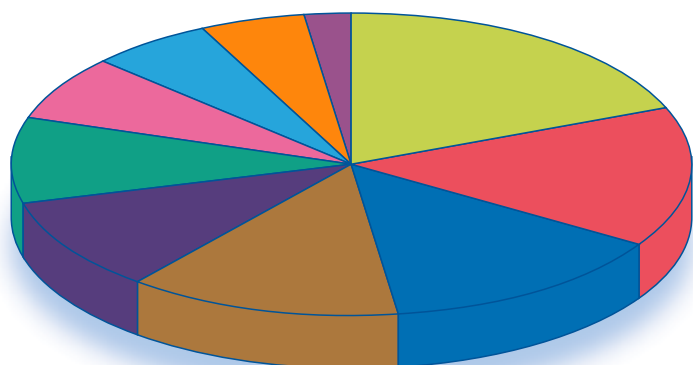
聯合國難民署2008年度財政報告

2008 UNHCR Global Expenditures (US\$1,597,473,285) 2008年聯合國難民署全球支出 (\$1,597,473,285美元)



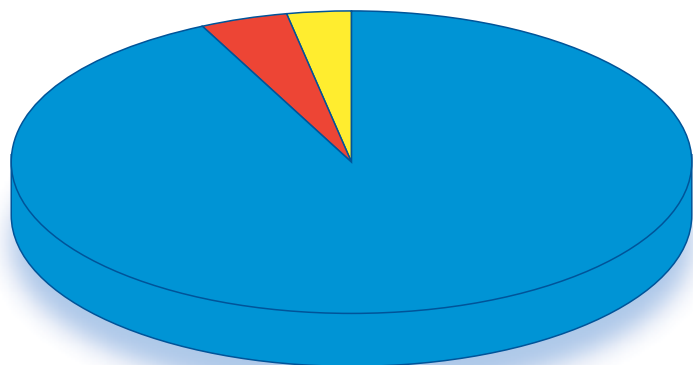
- 89% Total delivery of refugee programs 難民項目支出
- 11% Headquarters & global operations (2% covered by UN regular budget) 總部及全球辦事處運作 (其中2%由聯合國常規預算資助)

2008 Delivery of Refugee Programs Breakdown 2008年難民項目支出



- 19% Domestic needs 難民家庭日常必需品
- 15% Transport and logistics 交通及物流
- 14% Operational support (to agencies) 合作伙伴項目支援
- 13% Legal assistance 法律援助
- 10% Health and nutrition 保健及營養
- 9% Shelter and other infrastructure 庇護所及建設
- 7% Education 教育
- 6% Other programs 其他
- 5% Community services 社區服務
- 2% Water (non agricultural) 食水 (非農業用)

2008 Overall Income (US\$1,598,113,726) 2008年聯合國難民署全球收入 (\$1,598,113,726美元)



- 92.8% Governmental, Inter-Governmental donors & the European Commission 政府、跨政府機構及歐洲委員會捐款
- 4.2% UN regular budget and sister organizations' funding 聯合國常規預算及姊妹機構撥款
- 3.0% Private donors 個人、私人基金及機構捐款

Africa's Creeping Emergencies

Getting help to refugees in remote locations

非洲的哀鳴

聯合國難民署為偏遠地區難民提供援助

Since late last year, new refugee crises have developed in five different African countries. Unfolding simultaneously in remote and hard to reach places, these so-called “small-scale emergencies” are proving a big challenge for UNHCR and its partners.

Daha... Dolo Ado... Busanza and Ishasha... Ezo, Yambio and Yei.

Over the past few months, these small towns – mere dots on the map – have come to represent safety and survival for thousands of people fleeing from war, rape and other human rights abuses.

Already this year, remote towns in Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan and southern Chad have received nearly 80,000 new refugee arrivals fleeing conflicts in Somalia, Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The local people have found themselves at the centre of a humanitarian crisis, their towns surrounded by temporary shelters and their local facilities and resources under tremendous strain.

UNHCR has deployed five Emergency Response Teams to support its country staff in these far-flung locations. Whether constructing emergency camps in the desert or struggling to bring relief trucks over badly washed-out roads, the logistics of each operation have proved extremely complex. Stocks of non-food relief items are already depleted and resources are being diverted from existing refugee programs in the region.

去年底開始，非洲5個不同國家都出現難民危機。在這些偏遠地區同時展開的「小規模」緊急救援行動，卻為聯合國難民署和它的伙伴帶來巨大的挑戰。

Daha... Dolo Ado... Busanza and Ishasha... Ezo, Yambio and Yei.

在過去幾個月裡，這些在地圖上幾乎找不到的小鎮，已經成為難民逃避戰爭、強暴及其他侵犯人權事件的安全區。

今年，已有接近80,000名難民湧入烏干達、埃塞俄比亞、南蘇丹及乍得南部。他們都是為了逃避索馬里、中非共和國及剛果共和國的衝突。當地居民發現自己處於人道危機的中心點，他們的城鎮周圍佈滿臨時庇護所，當地的設施和資源變得萬分短絀。

聯合國難民署派了5支緊急應變小組，以支援在這些偏遠地區的當地辦事處。無論是在沙漠中興建緊急營地，還是在嚴重破壞的道路上運輸物資，每次行動都是一項挑戰。日用品物資已經短絀，資源正從地區上的其它難民營分攤過來。



Daha, Chad 乍得

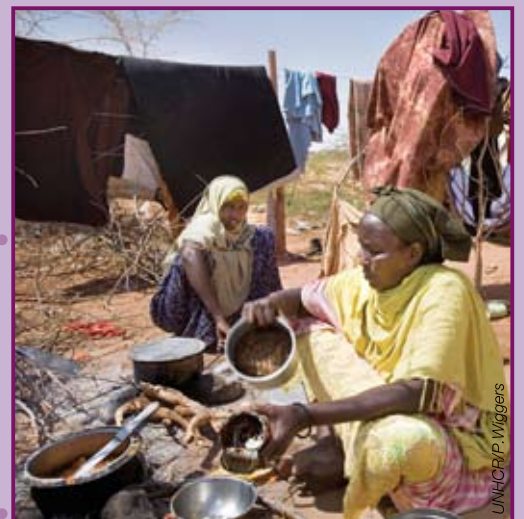
UNHCR emergency staff in Chad meet refugees crossing the border from the Central African Republic (CAR). So far this year, the small town of Daha in Chad's remote south-east has received 8,500 new arrivals from CAR. Access to this isolated region is difficult at the best of times and will become impossible when the rains begin in May.

在乍得的聯合國難民署工作人員正和來自中非共和國的難民見面。今年以來，乍得達哈這個東南小鎮已接收了8,500名從中非共和國來的新難民。這個地區與外界隔絕，平常日子交通都難以到達，當五月雨季開始時更是無法通行。

Ishasha, Uganda 烏干達

In small towns like Ishasha and Busanza on Uganda's western border, UNHCR and its partners are providing water, hot meals, medical care, communal shelters and non-food items for thousands of refugees fleeing renewed violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In recent months, pressure on local water and sanitation facilities has resulted in several outbreaks of cholera in these centres.

在烏干達西面邊境一些像Ishasha和Busanza小鎮中，聯合國難民署和它的伙伴正為數千名因為暴力逃到此地的剛果難民提供食水、熱食、醫療、庇護所及日用品。在最近數月裡，食水和衛生設施因為這些中心爆發霍亂而出現緊張情況。





Makpandu, South Sudan 南蘇丹

Having left their homes in a hurry, fleeing attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army on their villages in northern DRC, Congolese families are crossing into South Sudan, many of them hungry and badly dehydrated. In a joint operation, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP are providing emergency relief at the border before moving the refugees to safer sites like Makpandu in South Sudan, where they receive food and water, shelter materials, tools and a small plot of land.

剛果北部村落的村民遭受聖靈抵抗軍襲擊後，匆促逃離家園，跨越邊境進入南蘇丹，很多人出現飢餓及嚴重脫水情況。聯合國難民署、聯合國兒童基金會及世界糧食計劃署在聯合行動中，先在邊境提供緊急援助，然後轉移難民到更安全的地方，像南蘇丹的Makpandu，在那裡為難民提供食物和食水、庇護所物料、工具及一小塊地。

Dolo Ado, Ethiopia 埃塞俄比亞

Refugees from Somalia arrive at a UNHCR transit centre in a remote corner of rural Ethiopia. It takes two full days by vehicle to reach the location which has no shops, medical facilities, fuel station or stable electricity supply. UNHCR is now building a new refugee camp in the Dolo Ado region, bringing in everything by truck: food, water tanks, shelter materials, office equipment and generators.

來自索馬里的難民到達聯合國難民署在埃塞俄比亞偏遠地區的轉運中心。這距離市區兩日車程的地區，沒有商店、醫療設施、油站或穩定的電力供應。聯合國難民署運送食物、水箱、庇護所物料、辦公室設備及發電機到多洛腺甘地區以興建新的難民營。



Dungu, DRC 剛果民主共和國

The population of Dungu, a town in the northern Congolese province of Orientale, has more than trebled since September 2008, when the Lord's Resistance Army commenced a campaign of brutal attacks on villages in the region. UNHCR is providing protection services, shelter kits and non-food relief to 125,000 displaced people. The local roads are in poor condition and many of the stricken villages are only accessible by helicopter.

棟古，剛果北部省份Orientale的城鎮，自從2008年9月聖靈抵抗軍在鄰近地區展開襲擊行動後，其人口翻了三倍多。聯合國難民署正為當地125,000名難民提供保護，工具及日用品等救援物資。當地的路面相當惡劣，很多受害村落只有直升機才能到達，令運送物資更加困難。

Your donation can help UNHCR meet the basic needs of refugees arriving in these hard to reach places.
你的捐款，讓聯合國難民署能協助偏遠地區的難民，維持生命所需：

- **HK\$550** can provide a refugee family with a survival kit containing a blanket, a mattress, a kitchen set, a cooking stove and soap.
可以為1個難民家庭提供一個求生包，包括毛氈、地蓆、煮食用具、煮食爐及肥皂。
- **HK\$1,560** can provide a tent for a family of five.
可以為一個5人家庭提供一個帳篷。
- **HK\$5,000** can provide nutrition supplement for 100 infants between 6 to 12 months, to meet their basic nutrition needs.
可以為100名嬰兒提供6至12個月的營養補充，減低營養不良的情況。
- **HK\$17,082** can provide an emergency health kit (include drugs, medical supplies and some essential equipment for primary health workers) to meet the medical needs of a population of 10,000 refugees for three months.
可以為10,000名難民提供3個月的醫療需要，包括藥物、醫療用品，以及初級衛生員需要的基本設備。



For the 2nd time in its history, the UNHCR HK office joined 117 countries around the world in raising public awareness, remembering the less fortunate in society and “Real People, Real Needs” on World Refugee Day.

Three fundraising concerts – An Evening for Hope, Love & Care; A Night of Hope with Michael Wong; and Backstage Live Fundraising Concert, a Refugee Run, six movie screenings and a Refugee Film Festival musical finale featuring singer songwriter Helen Mottee attracted media coverage and raised funds for refugees.

With invaluable support from Crossroads Foundation and Broadway Cinematheque, a mini refugee tent was set up outside the theatre hall, and “soldiers” were deployed to guard the entrance gate. Our Refugee Film Festival was attended by more than 800 people!

90 donors and supporters attended the extraordinary realistic refugee simulation – “Refugee Run”. “The life of a refugee is so horrible, I don’t want to be a refugee, I want to help refugees!” one of the attendees said after experiencing the Refugee Run.

With tremendous support from the listed supporters, the World Refugee Day event was a success. Thank you to ALL!

今年的世界難民日香港辦事處再次與全球117個國家的辦事處攜手合作，透過一連串活動帶出「真實的人，真實的需要」訊息，希望引起各界關注難民的情況。

活動包括三個籌款音樂會 (An Evening for Hope, Love & Care; A Night of Hope with Michael Wong; Backstage Live Fundraising Concert)、 「走進難民營」體驗、「難民電影節」及「Helen Mottee難民電影節閉幕音樂會」，吸引了不少傳媒報導。

獲得國際十字路會及百老匯電影中心全力協助舉辦的「難民電影節」，播放了六套難民電影，吸引超過800名觀眾入場欣賞。影院的難民營佈置及駐守的「士兵」，亦令觀眾印象難忘。

另90名參加了「走進難民營」體驗活動的支持者，則加深了對難民生活的了解。「難民生活太苦了，我不要做難民，我要幫助難民！」一名參加者於活動後說。

世界難民日活動能成功舉辦，實有賴以下人士及機構大力支持，特此鳴謝！

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UNHCR Hong Kong 聯合國難民署

Rm 911, Yau Ma Tei Carpark Building, 250 Shanghai Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong. 香港九龍上海街250號油麻地停車場大廈911室

Donation Hotline 捐款熱線：2388 3278 Fax 傳真：2780 0961 Email 電郵：info@unhcr.org.hk Website 網頁：www.unhcr.org.hk

