



With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UN Refugee Agency 2010 Issue 1

Rainfall in eastern Chad is in steady decline, affecting the life of refugees and the future of next African generation.
乍得東部的雨量持續減少，影響到難民及非洲下一代的生活。



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。**



YEMEN: THE CRISIS CONTINUES

也門：危機持續

UNHCR races to provide shelter, water and relief as thousands flee the escalating conflict in the north.

While the rattle of artillery fire continues in Yemen's northern Sa'ada province, UNHCR is rallying its supporters around the world to bring relief to the 200,000 civilians uprooted by the violence.

Last August, sporadic clashes between Al Houti forces and government troops escalated into full-scale war. As bombs rained down on Sa'ada City and surrounding villages, thousands of terrified residents clamoured to escape. Most fled south to shelter with relatives and friends while others made their way to the makeshift Al Mazrak camp for internally displaced people (IDPs).

UNHCR launched an urgent appeal for funds and sent an Emergency Response Team to assist the growing flood of homeless families. By November, the already desperately crowded Al Mazrak camp was receiving up to 900 new arrivals a day. Dozens of children were falling sick with diarrhoea and respiratory infections as four or five families squeezed into shelters intended for only one.

Fleeing from a war-zone, these very vulnerable people need protection services too. Women, children and the elderly comprise the vast majority of those displaced and the bombing of Sa'ada has left many injured and deeply traumatized.

A little girl named Elham is among those being referred by UNHCR for urgent psycho-social support. "She cannot hear you," her father tells concerned aid workers. "She lost her hearing during the bombing in Sa'ada. She lost her memory and her ability to talk. She is my only daughter... she is the most dear to me. I hope she will play and laugh like a child again."

UNHCR is allocating resources to expand the overcrowded desert camps and provide displaced Yemeni families with tents, plastic sheeting and basic relief items like blankets and hygiene kits.

也門北部的衝突升級令數以千計的平民被迫逃亡，聯合國難民署得趕緊為他們提供庇護所、食水及救援。

也門北部薩達省的炮火不停響起，聯合國難民署呼籲全球善心人士，向因暴亂而流離失所的20萬平民伸出援手。

去年八月，Al Houti武裝分子及政府軍之間的偶發性衝突升級，演變成戰事。薩達市及附近的村落盡是槍林彈雨，數以千計的百姓倉惶逃難。往南方逃亡的人大多住在親友家中；其他人則逃往收容國內流離失所者的Al Mazrak臨時難民營。

聯合國難民署發出一項緊急捐款的呼籲，另外又派遣一支緊急應變小組，援助不斷湧入的無家可歸的家庭。至11月，每天有達900名絕望無助的難民擠進Al Mazrak難民營。往往可供一個家庭居住的帳篷內，卻擠上4至5個家庭，因此數以百計的小孩患上腹瀉及呼吸道感染疾病。

這些脆弱無助的人從戰區逃出來後，必須得到保護。流離失所者中，大部份是婦孺及長者；而薩達市的炮火已導致許多人身心受創。

小女孩艾寒，是經聯合國難民署轉介需要接受緊急社會心理輔導的其中一人。其父向有關的工作人員說：「她聽不見你的說話，當薩達市發生炮轟時，她便失去了聽覺。也失掉記憶及說話的能力。她是我唯一的女兒... 我希望她可以再次像其他小孩般懂得歡笑和玩樂便好了。」

聯合國難民署正積極擴充這些過度擠迫的沙漠難民營及為流離失所的也門家庭提供帳篷、膠蓆、毛氈及衛生用品等基本救援物品。

World Refugee Day - June 20, 2010

世界難民日 - 2010年6月20日

“Be a Refugee”

“The rebels are coming, run!” Without a second thought, you fled from home. Frightened, thirsty and hungry, and have no idea where your family members are...

You are cordially invited to participate in the “Be a Refugee” exercise to step into the shoes of a refugee.

Date / Fee: June 20 (Sunday) 10am – 1pm / HK\$50

Best for age 18 or above

For details, please visit www.UNHCR.org.hk

「體驗難民情」

「叛軍來了，快走！」來不及收拾任何物件，你便要逃亡！到達安全地方後你才發現和家人失散了，饑餓、口渴、徬徨...

聯合國難民署誠邀你參加「體驗難民情」活動，親身感受難民的經歷。

日期/費用：6月20日(星期日)早上10時至下午1時/港幣50元
適合18歲或以上人士參加

詳情請瀏覽www.UNHCR.org.hk

3rd Refugee Film Festival

The 2009 Refugee Film Festival was a success. This year with the continuous support from Broadway Cinematheque, Yau Ma Tei Kowloon, the Refugee Film Festival will be launched in a bigger scale from June 20 to 25, 2010.

第三屆「難民電影節」

2009年的「難民電影節」非常成功。今年再次獲得百老匯電影中心的支持，「難民電影節」將於6月20至25日假九龍油麻地百老匯電影中心舉行。

Burma VJ (84 mins)

20/6 Sun 9:45 pm & 24/6 Thu 9:35 pm 緬甸錄像 (84分鐘)

The film offers a unique insight into high-risk journalism and dissidence in a police state, while at the same time providing a thorough documentation of the historical and dramatic days of September 2007, when the Buddhist monks poured onto the streets in protest.

2007年緬甸發生了僧侶上街事件，由於新聞封鎖，外界對國內發生的事情一無所知，只有靠一群錄像義工冒著生命危險拍攝僧侶及民眾示威的片段，運出國外經國際傳媒將訊息傳返國內，景況令人震驚。

Cambodia Dreams (65 mins)

20/6 Sun 7:40 pm & 21/6 Mon 7:40 pm 柬埔寨的夢 (65分鐘)

New Zealand filmmaker Stanley Harper spent 18 years to make “Cambodia Dreams”, an inspiring and heart-rending story about an ordinary Cambodian family torn apart since the fall of the Khmer Rouge. Even though the basic needs of the refugees were met in the camp, nevertheless an 81 year old grandmother, Yan Chieng, displayed extraordinary strength and determination.

紐西蘭導演Stanley Harper以18年時間，追隨著一個從紅高棉時期分開兩地的柬埔寨家庭。當難民營內基本供應好像是垂手可得，81歲的老祖母「恩貞」卻以無比的堅忍及決心，以身作則教導後輩，最終回到家鄉，一家團聚，活出不一樣的人生。

*Film director Stanley Harper will attend the after movie Meet-the-Audience session

* 導演Stanley Harper於電影放映後與觀眾會面

God Grew Tired of Us (89 mins)

22/6 Tue 7:50 pm & 23/6 Wed 9:35 pm 上帝厭棄我們 (89分鐘)

Orphaned by a tumultuous civil war and traveling barefoot across the sub-Saharan desert, John, Daniel and Panther were among the 25,000 “Lost Boys” (ages 3 to 13) who fled villages, and traveled together for five years into the UN’s refugee camp in Kakuma, Kenya. The three of them along with 3,800 other young survivors, were selected to re-settle in the United States, where they build active and fulfilling new lives.

25,000名蘇丹男孩在內戰中互相扶持，經歷五年艱辛的旅程最終能夠橫越撒哈拉沙漠到達難民營的，只剩下3,800名，被外間稱為「迷失的男孩」。John, Daniel and Panther得到機會在美國開始新生活，本片紀錄了他們在離開家鄉前的複雜感情、到達美國後所遇到的極大生活轉變，重新學習「生活」。

Heart of Jenin (90 mins)

23/6 Wed 7:50 pm & 25/6 Fri 9:45 pm 杰寧的心 (90分鐘)

The father of a Palestinian boy who was shot to death by Israeli soldiers, donated his son's organs which saved the lives of six Israeli children. This powerful story illustrates one more step towards the reconciliation between Israelis and Palestinians.

本片為真人真事紀錄片，一名巴勒斯坦男孩被以色列士兵槍殺，父親強忍傷痛，將民族個人情仇放下，無私地將兒子的器官捐出救回6個以色列兒童的生命，遺愛人間。

Visitor (104 mins)

23/6 Tue 9:35 pm & 25/6 Fri 7:45 pm 訪客 (104分鐘)

A lonely college professor encounters a young musician by chance and develops into a strong friendship. However when the professor discovers that the young musician had been deported back to his country after failing in his asylum application, he learns about the lives and experiences of asylum seekers in the city.

生活在紐約的孤獨教授偶遇年青音樂家，因為音樂發展出交心的友情，卻發現年青樂手因尋求庇護的申請失敗被遣返回國，暴露了尋求庇護者在城市內所遇的人和事。

War Child (94 mins)

21/6 Mon 9:45 pm & 24/6 Thu 7:50 pm 在戰爭中成長的兒童 (94分鐘)

“War Child” tells the story of Emmanuel, with remarkable film footage of his childhood captured by National Geographic. At the age of seven, Emmanuel was caught up in Sudan’s civil war and became a child soldier. The media took notice of his charismatic personality and made him a spokesperson for child soldiers. When he grew up and resettled to American, his life changed and became a rap singer sharing a message of peace.

背景是蘇丹的長期內戰，埃曼紐爾從7歲起便被擄作童兵，每天面對的是殺人或被殺，縱是如此，敢言及開朗的性格被傳媒視為童兵的代表人物，國家地理頻道更保存了他童年的珍貴片段。在偶然的機會，埃曼紐爾移居美國，得到改變一生的機會，更成為饒舌(Rap)歌手，以歌聲宣揚和平。

On-line ticketing from June 1

<http://bc.cinema.com.hk>

網上訂票由6月1日開始

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Mr. Chan Ying Kwong

Holding Back the Desert in Chad

遏止乍得沙漠化

In the wake of the Copenhagen Conference on Climate Change, let's look at some of the environmental challenges facing UNHCR and the refugees we care for. How does the UN Refugee Agency address the problem of dwindling natural resources and alleviate the often devastating impact of large refugee populations on the surrounding environment?

In Africa, where the majority of our refugee operations are based, UNHCR is already seeing the implications of a changing climate.

Countries like Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya are experiencing more frequent and extreme droughts, heatwaves and floods. UNHCR is having to invest in water saving and fuel efficient technologies, tree planting programs and community education to address issues like deforestation and the increasing competition for water, food and fuel.

In eastern Chad, for example, we have introduced a number of important "green" initiatives to alleviate the impact of drought and the pressure of 320,000 refugees on an increasingly fragile environment.

Resources saving program - Fuel efficient stoves

As happens in many parts of the world, refugees in eastern Chad have stripped the surrounding forest and scrub to fuel their cooking fires. As a result, firewood is now extremely scarce.

In a bid to halt the deforestation and ensure the refugees a safe and sustainable fuel supply, UNHCR has been supporting the introduction of solar and fuel efficient stoves.

Using only the sun's rays, the Parabolic Solar Cooker - "Save80" can boil up to eight litres of water in an hour. This fast cooking reflective dish comes in a ready to assemble kit and is one of the solar cookers being used in the Chadian camps. Another is the cheaper but slower "CooKit" which can be made by the refugee women themselves using folded cardboard and foil.

The "Save80" stove, meanwhile, uses 80% less wood than traditional cooking fires. Unlike the solar stoves, these lidded metal drums can be used at night and in bad weather. In eastern Chad, more than a quarter of refugee families are now using a "Save80".

繼哥本哈根氣候變化會議之後，且看看聯合國難民署及我們關注的難民，所面對的一些環境挑戰。聯合國難民署如何解決日漸稀少的天然資源問題及如何改善由於大批難民人口所破壞的周邊環境？

在最多難民聚居的非洲，聯合國難民署經已察覺到氣候轉變的影響。

一些國家如索馬里、埃塞俄比亞及肯亞，正面臨頻密又極端的旱災、熱浪和洪水氾濫。聯合國難民署已投放資源於節約用水、提升能源效益科技、植樹計劃及教育社區方面的工作，以處理因伐林引致用水、食物及燃料日缺的情況。

在乍得東部引入一些重要的「綠色」項目，以紓緩旱災及32萬名難民飽受環境日漸貧瘠的苦況。

節省資源項目 - 節能灶

在乍得東部，流亡在外的難民砍掉附近的森林及矮樹叢，作生火煮食之用，令柴木變得非常罕有，同樣情況亦出現在其他地方。

為了停止伐林，及為難民提供既安全又穩定的燃料，聯合國難民署引入太陽能節能灶。

這款「Save80」節能灶只需要陽光，便可於一小時內煲熱8公升水。「Save80」節能灶容易組合，是乍得所有難民營已普遍使用的其中一款。另一款較便宜、速度較慢的節能灶是「CooKit」，難民婦女只需以摺疊式硬紙皮及金屬薄片便可製成。

同時，「Save80」節能灶相較傳統柴火煮食方法，少耗八成柴木。這些加蓋金屬圓桶，能於晚間及惡劣天氣情況下使用。在乍得東部，超過四份一難民家庭使用「Save80」節能灶。

This has not only helped to cut wood consumption but has also reduced the need for women to leave the safety of the camps each day to search for firewood. School attendance among girls has increased as a result and health problems associated with wood smoke have declined.

“It takes lots of demonstrations and discussion to introduce these new technologies. For people who have been uprooted and lost everything, the one thing they are left with, that reminds them of their life at home, is cooking and the family fire.” Erin Patrick from the Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children.



UNHCR introduces fuel efficient stoves in refugee camps to replace traditional family fire.
聯合國難民署於難民營內引進節能煮食爐以取代家庭柴火。

這不單止有助減少伐木，也減少婦女每天離開安全的營舍，拾撿柴木的需要，同時減低受暴虐的危險。這樣女孩上學的機會增多了；而柴煙引起的健康問題也減少了。

難民婦女及兒童婦女委員會的艾琳柏樹說：「經過多次的示範和討論，我們才成功引入這些技術。因為對於無家可歸、一無所有的人來說，能令自己

重溫家園生活的一點感覺，便是以柴火煮食及圍著火爐的情境。」

Deforestation program - Tree planting

In 2009, UNHCR oversaw the planting of 430,000 trees in the vicinity of its refugee camps in eastern Chad.

The project began back in March with large groups of refugees working in tree nurseries to fill tens of thousands of tiny plastic sachets with sand, earth and seedlings.

The planting out began in August, during the annual rains, over an area of 200 hectares close to the camps and local villages. Native species were planted to improve soil retention and provide habitat and shade, while fruit species like lemon, papaya and mangos were distributed free to both the refugees and the local people to nurture near their homes.

The tree planting has been welcomed by the Chadian authorities who have expressed concern about the degradation of land around the refugee camps and the steady encroachment of the Sahara Desert in the north.

Like the fuel efficient stove projects, this program also includes community education to develop skills and raise awareness of the importance of the natural environment.

UNHCR is supporting similar plant nursery and tree planting programs in southern Chad and in the Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya.

對抗沙漠化項目 — 植樹計劃

2009年，在聯合國難民署的監督下，乍得東部各難民營附近植了43萬棵樹。

這項計劃始於三月，許多組難民在苗圃內把成千上萬個膠袋盛滿沙、泥土及種子。

八月雨季開始，難民把樹苗遍植於難民營，及當地村落附近的200公頃地方。為了保存土壤，用作棲息及遮蔭，我們會種植本土樹種；而一些果樹品種如檸檬、木瓜及芒果等，會免費派給難民及當地居民，讓他們在家園種植。

由於難民營附近土地惡化，及北面撒哈拉沙漠日漸侵蝕的情況嚴重，這項植樹計劃深受乍得當局歡迎。

一如各節能灶的項目，為了培訓技能及提高對自然環境意識，這個項目也包括社區教育。

在乍得南部及肯亞Dadaab難民營，聯合國難民署現正推行類似的苗圃及植樹計劃。

These vital programs need your support

You can purchase one of the following items to help the refugees and protect the environment.

- HK\$310 provides one “Save80” stove, reducing a refugee family’s firewood consumption by 80%.
- HK\$620 can build a temporary nursery and shade house in a refugee camp with capacity for up to 10,000 seedlings.
- HK\$1,860 buys simple solar cookers “CooKit” for twenty refugee families.
- HK\$5,425 provides all the equipment and supplies needed to run a small refugee plant nursery for one year.

請支持這些重要項目

你可以捐贈以下其中一個物件或項目幫助難民，同時保護環境。

- 港幣\$310提供一個能減少難民家庭柴火使用量達八成的「Save80」節能灶。
- 港幣\$620可建造一個培植1萬棵幼苗的臨時苗圃及溫室。
- 港幣\$1,860提供20個難民家庭需要的「CooKit」節能灶。
- 港幣\$5,425為一間苗圃提供一年所需的物資及工具。



An estimated 50,000 Haitians displaced by the earthquake have pitched makeshift tents on the grounds of the Petionville Club, a golf and tennis resort in Port-au-Prince. 約有5萬名海地災民於太子港佩翁維爾俱樂部的高爾夫球及網球場上，搭建臨時帳篷棲身。

Haiti Earthquake

海地地震

According to the Haitian government, the magnitude 7.0 earthquake that devastated Haiti on January 12 claimed the lives of at least 150,000 people and left more than 300,000 homeless. Around half-a-million people have left Port-au-Prince, including 160,000 who found shelter along the border.

UNHCR immediately offered to support the humanitarian effort to address the massive and urgent needs of the Haitian people. In the first week, six hospital tents and two aircraft carrying tents and plastic sheeting for more than 90,000 people were dispatched from our logistics hub in Dubai. UNHCR also distributed aid to Haitian quake victims staying in temporary shelters in the Dominican Republic. Thousands of tents and tarpaulins were also provided to the International Organization for Migration for distribution in Haiti.

Meanwhile, 13 members of UNHCR's Emergency Response Team have been deployed to Haiti and Santo Domingo to provide logistical support and protection services for those considered most vulnerable.

Natural disasters like earthquakes fall outside UNHCR's traditional refugee mandate. However, we do provide emergency assistance in countries where we already have an operational presence on the ground and our assistance is required. While we had no operations in Haiti prior to the quake, we are acting in a backup capacity and stand ready to provide additional expertise and resources as required by the United Nations wider emergency teams on the ground.

Thanks to all our supporters in Hong Kong who gave generously and special thanks to The Hong Kong Buddhist Association in motivating their supporters to donate to assist the Haiti victims. You can find more details on The Hong Kong Buddhist Association website: <http://www.hkbuddhist.org/index.html>

據海地政府表示，1月12日海地發生的七級地震，奪去至少15萬人的生命，導致逾30萬人無家可歸。大約有50萬人離開太子港，當中包括在邊境尋找庇護的16萬災民。

聯合國難民署為這次天災作出即時救援，以解決海地人民龐大且急切的需求。首個星期，我們從杜拜物流中心運送了6個醫院帳篷，及調派了2架航機運送供9萬人用的帳篷及膠蓆。此外，亦為棲身於多明尼加共和國臨時難民營的海地災民，提供援助物資，帳篷和防水帆布，由伙伴機構國際移民組織分發。

同時，聯合國難民署緊急應變小組的13名隊員，被派遣至海地及聖多明哥，為最脆弱無助的災民提供特別支援及保護。

雖然處理地震等天災並非聯合國難民署的工作重點，但在一些已設有辦事處的國家，我們仍會即時作出救援。海地發生地震以前，我們並沒有任何工作在當地，但配合聯合國的緊急救援工作，聯合國難民署即時送出醫院帳篷等物資以幫助災民，更派調專家小組，以提供保護流離失所者的專門技術及支援。

感謝所有捐款者慷慨幫助地震災民。更衷心感謝香港佛教聯合會發起賑災籌款。如欲了解更多香港佛教聯合會海地賑災籌款，請瀏覽：<http://www.hkbuddhist.org/index.html>。



In a cheque presentation ceremony, Mr. Lum Kwok Choi, Head of Fundraising, UNHCR (from the left) received a donation of HK\$2.1 million from The Hong Kong Buddhist Association. 在支票轉交儀式上，聯合國難民署籌款部主管林國才先生（圖左），接受香港佛教聯合會港幣210萬元的捐款。



Group of Traditional Birth Attendants with the delivery kits distributed by UNHCR health officer. 傳統接生員獲聯合國難民署工作人員分發接生用品。

Rohingya Reproductive Health Programme 羅興亞生育護理及家庭計劃項目

There are approximately 728,000 stateless Myanmar Rohingyas living in Northern Rakhine State (NRS) in Western Myanmar. The majority of the Muslim population are landless, seasonal labourers who have no marketable skills and earn an average daily income of less than HK\$9. Close to 80% of this population are illiterate. Only 7-22% of women receive antenatal consultations. The lack of reproductive health services causes local mid-wives and birth attendants to use traditional methods when delivering babies. This together with unsafe abortions and difficult to access emergency obstetric care contributes to a high maternal and infant mortality rate.

One of the Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) said “our TBAs had no materials for the deliveries”. She continued “we used to apply our own traditional methods, like pushing the abdomen, pulling the umbilical cords without waiting, putting some indigenous herb into the umbilical cord.

UNHCR, therefore, decided to run primary health and reproductive health care programs in NRS together with local NGO partners.

During 2009, 14,063 beneficiaries received Antenatal Care and Post Natal Care services and about 38,053 women received breastfeeding and birth spacing consultations.

With the support of your donations, UNHCR Hong Kong has so far contributed HK\$423,605 dollars to provide delivery kits and job-related training to mid-wives and birth attendants; and to provide medical treatment, contraceptive injections, sanitary cloths and soap for local women.

Liala Begom, one of the beneficiaries said “Now the whole community in my village recognizes the advantages of safe delivery kits and appreciated”.

Once again, thank you for your generosity and support which has helped to change the lives of many mothers and babies!

在緬甸若開邦北部，現時有728,000名信奉回教的羅興亞人聚居。由於緬甸政府拒絕將羅興亞族裔視為國民，他們沒有身份，沒有土地，在生活上備受壓逼，大部份人只可出賣勞力來賺取每日低於港幣\$9的收入；他們沒有機會接受教育，8成人口是文盲；此外只有7-22%的產婦有機會接受產前檢查，再加上長期以來一直缺乏產科服務，當地的助產士和接生員都是使用傳統的方法來接生或墮胎，導致分娩死亡率及嬰兒死亡率偏高。

其中一名傳統接生員說：「我們沒有任何工具協助接生。」她續說：「我們只可用傳統的方法，好像推孕婦的腹部，把臍帶拉出，再把本地的草藥放進臍帶裡。」

有見及此，聯合國難民署連同其他工作伙伴，在若開邦推行基本生育護理及家庭計劃項目。

在2009年，已有14,063名婦女獲得產前和產後的護理服務，亦有38,053名婦女接受母乳餵哺和產後家庭計劃輔導和支援。

全賴各位捐款者的支持，我們籌得專項捐款港幣\$423,605，為助產士和接生員提供接生包及職業培訓。以及為當地婦女提供醫療藥物、避孕藥物、衛生用品及肥皂。

Liala Begom，其中一位受惠的婦女說：「現在，我的村落裡所有人都知道接生包的重要性。」

你的捐款在當地發揮極大作用，給產婦及嬰兒不一樣的命運。

WHY WE DO IT 我們為何選擇這工作

Alessandra Morelli / Loutfi Beldjelti

Between them, Alessandra Morelli (AM) and Loutfi Beldjelti (LB) have 33 years of field experience with UNHCR. They were recently with the Emergency Response Team in northern Yemen where fighting between government troops and Al Houti forces has displaced more than 200,000 people. UNHCR was among the first agencies to respond to the crisis.

What was your role in this emergency?

LB: I was in charge of protection, ensuring the internally displaced people (IDPs) access to shelter, safety, documentation - all the rights highlighted in the Human Rights Charter.

AM: I was deployed for two weeks to take stock of the current response, analyse the gaps and ensure that we prepare ourselves for all scenarios, including the worst case scenario.

What is the situation now for the internally displaced Yemenis?

AM: In Yemen only 11% of our beneficiaries live in camps. The rest are living with host families. We must ensure that these already poor families can continue supporting the internally displaced. If this family structure falls apart, we have to build camps but this is really the last resort for us.

Do you expect the situation to worsen in the coming months?

AM: Definitely. This latest conflict, which began in August 2009 is the fiercest and longest so far. We need to help host families and we need adequate funding for our operations in the camps where we are working. People need food, blankets, counselling, activities for the kids and support for the livestock.

Is there one image that stands out in your mind from your time in Yemen?

LB: I saw many children traumatized by the war and deprived of their right to go to school. This has pushed me to work even harder and to advocate for them.

Is there any special message you would like to deliver to our readers?

AM: We can all participate in these operations, wherever we are. Whoever supports us to continue our work in Yemen is an operational partner with us in saving lives.

“For those we help, our presence is a message of comfort and hope.”

Alessandra Morelli (AM) 和 Loutfi Beldjelti (LB) 二人已具備33年聯合國難民署前線工作經驗。近日，他們聯同也門北部緊急應變小組一起行動。政府軍及Al Houti武裝分子在也門北部開火，導致逾20萬人流離失所。聯合國難民署是最早提供救援的機構之一。

你在是次的緊急任務中擔當甚麼角色？

LB: 我專責保護事宜，保證國內流離失所者得到庇護、人身安全、身份登記，這些人權公約列明的重點權利。

AM: 我在兩周內評估現時的回應行動：分析需求；並保證為所有情況，包括最惡劣境況，作好充份準備。

現時國內流離失所的也門人的情況是怎樣呢？

AM: 在也門，只有11%的受惠人士住在難民營內，其餘都是居住在收容家庭內。我們要保證這些經已十分窮困的家庭，能繼續收留國內流離失所者。倘若這些家庭崩潰，我們務必再建造一些營舍，但這是最後的辦法。

你預計未來數個月，情況會惡化嗎？

AM: 肯定的！這趟在2009年8月爆發的衝突，是目前最激烈、維時最長的。收容家庭需要幫助；我們又需要充裕的捐款維持現時難民營的運作。老百姓需要食物、毛氈、輔導、給兒童活動及飼養牲口。

在也門期間，有沒有令你印象深刻的事情呢？

LB: 我目睹許多小孩的身心受戰火所創；又被剝奪上學的權利。這鞭策我更努力為他們作倡議工作。

有沒有一些特別訊息想向我們的讀者說呢？

AM: 無論在哪兒，所有人都可以參與這些救援行動。任何支持我們繼續在也門工作的人，都是我們拯救生命的行動同伴。

「我們的存在，對於受惠者來說，代表著關懷及希望。」

Twelve Emergency Response Team members have been sent to Northern Yemen to provide protection and assistance for a growing population of internally displaced people. 緊急應變小組的12名成員被派往也門北部，救援及保護人數不斷上升的國內流離失所者。



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