



# With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UN Refugee Agency 2011 Issue 3



## Famine in Somalia Continues 索馬里饑荒持續

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**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.**

無數難民在危機中生命受到威脅，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。

## Life-saving Yemeni group wins 2011 Nansen Refugee Award

### 也門人道團結協會獲 聯合國難民署南森獎



## NANSEN REFUGEE AWARD

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced that the winner of this year's Nansen Refugee Award is the Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (SHS) of Yemen. The award recognizes the 290 staff of SHS, and its founder, Nasser Salim Ali Al-Hamairy, for their 'dedicated service to providing life-saving assistance to thousands of refugees and migrants who arrive on the shores of Yemen every year' after crossing the Gulf of Aden by boat.

聯合國難民署宣佈，將今年的南森難民獎頒予「也門人道團結協會」(The Society for Humanitarian Solidarity of Yemen)，以表揚這個非政府組織的創辦人納賽爾·阿爾哈馬里 (Nasser Salim Ali Al-Hamairy) 和其290位職員。得獎組織表現出高度的奉獻精神，為每年數以千計乘船橫渡亞丁灣抵達也門海岸的難民及移民提供援助，拯救生命。



1. António Guterres, Angelina Jolie
2. Martin Bell
3. Juanes
4. Nasser Salim Ali Al-Hamairy
5. Sweet Rush
6. Sivert Hoyem

SHS founder Nasser Salim Ali – Al-Hamairy said, "Winning the Nansen Award has given us a big boost. Our work is a humanitarian duty... that has to be done under any circumstance." He added that he would use the Nansen platform to call on the international community to "intensify efforts to improve the situation in Somalia to help dissuade people from attempting the risk crossing."

也門人道團結協會創辦人納賽爾·阿爾哈馬里代表該組織接受南森獎時說，「得到南森獎給予我們很大的鼓勵。我們的工作是一項人道主義任務...在任何情況下都應該做到。我希望藉此機會呼籲國際社會盡快處理索馬里的衝突，回復當地的安全和穩定，令平民百姓不用冒生命危險偷渡穿越風高浪急的海峽。」

The Nansen Refugee Award was created in 1954 in honour of Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian explorer, scientist and the first League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It is given annually to an individual or organization for outstanding work on behalf of refugees. The Award consists of a commemorative medal and a USD\$100,000 monetary prize donated by the governments of Switzerland and Norway.

南森難民獎於1954年為紀念弗里德托夫·南森 (Fridtjof Nansen) 而創立，他是挪威籍探險家、科學家及第一位國際聯盟難民署高級專員。此獎每年頒發給在難民工作上表現卓越的組織或個人，得獎者可獲贈一枚紀念獎章和由瑞士及挪威政府捐贈的10萬美元獎金。

The Nansen Refugee Award Ceremony took place on Monday, 3 October 2011 in Geneva, Switzerland. Hosted by British former journalist and politician Martin Bell, OBE, this year's laureate honoured by performances by Colombian musician and humanitarian Juanes, Norwegian singer Sivert Hoyem and former refugee sister "Sweet Rush".

南森獎頒獎禮於10月3日在日內瓦舉行。是晚典禮由英國廣播公司著名記者及政治家馬田比爾主持，由多位樂手演出，包括哥倫比亞人道主義者及搖滾歌手 Juanes、挪威流行歌手 Sivert Hoyem 和曾經是難民的索馬里姊妹組合 "Sweet Rush"。

Heartfelt thanks goes to UNHCR Global media partner **Phoenix TV** who broadcasts the Nansen Award ceremony and the video footage of UNHCR Honorary Patron of China - Yao Chen's refugee camp visit in Thailand across 45 countries.

衷心感謝南森難民獎的全球中文傳媒夥伴**鳳凰衛視**將南森獎頒獎禮的盛況和聯合國難民署中國區代言人-姚晨探訪泰國難民營的片段播出，讓全球45國家的觀眾可以更了解聯合國難民署的工作。

## UNHCR pays tribute to Angelina Jolie for completing 10 years as UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador (GWA) 向安祖蓮娜祖莉致意：出任聯合國難民署親善大使十年成就斐然

In the Nansen Award Ceremony, UNHCR also celebrated ten years of work carried out with its GWA. UNHCR is fortunate to have relied on the services of Jolie for a decade and this celebration provides the Organization with the opportunity to express its recognition and gratitude to her efforts on behalf of refugees.

Jolie's role as UNHCR's GWA was announced on August 23, 2001, followed by a ceremony at UNHCR headquarters in Geneva on August 27, where she formally accepted the responsibility of raising awareness and advocating for the protection of refugees around the world. Since then her commitment and dedication to UNHCR has been unwavering. She has since carried out field missions to over 40 remote and desolate locations. Her commitment to raising awareness of the refugee cause and her dedication to personal interaction with the individual refugees she encounters is exceptional and beyond the call of duty for a Goodwill Ambassador: in a single year, Jolie has already completed five field missions.

Jolie has gone beyond the work of a Goodwill Ambassador. She has done more than bringing their stories to the world, she has for ten years played an active role in advocating comprehensive solutions and more robust long-term plans for some of the world's most vulnerable people. Under the auspices of the UNHCR, she has spoken to numerous audiences including the World Economic Forum, the Clinton Global Initiative, repeatedly to the United States Congress, as well as at many other important events, including several appearances on the occasion of the Nansen Refugee Award ceremony and World Refugee Day. Her personal commitment to the Organization is also revealed through her donations to UNHCR, amounting to some five million USD since 2001.

"Angelina, This is a very small token of appreciation. It's a gold pin, but it is a gold pin we reserve for the most extraordinary members of our staff. The most long serving ones. And we all feel that you are one of us, and this just makes it official."

*UNHCR High Commissioner - António Guterres*

在南森獎頒獎禮上聯合國難民署亦表揚了身為親善大使十年的安祖蓮娜祖莉。全賴她的熱心協助，難民的聲音得以為全世界所聽見。

安祖蓮娜祖莉在2001年8月23日被委任為聯合國難民署親善大使，並於同月27日於日內瓦的聯合國難民署總部就職，正式肩負起宣揚保護世界各地難民的職責。自任命以來，她一直盡心盡力，至今她已親訪逾40多個偏遠荒蕪的難民營區，決心要向外界宣揚難民面對的問題。她樂於親身訪問個別難民的精神，已超越作為一個親善大使的職責：在2011年內已完成5個親善探訪。

祖莉為難民所做的一切已超越作為親善大使的職務，她不單將難民的苦況傳遍世界，她亦在過去10年積極為世界上弱勢社群尋求協助，並為他們找尋解決困難的長遠方案。在聯合國難民署的協助下，她已多次在美國國會，全球經濟論壇，克林頓全球倡議，南森難民獎頒獎典禮和世界難民日等重要場合，向無數的世界公民訴說難民的苦澀故事。她獻己無私的精神，體現她對難民事務的承擔。自2001年至今，她捐贈予聯合國難民署的善款多達500萬美元。

「我們有一枚特別的聯合國難民署金章，這枚獎章向來只頒予長期服務的職員。請收下這個金章。其實你早已是我們的一員，更是我們大家庭的一分子。」

*安東尼奧·古特雷斯 聯合國難民署高級專員*



"I want to express my gratitude to the many refugee families I have had the honor and privilege of spending time with over the years. For their wisdom. For teaching me to be a better person. A better mother and for inspiring me by showing me first hand the unbreakable strength of the human spirit.

I am honored to work on behalf of refugees and Internal Displaced Peoples and I look forward to the next ten years."

*UNHCR's Goodwill Ambassador - Angelina Jolie*

「我想向在這些年來，我有幸相處過的難民家庭致謝。要感謝的是因為他們的智慧而教導我能成為一名更優秀的人、一名更稱職的母親。我還要感謝他們透過自身的力量，向我展示人類不屈不撓的精神，給予我無比的鼓勵。

我期待在未來的十年內都能繼續為難民及國內流離失所者工作。」

*安祖蓮娜祖莉 聯合國難民署親善大使*

## Journey of Despair 絕望之行

"Refugee children are dying and their mothers, reduced to walking skeletons, face the unbearable choice of which child to save first."

UNHCR High Commissioner - António Guterres

「難民兒童瀕臨死亡邊緣，他們骨瘦如柴的母親被迫面對殘酷的抉擇：應先救哪個孩子。」

安東尼奧·古特雷斯 聯合國難民署高級專員

Dotted around the Kobe refugee camp in Ethiopia, are hundreds of little piles of stones. They mark the graves of those who have perished here in recent weeks, most of them children under the age of five. At least ten new piles have appeared every day since the Kobe camp opened in June, signifying the sad end to many long and desperate journeys.

數以百計的石堆，零散於埃塞俄比亞科比難民營的周邊。它們是過去幾周在營內死去的亡者墳墓，絕大多數是五歲以下的兒童。自科比難民營在六月開放以來，每天都至少新增十個新石堆。它們意味著一些生命經歷了漫長痛苦旅程後的悲哀終結。

Somalia has become the centre of one of the world's worst humanitarian crises. After years of conflict, a savage drought has compounded the people's suffering and prompted the United Nations to declare famine in six regions of southern Somalia.

So far this year, as relief agencies have struggled to gain access to the famine affected regions, over 318,000 Somalis have fled into neighbouring countries, pouring into refugee camps in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti from Jan – Oct 2011.

Over 80% of these refugees are women and children. Many have walked for days to reach the border and arrive in a very poor state, exhausted and severely malnourished. There are harrowing stories of distraught mothers arriving on their own, having buried all their children on the way. Even in the camps, child deaths remain high. Some simply arrive too late to be saved, while others are succumbing to a deadly combination of malnutrition and disease.

索馬里已成為全球人道危機重災區之一。除了戰火連年的煎熬之外，索馬里人更飽受一場嚴酷的旱災，促使聯合國在索馬里南部的六個地區正式宣告饑荒為禍。

多個救援機構努力爭取進入饑荒區救援災情的同時，在一月至十月間，已有超過318,000名索馬里人逃往肯尼亞、埃塞俄比亞、也門和吉布地等鄰國的難民營。

這些難民超過80%是婦孺，當中很多都徒步多日才到達邊境，抵達時不是極度疲累，就是嚴重營養不良，命懸一線。更令人悲痛的是，有些母親帶著兒女一家起行，卻因為所有孩子已在途上死去而獨自抵達營地。即使在難民營中，兒童的死亡率也一直高企。部分只是因為來時已晚而無法挽救，有些則因營養不良容易受疾病侵襲而喪命。

### Urgent Responses

- As the crisis has deepened, UNHCR has had to move quickly to expand its refugee facilities in neighbouring countries and increase its assistance for new arrivals, placing particular emphasis on emergency nutrition, health and disease prevention.
- In **Kenya**, we have extended three sections of the Dadaab refugee settlement to accommodate thousands of Somalis living on the outskirts of the complex without access to services. In addition to the basic shelter and household items that UNHCR has always provided, new arrivals now receive an emergency aid package that includes a three-week food ration.
- We have opened three new camps in **Ethiopia**, including Kobe, and have set up a UNHCR transit centre where all new arrivals receive hot meals and undergo health and nutrition screening. Together with partner organisations, we are blanket feeding children under the age five, pregnant women and lactating mothers, using a nourishing porridge of blended foods and vitamins. Enhanced health and nutrition interventions by UNHCR have dropped the crude mortality rate (CMR) in Kobe camp to below emergency threshold (from 1.1/10,000 per day to 0.4/10,000/day) since early October.

### 緊急救援

- 危機進一步加深，聯合國難民署必須迅速行動，擴展鄰國的難民設施，增加對新抵達者的救助，首要是緊急營養補給、疾病預防和加強健康。
- 在**肯尼亞**，達達布難民營已擴展了三個新營區，為數以萬計住在難民營外圍及得不到援助的索馬里人提供庇護。除了聯合國難民署通常提供的基本庇護帳篷和生活用品，亦派發緊急援助包給新抵達者，裡面包含三周的糧食配給。
- 在**埃塞俄比亞**已新建三個難民營，當中包括科比營。我們亦建立了一間聯合國難民署臨時中心，為所有新抵達者提供熱食，及檢查健康狀況。我們和工作伙伴合作提供混合多種食品營養並含豐富維他命的營養糊，為五歲以下兒童、孕婦和哺乳中的母親提供全面哺養。在難民署加強健康和營養的措施下，自10月初，科比難民營的死亡率下降至低於緊急線（從每日每一萬人有1.1人死亡下降至每日每一萬人有0.4人死亡）。

# The Scale of the Crisis

as of 18 October, 2011

# 危機數據

截至2011年10月18日

## 1.5 million

The number of Somalis internally displaced, most of them in the south-central part of the country.

## 940,000

Total number of Somali refugees sheltering in neighbouring countries including Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti.

## 463,000

Current population of the Dadaab refugee settlement in Kenya.

## 174,000

Current refugee population in Ethiopia.

## 40-50%

Proportion of Somali children arriving in refugee camps who are severely malnourished.

## 150萬

國內流離失所的索馬里人數。主要集中於中南部。

## 940,000

在鄰國尋求庇護的索馬里難民總數，逃往的國家包括肯尼亞、埃塞俄比亞和吉布地。

## 463,000

肯尼亞達達布難民營現時人數。

## 174,000

埃塞俄比亞現時難民人數。

## 40-50%

抵達難民營的索馬里兒童中的嚴重營養不良比率。



**Please give generously to support** UNHCR's vital relief operations in East Africa. Together, we can save the lives of many vulnerable refugee children and prevent an even greater humanitarian disaster.

**HK\$5,460** can purchase 100 sachets of ready-to-use protein-rich therapeutic food to promote healthy weight gain in children.

**HK\$3,500** can provide a sturdy all-weather tent for one refugee family.

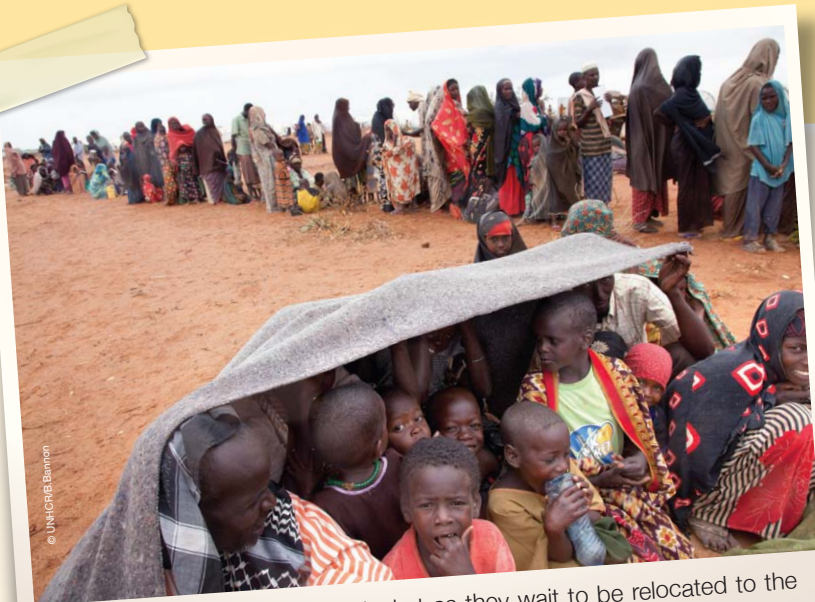
**HK\$624** can buy 20 blankets to protect refugees from the cold.

**請慷慨解囊**，捐助聯合國難民署在東非的重要救援行動。有您的支持，我們就能拯救更多難民兒童的弱小生命，避免更嚴重的人道災難。

**HK\$5,460**可以購買100包含豐富蛋白質的即食營養食品，幫助兒童回復體重。

**HK\$3,500**可以為一個難民家庭提供一頂適用於任何天氣的堅固帳篷。

**HK\$624**可以買到20張毛氈，保護難民抵禦嚴寒。



Children huddle beneath a blanket as they wait to be relocated to the new Ifo extension of the Dadaab refugee settlement in Kenya.  
難民兒童擠在一張毛氈下，等待著被轉送到肯尼亞達達布難民營的新伊佛擴展營地。

Malaboy, 26, holds her severely malnourished infant Mahad, 2, during a health screening in the Dadaab refugee settlement in Kenya. The family's journey from drought and conflict stricken Bay region of Somalia took 20 days.

26歲的馬勒比在肯尼亞達達布難民駐紮點的健康檢查中，抱著其嚴重營養不良的2歲兒子馬哈得。她一家熬過漫長的20天才逃離索馬里拜洲地區的旱災和戰亂。



## A Tent for All Seasons 一年四季，同一帳篷下



**UNHCR's iconic tents have been redesigned to provide residing refugee families with more space, privacy and protection.**

The family tents, serving as standard shelters for the displaced in emergency situations, have their appearance and amenity transformed and improved, and have been installed in refugee camps worldwide.

UNHCR cares for displaced people and their living conditions under different climates and weather. The previous 'tunnel-shaped' tents were too hot for summer and too cold for winter; and were not resistant enough against strong winds and heavy snows, failing to address the various shelter needs of refugee families.

Manoucher Lolachi, UNHCR Senior Physical Planner, worked with other UN agencies and International Red Cross to redesign the tents. The brand new tents, with sturdy and weatherproof shelters suitable for both cold and tropical environments, are the proud result of their exertions.

聯合國難民署已經重新設計其標誌性帳篷，希望新設計能為難民家庭提供更多私人空間和保護。

全新的家庭帳篷的外觀和帳內設施都經過改良，會陸續於全球各地的難民營應用，作為緊急狀況下的難民標準庇護所。

聯合國難民署關注世界各地的難民，以及他們在不同氣候和天氣情況下的居住條件。之前所用的「洞穴型」帳篷未能有效抵禦炎熱及寒冬，而且未能完全抵禦狂風暴雪等惡劣情況，難以配合難民家庭在不同地方居住需要。

有見及此，聯合國難民署高級設備規劃師曼努查·羅拉奇，與其他聯合國機構及國際紅十字會聯手重新設計帳篷。經過多方的努力，他們終於設計出一個更加堅固、耐風耐雨，不論在風雪還是在酷熱天氣下都適用的庇護所。

### Strong, safe and spacious

A new tent can accommodate a family of five, providing more living space, built-in flooring and higher weatherproof walls built upon a strong metal frame dividing the inner and outer tents. Such design highlights better weather resistance and ventilation, and provides two vestibules for cooking and storage purposes.

"It is a very nice product," says Manoucher Lolachi, stressing the importance of the construction materials used. The new poly-cotton blend fabric is lighter, more durable and thicker than the canvas previously used, keeping a tent's packed weight under 55kg. It is also more flame retardant; which is important in refugee camps where fire is a constant threat.

Mr Lolachi is particularly pleased with the vestibules at the front; one of which includes a fire resistant chimney hole that prevents smoke and cooking smells pervading the living quarters. The vestibule flaps, he explains, can also be extended to provide increased shade in hot climates. The team is now developing a series of modular packages to add to the basic design - one to winterise the tent, for example, and another to adapt it for the heat.

As part of the development process, 50 tents were sent to the Dadaab refugee settlement in Eastern Kenya, a region known for its harsh climate conditions. Refugee families were asked to comment on the tent's design and performance, according to which some technical specifications have been modified.

This temporary shelter has a minimum lifespan of one year in constant use. Though with its design improved, the tent, intended for only emergencies, is still no substitute for solid housing.



### 堅固，安全且寬敞

新帳篷可容納一家五口，並提供更多的生活空間，而且裝有內置地板和更高的防水耐風外牆。帳篷有一個堅固的金屬框架分隔內外帳篷層。這樣的設計更能抵擋風吹日曬、更加通風，且提供了兩個間隔用作煮食和儲存物品。

「這是一件非常好的成品。」曼努查·羅拉奇說，他強調建築材料相當重要。新帳篷所用的斬新滌綸棉混紡織物更加輕盈、持久，且透明度比從前用的帆布低，帳篷重量得以維持於55公斤之下。由於火災是難民營的重大威脅之一，這個高防火度的新帳篷就更大派用場。

羅拉奇特別滿意前部的間隔設計，當中包括一個防火煙囪防止煙和烹飪氣味充滿帳篷的起居部分。他解釋道，間隔的隔簾還可以拉開，在炎熱天氣裡提供更多遮蔭。負責團隊現正研發更多可增加至主設計的組合配件——例如一個為帳篷做過冬準備，另一個調整適應炎夏。

作為這個研發過程的項目之一，50頂帳篷被送至肯尼亞東部的達達布難民營。該區的氣候條件相當惡劣。難民家庭因應要求，對帳篷的設計和表現提供意見，而團隊則根據這些意見稍為調整一些技術細節。

這些帳篷在持續使用的情況下最少可用一年。儘管新帳篷的設計經過改進，畢竟它們都只供緊急情況時用，以紓解臨時庇護之急，長遠而言並不可以取代永久的房屋。



## The price of survival

While the new tents have higher costs, Mr Lolachi believes they are well worth an extra dollar. Faced by increased labour costs and the constant rise of oil prices, Lolachi explains, even the old UNHCR tents could not hide from the rapid increase of building costs. The new tents are more durable and expected to last longer in all types of climates, without requiring additional insulation, repairs or replacement; which makes the new tents a more economic choice in a long run.

A tent's true value cannot be measured in dollars anyhow. **"For a refugee in an emergency situation, a tent can mean life itself,"** says Manoucher Lolachi, recalling the words of a refugee mother he met 15 years ago on the Iraqi border. "This tent that you have given me is a gift from God," she told him. "It has saved my children's lives."

## 生存的代價

新帳篷比舊帳篷成本更高，但羅拉奇先生相信它們非常物有所值。他表示，面對勞動力成本上升和油價不斷上漲，就連舊有的聯合國難民署帳篷都難逃價格急升的命運。反之，新帳篷更加耐用，在任何天氣條件下都應可持久耐用，加上毋需多加防水處理、修理或更換，長遠而言比較實惠。

無論如何，一頂帳篷的真實價值是無法用金錢衡量的。「對於危急之中的難民而言，一頂帳篷的意義可能大若生命。」曼努查·羅拉奇憶述15年前在伊拉克邊境曾遇到一名難民母親說：「你給我的這頂帳篷是上帝的禮物。它拯救了我孩子們的性命。」



## Why I do it - Helene Caux

## 我為何選擇這工作 - Helene Caux

As a member of UNHCR's emergency team in Libya, Helene Caux, Senior Public Information Officer, was sent to the Libyan cities of Benghazi and Tobruk and was part of a joint UN mission to the strife-torn city of Misrata.

### Tell us about your mission in Misrata.

I went to Misrata at the end of May 2011 for an inter-agency mission organised under the umbrella of the United Nations. I was the only UNHCR worker in the team. It was a 19-hour boat journey, sailing far from the coast to avoid the fighting. At the time, I remembered stories of people trying to reach Europe on unworthy vessels. Amid the endless horizon, I really felt the loneliness. It is a struggle to survive in such a tough environment with nothing around you.

### What was the city like as you arrived?

Misrata was a warzone. You could see large buildings entirely burnt and destroyed. You looked at the top of the buildings and knew that, only weeks before, snipers were there shooting and killing civilians. Many things were missing — there were power cuts, medicine was lacking. We could hear the fighting and bombing as the frontline was only 20 kilometres away.

### We hear stories of missing people. Can you tell us more?

There is a wall with some 1,000 pictures of missing people. It is overwhelming to see these pictures, especially those of young children. Even going to buy food was dangerous. Some people never came back. I interviewed a man in Tobruk who had just fled from Misrata. He told me about children screaming, unable to sleep because of the shelling and fighting. One day he saw a family trying to flee by car to the harbour. When they were about to depart, a rocket destroyed the car, killing the whole family, leaving body parts everywhere. I heard so many terrible stories like this.

### You mentioned a shortage of medicine.

Yes. We went to one of Misrata's five hospitals. They have become war hospitals, sometimes receiving over 130 patients from the frontline every day. To make the situation worse, many doctors and nurses of foreign origin have left the country, leaving a big gap. This gap has been partially filled with medical students but they are still missing medicine, beds, blankets and pillows.



Helene Caux in Kirkuk, Iraq. Helene has been deployed to many emergencies in recent years.

海琳·考克斯在伊拉克基爾庫克。海琳近年常參與緊急應變工作。

## 專訪緊急應變小組成員 Helene Caux

在利比亞與聯合國難民署緊急應變小組一同工作，高級傳訊主任海琳考克斯是聯合國派遣到飽受戰火摧殘的米蘇拉塔市視察的聯合代表團成員之一。

### 可以談談在米蘇拉塔的任务嗎？

今年5月底，我和一支聯合國組織的跨機構代表團一起前往米蘇拉塔，當中我是唯一的聯合國難民署工作人員。我們在海上渡過了19小時，因為要避開戰火而要遠離海岸航行。那時候，我想起了那些試圖乘搭破船去歐洲的人。面對無盡的地平線，我真的感受到他們的那份孤單。在這樣一無所有的艱苦環境，為了生存而極力掙扎。

### 當您抵達時，城裡的狀況如何？

米蘇拉塔是戰爭區，隨處可見很多大樓被徹底焚毀或被夷為平地。當你看著樓頂，就會知道只是數星期之前，那裡曾經子彈橫飛，平民被殺的地方。許多東西都沒有——電力中斷、藥物短缺。戰爭前線只在20公里之外，所以戰鬥和爆炸聲都鏗鏘在耳。

### 聽說有很多人失蹤，詳細的情況是怎樣？

當地有一幅牆上貼滿大約一千張失蹤人口的相片，看著一張張的面孔真的極度難受，尤其是小孩子的相片。就連外出買食物都是非常危險，一些人甚至一去不返。我在托布魯克跟一位剛從米蘇拉塔逃出來的男士談過，他說炮擊和戰爭的聲音叫人無從入眠，孩子都在不停嚎哭。有一次，他看到一家人嘗試乘車逃到港口，準備出發時飛來了一枚火箭炮炸毀了整輛車，全家都死光，屍骸遍地。我聽到了太多類似的駭人事件。

### 您提及過藥品短缺，情況如何？

的確非常不足。米蘇拉塔有五間醫院，我們去過其中一間。這些醫院全部變成戰地醫院，有時一天會從前線接收超過130名病人。更糟的是，很多外籍醫生和護士都已經離境，因此人手更加嚴重短缺，迫使要醫科生來填補空缺，但藥品、床鋪、毛氈和枕頭等物資仍然短缺。

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