



# With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UN Refugee Agency 2009 Issue 3



Rohingya refugees have been staying in the Bangladesh camp since 1991. Condition of the makeshift shelters requires immediate improvement.

踏入2009年，羅興亞人在孟加拉難民營已18個年頭，大部份臨時營舍情況已非常惡劣。

**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。**

A young girl gets ready to board one of the buses in Jalozi camp that will take her and her family back to their home in the Swat Valley. 在Jalozi難民營避難的小女孩已準備好與家人乘搭巴士返回斯瓦特河谷的家鄉了。



# THANK YOU!

# 衷心感謝

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## UNHCR relief reaches more than a million displaced people in Pakistan

In May, a government offensive against militants in north-west Pakistan triggered the “largest and swiftest” displacement of civilians in nearly twenty years.

UNHCR’s response to the crisis was also large and swift. As thousands of families flooded south from the mountain districts of Swat, Buner and Dir, our emergency teams quickly established camps for the displaced people and distributed food, tents, water containers and other survival items.

“It’s been amazing the way we have responded,” said UNHCR’s Emergency Coordinator, Urooj Saifi speaking in June at the height of the crisis. “First of all we managed to set up a few of camps very fast. Within a couple of days we had three camps. We are working in new camps every day and identifying new sites. Our site planners are working every single day to enlarge the camps and get them ready to receive more people.”

Within a month, UNHCR had helped to establish 21 camps for the displaced, providing shelter, food and services for some 250,000 people. At the same time, our staff are operating ‘humanitarian hubs’ in urban centres like Peshawar, distributing relief packages to the thousands of displaced families sheltering with relatives and friends.

Now, as peace returns to Pakistan’s beautiful mountain valleys, most of those who fled the fighting want to return to rebuild their houses and lives.

With the help of your donations, UNHCR is providing ongoing assistance for families making the journey back home, providing kits of essential household items and building materials.

To date, UNHCR has distributed relief and shelter packages to more than 193,000 displaced families in Pakistan, reaching an estimated 1.3 million people. This huge relief operation is now close to being fully funded. Thank you for your extraordinary support!

## 巴基斯坦逾百萬名流離失所者獲聯合國難民署協助

巴基斯坦政府於5月反擊西北部的激進份子，引發近廿年來『最大規模及急速』的一次平民逃亡潮。

難民署對是次危機的應變行動也是極快速及規模龐大的。由於數以千計的家庭從斯瓦特河谷、本內爾及迪爾各山區湧入南部，我們的緊急應變小組很快為流離失所者設立難民營，並派發食物、帳篷、水桶及其他日用品。

在6月危機最高峰的時期，難民署緊急應變小組統籌西爾非說：「我們的應變行動十分迅速，先火速地搭建一些營舍，於兩日內已有三個難民營落成。我們每天都在新的營地內工作，並尋找合適地點建設新的營地。營地設計員每天努力擴建營舍，務求能收容更多人。」

難民署於一個月之內為流離失所者蓋了21個難民營，給予250,000人提供庇護、食物及支援。與此同時，我們的員工在白沙瓦和其他市區設立「人道中心」，派發救援物品支援數以千計被親友收容的流離失所家庭。

現在，巴基斯坦的美麗山谷已回復和平，逃避戰事的平民大多希望回去，重建家園及生活。

感謝你慷慨解囊，聯合國難民署才能一直支援這些家庭踏上歸家之路，並給他們提供基本家庭用品包及建築物料。

現時，在巴基斯坦，聯合國難民署給逾193,000個流離失所家庭派發了救援物資及工具包，受惠人數達130萬。這項龐大的救援行動至今差不多獲得全數的捐助。在此衷心感謝各位捐款者的慷慨支持！

# World Food Day - October 16, 2009

## 世界糧食日-10月16日

October 16th was World Food Day! According to reports from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) - United Nations, armed conflict has seriously affected cereal production in developing countries and demand for food imports in neighboring countries is high. Devaluation of national currencies, unstable trade policies and inefficient transportation has all contributed to a still soaring food price in the developing world. UNHCR points out that high food prices has weakened the agency's capacity to purchase food aid. Currently, more than 80% refugees in the world are undernourished and have developed symptoms of anemia.

This year was the first time the UNHCR Hong Kong office has organized a mini concert in Telford Plaza on World Food Day to raise public awareness towards the fact that food insecurity is endangering the lives of millions of refugees.

The concert began with exciting African drum music, followed by a beautiful singing performance from acclaimed singer / refugee song writer Ms. Helen Mottee and Ms. Bethan Davies. The concert was brought to a close by a musical performance by Ms. Fanny Cheng, Ms. May Kwong and friends. They also helped the UNHCR to appeal to the public to help save the lives of undernourished refugees.

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

Andrew Ying	discuss.com.hk	imotor.me
Barry Chung	Enoch Lo	Jetsomarket.hk
Bethan Davies	鄭瑞芬	Jim Ling
Cheng Ming Magazine	HD-DC.com	鄭文珣
CyberCTM (Macau)	Helen Mottee	NOWCYBER.com

10月16日為「世界糧食日」。聯合國糧農組織的《農作物展望和糧食狀況報告》指出，儘管2009年全球穀物總體收成比之前好，但在許多發展中國家，糧食價格仍居高不下。報告亦指出戰亂、穀物收成減少、貨幣貶值的因素都是造成許多發展中國家糧價持續高企的原因。由於糧食價格越來越高，大大削弱了機構購買援助食物的能力，超過八成難民出現營養不良及有貧血徵狀。

今年聯合國難民署香港辦事處首次於「世界糧食日」當天，在九龍灣德福廣場舉行小型音樂會，以音樂喚起世人關注比南亞海嘯更具威力的『缺糧海嘯』正在蔓延。

音樂會由別具特色的非洲鼓樂揭開序幕，振奮人心的鼓聲帶起全場氣氛。接著由澳洲的著名唱作人Helen Mottee及Bethan Davies獻唱以難民苦況為主題的歌曲。音樂會的另一個高潮是由久未露面的鄭瑞芬、鄭文珣及一班音樂人朋友用美妙的歌聲及音樂，呼籲大家一起幫助解決難民糧食不足及營養不良的問題。

「世界糧食日」活動能成功舉辦實有賴以下人士、機構及媒體大力支持，特此鳴謝！

PC Station	Smartie Production Company
Philippines Star HK Edition	Telford Plaza
Qooza.com	TVB Weekly
Sharings African Drumming Arena	X-life Magazine
she.com	



# Home for me?

## Rohingya protracted in refugee camp 18 years

### 漂浮無根 — 羅興亞人蝸居難民營十八年

September 16th: As this part of Bangladesh is slightly above sea level, a shower in the morning revealed the flooding problems that Bangladesh faces. All the rice fields soaked into the water, an hour drive to the camp gave the land rover a total mud bath!

When I arrived in Kutupalong refugee camp, some children ran to me! I wanted to give them each a warm smile, but more and more children came and gathered! At the end, hundreds of kids surrounded me in a circle. My local colleague raised his voice, “She has come to visit you from far away Hong Kong!” Most of the children kept walking with me, lot of adult men walked along in the outside circle, women wearing the traditional Burkha stood far away but looked at me in curiosity! Social norms did not allow them to talk to a stranger.

I walked along the main road of the camp site and was introduced to various facilities including school, medical centre, latrine, vocational centre, community wells and food distribution centre etc...



Rosina Shing 成淑嫻  
UNHCR Fundraising Manager 聯合國難民署籌款經理

9月16日，早上下了一場大雨，讓我見識到孟加拉。因為地處海拔以上只有數公尺的關係，只要一場細雨都可令陌田浸泡在泥水中，一小時的車程裏已令吉普車身鋪滿了泥漿。

當我到達Kutupalong難民營，幾個孩子跑過來，正想給他們每人一個微笑問候時，更多的小孩子跑出來了，到後來可能有百多個孩子把我們完全的包圍在內，令我寸步難行，直至當地同事大聲說道：「她是我的同事，從很遠的香港來探望你們的！」我可以在小孩堆中間開出一條小路。大多數成年人在圈外有點好奇又不想跟著小孩哄在一起。穿著回教傳統服裝的婦女在路旁遠遠望著我，好像有話要說卻囿於教派規條，不可與陌生人說話。

沿著營內的主要道路往前走，同事介紹著營內的設施，包括10間提供基本教育的學校、醫院、婦科診所、男及女性社區中心、職業及電腦培訓中心、肥皂及節能灶工場、洗澡間、廁所、水井、糧食分派中心、加上難民的房屋合組而成一個小社區。

### Quiet and shy – Sajeda

Sajeda is 14 and completed 5 years basis education in the refugee camp. As a result, she was lucky to be selected for the UNHCR computer training course. Before the training, she never saw a computer. After 6 month training, she was the best student in class! Now, she has become a computer training teacher in the camp.

Although there is unlikely to be jobs in the camp, Sajeda wants to use her knowledge to teach her people and to be proud to be a Rohingya no matter where she is! Bangladesh or her home, Myanmar!

“I want to resettle to any country which has peace. I want to have more education opportunities and don't want to stay in the refugee camp.”



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### 遇上害羞的莎達

14歲的莎達已經完成了5年的基本教育，剛好遇到聯合國難民署的電腦培訓班招生，幸運地被選上了。在此之前，她從來未接觸過電腦，但經過六個月的培訓，她成為了班上成績最好的一個。如今她和五位同學將會成為導師，在營內新設立的電腦中心教導其他學員。

在將來的日子，雖然在營內的生活有很大限制及很少工作機會，莎達仍然希望學有所用，希望有一天可以為身為羅興亞人而感到光榮，為族人服務，無論身在孟加拉或緬甸家鄉。

「我希望可以被安置到任何有和平的地方，可以接受更多教育，不想再逗留在難民營！」

## Home sweet home?

Walking into one of the typically small huts for a family of six, the wall made by mud and bamboo is covered by plastic sheet, 200 square foot house divided into living room and kitchen, the only thing you could find in the house are cooking utensils with the rough ground as a mattress. The temperature outside is 36°C, it felt much higher in the house, very soon, I felt regret for the women who had to bear the heat because they needed to stay a long time in the house.

Refugee camps usually do not have permanent structures as refugees are only temporary residents of the camp and the goal is for them to resettle to another country or integrate into the local community as quickly as possible. Their muddy houses cannot resist strong winds and storms. The refugee(s) have to rebuild them every time when it falls. Although public bath cubicles and latrines are available in the camp, the lack of lights and electricity is the reason, women are afraid to go out at night.



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## 沒有家具的「家」

低下頭鑽入其中一個典型六人家庭的房屋，泥土和竹搭成的外牆，以帆布遮蓋，二百呎的小屋裏分開了起居室及廚房，除了煮食器皿，沒有床，沒有桌椅，一家人白天席地而坐，夜裡席地而睡，沒有任何家具。當日氣溫高達36度，室內的氣溫更高，令人呼吸困難，可以想像必須長時間逗留在室內的婦女苦況。

和大部份的收容國一樣，難民營內只能有臨時建築物，代表難民不會長居於此。在這營地裏，難民以泥土和竹搭建成矮小的房屋，每遇上強風、暴雨，房屋都會倒塌。營內雖有鋅鐵搭成的簡陋公共浴室和廁所，但燈光照明不足，婦女都不敢在晚間上廁所。

## Is this Home forever for me?

Most of the refugees have been living here for 18 years, over 60% of the population born in the camp. To return to home is a dream for most of the refugees. In theory, it is so close in distance but so far in terms of having a durable solution. Resettlement to a third country is the most likely solution for the Rohingya, but the chance is low and the population numbers are large.



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Lot of the shelters are old and fragile, UNHCR is committed to raising HK\$3 million to improve the camp's condition, to give a better shelter for the Rohingya in exile and for a protracted situation. However! We cannot make it without your support!

## Why Myanmar Rohingya in Bangladesh?

Muslim Rohingya is an ethnic and religious minority in Myanmar. This people has been deemed stateless in accordance with the laws of Myanmar. The systematic and continuous persecution of the Rohingya has resulted in them frequently seeking safety in Bangladesh. The most recent large influx of approximately 250,000 began on 18th July 1991. As of December 2005, 236,618 Rohingya had returned to Myanmar. There are 28,183 whom continue to reside in two camps, most of them not willing to return because of a traumatizing experience or having no confidence for their security in Myanmar.



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## 何處為家？

最早到達兩個難民營的羅興亞人已在此居住了18年，超過六成的現有人口在營內出生。面對著回不了的緬甸家鄉，暫居地孟加拉又不接受他們成為國民，重新安置到第三國家成為唯一的出路，但人數太多，困難重重，第三代已經在營內出生，無根的羅興亞人前途仍是一片灰暗。

現時很多房屋已甚為破舊，聯合國難民署希望可在2009年12月底籌集300萬元改善營地房屋，為長期流亡在外的羅興亞人提供一個可遮風擋雨的庇護所。只有你的支持，我們才可以做到！

## 為何緬甸羅興亞難民在孟加拉？

因為宗教信仰不同，1991年7月18日緬甸政府宣佈，信奉回教的羅興亞人並非國民，國內發生了大規模迫害及強姦羅興亞婦女事件，超過250,000名難民湧入孟加拉。直至2005年12月，236,618名羅興亞人在緬甸局勢稍為安定時，由聯合國難民署安排回到緬甸，現時尚有28,183名難民未能回國，大部份因為當年被迫害的經驗太傷痛或是對緬甸仍然未有信心。

# SURVIVING IN THE CITY -

## The growing plight of urban refugees

### 絕處求生 — 城市難民苦況遞增

Say “refugee crisis” and most people think of sprawling camps in remote locations. Today, however, around half the world’s displaced people are found in urban centres. Sheltering with family members or living hand-to-mouth in shanty towns and cheap rented housing, many live in extreme poverty without income or access to basic services like healthcare, education, electricity and running water.

UNHCR’s mandate to protect the world’s refugees isn’t limited to refugee camps. We must also ensure that the growing ranks of urban refugees receive our support. However, simply reaching these families can be a challenge. Without legal permits, many live in virtual hiding, fearing deportation. As “outsiders”, they become targets for organised crime, exploitation, harassment and xenophobia.

As the world becomes increasingly urbanised, many more uprooted families are seeking refuge in cities and towns. UNHCR is developing new and innovative ways to protect and assist urban refugees. In cities all over the world - from Abijan to Quito - we run programs to ensure their safety, health and human rights but the needs are enormous and a lot remains to be done.

#### Helping refugee children return to school

While primary schools operate in most refugee camps, urban-based refugee children can miss out on an education.

Lacking the money for uniforms, transport, fees and school materials, impoverished Iraqi families living in Syria and Jordan have been reluctant or unable to enrol their children in school.

Urgent action was needed to prevent a generation of Iraqi children growing up uneducated. Late last year, Jordan’s King Abdullah II opened his country’s public school system to all Iraqi students, regardless of their legal status. Since then, UNHCR has been running a concerted campaign to boost refugee enrolments and the capacity of Jordanian schools to absorb them.

Meanwhile, in the Syrian capital Damascus, UNHCR has distributed more than 50,000 “school kits” to needy Iraqi families. Containing a school bag, uniform, shoes, sports clothes and stationery items, these kits have had a dramatic impact on refugee school enrolments. The attendance of Iraqi children in Syrian public schools has increased by 48% over the past two years.

說起『難民危機』，大多數的人都會想起在偏遠地方雜亂無章的難民營舍。但是，今時今日，全球約半數流離失所者都是住在各個城市內。他們被親友收容，或在城市內，租住簡陋低廉的房子，胼手胝足地過活；更多人的生活是極度貧窮，沒有收入甚至無法獲得如醫療、教育、電力及食水的基本服務。



Many urban refugees live on the margins of society, with limited access to employment, health care, education and social services. 許多城市難民都是活在社會邊緣，得到非常有限的就業和使用醫療、教育及社會服務的機會。



A young Iraqi refugee receives her school kit from a UNHCR staff member in Damascus. The kit contains a school bag, uniform, shoes, sports clothes and stationery items.

在大馬士革，一名年輕的伊拉克難民從難民署職員手上獲得上學用品包。內有書包、校服、鞋子、運動服及文具物品。

聯合國難民署保護世界各地難民的工作，並不限於難民營內。我們也要保證不斷增多的城市難民有機會獲得援助。可是，單單是接觸這些家庭已是一項挑戰。由於沒有合法證件，許多都是隱匿地生活，終日提心吊膽，怕被逐出境外。身為「外來人」的他們往往變成被犯罪組織剝削、騷擾和仇視的目標。

由於世界趨向都市化，更多流離失所的家庭在城市及市區內尋求庇護。聯合國難民署正發展一些創新方法去保護及協助這些城市難民。在全世界各個城市一由 Abijan 到厄瓜多爾首都基多一我們推行項目以保障他們的安全、健康及人權，但是需求實在太龐大，因此還有許多工作尚待完成。

#### 幫助難民孩子上學

所有難民營都必需提供小學基本教育，住在城市的難民孩子卻往往錯失接受教育的機會。

因為沒法支付購買校服、學習用品及乘車的費用，住在敘利亞及

約旦的窮苦伊拉克家庭都不願意或沒能力為孩子報名讀書。

因此我們需要作出緊急行動，以免這一代的伊拉克兒童在缺乏教育情況下成長。去年年底，約旦國王阿卜杜拉二世，接受了伊拉克學童的難民身份，開放國家的公立學校系統。自那時起難民署便積極配合，鼓勵難民兒童入學及推動約旦的學校提供更多學額吸納他們。

在敘利亞首都大馬士革，聯合國難民署派發逾50,000套「上學用品」給有需要的伊拉克家庭，上學用品包內有書包、校服、鞋子、運動服及文具，這些用品對推動難民報名入學極為有效。過去兩年，伊拉克的孩子入讀敘利亞公立學校人數上升了48%。

# Star Appeal

Christmas decorations, lightings and festive atmosphere, all remind us of parties, tasty food, presents and happy gatherings with our friends and family members. However, when we are having enjoyable moments with our love ones, there are millions of refugee children and families in different parts of the world struggling for a living in extremely rough conditions. Every day, they have to face problems like persecutions, sickness and malnutrition, but received little or no media attention.

We can help change their lives. How about consider choosing a meaningful and vital gift which can benefit the world's forgotten refugee children and their families who find themselves far from home this Christmas?

By selecting a gift from UNHCR's on-line Star Appeal, you can help provide essential assistance to the world's "forgotten refugees" – refugees who are trapped in extremely harsh conditions.

The UN Refugee Agency is working to ensure that refugees under their care have the food, clean water, shelter, protection and education they need to secure a chance for a better future. Your gift makes all this possible.

The purchase of one or more of our five gifts directs funds towards specific projects. For example, by spending just HK\$300 you can provide textbooks, exercise books and pencils for 5 students for a year. By purchasing warm blankets or an all season tent you'll be contributing to our emergency relief projects. By purchasing seeds and tools, you'll be directing funds towards agriculture and self sufficiency projects and helping refugees to improve their malnutrition problem. And by purchasing a community well you will be contributing to our water projects for clean, safe drinking water.

Please act now, invite you families, friends, colleagues and working partners to join our Star Appeal [www.UNHCR.org.hk](http://www.UNHCR.org.hk), and purchase a really special gift for the "forgotten refugees" which can definitely make a change in their life!

# 星願行動

看見商場及街道上的聖誕裝飾及閃爍燈飾，整個城市充滿著濃厚的節日氣氛，令人不期然聯想起美酒佳餚，與家人朋友互相交換禮物，一起共享節日歡樂的情境。在我們歡渡佳節的同時，在世界其他角落，有無數的難民兒童和他們的家人仍在極度惡劣的環境下掙扎求存，舉步維艱，日夜面對著被迫害、疾病、營養不良等等的威脅，但卻得不到傳媒的關注。

有否想過，選購一份別具意義和重要的禮物，送給世界上被遺忘的難民兒童和他們的家人，使他們從中受益？其實你與我都可以為他們的生命帶來改變。

你只要從聯合國難民署網上的「星願行動」：選取你要捐贈的禮物，便能為世界各地「被遺忘了的難民」提供重要的支援。

聯合國難民署致力確保難民在其照顧下，能獲得食物、清潔食水、庇護所、保護和教育的生活所需。你的捐助將令難民有更好的未來。

你可以從我們提供的五項禮物中，針對支援不同的項目，來捐贈一項或多項禮物送給難民。例如，只需港幣300元，便能為5名難民學童提供一年所需的教科書、練習簿及鉛筆；選擇保暖毛氈或全年適用的帳篷，便能支援我們的緊急救援項目；選擇種子和工具，將能支援難民的農耕及自給自足項目，有助難民改善營養不良問題；選擇一口社區井，便可以幫助難民獲得清潔和安全的飲用水。

請即行動！邀請你的家人、朋友、同事及工作夥伴登入：[www.UNHCR.org.hk](http://www.UNHCR.org.hk)，為「被遺忘的難民」送上一份特別的禮物，讓他們的生命得以改變！



Star Appeal  
星願行動

[www.UNHCR.org.hk](http://www.UNHCR.org.hk)

# WHY I DO IT – Helene Caux

## 我為何選擇這工作 — 海倫寇克絲

UNHCR Public Information Officer and aid worker Helene Caux spent two challenging months in north-west Pakistan as part of UNHCR's Emergency Response Team (ERT).

### Can you tell us about your experience with the ERT?

I was deployed in Peshawar from May to July and it was both an incredible and a dramatic experience. Pakistan is a fascinating country; I met incredible people there. But it was dramatic because we lost two colleagues. I will always remember Aleksandar, killed in the bombing of the Pearl Continental Hotel. He was a very kind person who wanted to make a difference. It was his first emergency mission.

### What was your role in this emergency?

We were dealing with one of the biggest displacements in the past two decades. I spent most of my time in the camps for the internally displaced, trying to show the human face of the operation through stories, videos and photographs.

### What was the Emergency Response Team's role?

The ERT's role was to assist and reinforce the team already on the ground. Our first priority was to open new camps and ensure that people received shelter and basic assistance like jerry cans, mats and plastic sheeting.

It was extremely hot – sometimes up to 50°C outside. People came from much cooler areas like the Swat Valley and had problems getting used to these high temperatures. Very quickly we decided to cool down the tents and provide the families with fans, which meant that all the camps had to be electrified.

### What single incident affected you most?

Meeting with a woman in a hospital in Peshawar. She had lost one of her daughters in the bombing of her house and had been severely burned. Even more traumatic than seeing the burns was the constant howling of people in unbearable pain.

### What did you find most rewarding?

Most rewarding was knowing that my stories of these families would be published – would touch other people and inspire them to help. UNHCR can only assist these people in need with the support of its donors. Their donations, no matter how small, make an enormous difference.

聯合國難民署資訊主任海倫寇克絲擔任難民署緊急應變小組一員，在巴基斯坦西北部經過了兩個月的歷練。

### 可否分享一下你在緊急應變小組的經驗？

由5月至7月我被調派到白沙瓦，那是一次同時很難得又很傷痛的經驗。巴基斯坦是一個很具吸引力的國家，在那兒我遇見非常出色的人。但是這次經歷也很深刻，因為我們痛失了兩名同事。我會永遠記得亞力山大，他在明珠洲際酒店爆炸中遇害。他是一個十分和藹可親的人，希望能協助改變難民的命運。那次是他首個緊急應變小組的任務。

### 你在是次的緊急任務中擔當甚麼角色？

我們要處理二十年來其中一次最大規模的逃難潮。我大部份的時間都是在難民營內，透過故事、錄影和攝影，嘗試捕捉這次行動的人物及故事。

### 緊急應變小組擔當甚麼角色？

緊急應變小組的角色是協助及支援駐當地的工作隊伍。我們的首要工作是設立新的難民營舍，及保證人們獲得庇護和基本救援物資，如水桶、地蓆及帆布。

那兒的天氣實在異常酷熱 — 室外溫度有時更高達攝氏50°C。來自較寒冷地區像斯瓦特河谷的人，對適應這樣高溫的天氣感到困難。我們立即決定把帳篷降溫，並給難民家庭提供風扇，這意味著所有營舍都必需有電力。

### 哪一件事對你影響最大？

在白沙瓦一間醫院內和一名女子見面。她的房子被炸毀，其中一名女兒被炸死，她自己則嚴重燒傷。比起看見燒傷的傷口更令人感到悲慘的是，聽見難民在承受著極度苦痛的時候不斷發出的嚎叫聲。

### 你感到最大的得著是甚麼？

我覺得最大的得著是知道我所寫的這些難民家庭故事能夠刊登 — 這樣便可觸動其他人，激發起他們伸出援手。因他們的捐助，聯合國難民署才可以協助這些有需要的人士。支持者的捐款，無論多少，也能令事情產生極大的改變。



"It's a school of life to be on an emergency mission": Helene Caux in the Yar Hussain IDP camp in north-west Pakistan.

「一次緊急任務是一次人生歷練」：海倫寇克絲在巴基斯坦西北部Yar Hussain難民營內。