



With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UNHCR 2015 Issue 1



Are you stateless? 你是否無國籍人士?

UNHCR is mandated to assist stateless people worldwide
聯合國難民署致力協助世界各地無國籍人士

**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。

A child is born stateless every ten minutes 每10分鐘，就會有一名無國籍的嬰兒出生



This man in Kyrgyzstan, like thousands other stateless persons in the country, is carrying expired Soviet passports and faces problems of acquiring Kyrgyz citizenship due to economic problems and complexity of rules. Without citizenship and valid documents he cannot move further than his village.

這名男士在吉爾吉斯斯坦境內，與其他數以千計無國籍人士一樣，只持有過期的蘇聯護照。因為經濟問題和複雜的規條而令他未能成功申請吉爾吉斯公民身份。由於沒有公民身份及有效證件，他不能離開居住的村莊。

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At least ten million people in the world today are Stateless. The reasons are either discriminations based on race, religion or sex, with political conflicts and civil wars also major reasons. Stateless people are told that they do not belong anywhere and are denied a nationality and basic rights. From the moment they are born they are deprived of not only citizenship but, in many cases, documentation of their birth. Many struggle throughout their lives with limited or no access to education, health care, employment, freedom of movement or a sense of security. Many are unable to marry, while some people choose not to have children just to avoid passing on the stigma of statelessness. Even at the end of their lives, many stateless people are denied the dignity of a death certificate and proper burial.

The human impact of statelessness is tremendous. Leal, born in Lebanon, is one of the victims. Her grandfather was Lebanese but did not register the birth of Leal's father, who in turn could not register the birth of Leal and her six siblings. Today she is married to a Lebanese man, but since she does not have any nationality documents, the marriage has not been registered. Without a marriage certificate she has not been able to register the birth of her children. They, too, are stateless.

Leal cannot find a formal job. She has no money to hire a lawyer to handle the appeals of her father's nationality identity, and although she suffers from a fatal kidney disease, she cannot be admitted to hospital.

There are countless stories similar to Leal's. UNHCR believes it's time to end this injustice. We must act today. With political will, statelessness is relatively easy to resolve. Thanks to government action,

- more than 4 million stateless people acquired a nationality between 2003 and 2013, just like Estonia has decided to change its laws, so that no-one will be born stateless in Estonia. All children up to 15 years old, who were born stateless, will acquire nationality.
- between 2004 and 2014, twelve countries took steps to remove gender discrimination from their nationality laws – action that is vital to ensuring children are not left stateless if their fathers are stateless or unable to confer their nationality.
- between 2011 and 2014, there were 42 accessions to the two statelessness conventions. The latest is El Salvador – indication of a growing consensus on the need to tackle statelessness.

現時世界上至少有一千萬名無國籍人士，大部份無國籍問題均源於種族、宗教或性別歧視，甚至牽涉如前蘇聯解體或目前敘利亞內戰等政治糾紛。這類人士無任何可歸屬之國家，沒有出生證明和公民身份，因此，他們得不到基本權利及保障；很多人掙扎一生也無機會接受教育和醫療服務、缺乏就業機會、安全保障及出入境自由受限制等等。由於沒有身份證明文件，他們大部份都無法正式結婚，更甚是會放棄生兒育女，以免下一代重覆他們的命運。在生命終結時，不少人仍不能得到一紙死亡證書，可以有尊嚴地獲得安葬。

無國籍的禍延性是跨越世代的，莉雅去世的祖父沒有為她父親登記身份，即使母親擁有黎巴嫩國籍，但當地法例只容許新生兒繼承父親國籍，使莉雅與其六兄弟姊妹也不能擁有國籍。這個惡性循環由莉雅的父亲延伸至她的子女，莉雅雖然已婚，但因無身份證明，不能正式登記婚姻，她的子女因而屬於非婚生，沒有選擇地成為了無國籍人士。

莉雅無法找到工作，即使父親的國籍問題可望訴諸法庭解決，她也沒有辦法賺取工資去聘請律師處理；由於沒有公民身份，就算她急需進行腎臟手術，也不能入院接受治療。

事實上，像莉雅的悲劇如恆河沙數。難民署認為，是時候結束這種不公義的情況，就必須從多方面着手，包括提高民眾進行出生登記的意識、推動各國修改法例及政策，以及加快國籍審批程序等，這樣問題才有望解決。

- 在2003年至2013年間，得到多個國家的參與，超過400萬名無國籍人士得到國籍。愛沙尼亞決定修改法例，在國家內出生的嬰兒必須登記，更授予國籍給15歲以下的無國籍兒童，讓他們獲得公民身份。
- 在2004年至2014年，共有12個國家在法例中加入嚴禁性別歧視條例；此措施是向前踏出了重要的一步，讓嬰兒可以從父親或母親任何一方得到國籍，避免由於父親是無國籍人士而失去國民身份。
- 在2011年至2014年這三年間，42個國家簽署了兩條有關解決無國籍問題的國際公約，最新簽署國家是薩爾瓦多，這代表了各國已有共識去解決無國籍人士的問題。



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Shahina Bergan, 45, a Rohingya stateless refugee in Bangladesh is holding the shirt of her son, Mohammad Unus, who is 18 and held in a prison in Malaysia.

45歲的Shahina是一位身處孟加拉的羅興亞無國籍人士。她手持兒子穆罕默德的襯衫。穆罕默德正在馬來西亞一所監獄內。

We need ten million signatures to change ten million lives.
我們需要1,000萬個簽名，改變1,000萬個人生。

UNHCR has launched a 10-year campaign to end Statelessness. The campaign, "#IBelong", calls on states to take 10 actions that will bring a definitive end to this problem and the suffering it causes. An open letter is ready for your signature: please click ibelong.unhcr.org to know more and show your support. We expect 10 million signatures will be collected, and encourage you to be one of the signers.

為了協助無國籍人士，聯合國難民署啟動了一個10年計劃，致力終結這個涉及千萬人的問題。這項計劃的10項行動將可望解決無國籍問題和他們面對的困難，我們草擬了一封公開信，希望爭取到一千萬人聯署，借助大眾的力量，推動在10年內解決無國籍問題。誠邀您登入 ibelong.unhcr.org，支持是次「#IBelong」行動，我們熱切地期盼您的參與！



UNHCR's Open Letter to End Statelessness 聯合國難民署發表公開信呼籲結束無國籍狀態

公開信內容以英文版本為準

#IBELONG to a world where everyone has the right to a nationality.

Across the world today more than ten million people are told they do not belong ANYWHERE.

They are called 'stateless'. They are denied a nationality. Along with it, they are denied their basic rights.

Statelessness can mean a life without education, without medical care or legal employment.

It can mean a life without the ability to move freely, without prospects or hope. **Statelessness is inhumane.**

The main reason people are stateless is because of discrimination. Because of their ethnicity. Because of their religion. Because in some countries women cannot pass their nationality onto their children.

We believe it is time to end this injustice. With enough courage we know it is possible. Governments can change their laws and procedures and give stateless people their rights and a place to belong.

Within ten years, we can ensure everyone has a nationality. If we don't, this injustice will only get worse.

A child is born stateless every ten minutes.

By the time you finish reading this letter another person may have started life without a nationality.

We are ready to make our voices heard. We believe that if we take a stand, others will join us. And if enough of us stand up we will end this inhumanity.

That is why UNHCR has launched the Campaign to End Statelessness in 10 years.

Sixty years ago, the world agreed to protect stateless people.

It's long past time to take that agreement seriously.

加入#IBELONG行列，表達「我屬於每個人享有國籍權利的世界」

現時在世界各地約有一千萬名無國籍人士，他們沒有所屬的地方或國家。

他們被稱為「無國籍」，他們不屬於任何國家，沒有任何公民權利。

無國籍代表著沒有機會接受教育、沒有醫療服務、不能合法受聘，沒有出入境/活動自由，生命欠缺前景或希望。**「無國籍」情況是非常不人道。**

導致一個人成為「無國籍人士」，主要緣於歧視。緣於種族、緣於他們信奉的宗教、緣於部份國家的婦女無法將國籍傳承下一代。

我們深信，是時候結束這種不公義的情況。只要具備足夠勇氣，我們知道這願景可以成真。政府可藉著改變法例及程序，給予無國籍人士應有的權利，以及一個所屬的國家。

10年之內，我們要確保每個人都擁有國籍。因為若我們袖手旁觀，這種不公義只會越趨惡化。

每隔10分鐘，就有一名嬰兒誕生於無國籍狀態。

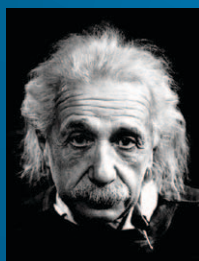
當你讀畢這封信，世上某處或有另一人展開了他的無國籍人生。

我們要讓意見被接納；我們相信只要表明立場，其他人就會加入行列；只要有更多人挺身而出，我們就能結束這種不人道的情况。

這正是聯合國難民署推動是次10年內結束無國籍狀態行動的信念。

60年前，世界各國同意保護無國籍人士。

現在，是時候結束無國籍狀態。



UNHCR believes everyone is entitled to basic rights; assurance of rights is the most fundamental way to allow a person to make contributions to society. Professor Albert Einstein was Stateless from the age of 16 to 21.

科學家愛因斯坦也曾在16至21歲期間經歷了5年無國籍狀態。聯合國難民署相信，每個人都應該擁有基本人權，才可以發揮才能，為社會作出貢獻。

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Emergency rescue for refugees 剛果民主共和國：難民緊急救援工作

Justine, 30, and Nadine, 14, are sisters. When the Selekas, a military alliance in the Central African Republic, invaded their village, Justine and Nadine ran away to a forest. The Selekas followed them and shot them.

A bullet entered the back of Justine's leg. UNHCR personnel moved quickly to close the wound, in order to avoid having to amputate. Meanwhile, a bullet had lodged in Nadine's knee, putting her lower leg at risk of paralysis. The hospital in the district lacked the capacity to treat Justine effectively. We converted one of our vehicles into an ambulance, evacuated the two sisters to a hospital in Gbadolite, the main town in Congo, and from there took an airplane to the capital, Kinshasa, for further treatment.

30歲的祖絲汀 (Justine/左圖) 和14歲的娜汀 (Nadine) 兩姊妹，因為一個活躍在中非共和國的武裝聯盟「塞雷卡」(Selekas) 襲擊她們的居住地，被逼逃到叢林。然而卻被聯盟的成員跟蹤和槍擊，最後姊妹均受了槍傷。

祖絲汀的腿受了傷，必須盡快接受治療，否則便要截肢。娜汀的情況也十分嚴重，子彈殘留在膝蓋內，令她有癱瘓的風險。可惜區內的醫院缺乏設備，未能妥善治療兩人。聯合國難民署安排車輛作為「臨時救護車」，先送兩人到剛果最大城鎮戈巴多萊(Gbadolite)，再搭乘飛機前往首都金沙薩(Kinshasa) 接受治療。



Thailand: providing physical rehabilitation therapy to refugees with disabilities 泰國：為有殘障的難民提供治療

After fleeing brutal persecution in their hometown, Johnity's family lived in the jungle for months before finding safety in Mae La refugee camp in Thailand.

A 10-year-old child born with cerebral palsy, Johnity has spent most of his life receiving physical therapy through the support of UNHCR. Even though the treatment is very difficult, and is at times a huge strain on him physically, he never gives up. He dreams of being like the other children, who walk unaided. After two years of treatment, Johnity now has stronger arms and a much happier life.

祖烈提一家因被逼害而逃離家鄉緬甸，更曾經於森林躲藏數月，直至來到在 Mae La (泰國) 的難民營，才找到安全的落腳地。

十歲的祖烈提 (Johnity) 出生時已確診患上腦癱，在聯合國難民署的支持下，多年來一直接受治療；過程雖然艱辛，並且令他身體十分疲累，祖烈提從無想過放棄，還夢想有一日，他可以如其他小朋友一樣，自行走路。接受過了兩年的療程，祖烈提的一隻手臂比以前強壯了，面上更時常掛著燦爛的笑容。



Brighter Lives for Refugees 為世界各地難民帶來光明

Today there are nearly 13 million refugees around the world, around half of whom are children. The lack of light in many camps can have a devastating effect on the refugees' safety, education prospects and income. Without light, the day stops at sundown. Even simple activities like using the toilet, collecting water or returning to the shelter can become dangerous, particularly for women and girls.

The IKEA Foundation partnered with UNHCR to provide lighting in the camps. For every LED light bulb sold in IKEA stores between February and March 2015, the Foundation will donate €1 to UNHCR. The funds will help improve access to lighting, renewable energy and primary education in refugee camps across Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

世界各地現時有差不多1300萬名難民，約一半是兒童。假如難民營內缺乏照明設施，難民的安全便會受到威脅，接受教育的機會亦會減少，或甚至影響收入。沒有照明系統，太陽下山彷彿便代表一天的結束；簡單的日常活動例如如廁、打水或外出後返回難民營，尤其對女士而言，都變得十分危險。

針對這個涉及安全的問題，The IKEA Foundation與聯合國難民署攜手合作，2015年2至3月期間，每在宜家家居售出一個LED燈泡，基金就會捐出一歐元予難民署，款項將用於在亞洲、非洲和中東的難民營設置照明設施、提供再生能源及基礎教育。



Burkina Faso – well use of solar energy in refugee camps 布基納法索：難民婦女善用太陽能煮食

A refugee woman in Burkina Faso, West Africa, cooks rice with a “Blazing Tube” solar cooker. This setting allows those women getting away from air pollution caused by firewood burning.

“Beforehand, refugee women had to walk several hours a day to collect firewood. Since there is plenty of sunshine at the location of this refugee campsite, the stove allows refugees to cook without spending any more time on firewood collection. And, more importantly, it does not produce any smoke - people love it”, said by Oliver Lompo, UNHCR Environment Officer

這位在西非布基納法索的難民婦女正在使用環保太陽能飯鍋煮食，可免於因燃燒木柴而造成空氣污染。

聯合國難民署環境主任 Oliver Lompo 說：「以前住在難民營內的婦女為了煮食，每天都要走幾個小時的路去拾柴枝。其實難民營設在這個陽光充沛的地方，使用太陽能煮食既可以節省時間，又不會產生濃煙，大家都喜歡使用它。」



Iraq: Amira fled her home without other choices 伊拉克：亞美拉無奈地逃離家園

Amira's family fled their village in Mosul. They are now living in a camp in Baharka, Kurdistan.

Last year they moved back to their village in Mosul. But when ISIS captured the town, worried that their sons, like neighbor's children, would be recruited to fight alongside the group, Amira knew they had to leave once more. The family now spends most days in their tent, where Amira's precious 10-year-old son sketches non-stop. Her 24-year-old son, once a hopeful university graduate, now collects trash for a living.

亞美拉 (Amira) 被逼逃離在摩蘇爾的家園，無奈地逃至庫爾德地區Baharka的營地…

亞美拉一家因伊斯蘭國武裝組織佔據了該地區，她和丈夫恐怕兒子會如其他青少年一樣，被招攬成為武裝份子，唯有流離漂泊地生活。她們一家現時只可終日留在營內，10歲的小兒子以畫畫度日，而另一個原本有機會在大學畢業的24歲兒子，現只可拾荒為生。



Columbia: An indigenous group could return home 哥倫比亞：原住民返回家園

A young woman of “the Tule,” an indigenous group, makes cotton yarn after returning to their forest home in Unguia, northwest Colombia. She and other members of her community had had to flee because of the presence of armed groups. The Tule culture is based on a strong relationship with the land; losing it means losing their culture.

「圖勒」是居住在哥倫比亞西北部森林深處的原住民，他們視森林為家鄉，土地為根。族人之前為了逃避武裝組織的侵襲而被逼離開，現在終於可以回到在森林裡的家，年輕女子也可以重拾家鄉的手藝，細緻地打羊毛線。



Syrian refugee Abdu regains his hearing in Germany 敘利亞難民“阿布杜”在德國「聽到了」！

Abdu was born deaf. He lived in Aleppo, Syria but had to leave his birthplace in 2012, at the age of six, when the bomb-raining started. His family fled to Lebanon, where they shared a small flat with other family members.

The family was accepted by Germany's Humanitarian Assistance Programme and resettled into the small central German town of Wachersbach. A year on, Abdu has undergone cochlear implant surgery for the second time. He now sports two new hearing aids which, when worn together, allow him to hear ninety percent.

患有先天性失聰的阿布杜 (Abdu) 在六歲前居住在敘利亞的阿勒頗 (Aleppo)；但當地自2012年開始被炸彈轟炸，一家唯有逃往黎巴嫩，暫住在親友家中。

阿布杜一家其後被德國人道支援計劃 (Germany's Humanitarian Assistance Programme) 安置到德國中部小鎮 Wachersbach，他在翌年更接受了第二次耳蝸植入手術，現在靠配戴兩個助聽器，聽力可回復九成。





Get to know the story of refugee 認識難民的故事

Date日期：19-25 / 06

Film Festival Ticketing from June 1
電影門票 6月1日起發售

Online Ticket 網上售票：
www.cinema.com.hk



Venue: Broadway Cinematheque
Prosperous Garden, 3 Public Square Street, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon
地點：油麻地百老匯電影中心 九龍油麻地眾坊街3號駿發花園



Opening Movie 開幕電影： The Good Lie 扭轉命運的樂章

Director 導演：Philippe Falardeau
Actress: Reese Witherspoon
(110 mins Drama 劇情片)
www.thegoodliemovie.com



They were known simply as "The Lost Boys."

Orphaned by the brutal civil war in Sudan that began in 1983, these young victims traveled as many as a thousand miles on foot in search of safety. Fifteen years later, a humanitarian effort would bring 3600 lost boys and girls to America.

根據真實故事改編。

蘇丹1983年爆發內戰後，一群孩子步行了千多公里，只為尋找安全的棲身之所，他們被稱作「迷失的男孩」。15年後，3,600名蘇丹青年透過人道支援計劃移居美國重過新生。



The Longest Kiss 最長的吻

Director 導演：Alexandra Sicotte-Lévesque
(75 mins Documentary 紀錄片)



This film follows six Sudanese youth from different origins searching for their identity as they journey up and down the White Nile, between North and South Sudan, ahead of the country's secession. Facing conflicting identities, youth in the North grapple with a stale dictatorship while others in the South hope for a new beginning, but at what cost? The Longest Kiss is the portrait of a complex society and its inevitable fragmentation.

在蘇丹瀕臨分裂前，南、北蘇丹人為對抗極權和展開新生活而作出努力，但他們付出了多少代價？電影圍繞六名背景不同的蘇丹青年人，遊遍北尼羅河區域，在新國家成立前如何檢視自己的身份，何去何從。



Border 邊界

Director 導演：Alessio Cremonini
(95 mins Drama 劇情片)



In Syria, deeply religious young sisters Fatima and Aya learn that Fatima's new husband has decided to desert the army and join the Free Army, a plan that throws their lives into jeopardy. Gathering their essential belongings, the women must embark on a clandestine trip to Turkey. In this chaotic world, these two Syrian sisters must face many hazards - with rebels, traitors, and bands of armed men marauding with impunity.

在敘利亞，新婚的法蒂瑪得悉丈夫決定離開政府軍隊，加入反對派「敘利亞自由軍」後，和姐姐阿雅帶同少量物品，希望逃到土耳其。跨過邊境的路上荊棘滿途，姐妹二人遇上目無法紀的叛軍組織、逃犯，能否安全到達土耳其？



The Refugee of Shangri-La 來自香格里拉的難民

Director 導演：Doria Bramante
(57 mins Documentary 紀錄片)



This film explores the indomitable spirit of a scarcely known group of exiles from the remote Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan. After 20 years, many have abandoned hope of ever returning to a paradise now lost and choose instead to seek a future in America. Beneath the lofty ideal of Bhutan's Gross National Happiness hide thousands of refugees, pushed out of their country as their peaceful kingdom turned against them.

全球快樂指數最高的不丹，曾驅逐數以千計民眾出境，令原本活在快樂國度的不丹人淪為難民，20年來過著顛沛流離的生活。很多人為了生存，已放棄重返這片樂土的機會，輾轉前往外地重過新生。



In the Shadow of War 戰爭之害

Director 導演：Sophia Scott, Georgia Scott
(81 mins Documentary 紀錄片)



Four teenagers, who, like thousands of other children born at the end of the war in Bosnia, have grown up in orphanages or live with parents suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. The film follows them as they grapple with turning 18 - coming to terms with how they were conceived, attempting to rebuild broken relationships and healing mental and physical scars. By telling their stories, IN THE SHADOW OF WAR will look at the ongoing consequences of war and what can be done to break the cycle of destruction that millions of young people face around the world.

波斯尼亞戰爭令數以千計孩子成為孤兒，戰爭結束逾廿年，即使並非生於戰亂時代，四名18歲的年青人，在戰爭陰影下成長，各人面對戰爭遺留下的創傷，與家人的關係難以修補。或許透過這些紀錄，我們可以避免重覆錯誤。



Mary Meets Mohammad 當瑪莉遇上穆罕默德

Director 導演：Heather Kirkpatrick
(81 mins Documentary 紀錄片)



Tasmania's first detention centre opens and local knitting club member Mary, a Christian pensioner, is not welcoming of the 400 male asylum seekers - mostly from Afghanistan. Mohammad is a Muslim asylum seeker detained within the centre. An unlikely friendship develops between Mary and Mohammad after her knitting club donates beanies. Mary finds many of her old beliefs challenged as her relationship with Mohammad deepens.

年老的基督徒瑪莉，得悉澳洲塔斯曼尼亞首個庇護人士羈押所，將收容400名、大部份來自阿富汗的男難民後，坦言感到厭惡。不過，瑪莉透過所屬的編織小組，為難民捐贈冷帽時，認識信奉回教的穆罕默德，這段友誼最後令瑪莉對「難民」有新的認識和看法。



Life is Waiting 生命在等待

Director 導演：Iara Lee
(59 mins Documentary 紀錄片)



Forty years after its people were promised freedom by departing Spanish rulers; Western Sahara remains Africa's last colony. While a UN-brokered ceasefire put an end to armed hostilities in the territory in 1991, the Sahrawi people have continued to live under the Moroccan armed forces' oppressive occupation, and what peace exists in the area is fragile at best. Tens of thousands of Sahrawis have fled to neighboring Algeria, where over 125,000 refugees still live in camps that were intended to be temporary. In spite of these difficulties, a new movement, with youth at its center, is rising to challenge human rights abuses and to demand the long-promised referendum on freedom. Today's generation of young activists is deploying creative nonviolent resistance for the cause of self-determination. In doing so, they have persevered against a torrent of conflicting forces. While risking torture and disappearance at the hands of Moroccan authorities, they are also pushing back against those who have lost patience with the international community and are ready to launch another guerrilla war.

撒哈拉沙漠西部地區在脫離西班牙統治40年後，仍未取得獨立，成為非洲最後一個殖民地。雖然當地於1991年達成聯合國停火協議，但西撒哈拉仍被摩洛哥軍隊佔領，迫使數千萬人逃至鄰國阿爾及利亞。為追求自由，捍衛人權不被踐踏，一些對國際社會已經失去耐性的人，準備策動一場對抗。部份年青人卻冒著被摩洛哥軍隊暴力對待和承受可能「被消失」的風險，以非暴力且具創意的方式，希望爭取久違的公民投票權。



“Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow” Chinese New Year Charity Sale 「和興白花油藥廠」年宵慈善義賣

This was the fourth Chinese New Year Charity sale donated by the “Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow” and supported by the volunteers, UNHCR had raised around HK\$150,000. All proceeds will be used to support the UNHCR’s global humanitarian relief programs to refugees all across the world.

感謝「和興白花油藥廠」連續第四年捐贈年宵攤檔的所有支出，更感謝一眾義工的全力支持，本年度年宵義賣共籌得港幣約HK\$150,000。將全數用在難民署的人道救援項目，為流離失所、失去家園的難民帶來基本生活所需。



More Photos Here
回顧活動照片

Clarence Chang,
Founder of Jazz World Live Series
張景謙 爵士世界音樂系列創辦人



Jazz World Series

UNHCR Hong Kong office is glad to be the beneficiary of 10 shows from the “Jazz World Lives Series”. For each ticket sold, \$5 will be donated to UNHCR to support the global humanitarian work.

“There is no boundary to music, and so is contributing to our society. We are making music more beautiful by giving back to it.” Clarence Chang

聯合國難民署很高興成為「爵士世界音樂系列」其中10場表演的受惠機構，每張門票收益將會撥捐港幣5元與聯合國難民署，以支持難民署在全球的人道救援工作。

“音樂無疆界，我相信回饋社會的力量和方法也無疆界，我希望盡一點社會責任，令音樂更動聽！”張景謙

UNHCR would like to express our thanks to the following supporters
衷心感謝以下機構及義工
不遺餘力地支持聯合國難民署

Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow Manufactory Limited
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LI, TANG, CHEN & CO. 李湯陳會計師事務所

Metro Life Digital 新城數碼生活台

Sharings African Drumming Arena 心窗非洲鼓樂聚

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UNIONS Communications

Vaso Chun

Stephen Gan 顏福偉

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And all the volunteers!