



With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UNHCR 2012 Issue 2



**Victims of LRA attacks need help
幫助受『上帝抵抗軍』
襲擊的受害者**

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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。

Update from the Sudan / South Sudan Border 蘇丹與南蘇丹接壤邊境地區的最新情況

The UNHCR relief effort continues in the face of mounting conflict and heavy rain.

Relief agencies working in the refugee camps near South Sudan's northern border are facing a new set of challenges. Fighting between the two Sudans continues to worsen, raising fears of a full-scale war and putting the refugee camps themselves in the line of fire. And now, as predicted, the annual rains have come, turning the dusty roads to mud and hampering the access of relief vehicles.

Despite the many obstacles, UNHCR continues to deliver vital relief and services to the refugee camps in South Sudan's remote north. Some 175,000 Sudanese are now sheltering in these camps, having fled the violence engulfing Sudan's border states.

In South Sudan, water supply for this population has become acutely problematic, even with a new rainy season having recently begun. Much of the Jammam camp in Upper Nile, for example, is in ankle-deep water, yet the amount of water available for drinking and sanitation is still far below the levels needed. Boreholes have been dug there and in other camps, but many refugees still receive only a third or less of the minimum daily clean water supply. This heightens the health risks.

Donations from our supporters have played a crucial part in this operation, assisting the deployment of UNHCR emergency teams to the region and the delivery of essential shelter and relief supplies to the camps.

UNHCR has hurried to provide tents, mosquito nets and other vital supplies to these camps in advance of the rainy season.

難民署趕緊在雨季前把帳篷、蚊帳和其他必需物資送到營裡。

儘管面對不斷加劇的武力衝突和滂沱大雨，聯合國難民署仍繼續進行救援工作。

在南蘇丹北部邊境附近的難民營，救援工作人員遇到更多困難。兩個蘇丹國家的武裝衝突愈演愈烈，令人擔心最終會全面開戰，使難民營處於戰線之上。此外，一如所料，雨季帶來豪雨，把原本只有沙塵的路面變得滿佈泥濘，令運送救援物資的車輛受阻，甚至無法到達營地。

雖然困難重重，聯合國難民署仍繼續為棲身於南蘇丹北部偏遠地區營地的難民提供必需的救援物資和服務。現時約有175,000名蘇丹難民在該營地暫住，他們都是從暴力衝突的蘇丹邊境地區逃亡過來的。

在南蘇丹，即使雨季剛來臨，能否有足夠水源供給這批人口仍成為迫切的問題。例如位於上尼羅洲的Jammam營地積水有足踝般高，可供衛生消毒且可飲用的食水仍嚴重短缺。雖然Jammam及其他營地有可供取水的鑿孔，但難民每日的清潔用水只有最低標準的三分之一，難民的健康風險進一步增加。

在是項救援行動中，您的支持舉足輕重。有賴您的捐款，難民署才能派出緊急應變小組，並運送帳篷等必需的救援物資到該區營地。



Long lines for water in Jammam camp. The water is trucked in and stored in a tank.

清潔食水需由其他地方運送到Jammam營地的儲水庫，難民需長時間輪候取水。

Refugees in the firing line

Meanwhile, escalating hostilities between Sudan and South Sudan are directly threatening the safety of refugees located further west, in Unity state.

Yida camp lies only a few kilometres from the border and has itself been bombed and shelled in recent months. Fierce clashes over the disputed oil town of Heglig are sending many more refugees — some 250 a day in July — fleeing straight across the border into Yida, despite the risk of further attacks.

While UNHCR continues to provide lifesaving relief in Yida camp, the agency is advocating for the refugees to relocate. Already, we have helped 2,000 people move to two newly developed refugee sites further inside Unity state. Relief supplies have been pre-positioned at the new sites in anticipation of further relocations and heavy rain.

As the situation worsens, UNHCR is calling urgently for a political resolution to the crisis. "If there is no political will and no leadership able to bring these two countries together," said the High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, "the people of Sudan and the people of South Sudan are going to suffer enormously in the months to come."

"The complexity of the Sudan crisis sets it apart," Guterres said. "We are contending with a situation in which many newly arriving refugees are already dangerously malnourished; the threat from water-borne disease is high; large refugee populations are in locations that are unambiguously dangerous; and flooded roads block access and the possibility of relocating people elsewhere — even where better sites can be found. More help is urgently needed."

難民活在戰線上

與此同時，蘇丹和南蘇丹敵對升溫，直接威脅到西面的聯合省內難民的安全。

億達營地距離邊界只有數公里，過去多個月遭受轟炸和砲擊。圍繞產油城鎮Heglig的猛烈衝突，迫使更多難民逃亡，冒著再受襲的風險，直奔邊境，越過邊界來到億達。在7月，每天約有250名難民到達營地。

難民署在億達營地一方面繼續為難民提供拯救生命的物資，而另一方面正倡議遷移難民。我們已協助2,000名難民遷移到位於聯合省內部地區兩個新設置的營地。因預期會有更多難民遷至，並為避免日後受天雨影響工作進度，新營地的救援物資已準備就緒。

難民署有見於該地區情況惡化，緊急呼籲在政治方面尋找解決危機的方案。難民署高級專員安東尼奧古特雷斯說，「如果人們欠缺平定政局的決心，又沒有具影響力的領袖帶領，實現兩國和平共處，在未來數月，蘇丹和南蘇丹兩國人民將經歷沉痛的苦難。」

「蘇丹的情況非常複雜。」古特雷斯指出：「很多難民來到之前已是嚴重營養不良，缺乏乾淨食水，這些都是我們需要考慮的情況。有很多收容了大量難民的地方，救援工作困難重重；很多道路都被洪水淹浸，這不但增加了進入該區的難度，而且即使有更好的安置難民的地方，遷移難民的可行性也降低。他們需要更多緊急的救援。」



New arrivals are provided with food ration and other essential assistance.
新抵達營地的難民獲發糧食配給及必需物資。

Sudanese refugee children attend school with local children in Nyeel refugee settlement.

蘇丹難民兒童在Nyeel營地與當地兒童一起上課。



Helping the victims of the Lord's Resistance Army

Joseph Kony, the elusive leader of the militant rebel group the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), has attracted a lot of media attention over the past few months. Sadly, the atrocities committed by this group are nothing new to the people of central Africa — or to UNHCR and its partners who, for years, have been working tirelessly to help the victims of LRA attacks.

It is a scene of peaceful industry. A young woman pulls golden baguettes out of an oven while her baby son plays on the floor. Behind this tranquil scene, however, lies a story of terrible suffering. The UNHCR-funded bakery is in the town of Dungu in the north of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The mother, 17-year-old Rose, is one of more than 1,100 children from this part of the DRC who have been abducted and abused by the Lord's Resistance Army during the past five years.

Rose was just 14 when she and a friend were snatched from their village by LRA fighters in 2009. She was forced into sexual slavery, enduring 20 months of rapes, beatings and hard labour before being rescued by the Ugandan armed forces in late 2010.

But Rose's ordeal was not over. She had contracted a painful sexually transmitted disease from her LRA commander 'husband' and was pregnant at the time of her escape. Sexual assault carries a heavy stigma in Congolese society and, like many rape victims, Rose was rejected by her family. When she came to UNHCR's attention, she was suffering physically and mentally.

"The pregnancy was very complicated and I had neither the strength nor the milk to breastfeed," she says. "I did not like the child at first but I realised that he was a good child and I have come to love him. He became very sick after he was born and I could not do anything to make him better. I depended on the generosity of the nurses at the hospital to take care of him. I was taken to be reunited with my mother but she rejected me; she could not accept what had happened to me during my captivity."



This displaced woman is the head of her household. The family fled an LRA attack and now lives in the crude shelter behind the matriarch at the Linakofu settlement for internally displaced people.

這位流離失所的婦女是一家之主，她和家人逃過『上帝抵抗軍』的襲擊，現時住在為國內流離失所民眾而設置的Linakofu營地，暫時棲身在簡陋的茅屋內。

幫助遭受『上帝抵抗軍』傷害的民眾

在過去數月裡，『上帝抵抗軍』武裝組織領袖約瑟夫·科尼行蹤飄忽，吸引了多方媒體的注意。這支武裝組織的殘暴行為對中非洲民眾來說並不陌生，而難民署和其合作伙伴一直努力不懈地救助遭受『上帝抵抗軍』襲擊的受害者。

一名少婦從焗爐裡取出一個金黃色麵包，而她的幼兒坐在地上玩耍。這一切都十分祥和、平靜。可是，在這個寧靜畫面的背後，有著一段可怕的痛苦經歷。這家由難民署資助的麵包店位於剛果民主共和國北部敦古鎮。那位年輕母親是露絲，她只有17歲。在過去5年中有超過1,100名兒童被『上帝抵抗軍』強行帶走、虐待。露絲是他們其中之一。

2009年，當露絲只有14歲時，她和朋友被『上帝抵抗軍』從她們的村莊綁走，被迫當性奴，被強暴、虐待和迫使做苦工，受苦長達20個月，直至2010年底才被烏干達軍方救出。

可是，露絲的惡運並未完結。她從她的『上帝抵抗軍』指揮官「丈夫」身上感染了性病，令她十分痛苦。而她被救出時，已懷有身孕。在剛果國內，被性侵犯是一種極大的恥辱。露絲和眾多被強暴受害者一樣，被家人拒於門外。當難民署知悉她的處境時，她正身心受著折磨。

「我懷孕過程並不順利，出現十分複雜的情況。我既缺乏體力也沒有人奶餵養我的孩兒。」她續說：「最初我不喜歡他，但當我發現他是個乖孩子，我就很疼愛他。他出生後，身體虛弱多病。我不懂怎樣照顧他，才可令他好轉。他全賴醫院裡護士的悉心照顧，才能康復。難民署安排我和母親團聚；但是母親因不能接受我被綁架期間，發生在我身上的事，她拒絕接納我回家。」



Children displaced by recent LRA attacks on their villages attend a makeshift classroom in Central African Republic.

因村莊近日遭受『上帝抵抗軍』襲擊而被迫離鄉背井的兒童在中非共和國一個臨時課室上課。

The terror continues

Such stories are tragically common in the four central African countries where the Lord's Resistance Army has been active.

Led by Joseph Kony, the group conducted a 25-year campaign of terror in northern Uganda, killing and abducting thousands of people and forcing another 2 million to flee their homes. Since a crackdown by the Ugandan military, the LRA has regrouped in the north-east of the DRC, South Sudan and in Central African Republic (CAR). They have now displaced more than 440,000 people in these three countries, the vast majority of them in the DRC.

The LRA's methods are notoriously brutal. Its members repeatedly attack and loot villages, killing and maiming those who resist. The group is perhaps best known for its practice of abducting children, training them as soldiers and forcing young women and girls into sexual slavery. Reports abound of youngsters being forced to kill and mutilate members of their own families under the threat of death.

Frontline relief

UNHCR's primary concern is for the victims of the violence — for the thousands of families uprooted in the wake of LRA attacks and for those who suffer the long-term consequences of captivity, torture and abuse.

Large towns like Dungu have come under heavy pressure as a result of LRA activity in the region. Dungu's population has almost trebled at times as frightened villagers have converged on the town seeking help and protection. UNHCR provides them with shelter materials and packages of essential relief items like blankets, bedding, clothing, mosquito nets and cooking utensils. We also have emergency teams stationed in the remote border districts of the DRC, South Sudan and Central African Republic, providing frontline assistance for people fleeing LRA attacks.

Rebuilding shattered lives

Meanwhile UNHCR is helping hundreds of young people like Rose to recover from their ordeal and reintegrate into the community.

So far this year, in Dungu alone, UNHCR has provided psycho-social support for 348 victims of sexual violence and trauma. As well as receiving counselling and access to health services, they undertake empowerment programs to increase their self-reliance and overcome their social isolation.

"The assistance I've received from UNHCR helped me overcome the trauma of my experiences. Now I feel like I have returned to normal life. I hope to be able to start my own business selling vegetables so I can support my child and pay for my education." 16-year-old Marie who escaped from LRA captivity in 2010 with her lively toddler, Honoré. She is now resuming her disrupted education with UNHCR's help.

可怕的事情仍繼續發生

『上帝抵抗軍』活躍於四個中非國家裡，類似事件經常發生，令人悲嘆。

以約瑟夫·科尼為首領的『上帝抵抗軍』在烏干達北部進行恐怖活動，在25年間殺害和綁架成千上萬民眾，更迫使200萬人逃離家園。『上帝抵抗軍』自遭受烏干達政府軍痛擊後，又再次組織起來，在剛果民主共和國東北部、南蘇丹和中非共和國一帶活動，至今已迫使超過44萬人離鄉背井，其中大部分流徙在剛果民主共和國。

『上帝抵抗軍』的暴行惡名昭彰。他們再三襲擊和搶掠村莊，反抗的村民都會被殺或切斷手足。人們對這個組織印象最深刻的是，他們專門綁架兒童，訓練成士兵及強迫少婦和女孩作性奴。青少年在被殺的威嚇下，被迫殺害家人或殘害他們的兄弟姊妹。在有關報告裡記載著無數這類事件。

前線救援工作

聯合國難民署首要幫助的是暴力的受害者——就是那數以千計的家庭，他們遭受『上帝抵抗軍』襲擊，一夜之間，盡失家園。還有那些被綁架、折磨和虐待後，仍要為那段不幸的遭遇，長期受苦的受害人。

由於『上帝抵抗軍』的暴行，該地區的一些大城鎮為收容尋求援助和保護而湧至的受驚村民，得承受沉重的壓力。例如敦古的人口已增加接近兩倍。難民署為他們提供帳篷物料和必需救援物資包（包括毛氈、床鋪、衣物、蚊帳和煮食用具）。難民署更在剛果民主共和國、南蘇丹和中非共和國偏遠的邊境地帶派駐前線緊急救援小組，為逃避『上帝抵抗軍』襲擊的民眾提供援助。

重建破碎心靈

現時難民署正幫助數以百計像露絲的年輕人，使他們從慘痛的經歷恢復過來，重新融入社會。

難民署由年初至今，單在敦古已為348名性暴力和精神創傷受害者提供心理支援。他們不僅接受輔導和得到醫療護理服務，還參與提昇自信、自立能力的計劃，克服被社會孤立的感覺。

「聯合國難民署給我的援助使我能克服那些不幸經歷所帶來的精神創傷。現在我感覺已回復正常生活。我希望以賣菜維生，養育我的孩子和支付自己的學費。」16歲的瑪莉在2010年與她初學走路的活潑兒子奧諾雷一起逃離『上帝抵抗軍』的禁錮。其後得到難民署的協助，她已重新開始一度中斷的學業。



A mother and child who were injured during an LRA attack.

受『上帝抵抗軍』襲擊而受傷的母親與小孩。

Please help the victims of LRA attacks by sending a donation today.
請捐款幫助受『上帝抵抗軍』襲擊的受害者



HK\$7,200

can provide text books, exercise books and pencils for 120 refugee students for a year.
可為120名難民兒童提供一年的課本、習作簿及鉛筆。



HK\$3,500

can provide an all-weather tent to protect a refugee family from the elements.
可以為一個難民家庭提供一頂適用於任何天氣的帳篷。



HK\$788

provides a refugee family of 5 with a survival kit containing a blanket, a mattress, a kitchen set, a cooking stove and soap.
可以為一個五人難民家庭提供一套救生包，包括毛氈、床墊、煮食用具、煮食爐及肥皂。

World Refugee Day Review

世界難民日回顧



達達布 — 全球最大難民營滿20歲了！

2011年是全球最大難民營，位於肯亞北部的達達布難民營二十周年紀念。直到今天，它仍營約50萬人的難民。這個紀念也提醒我們，二十年來尋求安全和棲身之所的索馬里難民們長期承受痛苦。管理達達布的聯合國難民署，於1991年10月、1992年6月期間在這裡設立第一間營。當時索馬里正陷於內戰，至1993年索馬里沙漢尼，而由西亞德·巴雷的政權崩潰亦被推翻。

達達布有三個難民營，原應僅收容約90,000人。然而時至今日，它們合計已超過463,000人。但該處不多10.1名在達達布出生的第三代難民，他們的父母也在這裡出生。

去年索馬里的難民導致超過150,000難民進入難民營，佔內難人口三分之一。過渡期、資源短缺以及安全威脅對難民造成嚴重影響。聯合國難民署繼續提供以謀生為目標的緊急援助。

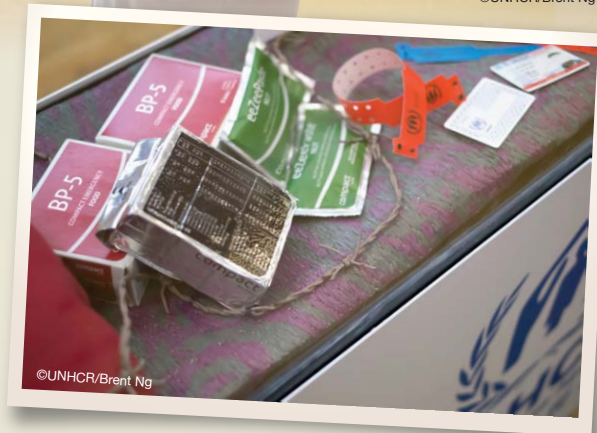
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The latest report from Global Trends 2011 published on World Refugee Day revealed that at the end of 2011, 42.5 million people were recorded either as refugees (15.2 million), internally displaced (26.4 million) or in the process of seeking asylum (895,000), the highest number since 2000. UNHCR Hong Kong office organised a series of World Refugee Day events in June, hoping to raise awareness in the community and draw support for its humanitarian work.

“The African Dream of Home” - UNHCR's work in Africa Photo Exhibition

UNHCR works in 127 countries worldwide. More than 40% of our refugee programs are in Africa. Every picture tells a compelling story about the life and needs of the African refugees. Heartfelt thanks to **Karrie International Holdings Limited** for sponsoring the photo exhibition and the Urban Renewal Authority for providing the venue.

根據「世界難民日」發表的「2011年全球趨勢報告」，全球約有4,250萬人士處於難民（1,520萬）、流離失所（2,640萬）或正在尋求庇護（895,000）的處境，這是自2000年以來的最大數目。聯合國難民署香港辦事處在「世界難民日」舉辦了連串活動，希望引起公眾的關注，支持援助難民的工作。



©UNHCR/Brent Ng



©UNHCR/David Chan

「非洲家園夢」— 聯合國難民署相片展

聯合國難民署在全球127個國家工作，約四成的援助項目在非洲，是次相片展以非洲的工作為題。衷心感謝**嘉利國際控股有限公司**贊助此活動及市區重建局提供場地。

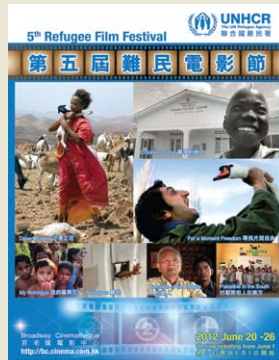


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5th Refugee Film Festival

Seven films related to refugee issues were chosen for this year's Refugee Film Festival. We are delighted to report that we had nine full houses and the average box office was 86% – a record!



On the opening night, we were glad to announce Ms. Yao Chen's continuous support to the agency as the UNHCR Honorary Patron for China for the coming year. She accepted her appointment certificate from Mr. Giuseppe de Vincentiis, Regional Representative for China and Mongolia.

第五屆難民電影節

今年選擇了七部關於難民議題的電影在百老匯電影中心播放，錄得九場全院滿座，入座率達86%。感謝每位購票的觀眾！

是晚更宣佈姚晨小姐獲邀留任聯合國難民署中國區代言人，從聯合國難民事務高級專員署駐中國及蒙古地區代表竹賽普先生接過委任狀。



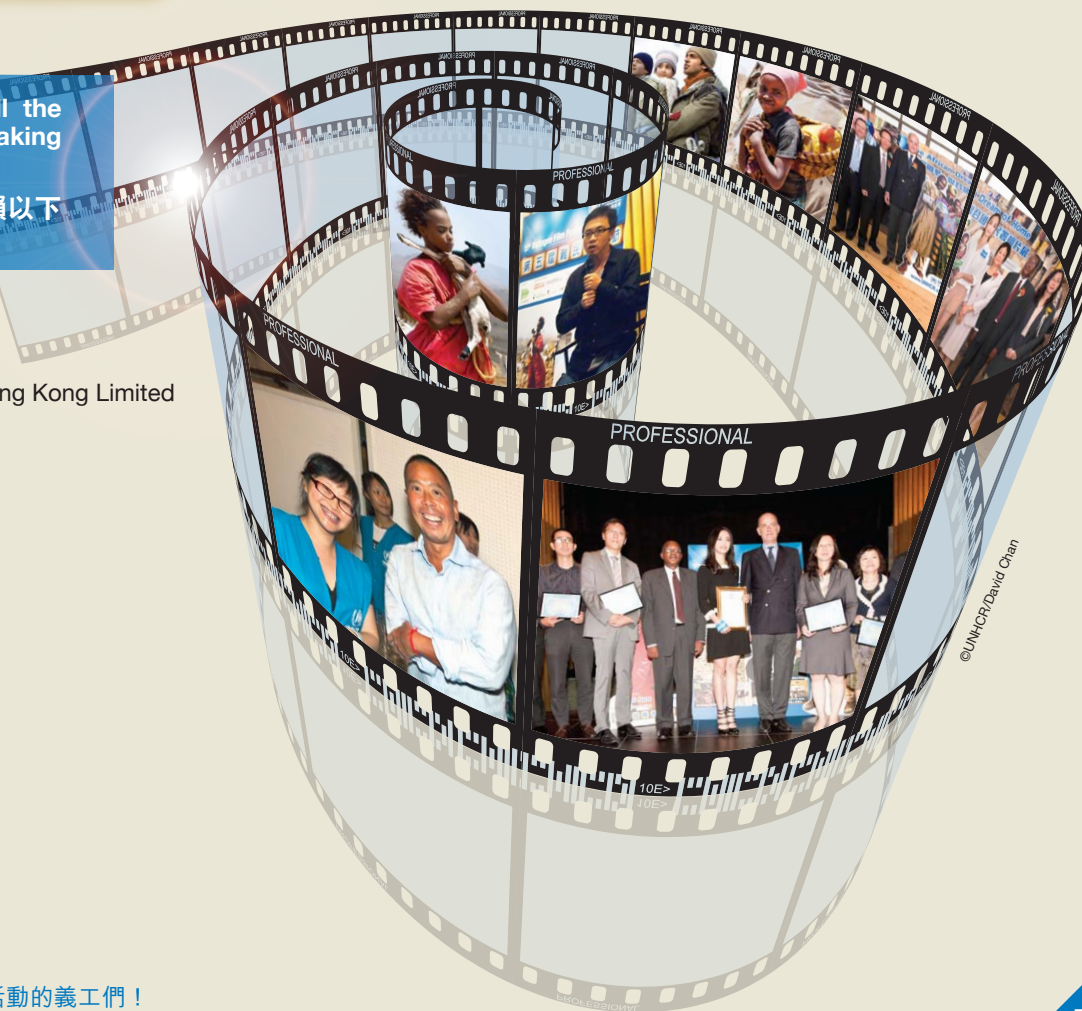
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UNHCR would like to thank all the sponsors and supporters for making the events possible.

世界難民日活動的成功，實在有賴以下人士及機構大力支持，衷心感謝！

- BannerSHOP Hong Kong Limited
- Broadway Cinematheque
- Crossroads Foundation
- Digital Broadcasting Corporation Hong Kong Limited
- Goethe-Institut Hong Kong
- GURU Online
- Hong Kong Journalists Association
- Hong Kong Marketing Service Ltd.
- Karrie International Holdings Limited
- Motion Power Media Limited
- One Media Group
- Phoenix TV
- Ride 4 Hope
- Urban Renewal Authority
- Mr. Allan Au 歐家麟
- Mr. Brent Ng
- Ms. Cheung Chui Yung 張翠容
- Mr. Chris Hwang
- Mr. Chun Wai 秦偉
- Mr. David Chan
- Mr. Henry Chui
- Mr. Pierre Lam 皮亞
- Ms. Patience Lee
- Mr. Wilson Chan 陳偉信

All wonderful volunteers! 所有參與活動的義工們！



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UNHCR 2011 Global Report 聯合國難民署2011年度財政報告

2011
was a challenging year;

UNHCR has deployed 617 Emergency Response Team members to 41 regions, well over twice the number deployed in previous years.

We dispatched 53 airlifts with a total of 2,994 tons of core relief items, such as blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, plastic sheeting and family tents to provide emergency protection and life essentials to many displaced people who are away from home because of persecution, conflicts and disasters around the world.

For detailed global report, please visit: www.unhcr.org/gr11/index.xml

2011年是充滿挑戰的一年，聯合國難民署先後派出了617名緊急應變小組成員到41個地區參與緊急救援工作，人數遠超過2010年的兩倍。

在這一年內，我們安排了53次空運，為脆弱無助的難民和流離失所者提供了2,994公噸救援物資，包括毛氈、煮食用具、摺疊式水桶、睡蓆、塑料帆布及帳篷。

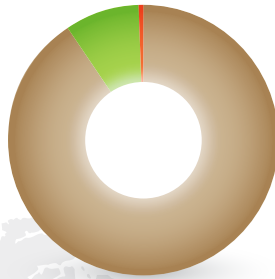
如欲參考詳盡的全球報告，請登入：
www.unhcr.org/gr11/index.xml
(只供英文)

2011 Delivery of Refugee Programs Breakdown 2011年難民項目支出

2011 Overall Income
(US\$2,132,333,319)

2011年聯合國難民署全球收入
(2,132,333,319美元)

2011 UNHCR Global Expenditures (US\$2,181,099,327) 2011年聯合國難民署全球支出 (2,181,099,327美元)

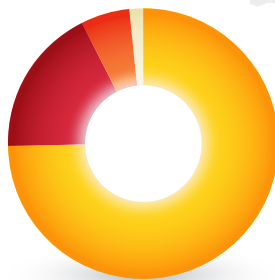


- 90.7% Total delivery of refugee programs
難民項目支出
- 9.0% Headquarters (2% covered by UN regular budget)
總部支出 (其中2%由聯合國常規預算資助)
- 0.3% Global Private Sector Fundraising Service and External Relations
全球籌款及對外關係支出

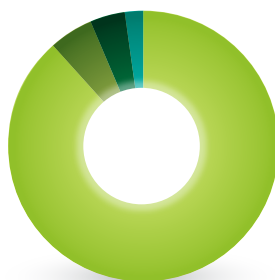
2011 Delivery of Refugee Programs - Breakdown by Subregion 2011年難民項目 - 地區支出



- 26.8% East and Horn of Africa 東非及非洲之角
- 13.9% South-West Asia 亞洲西南部
- 13.8% Middle East 中東
- 9.1% Other Global Programs Support 其他全球支援項目
- 8.8% Central Africa and the Great Lakes 非洲中部
- 5.6% West Africa 非洲西部
- 4.6% North Africa 非洲北部
- 2.6% South-East Asia 亞洲東南部
- 2.6% Eastern Europe 歐洲東部
- 2.4% Latin America 拉丁美洲
- 2.3% Southern Africa 非洲南部
- 1.9% South-Eastern Europe 歐洲東南部
- 1.7% South Asia 亞洲南部
- 1.6% Northern, Western and Southern Europe 北歐、西歐及南歐
- 0.7% Central Asia 亞洲中部
- 0.7% East Asia and the Pacific 亞洲東部及太平洋地區
- 0.5% North America and the Caribbean 北美洲及加勒比海地區
- 0.4% Central Europe 歐洲中部



- 75.0% Refugee Program 難民項目
- 17.7% Internal Displaced People (IDP) Project
國內流離失所人士項目
- 5.7% Reintegration Project 重新融合項目
- 1.6% Stateless Program 無國籍人士項目



- 88.5% Governmental, Inter-Governmental Donors and the European Commission
政府、跨政府機構及歐洲委員會捐款
- 5.2% Private Donors 個人、基金及機構捐款
- 4.2% UN Funds 聯合國屬下機構捐款
- 2.1% UN Regular Budget 聯合國常規預算撥款