



# With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UNHCR 2013 Issue 1

**Syrian refugee exceeded 1.1 million  
UNHCR's capacity dangerously stretched**

**敘利亞難民人數逾百萬  
救援工作備受考驗**



**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。

### Where your donations went to work in 2012

The four major emergencies of last year – Mali, Syria, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of the Congo – affected 15 countries between them and resulted in the deployment of 2,081 UNHCR staff to the field.

Among them were members of the Emergency Response Team (ERT), UNHCR personnel who undertake special training and remain on alert, prepared to go anywhere in the world at 72 hours' notice. Team members hit the ground running, taking delivery of supplies, supporting local UNHCR staff and providing specialist skills in areas like emergency shelter, camp management, refugee protection and logistics.

**In 2012, your donations supported the deployment of 435 Emergency Response Team members to 39 countries. You helped to deliver tones of essential relief items by land, sea and air, including 161 airlifts of aid to people in hard-to-reach places.**

Here are just some of the places where your generous contributions brought relief and help to people at the height of crisis:

### 感謝你們的捐款，讓救援行動得以延續！

去年共有四個地區發生緊急情況——馬里、敘利亞、南蘇丹及剛果民主共和國，合共影響鄰近15個國家，聯合國難民署亦調動了2,081名人員到前線協助。

其中，緊急應變小組(ERT)是聯合國難民署一批接受過特別訓練的工作人員，隨時候命，可於72小時之內調配到世界任何地方執勤。他們往往是抵達當地的先頭部隊，負責運送物資、支援當地難民署工作人員、提供設立臨時庇護所、管理難民營、保護難民及安排物流等專門技能。

**有賴你們的捐款支持，2012年聯合國難民署調動了435名緊急應變小組成員前往39個國家，並從海、陸、空三路運送數以噸計的救援物資，包括161次空運，將物資送抵難以到達的地方，交到難民手上。**

**你的慷慨捐助，使以下地方的難民在面對重大危機時，得到支持及適切的援助。**



UNHCR relief items are distributed to Malian refugees in Mauritania.

聯合國難民署發放救援物資予逃至毛里塔尼亞的馬里難民。

### Mali 馬里

In January 2012, a rebel insurgency in northern Mali triggered one of the year's largest refugee emergencies. Nearly a quarter of a million Malians were displaced internally during the year, while another 144,000 sought refuge in the deserts of Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso. The humanitarian crisis was exacerbated by a drought that left much of the Sahel region short of food and water. UNHCR teams were deployed to all three host countries to establish refugee reception and camp facilities, and ensure the supply of water, shelter, food and medicine.

2012年1月，馬里北部爆發叛軍騷亂，引發其中一場去年最大型的難民危機。有接近250,000名馬里難民於國內流離失所，另外144,000人則逃往毛里塔尼亞、尼日爾及布基納法索的沙漠地帶尋求庇護。雪上加霜的是，一場旱災為薩赫勒地區帶來糧食及水源短缺問題。聯合國難民署隊伍分別前往三個收容國，進行接待難民、建立營地設施等工作，並確保水源、庇護所、糧食及藥物的供應充足。



An 80-year-old refugee receives rehydration salts at a UNHCR transit site on the South Sudanese border.

這裡是南蘇丹邊境的聯合國難民署臨時營地，一名80歲難民獲給予補液鹽水，補充體力。

### South Sudan 南蘇丹

UNHCR remained on a crisis footing on South Sudan's northern border, as attacks on civilians continued in neighbouring Sudan. More than 170,000 refugees remain in remote camps in Unity and Upper Nile states, dependent on relief agencies for their survival. The logistics of this operation have been extremely challenging with heavy rains cutting road access to the camps for months at a time and the violence threatening to spill across the border. Insecurity, flooding and outbreaks of disease in some border camps during 2012 led to the building of new facilities further inside South Sudan and the relocation of thousands of refugees.

隨著鄰國蘇丹持續發生平民受襲事件，聯合國難民署維持在南蘇丹北部邊境的戒備狀態。超過170,000名難民仍然棲身於聯合州及上尼羅州的偏遠營地，倚靠救援機構的援助過活。大雨令通往營地的道路被切斷達數月之久，加上遍佈邊境的暴力事件，均令救援行動受到不少阻礙。部份鄰近邊境的營地去年更受局勢不穩、水災及疾病等因素威脅，導致新營地及設施需要設立於南蘇丹較內陸的地區，數以千計難民亦須被重新遷移。



Syrian refugees collect their tents from a UNHCR distribution centre in Za'atri refugee camp in Jordan.

約旦黎亞特里難民營內的敘利亞難民，在聯合國難民署的物資分發中心領取帳篷。



UNHCR transports Congolese refugees to the Nkamira Transit Centre in Rwanda.

聯合國難民署將剛果難民送到盧旺達的Nkamira臨時收容中心。



A UNHCR team consults with displaced people in an IDP camp in Rakhine state.

在若開邦的國內流離失所者營地，聯合國難民署工作隊伍與居民交談，了解他們的處境。

## Syria 敘利亞

As the conflict in Syria intensified, UNHCR led the refugee relief efforts in neighbouring countries. Our staff worked day and night in transit centres on the border to process the thousands of traumatised people trying to escape the fighting. By December, more than 660,000 Syrians were registered as refugees or awaiting registration in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq. UNHCR provided emergency shelter for 190,000 Syrians in refugee camps and provided material assistance and support to those living in the community. Another 158 UNHCR staff were stationed inside Syria to assist resident refugees and internally displaced people.

隨著敘利亞內戰升級，聯合國難民署在鄰近國家統籌及帶領難民救援工作。我們的工作人員每天在邊境的臨時收容中心日以繼夜工作，為數以千計逃離戰火、飽受創傷的難民服務，為他們提供適切援助。直至去年12月，遍佈約旦、黎巴嫩、土耳其及伊拉克的超過660,000名敘利亞人，已經登記或等候登記難民身份。聯合國難民署為難民營內的190,000名敘利亞人提供緊急庇護所，同時亦為住在社區裡的難民提供物資及支援。另外有158名聯合國難民署員工駐守敘利亞境內，支援棲身當地的難民及國內流離失所者。

## Democratic Republic of the Congo 剛果民主共和國

Fighting in the DRC flared again in 2012, as M23 rebels advanced on the provincial city of Goma. UNHCR has relief operations in a number of large camps for the internally displaced (IDPs) on the edge of the city, some of which were attacked and looted by militia groups. The renewed fighting displaced another 460,000 people and added to the misery of those already uprooted by this long-running war. UNHCR Emergency Response Teams were deployed to Rwanda and Uganda to build two new refugee camps to accommodate and care for a large influx of Congolese, many of whom were malnourished on arrival.

剛果民主共和國於去年重燃戰火，M23叛軍進佔主要城市戈馬。聯合國難民署在戈馬市邊緣一些收容國內流離失所者的營地展開救援行動，部份營地曾遭武裝分子襲擊及洗劫。戰亂再度爆發，不但導致另外460,000人流離失所，也使早已被這場長期戰爭逐出家園的難民痛苦加劇。聯合國難民署緊急應變小組在鄰國盧旺達及烏干達加設兩個難民營，以收容及照顧大批湧入當地的剛果難民，其中很多人在到達時已經營養不良。

## Emergency in Asia: Myanmar 亞洲地區緊急情況：緬甸

In June and again in October, inter-communal violence erupted in Myanmar's Rakhine state, leaving villages burning and an estimated 115,000 people – most of them ethnic Rohingya – without shelter or access to basic services. In this tense environment, UNHCR was the lead agency for protection, emergency shelter, non-food relief and camp management. By the year's end, our teams had installed thousands of tents and temporary shelters in IDP camps near Sittwe and provided 50,000 people with plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, kitchen sets and clothing.

緬甸若開邦分別於去年六月及十月爆發族群衝突，除了村落被焚毀，約有115,000人——大部份屬於羅興亞人，失去家園或獲得基本服務的權利。緊張局勢下，聯合國難民署成為提供人道保護、緊急庇護所、日用品救援物資及管理營地的統籌機構。直到去年底，我們的工作隊伍在實兌附近的收容國內流離失所者營地內，設立了數以千計的帳篷及臨時庇護所，並為50,000人提供塑料帆布、毛氈、蚊帳、水桶、煮食用具及衣物。

## Record Refugee Flows in the Worst Winter in Years 難民人數創新高，更碰上多年一遇的惡劣寒冬

As night falls over the Jordanian desert, temperatures in Za'atri refugee camp quickly drop below freezing.

The worst winter weather in two decades has compounded the suffering of those who have fled from Syria to this sprawling tent city over the past six months. While the region is lashed by storms and heavy rain, UNHCR and its partners are working day and night to 'winter-proof' the camp and help families keep warm and dry.

"Even with the winter preparation work that has been done in recent months, many of the refugees in camp and non-camp situations are facing particularly cold and damp conditions," said UNHCR spokesperson Adrian Edwards. "At the same time there has been no let-up in the number of people fleeing Syria. The first weeks of 2013 have seen a surge in new arrivals in Jordan. Many of those arriving have been barefoot, with their clothing soaked and covered in mud and snow."

**By mid March, the number of Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries had hit 1.1million and was climbing by a record of 8,000 people a day.**

**"At night in the camp it is freezing cold. It is crucial that we have the resources to provide everybody with blankets, heaters, winter clothes, whatever is needed to help the refugees stay healthy and warm."**

*Panos Moumtzis,  
UNHCR Regional Coordinator for the Syria Refugee Situation*

在約旦的沙漠裏，夜幕低垂，紮亞特里營地的氣溫瞬間降至零度以下。

過去六個月以來，民眾從敘利亞逃到這個佈滿帳篷的營地。這個二十年來最惡劣的寒冬令他們的情況雪上加霜。當該地區遭受暴風雨蹂躪，聯合國難民署和其合作夥伴日以繼夜工作，在營地設置禦寒裝備，並給難民派發保暖和防濕物資。

「儘管過去多月已進行禦寒工作，不少在營內和營外的難民仍需面對特別嚴峻的寒濕天氣，」聯合國難民署發言人Adrian Edwards表示，「與此同時，敘利亞難民人數並沒有減少。踏入2013年的數星期以來，新抵達約旦的難民人數急升。他們不少是赤足來到營地，衣服濕透，滿身雪和泥。」

截至3月中，逃往鄰近國家的敘利亞難民已多逾110萬，並以每天8,000人的速度不斷增加。

**「營地一帶，夜間天氣嚴寒，我們必須獲得資源，為營內各人提供毛氈、暖爐、禦寒衣物，才可保障難民健康。」**

*聯合國難民署敘利亞難民地區工作協調專員  
Panos Moumtzis呼籲。*



Families prepare for another freezing night under canvas in the Za'atri refugee camp. The first weeks of 2013 have seen some of the worst weather in Jordan for 20 years with fierce storms, heavy rain and sub-zero temperatures.

在紮亞特里營地，難民在帳篷內準備渡過另一個寒夜。2013年開始以來，約旦面對二十年來最惡劣的天氣，受暴風雨蹂躪，氣溫降至零度以下。



A Syrian woman wraps herself against the freezing cold after making it safely to Za'atri refugee camp in Jordan. As the region suffers its worst winter in two decades, UNHCR staff are working day and night to winterize the camps and distribute thousands of thermal fleece blankets, quilts and emergency winter clothing.

一名敘利亞婦女平安抵達約旦的紮亞特里營地。她把厚厚的毛氈包裹著自己以抵禦嚴寒的天氣。由於該地區正處於二十年來最惡劣的冬季，聯合國難民署人員日以繼夜地工作，為營地設置禦寒裝備，並派發數以千計的保暖抓毛氈、棉被和應急的冬天衣物。

Newly arrived Syrians head towards their allocated shelter after making the perilous journey into Jordan on foot. For safety reasons, many refugees choose to cross the border at night but even then they run the risk of being ambushed.

敘利亞難民徒步走過一段危機四伏的路途後，終於抵達約旦。他們正前往獲安排的帳篷棲身。基於安全理由，儘管要面對受伏擊的風險，不少難民寧願在夜間越過邊境。

# Bushra's Story

## One Million Syrian Refugees and Counting

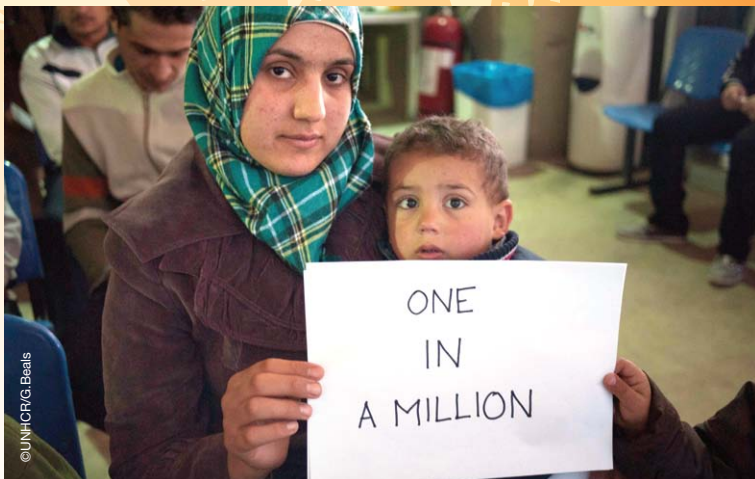
Bushra sits in a two-room hovel in muddy slum in Tripoli that people here call "Tin Village." The 19-year-old holds her son Sleiman closely to her in the little corner where they sleep at night. Her daughter Hanin is nearly four years old now. She too huddles close to her mother.

Twelve other refugees share this room.

Tin Village is heaven compared to the violence she faced in Syria. Sixteen days ago, she crossed the Lebanon/Syria border – the millionth refugee to flee from Syria since a bloody conflict began there two years ago. Some 8,000 refugees continue to flee Syria each day.

Her passage was a desperate last measure after years of internal displacement. She moved with her children from Homs to several other villages in order to avoid tanks and shelling and gangs of men whom she feared would rape or kill her and her little ones. In each village the safety was short lived. The shooting would begin, the shelling would rain down and then it would be time to leave.

**"We need help," she says. "We hope this will end so we can go back to our house back to our home. We need to feel peace and stability. We cannot ask for anything more."**



## Bushra的故事

她是第一百萬名敘利亞難民，然而還有更多……

這裡是黎波里一條當地人稱為「天」的村落，Bushra坐在貧民窟內一所兩房的茅屋跟我們聊天。每晚就寢時，19歲的她都會緊抱著兒子Sleiman睡在房子的小角落。快四歲大的女兒Hanin，也會蜷縮於媽媽身邊同眠。

還有12名難民一同住在這房間內。

然而相比她在敘利亞面對的暴亂，「天」村在Bushra眼中已是天堂。16日前，Bushra越過黎巴嫩與敘利亞兩國邊境，成為自兩年前敘利亞爆發流血衝突以來，第一百萬名逃離國家的難民。現時每日仍有8,000名難民逃離敘利亞。

Bushra為了避開坦克、轟炸及害怕幫匪會強姦甚至殺害自己和兩個小孩，她帶同孩子一起離開霍姆斯。他們輾轉停留過多個村落，但每處地方的安全都是短暫的：子彈會重來，炮火再次降臨，又是時候繼續逃亡……經歷國內流離失所的年月，絕望的Bushra終要踏出最後一步——離開祖國。

**「我們需要幫助，」Bushra說：「我們希望一切盡快完結，可以回到自己的房子、自己的家園。我們需要和平與穩定。我們不能祈求更多。」**

In Jordan, where tens of thousands of Syrian refugees have bypassed camps near the border and sought shelter in towns and cities like Amman, the national capital.

Wrapped in a blanket provided by UNHCR, Alima sits in the passageway outside her family's apartment. Though cold much of the time, the young Syrian refugee says she is happy to be one of the few children to have a warm woolly hat.

在約旦，數以萬計敘利亞難民越過了鄰近邊界的營地，選擇到首都安曼等城鎮尋找庇護所。Alima坐在房間外的走廊，將自己緊緊裹於聯合國難民署提供的毛氈裡。雖然時常感到寒冷，這位小小敘利亞難民仍為自己是少數擁有一頂溫暖羊毛帽的人而感到很快樂。



**All the following items are needed urgently in the Syria region.**

**Please send a donation now and help refugee families keep warm, dry and well.**

**棲身敘利亞邊境一帶的難民急需以下物資以保暖、防濕和保持健康。請立即捐助聯合國難民署救援工作。**



can provide a sturdy all-weather tent, protecting a family of five from the elements.

可為1個5人難民家庭提供1頂適用於任何天氣的堅固帳篷



can provide thermal fleece blankets for twenty refugees on arrival.

可為20名新抵達的難民提供保暖抓毛氈



can buy a fuel heater, allowing a refugee family to safely warm their tent or shelter.

可為1個難民家庭提供暖爐，使帳篷或庇護所內保持溫暖



# World Refugee Day – June 20

## 6月20日 世界難民日

UNHCR will organize a series of events to commemorate the World Refugee Day. Please visit our website in mid May for more details.

聯合國難民署為今年的世界難民日舉辦連串活動，請在五月中登入網頁瀏覽最新資料！



### 6<sup>th</sup> Refugee Film Festival

Date: June 20-26  
Venue: Broadway Cinematheque  
Prosperous Garden, 3 Public Square  
Street, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon  
Film Festival ticketing from June 1

#### 「第六屆難民電影節」

日期：6月20至26日  
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  
電影門票6月1日起發售



### World Refugee Day Photography Exhibition

Date: mid June

#### 世界難民日相片展

日期：6月中



### World Refugee Day Event – “Speak”

Organizers: Christian Action,  
Hong Kong Refugee Advice Centre, UNHCR  
Date: June 20, evening  
Venue: Fringe Club, Cabaret Theater  
Ticketing and information:  
[www.christian-action.org.hk/worldrefugeeday\\_SPEAK/](http://www.christian-action.org.hk/worldrefugeeday_SPEAK/)

#### 世界難民日活動 — “Speak”

主辦機構：基督教勵行會，  
Hong Kong Refugee Advice Centre, 聯合國難民署  
日期：6月20日晚上  
地點：藝穗會前面劇場  
購票及查詢：  
[www.christian-action.org.hk/worldrefugeeday\\_SPEAK/](http://www.christian-action.org.hk/worldrefugeeday_SPEAK/)

## 6<sup>th</sup> Refugee Film Festival 「第六屆難民電影節」

### Pray the Devil Back to Hell 祈求魔鬼返回地獄

(72 mins分鐘)

It chronicles the remarkable story of the courageous Liberian women who came together to end a bloody civil war and bring peace to their shattered country. Leymah Gbowee is the narrator and central character who wins Nobel Peace Prize in 2011.

這是一個真實的故事，記載了一群勇敢的利比里亞婦女，以和平請願方式結束一場血腥內戰的故事。和平請願的倡導者Leymah Gbowee因其貢獻在2011年獲得諾貝爾和平獎。

### Sons of the clouds 雲下的兒子

(81 mins分鐘)

The Western Sahara is a former Spanish colony that is now occupied, in part, by Morocco and there are over 100,000 refugees living in camps in the desert. This feature length documentary brings awareness to the conflict and encourages leaders to pursue a resolution.

撒哈拉西部曾經是西班牙殖民地，現時約有十萬名難民生活在已經成為摩洛哥土地，沙漠地區內的難民營。本片希望能引起公眾關注撒哈拉西部的政治及人權問題。

### Toumast - Guitars and Kalashnikovs 杜馬詩樂隊 — 結他或槍

(88 mins分鐘)

The Tuaregs occupy a huge territory that stretches from central Sahara – southern Libya to southern Algeria – to the North of Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. This film retraces the recent history of the Tuaregs; a fragmented history made of suffering, wandering, revolt and injustice, but also of travel, comfort and hope.

圖阿雷格部族是游牧民族，在撒哈拉沙漠逐水而居，生活在利比亞南部、阿爾及利亞南部至馬里北部、尼日爾和布基納法索之間。電影描繪了圖阿雷格部族幾被趕絕的近代史。

### Color of the Ocean 海洋的顏色

(95 mins分鐘)

Jose, a border patrolman on the Canary Islands, must decide the fate of hundreds of African boat people. When a German tourist Nathalie witnesses the arrival of the refugees, the lives of Jose, Nathalie and Congolese Zola, one of the few survivors, become fatefully intertwined.

邊境警員何西的工作是審核難民的身份，決定數以百計非洲人的命運。

當德國遊客娜塔麗目睹難民到達海灘的一幕，何西、娜塔麗和剛果難民蘇納的命運交織在一起。

### Pushing the Elephant 推倒大象

(83 mins分鐘)

Rose Mapendo, like so many other Tutsis in war-torn Congo, ended up in a death camp with her children. There, her husband was executed within earshot of the family. Each night, the guards killed a few prisoners at random. Certain to die, Rose was rescued and resettled in the US, Rose advocates for forgiveness and reconciliation.

玫瑰馬伯道，像許多飽受種族屠殺，令家庭崩裂的剛果圖西族人一樣，玫瑰一家在集中營等待死亡。每一夜，守衛隨機殺死幾個犯人，丈夫是其中一個...

幸運眷顧玫瑰，一家被救出並安置到美國重建新生。面對過去，玫瑰沒有選擇憎恨，更倡議寬恕及和解。

### War Witch 戰巫不勝

(87 mins分鐘)

Somewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, in a small isolated village, Komona, a twelve-year-old girl, lived peacefully with her parents until the day the rebels came. They pillaged the village, captured Komona and forced her to commit an irreparable act: slay her parents.

Time passes... Komona is now 14 and pregnant.

非洲撒哈拉以南的一個國家發生了戰亂。12歲的女孩高夢娜和父母住在一個偏僻的村落，直到有一天，叛軍來了...他們的村莊被洗劫一空，高夢娜被暴軍強迫她犯下了無法彌補的罪行：殺死自己的父母。

時間沒有停頓... 高夢娜已是14歲並懷有身孕。

# UNHCR's Event 聯合國難民署活動

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

UNHCR was again the beneficiary agency of “Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow” Chinese New Year Charity Sales. 100% of the HK\$180,050 fund raised will be used in our refugee programs.

聯合國難民署今年再次成為「和興白花油藥廠」年宵慈善義賣的受惠機構，共籌得\$180,050，全數100%用於支援難民項目。



## 2.22 Volunteers Reunion 義工團聚日

February 22 was the first volunteer reunion organized by UNHCR. Volunteers who participated in the Chinese New Year Charity Sales gathered together again sharing the joy of the event.

2月22日是我們首次舉辦的義工團聚日，大部分參加年宵慈善義賣的義工朋友都抽空出席，聚舊之餘亦齊齊回顧參與慈善義賣的樂趣。



**Special thanks to all the organizations and volunteers in supporting and helping to raise funds for UNHCR since the beginning of 2013 !**  
我們衷心感謝以下機構及各位義工由2013年初至今，以不同形式支持或協助聯合國難民署籌款！

CD Theatre 創典舞台  
Commercial Asia.com  
Convoy Financial Group 康宏金融集團  
Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow Manufactory Limited 和興白花油藥廠有限公司  
JCI Hong Kong Jayceettes 香港女青年商會  
Karrie International Holdings Limited 嘉利國際控股有限公司

LI, TANG, CHEN & CO. 李湯陳會計師事務所  
Motion Power Media Limited  
myAFFECTION 囍悅  
Office18.com  
Phoenix TV 鳳凰衛視  
Sharings African Drumming Arena 心窗非洲鼓樂聚  
Constance Wong / Vaso Chun / 火火 / 馬永齡 / 顏福偉

## WHY I DO IT — Bertrand Blanc

### 我為何選擇這工作 – 比查恩特·白蘭斯

As Head of UNHCR's National Office in Haiti, Bertrand Blanc was keen to increase his experience in emergency management. After completing the specialised training known as 'the Workshop of Emergency Management', he was deployed to Myanmar in November as part of the emergency operation to assist the victims of inter-communal violence in Rakhine state.

出任聯合國難民署駐海地辦公室主管的比查恩特·白蘭斯，渴望增加緊急應變管理方面的經驗。他完成「緊急應變管理」特別訓練後，於去年十一月獲派駐到緬甸，負責援助若開邦族群衝突下的受害者的緊急行動。

#### Tell us about the current crisis in Myanmar.

It is a sectarian crisis drawn along the ethnic and religious divide between the majority Rakhine Buddhists and minority Rohingya Muslims. The violence started in early June and resurged again in October, leaving thousands displaced and many stateless Rohingya without access to basic needs.

It is striking to see such extreme violence between two communities in the same country – a mob of people attacking other villages, burning down houses and killing hundreds of people, including women and children. This conflict is the consequence of decades of discrimination against the Muslim Rohingya who are not even recognized as one of the official ethnicities of Myanmar.

#### What steps are UNHCR taking to help these people?

UNHCR has a strong presence in Myanmar. Staff were immediately deployed to distribute plastic sheeting, non-food items and thousands of tents. We have also completed hundreds of temporary shelters in the past months and are leading the protection activities, monitoring field sites with our protection team and advocating to the Government for the protection of internally displaced people.

#### What special challenges have you faced?

The internally displaced have no freedom of movement and are in serious need of food, protection, health care and shelter. The humanitarian space is limited by security constraints and a curfew, as well as the high tension between the communities.

#### You have talked about the remoteness of many of the communities and the riverine geography of Rakhine. What impact has this had on UNHCR's operations?

Some sites are three hours by speed boat, others, a four hour drive. If the tide is too low, certain places are not accessible at all. This leads to serious problems for IDPs, such as not being able to access healthcare facilities.

#### What has been your most rewarding experience so far?

The installation of thousands of tents. A tent is the first real protection for a family. It is always better than a tarpaulin. Negotiating with the government is also rewarding, ensuring that the IDPs are consulted and their human rights are considered.

#### You must hear a lot of stories of what has happened to people.

Yes. There is a child in Pauktaw village whose parents were murdered in front of him while trying to flee by boat. He is seriously traumatized and cries most of the night, even three months after the event. A UNHCR protection team identified him during a field visit to a remote camp. He is now listed as 'extremely vulnerable' and will be properly assisted by UNHCR and its partners who will provide family tracing and psychosocial assistance for him.



Bertrand Blanc on emergency mission in Myanmar's troubled Rakhine state.

比查恩特·白蘭斯在情況惡劣的緬甸若開邦執行緊急任務。

#### 可以告訴我們有關緬甸目前面對的危機嗎？

這是一場分成多數若開族佛教徒和少數羅興亞穆斯林信徒的教派衝突。衝突始於去年六月，並在十月再次蔓延，導致數以千計平民流離失所，很多無國籍的羅興亞人更無法獲得基本生活所需。

當你目睹同一國家的兩個社群竟然爆發這麼激烈的衝突，實在是觸目驚心... 一群暴民襲擊其他村落、焚毀房屋、殺害數以百計平民，婦女和小孩亦不能倖免。然而這場衝突其實源於數十年來對羅興亞穆斯林信徒的歧視，他們甚至不獲承認為緬甸的官方族裔之一。

#### 聯合國難民署採取了甚麼措施幫助這些受害者？

聯合國難民署在緬甸投放相當多的支援，包括立即調配人員到當地分發塑料帆布、日用品物資及數以千計的帳篷。我們在過去幾個月亦設立了數以百計的臨時庇護所，並與保護工作隊伍聯手監察村落情況以保護村民，以及向緬甸政府倡議為國內流離失所者提供保護。

#### 面臨過甚麼特別的挑戰？

國內流離失所者既沒有行動自由，且極度需要糧食、保護、醫療保健和庇護所。我們能夠進行人道救援的空間亦受到局勢是否安全、宵禁，以及雙方社群之間的緊張情緒所限。

#### 你曾提到大部份社區位置偏遠，以及若開邦靠河而立的地理環境。這些因素對聯合國難民署的行動帶來甚麼影響？

有些營地需要乘三小時快艇或四小時車程才能到達，部份地方在水位過低時甚至完全不能進出。這對國內流離失所者造成重大影響，包括無法求診及接受治療。

#### 行動以來你最寶貴的經驗是甚麼？

設立數以千計帳篷的行動令人最為振奮，因為帳篷對一個家庭而言是第一道保護屏障，效果永遠比簡陋的防水帆布更佳。與政府商議的經驗亦相當難得，這樣確保了國內流離失所者得到照顧，他們的人權亦被獲得尊重。

#### 相信你聽過不少難忘的故事，可以跟我們分享嗎？

當然可以。Pauktaw村內有一個小孩，目睹了他的雙親在嘗試乘艇逃走時被殺。即使事件發生了三個月，他依然深感悲痛，幾乎每晚都以淚洗面。聯合國難民署保護隊伍有一次到訪偏遠營地時遇上這個小孩，現時他被列為「極度脆弱」的個案，將會得到聯合國難民署及人道夥伴適切的協助，包括尋找失散親人及提供心理輔導。