



同行 | With you

聯合國難民署通訊
UNHCR NEWSLETTER

2019 3
ISSUE



無國籍： 無國可依的人生 Stateless: When You Don't Belong Anywhere

保護被迫逃離家園的人
Protecting People Forced To Flee Their Homes

試試想像被人無視的一生 Imagine Being Born Invisible

所有人都知道身份證的重要性。然而世上許多人一出世已沒有身份證。一個缺乏身份證明的人，不要說外地旅遊，甚至連接受教育、工作和醫療的機會也一併失去。若你是無國籍人士，意味你一生會不斷遭受剝削；當你的孩子出生時，他們同樣會成為無國籍的孩子。

We all know the importance of having an ID card. Yet many people in the world are born without one. Never mind going on holiday, people without an identity have no means to be educated, to work, or to receive healthcare. If you are born stateless, you start life deprived, with hardly any means to break this vicious cycle. Then when your children are born, they will be stateless too.

每 10 分鐘，便有一名無國籍嬰兒來到世上。
Every 10 minutes, a baby is born stateless.

Share this video

分享錄像



你生存於世上，**卻無任何存在證明**

You are alive, but cannot prove you exist

你想自力更生，**卻不被允許工作**

You want to be useful, but aren't allowed to work

當你談戀愛，**卻不能結婚**

When you fall in love, you cannot get married

你的人生**充滿不安、被排斥和羞辱**

You live a life of insecurity, exclusion, and humiliation



你想學習，**卻無法得到學校取錄**

You want to learn, but no school will take you

當你生病時，**得不到醫療護理**

When you're sick, you don't get medical care

你想去旅行，**但沒有護照**

You want to travel, but you don't have a passport

當你死去時，**從未能證明你存在過**

When you die, there's no proof you ever lived at all

羅興亞難民家庭－無國籍意味著什麼？ Rohingya Refugee Families – What Does It Mean to be Stateless?



53 歲的奧利·艾哈邁德（左）與母親古爾和妹夫穆罕默德回想起在緬甸的無國籍艱苦生活。
Oli Ahmed, 53 (left), with his mother Gul and brother-in-law Mohammad, recalls the hardships of being stateless in Myanmar.

目前，全球約有 1,000 萬名無國籍人士，羅興亞人是其中最大的族群。

在 2017 年 8 月 25 日之前，約有 100 萬名無國籍人士居住在若開邦，幾乎全都是自稱為羅興亞人的穆斯林。**儘管他們數個世代以來都在緬甸出生和成長，卻因緬甸於 1982 年修改入境法而淪為無國籍人士。自此，他們遭受數十年的迫害和歧視，被剝奪公民身份以及大部份基本權利。**

現年 53 歲的農夫奧利，於 2017 年 8 月逃亡潮中從緬甸逃到孟加拉，他憶起在緬甸的無國籍生活如何叫人飽受煎熬。「我們沒有人身自由，連探訪鄰居也不能，這種折磨叫人難以承受。」

25 歲的穆罕默德是奧利的妹夫，他夢想成為教師。但因缺乏基本權利，連接受教育的機會也沒有。他說道：「我們不能到正規學校就讀。」因此他只有在雨季時偶爾在家學習。「但一年後，很快便把學習過的都忘了，我希望找到一份工作，我想成為教師幫助別人，但怎麼可能？因為我不會讀也不會寫。」

儘管孟加拉和緬甸當局已於 2017 年 11 月就自願返國問題簽署協議，他們一家人仍然不願意返國。「我希望有一天會恢復和平，我的公民權利會得到保障。」

Of the 10 million people around the world who are stateless, the Rohingya is by far the largest group.

Approximately 1 million stateless people resided in Rakhine State prior to 25 August 2017, almost all of whom were Muslims who self-identified as Rohingya. **Despite being born and raised in Myanmar for multiple generations, they became stateless due to a change of Myanmar immigration law in 1982, and have since suffered decades of persecution, discrimination, denial of a wide range of basic rights, and the deprivation of citizenship.**

Farmer Oli Ahmed, 53, who fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh during the massive August 2017 exodus, recalls how statelessness stifled his life in Myanmar. “We couldn’t move freely ... We couldn’t visit our neighbours. It was intolerable suffering.” says Oli.

Oli’s brother-in-law Mohammad Siddiq, 25, once dreamt of becoming a teacher. But with no basic rights, he was not even able to enrol as a student. “We weren’t allowed to go to the official schools,” he says, noting that he had occasional home schooling during the monsoon months. “But by the time the next year came around, I had forgotten what I learned. I want to get a job, to be a teacher, to help others, but how can I? I can’t read or write.”

Although the authorities of Bangladesh and Myanmar have signed an agreement concerning voluntary repatriation in November 2017, the family is reluctant to return home. “I want peace to be restored and I want citizenship.”

終於取得身份證！ ID Card at Last!

於 2018 年 6 月，聯合國難民署與孟加拉政府為羅興亞難民進行大型的身份登記程序，讓超過 270,000 名羅興亞難民取得人生首張身份證。這有助日後他們自願返回緬甸時權利得到保障。



In June 2018, UNHCR and the Bangladeshi government began a large scale registration exercise for the Rohingya who fled to Bangladesh. Over 270,000 Rohingya refugees have since received identity cards, for many a first. It helps to safeguard their right to voluntarily return to Myanmar in future.

聯合國難民署終結「無國籍」的10年計劃

現時，世上有超過 1,000 萬名無國籍人士，其中約 1/3 為兒童。

讓人們淪為無國籍者的原因有很多，包括國籍法的漏洞、種族、宗教及性別歧視、新國家的成立及國家之間的領土轉讓等。當人們流離失所時，失去國籍的風險亦隨之增加。

為幫助解決無國籍的問題，聯合國難民署自 2014 年發起了一項名為「#I Belong」的行動，目的是於 10 年內，即 2024 年前消除無國籍問題，以解決現有的無國籍問題並防止新的情況出現。



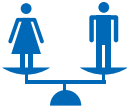
10 個行動 10 Key Actions



解決現有的無國籍狀況
Resolve existing major situations of statelessness



保護無國籍移民，並協助他們取得國籍
Grant protection status to stateless migrants and facilitate their naturalization



從國籍法中消除性別歧視
Remove gender discrimination from nationality laws



登記出生以防止無國籍狀態
Ensure birth registration for the prevention of statelessness



確保沒有孩子出生時無國籍
Ensure that no child is born stateless



向有權獲得國籍的人士發出國籍文件
Issue nationality documentation to those with entitlement to it



防止人們因歧視而被拒絕給予、喪失或剝奪國籍
Prevent denial, loss or deprivation of nationality on discriminatory grounds



鼓勵更多國家加入聯合國關於無國籍問題的條約
Accede to the UN Statelessness Conventions



防止因國家繼承而產生無國籍問題
Prevent statelessness in cases of state succession



改善有關無國籍人口數量上和質量上的數據
Improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations

蘇聯解體後，大批民眾淪為無國籍人士，律師阿舒羅夫協助超過 10,000 人成功取得吉爾吉斯國籍，讓吉爾吉斯成為世界上第一個根除「無國籍」的國家。阿舒羅夫同時成為 2019 年聯合國難民署南森難民獎的得主。

Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, many became stateless in Kyrgyzstan. Lawyer Azizbek Ashurov, by helping well over 10,000 stateless people gain Kyrgyz nationality, not only led Kyrgyzstan to become the global first to end statelessness, but also earned the 2019 UNHCR Nansen Refugee Award in the process.

UNHCR's 10 Year Campaign to End Statelessness

Today, **more than 10 million people in the world are stateless and about 1/3 of them are children.**

People become stateless for a number of reasons, including gaps in nationality law, discrimination against particular ethnic or religious groups, or on the basis of gender, the emergence of new states and transfers

of territory between existing states. The risk multiplies in situations of displacement.

Hoping to end the plight of these people, UNHCR launched the 10-year #IBelong Campaign in 2014 to End Statelessness by 2024, to resolve existing statelessness and prevent new cases from emerging.

目前成果 Our Achievements



> 220,000 名無國籍人士在全球各地取得國籍
stateless people have acquired nationality around the globe

13,500 人在吉爾吉斯取得國籍，當地「無國籍」問題從此根除
people were granted nationality in Kyrgyzstan, where statelessness is now eradicated

5 個地區，包括美洲、西非、五大湖地區、中東及北非，已宣佈決心解決無國籍問題
regions, including the Americas, West Africa, the Great Lakes region and the Middle East and North Africa, have made declarations to resolve statelessness

11 個國家已制定或改善確定無國籍的程序
countries have established or improved statelessness determination procedures

2 個國家已修改法例，容許婦女將其國籍傳給子女
countries changed laws to allow women to confer their nationality to their children

6 個州份已改革法例，賦予國籍給在該區出生的無國籍兒童
states reformed laws to grant nationality to stateless children born in their territory

20 個州份已加入關於無國籍問題的條約
states have acceded to the Statelessness Conventions



您可如何伸出援手？ What Can You Do to Help?

儘管聯合國難民署及其伙伴已取得上述成果，世上仍有數千萬名無國籍人士生活在被遺忘的邊緣。您可以與我們聯手，結束無國籍狀態：

1. 簽署公開信，支持於 2024 年前解決無國籍問題

Sign our open letter to end statelessness by 2024

3. 填妥附上的捐款表格，支持聯合國難民署終結無國籍狀態

Fill the donation form and support UNHCR to end statelessness



2. 分享此錄像，讓更多人了解什麼是無國籍

Share this video to show others what it means to be stateless



Share this video



分享錄像



現金援助：安全、實際又有效 Cash Assistance: Secure, Practical and Effective

隨著世界各地的衝突持續不斷，越來越多難民無法返回他們的家國。這意味著他們流亡的日子變得更長，許多難民因而在難民營外的城市地區安頓下來。聯合國難民署在評估各種援助方式後，證實相比以物資方式援助，直接的現金支援更實際，更具成本效益。尤其是對於居住在城市的難民而言，更能切合他們的需要。

With conflicts persisting in many parts of the world, more and more refugees are unable to return to their home countries. This means that they are in exile for longer periods of time, with many settling out of camps, in urban areas. As UNHCR evaluates the effectiveness of our aid, Direct Cash Assistance has proven to be one of the most cost-efficient and practical aid for refugees in comparison to in-kind aid, especially for those living in urban settings.



敘利亞難民在接受現金援助前以虹膜掃描驗證身份。
Syrian refugee gets iris scan to authenticate her identity before receiving cash assistance.

每個家庭都有不同的需要，現金援助讓難民能夠靈活地因應家庭所需，購買所需要食物、燃料、衣服以至藥物或支付租金。

難民在當地消費可為社區帶來直接的經濟貢獻，也有助促進難民與鄰里和接待社區融合。聯合國難民署已在 60 個國家提供現金援助，特別在幫助敘利亞難民方面有顯著成效。

Every family has different needs, cash assistance gives refugees the flexibility to buy exactly what their family needs according to their priorities, from food, fuel, clothes to medicine or rent.

Spending money locally means refugees can contribute directly to

local economies, which would in turn help foster positive relations and better integration with neighbours and host communities. UNHCR is already providing cash-based interventions in 60 countries. They have been particularly successful in reaching the most vulnerable Syrian refugees.

現金援助在約旦的運作 How Cash Assistance Works in Jordan



1. 難民登記身份和進行虹膜掃描
2. 捐款人提供資金
3. 聯合國難民署進行家訪以了解家庭狀況
4. 揀選符合現金援助的家庭
5. 發送訊息通知家庭提取現金援助
6. 難民利用虹膜識別方式提取現金，無需卡和密碼
7. 聯合國難民署進行援助後問卷了解檢測成效

1. Refugees registered, iris scanned
2. Donors provide funding
3. Home visits conducted to assess vulnerability
4. Families selected for cash assistance
5. Text messages when the cash available
6. No card. No pin. Iris identification cash withdrawal
7. UNHCR post-distribution surveys measure impact

現金援助如何幫助兩個敘利亞家庭 How Cash Assistance Benefits Two Syrian Families

哈娜以現金援助支付租金及家庭基本生活開支。

Hanaa uses monthly cash assistance to help pay the rent and cover her family's basic living costs.



「我從未想到會成為單親媽媽，在如此艱難的環境下養育兩個孩子。」27歲的哈娜說。6年前她的丈夫被殺，她帶著兩個女兒從敘利亞逃到約旦的紮亞特里難民營尋求庇護。

經過了3個月既危險又可怕的旅程，哈娜已身無分文，又患上腦水腫，幾乎陷入絕境。幸好，她符合資格接受聯合國難民署的現金援助計劃，現時每月可收到約美金175元（約相等於港幣1,365元）的援助。

「當我收到聯合國難民署的來電時，我實在十分高興。」哈娜說。「其他開支都可用不同方法應付，但我最擔心的就是租金。」

讓哈娜一家有棲身之所 Helped Hanaa's Family Keep a Roof Over Their Head

“I never thought I would be a single parent raising two children under such difficult circumstances,” said Hanaa, 27, who fled Syria six years ago to seek refuge in Zaatari Camp, Jordan with her two daughters after her husband was killed.

Following a dangerous, harrowing three-month journey that left her penniless and suffering from cerebral edema, Hanaa was desperate until she was identified for UNHCR's Direct Cash Assistance Programme. She now receives around USD 175 (equivalent to around HKD 1,365) a month.

“When UNHCR called me, I felt so happy,” said Hanaa, “Other expenses can be met in different ways, but I have always been concerned about the rent.”

幫助辛納一家渡過寒冬 Helped Zeenab's Family Survive Intolerable Winters

辛納坐在紮亞特里難民營的庇護所內，想起從敘利亞逃到約旦時所經歷的寒冬，雙眼不禁泛起淚光。「我帶著5個小孩，但只得兩套衣服。我們只能緊緊相擁……那是很艱難的日子。」辛納回想道：「感謝主，現在情況好多了。」

辛納終於收到聯合國難民署的冬季現金援助。現在當氣溫驟降至零下時，她有足夠的資金購買地墊、冬季衣物、暖爐所需的燃料及其他冬季的必需品。辛納說：「我們很感恩。這裡的冬天很難捱，但也總比在敘利亞好多了。」



辛納一家獲得聯合國難民署的冬季現金援助後，終可修葺庇護所和購買暖爐所需的燃料。With UNHCR's winter cash assistance, Zeenab's family can now improve their shelter and buy gas for their heater.

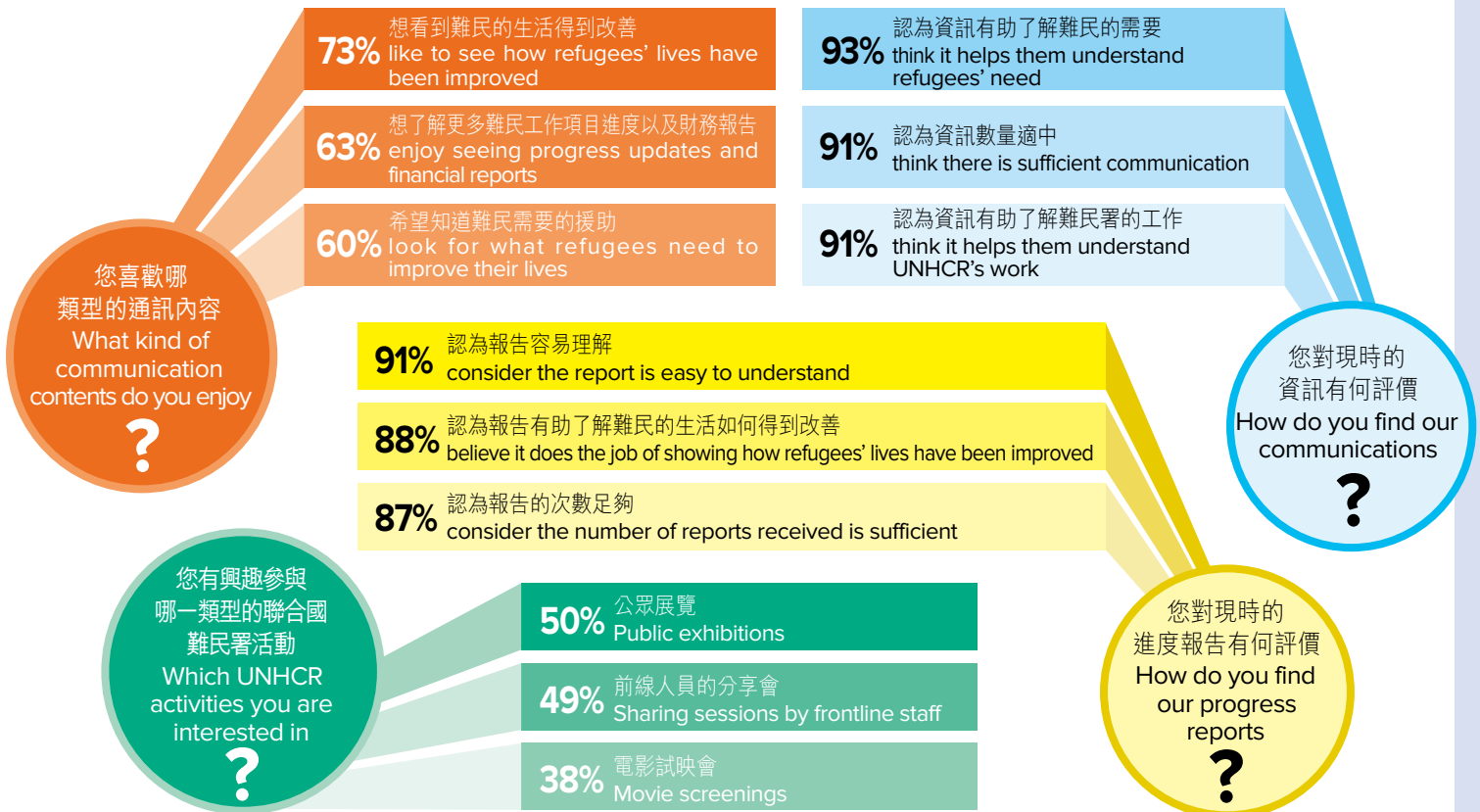
Sitting in her shelter in Zaatari Camp, Zeenab's eyes began to dampen, filling with tears as she recalled the extreme cold her family suffered fleeing from Syria to Jordan. “I had five little kids with me and only two changes of clothes. We were holding each other tight ... that's it. It was a very difficult time”, recalled Zeenab. “But thank God, now the situation is better.”

As a recipient of winter cash assistance from UNHCR, Zeenab now has the funds to buy mats, warm clothes, enough fuel for the heater and other winter essentials as temperatures plunge below freezing. “We're grateful,” said Zeenab. “Winter here is difficult, but it's still better than Syria.”

我們重視您的寶貴意見！ Your Feedback Means a Lot to Us!

感謝各位參與 2018 年捐款者問卷調查，讓我們更了解您的喜好及感興趣的資訊。以下是部分意見節錄，我們將會繼續聆聽您的意見並作出改善。

Thank you for taking part in our 2018 Donor Survey and helping us understand the areas of our work you feel most passionate about. Here are some of your comments and we will continue to listen to you and make further improvements based on your feedback.



聯合國難民署的 Philip Thorpe (左)、難民紀實電影《我家無疆界》的導演 Harrison Thane (中) 和攝影指導 Abdul Patient (右) 出席學校的分享會。

Philip Thorpe from UNHCR (left), Harrison Thane (middle) and cinematographer Abdul Patient (right) of refugee documentary film "Kakuma My City" at the school sharing session.

香港諾德安達國際學校便服日 Non-Uniform Day at The Nord Anglia International School

香港諾德安達國際學校於 6 月在校內舉行便服日，一眾學生響應於世界難民日與難民同行，並為難民籌款。感謝學校支持，我們亦在校內安排講座，讓學生了解難民在肯亞卡庫馬難民營內的生活及感受。

In June, The Nord Anglia International School held a school-wide Non-Uniform Day to show solidarity on World Refugee Day and fundraise for refugees. Thankful for the school's support, we organised a talk to help students understand what life is like being a refugee at the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya.

鳴謝 Acknowledgements (按英文名稱字母順序排列 in alphabetical order)

我們衷心感謝以下人士及合作夥伴 Our heartfelt thanks to the following supporters and partners

Asia Miles,
IPSOS,

澳門特別行政區市政署

The Municipal Affairs Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region

R-Connect 社區伙伴 R-Connect Community Partner

I-PRIMO