



# With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UN Refugee Agency 2008 Issue 3



**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。**



## UNHCR SENT TENTS TO CHINA QUAKE ZONE

# 聯合國難民署把帳篷送到四川地震災區

Speaking on a relief worker's mobile phone in early June, Ms. Zhang expressed her thanks to UNHCR staff in Hong Kong.

Ms. Zhang and her family have been living in a UNHCR tent since their Sichuan home was severely damaged by the May 12 earthquake that devastated a vast area of China's central west. Measuring 8 on the Richter Scale, the massive quake left more than 88,000 people dead or missing and about 4.8 million homeless.

UNHCR supporters in Hong Kong quickly joined with donors around the world to help provide emergency shelter for some 75,000 quake victims. At the request of the Chinese Government, the UN Refugee Agency purchased 15,000 light weight tents from tent manufacturers in China for immediate dispatch to the quake zone.

Like many of the homeless, Ms. Zhang was very pleased to receive her UNHCR family tent. "It has plastic flooring which is waterproof," she explained on the phone, an important feature in a region that receives regular drenching rains. "And the tent is white and not as hot as other tents in the 40°C heat" she said. "We have managed to put all our family valuables inside."

**Thank you to all our supporters in Hong Kong who gave generously to help the earthquake victims.**

**We were grateful, not only for the one off gifts sent by so many of you in direct response to this tragedy, but also to our generous monthly donors whose regular contributions enable UNHCR to prepare and respond so quickly to the unforeseen. For the second time in a month, the UN refugee agency was able to use its expertise and resources to provide emergency shelter for thousands of people displaced by the forces of nature.**

六月初，透過救災人員的手提電話，災民張小姐向聯合國難民署香港的員工道謝。

張小姐和家人在四川地震嚴重摧毀了她們的家園後，一直居住在聯合國難民署的帳篷裡。5月12日的地震，達黎克特制八級，毀壞了中國中西部一大片地區，令超過88,000人死亡或失蹤，約480萬人無家可歸。

聯合國難民署在香港的支持者，立刻加入世界各地捐款者的行列，為約75,000名地震災民提供緊急避難所。聯合國難民署更回應中國政府的呼籲，從中國生產商購入15,000個輕巧的帳篷，立即送往地震災區。

與很多無家可歸者一樣，張小姐獲得聯合國難民署提供的家庭帳篷後感到十分欣慰。「帳篷的膠質地墊是防水的。」她在電話裡說。防水的特色在經常會下大雨的災區十分重要。「帳篷是白色的，在四十度的高溫下亦不像其他帳篷一般燠熱。」她說：「我們把所有貴重的物件都放在裡面。」

**感謝所有捐款者慷慨地幫助地震災民。**

**更衷心感謝所有每月捐款者的貢獻，你們的每月捐款發揮了效用，令我們可以作好準備，隨時候命，在同一個月裡，第二次以我們的專長和資源，為受自然災害影響的無家可歸者提供即時救援。**



A child holds a UNHCR blanket handed out at a monastery near Yangon. 小女孩在仰光寺廟收到聯合國難民署的毛氈。

## EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR VICTIMS OF THE MYANMAR CYCLONE 為緬甸風災災民提供庇護

When Cyclone Nargis devastated coastal villages and towns in southern Myanmar in May, more than a million people were left homeless. UNHCR was immediately called upon to provide emergency shelter for 250,000 people as part of the United Nations joint emergency response.

With 70 staff working in Myanmar itself and relief stockpiles in neighbouring Thailand, UNHCR was well placed to respond. Staff in Yangon immediately purchased and distribute tonnes of plastic sheeting and tinned foods to stricken families in the capital. Shortly afterwards, a UNHCR truck convoy from Thailand delivered the first international relief to arrive by road – 22 tonnes of tents, plastic sheeting, kitchen sets, blankets and mosquito nets.

By mid June, UNHCR had airlifted more than 500 tonnes of emergency relief to the region. Staff had been redeployed to the devastated Irrawaddy Delta where two UNHCR Field Units have been established to oversee the distribution of shelter relief.

Ma Shwe, a 43-year-old rice farmer from Kan Gyi Su village was among the first 150,000 people to receive UNHCR assistance. She was selling rice in a nearby market when the cyclone struck. Returning to her ruined village, she found the bodies of her parents and two young daughters lying in the bottom of a boat. With her husband and surviving son, Ma Shwe was relocated to the nearby town of Laputta where she now lives under a sheet of UNHCR plastic. "One sheet is enough for the three of us," she says, "so no worries for temporary shelter."

The arrival of seasonal rains added to the misery of homeless families still sheltering under pieces of sodden palm thatch. UNHCR continues to distribute emergency shelter materials to help prevent further deaths from exposure and disease.

今年五月，強烈熱帶風暴「納爾吉斯」(Nargis)破壞了緬甸南部沿岸的村落和城鎮，造成超過一百萬人無家可歸。聯合國難民署作為「聯合國緬甸風災救援行動」的成員，立即為25萬人提供緊急庇護。

原本已有七十位項目人員在緬甸為難民工作，泰國亦有聯合國難民署物資的儲備倉庫，令我們可以即時回應風災。在仰光(Yangon)的工作人員，於風災後立刻購買和分派數以噸計的帆布和罐頭給首都的受災家庭。聯合國難民署的貨車於短時間內從陸路由泰國護送第一批國際救援物資到災區，包括二十二噸帳篷、帆布、煮食用具、毛氈和蚊帳。

在六月中，聯合國難民署已經空運超過五百噸緊急救援物資到達災區。另外，工作人員被調派到伊洛瓦底江三角洲(Irrawaddy Delta)，成立兩隊災區小組負責監督救援物資的分派過程。

Ma Shwe, Kan Gyi Su 村落裡一位四十三歲的稻米農夫，是首十五萬名獲得聯合國難民署援助的村民之一。熱帶風暴吹襲時，她正在附近的市集擺賣米糧。返回損毀的村落後，她見到父母，還有兩個年幼兒女的遺體躺在一艘船下。她和丈夫，還有幸存的兒子被安置到鄰近城鎮拉普塔(Laputta)。暫居住在聯合國難民署提供的帆布下。「一塊帆布足夠我們三人居住，所以不用為臨時庇護所擔心。」她說。

雨季，令居住在濕透的茅草下的無家可歸者更加悲慘。因此，聯合國難民署會繼續分發緊急救援物資及協助重建社區，避免災民因露宿和疾病引致更大傷亡。

# 2007 IN REVIEW: REFUGEE NUMBERS ON THE RISE

## 2007 回顧：難民數字持續攀升

For the second year running, the number of refugees in the world increased during 2007, reaching a peak of 11.4 million by December. As a result of conflict or persecution, a further 26 million people were displaced within their own countries, requiring UNHCR's assistance.

"After a five year decline in the number of refugees between 2001 and 2005, we have now seen two years of increases and that's a concern," said UN High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres.

"We are now faced with a complex mix of global challenges that could threaten even more forced displacement in the future. They range from multiple new conflict-related emergencies in world hotspots to bad governance, climate-induced environmental degradation that increases competition for scarce resources, and extreme price hikes that have hit the poor the hardest and are generating instability in many places."

Overall, an extra 2.5 million people came under the care of the UN refugee agency, mostly in Central and East Africa, Southwest Asia and the Middle East.

- Long-running conflicts like those in Darfur, Central African Republic and Somalia continued to destabilize entire regions, hindering the search for permanent solutions to many refugee crises. UNHCR also increased its operations in and around Iraq, assisting more than 1.8 million people displaced by the ongoing war.
- During the year, the UN refugee agency increased its role in the protection of Internally Displaced People (IDPs), often working as part of a 'cluster system' with other organizations to address the needs of the most vulnerable in areas like shelter, health, food, education and community services.
- 2007 saw the continued development of UNHCR's emergency response, with the expansion of its emergency stockpiles and preparedness training for staff. In the course of the year, 197 UNHCR personnel were deployed to emergency situations in 30 countries.
- Meanwhile, UNHCR projects targeting malaria, obstetric care, refugee education, health and nutrition improved the lives of many thousands of displaced people worldwide.
- UNHCR assisted the voluntary return of more than 731,000 people to their homelands during the year. Supported returns to Liberia and Angola were concluded and hundreds of thousands returned to South Sudan and Iran. With the agency's support, many long term exiles from countries like Myanmar, Burundi, Somalia and Nepal were reintegrated in their country of asylum or resettled in a third country.

全球難民數字已經持續兩年上升，2007年12月的難民數目更攀升至1,140萬。另有2,600萬人因受到衝突或迫害，在自己的國家內流離失所，需要聯合國難民署的保護及幫助。

「經過2001至2005年間難民數字下降後，過去兩年來數字都持續上升，值得我們關注。」聯合國難民署高級專員安東尼奧·古特雷斯(António Guterres)表示。

「我們現時要面對十分複雜的全球挑戰。這些問題會令更多人在未來被迫流離失所，包括世界各個貧窮主要地點內多項新冒起的衝突或相關的緊急情況，以至管理不善、因為氣候引發的環境退化、對有限資源的爭奪、極端的價格上升，都在很多地方令貧窮的人受苦及造成不穩定情況。」

現時，還有額外250萬人由聯合國難民署照顧，他們大部分在非洲中部和東部、亞洲西南部和中東地區。

- 在達爾富爾(Darfur)、中非共和國(Central African Republic)和索馬里(Somalia)等地持續不斷的衝突，仍然令這些地區不穩定，更阻礙了尋求徹底解決多項難民問題的方法。聯合國難民署加強在伊拉克和鄰近地區的部署，協助超過180萬受戰爭影響的流離失所者。
- 過去一年，聯合國難民署加強保護國內流離失所者，並經常與各個救援機構組成緊密的網絡，為最易受影響的地區提供適切的援助，包括提供避難所、醫療保健、食物、教育和社區服務。
- 2007年，聯合國難民署繼續增強緊急救援的工作，包括增加緊急物資儲備和訓練人材。過去一年，共有197位聯合國難民署人員被調派到30個情況緊急的國家。
- 與此同時，聯合國難民署加強在瘧疾、婦產、難民教育、醫療保健、營養方面的工作，繼續改善全球數以萬計流離失所者的生活。
- 聯合國難民署在過去一年，協助超過73萬人自願返回家園。支援利比亞(Liberia)和安哥拉(Angola)的回歸工作已經完結，而數以千萬計的難民亦已返回蘇丹南部(South Sudan)和伊朗(Iran)。得到聯合國難民署的協助，很多長期流徙國外的緬甸人(Myanmar)、布隆迪人(Burundi)、索馬里人(Somalia)和尼泊爾人(Nepal)，都已經融入了為他們提供庇護的國家，或者獲重新安置到第三國家。

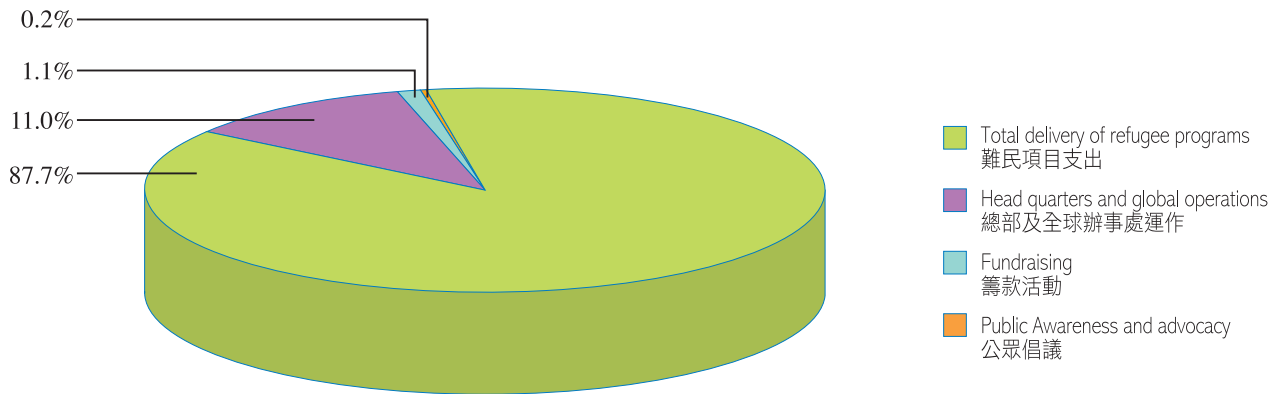
To view the full report - 2007 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons - go to [www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)

「2007 全球趨勢：難民、尋求庇護者、回歸者、國內流離失所者、無國籍者情況」的報告，可從[www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)網頁下載。

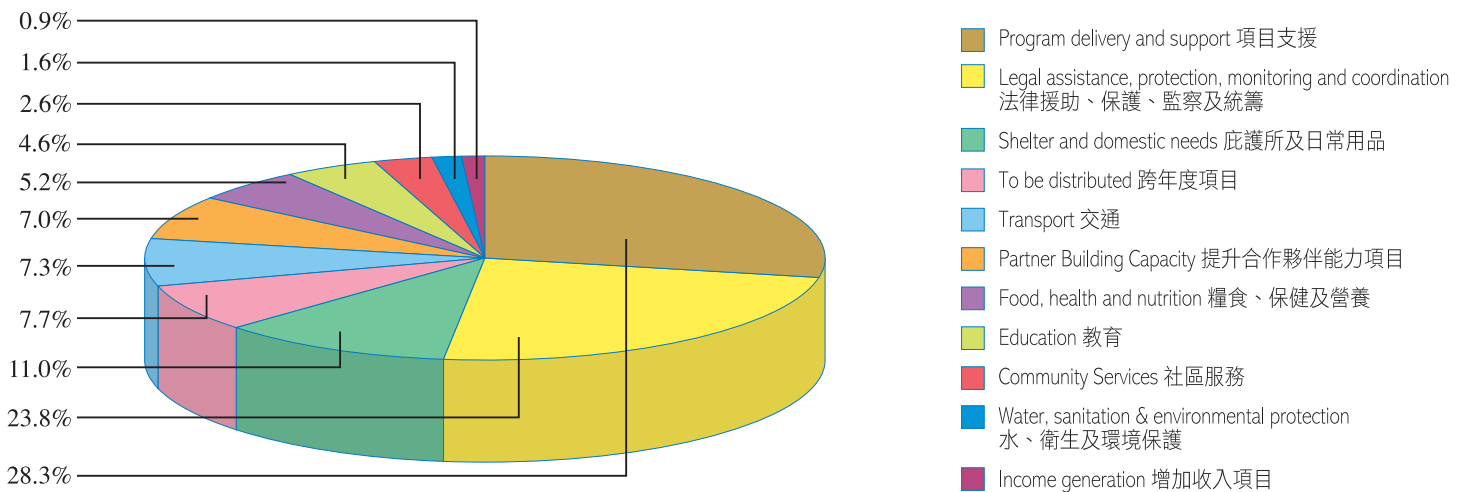
# UNHCR 2007 Global Report

## 聯合國難民署2007年度財政報告

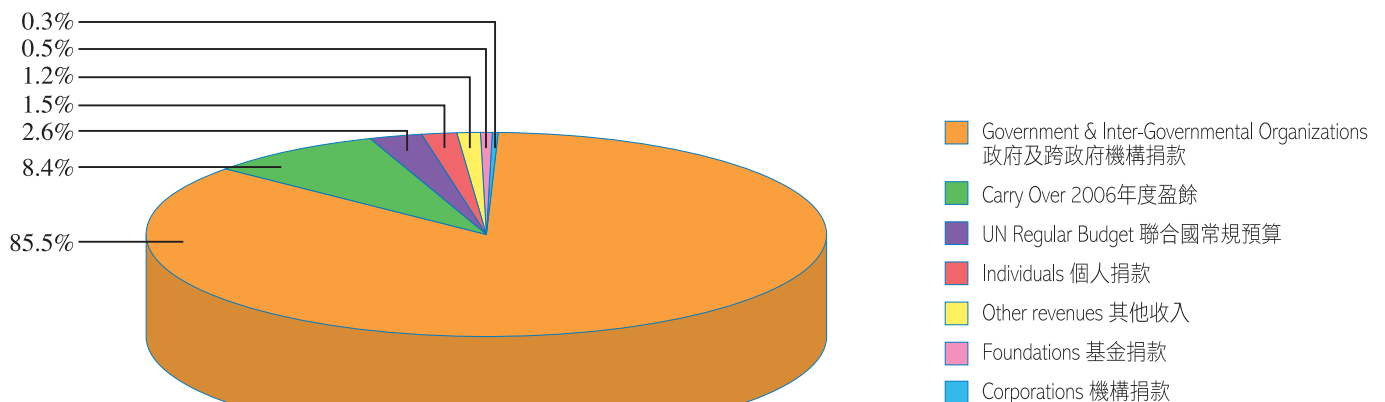
2007 UNHCR Global Expenditures (US\$1,332,448,364) 2007年聯合國難民署全球支出 (\$1,332,448,364美元)



2007 Delivery of Refugee Programs Breakdown 2007年難民項目支出



2007 Overall Global Income (US\$1,442,700,000) 2007年聯合國難民署全球收入 (\$1,442,700,000美元)



# World Refugee Day – June 20th

## 「世界難民日」— 6月20日

For the first time on June 20th, the Hong Kong office of UNHCR joined with 115 countries around the world to celebrate World Refugee Day.

Our World Refugee Day Concert, co-organized with Crossroads International, was attended by 300 people. Refugee tents, survival kits and photos of UNHCR's relief work were on display and staff and volunteers in ethnic costume served finger food around the five tents and marquee. The beautiful voices of the Green Valley Youth Choir and Helen Mottee made it a memorable evening.

As part of the celebrations, more than 200 people attended screenings of refugee films at Crossroads Village and Broadway Cinematheque. If you missed these films but would like to receive a DVD please email to [info@unhcr.org.hk](mailto:info@unhcr.org.hk) or call 2388 3278. The DVD is for free, however, donation is also welcome.

### Sierra Leone's Refugee All Stars

Shot on location in a West African refugee camp, this documentary tells the story of six Sierra Leonean musicians struggling to keep their music and hope alive. In the face of tragedy and loss, the band members realize their dream of recording a studio album.

### The Devil Came on Horseback

A former US Marine Captain records the horrific genocide in the western Darfur region of Sudan. This powerful documentary follows his attempts to bring photographic evidence of the crisis to the attention of the American government and people.

### Invisible Children

On a trip to Uganda in 2003, three college students from San Diego, California found thousands of people affected by the insurgency of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Their documentary focuses on the war's effect on children, particularly child soldiers.

香港辦事處與「國際十字路會」合辦了「世界難民日」音樂會，邀請到Green Valley Youth Choir和唱作歌手Helen Mottee演出，當日約有三百名捐款者及嘉賓出席。現場展出了難民帳篷、水桶、食具、毛氈、地氈及聯合國難民署於世界各地工作的圖片，讓捐款者可以更了解難民得到的幫助。

在五個難民營、一個大帳篷中間遊走的工作人員更穿上民族服裝以食物待客，加上Green Valley Youth Choir和Helen Mottee美妙的音樂，相信每個參與的賓客都有一個難忘的晚上。

6月21及22日分別在「國際十字路會」和百老匯電影中心播影的難民電影亦吸引了約二百名觀眾，如果你未能抽空觀賞而仍有興趣，歡迎電郵至[info@unhcr.org.hk](mailto:info@unhcr.org.hk)或致電2388 3278與我們聯絡，索取電影光碟(捐款隨緣樂助)。

### Sierra Leone's Refugee All Stars

六位樂隊成員均來自塞拉利昂，相遇於畿內亞的難民營。戰爭奪去了他們許多家人和朋友，留下的，是一個永不可癒合的身體和情感傷痕。經歷難以想像的恐怖內戰，他們活了下來，通過音樂將希望帶給他們的難民同伴。

### The Devil Came on Horseback

一名前美國海軍陸戰隊上尉，攝錄了蘇丹西部達爾富爾地區的種族滅絕屠殺事件，希望藉此極具震撼力的記錄片引起美國政府及人民對事件的關注。

### Invisible Children

三個美國聖地牙哥的大學生前往烏干達尋找關於戰爭的故事，卻遇到無數受到Lord's Resistance Army影響而變成難民的兒童，他們每晚在醫院及巴士站內棲息，數以千計的兒童把所有的地方擠得滿滿的.....



A Sudanese refugee girl on her mother's lap waiting for aid materials. 一名蘇丹女童在母親的膝上靜待著藥物。

## MALARIA: THE NO. 1 KILLER OF REFUGEE CHILDREN IN AFRICA

### 瘧疾：非洲難民兒童頭號殺手

Given the dangers that many refugee children have faced, it is hard to believe that a tiny mosquito could pose the greatest threat to their survival.

This is the case, however, in many African countries like Chad. In the first two months of this year – **January and February** – **889 children under the age of five died of malaria in Chadian refugee camps alone.**

Transmitted by mosquitos, the malaria parasite quickly multiplies in the blood and liver, causing fever, lethargy, diarrhoea and vomiting. In young children, it is particularly dangerous as their temperatures rise to the point where they lapse into coma. Without treatment, a child can die within 48 hours of developing their first symptoms.

Now the UNHCR is working to address the high rates of malaria infection among African refugees. A comprehensive new program involves the annual spraying of refugee shelters, the distribution of impregnated mosquito nets and social mobilisation to limit mosquito bites and breeding sites.

The new program is already saving lives in refugee camps in Kenya. “In 2007, UNHCR distributed 60,000 mosquito nets, our largest single distribution of nets ever,” says UNHCR’s Public Health Officer in Kenya, John Wachaga Burton. “This year we are not seeing the same dramatic rise [in infections] we saw last year or in previous years. We are thinking that, because of increased mosquito net coverage and the use of Artemisinin-based Combination Treatments, we are seeing fewer numbers of infections this year and probably fewer deaths.”

在眾多難民兒童面對的危險中，最難以想像的是一隻細小的蚊，竟對他們的生命構成最大威脅。

在很多非洲國家，好像乍得(Chad)，情況便如是。今年首兩個月(一、二月)，單在乍得難民營，便有889名五歲以下的兒童因為瘧疾而死亡。

經由蚊傳播的瘧疾寄生蟲快速在血液和肝臟繁殖，令感染者發熱、昏睡、腹瀉和嘔吐。對年幼兒童來說，高溫到達某個程度，會令他們脫水和昏迷，十分危險。假如不立即接受治療，兒童在出現首個症狀後的四十八小時內便會死亡。

現時，聯合國難民署致力處理在非洲難民之間的大量瘧疾感染問題；包括每年在茅屋和帳篷內噴防蟲水、分發更多蚊帳，還有利用社區活動教導難民防範蚊害，這項新計劃已在肯亞難民營裡發揮效力，拯救著生命。

「2007年，聯合國難民署分發了六萬個蚊帳，是單次最大型的分派。」聯合國難民署駐肯亞的公眾健康主任John Wachaga Burton說：「今年，我們不再見到如去年或以往的大規模感染。我們認為原因是難民得到更多蚊帳，並且採用青蒿素為本的綜合治療法(Artemisinin-based Combination Treatments)生效，所以今年的感染數字較少，死亡數字也可能更少。」

#### PRIORITY ACTION: Southern Chad 緊急地區 — 乍得南部

Refugee camps with the highest malaria death rates 按最高瘧疾死亡百分比排列	Djabal	Goz Amer	Kounoungou
Population 總人口	15,103	18,256	12,646
Total malaria morbidity 瘧疾發病率	16 %	12.5 %	9 %
Under five morbidity 五歲以下兒童瘧疾發病率	14 %	11.7 %	14 %

# RETURNING HOME TO SOUTH SUDAN

Toshiro Odashima, Head of UNHCR Field Office, Nimule, South Sudan

## 回到蘇丹南部的家

聯合國難民署駐蘇丹南部尼穆萊辦事處處長Toshiro Odashima

Originally from Iwate, Japan, “Toshi” Odashima has been working with the UN Refugee Agency for more than 20 years. He is currently stationed in Nimule, a small town near the Sudan/Ugandan border.

### What is the nature of UNHCR’s work in Nimule?

This field office was established in June 2007 to facilitate the return of South Sudanese refugees from Uganda. As soon as UNHCR established a presence here in East Equatoria State, refugees showed a very strong interest in coming home to this region. Our primary work here is to facilitate the safe return of as many refugees as possible. We also provide monitoring and support to ensure that their return is sustainable.

### What are the main challenges you face?

There is very limited infrastructure available in South Sudan – the roads are poor, the bridges are not in good shape and we have to cover a huge area. Also, the security situation: it has improved substantially but it is still a challenge. We have to make sure, first and foremost, that we return the refugees in safety.



Singing, dancing and smiles: refugees return to Molle village in South Sudan after more than 15 years in exile. 載歌載舞的村民，以歡笑迎接超過十五年流離失所的同伴，返回他們在蘇丹南部的Molle村落。

原籍日本岩手縣(Iwate)的“Toshi” Odashima 在聯合國難民署工作已經超過二十年。他現時駐守在蘇丹(Sudan)與烏干達(Ugandan)邊境附近的一個小鎮尼穆萊(Nimule)。

### 聯合國難民署在尼穆萊的主要工作是什麼？

這個辦事處在2007年6月成立，主要服務從烏干達回來的蘇丹南部難民。自從聯合國在這個東赤道國家成立分部後，難民都很希望返回他們在這裡的家。我們主要的工作，是要鼓勵更多的難民回到這裡。同時，我們會提供監察和支援，確保難民回家後是安全而受聯合國難民署保護的。

### 你主要會面對哪些困難？

現時蘇丹南部的基礎建設十分有限——道路情況很破損、橋樑損毀、而我們工作的地區卻很廣闊。另外，還有安全問題。雖然情況已經大大改善，實際上還有很多挑戰。但最重要的是，可以確保難民能夠安全回家。



Toshiro Odashima at the UNHCR Way Station in Nimule.

Toshiro Odashima 在尼穆萊聯合國難民署的小站前。

### What is the most rewarding aspect of your work here?

UNHCR’s mandate is to help refugees find durable solutions. The best solution is voluntary repatriation and this is what is happening here in South Sudan. It is a logistical challenge but when the refugees get off the bus in their village and are greeted by their local village people with singing and dancing and smiles, we feel we have been able to make some contribution to restoring the peace in South Sudan.

#### SNAPSHOT – South Sudan Repatriation

In 2005, the Sudanese Government and South Sudanese Liberation Army (SPLA) signed a peace agreement ending nearly 20 years of civil war.

- Estimated total of voluntary returns since December 2005: 275,000
- UNHCR assisted returns: 114,283 from Uganda, DRC, Ethiopia, CAR, Kenya and Egypt.

### 在這裡工作的最大滿足感是什麼？

聯合國難民署的使命是為難民尋求長遠的解決方法。最佳的辦法是自願返回家鄉，而蘇丹南部正在這樣做。雖然要面對各樣的挑戰，但是當難民從巴士下車走進村落，受到村民微笑著，載歌載舞地歡迎的時候，我慶幸我們可以為蘇丹南部的和平出一分力。

#### SNAPSHOT — 蘇丹南部回歸工作

2005年，蘇丹政府與蘇丹南部解放軍(South Sudanese Liberation Army, SPLA)簽署和平條約，結束差不多二十年的內戰。

- 自2005年12月的自願回歸者總人數約為：275,000名
- 聯合國難民署協助回歸人數：114,283名(分別從烏干達、剛果民主共和國、埃塞俄比亞、中非共和國、肯亞和埃及而來)

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