

為難民提供各式庇護所
確保「無人被流落在外」
PROVIDING REFUGEES
WITH SHELTER TO ENSURE
NOBODY LEFT OUTSIDE





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世界各地因為衝突而流亡的人數劇增，隨之而來的是一場庇護所危機——數以百萬計的家庭抵達難民營，或在條件惡劣或殘缺的樓房裡掙扎求存，數個月或一輩子無法回家。聯合國難民署如何提供庇護所支援，令更多難民得到安身之所？**As conflict-generated displacement escalates across the world, a shelter crisis is unfolding with millions of displaced families arriving in refugee camps, or struggling in sub-standard housing and half-built shelters for months, or on occasion for a generation. How did UNHCR respond with shelter solutions to help more refugees home?**

「所有東西都要配給；我們要減省生活上很多開支以應付房租，有時候甚至要捱饑抵餓。」育有七個孩子的敘利亞難民亞穆，回想起他一家在伊拉克一幢細小、未竣工的樓宇暫住的日子。他和家人瑟縮在冰冷昏暗，沒有電力供應或暖爐的房間。經過四年的流亡歲月，他最近被安排遷入難民營，他終於不用再為房租而擔心，孩子也可以再接受教育。

聯合國難民署的研究和統計顯示，數以百萬計流離失所的難民正受惡劣的居住條件折騰，他們的人身安全和財物得不到保護；尊嚴和私隱保障不足；更遑論有空間去為未來作打算。

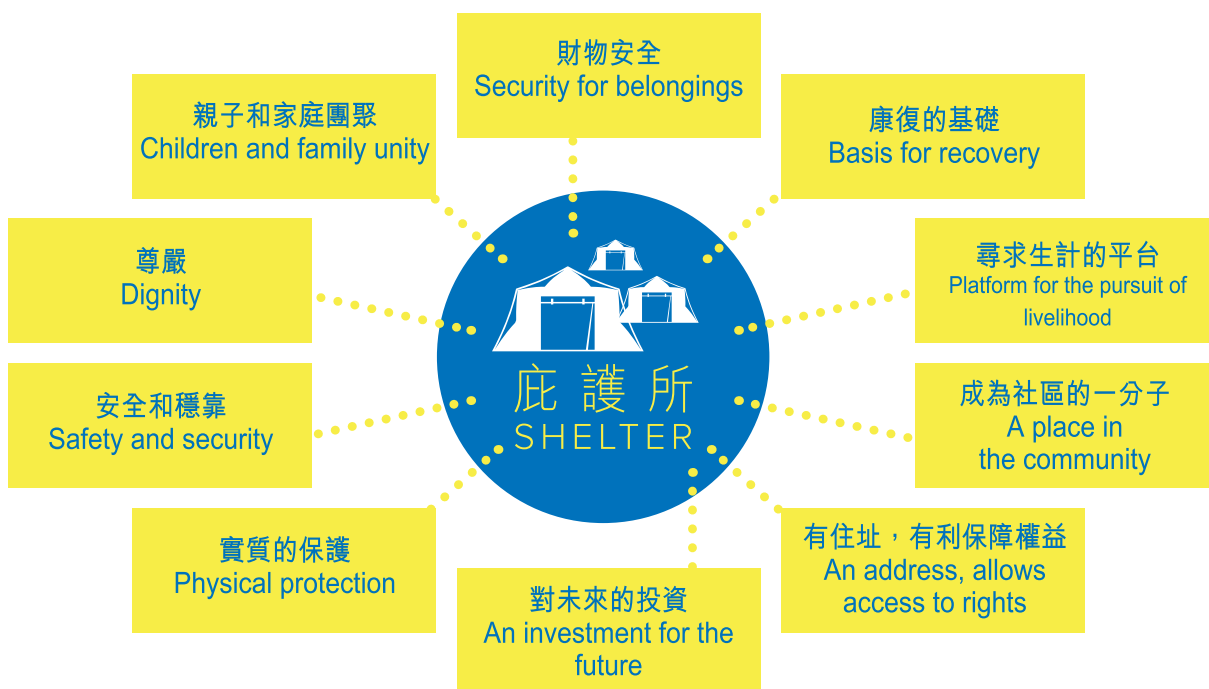
因此，難民署於2016年啟動了為期三年的「無人被流落在外」計劃，希望喚起世界各地更多人關注流離失所者的問題，同時資助計劃讓難民署三年內向200萬名難民提供安全的庇護所，讓他們得以重過正常生活。

“We have to ration everything, we have to cut out many things from our lives to save up to pay rent, and sometimes we even skip meals”, Syrian father-of-seven Ahmed recalled the days he lived in a small, unfinished building in Iraq. He huddled together with his family in a cold, dark room with no electricity and a single gas heater. He has asked to move into a refugee camp after four years since they first became refugees, so he does not need to worry about the rent and his kids can go to school again.

UNHCR research and data shows that millions of displaced people are suffering in desperate living conditions that leave them exposed to both physical and emotional risks and rob them of any chance of a stable future.

In light of this, UNHCR launched Nobody Left Outside campaign in 2016, a three-year global campaign aimed to raise awareness on the displacement crisis and raise funds to give 2 million people safe shelter to survive and resume a normal life.

庇護所如何保護難民？ HOW SHELTER PROTECTS REFUGEES?



難民生活在什麼類型的庇護所？ WHAT TYPES OF SHELTER DO REFUGEES LIVE IN?

聯合國難民署為各地難民提供多種的庇護所支援：
UNHCR helps shelter refugees from across the globe in a wide range of ways:

緊急庇護所：以帳篷和塑膠帆布拯救生命 EMERGENCY SHELTER: SAVING LIVES WITH TENTS AND TARPAULINS

在緊急人道救援行動中，帳篷是最輕、成本最低而運送又最快捷的庇護所方案。難民營一般會設置於已有緊急庇護所的地方；營房一般會劃分區域，以便鋪設共用的水管和衛生設施。

全球目前有 260 多萬名難民住在難民營。雖然難民營在緊急情況大派用場，但亦有缺點，如長期住在難民營會令人依賴救援和與外界隔離。

Tents are the lightest, cheapest, fastest thing for UNHCR to shelter people during emergency. Refugee camps are often built where emergency shelters are already located. Accommodation areas are arranged in blocks, which allow for services such as piped water and sanitization to be installed.

Over 2.6 million refugees currently live in camps worldwide. While camps can be practical, particularly during emergencies, encampment results in a range of problems, including aid dependency and isolation.



中轉庇護所：危急情況過後的保護 TRANSITIONAL HOUSING: PROTECTING PEOPLE AFTER THE EMERGENCY

流離失所的問題往往會持續多年，甚至幾十年。難民署為一些短期內無望回家的人提供結構較穩固的庇護所或基本房屋代替帳篷。

難民署因應不同地方的環境、地理條件、氣候、社會文化背景、可用的物料及技術等，設計了超過 19 款經得起考驗和因地制宜的庇護所方案。此外，難民署會確保庇護所的設計符合最基本的人道標準；並在興建過程中，為當地社區創造就業和職業培訓機會。

Displacement lasts for many years and on occasion, decades. For those who are unlikely to return in near future, UNHCR provides fixed structure shelters or basic houses to replace tents.

UNHCR has a portfolio of over 19 shelter designs to provide the most suitable, tested shelter solutions that can be adapted to local environment, geography, climate and socio-cultural aspects, as well as the materials and technology available. UNHCR shelters are designed to meet the basic humanitarian standards, and to support the host community by creating jobs and opportunities for vocational training.

全世界七成的難民並非住在難民營或難民安置區，而是住在城市。他們一般住在分租單位，或是住在荒廢的建築物、貧民區和非正式的安置區等。他們支付高昂的租金，但住所卻抵不住風吹雨打；缺水和衛生環境強差人意。難民署特別向這些家庭提供現金補助、庇護所工具套裝及法律諮詢服務。

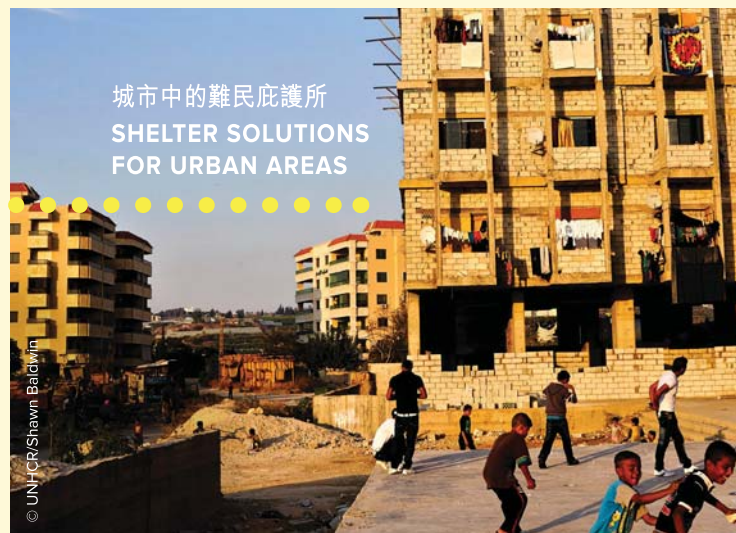
70% of refugees worldwide live not in refugee camps or refugee settlements, but in urban areas.

In cities and towns, many refugees share accommodation or live in non-functional public buildings, slums and informal types of settlements. They are paying shockingly high rents for accommodation that is not weather-proof and often lacks water and sanitation facilities. UNHCR provides the vulnerable with support such as cash, shelter kits and legal advice to improve their shelter environment.

難民組裝房屋
REFUGEE HOUSING
UNIT



城市中的難民庇護所
SHELTER SOLUTIONS
FOR URBAN AREAS



在黎巴嫩，難民署推出嶄新的庇護所支援方案——資助當地業主修葺殘破或未竣工的樓房，條件是業主要把修好的單位以優惠方式供敘利亞難民居住一年。

In Lebanon, UNHCR is carrying out an innovative shelter solution in which local landlords can have the renovation of their incompleated or unfinished properties in Lebanon supported by UNHCR, and in return they offer the renovated units to Syrian refugee families to live in for a year on a favorable tenant agreement.

● 難民署與技術夥伴合作研發更多實用的庇護所支援方案。例如有賴 IKEA Foundation 的資助，難民署開發了組裝式難民房屋（RHU），那是專為一些長期居於建築材料匱乏的地區的難民而設的。組裝房屋採用回收物料製成，難民只需把平面的組件拆出和組合，便可建成兩房，門可上鎖並且以太陽能供電的臨時房屋。

UNHCR works with academic and technical partners to extend the range of shelter options available to deploy in a variety of situations. For example, with help and funds from the IKEA Foundation, UNHCR developed the Refugee Housing Unit (RHU) which is especially useful for long-term refugees who live in locations that lack access to construction material. RHU is a flat pack, snap together two-room home made from recycled material with a lockable door and solar power outlet.

Hamid 兩年前為逃避武裝分子的威脅而逃離伊拉克，目前與家人生活在組裝房屋。
Hamid, who fled Iraq two years ago because of escaping armed militants, is currently living in a RHU with his family.



重建家園：幫助難民家庭重建生活 FINDING HOME: HELPING FAMILIES REBUILD THEIR LIVES



許多家庭重返家園時會發現他們的房子受破壞，甚至被摧毀。難民署會支援這些返回的家庭興建基本的房屋和提供建築材料。難民署亦會發放補助金，資助他們在房子重建期間可暫時租住其他地方。

四年前離開敘利亞的 Rafea 和家人獲發難民署的庇護所工具套裝和牆身加固材料，可以令家更安全和有私隱。

With the shelter kit and wall reinforcement material provided by UNHCR, Rafea and her family who left Syria four years ago now live in a weatherproof home with safety and privacy.

另外，難民署會向有建屋技能的難民提供庇護所工具套裝，協助他們重建家園；亦會向一些家園已被別人佔據的家庭提供法律援助。

Many families will find their houses damaged or even destroyed upon returning homes. UNHCR gives assistance to these returning families, including construction of a basic house and provision of building materials. UNHCR also supports families with cash allowances to cover the rent until the home rebuilding process completes.

Shelter kits are given where the refugees concerned have the skills to build the home. UNHCR also provides legal support to those returnees whose homes are occupied by other people.

請與聯合國難民署携手 確保「無人被流落在外」，
立即捐款 為難民提供安全的庇護所！
Please join us to make sure there is **Nobody Left Outside**.
Send your gift today and be a part of the solution!

www.unhcr.org/hk/nobody-left-outside

專訪前線人員：
為坦桑尼亞家庭提供庇護
INTERVIEW WITH OUR FIELD WORKER:
SHELTERING FAMILIES IN TANZANIA

Tom Corcoran 協助布隆迪難民在坦桑尼亞恩杜塔 (Nduta) 難民營興建庇護所。
Tom Corcoran helps Burundi refugees build a shelter in Nduta refugee camp in Tanzania.

來自澳洲的聯合國難民署庇護所主任 Tom Corcoran 與團隊，在坦桑尼亞恩杜塔 (Nduta) 難民營和另外兩個難民營，負責為來自布隆迪的數萬個難民家庭提供棲身之所。《同行》請他分享一下在前線工作的見聞和感受。

Originally from Australia, UNHCR shelter officer Tom Corcoran leads a team of staff and refugees in Nduta refugee camp and two other camps in Tanzania. He and his team build shelter for tens of thousands of families who have fled Burundi. “With You” invited Tom to share his observations and feelings about his work on the frontline.

為難民搭建庇護所，對你來說為何如此重要？

我的專長是在緊急情況下搭建庇護所。能在別人遇上難關的時候伸出援手，這項工作實在充滿挑戰性，而且很有意義。

庇護所不僅提供有瓦遮頭的地方。我們嘗試就地取材，以最具成本效益的方法去建造長期庇護所；並確保尊重當地社區文化和減低對環境的影響。另外，我們在開發營地時要充分利用有限的空間，劃出地方以供種植糧食、學習或建立兒童友善的空間。

這些流離失所的人此刻面對什麼問題？

無論任何地方，難民的生活從來不容易。例如在約旦，難民署每到冬季便要提供可抵禦大雪的庇護所，當地大雪常阻斷通往難民營的通道。對於住在帳篷的難民來說，

WHY HAS BUILDING SHELTERS BECOME SO IMPORTANT TO YOU?

I have a skill in a particular area that is of critical need in emergencies so we just do it. I think helping people when they are at their most vulnerable is as good as it gets in life. It is extremely challenging, but at the same time extremely rewarding.

Shelter is much more than just providing a roof over your head. We try to make the most cost-effective long lasting shelters we can with local materials. The shelter has to be culturally acceptable to the population, while also having a minimal impact on the environment. Space is always limited so we need to make the most of it when developing camps, for example allowing space for growing food, learning, child friendly spaces and communal areas.

CAN YOU TELL US A LITTLE BIT ABOUT WHAT THE DISPLACED PEOPLE ARE FACING OVER THERE?

Life for refugees is never easy, regardless of their location.

In Jordan, UNHCR has to provide shelter against heavy snowfalls in the winter, and access to the camps is difficult or impossible at times. Life in a tent with constant rain can be a serious challenge that leads to

對許多難民來說，只要能活著，就已經很感恩，他們最渴望回到家鄉與家人團聚，而並非移居他國、說陌生的語言或融入另一種文化。大部分難民其實只想過平平安安的生活。

Many refugees are happy to be alive and just want to go home to their country with their family. They really do not want to live in a foreign place where they don't share the same language or culture. All people, from my experience, just want to live in peace.

雨季意味疾病傳播的風險大增，疾病隨時在 10 萬人的營地裡迅速蔓延。在熱帶地區，雨季是瘧疾的高峰期，危及難民和救援人員的健康，甚至會令小孩送命，因此庇護所的另一重要功能是保障難民的健康。

帳篷壽命只有約 6 至 12 個月，每個成本卻要約 700 美元。每當想到大多數難民需要在營地住上幾年，我們就決心要投入資源，去提供更理想及更持久的庇護所支援方案。

在緊急情況下，難民家庭通常要與數百人共享起居的空間和廁所，要令庇護所符合設計上的最低標準亦往往是極大的挑戰。

sickness and disease, which can spread across a camp of 100,000 people rapidly. The wet season is also the high season for malaria in the tropics, which affects both refugees and humanitarian workers. It is particularly difficult and often life-threatening for children. Shelter is critical to health.

Tents only last about 6 to 12 months, and cost around US\$700. When you consider that most refugees are spending years in a camp, then we also need to invest in better and more durable shelter solutions.

In emergency situations, families are often sharing a shelter and latrines with hundreds of others. Often meeting the very minimum standards on shelter design can be an extreme challenge.



香港人可以怎樣支持？

捐助聯合國難民署。不論金額多少，都可以帶來實在的改變。作為前線的工作人員，我們必須為捐款者每一分一毫負責。香港人同時亦可以加深了解有關難民的議題和協助倡導政策改變去幫助有需要的人。

HOW CAN HONG KONG PEOPLE SUPPORT?

Contributing funds to UNHCR makes a real difference, no matter how small, and in the field we are accountable for every cent. Hong Kong people can help by understanding the issues surrounding refugees and supporting policy changes that benefit people in need.



© UNHCR/Khoshaba Oshana

感謝您幫助摩蘇爾人抵禦嚴寒天氣 THANK YOU FOR HELPING PEOPLE FROM MOSUL RESIST EXTREME COLD WEATHER

自去年 10 月起，伊拉克第二大城市摩蘇爾的戰鬥升級，逾 16 萬人已被迫從摩蘇爾和周邊地區撤離。全賴有您的捐助，其中 83% 的人在聯合國難民署及其合作夥伴設立的難民營和收容所獲得安全庇護。

我們非常關注如在 Al-Alam 等難民營的人在過去的冬天要持續與嚴寒和大雪搏鬥。難民署已向逾 178,000 人發放禦寒棉被和毛氈等緊急救援物品，為 11,000 個家庭提供帳篷，以及向近 53,000 名受摩蘇爾衝突影響的人提供保護和支援。我們會繼續物色地方設立新的營地和臨時收容中心，以支援摩蘇爾附近的人。

The conflicts in Mosul, the second largest Iraqi city, have been escalating since October 2016. More than 160,000 people have been displaced from Mosul and surrounding areas. Thanks to your generous support, of them some 83 percent found safety in camps and emergency sites run by UNHCR and its partners.

We are deeply concerned with those people staying in camps such as Al-Alam Camp who continue to battle freezing temperatures and heavy snowfall in last winter. UNHCR distributed emergency relief items, including quilts and blankets to more than 178,000 people and tents to 11,000 families, and provided nearly 53,000 people affected by the Mosul conflict with protection and assistance. We will continue to seek additional land for new camps, reception and transit areas, to assist people closer to Mosul.

專門僱用難民的維也納酒店 A REFUGEE-FRIENDLY HOTEL IN VIENNA

在奧地利維也納的地標巨型摩天輪附近，有一幢投入服務兩年的精品酒店 Magdas Hotel，它僱用了 20 名因戰亂而逃離家園的人，他們來自包括阿富汗、貝寧和格羅茲尼等 16 個受戰火蹂躪的國家。

他們都已獲奧地利政府庇護，當中有人從事前台服務員，也有當廚師或房務清潔等崗位。難民要在收容國展開新生活，最重要是獲得當地人肯定和融合的機會。聯合國難民署和其夥伴機構致力為接收難民的社區提供支援。



© UNHCR/Gordon Welters

Magdas Hotel, within sight of Vienna's landmark giant Ferris wheel, is a boutique hotel which has come in service for two years. It employs 20 former refugees from 16 war-torn countries such as Afghanistan, Benin and Grozny.

These employees have already been granted asylum in Austria. Some of them work at the front desk and in the kitchen; some are cleaning staff. Refugees need recognition and opportunity of integration to adapt to the new life in a host country. In this connection, UNHCR strives to support the hosting communities along with its local partners.



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Learn more (English only)

也門局勢愈趨惡化 急需救援資金 DETERIORATING CRISIS IN YEMEN REQUIRES FUNDINGS FOR EMERGENCY

也門近年政局不穩，衝突不斷，全國已有超過 200 萬人被迫離鄉別井，陷入危險和逆境中，逾八成人更流離失所超過一年。不少逃離家園的人無法溫飽和生計難保，不得不陸續重返烽煙未停的家園，令這場人道危機變得更為嚴峻。

據聯合國難民專員辦事處駐也門國家代表 Ayman Gharaibeh 表示：「這明顯證明了也門局勢是如何災難性，那些由於衝突而被迫逃亡的人陸續返回家園，因為他們之前逃到的地方，與他們的家園同樣糟糕。」

聯合國難民署早前已調動評估小組到也門 Ibb 省的 Hodaydah，以及 Taizz 省的 Maqbanah 區等新近流離失所者聚居點，展開緊急救援，包括派發基本救濟物品和緊急帳篷等。

然而，也門人現正面對食物短缺、營養不足，以及瘧疾的威脅，需要大量食物和救援物資，以熬過這場危機。聯合國難民署早前緊急呼籲國際社會捐款支持也門的人道救援行動，惟截至 2017 年 2 月 1 日止，收到的捐款少於救援行動所需的百分之一。我們需要您的即時支持。

Unabated conflict and rapidly deteriorating conditions across Yemen in the past years have pushed more

than two millions of displaced Yemenis further into danger and adversity. Of them 80 percent have been displaced for more than one year. Prolonged hunger and poverty are forcing those uprooted to return to the homes from which they fled, despite danger and insecurity across the country. The displacement crisis further deteriorated.

UNHCR's Country Representative for Yemen, Ayman Gharaibeh, said: "It's testament to how catastrophic the situation in Yemen has become, that those displaced by the conflict are now returning home because life in the areas to which they had fled for safety is just as abysmal as in the areas from which they fled."

UNHCR has mobilized assessment teams across displacement sites in Hodaydah, Ibb and the district of Maqbanah in Taizz, where recently displaced people are being hosted and began deliveries of emergency assistance, including basic relief items and emergency shelter.

Shortages of food and malnutrition, coupled with the hazard of malaria are creating an increased demand for food and emergency items. UNHCR made a global appeal for donations in support of Yemen. However, as of 1 February 2017, UNHCR had received less than one percent of the funding we need for our operational response in Yemen this year. We need your immediate support.



來自也門西南部 Mokha 村落的流離失所者在聯合國難民署的物資分發點領取地墊、睡墊、氈子、煮食用具和水桶。
Displaced Yemenis from villages in Mokha receive mattresses, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets and wash buckets at a UNHCR distribution point.



捐款支持也門的人道救援工作
Support our emergency humanitarian relief in Yemen

難民重新安置程序有多嚴謹？

HOW STRICT IS THE REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROCESS ?

美國政府今年初頒令，暫停美國的難民重新安置計劃 120 天以重新檢視計劃，並將每年重新安置難民的配額由 11 萬減至 5 萬。弱勢難民要獲一個國家重新安置，本來就不簡單，您知道當中的程序是怎樣的嗎？

Early this year, the United States Government announced an executive order to suspend the US Refugee Resettlement Program for 120 days and reduce the number of resettled refugees from 110,000 to 50,000 for the year. It has never been easy for a vulnerable refugee to get resettled in a country. Did you know how the process is conducted?

Q1

何謂重新安置 WHAT IS RESETTLEMENT ?

重新安置是指一個國家的政府經過嚴格的甄別程序，容許弱勢的難民合法入境居住。
The careful selection by governments for purposes of lawful admission of vulnerable refugees.

Q2

誰人會得到重新安置 WHO WILL BE RESETTLED?

重新安置旨在支援弱勢的難民 RESETTLEMENT IS AIMED TO ASSIST VULNERABLE REFUGEES



受威脅的婦女或兒童
Women, Girls & Children at Risk



暴力及酷刑倖存者
Survivors of Violence and Torture



家庭團聚
Family Reunification



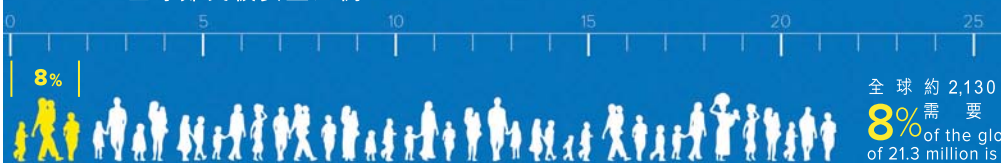
需要醫療照顧
Medical Needs

Q3

目前全球重新安置的情況是怎樣的 WHAT IS THE CURRENT SITUATION OF GLOBAL RESETTLEMENT ?

全球難民被安置比例 GLOBAL REFUGEES RESETTLEMENT TO SCALE

單位：百萬
UNIT: MILLION



世界上少於
1% 難民獲重新安置
到其他國家
Less than 1% of all the refugees in the world will ever be resettled

全球有
30 多個國家接受
重新安置難民
More than 30 countries around the world accept refugees for resettlement

2016 年各國政府提供合共
140,000 個重新安置名額
140,000 resettlement spaces were made available by those governments in 2016

Q4

難民重新安置的過程是怎樣的 HOW DO REFUGEES GET RESETTLED?

聯合國難民署甄別出處境脆弱，可能獲重新安置的個案。難民並不可以主動提出重新安置的申請。
UNHCR flags vulnerable cases for possible resettlement. Refugees cannot apply for resettlement by themselves.

難民署會把個案轉介給收容國政府考慮作重新安置。難民並無權選擇到哪個國家。
UNHCR refers the vulnerable cases to host countries for possible resettlement. Refugees cannot pick their country of resettlement.

被收容國列為生命、自由、安全、健康或其他基本權利受到威脅的難民才有可能被重新安置。
Recognized refugees whose life, liberty, safety, health, or other fundamental rights are at risk in the host country are considered for resettlement.

曾犯罪行或對他國造成威脅的人士，一般不獲考慮；惟最終取決於個別國家的政策。

Persons found to have committed crimes or who might pose a threat to others would not be considered, subject to the resettlement country's policy.

Q5

到美國重新安置的程序是怎樣的 HOW THE PROCESS IS CONDUCTED FOR RESETTLEMENT TO THE U.S.

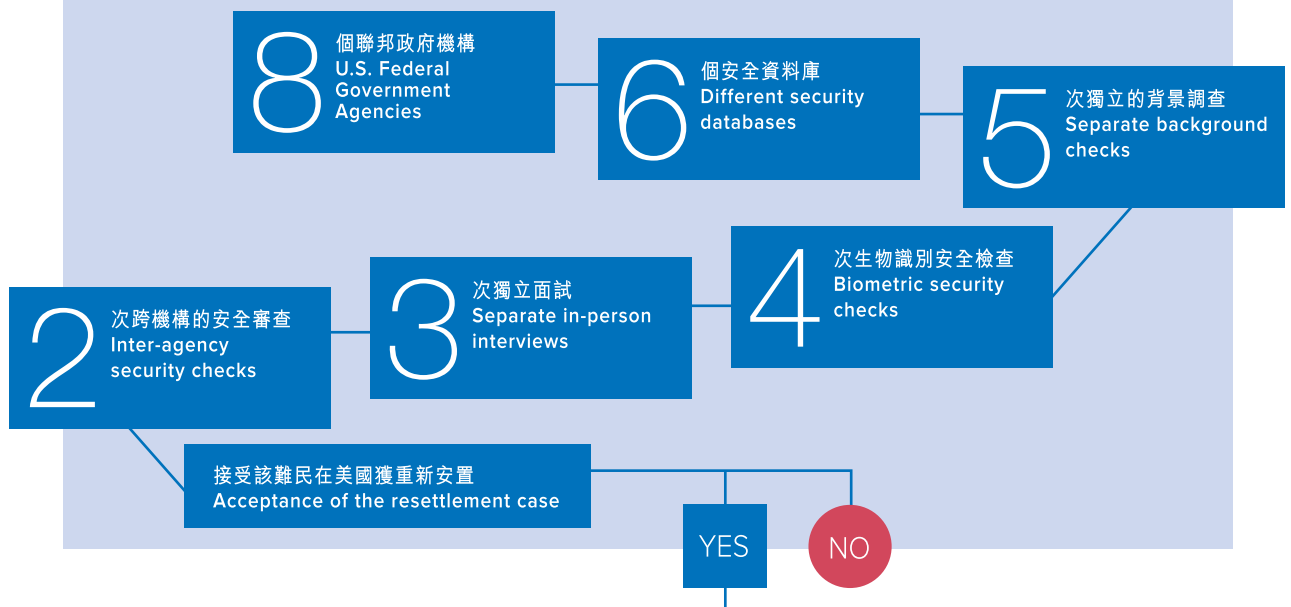
美國是世界最大安置國。美國政府自 1975 年至今，已接收逾 300 萬來自世界各地的難民；單在 2016 年安置了 84,995 名難民。The United States is the top resettlement country. Since 1975, the United States Government has welcomed over 3 million refugees for resettlement from all over the world. 84,995 refugees were resettled to the U.S. in 2016.

STEP 1

聯合國難民署轉介弱勢難民予美國政府考慮
UNHCR refers a vulnerable refugee to the U.S. Government for resettlement

STEP 2

美國政府對個案進行審查，過程可長達 2 年，並牽涉：



STEP 3

美國國務院會把個案轉介至非政府組織，讓難民獲得就業，融入社區和適應美國生活的支援
The U.S Department of State will refer the refugee concerned to a NGO which will help the refugee find work, integrate into their new communities and adapt to life in the U.S.

世界難民日暨第10屆聯合國難民署 慈善難民電影節 WORLD REFUGEE DAY CUM THE 10TH UNHCR CHARITY REFUGEE FILM FESTIVAL

開幕電影
PREMIERE



「傲翔風雨後」Cast from the Storm

一班從伊拉克、伊朗、阿富汗及塞爾維亞等地逃難至澳洲的青年，透過戲劇訓練演出自己的故事，克服他們那最不堪回首的經歷。

A group of students who fled the war in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Serbia joined a theatre programme in Australia, aiming to reconcile their past by confronting their darkest memories through drama.

「邊緣紀錄」Life on the Border

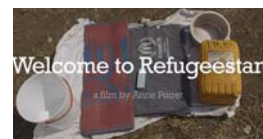
八位來自兩個難民營的難民兒童，自編自導和拍攝，用鏡頭真實呈現難民營的生活。

Eight children from two refugee camps used a camera to tell their own stories after attending a film-making class. They made their own scripts, produced and filmed their real-life stories inside refugee camps through the lens of children.



「難民伊甸」Welcome to Refugeestan

傳說有一大群被多國遺忘、嫌棄的人，住在一個由聯合國難民署管轄的「國度」——難民伊甸。本片從前線窺探肯尼亞、坦桑尼亞、約旦及希臘馬其頓難民營內的生活，了解難民署保護難民的工作。



The film portrayed a group of forgotten and unwanted people living in "Refugeestan", under UNHCR's supervision. The film explored the situation in the refugee camps in Kenya, Tanzania, Jordan and Greece-Macedonia, and the protection UNHCR gives.

日期 DATE: 8-20/6/2017

地點 VENUE:

中環 PALACE IFC

油麻地百老匯電影中心 Broadway Cinematheque

慈善門票將於5月接受認購。詳情請留意難民署網頁或Facebook專頁。Charity Tickets will be available in May. For details please visit our website or Facebook page.



在社區推廣保護難民的工作 COMMUNITY EDUCATION ON REFUGEES

過去數月，難民署邀請了大眾熟悉的前新聞工作者柳俊江先生、方健儀小姐及香港游泳運動員歐鎧淳小姐協助保護難民工作宣傳推廣，他們在其個人網絡平台為難民發聲，支援難民署的倡議工作。

我們更於二月份與香港大學利銘澤堂社會服務附屬委員會合作，在學生宿舍舍堂設置小型攤位及展板，讓宿生了解難民議題和難民需要。如果您或您的機構有興趣與難民署合辦社區教育活動，歡迎與我們聯絡。電郵： infohongkong@unhcr.org



Over the months, UNHCR invited former news anchor Mr. Ryan Lau and Ms. Akina Fong, and swimming athlete Ms. Stephanie Au to help promote our effort in refugee protection. They spoke for refugees through their social media network in support of our advocacy work.

Apart from giving talks to schools, we collaborated with the Social Service Sub-committee of R.C. Lee Hall, the University of Hong Kong in February to host a mini-exhibition at the hall. Students learned more about refugee issues and the need of refugees through the exhibition panels and booths. If your organization/you are interested to organise an educational activity on the topic of refugees together with UNHCR, please contact us via email: infohongkong@unhcr.org

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