

敘利亞危機： 持續 9 年並日益惡化 **Syria Crisis:** 9 Years and Worsening



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在香港和世界各地應對

新冠病毒

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COVID-19
response on
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聯合國難民署駐華代表的話

在 2019 冠狀病毒病 (COVID-19) 疫情肆虐之下，我希望您和您的摯愛一切安好。在您竭力保障自己和家人安全的同時，我知道這時候對任何人來說都是一個艱難的時刻。然而，我相信這是一個珍貴的機會，讓我們對共同的人道價值和人際間的依賴作出反省和深思。

同樣，這亦是聯合國難民署的艱難時刻。那些被迫流離失所的人剛經歷了一個動盪的世紀，現在又因為疫情而面對全球性的不確定和恐懼。病毒的爆發，對於這個世界和我們都是一場考驗、也是對價值觀和人性的試煉。

難民的健康和福祉一直是聯合國難民署的優先關注事項。即使面對未知的未來，聯合國難民署仍然致力保護社會上最弱勢的一群。誠如聯合國難民事務高級專員菲利普·格蘭迪在他與聯合國人權事務高級專員米歇爾·巴切萊特在聯合署名文章中所言：**「我們應對疫情時必須涵蓋那些實際上需要重點關注，卻常常被社會忽略的人。」**

這當中自然包括最容易受新冠病毒影響的人。許多難民居住在擁擠的難民營以及低收入的城市地區，那裡普遍衛生狀況較差，而且醫療系統脆弱，新冠病毒可能會對難民家庭造成災難性的影響。

因此，聯合國難民署正盡其所能採取預防措施，保護全球的難民。**現時，我們利用以往應對嚴重急性呼吸道症候群 (SARS)、伊波拉病毒和流感爆發的經驗之上，以增強我們的應對準備。這包括讓更多難民接觸得到潔淨食水和派發肥皂、加強廢物處理措施、宣傳有關病毒的知識，並與收容國合作，確保將保護難民納入其應對疫情的計劃當中。要對抗病毒，國際間必須團結一致。**



隨著越來越多的難民因為暴力和壓迫而被迫逃離家園，我們必須確保應對病毒的方案中包括對難民的保護，因為新冠病毒的傳播不會區分任何人，同樣影響難民以及所有人。

過去 10 年，全球難民危機不論在範圍、規模還是複雜程度上也不斷增加。正如您將在我們的封面故事中看到，敘利亞西北部的人道危機仍然持續，自去年 12 月以來已有接近 100 萬人逃離家園。而在阿富汗，40 多年來的衝突亦令數百萬人被迫流亡到鄰國巴基斯坦和伊朗。暴力一日未見止息，我們仍需為難民和收容他們的社區爭取更多支持。

回望香港，過去一年我們面對巨大的挑戰。感謝您在這個困難重重的時刻仍然繼續與難民同行，帶來寶貴的影響。因為有您，我們才能一步步走向願景：一個難民不只能夠生存，更可翱翔的世界。當我們團結一致，對抗 2019 冠狀病毒病的力量也就更加強大。

西旺卡·達納帕拉
聯合國難民署駐華代表

Message from Representative of China

I hope this message finds you and your loved ones safe and healthy. As you work diligently to protect and keep yourself and your family safe amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, I know it is a challenging time for everyone. However, I believe these are invaluable moments for introspection, and reflection on our shared humanity, and the criticality of our inter-dependence.

It is an equally challenging time for UNHCR. Having just completed a highly turbulent decade for those that have been forcibly displaced, we are now confronted by a pandemic that has wrought uncertainty and fear worldwide. The coronavirus outbreak is set to become a test of our systems, values and humanity – for the world just as much as for us.

The health and wellbeing of refugees is always a key priority for UNHCR. As we face the unknown, UNHCR remains committed more than ever to protecting those that are the most vulnerable in society. As United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi said in an Op-ed co-authored with High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, **“our response to this pandemic must encompass – and in fact, focus on – those whom society often neglects.”**

Naturally this includes protecting those most susceptible to the coronavirus. With so many refugees living in crowded camps and low-income urban areas, often with poor sanitation and fragile healthcare systems, the coronavirus could have a devastating impact on refugee families.

That is why UNHCR is doing its part to implement our preparedness measures to protect refugees globally. **Right now, we are building on past experience in dealing with previous**

outbreaks of SARS, Ebola and influenza to boost our response preparedness. This includes increasing the distribution of clean water, soap and waste disposal measures, launching information campaigns and working with host countries to ensure refugees are included in their pandemic response plans. International solidarity is key if we are to beat this virus.

And as more refugees are forced to flee their homes to escape violence and oppression, it is vital we ensure they too become part of the solution in the fight against this virus, because COVID-19 does not discriminate between refugees and others.

The world refugee crisis continues to increase in scope, scale and complexity over the past decade. As you will read in our cover story, the humanitarian crisis continues in war-torn north-western Syria with almost 1 million civilians fleeing their homes since December last year. In Afghanistan, four decades of unresolved conflict have left millions of its people in protracted exile in neighbouring Pakistan and Iran. With no apparent end in sight to the violence, we must galvanise more support for these refugees and the communities hosting them.

Moving closer to home, we recognise Hong Kong has faced enormous challenges over the past year. In spite of these difficulties, we thank you for continuing to stand with refugees. The impact you have made is precious. Because of you, we have been able to come closer to our vision of building a world where refugees can thrive, not just survive. As the fight against COVID-19 shows, we are always stronger together.

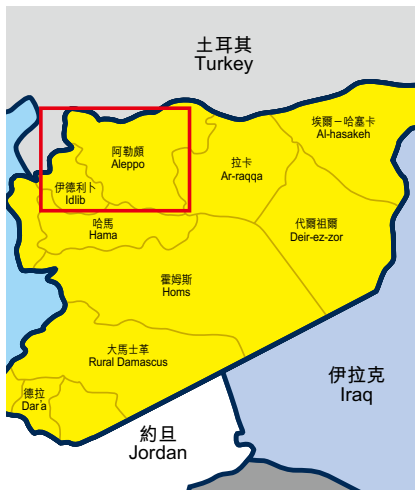
Sivanka Dhanapala
UNHCR Representative in China



敘利亞危機：持續 9 年並日益惡化 Syria Crisis: 9 Years and Worsening

敘利亞持續 9 年的戰爭已造成全球最大的流離失所危機，近月，敘利亞西北部伊德利卜省和阿勒頗省更有接近 100 萬敘利亞人被迫逃離家園，他們抵受轟炸及嚴寒夾擊，只能在廢墟中掙扎求存，嚴重加劇敘利亞由來已久的人道災難。

Bombed, freezing to death and scrambling to survive in ruins and rubble, close to one million Syrians have been forced out of homes in north-western Syria's Idlib and Aleppo in recent months, compounding the already disastrous humanitarian situation in Syria, whose nine year war has caused the world's biggest displacement crisis.



無休止的空襲、有限的人道援助、零度以下的嚴寒、嚴重缺乏庇護所和受到廣泛破壞的設施，令伊德利卜省及阿勒頗省的情況日趨惡化。Ceaseless air strikes, limited humanitarian access, subzero winter conditions, extreme shelter shortages and ruined civilian infrastructure are grossly exacerbating the dire situation in Idlib and Aleppo.

隨著敘利亞戰爭越演越烈，聯合國及其夥伴已接連數月開展工作，以協助大批新增的流離失所者。然而，由於流離失所的人數眾多，加上當地正處於零度以下的嚴寒環境，這樣龐大的需求遠超於我們現時能力所及。敘利亞迫切需要緊急人道救援，以應對緊急局勢。

儘管鄰近收容國家包括土耳其、黎巴嫩、約旦、伊拉克和埃及已展現出團結精神，收容大量流離失所者，但由於他們收容的人數已達接近全數 1,100 萬人的一半，因此這些收容國的資源已日漸短缺。9 年來不斷受到攻擊的痛苦已令人難以忍受，現時敘利亞人民比起任何時候更需要我們的協助。

As the war in Syria plunges into its darkest phase, UN and other partners have been working for months on end to help the vast population of the newly displaced. Yet given the intensity and scale of displacement, coupled with icy, bitter, sub-zero winter conditions, our capacity for response is far outstripped by the enormity of needs. Urgent humanitarian aid is needed.

While host communities from neighbouring countries including Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt have shown remarkable solidarity; with close to half of the 11-million displaced Syrians already residing in these host countries, resources are drying up. Nine years of constant assault and suffering is already beyond tolerable; our support is needed more than ever.

敘利亞內的生活實況 What Life is Like Inside Syria



© Rizau Scamplik

Al-Bara 村落遭到空中轟炸後，濃煙捲上半空。
Smoke plumes rising following aerial bombing in Al-Bara.



© Rizau Scamplik

在一個非正式的難民營中，一群兒童默默忍受寒冷的天氣。
Children facing bitter weather at a displacement camp.



© Rizau Scamplik

在邊境城鎮，一名小女孩努力抬著收到的救護物資。
A young girl receiving humanitarian aid in a border town.



© Rizau Scamplik

女孩們站在一輛停泊在新設立難民營的貨車後。
Girls at the back of a truck at a new Idlib camp.



從伊德利卜省逃難的婦女和兒童，在阿夫林生起火堆休息。
Women and children gather around a fire in Afrin after fleeing Idlib.

© Rizau Scamplik

敘利亞最弱勢人民的緊急需要 Immediate Needs of Syria's Most Vulnerable

1. 尋找安全途徑 Access to safety

我們呼籲包括土耳其在內的鄰近國家放寬收容條件，讓被困於衝突的人能夠得到安全。

We appeal for the neighbouring countries, including Turkey, to broaden admissions, so that people trapped in the conflict can reach safety.

2. 庇護所及救援物資 Shelter and relief items

由於救援物資嚴重短缺，許多剛到步的流離失所者只能住在不穩固的臨時庇護所，甚至露宿在外。接近 400,000 名流離失所者需要緊急庇護所，大部分人亦缺乏重要救援物資如毛氈、防水帆布以及煮食用具。我們計劃發送帳篷予 351,000 人，並為 400,000 人送上重要救援物資。

These are in critical shortage. Many of the newly displaced stay in unsafe makeshift shelters or even out in the open. Almost 400,000 of the recently displaced people are in need of emergency shelters. Many also lack core relief items, such as blankets, tarpaulins and kitchen sets. We're now planning to send tents to reach 351,000 people and support up to 400,000 persons with life-saving core relief kits.



伊拉克西北部的巴巴拉斯難民營，一名聯合國難民署的工作人員抱著小男孩進入接待處。
A UNHCR staff member carries a young boy into the reception area at Bardarash refugee camp in north-west Iraq.

3. 保護工作 Protection

我們提供各種短期及長期的保護服務，例如有關房屋、土地及物業以及法律身分（公民身分證）方面的法律諮詢、心理支援、個案管理以及如何取得基本服務的諮詢。

Protection programmes and services that address immediate and longer-term needs are vital, such as legal counselling on housing, land and property issues and legal identity (civil status documentation); psychosocial support; case management; and counselling on availability and access to essential services.

4. 協調及管理難民營 Camp coordination and management

現有供應予國內流離失所者的難民營已非常擠迫，許多學校和寺廟都擠滿流離失所的家庭。為新難民營尋找合適的公用土地是一項重大挑戰。

Existing camps and settlements of internally displaced persons are overcrowded. Many schools and mosques are filled with displaced families. Finding suitable public lands for new camps is a major challenge.

過去 9 年，您為許多敘利亞難民的生命帶來改變 How You Have Impacted Syrian Refugees' Lives In the Past 9 Years

感謝您的慷慨支持，讓聯合國難民署得以持續回應敘利亞難民的需要，能夠一直於敘利亞、伊拉克及約旦開展不同類型的工作。

Thanks to generous donors like you, UNHCR is able to respond diligently to the needs of Syrian refugees throughout the war. Below are some of the works you've helped us carry out in Syria, Iraq and Jordan.



敘利亞 Syria

- > **1,000,000** 名難民獲派發庇護所和重要救援物資。
people given shelter and core relief items.
- > **120,000** 個難民家庭獲派發熱氈和外套。
families given thermal blankets and jackets.
- 300,000** 個難民家庭獲派發冬季救援物資。
families received winter items.

約旦 Jordan

- > **29,500** 個最脆弱的難民家庭獲發每月現金援助。
most vulnerable families received monthly cash assistance.
- 258** 名難民大學生獲頒高等教育獎學金。
refugee university students funded for higher education.
- < **54,000** 個難民家庭獲派發冬季援助。
families given winter assistance.

伊拉克 Iraq

- 眾多難民於邊境接獲供重要救援物資。
Many given core relief and winter support at the borders.
- 17,200** 名難民獲協助進行登記及辦理文件。
refugees registered and received documents.
- 眾多難民獲供心理支援、庇護所以及保健服務。
Many received psychosocial support, shelter as well as health services.

9 年戰爭仍未摧毀難民的堅忍精神 After 9 Years of War, Refugees' Spirit Remains Resilient

娜瑪只有 11 歲，但每天在家要承擔如成年人的重擔。自逃離敘利亞以來，娜瑪他們已在約旦與父母和弟妹居住了 7 年，一家的生活捉襟見肘，她卻仍然保持堅毅。全賴聯合國難民署的現金援助計劃，讓娜瑪能夠繼續上學，她成績優異，希望將來能夠成為一位機師。

Naamat is only 11 but has the daily responsibilities of an adult. She has lived in Jordan in destitution with her family and younger siblings for seven years since fleeing Syria, yet still remain resilient. Thanks to UNHCR's cash assistance, Naamat is able to continue with school, where she is top of the class and aspires to become a pilot.



「我不會絕望……我對美好的生活和未來充滿希望！」Naamat 說。
"I will not despair... I am hopeful for a beautiful life and future." says Naamat.

您可透過填妥隨附的捐款表格，幫助那些像娜瑪一樣被迫逃離家園的人。除了讓流離失所的敘利亞人能夠保住性命，您更令他們得以茁壯成長！
Please help those forced to flee home like Naamat by filling the donation form attached. Beyond helping displaced Syrians survive, you will help them thrive!

阿富汗難民：急需為數百萬人重燃希望 Afghan refugees: An Urgent Need to Rekindle Hope for Millions



關於阿富汗難民的 4 件事 4 Things to Know about Afghan Refugees

2,700,000 名難民；
refugees;

全球第二大的難民群體
2nd largest refugee group
worldwide



現居於伊朗和巴基斯坦
now lives in Iran and
Pakistan

2,000,000 人
people

於阿富汗國內流離失所
displaced inside Afghanistan

流離失所時間最長的難民人口
The longest displaced and
dispossessed population

聯合國秘書長安東尼奧·古特雷斯說：「阿富汗和其人民不應被遺棄。」續說：「現在正是國際社會採取行動的時候。」

“Afghanistan and its people cannot be abandoned,” said UN Secretary-General António Guterres. “Now is the time for the international community to act and to deliver.”



聯合國難民事務高級專員菲利普·格蘭迪到達巴基斯坦的奎達探訪阿富汗難民。

Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees visits Afghan refugees in Quetta, Pakistan.

40 年來，阿富汗人一直因為暴力、戰爭、衝突和自然災害而被迫逃離。數百萬人流離失所，一直在痛苦中掙扎求存。聯合國難民署呼籲國際社會為他們重燃希望。

早前，聯合國秘書長安東尼奧·古特雷斯、聯合國難民事務高級專員菲利普·格蘭迪和巴基斯坦總理伊姆蘭·汗在伊斯蘭堡出席為期兩天的難民峰會，促請國際社會毋忘阿富汗難民的處境，必須展現更大的團結以協助阿富汗難民。

儘管鄰近國家如巴基斯坦和伊朗都極為慷慨，一直為數百萬阿富汗人提供庇護，讓他們不論男女都能夠享有如教育、國民保健甚至開設銀行戶口等基本服務（您可在下頁看到相關詳情）。然而，更多救援工作需要持續進行，我們亦需要得到更多支持。

It's been more than 40 years since Afghans began fleeing violence, war, conflict and natural disasters. Millions of those displaced have suffered deeply and continue to do so. UNHCR is calling on the world not to let hope fade for them.

Recently, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi and Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan attended a two-day Refugee Summit in Islamabad to send a global reminder about the fate of Afghan refugees to seek solidarity for their situation.

Even though neighbouring countries like Pakistan and Iran continue to show remarkable generosity by providing refuge to millions of Afghan women, children and men, including them in education, national healthcare, and even the banking system - as you will see in the stories on the next page - much more work still needs to be done and much more support is needed.

娜迪亞—只要得到機會，難民就可以發展潛能

Nadia – Given the Chance, a Refugee Will Overcome and Shine

40年前，娜迪亞的父母因為蘇聯的入侵而逃離阿富汗。全因為巴基斯坦的慷慨收容，令娜迪亞得以在今天發光發亮。在會議舉行前，難民事務高級專員到俾路支省探訪，並與娜迪亞見面。娜迪亞向他介紹了自己的中學，以及她在 Safe from the Start 修讀的電腦課程，Safe from the Start 是一項聯合國難民署為婦女提供的計劃。

娜迪亞知道，難民和女性的身分會令她的前路充滿挑戰，但她絕不畏懼。娜迪亞一直希望能夠返回阿富汗定居，「只要有和平，自己的國家就是世上最美麗的地方。」

Nadia, born a refugee and whose parents fled Afghanistan due to the Soviet invasion 40 years ago, is one of the shining samples benefitting from

Pakistan's generosity. Meeting our High Commissioner when he visited Balochistan ahead of the conference, Nadia told him about her high school,

as well as the computer classes she takes at Safe from the Start, a programme for women and girls supported by UNHCR.

She knows her path will be challenging, as a refugee and as a woman, but she doesn't scare easily. For Nadia, the idea of settling down in Afghanistan is never far from her thoughts. "If peace comes, there is no more beautiful place than your own country."



© UNHCR/Nor Prickett

穆罕默德——巴基斯坦的新政策令他能夠開設銀行戶口

Mohammad – Can Open an Account Thanks to Pakistan's New Policy



© UNHCR/Reger Arnold

多年來，許多像穆罕默德一樣的阿富汗難民都無法在巴基斯坦開設銀行戶口。作為一位香料銷售商，他只能依賴朋友幫他兌現支票和保管現金。自從去年巴基斯坦政府修改法律容許阿富汗難民開設銀行戶口，他的生意亦得以改善。

穆罕默德說：「以前我只能用現金交易。現在（存放在銀行）就安全了。這項政策對我們有很大幫助。」

For years, Afghan refugees like Mohammad had no access to Pakistan's banking system. A spice seller in a local market, he was forced to rely on friends to cash cheques and keep his money safe. Since the law changed last year to let Afghan refugees open bank accounts, business is booming.

"Before, I dealt in cash only," Mohammad says. "Money is safe [now in an account]. It has helped us."



幫助逃離極端氣候的家庭 Helping Families Fleeing Climate Disasters

極端天氣如旱災、洪水和風災日趨頻繁、強度倍增。這些災難更會發生在世界各地衝突地區，影響著資源最少的人。

聯合國難民署了解到氣候變化的影響非常嚴重，驅使許多難民被迫逃離家園。因此，我們正努力為這些受災難影響而被迫流離失所的人提供保護和援助。

Extreme weather events like droughts, floods and cyclones are becoming more frequent and intense. These disasters overlap with conflict in many parts of the world, affecting those with the least resources.

UNHCR recognises that the consequences of climate change are extremely serious and becoming the drivers of refugee movements, and is therefore providing protection and assistance for many people forcibly displaced by related disasters.

旱災及沙漠化 Droughts and Desertification



38歲的母親巴瓦科和孩子坐在埃塞俄比亞的難民接待中心。在索馬里忍受了8年旱災的巴瓦科，一直努力讓她養的牛群能夠生存下去。直至去年，仍然一直沒有降雨，她實在無計可施，只好帶同孩子來到埃塞俄比亞的難民營。巴瓦科說：「我們已沒有辦法維生。」「河流乾涸了，沒有雨水。為了孩子我必須離開。」

Bawako Noor, a 38-year-old mother, sits with her children in a refugee reception centre in Ethiopia. Bawako has endured eight years of drought in Somalia, and is struggling to keep her herd of cattle alive. When the rains failed again last year, she felt she had no option but to take her children to a refugee camp in Ethiopia. 'There was nothing more we could do to survive,' she says. "The river is dry. There is no rain. I left for the sake of my children."

風暴 Storms

去年的風災「伊代」摧毀了艾絲特的家，她和孩子幸運地存活下來。這個非洲史上最大的風災，席捲莫桑比克、津巴布韋和馬拉維，造成了重大破壞，更引發洪水泛濫和嚴重的人道危機，令超過100萬人像艾絲特一樣流離失所，包括數以萬計的難民。而積聚不退的洪水，更導致霍亂爆發和瘧疾感染。

Esther and her child were lucky to survive when their home was flattened by Cyclone Idai last year. The deadly storm, the largest ever to hit Africa, swept through Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi, causing catastrophic damage, widespread flooding and a major humanitarian crisis. The storm left more than a million people like Esther displaced and vulnerable, among them tens of thousands of refugees. The stagnating floodwaters triggered a cholera outbreak and a spike in malaria infections.



疾病爆發 Disease Outbreaks

阿美娜正在也門薩那的醫院中接受緊急霍亂治療。於 2019 年，也門首都受到風災和大型洪水侵襲，引發多宗霍亂個案，阿美娜正是 724,000 名患者的其中一個。致命的疾病最終導致 1,135 人死亡。聯合國難民署已儲備好藥物應對這些隨著氣候災難發生，並會透過受污染食水迅速傳播的疾病。

Baby Amina receives emergency treatment for cholera in a hospital in San'a, Yemen. A huge spike in cholera cases came in the wake of a cyclone and large-scale flooding which hit the Yemeni capital in 2019. Amina was one of 724,000 survivors of the deadly outbreak which killed 1,135 people. UNHCR stockpiles treatments for waterborne diseases like this which can spread quickly following climate disasters.



聯合國難民署如何應對 How is UNHCR Responding



緊急救援 Emergency Relief

緊急庇護所、塑料帆布、救生包、食物及現金援助

Emergency shelters, plastic sheets, survival kits, food and cash assistance



食水、衛生和疾病預防 Water, Sanitation, Disease Prevention

提供基建及設施，以及預防因水源受污染及人口過密引致的疾病爆發

Provide infrastructure and equipment, prevent disease outbreaks caused by contaminated water and overcrowding



生計項目 Livelihood Projects

製作燃料磚、沼氣、提供小額信貸及支持可持續農業和小型企業

Briquette making, biogas, microcredit and support for sustainable agriculture and small businesses



管理可持續能源和資源 Sustainable Energy and Resource Management

太陽能發電站和街燈、節能爐灶及植林計劃

Solar plants and street lights, fuel-efficient stoves and reforestation projects



法律支援 Legal Support

為流離失所者和無國籍人士提供登記文件和保護服務

Documentation and protection services for displaced and stateless people



促進政策一致性 Policy Coherence Promotion

確保因氣候而引致的流離失所問題，能有效地納入相關領域的研究範圍及成為主流

Research and mainstreaming of disaster displacement issues across relevant areas

聯合國難民署應對 2019 冠狀病毒的全球方針：預防傳播，保護生命 UNHCR's global approach to COVID-19: Saving lives and preventing spread

聯合國難民署發出全球緊急呼籲，以籌集資金提供救援措施，保護難民和流離失所者免受 2019 冠狀病毒感染，包括：購買衛生物品、醫療用品及個人防護設備；設置緊急庇護所及其他隔離安排；提升食水、安全、衛生及健康服務；並因應局勢變化而採取保護及援助計劃。UNHCR has issued a global emergency appeal for urgent funding to provide life-saving interventions to protect refugees and displaced people from COVID-19, including: procuring hygiene items, medical supplies and personal protective equipment; establishing emergency shelter and other quarantine arrangements; upgrading WASH and health services; and adapting protection and assistance programmes to the changing circumstances.



香港 Hong Kong

確保難民能夠取得重要資訊、醫療支援和基本抗疫用品，並與本地夥伴和非政府機構合作，例如 MIND HK，為難民提供多種語言的精神健康建議，又聯同國際社會服務社，一起減輕難民面對 2019 新型冠狀病毒所帶來的影響。

Ensuring refugees can access information, medical assistance and essential anti-epidemic items; working with local partners and NGOs, such as MIND HK to provide multi-languages mental health tips, and International Social Service to mitigate COVID-19-related challenges.

敘利亞 Syria

加強宣傳食水安全及衛生的重要性，提升醫療團隊就識別個案、隔離程序及轉介懷疑個案方面的訓練。

Scaling up WASH (Water, Sanitation, Hygiene) services and promotion, training response and health teams in case definitions, isolation procedures, and referral mechanisms for suspect cases.

孟加拉 Bangladesh

為 280 名服務羅興亞難民營的醫護人員進行預防及控制感染的訓練。

Carried out infection prevention and control trainings for 280 health staff serving the Rohingya camps.

希臘 Greece

為愛琴海群島的難民收容區提升清潔食水、環境衛生和個人衛生服務。

Scaling up local WASH services in crowded refugee-hosting areas across the Aegean islands.

伊朗 Iran

空運 4.4 噸醫療物資，包括口罩、手套及基本藥物。

Airlifted 4.4 tons of medical aid, including face masks, gloves and essential medicines.

我們不能只憑一己之力，
我們需要您的支持！
We can't do this alone,
please support today!



香港夥伴在全球難民論壇上作出的承諾 HK Partners' Pledges at Global Refugee Forum

在去年 12 月的全球難民論壇中，超過 100 間公司承諾向難民提供工作機會，改善難民的生計。我們欣然見到，有 3 間香港公司以行動實踐了他們的支持。

高偉紳律師行一直支持聯合國難民署、我們的非政府機構夥伴以及香港的服務對象。他們承諾透過其全球事務所網絡，擴展對難民的義務法律支援。香港上海大酒店有限公司承諾尋找創新方法，並利用他們的設施和專業知識，拓展其已於亞洲和美國採取的措施，給予難民自立能力。帝理律師行亦承諾繼續向難民提供義務法律支援，同時亦為僱主編寫指引，讓他們了解在香港聘請難民的程序。

In the Global Refugee Forum held last December, over 100 companies pledged to address jobs and livelihood issues amongst refugees and we are glad to see three companies in Hong Kong pledge their support.

Clifford Chance pledged to expand pro bono legal support for refugees through their network of offices worldwide, building on the strong success that they have had supporting UNHCR, our NGO partners and our persons of concern here in Hong Kong. The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited pledged to find new innovative ways to use their facilities and expertise to empower refugees globally, expanding on the work they have already undertaken in Asia and the United States of America. Last but not least, Daly & Associates pledged to continue their widespread pro bono assistance to refugees whilst also developing a manual for potential employers to guide them through the process of hiring refugees in Hong Kong.

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