



With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UN Refugee Agency 2008 April



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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。

Editorial

編者心聲

June 2008 will mark my first anniversary at UNHCR. It has been an interesting experience to be the first local staff member in the Hong Kong office fundraising department. Setting up a new office was more difficult and challenging than I imagined, but it has been worth it!

While I have worked in international aid for eight years, UNHCR's mission has impressed me. Our organisation works in 116 countries and has helped an estimated 50 million people. In 2008 alone, UNHCR will work with 32.9 million refugees and other displaced people.

Global refugee news and reports fly in every day: war, killing, rapes, uprooted civilians, refugees without hope, children with no access to education and medical care. While we are saddened by these events, we must also be moved to action. In this issue, we focus on Darfur/Chad where five years of war and conflict have left more than one million people needing UNHCR's protection, the equivalent of around 1/7 of Hong Kong's population.

We can draw inspiration from refugee success stories, like that of 'Lost Boy' John Dau. By supporting UNHCR, we can help the world's displaced people to survive, return home and rebuild their lives.

2008年六月將會是我在聯合國難民署工作一週年，一年的時間真的如飛一般過去了。作為香港辦事處籌款部的第一位員工，心情既驚且喜，工作雖然繁重但覺得非常有意義。

過去曾經在另一所國際性的非牟利機構工作了八個年頭，但聯合國難民署的工作使命仍深深感動我。聯合國難民署的救援工作遍及全球116個國家、過往曾協助超過了5,000萬名難民，在2008年，需要我們關注的人士達到3,290萬之多。

每日收到各地辦事處的工作匯報，戰爭所引起的殺戮、強姦婦女、無辜平民被迫流離失所、徬徨終日、醫療不足、小孩失去上學機會的消息，以前覺得很遙遠的國際事務一下子拉到眼前，令我更加感嘆，人類何時才可和平共處？在這天來臨前，聯合國難民署的工作還有很多，今期的封面故事為五年來戰亂不停的達爾富爾及乍得，兩地共有100萬人士接受聯合國難民署的救援，相等於香港七份一人口受影響。

幸好仍有一些令人鼓舞的故事，Lost Boy - John Dau便是一個成功例子，衷心祝願戰事早日得以平息，流離失所的難民得以回家重建家園。



Rosina Shing
Fundraising Manager
成淑嫻
籌款經理



In 2007, fighting in Mogadishu, Somalia, has sent thousands fleeing to Lafole, 21 kilometers south of the capital. UNHCR and partners have been distributing plastic sheeting, kitchen sets, mattresses, jerry cans and other supplies to those most in need.

在2007年索馬里摩加迪沙的爭鬥中，數以千名難民逃往首都以南21公里的Lafole。聯合國難民署和合作夥伴立即為難民分發帆布、煮食工具、床墊、水桶和必需品以解燃眉之急。

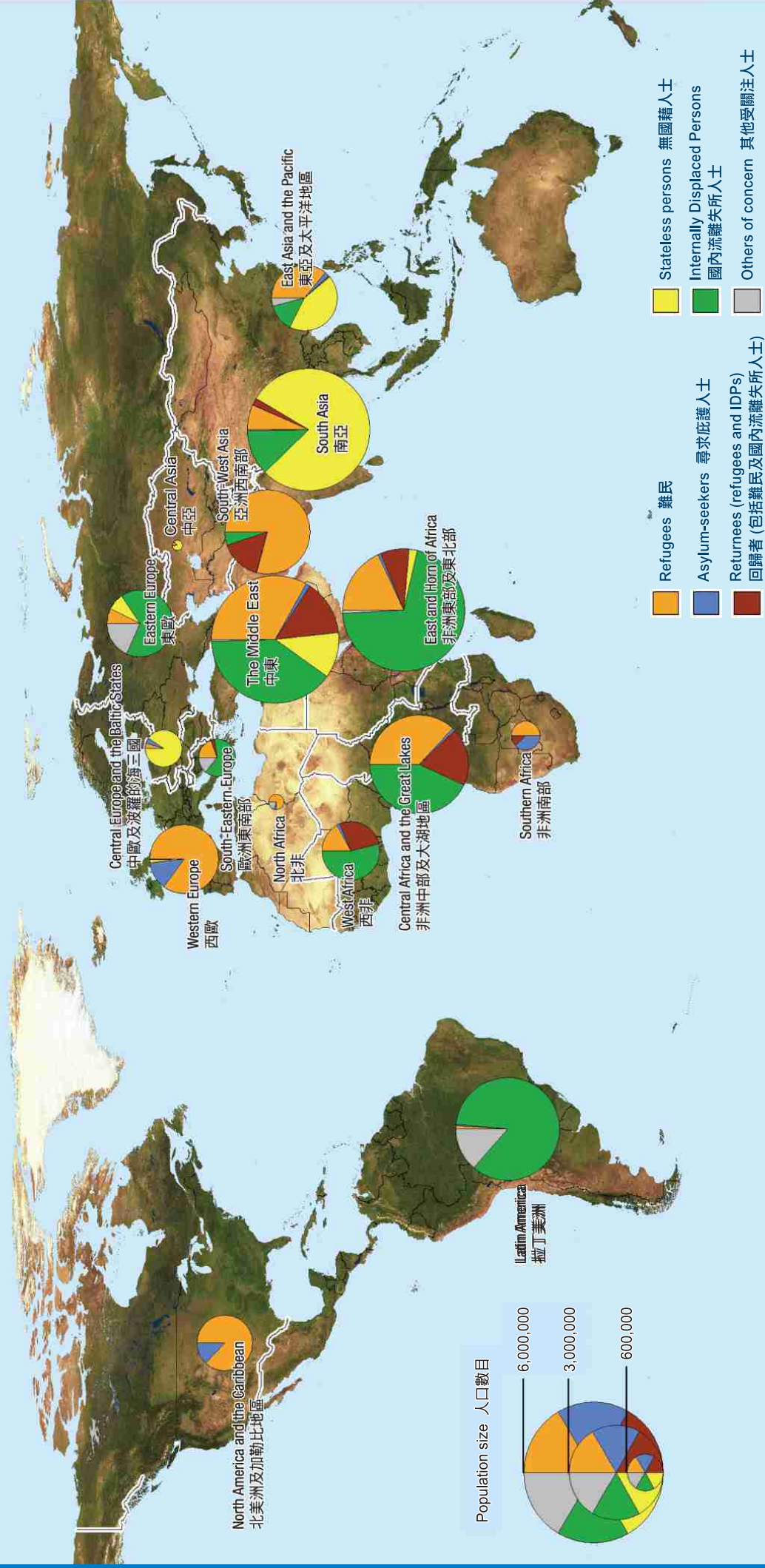
UNHCR has twice been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its work with refugees.
聯合國難民署於1954及1981年榮獲諾貝爾和平獎以表揚其在難民工作上的貢獻。

Where are the World's Refugees?

(as at 1 January 2007, total population - 32.9 million)

難民在哪裡？

(截至2007年1月1日，總人數為3,290萬人)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

於地圖上所列之名稱及疆界只是聯合國難民署之工作區域劃分

A Letter from Sudan

蘇丹家書

It is now four months since I left Hong Kong and came to Sudan. Here, thousands of refugees from Eritrea live, mostly in open camps in the capital Khartoum and other parts of Eastern Sudan. They lack access to employment, compounded by a lack of proper identification. While some have been repatriated by the Sudanese Government, many are still unable to return to their homeland where internal conflict continues to intensify.

I am working with thirty UNHCR staff to register the refugees in twelve camps in an effort to identify their needs and improve their access to services. Everyday we travel at daybreak to the camp, work until nightfall and return to our residence exhausted. Despite the tiredness, I strongly believe that all the hard work will be worth it when registration is completed in six to seven months time. The registration will benefit more than 100,000 refugees who will then receive additional assistance from UNHCR.

Our job is most important for women and children who will be better protected. Through the registration process, UNHCR can identify their urgent or long-term needs. Without formal registration, refugees constantly struggle to survive and have difficulty accessing services like health care and education. I have faith that our work will improve their lives and give them greater hope for the future.

Registration is completed in the first camp and soon will be in the other eleven camps. There's a lot of data to process, verifying the identity and registering the address of each refugee. In the meantime, we need your encouragement and support for our work in Sudan.



Lim Pik
UNHCR field worker
from Hong Kong

從香港來到蘇丹(Sudan)已經四個月了，這裡有大批鄰國厄立特里亞(Eritrea)難民流亡聚居在首都喀土穆(Khartoum)和各個地區的開放式難民營，他們失去了國家認可的身份，沒法找到工作自力更生，部份人已經由蘇丹政府遣送回國，更多的難民卻由於國內衝突未停，又不能返回故鄉。

現時，我與三十多位聯合國難民署的同事為十二個難民營，開始著手難民登記工作，每天清晨從住處出發前往營地，整理大量數據和地址記錄，往往要在夜深人靜時拖著疲憊的身軀回去休息。不過，每當想到約六至七個月後，所有登記工作完成，這裡約100,000名難民，便能夠獲得聯合國難民署更多的協助，我便感到這些辛勞與付出也是值得的。

我們的工作對這裡的婦女和小孩來說，尤為重要，因為確立身份和登記資料後，他們便能享有家庭單位以外的身份以及保護，而且聯合國難民署亦可以從中得知他們有何急切或長遠的需求。難民由於身份未能確立，因而要面對生存、健康和教育的困窘，前境未明。不過，我深信我們能夠扭轉他們現時的困局，給他們帶來希望。

首個營地的難民登記工作已經完成，餘下還有十一個營地的難民等待著。希望我們逐一為這裡所有營地裡的難民登記，協助流亡的難民確立身份的時，也能夠有您的鼓勵，支持我們在蘇丹的難民登記工作。

在蘇丹的香港人
林碧



Lim Bik with her multi national colleagues in front of the UNHCR field office. 林碧與不同國籍同伴在辦事處外留影



An example of the "Protecting Hands", the UNHCR symbol. 「有你手護」的示範

UNHCR Hong Kong

World Refugee Day June 20th 2008

「世界難民日」2008年6月20日

Invite your participation in the World Refugee Day – send your photo with "Protecting Hands"

The refugee challenge in the 21st century is changing rapidly. People are forced to flee their homes for increasingly complicated and interlinked reasons. Some 40 million people worldwide are already uprooted by violence and persecution, and it is likely that the future will see more people on the run as a growing number of push factors. "Protection" will be the theme of 2008 World Refugee Day. It means shelter, food, water, healthcare, refugee rights, legal protection, capacity building, advocacy and durable solutions. We would like to invite you to send a photo with the "Protecting Hands" and we will post it on our website to support this cause.

Please act now, invite your families and friends to take a photo with "Protecting Hands" and be reminded to:

- send in high resolution photo (minimum file size 1M)
- provide the name of your school, organization or company
- send the photo in JPEG file
- send the photo before May 31st 2008

Act NOW, support the World Refugee Day and send your love to the refugee!

* Further activities for World Refugee Day will be posted on website in mid May. Please email to info@unhcr.hk or call 2388-3278 for any enquiry.

齊來參與 - 電郵你的「有你手護」照片



保護難民的工作，在21世紀的發展中不斷改變，人們被迫逃離家園的原因，往往日益複雜和由多個因素組成。現時全球大約有4,000萬人生活在被迫害及暴力的威脅下，而數目正不斷上升。聯合國難民署希望透過2008年「世界難民日」的主題「保護」，能引起公眾對難民議題的關注。「保護」不單指棲身之所，還包括食物，乾淨食水，醫療，基本權利，法律保障，技能訓練，倡議及可持續的解決辦法。

誠邀你參與「世界難民日」為難民發出支持的聲音，依照上圖例拍攝"保護之手"，將照片電郵至info@unhcr.hk，我們會將之上載到聯合國難民署的香港網頁上。

請立即行動，邀請你的家人和朋友，拍攝「有你手護」照片，請注意

- 請盡量以高解像度 (1M或以上) 拍攝照片
- 必需附上照片中人、學校、公司或機構的名稱
- 以 JPEG 格式電郵至 info@unhcr.hk
- 截止日期為 2008 年 5 月 31 日

以行動支持「世界難民日」，為全球難民送上你的愛心和祝福。

有關「世界難民日」的其他活動，請於五月中旬瀏覽網頁。查詢可電郵至 info@unhcr.hk 或致電 2388-3278。



Displaced women and children shelter in the sparse shade of trees near Goz Beida, Chad, before being transferred to a UNHCR refugee camp.

在乍得Goz Beida，流離失所的婦孺和小孩在稀疏的樹蔭下等待被轉送到聯合國難民署的營地。

UNHCR/H. Caux

Emergency Update: Darfur/Chad

緊急救援：達爾富爾 / 乍得

Overview: After five years of violence in the Sudanese province of Darfur, thousands of people continue to flee their homes each month. Villages and towns are repeatedly attacked by roaming Arab militia groups like the infamous 'Janjaweed' or air-bombed by Sudanese Government forces. Sexual violence against women and girls is widespread.

Refugee Numbers: An estimated 800,000 people are now displaced inside Darfur itself, many of them sheltering in dozens of internally displaced people (IDP) camps serviced by international aid organisations. A further 240,000 Darfurians have sought refuge in eastern Chad in twelve large refugee camps run by UNHCR.

IN DARFUR, UNHCR provides:

- assistance for 65% of internally displaced people (IDPs)
- shelter, relief and services for 6,000 Chadian refugees
- emergency food relief (therapeutic feeding and dry food distribution)
- emergency water and sanitation facilities
- school rehabilitation projects
- literacy programs for women and children
- protection programs for women and girls
- support centres for women and youth
- environmental and food garden programs

Non-food relief: tents, cooking sets, blankets, plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, jerry cans, soap and sanitary items.

IN EASTERN CHAD, UNHCR provides:

- coordination of relief and services for 240,000 people in 12 refugee camps
- shelter (all weather tents, plastic sheeting)
- refugee registration and transport
- protection programs for women and girls
- health and disease control programs
- maternal health services

Non-food relief: tents, cooking sets, fuel efficient stoves, blankets, plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, jerry cans, soap and sanitary items.

概覽：蘇丹達爾富爾地區的暴力衝突已經持續五年，每月仍有數以千計的民眾不斷逃離家園。當地村莊和城鎮屢次遭受阿拉伯民兵襲擊，包括聲名狼藉的Janjaweed(火力強大的武裝民兵)和蘇丹政府軍隊的空襲。針對婦女和女童的性暴力侵犯亦正在漫延。

難民數目：單在達爾富爾地區，便有大約80萬名難民，他們大部份聚居在多個國際救援組織為國內流離失所人士設立的難民營。其餘24萬名來自達爾富爾地區的難民，則逃到乍得東部由聯合國難民署管理的十二個大型難民營內尋求庇護。

聯合國難民署在達爾富爾地區提供：

- 援助予65%國內流離失所人士
- 帳篷、救援物資和服務予6,000名乍得難民
- 緊急食物救援(具治療作用的食物和乾糧)
- 緊急食水及衛生設施
- 重建學校計劃
- 婦女及兒童識字計劃
- 保護婦女及女童計劃
- 婦女及青少年支援中心
- 環境及耕作計劃

其他救援物資：帳篷、煮食工具、毛氈、帆布、蚊帳、水桶、肥皂和衛生用品。

聯合國難民署在乍得東部地區提供：

- 協調救援和管理十二個難民營內240,000名難民
- 帳篷(全天候營帳、帆布)
- 難民登記及運送
- 保護婦女及女童計劃
- 健康及疾病控制計劃
- 孕婦健康計劃

其他救援物資：帳篷、煮食工具、節能灶、毛氈、蚊帳、水桶、肥皂和衛生用品。

'Lost Boy' Finds Hope in Refugee School

「迷失的男孩」從難民學校找到希望

John Dau couldn't read his own t-shirt when, aged 17, he arrived at Kakuma Refugee Camp in Kenya. He had spent the past five years wandering the deserts of central Africa as part of a group of orphaned children known as "the lost boys of southern Sudan". Now, 17 years after learning to read and write in one of the camp's primary schools, he is studying at one of America's most prestigious universities.

"For us, there was only one thing in that camp and that was school," John recalls. "There was often not enough food and sometimes no security but there was education and it meant everything. There were no school buildings to begin with. Instead, every tree had a class sitting under it. We'd sit in a circle, the teacher would stand in the middle with a blackboard and we'd write in the dirt with our fingers. During the day we'd move all the way around the tree with the shade."

"Then UNHCR began to supply us with exercise books and pencils. They started constructing buildings, really nice buildings out of green brick with a roof of corrugated iron. At first we were allowed to build our own benches out of mud and then UNHCR got carpenters in the camp to build moveable benches for us."

John Dau describes refugee education as being like a cup. "If you don't have a cup, you can't drink water," he explains. "When there's no cup to hold it, the help you provide refugees can just run away. You have to provide education so that people can use that help to change their situation - to rebuild their communities - change the world."

Now 34, John Dau is doing his bit to change the world. While studying for his bachelor's degree at Syracuse University, NY, he is running a foundation to fund health and education programs in his South Sudanese homeland.

UNHCR funds primary and secondary school education in refugee camps throughout the world, giving refugee children the chance to learn and increase their future opportunities.

John Dau 十七歲的時候來到肯尼亞的卡庫馬地區(Kakuma)難民營，當時他連自己衣服上的字也不懂。五年來，他與一群被稱為「來自蘇丹南部的迷失男孩」，在非洲中部的沙漠遊蕩。在入讀了難民營的小學讀書識字十七年後，他現已在美國其中一所最著名的大學裡讀書。



John Dau, now a student of Syracuse University in New York State, USA.
John Dau現在於紐約雪城大學就讀



A child studies in a school built by UNHCR in a Somali refugee settlement.
一名難民小孩在索馬里的難民營學校上課。

「對我們來說，營內只有一樣東西，那便是學校。」John 回憶說：「那時候經常缺糧，而且很多時也不安全，只有教育，教育便是一切。最初沒有校舍，每棵樹底下都是教室。我們圍圈而坐，老師站在中央在黑板上寫字，我們便用手指在泥地上寫。每天，我們就這樣跟著樹蔭轉移的方向團團轉。」

「不久，聯合國難民署開始為我們提供練習簿和鉛筆。他們又開始建校舍，用青磚及鐵皮搭建成很美麗的課室。最初，我們用泥做自己的椅子，然後，聯合國難民署請來木匠為我們做了可以移動的長椅。」

John Dau 形容難民的教育為杯子：「沒有杯子，便不能喝水。」他解釋：「沒有杯子盛載，為難民提供的援助便會流走。唯有給予教育，民眾才可以運用援助改善自己的處境，去重建社區、改變世界。」

現年三十四歲的John Dau現在也出一分力去改變世界，他在紐約雪城大學攻讀學士學位的同時，更成立了基金會支持家鄉蘇丹南部地區的健康及教育計劃。

聯合國難民署為世界各地的難民營提供中小學教育，給予難民兒童學習的機會，為他們締造未來。

A Better Life for Refugees in Bangladeshi Camps

為孟加拉營地的難民脫離惡劣環境

Two years ago, conditions in the Nayapara Refugee Camp in Bangladesh were among the worst in the world. Today, thanks to a major refurbishment supported by UNHCR donors worldwide, life is getting better for this impoverished refugee community.

Over the past 17 years, thousands of Rohingya, a Burmese muslim minority, have fled into Bangladesh to escape persecution by the Myanmar regime. Denied citizenship in their homeland, some 27,000 Rohingya remain in two camps run by the Bangladeshi Government. Until recently, the refugees lived in squalid, flimsy hovels years past their expiry date. With no proper medical care, little education and no skills training, they languished in idleness and despair.

It's only within the last year that the government has allowed UNHCR to make substantial improvements in these camps. The agency has been able to initiate building, education and enterprise projects and invite other UN agencies and aid organisations to provide services.

Today the camp's main street is bustling with lively commerce. There's a restaurant under a colourful awning, a mobile sweet shop and an open-air barbershop with all four chairs occupied.

27-year-old Rashid Ahmed has seen a lot of positive change in Nayapara: a new hospital, a feeding centre for malnourished babies and fewer 'disturbances' around the camp. In February, he and his young family benefited from one of the most striking changes, moving into a roomy new home built with UNHCR funds. Their old shelter was so cramped, they couldn't even stand upright inside. "Now we are in a better situation altogether," Rashid says.

The plan is to provide new houses for every refugee family in both camps by next year. UNHCR Representative in Bangladesh Pia Prytz Phiri acknowledges there is still much to do. "You can't go from below zero to 100 in one year," she says, "but we are finally making real improvements."

Children play in front of new refugee homes funded by UNHCR in Nayapara Refugee Camp. The houses are a huge improvement on the squalid hovels the refugees had been forced to live in for years.

兩年前，孟加拉的納亞巴亞 (Nayapara) 難民營的狀況是全球最惡劣的營地之一。今天，得到聯合國難民署世界各地捐款者的支持，經過大型整修後，這個窮困的難民社區的生活得到重大改善。

過去十七年期間，數以千計來自緬甸信奉伊斯蘭教的羅興亞人，逃到孟加拉避開緬甸政權迫害。失去了公民身份，約二萬七千名羅興亞人滯留在兩個由孟加拉政府管理的難民營。直到不久之前，難民仍然住在衛生環境惡劣和簡陋的茅舍。他們缺乏適當的醫療、教育、技能培訓和工作機會，在絕望中生命白白流逝。

就在過去一年，當地政府終於容許聯合國難民署改善難民營的情況，在營地開展建設、教育和商業項目，並邀請其他聯合國部門和救援組織一起為難民提供援助。

今日營內主要街道的商業活動頻繁：一間餐廳飄揚著色彩燦爛的帳篷、一所流動糖果店、一檔露天理髮店外四張坐椅都坐滿客人。

二十七歲的Rashid Ahmed 喜見納亞巴亞眾多的改善：一所新醫院和一間為營養不良的嬰兒而設的餵飼中心，為所有人帶來希望。二月的時候，這戶年輕的家庭獲得一項顯著的改變，得到聯合國難民署資助搬到新房子去。舊有的居所過份狹窄，在室內根本不能站直身體。Rashid說：「現時我們整體的情況都已經改善了。」

聯合國難民署在孟加拉的代表Pia Prytz Phiri表示仍然有很多事情要做：「我們不可能在一年內改變整個難民營，但是我們終於可以踏出一大步。」計劃最終目標是在明年為兩個營內每個難民家庭提供新住所。

小童在聯合國難民署資助，位於納亞巴亞 (Nayapara) 難民營的新難民房舍前嬉戲。這些房屋與他們多年來被迫入住的簡陋茅舍相比，是重大的改善。

