



With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UNHCR 2014 Issue 1



Central African Republic 中非共和國 :

FORGOTTEN FUTURES **被遺忘的未來主人翁**

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.

無數難民在危機中生命受到威脅，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。

Emergency Response Together 緊急應變行動總結

©UNHCR / J. Kohler

Syrian refugees receive plastic sheets at a distribution center in Jordan's Za'atari refugee camp.

這裏是約旦紮亞特里難民營的一個物資分發中心，敘利亞難民兒童從工作人員手上接過塑料帆布。

How your donations helped in 2013 2013年，您的捐助幫助了他們...

2013 has been quite a year. Emergencies, both man-made and natural, have caused misery and trauma for millions of people across the world.

The war in Syria and typhoon ravaged Philippines may have captured the headlines, but forgotten crises in the Central African Republic (CAR), the southern borders of Sudan and South Sudan, continued to force thousands from their homes amid death and destruction.

In 2013 your donations helped to deploy 359 expert emergency response staff to nine countries, deliver more than 15,000 tonnes of essential relief and survival items across the world, and protect millions of refugees.

2013年是不安定的一年，不論是天災或人禍，均為全球數以百萬計的人們帶來痛苦及創傷。

敘利亞的內戰、席捲菲律賓的颱風，或許登上了新聞頭條；然而，在中非共和國、蘇丹與南蘇丹的交界，一些被遺忘的危機持續發生，死亡的氣息及破壞氛圍迫使數以萬計民眾逃離家園。

2013年，我們調配了359位專業緊急應變小組的工作人員前往9個受災國家，運送了超過15,000噸救援物資到世界各地，為數以百萬計的難民提供保護……您的捐助使一切成真。

Syrian Arab Republic 敘利亞

As the war in Syria entered a third bitter year, your support enabled UNHCR to help the millions affected by this crisis.

In 2013 your donations help UNHCR reach more than 3.2 million Syrians still living and trapped in the war torn country. In neighbouring host countries, where at year end 2.3 million Syrians had found refuge, we are the lead agency protecting, coordinating and delivering support to all those in need.

Syria, is quickly becoming the worst humanitarian crises ever, and your support is vital if we are to continue to make any impact for those who need us most.

隨着敘利亞內戰踏入第4個艱苦的年頭，您的支持令聯合國難民署能繼續幫助數以百萬計受影響的難民。

2013年，您的捐助支持聯合國難民署，繼續為被囚於敘利亞國內，超過320萬名的流離失所民眾提供救援物資。另外，我們正在鄰近敘利亞的國家（截至年尾，這些國家共收容了230萬名敘利亞難民）領導及統籌各救援項目，為難民提供保護及適切的援助。

敘利亞正急速演變成史上最嚴重的人道危機；要繼續為那些最需要我們援助的民眾帶來改變，您的支持非常重要。



©UNHCR / J. Kohler

Syrian refugees walk the final meters across the desert toward the berm that marks the official Jordanian border. 敘利亞難民越過接壤約旦的沙漠，到達標示着約旦邊界的小路。

South Sudan 南蘇丹

Throughout the year ongoing conflict on the border areas between Sudan and South Sudan forced 26,166 people to flee their villages and homes. They joined more than 200,000 other refugees from Sudan in UNHCR managed camps – all survivors of terrifying bombing raids and forced to flee the only homes they have known.

In December, fighting between the government of South Sudan and opposition forces spread swiftly through the country and created 155,000 new refugees who fled to Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. With your support UNHCR responded to this new crises while also making sure we continued to help the refugees living in the camps of South Sudan.

在蘇丹與南蘇丹之間的邊境地帶，持續經年的衝突迫使26,166人離開鄉鄰及村落。他們與其他逾20萬名蘇丹難民一樣，在經歷一波又一波可怕轟炸後，被迫逃離熟悉的家園。現棲身於聯合國難民署管轄的營地內。

去年12月，南蘇丹政府與反對派的交戰迅速蔓延至全國，迫使155,000名難民逃往烏干達、肯尼亞及埃塞俄比亞。有賴您們的支持，聯合國難民署就新一輪危機作出即時應變，並確保南蘇丹營地的難民繼續得到妥善照料。



A woman holding her baby next to her family shelter on the settlement. Before the house, her belongings, relief items and a bag of food. 一位難民婦女抱着她的孩子，站在她的臨時住所旁。散落屋前的是她的隨身物品、日用品及一包糧食。

Central African Republic 中非共和國

Life for civilians in the land-locked nation of the Central African Republic has been difficult and brutal in 2013. In December wide scale fighting erupted between the predominantly Muslim Seleka and the mainly Christian Anti-Balaka militias and civilians have been caught in the chaos.

Today, nearly half a million people are displaced within the country and another 86,000 people have fled to neighboring countries. But with your support, UNHCR has 73 staff working around the clock, coordinating life-saving protection and get assistance to the people who need it.

2013年，在中非共和國這片內陸之地，民眾過着艱難及活在暴力陰影下的生活；尤其自12月起，信奉伊斯蘭教的「塞雷卡」與由基督教徒組成的武裝組織「反巴拉卡斯坦武裝力量」再度爆發大規模武裝衝突，民眾的生活再次陷入一片混亂。

目前，中非共和國有接近50萬人在國內流離失所，另有86,000人逃到鄰近國家。有賴您的支持，73位聯合國難民署職員日以繼夜在當地工作，保障民眾的人身安全，並為有需要的難民提供援助。



A family outside a UNHCR tent in the IDP camp at the international airport in Bangui. Some families have been fortunate enough to receive emergency shelter while the majority are sleeping in structures built of sticks and grass or within the decaying shells of light airplanes at the airport.

這是住在班吉國際機場聯合國難民署流離失所者營地的家庭。他們是較幸運的一群，已獲得帳篷棲身，其餘大量未獲發物資的民眾只能睡在由草和樹枝搭成的簡陋建築中，或是機場內小型飛機的殘骸內。

The Philippines 菲律賓

When Typhoon Haiyan smashed into the Philippines on 8 November it left a trail of death and destruction – more than 6,000 dead and 4.1 million displaced from their homes.

Supporters like you responded with immense generosity, allowing UNHCR to get vital, life-saving aid to 487,000 people affected by the monster, tropical storm. Together we supplied and delivered 80,000 blankets, 60,000 plastic sheets for weather-proofing, 10,000 tents, 30,000 jerry cans, 15,000 kitchen sets and 15,000 solar lanterns.

去年11月8日，颱風海燕吹襲菲律賓，並在當地遺下一片死亡氣息及頹垣敗瓦的景象：超過6,000人喪生、410萬民眾流離失所。

有賴您們慷慨解囊，聯合國難民署才能夠向487,000名「超級颱風海燕」下的生還者派發救援物資，包括80,000張毛氈、60,000張適用於不同天氣的塑料帆布、10,000個帳篷、30,000個摺疊式水桶、15,000套煮食工具及15,000盞太陽能燈。

Survivors fashion a makeshift roof with a UNHCR plastic sheet in Tanauan, Leyte.

在塔瑙安區，聯合國難民署的帆布成為災民的臨時屋頂。



Aid being offloaded in Tanunan, one of the most severely hit municipalities, located 45 minutes south of Tacloban. UNHCR distributed hygiene kits, plastic sheets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, nylon ropes, blankets, malongs (wrap around cloths).

在距離塔克洛班市45分鐘車程的塔瑙安區是受災最嚴重的地區之一，聯合國難民署在此派發衛生包、帆布、水桶、煮食用具、毛氈及沙龍布（傳統服飾）。



Schooling solutions needed for CAR students 中非共和國的失學問題亟需解決



Central African Republic (CAR) refugee children attending primary school in Boyabu refugee camp in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Teachers are also refugees.

來自中非共和國的難民兒童入讀在剛果民主共和國 Boyabu 難民營內的一所小學。授課的老師亦是難民。

©UNHCR/Schmitt

Fleeing for his life, 25-year old Yesson from the Central African Republic (CAR) recently arrived in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in search of safety, protection and some semblance of the life he had fled.

Instead, Yesson has arrived at the Mole refugee camp in the Equateur province of DRC, one of the most isolated, under-developed and deprived areas of the country. In Mole, there are no colleges or universities – just one crowded primary school trying desperately to provide some education for 650 children.

“It’s serious if we don’t study, for us and for our country,” says Yesson. “We thought that we would find schools and that universities would be organized.”

Central Africans have a long history of religious tolerance but in December 2012 that spirit of acceptance was tested by the Seleka coalition rebellion. Within four months the Seleka had led a brutal invasion to the capital Bangui and ousted then President François Bozizé. Months of brutality against civilians soon followed before wide-scale fighting erupted again in December 2013 between the predominantly Muslim Seleka and the mainly Christian Anti-Balaka militias.

Today, nearly half a million people are displaced within the country and another 86,000 people have fled to neighboring countries - the DRC is hosting nearly 60,000 of these vulnerable people, with about half of them living in refugee camps. In Mole alone, the number has jumped from 4,000 to 9,000 in just over a month.

Since then, the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) with our partners, has been working around the clock to provide life-saving aid to refugees like Yesson and the hundreds of thousands of internally displaced still trapped in makeshift camps across the country.

And, in this climate with so many people in need of help, you would think that school might not be a priority but UNHCR believes that schooling and education for refugee children and young people is not a luxury, it’s a necessity, a necessity to help them survive and progress.

來自中非共和國、25歲的Yesson，為了尋求安全保障與昔日的生活，踏上逃亡旅程，於不久前抵達剛果民主共和國。

現實卻是，Yesson來到剛果民主共和國赤道省的摩爾難民營，這裏是全國其中一個最偏僻、落後及貧瘠的地區。在摩爾沒有任何書院或大學，只有一間擁擠的小學，竭力為650位學童提供教育。

「若我們不能繼續學業，這對我們自身及國家都很糟，」Yesson說：「我們以為能夠找到學校，大學也會隨之設立。」

長久以來，中非共和國擁有宗教互容的歷史；直至2012年12月，反叛組織聯盟「塞雷卡」打破了這種包容態度。短短4個月內，反叛組織聯盟「塞雷卡」大舉闖入首都班吉，推翻了時任總統保薩薩（François Bozizé），並在隨後多月施以一連串針對平民的暴行；到2013年12月，信奉伊斯蘭教的「塞雷卡」與由基督徒組成的武裝組織「反巴拉卡斯坦武裝力量」再度爆發大規模武裝衝突。

時至今日，中非共和國有接近50萬人在國內流離失所，亦有86,000人逃到鄰近國家；其中剛果民主共和國收容了近六萬名脆弱的難民，約有一半住在難民營。過去一個月單是摩爾地區，難民數目已經由4,000人激增至9,000人。

自衝突爆發以來，聯合國難民署一直與合作夥伴無間斷地工作，為像Yesson等難民以及棲身於國內多個臨時營地的數十萬計國內流離失所者提供救援物資。

在大批民眾亟待援助之際，您或會認為教育並非當務之急；但聯合國難民署相信，就學及教育並非難民兒童及青年人的奢侈品，反而是他們的必需品：一種幫助他們生存及向前邁進的必需品。

School brings resilience

Stefano Severe, UNHCR's Kinshasa-based regional representative, said that finding ways for the refugees in Mole and other camps to continue their education was a priority for the agency – education is not only important for gaining knowledge, but it also keeps young people occupied and protected from exploitation.

"It is important to help them build their future in a constructive way," says Stefano. "We have learned from past experiences in refugee camps and we are aware that youth without any activity can have a negative impact on the atmosphere in the camp. If they are bored they are also at risk of manipulation and could be tempted to join armed groups in the Central African Republic," he warned.

Most of the students in Mole also come from urban areas, mainly Bangui, and for the older ones like Yesson, living in a rural area with limited access to education and employment is difficult; "I get up in the morning and I do nothing until evening. We are stagnating here."

You can help with schooling

UNHCR is currently working to extend the primary school in the Mole refugee camp to a further 650 children who have arrived since the most recent influx. We are also exploring ways to enable some 700 secondary school students to continue their studies.

In the meantime, while we look for solutions for providing secondary school education, UNHCR is building a cyber café so that the knowledge-thirsty students at least have access to information in Mole Camp.

It's a positive move and welcomed by the students, but they want and need more, and that is why your support is so vital to UNHCR at this time. Please make a donation today and help refugees and displaced people like Yesson from the Central African Republic.



Central African Republic refugee children just arrived in Chad.
剛抵達乍得的中非共和國難民兒童。

上學幫助難民兒童回復正常生活

聯合國難民署駐金沙薩地區代表史提芬奴·薩佛里表示，難民署正急切地尋找途徑，為摩爾及其他營地的難民延續教育：教育的重要性不只是增長知識，它更讓年輕人充實地過活，並保護他們免受剝削。

薩佛里說：「以積極的方式幫助他們建立未來相當重要。」他並警告指：「我們從過去的難民營管理經歷中汲取經驗，關注到百無聊賴的年輕人或會對營內氛圍構成負面影響；若他們感到沉悶，便容易有操控慾，更容易受中非共和國武裝組織誘使他們加入。」

大部份逃到摩爾的學生均來自首都班吉等城鎮，目前要棲身於這個教育及就業資源有限的鄉郊地區，對Yesson等年紀較長的難民來說確實艱難：「我在早上醒來沒事可做直至晚上；我們在這裏停滯不前。」

您可以為就學出一分力

聯合國難民署正着手擴充摩爾難民營內的唯一一所小學，以容納隨新一浪難民潮到達當地的650位難民兒童；我們也正在探索讓700位中學生延續學業的可能。

在尋求提供中學教育的同時，聯合國難民署正在摩爾難民營內設立一所網絡咖啡室，讓渴求知識的學生至少有機會接觸新資訊。

設立網絡咖啡室踏出了正面的一步，也受到學生們歡迎，但他們渴望和需要更多，因此您的捐助對聯合國難民署相當重要。請立即伸出援手，幫助Yesson及其他中非共和國的難民及流離失所者。



Your gift today could help provide, life-saving aid like blankets, mats and tents but also help to support UNHCR's essential work to supply education to refugee children

您的捐助，不但可以提供救援物品如毛氈、地墊及帳篷等，更可支持聯合國難民署為難民兒童提供重要的教育機會。

Majority of the Central African Republic IDP are sleeping in structures built of sticks and grass or within the decaying shells of light airplanes at the airport in Bangui.

大量的中非共和國流離失所者只能睡在由草和樹枝搭成的簡陋建築中，或是以班吉機場內小型飛機的殘骸暫作棲身。

 **HK\$7,750**

can provide teaching resources to assist 100 teachers in lesson planning and class delivery including assessment books and stationery

可為100名老師提供教材、教科書及文具以協助規劃課程

 **HK\$3,500**

can subsidize 13 children in extreme poverty families to attend school

可以資助13名貧困國家的難民兒童上學

 **HK\$600**

can provide textbooks, exercise books and pencils for 10 refugee students for a year

可為10名難民兒童提供一年的課本、習作簿及鉛筆

Join Our Hands for Refugees 攜手為難民

“Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow” Chinese New Year Charity Sale 「和興白花油藥廠」年宵慈善義賣

With the great support from the “Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow” and our volunteers, the Chinese New Year Charity Sale successfully raised HK\$188,000. All proceeds will be used to support the UNHCR’s global humanitarian relief programs currently providing assistance to refugees all across the world.

感謝「和興白花油藥廠」及一眾義工的全力支持，本年度「和興白花油藥廠」年宵慈善義賣共籌得港幣\$188,000，將全數用在支援全球難民的人道救援項目，為流離失所、失去家園的難民帶來重建新生的希望。



More Photos Here
回顧活動照片

<http://goo.gl/P9eaH8>



Public Education: “Be a Refugee” 公眾教育活動：體驗難民情

About 60 secondary school students experienced the living conditions of those who have fled their homes and are living in refugee camps. By collecting drinking water, setting up an aqua, a tent, and learning Arabic in the host country, they understood more about the actual problems that occur in such camps. All family members worked together to achieve their goals.

「體驗難民情」已於1月18日在香港教育城圓滿舉行，約60名中學生一同經歷模擬難民營裡遇到的各種情況，如領取食水、搭建旱廁、帳篷、學習阿拉伯文等，在過程中了解難民在營中遇到的難題。各個家庭發揮分工合作的精神，完成任務。



This family arrived at the refugee camp. They listened to the real stories from those living in the refugee camp after setting up a model tent.

這個家庭走難到達難民營，他們用有限資源搭建一個模擬帳篷後，聆聽著真實難民營搭建帳篷的狀況。



More Photos Here
回顧活動照片

<http://goo.gl/rGwi99>



Public Education: “My Life as a Refugee” 公眾教育活動：「My Life as a Refugee」

The buzzer was sounding the alarm! Personal belongings, clothing, and ID cards were scattered on the floor. Homs was in chaos – people were grabbing their belongings and avoiding their eye-contact with the rebels. This room was no longer in Knowles Building at the University of Hong Kong (HKU), but a room in Homs on the night of 28 February.

“My Life as a Refugee” is a simulation program that was part of “PeaceMakers ConFest” organised by the General Education Unit of HKU. The program transported participants into a war-zone scenario, where they had to make critical, life-changing decisions with their family members. At the sharing session, all participants showed their commitment to refugees.

在2月28日晚上，警報剛響起，混亂聲中，夾雜著平民的衣物、金錢、身份證，散落一地。平民們十分慌亂，一邊抓著散落一地的財物，一邊避開叛軍的視線。這夜，香港大學鈕魯詩樓的課室裡，一刻間變成敘利亞內戰重災區霍姆斯。

「My Life as a Refugee」體驗活動為香港大學通識教育部「PeaceMakers ConFest」的活動之一，透過模擬走難場景，參加者須在求生過程中面對人生的抉擇。28名港大學生經歷走難歷程後，期望自己能為難民出一分力。



The participants and volunteers conveyed their views to refugees in the song of peace, they are determined to help the refugees from today.

所有參加者和義工在和平歌聲中總結了自己對難民的看法，並決心為難民盡一分力。



Full story here
活動全紀錄

<http://goo.gl/InbaZf>



Bring the education program to
your school / organisation?
Discuss with us at
info@unhcr.org.hk now.

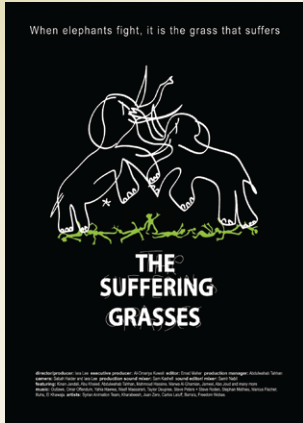
如希望將教育活動帶到校園，歡迎
各學校或團體電郵至
info@unhcr.org.hk與我們商議。



The UNHCR would like to express our thanks to the following supporters
衷心感謝以下機構及義工不遺餘力地支持聯合國難民署

Cheung Kong (Holdings) Limited 長江實業（集團）有限公司
General Education Unit, The University of Hong Kong 香港大學通識教育部
Hoe Hin Pak Fah Yeow Manufactory Limited 和興白花油藥廠有限公司
Hong Kong Education City Limited 香港教育城
IKEA Hong Kong 香港宜家家居
LI, TANG, CHEN & CO. 李湯陳會計師事務所
Sharings African Drumming Arena 心窗非洲鼓樂聚
Oxfam Hong Kong 樂施會
Zeal Studio / Dicky Lam / Glory Kwok / Jane Cheng / Vaso Chun / 顏福偉 / 洪永城

The 7th Refugee Film Festival 第7屆難民電影節



Opening Movie - The Suffering Grasses

52 mins Documentary directed by Lara Lee

Three years later, with thousands dead and counting, the ongoing conflict in Syria has become a microcosm of political tensions in the Middle East and an unsavory reflection of the world at large. Against the backdrop of the Arab Spring and the complicated politics of the region, this film seeks to explore the Syrian conflict through the humanity of the civilians who have been killed, abused, and displaced to the squalor of refugee camps. In all such conflicts, large and small, it is civilian, women and children, families and whole communities who suffer at the leisure of those in power and get caught in the crossfire of the hegemonies. When elephants go to war, it is the grass that suffers!

開幕電影 — 受苦的草根

52分鐘 紀錄片，導演：Lara Lee

三年已過去，敘利亞的衝突持續，造成的死亡人數以千計，數字還在上升中。事件已成為中東地區政治緊張局勢的縮影，甚至反映了全球的局勢。以阿拉伯之春和當地複雜政治情況作為背景，電影希望以平民的角度探討敘利亞衝突事件。大量的平民被殺死、被傷害或被迫流離失所逃到難民營。在大大小小的衝突之中，往往是女性、兒童、家庭和整個社區被捲入霸權的爭奪之中受苦。當大象上戰場時，被踐踏的就是草根人民！

Woodstock in Timbuktu

90 mins Documentary directed by Desiree von Trotha

The "Desert Festival" held in Mali every year is a music festival and a center cultivating Tuareg identity, nomadic tribes inhabiting the Sahara. The film portrays the 2011 festival through the eyes of the performers, staff and displaced peoples following the 2012 conflict in Mali.

廷巴克圖的胡士托音樂節

90分鐘 紀錄片，導演：Desiree von Trotha

每年在馬里舉行的「沙漠節」，既是音樂會，也是發揚撒哈拉沙漠游牧民族——圖阿雷格部落文化的盛會。電影以表演者、工作人員，以及受2012年馬里衝突影響成為流離失所人士的角度，描繪於2011年舉辦的音樂會。



New Walls

81 mins Documentary directed by Paula Palacios

Voice over by UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador Barbara Henricks.

The enlargement of the EU has created new walls, positioning non EU countries such as Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine on the front line of international migration. Though traditionally countries of emigration they have become countries of destination, hosting an increasing number of both, refugees and migrants. They are the gateway between Asia and Europe. Women are often the most vulnerable of all refugees. In New Walls, six women from countries like Afghanistan, Congo, Iran, Uzbekistan and even Russia have gone through the tragedy of being forced to flee from their country of origin and losing their loved ones.

新的圍牆

81分鐘紀錄片，導演：Paula Palacios

旁白為聯合國難民署親善大使芭芭拉韓翠克絲。

歐盟的擴大形成了新的圍牆，令非歐盟國家包括白俄羅斯、摩爾多瓦和烏克蘭成為全球移民的前線地點。這些國家是歐亞地區的門戶。從前這些國家都是出境國，現時卻成為其他國籍人士的最終地點，收容愈來愈多難民和移民。女性通常是所有難民中最需要保護的。在新的圍牆內，6位來自阿富汗、剛果、伊朗、烏茲別克斯坦、甚至俄羅斯的女士，被迫逃離自己的國家，她們失去所愛，飽受慘痛的經歷。



Exit

90 mins Drama directed by Boris Paval Conen

After leaving his homeland Guinea and arriving in the Netherlands, Amadou waits to be granted refugee status. He grows up, integrates in the local community and now expects to graduate from school. But then, he is told to leave the country. Amadou and his fellow countrymen barricade themselves, causing retaliation by the officers. This incident, based on true facts, leads to a night full of violence and intrigue that only produces losers.

出路

90分鐘戲劇，導演：Boris Paval Conen

Amadou為逃避暴力衝突離開了自己的家鄉幾內亞，在荷蘭等待被甄別為難民。他在當地成長及接受教育，已融入了當地的生活，更快將畢業。這時，卻接到通知要離開這個國家。Amadou和幾位一同被遣返的尋求庇護者嘗試最後掙扎，經歷一個長夜的糾纏，最後誰勝誰負？

*根據真人真事改編

Reel Time: Banished Kids

59 mins Documentary directed by Eleazar L. Del Rosario

Wrecked by civil war, people from the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, drift ashore in Malaysia. The children become so-called "stateless people", denied access to basic rights in education and healthcare, and ignored by the international community. Their voiceless plight asks us what "nationality" truly means.

迷惑時刻：被放逐的孩子

59分鐘紀錄片，導演：Eleazar L. Del Rosario

受內戰影響，菲律賓南島棉蘭棉蘭老島的居民飄泊到馬來西亞。這些孩子成為「無國籍」人士，被拒絕授予教育和醫療等基本權利，甚至被國際社會遺忘。他們無聲的困境正正反問我們「國籍」的真正意義。

The Escape

74 mins Documentary directed by Meni Elias

In this road movie a group of Israeli teenagers from different backgrounds set out on a personal and fascinating adventure following the original "Bricha Movement", which was set up to help Jews escape post-war Europe and get to Israel. Using today's Europe as the backdrop, and throughout the different stops on the routes of the Bricha, the teenagers meet with survivors, witnesses and local youth to hear their personal extraordinary experiences. The journey they take, both physically and emotionally is complex, amusing, eye-opening - and very important to an understanding of themselves and of their history.

逃離

74分鐘紀錄片，導演：Meni Elias

電影紀錄了一群不同背景的以色列年輕人，展開尋找自我價值的冒險旅程。這趟旅程根據「布利察行動」進行，行動原是二次大戰後為協助猶太人逃離戰後的歐洲，到以色列的旅程，年青人將會走上當年路線重踏前人的足跡。今天以歐洲作為背景，經過布利察路線不同的地點。這班年輕人遇到倖存者、見證人和當地的年輕人，聆聽他們的個人經歷。旅程中的所感所想，既複雜又精彩，令他們大開眼界之餘，對認識自己和歷史的反思都十分重要。



Arjun Jain helping the displaced affected by Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines

Arjun Jain 協助在菲律賓受颱風海燕影響的流離失所人士

Arjun Jain, Head of the UNHCR Office in Mindanao, Philippines, has worked with UNHCR for 15 years in emergencies across Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Arjun and four colleagues from Mindanao were the first UNHCR staff on the ground in Tacloban to respond to Typhoon Haiyan which struck the Philippines on November 8.

Haiyan was the strongest typhoon ever recorded to hit landfall with 14 million people affected and over 4 million people displaced. Over two months after the typhoon hit, the situation is still critical and UNHCR continues to help those without a home to get back on their feet.

How did you reach Tacloban?

I was flying back to the Philippines from Geneva when the typhoon struck. Instead of heading back to my duty station, I flew directly to Tacloban via Cebu. I arrived in Tacloban on November 12 on a US Navy helicopter – the only aircraft available at that time – and apart from the runway, all the airport structures were destroyed or in disrepair.

I arrived just as four of our team members from Cotabato brought two truckloads of relief items, protection kits, hygiene kits and equipment for staff, after a difficult three-day drive.

What was UNHCR's initial response?

At the airport, we met local officials who asked for the immediate distribution of the items and it was then we realized that we, UNHCR, were the first to bring in non-food survival items for the affected communities. As more aid arrived over the coming days, we started distributing non-food items, every day. Every time we delivered relief items, grateful communities thanked us - some just broke down and cried.

What were your first impressions of the emergency?

None of us were prepared for what we witnessed. From the airport to the mayor's office, we saw over 100 dead bodies by the roadside. The stench was overwhelming - for many weeks after, the smell and images remained with us, in our clothes, our throats and our nightmares.

While the military restored order, the roads remained strewn with debris. Whole villages and towns had been washed away. Trees had fallen like toothpicks. Few buildings remained standing. People were walking around in a state of shock - like zombies - unable to comprehend what had happened. Family members were dead or missing; homes and lives were destroyed.

What is UNHCR doing to help the displaced?

We have reached out to some of the most remote villages and islands that have not received adequate assistance. We have launched a project to help communities acquire birth certificates to access social services. We have also trained the security sector and the civilian authorities on IDP protection. Many towns and villages have benefitted from UNHCR's emergency relief efforts. In some locations, our tents and plastic sheets cover whole villages. Solar lanterns have helped those who are still living without electricity. Families, especially women and children feel much safer. People are able to work late at night.

What will you remember most about Haiyan?

It struck me in Tacloban that although in an emergency we may be the frontline staff, the entire organization and all of our supporters are standing behind us. When people on the ground thank us, I often think of everyone who helps make it happen. It's not just us on the ground and I will remember this.

Over two months have passed since the Typhoon hit, but I will always remember the strength of the communities we were working for. They gave us all the strength to continue working and we shared their grief.

“Nothing prepared us for what we saw in Tacloban.” Arjun Jain
「我沒有預計過會在塔克洛班見到這個情況。」 Arjun Jain



©Zak Yuson

Arjun Jain, 聯合國難民署駐菲律賓棉蘭老島負責人，在南非、中東、亞洲地區擔任緊急救援工作已15年。颱風海燕在11月8日吹襲菲律賓後，Arjun和4位工作人員從棉蘭老島趕到，是首批到達塔克洛班的聯合國難民署人員。

海燕是有紀錄以來最猛烈的登陸颱風，令1,400萬人受災，超過400萬人流離失所。颱風吹襲兩個月後，當地情況仍然嚴峻，聯合國難民署繼續協助無家可歸人士重建家園。

你如何到達塔克洛班？

颱風吹襲時，我正從日內瓦乘飛機返回菲律賓，於是立即取消原先的計劃，經宿務直接到達塔克洛班。11月12日，我乘搭當時唯一可用的飛機：一架美軍直升機，到塔克洛班，那裡除了跑道以外，機場內其他建築物均已被摧毀或支離破碎。從Cotabato市趕到的4位同事剛巧到步，他們帶著兩架貨車的救援物資，包括保護用品包、衛生包和其他用品，千辛萬苦駕駛了3天才到達當地。

聯合國難民署的即時救災工作是怎樣的？

我們在機場與當地官員會面，他們要求立即分發物資予災民。那時我們才知道，聯合國難民署是首個為受災地區帶來日用品救援物資的組織。接著幾日有更多物資送抵當地，我們亦開始每日向災民分發日用品。每次我們分發物資時，都受到當地人的感謝，部分人更情緒激動地大哭。

你對當地的緊急狀況的第一個印象如何？

我們對將會見到的情況毫無心理準備。從機場到市長辦公室的路上，我們見到過百具屍體躺在路旁。空氣中充滿了腐爛的氣味，即使數星期過後，當時的影像和氣味仍然歷歷在目，仍然留在我們的衣服、喉嚨和惡夢裡。

雖然軍隊已將秩序恢復，但道路上仍鋪滿了碎石及垃圾。整個村莊和城鎮被沖走。大樹折斷倒下；只剩下少數僅存的建築物。當地人仍然處於驚恐的狀態，好像行屍走肉一樣，還未能接受剛經歷的災禍。他們的親友或是死亡或是失蹤。風災奪去了當地人的家園和生命。

聯合國難民署如何幫助流離失所人士？

我們主動去一些最偏遠的村莊和島嶼，那裡的人得不到足夠的救援。我們開展協助當地人申領出生證明的計劃，以助他們領取社會援助。同時為保安和民事部門提供有關如何保護流離失所人士項目的訓練。很多城鎮和村莊都獲得聯合國難民署的協助。在某些地區，聯合國難民署提供的帳篷和塑料帆布滿佈整個村莊，太陽能燈為仍然未有電力供應的人提供照明，讓很多家庭，特別是女性和兒童都感到更為安全，更讓當地人能在晚間工作。

海燕災情讓你印象最深刻的是什麼？

我在塔克洛班的時候，突然感受到我們雖然是緊急救援的前線工作人員，但其實整個機構和所有支持者都在背後為我們打氣。當地人感謝我們的同時，我亦感受到讓救災工作得以順利進行是有賴所有捐款者的支援，不只有前線人員在出一分力。我會緊記這一點。

颱風吹襲已經兩個月，但我永遠記著曾經服務過的社區是如何堅強。他們給予我們繼續努力工作的動力，而我們也為他們分擔悲傷。