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.
Waiting to go home
等待回家

There are currently some 42 million victims of conflict and persecution worldwide living as refugees or uprooted within their own countries, many of them for years on end.

Among them are nearly 6 million refugees who have been in exile - mostly in camps - for five years or longer in what humanitarians call “protracted refugee situations”. But these interminable refugee situations do not include the millions more uprooted people who are displaced within their own countries and who far outnumber the world’s refugees. Many of them have also been unable to return home, sometimes for decades.

While they await a solution, both refugees and the internally displaced need food, shelter, medical care, sanitation, security, schools for their children and other essentials. Unfortunately, many of them are not getting what they need. UNHCR, which is almost totally dependent on voluntary funding, recently conducted a survey that showed alarming gaps in meeting even basic requirements.

In Cameroon, for example, refugees from the Central African Republic suffer a 17 percent prevalence of acute malnutrition among children, with mortality rates in some areas seven times higher than what is normally considered the emergency level. Less than a third of refugee girls are in school.

In Thailand, more than 100,000 Myanmar refugees and asylum seekers have lived for years in crowded camps amid enormous frustration that leads to domestic violence and other abuse.

Our ability to provide help to those who need it most is also being severely tested by the shrinkage of the “humanitarian space” in which we must work. We are witnessing a change in the nature of conflict, with a multiplicity of armed groups - some of whom view humanitarians as legitimate targets. We are also facing a hardening of attitudes on state sovereignty, particularly in internal displacement situations. The distinctions between humanitarians and the military risk being blurred, especially in peacekeeping situations where there is no peace to keep.

The global economic crisis, gaps disparities between North and South, growing xenophobia, climate change, the relentless outbreak of new conflicts and the intractability of old ones all threaten to exacerbate this already massive displacement problem. Since the beginning of the year, millions more people have been displaced in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Somalia and elsewhere. We are struggling to cope.

The 42 million uprooted people around the world who are still waiting to go home. They are among the most vulnerable people on Earth and they must be a priority. The same international community that felt obligated to spend hundreds of billions rescuing financial systems should also feel an obligation to rescue people in such desperate need.

António Guterres
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

目前全球有約4,200萬名受害者被衝突影響或被迫害的受害者，他
們被迫成為難民或在自己國家內流離失所，很多時，這種情
況更是持續多年。

當中有近600萬難民處於長期流亡狀態 - 主要在難民營 - 達5年或更長的時間。人道主義者稱為「持久的難民問題」。但
是，難民以外，還有數以百萬計在自己國家內被迫離鄉別井
的流離失所者，他們的數目遠遠多於世界上其他的難民。他們當
中許多人已無法返回家鄉，甚至一待幾十年。

在等待一個解決辦法的同時，難民和國際內流離失所者都需要
食物、庇護所、醫療、衛生設施、安全保障、學校和其他必
需品。不幸的是，當中許多人沒有辦法得到他們的基本所
需。聯合國難民署的開支，幾乎完全依賴自願性捐助。我們
最近進行的一項評估顯示，即使是應付難民的基本需求，亦
出現驚人的落差。

例如在喀麥隆，百分之十七的中非共和國難民兒童普遍受到
嚴重營養不良的影響。某些地區的死亡率是急凍水平的7倍，
不到三分之一的難民女性有接受教育的機會。

在泰國，超過10萬緬甸難民和尋求庇護者，因長期生活在擁
擠的難民營裡，加上曾遭遇巨大的挫折，導致家庭暴力和其
他虐待事件頻生。

我們為有需要的人提供幫助，工作亦受到嚴峻的考驗。我們
必須在正在改革的「人道主義空間」內努力工作。我們目睹
衝突性質的變化，以及各種各樣的武裝團體，其中有些公然
以人道機構及員工為目標。我們還面對著強硬的國家主權
態度，特別是在國內流離失所的情況。人道主義行動充滿軍
事風險，尤其是在維持和平的情況下，根本就沒有和平可維
持。

全球經濟危機、南北之間巨大的差距、排外情緒上升、氣候
變化、重擊突加剧及新衝突的爆發，令原本已大規模的流離
失所問題惡化。自年初以來，巴基斯坦，斯里蘭卡，索馬里
和其他地方有數百萬人流離失所，而我們正在努力提供
協助。

全球4,200萬世界各地的流離失所者仍在等待回家。他們是地
球上最脆弱的人，他們的處境必須優先處理。國際社會在投
入數千億美元拯救金融體系的同時，也應該感到有義務拯救
這些有迫切需要的人。

安東尼奧·古特雷斯
聯合國難民事務高級專員
REFUGEE CHILDREN RECEIVE THE GIFT OF AN EDUCATION

給難民兒童最好的禮物 — 教育

In July 2008, Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) in collaboration with UNHCR undertook a unique and highly successful fundraising drive called the Power of 10. The purpose: to raise funds from PwC’s global workforce of 155,000, to enable the UNHCR to provide a level of education to Sudanese refugee children in Eastern Chad, previously unobtainable. US$4 million (HK$31 million) was raised, representing the largest single corporate donation ever received by UNHCR.

In partnership with UNHCR, a project to support the long-term sustainable educational needs of refugee children was developed. The focus was on standard education but long-term and sustainable - developing and taking forward new standards for the education of refugee children. This project is known as Educating the Children of Darfur.

The funds have been targeted to aid four refugee camps located in eastern Chad where, until now, the educational needs of the Darfur refugee children have gone unmet. Use of the funds will focus on building schools, training teachers, and providing school supplies to some 28,000 Darfur refugee children aged 6 to 14. Over the long-term, the UNHCR plans to work with the Chadian Ministry of Education in order to integrate the refugee schools into Chad’s national educational system.

The joint UNHCR / PwC project to educate the children of Darfur has three primary objectives:

- Improve school infrastructure. Many camp schools, where they exist, are in a state of disrepair. Accordingly, the project will focus on ensuring that these schools are repaired and regularly maintained. Where schools don’t exist they will be constructed. Additionally, all schools will be enclosed and have a safe playground area. Well-maintained schools are of direct benefit to refugee children, but they are also an important factor in developing a sense of community and civic pride. In addition, at least one multi-use centre - for use as a place for evening activities, youth training, and the start of secondary education training - will be constructed in each camp.

- Improve quality of teaching. The funding provided by PwC affords UNHCR a unique opportunity to focus on the training of camp teachers. Every camp teacher will undergo an initial competency analysis and receive preliminary guidance on how to improve their teaching skills. Following this initial analysis, teachers will be observed and monitored during the school day and will subsequently receive feedback on their performance in the classroom. As warranted, individual teachers will be subject to further training.

- Prepare students for post-primary school opportunities. Once children complete their primary education, they will be prepared to take advantage of opportunities to continue their education at the secondary level. Additionally, to develop students’ potential to generate income (and to contribute to the schools’ sustainability) cooperative garden and animal-keeping projects will be created.

Rick Millen, Global Corporate Responsibility Partner said, “Educating the Children of Darfur will have long term impact on the lives and future of 28,000 refugee children. We are working with the UNHCR to develop sustainable education practices that meet new high standards that we hope will be replicated across other camps in Chad. The people of PwC are proud to be working in partnership with UNHCR to collectively make a difference to the lives of others”.

If you want to read more about this unique partnership project, you can find details on PwC’s global corporate responsibility website: www.pwc.com/globaler.
REAL PEOPLE, REAL NEEDS
Mapping the Needs of the World’s Refugees
真實的人，真實的需要
評估全球難民的需要

Whole families are undernourished in a refugee camp in Yemen where the daily food ration is inadequate. A shortage of clothing in Tanzania is keeping refugee children from school. Displaced families in Georgia have found themselves out in the cold because of a change in the country’s laws for IDP registration.

Worldwide, the needs of refugees are many and varied. And in a staggering 30 percent of cases, these needs are not being met.

This is the stark finding of UNHCR’s first Global Needs Assessment, an important new mechanism being used to map and measure the real state of the world’s 42 million refugees and other displaced people.

Refugee Realities

On a country-by-country basis, the Global Needs Assessment (or GNA) outlines the total needs of refugees, the cost of meeting those needs in full and the consequences of any gaps. To be conducted every year, this frank and fearless analysis will be a blueprint for UNHCR’s planning, action and fundraising activities around the world.

A pilot GNA was conducted in 2008. Using a rigorous methodology, it audited the needs of refugee communities in eight target countries: Cameroon, Ecuador, Georgia, Rwanda, Thailand, Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

The results reveal a startling picture of unmet need, including significant gaps in essential areas like shelter, health, education, food security, sanitation and sexual violence prevention and response. There is a pressing need for better reception facilities and procedures in many countries, along with training and technical support for struggling host governments.

The pilot report illustrates very clearly how, in a precariously refugee setting where people are already living on the edge, even small gaps in resources can have serious implications. For example, a scarcity of firewood in the vicinity of a refugee camp can result in high rates of rape and attack among the women and girls.

Closing the Gaps

The UN refugee agency now faces the challenge of addressing these unmet needs. The GNA is being integrated into the agency’s budgeting and planning processes. UNHCR’s 2009 budget, for example, includes HK$492 million for requirements in the eight pilot countries.

The sobering truth is, however, on its current operating budget, UNHCR cannot meet all the needs of the world’s 42 million displaced people. Tough decisions have to be made and priorities have to be set. UNHCR will be depending, more than ever, on the generosity of its friends and supporters around the world.

在也門的一個難民營裡，許多難民家庭因為日常食物不足，以致整個家庭營養不良；在坦桑尼亞，難民兒童因為沒有衣服，衣不蔽體以致無法上學；格魯吉亞的境內難民家庭因為政府改變政策而無處容身。

全球難民的需要因時、地不同、需求不一，所以是多元化、的。當中有三成的需要並未能達到，情況令人震驚。

這是聯合國難民署第一個全球需求評估得出的結果。「全球需求評估」是一項重要新的機制，用於評估全球4,200萬難民及其他流離失所者的真實狀況。

難民實況

難民署根據「全球需求評估」描述了難民的整體需要，並提供整體工作所需預算。及任何落差所造成的後果。

「全球需求評估」將會每年進行，這份嚴謹及公開的分析將成為聯合國難民署在全球進行規劃、行動及籌款的藍本。

「全球需求評估」在2008年進行首次試驗，運用嚴謹的方針，評估八個目標國家的難民社區需要。難民署將於喀麥隆、厄瓜多爾、格魯吉亞、泰國、盧旺達、坦桑尼亞、也門與贊比亞。

結果顯示了需求未能達到的情況令人震驚，包括最基本的庇護所、健康、教育、食物安全、衛生、預防性暴力及緊急應變措施。許多國家目前迫切需要更多的登記設施和程序，這些政府亦有需要得到培訓和技術支援。

這個評估報告非常明確地顯示，難民生活在岌岌可危的情況下，即使是資源上的很小的不足，也可以帶來嚴重的影響。例如，一個難民營附近缺乏木柴生火，可以導致婦女因需要長途跋涉取木而導致受強暴和襲擊的機會大大增加。

彌補不足

聯合國難民署目前面對的挑戰是如何回應這些需求。「全球需求評估」已被整合到機構的預算編制和規劃過程裡。例如聯合國難民署2009年預算中特別撥出4.9億港元回應這八個國家的需求。

但是，更值得注意的事實是，以目前的預算，我們仍無法回應全球4,200萬關注人口的需求，並必須做出艱難的決定，列出援助項目先後次序。我們需要全球伙伴和支持者的支持，以過往任何時候更迫切。
UNHCR 2008 Global Report
聯合國難民署2008年度財政報告


- 89% Total delivery of refugee programs 難民項目支出
- 11% Headquarters & global operations (2% covered by UN regular budget) 總部及全球辦事處運作 (其中2%由聯合國常規預算資助)

2008 Delivery of Refugee Programs Breakdown 2008年難民項目支出

- 19% Domestic needs 難民家庭日常必需品
- 15% Transport and logistics 交通及物流
- 14% Operational support (to agencies) 合作伙伴項目支援
- 13% Legal assistance 法律援助
- 10% Health and nutrition 保健及營養
- 9% Shelter and other infrastructure 庇護所及建設
- 7% Education 教育
- 6% Other programs 其他
- 5% Community services 社區服務
- 2% Water (non agricultural) 食水 (非農業用)

2008 Overall Income (US$1,598,113,726) 2008年聯合國難民署全球收入 ($1,598,113,726美元)

- 92.8% Governmental, Inter-Governmental donors & the European Commission 政府、跨政府機構及歐洲委員會捐款
- 4.2% UN regular budget and sister organizations’ funding 聯合國常規預算及姊妹機構撥款
- 3.0% Private donors 個人及私人基金會捐款
Africa’s Creeping Emergencies

Getting help to refugees in remote locations

Since late last year, new refugee crises have developed in five different African countries. Unfolding simultaneously in remote and hard to reach places, these so-called “small-scale emergencies” are proving a big challenge for UNHCR and its partners.

Daha... Dolo Ado... Busanza and Ishasha... Ezo, Yambio and Yei.

Over the past few months, these small towns – mere dots on the map – have come to represent safety and survival for thousands of people fleeing from war, rape and other human rights abuses.

Already this year, remote towns in Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan and southern Chad have received nearly 80,000 new refugee arrivals fleeing conflicts in Somalia, Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The local people have found themselves at the centre of a humanitarian crisis, their towns surrounded by temporary shelters and their local facilities and resources under tremendous strain.

UNHCR has deployed five Emergency Response Teams to support its country staff in these far-flung locations. Whether constructing emergency camps in the desert or struggling to bring relief trucks over badly washed-out roads, the logistics of each operation have proved extremely complex. Stocks of non-food relief items are already depleted and resources are being diverted from existing refugee programs in the region.

Daha, Chad 乍得
UNHCR emergency staff in Chad meet refugees crossing the border from the Central African Republic (CAR). So far this year, the small town of Daha in Chad’s remote south-east has received 8,500 new arrivals from CAR. Access to this isolated region is difficult at the best of times and will become impossible when the rains begin in May.

In乍得的聯合國難民署工作人員正在來自中非共和國的難民面前。今年以來，乍得邊境的東南部小鎮已接收了8,500名從中非共和國來的新難民。這個地區與外界隔絕，平常的日子交通都難以到達，當五月雨季開始時更是無法通行。

Ishasha, Uganda 烏干達
In small towns like Ishasha and Busanza on Uganda’s western border, UNHCR and its partners are providing water, hot meals, medical care, communal shelters and non-food items for thousands of refugees fleeing renewed violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In recent months, pressure on local water and sanitation facilities has resulted in several outbreaks of cholera in these centres.

在烏干達西南部一些像Ishasha和Busanza的小鎮中，聯合國難民署和它的伙伴正為數千名因為暴力逃到此地的剛果難民提供食水、熱食、醫療、庇護所及日用品。在最近數月裡，食水和衛生設施因為這些中心爆發霍亂而出現緊張情況。
Makpandu, South Sudan 南蘇丹

Having left their homes in a hurry, fleeing attacks by the Lord’s Resistance Army on their villages in northern DRC, Congolese families are crossing into South Sudan, many of them hungry and badly dehydrated. In a joint operation, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP are providing emergency relief at the border before moving the refugees to safer sites like Makpandu in South Sudan, where they receive food and water, shelter materials, tools and a small plot of land.

剛果北部村落的村民遭受聖靈抵抗軍襲擊後，匆忙逃離家園，跨越邊境進入南蘇丹。很多人面臨飢餓及嚴重脫水情況。聯合國難民署、聯合國兒童基金會及世界糧食計劃署在聯合行動中，先在邊境提供緊急援助，然後轉移難民到更安全的地方，例如南蘇丹的Makpandu，在那裡為難民提供食物和水、庇護所物料、工具及一小塊土地。

Dolo Ado, Ethiopia 埃塞俄比亞

Refugees from Somalia arrive at a UNHCR transit centre in a remote corner of rural Ethiopia. It takes two full days by vehicle to reach the location which has no shops, medical facilities, fuel station or stable electricity supply. UNHCR is now building a new refugee camp in the Dolo Ado region, bringing in everything by truck: food, water tanks, shelter materials, office equipment and generators.

來自索馬裡的難民到達聯合國難民署在埃塞俄比亞偏遠地區的轉運中心。這距離市區兩日車程的地區，沒有商店、醫療設施、油站或穩定的電力供應。聯合國難民署正在該地區建造一個新難民營，將利用卡車運送食物、水箱、庇護所物料、辦公室設備及發電機到多洛阿多地區以興建新的難民營。

Dungu, DRC 剛果民主共和國

The population of Dungu, a town in the northern Congolese province of Orientale, has more than trebled since September 2008, when the Lord’s Resistance Army commenced a campaign of brutal attacks on villages in the region. UNHCR is providing protection services, shelter kits and non-food relief to 125,000 displaced people. The local roads are in poor condition and many of the stricken villages are only accessible by helicopter.

剛果北部省份Orientale的城鎮，自從2008年9月聖靈抵抗軍在鄰近地區展開襲擊行動後，其人口翻了三倍多。聯合國難民署正為當地125,000名難民提供保護、避難及非食物物資。當地的道路條件不佳，許多受困的村莊只能由直升機進入。

Your donation can help UNHCR meet the basic needs of refugees arriving in these hard to reach places. 你的捐款，讓聯合國難民署能協助偏遠地區的難民，維持生命所需：

- **HK$550**
  - can provide a refugee family with a survival kit containing a blanket, a mattress, a kitchen set, a cooking stove and soap.
  - 可以為一個難民家庭提供一個求生包，包括毛毯、床墊、煮食具、煮食爐及肥皂。

- **HK$1,560**
  - can provide a tent for a family of five.
  - 可以為一個5人家庭提供一個帳篷。

- **HK$5,000**
  - can provide nutrition supplement for 100 infants between 6 to 12 months, to meet their basic nutrition needs.
  - 可以為100名嬰兒提供6至12個月的營養補充，減低營養不良的情況。

- **HK$17,082**
  - can provide an emergency health kit (include drugs, medical supplies and some essential equipment for primary health workers) to meet the medical needs of a population of 10,000 refugees for three months.
  - 可以為10,000名難民提供3個月的醫療需要，包括藥物、醫療用品，以及初級衛生員所需的基本設備。
For the 2nd time in its history, the UNHCR HK office joined 117 countries around the world in raising public awareness, remembering the less fortunate in society and “Real People, Real Needs” on World Refugee Day.

Three fundraising concerts – An Evening for Hope, Love & Care; A Night of Hope with Michael Wong; and Backstage Live Fundraising Concert, a Refugee Run, six movie screenings and a Refugee Film Festival musical finale featuring singer songwriter Helen Mottee attracted media coverage and raised funds for refugees.

With invaluable support from Crossroads Foundation and Broadway Cinematheque, a mini refugee tent was set up outside the theatre hall, and “soldiers” were deployed to guard the entrance gate. Our Refugee Film Festival was attended by more than 800 people!

90 donors and supporters attended the extraordinary realistic refugee simulation – “Refugee Run”: “The life of a refugee is so horrible, I don’t want to be a refugee, I want to help refugees!” one of the attendees said after experiencing the Refugee Run.

With tremendous support from the listed supporters, the World Refugee Day event was a success. Thank you to ALL!

Andrew Foo
Amnesty International Hong Kong
Amra Durakovic
Backstage Live Restaurant
Barry Chung
Bethan Davies
Broadway Cinematheque
Calvin Mo
Christine Samson
Christopher Lau
Crossroads Foundation Limited
David Chan
Dragon-i
FAIRTASTE
Gabi Skincare
Gabriel Kicks
Genevieve aka “Gigi” Marenette
George Yeung
Goethe-Institute Hong Kong
Grand Hyatt Hong Kong
Grappa’s Cellar
Green Room Enterprise
Helen Mottee
Henry Chung
Jehsa & Co. Ltd.
Kubrick
LATINO JAZZ - João Mascarenhas
Victor Geronimo
DC Wijesinha
Michael Wong & Big Band
Moet Hennessy Diageo HK Ltd.
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Nin jewellery
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Prestige Hong Kong
Rainmaker Media and Advertising Limited
Re:echo Asia Pacific Limited
Ruth’s Chris Steak House
Sabrina Foote
Sean D Baylis, White Box Photography Ltd.
Simon Yin
SoFree Media
STAR
Ted Lo & Group
The Gospel Herald Hong Kong
Zuma
金培達
徐華宗
馮穎琪

今年的世界難民日香港辦事處再次與全球117個國家的辦事處攜手合作，透過一系列活動帶出「真實的人、真實的需要」訊息，希望引起各界關注難民的情況。

活動包括三個募款音樂會 (An Evening for Hope, Love & Care; A Night of Hope with Michael Wong; Backstage Live Fundraising Concert)、「走進難民營」體驗、「難民電影節」及「Helen Mottee難民電影節閉幕音樂會」，吸引了不少傳媒報導。

獲得國際十字路會及百老匯電影中心全力協助舉辦的「難民電影節」，播放了六套難民電影，吸引超過800名觀眾入場欣賞。影院的難民營佈置及駐守的「士兵」，亦令觀眾印象難忘。

另90名參加了「走進難民營」體驗活動的支持者，則加深了對難民生活的了解。「難民生活太苦了，我不要做難民，我要幫助難民！」一名參加者於活動後說。

世界難民日活動能成功舉辦，實有賴以下人士及機構大力支援，特此鳴謝！