締造歷史的難民奧運代表隊
The First Refugee Olympic Team Made History
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THE FIRST REFUGEE OLYMPIC TEAM MADE HISTORY

十名有家歸不得，再沒有國旗為他們飄揚的難民運動員，在 8 月 5 日昂然踏入巴西里約熱內盧奧運會開幕禮的場館，破天荒參與奧運，在五環旗下追夢。

Ten refugee athletes, who have no home and no national flags, showed up at the opening of the Olympics Games Rio de Janeiro on 5 August. For the first time, a refugee athlete team took part in the Olympics Games, pursuing their dreams under the neutral five rings flag.

聯合國難民署和國際奧委會20年來一直用體育為年輕難民療癒身心和激勵他們的個人發展。難民署通過這些合作計劃支持過至少20個國家的青年計劃和體育活動，更修復難民營的運動設施和向難民青年捐贈運動用品。

UNHCR and International Olympics Committee (IOC) have been working in partnership for 20 years to use sports to support healing and development among young refugees. UNHCR has, through the joint projects, supported youth programs and sporting activities in at least 20 countries, rehabilitated sporting fields in several refugee camps, and provided sports kits to refugee youth.

Your support have helped refugee athletes pursue their passion and dream.

感謝聯合國難民署，讓我們得以挑選和培訓難民運動員-----他們參與奧運，是全球難民希望的象徵。

Many thanks to UNHCR. Without its assistance it would not have been possible to select and train (the refugees)...their participation in the Olympic Games is a sign of hope to all refugees worldwide.

IOC President Thomas Bach
How Refugee Team is Selected?

The 10 refugee Olympians were selected from 43 potential candidates narrowed down from nearly 1,000 possible Olympic competitors. In 2014 IOC handed out survey to 121 refugee camps representatives, asking refugees what sports they played in their countries of origin, and those who were the best among fellow refugees were selected. The running athletes were selected from the world’s largest refugee camps Dadaab and Kakuma in Kenya.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>姓名 Name</th>
<th>原籍 Home country</th>
<th>逃往 Fled to</th>
<th>参赛项目 Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Paulo Amotun Lokoro</td>
<td>南苏丹 South Sudan</td>
<td>肯亚 Kenya</td>
<td>1,500 米中长跑 1,500 m running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Yiech Pur Biel</td>
<td>南苏丹 South Sudan</td>
<td>肯亚 Kenya</td>
<td>800 米中长跑 800 m running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rose Nathike Lokonyen</td>
<td>南苏丹 South Sudan</td>
<td>肯亚 Kenya</td>
<td>800 米中长跑 800 m running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. James Nyang Chiengjiek</td>
<td>南苏丹 South Sudan</td>
<td>肯亚 Kenya</td>
<td>400 米短跑 400 m running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Angelina Nadi Lolaihith</td>
<td>南苏丹 South Sudan</td>
<td>肯亚 Kenya</td>
<td>1,500 米中长跑 1,500 m running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Yonas Kinde</td>
<td>埃塞俄比亚 Ethiopia</td>
<td>卢森堡 Luxembourg</td>
<td>跑步 marathon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Rami Anis</td>
<td>叙利亚 Syria</td>
<td>比利时 Belgium</td>
<td>100 米蝶泳 100 m butterfly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Yusra Mardini</td>
<td>叙利亚 Syria</td>
<td>德国 Germany</td>
<td>100 米蝶泳 - 自由泳 100 m butterfly, freestyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Popole Misenga</td>
<td>刚果民主共和国 Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>巴西 Brazil</td>
<td>柔道 Judo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Yoanide Nabika</td>
<td>刚果民主共和国 Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>巴西 Brazil</td>
<td>柔道 Judo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
游出新天地
FROM SYRIA TO RIO: SWIMMING FOR NEW LIFE

一年前, Yusra Mardini 和她的姐姐由大馬士革逃離家園。原本只可坐六至七人的小艇，連同她們坐了 20 個人，在啟航 30 分鐘後小艇引擎失靈，船身開始入水。

曾於 2012 年代表敘利亞出賽世界游泳錦標賽的 Yusra 和她的姐姐馬上意識到，要是船沉沒的話，大家可能會淹死。姐妹二人於是毫不猶豫地跳進冰冷的海水，一同推著小艇，在三個半小時後全船人安全抵達希臘海岸。

一年後的今日，Yusra 和她的家人已輾轉定居於柏林。Yusra 亦在柏林重新開始她的泳手生涯。

雖然她在今次里約奧運未能晉身決賽，但她在 100 米蛙泳游出 1 分 9 秒，為該組決賽的第一名；在 100 米自由泳也造出 1 分 4 秒成績，令人鼓舞。Yusra 決心要喚起更多人關注難民的處境和需要，她做到了。

A year ago, Yusra Mardini and her elder sister, Sarah fled their home in Damascus. Thirty minutes into their journey, the motor was dead and the dinghy, carrying 20 people rather than six or seven it was intended for, started taking on water.

Unflinchingly, Yusra, who represented Syria at the FINA World Swimming Championships in 2012, together with her sister plunged into the cold water to help push the sinking dinghy for three and a half hours until they reached the shore of Greece.

A year after this treacherous crossing, Yusra and her family have now settled in Berlin. Yusra has restarted her swimming career.

Although she did not manage to enter the final, she performed well with heat win in 100 m butterfly clocking 1 minute 9 seconds, and clocked 1 minute 4 seconds in 100m freestyle, which is encouraging. What Yusra has achieved as well is to raise awareness on the situation and need of refugees.
Paulo’s mother Mary fled war in South Sudan to save her family. She never dreamed her sacrifice could lead her son to Olympic glory.

Paulo Amotun Lokoro is a 1,500-metre runner in this year’s Rio Games. In Paulo’s childhood memories, he did not run for fun or for sport; instead, he ran for his life as bullets whizzed past his head. The outbreak of violence in Southern Sudan pushed him to flee to neighboring Kenya in 2006.

The young herder said he “knew nothing” of the world except his homeland, where he guarded his family’s few cattle on the plains. Living in a refugee camp in Kenya, he excelled in sports, especially running. He won many races, as well as a chance to receive professional training from Olympic champion marathon runner Tegla Loroupe, who holds several world records. Like the other athletes on the Olympic refugee team, they are supported by Olympic Solidarity program.

“Before I came here (refugee camp) I did not even have training shoes,” he saw himself become a full athlete at a good level after training. Now his aim is simple, “If I perform well, I will use that to help support my family, and my people.”

He did 4 minutes 3 seconds in the 1500 heat. The result did not get him through to final, but his performance that shows his talent in sport and the perseverance in overcoming adversity is an honor of millions of refugees around the world.

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流離失所者人數創新高 您的支持至關重要
DISPLACED POPULATION REACHES RECORD HIGH
YOUR LOVING SUPPORT IS CRITICAL!

聯合國難民署在 6 月 20 日世界難民日發表《全球趨勢報告 2015》，讓我們以圖像總括報告的要點。我們需要你持續的捐款支持，以幫助被迫逃離家園的人。

UNHCR released Global Trends Report 2015 on the World Refugees Day, 20 June. We present the gist of the report in infographic. Your continued support and donations can help UNHCR respond to help those caught in the refugee crises.

流離失所者來自哪裡？
WHO ARE THE DISPLACED PEOPLE?

- 全球有 6,530 萬人流離失所，當中有 2,100 萬人流亡到其他國家；
- 每 1 分鐘就有 24 人流離失所；
- 難民當中有一半（51%）是兒童；
- 有一半的難民來自敘利亞（490 萬）、阿富汗（270 萬）和索馬利亞（110 萬）。
- Of the 65.3 million displaced worldwide, 21 million were displaced to other countries;
- Every minute, 24 people were displaced from their homes;
- Children constituted half (51 percent) of the refugee's population;
- Half of the refugees are from Syria (4.9 million), Afghanistan (2.7 million) and Somalia (1.1 million).

更多人被迫流徙，因為……
FORCED DISPLACEMENT HAS BEEN ON THE RISE BECAUSE...

- 阿富汗和索馬利亞持續不斷的戰爭長達 40 年，造成大量難民涌出；
- 敘利亞、南蘇丹和也門等地有新爆發或重燃的衝突，迫使大量人民流離；
- 有效解決難民及國內流離失所者問題的方案愈來愈少。
- The long lasting crises in Afghanistan and Somalia have caused large refugee outflow in four decades;
- New or reignited conflicts in Syria, South Sudan, Yemen and so on are forcing people to flee;
- There has been a falling trend of solutions that can effectively help refugees and internally displaced people go home or find themselves integrated in a country.
聯合國難民署 2015 年財政報告摘要
UNHCR 2015 FINANCIAL REPORT AT A GLANCE

全球收入 Overall Income:
US$ 3,405,132,054 (34億美元)

全球支出 Global Expenditure:
US$3,294,814,771 (32億美元)

您可以作出捐款，幫助難民重建生活！You can support refugees to rebuild lives by making a donation TODAY!

捐款人資料 Donor Details

捐款人姓名 Name of Donor: (中文) ________________ (English) ________________
(先生/小姐/女士 Mr/Miss/Mrs)

電話號碼 Phone No.: __________________________ 電郵地址 Email: __________________________

地址 Address: __________________________

出生日期 Date of Birth: ___/___/____ ( 日 Date/ 月 Month/ 年 Year) 收據姓名 Name to be printed on receipt: __________________________

捐款方法 Donation Method

信用卡 Credit Card: □ VISA □ Master Card □ American Express

信用卡號碼 Credit Card No.: __________________________ 有效日期 Expiry Date: ____/____/____ ( 月 Month)/____/____ ( 年 Year)

持卡人姓名 Card Holder’s Name: __________________________

持卡人簽名 Card Holder’s Signature: __________________________

請填妥表格後寄回「聯合國難民署香港辦事處」或電郵至 infohongkong@unhcr.org
Please return your form to "The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) Freepost No. 57" or email to infohongkong@unhcr.org
What Walaa misses the most is her own room back in her home in Syria. She used to be a strong girl but here in refugee camp, she cries every night. Resting on the pillow is horrible for Walaa as nighttime is when the attacks happened.

WHERE THE CHILDREN SLEEP?

Ralia and Rahaf fled from Damascus after their mother and brother were killed by a grenade thrown by rebel fighters. The girls and their parents are now living in a little apartment where they sleep on the floor. They huddle close together on their cardboard boxes in the streets. Rahaf says she is scared of “bad boys,” and at this point Ralia starts crying.

Magnus Wennman, Swedish photographer and winner of two World Press Photo Awards partnered with UNHCR to present the photo exhibition “Where the Children Sleep?” in the United States, aiming to raise awareness about the tragic consequences of the Syrian Crisis to the children and young refugees.
黎巴嫩－您的捐助让更多叙利亚孩子可以上学

IN LEBANON: YOUR GIFT HELPS MORE SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN GO TO SCHOOL

截至2015年底，在黎巴嫩有多达25万儿童因为交通费用高昂、食物短缺或者需要工作帮补家计而失学。联合国难民署正与政府及伙伴机构合作，为叙利亚难民儿童提供教育的机会，包括在公立学校开设的下午班，以及培训难民成为“社区教学大使”，以协助组织家长委员会，为学生提供功课辅导及举办社交及心理支援小组。到今年1月，已经有超过15万适龄难民儿童入读，较去年同期高出近五成。

It is estimated that 255,400 children were out of school in Lebanon at the end of 2015 due to high cost of transportation, adaptation issues and need to work to make ends meet. UNHCR has been working with the Lebanese government and partners to expand educational opportunities for Syrian refugee students, such as adding a second shift to accommodate more students, and training refugees to act as “community education mobilizer” who help organize parent’s committees, support students with their homework, and run support group sessions for social or psychological aim. As of January this year, more than 150,000 refugee school-aged children were enrolled in public education, a nearly 50 percent increase from the same period of last year.

119万人亟待安置 收容名额供不应求

RESETTLEMENT QUOTA FAILS TO MATCH THE NEEDS OF 1.19 MILLION

联合国难民署《2017年全球难民安置需求展望报告》推算，至明年全球有待安置的难民将突破119万人，比2014年数字高出七成多，由于各国的收容名额有限，难民署预计明年最多安置17万名难民。难民署正尝试透过与人道组织的签署，家庭团聚和奖学金等方式协助安置更多难民，难民署亦呼吁各国履行责任，收容一成的叙利亚难民。过去十年，难民署安排约100万难民移居30个收容国，去年收容最多难民的国家为美国（82,491）、加拿大（22,886）、澳洲（9,321）、挪威（3,806）及英国（3,622）。

The number of refugees in need of resettlement will pass 119 million in 2017, up 72 percent from 2014, the UNHCR’s Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2017 report projected. However, UNHCR expects to submit only 170,000 refugees for resettlement in 2017, based on the expected global quotas from resettlement states. In an attempt to narrow the gap, UNHCR is focusing on complementary paths such as humanitarian visas, family reunion and scholarships. It also called on countries around the world to provide admission to 10 percent of Syrian refugees. In the past decade, UNHCR has submitted more than one million refugees to over 30 resettlement countries. The countries that accepted most resettlement submission in 2015 are United States (82,491), Canada (22,886), Australia (9,321) Norway (3,806) and the United Kingdom (3,622).
難民小知識
REFUGEE 101

「難民」與「移民」都是指離開原居國到別國的人，不過兩者各有清晰和截然不同的意義。把兩者混為一談，會令社會人士忽視難民所需的法律保障，甚或削弱公眾對難民的支持。

Both “refugees” and “migrants” refer to movements of people from their home country to a host country. Nevertheless the two terms have distinct and different meanings. Confusing the terms may take attention away from the legal protections refugees require, or undermine public support for refugees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>移民 Migrants</th>
<th>難民 Refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 離開原居地以尋找工作、求學或與家人團聚</td>
<td>• 因性命安全而被迫離開原籍國</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 為改善生活而遷移</td>
<td>• 逃離主要是為了逃避衝突和戰爭，難民需要庇護所以保性命</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 如他們選擇返回家鄉，仍然受當地政府保護</td>
<td>• 因擔心受迫害而無法或不願意回到自己國家，迫害原因一般與種族、宗教、國籍、政治取態或社會背景等因素有關</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 須遵守移居地的移民法</td>
<td>• 受國家及國際法約束，1951年《難民地位公約》為難民給予定義和法律保障</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Leave their home country to find a job, seek education or reunite with family</td>
<td>• Be outside the country of nationality for life safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Move for a better life</td>
<td>• The flee is always related to war and violence. Refugees need sanctuary against potentially deadly consequences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Able to return home if they want and receive protection from their government</td>
<td>• Unable or unwilling to return because of well-founded fear of being persecuted. The persecution may be due to race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of particular social group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Subject to the immigration law of the host country</td>
<td>• Subject to both national legislation and international law, including the 1951 Refugee Convention which defines and protects refugees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
逃亡邏輯是怎樣的？

大部分難民在逃亡時缺乏糧食，亦沒有安身之所。由於沒有護照或簽證隨身而不能登機或合法進入其他國家，只能靠水陸兩路偷渡出境。

他們會首先抵達由聯合國難民署或地方政府設立的難民營，等待安全回國、融入庇護國或獲安置到其他國家的一天。根據國際法，難民不應被剝奪或遣返至其所在地或自由會受威脅的地方。尋求庇護者可提出難民身份的免遣返申請，但身份有待鑑別，不是所有尋求庇護者最終都可獲得難民的身份。

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN SOMEONE FLEES THEIR COUNTRY?

Most of the refugees have only limited access of food, water and shelter during their perilous journey of fleeing. Most of them do not have their passport or visa required to board a flight or legally enter other countries, and therefore they usually smuggle by land or by sea.

Refugees will first arrive in refugee camps run by UN Refugees Agency or local government. They stay in the camp to wait for one day when they could safely return home, get integrated to the host countries or resettle in other countries. Under international law refugees should not be expelled or returned to situations where their life and freedom would be under threat. Asylum-seekers may make claim of refugee, but their status is subject to evaluation. Hence not every asylum-seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee.

難民會受到什麼保護？收容國的責任是什麼？

1951年《難民地位公約》賦予難民不同方面的保護，包括安全返回自己國家；庇護申請的程序公平和有效率；基本人權受尊重，享有安全和有尊嚴的生活。保障難民乃各國的基本責任；聯合國難民署與各國政府緊密合作，並提供建議與支援。

WHAT PROTECTION DO REFUGEES HAVE? WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF HOST COUNTRIES?

Under the 1951 Refugee Convention, the protection of refugees has many aspects. These include safety from being returned to the dangers they have fled; access to asylum procedures that are fair and efficient; and measures to ensure that their basic human rights are respected to allow them to live in dignity and safety while helping them to find a longer-term solution. States bear the primary responsibility for this protection. UNHCR works closely with governments, advising and supporting them as needed to implement their responsibilities.

If a refugee commits crimes, can they still be protected by international law?

Although refugees are protected under the international law, all refugees and asylum-seekers must respect the national law of their host countries. Article 1F of the 1951 Refugee Convention, refugee protection is not extended to individuals who have committed serious crimes or acts contrary to the purpose of the United Nations (crimes against humanity, war crimes or crimes against peace). If there is an allegation of crime committed by a refugee, UNHCR expects that she or he be given full due process under the law like any individual.
Thank you for your support of the 9th Charity Refugee Film Festival and #WithRefugees Petition

Delivered to UN headquarters in New York ahead of the 19 September UN General Assembly high-level summit.

UNIQLO 與您一起向難民送暖
WITH YOU AND UNIQLO GIVE WARMTH TO REFUGEES

Since 2006 UNIQLO has collected and distributed 12 million items of clothing to refugees across 37 countries through UNHCR. Riding on the overwhelming responses, UNIQLO and UNHCR announced a new agreement to support refugees worldwide in late 2015 - UNIQLO will provide US$10 million in emergency relief funds and continue to help UNHCR deliver second-hand clothing to refugees over the next three years. In addition, UNIQLO will donate 150,000 items of warm clothing to asylum seekers in Europe and Afghanistan.

unhcr.org.hk
捐款表 DONATION FORM

我願意作出每月捐款 Yes! I’d like to make a Monthly Donation

☐ 港幣 HKD 800 一年可以為26個難民家庭提供家庭式帳篷以及主要煮食工具
  can provide an all-weather tent with essential kitchen set for 26 refugee families in a year

☐ 港幣 HKD 300 一年可以為60名難民兒童提供一年的課本，學習簿及鉛筆
  can provide textbooks, exercise books and pencils for 60 refugee students for a year

☐ 港幣 HKD 150 一年可以為97名產婦提供接生包，簡單的消毒刀片，藥膏及嬰兒潔布，減低產婦及嬰兒死亡率
  can provide 97 clean delivery kits of which each contains a clean blade, a plastic sheet, swaddling cloth and a piece of string to make childbirth safer for refugee mothers and babies in a single year

☐ 其他金額 Other Amount 港幣 HKD

* 每月捐款收據將於每年4月寄出。Annual receipt for monthly donation will be issued in April.

我願意作出單次捐款 Yes! I’d like to make a One-time Donation

☐ 港幣 HKD8,000 ☐ 港幣 HKD5,000 ☐ 港幣 HKD1,000 ☐ 港幣 HKD500 ☐ 其他金額 Other Amount: __________

* 港幣100元以上的捐款可獲捐款收據 A donation of HK$100 or above is tax deductible with donation receipt

捐款人資料 Donor Details

捐款人姓名 Name of Donor: (中文) __________________ (English) __________________
  (先生/女士/小姐 Mr/Miss/Ms)
捐款人編號 Donor No. (如適用 if applicable): __________________ 電話號碼 Phone No.: __________________
出生日期 Date of Birth: __/__/____ ( 日/月/年 ) 電郵地址 Email: __________________
地址 Address: __________________
收據姓名 Name to be printed on receipt (如與上列不同 if different from above): __________________

捐款方法 Donation Methods

☐ 信用卡 Credit Card ☐ VISA ☐ Master Card ☐ American Express

信用卡號碼 Credit Card No.: __________________ 有效日期 Expiry Date: ____/____ ( 月/年 )
持卡人姓名 Card Holder’s Name: __________________
持卡人簽名 Card Holder’s Signature: __________________

* 如信用卡每月約15個數數，每月捐款將在信用卡到期自動續期。Credit Card transactions will normally be processed on or around the 15th day of the month. Monthly donation via credit card will continue upon renewal as the credit card expires, unless the card holder tells us to stop.

☐ 銀行自動轉賬 Autopay Donation (只適用於單次捐款 Applicable for monthly donation only)

請於 www.unhcr.org/hk/unhcr/tc/SAP 下載及填寫授權書，請將填妥之表格寄回聯合國難民署。
  Please fill in the Direct Debit Authorization Form at www.unhcr.org/hk/unhcr/tc/SAP and send the form to UNHCR.

☐ 支票 Cheque Donation (只適用於單次捐款 Applicable for one-time donation only)

支票清譜請寫上「聯合國難民署高級專員署」或「UNHCR」，連同此表格寄至本會。
  Please send a cheque payable to “UNHCR” and mail to us with this form.

☐ 直接入數 Bank Deposit (只適用於單次捐款 Applicable for one-time donation only)

請將捐款存入匯豐銀行戶口: 602-39333-001，把存款收據連同一同表格寄至本會。
  Please deposit your donation to HSBC A/C 602-39333-001 and send us the bank-in slip along with this form.

為了確保我們了解捐款人資料，我們將對捐款人進行項目跟進及聯絡活動。我們將使用電子傳達的訊息。聯絡資料協議，查詢資料之處理地點，以及其他活動的最新消息。所有個人資料將絕對保密，並會嚴格按照法律規定處理。In order to keep you informed of our refugee relief and assistance projects and activities, we shall use your name, contact number, email address and correspondence address to provide you with the donation receipts, communication materials including appeals for you for donation for supporting UNHCR’s global programs, informing you of our work as well as updates of our activities and events. All personal data will be kept confidential and handled in accordance with applicable laws.

☐ 如您不願接收上述資料，請在方格內加上劃號。Please tick the box if you DO NOT WANT to receive the above mentioned materials.
Thank you for your donation and help us respond to the ever increasing needs of refugees.

8-year-old Mamie, fled Burundi along with her parents and her younger siblings. The family arrived in the camp on 20 January 2016 and were allocated a UNHCR family tent within two days.