With you

2017 1

UNHCR Newsletter Issue

PROVIDING REFUGEES WITH SHELTER TO ENSURE NOBODY LEFT OUTSIDE

Protecting People Forced To Flee Their Homes
Providing Refugees with Shelter to Ensure Nobody Left Outside

As conflict-generated displacement escalates across the world, a shelter crisis is unfolding with millions of displaced families arriving in refugee camps, or struggling in sub-standard housing and half-built shelters for months, or on occasion for a generation. How did UNHCR respond with shelter solutions to help more refugees home?

"We have to ration everything, we have to cut out many things from our lives to save up to pay rent, and sometimes we even skip meals", Syrian father-of-seven Ahmed recalled the days he lived in a small, unfinished building in Iraq. He huddled together with his family in a cold, dark room with no electricity and a single gas heater. He has asked to move into a refugee camp after four years since they first became refugees, so he does not need to worry about the rent and his kids can go to school again.

UNHCR research and data shows that millions of displaced people are suffering in desperate living conditions that leave them exposed to both physical and emotional risks and rob them of any chance of a stable future.

In light of this, UNHCR launched Nobody Left Outside campaign in 2016, a three-year global campaign aimed to raise awareness on the displacement crisis and raise funds to give 2 million people safe shelter to survive and resume a normal life.
庇護所如何保護難民？
HOW SHELTER PROTECTS REFUGEES?

財物安全
Security for belongings

康復的基礎
Basis for recovery

尊嚴
Dignity

安全和穩靠
Safety and security

成為社區的一分子
A place in the community

尋求生計的平台
Platform for the pursuit of livelihood

實質的保護
Physical protection

對未來的投資
An investment for the future

有住址，有利保障權益
An address, allows access to rights

親子和家庭團聚
Children and family unity

難民生活在什麼類型的庇護所？
WHAT TYPES OF SHELTER DO REFUGEES LIVE IN?

聯合國難民署為各地難民提供多種的庇護所支援：
UNHCR helps shelter refugees from across the globe in a wide range of ways:

緊急庇護所：以帳篷和塑膠帆布拯救生命
EMERGENCY SHELTER: SAVING LIVES WITH TENTS AND TARPALINS

在緊急人道救援行動中，帳篷是最輕、成本最低而運送又最快捷的庇護所方案。難民營一般會設置於已有緊急庇護所的地方：營房一般會劃分區域，以便設設共用的水管和衛生設施。

全球目前有260多萬名難民住在難民營。雖然難民營在緊急情況下派用場，但亦有缺點，如長期住在難民營會令人依賴救援和與外界隔離。

Tents are the lightest, cheapest, fastest thing for UNHCR to shelter people during emergency. Refugee camps are often built where emergency shelters are already located. Accommodation areas are arranged in blocks, which allow for services such as piped water and sanitation to be installed.

Over 2.6 million refugees currently live in camps worldwide. While camps can be practical, particularly during emergencies, encampment results in a range of problems, including aid dependency and isolation.
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING: PROTECTING PEOPLE AFTER THE EMERGENCY

Displacement lasts for many years and on occasion, decades. For those who are unlikely to return in near future, UNHCR provides fixed structure shelters or basic houses to replace tents.

UNHCR has a portfolio of over 19 shelter designs to provide the most suitable, tested shelter solutions that can be adapted to local environment, geography, climate and socio-cultural aspects, as well as the materials and technology available. UNHCR shelters are designed to meet the basic humanitarian standards, and to support the host community by creating jobs and opportunities for vocational training.

70% of refugees worldwide live not in refugee camps or refugee settlements, but in urban areas.

In cities and towns, many refugees share accommodation or live in non-functional public buildings, slums and informal types of settlements. They are paying shockingly high rents for accommodation that is not weather-proof and often lacks water and sanitation facilities. UNHCR provides the vulnerable with support such as cash, shelter kits and legal advice to improve their shelter environment.

In Lebanon, UNHCR is carrying out an innovative shelter solution in which local landlords can have the renovation of their incomleted or unfinished properties in Lebanon supported by UNHCR, and in return they offer the renovated units to Syrian refugee families to live in for a year on a favorable tenant agreement.
UNHCR works with academic and technical partners to extend the range of shelter options available to deploy in a variety of situations. For example, with help and funds from the IKEA Foundation, UNHCR developed the Refugee Housing Unit (RHU) which is especially useful for long-term refugees who live in locations that lack access to construction material. RHU is a flat pack, snap together two-room home made from recycled material with a lockable door and solar power outlet.

Hamid, who fled Iraq two years ago because of escaping armed militiants, is currently living in a RHU with his family.

Many families will find their houses damaged or even destroyed upon returning homes. UNHCR gives assistance to these returning families, including construction of a basic house and provision of building materials. UNHCR also supports families with cash allowances to cover the rent until the home rebuilding process completes.

Shelter kits are given where the refugees concerned have the skills to build the home. UNHCR also provides legal support to those returnees whose homes are occupied by other people.
專訪前線人員：
為坦桑尼亞家庭提供庇護
INTERVIEW WITH OUR FIELD WORKER: SHELTERING FAMILIES IN TANZANIA

Tom Corcoran 協助布隆迪難民在坦桑尼亞奈杜塔 (Nduta) 難民營興建庇護所。
Tom Corcoran helps Burundi refugees build a shelter in Nduta refugee camp in Tanzania.

來自澳洲的聯合國難民署庇護所主任 Tom Corcoran 與團隊，在坦桑尼亞奈杜塔 (Nduta) 難民營和另外兩個難民營，負責為來自布隆迪的數萬個難民家庭提供棲身之所。《同行》請他分享一下在前線工作的見聞和感受。

Originally from Australia, UNHCR shelter officer Tom Corcoran leads a team of staff and refugees in Nduta refugee camp and two other camps in Tanzania. He and his team build shelter for tens of thousands of families who have fled Burundi. "With You" invited Tom to share his observations and feelings about his work on the frontline.

為什麼搭建庇護所對你來說如此重要？

我的專長是在緊急情況下搭建庇護所。能在別人的危難時刻伸出援手，這項工作實在充滿挑戰性，而且很有意義。

庇護所不僅提供有遮蔽的地方，我們嘗試就地取材，以最具成本效益的方法去建造長期庇護所；並確保尊重當地社區文化和減低對環境的影響。另外，我們在開發營地時要充分利用有限的空間，劃出地方以供種植糧食、學習或建立兒童友善的空間。

這些流離失所的人此刻面對什麼問題？

無論任何地方，難民的生活從來不容易。例如在約旦，難民署每到冬季便要提供可抵禦大雪的庇護所；當地大雪常阻斷通往難民營的道路，對於住在帳篷的難民來說，

WHY HAS BUILDING SHELTERS BECOME SO IMPORTANT TO YOU?
I have a skill in a particular area that is of critical need in emergencies so we just do it. I think helping people when they are at their most vulnerable is as good as it gets in life. It is extremely challenging, but at the same time extremely rewarding.

Shelter is much more than just providing a roof over your head. We try to make the most cost-effective long lasting shelters we can with local materials. The shelter has to be culturally acceptable to the population, while also having a minimal impact on the environment. Space is always limited so we need to make the most of it when developing camps, for example allowing space for growing food, learning, child friendly spaces and communal areas.

CAN YOU TELL US A LITTLE BIT ABOUT WHAT THE DISPLACED PEOPLE ARE FACING OVER THERE?
Life for refugees is never easy, regardless of their location.

In Jordan, UNHCR has to provide shelter against heavy snowfalls in the winter, and access to the camps is difficult or impossible at times. Life in a tent with constant rain can be a serious challenge that leads to
對許多難民來說，只要能活著，就已經很感恩，他們最渴望回到家鄉與家人團聚，而並非移居他國，說陌生的語言或融入另一種文化。大部分難民其實只想過平平安安的生活。

Many refugees are happy to be alive and just want to go home to their country with their family. They really do not want to live in a foreign place where they don’t share the same language or culture. All people, from my experience, just want to live in peace.

雨季意味疾病傳播的風險大增，疾病隨時在10萬人的營地中迅速蔓延。在熱帶地區，雨季是瘧疾的高峰季，危及難民和救援人員的健康，甚至會令小孩送命，因此庇護所的另一重要功能是保障難民的健康。

帳篷壽命只有約6至12個月，每個成本卻要約700美元。當想到多數難民需要在營地住上幾年，我們就決心要投入資源，去提供更理想及更持久的庇護所支援方案。

在緊急情況下，難民家庭通常要與數百人共享起居的空間和廁所，要令庇護所符合設計上的最低標準亦往往是極大的挑戰。

sickness and disease, which can spread across a camp of 100,000 people rapidly. The wet season is also the high season for malaria in the tropics, which affects both refugees and humanitarian workers. It is particularly difficult and often life-threatening for children. Shelter is critical to health.

Tents only last about 6 to 12 months, and cost around US$700. When you consider that most refugees are spending years in a camp, then we also need to invest in better and more durable shelter solutions.

In emergency situations, families are often sharing a shelter and latrines with hundreds of others. Often meeting the very minimum standards on shelter design can be an extreme challenge.


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香港人可以怎樣支持？

援助聯合國難民署，不論金額多少，都可以帶來實在的改變，作為前線的工作人員，我們必須為捐款者每一分一毫負責。香港人同時亦可以加深了解有關難民的議題和協助倡導政策改變去幫助有需要的人。

HOW CAN HONG KONG PEOPLE SUPPORT?

Contributing funds to UNHCR makes a real difference, no matter how small, and in the field we are accountable for every cent. Hong Kong people can help by understanding the issues surrounding refugees and supporting policy changes that benefit people in need.
A REFUGEE-FRIENDLY HOTEL IN VIENNA

Magdas Hotel, within sight of Vienna’s landmark giant Ferris wheel, is a boutique hotel which has come in service for two years. It employs 20 former refugees from 16 war-torn countries such as Afghanistan, Benin and Grozny.

These employees have already been granted asylum in Austria. Some of them work at the front desk and in the kitchen; some are cleaning staff. Refugees need recognition and opportunity of integration to adapt to the new life in a host country. In this connection, UNHCR strives to support the hosting communities along with its local partners.

Learn more (English only)
也門局勢惡化 急需救援資金
DETERIORATING CRISIS IN YEMEN
REQUIRES FUNDINGS FOR EMERGENCY

也門近年政局不穩，衝突不斷，全國已有超過 200 萬人被迫離鄉別井，陷入危險和逆境中，逾八成人更流浪離失所超過一年。不少逃離家園的人無法溫飽和生計難保，不得不陸續重返烽煙未停的家園，令這場人道危機變得更加嚴峻。

據聯合國難民署於也門安代表 Ayman Gharibeh 表示：「這明顯證明了也門局勢是如何災難性，那些由於衝突而被迫逃亡的人陸續返回家園，因為他們之前逃到的地方，與他們的家園同樣糟糕。」

聯合國難民署早前已調動評估小組到也門 Ibb 省的 Hudaydah，以及 Taizz 省的 Maqbanah 區等近流離失所者聚居點，展開緊急救援，包括派發基本救濟物資和緊急帳篷等。

然而，也門人現正面對食物短缺、營養不足，以及瘧疾的威脅，需要大量食物和救濟物資，以熬過這場危機。聯合國難民署早前緊急呼籲國際社會捐款支持也門的人道救援行動，惟截至 2017 年 2 月 1 日止，收到的捐款少於救援行動所需的百分之之一。我們需要您的即時支持。

Unabated conflict and rapidly deteriorating conditions across Yemen in the past years have pushed more than two million displaced Yemenis further into danger and adversity. Of them 80 percent have been displaced for more than one year. Prolonged hunger and poverty are forcing those uprooted to return to the homes from which they fled, despite danger and insecurity across the country. The displacement crisis further deteriorated.

UNHCR’s Country Representative for Yemen, Ayman Gharibeh, said: “It's testament to how catastrophic the situation in Yemen has become, that those displaced by the conflict are now returning home because life in the areas to which they had fled for safety is just as abysmal as in the areas from which they fled.”

UNHCR has mobilized assessment teams across displacement sites in Hudaydah, Ibb and the district of Maqbanah in Taizz, where recently displaced people are being hosted and began deliveries of emergency assistance, including basic relief items and emergency shelter.

Shortages of food and malnutrition, coupled with the hazard of malaria are creating an increased demand for food and emergency items. UNHCR made a global appeal for donations in support of Yemen. However, as of 1 February 2017, UNHCR had received less than one percent of the funding we need for our operational response in Yemen this year. We need your immediate support.
DID YOU KNOW

難民重新安置程序有多嚴謹？

**HOW STRICT IS THE REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROCESS?**

美國政府今年初頒令，暫停美國的難民重新安置計劃120天以重新檢視計劃，並將每年重新安置難民的配額由11萬減至5萬。弱勢難民要獲一個國家重新安置，本來就不簡單，您知道當中的程序是怎樣的嗎？

Early this year, the United States Government announced an executive order to suspend the US Refugee Resettlement Program for 120 days and reduce the number of resettled refugees from 110,000 to 50,000 for the year. It has never been easy for a vulnerable refugee to get resettled in a country. Did you know how the process is conducted?

**Q1** 何謂重新安置？

**WHAT IS RESETTLEMENT?**

重新安置是指一個國家的政府經過嚴格的甄別程序，容許弱勢的難民依法入境居住。

The careful selection by governments for purposes of lawful admission of vulnerable refugees.

**Q2** 誰人會得到重新安置？

WHO WILL BE RESETTLED?

重新安置旨在支援弱勢的難民

RESETTLEMENT IS AIMED TO ASSIST VULNERABLE REFUGEES

- 受威脅的婦女或兒童
- 暴力及酷刑倖存者
- 家庭團聚
- 需要醫療照顧

Women, Girls & Children at Risk, Survivors of Violence and Torture, Family Reunification, Medical Needs

**Q3** 目前全球重新安置的情況怎樣的？

WHAT IS THE CURRENT SITUATION OF GLOBAL RESETTLEMENT?

全球難民被安置比例

GLOBAL REFUGEES RESETTLEMENT TO SCALE

全球約2,130萬名難民，當中有8%的全球難民人口有213萬人需要重新安置

8% of the global refugee population of 213 million is in need of resettlement

世界上少於1%的難民獲重新安置到其他國家

Less than 1% of all the refugees in the world will ever be resettled

全球有30多個國家接受重新安置難民

More than 30 countries around the world accept refugees for resettlement

2016年各國政府提供合共140,000個重新安置名額

140,000 resettlement spaces were made available by those governments in 2016
**Q4** 難民重新安置的過程是怎樣的？

**How Do Refugees Get Resettled?**

難民會被個案轉介給收容國。政府考慮作重新安置，難民並無權選擇到哪個國家。UNHCR refers the vulnerable cases to host countries for possible resettlement. Refugees cannot pick their country of resettlement.

被收容國列為生命、自由、安全、健康或其他基本權利受到威脅的難民才有可能被重新安置。Recognized refugees whose life, liberty, safety, health, or other fundamental rights are at risk in the host country are considered for resettlement.

聯合國難民署甄別出處境脆弱，可能獲重新安置的個案。難民並不可以主動提出重新安置的申請。UNHCR flags vulnerable cases for possible resettlement. Refugees cannot apply for resettlement by themselves.

**Persons found to have committed crimes or who might pose a threat to others would not be considered, subject to the resettlement country’s policy.**

**Q5** 到美國重新安置的程序是怎樣的？

**How the Process is Conducted for Resettlement to the U.S.**

**United States**

**STEP 1** 聯合國難民署轉介弱勢難民予美國政府考慮

UNHCR refers a vulnerable refugee to the U.S. Government for resettlement.

**STEP 2** 美國政府對個案進行審查，過程可長達 2 年，並牽涉:

Screening by the U.S. Government, and the process can take up to 2 years, and involves:

1. 政府部門機構
   - U.S. Federal Government Agencies
2. 交際機構的安全審查
   - Inter-agency security checks
3. 獨立面試
   - Separate in-person interviews
4. 生物識別安全檢查
   - Biometric security checks
5. 分離的背景調查
   - Separate background checks
6. 不同安全資料庫
   - Different security databases

**STEP 3** 美國國務院會把個案轉介至非政府組織，讓難民獲得就業，融入社區和適應美國生活的支援

The U.S. Department of State will refer the refugee concerned to a NGO which will help the refugee find work, integrate into their new communities and adapt to life in the U.S.
世界難民日暨第10屆聯合國難民署慈善難民電影節
WORLD REFUGEE DAY CUM THE 10TH UNHCR CHARITY REFUGEE FILM FESTIVAL

「傲翔風雨後」Cast from the Storm

一班從伊拉克、伊朗、阿富汗及塞爾維亞等地逃難至澳洲的青年，透過戲劇訓練演出自己的故事，克服他們最不堪回首的經歷。

A group of students who fled the war in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Serbia joined a theatre programme in Australia, aiming to reconcile their past by confronting their darkest memories through drama.

日期 DATE: 8-20/6/2017
地點 VENUE: 中環 PALACE IFC
油麻地百老匯電影中心 Broadway Cinematheque

「邊緣紀錄」Life on the Border

八位來自兩個難民的難民兒童，自編自導和拍攝，用鏡頭真實呈現難民營的生活。

Eight children from two refugee camps used a camera to tell their own stories after attending a film-making class. They made their own scripts, produced and filmed their real-life stories inside refugee camps through the lens of children.

「難民伊甸」Welcome to Refugeeestan

傳說有一大群被多國遺忘、嫌棄的人，住在一個由聯合國難民署管理的「國度」——難民伊甸。本片從前線窺探肯尼亞、坦桑尼亞、約旦及希臘馬其頓難民營內的生活，了解難民署保護難民的工作。

The film portrayed a group of forgotten and unwanted people living in "Refugeestan", under UNHCR’s supervision. The film explored the situation in the refugee camps in Kenya, Tanzania, Jordan and Greece-Macedonia, and the protection UNHCR gives.

在社區推廣保護難民的工作
COMMUNITY EDUCATION ON REFUGEES

過去數月，難民署邀請了大眾熟悉的前新聞工作者柳俊江先生、方健儀小姐及香港游泳運動員歐錦淳小姐協同保護難民工作宣傳推廣，他們在各個網絡平台為難民發聲，支援難民署的倡議工作。

我們更於二月份與香港大學利銘澤堂社會服務附屬委員會合作，在學生宿舍堂設置小型攤位及展板，讓宿生了解難民議題和難民需要。如果您或您的機構有興趣與難民署合辦社區教育活動，歡迎與我們聯絡。

電郵: infohongkong@unhcr.org

Over the months, UNHCR invited former news anchor Mr. Ryan Lau and Ms. Akina Fong, and swimming athlete Ms. Stephanie Au to help promote our effort in refugee protection. They spoke for refugees through their social media network in support of our advocacy work.

Apart from giving talks to schools, we collaborated with the Social Service Sub-committee of R.C. Lee Hall, the University of Hong Kong in February to host a mini-exhibition at the hall. Students learned more about refugee issues and the need of refugees through the exhibition panels and booths. If your organization/you are interested to organise an educational activity on the topic of refugees together with UNHCR, please contact us via email: infohongkong@unhcr.org

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