



# **RAPPORT**

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# **ANNUEL**

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# **2016**

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**URBAN  
REFUGEES.ORG**  
RENDRE VISIBLE L'INVISIBLE

## **1. Renforcer**

- a** URIP (Urban Refugees Incubation Program)
- b** Sms up

## **2. Connecter**

## **3. Militer**

- a** Les évènements
- b** Les médias
- c** Le forum de débat

## **4. Gouvernance et management**

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# 1. RENFORCER





(l'Urban Refugees Incubation Program)

Début janvier 2016, **nous avons lancé un appel à candidatures afin de sélectionner les communautés de réfugiés** avec lesquelles travailler pendant l'année.

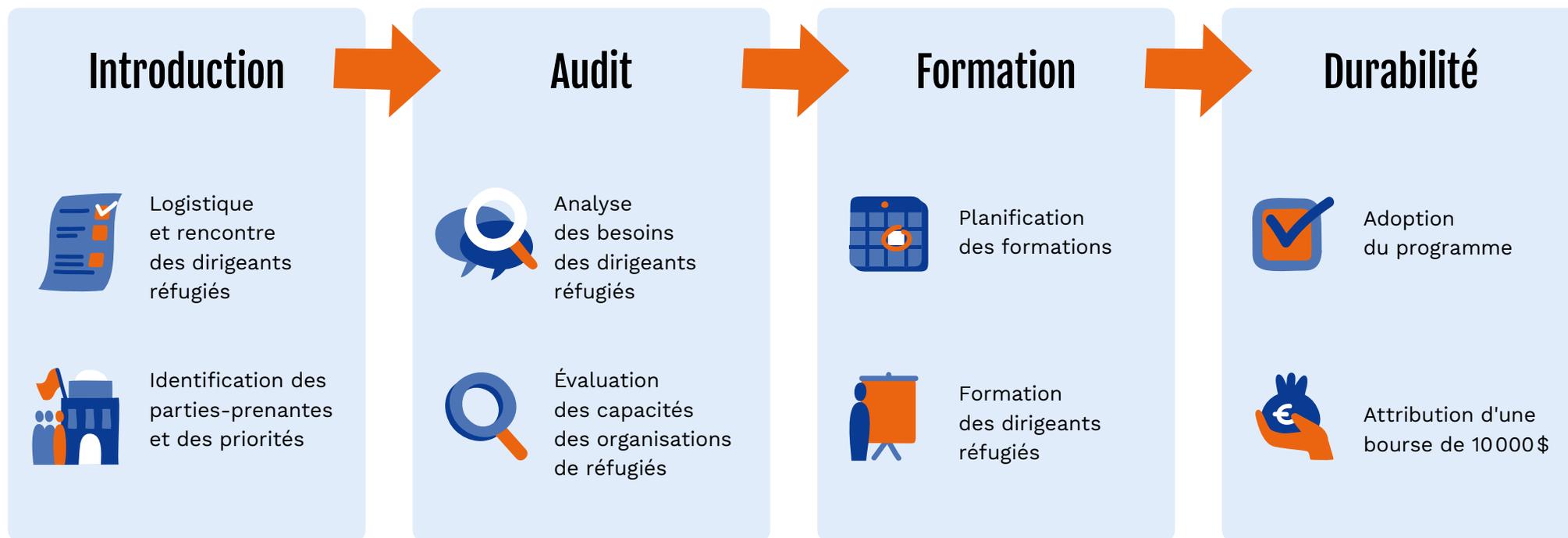
Nous avons reçu plus de quarante candidatures provenant de 15 pays différents. Notre choix s'est porté sur **l'Afghan Community Center (ACC) en Malaisie**.



# L'Urban Refugees Incubation Program (URIP)

La plupart des réfugiés aujourd'hui **vivent aujourd'hui dans les villes des Pays du Sud, et non dans les camps**. Confrontés au manque de soutien humanitaire, **ces réfugiés urbains créent des organisations afin de s'entraider**.

L'URIP est un programme qui vise à **renforcer les capacités de ces organisations** afin qu'elles aident plus efficacement leur propre communauté.



## L'Afghan Community Center (ACC)

L'Afghan Community Center (ACC) est une organisation de réfugiés afghans basée à Kuala Lumpur. Ils offrent de nombreux services à leur communauté, représentant plus de **700 réfugiés**.

[Découvrir leur site](#)



Cours de Taekwondo



Cours d'anglais basique



Cours de couture



Rassemblements sociaux et culturels



Cours d'Art

Nous avons commencé notre mission pour l'ACC en levant l'argent nécessaire à la réalisation du programme.



14 000 €

Une campagne de levée de fonds grâce à laquelle nous avons levé 14000 euros



202 000 €

Notre candidature auprès du gouvernement américain (PRM) à travers laquelle nous avons levé 202000 euros

## D'avril 2016 à fin 2016

Nous sommes arrivés en Malaisie au mois d'avril et nous y sommes restés jusqu'à la fin de l'année afin de construire **l'approche de l'URIP** et de **mener notre premier programme pilote**.

Suite au succès de ce premier programme, **nous avons commencé fin 2016 à préparer les deux nouvelles incubations de 2017** déjà financées par PRM.

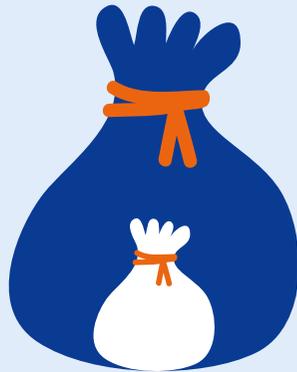


## Les succès du programme :



20

**formations**  
délivrées



x2

**plus de budget annuel**  
pour l'ACC



x3

**plus de bénéficiaires**  
des services de l'ACC



10

**activités**  
en plus à l'ACC

# b SMS Up

Nous avons reçu **une bourse de la part du Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF)** et notre programme SMS Up est testé depuis octobre en Malaisie.

**SMS Up** est un service de messagerie de groupe qui **permet aux utilisateurs d'envoyer des SMS à plusieurs destinataires en utilisant un seul numéro de téléphone mobile.**

Ce projet permet aux leaders des communautés de réfugiés d'accéder à une plate-forme de partage d'informations sensibles et urgentes par SMS.

Il permet une fonctionnalité de conversations en groupe (comme WhatsApp ou Viber) en utilisant des SMS pour le bénéfice des réfugiés urbains sans smartphones ou Internet sur leurs téléphones portables.



# 2. CONNECTER



# Good Practices

Nous avons reçu **une bourse du HCR (Haut-Commissariat pour les Réfugiés) fin 2015** afin de financer la mise en place du programme en 2016.

Début 2016 a vu la création du site **Good practices** sur lequel nous entendons compiler les programmes des ONG qui sont des réussites. **Le but : essayer les bonnes pratiques.**

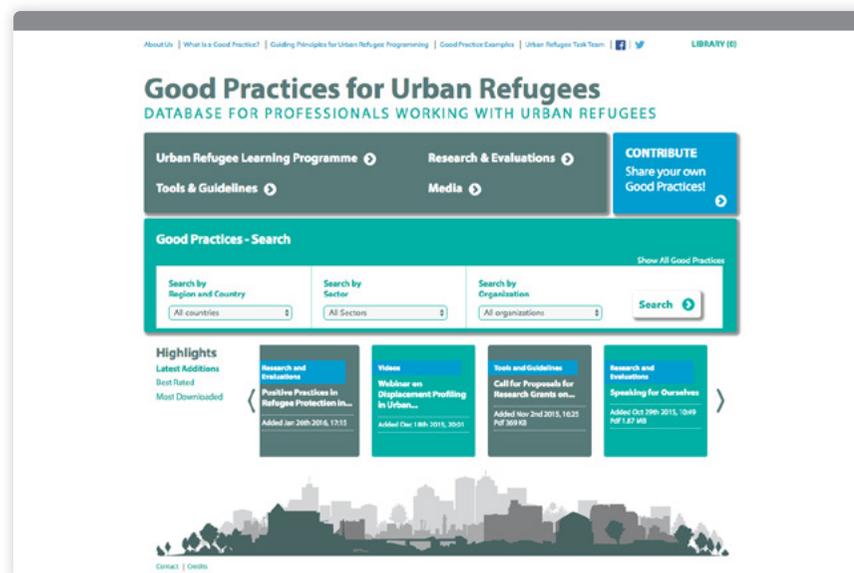
**Good Practices** est une plateforme en ligne de partage des bonnes pratiques à destination des ONG qui soutiennent les réfugiés dans les villes des pays du Sud.

Le site couvre 7 champs d'action : **éducation, santé, logement, droit, sécurité, moyen de subsistance, solutions durables, informations.** Pour mener à bien ce projet nous avons recruté un consultant : Neil Wilson, doctorant.

## Exemples de bonnes pratiques :

- Workshops for Refugee Children
- Engaging mid-level officials to help refugees access healthcare
- Safe house for unaccompanied and separated refugee girls

➔ [Visiter le site](#)



## Les chiffres du projet :



21

**bonnes pratiques**  
ajoutées



5

**critères créés** pour  
déterminer ce qu'est  
une bonne pratique



200+

**outils** sur le site



7

**champs d'action**  
couverts

# 3. MILITER



# a LES ÉVÈNEMENTS

En 2016 nous avons été invités à de nombreux évènements afin de porter la voix des réfugiés urbains :

- **Urban refugees : Making the invisible visible to seek education and employment opportunities'**, organisé par l'agence de développement allemande GIZ, **Berlin**, Nov 2016
- **Urban Refugee Education Roundtable**, organisé par l'International Network of Education in Emergency, **Washington D.C.**, Oct. 2016
- **Asia Pacific Conference on Refugee Rights**, organisé par Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network, **Bangkok**, Oct. 2016
- **Ted X Champs Elysées**, **Paris**, Juin 2016
- **WDCD Refugee Challenge**, organisé par What Design Can Do, **Amsterdam**, Juin 2016
- **World Humanitarian Summit**, **Istanbul**, Mai 2016
- **Echoing Green Fellowship**, **New York City**, Mai 2016
- **Twilio Dinner**, organisé par Twilio, **Londres**, Avril 2016
- **Techfugees Paris** en Mars 2016 et **Londres** en Fev. 2016

## TED<sup>x</sup> ChampsÉlyséesSalon

Paris, Juin 2016



## Asia Pacific Conference

Bangkok, Oct. 2016



# LES MÉDIAS

Nous sommes apparus **13 fois**  
dans les médias et notamment :

**theguardian**

juin 2016

« les camps sont devenus  
le début et souvent la fin  
de l'aide internationale  
aux réfugiés »

[Lire l'article](#)

**Marianne**

mars 2016

« Il est grand temps que  
les politiques publiques  
et le système humanitaire  
dans son ensemble  
se réforment, pour mieux  
prendre en charge les  
réfugiés urbains et faire  
du modèle des camps  
une exception, et non  
la règle. »

[Lire l'article](#)

MEDIAPART

mars 2017

« En Malaisie, la société  
civile au chevet des  
réfugiés rohingyas. »

[Lire l'article](#)

# © LE FORUM DE DÉBAT

Nous continuons notre travail sur le forum de débat avec six nouveaux articles.

➔ [Découvrir Le forum](#)

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## Who the “Muslim Ban” will Really Impact, and How Refugees Will Suffer

07/09/2017



By Lauren Passo, Joshua Arshansky, Tala Markowitz and Karin Johnson, HealthRight International

“How we respond to the causes of migration and so...migrants themselves will express a lot about what kind of people we aspire to be and what kind of societies we aim to construct.” — *Dr. James D. Mayer*

We at HealthRight International's Human Rights Clinic are deeply concerned with the Trump Administration's statements and Executive Orders regarding immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers. The Administration's second Executive Order on immigration, issued on March 5, seeks to (re)institute a ban on citizens of six Muslim-majority countries from entering the United States, namely Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. It also drastically reduce the number of refugees allowed to enter the United States and suspends the refugee program for 120 days. Two separate federal judges ruled against President Trump's latest attempts to block travel, but uncertainty remains about the ultimate fate of this ban.

This Administration has sought to frame asylum seekers, refugees and immigrants as threats to our national security (the Executive Order itself is called “Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States”). Yet we know from our work with nearly 5,000 immigrant survivors of torture and abuse that so many are in fact the targets of the terrorists that our country is fighting against—this is why they flee and seek safety here in the first place. We also know what is at stake if asylum seekers and refugees with valid claims for protection are turned away; our network of hundreds of volunteer medical and mental health providers evaluate and document the physical and psychological scars of torture and abuse. Forced to remain in fear of their persecutors, these vulnerable refugees — particularly those living in urban settings without the protections afforded to refugees in camps — face continued denial of basic services, as well as fear of arrest, detention, torture and death.

Now more than ever, narratives have the power to affect public opinion and policy. Below, we share the stories of just a few of the brave men and women our program has recently assisted, all of whom, because of their citizenship in one of six countries, could now be denied the possibility of seeking safety and contributing their skills and experiences to our local communities. (To protect their identities, we have changed all names and some other identifying information).

**Farhad** developed a passion for journalism at a young age. Following the Iranian Revolution, he wrote for various local publications, working to expose political corruption. He was arrested and detained by the Iranian government on numerous occasions, suffering beatings, torture and prolonged solitary confinement. On one occasion, Farhad was beaten until he lost consciousness, later suffering a heart attack. Fearing for his and his family's wellbeing, Farhad reluctantly fled to the U.S. where he sought and was eventually granted asylum.

**Saleh** was a university professor in Libya, where he actively spoke out against the corruption and oppressive tactics of the Gaddafi regime. Given the fate of many other Libyan political activists, Saleh grew suspicious that the government was watching him, and on more than one occasion government officials arrested, detained and tortured Saleh. Given an opportunity to study abroad, Saleh made the difficult decision to leave his home country and come to the U.S., where he sought asylum on arrival.

Following his departure, Saleh learned that government officials were actively pursuing him, and he realized that the risk of being killed if he returned to Libya was eminent.

**Yasmin** and her family had resided in the same village in southern Somalia for generations. When she was a teenager, a member of the terrorist organization al-Shabaab abducted Yasmin (which has become increasingly routine in the context of Somalia's Civil War). Among other indignities, her captors forced her to engage in hard labor, beat her in the genitals, and threatened her with beheading. After months of enslavement, someone in the village finally heard Yasmin's screams and assisted in her escape. Fearing her captors would retaliate, Yasmin made the harrowing choice to leave her family and village. With the help of a local nonprofit organization, she fled Somalia and, after travel by foot through neighboring countries, sought protection in the U.S.

As a soldier serving his mandatory military service in the Syrian army, **Anas** was known to voice discontent with the practices and policies of the Assad regime. His punishment for speaking out included arrest by military police and nearly a year in detention, during which he was repeatedly tortured, including exposure to *dubai*—a Syrian torture technique in which torturers *force a prisoner's legs and head into a car tire before beating them*. Anas suffered tremendous psychological and physical scarring from his mistreatment. After he was finally released, he borrowed funds to flee Syria. During a torturous journey that included migration through Central American and Mexico, Anas learned that missiles destroyed his family home in Syria, displacing and killing numerous members of his family.

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letters and anti-American views of extremist groups. As someone with these groups increased on the town, Jamil began receiving threatening letters accusing him of acting as a U.S. spy. Armed men attacked and wounded Jamil, and began terrorizing him and his family over a period of several years. Jamil yearned to remain with his family and at a job he loved, but felt he had no choice other than to flee the country. He eventually arrived in the U.S. with the hopes of accessing safety from further persecution.

We share these stories to put a human face on what are truly matters of life or death. Each of these stories is unique and harrowing, but they all share certain commonalities: All left deep ties to families, jobs, communities and homelands. Even faced with the unthinkable — torture, persecution, detention — their decisions to leave were difficult ones. Many of these individuals, and thousands more like them, suffered further abuse when they arrived on our shores, detained as criminals while seeking humanitarian protection. Yet these six are among the lucky ones—they managed, against all odds, to escape the violence and abuse at home; to arrive here; to find a lawyer, and a doctor or psychologist through our program, to support their protection claims; and to win such claims in court. A ban that unilaterally blocks people like Farhad, Saleh, Yasmin, Anas, Tariq, and Jamil from the prospect of protection — protection from some of the very regimes our country is fighting against — is discriminatory, wrong, and says frighteningly much about the kind of people we aspire to be and the kind of society we aim to construct.

Reference:  
Dwyer, J. (2015). On Taking Responsibility for Undocumented Migrants. *Public Health Ethics*, 8(2), 129-147.

Lauren Passo, LMSW, MPH is Director of the Human Rights Clinic (HRC) at HealthRight International. Joshua Arshansky is Program Assistant Intern with the HRC. Tala Markowitz, MPH and Karin Johnson, LMSW, are Program Associates with the HRC.

Message

Name

Email address

Send Message

# 4. GOUVERNANCE ET MANAGEMENT



## Gouvernance et management

Nous nous sommes accordés sur une gouvernance internationale avec un bureau international. **Les élections auront lieu en janvier 2017.**

Fin 2016, URBAN REFUGEES compte 8 salariés à temps plein et l'équivalent de 3 personnes à temps plein de bénévolat, réalisés par 50 bénévoles principalement en France, aux US et en Malaisie.



# 5. CONTACTS

[www.urban-refugees.org](http://www.urban-refugees.org)

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**+336 99 46 42 82**

STATUT JURIDIQUE  
**Statut juridique: association de 1901**  
**enregistrée à la préfecture de Saint Germain**  
**en Laye le 4 Dec. 2012**  
Numéro d'identification **W783004064**

