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# 人權 human rights issue 28



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GOOD NEWS

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## 主編的話

Words *from* the Editor-*In*-Chief

根據樓下看更非正式統計，香港人「射波」\*之最高峰期，是在大型球賽翌日。近年來亦有不少港人熱衷於跑步、健身、拳擊等運動。

運動，在鍛練、競賽和挑戰之外，還潛藏不少人權議題：性別平等、勞工權益、殘疾人權利等等。今期我們訪問了兩位業餘運動員/舞者，他/她們透過對談，剖析自己如何面對運動路上的性別定型；還有卓新力量的朋友分享不同能力及殘疾的朋友在運動場中面對的障礙和應對心得。

運動，可以為身處弱勢的人開啟一扇窗。曙光足球隊的朋友分享了無家者足球運動如何為他們充權，改變人生。

運動，也可以是提出改善人權狀況的契機。清潔成衣運動 (Clean Clothes Campaign) 透過奧運向廠家施壓，改善衣物生產線上的勞工待遇。

我們更邀得本地藝術家陳素珊以「運動與人權」作主題進行創作。就讓我們用人權角度重新認識運動！

註：「射波」一詞意指「事先未經申請就自行放假、唔返工」

If you ever pay attention to the talk of the town during the World Cup or football league matches, it is not hard to find many people who will stay up late to watch them, or even take leave the following day as a result. Sports like jogging, gymnastics and boxing, are gaining popularity.

Sports are not only about training, competition and challenges; there are lots of related human rights topics: gender equality, labour rights, rights of the disabled, etc. For example, the two athletes and the dancer we interviewed in this issue talked about the gender stereotyping they have faced. Interviewees from Chosen Power also shared the difficulties faced when persons of different abilities and the disabled try at sports, and how they cope.

Sports can also open a window for vulnerable groups. Members of the Dawn Homeless team shared how they were empowered through joining the team and the Homeless World Cup, thus having their lives changed.

Sports can also be a chance to raise concern on human rights issues. We will look into how the Clean Clothes Campaign rides on [depends on? relies on?] the Olympics games to strive for the improvement of labour rights of the clothing industry.

We have also invited a local artist, Sushan Chan to create artwork for Sports and Human Rights. Let's look into sports from a human rights angle!

作品名稱 強制全民運動

work title Compulsory Sports FOR ALL

香港政府推行強制全民運動

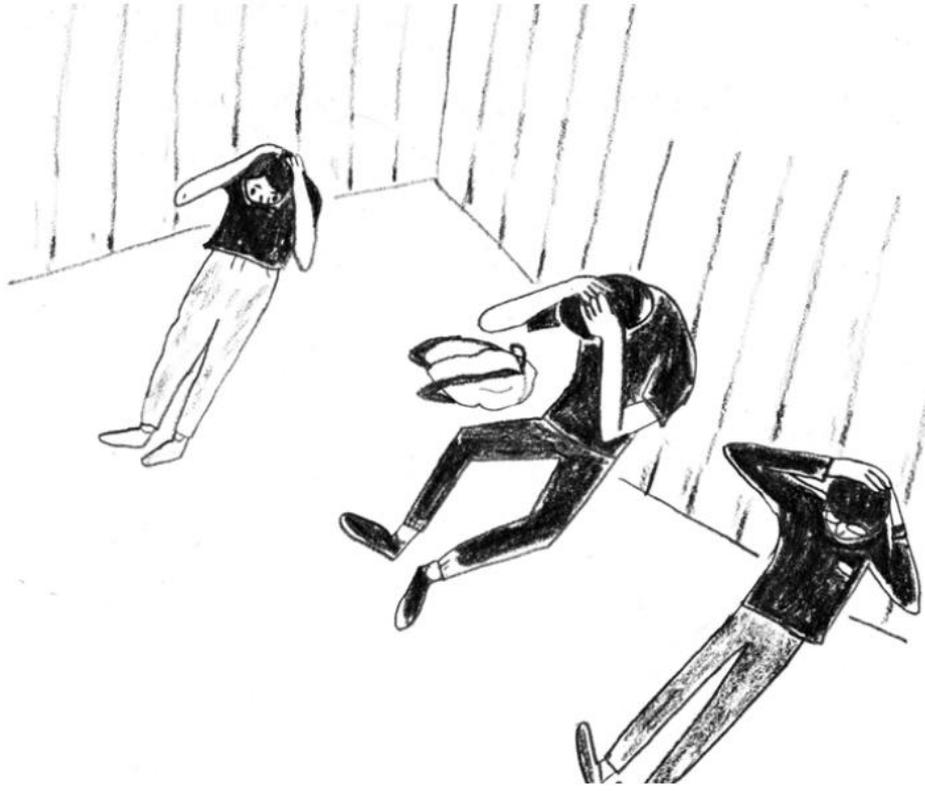
HK S.A.R. Government *presents* —  
Compulsory Sports **FOR ALL 2019**



**Running**

石壁監獄服刑 戴耀廷球場跑步

**5/5/2019**



## Sit Up

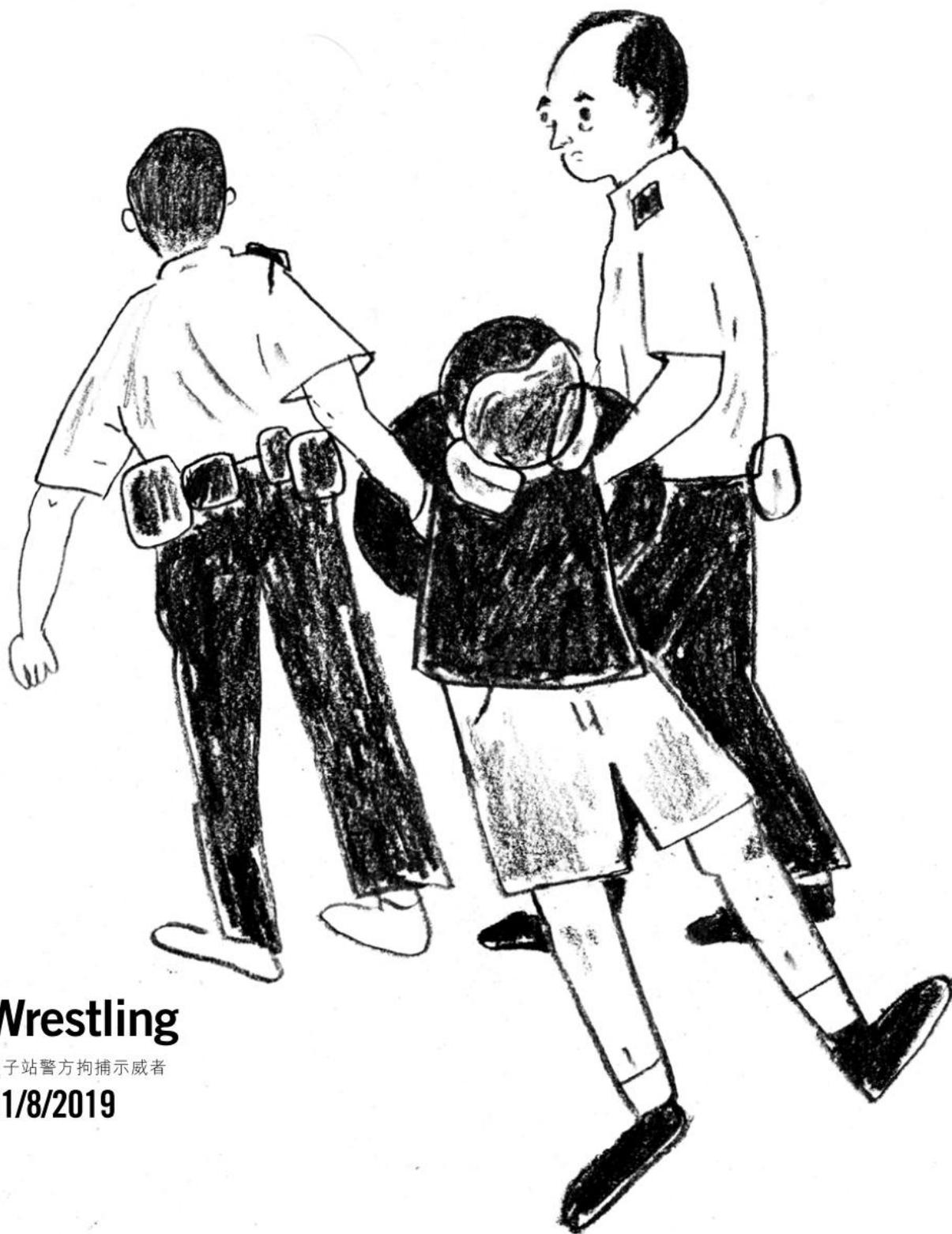
黃大仙多人被捕  
1/10/2019



## Swimming

本港水域出現多具不尋常浮屍  
Sep to now /2019

作品名稱 強制全民運動  
work title Compulsory Sports FOR ALL



## Wrestling

太子站警方拘捕示威者

31/8/2019

「像所有烏拉圭孩子一樣，  
我也曾想成為一名足球運動員。  
我的球踢很不錯，事實上是非常棒，  
不過那只是在晚上，  
當我睡着了的時候。」

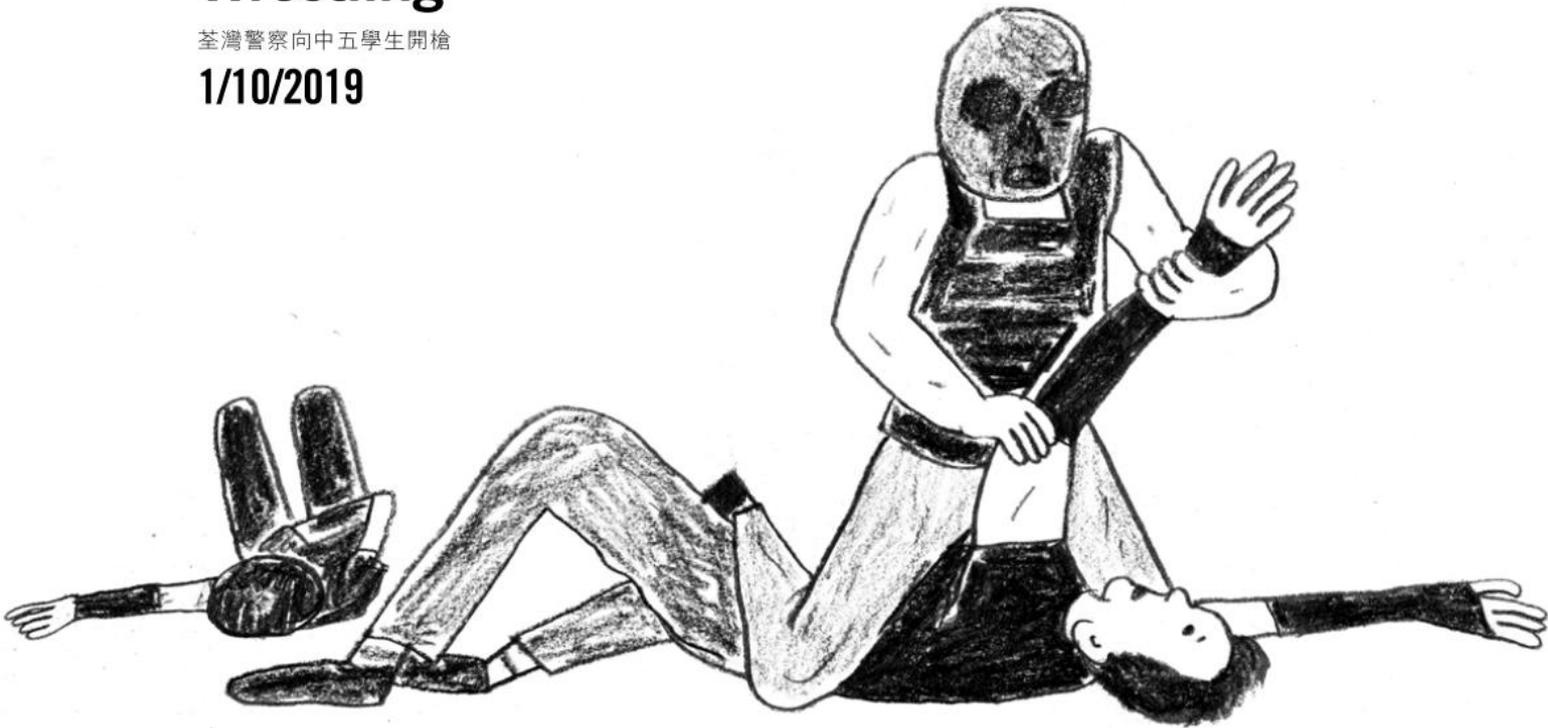
“Like all Uruguayan children,  
I wanted to be a soccer player.  
And I played quite well. In fact I was terrific,  
but only at night when I was asleep.”

—  
**Eduardo Galeano** 愛德華多·加萊亞諾  
*Soccer in Sun and Shadow*  
《足球往事：那些陽光與陰影下的美麗和憂傷》

## Wrestling

荃灣警察向中五學生開槍

1/10/2019



## 在大家心目中， 殘疾人士運動 是怎樣的觀念？

是坊間出現的一些「可供殘疾人士選擇的運動」，讓他們去挑戰？還是他們可以有更多選擇、更自主？「卓新力量」集合了一班不同能力的智障人士及自閉特色人士；正如其面書專頁所言，「大家團結理想可以實踐」。然而，在香港，殘疾人士想做運動，要突破多少關卡？

在「卓新力量」的聚會中，不同能力的人士都可以自由地發表意見；每個人的意見，或者不同的能力進度，都得到尊重。例如熱愛跆拳道、泰耀、嘉敏和偉民，各人學習進度不同，工餘時得到家長安排結伴學習。他們早前得到武當八段錦胡師傅真傳一套「卓新版」武當八段錦，讓他們可以享受武術的樂趣；說罷，泰耀馬上雀躍地出來一展功架，帶領大家做熱身運動。

殘疾人士需要的，是合乎自己學習能力的栽培，而非只是按普羅大眾的單一標準接受訓練，或調低對殘疾人士的期望。可是，主流學生與有特殊學習需要的學生之間的學習差異，還需要更多理解和溝通才能達致融合。另一方面，政府雖然致力推廣全民運動，卻未能顧及不同障別人士的需求，若要真正推廣全民運動，政府需要聆聽更多殘疾人士的聲音。

### 而我不知道……

講到資源，政府今年初推行了殘疾人士體育訓練計劃，普及殘疾運動文化。當被問

到他們有否參加，大家都一臉茫然，表示不清楚這計劃的存在。在庇護工場上班的卓新力量董事陳俊傑表示，縱使庇護工場的告示板上張貼了宣傳單張，但往往沒有人介紹或解釋的話，工場學員根本不能夠理解相關內容。聯合國《殘疾人權利公約》自2008年起在香港生效，其中第21條指政府有責任確保殘疾人士自由表達意見的權利，同時包括接收和傳遞訊息的自由。真正的共融社會應該建立於機會平等的前提下，包括他們該享有平等接收資訊的機會。政府的宣傳方式，似乎還有許多改善空間。

### 請用成年人的方式對待我

然而，即使知道課程內容，要參加都不是易事。活動課程通常在平日舉辦，上班時間不許可他們參加；在庇護工場接受訓練的嘉敏打趣道：「要問媽媽先！」但他們眼前的每一位，全部都是具有主見的成年人。嘉敏媽媽譚太無奈笑言，工場裏的智障人士不會被當作成年人看待，做任何決定，包括請假，都需要監護人簽署作實。政府舉辦體育訓練計劃都是在他們的日間訓練時間，如果遲到/早退/缺席日間訓練就會失去工場每月的全勤獎金，所以他們想「自己去」做運動，不是易事。

在香港，殘疾人士不論在運動機會、課程設計、時間安排、配套等等，都難以參與其中。政府既然有意推廣殘疾人士體育訓練計劃，應廣泛深入地聽取不同障別使用者的意見，從而制訂相關安排並檢視現行的殘疾人士政策。

人人生而自由，殘疾人士都有自決能力，都有選擇的權利！



# What do you think about sports for the disabled?

1

What do you think about sports for the disabled? Is it that there are “only some sports that can be played by disable persons” for them to choose from, or, can they have more say about what they want to do? “Chosen power” is a united a group of young adults with intellectual differences. As stated in their Facebook page “if we are united, we can make our visions come true”. However in Hong Kong, what are disabled persons facing, if they want to enjoy sports?

In the meetings of “Chosen Power”, everyone, despite their intellectual differences, can express their views freely. Each person’s viewpoints, as well as their capabilities are respected. For example, Taekwondo lovers Taiyiu, Kaman and Wai Man, progress differently in learning, and their parents learnt with them after work. They were taught by Master Wu a set of the Eight Section Brocade, the “Chosen Power Version”, allowing them to enjoy martial arts. When talking about this, Taiyiu demonstrated the Kungfu he learnt, and lead the participants in some warm-up moves.

What disabled persons need, is involvement in sports with reference to their own abilities, instead of training with one single standard in general, so as not to lower their expectations. The differences in learning between the mainstream students and students with special education needs require more communication and understanding for success. On the other hand, while the government is keen to promote “sports for all”, they are unable to meet the needs of persons with different capabilities. If “sports for all” has to be achieved, the government should listen to more disabled persons.

## **But I don’t know.....**

Speaking of resources, the government launched a “Sports Training Programme for Persons with Disabilities earlier this year, to promote sports for the disabled. However, when asked whether they have participated, the participants were puzzled – they did not even know about the programme. Chan Chun kit, Board member of Chosen Power, who also works at the Shelter Workshop, pointed out that sometimes there are publicity items posted on notice boards, but if there is no one to introduce or explain, those in the shelter will not understand. The UN’s Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was ratified in Hong Kong in 2008. Article 21 of the Convention states that States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the

freedom to seek, receive and impart information. A truly inclusive society should be established on the premise of equal opportunities, including the opportunity for them to receive information equally. There seems to be much room for improvement in the way the government promotes these rights.

## **Please treat me like an adult**

However, even if they know about the programme, it is still difficult for them to participate. The courses usually take place during the weekday’s daytime and most of them have to work. Kaman who works at the shelter workshop made a joke, “I have to ask my mum!” even though he and his colleagues are all adults with their own thoughts. Kaman’s mother, Mrs Tam, pointed out that mentally disabled persons in the shelter workshops are not treated as adults. Every decision they make, including taking leave, has to be signed by their Guardian. And if they take leave to attend courses, they will lose their attendance bonus. So it is very difficult for them to perform sports “on their own”.

In Hong Kong, people with disabilities are struggling to participate in sports for a number of reasons including lack of opportunities, curriculum design, time arrangement and support. Since the Government intends to promote sports training programmes for people with disabilities, they should listen to the opinions of participants with different capabilities, in a wide and in-depth manner, to formulate relevant arrangements and review the existing policy on persons with disabilities.

Everyone is born to be free. People with disabilities have the ability for self-determination, and they have the right to choose!

運動，讓被遺忘的被看見！

曙光足球隊

無家者在社會上往往是被社會遺忘的一群；不，有時會有人記住的，認為是公共衛生問題，然後故意要去驅趕，甚至修整他們原有居住的空間，總之令他們「不要出現在社區」。其實，無家者和你我一樣，都是人，是人人生而平等的人。

「無家者世界盃」令無家者從此被看得見，亦可協助無家者建立信心和力量去面對生活的挑戰。香港社區組織協會社區組織幹事吳衛東（阿東）可說是香港無家者足球的先驅。他在20年前開展露宿者的服務，覺得只是派物資的話，受助者只能處於被動的角色。2004年他看新聞發現在外國有「無家者世界盃」，便產生狂想，組成曙光足球隊往歐洲參賽，希望為無家者充權。

可是，一群平日被遺忘的無家者去組隊當然有難度，經費首先是一大難關：「果時去搵贊助，人哋話，我地只係贊助青少年，18歲以下。我望下自己隊波，平均年齡40歲，有個仲要成五張。」無家者在商業遊戲中沒有「亮點」，自然難覓贊助，連政府禮賓部都差點不容他們在隊衣上印區徽代表香港出賽，認為「香港本身已有一隊足球隊，容易混淆。」

靠著一份堅持，去找資金，去力勸無家者入隊，堅持「即使犯法（用區徽）」都要帶無家者代表香港去蘇格蘭出賽。最後他的堅持令無家者被人看見，今時今日香港的無家者足球漸具規模，每年派員參加世界級的「無家者世界盃」。

2

「隊員會因為自己有機會代表香港而感動，但哋以往可能被視為無用，無得救，但如今都可以有機會為香港出力。」就是這份認同感，讓隊員重新認識自己的價值。



曙光足球隊成立初期，隊員以露宿者為主，後來加入更多因不同原因而有家歸不得的人士，包括需入戒毒所或輔導中心的青少年。例如曾在毒海浮沉7年的胡仲文，他原本住在戒毒宿舍，2011年被推薦參加無家者世界盃，結果順利通過選拔出戰法國，回港後加入曙光，漸漸從運動中建立自信：「以前一有困難很容易就放棄，所以才去吸毒；但開始踢波後，我學會堅持，去克服困難。」之後，仲文堅持進修，現在已成為一位註冊社工；今年更成為本港無家者足球隊領隊，領軍出戰在威爾斯舉辦的無家者世界盃。

被標籤上「無家者」的身分，有否受到歧視？「其實踢波時，很少會有人憑背景而判斷他人，只會用球場上所見的判斷。」仲文指出，態度和球品才是關鍵。

前人的堅持創造了一個平等的運動環境，令後人可以在平等的環境下透過運動，讓自己從「被遺忘的一群」中被看見，從而建立自信。

\*\*社協與和富社會企業，近年組成香港街頭足球有限公司，繼續推動每年在港舉辦無家者足球隊

仲文希望在此多謝尹啟賢

**The homeless are usually forgotten in the city – no, sometimes they are not. *Some people think they are “some public health issues” and do their best to get rid of them, try to make them “disappear from the community”.* However, homeless persons are of course human, born to be equal, just like you and me.**

The Homeless World Cup allows the homeless to be seen, which also empowers them to develop confidence and strength to face the challenges in their lives. Ng Wai-tung, the community organiser of the Society for Community Organisation (SOCO), can be seen as the pioneer of the HK homeless football team. Ng's organisation started to serve homeless people about 20 years ago, but he felt that if homeless service is just about providing supplies, the service receivers will be very passive. When in 2004, he was inspired by the Homeless World Cup, he started having a fantasy of forming a team (Dawn Homeless Football Team) and flying them to Europe to join the match, to empower these homeless persons.

But forming a team with people who are “invisible” in the society was, of course,

difficult. Finance was a key obstacle, “Back then, we were told by the sponsorships that they would only sponsor teenagers, below 18 years old. But the average age of our football team was 40 years old, plus one of them was 50.” Homelessness was not a “spotlight” in the game of the commercial world, so it was difficult to find sponsors. Even the Protocol Division Government Secretariat tried to stop the team from printing the Regional Emblem on their uniforms to represent Hong Kong. They said “Hong Kong has a football team already, people will be confused.”

However, Ng didn't give up. He did his best to look for financial support, and insisted on bringing the homeless team to Scotland for the match, even if it might break the law. Nowadays, homeless football has been well developed in Hong Kong, and they have been sending footballers to participate in the Homeless World Cup every year.

“The footballers are proud of having the chance to represent Hong Kong. They used to be labelled as useless or worthless, but this opportunity has allowed them to shine bright for Hong Kong.” By learning to self-appreciate more, the footballers discover their own strengths by themselves.

At the beginning of forming the Dawn Homeless Football Team, the majority of participants were street sleepers. Later on, homeless people with different background stories also joined the team. They included teenagers who needed help from the addiction treatment centre or counselling, like Wu Chung-man, who once was lost in drug addiction for 7 years. Wu used to live in halfway houses for drug treatment. In 2011, he was recommended to join the Homeless World Cup, then was selected to compete in France and joined the Dawn, all of which has gradually built his confidence, “I used to give up easily and this was why I chose to escape reality by taking drugs; But playing football teaches me to be more persistent and overcome the challenges.” Afterwards, Wu picked up his study again. He is now a registered social worker, responsible for drug treatment and rehabilitation services. This year, Wu was the captain of the Hong Kong Homeless Football Team, to compete in the Homeless World Cup held in Wales.

When labelled as homeless, did you feel discriminated? “When playing football, you don't judge the footballers' backgrounds, but you judge their performance on the pitch.” Wu pointed out, the key to an excellent performance during the game is the matter of attitude and manner.

The persistence of predecessor has created a fair environment for the homeless to play sports, making themselves to be noticed and no longer “invisibles”, thus developing confidence.

\*\*SOCO and Wofoo Social Enterprises set up Street Soccer Hong Kong Limited to keep on promoting homeless football in Hong Kong

# 2020年東京奧運將至，你又有否留意到「世界盛事」中隱藏著發展中國家工人的悲慘世界？

運動背後——  
成衣工人的悲歌  
清潔成衣運動

「清潔成衣運動東亞支部連線」（下稱「清潔成衣運動」）成立於2016年，一直關注東亞地區成衣業與運動服飾產業工人的權益和勞動環境。緊急呼籲及倡導統籌楊政賢指出，亞洲區成衣產業的人權狀況一直為人詬病，在東南亞各地大規模設廠的大型品牌如Adidas，H&M等都未有落實為工人提供足夠生活工資的政策。因此，「清潔成衣運動」希望趁奧運的時機，將成衣與運動服飾產業工人的人權困境帶進公眾視線，向大型國際品牌施壓之餘，亦動員社會各界關注製衣工人的處境。

奧運之所以能夠舉辦，有賴贊助商的金錢支持。楊政賢指出，財力雄厚的奧運贊助商沒有把工人權益看在眼內，例如在成衣工業發展蓬勃的緬甸，工人每日平均薪酬只有3.15美元；即使工人受到最低工資法例保障，但最低工資卻遠遠未能滿足生活所需。另一方面，由於政府沒有投訴機制去保障勞工權益，工人組織工會遇到困難重重，更有人因嘗試成立工會而被廠方解僱，凸顯政府在機制上的缺陷助長成衣品牌長期剝削工人。而這些工廠往往是大型品牌的外判生產商，被發現有問題時，大型品牌可以輕鬆地與之「割席」解決，但其實勞工權益一直未被正視。

## 連結工人和消費者力量抗爭

因此，「清潔成衣運動」聯合多方力量，包括在地工會、外地消費市場的消費者和國際品牌總部所在的國家，向大型運動時裝品牌施壓，促成品牌與工會簽訂具法律效力的工人權益協議，以及負起監管外判商的責任。

如何構成這些「壓力」呢？「清潔成衣運動」除了直接點名批評漠視勞工權益的品牌，例如在店舖前示威、在社交媒體上發起聯署等，亦會向發達國家政府施壓。楊政賢解釋，向發達國家進行遊說有顯著成效，因為世界上眾多大型運動時裝品牌的總部均設於發達國家，它們相對完善的法制有效打擊企業剝削工人的狀況。譬如法國早前通過法例，立法規管大型企業在海外進行投資和採購時必須進行人權評估，確保海外的工廠會保護勞工權益；海外人士可以在法國本土向違法者提出訴訟。此法例是保護工人權益的重要里程碑，「過往不少工會希望透過法律途徑向品牌追討，卻因為品牌所處的國家法院不接受外國人或團體起訴，所以申訴無門。」楊政賢希望類似法例能推廣到其他國家。

3



Founded in 2016, the Clean Clothes Campaign East Asia (“Clean Clothes Campaign”) has been campaigning on the issues of human rights and working conditions of garment workers.

Johnson Yeung, the Urgent Appeal Coordinator & Campaigner of the Clean Clothes Campaign, highlighted the existing human rights problems in Asian garment factories. Big brands such as Adidas and H&M have set up their factories in Southeast Asia. However, they have not fulfilled their promises to provide an adequate amount of a living wage to their garment workers. To further pressurise large-scale international brands, the Clean Clothes Campaign has the hope of raising the awareness of human rights violations against garment workers during the Olympics.

‘An important factor contributing to a successful Olympic Games is the presence of Olympics Sponsors, as they are willing to provide monetary support’, Johnson Yeung said, as he denounced the wealthy yet ignorant Olympics Sponsors who simply pay no attention to the labour rights of garment workers. For example, garment workers in Myanmar, where its garment industry is developing rapidly, are earning an average wage of USD 3.15 (around HKD 25); they can barely support their daily life despite an existing minimum wage law. On the other hand, due to the absence of a grievance mechanism to protect labour rights, union organising faces huge pressure from the employers. There were even cases in which workers were terminated as they tried to initiate a trade union. This loophole in the law has fostered the human rights violations of garment workers. Moreover, as big fashion brands often outsource their manufacturing process to local factories in developing countries, they can easily evade any legal responsibility whenever human rights abuses are revealed.

#### **Connecting Garment Workers and Consumers in the fight for human rights**

As a global alliance, the Clean Clothes Campaign brings together local trade unions, consumers in foreign markets and the governments where the big brands’ headquarters are located to exert pressure on international sports brands. Besides demanding a legal agreement on worker’s rights between

**While the 2020 Tokyo Olympics is less than a year away, did you ever realise how poor the working conditions of garment workers are in developing countries? *Do you know behind every piece of fancy sports clothing, garment workers are being exploited?***

factory workers and the brand, the brand should also take on the responsibility of monitoring their outsourced contractors.

Where does the pressure come from? Apart from its ‘name and shame’ strategy such as protesting in front of the store and initiating online petitions, governments of developed countries are also the target of the Clean Clothes Campaign. Johnson Yeung explained as many big international sports brands come from developed countries, pressuring their governments is one useful way. The relatively well-established legal systems of developed countries are more effective in combating firms which violate human rights. A recent example will be the new ‘Duty of Care’ law passed by the French National Assembly in 2017, which requires all large corporations to conduct a human rights evaluation when investing and procuring in foreign countries. Besides, foreign individuals can file a lawsuit against firms which do not comply with the rules. The new law, described by Johnson Yeung, is ‘a breakthrough, since before this law was passed, foreign individuals or groups were not able to sue the company in its home country, resulting in local unions failing to send the company to court when facing human rights abuses’. This law, as he hopes, can be a model for other developed countries to follow.

## 球場上的女仔和 鋼管上的男仔

看到題目，你首先會想到啦啦隊，還是，呃，其他意義上的鋼管？但其實，沒有一種運動是某一性別的專利。今次我們邀得業餘女足球員阿馬和男鋼管舞者Narlton分享他們如何打破性別定型，堅持做自己喜歡的運動。

### 女生的足球場

自從小時候看見哥哥歡快地在球場上馳騁的樣子後，阿馬就在小學四年級那時參加暑期訓練班，就此開始了足球之路。即便現在有正職在身，閒時仍然會去練球。爸爸曾經很反對阿馬踢足球，認為女孩子這樣很粗魯。不過她認為「點解哥哥做得，我唔做得？」因此對爸爸的微言不予理會。

女性身為球場上的小眾，面對的難題還有更多。長大後，阿馬開始跟聯賽隊練習，也會落街場。有男生十分欣賞這位足球女將；也有人覺得女生實力不夠，或覺得與異性比賽有肢體接觸會阻手阻腳。會考之後，阿馬成為男校女生，本以為多了球場上的夥伴，卻在球場上遭受男

教練嫌棄。在街場上也會聽到「有女嗶，唔踢啦」的言論。不想打擾朋友的興致，她只好自己離去。

「我去過瑞典training，其實男女一齊打波都好平常。」她說足球這類contact sport（接觸運動）會有身體碰撞當然正常，只要不是故意，其實她也不會介意。香港運動界裏對性別的二元分割，顯然有點落伍。

### 屬於男生的鋼管舞

與阿馬相反，Narlton的鋼管舞之路，性別定型的阻礙相對較少。Narlton說沒有人歧視他跳鋼管舞。原來，他一開始不知道鋼管舞是stripclub常見的表演，只是偶然在人生的低潮之際在Youtube看了一對俄羅斯女孩的表演，有經歷過體操訓練的他就好奇一試，從此與鋼管舞結下不解良緣，並走出低潮期。時至今日，他已成為第一個代表香港參加國際比賽的男鋼管舞者。

Narlton認為鋼管舞是有力量、好型、好勁的一件事。鋼管舞有很多形式，有些是性感的。而他著重的則是其中融合現代舞及個人力量的表現。

來自傳統家庭，家人多多少少也會有閒言閒語。「你係唔係做『鴨』呀？點解要除曬衫跳？」但Narlton認定鋼管舞是自己認真投放心血的事業，認真做自己的事，沒把他人的意見放在心上。現在擁有自己的studio，成為老師，家人亦被他幾年來認真的態度感染，沒有再質疑他，更會支持他，觀看他的表演。「不過當然唔會畀佢地睇到我係咁磨條柱喇片啦。」看來，還是有些顧忌。

### 運動是我熱愛的事！

雖然在性別上，他們都是各運動範疇裏的「小眾」，然而他們也熱愛並全力投入那項運動之中。運動是人人都該享有的平等權利，甚麼時候我們才能擺脫一切侷促的定型，欣賞每一個運動員的努力？

訪問片段 Interview: <http://www.amnesty.org.hk/hr-magazine-link/>



When you first read the title, **did you immediately associate with a cheering team, or, some other meaning of “pole”?** In fact, **no sport is the privilege of a certain gender.** *In this issue*, we have invited a female amateur football player Ahma, and male pole dancer Narlton, **to share their perspectives on gender stereotypes in their pathway for sports.**

#### **Football field for girls**

After seeing her brother playing football happily, Ahma joined the summer training course at her Primary 4, and started her football path. Though she has a full-time job right now, she plays football whenever she is free. Her father strongly objected to her playing football, thinking that it was inappropriate for girls. However, she thought, “why can’t I do something my brother can?”, and she ignored his objections.

Females in the minority on the football field, means there were more difficulties to face. After Ahma grew up, she practiced with the league teams, and plays at the public football field. Some males expressed appreciation for a girl playing football, but some have the impression that girls are not good enough, or think that the physical contact with the opposite sex will hinder their play. After the HKCEE, Ahma became one of the few female students in a male school. At first, she thought she might have more teammates for football, but she was disliked by her teacher on the field. And sometimes she heard comments on the public field like, “Oh a girl is here, I’ll quit.” Usually, she chose to leave to keep her friends happy.

“I have trained in Sweden, where playing football in a mixed sex environment is very normal .” She said it is very normal to have physical contact in contact sports like football. As long as it is not intentional, she does not mind. The dual division of genders in the sports world in Hong Kong is obviously a bit outdated.

#### **Pole dance for boys**

The pole dance path for Narlton was less affected by gender stereotyping. He said that no one discriminated against him for performing a pole dance – even though he did not know that pole dancing was performed in strip clubs . He just saw a video of two Russian girls dancing a pole dance on Youtube. As a person with gymnastic experience, he was curious about the dance and then gave it a try – that was how he started, and pole dancing has helped him to pass through a low tide in his life. Now, Narlton had become a famous pole dancer representing Hong Kong in international competitions.

Narlton thinks pole dancing is energetic, cool and powerful. There are many forms of pole dance, some of which are sexy, yet his type is more a mixture of modern dance that shows personal strength.

Since Narlton comes from a traditional family, his family members have some comments more or less, “Are you a prostitute? Why do you have to dance with your clothes off?” However, Narlton thought pole dancing is the career that he had been working hard on seriously, so he did not take these comments seriously. Now that he owns his own studio, and has become a teacher, his family has been influenced by his serious attitude after all these years. They do not question him anymore, and instead, they support him and watch his show, “But of course, I won’t let them see those clips where I keep rubbing the pole.” It seems there are still some reservations.

#### **That’s something I like!**

Though Ahma and Narlton were the minorities in their sports, in terms of gender, they both truly like and enjoyed their sport very much. Everyone should have the equal right to enjoy sports. When can we breakthrough all the stereotyping to admire the work of everyone?



### 研究 *Research*

我們於2016年發表報告，揭發在籌備2022年卡塔爾世界盃期間，外勞權益受到嚴重剝削的問題，包括拖欠薪金及禁止尼泊爾工人於地震後回國。國際足協其後推出《人權政策》及成立獨立人權顧問委員會，承諾改善工人權益。今年9月，我們再次發表報告，跟進工人的索償情況。

We launched a report in 2016 that revealed the serious exploitation of the rights of migrant workers during the preparation of the Qatar 2022 World Cup. Workers often waited months to get paid and could not return to their countries even when there was a serious earthquake back home (Nepal). FIFA later promised to improve labour rights, establishing a “Human Rights Policy” and an independent human rights Advisory Board. A report was published in September 2019 by Amnesty to follow up the workers’ access to justice.



報告全文 Report in full text \_\_\_\_\_



### 人權教育 *Human Rights Education*

去年俄羅斯世界盃舉行期間，我們為近200名遊客舉辦25次導賞團，遊走不同景點認識當地人權歷史。適逢今年3月一級方程式錦標賽於中東國家巴林舉行，我們亦推出教育專欄及短片，向公眾揭露當地以言入罪、打壓人權捍衛者的狀況，引起全球關注。

During the World Cup held in Russia last year, we organised 25 human rights tours for around 200 tourists, telling the human rights history through the city’s space. In March this year, Formula One was held in Bahrain. Amnesty has launched an educational column and a short video to reveal the human rights violations in Bahrain: citizens were jailed for twitting, and human rights defenders were suppressed. These raised the world’s concern.



去片! Video \_\_\_\_\_



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## 最新動向 Organisation Updates



我們就近日的反《逃犯條例》修訂示威發表多份簡報，揭示香港警方在處理示威活動時使用過份武力，並有任意拘捕，扣留期間毒打和酷刑對待被捕人士的情況。

In response to the development of the Anti-Extradition Law protests in Hong Kong, Amnesty International published briefings revealing the unlawful use of force by the Hong Kong police, arbitrary arrests, brutal beating and torture in police detention.

### 警方鎮壓模式及時序

Patterns of repression: Timeline of the 2019 Hong Kong protests

<https://bit.ly/2B4oDVn>

### 612警察使用過份武力簡報

How not to police a protest: unlawful use of force by Hong Kong Police

<https://bit.ly/34vuXBG>

### 警方被揭任意拘捕、扣留期間毒打和酷刑對待被捕人士

Hong Kong: Arbitrary arrests, brutal beatings and torture in police detention revealed

<https://bit.ly/2kv6JXa>

### 我們亦就香港年越來越多針對人權和自由的打壓情況發表《北京對香港的「紅線」》報告

Our recent report Beijing's "Red Line" in Hong Kong documents the increasing restrictions on human rights and freedom in the city

<https://bit.ly/32f9Ste>

