

Interview Date: Saturday, February 07, 2004
Interview By : <http://www.hazara.net>
Interviewee: Ramezan Ali Nassery
Mataram Lombok Indonesia

Questions

When did you arrive in Lombok for the first time?

We were returned back from Ashmore Reef (Small land inside Australia's territory) of Australia on 19th October, 2001 by Australian Navy forces by trick and then we were saved by fishermen who were around Rotie Island of Indonesia. Then we came to Kupang another Island of Indonesia. Finally on third of December 2001, we were brought back to Lombok by IOM that till now this organization accommodates us. For more information please read the story **HOW DID WE GO TO AUSTRALIA** which you can find on www.nauruwire.org

Have you been interviewed since you came to Lombok? If so, when? By whom?

First time UNHCR came to Lombok and interviewed refugees on 3rd of January, 2002.

By UNHCR which is in Jakarta Indonesia. Shakila a girl from Tajik and Mahmood Irani as interpreters. Shafie and Osmany both were Tajiks for identification and interpreting. Please remember that in first two days Shafie was identifying refugees and when Osmany came to Lombok then Shafie returned to Jakarta that the rest of five or six days identification of refugees and interpretation were done by Osmany

One of the two women (foreigners) interviewers was Rosa and we do not know the name of other one. These people came for first round of Interview started on 3rd of January 2002.

The behavior of Osmany was very disappointing for refugees and he had two types of behavior with refugees. For some refugees he was saying that, brother, there is no case for you, Taliban is already finished and you can go back to Afghanistan why are you wasting your time here. This was the first discouragement.

Secondly while identifying refugees he was so tough that especially Hazaras forgot about their real case and problem. Proving as Afghan come out the most difficult problems for refugees. For instance he asks that how many province does Afghanistan have, where is Paghman, how long is the way from Mazar-e-Sharif to Kabul. While most of refugees did not have the chance to go to school or travel around Afghanistan with that much insecurity, when the answer was wrong or they say we do not know then he was saying oh you are not afghan for sure, why you do not know these questions. By this type of behavior refugees faced to a kind of tension and concern about their ID as Afghan and then they lost the ability and chance to think over their main interviews, since they were worried how to convince Osmany about their Afghan ID.

What is your address in Lombok?

Wisma Nusantara (I) JL – R – Suprpto – 28 – Mataram Lombok Indonesia.

Who pays for your expenses?

International Organization for Migration (IOM) pays for our food and rooms.

Are you allowed to work in Lombok?

No we are not allowed to work in Lombok or any other part of Indonesia. But we can walk freely around.

Are the refugees provided with the following?

Healthcare? If so, is it satisfactory?

Yes, to some extent but not at all.

Education?

In last two years we were teaching most of refugees handling many classes of English and computer every day and six days per week. IOM has just given pens, pencils and note books and books which are not completely enough. But they did not pay for teachers and even did not help them, the teacher and no teachers were behaved in the same way. On the other hand IOM did not hire another teacher from outside too because they said we haven't the budget for hiring teachers for you. Many times we requested them to at least give some thing for teachers to encourage them in their teachings, but IOM said no we have no rule like that. If you teach, you will help your countrymen not to IOM. It is up to you, if you want to help them or not. Therefore some dedicated young boys were here who taught their countrymen without any salary in last two years. But recently in last two months IOM pays as a salary for one teacher 15000 (fifteen thousand) Indonesian Rupia per month which can be the price of one meal (more than one and half US dollar).

For more information you can study the file **MY LIFE** at the end of this interview.

Does anyone from UNHCR/IOM/Indonesian Government routinely visit you?

Yes, IOM staff comes five days a week.

Medical staffs are come maximum two or three times a week and other operational staff are coming five days a week. IOM made new rule since two months that twice a day operational staff comes to our camp two times a day morning and evening for refugees' presence and absence. In case any refugee goes out for three days IOM stops giving food and accommodation for him.

Medicare was not very satisfactory from the beginning and now it is going to be more inadequate day by day. When we ask IOM they say we cannot help you more than this because the budget of IOM is not enough now.

Have you been interviewed by another other organizations such as Human Rights or Amnesty International, or organizations that deal with Refugee Rights?

No, these organizations even did not come to us and possibly they never know that we are here. We are really perplexed that what kind of policy did IOM and UNHCR use regarding us that even our neighboring Indonesians never know about us that who we are and why we are here, forget about the whole Indonesia and other countries to know us. It seems that we were put in a very deep, dark well that no one could see and know us.

Have you been contacted by Afghan Embassy?

No, never. Even we had hunger strike from 8th of January until 14th of January 2004 six refugees sewed their lips together and ten refugees did not eat food and did not drink water for seven days, it was necessary for Afghan Embassy to help us but they even did not call us by telephone that how is the condition of those who fainted because of hunger strike and is there any one to help the patients and hear your voice or what are your problems?

No, never at all.

Six months ago 40 Vietnam refugees were brought beside us in our camp. The owner of our camp is very arrogant and cruel man, he was not giving enough food for Vietnam refugees. But Vietnam embassy came from Jakarta and asked IOM to change the camp of Vietnam refugees.

But we were around 240 afghan refugees the owner of our camp give us food at price of 8000 (eight thousand) Indonesian Rupia in 24 hours during last two years, afghan embassy even did not know that how is our condition let alone their help.

Owner of the camp receives at least 15000 (fifteen thousand) Indonesian Rupia per day from IOM to buy food for refugees but he only spent 8000 and simply saved 7000 Rupia per day from the food of every one of 240 Afghan refugees. We had no one to ask IOM and owner of our camp that why they cut nearly half of the price of our food for themselves. Most of refugees faced shortage of energy and became sick because we did not have enough food in last two years. We had no one to help or hear us.

Since three or four months we get the food at price of 12500 per day from 15000 which took months of struggle and quarrels with IOM and owner of our camp. Again owner of our camp cuts 2500 per day from every one's food and saves in his bank account.

**Have you contacted the Afghan Embassy? Have they been helpful/Not Helpful?
Please provide some examples.**

Afghan Refugees with IOM have requested Afgan Embassy to come to Lombok and identify those refugees who want to return home because some of Afghans were introduced as Pakistani citizen to UNHCR. Afghan Embassy came to Lombok and found that they are Afghans then issued them travel documents to return home. Therefore if any refugees want to return at least he whould still wait for three or four months to return home.

**Are there Afghan refugees anywhere else in Indonesia?
If so, where? How many? Contact information?**

There are two Hasara families in Island of Sumbawa. Two husbands and wives with seven children. This is four years that they are there and their cases were rejected. But I do not know the details that how they ended up in Sumbawa.

Contact number: 0062-37121555, ask for the head of Afghan Refugee family who is from Turkman Afghanistan.

There are 12 persons in City Bandan of Surabaya Island. Six single boys, five family members and one old woman. I do not know they ended up in City Bandan.

Contact number is from a Hasara boy Anwar : 0062-8179676629

There are 59 afghan refugees mostly Hasaras in four refugee camps in different places of Jakarta. Two Sayed families and two Hasara families are for sure but possibly there can be one or two more families and the rest of them all are singles to complete 59 Afghan refugees.

Contact number is from a Hasara Kabuli boy called Sina: 0062-8128700169

Note:

The two families are kept there in Sumbawa as prisoners of United Nations and IOM never care about their psychological problems and loneliness that for four years two families are living away of their countrymen, away of media and completely forgotten. According to this we feel fear there must not be many other refugees in many other small islands of Indonesia who has no contact with us and with the world and no one knows them. IOM and UNHCR keep three refugees in one place two refugees' families in another far corner of Indonesia because of two reasons:

First, IOM can cut more money from their expenses and saves in their own account as they did with us in last two years, and more staffs are enjoying from high salary as a result of this they have more income while there is no one to check what is IOM doing with these refugees.

Second, IOM could control the voice and protest of refugees by keeping them spread in every part of Indonesia. Just we in Lombok were 67 refugees the largest number of Afghans who live together in one camp could protest and convince UNHCR to interview.

For instance they keep two families in Sumbawa, twelve persons in City Bandan of Surabaya and other 59 afghan refugees are kept in five different camps in different part of Jakarta. They are not able to come together decide for their life and if two persons protest in one camp who hears them, of course no one even IOM will not come to them.

When were you all last interviewed by UNHCR?
3rd October 2002 the result was given on 22nd December 2002.

What was the Acceptance Rate? Please provide the total number of candidates interviewed.

TAJIKS:

Num of Candidates? 28 persons (4 families, 21 cases)

How many accepted? 9

13 cases all were independent except one case of a woman with her small son who was accepted by the help of Lawyer, sponsor and UNHCR but the rest of twelve cases were accepted independently. That total number of accepted refugees is 19 persons that 18 of them (with all of four families) were accepted in first round of interview and just one single Tajik was accepted in the second round of interview. As I explained above that some of unfortunate Tajiks lost the chance of acceptance since Mir Ahmad Osmany could not come to Lombok for interview in the second round of interview on 3rd of October 2002.

HAZARAS:

Number of Candidates?

220 persons (20 families that total can be around 145 cases)

How many accepted?

One single Hazara refugee was accepted on his own independent case and one Hazara family was accepted not because of her independent case, her husband was in Australia, he hired lawyer and as well UNHCR had some leniency with those woman whose husbands are in Australia. It was the result in first round of interview of Hazaras given on July 2002.

Two Hazara singles on their independent case with one family were accepted as refugee in the second round of interview that this family also her husband is in Australia she was accepted as refugee by the help of her husband and lawyer not on her own independent case.

One case three Hazara children that their mother was in Australia were accepted by UNHCR as an exceptional case and they were moved to Australia to join their mother around two months.

Totally Hazara refugees had six accepted cases three singles in independent cases and two women with their children on dependent case that both women with their children are still in Jakarta Indonesia with many other refugees whose cases are with Embassy of Australia. I do not know that why Australia postpones and do not give them visa to join their husbands and family members.

PUSHTUNS:

Number of Candidates? 18 (17 cases)

How many accepted?

Two case were accepted (3 Pashtuns)

UZBEKS:

Number of Candidates? 7 (6 cases)

How many accepted?

One independent case a mother with her son were accepted as refugees, from five three Uzbeks rejected and two are accepted.

OTHER:

Number of Candidates? 1 Baloch

How many accepted? 0

What was the name of the Interviewer/Interpreter?

Ethnicity of the Interpreter?

In first round of interview on 3rd of January 2002 there were three Shakila (Tajik), Shafie (Tajik) and Osmany (Tajik) and Mahmood Irani. But when the result was negative for all the Hasara Refugees except few people, Hasaras complained to UNHCR about discrimination and dishonesty of Osmany then in the second round of interview UNHCR just brought two

interpreters Mahmood Irani (man) and Shikofa, an Iranian woman. We had not Tajik interpreter in the second interview on 3rd of October 2002.

From our complaints UNHCR just changed the interpreters but not their ideas about Hasaras, which again was a problem because Iranian cannot understand all Hasaragi dialogues and words though the interpreters were very nice and polite with us. It was not Iranian interpreters' fault, it was the fault of UNHCR that why they do not bring Hasara interpreter who knows our language very well.

Were these Interpreters from UNHCR?

Yes, all interpreters were from UNHCR. But Osmany came from Australia, I do not know that was he in UNHCR office since long time or just recently Australian government had sent him to Jakarta in UNHCR office to identify Afghan Refugees.

Describe the Interview scene.

Interview scene was very cold as if UNHCR officers are very tired and sleepy or they have any other problems that their mind is over there and physically they seem to be here with refugees but not mentally. When they interview, they do not ask to find the real problems of refugees, they just keep quiet and only listen that what refugee says. When refugees finishes his saying. UNHCR officer asks him "finished"? Refugee says "yes, finished". Then UNHCR officer says OK thank you, bye bye.

In this case most of refugees may have many problems but they never know that which one of their problems matches UNHCR refugee status or what is UNHCR looking in their interviews for that he can explain that, so refugees do not know that what type of his problem should say for UNHCR and UNHCR officers also keeps quiet and let the refugees go back in the camp without any proper investigations while interviewing.

Worse than this is that UNHCR officers some times digress badly and comes out from main problems of refugees. For instance refugee is explaining that I had this problem and that type of difficulties, UNHCR officers instead to listen that what is his problem suddenly asks what is the name of your old sister, or what is your uncle doing, improper questions like this. We do not know that UNHCR officials are doing so, is intentionally to bring refugees out from saying their problems till they decrease the number of accepted cases to prove the claims of government of Australia that these boat people are not real refugees at all or their mind is over somewhere else as I said above that they do not know what they have to ask or when should ask.

Was the UNHCR officer from Afghani background?

No. All the main interviewers were from other countries that we do not know their place.

How do you know that what you said in Dari is interpreted in English correctly?

We do not know whether it has been interpreted correctly but we suspect incorrect interpretation from our Iranian interpreters because they do not understand some Dari or Hazaragi sentences and words which are completely different with Iranians. They tried to do their best for us but again we are not sure that could they convey the same message what we told or not?

Some refugees understood the mistake when they were rejected. First UNHCR officers never want to say why you are rejected, when some of refugees persisted a lot to know the problems

then UNHCR explained some of the reasons which did not match with what refugees said in their cases.

For example one Hasara man gave interview as a head of a family because his wife and his three children were with him. But UNHCR gave him the result as a single man. He asks UNHCR I am not single I have family here but UNHCR officers do not accept until they verify from IOM and police. Then they contacted UNHCR office in Jakarta to write new result with the names of his family members and fax it as soon as possible. After 30 minutes Jakarta office faxed the result with names of his family members and gave for him OK now you are the head of a family and this is the result and you are regretfully rejected. But how UNHCR processed his case we do not know. According to UNHCR officers behavior it seems as if they make lottery that who has the chance to be accepted. To process the cases deeply is not like that as they claim. They mix family case with single case, Afghans with Pakistanis and Tajiks (from Tajikistan) with Afghan.

We tell them our complete address with the names of village, district and province with the names of family members and their ages in Afghanistan. They do not check neither the address nor the problems that refugees claimed. I don't know but it is extremely confusing for me, when refugees ask, they (UNHCR) reject them then they try not to explain the reasons if they explain then that is also useless and improper reasons as if they want to deceive small children.

Do you have any Western Interpreters who speaks and understands Dari?

No.

Please give some of the examples of the type of questions you were asked.

In first interview UNHCR asked questions such as:

- When did you come?
- How did come?
- Why did you come?
- What was your problem?

In second interview UNHCR told us you can tell all those things that you could not tell in your first interview, either you did not trust your interpreter or you felt fear to tell or you did not understand what to say for UNHCR in your first interview. In fact they played a trick and deceived refugees by this way. The result for most of this type of cases were negative. UNHCR reasoned that your second interview is different with your first interview and why you did not say this problems in your first interviews so you are rejected.

If Unfair, did you contact the authorities? Were they helpful?

When we got the first negative results of interview we complained to UNHCR about unfair decisions of them. UNHCR said OK in the second interview you have the chance to tell all what you want. In the second interview UNHCR just did not bring Tajik interpreters and two Iranian interpreters came with them which were not helpful for us as much as we needed.

Majority of the Hazaras were rejected on grounds that they were not "Afghans". How did they determine that they were not Afghans?

I do not know. I think UNHCR have blindly determined that. They have no reasons for the rejection of most of the Hasaras.

Out of the 67 refugees in Lombok currently, approximately 6 is from Tajik background and 2 from Pushtun background. Why do you think they are stranded?

They are stranded because of two reasons:

First, as I explained above that UNHCR either makes lottery or there is some one who does some thing in the favor of a specific category of people by giving wrong ideas or changing the points or values of files of refugees. Therefore UNHCR has badly lost its credibility and respect to be considered as an independent, fair and just impartial organization in refugees' cases. When you believe this condition in UNHCR then all those who are helpless will suffer the same pain as Hasaras or any one who has no supporter in high authorities.

Second, those Tajiks and Pashtuns were given more preference by Osmany, they were helped to get the chance of acceptance in first round of interview and some others were promised to be accepted in the second round of interview, because it is not possible to do such things at once, there was not any more possibility for Osmany otherwise he would have sent all Tajiks and Sunni sects abroad in a week.

When all Hasaras complained from Osmany and discrimination UNHCR did not bring Tajik interpreters in the second round of interview then some of the stranded Tajiks and Sunnis who were expecting some help from Osmany lost the chance badly and they faced the same destiny as Hasaras.

On the other hand this is also possible that there are some Tajiks and Pashtuns who have no tendencies and contact with Tajik interpreters till they help them. If these stranded Tajiks and Pashtun had some thing with Osmany they would not have suffered with us like us.

Can you share anything from their perspectives?

Yes of course we all are the victims of injustice and lawlessness; presently we suffer from the same problems and disappointment that UNHCR never takes care of us and do not help us. On the other hand the situation in Afghanistan is also not safe and every one has their own problems that we must not ignore them. We expect that if there is some one to help us they help all of us together, the whole refugee camp. How can we tolerate if all refugees got the help and just few people who suffered the same problem into some extent like us remain helpless even if they are pagan.

What was the main cause of protests after second round of interviews?

When we received the second result of our interviews on 22nd of December 2002 and of course the result was not satisfactory for refugees since UNHCR did not check the files well and as well did not check the address of refugees in Afghanistan and wrongly decided on their cases, for these type of refugees UNHCR promised that we will recheck your file and address. For most of the refugees UNHCR did not give the real reason that why his case is rejected. UNHCR officials were just saying that I do not know about your cases and file and I do not know the reasons why you are rejected, UNHCR committee have decided on your case and rejected you, I am responsible to give it for you, you take it or not I do not care.

For these reason the refugees were not able to understand that why their cases are rejected. Their document is missing, there is misunderstanding or what kind of concept UNHCR committee got from their interviews, refugees were really perplexed and could not understand that what kind of problems were there in their files that they are rejected.

Then many refugees referred to UNHCR office Jakarta for checking their cases but UNHCR never cared their problems and requests. Many refugees sent letters from Lombok to Jakarta because of their cases and as well many times we sent letters to UNHCR, Immigration Department of Indonesia collectively on behalf of Afghan refugee camp to ask them for help that they think about our future that for how long we should suffer like this. Completely one year passed like this. UNHCR never paid attention to miserable condition of refugees.

What type of protest?

Six persons stitched their lips and ten persons did not eat food and did not drink water for seven days.

How did you inform the authorities of your protest?

We sent letters to UNHCR, informed the police and IOM. We asked all the media that we accessed in Indonesia and we sent daily reports to internet websites and tell the current situation and decision of hunger strikers.

Did you get any attention from your protest?

Yes, of course our protest attracted the attentions of all those who heard us from television news, news papers and else. It surprised the people extremely because most of Indonesians even did not know about us that when we came to Lombok and why we are here and for what we stay? When they understood our main problems they were really shocked and deeply felt pity. Even local people were coming to see us from near.

On the other hand Australians found it very strange because before they thought that all the boat people were in Nauru (Australian prison camp on the Island of Nauru) but unfortunately they never knew about the fate of a large number of refugees who were dumped in Indonesia. Therefore it was surprising for them and for whole world.

Our protest was so effective similar to a bomb blast that everyone shocked when they heard that why these refugees are kept for long time in miserable situation and UNHCR never care about them, not only care but they did injustice in their rights.

The drastic attention of media convinced or compelled UNHCR to come to us and promise for interview and reviews of the cases.

Which UNHCR office contacts you?

Jakarta Indonesia

What is their contact information?

Gedung Arya, 14th floor JL. Kebon Sirih Kav 75 Jakarta Pusat 10340 Indonesia.

Telephone:

0062-21-3912888

0062-21-3912777

0062-21-3912895

What is the officer's name?

The head officer's name is Robert Ashe who has newly come in UNHCR office Jakarta. I think before Robert Ashe, Tony Garcia was there as head of UNHCR office but I am not really sure about him. Tony Garcia is still there in the second position after Robert Ashe.

What refugee organizations/non-profits have been trying to help you?

No refugees' organization comes to us to help us. I do not know that what trick UNHCR and IOM used to keep the world deaf and refugees dumb that we do not know about others and others never know us.

Tribes	Returned	Accepted	Remained	Total
Tajik	3	19	6	28
Hasara	142	19	59	220
Pashtun	13	3	2	18
Uzbek	5	2	0	7
Baloch	1	0	0	0
Irani	1	1	5	7
Total				278

We were 233 Afghan refugees with 7 Iranian (total 240) in first boat returned from Australia to Indonesia, after three weeks 24, Afghan refugees were brought in our camp beside from the second boat returned from Australia. The majority were Iraqis who are in a separate hotel here in Lombok. And 14 Afghan refugees were already in Lombok before our coming.

[My Life](#)

Dear Readers this is part of my life that I experienced in Indonesia, while being disappointed and troubled due to stateless situation and loneliness. The following report is about year 2002 and early 2003.

I think this report will help those who live in a peaceful place with the basic luxuries of life and with their loved ones. Especially those who have never experienced problems of life and do not understand the worth of their own country, this story will remind them to know part of refugees life who has no parents and family members, who has no home and country for years and years.

I am an Afghan Refugee who has been returned back by Australian Navy Forces from Ashmore Reef to Indonesia on October 19th 2001. I am still zealous to study and learn the skills of the world while having no slight beam of hope about my destiny that what will be happening to my life next, either to be accepted as a Refugee by UNHCR or to be left in the small island of Lombok for unknown period of time.

I have learnt two skills, which are rather applicable throughout the world, one is English Language and the second is Computer. I am confident enough in speaking, spelling and writings of English Language. I started my English Courses in 1994. This is eight years of my studies in English, I finished the Advanced Courses of English in 1997 and after that I went to a comprehensive studies on English, either in the form of teaching, studying and translation of English to Persian or vice versa. In any way there was not any break for my English Studies till now that I have been teaching many classes to Afghan Refugees voluntarily in Mataram, Lombok, Indonesia since eight months.

I started my Computer Courses in 1997 that till now I am busy with it in the form of learning, teaching and repairing or operating, that in here along with my English Classes I have some times two Computer Classes and some times one for my countrymen. While managing five or six classes I could learn two other programs of computer in here. The first one is Computer Accounting (Quick Book and Accurate 2000) and the second is Computer Technician. I had some experience about Computer Technician previously but again I repeated this course to remove any possible doubts about some components, their installation and configurations on PC.

Here is the list of Computer Programs that I have completed:

- MS DOS
- MS WINDOWS 98 / XP / ME
- MS WORD 2000
- MS EXCEL 2000
- MS POWER POINT 2000
- MS ACCESS 2000 (I have not complete experience on this)
- COREL DRAW 10
- PRINT ARTIST
- INPAGE 2000 (Multilingual program for Persian, English, Arabic and Urdu)
- FOXPRO (I have not complete experience on this)
- VISUAL DELPHI 5 (I have not complete experience on this)
- LAN (Local Area Network) connecting many clients to server.
- COMPUTER ACCOUNTING (Quick Book and Accurate 2000)
- COMPUTER TECHNICIAN (installing components, configuration, installation of programs, repair and trouble shooting)
- TYPING SPEED from 35 up to 40 words per minute.

On the above mentioned programs except the three ones I have complete experience of teaching and operating on the rest of programs.

These English and Computer lessons are not completed easily. I have worked minimum 13 and maximum 16 hours daily for more than seven years without any pause. I had philanthropic feelings toward Australia. Unfortunately the things, which were not supposed to be happened the most overwhelming and sudden changes of Australian Government's policy regarding refugees encountered us to too many confusing questions and problems. Despite this condition I did not lose the interest of learning and studying as most of my countrymen failed to be so due to psychological and many other terrible pressure.

I have been teaching English and Computer for the Afghan Refugees since we were returned back from Australia. My conscience did not allow me to keep quiet and silent and not to undertake this much hard work. I wanted to be as a candle to burn myself and keep the life bright for my

countryman and I proved this too. So I appeared among refugees as a teacher to teach them according to the following timetable:

07:00 to 08:30 am Sport (Fitness Club)
08:30 to 09:00 am Breakfast
09:00 to 10:00 am English Class (one)
10:00 to 11:00 am English Class (two)
11:00 to 11:45 am English Class (three)
11:45 to 12:30 pm English Class (four)
12:30 to 01:30 pm Sleeping and Bath
01:30 to 02:00 pm Lunch
02:00 to 03:00 pm Computer Class
03:00 to 04:00 pm Computer Class (Co-education)
04:00 to 06:00 pm Computer Practice
06:00 to 08:30 pm Learning Computer
08:30 to 09:00 pm Dinner
09:00 to 10:30 pm Checking Internet and teaching my students (every other night)
10:30 to 12:00 pm Revising English Lessons for teaching of my students next day

In order to fulfill the above-mentioned activities I must be so much regular, careful and diligent. If I lose 30 minutes time for my breakfast then I am not able to take breakfast later because the next and next classes are waiting for me, when I see that the female and male students are waiting for me, my heart really melts for them if I keep them waiting so I prefer to be hungry than to leave my students classes, I have to take my breakfast and lunch together at 2:00 pm. This thing some times happened too. Same is the case with the rest of my time and activities. This process is a little bit harmful for my health and body when I come from sport (Fitness Club) I have to have good breakfast forget about having no breakfast. On other hand there is much mental pressure due to my classes and lessons and I have to answer the mass of too many questions.

Teaching English is easier as compare to computer because we have the class rooms and other materials are into some extent provided by IOM but handling the computer class is very difficult for me because I have to find five or six rental computers together in one time which is mostly impossible because the owner of computers cannot provide five computers at the same hour for five or ten students. Sometimes I find like this taking all the responsibilities for my new students but it does not last till the two or three programs then I have to walk here and there to find any other computer centers for the next computer lessons that usually it makes me so tired and disgusted.

With consideration to this kind of my affectionate behavior regarding other people some times I feel badly underestimated and belittled, some times my heart feels much complex that all things are moving opposite to what I am doing. I do my best with all, mostly I am over worked some times even I sleep less than five hours at night but there is no one to feel pity on me, not help at least encourage me about what help I waste my daily life for them.

I teach them English and Computer voluntarily but there is no one or no courses to do so for me, they want the complete fee of their course that I cannot afford that and my countrymen are also not so helpful at least to help minimum amount of my course's fee.

IOM as a humanitarian organization provides food, medical care, accommodation and logistic expenses. Their sole aim is to serve human, nothing else. For this purpose they give salary to

many personnel. If I compare my hard working with some of their personnel for Refugees my responsibility will be more difficult than them. Unfortunately I receive nothing from IOM except food and other things like other normal refugees.

I receive nothing from IOM or others due to following reasons:

I do not receive milk to provide energy for my health since I play sport and teach from morning till night because I am not in-group of children that IOM should give me milk.

I do not receive salary as a teacher because IOM does not have such rule and regulation to pay for teacher. Unfortunately they do not think of humanity too.

I do not receive salary because I am not as a legal worker of IOM

I play sport but I do not receive sports uniform like others because I am not in football team.

I received no help from my countrymen because they do not care and understand that who am I and what am I doing for them. When they do not understand they do not feel my problem and my life.

I receive no notebooks, pens and books because I am not in-group of students and even I have no changing clothes. Unluckily I lost my bag with all of its contents in the way of Australia even I do not have bag to put some of my things in it now. I put them in the plastic. I use the old and torn clothes everyday, which is really difficult for me to appear in front of my students in the class with tattered slippers because I am a young boy like other young boys. But I have 100% enthusiasm to teach and learn with this situation proudly and confidently because my love, my life and my hope is getting education and teaching my students.

Some of my students show their lovely face to me just due to their lessons and some other are like this because they really know me that how helpful I am in their life. In any case their lessons are a heavy responsibility that I have to instruct and guide them. The only and slight encouraging thing that some of my female students shows as a fellow feeling and respect to me is the offer of random fried egg , Ashag, yogurt and tea. I just want to serve my nation without any expectation. Because I am from Afghans, for Afghans to serve Afghans when they are indifferent and do not show any politeness toward me it is their fault not mine.

By troubled and heartbroken Afghan boy

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IOM <http://www.iom.int>

UNHCR <http://www.unhcr.org>

More Information on Lombok Refugees

http://www.nauruwire.org/lombok_listener.htm

Interview By <http://www.hazara.net>

Contact webmaster@hazara.net