

Orlando Bloom: The Refugee Crisis



I. Listening Task: Orlando Bloom moved by child refugees and migrants in Europe | UNICEF

A) Pre-listening

1. UNICEF stands for.....
2. What does UNICEF do?
3. What do you know about Orlando Bloom?

B) Where was he? What people does he talk about?

C) Write all the pieces of information you learn about them.

D) How did Orlando Bloom feel? What words does he use to express this feeling?

II. Reading task: Read the text and answer the questions.

A) What? When? Where? Who? What/Who about?

B) Where did he go? What is happening there? Why?

C) Which other countries are involved?

D) Fill in this chart with elements from the text to indicate what the figures correspond to.

Figures	Meaning
2.3 million	
240.000	
160.000	
2007	

E) Orlando Bloom met two children? Who are they? What do you learn about them?

F) True or false. Justify your answer with quotes from the text.

1. This crisis is one of the worst ever in Africa.
2. Orlando Bloom doesn't have any children.
3. Children can make new friends.
4. Children can play sport.

G) What does the UNICEF do exactly for these children?

H) How did Orlando Bloom feel? Justify.

I) Could you go help people in Africa or in another part of the world? What skills and qualities are required?

UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Orlando Bloom meets children and families affected by Boko Haram violence on Niger trip

NEW YORK/NIAMEY, Niger, 24 February 2017 – UNICEF

This week Goodwill Ambassador Orlando Bloom travelled to Diffa, south-east Niger, to highlight the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad Basin where Boko Haram violence has caused huge population displacements. Hundreds of thousands of children across the region have been forced from their homes, are out of education and at risk of malnutrition.

In areas affected by the violence in Niger, Nigeria, Chad and Cameroon, 2.3 million people are now displaced, making this one of the fastest growing displacement crises in Africa. The Diffa region currently hosts over 240,000 internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees – including 160,000 children.

“As a father, it is hard for me to imagine how many of these children are caught up in this conflict. During my trip I have heard dreadful stories about children fleeing on foot, leaving everything behind, including the safety of their homes and classrooms,” said Bloom, who first travelled to see UNICEF’s work in 2007.

Bloom met with children such as 14-year-old Amada Goni who has been living with his family in Garin Wazam, a camp for displaced persons. When the crisis began, many of Amada’s friends joined Boko Haram, some voluntarily, others not. He opened up to Bloom about the terrible nightmares he has and how he still doesn’t feel safe since his village was attacked eight months ago. Amada now goes to the UNICEF-supported psychosocial support unit every day where he gets help to deal with the trauma he faced and where he has met new friends.

“When I go there to play, I feel good, I feel relieved, I feel much better. It helps with the nightmares,” he told Bloom.

“It is extremely hard to comprehend this situation when you are not there. I saw the depth of the pain and suffering these kids are going through. This is not something any child should experience,” said Bloom. “However it was amazing to witness the smile on Amada’s face as he played basketball with his friends. This is the result of UNICEF’s work.”

During his time in Niger, Bloom also visited Bosso on the border of Nigeria where he met 13-year-old Eta, who fled with her family when her house was burned by Boko Haram. Now attending a temporary school opened by UNICEF, she dreams of becoming a doctor, working for the well-being of her community.

“This visit has been extremely moving. Every single child I met is affected by this conflict and in desperate need of basic services such as clean water, psychological care and education to help them recover from the atrocities they have suffered and witnessed. They deserve a childhood,” said Bloom.

UNICEF and its partners in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger have increased the level of assistance to thousands of families in the region, with access to safe water, education, counselling and psychosocial support, as well as vaccines and treatment for malnutrition. However, a shortage of funding and difficult access due to insecurity have hindered the delivery of humanitarian assistance to thousands of children in need.