



# With you

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UNHCR 2012 Issue 3



FROM SYRIA TO SAFETY  
敘利亞難民  
逃亡步伐加快

**Without us, refugees can experience dangerous gaps in vital aid. With us, they can get the all-round, practical assistance and protection they so desperately need.**  
無數難民在危機中生命受到威脅，感覺絕望。聯合國難民署奮力確保難民得到必需的保護和提供實質的援助。

### UNHCR tackles the problem of statelessness

**What does Albert Einstein have in common with the Faili Kurds in Iraq, the Russian cellist Mstislav Rostropovich and the Rohingya people in Myanmar? The answer is that they have all been stateless, whether by decree, legal oversight or historical accident.**

There are an estimated 12 million stateless people in the world today. Not recognized as citizens of any country, they exist in a legal limbo, often denied their rights and excluded from employment, housing, education and health care. Without formal identification, they may be unable to own property, marry, register their children's births or receive a passport or pension. They often live in poverty on the margins of society, powerless and vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

Statelessness is a largely hidden issue, partly because those affected do not legally exist. The extent of the problem globally is only just becoming apparent, but we do know that Estonia, Iraq, Kenya, Latvia, Myanmar, Nepal, Syria and Thailand have the world's largest stateless populations.

### How do people become stateless?

Statelessness has a number of causes – some easier to fix than others:

- It can result from the break-up of states and the redrawing of national boundaries. The disintegration of the Soviet Union and the Yugoslav Federation, for example, has left thousands of people stateless to this day.
- The collapse of empire is another common cause. Following the withdrawal of colonial powers from Africa and Asia last century, millions of people, many of them from ethnic minorities, found themselves classified as foreigners in countries where their ancestors had lived for generations.
- People can simply fall through the cracks in the complex international maze of citizenship laws. In some countries, citizenship is lost automatically after a person's prolonged residence elsewhere. In some 30 countries, only men are able to pass citizenship to their children. The children of women who marry foreigners often end up stateless, as do the women when such marriages end in divorce.

Underlying most situations of statelessness, however, is racial and ethnic discrimination. With a single decree, Iraq's former President Saddam Hussein stripped the Faili Kurds of their Iraqi citizenship in 1980. While most Roma do have citizenship in the countries where they live, thousands continue to be stateless in Europe. Minorities such as some hill tribes in Thailand and the Bidoon in the Gulf States have been excluded from citizenship in countries where they have lived for hundreds, even thousands, of years.

### 聯合國難民署處理無國籍的難題

愛因斯坦和以下人士有何相同之處？伊拉克的庫爾德族人，俄羅斯大提琴家Mstislav Rostropovich和緬甸的羅興亞人。答案是因法例、法律上的漏洞或歷史性的事故，雖然情況不同，但他們全部曾失去國籍身份。

估計現時全球約有1,200萬無國籍人士，他們寄居他國，但沒有公民身份，因此在多方面不能享有權利，例如工作、房屋、教育和醫療。因為沒有正式身份，他們不可以擁有資產、結婚、給初生子女登記或獲發護照和退休金。他們大多數活在社會邊緣，過著貧窮的生活，處於弱勢，更往往被剝削和虐待。

無國籍的問題不受關注，其中一個原因是所涉及的人士沒有任何法律地位，或根據法例他們並不存在。這個情況在全球多個地區發生，趨勢愈益明顯。報告指出，在愛沙尼亞、伊拉克、肯尼亞、拉脫維亞、緬甸、尼泊爾、敘利亞和泰國均有全球最多的無國籍人士。

### 人們怎麼會淪為無國籍人士？

引致無國籍狀況的原因眾多，一些較容易解決，但另一些則較難處理：

- 國家分裂及重定國界。例如：前蘇聯和南斯拉夫聯邦政府瓦解後，數以千計的國民至今仍未獲得任何國籍身份。
- 帝國的衰落是另一個常見的原因。非洲和亞洲眾多地區的殖民地政府在上世紀撤走後，數以百萬計的民眾，包括許多少數族裔，在世代以來居住的國家被界定為國外人士。
- 一些既複雜又令人困惑的國際之間的公民法例往往使人失去國籍身份。有一些國家法例規定，假如國民在國外居住一段長時間後，他們會自動失去公民身份。約有30個國家規定只容許男人的子女獲取公民身份。婦女與外國人結婚，她們的子女往往最終會淪為無國籍人士。要是她們離婚，她們也會失去國籍身份。

大部份無國籍問題都是源於民族之間彼此歧視。前伊拉克總統薩達姆·侯賽因在1980年一聲令下，庫爾德族人即被剝奪伊拉克公民身份。雖然大多數吉普賽人都能獲得身處國家的公民身份，然而還有數以千計在歐洲居住的吉普賽人無國籍的問題仍未獲解決。一些少數族裔世代在一個國家住上數百年，甚至數千年，仍不獲給予該國的公民身份。泰國山區的族群和海灣國家的Bidoon人是其中的例子。



Antonia displays documents she was given when she first entered the Dominican Republic as a refugee from Haiti. The documents have long since expired, leaving her stateless and unable to access basic services.

Antonia出示她以難民身份從海地初到多明尼加共和國時所獲發的身份文件。由於文件早已過了有效期，她因而成為無國籍人士，得不到基本服務和幫助。

## How does UNHCR help?

While some stateless people are refugees, most are not. Nevertheless, UNHCR has been given a mandate by the UN General Assembly to solve the problem of statelessness throughout the world. The agency advocates for the rights of stateless people and works closely with governments to eliminate the legal barriers that can lead to statelessness.

In December 2011, a highly successful ministerial meeting hosted by UNHCR in Geneva achieved significant breakthroughs on the issue. Eight more countries signed up to the two major international treaties relating to statelessness and numerous governments pledged to reform flawed and discriminatory laws on nationality.

In the past decade, countries like Iraq, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Nepal and Bangladesh have all taken steps to address the plight of their stateless populations. UNHCR has provided extensive advice on law reform and logistical support, helping thousands of people to register and claim their rights as citizens.

Despite the success stories, however, much statelessness in the world remains tragically unresolved. If the core reason is political – inter-ethnic friction or an international dispute – it can take many years to find solutions.

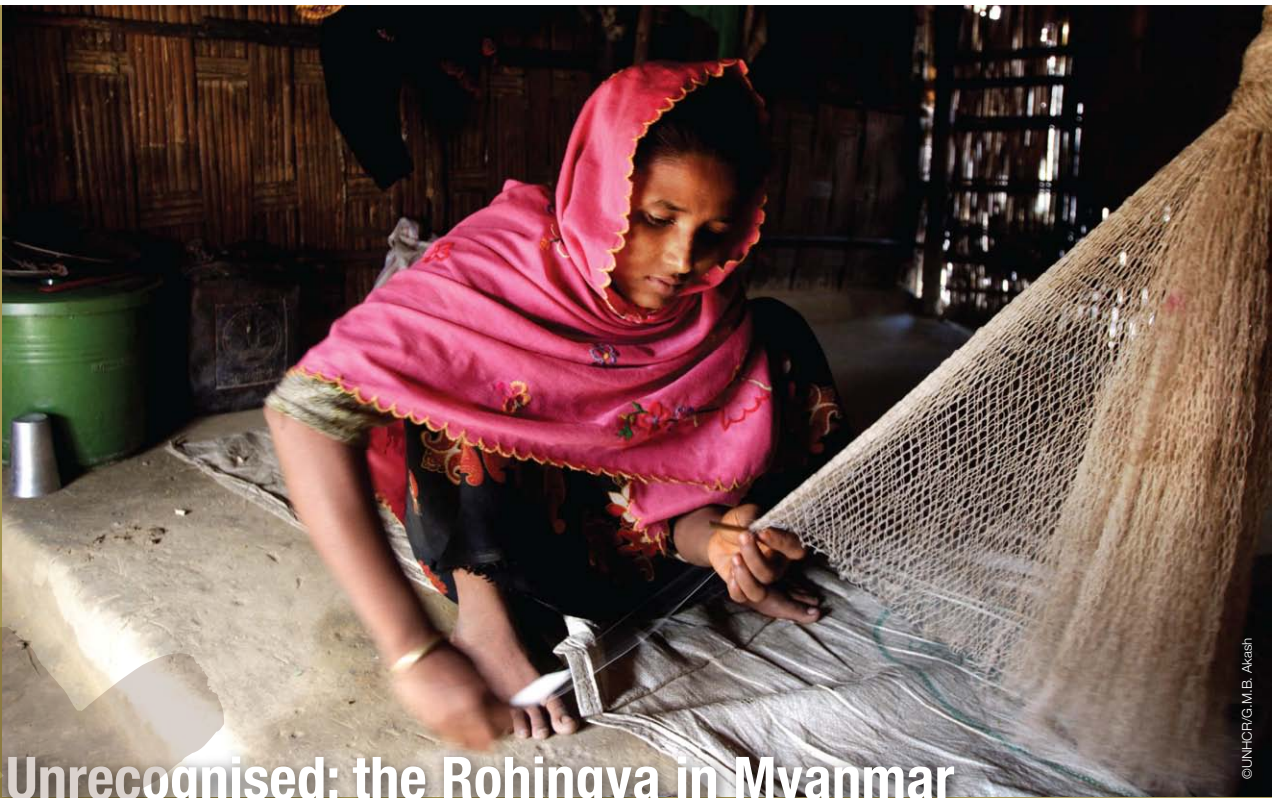
## 聯合國難民署如何施以援手？

儘管無國籍人士之中，有一些是難民，但其實他們大部分並非難民。聯合國大會已把任務交付聯合國難民署，為全球無國籍人士解決身份的問題。難民署在這方面的工作包括倡議無國籍人士的權利，與有關政府緊密合作，廢除導致無國籍問題的法律條文。

2011年12月，聯合國難民署在日內瓦舉行了一次相當成功的部長級會議，為解決這問題取得重大突破。再有8個國家簽訂有關無國籍問題的兩項重要國際條約，而多個國家承諾改善其國家國籍法中有缺失和歧視的部分。

在過去的十年間，伊拉克、斯里蘭卡、巴西、尼泊爾、孟加拉等國家已採取行動，幫助無國籍人士解決身份問題。聯合國難民署給予這些國家在法律改革和後勤支援方面廣泛的意見，使數以千計人士得以登記和獲取公民權。

雖然不乏成功的例子，然而全球仍有大量無國籍問題尚待解決，情況可悲。倘若問題的源頭是有關政治——族群之間的磨擦或是國際爭議——那麼或需多年時間的努力才能找到解決方案。



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## Unrecognised: the Rohingya in Myanmar

## 未被認同的一群：緬甸的羅興亞人

The Rohingya are an ethnic and religious minority with a long and tragic history of statelessness. Most (almost 300,000) live in Myanmar's North Arakan State, close to the Bangladesh border. Being Sunni Muslims of South Asian descent, they are distinct from the mostly East Asian and Buddhist Burmese majority and are considered neither citizens nor foreigners.

Desperately poor, the Rohingya live severely restricted lives. Virtually confined to their settlements, they need to apply for a travel pass just to visit a neighbouring village. Such restrictions have limited their access to employment, education and health care. Even in emergencies, they must apply for permission to reach the poorly-equipped local hospital. Requests to access to the better medical facility in nearby Sittwe are almost always denied.

羅興亞人在種族及宗教上均屬少數族群，背負着長久而悲慘的無國籍歷史。他們大部份住在鄰近孟加拉邊境的緬甸北若開邦。由於羅興亞人屬於南亞族裔的遜尼派穆斯林教徒，他們被區別於大部份為東亞族裔及佛教徒的緬甸人以外，既不獲承認公民身份，亦不被當作外地人看待。

除了生活條件極度貧困，羅興亞人同時過着被極度箝制的生活。他們的活動範圍僅限於各自的定居地，到鄰村探訪也要申請許可。如此苛刻的限制，剝削了他們就業、接受教育及健康保障的機會。即使在緊急情況下，他們也要申請許可証才能到設施破落的當地醫院求醫。若開邦首府實兌本來有較好的醫療設施，不過他們申請到該地求醫幾乎全部被拒絕。

## REFUGEES FLOOD OUT OF SYRIA 難民湧出敘利亞



As Syria descends into civil war, the stream of people fleeing the country is fast becoming a flood. With You reports from neighbouring Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey where a joint relief operation led by UNHCR is bracing for a growing tide of Syrian refugees.

隨著敘利亞進入內戰的局面，逃離該國的人數迅速激增。我們在此匯報聯合國難民署為支援敘利亞難民而在黎巴嫩、約旦和土耳其境內統籌的聯合救援行動。

A Syrian mother and child wait at a UNHCR registration centre in Northern Lebanon. Once they are registered as refugees, UNHCR and its partners can help these families find safe accommodation and provide them with food, bedding and other basic humanitarian supplies.

一名敘利亞母親帶著孩子在黎巴嫩北部聯合國難民署登記中心外等候。他們登記難民身份後，難民署和其合作伙伴就會為這些難民家庭提供安全的庇護所、睡墊、食物和其他基本人道援助物資。

### 黎巴嫩開啟救助之門

敘利亞危機開始以來，黎巴嫩北部地區一直收容敘利亞難民，從未間斷。那裡是一個貧窮和人口眾多的地區，不少難民在當地的收容家庭暫住。

「我們住在他們家裡，一起生活，」年青的Hoda說道。她是一名有3名子女的敘利亞母親。她續說，「我們收到一些物資，而這個家庭一直幫助我們。感謝神，我們仍然活著，相比在敘利亞，人們飽受炮轟之苦，我們已是比較幸運了。」

聯合國難民署工作人員正在黎巴嫩北部山區日以繼夜，為抵達的難民家庭登記，協助他們入住安全的庇護所，分派食物、睡墊和其他基本人道救援物資。收容難民的當地家庭本已相當貧乏，現時更是百上加斤，因此我們也為他們提供食物和其他支援。

### 約旦的情況

另一邊廂，聯合國難民署和其合作伙伴一直協助約旦政府在約旦北部建造一個難民營。Za'atri難民營在7月底啟用後，入住難民的數字迅速上升，預計最終可收容多達113,000名敘利亞難民。

難民署現正和世界糧食計劃署合作，在營內建造公用廚房設施，讓難民家庭可自行煮食。水電供應量迅速增加，而兒童遊樂場已在搭建中。難民署希望最終可以改善所有在Za'atri營內的庇護所，但由於來到營地的難民一天比一天多，恐怕這項改善計劃在短期內未必能落實。



### Lebanon opens its doors

Northern Lebanon has been receiving a steady stream of refugees since the beginning of the Syrian crisis. Crossing into a very poor but populated region, many are being hosted by local families.

"We are living with them in their house," says Hoda, a young Syrian mother of three. "We are receiving some supplies and the family is also assisting us, thank God. We're alive. This remains better than the bombs over there."

UNHCR teams are hard at work in Lebanon's northern valleys, registering families on arrival, distributing food, bedding and other basic humanitarian supplies and helping them to find safe accommodation. We are also providing food assistance and support for the host communities whose meagre resources are being stretched to the limit.

### Situation in Jordan

Meanwhile, UNHCR and its partners have been helping the Jordanian government to construct a new refugee camp in northern Jordan. Opened in late July, the Za'atri camp is filling quickly and could eventually host up to 113,000 Syrian refugees.

UNHCR is now working with the World Food Program to build communal kitchen facilities in the camp so that families can start cooking for themselves. Supplies of both water and electricity are rapidly being expanded and children's play areas are under construction. UNHCR eventually hopes to improve the shelters, but with record numbers of refugees arriving every day, such improvements may not be possible in the short term.

## Stories of escape

UNHCR Special Envoy Angelina Jolie travelled to Turkey to meet with Syrian refugees. In camps near border, she listened as dozens of Syrian women and children told of their traumatic experiences and of their desperate efforts to escape.

"I am both impressed and disturbed by how much the children understand about what's happening in their country," Angelina Jolie told the attendant media, "how they speak about family members being killed, themselves hearing gunfire, seeing their houses bombed, having to leave everything. I asked one child what he packed. He said 'I have my shirts, that's it'."

Turkey has received by far the largest influx of Syrian refugees. Since mid-August, up to 5,000 people have been arriving at the borders every day. Nine camps have now been established by the Turkish government and another seven are under construction.

## 逃亡故事

聯合國難民署特使安祖蓮娜·祖莉前赴土耳其，探望逃往該國的敘利亞難民。她走進接近邊境的營地裡，聆聽數十名敘利亞婦孺憶述他們怎樣拼命逃亡的痛苦經歷。

「敘利亞孩子很懂事，明白國家正處於分裂、鬥爭之中，令我十分感動，但也十分不安，」安祖蓮娜·祖莉對同行的記者說，「他們講述家人怎樣被殺，他們聽到槍聲，看到家園遭受炮轟，不得不捨下一切，倉惶逃生。我問一名小孩，他帶走了甚麼。他說，『我只有這些衣服，就只有這些了。』」

土耳其收容最多敘利亞難民，數量遠超其他國家。自8月中起，每天到達土耳其邊境地區的敘利亞民眾多達5,000人。土耳其政府已設置9個營地，而另外有7個營地在搭建中。



"Everyone needs to be doing all they can for the innocent families caught in the crossfire," said Angelina Jolie, UNHCR Special Envoy. "These people deserve and need our help."

「這裡眾多受戰火影響的無辜家庭需要我們盡力幫助。」聯合國難民署特使安祖蓮娜·祖莉說，「他們需要我們的援助。」

## Inside the warzone

The UNHCR office in Damascus is a hive of activity as the city outside reverberates with the sound of shelling and gunfire.

"Many callers are reporting a lack of access to food, water and sanitation," says UNHCR spokesperson Melissa Fleming. "Families unable to leave the violent areas are requesting help with relocation [while others] are expressing fears of physical harm and of being targeted."

UNHCR is also maintaining a field office in Aleppo, Syria's largest city and the scene of some of the worst fighting during August. Working with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), UNHCR staff have overcome enormous security constraints to deliver tonnes of plastic sheeting, blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, jerry cans and baby diapers to families sheltering in schools and other public buildings.

## 交戰地帶

在大馬士革聯合國難民署辦公室內眾人忙碌工作，而室外槍聲、炮火聲不絕於耳。

「不少來電求助人士表示，他們無法取得食物、食水和缺乏衛生設施。」聯合國難民署發言人 Melissa Fleming 說，「無法離開衝突區的家庭要求我們協助護送他們到安全的地方，而另外一些表示恐怕成為襲擊目標，擔心自身安全。」

難民署在敘利亞最大的城市阿勒頗也設有地區辦事處。在8月，一些最激烈的武裝衝突就在阿勒頗發生。難民署工作人員與敘利亞阿拉伯紅新月會(SARC)共同冒著極大的危險，為走進學校和公共樓宇暫避戰火的家庭提供數以噸計的塑料帆布、毛氈、床墊、煮食用具、摺疊式水袋和嬰兒尿布。

**Please make an urgent donation to UNHCR and help to give a desperate family shelter and protection.**  
**請立即捐助聯合國難民署救援工作，讓絕望無助的家庭得到保護和棲身之所。**



can purchase 100 sachets of ready-to-use protein-rich therapeutic food to promote healthy weight gain in children.  
提供100包即食的高營養食品，幫助營養不良的兒童



can provide 200 foldable jerry cans.  
提供200個摺疊式水桶



can provide kitchen sets and cutlery for 5 refugee families.  
為5個新抵步的難民家庭提供煮食用具、食具



Medical screening at Yusuf Batil camp revealed that one in three children is malnourished.

尤素夫巴迪難民營的健康檢查，揭示營內每三名兒童就有一名營養不良。



Refugees in Yida look skywards as a World Food Programme aircraft drops 10 tonnes of sorghum.

難民在億達抬頭仰望天空，因為世界糧食計劃署正在空中投下10公噸的高粱。

### One year after refugees from Sudan's Blue Nile state began fleeing across the border into South Sudan, a massive UNHCR relief operation remains in full swing.

There are now an estimated 175,000 Sudanese refugees sheltering in seven camps in South Sudan's Unity and Upper Nile states. Almost 75% of them have arrived in the past three months.

#### The big challenges of this crisis:

- the remote location of the camps and lack of surrounding infrastructure
- the acute shortage of clean drinking water at many sites
- the high level of insecurity in camps located near the border
- the poor condition of new arrivals, requiring urgent medical and nutritional support
- torrential rains that, since May, have cut road access to a number of camps, requiring all relief supplies and equipment to be airlifted in
- health threats arising from poor hygiene and water quality, increased overcrowding and the proximity of swamps and other mosquito breeding sites

#### Emergency Deployments

UNHCR currently has 47 emergency staff stationed in the region, providing coordination and specialist support. Emergency Response Team members are working in all key sectors, including site planning, camp management, logistics, supply, protection and refugee registration.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programs are an urgent priority. In partnership with other agencies and engineering NGOs, UNHCR is overseeing the drilling of boreholes, water trucking and chlorination projects and conducting vital public health and hygiene campaigns.

一年前，開始有難民從蘇丹青尼羅州越過邊境逃到南蘇丹。直到現在，聯合國難民署規模龐大的救援行動仍然全面進行中。

南蘇丹聯合州及上尼羅州的七個難民營內，估計住着175,000名蘇丹難民，其中約四分之三是在過去三個月來到這裏。

#### 南蘇丹危機的最大挑戰：

- 難民營地點偏遠，附近缺乏基礎設施
- 很多營地嚴重缺乏清潔食水供應
- 鄰近邊境的難民營局勢極度不穩
- 新來到的難民健康情況欠佳，急需醫療支援及補充營養
- 五月開始下起暴雨，切斷了部份營地的陸路交通，令所有救援物資及設備均需空運到達
- 衛生及水質欠佳、居住環境過度擠迫、鄰近沼澤地和蚊子滋生的地方，紛紛增加了營內的疾病威脅

#### 緊急應變

聯合國難民署目前有47名緊急應變工作人員駐紮當地，提供整體協調及專業支援。緊急應變小組的成員分別在不同重要範疇開展工作，包括土地規劃、營地管理、物流、物資供應、保護及為難民登記。

其中食水、公共及個人衛生項目是首要任務。聯合國難民署與其他救援機構及非政府組織合作，共同監督鑿孔探索水源、用貨車運送食水及加氯消毒等工作，並開展重要的公共健康及衛生推廣活動。

Relief items supplied since last December include 16,400 family tents and non-food items for 130,000 people.

自去年12月起，已經分發16,400個家庭帳篷及日用品等救援物資給超過13萬人。

## WHY I DO IT - Marie-Hélène Verney

### 我為何選擇這工作 - 瑪麗 - 海倫 • 華妮

Marie-Hélène Verney speaks to us from Unity State in South Sudan where she is completing a 3-month emergency mission as head of UNHCR's field office in the border town of Yida

#### Tell us about the refugee situation in Yida.

Some 65,000 Sudanese refugees have arrived from the Nuba Mountains over the past year, most of them in the last three months. They are fleeing ongoing fighting, aerial bombardments, human rights violations and widespread famine.

#### Are the refugees arriving in a poor state of health?

The health status of these latest arrivals is definitely worse than before. There are lots of malnourished children, including severely malnourished ones. Two thirds of the camp population are children under 11. It is tough to see them so sick and in pain and to see the limits of our actions because of the insecurity and complex logistics.

#### Can you explain in more detail the challenges you face?

The situation at the border is very tense and Yida is located between this unsafe border and a swamp. Now, in the rainy season, we are relying on air transport for everything we do, from staff movements to the delivery of shelter items and relief supplies.

#### What kind of help are you bringing in?

South Sudan has been destroyed by war so there is no infrastructure and very limited access to basic services. Our interventions in Yida camp include registration, health care, water and shelter. Shelter is a major priority for the 35,000 refugees who have arrived in the past few weeks.

#### What are the main health issues in the camp?

There has been an increase in diseases since the start of the rainy season, including bloody diarrhoea. These illnesses are particularly dangerous for malnourished children. We also have to focus on hygiene campaigns. Many of the refugees come from the Nuba Mountains and are not used to living in large communities.

#### What strikes you most about this particular emergency?

It is a very complex situation. These people are depending entirely on humanitarian help and will suffer from any lack of action. If we are not able to fly in what is needed during the rainy season, people will die: it is as simple as that. Unfortunately our budgets are what they are, and air transport is very expensive.

#### What have you found most rewarding?

What we do here every day makes a real difference. Every metre we drill in a borehole has a major impact on people's lives.



Working round-the-clock. The UNHCR office in Yida after dark.

入夜後的聯合國難民署億達辦公室，工作人員日以繼夜地工作。



瑪麗-海倫•華妮是聯合國難民署位於南蘇丹邊境城鎮億達的前線工作人員，目前正在聯合州執行為期3個月的緊急任務。

#### 可否告訴我們在億達的難民情況如何？

過去一年共有約65,000名蘇丹難民越過努巴山區來到這裏，大部份更是過去三個月才來到。他們主要為逃離持續的戰亂、空襲、侵犯人權的行為及影響廣泛的饑荒。

#### 難民到達的時候，健康狀況是否欠佳？

最近來到的難民，健康狀況明顯比早前的難民更差。很多兒童營養不良，有人已經達到嚴重營養不良的程度。11歲以下兒童佔營內人口約三分二，看見他們病懨懨甚至陷入痛苦，感覺實在相當難受。而因局勢不穩及複雜的物流程序，我們的行動備受限制，這亦令人深感無奈。

#### 你們面對最大的挑戰是什麼？

邊境的局勢向來相當緊張，億達的位置更處於不安全的邊境與一片沼澤之間。加上時值雨季，從人員到生活用品到救援物資的運送，我們只能倚靠空運協助。

#### 你們提供甚麼形式的支援？

南蘇丹飽受戰爭破壞，當地缺乏基建，連基本服務也相當有限。我們在億達營地的工作包括難民登記、提供保健服務、食水和庇護所。其中庇護所對過去數周來到的35,000名難民而言屬當務之急。

#### 營內正面對甚麼重大的健康問題？

自從雨季開始，營內疾病數字持續上升，包括痢疾。營養不良的兒童特別容易感染這些疾病。我們也需要專注於推廣衛生運動，因大部份來自努巴山區的難民並不習慣居住在龐大社區內。

#### 這次緊急情況有甚麼令你感到最震撼？

這是個相當複雜的處境。他們的生活完全依靠人道援助，只要行動稍一欠缺，他們就會受苦。若我們未能空運足夠物資應付雨季所需，他們就會死亡；就是這麼簡單的因果關係。不幸的是我們的資源相當有限，而空運的費用則相當昂貴。

#### 甚麼事情令你感到最滿足？

我們每日在這裏做的事情確實帶來改變，小至為尋求水源而鑿洞的每一米推進，均對人們的生命有重大影響。



In 2011, the Horn of Africa was hit by one of the worst famines ever. Close to one million Somali refugees were in urgent need of help.

自2011年1月起，東非之角經歷史上最嚴重的旱災。饑荒肆虐，導致超過100萬索馬里人急需援助。

### A massive emergency response

#### Delivering life-saving assistance

We organized 17 airlifts to Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia bringing vital life saving aid including:

46,850 blankets, 46,200 high-energy biscuits, 29,600 jerry cans, 25,200 sleeping mats, 19,720 plastic sheets, 18,900 family tents, 16,200 mosquito nets, 14,160 buckets, 9,792 kitchen sets, and 15 hospital tents.

Inside Somalia, we distributed 70,000 emergency assistance packages, containing kitchen sets, sleeping mats and plastic sheeting to people in need.

#### Feeding the malnourished

With your help, we were able to provide blanket supplementary feeding to over 100,000 children in Kenya and Ethiopia every month. In Dollo Ado camp, Ethiopia, an average of 3,500 pregnant women and new mothers received fortified blended food mix every month.

#### Scaling up our health activities

In Ethiopia and Kenya, over 250,000 children were vaccinated against measles. In Daddab, a polio immunization campaign for children under 5 achieved above 85% coverage.

We distributed water purification tablets to more than 400,000 people in the region. Close to 30,000 mosquito nets were distributed in Dollo camp, with a special focus on children under 5 years and pregnant women.

### 大型緊急救援行動

#### 保護生命的援助

難民署出動了17架次飛機空運物資到肯尼亞、索馬里和埃塞俄比亞，運送：

46,850張毛氈、46,200包高能量餅乾、29,600摺疊式水桶、25,200張睡蓆、19,720塑膠墊、18,900頂帳篷、16,200張蚊帳、14,160個水桶、9,792套煮食用具和15所醫院帳篷。

在索馬里境內，難民署發放了70,000萬個人道救援包，每個包含：煮食用具、睡蓆、膠墊，為流離失所者提供即時協助。

#### 改善營養不良的情況

有您的支持，難民署為10萬名在肯尼亞和埃塞俄比亞難民兒童每月提供營養補充食品。在埃塞俄比亞多羅亞多營地，平均有3,500名孕婦和產婦每月可獲得健康補充食品。



#### 加強保健活動

在肯尼亞和埃塞俄比亞難民營中，超過25萬名兒童接受預防麻疹疫苗注射。在達達布營地推行的小兒麻痺症免疫運動，照顧超過85% 5歲以下兒童。

難民署亦向超過40萬人派發淨水丸。在埃塞俄比亞多羅亞多營地，接近3萬頂蚊帳優先給5歲以下兒童及孕婦。



### “The same person?” 「真的是同一個人嗎？」

“I’ve come back from the dead,” says the 22-year-old. “Now I want to have a future and take full advantage of my life. I’m even handsome!” In July 2011, Aden arrived from Somalia at Kobe camp, Ethiopia, starving and desperate. He contracted measles and could no longer take in food. His whole body was in pain. His father eventually brought him to a stabilisation centre. After five days, he could begin to use his legs again. After a month, he was no longer at death’s door.



「我從鬼門關回來了。」22歲的Aden充滿信心說：「現在我想計劃未來，把握自己的人生。我甚至較以前英俊。」去年七月，Aden從索馬里的拜多亞出發，抵達埃塞俄比亞時骨瘦如柴，身體狀況極差。抵步不久更染上麻疹，無法進食和入睡。病發時全身疼痛難受，父親把他送到治療中心。幸好，Aden接受治療後能夠再次走動；一個月後，他康復了。

### Thank you

for having enabled us to respond to this massive emergency and save many thousands of lives. No one chooses to be a refugee and with your ongoing support we can continue to help those who have no choice but to flee.

感謝您與聯合國難民署一起，提供以上的緊急救援，保護寶貴而脆弱的生命！沒有人會選擇成為難民！唯有您的支持，難民署才得以持續協助被迫逃離家園的一群！