



緊急行動：救援無家可歸的羅興亞難民
OUR EMERGENCY RESPONSE :
HELPING THE ROHINGYA REFUGEES
WHO HAVE NO HOME TO RETURN

保護被迫逃離家園的人
Protecting People Forced To Flee Their Homes



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孟加拉／緬甸危機爆發至今已有三個多月時間，超過62萬羅興亞難民被迫逃往孟加拉以逃避在緬甸發生的暴力事件，逃難人數以驚人的速度持續增長。當他們到達孟加拉時已經筋疲力盡、饑餓，甚至生病，急需國際社會的保護和人道救援。

More than three months into the Bangladesh/Myanmar crisis, over 620,000 Rohingya refugees have been forced to flee to Bangladesh escaping violence in Myanmar at a staggering rate and the numbers keep growing. Having arrived exhausted, hungry and sick, they are in dire need of international protection and humanitarian assistance.

2017年8月25日，緬甸南部若開邦發生暴力事件後，共有超過62萬羅興亞難民抵達孟加拉尋求庇護，其中過半數是婦女和兒童。羅興亞人數十年來遭受歧視，是處於極度貧困和無國籍狀態的一群穆斯林人。

越來越多的人挺而走險逃離緬甸；而羅興亞的難民危機已被宣佈為最高級別的緊急狀態。難民們從村莊帶上他們僅有的家當，徒步數天到達孟加拉。其餘數以千計的難民則由孟加拉東南部的海灘上岸；他們每人需支付5,000至10,000元塔卡（60至122美元）作為渡河的費用。無法支付的難民，大多數人會用隨手找到的物料，如用繩把竹竿和水桶捆在一起，然後用塑料帆布覆蓋，自製成木筏渡河。

過半的新入境難民正在現有的難民營、其周邊地區及臨時避難地點尋求庇護，對現存設施造成巨大壓力。

On 25 August 2017, after violence erupted in Rakhine state in South of Myanmar, a total of more than 620,000 Rohingya refugees, over half of them are women and children, arrived in Bangladesh searching for protection. The Rohingya are a group of Muslims who are suffering from decades of discrimination, extreme poverty and statelessness.

Rohingya emergency was declared the highest level emergency, as more people have been fleeing from Myanmar, by increasingly desperate means. Refugees have arrived Bangladesh after walking for days from their villages carrying little they could bring from home. Thousands of others have landed on the beaches in south-eastern Bangladesh; they pay between 5,000 and 10,000 Bangladeshi taka (US\$60-122) per person for the crossing. Some who were unable to pay resorted to building rafts from whatever material they can get on their hands – mostly bamboo poles and empty jerry cans tied together with rope and covered with plastic sheets.

Over half of the new arrivals have sought shelter in and around the existing refugee camps and in makeshift sites, putting immense pressure on the existing facilities.



我們如何拯救生命，您又可以怎樣幫助羅興亞難民？ WHAT ARE WE DOING TO SAVE LIVES AND HOW YOU CAN HELP ?

聯合國難民署現正領導是次緊急救援工作，並與夥伴組織和有關當局緊密合作，協助庫圖帕隆和納亞巴亞難民營的難民，提供以下緊急救援：

UNHCR is taking the lead in emergency response and assistance to the refugees in the camps of Kutupalong and Nayapara, in close collaboration with partner organizations and authorities, delivering:

保護

由於難民仍然不斷湧入，而營地的區域劃分工作尚未確定，聯合國難民署與孟加拉難民救濟和遣送委員會正在營地擴建區的邊陲，為難民家庭進行統計。調查員逐家逐戶訪問了120,284個家庭（合共517,643名難民），用手機應用程式收集了他們的家庭概況和反映其脆弱程度的數據。這些數據將有助我們了解那些難民急切需要援助和他們的實際需要。

Protection

Since the refugees are still on the move and site zoning is in progress, UNHCR, together with the Bangladesh's Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commission, is conducting family counting in the furthest part of the new extension sites. Enumerators met 120,284 families (517,643 refugees) in shelters and gathered data on family profiles and vulnerabilities that will be entered into a mobile app. The data would help identify vulnerabilities and specific needs among the refugee population.

統計所得的關鍵數字

KEY FIGURES OF THE COUNTING

- 200多名羅興亞難民因沉船事故而溺斃
- 14%的家庭由單親母親持家，他們生活在條件惡劣的營地，而且缺乏支援
- 18歲以下的難民佔54%，而52%的難民是婦女
- More than 200 Rohingya refugees are known to have drowned in shipwrecks and boat incidents
- 14 per cent of the families are held by single mothers with little support in harsh camp conditions
- 54 per cent of the refugees are under 18 years old and 52 per cent are women



緊急庇護所和基本救援物資

聯合國難民署正提供塑料帆布、臨時竹棚、公共建築物空間和臨時公共帳篷等緊急庇護所。難民署已提供1,671個家庭帳篷、125,514張毛氈、177,675張睡墊、31,740盞太陽能燈以及許多其他救援物資。我們將繼續與政府合作，尋找新的土地以容納更多家庭。

清潔食水、環境衛生和個人衛生 (WASH)

我們已經蓋建了168個廁所，並將會應孟加拉政府的要求，蓋建合共8,000個廁所。我們需要擴大WASH服務，保證難民有潔淨的食水，並提供保障環境和個人衛生的資源，以防止疾病傳播和降低嚴重病症的發生率。



Emergency shelter and core relief items

UNHCR is providing emergency shelter ranging from plastic sheeting, temporary bamboo sheds, to the provision of space in public buildings, and communal tents. UNHCR has delivered 1,671 family tents, 125,514 blankets, 177,675 sleeping mats, 31,740 solar lamps and many other core relief items. We also keep working with the government to find new land to accommodate everyone.

Safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

We have constructed 168 latrines already and have received a request from Bangladeshi government to construct 8,000 in total. We need to scale up our WASH services to guarantee refugees have safe water to drink, prevent the spread of disease and cut the rate of severe illness by providing sanitation and hygiene resources.



數以萬計的羅興亞難民渡河，抵達於孟加拉帕隆卡里安居曼巴拉村附近的邊界。

Tens of thousands of Rohingya refugees arrive at the border near Anjuman Para village, Palong Khali, Bangladesh.

「我的丈夫在村莊裡被槍殺了。我、我的兒子和夫家親戚一同逃脫。我走了三天的路，有需要時要躲藏起來。山上的路濕滑，我們不時摔倒。」

-20 歲的羅興亞難民

“My husband was shot dead in the village. I escaped with my son and in-law family. We hid whenever we needed to, and walked 3 days to get here. Since the mountains were wet and slippery, we constantly fell.”

- 20 year-old Rohingya refugee



孩子們的笑臉說明了一個簡單的道理：每個人付出的努力、每一分一毫都是無比重要的。

The smiles I see on the children's faces show this simple truth: every effort, every donation counts.

前線工作實錄：在孟加拉庫圖帕隆難民營的一天

FROM THE FIELD: A DAY IN THE KUTUPALONG REFUGEE CAMP IN BANGLADESH

聯合國難民署緊急應變統籌 **Joung-ah Ghedini-Williams**

Joung-ah Ghedini-Williams, UNHCR Emergency Response Coordinator

我即將要結束這次孟加拉的任務。我難以相信這只是短短的三天，但每一天都如此充實。

我看到聯合國難民署的工作人員攙扶殘障、受傷或行動不便的難民。即使他們的鞋子沾滿泥濘，衣服都被汗水沾濕透，他們仍然孜孜不倦地幫助難民。當中一些工作人員是來自黎巴嫩、達爾富爾、索馬里等其他有緊急狀況的地區；也有來自日內瓦、東京和迪拜等國際大都會的。我們都為了同一個目標而聚集在孟加拉：就是幫助難民。他們說：「為難民工作可不是負擔，而是恩賜。」

我在這裡遇到很多羅興亞人家庭，他們訴說的故事都是如此令人痛心和悲傷，甚至我連在打這句話的時候，我也回憶起他們的痛苦，令我感到無比鬱結。我與一個失去孩子的母親真正的心連心，我握住她的手，我相信她知道我陪伴在她身邊。那一刻，我許下了一個熟悉的承諾：我不會忘記你；我永遠不會忘記她。

當落日映照庫圖帕隆難民營擴建區，我看見兒童在放他們用膠袋和樹枝做的風箏，他們因為風箏高飛而樂透。我嗅到由難民家庭傳來的香氣，他們用難民署提供的廚具烹煮與家人分享的晚餐。我知道很難解釋這些簡單器具在緊急救援中的重要性，但沒有它們的話，人們如何煮食？如何開始重過新生活？所以我想藉此特意感謝您們每一位的支持。

I am nearing the end of my mission to Bangladesh. I cannot believe it has been just three short days. Each day has been so incredibly full.

I saw UNHCR staff helping to carry refugees who were disabled, injured, or too weak to walk on their own. They worked tirelessly, with their shoes caked in mud and shirts drenched in sweat. Some of them were from other emergencies: Lebanon, Darfur, Somalia, others are come from cosmopolitan capitals such as Geneva, Tokyo and Dubai. I found out that we all gathered in Bangladesh for the same purpose: to help refugees. They said "It is not a burden to work for and with refugees, it is a gift."

I met dozens of Rohingya families who shared stories so painful and tragic that even typing this sentence makes me recall them with a huge knot in my stomach. I truly connected with a mother who lost her child. I held her hands and I believe she knew I was there with her, and in that moment was born a promise quite familiar to me: I will not forget you; I will not forget her.

As the sun sets over the latest development of the Kutupalong extension site, I see children flying kites they'd fashioned from plastic bags and bits of twig, finding joy when their toys finally soar high above them. I smell the aroma of dinners being cooked for families to share together, using the kitchen sets UNHCR provides. I know it can be hard to explain how important such simple utensils are in an emergency, but without them, how would people cook? How would people start to rebuild their lives? So I wanted to take a moment out of this to thank you for all your support.



約旦：黎亞特里難民營引入太陽能發電站改善難民生活

約旦黎亞特里難民營的太陽能發電站在2017年11月正式啟用，這是難民營內歷來最大的太陽能發電站，為80,000名敘利亞難民提供潔淨和額外所需的能源。

以往電費高昂，因此難民營只可每日在日落後配給六至八小時電力。新的太陽能發電站將為家庭提供每天長達12至14小時的電力。

來自敘利亞南部的伊瑪是三個孩子的母親，她說，電力供應增加，有助她保障孩子的健康和安全。「現在我可以在白天洗衣，不用等到晚上。穿著未乾透的衣服令我們很容易生病；我的孩子晚上亦能留在室內學習或看電視，不用在外流連。」

新的太陽能發電站將減少營地的碳排放量，同時每年節省約550萬美元電費，資金將可用於聯合國難民署的人道救援工作，協助已進入第七年的敘利亞危機。



JORDAN: NEW SOLAR PLANT IN ZA'ATARI CAMP IMPROVES REFUGEES' LIVES

The largest solar plant ever built in a refugee camp went live in November 2017 in Jordan's Za'atari camp, providing clean and much-needed additional power to 80,000 Syrian refugees.

Previously, the high cost of powering the camp has meant that electricity use in refugee shelters was rationed to six to eight hours a day after sunset. The new solar plant will provide families with between 12 and 14 hours electricity each day.

Ilham, a mother of three from southern Syria, said the extra hours of electricity would help to keep her children healthy and safe. "Now I will be able to do the laundry during the day, rather than at night when it doesn't dry and we get sick from wearing wet clothes; my children can stay indoors and do their homework or watch some TV, rather than playing outside on the streets until after dark."

The new solar plant will reduce carbon dioxide emissions from the camp. It will also deliver annual savings in energy bills of around US\$5.5 million, which UNHCR will reinvest in vital humanitarian assistance as the Syrian refugee crisis has already been into its seventh year.



瞭解更多 (只有英文版)
Learn more (English only)

也門：難民署關注邊境封閉令人道危機惡化

YEMEN: UNHCR ALARMED AT DETERIORATING CONDITIONS DUE TO BORDER CLOSURES



也門人在聯合國難民署於薩那境內的流離失所者服務中心尋求援助。

Yemenis seek assistance from a UNHCR-supported community centre for internally displaced people in Sana'a.

也門邊境於11月初封閉，切斷了所有外來人道救援和商業貨品的供應，令境內的重要物資價格上揚，百物騰貴，令身處人道危機之中的數百萬也門人雪上加霜。

在亞丁，食品價格倍升；在首都薩那，燃油價格據報上升了六成。水車供應的食用水價格飆升133%。聯合國難民署正聯合其他人道救援機構倡議也門儘快重新開放邊境。

The blockade of Yemen borders in early November had cut off all humanitarian and commercial supplies, and brought about price rocketing of essential commodities. The closures are exacerbating the humanitarian crisis, posing a critical threat to the millions struggling to survive.

In Aden, the food prices had almost doubled. In the capital, Sana'a, fuel prices were reported to have risen by 60 per cent and trucked water by 133 per cent. Together with other humanitarian agencies, UNHCR is advocating for the border closures to be lifted without delay.

瞭解更多 (只有英文版)
Learn more (English only)



烏干達：讓更多南蘇丹難民學童接受教育

UGANDA: GETTING MORE SOUTH SUDANESE CHILDREN REFUGEES TO SCHOOL

烏干達人帕特在聯合國難民署比迪比迪難民營的欣干里小學任教。學校於2007年成立以應付大量湧入的南蘇丹難民兒童。校內有5,000名學生，但職員僅有38人。由於資源和空間匱乏，學童要五人共用一張桌子；也有一些學生要坐在地上，或把書放在胸前站在走廊上課。

儘管困難重重，帕特仍然堅持授課，他相信「孩子是我們的下一代，知識可以讓他們成為將來的領袖。當他們返回祖國時，會成為更好的人。」聯合國難民署正在與烏干達政府和夥伴組織尋求方法，讓更多難民兒童接受正規教育。

Patrick Abale, a Ugandan, teaches at Yangani Primary School in the UNHCR Bidibidi settlement. The school opened in early 2017, and currently caters 5,000 pupils, with a staff of only 38. Given the lack of space and resources, as many as five children share a desk. Some sit on the floor, and others stand in the aisles, clutching their books to their chests.

Despite the difficulties, Patrick is still committed to teaching because he believes "These students are our future generation, if we instill the children with the knowledge, they will be our future leaders so that when they go back, they go back as better people than before."

UNHCR is now working with Uganda Government and partner organizations seeking ways to include more refugee children in national education.

觀看與分享短片 (只有英文版)
Watch and share this video (English only)



聲音導航難民體驗活動觸動 市民支持

炮火沖天，或是遍地哀號，甚至是一片無聲死寂——難民署於11月4日至5日在灣仔利東街舉行聲音導航難民體驗活動「NADIMA 納迪瑪：無罪受刑」，1,000名參加者感同身受，經歷一位少年南蘇丹難民逃難至烏干達的旅程。



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AUDIO EXPERIENCE INSPIRES PUBLIC TO SUPPORT REFUGEES

Sound of wars, desperation and even silence — 1,000 participants went through the audio journey “Nadima: A Tale of Shattered Innocence” that UNHCR hosted on 4th and 5th November in Lee Tung Avenue, Wan Chai to feel firsthand how a teenage South Sudanese refugee flees home to Uganda.

捐款者心聲 DONOR'S AFTERTHOUGHT

「這個體驗活動教我和我的朋友醒覺起來。透過體驗納迪瑪為了安全而經歷的艱險逃亡路線，我們意識到這種窘局正是他們每天面對的處境，也讓我們了解到什麼是無聲的人道危機。」 — Christina (右)

“This simulation event was a wake up call for me and my friend. Only by experiencing Nadima's treacherous route of escaping to safer grounds, did we realise such plight was merely a reflection of their everyday lives. It was also there that we learnt what silent emergency is.”

- Christina (right)



© UNHCR

「也許當我們能生活在香港這樣安全自由的地方，我們很難想像數以百萬計的難民所忍受的困苦。今次我親歷其境體會南蘇丹難民掙扎求存的艱苦歷程，這是一次非常難忘的經歷。」 — Henry Poon (右)

“When we live in a safe and free society like Hong Kong, it's hard to imagine the ordeal and oppression that millions of refugees are suffering. Through the authentic



recording, I was able to share the suffering of South Sudan refugees as they fought for their lives, it was a truly unforgettable experience.”

- Henry Poon (right)

給南蘇丹難民送上祝福

SENDING REGARDS TO SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES



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誠邀您用隨函附上的明信片寫上您給南蘇丹難民的鼓勵，連同捐款表格上之簡便回郵寄回，我們會將來自香港的祝福送到他們手中。

We invite you to write a message of support to South Sudanese refugees on the enclosed postcard and return with the freepost in the donation form. We will deliver your greeting from Hong Kong to them.

我們衷心感謝以下人士及機構鼎力支持聯合國難民署的工作

UNHCR would like to express our heartfelt thanks to the following supporters and organizations.

(按英文名稱字母順序排列 by alphabetical order)

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