

# BORDER WATCH: MYANMAR

# 邊境觀察:緬甸



# With you

聯合國難民署給香港捐款者的通訊

The newsletter of the Hong Kong Office of the UN Refugee Agency 2008 Issue 1

As the Myanmar government cracked down on protesters in September, UNHCR field staff in neighbouring Thailand and Bangladesh were on full alert, preparing for a possible influx of refugees.

For two decades, the UN Refugee Agency has been assisting large populations of Myanmar refugees. Along the Thai-Myanmar border, 141,000 people live in nine closed camps run by the Thai Ministry of Interior. Living in cramped, bamboo shelters, they remain dependent on UNHCR and other aid organizations for their protection, food, schooling and health care.



Already overcrowded: Thailand's Tham Hin Refugee Camp  
嚴重擠迫: 泰國Tham Hin 難民營

In early October, UNHCR's Regional Representative in Bangkok, Hasim Utkan warned that these camps were full. "Because of the overcrowded conditions, any new influx of refugees could put pressure on the fragile existing infrastructure," he said.

Meanwhile, in Bangladesh, UNHCR continues to shelter 27,000 Rohingya refugees. These people are the last of a large group of mostly Muslim Rohingya who have voluntarily returned to Myanmar in recent years with UNHCR's assistance.

By the end of October, the political upheaval in Myanmar had subsided. UNHCR's focus has now returned to supporting and resettling Myanmar's long-term exiles in the Thai and Bangladeshi camps.

當緬甸政府今年九月鎮壓示威者時,聯合國難民署在泰國及孟加拉的工作人員全面提高警覺,為隨時可能出現的難民潮做好準備。

聯合國難民署在曼谷的區域代表Hasim Utkan警告,難民營已經爆滿。他說:「目前的環境已經過於擠迫,任何新湧入的難民,會為現已脆弱不堪的基礎設施增添壓力。」

隨者緬甸的政治動盪在10月底平息,聯合國難民署的工作焦點,已返回那些置身泰國及孟加拉難民營內的緬甸難民身上,繼續為他們提供安置與支援。

過去20年,聯合國難民署一直協助大量的緬甸難民。在泰緬邊境,有141,000人住在由泰國內政部管理的九個禁閉式難民營。這些擠住在竹棚內的難民,只能依賴聯合國難民署及其它救援組織提供人身保護、糧食、學校及醫療保健等。

在孟加拉,我們亦致力加強當地設施,包括在去年重建營地,並改善醫療及學校設施,協助仍然滯留的27,000名羅興亞難民。

### 進行中的大規模重新安置計劃

事實上,早在最近的政治動盪之前,聯合國難民署正在泰國的難民營推行其中一個最大規模的難民安置計劃。經過漫長的商討及協調下,自2005年以來,我們已安置了20,000多名緬甸難民到第三國定居,協助他們重建新生活。

在緬甸、孟加拉邊境,許多90年代初期離開緬甸,主要信奉伊斯蘭教的羅興亞難民,已經重返緬甸北部Rakhine邦,並且繼續獲得聯合國難民署提供援助與保護。

### Massive Resettlement Underway

Prior to the recent unrest, the Thai camps were the subject of one of UNHCR's largest ever refugee resettlement programs. Since 2005, the agency has helped more than 20,000 Myanmar refugees to resettle in a third country.

Over on the Myanmar/Bangladesh border, most of the Rohingya refugees have returned to Myanmar's Northern Rakhine State where UNHCR continues to assist and protect them.



### Snapshot: Myanmar

Refugees in border camps: 168,000 (Thailand: 141,000, Bangladesh: 27,000)

Returnees receiving UNHCR support: 230,000 (Northern Rakhine State)

Third country resettlements since 2005: more than 20,000

### 數字撮要:緬甸難民

邊境難民營人數:168,000  
(泰國:141,000,孟加拉:27,000)  
聯合國難民署支援的歸家者:230,000  
(北部 Rakhine 邦)  
自2005年以來獲安置到第三國的人數:超過20,000

### 聯合國難民事務高級專員署

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- 邊境監察: 緬甸

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.

無數難民在危難中生命受到威脅,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。

# A Message from our Regional Representative

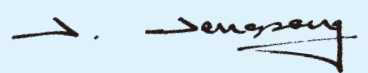
Since its foundation in 1950, UNHCR has helped an estimated 50 million people to rebuild their lives. This year alone, the agency will work with 32.9 million displaced people – approximately one in every 200 people on earth.

This is extraordinary given that UNHCR is funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions: principally from governments but also from intergovernmental organizations, corporations and individuals.

As Regional Representative for the People's Republic of China (including Hong Kong and Macao SAR) and Mongolia, I have seen our impact strengthen and grow. Before coming to Beijing, I worked in countries like Romania, the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, Nepal and Indonesia. In all my postings, my key motivation has been engaging with the public – donors and of course those in government – to raise awareness of persons in need of international protection.

Refugees are not just victims. They are potential assets to our communities and many former refugees have become influential academics, artists and politicians in their adopted countries.

Protecting refugees and looking for lasting solutions to refugee problems remains a key challenge for everyone in the 21st century. Every contribution is therefore important, and I want to personally thank all our donors in Hong Kong for their important and generous support.



**Veerapong Vongvarotai**  
UNHCR Regional Representative for the People's Republic of China (including Hong Kong and Macao SAR) and Mongolia



Pakistan 巴基斯坦

# 區域代表的話

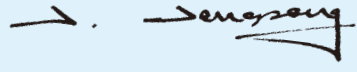
聯合國難民署自1950年成立以來，已協助了約5,000萬人重建新生。單在今年，聯合國難民署將會協助3,290萬名流離失所者，相當於地球上每二百人當中便有一人接受聯合國難民署的幫助。

這成績實在是非比尋常，因為聯合國難民署的經費幾乎都是自願性捐款，當中主要來自各地政府，也有部分來自跨政府組織、企業及個人。

作為聯合國難民署在中華人民共和國(包括香港及澳門特別行政區)和蒙古的區域代表，我目睹了我們的工作不斷加強，並取得更大成效。在此之前，我曾經在羅馬尼亞、前南斯拉夫共和國、尼泊爾和印尼等國家工作。無論身處那一個工作崗位，我最大的動力都是來自社會大眾，與捐款者及政府人員攜手，呼籲更多民眾關注需要國際社會保護的難民問題。

難民不僅是受害人，還是社區裡深具潛質的重要資產；事實上，許多前難民都在各自的收容國，已成為有影響力的學者、藝術家和政治家。

保護難民及為難民問題尋求長遠解決方法，將繼續是廿一世紀人類的重大挑戰。因此，你捐贈的每一分毫都十分重要，我個人衷心感謝所有香港捐款者的慷慨解囊。



**Veerapong Vongvarotai**  
聯合國難民署區域代表  
中華人民共和國(包括香港及澳門特別行政區)和蒙古

The UN Refugee Agency has twice been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its work with refugees. 聯合國難民署因難民工作上的貢獻，於1954及1981年榮獲諾貝爾和平獎

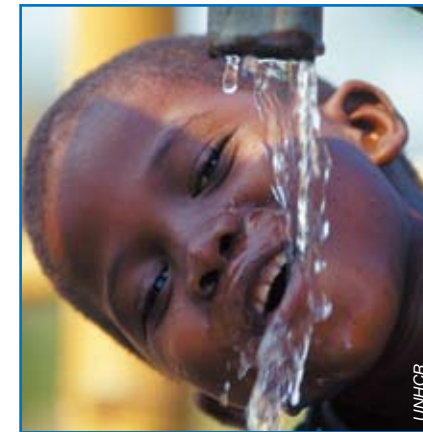
# Clean Water Saves Lives

# 清水可以救命

Not long ago in the Kebri Beyah refugee camp in Ethiopia, 100 children were dying every month of water borne diseases. Their mothers walked miles every day to fetch the water that would ultimately claim their children's lives. Drawn from pools where animals bathed and drank, it teemed with parasites, intestinal worms and diseases like cholera and dysentery.

The UN Refugee Agency then established the Kebri Beyah Water Project, sinking bores and installing pumps, filters and reservoirs. Today, clean water runs from 24 durable water points around the settlement. Cholera has disappeared, diarrhoea has been reduced and infant deaths have dropped dramatically.

Providing refugees in Africa with safe drinking water remains one of UNHCR's biggest challenges. In Chad right now, we are struggling to transport water to 12 huge refugee camps on the Sudanese border.



早陣子，在埃塞俄比亞Kebri Beyah的難民營，每個月都有100名兒童死於食水污染引致的疾病。孩子的母親每天長途跋涉取得的食水，可能就是奪命的元兇，這些經牲畜沐浴及飲用過的池塘水，佈滿寄生蟲、腸蟲、霍亂及痢疾等疾病。

聯合國難民署其後開展了Kebri Beyah食水項目，在當地鑽井、安裝水泵、濾水器及水塘。今日，難民營附近有24個耐用的取水點，為難民提供清潔食水。霍亂絕迹了，腹瀉減少了，連同嬰兒夭折率也銳減。

目前，聯合國難民署最大的挑戰之一，是為非洲難民提供安全飲用的清潔食水。在乍得，我們正努力為位於蘇丹邊境的12個龐大難民營運送食水。

"An average person requires 20 litres of water a day for basic health and sanitation. In some areas of Africa, refugees survive on less than 9 litres, near the absolute limit for human survival."

「為了應付基本的健康及衛生需要，每人平均每天要用20公升的水，然而，在非洲部分地區，難民每天只有不足9公升的水可用，僅夠人類存活所需。」

# Child Malnutrition – a race against time 治療營養不良兒童 - 與時間競賽

Malnutrition can cause permanent damage in young children. By the time an under-nourished child turns two, many conditions affecting their health and development cannot be reversed.

In most refugee camps, the World Food Programme (WFP) is responsible for the general food supply. UNHCR's role is more specialised, focusing on the "window of opportunity" in children – from early in their mother's pregnancy until the age of two – when we can best prevent life-long damage and disfigurement.

Your donations are helping to provide:

- extra nutrition and support for pregnant and nursing mothers.
- high energy milk formulae for severely malnourished infants in hospitals and feeding centres.
- supplies of therapeutic foods like Plumpynut, an enriched peanut paste that produces marked weight gain in children. Requiring no cooking or mixing with water, Plumpynut can be administered safely in the home, sparing children the trauma and health risks of hospitalisation.



營養不良可以對幼兒造成永久損傷。一個營養不良的兒童，到兩歲時，仍得不到治理，其對幼兒健康及發展所帶來的負面影響，已屬不能逆轉。

目前，大部分難民營的糧食供應，都是由聯合國世界糧食計劃署(WFP)負責。而聯合國難民署則扮演更專門角色，營養項目主要集中在兒童的「啟蒙」時期：從母親懷孕時直至兩歲為止，預防兒童因營養不良而導致永久缺陷與傷害。

你的捐款現已用於：

- 為正在懷孕、調理及餵哺中的母親提供額外的營養及支援；
- 為在醫院及餵育中心內嚴重營養不良的嬰兒，提供高能量奶粉；
- 向營養不良兒童提供具治療作用的食物如Plumpynut(一種營養豐富的花生醬、可有效協助兒童增加體重)。毋須經過烹煮或混合食水，Plumpynut可安全在家使用，有助減低兒童因住院帶來的創傷或其他健康風險。

聯合國難民署目前正在肯尼亞及蘇丹達爾富爾的難民營內，為長期營養不良的兒童提供協助。

The UN Refugee Agency is currently treating chronically malnourished children in refugee camps in Kenya and Darfur, Sudan.

# Refugee Children Get the Chance to Learn

# 難民兒童也有 學習機會

Of the nine million refugee children in the world, only one in three attends school. As the UN Refugee Agency launches a global campaign to improve school facilities and boost refugee enrolments, Marcel van Maastrigt shows us around a primary school for Darfur refugees in Chad.

**These camps in Eastern Chad are enormous. How many schools are there here?**

We have primary schools in all twelve camps – 75 schools with 537 classrooms.

**Is this a typical school building?**

Most are constructed of mud although we are still using tents in two camps. There's no furniture in the classrooms apart from a blackboard and a teacher's table. The students sit on plastic mats on the floor.

**What percentage of the children attend?**

In early primary, attendance is very good – between 75-90%. Unfortunately, in the last four years of primary, numbers drop significantly, to zero in the case of girls.

**Why is education important in the middle of a refugee emergency like this?**

Going to school gives these children a sense of routine and stability. It prevents boredom. It protects them from child labour and military recruitment. It also allows us to monitor the health and well-being of children in the camps.

**How can UNHCR donors help to provide for these schools?**

We urgently need more teachers and resources for teacher training. We need classroom furniture, text books, uniforms, programs to encourage girl education. And we need more secondary schools. We are piloting a secondary program in ten camps right now and also a self-study program supported by radio classes.

**Marcel Van Maastrigt is a Senior Community Officer with UNHCR in Eastern Chad where 200,000 people from war-torn Darfur are sheltering in twelve large UNHCR camps.**

在全球九百萬名流離失所的兒童之中,只有三分之一能夠上學。聯合國難民署發起全球運動,以求改善學校設施及增加難民入學率,當中Marcel van Maastrigt向我們展示了乍得一所專為達爾富爾難民而設的小學。

**乍得東部的難民營都很大。那裡有幾多所學校?**

我們的12個難民營都設有小學,總共有75所小學、537個教室。

**是不是典型的學校建築?**

除了兩個難民營仍然以帳篷作校舍,大部分學校都是用泥土建成的。課室裡只有一塊黑板和一張教師桌,沒有其它設備,學生們都要坐在地上的膠蓆上課。

**兒童的就學率有多少?**

以初小程度計算,入學率可說十分高,有75至90%。不幸的是,到了小學最高的四個年級,學生人數銳減,當中女童的數目是零。

**為什麼教育對難民那麼重要?**

上學讀書令孩子覺得安穩及生活有規律,而不會沉悶無聊。此外,上學亦可以保護孩子,使他們不會淪為童工或被招攬從軍;而我們亦可藉此跟進營內孩子的健康與生活狀況。

**聯合國難民署的捐款者可以做些什麼?**

我們急切需要更多教師和培訓教師的資源。我們需要課室設備、教科書、校服,以及鼓勵女童上學的項目。我們亦需要更多中學。我們正在10個難民營實行中學試點項目,以及一個以電台形式上課的自修項目。

**Marcel Van Maastrigt 是聯合國難民署在乍得東部的高級社區幹事。聯合國難民署在當地有12個難民營,住有200,000名逃避戰禍的達爾富爾平民。**



## In An Emergency a few hours make all the difference.

When wars and disasters leave large numbers of people without food or shelter, UNHCR's Emergency Response Team springs into action to provide immediate relief.

Thirsty, hungry, maybe sick or injured – people who have fled their homes need urgent assistance. Our Emergency Response Team is on stand-by around the clock, ready to respond to a developing refugee crisis anywhere in the world. Within hours, planes are loaded with experienced staff and vital supplies. We are often first on the scene – as in the case of the Asian tsunami and the Pakistan earthquake – but it takes a lot of preparation to be ready for the unforeseen.

### Preparation is Vital

Emergency Response Team members have to be able to operate in stressful and chaotic situations. While they often have extensive field experience, all must undergo nine days of intensive, specialised training.

The training takes place in Europe three times a year. By the time the trainees have completed the course, they are 'ready for the roster': physically and mentally prepared to face some of the most challenging situations on earth. When they get the call they must be ready, at a few hours notice, to drop everything and be deployed for up to three months.

## 緊急救援事故 彈指間帶來重大改變

當戰爭和災害令大批平民於瞬間失去食物或居所,聯合國難民署的緊急應變小組立即採取行動,提供即時救援。

缺水、饑餓,生病或受傷...逃離家園的人極需要緊急援助。我們的緊急應變小組隨時準備就緒,就世界任何地方出現的危機作出即時回應。只需幾個小時,我們經驗豐富的工作人員,帶同救援物資,便會登上航機前往目的地。正如在亞洲海嘯和巴基斯坦地震的救援工作,我們往往是最先抵達災場的。面對突如其來的戰禍和天災,我們都能夠迅速作出回應,全賴於我們背後所做的大量準備工作。

### 準備工作至為關鍵

緊急應變小組成員需要在巨大壓力及混亂的環境中工作。儘管他們大多擁有豐富的實地經驗,但也必須接受為期九天的密集式特訓,為救援工作做好準備。

特訓在歐洲進行,一年三次。小組成員在完成培訓後可「隨時候命」-無論是身心都作好準備,面對地球上最重大的挑戰。小組成員一旦獲接通知,必須即時放下身邊一切,在數個小時之內動身,並可能在災區工作長達三個月。

"I've seen for myself the difference the Emergency Response Team can make to the lives of refugees. By supporting them, we can make sure that help gets to the people who need it most, whenever and wherever disaster strikes. Please join me as an Emergency Response Team Supporter."

UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador, Angelina Jolie

我親眼目睹緊急應變小組怎樣改變了難民的生活。不管災害在何時何地發生,只要支持聯合國難民署,就可確保最需要救援的人得到幫助。請和我一起成為緊急應變小組的支持者。

聯合國難民署親善大使安祖蓮娜祖莉 (Angelina Jolie)



While many girls attend primary school in Chad, few continue on to secondary school. 在乍得,很多女孩都能上小學,能夠完成中學的卻少之又少。

# The UN Refugee Agency – a full cycle of assistance for refugees

## 聯合國難民署 - 為難民提供全面的援助

For more than 50 years, the United Nations Refugee Agency – UNHCR – has been helping the world's displaced people, providing support and protection at every stage of their ordeal:

### In Emergencies

Every year, UNHCR helps thousands of people fleeing from danger, including conflict and persecution, providing transport out of war and disaster zones. The agency coordinates international relief in camps, registers exhausted people on arrival and helps to provide the basics of human survival: clean water, food, shelter, blankets, cooking sets and health care.

### In the Camps

People can spend months or even years living in refugee camps. While UNHCR seeks long-term solutions to their plight, our field teams work to ensure their safety and quality of life. With our partner organisations, UNHCR provides infrastructure, schools, income generating projects, health care and social services in refugee settlements.

### Returning Home

UNHCR provides ongoing assistance to refugees returning home. We work with governments so that they can return home safely. We provide registration papers, building kits, 'start up' assistance and transport for vulnerable families. As returnees struggle to reintegrate, UNHCR helps to repair and rebuild facilities in their hometowns, supporting local education, training and income generating projects.

### Building a New Life

In protracted refugee situations, UNHCR may work with both the hosting and third country governments to allow refugees to start a new life in another country. UNHCR works with the receiving country to ensure that refugees receive legal assistance, resettlement packages and support for the journey.



過去50多年,聯合國難民署一直協助世界各地的流離失所者,在不同的階段向他們提供所須的支援及保護:

### 緊急情況

每一年,聯合國難民署都透過提供交通安排,幫助數以千計的逃亡人士離開戰地及災區。難民營內,我們協調國際救援工作,為筋疲力竭的抵埗者登記,並提供賴以生存的必須品:清潔食水、食物、帳篷、棉被、煮食工具和醫療服務。

### 營內生活

難民可能要在營內住上許多個月。一方面,聯合國難民署倡議尋求長遠的方法,改善流離失所者的處境;另一方面,我們的工作隊伍,亦會致力確保營內難民的人身安全及生活質素;並與其他夥伴組織,合力在難民安置區提供基礎建設、學校、增加收入項目、醫療保健及社會服務。

### 簡單是美

聯合國難民署的「母子平安」計劃,旨在以最簡單的方法解決這些問題。計劃最主要的內容是提供接生包,裡面包括已消毒刀片、膠蓆、繃帶、嬰兒潔布、肥皂和棉線,足以為產婦提供生育必須的清潔環境。即使在最沙塵滾滾的難民營,婦女也可以安枕無憂地睡在清潔的膠蓆上,進行分娩,並且安全地為嬰兒剪斷和結好臍帶。接生包還包括胎兒不適徵狀及嬰兒急救等資料,幫助對婦女生產知識不足的孕婦。

### 重覓新生

每當遇到一些需要較長時間解決的處境時,聯合國難民署會為難民尋求「重新安置」,透過與政府及第三國商討,讓難民在其它國家開展新生活。我們更會為相關家庭提供法律援助、重新安置配套及交通支援。



Sudan 蘇丹

## Making childbirth safer for refugee women and children 讓難民安全分娩 母子平安

對許多女性難民來說,分娩可說是危機四伏:每年都有數以千計的母親和新生嬰兒不必要地死亡。其實,她們需要的只是很簡單的醫療護理和家庭計劃服務。

許多難民婦女及女孩住在人煙罕至、產前或緊急生育設備不足的地方,容易患上營養不良或瘧疾等疾病。即使那些傳統上在家分娩的家庭,在緊急的情況下,亦可能因為缺乏簡單的清潔用品以保持生育環境的衛生,令孕婦及嬰兒出現致命的產後感染。

### 簡單是美

聯合國難民署的「母子平安」計劃,旨在以最簡單的方法解決這些問題。

計劃最主要的內容是提供接生包,裡面包括已消毒刀片、膠蓆、繃帶、嬰兒潔布、肥皂和棉線,足以為產婦提供生育必須的清潔環境。即使在最沙塵滾滾的難民營,婦女也可以安枕無憂地睡在清潔的膠蓆上,進行分娩,並且安全地為嬰兒剪斷和結好臍帶。接生包還包括胎兒不適徵狀及嬰兒急救等資料,幫助對婦女生產知識不足的孕婦。

今年,我們希望在乍得和緬甸等國家,發放35,000個接生包,這些國家的孕婦及分娩死亡率都極高。

此外,在較具規模的難民營,聯合國難民署的工作還包括孕婦的營養補充、接生培訓、懷孕併發症個案管理、緊急運送及家庭計劃等服務。

只要看看那些推行「母子平安」計劃較長時間的地方,成效顯而易見:尼泊爾東部的難民營,分娩死亡情況以往非常普遍,然而在過去兩年,沒有一名婦女在分娩中死亡,而嬰兒夭折率亦維持在少於1.5/1000的穩定水平。

For many refugee women, childbirth is fraught with risk. Thousands of mothers and newborns die needlessly each year for want of a few simple health care and family planning services.

Many refugee women and girls live in isolated settlements with limited access to antenatal or emergency obstetric care. They are more likely to be poorly nourished or suffer from diseases like malaria. Even those with a tradition of homebirth may, in an emergency setting, lack the simple means to make their birth environment clean, exposing themselves and their infants to deadly post-natal infections.

### Keeping it Simple

UNHCR's Safe Mother and Baby Program aims to address these issues in the simplest way possible.

Central to the program is the Clean Delivery Kit, containing a sterile blade, plastic sheets, swaddling, soap and string. The kit is essentially a clean birth environment in a bag. In the dustiest camp, women can scrub up for delivery, lie on a hygienic surface, and cut and tie the umbilical cord safely. The kit also includes information on symptoms of foetal distress and baby resuscitation techniques.

This year, the UN Refugee Agency hopes to distribute 35,000 Clean Delivery Kits to women in refugee camps such as in Chad and Myanmar where deaths during pregnancy and childbirth remain tragically high.

In established refugee camps, the UNHCR program also includes maternal nutrition, midwife training, case management of complicated pregnancies, emergency transport and family planning services.

In places where the Safe Mother and Baby Program is well established, we are seeing some extraordinary results. In the refugee camps of Eastern Nepal where maternal deaths were once common, not a single woman has died in childbirth in the past two years and infant mortality is stable at less than 1.5/1000 live births.



Darfur 達爾富爾



Chad 乍得