

Support a clinic for Rohingya women and children



About 1,400 Rohingya children arrive without parents

Special Correspondent

About 1,400 Rohingya children have arrived in Bangladesh without their parents fleeing violence in Rakhine State of Myanmar.

Their parents were either killed or missing in the wake of brutal military crackdown in Rakhine state.

These children have been provided shelter at the Child Friendly Space (CFS) of Kutupalong refugee camp in Cox's Bazar.

They have arrived in Bangladesh near the Myanmar border without their parents. Many of them have seen family members killed and their homes set on fire by Myanmar army," said Faria Amin, communication specialist at UNICEF Bangladesh.

Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina told the UN General Assembly on Thursday that Bangladesh was sheltering more than 8,00,000 Rohingya, of whom 4,00,000 had arrived in the past three weeks.

Children constitute about 60 per cent of the people who have poured into Bangladesh, according to UNICEF.

Faria Amin said, "These children who arrived without their parents have been given shelter at the CFS centres, supported by UNICEF in collaboration with local aid agencies."

"These centres have become a sanctuary for children in trauma, with many of them too young to even understand the enormity of the tragedy," she added.

Rashid (10) is among about 1,400 Rohingya children who have arrived in Bangladesh without their parents.

He is mourning the loss of his parents - father Zahid Hassan and mother Kamia Khatun, who he says, were killed by the Myanmar military.

Rashid lived with his parents and six siblings in Shukdepura village of Maungpadaung August 25, when the army targeted his home as part of its campaign that formed as "ethnic cleansing" by the international agencies including the United Nations.

"It was Friday. I grabbed my sister's hand and ran towards the nearby hill. After the army departed I came back and found my parents dead," he said.

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He had little time to mourn in his village. He found his neighbours over the hill and tagged along with them for the rest of the journey.

I walked for three nights to reach the Bangladesh border. I crossed the Naf river to enter Bangladesh a day before Eid on September 1," he said.

Rashid has no clue about the whereabouts of his other siblings. "I heard that all my brothers and sister were killed." Now his little shoulder has to carry a heavy responsibility - he has to take care of his six-year-old younger sister Rashida.

"When Rashid came on the first day, every moment he came to me to say his parents are dead," said Faria Amin.

"He has saved up a bit in the past few days after he started to come here if I see," she said.

Faria said there are 42 CFS in Ukhiya and Teknaf.

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"It was Friday! I took my sister's hand and ran away to the mountain near my house. When the Myanmar soldiers left and came home, I found parents' bodies. I didn't have time to be sad. I found out some neighbors near the mountain and had to follow them. I walked three days to the border of Bangladesh. I crossed the border of Bangladesh across the Naf River. I heard that besides Rashida, my six-year-old sister who is now taking care of, the other four brothers are dead." This is the story of Rashid, who is 10 years old.

1. Background

- Myanmar's Rohingya, a Muslim minority and in conflict with the government, began a major sweep of the country's armed forces on August 25 when Rohingya rebels stormed police posts.
- According to the UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration(IOM), the number of these Rohingya refugees has been tallied at more than 1 million since August 25, 2017.



- The official refugee camps have already gone far beyond the maximum capacity, and the refugees are living in temporary tents along the main road, National Road No. 1, and **all aid supplies, including housing, food, drinking water, medicine, and tents, are absolutely lacking despite the activities of aid groups. In particular, support for women (including pregnant women) and children, which account for 60 percent of refugees, is urgently needed.**
- The number of Rohingya women patients who have been sexually assaulted is growing. **Even though they need physical and mental treatment such as sexual assault and aftereffects, but there is a lack of female doctors to treat it and a clinic.** Doctors and women's supplies that can continuously treat women including pregnant women are needed.
- According to the U.N. refugee agency, 320,000, or 58 percent of all refugees, are children, and **one in four child refugees is severely malnourished. Not only that, but also the state of being on the street all day because of lack of daily educational activities.** It is also in dire need of support for children, such as nutrition and educational activities.



2. Business Plan

○ Supporting the Clinic in Rohingya refugee camp

- Medical support, such as medical treatment and basic medicine
- Basic health education and nutrition provision
- Feeding, childbirth and postpartum care programs for pregnant women
- Support female doctor's in the clinic

3. Budget

○ Budget: \$5,000

	Content	Calculation details	Amount
	Nutrition provision	200 families × USD 10	USD 2,000
	Childbirth Kit	40 women × USD 25	USD 1,000
	Vaccination for newborn babies and incubator operation	40 babies × USD 50	USD 2,000

4. about Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management Korea



The Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management (A-PAD) is a trans-national disaster aid alliance that works to facilitate cooperation and understanding between governments, private companies and NGOs in the Asia Pacific region.

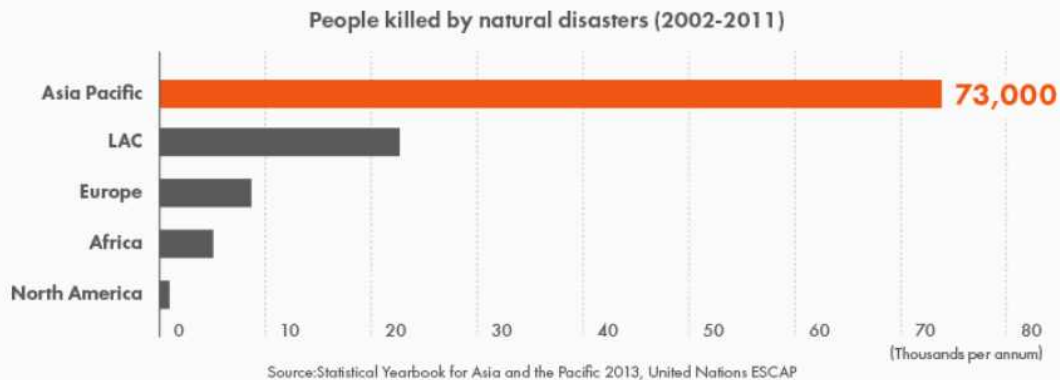
FACT

Over 70,000 People Were Killed Annually by Natural Disasters in Asia

Asia Pacific region has the greatest numbers of people killed and affected by natural disasters in the world.
The frequency of disasters is increasing over the years.

People Killed by Disasters
73,000 in Asia

People Affected by Disasters
90% in Asia



Current Situation

Asia Pacific is the world's most disaster-prone region, observing 90% of world's disasters in the region



Challenges

Limited cross-border and cross-sector cooperation for disaster relief and recovery activities in Asia Pacific



A-PAD's Approach

Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management (A-PAD) develops a platform to mutually support across nations and across sectors

ADVANTAGE

A pre-agreement among stakeholders about possible cooperation for a natural disaster allows us to implement effective and efficient relief and recovery activities.

ASIA PACIFIC ALLIANCE : NATIONAL PLATFORM



A-PAD develops national platforms that facilitate cooperation among public, private and civil society sectors for natural disasters in Asia Pacific nations.



When a large-scale disaster hits Asia, each national platform, the members of A-PAD, collaborates internationally to undertake disaster relief activities.

Established in 2012, A-PAD now has 6 member countries.

This collaboration mechanism did function effectively for the disasters in the Philippines and Sri Lanka in 2013 and 2014

Typhoon Haiyan, one of the most powerful storms ever, hit the central Philippines in November 2013. Indonesia, Japan and Korea provided emergency funds and supplies in response to the request from Citizens' Disaster Response Center (CDRC), a member of A-PAD. In collaboration with local governments and civil society organizations, CDRC offered emergency assistance to affected areas.



Anticipating specific cooperation among the public, private and civil society sectors prior to a disaster is the most crucial for disaster management

ACTIVITIES

Develop Cross-Border Collaboration Network

Maintain collaboration network in order to promptly start emergency relief

6 Member Countries Aim for 10 members in 2017



From Business Sector over **800** companies From Civil Society **108** organizations

Leveraging financial, logistic and human resources, each country collaborates across sectors to carry out effective disaster relief activities.

Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management KOREA(A-PAD KOREA)

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