

衷心感謝您 THANK YOU! + 支持疫苗接種 守護孩子生命

Your gift saves children's lives with essential vaccines

疫苗是現代公眾健康的重要基石，有效預防致命疾病，顯著降低疾病傳播。但近年接種率停滯不前，人們對疫苗的猶豫態度，加上疫苗分配不公等問題，卻窒礙達致「接種疫苗，人人平等」的目標。因此 UNICEF 致力改善疫苗供應，糾正誤導資訊，加強醫療體系，銳意找出尚未接種過任何常規疫苗的「零劑兒童」。您的慷慨捐款讓我們能向弱勢兒童提供救命疫苗，保護他們免受致命疾病侵害，在此謹代表孩子們向您致謝。

Vaccines are a cornerstone of public health, providing crucial protection against deadly diseases, significantly reducing their prevalence in the modern world. But to ensure equitable access to immunization services for all; issues like stagnating vaccination rates, vaccine hesitancy, and inequities need to be addressed urgently. That's why UNICEF strives to improve vaccine supply, combat misinformation and strengthen healthcare systems, especially targeting "zero-dose" children. Your generous gift has helped us reach them with life-saving vaccines and protect them from deadly diseases. We thank you on their behalf.

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加沙地帶：在戰火中對抗小兒麻痺

Gaza Strip: combating polio amid conflict

加沙地帶衝突不斷，已奪去數以萬計的生命，當中包括超過 14,000 名兒童。但疾病卻可比槍炮更致命：區內不但在廢水中檢測到小兒麻痺病毒，而且衝突引致醫療系統崩潰，疫情瀕臨爆發，可謂雪上加霜。2024 年 9 月至 10 月，UNICEF 及合作伙伴已為九成半目標族群接種小兒麻痺疫苗；然而在衝突嚴重的地區，不少兒童仍未接種。因此，我們再與巴勒斯坦衛生部合作，於 2025 年 2 月臨時停火期間，進行大規模小兒麻痺疫苗接種，近 60 萬名十歲以下兒童受惠。

Ongoing conflict in Gaza Strip has killed tens of thousands, including more than 14,000 children. But disease could be deadlier than weapons – poliovirus detected in wastewater and the breakdown of healthcare system constitute a double whammy for a polio outbreak. In the vaccination programme rolled out in September and October 2024, over 95% of the target population were vaccinated against the disease. However, many children in areas heavily impacted by conflict remained unvaccinated. In February 2025, UNICEF and partners worked with the Palestinian Ministry of Health to launch a mass polio vaccination campaign under the temporary ceasefire, reaching almost 600,000 children under 10.

聯合國可持續發展目標 3:
良好健康與福祉
SDG 3: Good health
and wellbeing

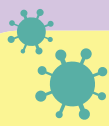
3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING

實現全民醫療保障，
涵蓋必需的醫療服務、
藥物和疫苗

To achieve universal
health coverage, including
access to essential
healthcare services,
medicines and vaccines



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緬甸：預防天災過後的疫情爆發

Myanmar: preventing outbreaks after natural disasters



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緬甸自 2021 年以來經歷內戰，超過 320 萬人被迫逃離家園；加上氣候災害如颱風和水災等頻頻發生，常規疫苗接種率嚴重下降，令緬甸成為全球「零劑兒童」最多的國家之一。有見及此，UNICEF 加強在當地的常規疫苗接種，尤其白喉、破傷風和百日咳（DTP）疫苗的兒童接種率獲大幅提升；單單在 2023 年，更為超過 80 萬名少女接種 HPV 疫苗。然而緬甸中部在 2025 年 3 月發生強烈地震後，疫苗接種服務又被迫中斷。UNICEF 迅速行動，向受災社區送上太陽能冰箱和疫苗運送保溫箱等物資，以減低地震後爆發疫情的風險。

Myanmar has been experiencing civil conflict since 2021, displacing more than 3.2 million people. Worse still, the country is threatened by climate-related hazards repeatedly, including cyclones and floods. Their combined impact has drastically undermined routine vaccination coverage in Myanmar, one of the countries with the most “zero-dose” children in the world. In response, UNICEF strengthened the routine immunization programme, significantly boosting coverage for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine among children. In 2023 alone, over 800,000 adolescent girls received the HPV vaccine. After the powerful earthquakes hit central Myanmar in March 2025, immunization services were disrupted. UNICEF responded swiftly by sending solar-powered refrigerators, freezers, and vaccine carriers to the affected communities, minimizing the risk of disease outbreak after the earthquakes.



越南：破解疫苗迷思

Vietnam: debunking immunization myths

在越南奠邊省的山區，疫苗接種率一向不高，全因居民對疫苗效用存疑，加上居民之間流傳誤導的不實資訊，更讓家長卻步。蘭英是醫護人員，她每個月都會長途跋涉，前往十八公里外的偏遠村莊，為的就是參與由 UNICEF 資助的流動疫苗接種活動。她不但運送疫苗到村莊為孩子接種，更向家長講解，以糾正他們對疫苗的誤解。此外，UNICEF 也大力支持該國的「疫苗擴展計劃」，不但提供技術支援，確保疫苗供應穩定，更提升人民對疫苗的認知，培訓醫護人員，並遊說政府制定鼓勵疫苗接種的政策。

In a mountainous commune in Điện Biên Province, Vietnam, vaccination rate has been low due to scepticism and misinformation. For this reason, Lan Anh, who is a health worker, travels 18 km to the remote village every month and carries vaccines with her, just to conduct a UNICEF-supported mobile vaccination session for children and to debunk the myths about vaccines by reaching out to families. In addition, UNICEF also backs the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in Vietnam, by providing technical support, ensuring vaccine supply, raising awareness about vaccination, training health workers and shaping policies that benefit immunization initiatives.



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約旦：為游牧民族接種疫苗

Jordan: vaccinating the nomads

在約旦北部，流動醫護人員剛為八歲的Sana'a和她八個月大的妹妹Fatema接種疫苗。她們一家祖籍巴基斯坦，在帳篷營地過著游牧生活，不時遷徙。由於交通費用高昂和語言障礙，她們能獲得的醫療服務相當有限。儘管所有在約旦的兒童均可免費接種疫苗，她們卻無從知曉。UNICEF因此與當地政府合作，組織流動疫苗接種隊，為偏遠游牧社區的兒童接種疫苗，並向家長提供正確資訊，以釋除他們的疑慮。

In northern Jordan, Sana'a, 8, and her sister Fatema, 8 months, receive their vaccinations from a mobile health worker. Their family is among a Pakistani nomadic community who migrates around in tented settlements. They have limited access to healthcare because of transportation cost and language barrier. Despite free vaccinations for all children in Jordan, they lack knowledge about such service. In light of this, UNICEF works with local authority to convene a mobile immunization team, administering vaccines to remote and nomadic communities, providing information to parents, and addressing their hesitancy.



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每個孩子都有接種疫苗的權利

For every child, vaccination

在此再次感謝您慷慨解囊。您的愛心捐款有助消除疫苗覆蓋率不均，守護弱勢兒童的健康。

讓我們攜手改變世界，為兒童締造更美好的未來。

Once again, we thank you for your kind support. Your contributions make a difference in closing gaps in immunization coverage and protecting vulnerable children. Together, we can create a lasting impact and secure a brighter future for children.