

Corks pop at Aldi as £10.99 bubbly is put in world's best

BY JAMIE CRAKER

A CHAMPAGNE costing less than £11 a bottle has been named one of the best in the world.

The Veuve Clicquot Champagne Brut, from supermarket Aldi, won a medal at the International Wine and Spirit Competition.

Its "silver outstanding" award was the third gong this year for the £10.99 bottle of fizz.

Made by champagne house BARGAIN Aldi's award-winning fizz



Philizot et Fils, the bargain bubbly has helped boost Aldi's champagne sales by 40% in the past month.

The store describes it as a very dry blend of Chardonnay, Pinot Noir and Pinot Meunier with an aroma of "ripe apples and floral hints".

Among 20 further prizes for the chain was a silver for its £7.99 sparkling wine, Cremant Du Jura 2015.

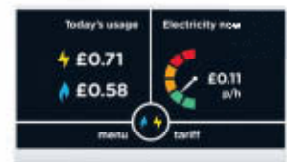
Aldi's Julie Ashfield said: "We're immensely proud. We work with some of the best winemakers."

OUR DAILY PUB QUIZ

- 1 On what date is Twelfth Night?
- 2 Pretoria is the administrative capital city of which country?
- 3 Which childhood disease is also called varicella?
- 4 What do citronella candles smell of?
- 5 What part of the human anatomy shares its name with a punctuation mark?

ANSWERS: PAGE 44

smartenergyGB.org



GET A SMART METER AND YOU COULD SAVE ENOUGH ENERGY TO CHARGE YOUR PHONE FOR THIS MANY YEARS



With a smart meter you could save an average of 354kWh of energy a year. Because when you can actually see how much energy you're using, you can make a few small changes and use less of it. Save your energy for staying in touch.

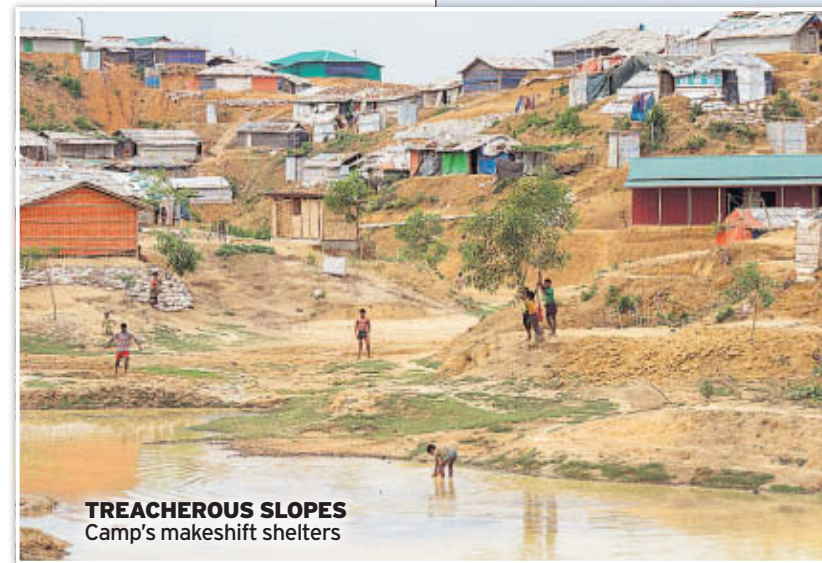
Contact your energy supplier about getting your free smart meter.



Available by 2020 in England, Scotland and Wales. Representative of a typical in-home display. Based on BEIS expected average annual savings of 2%/354kWh with a smart meter compared to a traditional meter, and a smartphone using 2kWh/year.

AGONY OF THE FAMILIES IN REFUGEE CAMP HELL

They fled genocide.. & now the monsoon's killing them



TREACHEROUS SLOPES Camp's makeshift shelters

EXCLUSIVE BY TOM PARRY Special Correspondent, in Kutupalong refugee camp, Bangladesh

AT MERCY OF THE ELEMENTS Refugees have to reinforce homes

As the monsoon rains clatter on flimsy canvas roofs, the clay walkways of the world's biggest refugee camp turn into a quagmire. Stood underneath a sagging makeshift shelter, I look on as jagged bolts of lightning streak the black sky and the wind whips up.

This temporary city, cobbled together in less than a year with bamboo poles, scraps of tarpaulin and twine, looks like it will be knocked down any instant.

For the 700,000 Rohingya refugees here in Bangladesh - who have escaped the worst genocide of this century in neighbouring Myanmar - the storms I witness are just the beginning of a three-month nightmare. Their temporary homes are directly in the path of the cyclones that plague this vulnerable region from now until September.

After being tortured and raped - and seeing their relatives murdered by soldiers in Myanmar who torched their villages - they are now prey to landslides, floods and waterborne diseases.

Scores of people have died in recent days, including a two-year-old boy after a mud wall collapsed on him.

At a Red Cross field hospital on the edge of the seemingly never-ending Kutupalong camp is nine-month-old Mohammad Ayas.

The helpless little boy broke his thigh bone when he fell from one of the treacherous slopes between the shelters.

Icelandic nurse Hildur Sveinsdottir - here for a one-month secondment from her normal A&E job - tells me such accidents are soon expected to occur daily. "Fractures are very regular for us," Hildur says.

"It's unimaginable what it will be like in a few weeks. The number of people getting injured or being killed will rise a lot if they get a really bad cyclone. Their shelters will not stand up."

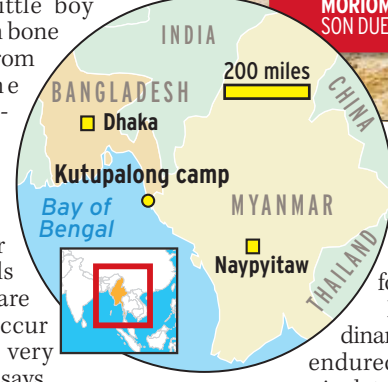
Experts say more than 200,000 people are at high risk from landslides and floods in the coming monsoon months.

More than 1,000 shelters have already been destroyed as rivers of brown water surge through the narrow alleys of the camp, an hour from Cox's Bazar city, on the southeast coast of Bangladesh.



"We were shot at & tortured. Now we are here & it's full of disease. My baby has died"

MORIOM KATU ON LOSING HER SON DUE TO FILTHY CONDITIONS



Assisted by aid workers, the Rohingya are digging drainage ditches and reinforcing their shelters. Despite the extraordinary hardship they have endured, everyone I come across is determined to make the best of an appalling situation.

Trucks bearing stacks of bamboo arrive at temporary depots all day long. Many of those collecting the only building materials on offer are boys,

Driven out by ruthless army

straining to carry their heavy load. In many cases, their fathers were murdered in Myanmar. Their mothers guard their precious scrap of land and look after younger siblings. More than half of the people here are women and at least 60% are under 18. Many of them will be trapped once the paths become impassable. Speaking next to a stagnant pool of fetid brown water, mum Moriom Katu, 35, tells me her eight-month-old son died from dysentery and diarrhoea a few weeks before. "This is our fate," she says. "We were

shot at, burned and tortured as we tried to get away, and now we are here in this terrible location. Everything is so dirty. The water is full of diseases. People are getting sick all the time." Now she is concerned that her surviving children, a girl aged seven and a boy aged four, will be struck down by the same illness. There is never a quiet moment for the dedicated Red Cross medics. Hildur tells me she was just ten centimetres long when she was born by emergency caesarean when her mother, Annuar Begum, 30, was only seven months pregnant. This was due



FEAR Kids cower under umbrellas



REPORT Mirror's Tom Parry in camp

Mirror reveals plight of the Rohingya in Bangladesh

since 1982, effectively rendering them stateless. They are not considered one of the country's 135 official ethnic groups. Myanmar has denied citizenship to the Rohingya since 1982, effectively rendering them stateless. They have faced military crackdowns since 1978, with many crossing into Bangladesh in the 90s. Last August, hundreds of thousands of Rohingya crossed the river that divides Myanmar and Bangladesh as they fled a savage military-

backed ethnic cleansing programme. Satellite images released by Human Rights Watch this year showed Rohingya villages inside Myanmar razed to the ground. The Disasters Emergency Committee brings together 13 leading aid charities, including the Red Cross and Oxfam. To make a donation, visit dec.org.uk or call 0370 60 60 610.

to serious health problems, exacerbated by the escape from Myanmar to Bangladesh. Since then, Ummeh has needed 24-hour medical care, yet I am told that in just over a week she will have to go back to the family's shelter in the squalid camp down the road. It is difficult to imagine how her tiny body will withstand the elements. Equally at risk is Abdullah, 22, whose left leg is encased in bandages. He was shot while trying to flee the military's reign of terror in Myanmar. "They surrounded my village," Abdullah tells me. "While some soldiers torched the straw roof of our house, others lay in wait to fire at us. "We were all screaming but they kept shooting. I was shot in the leg. The bullet pierced right through my thigh and came out the other side of my leg. My aunt and uncle were killed in the crossfire." Abdullah's wound became badly infected because of the unsanitary conditions in the camp, and Red Cross nurses are doing their best to save his leg from amputation. Yet when he returns to his shelter, his wound will be exposed again. Meanwhile, it is predicted that up to 16,000 babies could be born during cyclone season, to women who were raped by Burmese soldiers as they ran from their burning villages last year. Pleading for their lives as they fled, exiled from their homes for ever, these desperate people now face fresh hell at the mercy of the elements.

tom.parry@mirror.co.uk VOICE OF THE MIRROR: PAGE 8

Pictures: ANDY STENNING