

The Mon Forum

Issue No. 6/2009

June 30, 2009

The Publication of Human Rights Foundation of Monland (BURMA)

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Some Acronyms in This Issue

IMNA- Independent Mon News Agency

SPDC- State Peace and Development Council

TPDC- Township Peace and Development Council

PDC- Peace and Development Council

News

Village in Mudon township forced to repair pipeline ruptures

HUFOM, Mudon, June 16, 2009

100 villagers are being forced to perform unpaid manual labor to repair the Yadana/Yetagun gas pipeline. Many villagers have complained that the repair project is disrupting their regular work.

On June 10 Light Infantry Battalion LIB No.209 ordered the Village Peace and Development Council (VPDC) of Ah Khon village, Mudon Township, Mon State, to make every single household, excluding woman and children, work on fixing the pipeline. The orders for forced labor came after villagers reported the gas line rupture to their headman on June 10th. LIB No. 209 also ordered that if someone was unable to work they would have to pay 10,000 kyat. It is not clear how long the gas pipeline was leaking before the break was discovered.

According to a villager, workers had to dig a 2 foot wide and 4 foot deep trench, a length of 150 meters, as the pipe was ruptured in three sections. Workers then had to dig and remove the ruptured pipe, carry it to the railway station, return with the replacement pipe, and place it in the trench by hand.

"It is time for working on the farm, but I have to leave my farm have to work on the pipe. It is a rushed time for farmers to work on their farms because it is planting season and we are going to be late", said Nai Rot, a local farmer who is 44 years old.



A ruptured gas pipe is seen near Lamine Sub-town, northern Ye Township, Mon State.

SPDC's will to oppose 'National Reconciliation'

The international community has been paying serious attention to the trial against Burma pro-democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, but the military regime's State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) has tried to change that attention by attacking the Karen National Union (KNU) and the Karen people.

This is an old strategy the SPDC has played for several years. When the international community, including ASEAN and Thailand, condemned the Burmese government for the arrest of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the SPDC wanted to show their resentment of the international community.

They then attacked the KNU and Karen people to distract from the arrest, and to factionalize the KNU community. Human rights violations are again being committed by SPDC troops and thousands of refugees flee to Thailand.

The arrest of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the attack against the Karen people in eastern Burma shows that the SPDC does not really want to proceed with 'national reconciliation'. They totally rejected the international community and oppositions' proposal for political dialogue, yet still move forward with their 7 point 'road-map' to a 'more disciplined democracy'.

Even after 2010 elections, the political and armed conflict in Burma will continue and many human rights and refugees displacement problems will remain unsolved. Without political reconciliation in Burma, the countries problems will remain unsolved and will continue to require international support.

Gas pipeline breaks are frequent in this area, and every time villagers are requisitioned to make repairs without receiving compensation or pay. "We don't know why we have to work; it is not for our profit -- it is the government that profits, and should use its own labors, not us," said Nai Mon, a 35 year old farmer.

The Kanbawk to Myaing Kalay portion of the gas pipeline leaks or explodes nearly every month, after which villagers living near the damaged portion of the pipeline have to work, without compensation, to make repairs. Additionally villagers who live near the pipeline must pay for security to protect the pipeline every single month

Over 2,981 Karen flee during the SPDC/DKBA and KNLA clashes

HURFOM, Pa-an, June 10, 2009

Fighting in Karen areas have forced over 2,981 villagers to flee to the Thai -- Burma border.

HURFOM field reporters documented the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) and Burmese Army battalions clashing with the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA).

The fighting occurred in Pa-an District, Karen state, during the first week of June; the report indicated that the DKBA combined armed forces with the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) to try and clean out the KNLA-controlled area.

The Karen Human Rights Group also reports that over 3,000 villagers fled and the Irrawaddy reports more than 3,500.

The first reported attack occurred on June 2nd, as SPDC Infantry Battalion (IB) 81 and KNLA Battalion (22) Military column No.3 clashed in Wah Mee Kala

village.

On June 4th, the DKBA Central Security Council, based between Kaley Dae and Kaley Kho villages, and KNLA battalion No.21 fought in Mae Th' Ree. Approximately 129 villagers had to move to Kaley Khee. A Mae Th' Ree villager said, "Because of the continued fighting in the area, we decided to leave as soon as possible from our village."

The children in the affected areas have been forced to stop their education and flee to a safer place. According to one child from Bp Nweh-Phoo village, "the situation in the areas became worse; our family and other villagers left our village. Even though we want to study, the situation is terrible and the school had to close."

The fighting continued on June 5th, said a source living in the Ler Per Her Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camp: "The DKBA brigade No.999 and SPDC brigade No.22 joint military force attacked the Ler Per Her camp at 4:00 pm. About 1,264 IDPs had to move to Noe Poe and Mae Pa Luu.

Then on June 6th, the SPDC shot about 30 mortars at KNLA battalions 22 and 101 in Ler Per Her camp at 12:30. The situation remains difficult for many of the IDPs and refugees, even if they have escaped the fighting. One relief worker said, "the rain has continued, so the refugees are faced [with added] difficulties for shelter, food and healthcare. At the moment, we don't have enough cooking equipments for them nor enough food.

"Some children are getting malaria, diarrhea; we don't have enough materials nor medicine to prevent this from happening. We need cooking pots, blankets, mosquito nets, mats, some medicine and tarps," he added.

Bp Nweh Phoo village also had about 164 villagers forced to flee to Au Tu Hta, according to the HURFOM reporter.

Personal Accounts

Name-	Ma Than Ngyae
Age-	23 years
Native-	Kaw Don Village, Kyaikmayaw Township, Mon State
Occupation -	farmer

On the second week of June, HURFOM field reporters met with a person who fled home and attempted to migrate to Thailand. She told the story of her village and why she had to migrate to Thailand to work as a laborer.

In her village she experienced forced labor with villagers having to plant rice for the Burmese army. Villagers had to provide rice seedlings to transplant and also had to provide labor without pay. Villagers had to pay illegal taxes or extortion taxes collected by the authorities and the village headman which included porter fees, militia fees, fire brigade fees, and security fees.

The headman and committee members treated poorly their own villagers. They knew how to get money from villagers and threaten them if they could not pay. In a month between 5,000 and 7,000 kyat were collected per family. "In my village there are fewer jobs and increased taxes," said Ma Than Ngyae.

Now the price of food is high and income levels are very low. Daily income is not enough when the authorities come and collect taxes. She had to take out a loan from someone with a high interest rate. Her debt increased so fast, she could not pay back the loan. The only option left was to flee from her home village and find a job somewhere else. "I don't want to flee home but I had no choice."

But when she arrived at the border, her dream disappeared because crossing was not as easy as she thought. The broker told her that the Thai authorities kept very tight security in the border to prevent people from migrating into their country. "I arrived in Three Pagodas Pass nearly two months ago, but I couldn't enter into Thailand yet."

Before she came to Thailand, she already borrowed 1 million kyat and she borrowed another 500,000 for travel fees to Thailand. "I do not know how I can think about the future; my future is lost in the border."

Name-	Thin Nyae
Age-	26
Native-	Kyaikmayaw town, Kyaikmayaw Township, Mon State
Occupation-	lottery seller

On June 17th HURFOM field reporters met with a person who left their home because of the lack of jobs and the required

payments of illegal taxes. She had no choice and decided to enter Thailand to find a job there.

In her home place, she worked as a lottery seller but could not make enough per month and also she had to pay illegal taxes extorted categorized by the Village Peace and Development Council (VPDC) as firefighting fees, porter fees, security fees, community funds—all the fees added up to at least 7,000 kyat a month. She had to send her two children to school and it cost nearly 40,000 kyat, including uniforms and other fees.

Last year she had to borrow from her friend 400,000 kyat because her daughter was seriously sick and she had to send her daughter to the hospital. She could not pay it back yet, and the interest has compounded to nearly 600,000. She had to flee home and find a better job.

Before she fled home, she has to borrow another 400,000 kyat to pay a broker for traveling to Thailand. When she arrived at the border, the security was very tight and it was not easy to enter Thailand. She now faces a very difficult situation in her daily life on the Thai-Burmese border.

Name-	Ma Tu Tu
Age-	21
Native-	Kyaikmayaw town, Kyaikmayaw Township, Mon State
Occupation-	Day laborer

On June 17th a HURFOM field reporter met with a person who fled their home and find a better job in the border. She told the reporter about her situation in her hometown and how the government authorities made her daily life there impossible.

In her village, her parents work as farmers, and they had to borrow about 700,000 kyat because to pay illegal taxes for security fees, porter fees, social funds and firefighter fees, sometimes more than 7,000 a month. Their income could not cover this amount.

She wants to pay back the loan because if they cannot, her parents will lose their farmland. She felt she had no choice, and she hopes she will get a better job in Thailand and send back some money to her parents.

The broker told her that she can work as a housekeeper and she can earn about 4,000 baht a month. Before she fled home she had to pay 250,000 kyat to the broker. But when she arrived at the Thai-Burma border, she could not enter Thailand because the Thai authorities tightened security. Now she has faced many bad situations on the border, as many migrants contract malaria and other diseases.

Report

A road runs through it: Accounts of abuse during strand road construction in Thanbyuzayat

INTRODUCTION

Along the coast of western Thanbyuzayat Township lies one of Burma's most beautiful beaches. Besides the natural beauty of the coastline, the region is home to hundreds of farmers who are the heart of the local economy, cultivating long-term crops of rubber and fruit trees. However the strand road construction project, begun in January 2009, has been devastating to the structure of the local economy, costing local villagers an estimated 15 billion kyat (US\$15 million) in damage to farms, and the project has precipitated hundreds of human rights abuses.

The new road, about 75% completed at the writing of this report, is expected to span 11 miles in total, said local sources. But according to the state run newspaper, Myanmar Alin, the strand road will to be 14 miles (22.5 kilometers) long, and will connect the popular tourist destinations of Setse beach and Kyaikami Sub-town.¹ At this time, HURFOM has been able to confirm 13 miles for the road's proposed length. According to the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) junta, and the Thanbyuzayat Township Peace and Development Council (TPDC)², the local residents will save time traveling between Kyaikami Sub-town and the famous Setse beach and visitors will be able to view the natural beauty of the western coast of Mon State by traveling along this new strand road. Despite this project developing in a relatively small area, the construction of the road has already brought a disproportionately high rate of human rights abuses to the region's farmers and village communities, caught in the middle of the SPDC's attempts to use the region's costal beauty to attract tourism.

This report will focus on the most commonly occurring abuses against villagers and farmers, and examine their immediate and long-term regional impacts. The first section begins with a brief background concerning the

¹ 'Mynmar Alin' (The New Light of Mynmar), January 30th, 2009.

² The strand road project was ordered directly by Lt-Gen Tha Aye, the Chief of Bureau of Special Operations 4 (for Karen State, Mon State and Tenasserim Division), and Brig-Gen Thet Naing Win, Southeast Command, Chairman of Mon State Peace and Development Council (PDC), according to reliable sources from the Thanbyuzayat TPDC. A source close to the Department of Township Construction, Chairman of TPDC, Township managers and head of civil engineers were ordered to report the monthly progress of building this new strand road to Brig-Gen Thet Naing Win, Southeast Commander and Chairman of Mon State PDC.



A view of the Mon State PDC's new strand road project which lies on the western coast of Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State.

already weakened economy in Thanbyuzayat Township. The second is broken down into the three most common human rights abuses of: land seizure, forced security and manual labor, and the forced support of SPDC construction workers. Each section includes individuals' accounts of abuse, compiled by HURFOM field reporters, and analyses of the abuses' impacts. The last section concludes the report with further analysis of the strand road project and addresses the possibility of broader, longer-term effects of the government's attempts to capitalize on the region's natural beauty.



Lt-Gen Tha Aye, the Chief of Bureau Special Operations 4, is seen inspecting Setse beach and the new road project. [photo: The New Light of Myanmar]

BACKGROUND

Thanbyuzayat Township is one of the major farming regions in Mon state, growing long-term fruit tree crops, and the cash crop of Mon state, rubber. Last year, as the United States economic crisis unfolded, reverberations could be felt throughout the rubber industry in Mon state. Plantation owners were hit particularly hard, with rubber prices dropping from last year's average price of 1,400 kyat per pound, to a precipitous 350 kyat per pound in some places. In the 1st week of June, according to estimates from local villagers in Thanbyuzayat, the estimated price of rubber was 680 kyat per pound. The disastrous economic impacts of this price drop have undercut the farmers' ability to turn any profit. Fruit farmers are also suffering as the overall collapse of the regional economy has driven away their regular buyers³. As a result, farmers in Thanbyuzayat have begun taking out loans with very high monthly interest rates (upwards of 10%), hedging their bets on next year's crop again bringing them a profit. According to field reporter estimates, 80% of the population in Thanbyuzayat is suffering directly from the economic crisis. Within this 80% figure, the majority of families with disposable incomes have children working aboard in Thailand, Malaysia, or Singapore. Without any outside source of income, families fall into debt and are struggling to survive.

It is in this climate that the strand road project progresses, violating the rights of farmers whose livelihoods are already stretched to the breaking point. For farmers who had hoped to recover economically next year, the uncompensated seizure of land undercuts this possibility. Forced labor and guarding takes farmers away from their crops, and sometimes they are even asked to help destroy their own lands. Lastly, the forced acquisition of supplies for the SPDC construction workers from farmers drains the farmers' own subsistence resources, and exacts what little money they have available to provide for the very people ordering and overseeing the destruction of their lands.

Three HURFOM reporters and their contacts have been the primary sources of information regarding abuses along the strand road. They have closely monitored the abuses against farmers and plantation owners and other related violations committed by the members of the TPDC, Department of Township Construction and the Department of Township Land Record due to the construction of the strand road.

The reporters secretly met with about 48 landowners through the help of their local contacts and focused their documentation on three types of abuses related to this new road construction. Some sources of information in this report are not the victims, but the residents who live in the villages close to the construction sites, and who

³ Independent Mon News Agency (IMNA) 'Rubber prices continue to plummet; workers face dire economic circumstances as others feel the knock-on effects' Thu 18 Dec 2008, Asah, IMNA

are able to narrate what they saw during the TPDC construction of the road. Due to increased SPDC security in the region over the construction project, and the subsequent threat to HURFOM field reporters, the following accounts of abuse are just a sampling of wider abuses practiced all along the strand road project.

LAND SEIZURE

The seizure of land between Setse Beach and Kyaikami Sub-town has been the primary abuse perpetrated against villagers during the strand road project. Foremost, this abuse destroys the livelihoods of farmers who have already suffered from the weak rubber economy. Seizure of land not only undermines the possibility of a profitable harvest next season, but without compensation, drains millions of kyat from a local economy that cannot support further negative economic pressure. There has been no effort on the part of the TPDC to provide compensation to villagers whose land has been seized, and whose rubber trees have been destroyed. HURFOM has gathered different estimates of how extensive the damage has been, in terms of the total number of trees destroyed thus far during road construction. Three estimates have been included in this report, as the exact number of destroyed trees is impossible to ascertain, given the scope of damage, and limited access due to TPDC security.

The highest estimate comes from a low-level staff member from the agricultural department, who estimated 220,000 rubber trees have been destroyed. According to a local schoolteacher from Setse Beach, an estimated 100,000 trees have been destroyed. Also, a 35-year-old villager from Sintaung estimates the damage to be somewhere between 120,000 to 150,000 rubber trees destroyed. These numbers, though estimates, originate from well-informed sources close to the strand road project. These estimates represent just a portion of the total damage; according to two sources in Setse and Thanbyuzayat, is an estimated 75% complete.

In the case of Ko Aye Myint, a 40-year-old farmer from Anansan Village, Thanbyuzayat Township, he and his family attempted to avoid the staggering losses of land seizure by selling their farm in advance, but were unable to. Their survival is only possible with additional economic support from another family business:

In our farm, about 50 rubber trees were destroyed by the construction of the Setse and Kyaikami road. We had been hearing about the road construction for two years but we didn't think it would happen. Last year, the land surveyor came and surveyed our land. We figured that the project would be happening soon. At that time, we tried to sell our farm. However, rubber prices fell and we couldn't sell our farm. We spent about 400,000 kyat including fertilizer and renting the workers to develop our farm, which is 8 acres wide, to improve it for this year.



A damaged rubber farm is seen along the new strand road route located between Anansan and Kayintaung village, Thanbyuzayat township, Mon State.

Now we are depressed by the farming. Because we can't find other jobs and don't have the resources to create new jobs, we continue to tend to the rest of our plantation. Our family has survived with a small shop run by my wife in Thanbyuzayat Township. Since the local authority logged our farm, I don't want to farm anymore. Now, we face difficulties on our farm because of the logging, and it is difficult to sell our farm. Honestly, we want to get the compensations from the government, but we dare not ask them. Don't say we will get the compensations; they also will take the trees they already logged for use in their projects.

Daw Nyaut San, a 28-year-old farmer, from Yathaetaung, has

since relocated to Setse, Thanbyuzayat Township:

Because the rubber price fell last year, the farm owners had faced problems for their plantations. In addition, this year they also faced the new road construction destroying their plantations. They felt disappointed and saddened by the new road construction.

Most of our relatives have survived from rubber plantations for many years. Now they are very sad for their plantations have been destroyed; they lost about 800 rubber trees for the new road construction. They see that the new road construction is better for the government economy but destroys the economy in the local areas.



A section of the new road which damaged 2 acres of a 4 year old rubber farm, is seen near Sintaung village, Thanbyuzayat township, Mon State.

With the local economy already in crisis after last year's drop in rubber price, the land seizures from the strand road construction destroy any possibility of economic recovery for the victims. The road, which is built by the government to improve income from the tourist economy, does nothing to support or invigorate the local economy, leaving many impoverished farmers with no option but to move away. Moreover, farmers are migrating because they have no confidence in reinvesting in the remaining farms. Despite attempts by farmers to sell their farms, no one will buy the property for fear the government will seize more land. Many farmers relocate to Thailand as migrant workers, and their children have no option of reinvesting or continuing cultivation of the family farm.

Ma May Oo, who is 35-years-old, and a former government employee from Kyaikami, Thanbyuzayat Township, has witnessed numerous cases of land seizure in which villagers remain uncompensated:

The government had planned to implement this new road project over two years ago. They met with the land-surveying officer, engineer, and TPDC municipal department to implement the Setse and Kyaikami road project. At that time, I figured that if they would implement the road project, the people would have lost their land and plantations. Especially we should consider the main economy of the local villager. In these areas, they mainly plant betel nut, rubber, rambutan, and pomelo. Now we heard that many people have lost [their own land], especially the rubber and coconut plantations in the area. One of my friends said that their parents' farm also had lost 80 rubber trees in the road project. In addition, their neighbor's farm also had been logged by the new road project. Even though we don't have exact numbers of the damage around the neighbor areas, we can estimate over 300 rubber plants had to be destroyed near their farm.

The government always confiscated residents' land without compensation for the development projects. I have never seen people who lost their property and land get compensation in the development projects when I worked in the government office. Rubber prices went down, rubber farm owners [already] faced difficulties last year. Some people have lost their rubber plantations because of the government development project; some lost their investments last year and lost their investments this year.

Some people left their farms and found other jobs in neighboring countries and trading at the [Thai-Burma] border, such as in Myawaddy, to help the family income. The land between the Setse and Kyaikami belong to their grandparents; therefore, the people are very sad to lose their farm. I am very sad for the people who lost their rubber plantation. They [people who lost their plantation] felt very sad for their plantation. From my perspective, the government should compensate the farm owners who have lost their rubber plants for the new road project.

Ko Aye Thein, a 35-year-old farmer from Kayintaung, Thanbyuzayat Township, took out a loan after not making any money on last year's rubber harvest, to try to continue cultivating his rubber plantation in hopes of

turning a profit this coming year. However, the seizure of his farmland has destroyed any hope of a profitable harvest:

We had invested in our rubber plantation with loaned money from the neighborhood. We cannot pay back the money that we borrowed from our neighborhood yet. We spent about 12 million kyat to develop our farm last year. Because of the [government] development project, as for me, I am very disappointed and sad about our rubber plantation. Last year also we didn't get any profits from our farm because the rubber price was low in the market. We tried to prepare our farm for this year and we spent all our money to develop [it]. We did a lot of work but no results came from our farm. I felt very sorry for losing our farm. That is why, I want to suggest to the authority to give compensations to the people who lost their land and rubber plantations for the new road construction.

Even though the government implemented the project, the project will not benefit the local people. Because of the new road construction, the people who depended on the economy of the rubber plantations have difficulties for their survival and income. The government should think about the people who lost their rubber plantation and compensate them."

FORCED SECURITY AND MANUAL LABOR

Another common abuse is the forced provision of manual labor and security. The TPDC's campaign has inarguably upset farmers and plantation owners in the region who have been forced to give up their land without compensation. The construction team consists of 4 to 5 truck and bulldozer drivers, and approximately 20 more people clearing and preparing land. Though there are no insurgent groups in the area, the TPDC is concerned that victims disgruntled over their loss of property will assault the construction crews. According to a rumor from several sources, farmers killed one bulldozer driver near the Kayin Taung village during construction in a farm. The TPDC hopes to buffer itself from violent blowback by holding the village headmen responsible for informing farmers when the bulldozers will come and clear their farm, and also arranging villagers into groups to provide security for the construction workers. Likewise villagers are held responsible for the security for the construction team they are assigned to guard. Unarmed, each owner must guard the construction workers working on his or her property, as well as that of the neighboring farms. Each farmer spends approximately 3 to 5 days standing guard for the construction workers.

Nai Toe, who is 35-years-old and from Anansan village, was one of the villagers forced to stand guard for construction workers while his own farm was being destroyed:

The government started implementing the road project in early January with the land surveyor, bulldozer driver, engineers and other construction workers. The village headman called the people whose farms were being included into the road project to take responsibility for the security when the authorities were to come and clear the farms. Not only had they lost their farms but also were forced to provide security for the construction workers. The command came from the higher level officers, and the village headman, and other villagers had to follow their orders.

Mg Nyunt Shwe, a 28-year-old villager from Anansan, describes his family's loss, having to stand guard while the farm is destroyed, and being forced to perform manual labor:

The people whose farms were included in the road project had to provide security for the construction workers as the project passed through their farms in Anansan, Sin Taung, Yathe Taung, Kayin Taung and Setse village.

They both destroyed and confiscated our plantation for the government project. In addition, we also had to provide security for the construction workers. My father went to be security as they cleared our farm. At that time I noticed that he felt very sad for his farm that was being destroyed. Our village headman said in the meeting that we also have to provide labor in the bridge projects, but I don't know when we need to go there.

In addition to the security detail, villagers are also forced provide manual labor to build bridges. Some of the bridges are built out of the fallen rubber trees, while others are constructed out of cement. Farmers receive no compensation, and face risks to their safety while working these construction jobs. According to local sources and the government newspaper, the New Light of Myanmar, the strand road will contain 13 bridges.

Ko San, who is a 35-year-old rubber plantation worker who lives near Sin Taung, was forced to work on a new wooden bridge located on the strand road near his home:

Our village headmen organized these unpaid jobs. We had to carry rubber trees to the ten wheels trucks to use in the wooden bridge construction. We had to bring our own food and water. And it took us three days to finish our duty. The work was rotated, and another group of villagers was forced to work after we left.

Name	Village	Age of rubber tree	Number of rubber tree
Mi Shwe	Sintaung	15	70
Nai Ba Sein	Sintaung	15	105
Nai Kyaw	Sintaung	20	100 (approx)
Nai Anaing	Sintaung	22	150
U Nyunt	Sintaung	25	70
U Than Aye	Sintaung	17	75
Mi Mya Yee	Sintaung	15	108
Nai Kalar	Sintaung	20	156
Daw Ngwe	Sintaung	22	120
Daw A-Myint	Sintaung	18	170
Mi San Ngwe	Sintaung	20	180
Nai Pyaing	Sintaung	25	115
U Maung Ngae	Sintaung	22	130
Ko Nyan Htein	Sintaung	18	78
Mi Yin Kyee	Sintaung	15	25
Ko Kyaw Lwin	Sintaung	22	66
U Ohn Mg	Kayintaung	15	115
U Mg Sein	Kayintaung	15	106
U Taung	Kayintaung	11	85
Daw Aye Ngwe	Kayintaung	17	105
Mi Woot	Kayintaung	30	35
Mi San Gyi	Kayintaung	25	45
Ko Aye Thein	Kayintaung	18	40
Ko Nyan	Kayintaung	19	55
U Mg Soe	Kayintaung	12	90 (approx)
Daw Tin Aye	Kayintaung	23	146
Daw Khin	Kayintaung	30	60
Daw Mya May	Kayintaung	22	129
Daw San Yin	Kayintaung	13	130
U Myint Maung	Kayintaung	15	170 (approx)
Daw Sein Win	Kayintaung	17	140 (approx)
Daw That Tin	Kayintaung	13	110
U Nyi Ngae	Kayintaung	15	90
U Win Myint	Kayintaung	15	120
Nai Ah Myoe	Kayintaung	30	95
Nai Seik	Kayintaung	11	167
Nai Than Aung	Kayintaung	23	98
Nai Chit Tin	Kayintaung	14	132
Nai Soe Aung	Kayintaung	33	80
Nai Phone Myint	Kayintaung	14	124
U Ma Thee	Kayintaung	21	160
U. Nage	Anansan	7	180
Daw Tin	Anansan	8	220
Ma Aye Ye	Anansan	7	120
Daw Mya	Anansan	6	200
Mg Thein	Anansan	6	250
Nai Ba	Anansan	6	280
Mg Myat	Anansan	6	185
Nai Aye Cho	Anansan	5	250
Daw Pone	Anansan	12	450
Mg Shwe	Anansan	9	120
U Sein	Anansan	11	180
Nai Beh'	Anansan	16	140
Nai Yang	Anansan	17	110
Nai Toe	Anansan	11	85
Daw Yone	Anansan	8	65
Nai Mg Shwe	Anansan	9	75
Ma Than	Anansan	16	80
Ma Sink	Anansan	15	80
Daw Sein	Anansan	16	70
Mi Pyome	Sintaung	30	35
Nai Dae	Sintaung	25	30

Name	Village	Age of rubber tree	Number of rubber tree
Nai Tamah	Sintaung	32	28
Nai Pho Gu	Sintaung	30	25
Nai Yae	Sintaung	25	40
Nai Phoe Tin	Setse	18	55
Nai Ein	Setse	16	58
Daw Myoe	Setse	18	62
Ma Myint	Setse	15	65
Ma San Myint	Setse	18	45
Ko Mae	Setse	18	30
Mg Cho	Setse	15	42
Total			8931

Lists of rubber farmers whose lands and properties has been damaged by the new strand road project (Even though HURFOM field researchers received different estimates of the total damage, we could only say that these are the accurate lists of farmers with the numbers of trees they lost from four affected villages)

Ang Nai, A villager from Yathea Taung, described the pain of watching his farm be destroyed, and argues the road does more damage then good economically:

The authorities forced us to watch when they cleared our plantation. I felt very sorry for my rubber trees. We needed to provide the security and followed the construction workers wherever they went in the areas. The commands came from the Township Peace and Development Council [TPDC] in early January. Even though we didn't want to follow the commands from the TPDC, we couldn't complain to them. Some people just see the new road projects as effective for trading; however, they don't consider the people who lose their land and their property. Some people may not know about that. Therefore, we need to describe every single person to show we faced difficulties after the road projects destroyed our farm.

FORCED PROVISION OF FOOD

Not only have local residents lost their land from the strand road construction but they have also been forced to provide food for the construction workers during the project. Forcing villagers to give up their own food and money to feed TPDC construction workers is a form of property destruction. This abuse is particularly damaging for farmers and villagers who have been hard hit by the economic collapse. For many impoverished farmers, the high cost of supplying food and providing work detail cuts into the little money they may have remaining. Such costs eliminate farmers' reinvestment funds and therefore drain the region of its ability to recover economically.

Nai Jit, a 52-year-old resident of Anansan village, Thanbyuzayat Township, lost trees and provided food to construction workers:

Nearly one acre of my [rubber] trees have been destroyed by the construction of a road section that passed through my plantation. On top of that, I was also forced to bring cooked foods and water for them [construction workers] to eat. And I also have to take sentry duty along with some of my neighbors.

Mg Zay Ya, who is 23-years-old and from Thanbyuzayat, but frequently travels to the area, had to help his family stand guard, as well as pay for and prepare meals for construction workers over a 5-day period:

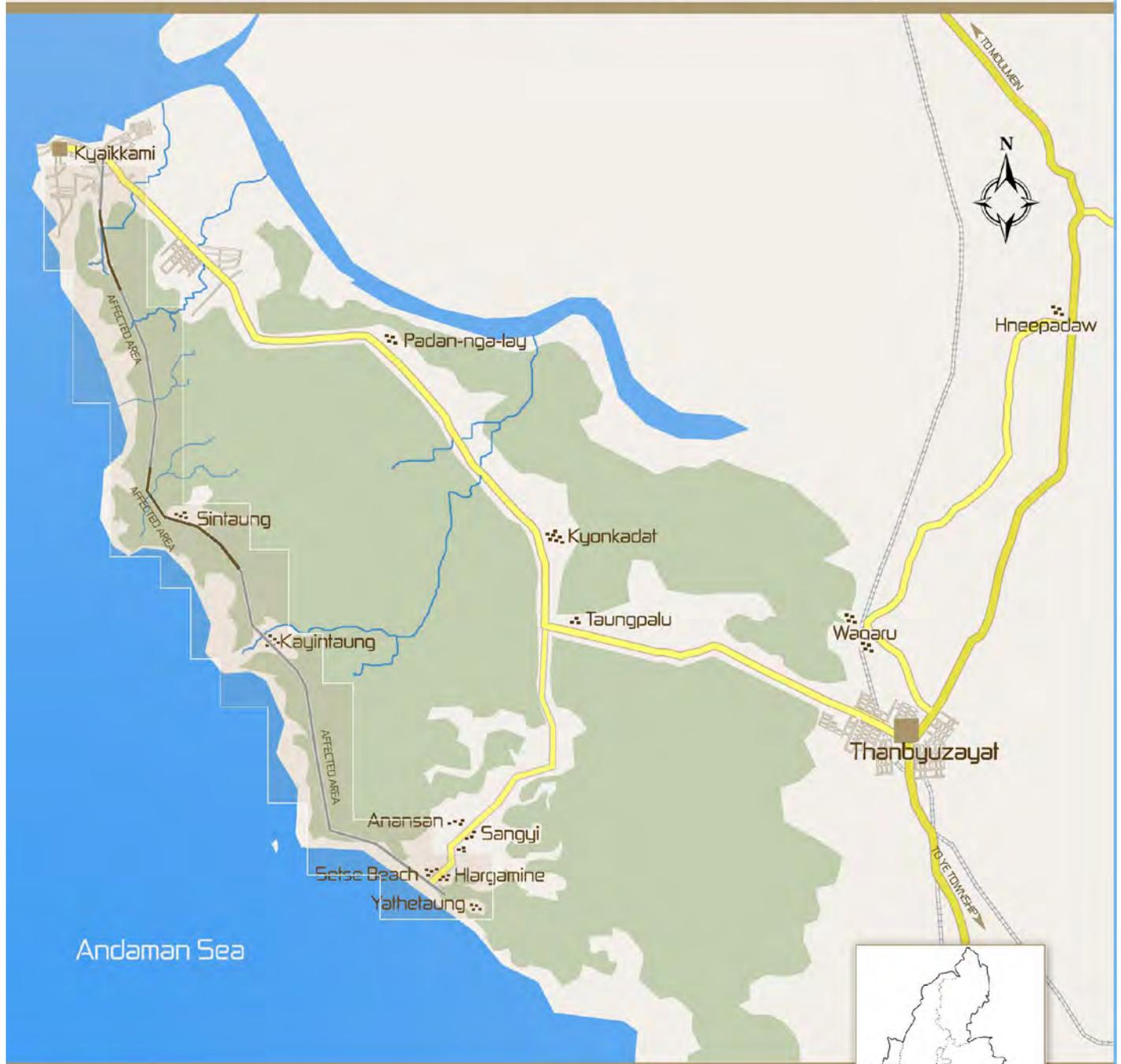
Our family also had to pay for the construction workers' food when the project came onto our farm. The road project crosses the middle part of our farm. Now our farm is separated into two parts. Our farm was 5 acres wide but now it is only 4 acres [2 acres on each side of the highway]. One acre was destroyed by the government development project. My father and brother had to protect them for 5 days when the road construction workers came to clear our farm. During that time, we also had to cook food for them.

Nai Win, a Yathea Taung villager, narrated his experience being forced to provide food for construction workers, and his subsequent response to the destruction of some of his rubber trees:

The higher-ranking officers forced village headman to command the villager to provide food for the construction workers including engineers, bulldozer drivers, land surveyors and others.

We were both forced to provide security and food to the construction workers, for example rice, salt, cooking oils and other vegetables. Commanded by the village headman, our family had to give 3 chickens, vegetables and other ingredients for 3 days to the construction workers. We had to pay over 40,000 kyat for the construction workers' food in the

Map of Mon State PDC's road project connecting Setse beach to Kyaikkami Sub-township, which has directly affected the economic well being of the local farmers and villagers in Thanbyuzayat Township



Andaman Sea

2 mi
2 km

LEGEND

- Completed road
- Road currently under construction
- Previously existing road
- Rubber plantation
- Village
- Sub-town
- Town
- Steam
- Railway



government project. We also had to pay for their [the construction workers] food supplies in the project. I am very disappointed. Now that my farm has been cleared by the road project, I don't want to work there anymore. I felt very sad for my farm as the road project logged over 80 rubber trees. I can't imagine what I would have done if my farm had lost over 100 trees, as it was with my neighbor's farm. We did not authorize the government's implementation of the new road project. They should understand about the local economy and compensate the people who lost their farms. The military government does not listen to their people anymore.



A damaged 12 year old rubber plantation is seen near Kayintaung village.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The strand road construction project has undermined the region's economic recovery through numerous instances of human rights abuse. Having spent 10 to 20 years cultivating farms and plantations, farmers have expected their investments to pay off with a profitable crop yield. But in the span of 10 days, construction teams from the strand road project made those hopes and goals go up in smoke.

As the strand road project nears its completion, HURFOM has learned that a troubling expansion will begin in a matter of months. On June 24th, a day before this report was to be released, field reporters in Wagaru confirmed a TPDC announcement that the land west of the new strand road would be cleared by construction crews to provide a more scenic view of what the government newspaper, Myanmar Alin, describes as “[a] view [of] the natural beauty of the sea.”⁴ The average distance from the road to the coast is approximately 1 mile, and as the road will extend for at least 13 miles, even a rough estimate represents 13 miles of cleared land—an amount of damage which could dwarf both the scope of extant damage and the human rights abuses documented in this report.

By clearing the western side of the road to facilitate a scenic drive, innumerable families will be forced to leave the region, their land valueless in the face of TPDC seizures. Those who stay will be prevented from rebuilding or replanting, and instead must find a new means of survival within the meager uncertainties of the TPDC's new tourist economy. While this report can only cover the scope of the strand road project, the proposed clearing of the western side of the road will require additional exploration and continued documentation.

Daw Aye, a 48-year-old Anansan resident, from Thanbyuzayat Township explained, “I worry very much because they [the construction workers] said they will make this road look beautiful and show its natural beauty. It means they will clean out all the trees from between the beach and this new strand road. These plantations are our future and our life. Without their business, my family cannot survive anymore.”

⁴ ‘Myanmar Alin’ (The New Light Myanmar) January, 30th 2009

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