Mr. Jack Dunford.

C.C.T.

BBC

MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

NOVEMBER

1990

THE FIVE POINTS OF THE AIM OF NON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

1. Resettlement of the refugees who become homeless due to the oppression of Rangoon Military Regime.

2. To help for the welfare of the refugees who become jobless due to the oppression of Rangoon Military Regime.

3. To take care and look after the health of the refugees.

4. To fight against illiteracy for the children in the refugee camps.

5. To struggle for human rights and equality.

THE FORM OF ORGANISATION OF MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

Mon National Relief Committee(Central)

I.Nai Tin Aung	-- Chairman
2.Nai Shwe Thein	-- Vice-chairman
3.Nai Mon Chan	-- Secretary-General
4.Nai Chan Thoid	-- Member
5.Nai Soe Myint	-- Member
6.Nai Soe Than	-- Member
7.Nai Lyi Mon	-- Member
8.Phra Wungsapala	-- Member
9.Phra Kesara	-- Member

Committee of the camp (Panung Htaw)

I.Nai Khin Maung	- Chairman
2.Nai Horng Sa	- Secretary
3.Nai Du	- Member
4.Nai Khin Jar	- Member
5.Nai Sein	- Member

Committee of the camp (Beleh Hnook)

I.Nai Ba Saw	- Chairman
2.Nai Tun Khin	- secretary
3.Nai Shwe	- Member
4;Nai Kun Ba	- Member
5.Nai Kyi Win	- Member

Committee of the camp (Krone Kung)

I.Nai Pho Sein	- Chairman
2.Nai Htwe Kyine	- Secretary
3.Nai Tin Shwe	- Member
4.Nai Chit Nyunt	- Member
5.Nai Win Aye	- Member

Committee of the camp (Day Bung)

I.Nai Dar	- Chairman
2.Nai Dat San	- Secretary
3.Nai Aung	- Member
4.Nai Dood	- Member
5.Nai Ma Pone	

Committee of the camp (Hlabrad)

I.Nai Din	- Chairman
2.Nai Soe	- Secretary
3.Nai Thake Tin	- Member
4.Nai Thake Byaung	- Member
5.Nai Klit	- Member

30 NOV 1990

The number six of the refugee camp of the Mon National Relief Committee, situated about three kilometers from the border-line of Thai-Burmese border in the direction of south-west of Sangkhlaburi, was opened by MNRC on the 30 th of November, 1990. The transportation of rice, fish paste, salt and other necessary things to the new camp is a big burden for the MNRC because of the lack of motorvehicle in the hand of it. Although the MNRC finds it difficult in solving the transportation problem it will try its best to dump the necessary things in the new camp. The following political situation in Burma demands an urgent opening of the new refugee camps along the border area.

(1) Apart from refusing to hand-over political power to the party that won the elections in May, 1990, over 400 Buddist monks and an untold number of students and popular opposition leaders have been arrested.

(2) A large number of those arrested have been sentenced to both short and long term imprisonment by the Military Government's martial law "courts".

(3) The conscription of people by force for using as porters and mine-sweepers in the front line by Burma Army.

(4) The inflation of Burmese currency and the sky rocketing price of commodities and an ever rising unemployment problem.

(5) Relocation of people in order to disperse them from the area where there could be a potential opposition.

(6) A dry season major offensive by the Burma Army.

These are the points which drive people to flee Burma to Thai side. The MNRC is anticipating that an infux of new refugees will take place in a very near future. The MNRC is expecting the humanitarian donations from refugee relief organization concerned.

Yours sincerely,

(Nai Tin Aung)
Chairman
Mon National Relief Committee

THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE FIVE CAMPS ARE AS FOLLOW;

No	Camp	House Hold	Adult		Children		Total	Remark
			M	F	M	F		
1	PANUNG HTAW	398	426	523	992	1051	2992	
2	KRONE KUNG	205	216	323	402	296	1237	
3	BALEH HNOOK	115	136	179	236	296	847	
4	DAY BUNG	349	393	486	789	794	2462	
5	HLA BRAD	153	201	277	279	266	1023	
	TOTAL	1220	1372	1788	2698	2703	8561	

THE MATERIALS NEEDED PER -MONTH FOR THE FIVE REFUGEE CAMPS ARE AS FOLLOW;

NO	CAMPS	TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES	CONSUMPTION PER-MONTH				REMARKS
			RICE (SACK)	FISH-PASTE (kg)	SALT (kg)	CHILLY (kg)	
1	PANUNG HTAW	2992	467	1496	998	998	
2	KRONE KUNG	1237	194	619	413	413	
3	BALEH HNOOK	847	133	424	283	283	
4	DAY BUNG	2462	385	1231	821	821	
5	HLA BRAD	1023	160	512	341	341	
	TOTAL	8561	1339	4282	2856	2856	

REMARKS;

Ratio of distributing commodities

1. Rice = 2 condensed milk tin per-head;per-day.
2. Fish-paste= 1/2 kg per-head;per-month.
3. salt = 3 heads 1 kg per-month
4. Chilly = 3 heads 1 kg per-month.

THE MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE. IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER!, 1990.

ORGANISATION	RICE (SACK)	FISH-PASTE (Kg)	SALT (Kg)	CHILLY (Kg)	REMARK
1. REMAINED FROM AUGUST			43		
2. CONSORTIUM	1000	1700	2110		
3. COERR	100	2500	750	100	
TOTAL	1100	4200	2903	100	

THE BALANCE OF THE MATERIALS RECEIVED AND CONSUMED IN THE FIVE REFUGEE CAMPS IN OCTOBER, 1990.

CONTENT	RICE (SACK)	FISH-PASTE (Kg)	SALT (Kg)	CHILLY (Kg)	REMARK
RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS REFUGEE RELIEF ORGANISATIONS	1100	4200	2903	100	
CONSUMPTION OF THE FIVE REFUGEE CAMPS IN SEPTEMBER	1339	4283	2857	2857	
BALANCE	- 239	- 83	+ 46	2757	

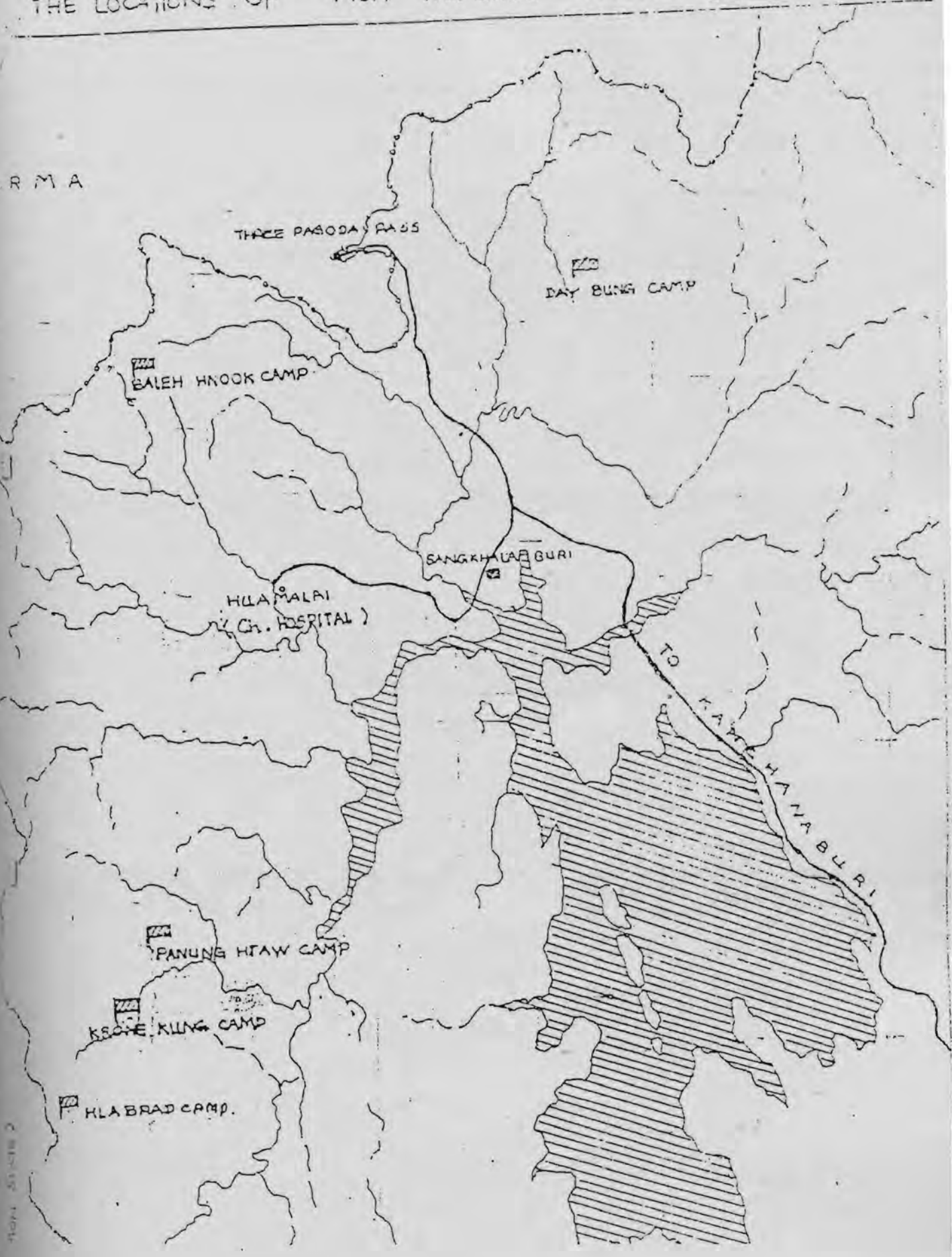
MEDICAL REPORT.

With the medical supply from M.s.f, all five Mon refugee camps are managed to have a hospital to take care of the people taking refuge in the camps.

The people in the camps are found suffering from many kinds of diseases such as malaria,hepatitis,pneumonia,typhoid and diarrhoea. But malaria is the commonest and the most serious one.There are a lot of cases of diarrhoea que to the lack of sanitation and water polution in some camps.

The cases of malnutrition and anaemia are,too,very common among the mothers and young children.

The following is the list of I.P.D and O.P.D patients who were treated in the camps.

NO.	HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF I.P.D PATIENTS	NUMBER OF O.P.D PATIENTS
1.	PANUNG HTAW HOSPITAL	182	364
2.	KRONE KUNG HOSPITAL	168	396
3.	HLA BRAD HOSPITAL	154	326
4.	DAY BUNG HOSPITAL	156	397
5.	BLEH HNOOK HOSPITAL	96	316

THE LOCATIONS OF MON REFUGEE CAMPS 8