



ကမ္ဘာ့တိုက်ခတ်ရေးအဖွဲ့

ကော်မတီ

မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ

MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

**MONTHLY REPORT**

**MARCH 2005**

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# **Aim and Objectives of Mon Relief and Development Committee**

## **Aim:**

Provide temporary shelters, basic needs and development assistance to refugees and the displaced persons who become homeless and helpless situation due to the oppression of Rangoon military regimes in Mon territory along Thailand-Burma border.

## **Objectives:**

1. To help the welfares of the refugees in border areas and IDPs who are displaced inside the country, with foods, shelter and possible protection.
2. To coordinate with local Mon people in developing the grassroots community in the fields of health, education, literacy, agriculture and other rural development projects.
3. To empower the local community for the participation of decision making processes for their own lives and communities.
4. To struggle for the human rights.

## **The Organization of Mon Relief and Development Committee**

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>1. Nai Wongsa Pala</b> | <b>- Chairman</b>          |
| <b>2. Nai Kasauh Mon</b>  | <b>- General Secretary</b> |
| <b>3. Nai Dung Htaw</b>   | <b>- Member</b>            |
| <b>4. Phra Htaw Son</b>   | <b>- Member</b>            |
| <b>5. Nai Glae</b>        | <b>- Member</b>            |
| <b>6. Nai Chit Nyunt</b>  | <b>- Member</b>            |
| <b>7. Nai Tay Jae</b>     | <b>- Member</b>            |
| <b>8. Nai Jon Dae</b>     | <b>- Member</b>            |
| <b>9. Nai Chan Done</b>   | <b>- Member</b>            |

# Monthly Report of Mon Relief and Development Committee

(March 2005)

## Supplies Transportation Process

As MRDC has worried for delay of food supplies transportation, especially to send in supplies to Bee Ree and Tavoy resettlement sites, it could start sending in supplies since early February to these sites. First, MRDC sent in supplies especially rice supplies to these camp sites with 4-months ration for over 6, 500 returned refugees and internally displaced persons.

By taking lessons from last year that MRDC has delayed sending in supplies and transporting during the early rainy season, it had much difficulties to complete transportation. Some of supplies did not reach to the destination and it had to keep in temporary rice stores on the ways to the campsites. Then, when the rainy season ends, then it could send in these supplies.

In order to avoid this situation, MRDC has demanded to donor agencies concerned that to provide food supplies for the returned Mon refugees on time or to have enough time for transportation. Therefore, donor agencies agreed to provide 4-months food supplies first to the refugees and IDPs in these two sites.

These two campsites locate in the difficult places where the trucks could not get access in the rainy season and only the MRDC could arrange supply transportation before rainy season (May- June) of every year and sometimes the rain starts falling even in the early May. Boats could get access to Bee Ree in the rainy season and but not to Tavoy in rainy season, and sending in supplies by boats is not reliable.

In transportation of these supplies, MRDC could organize the four-wheel trucks and about 20 trucks involved in sending in supplies to Bee Ree, while it could use only 2 trucks to send in supplies to Tavoy campsite. It also completed sending in supplies for the first stock in mid-March. Then, the donor agencies will decide how many months they would add for supplies. Anyhow, as it already sends in supplies to these sites for 4-months, it will not remain much supply to send in.

MRDC also expects that it would like to send in the remaining supplies before the Songkaram festival (in mid-April) and therefore, the refugees and IDPs would have sufficient supplies (besides for their self-produced foods and income from livelihoods) and additionally MRDC could avoid the difficult situation like last year.

While the Mon returned refugees are remained in the resettlement sites, there are many Mon families in southern part of Mon State have displaced and many families also migrated into New Mon State Party's controlled area and while some of them also reached to Bee Ree and Tavoy camps. Some families fled from a serious persecution and they did not want in MRDC set IDPs villages because they concerned the troops of Burmese Army could meet and arrest them.

Therefore, in Bee Ree campsite, MRDC has to accept and resettle some families who fled from serious persecution - they can be killed or imprisoned or face other inhumane abuses if they were arrested. Currently they are settled in a new section in Bee Ree camp, called Jaing-day and over 20 families arrived there. MRDC also wanted to support them as the returned refugees in Bee Ree camp.

In MRDC's policy, it always encouraged the fleeing IDPs families to stay at IDPs villages and when they have opportunity or when the security condition better, it encouraged those families to return their homes and stay at their villages. It succeeded for many families. Many families, who fled fear of fighting or some types of human rights violations like forced

labour and taxation, tried to go back their villages and continued their farming. By this way, MRDC wants IDPs families to not lose their farms and livelihood.

But in some cases, some IDPs families could not return their homes at all. If they returned back their homes they could be arrested and killed. Some family heads or their members, who were accused as rebel-supporters can be arrested and killed by the soldiers. Those families do not dare to return back.

As the civil war in southern Burma - between the Burmese Army and different ethnic armed groups - continues, the population displacement still continued. The Mon returned refugees in three Mon resettlement sites could not return their homes as they have no land spaces and no security at their homes. All of these war effected displaced people could not find the safe place and they still need the emergency food, sheltering and medical assistance from international community.

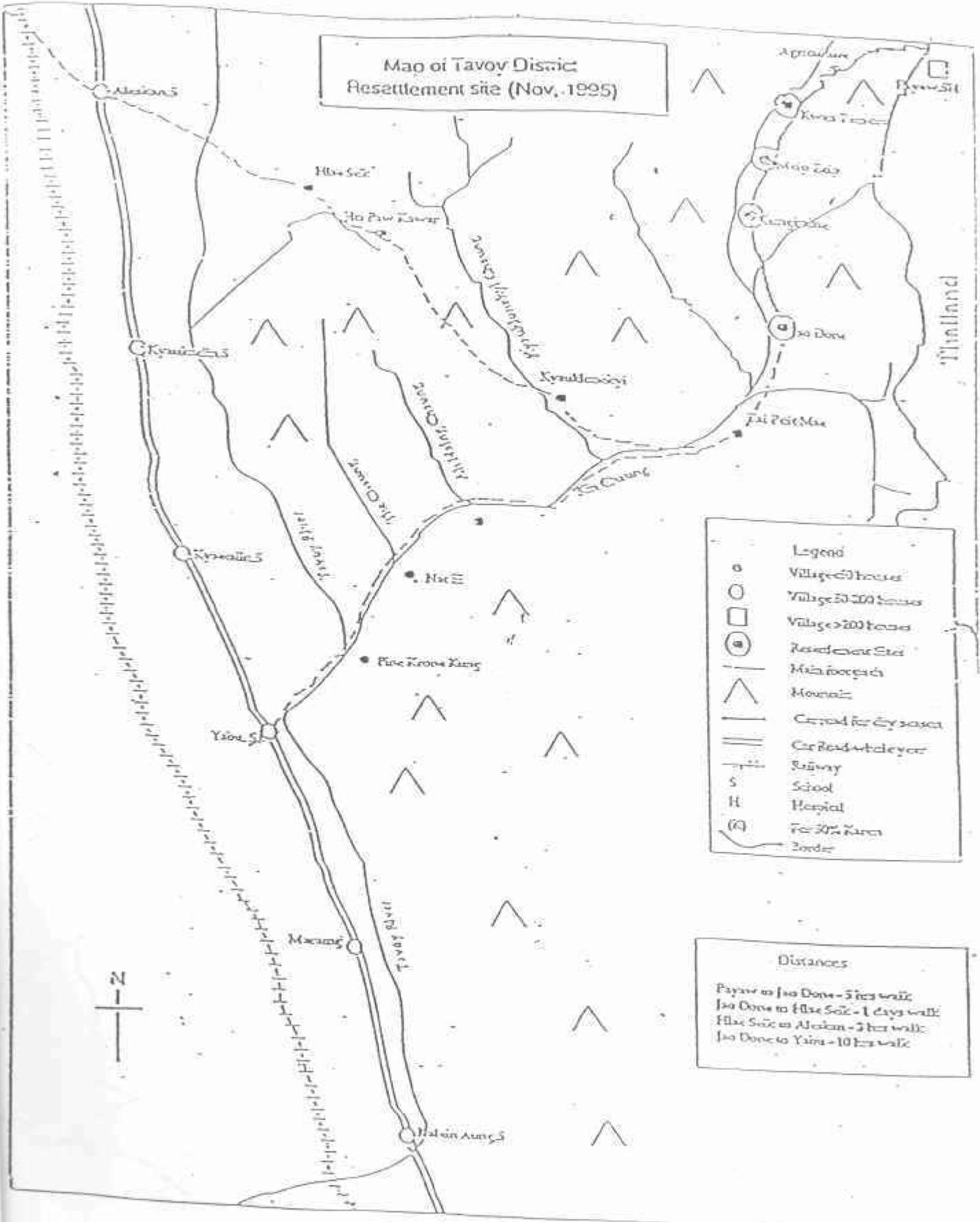
**THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE THREE RESETTLEMENT SITES  
(March, 2005)**

No.	Camp	Number of Family	Over 12 years		5-12 years		Under 5 years		Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Bee Ree	719	1317	1424	446	448	174	202	4011
2	Tavoy	558	987	998	320	339	150	157	2951
3	Halockhani	949	1635	1594	802	664	275	341	5311
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2226</b>	<b>3939</b>	<b>4016</b>	<b>1568</b>	<b>1451</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>12273</b>

**THE MATERIALS RECEIVED  
BY THE MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
(March, 2004)**

No	Organization	Rice (Sack/100 kg.)	Fish Paste (kg.)	Salt (kg.)	Bean (Kg.)	Remark
	TBBC	-				
	<b>TOTAL</b>					

Map of Tavoy District  
Resettlement site (Nov. 1995)



- Legend
- Village < 50 houses
  - Village 50-200 houses
  - Village > 200 houses
  - ⊙ Resettlement Site
  - Main road
  - △ Mountain
  - - - Car road for dry season
  - Car Road - whole year
  - Railway
  - S School
  - H Hospital
  - (a) For 30% Karen
  - Border

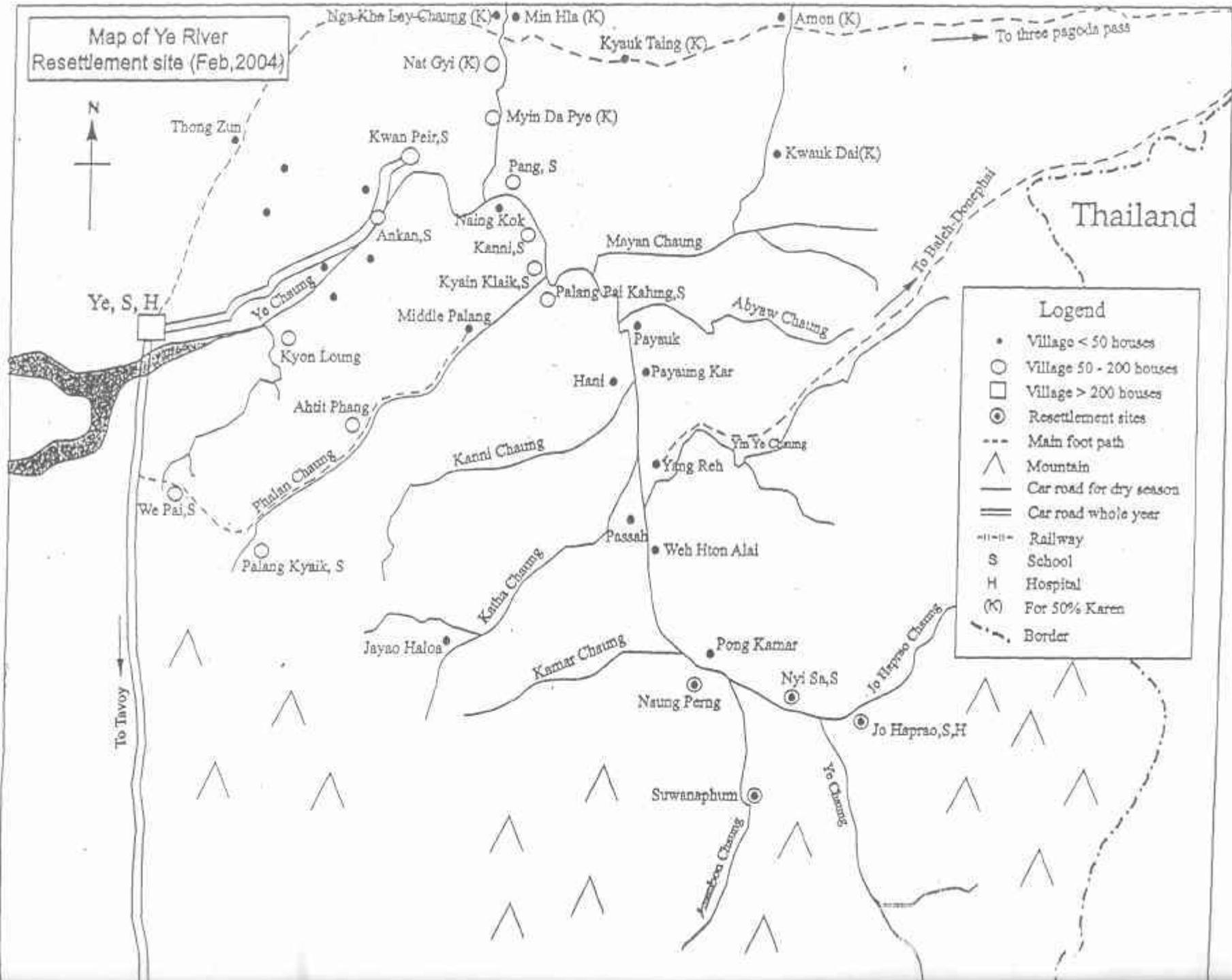
Distances

Payaw to Joo Done - 5 hrs walk  
 Joo Done to Hlae Soe - 1 days walk  
 Hlae Soe to Alakon - 2 hrs walk  
 Joo Done to Yain - 10 hrs walk



Thailand

Map of Ye River  
Resettlement site (Feb, 2004)



Map of Three Pagoda Pass & Halockhani Resettlement Site (Feb, 2004)

- Legend**
- Village < 50 houses
  - Village 50 - 200 houses
  - Village > 200 houses
  - ⊙ Resettlement sites
  - ⊙ IDPs resettlement villages
  - - - Main foot path
  - △ Mountain
  - Car road for dry season
  - ≡ Car road whole year
  - |-|- Railway
  - S School
  - H Hospital
  - (K) For 50% Karen
  - · - · - Border

