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MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

May 2011

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 homeless and helpless situation due to the oppression of Nyipyidaw's military's proxy regime 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

1. Nai Wongsa Pala	- Chairman
2. Nai Kasauh Mon	- Vice Chairman
3. Nai Zaw Min Oo	- General Secretary
4. Nai Kon Tala Bloa	- Joint Secretary
5. Mi Khamom Bloi	- Administrator
6. Mi Seik Jyanda	- Member
7. Nai Oung Seik Mon	- Member
8. Nai Oung Janah	- Member
9. Mi Gold Non	- Member
10. Nai Banyar Mon	- Member

Monthly Report
Mon Relief and Development Committee
(May, 2011)

IDPs and Their Access to Market and Foods

Although there is no fighting breaking out in the last dry season between NMSP and the Burmese Army troops, the relationship has not been getting improved, hence the displaced persons in Mon State and Karen State are still facing some problems of movement restrictions and getting food supplies.

Although the new government led by Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) was formed after 2010 elections, the government has no peace agenda but has also operated military operations in Shan and Kachin States against the former ceasefire groups. NMSP is a former ceasefire group, but it did not face any military pressure from SPDC yet.

However, the displaced persons in NMSP's ceasefire zones for over 15 years still have a serious concern about the outbreak of ceasefire. In NMSP areas, if the fighting breaks out or if the Burmese Army operates military offensive, about 70 to 100 villages and over 50000 to 70000 people will be affected. Those people are living in small villages and they could establish their lives after ceasefire. Destroyed villages during fighting were re-established after ceasefire, and lands are shared for agriculture.

Currently, although the situation does not return back to pre-ceasefire time, but the movement of the displaced persons have been restricted gradually. Recently, they can travel up to local small towns for trading and purchasing food supplies. Passing the check-points by Burmese Army was fine, and they even did not have to give taxes for the local Burmese Army commanders or check-points because they were protected by NMSP.

After NMSP announced to withdraw their offices and staff in Moulmein, the capital of Mon State, and other cities like Thanbyuzayat and Three Pagoda Pass border town, then, the recent military regime, SPDC blocked the

activities of NMSP members and additional displaced persons in NMSP areas.

After the fighting broke out between the Burmese Army, and DKBA faction, which did not accept Border Guard Force (BGF) on election day in 2010, many Mon and Karen displaced persons in Kya-inn-seikyi town and Three Pagoda Pass sub-township could not travel into Three Pagoda Pass town to purchase supplies or trading. They have just concerned that they can be accused as 'rebel-sympathizers'. Burmese Army's BGF forces have not well cooperated with the regime, and they did not listen the orders of Burmese commanders. Therefore, the BGF force also fought back against the Burmese Army. In this situation, the Burmese Army in Three Pagoda Pass border areas has increasingly blocked the activities of the local people.

In Yebyu Township, the displaced persons in eastern part of Ye-Tavoy motor road could no travel to villages on Ye-Tavoy motor road. Recently, the fighting occurred in villages on Ye-Tavoy motor road and all displaced persons in eastern part of motor road are suspected as 'rebel-supporters'. They could not travel like before and could not buy foods.

In Ye river area, some displaced persons from NMSP areas also traveled into Ye town and tried to buy foods and other supplies. The local authorities at the entrance of Ye town allowed the local villagers to buy small amounts of foods, and allowed some traders those send in supplies to villages along Ye river.

However, if there is a serious fighting breaks out in Mon areas, the suffering to the displaced persons will be doubled up. If they could not harvest due to movement restriction or fighting, they will face food-shortage problems.

THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE THREE RESETTLEMENT SITE

(May 2011)

No	Camp	N0. of Family	Over 5 years		Under 5 years		Total
			M	F	M	F	
1	Halockhani	705	1584	1544	222	253	3603
2	Bee Ree	674	1630	1624	240	214	3708
3	Tavoy	453	1077	1056	151	160	2444
TOTAL		**1832**	**4291**	**4224**	**613**	**627**	**9755**

THE MATERIALS RECEIVED

BY THE MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

(April 2011)

No	Organization	Rice	Fish Paste (kg.)	Salt (kg.)	Bean (kg.)	Remark
1	TBBC	-	-	-	-	
2	TBBC (for Halockhani)					
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	