



ကမ္ဘာ့တို ဟံင်ပြာဒဒိုက်

ကိုဝံ

ပရေငစောဒါဒြဝ်ညးသူ ငမန်

MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

May 2005

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Nai Wongsa Pala | - Chairman |
| 2. Nai Kasauh Mon | - General Secrets |
| 3. Nai Win Tint | - Joint Secretary |
| 4. Nai Dung Htaw | - Member |
| 5. Nai Glae | - Member |
| 6. Nai Chit Nyunt | - Member |
| 7. Nai Tay Jae | - Member |
| 8. Nai Jon Dae | - Member |

Monthly Report of Mon Relief and Development Committee (May 2005)

Population Displacement in Ye and Yebyu Townships

Although the activities of the Mon splinter group in southern part of Ye Township has decreased down but the Burmese Army has still launched the military activities in order to completely control the whole areas and up-root the activities of the splinter groups, more troops of Burmese Army has deployed in Ye and Yebyu Township areas.

Whenever the Burmese Army is taking bases in the area, the local civilians has always suffered from various human rights violations - conscription of forced labour, conscription of villagers to be civilian porters, tax extortion, recruitment into the village militia force, forced relocation and destruction of houses, land and properties confiscations and others.

The local villagers still have to flee from their homes and some of them arrived into MRDCs set up 'IDP Villages' while many of them fled into Thailand for seeking works in there.

When the villagers from Ye and Yebyu Township fled into Thailand to seek works, they have fled from their homes not only because of poverty or economics hardship at their homes, but also they have to flee to escape the suffering from human rights violations.

Most human rights violations committed by the SPDC authorities and members of Burmese Army in the area are always relating to administration installation, military deployment and accusation against the civilians supporting the Mon rebels.

The recent situation that created the population displacement in Ye and Yebyu Township are:

- SPDC authorities planned to create a Mon village, Khaw-za, in southern part of Ye Township to be a 'Sub-Town' and they planned to install all administration department and build a police station, a public hospital, a high school, a military battalion in that village. The villagers from Khaw-za village and the villages nearby are forced to contribute their labour in this Township administration installation.
- Relating to Khaw-za Sub-Town administration installation, the SPDC authorities and the Burmese Army also have built a road from Ye Town to Khaw-za village and then to Magyi village. This motor road is long about 30 kilometers and the local villagers have been forced to contribute their labour on the construction. The village headmen in the area have to manage for sending the villagers to the construction sites. This road has been built since 2004 and it does not complete well until the end of 2004. Therefore, the Burmese Army in the area continued the use of forced labour from the areas.
- The Burmese Army also burnt down some houses in some villages, which they suspected that the house owners or the families were supporters to the Mon splinter group. They tried to get information from villagers, village headmen and other intelligence source that which families had received the rebel soldiers when they entered into the villages. Then, the commanders of Burmese Army noted the names of families and they burnt down those houses as punishment. After burning down those houses, most families are not dared to stay in village.
- Sexual violations against women happened in early 2004 also forced the families who have young girls to leave from their houses and settled in other villages. Those types of families also send their daughters to Thailand to seek works in order to escape from the sexual violations committed by the Burmese Army.

- In order to deploy more troops in northern part of Ye Township, the Burmese Army also confiscated some lands from Mon villagers. They confiscated lands with orchid and rubber plantations near Du-ya village and planned to deploy a new artillery regiment.

Because of the above-mentioned reason, hundreds of villagers from Ye and Yebyu Townships from various villages had to abandon their home villages. Some of them arrived and settled in IDP villages, and while majority of them fled into Thailand and joined their friends in cities or towns in central and southern Thailand for works in fishing industries, agriculture industries and construction sites.

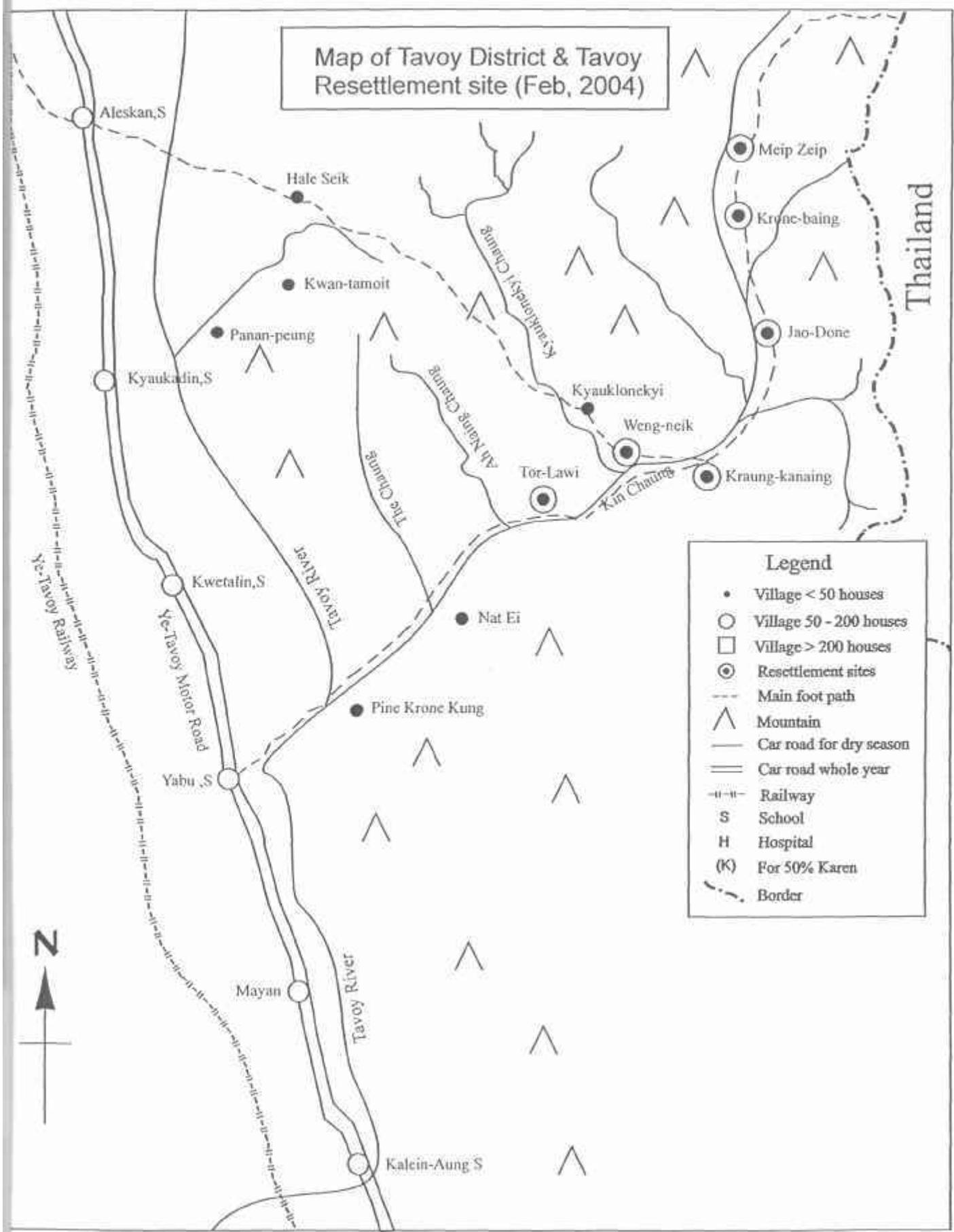
THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE THREE RESETTLEMENT SITES
(May, 2005)

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
	TOTAL	2226	3939	4016	1568	1451	599	700	12273

THE MATERIALS RECEIVED
BY THE MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
(May, 2005)

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

Map of Tavoy District & Tavoy Resettlement site (Feb, 2004)

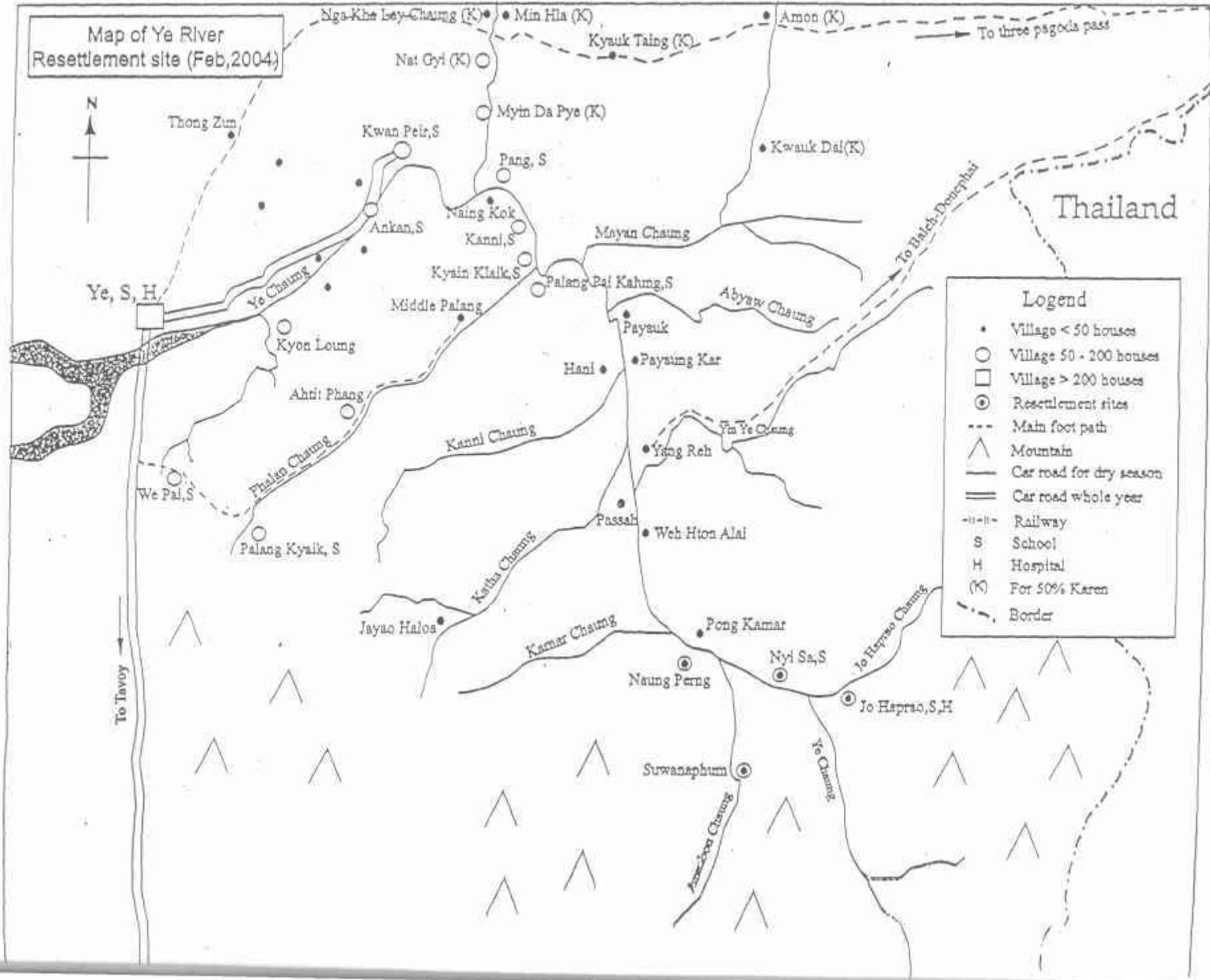


Legend

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



Map of Ye River
Resettlement site (Feb, 2004)



- Legend**
- Village < 50 houses
 - Village 50 - 200 houses
 - Village > 200 houses
 - ⊙ Resettlement sites
 - - - Main foot path
 - △ Mountain
 - Car road for dry season
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Thailand



Ye, S, H

To Tavoy

To three pagoda pass

To Blach-Douyphai

To Haprao, S, H

Suwanaphum

Nga-Khe Lay-Chaung (K) • Min Hla (K) • Amon (K)

Nat Gyi (K)

Kyauk Taing (K)

Thong Zin

Kwan Peir, S

Myin Da Pye (K)

Pang, S

Kwauk Dai (K)

Ankan, S

Naing Kok

Kanni, S

Mayan Chaung

Kyain Klai, S

Palang Dai Kahung, S

Abyaw Chaung

Middle Palang

Payauk

• Paysung Kar

Hani

Ahti Phang

Kanni Chaung

Yang Reh

Yin Ye Chaung

We Pal, S

Palang Kyauk, S

Passah

• Weh Hton Alai

Jayao Halos

Katha Chaung

Kamar Chaung

Pong Kamar

Naung Perng

Nyi Sa, S

To Haprao, S, H

Ye Chaung

Assawya Chaung

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

- 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
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- (K) For 50% Karen
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