



**កម្ពុជា ហ៊ុនស្រី**

**ក្រុម**

**បណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍**

**MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

**MONTHLY REPORT**

**July**

**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**

- 1. Nai Wongs Paia - Chairman**
- 2. Nai Kasauh Mon - General Secretary**
- 3. Nai Win Tint - Joint Secretary**
- 4. Nai Dung Htaw - Member**
- 5. Nai Giae - Member**
- 6. Nai Chit Nyunt - Member**
- 7. Nai Tay Jae - Member**
- 8. Nai Jon Dae - Member**

# **Monthly Report of Mon Relief and Development Committee**

(July 2005)

## **Population Displacement and Migration to Thailand**

When MRDC analyzed on the population displacement, it has founded that many hundreds of Mon displaced persons have also fled to Thailand in order to seek work. There has been various reasons why the IDPs tried to cross the border into Thailand and seek for income.

In term of fleeing or migrating into Thailand, some IDPs fled as a family while many families let their sons or daughters migrated into Thailand for work. During the displacement, IDPs have faced a lot of problems to have sufficient food, shelter and money to buy rice and other supplement foods.

Some thousands of Mon IDPs have resettled in MRDC set over 10 IDP villages since 1997 after they abandoned their homes in Karen State; Mon State; and Tenasserim Division. After the New Mon State Party agreed for ceasefire in mid-1995, although there has been in 'peace' situation in various Mon areas, however, the human rights violations has not decreased.

As the authorities of military regime and its armed force, Burmese Army, have violated gross human rights violations against the local civilians in Mon areas, some of them still have to flee from their homes not because of armed conflict, because of human rights abuses.

But in some areas, like Kya-inn-seikyí Township (in Karen State); Ye Township (in Mon State) and Yebyu Township (in Tenasserim Division), the armed fighting is still on-going situation. Thus, the villagers have to abandon from their homes because of two main reasons - armed fighting and human rights violations.

Because of this reason, the displaced villagers have fled and re-settled in IDP villages voluntarily and started their new life in there. However, many of them faced many difficult situations in terms of livelihood and daily income in IDPs villages. They could not find out easy employment in the areas and could not get the permanent foreign humanitarian assistance like the refugees in the camp.

Some IDPs do not prefer to settle in the IDPs villages, as they feel that they could not find works and have income for their survival. For such type of IDPs, they planned to flee to Thailand. As many of Mon people are (registered or illegal) migrant workers in Thailand, the IDPs could have good communication with them. With their own contact and communication, some of them migrated into Thailand as 'family group' and while some families send their sons or daughters or fathers to migrate into Thailand. But those migrant workers needed to support their families back at homes in IDPs villages.

Accordingly to the headmen from IDP villages, about 10-33% of the total population not only in the rural Mon villages, but also the villagers from IDPs villages are not working in Thailand and supported to their families back. In each families, one or two members are in Thailand and they tried to support back their families.

Some families also migrated into Thailand after they lost their lands or to pay their debts. As an example, a young couple who have a child with 10 months old from Kyaungywa village of (eastern) Ye Township bought a plot of land near their village with 2 million Kyat worth by borrowing money from their neighboring. After one-month, their land grown with 1000 rubber trees was confiscated by the Burmese Army's LIB No. 583 and LIB No. 591 in 2001. This family has a serious problem to pay back their debt and has daily income.

First, they have expected that they would get daily income as they could tap rubber latex every day and sold in the markets. As their dream was totally disturbed by the widespread land confiscation and therefore, they again have to borrow more money for their neighboring for survival after they lost the lands. After that, they offered their child to their parents in village and displaced for finding jobs in the areas for a while. But they could not get jobs easily. Then, the couple left to Thailand to seek works and have paid debts until now.

There are many similar stories how the IDPs have fled into Thailand and seek works for income. Many families who did not agree to settle in IDPs villages showed a reason that they have to work in Thailand to collect money and then to re-establish their life somewhere in Burma again. Surprisingly, some families also came back and settled in IDPs villages after they worked in Thailand for some years.

However, the IDPs in resettled villages still need food assistance while they are facing serious movement restriction (due to fighting nearby or activities of armed groups nearby or others) and could not produce sufficient crops. Additionally, they also need development assistance for their livelihood and daily income, education for their children and health care.

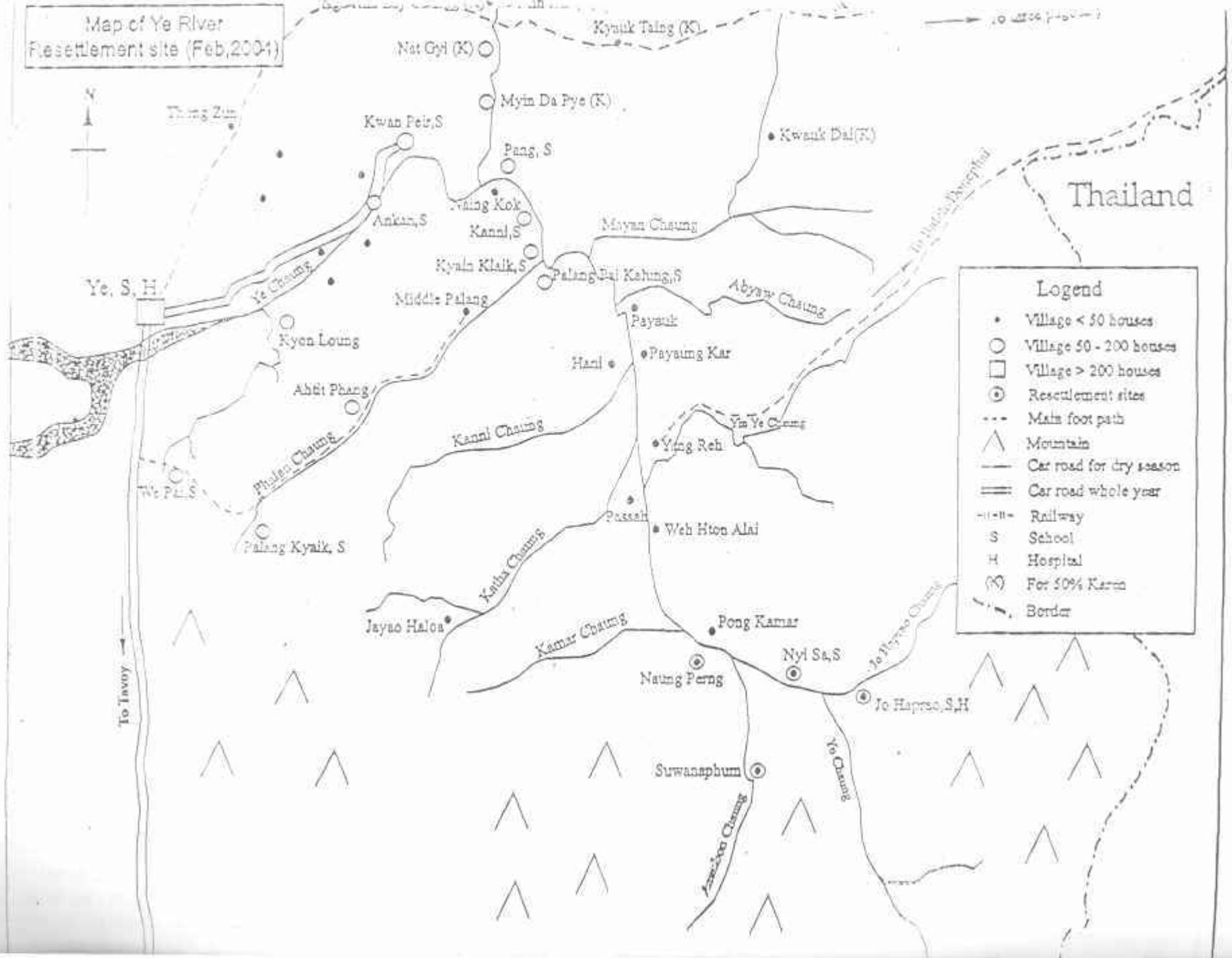
**THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE THREE RESETTLEMENT SITES  
(July, 2005)**

No.	Camp	Number of Family	Over 12 years		5-12 years		Under 5 years		Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	BeeRee	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  
(July, 2005)**

No	Organization	Rice (Sack/100 kg.)	Fish Paste (kg.)	Salt (kg.)	Bean (Kg.)	Remark
	TBBC	6562	-			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6562</b>	<b>-</b>			

Map of Ye River  
Resettlement site (Feb, 2004)

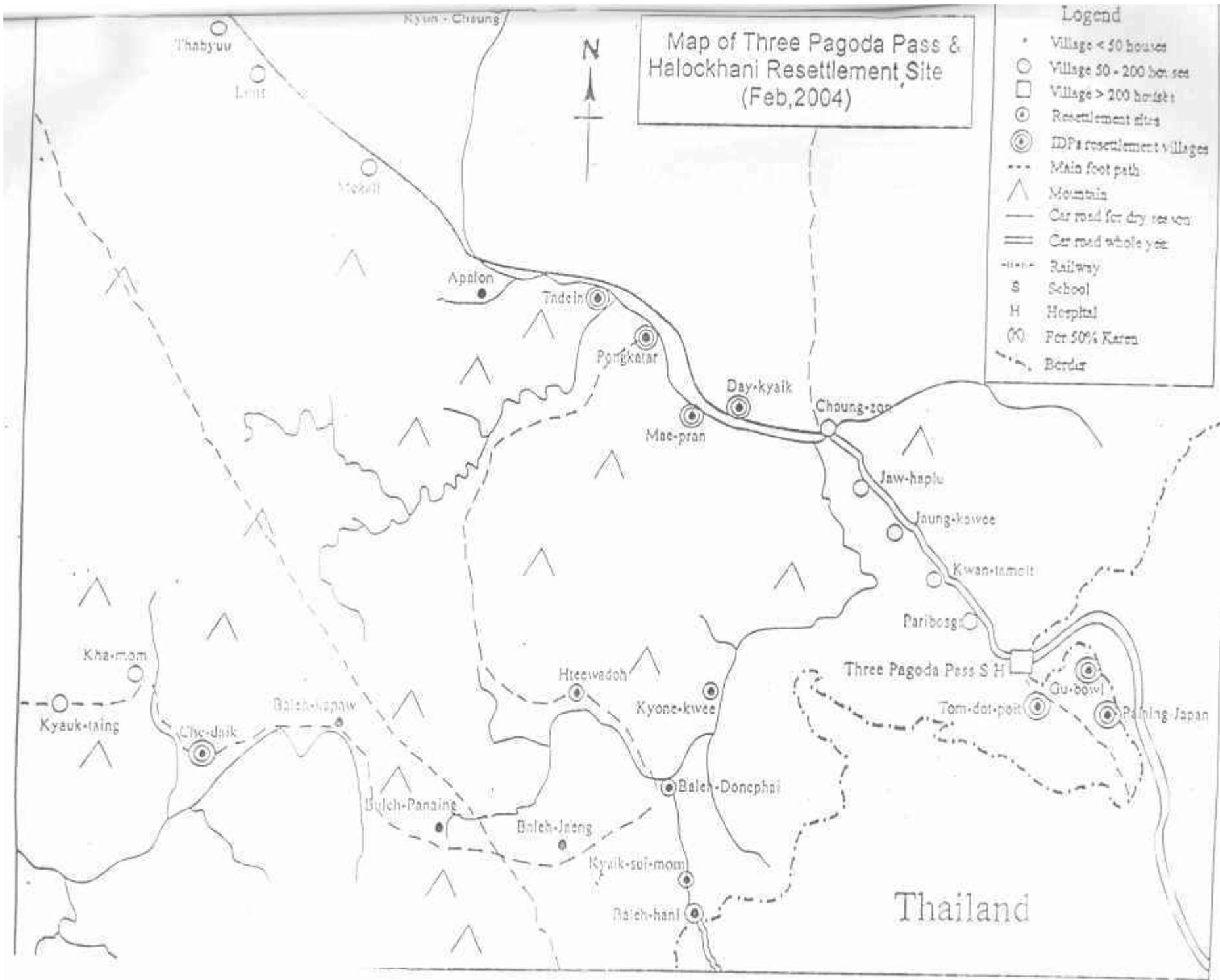


**Legend**

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

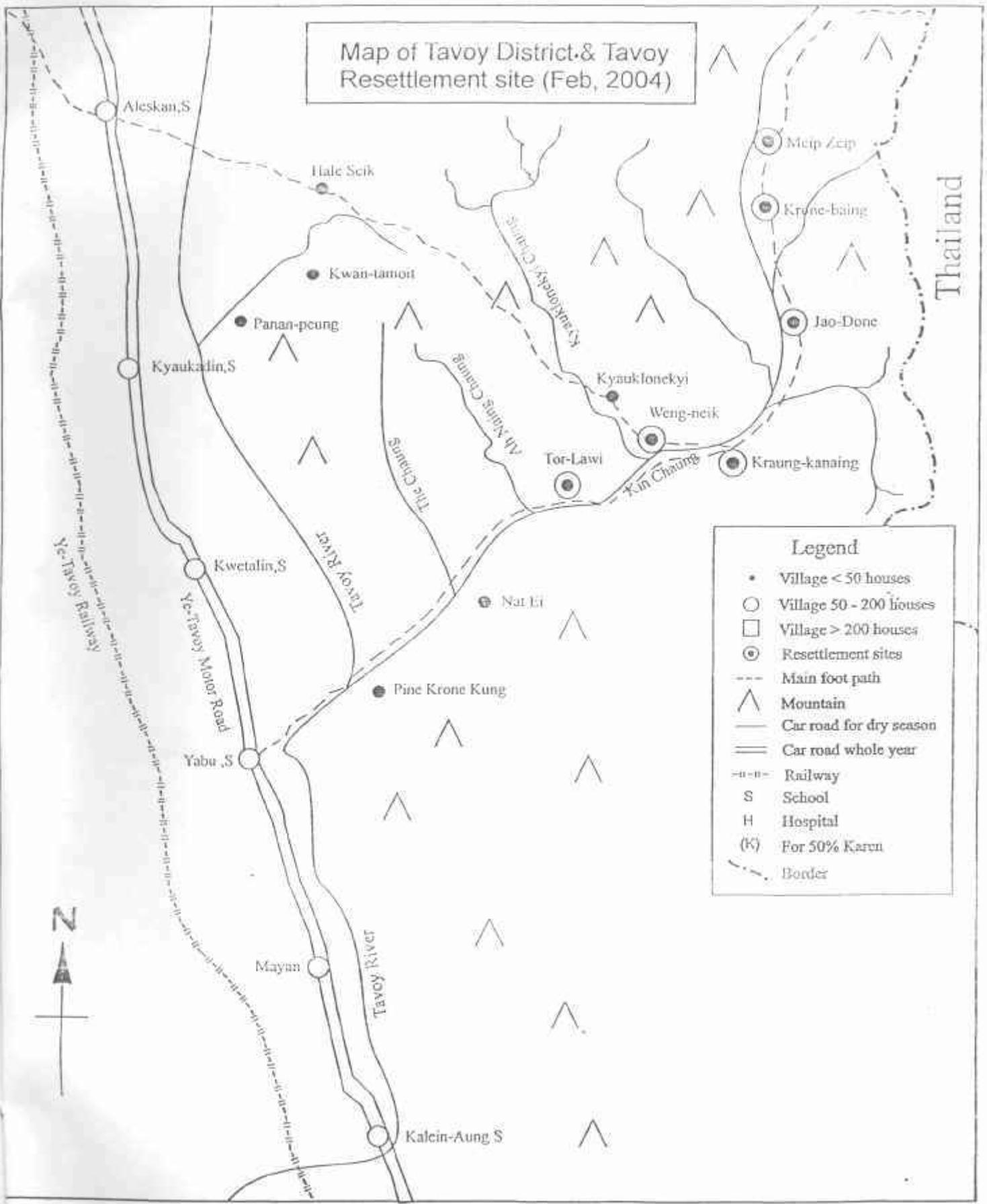
Map of Three Pagoda Pass & Halockhani Resettlement Site (Feb, 2004)

- 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



Thailand

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



Thailand

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
- o-o- Railway
- S School
- H Hospital
- (K) For 50% Karen
- - - Border

