



ကမ္ဘာတိုက် ဟံင်ပြောဒီနီကီ

ကော့ဝံ

မရေရင်မဖာဒါမပြင်ညးချူင်မန်

MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

**MONTHLY REPORT**

**OCTOBER**

**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 Wongsala Pala</b> | <b>- Chairman</b>          |
| <b>2. Nai Kasauh Mon</b>    | <b>- General Secretary</b> |
| <b>3. Nai Win Tint</b>      | <b>- Joint Secretary</b>   |
| <b>4. Nai Dung Htaw</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>            |

**MONTHLY RREPORT OF THE MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT  
COMMITTEE  
OCTOBER 2005**

Uncertain Situation of Returned Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in  
the New Mon State Party Controlled Area

Last a couple of months ago, some leaders of the New Mon State Party expressed their points of views on the internationally condemned National Convention officially held by the Burmese Military Regime that there would be no fair solutions coming out form " the Road Map", formerly proposed by ex-prime minister General Khin Nyunt, that takes it place as the main agendas. And they told media based along the area of Thailand-Burma border it was not sure whether a delegation of the NMSP for the NC would be sent or not.

On the other hand, the ruling regime has reportedly announced the coming session of the long term National Convention is scheduled on December 5, 2005. Recently, the MRDC has been informed that some other armed opposition groups of ethnic people have already decided to attend the coming session while the NMSP has not replied yet. At this situation, numbers of Mon people in the various parts of the NMSP controlled area and some political observers are worrying about current relation between the NMSP and the government (SPDC) considering if the ceasefire agreement broke down, the security of concerned refugees in the Mon areas would be quite serious in various types danger.

On the other hand, the Burmese government would not satisfied to hear the news issued by those leaders of the NMSP, and hardliners of Burmese Military would get angry of it. But the MRDC really could not imagine the consequences were good to the refugees or not. Any way, we hope, the NMSP will send a delegation to the coming session of the prolong NC.

Since the Rangoon bomb blast that killed at least 150civilian, traveling of the people has been strictly checked, especially in Mon and Karen states, by the military personnel along the ways to their destinations. Then most of the people would not maintain their patience with obstacles of traveling and were eager to flee to the areas assured with more freedom.

The situation of less opportunities of career in upper Burma has reportedly forced its people to find better jobs in Mon and Karen states. Finally, that has caused

the peoples of respective states lost their fundamental jobs because local employers really want low wage labor rather than hiring their statesmen. That is one of the main reasons the people of Mon and Karen states have to leave their homes. Then the people who could spend the traveling charges could illegally enter Thailand as migrant workers while who did not have enough money for traveling fees had to stay in resettlement sites or refugee camps along Thailand-Burma border.

In order to collect the current situation of our all resettlement sites, we sent two teams, one to Tavoy in September and another to Halockhani in December. The team recently come back from Tavoy site reports that the situation there has been worsening since the people in that site could not find job opportunities the whole year because of dodging of Burmese troops in the area very often without giving fore information to the troops of the MNLA, the military faction of the NMSP. Additionally, troops of the Karen National Liberation Army occasionally entered the area of our resettlement site without regard of vulnerability of the returned refugees, then the Burmese troops did not trust the MNLA because of miss-understanding of collaborating with the Karen who have been fighting against the Burmese troops until now.

The team that has collected information from the Halockhani site reports that there are 1023 families of 5329 people in the site, only 217 families grew paddy in this year. Then they could produce not more than 4878 tins of rice, which would be enough for only a month supply of the whole population in the site. Decreasing of the rice product was directly related to the environmental condition of soil in which the cultivations were introduced or continued. Actually, the soil has been already exhausted because of using the same plots of land for many times, and the upper layer of the fertile soil has eroded in accordance with the abnormal condition of the weather.

In addition to those bad situations, the Medicine San frontier (MSF) has been prohibited from getting access to Burma soil by the Thai authorities and then that situation would push the people there into hell of lack of medical care in the future.

So, the MRDC realize that the current livelihoods and security of the people in the NMSP controlled areas are still vulnerable, and the issue should be considered with the regard of dignity and humanitarian sector.

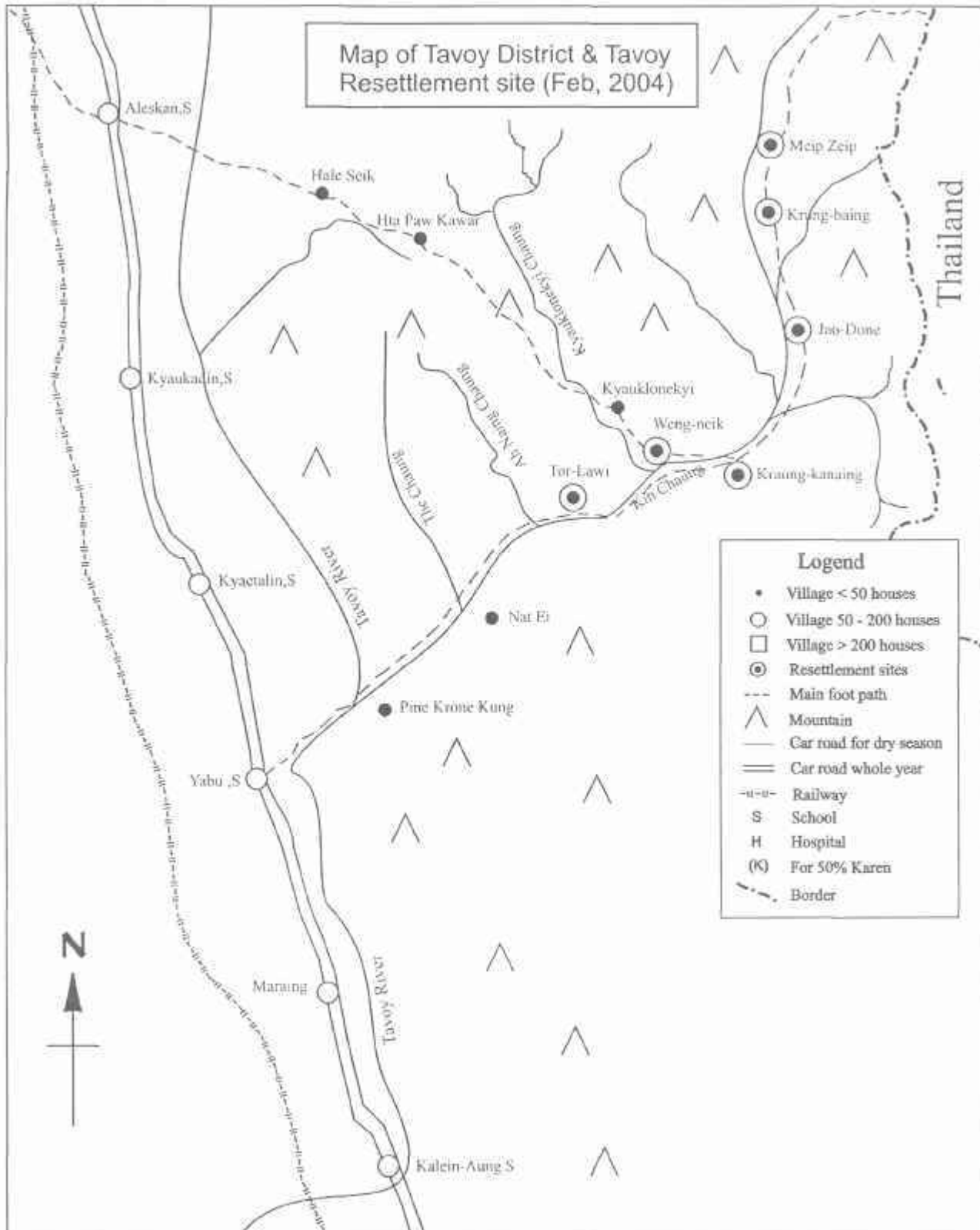
**THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE THREE RESETTLEMENT SITES**  
(October, 2005)

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	1632	1590	715	743	320	329	5329
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2309</b>	<b>3936</b>	<b>4012</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>12291</b>

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

Mo	Organization	Rice (Sack/50 kg.)	Fish Paste (kg.)	Salt (kg.)	Bean (Kg.)	Remark
	TBBC		-			
	<b>TOTAL</b>		-			

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

Thailand



Aleskan, S

Hale Seik

Hta Paw Kawar

Kyaukadln, S

Meip Zeip

Krang-baing

Isy-Done

Kyaatalin, S

Kyauklonekyi

Weng-neik

Tor-Lawi

Krang-kanaing

Nat Ei

Pine Krone Kung

Yabu, S

Maraung

Tavoy River

Kalein-Aung S

