

BBC



BBC

ကမ္ဘာတစ်ဝှမ်းပြန်လှူဒါန်းသည့်
ကမ္ဘာတစ်ဝှမ်းပြန်လှူဒါန်းသည့်

MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

MARCH

1994

THE FIVE POINTS OF THE AIM OF THE MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

1. Resettlement of the refugees who become homeless due to the oppression of Rangoon military regime.

2. To help for the welfare of the refugees who become jobless due to the oppression of Rangoon military regime.

3. To take care and look after the health of the refugees.

4. To fight against illiteracy for the children in the refugee camps

5. To struggle for human rights.

MONTHLY REPORT OF MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE (March, 1994)

The Situations in the Camps

2. Situation of Water in Halochham Camp

The site of Halochham Camp is different from Loh Loe Camp which covers wide low-lying plain and are interspersed with many small streams. The site of Halochham Camp lies between the two high mountains and it has a very narrow valley area. Actually, this camp is situated in the mountainous area which is higher than at the site of Loh Loe Camp. Because of being located at this area, Mon refugees at this Camp are facing the water scarcity problem now.

To facilitate access of water, Missionaries Sans Frontieres (MSF) constructed a reservoir, the size of a reservoir, 100 feet long and 5 feet high, on the top of the mountain. Due to the narrowness of the valley, the water supply from the reservoir is not enough for the entire camp. Water distribution points at different locations of the Camp have already been set up by using plastic pipes. Through these pipes water from the reservoir is shared with the refugees and the refugees receive water which is not enough for their daily use. Mon refugees who built their houses on the hill-side have a hard job to get water for their need.

1. Phra Wongsala Pala - Chairman
2. Nai Shwe Thein - Vice-Chairman
3. Nai Siri Mon Chan - Secretary General
4. Nai Sike Cheme Dai - Member
5. Nai Kasauh Mon - Member
6. Nai Banya Lay - Member
7. Nai Chit Nyunt - Member

MONTHLY REPORT OF MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE (March, 1994)

The Situations in the Camps

1. Scarcity of Water in Halockhani Camp

The site of Halockhani Camp is different from Loh Loe Camp which covers wide low valley area and are interspersed with many small streams. The site of Halockhani Camp lies between the two high mountains and it has a very narrow valley area. Actually, this camp is situated in the mountainous area which is higher than at the site of Loh Loe Camp. Because of being located at this area, Mon refugees at this Camp are facing the water scarcity problem now.

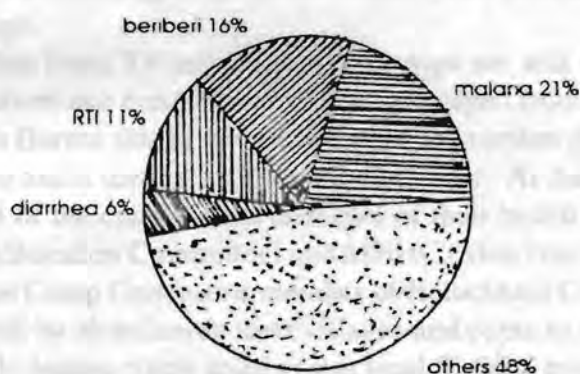
To facilitate storing of water, Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) constructed a miniature concrete reservoir which is 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 4 feet high, on the top of a mountain close to the entrance of the Camp. The water supply from the reservoir is no longer sufficient for all refugees' needs and is just enough for only two third population of the Camp. Water distribution points at different locations of the Camp have already been set up by using plastic pipes. Through these pipes water from the reservoir is shared with limitation and the refugees receive water which is not enough for their daily use. Most refugees who built their houses on the hill-side have a hard job to carry water for their need. Other reason for scarcity of water is, the population of the Camp increases every day until beginning of the rainy season. It is very important for the refugees to get enough pure water to protect them from the worst health situation. Especially, the Health Workers from the MSF need more pure water to treat their patients with comfort in their hospital. So Mon National Relief Committee (MNRC) urges to the world relief organizations and individuals to help dig wells just like at Loh Loe Camp or to create new water sources to get necessary pure water.

2. Health Situation in Halockhani Camp

The health situation of refugees, mostly children, who moved from the Loh Loe Camp to Halockhani Camp is worsening because of two reasons. One reason is the long journey that they had travelled made them weak in health and the other is before huts are completely built, they are exposed to coolness of the night snow and the hot temperature in day time. Meanwhile, MSF field hospitals for this Camp is under construction.

According to a health medic of the MSF, they also give treatment to the patients in their hospital who were deported by Thai authorities from Immigrant Detention Center (IDC) in Bangkok. These illegal immigrants arrive to this Camp every Thursday of the week numbering between two to three hundred. She also mentioned that there are only two small buildings which cannot accomodate many patients for treatment in it as IPD patient. As recorded by this hospital, over one thousands OPD and three hundreds IPD patients were

given treatment during one month from 25th February to 25th March, 1994. And, she explained that after the field hospital is finished, they will separate the patients who came from the IDC and the patients who came from the Camp. The diseases common in this Camp are malaria, diarrhea, beriberi, RTI and others ailments as usual. The distribution of main pathologies of the diseases described by the MSF in February report is shown below:



3. The Situation of Continued Relocation

The remaining refugee families in Loh Loe Camp are still moving to the Halockhani Camp and Payaw Camp. MNRC is responsible for arranging the location sites for the new arrival of refugee families. Because of the narrow area in Halockhani Camp it is impossible to build houses for refugees who arrived the Camp lately. These families are still building their houses on the hill-side where they have to level the earth to get a flat surface before building houses on it. The bamboo groves around the Halockhani Camp are still available for refugees to build their houses. But, there is no bamboo around the Payaw Camp and the refugees are prohibited to cut any tree in Thai territory. Therefore, the refugees had to bring the necessary materials for building houses from inside Burma with great difficulty.

4. The New Wave of Refugees

In the process of constructing the Ye-Tavoy railway by the SLORC (State Law and Order Restoration Council) local military authorities of Tenasserim Division in Burma, many thousands of local Mons, Karens and Tavoyans were conscripted for slave-labour. According to Mon information group, the local SLORC military forcibly press-gang these people into slave-labour; and consequently many of these people have died of exhaustion, hundreds have increasingly fallen ill, and hundred have fled to the area which are under better protection of the ethnic opposition groups or to Burman refugee camps which are situated along the Thai-

THE IMPROVE POSITION OF THE FOUR CAMP AREAS

Burmese border to escape the forced-labour. These civilians are not paid. They have to provide the own food. They have to use their own instruments for thrashing and digging in the paths. When ill, they are not given medical treatment. The plight of these people are similar to the those of the Karennis who were conscripted for slave-labour when Loikaw-Aungban railway was constructed two years ago.

About 50 families from Ye and Yebyu townships are still building their houses in Halockhani Camp and about one hundred families who escaped from the slave-labour, arrived near the Payaw Camp on Burma side of the border since December of last year for safe haven. MNRC is considering to assist them with humanitarian aids. At the same time, MNRC will improve education level of the children and take care of their health with the co-operation of MNEC (Mon National Education Committee) and MNHC (Mon National Health Committee).

According to one Camp Committee member of Halockhani Camp, before rainy season starts, many villagers will be abandoning their villages and come to this Camp because these peoples are facing terrible human rights abuses from local SLORC troops. If new the flight of villagers from inside Burma occur again, MNRC will submit report.

	1989	2118	2215	2128	2916	2100
--	------	------	------	------	------	------

ASSUMPTIONS NEEDED TO MONITOR THE THREE REFUGEE CAMPS

Camp	Total Number of Refugees	Consumption per month				Remark
		Ref (Oct)	Ref Date	Cal (Oct)	Cal/ (Oct)	
Payaw	1182	172	243	161	36	
Halockhani	2891	188	888	1253	888	
Yayaw	1248	136	311	400	811	
Yayaw	2472	948	1000	1888	2010	
	7793	1134	1442	3702	1101	

THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE FOUR CAMP ARE AS FOLLOW

No	Camp	House	Adult		Children		Total Remark
		Hold	M	F	M	F	
1	BEE REE	197	210	214	339	340	1103
2	Payaw	485	624	840	679	821	2964
3	Prachuab	245	271	282	301	393	1247
4	Halockhani	998	1013	1209	1859	1991	6072
	Total	1925	2118	2545	3178	3545	11386

THE CONSUMPTION NEEDED PER MONTH FOR THE THREE REFUGEE CAMPS

No	Camp	Total Number	Consumption per month				Remark
		of Refugees	Rice (sack)	Fish Paste	Salt (kg)	chilly (kg)	
1	BEE REE	1103	172	367	551	367	
2	Payaw	2964	463	988	1482	988	
3	Prachuab	1247	194	415	623	415	
4	Halockhani	6072	948	2024	3036	2024	
	Total	11386	1777	3794	5692	3794	

THE MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
(MARCH, 1994)

No	Organization	Rice (sack)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Chilly (kg)	Remark
1	Remained from February		889			
2	COERR	100	1250	1000	100	
3	Consortium	2156	3375	3580		
	Total	2256	5514	4580	100	

THE BALANCE OF THE MATERIALS RECEIVED AND CONSUMED
IN THE FOUR REFUGEE CAMPS IN MARCH 1994

Subject	Rice (sack)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Chilly (kg)	Remark
Received from the various refugee relief organization	2256	5514	4580	100	
Distributed to the four refugee camps in March	1777	3794	5692	3794	
Balance Remained	479	1720	-	-	