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MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

MAY

1995

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 the Mon National Relief Committee
June 1981

**The Organization of
The Mon National Relief Committee**

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Phra Wongsā Pala | - Chairman |
| 2. Nai Shwe Thein | - Vice - Chairman |
| 3. Nai Banya Leir | - Secretary |
| 4. Nai Kasauh Mon | - Joint - Secretary |
| 5. Nai Chit Nyunt | - Member |
| 6. Nai Pho Sein | - Member |
| 7. Phra Nonda Pala | - Member |

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE (May, 1995)

The Relocation of Halockhani New Arrivals

After the Thai border police ordered the Halockhani camp leaders to move the refugees from Thai territory in recent last week of April, they moved those refugees in second week of May. Because of the narrow site of Halockhani camp, those new arrivals who escaped from Burmese troops persecution, have built their shelters in Thai territory on the edge of the camp. After they issued the order, the camp leaders and MNRC had appealed them not to move those refugees until the next dry season and but it was refused. At present, it is hard for them to build new shelters again.

In the first week of May, some police replied the refugees could stay in Thai territory for temporary reason, without making the surrounding with fence around their huts and growing some trees. Anyhow, we had thanks to them for the allowance in this rainy season at that time. But in the second week, the different order issued like to move those refugees from Thai territory to Burma territory as soon as possible. Although the refugees did not have any desire to move, as they were afraid for the destruction came from the Thai authorities, they decided to move. Altogether about 40 families already moved from Thai territory to unsafe Burma territory.

At present, they had cleared and dug hillside areas in the Halockhani main camp. Among those refugees, very few of them went to the Baleh Dunphai section where has enough space for buildings and but not so safe, as the section site is very close to the military route used by SLORC troops which connected the Three Pagoda Pass and their military headquarters in Mon State or Tenasserim Division.

At the same time, because of the worst human rights abuses by SLORC, nearly 200 new arrivals had arrived again since the second week of April. Those new arrivals also did not want to take refuge in Baleh Dunphai and most of them moved to Halockhani main camp. Even the position is inconvenient to build many shelters in there, the camp leaders are arranging for possible settlement of those new arrivals. They are still building their shelters, while some are still finding the suitable position in the narrow mountainous site.

By collecting informations from new arrivals, the human rights situations in Burma are still worsening as a whole. The railway construction is still going on which is hoped will be standstilled in rainy season, the accusation on local civilians as supporters of rebels and the forced relocations around the gas pipeline area and other confrontation zones are still implementing by SLORC local troops more terrible than before. To establish free fire zone, the most villagers in Thaton district have severely suffered by mistreatment of SLORC's Local Infantry Battalion No. 62 led by Col. Ohn Myint. Col. Ohn Myint was a commander who burnt the Baleh Dunphai section and tried to make disturbances to the main Halockhani camp last year July, while his troops returned to their military headquarters in Mon State. Then, he was commanded to make a military operation along the Gaing river areas, which is situated east of Moulmein where the Mon and Karen troops are active. In recent March and April, the civilians in Moulmein district also suffered by allegation of supporters of the Mon rebels. Some villages were also planned by SLORC to relocate.

The Halockhani refugee camp, even it lies in the unsafe area, anyhow, it became the suitable one for the victims suffering by the mistreatment of military regime. Before they came here, they have hoped to get enough foods and possible shelters in the camp. Totally, the refugee population in the camp had increased more than 300 and we appealed the international aids agencies to provide more assistances before the terrain monsoon weather came.

The Stock-piling Assistances in Hurry up

In comparison with last year, the monsoon weather arrived into the Thai-Burma border very soon and it made complicated to BBC and MNRC to get enough time in transporting the rice to Mon refugee camps like Payaw and Bee Ree. The way to Payaw which nearly three positions to climb the mountain have slipping problems when the rain fell. The most difficult way for transportation is to Bee Ree camp which full of various mountains to climb. The Payaw refugee is situated more than 50 kilometers from Sangkhlaburi, while the Bee Ree camp far about 80 kilometers, for the trip of rice transportation.

In first week of May, the rain fell and the roads to Payaw and Bee Ree were destroyed, we had standstilled the transportation process for nearly two weeks, while more than 2100sacks of rice left to be sent to Payaw and more than 1300 sacks of rice for Bee Ree. But for the transportation to Halockhani camp has no problems, as we could send even rainy season. While we were waiting for rain stop and repairing the roads to Payaw and Bee Ree as soon as the rain stopped, we had finished the transportation process to Halockhani except the rations for increased population of new arrivals.

We were waiting for the rain to be stopped, we had worried for the delay of transportation and created problems that the refugees will face shortage of foods in mid rainy season. Following this experience, in coming year stock-piling season, we must need to transport rice more quickly than this year and the permission should get in time.

As soon as the rain stopped in the last week of May, we immediately arranged to transport the rice again. At the presence, as the rain had stopped, while sometimes it fell a few, we are urgently sending the rice. Most of small four wheel drive trucks in Sangkhlaburi were rented to sent the rice to Bee Ree camp. For the way to Bee Ree camp, the road condition does not allow the ten wheel trucks for the whole way and the four wheel drive small trucks had to pick rice sacks on the half-way. The situation is not so sure for us to finish the transportation process which is totally depend on the rain conditions.

THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE FOUR CAMP ARE AS FOLLOW
(May,1995)

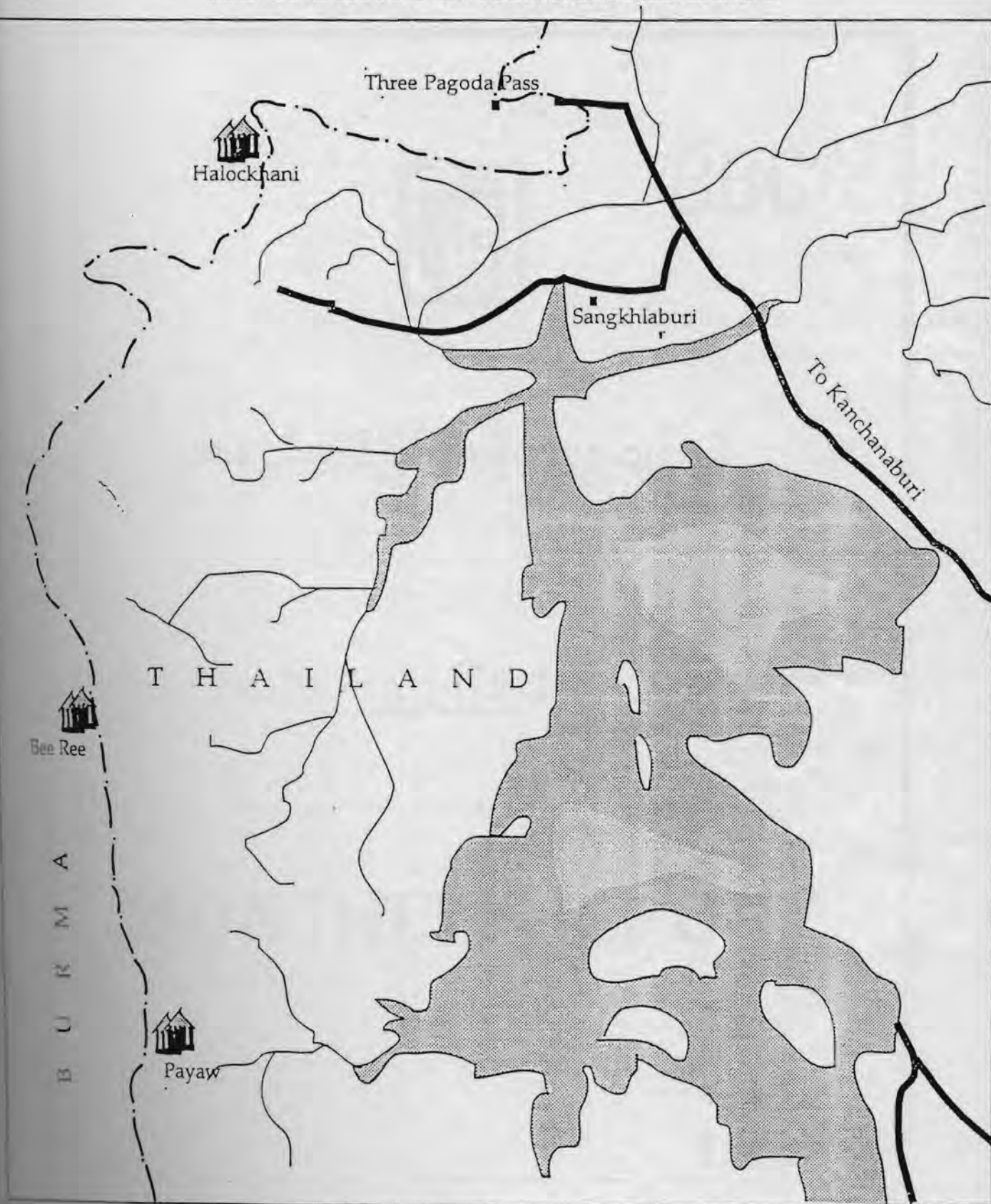
No	Camp	Families	Adult		Children		Total
			M	F	M	F	
1	Bee Ree	261	302	347	468	480	1597
2	Payaw	657	807	1026	944	1123	3900
3	Prachuab	317	381	374	443	527	1725
4	Halockhani	852	968	1037	1325	1889	5219
	Total	2087	2458	2784	3180	4019	12441 (11,147)

THE MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
(May, 1995)

No	Organization	Rice (sack)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Chilly (kg)	Mat (sheet)	Mosquito Net (sheet)
1	COERR	100	1250	1000	100		
2	Consortium	-	-	-	-	3300	3300
	Total	100	1250	1000	100	3300	3300

Remark: The MNRC had already received the assistances rice, fish paste and salt for the stock-piling in the rainy season for all Mon refugee camps from Consortium.

THE LOCATIONS OF MON REFUGEE CAMPS



Scale 1: 250 000

Borderline

Motor Road



Dam Area

River



Refugee Camp