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MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

# MONTHLY REPORT

JULY

1995

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

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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.

## The Organization of The Mon National Relief Committee

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| 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 MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE (July, 1995)

### The Extra Assistance for Halockhani Camp

On the eve of rainy season, there were over 200 new arrivals from Kyainn-Seikyi township arrived to Halockhani Camp to take refuge. They fled from there because of gross human rights abuses by SLORC in recent two months ago. At that time, the SLORC have launched some military operation to KNU bases and they arrested and subjected the villagers in that area as porters in carrying ammunitions or supplies along the operation routes.

By accompanying with portering cases, the most villages had to pay portage taxation. The purpose of taking taxation like that was proved by Burmese soldiers to hire more porters as well. But surely, the local commanders and other military officers put those taxation cashes to the pockets.

Because of both conscription of porters and plundering of cashes from them, the poor local inhabitants abandoned their native villages and sought the refuge in Halockhani Camp. Therefore, recently in June, the MNRC requested for extra assistances from Burmese Border Consortium (BBC) for those new arrivals and the BBC contributed for them with enough amount of rainy season stock-piling assistances.

In July, the MNRC have transported those extra assistances to Halockhani camp. During the rainy season, it is impossible to use ten wheels trucks for transporting assistances and changed to use four wheels drive trucks to complete transporting process. We had completed the transportation the contributed assistances in this July. Unlike last year July, we hope refugees taking refuge in Halockhani may be safe from the attack of Burmese troops, because of the New Mon State Party already reached an agreement on ceasefire talks in recently last week of June. At the same time, they have enough foods for the whole rainy season.

### Future Refugee Repatriation Program and International Monitoring

The New Mon State Party and SLORC celebrated ceasefire agreement on June 29 in Moulmein, the capital of Mon State and anyhow, the MNRC welcomes this good tidings and believes it was a progressive event to accept an end of civil war in Burma.

The refugees were local inhabitants who escaped from the systematic persecution of SLORC troops since 1990. They were suffered from the gross human rights violations such as forced relocation, forced labour, press-ganged for portage to be used also as mine-defectors and abuse of women porters.

Meanwhile, they are entitled to be accepted as refugees in accordance to the international norm. As ceasefire agreement had been effected there will be no more fighting. The SLORC has promised to the New Mon State Party to discontinue its systematic persecution except using voluntarily given labour. However, the Mon refugees are still reluctant to return because of their past miserable experiences. Therefore, they must be repatriated under secure conditions and it should be voluntary according to the established international principles. The refugees must need assurance for their safety and voluntary return.

Considerably, the repatriation program must be started in coming dry season which is impossible in present rainy season. To ensure for safe return of the refugees the MNRC needs the helps of international community. Therefore, firstly, the MNRC calls for the establishment or identification of a proper independent monitoring body which can guarantee the safety of the refugees, before, during and after repatriation. Secondly, the MNRC calls for the provision for cross-border resettlement relief assistance for the Mon refugees for a period of at least one year or until they can subsist on their own.



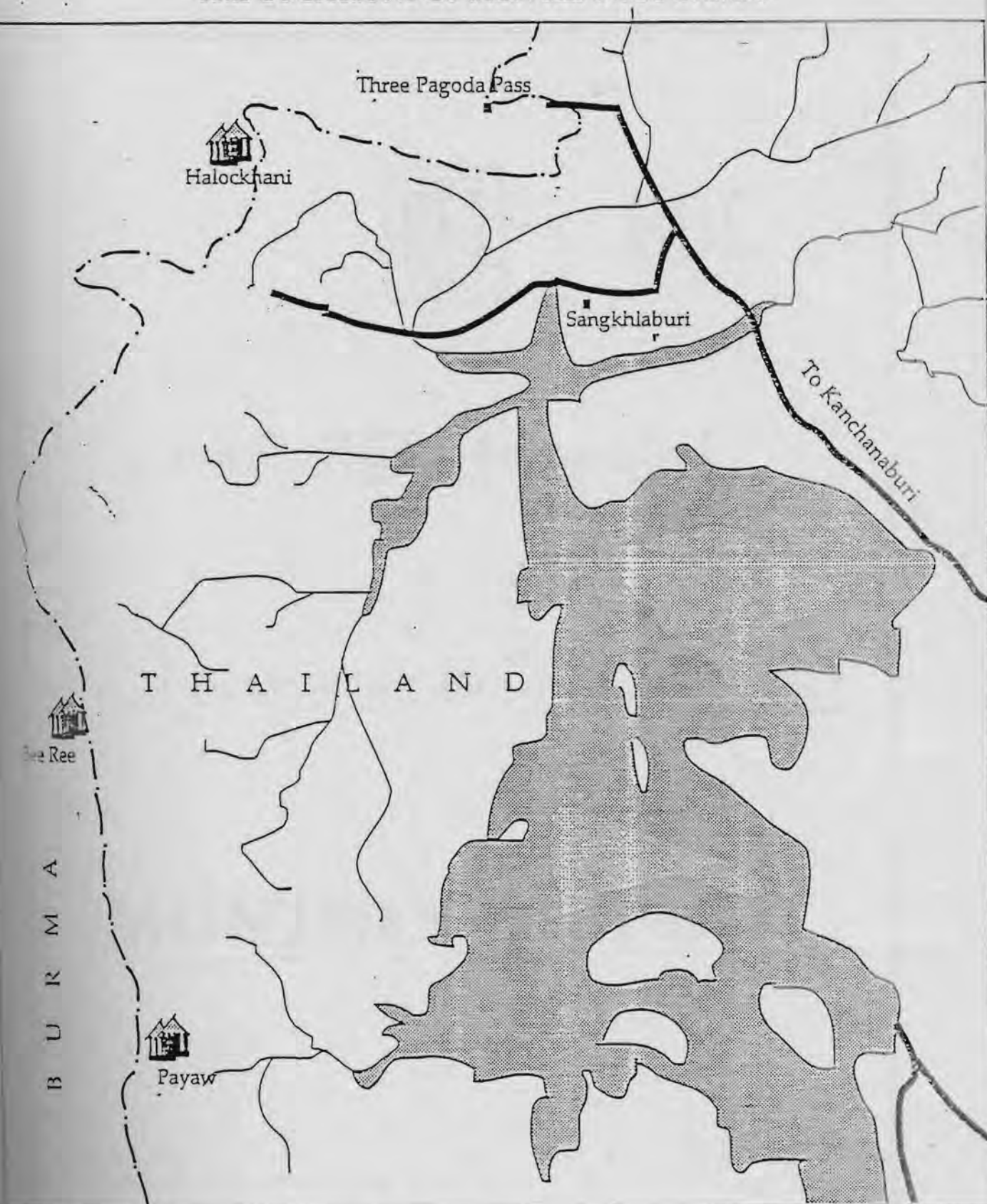
**THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE FOUR CAMP ARE AS FOLLOW  
(July,1995)**

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

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

No	Organization	Rice (sack)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Chilly (kg)	Remark
1	COERR	130	1250	1500	-	Consotium already provided for rainy season stock-piling for all camps
2	Consortium	-	-	-	-	
	Total	130	1250	1500	-	

# THE LOCATIONS OF MON REFUGEE CAMPS



Scale 1:250 000

Borderline



Motor Road

Dam Area

River



Refugee Camp