ကမ္ပဝီဟံငြောဒဒိုက်
ကျော်
ပရေငေဟာအိုငြေဝိညးသုငေမန်

MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

July 2010

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 homeless and helpless situation due to the oppression of Nyipyidaw's military's proxy regime 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 Wongsa Pala	- Chairman
2. Nai Kasauh Mon	- Vice Chairman
3. Nai Zaw Min Oo	- General Secretary
4. Nai Kon Tala Bloa	- Joint Secretary
5. Mi Khamom Bloi	- Administrator
6. Mi Seik Jyanda	- Member
7. Nai Oung Seik Mon	- Member
8. Nai Oung Janah	- Member
9. Mi Gold Non	- Member
10. Nai Banyar Mon	- Member

Monthly Report of
Mon Relief and Development Committee
July 2010

The Mon People's Concerns,
New Displacement Related to Militia Force

In all areas of Mon State, and northern part of Tenasserim Division, the local Burmese Army battalions have asked various types of trainings to village headmen and mainly Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA) and instructed them how to monitor any anti-elections activities, the activities of both active and retired New Mon State Party members, the activities of Buddhist monks before elections happen. It means that the military government does not want to lose any opportunity to win in elections.

Besides SPDC's monitoring for anti-election, the authorities also closely watch the new Mon political organization, All Mon Region Democracy Party (AMRDP), and so that the party members have no freedom to speak or distributing their policies during elections, and all of their meetings are watched by Special Police force. So, the Mon people in middle part of Mon State have much of their concern whether the new Mon political party can provide some protection for them. It seems, the SPDC formed political party, Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) gets over-hand with the supports of USDA and it can win in the elections. If USDP again holds both powers in Mon State and in central level, there will be no change for Mon people.

Since the beginning of 2010, the Southeast Command ordered to all Mon villages in Thanbyuzayat and Ye Townships to form up more 'village militia force' under its prime policy in using the local people to protect armed insurgency and foreign invasion. In some areas, the local Burmese army battalion have asked the village headmen and USDA members to attend 'fire fighting training', but actually, they have trained the local people with basic military training and how to equip small arms, gun shootings, and military patrolling. Then, when these trained village headmen and USDA members get back to their villages, the local military battalion ordered to form 'village militia force'.

There are some reasons why the Burmese Army have recruited more militia troops in Mon areas. It is also a preparation for Burmese Army, to use these militia troops to attack against NMSP and MNLA troops if the ceasefire breaks out or to fight other armed force. Another main reason is the replacement for reduced troop number in Burmese Army. Final reason is to create 'divide and rule' among Mon people, use a tactic 'Mon and Mon fighting each other'.

During the Burmese Army is forcing the villagers and village headmen to form up ‘militia force’, in Ye and Yebyu Townships, many men fled from their homes to avoid working for Burmese Army. After the men fled, their family members also came and joined with them. Some of them fled into NMSP areas and whole some of them fled to Thailand. Currently, the fighting in Yebyu Township has intensified and some displaced persons went to hiding situation. They have to hide in their plantations or near streams or brooks, where they can easily get foods.

Hiding of villagers happened after the Burmese Army closed the villages and restricted the movement of local villagers. They ordered to fence some Mon villages in Yebyu Township to where the Mon armed group can get access. Closing the villages created serious problems for livelihood of the local people. The village cannot harvest their orchard fruits in plantations and they have lost many tons of durian this year. On the other hand, the farmers those wanted to harvest their fruits, could not return to their villages because they worried some punishment by Burmese Army because of movement restriction.

If the ceasefire between the NMSP and SPDC break out, the fighting could happen in wider areas of Mon State and Karen State. The situation could become as before 1995. Whenever fighting happens, the Burmese Army will use 4 cuts strategies in conflict areas, the people will continuously. The re-establishment of communities and livelihoods by the Mon people about 15 years of Mon people will be destroyed.

Amid the civil war and unstable situation in Burma’s ethnic regions, decades long suffering of the Mon people will not end, because no real ‘regime change’ even after elections.

THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE THREE RESETTLEMENT SITE

(July 2010)

No	Camp	N0. of Family	Over 5 years		Under 5 years		Total
			M	F	M	F	
1	Halockhani						
2	Bee Ree						
3	Tavoy						
TOTAL							

THE MATERIALS RECEIVED

BY THE MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

(July 2010)

No	Organization	Rice	Fish Paste (kg.)	Salt (kg.)	Bean (kg.)	Remark
1	TBBC	-	-	-	-	
2	TBBC (for Halockhani)					
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	