



កម្ពុជា អំណាចប្រជាជន
គោល
បណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍

MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER

2005

The Organization of Mon Relief and Development Committee

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Nai Wongsa Pala | - Chairman |
| 2. Nai Kasauh Mon | - General Secretary |
| 3. Nai Win Tint | - Joint Secretary |
| 4. Nai Dung Htaw | - Member |
| 5. Nai Glae | - Member |
| 6. Nai Chit Nyunt | - Member |
| 7. Nai Tay Jae | - Member |
| 8. Nai Jon Dae | - Member |

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.

**Monthly Report of
Mon Relief and Development Committee
(September 2005)**

**Increasing population of Internally Displaced Persons in Kya-inn and
Phayathonesu (Three Pagodas Pass) townships.**

Political instabilities and less chance of economic opportunities in every part of Burma force the ordinary people, especially in Mon and Karen states, to leave their homes for better or peaceful livelihoods. Some people have decided to take refuge in the area controlled by ethnic armed forces as some have chosen their ways towards Thailand for seeking better jobs to fulfill their future lives.

On the other hand, people from Kya-inn Seik Gyi township in Karen State have most of their paddy fields got severely flooded during the continuous heavy rain last month. Almost all of paddy fields were destroyed by the bad weather and fields on the bank of Zami River eroded into the strong stream of water. That means those villagers have lost their properties of living in the coming days. Prices of fundamental goods for daily life have reportedly got doubled.

While the relationship between ceasefire ethnic armed groups and the ruling military government is getting cold - worse in some parts, the gentleman agreement of temporary ceasefire between the KNU and SPDC has not been praised by both sides as well. Then there were minor fighting between two troops in the whole area of Karen state and some part of the Mon state. That is one of the causes of local villagers get to flee from their beloved native places. Since the fighting is going on, another main cause of the local people have to abandon their homes is of being accused of rebel supporters and of many types of human rights abuses.

Consequences are of affected people leaving homes and properties and getting themselves listed in camps or villages in the NMSP controlled areas. Those are Koon Ann and Kwait Khawah villages in Kya-inn Seik Gyi township, and Ponkata, Dae Kyeik, Maeparan, and New Kyonekwee villages in Phaya Thone Su township. Following frequent fighting between KNU and SPDC troops in the last two months, many people living along the banks of Zami river and by the sides of Thanbyuzayat-Phaya Thone Su motor road have become IDPs in need of basic foods and shelters.

Besides brutalities in the Southeastern part of Burma, land confiscation of local people committed by Burmese Army is still happening in the area close to sea-coast in Mon State. Nowadays, government officials are measuring large areas of land (at least 200 acres in each) along the sea-coast in order to build bases for surface-to-air missiles as a prevention of attacks from the air. Thus, there would be more people to give up their properties especially rubber and betel nut plantations, and then the number of IDPs would increase accordingly.

THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE THREE RESETTLEMENT SITES
(September, 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	1032	1635	1594	718	743	312	325	5327
	TOTAL	2226	3939	4016	1568	1451	599	700	12289

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

No	Organization	Rice (Sack/100 kg.)	Fish Paste (kg.)	Salt (kg.)	Bean (Kg.)	Remark
	TBBC	-	-			
	TOTAL	-	-			

Map of Tavoy District & Tavoy Resettlement site (Feb, 2004)

Thailand

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





