



ကမ္ဘာတိုက် မင်္ဂလာဒုံ
ကော်မတီ
ပရဟိတသမဂ္ဂအဖွဲ့ချုပ်

MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

JANUARY 2005

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.

The Organization of Mon Relief and Development Committee

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Nai Wongsala Pala | - Chairman |
| 2. Nai Kasauh Mon | - General Secretary |
| 3. Nai Win Tint | - Joint-Secretary |
| 4. Nai Dung Htaw | - Member |
| 5. Phra Htaw Son | - Member |
| 6. Nai Glae | - Member |
| 7. Nai Chit Nyunt | - Member |
| 8. Nai Tay Jae | - Member |
| 9. Nai Jon Dae | - Member |

Monthly Report of Mon Relief and Development Committee (January 2005)

Gross Human Rights Violations and Population Displacement In Ye and Ye Townships, southern Burma

Since early 2004, after the intensive military offensives operated by the Burmese Army's South-East Command against a Mon splinter have intensified in Ye Township (in Mon State) and in Yebyu Township (Yebyu Township), the Burmese troops have forced thousands of Mon villagers to leave from their native villages.

The civilians have to leave their homes due to gross human rights violations – such as summary killing, inhumane and cruel torture, forced relocation and dislocation, conscription of forced labour, restriction against movement, sexual violations against women, etc. Most of human rights violations are much related to suspicions of the Burmese troops against the local villagers as 'rebel-supporters'. As the majority of the villagers in the area are Mon people and the Burmese troops believed they are identical to the Mon rebels and supported the rebels.

In order to prohibit the supports from the local villagers to the rebels, the Burmese troops have punished them seriously. Many men were killed and many women were raped during the period from January to May 2004.

After the Burmese Army could have the whole control in the area in June 2004, although some types of violations such as killing and sexual violations decreased down, but the use of forced labour for the construction of main roads into the area and establishment of a Sub-Town in order to install the regime's administration, has increased. The Burmese Army planned to upgrade a Mon village that has about 1000 household, Khaw-za, as Sub-Town and install their full administration as small towns and deploy army and police force.

However, the Burmese troops have seriously restricted the local villagers to not go at their farms/plantations or if go, they need to go in the early morning and return to villages in early evening with a permitted documents, and to not bring any type of extra food to the farms. This restriction of movement has seriously affected 'livelihood' of the local villagers. The local farmers or the majority of the local villagers, could not get sufficient time to cultivate their crops, clean the grasses and feed natural fertilizer, could not prevent from wild-animals' attack, have no sufficient time for harvest and face many other problems that made decrease of crop production in the area.

Recently, in December 2004 and January 2005, the Burmese troops burned down some houses in three Mon villages, which the troops suspected the Mon soldiers came and took the shelters in these houses. Without prior notices, the soldiers burned down many houses at night after ordering the villagers to move out from houses. This also made a serious fear to the villagers and many of them are thinking it could be a problem if the Burmese troops are not only burning their houses but also mis-treat them.

Additionally, the Intelligence Officers (not Gen. Khin Nyunt's Military Intelligent) in the military battalions are also trying to seek information from the villagers and village headmen who are the relatives of the rebel soldiers. Thus, many of rebel soldiers' distant or close relatives also have to flee from their villages.

Therefore, November 2004, the new flux displacement occurred in both Ye and Yebyu Townships and hundreds of villagers have to flee from their homes again. Just recently, many of them gradually arrived into New Mon State Party's controlled ceasefire zone near Bee Ree resettlement site.

There are some main reasons that the local villagers have to flee their homes and they are:

- Some of them, especially the village headmen and relatives of the rebels, even communicated to the rebels and assisted them in the past during the rebel troops dominated the whole area. Those persons are accused as main 'supporters to the rebels' and punishment to them is killing. Many of village headmen and some wives of rebel soldiers were already killed in the past. Many of them also felt they would face the same punishment if they stayed in the villages longer.
- Some village leaders are quite disappointed for the arrangement to the Burmese Army's constant request of labour in the villages. The Burmese troops always forced the village headmen to gather how many villagers to do this and that. As many villagers especially have already fled from villages due to the recent mis-treatment, it is much difficult for the village headmen to manage for the labour requirement of the Burmese Army. At the end, when they could not well response, they have to flee from villages.
- Recently the Burmese Army's commanders have seriously suppressed the Mon national education in the area and tried to close down the Mon schools in the area. However, by coordinating with the community leaders, Mon teachers and retired members of NMSP; the NMSP leaders definitely opposed the plans of the Burmese Army. Although the top commanders of Burmese Army agreed to not close down the Mon schools, however, the local commanders have systematically suppressed the activities of operating of Mon schools. Some of NMSP retired members, education activists and those who involved in the campaign are arrested and tortured. They are forced to leave from their villages or stop supporting the Mon education.

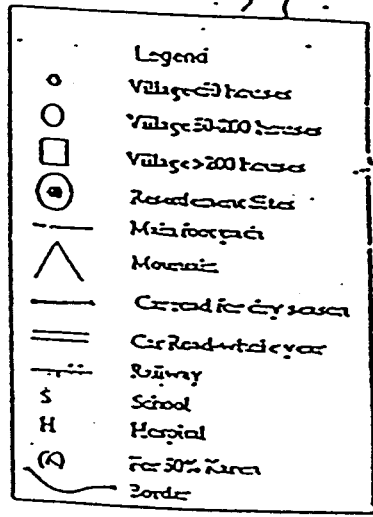
These types of displaced families are much different from the ordinary displaced villagers. They could not return back to their homes even after some troop change happens at their villages because of they are in the 'black list' of Burmese Army's Intelligent records (not the previous MI, this type of intelligent apparatus remains in each battalion for the military operational purposes).

In order to resettle these types of displaced persons, NMSP and MRDC re-settle them in a village called 'Jaing-Day' near Bee Ree resettlement site. They are in the serious in needy of humanitarian assistance from MRDC in terms of foods and shelters.

**THE POPULATION NUMBER IN THE RESETTLEMENT SITES
IN EACH SECTION (OR) VILLAGES IN THE RESETTLEMENT SITES
JANUARY, 2005**

No.	Name of Camp And Sections	Number Of Families	POPULATION						TOTAL
			Over 5 years		Between 5-12Years		Under 5 years		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
A. BEE REE									
1.	Suwana Phoom	83	126	124	43	34	15	23	365
2.	Johaprao	259	446	477	137	124	79	84	1347
3.	Naung Perng	356	659	698	195	201	76	87	1916
4.	Nyi Sar	-	45	91	59	79	4	5	283
	Total In BEE REE	698	1276	1390	434	438	174	199	3911
B. TAVOY									
1.	Meip Zeip	43	69	57	29	27	11	12	205
2.	Krong Baing	207	356	362	121	127	62	69	1097
3.	Jao Done	119	213	216	53	63	36	31	612
4.	Weng Naike	41	63	65	32	35	11	10	216
5.	Krone Kanaing	31	63	71	24	18	4	6	186
6.	Tor Lawi	116	223	227	61	69	26	29	635
	Total in TAVOY	558	987	998	320	339	150	157	2951
C. HALOCKHANI									
1.	Balaeh-hani	241	462	430	184	178	80	94	1428
2.	Kyaik-soi-mon	223	381	374	173	147	67	66	1208
3.	Baleh-Donephai	285	467	469	331	231	83	104	1685
4.	Htee-wa-doe	139	211	198	89	75	34	56	663
5.	Kyone-kwee	61	114	123	25	33	11	21	327
	Total In HALOCKHANI	949	1635	1594	802	664	275	341	5311
	Total in 3 camps	2194	3898	3982	1556	1441	599	697	12173

Map of Tavoy District
Resettlement site (Nov. 1995)

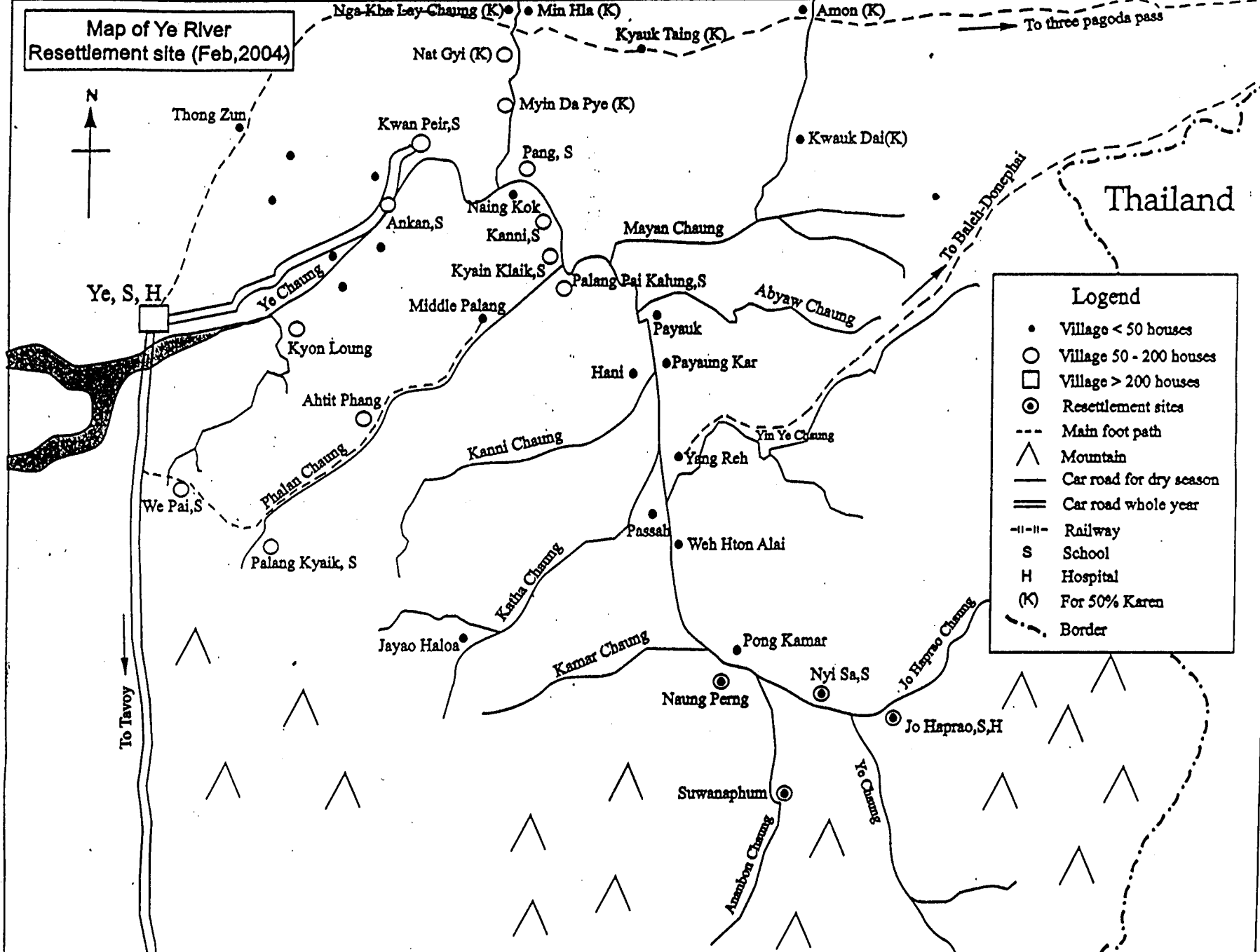


Distances

Payaw to Jao Done - 5 hrs walk
Jao Done to Hlae Sae - 1 days walk
Hlae Sae to Alaeion - 3 hrs walk
Jao Done to Yiaou - 10 hrs walk

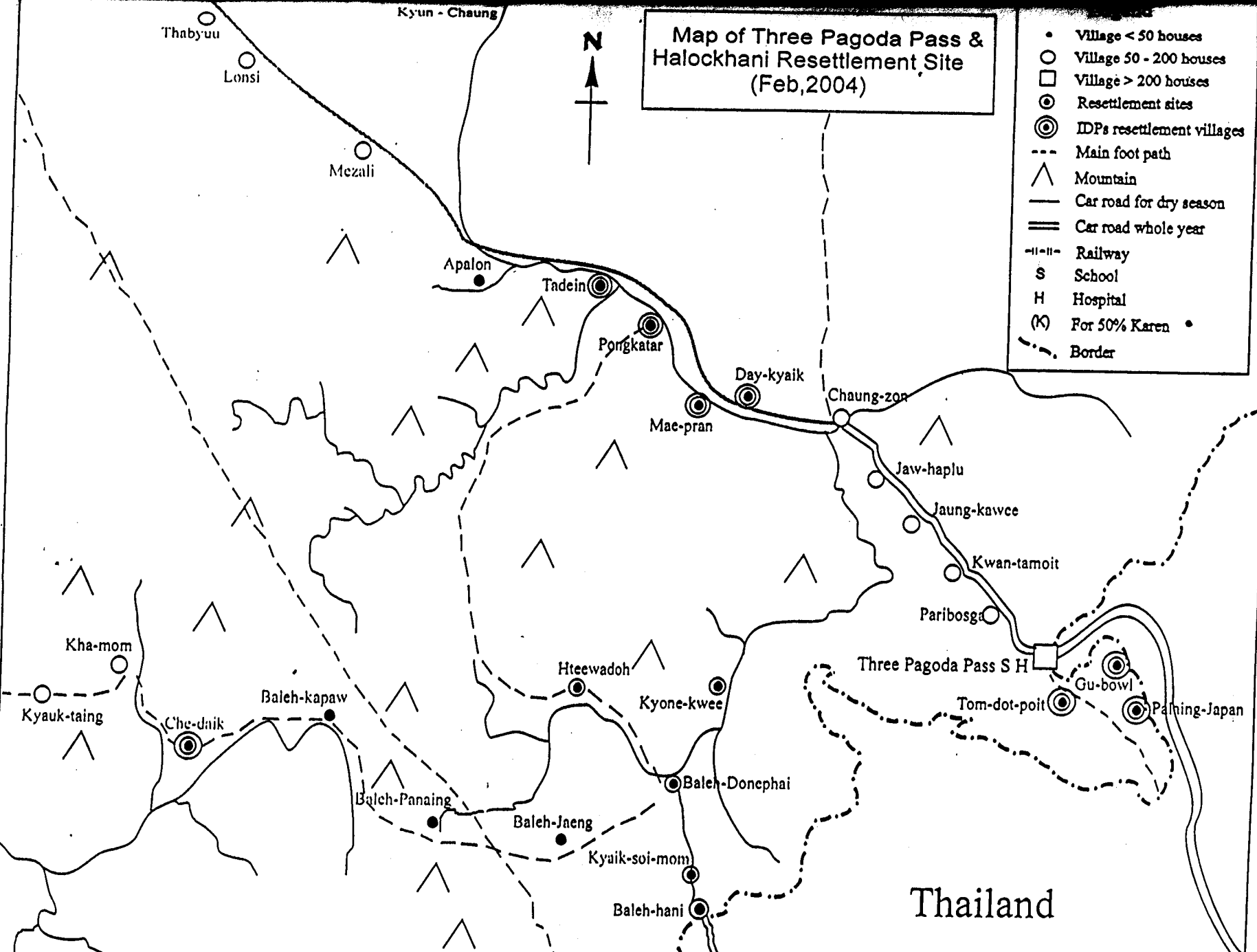
Payaw to Jao Done - 5 hrs walk
Jao Done to Hlae Saik - 1 days walk
Hlae Saik to Alesion - 5 hrs walk
Jao Done to Yzou - 10 hrs walk

Map of Ye River
Resettlement site (Feb, 2004)



Map of Three Pagoda Pass & Halockhani Resettlement Site (Feb, 2004)

- Village < 50 houses
- Village 50 - 200 houses
- Village > 200 houses
- ⊙ Resettlement sites
- ⊗ IDPs resettlement villages
- - - Main foot path
- △ Mountain
- Car road for dry season
- == Car road whole year
- ||-||- Railway
- S School
- H Hospital
- (K) For 50% Karen
- . - . Border



Thailand