



ကမ္ဘာတိုက် ဟံင်ပြာဒနီက  
ကောံ  
ပရေငမောဒါငြပ်ညးချူ ငမန်

MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

**MONTHLY REPORT**

**June**

**2006**

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# **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**

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>1. Nai Wongsala Pala</b> | <b>- Chairman</b>          |
| <b>2. Nai Kasau Mon</b>     | <b>- Vice Chairman</b>     |
| <b>3. Nai Win Tint</b>      | <b>- General Secretary</b> |
| <b>4. Nai Nyansatowl</b>    | <b>- Joint Secretary</b>   |
| <b>5. Mi Seikyanda</b>      | <b>- Administrator</b>     |
| <b>6. Mi Wing Ah Bloa</b>   | <b>- Member</b>            |
| <b>6. Nai Chit Nyunt</b>    | <b>- Member</b>            |
| <b>7. Nai Tay Jae</b>       | <b>- Member</b>            |
| <b>8. Nai Glae</b>          | <b>- Member</b>            |
| <b>9. Nai Lawi Ong</b>      | <b>- Member</b>            |

## Monthly Report of Mon Relief and Development Committee (June 2006)

### **Human Rights Violations in Mon Areas and Related Migration**

The population displacement or people's migration occurs in Mon State not only because of conflict or economic hardship of the Mon people but also majority of them displaced or migrated into Thailand and Malaysia because of human rights violations. Continuous and systematic human right violations which forced hundreds of villagers from their homes are -illegal tax collection, conscription of forced labour, confiscation of land and properties, inhumane and degrading treatments against villagers in conflict area.

When thousands of people from Mon areas migrated into Thailand to seek works with cheap payment from various Thai industries, Thai people would think that the people of Burma are poor and they tried to get works. But many of them do not obtain any knowledge how Burma's military regime has oppressed it's people and the people do not have any rights to avoid abuses committed by authorities and members of Burmese Army.

In every month, both town residents and villagers have to provide various types of tax in order to cover accommodation and salaries of the local government's appointed militiamen, fund for USDA (Union Solidarity and Development Association) activities, accommodation cost for troops of Burmese Army in the local battalions, fees for porter service and security of the areas. The local SPDC authorities and commanders of Burmese Army in the area concerned put different types of heads for fees onto the people and just collect them all without caring whether the poor villagers can survive or not. Even the people have some income from their farms and other livelihoods, they have to pay various types of fees, sometimes, including foods. When the people have less and less money at their homes, the parents encourage their children to migrate to Thailand. Every town and village in Mon areas face this problem and many young people leave from their homes in order to support their parents who are forced to give various fees to the State authorities.

Although International Labour Organization (ILO) has helped the military regime in Rangoon for eradication of forced labour in Burma, but SPDC and its authorities and members of Burmese Army has ignored. Conscription of forced labour in Burma has still continued and the people still suffer from contributing unpaid labour in construction of infrastructure projects, guarding gas pipeline and some villagers are forced to be porters.

On February 1, 2006, a part of Kanbauk-Myaithgkay which is built via Mon State near Thanbyuzayat Town was exploded because of an unknown reason and some local village headmen were arrested with suspicion of plotting to explode gas pipeline. Over 10 village headmen and villagers were arrested because of this incident and were put in prisons for nearly 3 months without trials. Additionally, the military regime forced the villagers in the areas: Mudon Township and Thanbyuzayat Township to guard pipeline for 24 hours. They ordered to build small huts along the pipeline and let the villagers guard them instead of soldiers in the area who need to take security duty for the pipeline.

Villagers were also forced to make fence in the locations where the gas pipelines are on the grounds and crossing over the river or streams or where are possible to do sabotage by the rebels. The local authorities and members of Burmese Army were

so angry to the villagers for this gas pipeline explosion and ordered that the civilians in the area must have to take responsibility for the security of gas pipeline.

Similarly, after the Burmese Army controlled the whole area of southern part of Ye Township after an intensive offensive against a Mon splinter group, the SPDC authorities and Burmese Army have built up many infrastructure projects in the area. The local Mon villagers from over 30 villages in the area are still forced to build road, schools, hospitals and houses for government servants when they planned to establish a Mon village 'Khaw-zar' in the area as 'Sub-Town'.

More or less use of forced labour affected on the economy of the local villagers. Additionally, their movement for their livelihoods especially for paddy growing farmers in Mon State is restricted and so that the people faced some another difficulty to live and survive in the country. Therefore, some young villagers and men fled from their homes in order to escape from forced labour.

In the analysis for displacement of the people from Burma, human rights violation is also the main issue.

**THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE THREE RESETTLEMENT SITES  
(June, 2006)**

No.	Camp	Number of Family	Over 5 years		Under 5 years		Total
			M	F	M	F	
1	Bee Ree	719	1655	1710	186	218	3769
2	Tavoy	560	1310	1339	154	162	2965
3	Halockhani	1028	2302	2362	324	335	5323
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2307</b>	<b>5267</b>	<b>5411</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>12057</b>

**THE MATERIALS RECEIVED  
BY THE MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
(June, 2006)**

No	Organization	Rice (Bag/50 kg.)	Fish Paste (kg.)	Salt (kg.)	Bean (Kg.)	Remark
1	TBBC					
2	TBBC (for Halockhani)	4736				
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4736</b>				

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







