



កម្ពុជា ហ៊ុំជនប្រទេសខ្មែរ
ក្រុម
បណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍

MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER

2006

THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE THREE RESETTLEMENT SITES
(Septemper, 2006)

No.	Camp	Number of Family	Over 5 years		Under 5 years		Total
			M	F	M	F	
1.	Bee Ree	719	1701	1676	211	216	3804
2.	Tavoy	560	1310	1339	154	162	2965
3.	Halockhani	806	2020	1814	156	150	4140
4.	Che-daik	209	427	458	75	93	1053
	TOTAL	2294	5458	5287	596	621	11962

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

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

Monthly Report of Mon Relief and Development Committee (September 2006)

Flood and Concern over Food Security in Mon State

Rainy season have been long in 2006 and there has been more rain in southern part of Burma, if compared with the previous years. Continuous raining for over 2-3 months during July to September had created big floods in the river and streams of mountainous areas and it is also flood along Salween river, Gyaing river, Attaran river in Mon State and Karen State. There has been also a flood in the river and stream in the streams in low-land areas of Mon State.

Accordingly to the local Mon farmers from Mon State, they have not faced such a big flood for some years in the area and it is surprised for them. Many of them lost their paddy plants after the completion of early stage of cultivation.

In June and July, after early some rain fall into the ground, the farmers ploughed the lands and grow paddy seedling. During the seedlings grew in a main plot, then they farmers prepared the entire lands and grew seedling in traditional way. They almost grew seedling plants onto grounds in mid- or late July. After seedling plants were grown they have to wait for 2 weeks until it has sufficient strength to survive. It meant the farmers can only ensure the paddy plants grow without problems only in mid-August.

But more and more heavy rain started to fall in early August. Non-stop rain created flooding in many parts of Mon areas before the seedling plants get growing. Accordingly to the local farmers' knowledge, when the seedling plants are under water for two weeks, they will die.

Normally, the farmers in southern Burma faced every year flood, but most flood are less than 10-15 days and when the water level decreased down and seedling plants are growing again. Sometimes, even it is flood, the seedling plants are not immersing under water. The farmers did not have to have to worry in that situation, because they ensured the paddy plants survive and produce grains. In some years, when some paddy seedling died due to flood, the farmers re-planted them in a short day soon after the water level reduced.

During in 2006 flood, the rain has continued nearly two months – August and September – and paddy seedlings have been under water for over one month and as a result, the seedling plants died. Water level has not reduced in the paddy-fields in low areas and paddy seedlings are under water over a month or more than four weeks.

The farmers who have extreme low plot of lands were hit by serial floods and found all of their seedlings are under flood. Although they tried to re-grow and prepared seedlings, but the water level did not reduce until the end of September and lost the opportunity to do so.

Accordingly to a local farmer, he thinks that after the rain stops in September or early October, he has a very limited time to re-grow the seedlings because it is too late because the cold season arrives in October and there will be no more rain.

However, many farmers who belongs a higher plots in low-land farms still remain much paddy plants and they can produce paddy in November and December. Although Mon State's farmers can produce a lot of crops in the previous years, but the farmers, traders and agriculture experts believed that the rice products in Mon State this year will decrease.

Additionally, in this rainy season, when the rice supplies are in shortage situation, the SPDC in Rangoon Division and the new Capital, *Nepyidaw*, prohibited the import of rice supplies from other parts of Burma, especially from Delta area (Irrawaddy Division) to lower part of Burma. Main reason is the SPDC tried to maintain 'normal rice price' in Rangoon in order to provide the civilians in there with sufficient supplies. This is also SPDC's tactic to avoid 'uprising' in urban areas due to food scarcity problems.

Therefore, the rice price in lower part of Burma has increased up since August when the rice supplies in Mon State and other parts of southern part of Burma has decreased. Currently the rice price in Mon State is about 5, 000 Kyat (4 US Dollar) per tin (15 kilogram cooking oil tin) and it will increase gradually.

The local people, who mainly rely on the rice supplies said that if the rice products in Mon State and lower part of Burma decreased in coming harvest season (in November and December), the rice price will not decrease down. It will be quite sure if the SPDC does not allow rice imports from other parts of Burma into Mon State and lower part of Burma, the rice price will increase. The people in lower part of Burma will face a problem of finding sufficient rice supplies for their families.

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

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





