



ကမ္ဘာတဝှမ်း မင်္ဂလာသိင်္ခ
ကော်မတီ
ပစ္စုပ္ပန်အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု

MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

September 2008

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 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 Wongsa Pala | - Chairman |
| 2. Nai Kasauh Mon | - Vice Chairman |
| 3. Nai Kem Kom Kao | - General Secretary |
| 4. Mi Weng ah Bloa | - Joint Secretary |
| 5. Nai Hong Janu | - Administrator |
| 6. Mi Seik Jyanda | - Member |
| 7. Nai Banyar Nwe | - Member |
| 8. Nai Ong Htaw Mon | - Member |
| 9. Nai Kon Tala Bloa | - Member |

Monthly Report of Mon Relief and Development Committee (September 2008)

Restriction to Livelihood and Economy Hurts in Ye Township

Although the national resources of Ye Township are rich, however, the Mon local inhabitants are totally restricted because of the ruling regime's new militarization policy and violations against the local people's rights to freedom of livelihood and belonging of properties.

The Burmese Army's Southeast Command has launched intensive military offensives against a Mon splinter group in southern part of Ye Township in 2004 and then they created a local biggest Mon village, called Khaw-zar as a Sub-Town. The installation of Sub-Town administration meant the Burmese Army brought in their troops, policemen, and other government servants to implement 'Burmanization policy'.

Since 2005-2006, after the Burmese Army deployed more troops in southern part of Ye Township and deployed a permanent base just outside of Sub-Town. Then, the local battalion has ordered to build a good road from Ye to Khaw-zar, build the government schools (*which will teach only Burmese language to Mon children*), deployed police station and set up court.

All of these power installation and military deployment have a purpose of controlling the whole area and uproot the activities of a Mon splinter group. However, in the attempts of SPDC to control in the whole area, the local Mon farmers in the area have been constantly faced 'movement restriction' to work in the farms. Additionally, some of farmers' lands and properties (on lands) were taken by Burmese Army. Until now, the Burmese Army could not uproot the activities of the Mon splinter group, and the group is still active in guerrilla warfare against the local Burmese Army. But at the same time, they have collected a heavy tax from the local Mon communities.

Movement restriction against the local farmers in the area have terribly hit the economy of the people. Accordingly to a farmer from Yin-dein village:

"They (the Burmese Army) allowed the farmers only 3 days (within a week) to work in the farms. I belong to 2000 trees of betel-nut plants. It is not enough time for me to work. And, we are not allowed to sleep at night. Going to and returning from the plantations took nearly 2 hours. We go in the morning only after sun rise and need to arrive to entrance of the villages before the sun set. We can work in the farms or can harvest our fruits only 5 hours a day. Time is quite limited.

"And, some of my betel-nuts are stolen. But I don't know who. On the days when I could not go and work at my betel plants, I always suspected someone or some people will steal my crops. I knew I lost some crops. In normal time, I could produce about 1 Million betel-nut fruits, but now, I could harvest less than a half of them."

The local villagers also accused that the Burmese Army troops who have patrolled in the area also looted betel-nuts, limes and other crops from their farms, while they were absent. They believed that the local battalions' allowance to the farmers 3 days in a week is a "trick" and they tried to manipulate the local farmers in order to loot their crops.

Among many plantation owners, the rubber plantation owners are suffered from the most hurts. The rubber plantation farmers and the rubber sap collectors have normally to collect their rubber saps in

the night. They normally have to wake up about 3: 00 a. m., at night and collect the rubber sap until dawn. Only at night time the rubber sap drop because of cool and no sun light.

A rubber plantation farmer from Hangan village said:

"Since the military deployment in 2005, I tried to sell out my rubber plantations (with 800 rubber trees) for many times. But nobody dare to buy, even the price of compound rubber sheet is good. But I get nothing.

"We are allowed to go to rubber plantations only after 6: 00 a.m. in the morning, when we arrived there we have only one hour to collect rubber sap. I can collect rubber sap only from 100 trees a day. I could not produce much and later I stopped collecting in plantations."

This farmer, in normally, can have about 2 Million Kyat income from his plantation. He totally lost all of his income since 2005 and now he said, his plantation became a thick bush. Then, he also had to find other jobs.

In conclusion, during the SPDC and Southeast Command's military offensives against the Mon splinter group and in their attempts to control the whole Ye Township area, the local Mon residents have lost many millions Kyat of their income, and they have faced economic hurts.

**THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE THREE
RESETTLEMENT SITE**

(September 2008)

No	Camp	No. of Family	Over 5 years		Under 5 years		Total
			M	F	M	F	
1	Halockhani	669	1589	1410	122	122	3243
2	Che-daik	134	235	246	41	38	560
3	Bee Ree	617	1457	1480	188	157	3282
4	Tavoy	451	1055	997	148	122	2322
TOTAL		1871	4336	4133	499	439	9407

THE MATERIALS RECEIVED

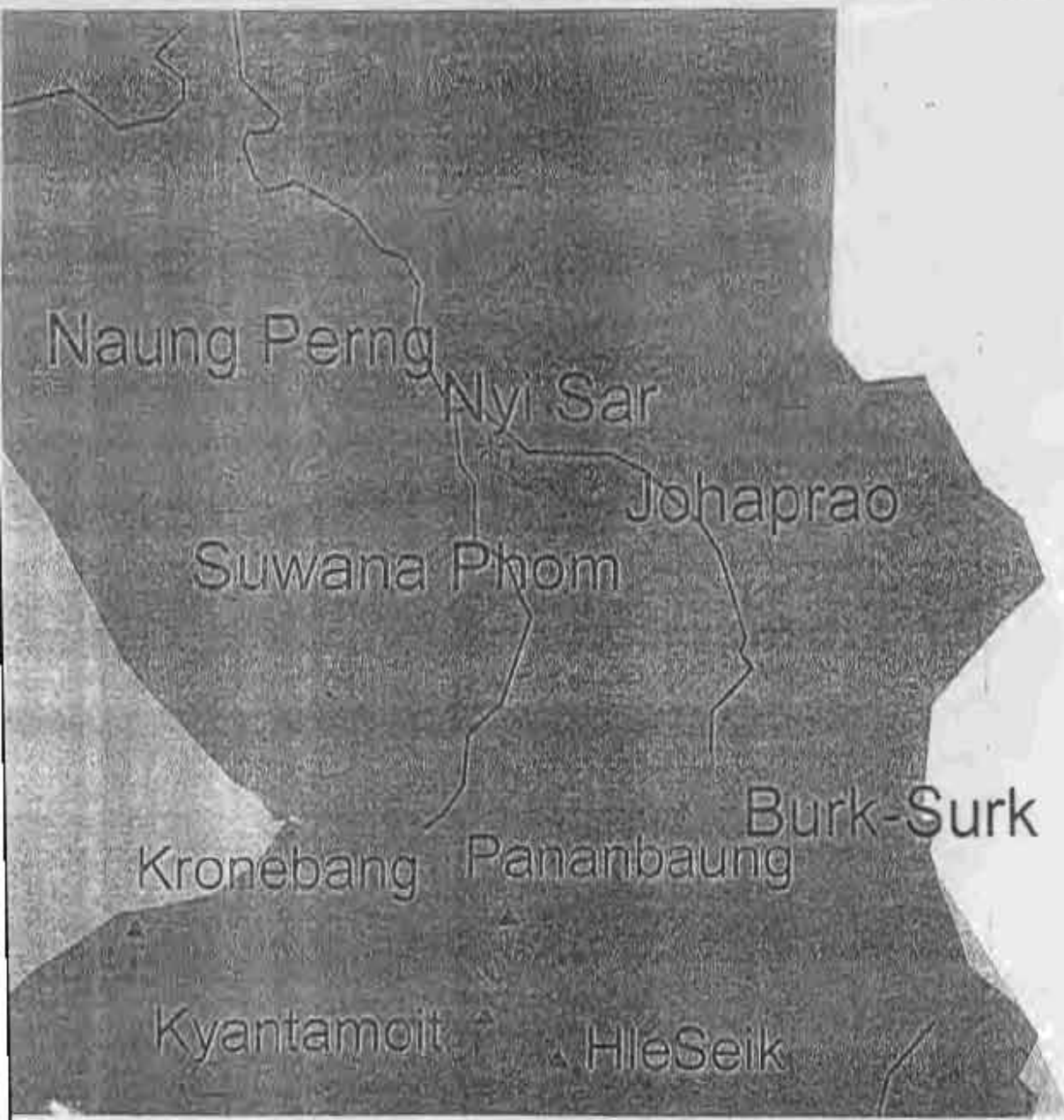
BY THE MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

(September 2008)

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

Map of Three Pagoda Pass and Halockhani Resettlement Site (Feb, 2008)

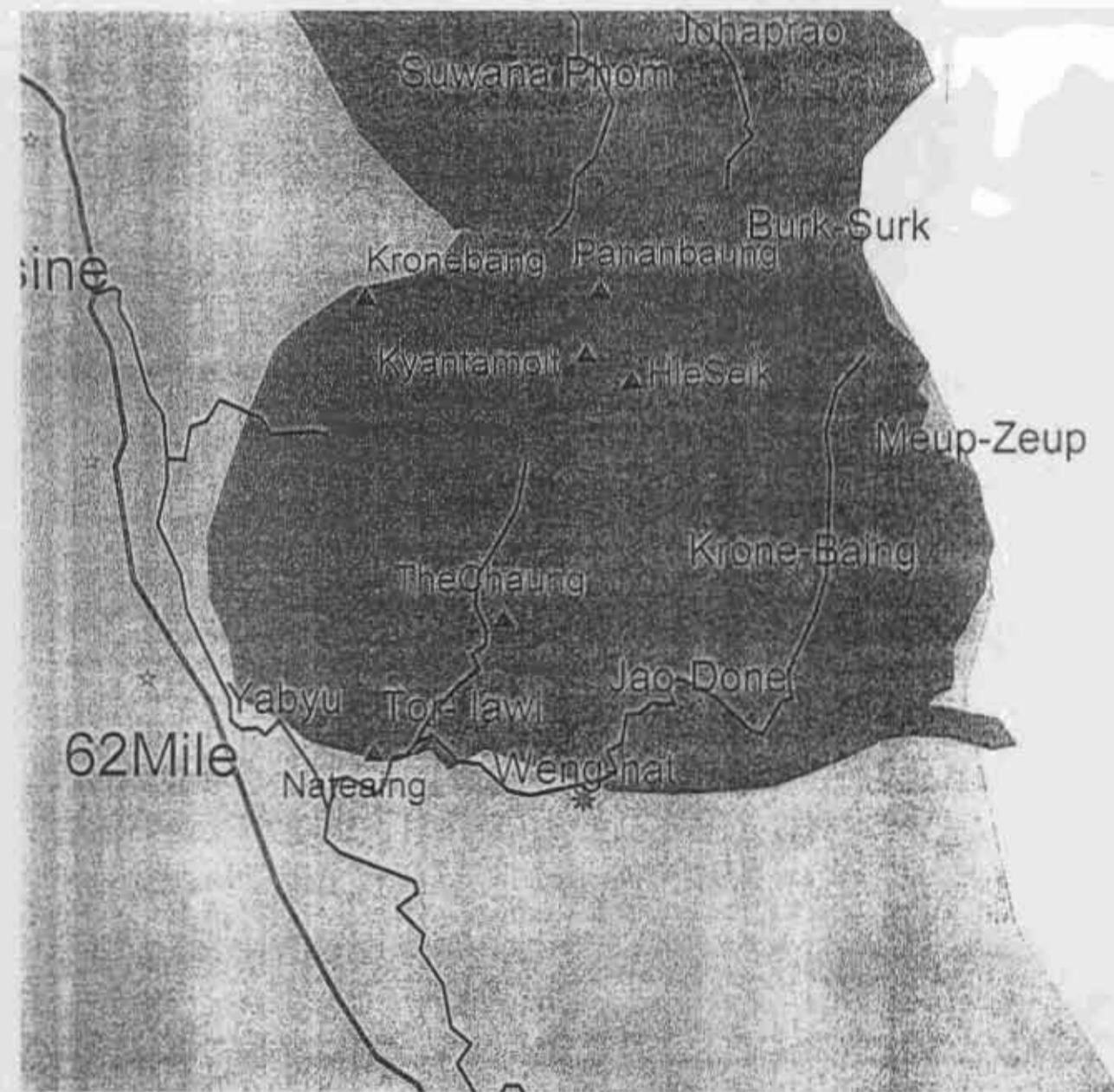




- * Resettlement site.shp.shp
- ▲ Idps villages.shp
- ~ Rivers.shp
- ⊙ Villages.shp
- ~ Roads_bbc.shp
- Cities_bbc.shp
- Railroads.shp
- ☆ Spdc06.shp
- Ceasefire06.shp
- Ks area.shp
- Country.shp



Map of Tavoy District and Tavoy Resettlement Site (Feb, 2008)



- * Resettlement site,shp.shp
- ▲ Idps villages.shp
- ~ Rivers.shp
- Villages.shp
- ~ Roads_bbc.shp
- Cities_bbc.shp
- ~ Railroads.shp
- ☆ Spdc06.shp
- Ceasefire06.shp
- Ks area.shp
- Country.shp

62Mile

16 Miles