



**កាម្មាធិការ ហ៊ុនប្រទាននិង
កេរ្តិ៍
បន្តរក្សា និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍**

MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

November 2009

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 Wongsala Pala | - Chairman |
| 2. Nai Kasauh Mon | - Vice Chairman |
| 3. Nai Zaw Min Oo | - General Secretary |
| 4. Nai Kon Tala Bloa | - Joint Secretary |
| 5. Nai Hong Janu | - Administrator |
| 6. Mi Seik Jyanda | - Member |
| 7. Nai Banyar Nwe | - Member |
| 8. Nai Oung Janah | - Member |
| 9. Mi Gold Non | - Member |

Monthly Report of Mon Relief and Development Committee

(October 2009)

Human Rights and Assistance in Conflict Zones

As always because of conflict situation, the displaced persons in the most serious conflict zones could not get much assistance from local aid agencies and due to much restriction on transparency and accountability requirement by donor agencies. Normally, the fighting between the ethnic armed groups and Burmese Army troops have been intensified in most parts of eastern and southern parts of Burma's border, thousands of civilians have been fleeing for decades.

Many of these displaced population did not have sufficient time to establish their communities and engage in proper livelihoods. They have used their own coping strategies – helping each other, borrowing rice from the ones who have, contacting the local traders to purchase foods in debts, arrange mobile education programs and manage back-pack health care, etc.

Since the fighting have regularly occurred in most deeper sides of Shan State, Karen State, Mon State and Tenasserim Division, many of displaced population fell into the cracks, as many of them did not get access toward to local aid agencies or they did not any type of assistance from border aid agencies and the agencies from inside Burma.

Serious impacts of food-shortage problems and inability to engage in livelihood in a normal situation is as below:

- The displaced persons could not live in their community permanently, they have to move and out. They could not much engage in trading activities, and so that sometimes, the communities get only shortage of various types of foods.
- Movement restriction by armed force troops has limited the local displaced villagers to get access into markets, and get sufficient foods from there. In almost situation, the communities in the conflict zones could not produce sufficient and varieties of foods. They also relied on the markets or traders outside of communities not only for essential foods, but also other commodities.
- In many communities, the villagers could not engage in their livelihoods permanently. Sometimes, because of fighting and movement restriction, the villagers totally lose their opportunities to work in the farms, plantations, and other livelihoods.
- In the '4 cuts campaign' implemented by Burmese Army troops, some foods – rice in the farms are destroyed and livestock in the village are looted. The villagers could not get sufficient foods and in all of the time, they are not dared to cultivate in their formal farmlands and plantations again.

UN agencies in Rangoon and other international humanitarian agencies like ICRC could not get access into these areas where the conflicts are intensified, because they have no mandate by the government authorities to travel into these areas and operate humanitarian assistance to the displaced populations.

Very similarly to various parts of ethnic areas in Burma, the Mon local villagers and displaced population in southern Ye Township and Yebyu Township have faced much difficulties to get sufficient foods and commodities, because they are likely blocked in these areas by troops of Burmese Army. The local Mon aid agencies could not get often opportunities to provide assistance into deeper conflict areas.

Therefore, it is needed to consider how to provide assistance the most needed people who are in conflict areas not only from Thailand's border, but also from inside the country. If not, the suffering will be increasing.

It is also important for UN Agencies and ASEAN to engage with the current ruling military government, SPDC, to allow aid agencies to get access into conflict zone in order to provide assistance for the displaced population. Both SPDC and ethnic armed groups must take responsibilities for safety of these aid agencies.

In conclusion, if there is a proper ceasefire in the entire country and no fighting, it is good for safety of displaced villagers. In order to have this entire ceasefire, there is a need for peace process in Burma. It also requires for a humanitarian negotiator to get involved in solving the problems of Burma.

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

(October 2009)

No	Camp	N0. of Family	Over 5 years		Under 5 years		Total
			M	F	M	F	
1	Halockhani	633	1372	1343	117	109	3574
2	Che-daik	142	149	260	64	60	675
3	Bee Ree	616	1453	1460	181	168	3878
4	Tavoy	433	1021	1022	149	152	2777
TOTAL		1824	3995	4085	511	489	9040

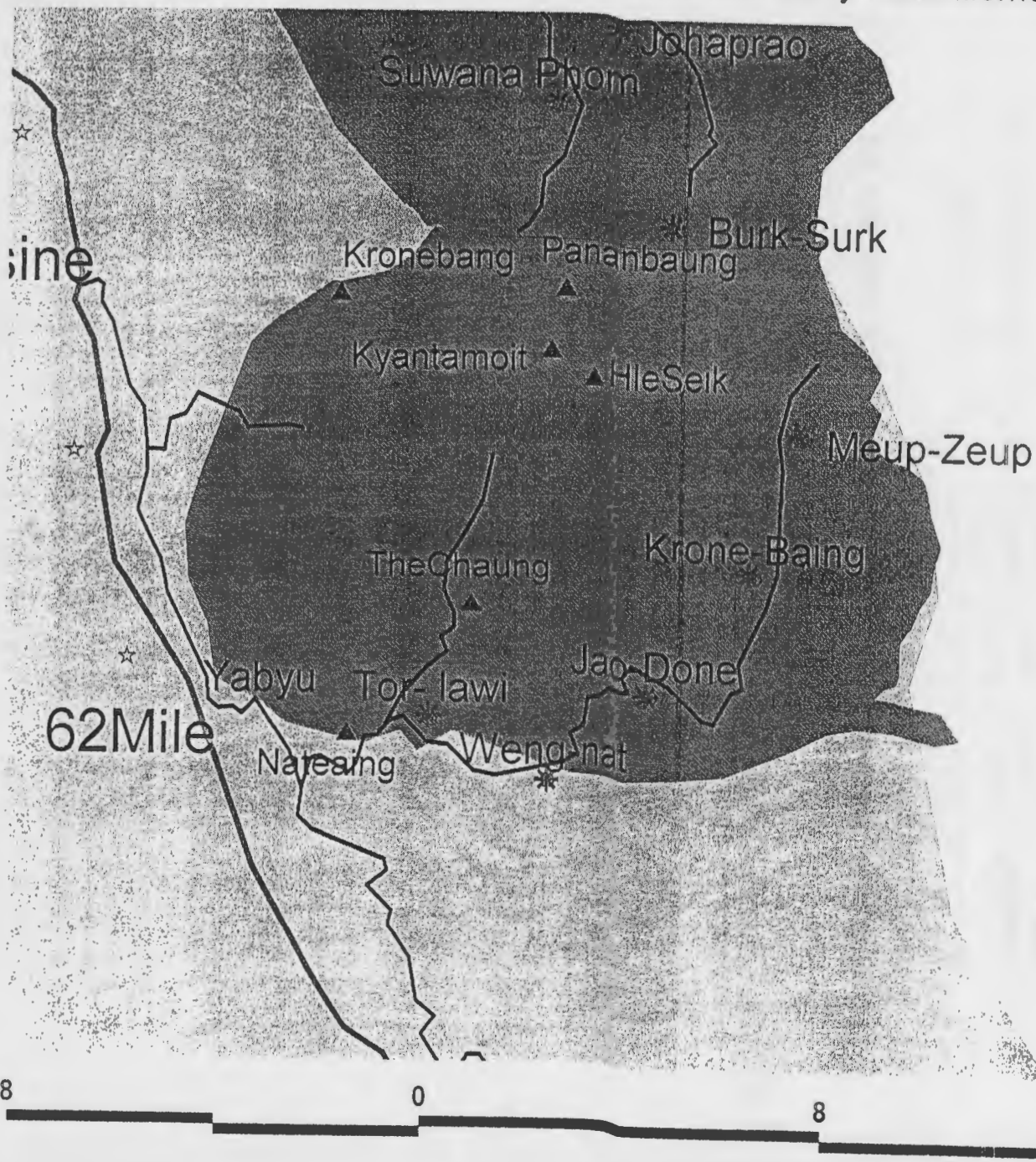
THE MATERIALS RECEIVED

BY THE MON RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

(October 2009)

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

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

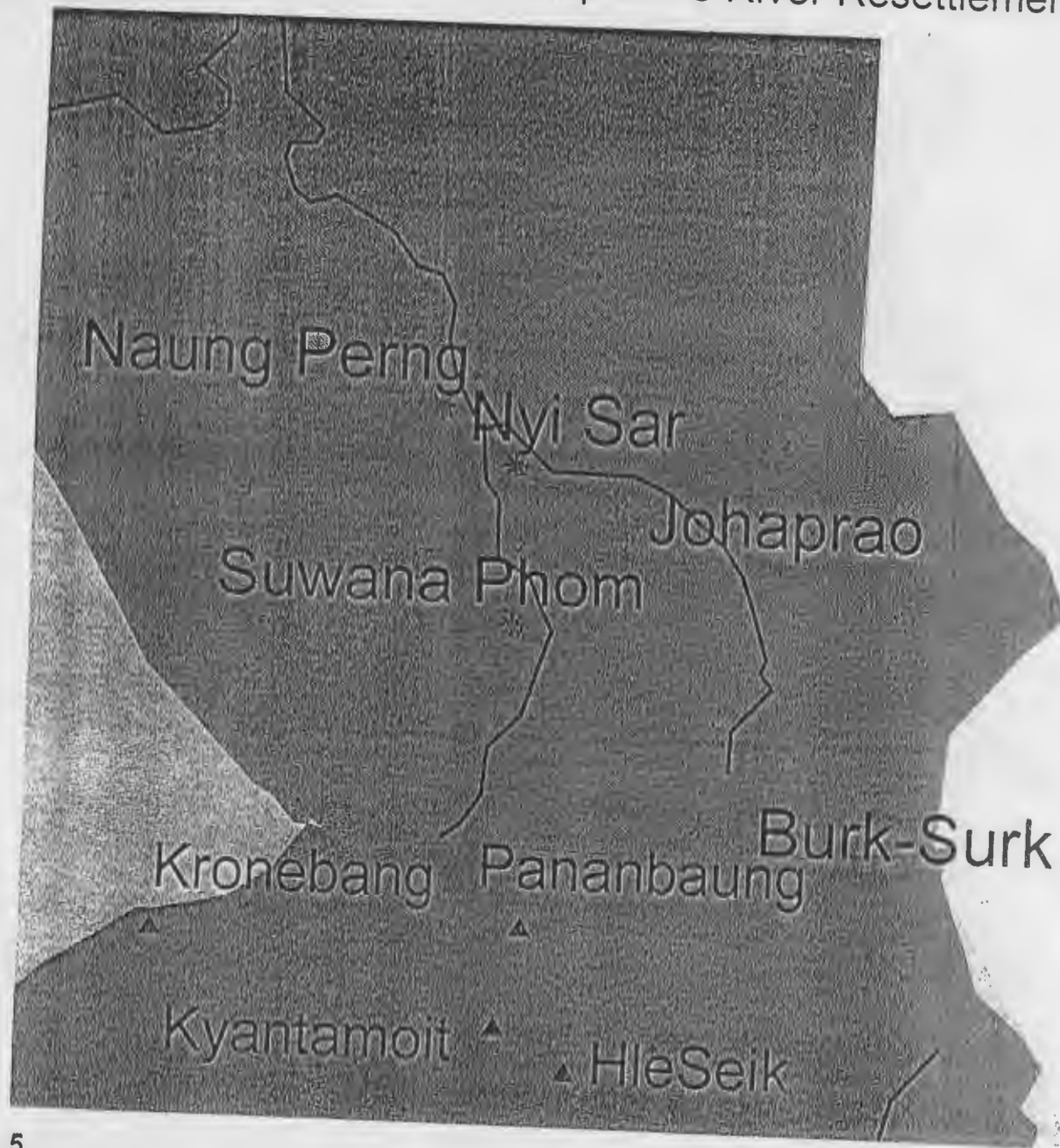


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Map of Three Pagoda Pass and Halockhani Resettlement Site (Feb,2008)



Map of Ye River 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