

**Annual Report 2011**  
**Report on Activities and Finances**  
**(Approved by the Board of Directors)**  
**(April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2012)**



Mekong Watch  
NPO

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# Introduction

## About Mekong Watch

Mekong Watch envisions a Mekong Region where its people enjoy the region's natural environments and sustain lifestyles that are rooted in the integrity of those environments, without falling victim to the harmful impacts of destructive development. Through dialogue, we seek to ascertain the problems faced by people impacted by development projects and work to make sure their concerns are reflected in policies and planning by reaching out to those responsible for formulating and implementing aid policies.

### Organization history

Mekong Watch was established in June 1993 to monitor the impact of development projects and development policy on the Mekong River basin countries (Burma/Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and China's Yunnan Province). At the time, Vietnam had recently ended its occupation of Cambodia after more than ten years, marking the end of Cambodia's civil war and the start of a more peaceful era. With peace came a dramatic expansion of development assistance to Cambodia along with the rest of the Mekong River region, including Laos and Vietnam. A group of Japanese Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with experience backing grassroots movements in this region since the 1980s, concerned that the expansion of aid would destroy local ways of life and damage the environment, formed Mekong Watch as a network to monitor the negative aspects of development and advocate for policy improvements. Later, in 1998 this network was dissolved to form a membership-based volunteer group, and in October 2003 reorganized again as a certified Non-Profit Organization (NPO).

## Mekong Watch's Long-term and Medium-term Goals

### Vision

Our vision is for the people of the Mekong Region to benefit from the region's natural environments and sustain ways of life that are rooted in the integrity of their environments, without falling victim to the harmful impacts of destructive development.

### Long-term Goal

Our goal is to create a framework at all stages of development projects in the Mekong River basin in which the lessons of the past are reflected and the opinions of those affected by development respected.

### Medium-term Goals (2009-2012)

- 1) Increase the number of cases in which the lessons of past development are applied to projects in various stages of progress in the Mekong basin countries and surrounding areas and the views of those affected are respected.

- 2) Create cases in the Mekong basin countries in which environmental/social policies and programs improve in a way that reflects past lessons of development, the natural environment, and ways of life rooted in the integrity of that environment.
- 3) Through Mekong Watch's outreach efforts, increase the number of people who know about the past lessons of development, the natural environment, and people's lifestyles rooted in the integrity of their environments in the Mekong basin countries.

# Activities

## Results and Overview of Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Activities

Even in the wake of the serious nuclear disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, the Japanese government has not altered course in its policy of exporting nuclear power plant technology to other countries in Asia. In FY2011, we concentrated our activities on keeping the government from signing nuclear power treaties, with the goal of fostering a shift in its nuclear export policies. We also played a role, through participation in the government's ODA streamlining council and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)'s advisory committee on environmental and social considerations, in improving such considerations in the government's ODA programs.

Project Monitoring: We provided information on the Fukushima crisis to Thai civil society groups concerned about nuclear power development in the Mekong Region, and this information was used in seminars and press conferences. For the Cambodia Highway 1 project (portion funded by Asia Development Bank (ADB) lending), we continued to aid the advocacy activities of local NGOs and lend our support to local residents facing impoverishment due to relocation. And regarding hydroelectric power plant construction projects in the Mekong mainstream, we produced a series of e-mail newsletters and made appeals to the Japanese government concerning developments and problems of the Xayaburi Dam.

Field Projects: In northern Laos, we have continued to support the joint efforts of with local residents and government officials to preserve their forests since 2005. This year, we held an evaluation session in Vientiane, where district and provincial officials and village representatives exchanged opinions. Amid growing concern over the impact of cross-border environmental mechanisms such as REDD<sup>+</sup> on land and forest usage by local residents, the documentary on the lives of swidden farmers that we made in the course of our activities gained praise among NGOs and researchers in Laos. In our video-related projects, we assisted video production in southern Laos, and collaborated with NPO Seed to Table to produce a video on activities to protect native seed types in northern Vietnam. In Thailand, we published a pamphlet, *Regenerating Forests, Revitalizing Languages*, that introduces the activities of ethnic minority peoples to preserve biodiversity and cultural diversity, and invited a representative of the Chong people for a presentation on the project in Tokyo. In addition, as part of our initiatives to enable local civil society to make proposals for policies on sustainable natural resource management and habitat preservation in the Mekong Region, we researched traditional natural resource usage patterns and invited guests from overseas for a seminar to illustrate the issue using video.

Outreach: We provided information to the Japanese people, media institutions, and policymakers through seminars, video screenings, published materials, periodicals, our resource center, e-mail newsletters, and updates to our website. These activities are aimed at increasing the number of people in Japan who understand the problems of development in the Mekong Region, as well as its abundant natural environment and thriving populations. For two months starting in January 2012, we held *Scenes from the Mountain Villages*, an exhibition on the lives of people in the Mekong Region featuring videos, photographs, and hand tools. The event attracted 2,000 visitors, allowing us to spread our message to people we had not previously reached.

With Burma supposedly turning toward democracy, the Japanese government has announced plans to restart previously suspended ODA outlays and offer further economic cooperation. However, Burma remains a military-controlled regime, as the military retains overwhelming political power. In regions where ODA is to be resumed, the country's military continues to treat civilians with utter brutality. Mekong Watch will continue its monitoring of Japan's ODA with the aim of ensuring that this time around, the aid is truly used to help foster democracy for Burma.

## A. Investigative Research

Mekong Watch is engaged in two types of investigative research. The first is monitoring of projects and programs for potential threats to people who rely on natural resources. In recent years, we have begun monitoring corporate activity amid the rise of private sector-led development projects. The second is field research (not limited to specific development projects) conducted in cooperation with local residents to collect basic data and deepen overall understanding of the connection between the environment and people's lives. The information and knowledge gained from this research form the basis of our advocacy work.

### A-1. Project Monitoring

We focused our monitoring activities on bilateral aid institutions such as JICA as well as multilateral development banks such as the World Bank and ADB. Projects included hydroelectric, thermal, and nuclear power plants, as well as highway and railway projects. In FY2011, we monitored nuclear power development in Thailand and Vietnam, where the Japanese government is promoting the export of nuclear power plants even as the 2011 disaster at Fukushima Daiichi is nowhere near resolved. We also resumed monitoring of the Baluchaung Hydropower Plant No. 2 project due to the potential for the Japanese government to resume full-fledged development assistance to Burma.

The projects we monitored in FY2011 included the following (countries/organizations providing or considering providing funds are in parentheses):

#### Regionwide

- Xayaburi Dam (Thailand)
- Dams on Sesan, Sekong, and Srepok Rivers (Cambodia, China, Vietnam)

#### Burma

- Dams on Salween River (Thailand, China)
- Dams on Irrawady River (China)
- Baluchaung Hydropower No. 2 (Japan)

#### Laos

- Nam Theun 2 Dam (World Bank, ADB, France)
- Xe Katam Dam (Japan/Kansai Electric Power)

#### Thailand

- Map Ta Phut industrial park (JICA, JETRO)
- Nuclear power plant development
- Pak Mun Dam (World Bank)

#### Cambodia

- Neak Loeung Mekong Bridge (JICA)
- Highway 1 (ADB, JICA)
- GMS Railway rehabilitation (ADB, Australia)



A local Cambodian resident points out the water line from flooding caused by a dam release.

## Vietnam

- Ninh Thuan 2 Nuclear Power Plant (Japan)

## A-2. Research

We conducted the following research in FY2011:

- Status of traditional forest exploitation and impact of plantation development
- Interview survey on migratory fish on Mun River, tributary of Mekong in Thailand (preliminary investigation for opening of Pak Mun Dam flood gates)



## B. Field Projects

Mekong Watch's field projects are aimed at understanding the relationship between Mekong Region residents and their natural resources, maintaining records of people as they live together with nature, and supporting the management of natural resources by residents of the region.

### ◆ Forest preservation in Northern Laos

Since FY2005, we have been researching in coordination with the National University of Laos (NUOL)'s Faculty of Forestry to investigate and offer constructive proposals regarding the country's land and forestry programs and issues faced by villagers who make use of the forests, focusing on Pakbeng district, Oudomxai province in northern Laos. So far, we have focused on five main activities. We helped establish and subsequently supported the undertakings of watershed forest management commissions composed of government officials from the villages and districts with land on watershed forests with small dams. We also aided in redistricting of land and forests where there had been confusion over land and forest usage as a result of policies that did not take residents' ways of life into account. We performed an environmental study on watershed forests. We gave environmental training to local residents. And we played a role in the production of a documentary on the land and forest use practices of swidden farming communities. In FY2011, we invited district/provincial officials and village representatives to Vientiane for an evaluation meeting. We also reported the results of our efforts to, and exchanged opinions about our plans going forward with central government officials, NGOs, and researchers. In the latter half of FY2011, we reflected some suggestions made at these meetings as we supported the efforts of the local commissions and conducted research. In FY2012, as our program approaches its conclusion, we plan to continue following up on our work and monitoring, and use the documentary to spread the word about the results.

### ◆ Producing TV programs on ways of life and environmental change in the Mekong region (Laos, Vietnam)

In Laos, each province has a television station responsible for local broadcasting. However, due to a lack of funding and experience, the stations almost never run original programming. This project was started in FY2004 by giving support to four provinces' local TV stations in south-central Laos to produce environment-themed programming for the region.



## C. Outreach

In FY2011, we worked with NPO Seed to Table to complete a film showcasing efforts to preserve local seed varieties in northern Vietnam. We also produced films on the connection between a well-known northern Laotian delicacy and non-timber forest products, the diversity found in second-growth forests that result from local swidden farming, and forest preservation efforts of residents in south-central Laos.

### ◆ Support of bio/cultural diversity action by ethnic minorities (Thailand)

In Chanthaburi province, eastern Thailand, we have a program aimed at indigenous Chong people. It works to support efforts to strengthen the identity of this ethnic minority, whose members live as Thai citizens, and protect the environment by teaching children the Chong language and knowledge of traditions. Mekong Watch, with the cooperation of researchers from Mahidol University among others, published a pamphlet (*Regenerating Forests, Revitalizing Languages*) highlighting the activities of the Chong, and invited a representative of the Chong people to Tokyo for a report on these efforts for the general public.

### ◆ Local citizens' statement calling for traditional natural resource management techniques to protect Mekong habitats

Under its Green Mekong Initiative, the Japanese government purports to make proposals for aid policies in the Mekong Region. However, these proposals involve no local resident participation, nor do they reflect their opinions. In response, we have taken a number of actions. We conducted research on sustainable resource management and traditional resource exploitation practices in rural villages in Mekong countries. We then used videos taken during our research to hold seminars and international workshops as a means to make policy proposals as well as exchange experiences among civil society groups and researchers in Japan and the Mekong Region. In January, we invited a guest speaker from overseas to hold a seminar. In FY2012, we plan to hold an international workshop to exchange experiences and formulate proposals among civil society activists and academic researchers from both Japan and overseas. We also plan to set up a platform for civil society and researchers from Japan, China, and the Mekong countries to come up with proposals for sustainable resource management.

In our outreach efforts, we seek to present the information collected and analyzed through our investigative research to civil society in Japan and elsewhere in the world, particularly the Mekong basin countries.

### ◆ Seminars and lectures

Our seminars and lectures communicate the problems of development and the environment in Mekong basin countries to the general public.

In FY2011, we held eight seminars on nuclear power development in Asia and nuclear power exports, including an international symposium with guest speakers from overseas and a series of seminars given jointly with partner organizations (see Appendix 1 for a list of seminars and lectures).



◆ **International Water Film Festival (December 3-4, 2011 at United Nations University)**

Around the world, scarcity of water has become a source of conflict, and development has cut off the supply of water to affected communities. To spread the word about issues facing various regions, we jointly held a water-themed international film festival, where we showcased *The Experience of the Mun River: Dams and Life on the Mekong*, a Mekong Watch production.

◆ **Exhibit: Japan and the Mekong: Stories of People and Nature**

For two months starting in January 2012, we had an exhibition at the Nature Info Plaza Marunouchi Saezuri Kan of videos, photography, and hand tools of villages in Thailand, Laos, and Japan, linking the lifestyles of the three nations' villages and contemplating the connection between the environment and our lives.

◆ **Mekong Library**

At our office in Ueno, Tokyo, Mekong Watch maintains the Mekong Library, a collection of books on Mekong regional development and environment, JBIC and JICA (organizations that implement Japan's large-scale aid programs to the region), the World Bank, and ADB policies. In FY2011, our library contained 1,603 volumes.



◆ **Official magazine, *Forum Mekong***

To increase the reach of *Forum Mekong*, this year we transitioned to digital-only distribution. We also offer our back issues online in PDF format going back to 2004.

◆ **E-mail Newsletter**

Mekong Watch disseminates news on development and environment issues in the Mekong region via an e-mail newsletter. In FY2011, we issued 37 newsletters in Japanese. We also issued policy proposals and press releases, including a petition regarding ODA for the Baluchaung Hydropower Plant, a statement protesting the adoption of nuclear power cooperation treaties with Vietnam and Jordan, and a press release calling for the Japanese government to end its reliance on nuclear power.

◆ **Website**

We opened a new section of our website highlighting our activities surrounding nuclear power exports, an area we were especially focused on. As in FY2010, some parts of the website were updated more frequently than others, so we will continue to work to regularly update. Maintaining our English-language site is a particular challenge. We opened a page on Facebook to promote our seminars.

◆ **Lecturers, research**

We sent our staff to give talks on Mekong River development, the environment, and government development assistance at lectures and seminars (see Appendix 2). In FY2011, we spoke at 18 events.

◆ **Media outreach**

The goal of our media outreach is not to attract coverage of Mekong Watch's activities; it is to increase coverage of the development issues we are concerned about. We were involved in the creation of 12 media stories in FY2011. As part of our campaign against nuclear power exports, we were involved in the production of five TV programs and one radio program.

## **D. Advocacy**

Our advocacy has three objectives: (1) improve individual aid projects; (2) question development in the Mekong basin countries; and (3) encourage the Japanese government to reflect past experience in ODA and other policies and processes.

◆ **Improving individual projects**

We held meetings (detailed below) with JICA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), and the Ministry of Finance (MOF) on individual aid project, with the aim of pushing for improvements to problems we identified through our project monitoring activities. The agendas for these meetings can be found in Appendix 5.

Dam construction on Mekong mainstream

In cooperation with NGOs both inside and out of the Mekong Region and local residents' groups, we monitored trends in plans for construction of the Xayaburi Dam in northern Laos. We provided information obtained from these activities to the Japanese media and citizens. Also, in reaction to the possibility of the Japanese government funding an additional study of the Xayaburi Dam to be conducted by the Mekong River Commission (MRC), we submitted our opinion to MOFA, noting the adverse impact that constructing the dam will have, and that such a study would be meaningless without sufficiently reflecting the opinions of the affected residents. Residents from both in and away from the region oppose the dam, and so far full-fledged construction has yet to begin.

◆ **Development in Mekong countries**

Forced relocation in Cambodia

We continued to work closely with local NGOs to help local residents forced to relocate and unable to carry on with their lives as a result of a railway rehabilitation project funded with ADB lending. We pleaded with the Japanese MOF, ADB's largest donor, to help improve the situation. As a result, there has been some improvement to the living conditions where the residents were located, information availability, and expanded assistance for livelihood restoration programs. However, core problems that the residents fervently demand have not been resolved, such as revision of the compensation criteria and reprieve from debts accrued post-relocation. In the similarly ADB loan-funded Cambodia Highway One project, we put together a report based on our years of experience supporting relocated residents, in order to communicate

information and lessons learned to those relocated due to the railway rehabilitation project and NGOs supporting them. The report was used in November 2011, when the residents filed a formal objection with the ADB. The ADB has accepted the objection as properly filed and is currently preparing to begin talks with the Cambodian government and the relocated residents to resolve the situation.

#### ◆ **Calling for fundamental changes in ODA policy**

Along with other NGOs, Mekong Watch has long called for MOFA to make fundamental changes in ODA policies based on reviews of past assistance. As a result, a new advisory council aimed at streamlining development assistance was created. Mekong Watch Advisor Satoru Matsumoto was named a member, and he has made various proposals, including that residents relocated due to the Cambodia Highway One project should be provided with assistance to rebuild their livelihoods before Japan provides aid for the fourth stage of construction.

#### ◆ **Nuclear power plant exports**

In the aftermath of the crisis at Tokyo Electric Power's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, we reached out to Mekong Region countries, particularly Thailand, to communicate the sheer devastation of the disaster. We also directed our outreach and policy advocacy efforts towards changing the government's policy of exporting nuclear power plants.

Our major activities were as follows:

##### Sharing Japan's experience with Thailand

In April 2011, we sent Hideyuki Ban, an expert in problems with nuclear power plants at the Citizens' Nuclear Information Center, to Thailand. His activities there included attending seminars for local residents at Khon Kaen University in northeastern Thailand and Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok and appearing on cable TV programs and a variety of other media outlets. In March 2012, we cooperated with the makers of *Even So, We Plant*, a film produced by the International Film Festival on Organic Farming depicting the difficulties and struggles of organic farmers in Fukushima, to create a version with Thai subtitles.

##### Efforts to prevent ratification of nuclear power treaties

For Japan to export nuclear power technology, it needs to enter into a nuclear power cooperation treaty with the target country. To prevent the ratification of such treaties in Japan's parliament (the Diet), we worked with other civil society groups, lobbying the Japanese government and Diet members, held rallies inside the Diet building, and participated in protests. Unfortunately, in December 2011 the 179<sup>th</sup> Diet approved treaties with Vietnam, Jordan, Russia, and South Korea. We plan to keep working with various groups to ensure that public funds are not used for this purpose in Vietnam and other countries.

##### Outreach in Japan

In August, we held an international symposium, *The Problem of Cross-border Nuclear Power Plants: Considering Nuclear Power Export in Asia*, as part of the No Nukes Asia Forum.

In January, we held an event, *Asia Needs No Nuclear Power: How to Change Japan's Nuclear Power Export Policy*, at the Global Conference for a Nuclear Power Free World. We also worked with other civil society groups to hold multiple seminars sounding the warning on nuclear power exports.

## Board of Directors

### Directors

Doi, Toshiyuki    Representative Director  
Fukuda, Kenji    Deputy Representative Director  
Onizuka, Madoka Chase  
Kiguchi, Yuka  
Shine, Toshihiko  
Shimizu, Noriko  
Sakamoto, Yuki  
Nagase, Riei  
Higashi, Satomi

### Auditor

Kawamura, Akio

### Advisor

Matsumoto, Satoru

## Staff

Doi, Toshiyuki    Representative Director (full-time)  
Kiguchi, Yuka    Executive Director (full-time)  
Higashi, Satomi    Laos Program Director (part-time)  
Akimoto, Yuki    Burma Program Director (part-time)  
Mitsuta, Kanna    Policy Manager (part-time)  
Iida, Takako    Tokyo Office Manager (part-time)

## Interns

4 interns

(Board, staff, interns as of March 31, 2012)

## FY2011 Financial Statements

April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2012

Unit: USD

US\$1 = JPY82.28 (As of 31 March 2012; source: OANDA)

### Revenue

<b>Membership fee</b>	5,663
<b>Donations</b>	88
<b>Operating revenue</b>	10,436
Monitoring and research	778
Outreach	9,658
Advocacy	0
<b>Grants</b>	380,400
<b>Contract income</b>	33,907
<b>Interest income</b>	230
<b>Miscellaneous income</b>	5,548
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>436,272</b>

### Expenditure

<b>Monitoring and research</b>	141,616
Project monitoring	23,764
Research on problems with Japan's past ODA projects	2,079
Research on Vietnam forest resources, timber trade	47,360
Staff salary	68,413
<b>Field projects</b>	116,795
Watershed forest project, Laos	30,092
Video production on ways of life and biodiversity in Mekong region	43,982
Biodiversity protection by Thai ethnic minorities	11,013
Pilot research on effects of the opening of the Pak Mun Dam's sluice gates	4,893
Staff salary	26,815
<b>Policy advocacy</b>	36,201
JBIC/NEXI nuclear power plant guidelines	2,376
Monitoring the implementation of JICA's environmental and social consideration guidelines	610
Staff salary	33,215
<b>Outreach</b>	56,489
"Traversing Mekong": Film shows and discussions	1,964
"Life and livelihoods in Mekong": Seminars and exhibitions	3,659
Library/Resource center	2,431
Periodical <i>Forum Mekong</i>	1,876
Website management	680
E-mail newsletter/listserv	154
Promotional activities	136
Staff salary	45,589
<b>Administration</b>	65,707
Tokyo office management	28,181
Overseas office management	1,111
Staff salary	36,415
<b>Exchange loss</b>	1,263
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>418,071</b>
<b>Balance</b>	18,201
<b>Beginning of year</b>	333,749
<b>End of year</b>	351,950

## FY2011 Balance Sheet

As of March 31, 2012

Unit: USD

US\$1 = JPY82.28 (As of 31 March 2012; source: OANDA)

Assets		Liabilities and surpluses	
<b>1.Current assets</b>		<b>1.Current liabilities</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	401,758	Accounts payable	2,039
Accounts receivable	35,597	Advance payments received	82,860
		Deposits	5,512
Total current assets	<b>437,355</b>	Total current liabilities	<b>90,411</b>
<b>2.Fixed assets</b>		<b>2. Surpluses</b>	
Guarantee deposit	5,006	Surpluses carried over	351,950
Total fixed assets	<b>5,006</b>		
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>442,361</b>	<b>Total surpluses and liabilities</b>	<b>442,361</b>

## **Audit Report**

I have audited the FY2011 financial reports of Mekong Watch, a specified non-profit corporation, and hereby acknowledge that Mekong Watch's activities were conducted in appropriate ways and that its financial statements and balance sheet were prepared according to standards that are generally accepted as fair and sufficient.

June 4, 2012  
Akio Kawamura  
Auditor



# Appendices

Appendix 1

## Mekong Watch Seminars/Lectures

Date	Event title	Topic(s)	Speaker(s)
June 19, 2011	Annual Meeting Seminar: Export Crisis—Japan's Involvement in Asian Nuclear Power Development	-Current Status and Background of Asian Nuclear Power Development -Japanese Government Nuclear Power Technology Export and Financial Institutions -Illusory Power Demand and Nuclear Development: Thai Citizens Start to Doubt Their Country's Power Development Plans	-Hideyuki Ban (Citizens' Nuclear Information Center=CNIC) -Noriko Shimizu (FoE Japan) -Toshiyuki Doi
July 31	International symposium	-The Problem of Cross-border Nuclear Power Plants: Considering Nuclear Power Export in Asia	-Lee Heonsok (Leader, Korean NGO Energy Justice Actions) -Nurudin Amin (Jepara Province Representative, Indonesian Islamic Organization Nahdlatul Ulama) -Sodsai Sangsoke (Coordinator, Thai Citizen Network for No Nuclear)
Nov. 21	Urgent Diet Building Rally and Negotiations with Government	-In-depth Debate on Nuclear Power Exports	-Kanna Mitsuta -Yuka Kiguchi -Yuki Tanabe (Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society=JACSES) -Eri Watanabe (FoE Japan)
Nov. 26	International Water Film Festival pre-event	-People Who Live With the River: Outlook for Mekong River Development	-Yuka Kiguchi
Jan. 14, 2012	Global Conference for a Nuclear Power Free World	-Asia Needs No Nuclear Power	-Yuki Tanabe (JACSES) -Kanna Mitsuta -Phairoh Suchinphram (Research Fellow, Prahokkao Research Center, Thailand)
Jan. 16	Japan and the Mekong: A Story of People and Nature; exhibit and seminar on connections between Mekong basin, Japanese mountain villages	-Session 1: People are a Part of Nature: People who Cultivate the River and Respect the Forests	-Phairoh Suchinphram (Research Fellow, Prahokkao Research Center, Thailand) -Phouvong Phetphaiwan (Lao filmmaker)
Jan. 19	Diet Building Rally	-Examining resumption of ODA to Burma	-Yuki Akimoto -Satoru Matsumoto
Jan. 25	Japan and the Mekong: A Story of People and Nature	-Session 2: People of the Forest: Lives of Swidden Farmers in Northern Laos and Environmental Problems	-Satomi Higashi
Jan. 28	Energy Study Session, Seminar Series: Nuclear Power Plants and Us	-Session 1: Where do Nuclear Reactors Come from, and Where do They go? Mysterious Facts about Nuclear Reactors not Reported by the Media	-Hiroaki Hosokawa (Professor, Kyoto Seika University)
Feb. 11	Energy Study Session, Seminar Series	-Session 2: Convenience and Safety with a Side of Danger	-Yuki Tanabe (JACSES) -Kanna Mitsuta

		and Fear: Public-Private Japanese Partnership to Export Nuclear Power Technology	
Feb. 14	Japan and the Mekong: A Story of People and Nature	-Session 3: Regenerating Forests, Revitalizing Culture: An Experiment with the Chong People of Thailand	-Sirirat Sisombat (Chong Language and Culture Revitalization Committee, Thailand)
Feb. 17	Tropical Forests and Palm Plantations	-Can Plantations be Sustainable?	-Junichi Mishiba (FoE Japan) -Noriyuki Kuwano (Saiwai Shobo) -Takayuki Nakatsuka (Japan Tropical Forest Action Network) -Ryuichi Toge (freelance journalist) -Sayoko Inuma (Global Environmental Forum=GEF) -Ayako Nezu (GEF) -Kanna Mitsuta

## Appendix 2

### Mekong Watch Lectures

Date	Location/hosting organization	Topic/title
April 10, 2011	Graduate School of Social Science, National University of Laos	Social and Environmental Impacts of the Nam Theun 2 Hydroelectric Project
April 10	Yulala Café	Boundless Tales of the Mon and Khmu: Life in Laotian Mountain Villages
May 23	Development study session in Bangkok	Filing Objections as a Form of Local Participation: The Case of Cambodia Highway One
July 11-13	EarthRights International School of Mekong	Understanding the ADB: Building a Case, Running a Campaign
July 16	Rikkyo University	Ways of Life and Energy Development: Thoughts from the Mekong Basin
Aug. 3	JICA event	Laos in Images and Stories: A Showing of <i>Eating the River, Eating the Forest: Laos's Rivers and Forests and People's Way of Life</i>
Sep. 2	Fukuoka NGO Forum on ADB (FNA) study session	Thai Nuclear Power Development and Japan's Involvement
Sep. 21	Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund NGO activity report session	Watershed Forest Preservation Program with Local Residents in Northern Laos
Oct. 6	Meiji Gakuin University	Mekong River Development and People's Way of Life
Oct. 18	Hitotsubashi University	Thai Development Programs and ODA Programs of Hydropower Dams: Impacts on Habitats and Society
Nov. 12	Rikkyo University	Mekong Development Problems, Preservation Activities
Nov. 16	Showa Women's University	Cross-border Lifestyles and Culture as Seen from the River
Nov. 26	The Little House	Film and Talk: Life of Swidden Farmers in Northern Laos
Nov. 29	Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	Environmental Problems in Laos on Video
Dec. 15	Chula Global Network Conference	The Impacts of Village Resettlement and Shifting Cultivation Eradication Policy on Local People's Land Use in Northern Laos
Jan. 19, 2012	Showa Women's University	Impact of "Measuring" on People's Way of Life: The World Bank and Dam Projects in Thailand and Laos
Jan. 23	Kokugakuin University	International Environmental NGO Initiatives: Examples of Mekong Watch Activities
Mar. 29	Land Issues Working Group	Documentary Film on Khmu People's Life and Shifting Cultivation Preliminary results of the case studies on impacts of individual land titling for swidden farming

### Publications by Staff

Date	Publication	Theme/title
July 4, 2011	Yahoo! Japan (via Asia Press)	Chinese Vested Interests Involved in Continuing Fighting in North; 10,000 Become Refugees in Kachin State; Reports of Gang Rapes by National Army
Aug.	Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund News, <i>Partners' Voices No. 57</i>	Aiming to Put Local Residents at Forefront of Forest Preservation: Watershed Forest Preservation Activities in Northern Laos
Aug. 12	Yahoo! Japan (via Asia Press)	Myanmar: More than 30,000 Internal Refugees in East; Fighting Between National Army, Ethnic Minorities Intensifying; Severe Human Rights Violations by National Army; Some Call for Establishment of UN Investigation Mission
Sep.	<i>Alta</i> Sept-Oct 2011 issue, edited by Pacific Asia Resource Center	Accelerating Development along Mekong River Mainstream
Sep. 14	Yahoo! Japan (via Asia Press)	Aung San Suu Kyi Makes Requests on Japanese Government's Approach to Aid
Oct.	Yahoo! Japan (via Asia Press)	Construction on China-built Dam Continues Even After Announced Cancellation, Reports Investigating Environmental Group; China May Support Construction Effort
Nov. 4	Yahoo! Japan (via Asia Press)	Calls of Opposition to Japanese Government's Aid Policies; "18,000 Land Mines" Near Site of Hydropower Project Under Consideration for Aid
Mar. 2012	Najima, Accessible Asia-Rikkyo University Center for Asian Area Studies	Mekong Region Ways of Life and Outlook for Energy Development

### Media Articles/Programs Made with Mekong Watch Involvement

Date	Publication/Station name	Theme/title
April 2011	Nation TV News Thai PBS Northeast Thailand T-News Thai Channel 11 (Thai language)	Report on Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant and current situation on Japan from Hideyuki Ban, co-representative of Citizens' Nuclear Information Center
April 21	Community radio in Phibun Mangsahan, Ubon Ratchathani Province (Thai language)	Report on Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant and current situation on Japan from Hideyuki Ban, co-representative of Citizens' Nuclear Information Center
May	Thai-language magazine <i>Kho Khon</i>	Radiation Leaks Even without Accidents
May 1	<i>Nishi-Nippon Shimbun</i>	Plans for Xayaburi Dam on Mekong River: Three Countries in Region Concerned with Project Sponsor Laos
May 11	Nation TV	Nation Channel: <i>Sparking Thought</i> ; interview with Hideyuki Ban, co-representative of Citizens' Nuclear Information Center
July 20	Asahi Newstar, <i>In-Depth News</i>	Civil Strife in Burma and Chinese Pipelines
Sep. 1	Big Issue Japan No. 174	Feature Story: Nuclear Power and Local Residents in Asia
Sep. 15	Morning Star	Eye on Emerging Countries: Hydropower Station to be Built on Mekong River; Some Concerned Over Business Plan Predicated on Power Purchases
Nov. 23	<i>Tokyo Shimbun</i>	Public-Private Japanese Partnership Finding Market for Nuclear Power Exports: A Report from Vietnam
Jan. 31, 2012	Inter Press Service	Mekong Unquiet Over Contain China Moves

## Meetings with Government Institutions

Date	Meeting Title	Themes/issues Discussed
July 13, 2011	48 <sup>th</sup> Regular MOF-NGO Meeting	Problem of involuntary relocation of residents associated with GMS Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project (funded with ADB lending)
July 13	48 <sup>th</sup> Regular MOF-NGO Meeting	Policies to cope with environmental and social impact of Nam Theun 2 hydropower project
Oct. 26	49 <sup>th</sup> Regular MOF-NGO Meeting	Problem of involuntary relocation of residents associated with GMS Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project (funded with ADB lending); Cambodian government response to NGOs' monitoring activities
Oct. 26	49 <sup>th</sup> Regular MOF-NGO Meeting	ADB consideration of environmental/social impact of Xayaburi Dam project on Mekong mainstream, power transmission project in northern Laos (ADB Project No. 38628)
Feb. 17, 2012	50 <sup>th</sup> Regular MOF-NGO Meeting	Problem of involuntary relocation of residents associated with GMS Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project (funded with ADB lending); mainly discussed information disclosure necessary to effect improvements in the situation
Feb. 17	50 <sup>th</sup> Regular MOF-NGO Meeting	ADB formal objection program, especially handling of Special Project Facilitator position

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