

# Annual Report 2015

## Report on Activities and Finances



(Approved by the Board of Directors)

April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2016

**Mekong Watch**

Not-for-Profit Organization (NPO)

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(Cover Photo: A Fisherman at Khone Falls, Laos)

## Foreword

### About Mekong Watch

#### Mekong Watch's 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.

Mekong Watch is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that monitors the impact of development projects and policies in the Mekong Region (southern China, Burma/Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam). The Mekong Region has abundant biodiversity with rich forests, and is second ranked worldwide in terms of diversity of fish species. One special feature is the sustainable lifestyles led by its many people, who utilize the natural environment. The environment of the Mekong basin is not an untouched wilderness, but coexists with human livelihoods.



From the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, many development projects have been proposed, purportedly to eliminate poverty. To the socially vulnerable, in particular, the existence of a natural environment in which they can obtain food is critically important. The changes in society and the environment that accompany these development projects, however, can easily lead to environmental destruction and removal of the inhabitants, resulting in the loss of means of livelihood and places for the people to live. Development does not always benefit people financially, but runs the risk of depriving people of independence and forcing them into poverty.

While ascertaining the problems faced locally through direct dialogue with the people being harmed by development on the one hand, we reach out on the other hand to the people responsible for formulating and implementing development policies.

Through dialogue, we can improve development projects and policies so as to prevent or ameliorate their negative impacts. These are Mekong Watch's activities.

## Mekong Watch's Initiatives

1. Information gathering and analysis on development policies, projects, and organizations that carry out development (development institutions, recipient country governments, private companies).
  - We analyze environmental impact assessments of dam, hydropower and other projects and investigate the environmental policies of countries in carrying out development.
2. Fostering understanding, developing resources on the environment and society.
  - We gather information on the lives of people residing in places where development is occurring and release it to the public in written or video form.
3. Gathering information, conducting analyses, and developing resources on development, including historical case studies.
  - We gather moral lessons from the impoverishment of residents and other negative effects that have resulted in the past from development projects and document these.
4. Communicating and networking with NGOs, citizens and persons involved in projects in the Mekong Region or in countries involved with aid and investment (including Japan).
  - We convey information on problems with development projects to NGOs and citizens of the countries in the Mekong Basin undergoing development and the countries executing or providing aid for these projects. In addition, we build cooperative relations with NGOs and citizens groups sharing our concerns and work with them to resolve issues.
5. Targeting our advocacy activities at development protagonists using the policies and programs of those same protagonists.
  - We utilize the systems of the Asian Development Bank and other institutions for expressing formal objections, conveying the views of the local people to development institutions, informing the public of problems and urging stronger movements toward having these institutions solve those problems.
6. Advocating for improvement in environmental and social consideration policies in Mekong countries via aid-providing countries and aid organizations.
  - Citizen's concerns are not reflected sufficiently in the policies of countries with weak governance. On the other hand, countries and organizations providing aid to the Mekong Region have opportunities to get involved in improving the environment-related policies of the countries they are aiding. By conveying the concerns of the residents to them and relaying past problems, we advocate for the application of Mekong countries' environmental policies as a tool for solving local problems.



### **Organization history**

Mekong Watch started its activities 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 September 2003 reorganized again as a certified Non-Profit Organization (NPO).

### **Medium-term Goals (2013-2016)**

- 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) Increase the number of 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) 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.

### [Local Conditions and Changes Resulting from Mekong Watch Activities in FY2015]

Dam development continued to provoke controversy in the Mekong Basin in FY2015.

The Nam Theun 2 Hydropower Project that got underway in Laos in 2005, funded by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB), reached its 10-year juncture. Implemented as “a model of sustainable dam development” however, impasse has been reached on the livelihood restoration program and long-term effects downstream from the dam have manifested from this project. An independent Panel of Experts (POE) that has been monitoring this project regularly has suggested extending the livelihood restoration program by two years, thus a review of hydropower policies by international financial institutions and donor countries is called into question. As matters stand, our concerns have materialized. NGOs have continued raising strong appeals against these issues, starting even before the project got underway, and it is one attribution to the POE's investigation this time. Nevertheless, construction of the Don Sahong Dam has gotten fully underway on the Mekong River mainstream in Laos, following upon the Xayaburi Dam. The Don Sahong Dam disrupts fish migratory routes downstream in the Mekong River, with a big impact on the ecology there. In addition, it seems construction of the Lower Se San 2 Dam in Cambodia, which will have a big impact on fishery resources in the lower Mekong River, is about 40% complete.

From 2006 on, Laos has maintained an annual economic growth rate of about 8 percent, but land grabbing by foreign capital investment and environmental deterioration due to agriculture investment are becoming more severe, and the negative effects of development such as a widening gap between rich and poor are becoming more apparent. The fate of Ramon Magsaysay Award-winner Sombath Somphone, who was abducted in late 2012 with the suspected complicity of the Lao government, is still unknown, and no improvements have been seen in human rights. We have continued investigating local people's resource use and the effects of development on land issues in Laos, recording and transmitting information on the natural abundance in this country, and sharing information on issues with trustworthy local officials, and will continue raising awareness of environmental and social issues.

A rush to develop Myanmar (Burma) continues as part of the country's switch to a civil administration. Japan's government has also backed the private sector through ODA contributions, and public-private partnership ventures have proceeded. Problems, however, have arisen with regard to development of the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ), where villagers forced to relocate have been impoverished due to insufficiencies in resettlement and compensation measures. Mekong Watch has cooperated with local NGOs, continued monitoring for observation of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations and implementation of measures for resolving issues indicated in the report by JICA Examiners on the formal complaint filed by villagers in 2014, pointing out situations in which measures appear to be delayed or insufficient and urging improvements. Establishment of a mechanism for multi-party negotiations to resolve problems has brought attention to the villager relocation case in Thilawa SEZ. It remains uncertain whether this mechanism will function as intended, but it can be said that it is an improvement over the process heretofore in which projects went ahead with no consideration of local communities.

Nonetheless, there are many issues that could have been resolved if the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations had been sufficiently observed from the project's outset, and how to prevent problems from arising in Japan's assistance projects is a major issue. Regarding the environmental assessment and resettlement process for the next phase of the SEZ slated for development, we are proposing that appropriate measures be taken based on lessons learned from the phase 1, but signs already appearing of the same problems recurring is cause for concern.

Also, regarding plans by Japanese companies for constructing coal-fired power plants in

various parts of Myanmar, we have supported opportunities for local communities to express concerns and opposition to the construction. While efforts are being made worldwide to reduce dependency on coal-fired power plants, only Japan is still working hard to promote new construction domestically and exports abroad, and we consider this a chance to create a stir under these circumstances. The new National League for Democracy (NLD) administration headed by Aung San Suu Kyi, which was inaugurated in March 2016, is considering reviewing projects approved during the time of the military regime, and attention will be paid to what kinds of decisions will be handed down on various development projects, including coal-fired power plants.

Thailand is promoting plans domestically for constructing industrial parks, mining gold and potassium, and conveying Mekong River water, while at the same time deepening its involvement in development projects in neighboring countries for the purpose of increasing its investments and ensuring its electric power supply. We are cooperating with Thai NGOs and community groups, and specifically, we are striving to monitor the environmental and social impacts of constructing hydropower plants and industrial parks that the Thai government and private sector are promoting in Laos and Myanmar. Since the May 2014 coup d'état, however, Thai society has been under the control of the military regime. These are not circumstances that allow NGOs and community organizations to speak out freely about problems regarding development, and difficult conditions are continuing.

In Cambodia, the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations (LANGO) was approved by the parliament in July 2015. Cooperating with local NGOs and international human rights NGOs, Mekong Watch appealed to the Japanese government and provided information to media in the Mekong Basin regarding this bill. This led the Japanese government to express concerns to the Cambodian government, but the bill was passed, and there are concerns that it could lead to suppression of NGOs in the future. A development project causing severe damage is the Lower Sesan 2 Dam which is going forward on a Mekong tributary in northeastern Cambodia. We were conducting activities with local NGOs to bring the affected villagers' concerns to the attention of the Cambodian government and parliament, but they never conducted a fundamental review of the project, and while numerous villagers refuse to relocate, construction work is going ahead.

In Vietnam, relocation of villagers has begun as part of plans for nuclear power. For the Mekong-Japan Summit Meeting held in July 2015, we drew up a statement criticizing nuclear exports and the relocation of communities being promoted in Vietnam, issuing it in Japanese, English and Vietnamese with the approval of 97 organizations in Japan.

## **A. Investigative Research**

Mekong Watch engages 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 that involved in 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 continued monitoring hydroelectric power projects, special economic zone development, highway and railway rehabilitation and other projects involving bilateral aid from institutions such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) or funding



from multilateral development banks such as the World Bank and Asia Development Bank (ADB).

Monitoring activities of FY2015 are listed below. Countries/organizations providing or considering providing funds are indicated in parentheses. For further details on any of the projects, see Mekong Watch's website.

## **Myanmar (Burma)**

### Thilawa Special Economic Zone (JICA)



Development of the Thilawa SEZ, with a total area of 2,400 hectares on the outskirts of Yangon, is being promoted through Japanese public and private sector organizations. Phase 1 involved development of 400 hectares, forcing 68 households to relocate. The Burmese government's response to their relocation has been inadequate, and JICA's environmental and social considerations cannot be called adequate either, and some households among the community are having trouble reestablishing their

livelihoods. We are lobbying to resolve impoverishment issues among the previously relocated residents and ensure fair compensation for the approximately 1,000 households planned to be relocated from 2,000 hectares in the future.

(Photo: Housing in the relocated area. Unlike prior to relocation, the housing is densely crowded.)

- Dawei Special Economic Zone (Thai and Japanese private sectors, others)
- Comprehensive development aid to the southeast region for ethnic minorities (JICA)
- Comprehensive development aid to southeast region for ethnic minorities (JICA)
- Coal-fired power plant project in Ye township, Mon State (TTCL, a Thailand-based affiliate of Toyo Engineering (TEC))
- Coal-fired power plant project in Nga Yoke Kaung, Irrawaddy Region (Mitsubishi Corporation, J-Power, others)
- Coal-fired power plant project in Thara Bwin, Tanintharyi region (Marubeni, EGAT International (Thailand), others)

## **Laos**

- Xayaburi Dam on the Mekong Mainstream (Thai private sector)
- Xe Katam Dam (Kansai Electric Power, JICA)
- Don Sahong Dam on the Mekong Mainstream (Malaysian private sector)
- Nam Theun 2 Dam (World Bank, ADB, French private sector, others)
- Nam Ngiep 1 Dam (Kansai Electric Power, JBIC, ADB)

## **Thailand**

- Pak Mun Dam (World Bank, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand)
- Water Resource Management Program (Government of Thailand)



## **Cambodia**

### Lower Sesan 2 Hydropower Project (Chinese and Cambodian private sector, others)



While the latest information on the dam's construction has not been released to the public yet, construction work is proceeding. Relocation of the villagers has gotten partially underway, but the process is far below international standards, and the nearly 200 households living in the area to be inundated are still unwilling to relocate. We are continuing to summarize issues with asset survey in relocation procedures, environmental impacts of the dam on the river basin and the villagers' views in reports and videos, and to sound the alarm over the enormity of the impacts this dam's

construction is having.

(Photo: Demonstration against the dam by villagers facing relocation.)

- MS Railway rehabilitation project (ADB)
- Sesan, Srepok and Sekong river basins development (Chinese private sector, others)

## **Vietnam**

- Ninh Thuan 2 Nuclear Power Plant development (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan)

## **A-2. Research**

We conducted the following research in FY2015:

### **◆Survey on sustainable land use in Laos**

Previously we were conducting researches and video recordings regarding banana cultivation being invested in by Chinese companies in northern Laos and coffee cultivation by local villagers in southern Laos. This fiscal year we completed the respective video works for both of these. We have reported on research results and held video screenings as part of Land Issues Working Group under the banner of Laos's international NGO network; exchanged information with the Laos's National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) survey team; and shared the results of our researches with researchers and civil society both within and outside of Laos. We are seeking routes for making policy proposals.



## B. Field Projects

Our field projects consist of activities aimed at understanding the state of natural resources of inhabitants of countries of the Mekong Basin. We document the people's ways of living with nature and help residents of the region manage their natural resources.

### ◆ **Strengthening Community Advocacy through Renewed Recognition of Traditional Resource Use and the Impact of Externally Imposed Development (Laos, Cambodia and Thailand)**

In Champasak Province of southern Laos, we are working together with a local TV station. We are producing videos that convey the importance of fisheries resources and the changes in Mekong River fish, and providing them for local TV broadcasting.

In Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces of northeastern Cambodia we are collaborating with local NGOs and residents' organizations. Our activities there consist of documenting in writing and through videos the people's use of natural resources that are impacted by the Lower Sesan 2 Dam, and releasing them to the public. We aim that the villagers could use these as tools to explain to others the effects of the dam construction on them and to contribute to a deeper knowledge of this issue within Cambodia.

In Thailand, we are cooperating with villagers to investigate fish in the lower reaches of the Mun River, a Mekong tributary. We are documenting, based on villagers' knowledge, what kinds of fish are currently spawning in the wetlands in the middle reaches of the Mun River, where fish have been prevented from migrating upstream from the Mekong River because of a dam just above the confluence.

We organized a study meeting for these Thai villagers with field trips to Laos and Cambodia, and also a mobile workshop visiting fields in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, joined with participants from these three countries and East Asian citizens groups.



### ◆ **Environmental Education Activities Utilizing People's Stories in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand**

In the Mekong Basin, people's livelihoods have their roots in the natural resources provided by rivers and forests. Here, many legends, tales of old times, proverbs and the like featuring nature have been handed down. In recent years, however, natural resource depletion has advanced rapidly amid swift economic development. At the same time, a whole world of traditional oral literature and knowledge of traditional natural resource use is being lost.

In FY2014, we conducted activities to document such "People's stories" in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, and this fiscal year we put these stories to use in performing environmental education activities. We produced environmental education materials for elementary and junior high school students with the stories collected from these three countries as the theme, and distributed them to educators and environmental organizations in these countries. We also held an environmental workshop using the stories for local elementary school children and users of children's welfare facilities in Laos and Thailand. In addition, in Thailand we held a workshop for educators and the staff of environmental organizations in Thailand and Laos to exchange their experiences.

## C. Outreach in Japan and Abroad

### ◆ Seminars and lectures

Our seminars and lectures communicate the problems of development and the environment in Mekong basin countries to the general public. In FY2015, we held 8 events, including seminars, screening parties and others. (For a summary of our seminars and lectures, see Appendix 1.)

### ◆ Mekong Library

At our urging for information disclosure to civil society, many international aid organizations have started providing information on the Internet. For this reason, we determined that there was less necessity for us to disclose information we had gathered. Active use of information from the past remains as much an issue as ever, but we have closed our library for the time being.

### ◆ Official magazine, Forum Mekong

To increase the reach of Forum Mekong, we transitioned to digital-only distribution. Our back issues are also available online in PDF format.

### ◆ Mekong river development e-mail newsletter

Mekong Watch disseminates news on development and environmental issues in the Mekong region via an e-mail newsletter. In FY2015, we issued 31 newsletters in Japanese.

We also issued a total of three letters, including an emergency request to the Japanese government regarding Cambodia's NGO Law, a statement to the Japanese and Vietnamese governments opposing their plans to construct a nuclear power plant, and a proposal to the Mekong River Commission for environmental protection of the Mekong River.

### ◆ Website

We continue to have trouble updating information fast enough keeping up with the pace and numbers of problems occurring in the Mekong Basin. We do post information on the Thilawa Special Economic Zone on our English-language blog, but our English-language web pages need radical updating, and that remains another issue. We continue to experiment with disseminating information via Facebook and Twitter.

### ◆ Providing lecturers and publishing research

We sent our staff to give talks on Mekong River development, the environment, and ODA at lectures and seminars (see Appendix 2). In FY2015, our staff spoke at 15 events.

Also, at the request of Miyagi Prefecture Sendai Nika Senior High School, which is undertaking efforts to investigate water issues in the Mekong River basin upon receiving designation as a Super Global High School, we also explained the current state and issues of the Mekong River to the students and their teachers in the vicinity of Chiang Khong in northern Thailand, as we did the previous fiscal year.



### ◆ Media outreach

The goal of our media outreach is not to attract coverage of Mekong Watch's activities, but to increase coverage of the development issues we are concerned about. Mekong Watch was involved in the creation of 23 media stories in this fiscal year.

## 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.

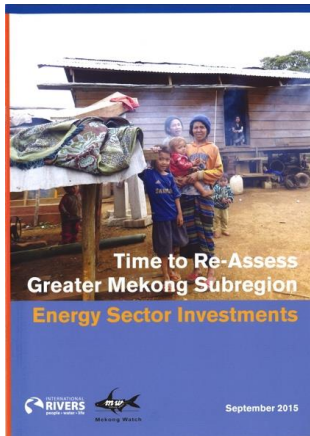
### ◆ Improving individual projects

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

### ◆ Advocacy on conditions of development of Mekong Basin Countries

#### Eviction of Residents in Cambodia

Residents evicted from their land over a railway rehabilitation project funded by the ADB have received no more than inadequate compensation and unable to rebuild their livelihoods, have fallen into poverty. We continued to urge for resolution of this problem at our regular consultations with Japan's Ministry of Finance.



#### Mekong Power Grid Plan

The ADB is pushing plans to build a network of power transmission lines in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) to promote electric power trading among countries of the Mekong River basin, but it cannot be easily said that the Mekong Power Grid plan is based on real electric power demand. The plan aims for a centrally concentrated power supply system relying mainly on large-scale dams, and possibilities for developing renewable energy have not been thoroughly utilized. We are collaborating with American NGOs to draw up a briefing paper on problems with the Mekong Power Grid plan and engaging in policy dialogs with ADB board members and executives.



# Appendices

## Appendix 1

### Mekong Watch Seminars/Lectures April 2015 - March 2016

年月日	イベント名	テーマ・表題	講演者
2015年5月29日	シンポジウム 「ASEANの人権と日本の役割」	ASEANの地域全体や各国が抱える社会・人権問題、そして日本の対応について報告。パネルディスカッションで、ASEANの多くの国にとって最大の援助供与国であり、ビジネス・パートナーとしても強い関係を築いている日本に、ASEAN地域の人権問題に対して、どのような役割が求められているのかを議論	ニラン・ピタックワッチャラ(タイ国家人権委員会委員)、ウン・シュイ=メン(ソムバット氏伴侶)、宮下匡之(外務省) パネルディスカッション/ファシリテーター:土井香苗(ヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチ)、パネリスト:ニラン、シュイ=メン、若林秀樹(アムネスティ・インターナショナル・ジャパン)、安藤重実(外務省)
5月30日	セミナー「海外ゲストと考えるASEANの人権問題:クーデター後のタイ、ラオスの強制失踪事件」(共催)	タイの政治対立と軍事クーデター後にみられた人権状況の変化、ラオスの社会活動家誘拐事件と被害者家族の闘いについて報告。状況改善に向けて日本や市民にできることについて考える	ニラン・ピタックワッチャラ(タイ国家人権委員会委員)、ウン・シュイ=メン(ソムバット氏伴侶)、松本悟(法政大)、浅見靖仁(法政大)
6月26日	セミナー・上映会「タイとベトナムー二つの大河のデルタの暮らし」(共催)	デルタ地帯独特の暮らしと上流ダムや気候変動等による環境変化について報告。タイ・アユタヤの水辺の暮らしについては、映像で紹介	伊能まゆ(Seed to Table-ひとしぜん-くらしつながら-)、木口由香(メコン・ウォッチ)
8月5日	セミナー「水か魚かエネルギーか?:越境河川における開発問題とNGOアドボカシー戦略ーメコン河、サイヤブリダムを事例にー	ラオスのサイヤブリダム事業を事例に、越境河川の開発問題と市民社会の関わりについて報告	安田由美子(『Rules, Norms and NGO Advocacy? Strategies: Hydropower Development on the Mekong River』著者)
9月26日	セミナー「水の国カンボジア、川と暮らしと河川開発」(共催)	カンボジア東北部の川沿いに暮らす人びとの生活と、ダム開発が及ぼしている影響について報告	木口由香
10月2日	タイ外国人記者クラブ・セミナー 「International Financing of Dams in the Mekong: Responses to Ten Years of Banking on Nam Theun 2」(共催)	世界銀行とADBによる融資決定から10年目をむかえたラオス・ナムトゥン2ダム建設計画を振りかえり、メコン河でのダム開発への両機関の関与を検証	ブルース・シューメーカー(フリーランス)、ウイトゥーン・ブムボンサチャルーン(メコン・エネルギー・エコロジー・ネットワーク)、タニヤ・リー(インターナショナル・リバーズ)、土井利幸(メコン・ウォッチ)
11月27日	セミナー「村の未来は石炭火力発電では創れないーミャンマー各地から日本へのメッセージー」(共催)	日系企業がミャンマー各地で計画中の石炭火力発電所について、予定地の住民と支援NGOスタッフを迎え、既存の問題や懸念を報告。日本の援助や投資の在り方を考える	建設予定地の住民3名、現地NGOスタッフ1名
2016年2月23日	Seminar:	メコン河本流および支流の開発と、	Dr. Kanokwan Manorom,

	Reconsidering the development of the Mekong and its tributaries – Food Security and Rivers – (共催)	流域の生物多様性や自然資源の損失などフードセキュリティに直結する問題について報告、議論	Dr. Surasom Krisnachuta (Ubon Ratchathani Univ.), Dr. Chavalit Vithayanon, Dr. Soyeun Kim (Sogang Univ.), ダム影響住民、木口由香他
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## Appendix 2

### Mekong Watch Lectures Organized by Others April 2015 – March 2016

年月日	講演場所/主催	テーマ・表題
2015年4月7日	国際セミナーAdvocating for Responsible Overseas Investment by Chinese Enterprises in the View of Community/北京	責任ある海外投資のための環境ガイドライン～日本のNGOの経験と教訓
4月16日	上映会/NPO「泉京みずのわ」	上映会「タイ、ラオスの人々の暮らしと私たちとのつながり ～メコン河、チャオプラヤ河流域の映像から学び、感じ、考える～」
5月18日	講義/跡見学園女子大	自然保護論:食から考える環境と開発 —メコン河流域の環境と暮らしから—
5月22日	上映会/ラオス文化研究会	ラオスの川と暮らし
6月2日	講義/明治学院大	ミャンマーの開発課題～ティラワ経済特別区開発事業など～
6月10日	講義/昭和女子大	メコン河流域国の経済開発政策と地域住民
7月10日	水の五感ワークショップ めぐる・めぐみの水カフェ/東京	母なる水～メコン河が生んだ人と自然の豊かな関係
7月11日	社会福祉法人みんなの輪職員研修会/仙台	日本の政府開発援助と市民による監視活動の意義
10月28日	Water Governance, Dams and Rivers/オクスファム・オーストラリア(ブノンペン)	主要国際機関のセーフガード政策
11月10日	講義/一橋大	ミャンマー住民の異議申立てと日本の援助・投資の課題～ティラワ経済特別区開発の立ち退き・人権問題～
11月18日	報告/Land Issues Working Group(ラオス・ビエンチャン)	Impacts on Regional Land Use from Investment in Banana Contract Farming by Chinese Companies: Case Studies in Oudomxay Province, Northern Laos
11月19日	報告/東京大・ラオス国立大(ラオス・ビエンチャン)	The impacts of the Land and Forest Management Policy on Upland Farmers' Livelihood and Alternative Approaches in Northern Laos
2016年1月7日	講義/明治学院大	持続可能な社会に向けて
2月15日	Sombath Symposium: Traditional, Cultural and Alternative Perspectives on Humanity's Relationship with Nature/タイ・バンコク	Plants, Animals, Salt and Spirits: How people live and talk about the environment in rural Cambodia, Laos and Thailand(共同発表)
1月14日	講義/昭和女子大	国際金融機関の融資による開発と環境・社会影響～ラオスの水力発電事業を事例に～



## Publications by Mekong Watch Staff April 2014 – March 2015

年月日	執筆・出演	テーマ・表題
2015 年	執筆／Erni, C. (ed.). <i>Shifting Cultivation Livelihood and Food Security: New and Old Challenges for Indigenous Peoples in Asia</i> . The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation, International Work Group For Indigenous Affairs and Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact. pp. 253-290	An alternative approach to land and forest management in Northern Lao PDR.
9 月	<i>The Asian Public Intellectuals</i> . pp. 16-17	From stories to policies: Reflections on API collaborative grant research
10 月 2 日	Fair Finance Guide Japan (編) 『第 2 回ケース調査報告書 日本の金融機関は自然環境破壊にどう関与しているか?～海外における 5 つの開発プロジェクトを例に～』 18～24 頁	「ナムニアップ第 1 水力発電事業(ラオス)」
12 月 16 日	<i>Mekong Commons</i>	Commons are telling: People's folktales and legends on their environment
2016 年 2 月 22 日	Bangkok Post	Pak Moon dam still a dilemma 25 years on

## Media Articles/Programs Made with Mekong Watch Involvement April 2014 – March 2015

年月日	掲載紙名	テーマ・表題
2015 年 4 月 2 日	Radio Free Asia	Environmental Groups Demand Accountability For 'Negative Impacts' of Lao Dam Project <a href="http://www.rfa.org/english/news/laos/impacts-04022015153251.html">http://www.rfa.org/english/news/laos/impacts-04022015153251.html</a>
4 月 8 日	THE NATION	Ten years after NAM THEUN 2, development banks back in spotlight <a href="http://www.nationmultimedia.com/opinion/Ten-years-after-NAM-THEUN-2-development-banks-back-30257606.html">http://www.nationmultimedia.com/opinion/Ten-years-after-NAM-THEUN-2-development-banks-back-30257606.html</a>
4 月 11 日	TBS	報道特集 (AIIB 設立に関して、メコン河開発についてのコメント)
5 月 7 日	Reuters	After decades of decay, Myanmar bets on Thilawa to lead industry boom <a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/myanmar-industry-idUSL4N0XV1RP20150508">http://www.reuters.com/article/myanmar-industry-idUSL4N0XV1RP20150508</a>
5 月 8 日	THE IRRAWADDY	After decades of decay, Myanmar bets on Thilawa to lead industry boom <a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/myanmar-industry-idUSL4N0XV1RP20150508">http://www.reuters.com/article/myanmar-industry-idUSL4N0XV1RP20150508</a>
7 月 8 日	NHK World	Cambodia: Dam Controversy (カンボジア・セサン下流 2 ダムについて)
11 月 27 日	THE IRRAWADDY	Locals Urge Japan to Rule Out Burma Coal Plant Funding <a href="http://www.irrawaddy.com/burma/locals-urge-japan-to-rule-out-burma-coal-plant-funding.html">http://www.irrawaddy.com/burma/locals-urge-japan-to-rule-out-burma-coal-plant-funding.html</a>
12 月 6 日	しんぶん赤旗	ミャンマー石炭火発増設計画 安倍政権が異常な介入 容量 66 倍化の策定まで “投資は再生エネに” 現地住民が来日し訴え
12 月 9 日	東京新聞	ミャンマー住民ら「撤回を」 日本の融資想定 石炭火力発電所
2016 年 1 月 24 日	朝日新聞	ワールドけいざい 工業団地 世界も注目 ミャンマー13 国・地域から 56 社

1月31日	東京新聞	川に生きる 世界で一番の魚道 最後の魚を拾う
2月24日	NNA	経済特区開発の影響に住民不安。環境調和課題、日本の経験共有も
3月10日	THE IRRAWADDY	Mon Groups Demand Toyo-Thai Coal Plant Suspension <a href="http://www.irrawaddy.com/burma/mon-groups-demand-toyo-thai-coal-plant-suspension.html">http://www.irrawaddy.com/burma/mon-groups-demand-toyo-thai-coal-plant-suspension.html</a>
3月20日	朝日新聞 GLOBE	メコンにかける [ラオス・ルアンプラバン]ダム開発で失われるもの
2-3月	Thai PBS TNN 24 (タイ・TV局)	2016年2月の国際ワークショップに同行した記者によるパクムンダム、ドンサホンダム、下流セサン2ダムに関する報道(8本) <a href="http://www.mekongwatch.org/english/projects/EnhancingCBO.html#No4">http://www.mekongwatch.org/english/projects/EnhancingCBO.html#No4</a>
3月6日	Prachathai (タイ語版)	パクムンダム-開発の中の犯罪

Appendix 5

## Meetings with Government Institutions April 2014 – March 2015

年月日	協議の名称など	提起したテーマ・問題
2015年6月11日	JICA 個別会合	ティラワ経済特別区開発事業の移転問題等について
11月18日	関連日本企業との個別会合	ティラワ経済特別区開発事業の移転問題等について
11月24日	JICA 個別会合	・ティラワ経済特別区開発事業の移転問題等について ・南部経済回廊の環境社会配慮について
11月26日	関連日本企業との個別会合	エーヤワディー管区ガヨーカウ石炭火力発電事業について
11月26日	JICA 個別会合	ミャンマーにおける石炭火力発電と電力開発マスタープランについて
11月27日	関連日本企業との個別会合	タニンダーリ管区タラプウィン石炭火力発電事業について
12月22日	第60回財務省 NGO 定期協議	・ADB カンボジア鉄道改修事業の移転問題～住民による二度目の異議申立てに対する Compliance Review Panel(CRP)の適格審査報告書(11月16日公表)について  ・ラオス・ナムトゥン2ダム、世銀・ADBの支援決定から十年目の評価について
2016年3月15日	第61回財務省 NGO 定期協議	JBIC 支援案件に係る各国人権委員会の勧告とJBICの人権配慮確認について(ダウエイ経済特別区開発事業)
3月28日	JBIC 個別会合	ダウエイ経済特別区開発事業の環境社会配慮について

## Board of Directors

[Directors:]	[Auditor:]	[Advisor:]
Fukuda, Kenji	Representative Director	Kawamura, Akio
Higashi, Satomi	Deputy Representative Director	Matsumoto, Satoru
Onizuka, Madoka Chase		
Kiguchi, Yuka		
Sakamoto, Yuki		
Shimizu, Noriko		
Shin'e, Toshihiko		
Doi, Toshiyuki		
Nagase, Riei		
Yonekura, Yukiko		

## Staff

Akimoto, Yuki	Burma Program Director (part-time)
Endo, Satoko	Tokyo Office Manager (full-time)
Onizuka, Madoka Chase	Burma Program Coordinator (part-time)
Kiguchi, Yuka	Executive Director (full-time)
Takahashi, Fumiko	Cambodia Program Director (full-time)
Tsuchikawa, Minari	Burma Program Coordinator (part-time)
Doi, Toshiyuki	Senior Advisor (full-time)
Higashi, Satomi	Laos Program Director (part-time)

(Board, staff, interns as of March 31, 2016)

## Donor Institutions

Ayus: Network of Buddhists Volunteers on International Cooperation  
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund  
Foundation Open Society Institute  
Japan Fund for Global Environment  
Ohdake Foundation  
Oxfam Australia  
The Japan Trust for Global Environment  
The McKnight Foundation

# NPO Mekong Watch

## FY2015 Financial Statements

April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2016

Unit: USD

1 USD = 112.484 JPY (as of 31 March 2016, source: OANDA)

### Revenue

<b>Membership fee</b>	3,052
<b>Donation</b>	4,657
<b>Operating revenue</b>	8,796
Monitoring & research	0
Outreach	8,796
Advocacy	0
<b>Grant</b>	222,478
<b>Contract income</b>	1,021
<b>Interest income</b>	224
<b>Miscellaneous income</b>	6,135
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	246,363

### Expenditure

<b>Monitoring and research</b>	72,910
Project monitoring	38,422
Research on sustainable use of land in Laos	8,761
Staff salary	25,727
<b>Field project</b>	82,490
Strengthening of advocacy capacities of communities through re-recognition of traditional ways of resource utilization and effects from foreign development projects	44,349
Peoples' stories on the use of natural resources	20,433
Staff salary	17,708
<b>Policy advocacy</b>	15,011
Recommendations on GMS energy policy	8,242
Networking to strengthen ODA monitoring	0
Staff salary	6,769
<b>Outreach</b>	31,420
ASEAN human rights issue	4,854
Film shows and seminars	110
"Forum Mekong" publishing	0
Website management	622
E-mail news management	0
Staff salary	25,834
<b>Administration</b>	43,225
External Evaluation	10,751
Security training	0
Tokyo office management	16,871
Overseas office management	487
Staff salary	15,116
<b>Exchange Loss</b>	4,124
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	249,180

<b>Balance</b>	<b>-2,817</b>
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<b>Beginning of year</b>	<b>181,706</b>
<b>End of year</b>	<b>178,889</b>

# NPO Mekong Watch FY2015 Balance Sheet

April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2016

Unit: USD

1 USD = 112.484 JPY (as of 31 March 2016, source: OANDA)

Assets	Liabilities and surpluses
<b>1. Current assets</b>	<b>1. Current liabilities</b>
Cash and cash equivalents      210,084	Accounts payable                      0
Accounts receivable              23,630	Advance payments received      57,386
	Deposits                                  1,440
<b>Total current assets              233,714</b>	<b>Total current liabilities          58,826</b>
<b>2. Fixed assets</b>	<b>2. Surpluses</b>
Guarantee deposit                  4,001	Surpluses carried over            178,889
<b>Total fixed assets                  4,001</b>	
<b>Total assets                          237,715</b>	<b>Total surpluses and liabilities   237,715</b>

## Audit Report

I have audited the FY2015 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.

May 10, 2016

川村 曉雄

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Akio Kawamura  
Auditor



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