

# **Annual Report 2016**

## **Report on Activities and Finances**



(Approved by the Board of Directors)

**April 1, 2016 – March 31, 2017**

**Mekong Watch**

**Not-for-Profit Organization (NPO)**

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(Cover Photo: Kilometer Zero of the road-link at the prospective site of Myanmar's Dawei Special Economic Zone)

## Introduction

### 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 the river is second ranked worldwide in terms of diversity of fish species. One special feature of the region 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 FY2016]

In November 2016, the news many people had been hoping for came bursting through. Vietnam had abandoned its plans to construct a nuclear power plant. The news report said the main reasons for this were decreased economic competitiveness of nuclear power plants and deteriorating financial conditions, but hinted that strained relations with China in the South China Sea were also a source of concern. We think the danger of nuclear power has been conveyed to Vietnam's policymakers and they find themselves confronted once more with the recklessness of Japan's infrastructure exports and its unresolved problems domestically resulting from the Fukushima nuclear accident.



A bustling fishing village near the planned location of the nuclear plant and a beach where survey equipment has been installed (photographed in 2012)

The cancellation took the form of a decision by the Communist Party of Vietnam, but citizens had been appealing for it behind the scenes. Mekong Watch has been tackling the problem of nuclear exports for all along, holding seminars and symposiums, particularly after the Fukushima nuclear accident. We requested Japan's government to halt nuclear exports to Vietnam in 2015, compiling requests to Vietnam's government to reconsider the project and publishing them in Japanese, English and Vietnamese with signatures from 97 organizations. We have not undertaken any activities in the current fiscal year, but we took note of the Bac Ai Pumped Storage Power Plant project that popped up near the planned construction site and provided information on that. This project has been suspected of being undertaken to prepare for accommodating the nuclear plant, with a high likelihood that they were creating the pumped storage power plant to consume excess energy produced by the nuclear plant at night. It will be up to Vietnam's government whether or not this project goes forward, but we think it will be necessary to continue monitoring it in the future to ensure that ODA is not being used to prepare the area to accommodate nuclear exports.

Vietnam is also augmenting its coal-fired power plants to provide a stable supply of electricity, with part of the funding coming from Japan's government. Despite the increasing severity of climate change, Japan's government is promoting coal-fired power plant exports, but Mekong Watch is cooperating with other NGOs to continue talks on this with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

In Cambodia, citizens' rights continue to be limited due to the commune elections in 2017 and national elections coming up in 2018. At the Lower Sesan 2 Dam, the construction of which is proceeding on a tributary of the Mekong River in northeastern Cambodia, about 200 households are still resisting relocation from the area to be flooded. It has also come to light that surveys are being done for two dams on the Mekong River mainstream: the Stung Treng and Sambor dams. Together with dam development in Laos,

this is causing deterioration of the Mekong River's ecosystem to proceed further and further. In addition, the greatest concern among the people affected by this is the problem of relocation. We are providing information on likely impacts gleaned from past experiences with dam projects, and are beginning to document these people's use of natural resources.

In Thailand, astonishingly, a rapid blasting project on the upper Mekong River that had been discontinued in around 2000 due to strong citizen opposition is being revived. The site already has many roads and now construction of the high-speed railway between China and Laos proceeds. Then in addition, important environments such as the rapids that are noted spawning grounds for the Mekong giant catfish and other rare species are being dynamited because they would damage large ships transiting them. Many people are opposed to this, including citizens groups in northern Thailand, but the situation is uncertain. Regarding conditions at the Pak Mun Dam a quarter century after World Bank funding began, we continue to receive information from people at the scene. The residents continue as before to seek impact mitigation for the effects of opening the dam's sluice gates, but under the current political conditions, negotiating is difficult for them, and we hear from them again how deeply they've been hurt by development and how long they have been suffering from the impacts. On the other hand, we are continuing our investigations of the villagers affected by the Rasi Salai Dam on the middle reaches of the Mun River and the fish that remain, helping build knowledge toward the sustainable use of resources.

From 2006 on, Laos has maintained an annual economic growth rate of about 7-8 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, is still unknown, and no improvements have been seen in human rights. In the midst of this, the Mekong River Commission's "Procedures for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA) are progressing for the Pak Beng Dam, which is to be the third mainstream dam on the lower reaches of the Mekong River, and large-scale infrastructure development, such as construction underway for a high-speed railway linking China and Laos, is being promoted. 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.

Since the establishment of the new administration in Myanmar (Burma), a clear national development policy has yet to be revealed. Civil society is taking note of how the new administration will deal with multiple plans from major Japanese companies for coal-fired power plants. The formal objection filed with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) by villagers impacted by development of the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ), to which Japan's government and private sector are contributing, has proposed problem resolution using an independent investigator. The provision of safe water and common lands the villagers have been requesting all along among their proposals has finally begun, but because of their loss of employment and the debt they incurred when they originally relocated, the people still have a long way to go to rebuild their lives. Also, there are concerns regarding the relocation process for the next part of the Thilawa SEZ to be developed that the same kinds of problems may occur as before, so we are continuing to monitor the situation.

## 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 FY2016 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)



Three years have passed since 68 households relocated from the Phase 1 part (400 hectares) of the Thilawa SEZ, promoted by the Japanese government and private sector in the outskirts of Yangon, but they are still recovering their livelihoods. We are getting a detailed assessment of the remaining issues through local surveys and other efforts and appealing for appropriate measures, mostly through JICA.

Also, to avoid having the same kinds of problems occur with the second phase, we continue to recommend that meaningful citizen participation in the environmental assessment be ensured, that the relocation process be transparent and that measures for quick recovery of livelihoods be prepared.

(Photo: A farmer's house in the area slated for Thilawa SEZ Phase 2 development with a banner demanding appropriate relocation and compensation measures.)

- Dawei Special Economic Zone (JBIC, Thai and Japanese private sectors, others)
- Project for the Integrated Regional Development Plan to Support Ethnic Minorities in the South-East (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)
- Pak Beng Dam on the Mekong Mainstream (Chinese private sector)

## **Thailand**

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

## **Cambodia**

### Sambor Dam on the Mekong mainstream

Cambodia's government has authorized the Royal Group, a private Cambodian conglomerate, to conduct a feasibility study. Concerns are being voiced not only about its major environmental impact on the entire Mekong River, but also the farmlands and residential areas that would be lost due to the large scale of the dam's reservoir. We initiated a local survey because it will have a large negative impact on Cambodia's food security.

- GMS Railway rehabilitation project (ADB)
- West Tonle Sap Irrigation Project (JICA)
- Lower Sesan 2 Hydropower Project (Chinese and Cambodian private sector, others)
- 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)
- Bac Ai Pumped Storage Power Plant (JICA)

## **A-2. Research**

We conducted the following research in FY2016:

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

Previously we were conducting research and creating video recordings about 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 English and Japanese subtitles for these videos and posted them on YouTube, and held screenings of them in Japan and Laos. Also, as a member of the Land Information Working Group (LIWG), performing an active role in Laos as part of an international NGO network in proposing reforms to Laos's Land Law, we are calling attention to issues.

## 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 and Cambodia)**

In Laos, we are engaged in activities with local television stations in the southern province of Champasak and central province of Savannakhet. This fiscal year, we created several videos with themes involving food or water and nature and made them available for local television broadcasting. Because of concerns about environmental pollution and health issues accompanying development, we have set to work to create a short video pointing out the dangers of openly incinerating plastics. In addition, this fiscal year we held a screening in the capital city of Vientiane.



In Cambodia, we are creating a map of natural and cultural resources that can be used by villagers as a tool for explaining to outsiders.

### ◆ **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.

So far, we have conducted activities to document such "People's stories" in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, and created environmental education materials targeting elementary and junior high school students, using stories collected in three countries. In FY2016, we continued research on local natural resource use and stories in Thailand and Laos. At the same time, utilizing the above materials, we held environmental workshops targeting local elementary school students.

### ◆ **Fish Survey for Mun River Environmental Conservation**

Three large dams are being constructed on the Mun River, an important tributary of the Mekong, including the Pak Mun Dam near the confluence, which continues to cut it off from the environment of the Mekong River. In the midst of this, there are broad expanses of wetlands in the middle reaches of the Mun River, and fish still survive there. In the



Mekong basin where development proceeds, we are using villagers' knowledge to document fish spawning behavior, and conducting surveys to share that knowledge throughout the region and basin, so that fish diversity can be maintained at least to a small degree and an environment can be preserved in which villagers can utilize it.

## 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 FY2016, we held 9 events, including seminars, screening parties and others. (For a summary of our seminars and lectures, see Appendix 1.)

### ◆ 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 FY2016, we issued 18 newsletters in Japanese. Also, we released 3 statements, including a request letter on Thilawa SEZ.

### ◆ 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 FY2016, staff had 56 lectures at universities and 7 public lectures.

### ◆ 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 8 media stories in this fiscal year.

\* Mekong Library: Previously opened to provide information Mekong Watch had gathered to the public, our library is closed for the time being. 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 it was less necessary for us to disclose information we had gathered. Active use of information from the past, however, remains as much an issue as ever.

## 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

#### Taking on Basin-wide Issues and Expanding Civil Society Networks

Given the recent ASEAN integration initiative on top of the prior Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program, we are tackling a wider range of issues than before and calling for transborder civil society and NGO cooperation among the Mekong basin countries. Just as before, as a member of the Save the Mekong Coalition, Mekong Watch continues to monitor and make recommendations regarding the development of large dams in the Mekong Basin. In addition, we exchange information and viewpoints with other NGOs and community groups regarding issues such as investment by China's government and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) in Mekong basin countries, the state of citizen participation and creation of citizen-led alternatives, and establishment of human rights standards for private corporate business.

#### Laos: the Nam Theun 2 Dam (World Bank, ADB, private French concerns and others)



In the area affected by this project, which the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) have praised as a success, there is a profusion of issues that remain unresolved. The Xe Bang Fai River, to which this dam diverts water, suffers not only from damage to fisheries but also bank erosion. It has also become clear that in preparing for this project, Prime Ministerial Decree 192 on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects, which was created with assistance from the ADB to improve Laos's relocation policies, had been annulled. Mekong Watch pointed out problems with the new prime ministerial decree and gave suggestions to the Land Information Working Group (LIWG), who make policy proposals within Laos. We also sent written questions to the World Bank and ADB in August, and are requesting countermeasures for issues regarding the Xe Bang Fai River. In addition, we attend regularly held discussions between Japan's Ministry of Finance and NGOs, where we argue for extending deadlines for relocation and ensuring transparency in revenue and expenditure management considered advantageous to this project. We are also lobbying Japan's government, the World Bank and the ADB to urge them to mitigate the impacts. We are also calling for the release of relevant information so that civil society can verify the project's benefits and harms objectively.

# Appendices

## Appendix 1

### Mekong Watch Seminars/Lectures April 2016 - March 2017

年月日	イベント名	テーマ・表題	講演者
2016年6月3日	【連続セミナー】「ラオスにいったい何がある…？」映像に見るこの国の今 (1)	第1回 精霊は森を守る？ 精霊信仰と林産物利用、開発	東智美
6月17日	【連続セミナー】「ラオスにいったい何がある…？」映像に見るこの国の今 (2)	第2回 バナナ、コーヒーは暮らしを変える ラオスのプランテーション・農業投資と人々	東智美
6月23日	【連続セミナー】「ラオスにいったい何がある…？」映像に見るこの国の今 (3)	第3回 海の無い国の島暮らし シーパンドンの暮らしとドンサホンダム	木口由香
6月25日	【上映会とトークセッション】ダムがくれた「めぐみ」：使わないエネルギーと自然に生かされた暮らしの消失	カンボジアの人々の暮らしとダム開発の影響について、映像を交えた紹介	木口由香
9月26日	【国際セミナー】熱帯林とプランテーション：持続可能な森林利用に向けて 環境と人権に配慮したパーム油・紙の調達とは	2020年の東京オリンピック・パラリンピックを控え、環境・人権に配慮したパーム油や紙を調達し、熱帯林の保全と持続可能な森林利用への企業貢献について考える。	協力団体
9月27日	【セミナー】ミャンマーへの投資と環境社会問題-ティラワ経済特別区の影響住民を迎えて	ティラワ SEZ 開発の影響住民による、地元的生活状況や同事業の問題点の報告、解決に向けた NGO の取り組み等について。	土川実鳴 ミャンマーのゲスト Earth Rights International スタッフ
11月24日	【セミナー】経済成長で幸せになれる？ミャンマー（ビルマ）の経済開発と日本	2つの経済特別区開発の中で、今後の日本のミャンマーへの関わりで何が懸念されるのか。	木口由香 土川実鳴 アーユス理事
12月6日	【セミナー】見る・伝える：カンボジアの人々の苦悩と希望一人権状況の今と女性たちの闘い	カンボジアの現在の状況を生み出す政治的背景、立ち退きに直面する住民の様子、日本とカンボジアの関わりについて。	外部講師
1月31日	【セミナー】どこへ行く、原発輸出？～泥沼化する国際原子力産業の実態と各国の選択～	報告：ベトナムにおけるバックアイ揚水発電所と ODA	木口由香

## Mekong Watch Lectures Organized by Others April 2016 – March 2017

年月日	講演場所/主催	テーマ・表題
2016年4月2日	【セミナー】アジアの市場経済移行国におけるガバナンス—ベトナムとミャンマーの資源・エネルギー開発と生活・文化・環境—	日本からの援助、投資が集中しているベトナムとミャンマーの開発事例の報告
6月15日	コー円卓会議セミナー	「企業活動のコミュニティへの影響 --ミャンマー・ダウエイ経済特区の事例を中心に」
10月14日	めぐろシティカレッジ	「水の国カンボジア」-川と暮らしと開発
10月29日	京都大学バンコク事務所勉強会	「水が所有されるとき—タイ・アユタヤ水辺の暮らし」上映と報告
12月5日	愛知県立大学地域連携センター事業「アジア・新興国プログラム」連続セミナー	国際河川メコンの人びとの暮らしと開発
12月10日	ロータスシネマ	「ポバティ・インク」上映会でのコメント
2017年1月13日	【フォーラム】ソーシャル・ジャスティス基金 (SJF) 助成発表フォーラム第5回	報告：日本の公的資金が格差社会を生まないために ミャンマーで日本が関与する大規模開発事業に関するアドボカシー活動
大学での講義：一橋大学『地域研究（アジア・アフリカ）』他、関東学院大学、青山学院女子短期大学など、各大学で計 56 回		

## Publications by Mekong Watch Staff April 2016 – March 2017

年月日	執筆・出演	テーマ・表題
2016年5月3日	Mekong Commons	Pak Mun Dam: 25 years after World Bank's loan, problems remain
6月22日	Cambodia Daily	Will Lower Sesan 2 Dam Be a food-security catastrophe?
6月	Humanity and Nature	Plants, Animals, Salt, and Spirits: How People Live with and Talk about the Environment
8月	World Rainforest Movement Bulletin	Stories, Identity and Struggles: How Local Communities Live with and Talk about Mekong's Landscape
2017年3月31日	『共生の文化研究 No. 11』. 愛知県立大学多文化共生研究所.	「国際河川メコン河の人びとの暮らしと開発」

## Media Articles/Programs Made with Mekong Watch Involvement April 2016 – March 2017

年月日	掲載紙名	テーマ・表題
4月2日	朝日新聞 Globe	[ラオス・ルアンパбан]ダム開発で失われるもの
10月4日	日経新聞	農産物、高まる環境意識 パーム油にも独自認証 コスト増でも対応急務
9月29日	NNA	ティラワ特区の移転住民訪日、開発反対の構え
10月19日	社会新報	ミャンマーの経済特別区開発 競技なき住民移転 JICAと日本企業に改善訴え
11月1日	Bloomberg Business Week	A Water Fight Like No Other May Be Brewing Over Asia's Rivers
12月27日	Al Jazeera	Critics Debate Environmental Impact of Xayaburi Dam in Laos
2017年 1月22日	共同通信(中国新聞などに掲載)	1年で163種の新種確認 生物の宝庫 メコン河流域開発の影
2月1日	しんぶん赤旗	原発輸出から退け ODA見直し訴え NGOなど集会
3月5日	朝日新聞 Globe	[ラオス]「発電機」になる内陸国

## Meetings with Government Institutions April 2016 – March 2017

年月日	協議の名称など	提起したテーマ・問題
2016年4月1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
4月25日	JICA 協力準備調査WG 会合	ベトナム・バックアイ揚水発電所について。オブザーバー参加
5月19日	財務省個別会合、JBIC 個別会合	ベトナム石炭火力発電所の問題について
6月24日	財務省・NGO 定期協議	「ラオス・ナムトゥン2水力発電事業（IDA、IBRD、MIGA、ADB）に関する世界銀行・アジア開発銀行の今後の関与について」
8月9日	JICA 個別会合	ベトナム・バックアイ揚水発電所について
9月13日	世界銀行・ADB との個別会合	ラオス・ナムトゥン2ダムについて
9月28日	JICA 個別会合	ティラワ経済特別区開発事業の影響緩和策実施と移転問題等について
11月10日	石油天然ガス・金属鉱物資源機構（JOGMEC）個別会合	カンボジアの金鉱開発に関して
11月18日	JICA 個別会合	ティラワ経済特別区開発事業の影響緩和策実施と移転問題等について
12月16日	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナム石炭火力発電所の問題について
2017年2月24日	財務省・NGO 定期協議	「ラオス・ナムトゥン2水力発電事業（IDA、IBRD、MIGA、ADB）の「持続的開発モデル」としての課題について」
3月16日	NGO-JICA 協議会	「環境社会配慮ガイドライン改定における市民社会の参画について」
3月23日	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナム石炭火力発電所の問題について

## 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

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

(Board, staff, interns as of March 31, 2017)

## Donor Institutions

Ayus: Network of Buddhists Volunteers on International Cooperation  
Foundation Open Society Institute  
Oxfam Australia  
The McKnight Foundation  
The Mitsui & Co. Environment Fund  
Social Justice Fund



# NPO Mekong Watch

## FY2016 Financial Statements

April 1, 2016 – March 31, 2017

Unit: USD

1 USD = 111.264 JPY (as of 31 March 2016, source: OANDA)

### Revenue

<b>Membership fee</b>	3,307
<b>Donation</b>	475
<b>Operating revenue</b>	7,271
Monitoring & research	0
Outreach	7,271
Advocacy	0
<b>Grant</b>	138,974
<b>Contract income</b>	944
<b>Interest income</b>	148
<b>Miscellaneous income</b>	4,992
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	156,111

### Expenditure

<b>Monitoring and research</b>	47,396
Project monitoring	22,002
Research on sustainable use of land in Laos	1,326
Staff salary	24,068
<b>Field project</b>	62,661
Strengthening of advocacy capacities of communities through re-recognition of traditional ways of resource utilization and effects from foreign development projects	22,786
Research for Mun River fish conservation	733
Peoples' stories on the use of natural resources	16,631
Staff salary	22,511
<b>Policy advocacy</b>	5,087
Mitigation of transboundary impacts	420
Staff salary	4,667
<b>Outreach</b>	23,864
Film shows and seminars	443
“Forum Mekong” publishing	142
Website management	359
E-mail news management	0
Staff salary	22,920
<b>Administration</b>	31,224
Tokyo office management	14,982
Overseas office management	12
Staff salary	16,230
<b>Exchange Loss</b>	581
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	170,813

<b>Balance</b>	<b>-14,702</b>
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<b>Beginning of year</b>	<b>180,850</b>
<b>End of year</b>	<b>166,148</b>



## Audit Report

I have audited the FY2016 (April 1, 2016 - March 31, 2017) financial reports of Mekong Watch, an incorporated non-profit organization (NPO) in Japan that also qualified for Equivalency Determination (ED) status in the United States, making it the equivalent of a US public charity.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the Accounting Standard of NPOs in Japan. As a result, I hereby acknowledge that Mekong Watch's activities were conducted in appropriate ways and that its financial statements and balance sheet were prepared according to generally accepted principle.

Also, I hereby note as a supplement that upon auditing, an Audit Checklist for NPOs, which is designed to review internal procedures of the financial management of NPOs in Japan and those who conduct activities overseas were also used. These checkpoints include, 1) whether the organization abided by spending procedure rules, 2) whether personnel expenses were paid according to the rules and legally required records were kept, and 3) evidence of expenses were appropriately filed and stored. I performed a thorough review of fifty-nine points including above three and found no violation of rules or particular instances to report. Thus, I hereby acknowledge that the organization's internal control this fiscal year was suitable.

May 22, 2017



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Akio Kawamura  
Auditor

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