

# **Annual Report 2020**

## **Report on Activities and Finances**



**April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021**

**Mekong Watch**

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



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(Cover Photo: Entrance gate of the Thilawa SEZ, Myanmar)

# Introduction

## About Mekong Watch



*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.*

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

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.



## 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.

## **Medium-term Goals (2017-2020)**

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.

## **FY2020 Activities**

### **【Local Conditions and Changes Resulting from Mekong Watch Activities in FY2020】**

The year 2020 witnessed the global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Mekong Watch, like so many others, was unable to perform the many site-investigations and face-to-face meetings it had planned, but where possible, we switched them to an on-line format. We also received reports from local NGOs and continue to pursue our activities through them. Each country and each locality have employed different measures to stem the spread of the pandemic, but economies and societies in the Mekong region have also been heavily impacted, and a strengthening tendency toward undemocratic actions by governments is being seen.

In Myanmar, the military carried out a coup d'état on February 1, 2021 that shocked the world. The citizens have shown strong opposition to this, resisting through civil disobedience and other means, and the military has not been able to establish control. Since March, however, its suppression of the citizenry has intensified, with more than 400 people confirmed slain and several thousand taken prisoner as of the end of March.

Japan is the biggest donor country for Myanmar. Japan has also been the source of lots of private investment, along with public fund investment in addition to Official Development Assistance (ODA). From prior to the coup d'état, Mekong Watch has been gathering and conveying information regarding ongoing disputes and human rights violations in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities that had been continuing even after the establishment of civil government. We have also been receiving information from local sources and continuing a dialog with one of the financiers, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), pointing out the possibility that rent from land leases from the commercial complex called "Y Complex," where Japanese firms have been constructing facilities and planning to operate in Yangon City, is being passed along to the military. This issue with the project has been widely covered in the media since the time of the coup d'état. We sent a statement to the Japanese government on February 1, and continue to send them written and other requests calling for an immediate halt to the problematic project and to investigate its connections with military-related business, so that investments of public funds from Japan, including for this project, are not appropriated by Myanmar's military. As of the date this report was written, however, the Japanese government shows no signs of taking steps to halt ODA and has not responded to our request for an investigation. The calls from the people of Myanmar for a moratorium on assistance grow stronger day by day, and protest movements continue even in Japan. We are also continuing to raise this issue through investigations, sharing of information and actions in collaboration with citizens groups to draw attention to it.



The negative impacts on the Mekong River from climate change and dam construction are becoming evident. In Laos there is news of construction work beginning on the Luang Prabang Dam on the main stream of the Mekong River. This large-scale dam that will produce 1,400 megawatts of power is scheduled to be constructed 25 km upstream from the ancient city of Luang Prabang, which is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. UNESCO is concerned about the impact of the dam and has requested additional investigations. Once again like last year, low water levels occur in the downstream reaches of the Mekong River during seasons when they were originally supposed to be high, resulting in fewer fish, and news is being reported of problems such as people who used to make their living by fishing there being forced to move away from the river to look for other work. The impact has been notable even at Tonle Sap Lake in Cambodia, which is regarded as the world's largest freshwater fishery. We are unable to visit these places directly, so obtaining sufficient information is a problem to be solved.

Although fish conservation and various protective activities are being developed in each part of the Mekong basin in Thailand as well, the negative impacts from dam construction in Laos and China overall are becoming more and more apparent. Freedom of the press and expression are being violated due to the effects of governmental suppression of democratization movements by young people, and there are concerns about restricted abilities of citizens to propose policies. In addition, the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the largest electric power surplus in history. Nonetheless, there are plans to increase electric power generation using natural gas, because of predicted explosive increases in demand for electric power with the popularization of technology such as electric vehicles (EVs) in the future and there will also be a need to replace aging facilities. Currently, with climate crisis prevention being a global issue, there are concerns about the more widespread electric generation with solar and other renewable energy being impeded, so we are keeping an eye on the situation.

Regarding export of coal-fired power generation facilities that was being promoted by the Japanese government and private sector in the face of criticism from around the world, an effort is finally being made to promote reconsideration of and stricter standards for the government's exports. Also, in October, Japanese Prime Minister Suga declared Japan would achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. This has presented an opportunity for accelerating various movements toward carbon neutrality. On the other hand, movements in opposition to this declaration also remain. In fiscal year 2020, Mekong Watch pointed out the issue of the Vung Ang 2 coal-fired power plant project in particular, which JBIC and major Japanese banks were considering financing, and we have requested that it not be supported, but in December the decision was made to proceed with financing. Continuing with such a project that does not conform to the 1.5 degrees Celsius goal of the Paris Agreement is a major travesty, and we are continuing our efforts to raise this issue.

## **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

Continuing from the previous fiscal year, we kept monitoring developments such as bilateral aid through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), SEZ development projects and coal-fired power plant investments by JBIC.

Monitoring activities of FY2020 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. <http://www.mekongwatch.org/report/index.html>

### **【Myanmar (Burma)】**

#### • Thilawa Special Economic Zone (JICA)

Among the residents displaced by Phase 1 development of the Thilawa SEZ, promoted by Japanese government and private sector in the suburbs of Yangon, there are households still facing as much difficulty as ever in recovering their livelihoods even seven years after their relocation. There are also residents who have not come to an agreement over a new area to be developed, and we are requesting that they not be forcibly relocated against their will.

[Urgent petition] An urgent call to prevent the use of forced eviction, intimidation and other forceful measures in the relocation and compensation processes for the western part of Relocation Area 2-2 in Zone B of the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Myanmar (Jan. 12, 2021)

[http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/rq\\_20210112.pdf](http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/rq_20210112.pdf)

We translated and presented the photo essay “Women of the Thilawa SEZ Speak Out” (2020) published by a local women's group that included relocated residents.

<http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/>

Thilawa\_WG\_photoessay2020ENG.pdf

We are continuing to monitor the situation through information we receive from local sources, including on the effects of the coup d'etat.



#### • Development of the former site of the Yangon Military Museum (Y Complex)

This is a project to develop a large-scale commercial complex that will be managed by Japanese firms (Tokyo Tatemono, Fujita and the Japan Overseas Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development: JOIN) on land under the management of the Ministry of Defense. There are concerns that the rent on the land where these facilities will be located has provided a source of funding for the military, and that in the future, if the military strengthens its effective control over the country, it is almost certain to provide earnings for the military. We are receiving information from local sources and raising the issue with JBIC, who is providing the funding, and the Ministry of Finance who is administering JBIC, through individual meetings and regular consultations between the Ministry of Finance and NGOs, where we have been making the following demands.

[Petition] Requesting an explanation of human rights and funding flows for the project to develop and manage real estate for a complex (commonly known as the Y-Complex project) in Myanmar (in Japanese. August 25, 2020)

[http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/rq\\_20200825.pdf](http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/rq_20200825.pdf)

Another issue is that JOIN is a governmental infrastructure fund, thus it is supposed to be subject to accountability at the same level as JBIC, but so far it has been treated as at the same level as a private company. We are involved in additional activities such as submitting petitions

together with other organizations requesting an investigation into this matter to the UN “Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other enterprises” and conveying information via webinars.

RE: Submission by Civil Society Organizations concerning Japanese Business Entities Operating in Myanmar  
[http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/YComplex-Joint%20Submission\\_20210217\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/YComplex-Joint%20Submission_20210217_Eng.pdf)

- Coup D’etat-related Activities

Claiming rigging in Myanmar’s election, the military staged a coup d’etat on February 1, 2021, taking government personnel into custody. The citizens, especially the young, began holding peaceful demonstrations, and at the end of March, they were meeting increasing suppression with 100 or more being killed each day. Mekong Watch issued a public statement on February 1, and we have begun demanding governmental institutions not to let Myanmar’s military obtain public funds from Japan. In the future, we plan to appeal to private companies as well.

[Statement] Strong concern regarding the Myanmar military’s declaration of a state of emergency The Japanese government must do more for true democratization in Myanmar (February 1, 2021)  
[http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/rq\\_20210201\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/rq_20210201_Eng.pdf)

[Press Release] 2021.04.01 Demonstration for Peace and Democracy in Myanmar. We demand concrete action by the Japanese government to stop the Myanmar military’s violence.  
[http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/pr\\_20210401\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/pr_20210401_Eng.pdf)

An international citizens’ movement to stop the flow of money into the military’s businesses is picking up steam. Mekong Watch is also receiving information related to Japanese companies from its network and appealing to these companies. In addition, we are providing various types of information to the citizens of Japan via our e-mail newsletter, Facebook and Twitter.

- Dawei Special Economic Zone (JBIC, Thai and Japanese private sectors, others)
- Southern Economic Corridor (JICA)

### **【Laos】**

- Xepian-Xe Nam Noy Hydropower dam (Public and Private sectors from South Korea and Thailand)

We gave a presentation at a webinar “Living in the Ruins,” held in Bangkok, Thailand on July 22, two years after a disaster on the Mekong River resulted from a dam collapse. On July 30, marking the second anniversary of the accident, we co-hosted a webinar with the Foreign Correspondents’ Club of Thailand, and produced a short video in Thai, English and Korean elucidating the conditions locally.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6SH7BzotowE>



- Xayaburi Dam on the Mekong Mainstream (Thai private sector)
- Don Sahong Dam on the Mekong Mainstream (Malaysian private sector)
- Nam Ngiep 1 Dam (Kansai Electric Power, JBIC, ADB)
- Nam Theun 2 Dam (WB, ADB, French private sector, etc.)
- Bauxite mine development (Unknown)

### **【Thailand】**

- Thai Overseas Investment Projects in Mekong Basin Countries (Thai private sector)



## **【Cambodia】**

- Lower Sesan 2 Hydropower Project (Chinese and Cambodian private sector, others)
- Sambor Dam (Mekong Mainstream)
- National Road 1(ADB)

Issues involving the relocation and compensation of indigenous minorities and others due to construction of the Lower Sesan 2 hydropower dam remain unresolved. Also, since the end of 2018 when the dam began operating, the effects it is having on the fish and natural environment of the Mekong basin have gradually become apparent in various parts of the basin. We are holding numerous talks with local NGOs and considering efforts to investigate resolution of the relocation and compensation issues and the dam's impact.

## **【Vietnam】**

Even as climate change manifests and many instances of damage occur, the government and corporations of Japan are actively promoting the export of coal-fired power plants that emit massive amounts of carbon dioxide, a cause of climate change. The main destination of these exports is Vietnam, and Japanese funds are being invested in numerous power plants, including those listed below. We are making various proposals in collaboration with other organization, requesting changes be made in policies and investments. During this fiscal year, we issued 12 written requests and statements.

- Hai Phong Coal-Fired Power Plant (JBIC)
- Nghi Son 2 Coal-Fired Power Plant (JBIC)
- Vinh Tan 4 and 4 Extension Coal-Fired Power Plants (JBIC)
- Van Phong 1 Coal-Fired Power Plant (JBIC)
- Vung Ang 2 Coal-Fired Power Plant (JBIC)

## **A-2. Research**

We gathered information regarding human rights issues in the Mekong Basin in preparation for conducting a survey in the coming fiscal year.

## **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)**

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

Since 2001 we have cooperated continuously with local villagers in investigational and fish conservation activities. Our investigations this time have included joint efforts with villagers' groups to investigate the state of river development thus far and its impact on the river, obtain information on the remaining fish species and fish spawning, and learn about the current state and effectiveness of the villagers' preservation activities among others. We have compiled and are providing a booklet (*Learning about Fish in the Mun River Basin*, Thai edition) so that this information can be used in local



resource management. Due to the Corona-19 crisis, its distribution will have to wait, but it is drawing interest from local elementary schools and others. Note that the PDF version (in Thai and English) is available to the public at the following website:

[http://www.mekongwatch.org/activity/munfish\\_2018-2020.html](http://www.mekongwatch.org/activity/munfish_2018-2020.html)

## 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 FY2020, we held one event. Our other efforts include cooperation with research institutes to co-host the “Tales Told by Fieldworkers study session, which was open to the public, six times and a series of four on-line seminars titled “The Climate Crisis and Flood Damage: Can Livelihoods be Protected by Dams?--From the Scene of the Great Kuma River Flood in Kumamoto Prefecture--”. We have also held training courses ten times for young Asians, and NGO study sessions three times, and have participated in seminars held by organizations for overseas cooperation.

(For a summary of our seminars and lectures, see Appendix 1.)

We participated in an on-line exchange of information relevant to “Mekong/ASEAN Environmental Week,” which was co-organized by citizens’ groups under ASEAN, and explained the issues discussed to Thailand’s media. In addition, a September event was held at a venue in Bangkok and on-line, and Mekong Watch participated in the “Meet the creators of the photo exhibitions and films” session, where we showed a video documenting the former richness of the area in which the Don Sahong dam was constructed in Laos and provided commentary on it. Various events were held on-line in Thailand as well due to the effects of COVID-19. These events have been widely viewed via Facebook. Even in the midst of restrictions on travel, we were able to conduct activities making use of the knowledge, connections and other resources we have accumulated in the past.



We conducted on-line training courses six times in August and September 2020 for young indigenous people of Asia, discussing the meaning and significance of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). In addition, in February and March 2021, we held four on-line sessions for young indigenous people of Asia to exchange views and information regarding issues confronting them in the midst of globalization. These activities were not limited to conveying information, but were aimed at scouting out and fostering new human talent to play an active role in Asia.

### ◆ 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.

Continued publication is what we need to achieve.

### ◆ 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 FY2020, we issued 11 newsletters in Japanese. Also, we released 27 statements and press releases, including a request letter regarding revising process

of the Guidelines on Social Environmental Considerations of JICA, Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) and JBIC.

#### ◆ **Website**

Difficulty keeping pace with the large number of issues occurring in the Mekong basin and making updates on them quickly, together with thoroughly updating our English website continue to be tasks for us. We continue to make use of Facebook and Twitter to help spread information.

The information we convey regarding Myanmar has doubled the number of our followers on 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 FY2020, staff had 5 lectures at universities and 5 public lectures including webinar.

#### ◆ **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 33 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. We are accepting inquiries about individual items of documentation from the past.

## **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.

#### ◆ **Revision of JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations**

There are provisions for considering revisions to the current Guidelines after 10 years. The venue for discussion for the review and revision process that began in fiscal 2018 was transferred to the Advisory Committee from August 2020, and Mekong Watch has also been participating as a committee member. We are also conveying information about these revisions to NGOs overseas.

#### ◆ **Revision of JBIC/NEXI Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations**

There are provisions for considering revisions to the current Guidelines after five years. Consultations began at the end of fiscal 2020 toward these revisions. Ahead of that, we have submitted "Suggestions from NGOs regarding Revisions" together with other organizations.

#### ◆ **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.

## Appendices

### Appendices 1

### Mekong Watch Seminars/Lectures April 2020 - March 2021

年月日	イベント名	テーマ・表題	講演者
2020/12/1	【ウェビナー】「ビジネスと人権」と国際協力銀行（JBIC）の環境社会配慮	JBICの「環境社会配慮ガイドライン」の効果や限界、「ビジネスと人権」指導原則を踏まえた運用のあるべき姿について	木口由香、佐藤暁子氏、波多江秀枝氏、渡辺直子氏、田辺有輝氏

### Appendices 2

### Mekong Watch Lectures Organized by Others April 2020 - March 2021

年月日	場所/主催	テーマ・表題
2020/6/2	ソーシャル・ジャスティス基金（SJF）アドボカシーカフェ第64回	海外開発ビジネスと人権・地球温暖化 環境社会配慮ガイドラインと市民活動のこれから
2020/7/22	ウェビナー Living in the Ruins	Origin of “Battery of Asia” development strategy
2020/9/25	メコン/アセアン環境週間（MAEW）	Meet the creators of the photo exhibitions and films
2020/10/17	名古屋大学ホームカミングデイ2020	SDGs と大学
2021/2/18	共催（ヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチ/メコン・ウォッチ/日本国際ボランティアセンター/ヒューマンライツ・ナウ）	ウェビナー「ミャンマー軍の国際人道法違反と企業の責任を考える」
大学での講義：各大学で計5回		

### Appendices 3

### Publications by Mekong Watch Staff April 2020 - March 2021

年月日	執筆・出演	テーマ・表題
2020年8月	<i>Civic Engagement for a Just and Sustainable ASEAN: Our Stories and Practices</i>	Introduction
2020年11月	『水俣学通信』第62号	「いのちの源とともに：被害住民からの学び」
2020年11月	グローバルネット	「メコン川開発の現在-破壊が進む中の小さな希望」
2021年3月	<i>Bank Watch</i> 3月号	Still Struggling: Long-Term Resettlement

		Impacts of ADB' s Road Rehabilitation Project on a Small Local Community in Cambodia
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Appendices 4

**Media Articles/Programs Made with Mekong Watch  
Involvement  
April 2020 - March 2021**

年月日	掲載紙名	テーマ・表題
2020/4/16	オルタナ	みずほ、脱炭素方針厳格化 NGO は「歓迎」
2020/4/16	オルタナ	三井住友 FG、脱炭素方針改定 NGO から批判続出
2020/4/20	朝日新聞	(気候危機) 日本の石炭火力輸出、岐路 ベトナムの計画、海外勢撤退
2020/5/13	Global Trade Review	Mixed messages on fossil fuel funding by export credit agencies
2020/6/3	環境新聞	環境 NGO 5 団体が共同声明、海外石炭火力発電・公的支援中止の決定を
2020/6/11	日本経済新聞	「環境アクティビスト」現る 投資家と NPO が共闘エネルギー・金融、対話急務
2020/6/18	Sustainable Japan	【日本】韓国政府、日本の官民推進のベトナム・ブンアン 2 石炭火力を採算割れと判断。環境 NGO5 団体発表
2020/6/24	Yahoo! ニュース	グレタさんに叱られる? みずほ、UFJ、三井住友一株主総会で若者達が気候危機を訴え
2020/7/14	Bloomberg	小泉環境相: 石炭火力輸出への公的支援の厳格化で「風穴あけた」
2020/7/20	Global Trade Review	Japan' s plan to curb coal plant lending has major "loopholes"
2020/7/22	Radio Free Asia	ダム決壊被害者、未だ様々な困難に (ラオス語)
2020/7/24	Way Magazine	ダム決壊から 2 年、電気代請求書に載らない人の暮らし (タイ語)
2020/7/27	ASEAN Today	A broken dam and broken promises: Laos doubles down on hydropower despite risks
2020/7/30	Sustainable Japan	【日本】三井住友 FG、プロファイでの石炭火力融資残高を 2040 年目処にゼロ。NGO 「遅すぎる」
2020/7/31	Sustainable Japan	【日本】住商と関電所有の豪ブルーウォーターズ石炭火力が新規融資獲得に難航。NGO はメガバンク支援を警戒
2020/8/19	The Korea Times	Teens say no to Samsung' s coal project
2020/8/27	京郷新聞	韓国とサムスは、石炭火力発電への投資を停止せよ
2020/9/17	朝日新聞	脱石炭、遅れる日本の金融機関 3メガバンク「投融資撤退」に例外規定、欧米と差
2020/9/28	Sustainable Japan	【日本】東京海上 HD、国内外の石炭火力への損保引受・投融資を原則禁止。但し例外規定を設定
2020/9/30	環境金融研究機構	三菱商事主導のベトナム・ブンアン 2 石炭火力事業に、中国電力が出資を検討。環境 NGO が同社の主要株主 47 社に、出資断念あるいは投資引き揚げの要請書提出
2020/11/19	エコノミスト	住友商事に巨額の損失をもたらした石炭火力は伊藤忠も三井物産も丸紅も三菱商事もやっている
2020/12/12	朝日新聞	「実質ゼロは当たり前」 パリ協定 5 年で一変した世界
2020/12/14	日本経済新聞	三菱商事、ベトナム石炭火力巡り市場と政府の板挟み
2020/12/30	Bloomberg	Japan Funds Coal Plant In Vietnam, Risking Green Backlash
2021/1/6	Financial Times	Green books sprout tall: 10 top ESG reads
2021/01/28	朝日新聞	(e 潮流) 「実質ゼロ」は本気なのか
2021/1/6	Global Trade Review	JBIC and Kexim confirm support for Vietnamese coal project despite pressure from industry groups
2021/2/1	環境金融研究機構	三菱商事主導のベトナム・ブンアン 2 石炭火力発電所計画、世界



		39 カ国 128 の環境・住民団体が、計画撤退・融資停止を求める要請書提出
2021/2/2	The Scotsman	Climate change: If coal is the worst of the fossil fuels and more expensive than renewables, why is Japan still funding it? - Dr Richard Dixon
2021/2/4	西日本新聞	ミャンマー国軍と日本ビジネス一軍所有地？で官民連合の都市開発
2021/3/9	サステナブル・ブランドジャパン	石炭火力の輸出にブレーキ、国際環境 NGO ら市場が圧力
2021/3/25	オルタナ	【日本】環境 NGO、JICA 債保有者と主幹事に要請書。JICA の石炭火力発電 2 ヶ所の支援停止で
2021/3/29	東京中日新聞	こちら特報部「日本参加の都市開発 ミャンマー国軍に利益流入か」

## Appendices 5

### Meetings with Government Institutions April 2020 - March 2021

年月日	協議の名称など	提起したテーマ・問題
2020/5/11	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナムの石炭火力発電事業について
2020/6/19	財務省 NGO 定期協議	JBIC 融資検討中のベトナム・ブンアン 2 石炭火力発電事業に関して
2020/7/17	JICA 個別会合	ミャンマー・ティラワ SEZ について
2020/8/13	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナムの石炭火力発電事業について
2020/9/15	外務省個別会合	ミャンマー、ビジネスと人権について
2020/11/5	財務省 NGO 定期協議	JBIC が支援するミャンマー複合不動産・運営事業（通称 Y Complex）において求められる人権配慮について
2020/11/13	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナムの石炭火力発電事業について
2021/1/8	JICA 個別会合	ミャンマー・ティラワ SEZ について
2021/2/4	JBIC/財務省/議員との個別会合	ミャンマー・Y コンプレックスに関して
2021/3/4	外務省個別会合	ミャンマー開発事業、公的資金と国軍ビジネスについて要請書提出
2021/3/5	財務省 NGO 定期協議	国際協力銀行による「成長投資ファシリティ」の運用とネットゼロ目標との整合性について／クーデター発生後のミャンマーにおけるビジネス支援（JBIC 支援都市開発事業：Y Complex）及び「民政化」時の債務帳消しに係る日本政府の説明責任について

## Board of Directors

[Directors:]

Fukuda, Kenji Representative Director  
Higashi, Satomi Deputy Representative Director  
Onizuka, Madoka Chase  
Kiguchi, Yuka  
Sakamoto, Yuki  
Shimizu, Noriko  
Shin'e, Toshihiko  
Doi, Toshiyuki  
Nagase, Riei  
Yonekura, Yukiko

[Auditor:]

Kawamura, Akio

[Advisor:]

Matsumoto, Satoru

## Staff

Endo, Satoko	Policy Coordinator (full-time)
Kiguchi, Yuka	Executive Director (full-time)
Tsuchikawa, Minari	Burma Program Coordinator (part-time)
Doi, Toshiyuki	Senior Advisor (full-time)

(Board, staff, interns as of March 31, 2021)

## Donor Institutions

Ayus: Network of Buddhists Volunteers on International Cooperation  
McKnight Foundation  
Social Justice Fund  
The Japan Trust for Global Environment  
The Takagi Fund for Citizen Science  
Welthaus

# NPO Mekong Watch

## FY2020 Financial Statements

April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021

1Unit: USD

1 USD = 110.693 JPY (as of 31 March 2021, source: OANDA)

<b>Revenue</b>		<b>Expenditure</b>	
<b>Membership fee</b>	2,531	<b>Monitoring and research</b>	38,737
<b>Donation</b>	5,919	Project monitoring	12,163
<b>Operating revenue</b>	6,176	Staff salary	26,574
Monitoring & research	0	<b>Field project</b>	15,296
Outreach	2,639	Strengthening of advocacy capacities of communities through re-recognition of traditional ways of resource utilization and effects from foreign development projects	0
Advocacy	3,537	Research on fish for Mun River ecosystem conservation	5,004
<b>Grant</b>	95,857	Research on human rights violations in the Mekong Region	56
<b>Contract income</b>	3,692	Staff salary	10,236
<b>Interest income</b>	50	<b>Policy advocacy</b>	17,735
<b>Miscellaneous income</b>	7,597	JICA Environmental and Social Considerations Guideline Review and Revision	4,147
<b>Exchange Gain</b>	1,555	Staff salary	13,588
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>123,377</b>	<b>Outreach</b>	13,503
		Forum Mekong	0
		Website	32
		Staff salary	13,471
		<b>Administration</b>	35,398
		Human resources development	2,294
		Tokyo office management	14,104
		Overseas office management	555
		Staff salary	18,445
		<b>Exchange Loss</b>	0
		<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>120,669</b>
		<b>Balance</b>	<b>2,708</b>
		<b>Beginning of year</b>	<b>159,629</b>
		<b>End of year</b>	<b>162,337</b>

## NPO Mekong Watch FY2020 Balance Sheet

April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021

Unit: USD

1 USD = 110.693 JPY (as of 31 March 2021, source: OANDA)

<b>Assets</b>		<b>Liabilities and surpluses</b>	
<b>1.Current assets</b>		<b>1.Current liabilities</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	223,796	Accounts payable	0
Accounts receivable	0	Advance payments received	65,194
Advances paid	823	Deposits	1,153
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>224,619</b>	<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>66,347</b>
<b>2.Fixed assets</b>		<b>2. Surpluses</b>	
Guarantee deposit	4,065	Surpluses carried over	162,337
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>4,065</b>		
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>228,684</b>	<b>Total surpluses and liabilities</b>	<b>228,684</b>

## Audit Report

I have audited the FY2020 (April 1, 2020 - March 31, 2021) financial reports of Mekong Watch, an incorporated non-profit organization (NPO) in Japan.

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 20, 2021

川村 曉雄

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Akio Kawamura  
Auditor



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