

# Annual Report 2021

## Report on Activities and Finances



**April 1, 2021 – March 31, 2022**  
**Mekong Watch**

Not-for-Profit Organization (NPO)



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(Cover Photo: Campaign for # No More Business with the Myanmar Military)

# 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 (FY2017-FY2021)

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. People affected by development in the Mekong basin countries take action to prevent or ameliorate harmful effects on their environment, society and human rights.
4. 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.

## FY2021 Activities

### 【Local Conditions and Changes Resulting from Mekong Watch Activities in FY2021】

We were heavily impacted by COVID-19 in fiscal year 2021 as well. Being unable to conduct field surveys or hold face-to-face meetings, we held meetings online using the cooperative partnerships that we cultivated in the past and also held online seminars. This way, we were able to convey information to many people. On the other hand, conditions in each country of the Mekong basin continue to impede free discussion on development. This can be considered a tendency throughout the entire region.

In Myanmar, since February 1, 2021 when the country's military staged a coup d'état, more than a thousand people have lost their lives to violence from security forces. The number of people unjustly detained exceeds 10,000. Japan is the largest provider of assistance to Myanmar, with numerous private investments. Over a period of about ten years, more than a trillion yen has been provided through Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) alone. In addition, public funding aside from ODA is being invested, for example, equity investment through the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and loans through the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance among others.

So that public funds and investments from Japan would not wind up benefiting the country's armed forces, during this fiscal year Mekong Watch continued to investigate whether there were any problematic projects, calling on Japan's public and private entities to halt such programs immediately. However, more than one year after the coup d'état, the Japanese government is still taking the attitude of "we will observe conditions," while implementing no concrete measures such as cutting off Myanmar military-related funding or discontinuing ODA. Meanwhile, regarding the private sector, as a result of continued heavy pressure from citizens around the world on gas development projects seen as benefiting the Myanmar military, European and US corporations announced in January that they were withdrawing from a project in the Yadana gas field, citing human rights concerns. In February, Mitsubishi Corporation revealed via the media that it had decided to withdraw from the Yetagun gas field, in which Japanese public and private concerns have interests. The Yetagun gas field, however, is facing deteriorating profitability due to depletion of its gas, so the reason behind the withdrawal in this case differs from that of the European and US corporations withdrawing from Yadana. In the case of the real estate complex development project known as Y Complex, the land rental fees are paid to the Quartermaster General's office (military logistics agency), so Mekong Watch has considered it problematic from even before the coup d'état. We held a joint press conference with other organizations in July to raise the project's issues once again and make a case for Japan's corporations and related institutions to withdraw from the project so that they don't become complicit either directly or indirectly in human rights infringements by the Myanmar military through the project. Mekong Watch will continue to investigate and convey information on projects that benefit the Myanmar military, raising the issue through appeal actions in collaboration with other citizen groups.

There continue to be reports from all areas of declining numbers of fish in the Mekong River. It may be due to the standoff between the US and China, but a tendency is often seen to seek blame for this in the dams constructed in China on the main stream of the Mekong River. However, other factors in the river's declining biodiversity must be considered, including land use along the tributaries and in the basin, not only the dams on the main stream. A number of plans for main stream dams are proceeding in continuation upon the Xayaburi and Don Sahong dams in Laos.

Regarding the importance of the Mekong River's tributaries, we obtained local cooperation and launched activities in the mid-Mun River basin in Thailand. We have performed investigations there and conveyed information through videos to enable water management with consideration of the ecosystem, and prepared for making policy proposals in the future. Additionally, demand for electricity in Thailand is expected to increase due to factors such as popularization of electric cars, but this is tied in with plans to increase power generation using natural gas. Plans for new large-scale gas-fired power generation to which Japanese funding is being contributed indirectly are being implemented, and we are keeping an eye on them.

While there is an urgent need to accelerate climate change countermeasures, Japan's government and corporations are promoting the operation and construction of coal-fired power plants, both domestically and abroad, which have the highest carbon emissions during electricity generation. For the past several years, Vietnam has topped the list of countries to which Japan is exporting this technology. Four conditions established by the Japanese government for providing export support for coal power plants were finally abolished in June 2021 upon agreement at the G7 Summit, and a policy of "ending new international direct governmental support by the end of 2021 for unabated coal-fired power generation" has been adopted. However, the Japanese government is still deciding for itself how to interpret the G7's agreed-upon "unabated" and there are concerns that its interpretation could include use of ammonia co-firing to extend the life of coal-fired generation. In addition, while an early withdrawal from fossil fuels in general is needed, including not only coal but also petroleum and gas, Japan's policies delay this, and Mekong Watch is calling for stronger policies and is making various proposals in cooperation with other organizations.

## 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 FY2021 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)】

##### # No More Business with the Myanmar Military

With election rigging in Myanmar as a pretext, the Myanmar military carried out a coup d'état on February 1, 2021. Many governmental personnel and citizens who were demanding democratization have been detained, fighting between the Myanmar military and ethnic armed organizations is increasing in each state with areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, and there has been an explosion in cases of people driven out of their villages by the Myanmar military's mopping-up operations.

This fiscal year, to halt the flow of funds from Japan to the Myanmar military, we have strengthened our activities for investigating and conveying information about problematic projects. We also cooperate with other organizations, with whom we are engaging in a series of activities, including holding a series of seminars for NGOs and the media and roundtable conferences for reporters, and presenting online signatures at the Japan Parliamentary Group Supporting Democratization in Myanmar—1/31 In-House Emergency Meeting on Myanmar, which was held in the Diet Members' Office Building.



This fiscal year, we issued the following letters of request and press releases.

April 1, 2021

[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.

June 1, 2021

[Joint Petition] Japan Must Review All Economic Cooperation Projects in Myanmar

July 15, 2021

[Joint Statement] Japan: Stop Real Estate Project in Myanmar - Commercial Dealings with Abusive Military Undermines Rights

August 1, 2021

[Joint Statement] Half a year after the coup d'etat in Myanmar: Concrete action needed by the Japanese government to stop the Myanmar military's violence (August 1, 2021)

September 15, 2021

[Request to METI] Urgent measures requested to ensure funds from the Yetagun natural gas project do not flow to the Myanmar military

October 18, 2021

[Letter of Request] KDDI Group and Sumitomo Corporation: Do not facilitate human rights abuses by Burma's illegitimate regime

December 1, 2021

[Letter of Request] Ten months after the coup d'etat in Myanmar: Requesting the Japanese government to cut off economic relations with the Myanmar military

January 31, 2022

[Press Release] One year after the coup d'etat in Myanmar: Submitting 13,201 signatures to the Japanese government, requesting to "Please stop the flow of funds from Japan to the Myanmar military to end the military's violence"

January 21, 2022

[Press Release] Letter Sent to 125 Investors to Urge Japanese Companies Continuing Business in Myanmar to Stop Funding the Military

February 12, 2022

[Petition] "H.E. Fumio Kishida, Prime Minister: Japan must stop funding the Myanmar military to stop atrocities!" (submitted with 13,453 signatures to each minister)

February 18, 2022

[Press Release] Mekong Watch, FoE-J and JFM cautiously welcome Mitsubishi Corporation's withdrawal from the Yetagun project and call for responsible disengagement

February 22, 2022

[Press Release] Myanmar's MOGE included in new EU sanctions Japanese government and companies must swiftly and responsibly withdraw from gas joint venture

March 26, 2022

[Press Release] Civil society groups reiterate call on Japanese investors in Myanmar's Yetagun gas project to responsibly disengage

Other Projects :

- Thilawa Special Economic Zone (JICA)
- 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)
- Xayaburi Dam on the Mekong Mainstream (Thai private sector)

**【Thailand】**

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

**【Cambodia】**

- Lower Sesan 2 Hydropower Project (Chinese and Cambodian private sector, others)
- 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. 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】**

Regarding coal-fired power plants, which are a factor promoting climate change, Vietnam declared at the 26<sup>th</sup> United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in November that it would achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, and it signed a declaration to abolish coal-fired power plants stepwise in the 2040s (or as soon as possible thereafter). Nevertheless, Japanese public and private sector entities are still proceeding with construction of coal-fired power plants in Vietnam, and several new power plants are scheduled to begin operation. Regarding the Vung Ang 2 Coal-fired Power Plant, which JBIC decided to fund in late 2020, The Chugoku Electric Power Co. and Shikoku Electric Power Co. announced in late 2021 that they too would participate in the project along with Mitsubishi Corp. and Korea Electric Power Corp. It can be said that these participating corporations have revealed their retrograde thinking regarding climate change.

We seek to turn such investments and policies by Japan's public and private sector entities around. We issued more than 30 statements, letters of request and press releases this fiscal year. In addition, cooperating with the international NGO Banktrack and other organizations, we helped issue a report titled, "Equator Compliant Climate Destruction: How Banks Finance Fossil Fuels under the Equator Principles." The report can be seen here:

[https://www.banktrack.org/download/equator\\_compliant\\_climate\\_destruction\\_how\\_banks\\_finance\\_fossil\\_fuels\\_under\\_the\\_equator\\_principles/211118\\_equatorcompliantclimate\\_destruction.pdf](https://www.banktrack.org/download/equator_compliant_climate_destruction_how_banks_finance_fossil_fuels_under_the_equator_principles/211118_equatorcompliantclimate_destruction.pdf)

- 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.

### ◆ Information dissemination and advocacy on the establishment of community-based sustainable water resource management in the Mun River Basin in Thailand

The middle basin of the Mun River, a major Mekong tributary, (comprising the three northeastern Thai provinces of Surin, Sisaket and Roi Et) was previously an extremely important area for Mekong River fish spawning grounds. Due to the development of several dams on this tributary, however, this environment has been cut off from the Mekong River. Even so, the middle basin contains fish species that are decreasing in the lower Mun River basin and Mekong River, and these species are still caught in fisheries. Though for just some fish species and in a smaller geographical range than before, a certain amount of the resources seems to be being maintained. For times ahead when this basin is reunited with the Mekong River, protecting the fish here is considered extremely important. In this region as well, work such as excavation of sand for construction work, river wall construction with no regard to living organisms and riverbank vegetation removal in preparation for development is frequently carried out. In addition, the conveyance of local knowledge to the younger generations is becoming an issue due to lifestyle changes.

In the villages of this middle basin, we have initiated activities for interaction with local citizens' groups in the form of (1) conducting participatory surveys to elucidate the importance of the geography, ecosystems, culture regarding the river and livelihoods (economy) in this area and their interrelationships, (2) composing videos regarding these various matters, (3) posting information on social media and (4) holding seminars in person or on line with the cooperation of university researchers and other experts, and exchanges with villagers' groups in other regions. Due to the spread of COVID-19, we were unable to conduct the participatory surveys sufficiently, but in the first fiscal year (FY2021), we produced videos with our local collaborators, who played a central role, and we established the following Facebook pages.

Wetlands of ISAN (in Thai)

<https://www.facebook.com/wetlandIsan>



### ◆ Producing a Video Gallery on Laos

During the past 15 years, our staff have archived surveys and photos taken during site visits. We are also posting these in Lao language so that the people of Laos can view them too.

Lao/English <https://www.laos-livelihoods.com>

Japanese <https://www.laos-livelihoods.com/ja>

## 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 fiscal year 2021 we held five seminars and lectures on Myanmar, cooperated in the on-line seminar series “The Climate Crisis and Floods: Can Dams Save Livelihoods? –From the Site of Severe Flood Damage along the Kuma River in Kumamoto--,” and held five study meetings for NGOs and the media. In addition, we participated in seminars held by organizations we are cooperating with overseas. (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.

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 FY2021, we issued 21 newsletters in Japanese. Also, we released 51 statements and press releases, including a request letter regarding policies for aid to Myanmar and Japanese public and private sector climate change countermeasures.

### ◆ 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.

### ◆ 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 FY2021, staff had 3 lectures at universities and 12 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 50 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 in the review and revision process that began in fiscal year 2018 was closed, and the new guidelines were published in January 2022 and went into effect from April 1, 2022. In addition to participating in the Advisory Board on Revision of JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, Mekong Watch conducted proposal activities jointly with the international environmental NGO FoE Japan and the Japan Center for Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES). The revision process is documented here.

Advisory Board on Revisions to the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations  
(JICA website)

[https://www.jica.go.jp/environment/guideline/advisory\\_board.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/environment/guideline/advisory_board.html)

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

There are provisions for considering revisions to the current Guidelines after five years. Mekong Watch participated in the consultations for these revisions, and conveyed the views of NGOs through activities such as presenting written proposals jointly with the international environmental NGO FoE Japan and the Japan Center for Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES). The consultation is finished, and a public comment period is scheduled for fiscal year 2022. The revision process is documented here.

Regarding revisions in the Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations

<https://www.jbic.go.jp/ja/business-areas/environment/business.html>

#### ◆ Revising the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Energy Policies

The ADB's Board of Directors approved a new energy policy in October 2021. As a member of Asia's NGO network, Mekong Watch contributed to the revision process, strongly urging the ADB to withdraw its support not only from fossil fuel projects, but also from large-scale hydroelectric plants and nuclear energy projects.

#### ◆ Revising the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies

In anticipation of sweeping revisions to be made by the ADB in its environmental and social safeguard policies in 2023, an on-line public hearing is being held regarding climate change, gender and other issues. Mekong Watch is participating together with other NGOs from Asian countries to make proposals regarding avoidance and amelioration of harmful impacts from large-scale development projects on indigenous peoples.

#### ◆ 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.

## E. Other

### ◆ Revision of Medium-term Goals

We have formulated new medium-term goals for the coming four years (FY2022 to FY2025).

1. Have lessons of previous development reflected in the various planning processes of the Mekong basin countries and the basin overall, and increase the number of cases in which the views of the people to be affected by it are respected.
2. Increase the number of cases in which policies and systems for considering the environment and society are improved to reflect lessons of past development and the wealth of natural resources and lifestyles rooted in them in the Mekong basin countries.
3. Create conditions that enable the people being affected by development in the Mekong basin countries to take action to avoid or ameliorate effects on their environment, society and human rights.
4. Increase the number of people who understand our actions to resolve issues and the number of people cooperating in these by documenting and conveying information on global-scale environmental, social and human rights issues (especially climate change and loss of biodiversity) and the wealth of lifestyles in the Mekong basin.

# Appendices

## Appendices 1

### Mekong Watch Seminars/Lectures April 2021 - March 2022

年月日	イベント名	テーマ・表題	講演者
2021/4/9	【院内集会】クーデター後の日本政府の対ミャンマー支援 国軍との経済的関係を断ち切るためには	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・ミャンマーの民主化を支援する議員連盟よりご発言</li> <li>・国軍支援につながる ODA, 00F の調査と停止を</li> <li>・「民政化」時の債務帳消しに係る日本政府の説明責任</li> <li>・ミャンマーの人々が日本に望む支援とは (アーユス仏教国際協力ネットワーク、国際環境 NGO FoE Japan と共催)</li> </ul>	中川正春衆議院議員、木口由香、松本悟、ミンスイ、他 2 名
2021/6/1	共催ウェビナー「ミャンマーのクーデター発生から 4 ヶ月 ～日本政府や企業に求められる対応とは～」	これまでの日本政府の対応と問題点について、国連の「ビジネスと人権に関する指導原則」の観点から検証する。	ゾーミントウ、佐藤暁子、木口由香、笠井哲平、村主道美、渡辺周、渡辺直子 (ヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチ (HRW)、ヒューマン・ライツ・ナウ (HRN)、メコン・ウォッチ、日本国際ボランティアセンター (JVC)、Tansa 共催)
2021/7/15	記者会見	「ミャンマー・ヤンゴン中心部における複合都市開発事業 (Y-Complex)」に関する声明を発表	佐藤暁子、木口由香、渡辺直子、笠井哲平 (ヒューマンライツ・ナウ、日本国際ボランティアセンター、ジャスティス・フォー・ミャンマー、ヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチと共催)
2021/12/13	【オンラインセミナー】クーデターから 10 ヶ月、ミャンマーの今 なぜ止まらない日本からの資金	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・日本の市民社会の皆さんへの連帯のメッセージ</li> <li>・ミャンマー政治の現状と今後の展望ー軍の対応を中心としてー</li> <li>・祈りの場から届く人々の声</li> <li>・ミャンマー国軍の資金源を断て：署名開始のお知らせ</li> <li>・ミャンマー国軍と日本の経済支援ーガス田開発 (イェタグン)、都市開発 (Yコンプレックス)</li> <li>・経済特別区 (ティラワ)、バゴー橋建設</li> </ul>	キンオーンマー、伊野憲治、渡邊さゆり、木口由香、波多江秀枝 (アーユス仏教国際協力ネットワーク、国際環境 NGO FoE Japan、日本国際ボランティアセンター (JVC)、武器取引反対ネットワーク (NAJAT) と共催)
2022/3/22	【オンラインセミナー】日本関与のイェタグン・ガス田からの資金を問う	・ミャンマー・ガスパイプライン建設で何が起きていたか	木口由香、波多江秀枝 (アーユス仏教国際協力ネットワーク、国際

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・イェタゲン・ガス田事業とは、何が問題か</li> <li>・#ミャンマー国軍の資金源を断て「日本政府、ENEOS、三菱商事はイェタゲン・ガス田開発から責任ある撤退を！」署名開始のお知らせ</li> </ul>	環境 NGO FoE Japan、日本国際ボランティアセンター（JVC）、武器取引反対ネットワーク（NAJAT）と共催
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## Appendices 2

### Mekong Watch Lectures Organized by Others April 2021 - March 2022

年月日	場所/主催	テーマ・表題
2021/4/10	Peace Boat	【緊急開催】ミャンマー：軍政と戦う人々 ~その声を聞く/Myanmar: Voices of the civil movement against the military regime
2021/5/2	福島みずほ議員の Youtube チャンネル	ミャンマー国軍と私たちのお金
2021/5/24	アユス仏教国際協力ネットワーク	連続ウェビナー第3回：ミャンマー国軍のビジネスと日本の私たち
2021/6/22	一般財団法人アジア・太平洋人権情報センター	ミャンマー国軍のビジネスをめぐる日本の課題 — 日本の私たちにできること
2021/6/25	School of English for Engaged Social Service (SENS)	国際開発資金の動向と市民社会の対応
2021/7/23	Civic Engagement 4.0 Virtual Conference 2021: Co-Designing Resilient Global Communities	アジアに持続可能・公正で尊厳を守る社会を樹立するための市民参加をめぐる課題
2021/8/7	地球の木、まちづくり情報センターかながわ、WE21 ジャパン	軍事クーデターから6か月 ミャンマーの市民社会は今一私たちは何ができるのか—
2021/10/14	Press conference: CSOs Across the Asian Region Challenge the ADB on New 2021 Energy Policy	アジア開発銀行（ADB）新エネルギー政策の課題
2021/12/11	Living River Siam (タイ NGO)	「ムン川の魚の保全」 Facebook Live ムン川下流域で絶滅危惧種される魚たち
2022/1/14	さっぽろ自由学校「遊」	ミャンマー（ビルマ）で、いま何が…ミャンマーと日本とのつながり～日本の経済「協力」と国軍
2021/3/4	Chulalongkorn University	Chula Futures Literacy Week International Conference: Solidarity and Transformative Learning in a Post-COVID <sup>19</sup> Asia
2022/3/5	NGO 福岡ネットワーク	ミャンマー関連の企業・政府へのアドボカシー活動について
大学での講義：各大学で計4回		

## Publications by Mekong Watch Staff April 2021 - March 2022

年月日	執筆・出演	テーマ・表題
2021年4月	NPO「地球の木」会報	ミャンマーでのクーデターと日本の資金
2021年5月	ふえみん（婦人民主新聞）	日本の対ミャンマー経済援助と国軍ビジネス
2021年6月	NPO「APLA」会報ハリーナ	「最後のフロンティア」ミャンマーのクーデターが映し出す日本の「経済協力」
2021年6月	さっぽろ自由学校会報	「経済協力」からみる日本とミャンマーの過去と現在
2021年6月	岩波書店「世界」6月号	ミャンマーのクーデターと日本の責任(上) 「独自のパイプ」神話をさかのぼる
2021年7月	岩波書店「世界」7月号	ミャンマーのクーデターと日本の責任(下) 国軍と日本政府・企業との関係を解明へ
2021年8月	平和運動 2021年8月号	ミャンマーの平和のために日本の市民は何をすべきか

## Media Articles/Programs Made with Mekong Watch Involvement April 2021 - March 2022

年月日	掲載紙名	テーマ・表題
2021/4/1	Nikkei Asia	Japan's 'Little Yangon' community demands action on Myanmar Protesters outside foreign ministry in Tokyo call for suspension of financing
2021/4/11	レイバーネット	日本のお金で人殺しをさせないで！～「ミャンマー国軍の資金源を断て」官邸前アクション
2021/4/13	オルタナ	環境 NGO、日米首脳に化石燃料への支援停止迫る
2021/4/13	TBS	ミャンマー国軍を利する支援やめて NPOが要望
2021/4/13	TBS	正月休みのミャンマー 抗議続く、日本では「軍の資金断つ行動を」
2021/4/13	テレビ朝日	「ミャンマー国軍の資金源を断て」市民団体が訴え
2021/4/13	Nikkei Asia	MYANMAR COUP Myanmar coup presses Japan to retreat from Abe-era business push Southeast Asian country's crisis jeopardizes billions of dollars in investment
2021/4/13	Nikkei Asia	MYANMAR COUP Myanmar coup presses Japan to retreat from Abe-era business push Southeast Asian country's crisis jeopardizes billions of dollars in investment
2021/4/16	しんぶん赤旗	脱炭素掲げ 石炭火発 岩渕氏「輸出の支援やめよ」
2021/4/22	Our Planet TV	ミャンマー国軍の資金源となりうる援助の停止を～NGOが要請活動
2021/4/28	Transborder News	สำนักงานสิ่งแวดล้อมของรัฐโรงไฟฟ้าหินกอง หวั่นก่อให้เกิดภาวะเรือนกระจก (タイ語) (仮訳: Opposition JICA - ADB rescues to build the Hin Kong Power Plant The dreaded cause of greenhouse gases)



2021/4/30	週刊金曜日	クーデター後のミャンマー：資金源は断ち切れるのか 国軍の”ビジネスパートナー”となった日本企業の言い分と釈明
2021/5/11	Sustainable Japan	【日本】住友商事、石炭火力発電の建設工事請負も禁止。但しマタバリは継続示唆で NGO 批判
2021/5/11	共同	ミャンマー日本企業 10 社が国軍関連と取引・事業
2021/5/21	ふえみん	ミャンマー国軍による弾圧と日本、私たち
2021/5/23	しんぶん赤旗	“ミャンマー国軍の資金源断て” 外務省前 市民が行動「ODA 停止を」雨の中アピール
2021/5/29	週間東洋経済	ミャンマー・クーデターから 3 ヶ月 問われる日本企業の人権意識
2021/6/1	テレビ朝日	「ミャンマー国軍の資金源を断て」文化人も共同声明(2021 年 6 月 1 日)
2021/6/1	Myanmar Now	Japanese civil society protests business and development links on Myanmar coup anniversary
2021/6/1	日刊ベリタ	#ミャンマー国軍の資金源を断て 「日本政府は Act Now!」官邸前アピール～日本の市民団体が緊急集会を開催～
2021/6/2	TBS	ミャンマー経済協力を”見直しを”官邸前集会
2021/6/3	ダイヤモンド・オンライン	住友商事に「人権侵害」批判、商社の海外事業の爆弾“第 2 のミャンマー”リスクを検証
2021/6/18	DVB	テロリスト国軍を支援する経済産業省への抗議（ビルマ語）
2021/6/19	朝日新聞	「脱炭素を」株主提案次々 商社や銀行に、石炭火力に焦点
2021/7/3	日刊ベリタ	日本の市民団体がミャンマー支援を求めるアピール行動を実施！
2021/7/6	オルタナ	NGO「日本が石炭火力で G7 宣言を骨抜きに」
2021/7/15	Reuters	Rights groups urge Japan to stop real estate project in Myanmar
2021/7/15	NHK	ミャンマー開発事業から日本企業など撤退求める声明 人権団体
2021/7/15	NHK World	Japanese firms urged to quit Myanmar project   NHK WORLD-JAPAN News
2021/7/15	朝日デジタル	日本のミャンマー開発に人権団体「軍の資金源、撤退を」
2021/7/15	東京新聞デジタル掲載、共同通信	日本のミャンマー事業、撤退要求 市民団体、国軍に資金還流か
2021/7/21	NEWSROAD	국내외 환경단체 “현대건설 그린워싱” 비판 왜? (韓国語) (仮訳：国内外の環境団体が現代建設をグリーンウォッシングと批判、その理由は)
2021/7/23	The Korea Herald	Hyundai E&C to continue coal power project in Vietnam despite criticism
2021/7/26	IMPACT ON	【뉴스 읽기】삼성 이어 현대차까지 FT에 전면 비판광고... ESG 행동주의 그룹이 온다 (韓国語) (仮訳：サムスンに続いて現代車まで ESG 行動の FT 全面広告の標的に)
2021/8/3	読売新聞	「国軍に圧力を」日本政府に訴え 都内で集会
2021/8/5	読売新聞	ミャンマー軍事クーデター半年日本の姿勢 最大援助でも国軍動かせず
2021/9/9	THE IRRAWADDY	Japan's Much-Touted Go-Between Has Little Sway Over Myanmar Junta
2021/10/6	Our Planet TV	岸田新政権は役割を果たせ！ミャンマー軍事クーデターから 8 か月
2021/11/2	South China Morning Post	COP26: ADB plan to phase out coal plants is 'blah, blah, blah', warn climate change activists as Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth write open letter
2021/11/8	Myanmar NOW	NUG hits out at Japanese government for funding junta via lucrative gas project
2021/11/11	Morning Star	Japanese NGOs urge government to stop investing in fossil fuels
2021/12/4	レイバーネット	クーデター10 カ月「経済支援を止め、人権侵害の加担回避を」外務省前アクション

2022/1/24	日刊ベリタ	#ミャンマー国軍の資金源を絶て” 6市民団体が国軍系事業体を支える日本企業の資金引き上げを投資家に要請
2022/2/1	共同	【速報】首相官邸前で抗議行動 ミャンマー国軍クーデターから1年
2022/2/2	Our Planet TV	ミャンマー国民の声を聞いて～軍事クーデターから1年で抗議
2022/2/2	しんぶん赤旗	ミャンマー クーデター1年、国軍への資金流れを止めて NGOが声明 署名1万3000超提出
2022/2/8	環境金融研究機構 (RIEF)	国内環境 NGO5 団体、損害保険の SOMPO に対し、化石燃料事業からの保険引き受け撤退を求め、同社の株主金融機関にエンゲージメントを求める要請書。株主提案も視野か
2022/2/18	東洋経済 (オンライン)	三菱商事がミャンマーの天然ガス採掘から撤退へ 技術的・経済的理由だが、人権問題も影響か
2022/2/26	Sustainable Japan	【日本】NGO、海外既存石炭火力へのアンモニア・水素混焼支援を政府に抗議。「OECD ルール違反」
2022/3/2	ESG Journal	NGO5 団体、日本政府の海外石炭火力へのアンモニア・水素混焼支援に抗議
2022/3/10	The Daily Star	Matarbari plant: Japanese firm Sumitomo won't bid for phase-2

## Appendices 5

### Meetings with Government Institutions April 2021 - March 2022

年月日	協議の名称など	提起したテーマ・問題
2021/11/10	財務省 NGO 定期協議	クーデター発生後のミャンマーにおける国際協力銀行のビジネス支援事業の今後、及び世界銀行、アジア開発銀行の対ミャンマー資金拠出停止に関して
2022/2/1	「ミャンマーの民主化を支援する議員連盟」勉強会	日本の公的資金でミャンマー国軍を利する可能性のある事業について、国土交通省、経済産業省、外務省、財務省に質問を議連から送付、4 省から回答を求めた

\*その他、ミャンマーに関して非公開の会合を行っています。

## Board of Directors

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

## Staff

Endo, Satoko	Policy Coordinator (full-time)
Kiguchi, Yuka	Executive Director (full-time)
Doi, Toshiyuki	Senior Advisor (full-time)
Akimoto, Yuki	Consultant (part-time)

(Board, staff, interns as of March 31, 2022)

## Donor Institutions

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

# NPO Mekong Watch

## FY2021 Financial Statements

April 1, 2021 – March 31, 2022

1Unit: USD

1 USD = 121.820 JPY (as of 31 March 2022, source: OANDA)

<b>Revenue</b>		<b>Expenditure</b>	
<b>Membership fee</b>	2,938	<b>Monitoring and research</b>	68,949
<b>Donation</b>	2,298	Project monitoring	27,949
<b>Operating revenue</b>	5,534	Staff salary	41,000
Monitoring & research	0	<b>Field project</b>	25,772
Outreach	3,346	Establishment of community-based sustainable water resource management in the Mun River Basin in Thailand	16,808
Advocacy	2,188	Staff salary	8,964
<b>Grant</b>	132,962	<b>Policy advocacy</b>	12,860
<b>Contract income</b>	4,515	Staff salary	12,860
<b>Interest income</b>	22	<b>Outreach</b>	17,831
<b>Miscellaneous income</b>	5,713	Web Gallery: Nature and Livelihoods in Laos	4,194
<b>Exchange Gain</b>	2,080	Website	355
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	156,062	Staff salary	13,282
		<b>Administration</b>	26,324
		Tokyo office management	12,192
		Overseas office management	1
		Staff salary	14,131
		<b>Exchange Loss</b>	0
		<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	151,736
		<b>Balance</b>	<b>4,326</b>
		<b>Beginning of year</b>	<b>147,509</b>
		<b>End of year</b>	<b>151,835</b>

# NPO Mekong Watch

## FY2021 Balance Sheet

April 1, 2021 – March 31, 2022

Unit: USD

1 USD = 121.820 JPY (as of 31 March 2022, source: OANDA)

Assets		Liabilities and surpluses	
<b>1.Current assets</b>		<b>1.Current liabilities</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	226,304	Accounts payable	0
Accounts receivable	10,174	Advance payments received	87,584
Advances paid	0	Deposits	1,164
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>236,478</b>	<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>88,748</b>
<b>2.Fixed assets</b>		<b>2. Surpluses</b>	
Guarantee deposit	4,105	Surpluses carried over	151,835
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>4,105</b>		
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>240,583</b>	<b>Total surpluses and liabilities</b>	<b>240,583</b>

## Audit Report

I have audited the FY2021 (April 1, 2021 - March 31, 2022) 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.

June 3, 2022

川村 曉雄

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Akio Kawamura  
Auditor

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