

Annual Report 2024

Report on Activities and Finances



April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025
Mekong Watch

Not-for-Profit Organization (NPO)



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Cover photo: Conducting a survey in suburban Phnom Penh

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 21st 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 (FY2022-FY2025)

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.

FY2024 Activities

【Local Conditions and Changes Resulting from Mekong Watch Activities in FY2024】

While 2023 was said to be the hottest year in observational history, 2024 set a new record. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has announced its confirmation that the global average temperature has risen by 1.55°C compared to before the Industrial Revolution. Climate change is proceeding at a fast pace. Flood damage has been occurring frequently in all Mekong Basin nations, but the citizens must continue to lead their lives through long dry seasons and frequent extreme rain events.

In Vietnam, there have been several detentions and convictions in the past few years of environmental activists who were addressing climate change, and the UN Special Rapporteur has expressed concern. Three of them were released suddenly in 2023, followed by one more in 2024, but lawyer Dang Dinh Bach, who had been sentenced to five years in prison remains incarcerated. Since his detention in June 2021, Mr. Bach has appealed his innocence, frequently carrying out hunger strikes. His health is a matter of considerable concern.

In Vietnam, nuclear power plant construction projects in Ninh Thuan Province, which were completely halted in 2016, are set to resume. In February 2025, after the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party agreed to revive the plans, seeking a stable power supply, Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh appointed business operators for nuclear power plants to be constructed in two locations in the province. The Vietnamese government aims for their completion by 2030. Assistance from Russia is being implemented, and the Japanese government has also expressed its interest in providing assistance, so we need to keep a close eye on the situation.

In Cambodia, unresolved issues include the environmental damage suffered by indigenous and ethnic minorities resulting from operation of the Lower Sesan 2 Dam in the northwest of the country, along with relocation and compensation issues. We are striving to resolve these issues in close communication with local communities and NGOs, such as by seeking accountability from International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank Group, who has been indirectly involved in the project.

In Myanmar, since the coup d'état of February 1, 2021, more than 6,000 people have lost their lives in conflicts or violence committed by the military junta or by security forces under the direction of the junta. Citizens have managed to assert their autonomy in some areas, but the situation is even worse in many others. A huge earthquake struck central Myanmar in late March this fiscal year, and there are concerns that conditions may arise that would prevent sufficient aid from reaching the area.

The Japanese government has never changed its stance despite the coup, and has not halted existing Official Development Assistance (ODA). Moreover, the real estate project

known commonly as the “Y Complex,” the rent for which is under contract to be paid to the Office of the Quartermaster General (the military’s logistics bureau), is being invested in and debt-guaranteed through a public-private fund, the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN), which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT). Regarding JOIN, it has come to light that they have incurred huge business losses in Myanmar, including in the Y Complex, so the MLIT established an expert committee to examine the situation, including the organization’s viability. In response to this, we have also expressed our views on the matter. In addition, there have been problems with disclosure of official documents regarding JOIN, and this has led us to file a lawsuit against the MLIT. For more information on this see the column on the lawsuit (page 8). In the coming fiscal year, we will continue to bring up issues regarding projects that benefit Myanmar’s military.

In Laos, dam construction projects are progressing on the main stream of the Mekong River. Recently an increasing number of reports have appeared that point to the country’s debt problem. About 20 years have passed since the Nam Theun 2 Dam, which Mekong Watch strongly opposed, began operating, and there are concerns about how people will be affected as a consequence of hydropower investment.

Japan’s development assistance and investment have had a long-term impact on the power generation sector in Thailand. In recent decades, the predominant form of power generation in Thailand has been gas-fired, relying on fossil fuels. Amid a continuing surplus capacity in power generation, there is an ongoing controversy between the citizens and the government over excessive capital investment in power generation projects with significant environmental impacts. Thailand has a high potential for solar power generation as well, but renewable energy has been slow to propagate there. Since the Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) promoted by the Japanese government is anticipated to have an impact in the future, we have provided opportunities this fiscal year for Thai and Japanese citizens, researchers and media to exchange information and gain a better mutual understanding of each other’s situation in both countries.

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 coal-fired power plant projects funded by JBIC and conducting activities to stop the flow of funds from Japan to the Myanmar military. Monitoring activities of FY2024 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 Junta”

The number of internally displaced refugees in Myanmar since the February 1, 2021 military coup d'état has surpassed 3.5 million as of 2024, and is predicted to continue growing. In addition, many government officials and citizens calling for democratization have been unjustly detained.

Four years have passed since the coup was carried out, but we have continued our activities in cooperation with various citizens' groups, including the “#No More Business With The Myanmar Junta” campaign (organized by the AYUS International Buddhist Cooperation Network, Friends of the Earth Japan, Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC), Network Against Japan Arms Trade (NAJAT) and from the current fiscal year, Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC), in addition to Mekong Watch), while regularly making recommendations based on on-line signature and survey results, and appealing in front of the Prime Minister's office and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to stop the flow of funding from Japan to the junta.

The Bago River Bridge Construction Project using ODA yen loans is subcontracted mainly with military-affiliated businesses, so we pointed out the problematic nature of paying ODA funds for this project. We also took action regarding the public-private fund Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN), by requesting the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) and its affiliated expert committee to develop systems for information disclosure and human rights consideration. We also sent questionnaires to TASAKI & Co., Ltd. which has been engaged in pearl farming in Myanmar, and to its investors, inquiring about the status of their implementation of due diligence on human rights.

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

【Inquiry】 Inquiry regarding TASAKI's business partnership with sanctioned entity Myanmar Pearls Enterprise (June 11, 2024)

【Inquiry】 Inquiry regarding human rights due diligence in relation to TASAKI's business partnership with sanctioned entity Myanmar Pearls Enterprise (June 11, 2024)

【Statement】 The Japanese government should stop paying reserve money upon completion of the Bago River Bridge Construction Project, which would benefit the Myanmar military (June 13, 2024)

【Statement】 Public-private fund investing in a problematic project that benefits the Myanmar military discloses its losses - The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) as the supervisory authority is asked to be accountable for protecting human rights (June 28, 2024)

【Press Release】 Myanmar pearl company TASAKI and investors risk complicity in Myanmar military junta's international crimes - TASAKI must responsibly end all business with the sanctioned entity Myanmar Pearl Enterprise (July 10, 2024)

【Letter of Request】 We demand information disclosure regarding the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN), and the establishment of a system for consideration of human rights (August 22, 2024)

【Letter of Request】 We ask for international cooperation that will reach people facing difficulties in Myanmar without fail (October 4, 2024)

【Statement】 The losses to the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN) in the Y Complex Project, which benefits the Myanmar military have been revealed to be 10.9 billion yen—JOIN should responsibly withdraw from this problematic project in Myanmar (November 28, 2024)

We have established a “#No More Business with the Myanmar Junta” page at our website that summarizes our activities to date. Please refer to it (in Japanese).

<http://www.mekongwatch.org/report/burma/mbusiness.html>

Other Projects :

- Thilawa Special Economic Zone (JICA, Japanese private sector, others)
- Dawei Special Economic Zone (JBIC, Thai and Japanese private sectors, others)
The Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), together with the governments of Thailand and Myanmar have established a special purpose vehicle (SPV) to develop the Dawei SEZ. The project, however, stalled due to Myanmar's military coup, with the junta announcing in 2025 that it would abolish the SPV and establish a development partnership anew with Russia. With the Memorandum of Intent between the governments of Japan, Thailand and Myanmar expiring, the Japanese government is expected to withdraw from this development.

【Laos】

- Xayaburi Dam on the Mekong Mainstream (Thai private sector, others)

【Thailand】

- Thai Overseas Investment Projects in Mekong Basin Countries (Thai private sector)
- Projects related to Asia Zero Emission Community (Thai and Japanese government/ Thai and Japanese private sector)
- Thai Electric Power Development and Japan

The Japanese government has been deeply involved in the field of electric power development in Thailand, through official development assistance (ODA) to Thailand that began in the 1960s, and through the provision of public funds to independent power producers (IPP), whose entrance into the business was enabled by the market liberalization in the 1990s. In line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, the Thai government has declared a goal of carbon neutrality by 2050, having announced its Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) in 2021. Its more concrete Power Development Plan (PDP), however, has been presented as a draft repeatedly and revised, but has never been finalized. Thailand is currently heavily reliant on gas, a fossil fuel, for power generation. For many years, civil society in Thailand has been indicating to the government that its excessive investment in power plants and long-term contracts with private companies that require payment even if they do not generate electricity have led to higher electricity prices. Discussions with the government continue.

With Japan's deep involvement in power development in the past, along with participation by Japanese companies in many of Thailand's IPPs, Japanese business

cannot be said to have no connection to Thailand's greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, research on ammonia co-firing at coal-fired power plants was also conducted recently using Japanese funds. In light of these facts, we conducted a tour for Thai journalists to study the circumstances of Japanese electric power. Thanks to this action, news reports have appeared about the current state of Japanese involvement in Thailand (for more details, see [Appendix 4](#)). At the same time, we invited a member of a civic group promoting the spread of renewable energy and a researcher taking a financial approach to solving the climate change problem to Japan for a seminar.

【Cambodia】

- Lower Sesan 2 Hydropower Project (Chinese, Vietnamese and Cambodian private sectors, others)

The Lower Se San 2 Dam, a hydroelectric power station in operation in Stung Treng Province, is recognized to have had World Bank and International Finance Corporation (IFC) involvement. Thus in consultation with the affected residents and their support groups, we approached the IFC's Office of Compliance Advisor and Ombudsman (CAO) seeking relief. The CAO held a hearing with the stakeholders including the villagers and is expected to publish a report on it in FY2025.

【Vietnam】

Vietnam declared in 2021 that it would achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, signing a statement that it would phase out coal-fired power generation in the 2040s (or as soon as possible thereafter). In 2022, the donor nation group, which includes Japan, and the Vietnamese government announced the launch of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) with the goals of accelerating the early retirement of infrastructure with high greenhouse gas emissions and promoting the introduction of renewable energy.

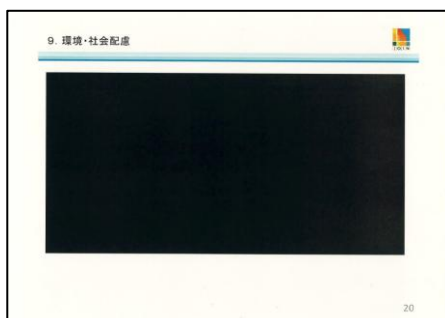
The JETP Resource Mobilization Plan (JETP-RMP) was announced in 2023, but meanwhile, the Van Phong 1 Coal-fired Power Plant, which has public and private sector involvement from Japan, began commercial operation in 2024, while construction of the Vung Ang II has proceeded ceaselessly. It is expected to begin commercial operation in the second half of 2025. Furthermore, the International Energy Agency (IEA) has indicated that there is no further room for new gas field development if we are to follow the path to achieving net-zero by 2050. Yet Japanese private and public sector organizations have been promoting the development of the offshore Block B Gas Field, and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) decided in July 2024 to co-finance the project, including construction of a gas transportation pipeline to the O Mon Power Complex. They are clearly off that path. Japan's public and private sectors are involved in the planning of several liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects as well.

- Hai Phong Coal-Fired Power Plant (JBIC)
- Vinh Tan 4 and 4 Extension Coal-Fired Power Plants (JBIC)
- Nghi Son 2 Coal-Fired Power Plant (JBIC)
- Van Phong Coal-Fired Power Plant (JBIC)
- Vung Ang 2 Coal-Fired Power Plant (JBIC)
- Block B- O Mon Project (Upstream and Midstream)(JOGMEC, JBIC)

A-2. Research

As to our reporting on human rights in the Mekong River Basin, once again there has been a delay. We are continuing our work to release a report to the public in the first half of FY2025.

【Column】 Lawsuit Filed to Challenge Japan's Decision to Keep Environmental Information Secret



Page on environmental and social considerations blacked out in document “disclosed” by the MLIT.

For the Government of Japan to achieve an administration that is more open to the public, the Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs stipulates the right to request disclosure of documents held by administrative agencies and other bodies. Documents by “public-private funds,” however, are not subject to disclosure requests even when large sums of public funds are used, since private funds are also involved. On the other hand, documents held by the competent authority of a public-private fund, are subject to disclosure requests.

Mekong Watch has filed multiple disclosure requests with the MLIT, trying to obtain information on the real estate project in Myanmar commonly known as the “Y Complex Project,” in which the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN), a public-private fund under the MLIT’s jurisdiction, has invested and holds a debt guarantee. In one example, in the decision (*Kokusokaisui* No. 73) to disclose part of a government document that we received from the MLIT dated August 8, 2023, the section on environmental and social considerations (the page titled “9, *Kankyo-Shakai Hairyo* (Environmental and Social Considerations)” shown in the photo in this column) was not disclosed, so we requested that the non-disclosure be lifted, filing suit on February 20, 2025 against the MLIT in Tokyo District Court.

We decided to file this suit because we believe that this decision not to disclose the information is a serious issue that may be a significant setback for citizens who have worked hard encouraging the Japanese government and have achieved a growing set of precedents on information disclosure.

Information on environmental and social considerations is not considered to be “a corporation’s inside information which never would have been publicly disclosed,” or to be sensitive in “posing a risk of harm to a corporation’s legitimate interests if it were disclosed to the public.” Nor can it be said that “there is a risk of damage to relationships of trust with other nations or international organizations.” The reason for that is that many nations have established laws and regulations on environmental assessment and are disclosing information broadly. In Myanmar’s case, an environmental impact assessment procedure came into force in December 2015 during an era of civil governance, and the environmental impact assessment report for the Y Complex Project is even available online.

In addition, there is also an established information disclosure system within Japanese governmental organizations such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) regarding environmental and social considerations in overseas projects involving Japanese public institutions. After receiving the above-mentioned blacked out page with the notice of the decision dated August 8, 2023, Mekong Watch used the appeals system under Article 2 of Japan’s Administrative Appeal Act to request a review on October 6, 2023 asking that their decision to black out the information be rescinded. The system for requesting examinations consists of a mechanism for filing a request for review of an administrative agency’s disposal if there are objections to it, with the agency in question receiving the claim, as a general rule, consulting with the Information Disclosure and Personal Information Protection Review Board, receiving their report and issuing a conclusion (decision) on the request to review.

This Review Board should conduct its investigation and deliberations from a disinterested third-party standpoint, but in this case, it judged the non-disclosure to have been reasonable. Their report was extremely disappointing because it failed to take into account the fact that hundreds of pages of environmental assessments had already been made available to the public, and Japan had accumulated a track record of information disclosure regarding environmental and social considerations.

Given this outcome, pursuing disclosure of the information on the environmental and social considerations of the Y Complex Project (although it is also surprising in itself that it took up only one page of the document) meant filing a lawsuit against the MLIT in Tokyo District Court.

B. Field Projects

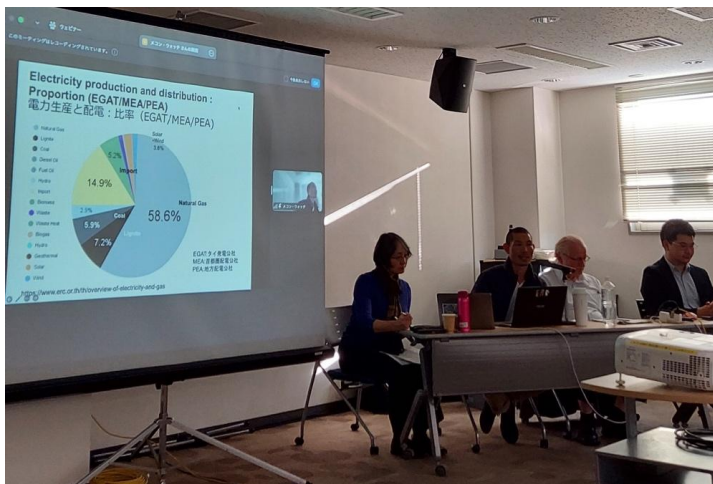
Our field projects consist of activities aimed at understanding the state of natural resources of inhabitants of countries of the Mekong Basin. We document the people's ways of living with nature and help residents of the region manage their natural resources.

No relevant activities in this fiscal year.

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 FY2024, we held seven seminars and other events related to Myanmar. We also screened a film about Myanmar at two venues. In addition, we held one study session on global warming countermeasures, one seminar on energy development issues in Thailand and one online screening on river environments. We also co-hosted a symposium on business and human rights with other organizations. (For a summary of our seminars and lectures, see Appendix 1.)



Seminar “Thailand’s Power Development Plan and Issues to Consider” (held on December 4, 2024)

◆ 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.

“Introduction to the Report ‘Conflicting Priorities: A review of Thailand’s humanitarian initiative in Karen State’” was released in September as PDF version No. 12.

◆ 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 FY2024, we issued eight newsletters in Japanese.

Also, in collaboration with other NGOs, we issued a total of 20 messages, including press releases and letters of request, on policies regarding aid to Myanmar and climate change countermeasures being taken by the Japanese public and private sectors.

◆ 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, Instagram and X (former Twitter) to help spread information.

◆Providing lecturers and publishing research

We sent our staff to give talks on Mekong River development, the environment, ODA and Business and Human Rights issues at lectures and seminars (see Appendix 2). In FY2024, our staff gave 49 lectures at universities and eight 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 23 media stories in this fiscal year. This fiscal year we provided information to NHK for its special program on Myanmar.

* 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.

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

The ADB has an accountability mechanism that allows residents of the developing member countries (DMCs) to seek redress and demand remedies for damages suffered as a result of ADB policy violations. For the first time in 12 years, the ADB is taking steps to revise this system. We, together with other NGOs in Asian nations, are participating in the review process, and are making recommendations to help the accountability mechanism work more effectively to reduce or avoid environmental and social damage.

◆JICA Act Revision

Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched the "Expert Meeting on Mobilization of New Funds for Development" in July 2024 with regard to Official Development Assistance (ODA), and has been accepting recommendations on the ideal way to run ODA. On the basis of these recommendations, the "Act of the Incorporated Administrative Agency—Japan International Cooperation Agency" (JICA Act) is expected to be revised.

◆Improving individual projects

We held meetings (detailed below) with 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

Appendix 1

Mekong Watch Seminars/Lectures April 2024 - March 2025

年月日	イベント名	テーマ・表題	講演者
2024/5/18	Webinar Series: Listening to Voices from Myanmar Session 4: Navigating Crisis: Direct Humanitarian Aid to Myanmar's Most Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・国内避難民が増え苦境が続いているカレン州の現状のほか、最前線にいる人道支援者の活動状況や、日本政府を含む国際社会への現地からの要望 ・もっとも困難な人たちに援助を直接届けるにあたっての課題や対処法についての専門家の見解を紹介 	Naw K' nyaw Paw Adelina Kamal (#NoMoreBusinessWithJunta campaign organizers with Progressive Voice)
2024/6/15	オンライン上映会「開発の中の声を聴く 川と暮らす人びと」	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・川と暮らしにまつわる以下2本の映像の上映 ・「タームの森と人びと」タイの東北部で「ターム」と呼ばれる川沿いの湿地林と、それを利用してきた人々と開発に翻弄されてきた暮らし ・「源流からの声（原題：The Flow and The Voices of Origin）」2021年のミャンマー軍によるクーデター後に「川のための国際行動デー」に合わせて制作された、ミャンマーの各民族の声を集めた映像 	木口由香（解説）
2024/7/25	Webinar Series: Listening to Voices from Myanmar Session 5: On the Brink: the unending persecution of Rohingya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ロヒンギャの置かれている現状や、ミャンマー軍が行ってきた国際犯罪について同軍の責任追及の取り組み ・正当な裁きと人権を求めて闘うロヒンギャを支え、国際社会がふたたび彼らを見捨てないようにするために日本の人びとや政府ができることは何かを考える 	Tun Khin (#NoMoreBusinessWithJunta campaign organizers with Progressive Voice)
2024/8/3 2024/8/17	上映会・トーク：ミャンマー・ドキュメンタリー映画『地の上、地の下』 環境問題に抗う女性・若者たちの声をきく	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ミッソングダムの建設に反対の声を上げた女性たちの声と、自分たちの文化を新しい方法で守ろうとする若いミュージシャンたちの姿を追いかけたドキュメンタリーの上映会 	（共催：アーユス仏教国際協力ネットワーク、ロータスプロジェクト、協力：延立寺、後援：山形ドキュメンタリー映画祭）
2024/10/3	Webinar Series: Listening to Voices from Myanmar Session 6: Youth & Digital Freedom in Myanmar – Voices from the Frontlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・分散型で多面的なアプローチを特徴とするミャンマーで現在起きている運動について知る ・日本の市民や政府がミャンマーの若者と連帯し、連邦民主制をめざす、様々な民族や分野、世代や階級からなる抵抗運動を支えることを考える 	Zee Pe Kyi Nyein (#NoMoreBusinessWithJunta campaign organizers with Progressive Voice)
2024/10/24	ウェビナー：ミャンマー真珠ビジネスの問題点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・TASAKIの事業を巡る問題点 ・ビデオ「真珠と引き換えられた民族 日本語字幕版」紹介 	木口由香

2024/12/4	セミナー：タイのエネルギー開発計画の問題点とは？	・日本もさまざまに関係するタイの電力分野で、パリ協定の目標達成に向かうためには何が必要なのか。そこにどのように市民参加が可能なのか。タイの地域から再生エネルギー普及に取り組む市民と、財務面から気候変動の解決に取り組む研究者からの報告	木口由香、ラピパット・インガシット、ガン・タティヤクン（協力：NPO 法人アユース仏教国際協力ネットワーク）
2024/12/12	Webinar Series: Listening to Voices from Myanmar Session 7: From Crisis to Hope: Building a Federal Future in Myanmar	・ミャンマーで続く危機と、草の根から連邦民主制を築くための人々のたゆみない努力を知る ・ミャンマーへの最大の人道支援国である日本政府がミャンマーでの危機に取り組み、ミャンマーの人々を効果的かつ建設的に支えるためにどのような方向性があるか考える	Khin Ohmar Banya Khung Aung (#NoMoreBusinessWithJunta campaign organizers with Progressive Voice)
2025/1/26	シンポジウム「ビジネスと人権：紛争・軍事占領と私たちの暮らし～ミャンマー、パレスチナ、西サハラの実例から」	・日本のビジネスや経済援助が関係する具体的な問題について調査及びアクションを実践してきた市民社会団体が、個別事例の問題点や海外での取り組みを提示しつつ、日本における「ビジネスと人権」への取り組みの現状と課題を議論し、さらなる理念の普及とより具体的な取り組みが必要であることを訴えた	木口由香、金城美幸、松野明久（共催：BDS Japan Bulletin、西サハラ友の会、法政大学国際文化学部、法政大学大学院メコン・サステナビリティ研究所、協賛：特定非営利活動法人アフリカ日本協議会、大阪東ティモール協会、国際環境 NGO FoE Japan、武器取引反対ネットワーク (NAJAT)、アジア太平洋資料センター (PARC)）
2025/1/27	#ミャンマー軍の資金源を断て オンラインセミナー 日本からミャンマー軍への資金の流れ、今どうなっているのか	・ミャンマー軍を利する日本からの資金の流れを止めるために、クーデターから 4 年目の市民の取り組みで達成できたこと、また、残る課題について報告	木口由香 (#NoMoreBusinessWithJunta campaign organizers)
2025/2/1	クーデターから 4 年、ミャンマー文学と祈りのタベ	・ミャンマーや他の紛争で失われた命を追悼すると共に、ミャンマーの人びとの希望への理解を深めるための読書会	(#NoMoreBusinessWithJunta campaign organizers)
2025/2/7	【院内勉強会】アジアの脱炭素化に貢献する日本の政策の在り方とは？～アジア市民の視点から考える	・インドネシア、オーストラリア、バングラデシュ、フィリピンでそれぞれ気候、環境、エネルギーの問題に取り組んでいる市民団体のスタッフに来日いただき、日本が依然として公的な支援を行っている化石燃料事業や『誤った気候変動対策』の現状と課題について報告 ・公正かつ公平なエネルギー移行や脱炭素化に向けて取り組むアジア市民社会の声から、日本の公的支援の在り方を考える	田辺有輝、エリン・ライアン、ドゥウィ・サウン、イアン・リベラ、ハサン・メヘディ（共催：国際環境 NGO FoE Japan、「環境・持続社会」研究センター (JACES)、協力：アジア太平洋資料センター）

#NoMoreBusinessWithJunta campaign organizers (Mekong Watch, ayus: Network of Buddhists Volunteers on International Cooperation, Friends of the Earth Japan, Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC), and Network Against Japan Arms Trade (NAJAT), Pacific Asia Resource Center)

Appendix 2

Mekong Watch Lectures Organized by Others April 2024 - March 2025

年月日	講演 場所/主催	テーマ・表題
2024/4/6	FAV リターンズ映画祭	ミャンマーのドキュメンタリー映画『地の上、地の下』解説
2024/4/12	大阪・吹田市民有志の会	タイから見た日本：市民の活力について
2024/4/26	First Mekong Human Rights Quiet Diplomacy Program	Engaging Chinese Stakeholders to Address Human Rights Impacts of Lower Sesan II Hydropower Dam (LS2) in Cambodia
2024/6/25	アジア太平洋資料センター 自由学校	ミャンマー：紛争に流れる資金を止めるためには
2024/7/17	地雷廃絶日本キャンペーン・オンラインセミナー	「ミャンマーの紛争とわたしたちのお金」
2024/9/28	Mekong ASEAN Environmental Week (MAEW) 2024	International Financial Institutions' Investment in Southeast Asia
2025/3/15	球磨川流域と私たちの暮らしの在り方を考えるプロジェクト	「川と私たちの未来ー過去から未来へ、世界から日本へ。私たちはどこへ向かう？」
2025/3/18	Choose Life Project	虐殺加担に組みこまれた年金
2025/3/26-27	School of English for Engaged Social Service (SENS)	Big Dam (What is it Good for?)
大学での講義：各大学で計 49 回		

Appendix 3

Publications by Mekong Watch Staff April 2024 - March 2025

年月日	掲載	テーマ・表題
2024/11/26	Bangkok Post	End Japan's loans to Myanmar's Tatmadaw
2025 年 3 月号	月刊誌「地平」投稿	ミャンマー「春の革命」を理解する

Appendix 4

Media Articles/Programs Made with Mekong Watch Involvement April 2024 - March 2025

年月日	掲載紙名	テーマ・表題
2024/4/5	東洋経済	単身で軍に抵抗したミャンマー元警察官の願い
2024/6/3	RIM	NGO がトラフィギュラ向け融資の停止を要請
2024/7/11	ミャンマージャボン	「日本の TASAKI はミャンマー軍政の国際犯罪に加担する恐れ」人権団体ら指摘

2024/7/12	Mizzima	Luxury Japanese jeweler TASAKI funds junta through Myanmar Pearl Enterprise
2024/7/12	ミャンマーニュース	日本の「TASAKI」に制裁対象のミャンマー国営企業との全取り引き終了を要請：JFM
2024/7/18	東京新聞	なにが巨額損失を招いたのか…官民ファンド JOIN が赤字 955 億円 ミャンマーで事業中断、安倍氏案件で大損
2024/8/22	newsclip.be	800 億円損失の官製ファンド、市民グループが国交省に情報公開と人権配慮要
2024/9/21	NHK	調査報道 新世紀 File5 ミャンマー軍を支える巨大な闇
2024/10/31	Sustainable Japan	【日本】環境 NGO、投資家に SOMPO ホールディングスへの気候エンゲージメント要請。5 社が応じる
2024/11/5	オルタナ	環境 NGO が金融機関 50 社に気候変動や人権尊重を要求へ
2024/12/8	Thai PBS The Active	タイの化石ガスプロジェクトへの日本の投資 クリーンエネルギーへの移行を遅らせる懸念（タイ語）
2024/12/9	Today	世界的な「石油・ガス会社」の資金源は世界をリードするどの銀行か？（タイ語）
2024/12/12	Spring News	日本産の折りたたみ式ソーラーパネル（タイ語）
2024/12/16	Today	バタゴニアはなぜ味噌を販売しているか？（タイ語）
2024/12/17	東京新聞	安倍政権の「レガシー」は超赤字でも「存続決定」 国が出資する官民ファンド 人権上危うい投資先にもカネ
2024/12/31	Sustainable Japan	【日本】人権 NGO、婦人服大手ハニーズのミャンマー人権侵害で声明。是正措置等要求
2025/1/6	The 101 World	タイの電力システムの競争を高めるためになぜ「市場メカニズム」を活用する必要があるのか？（タイ語）
2025/1/8	Bangkok Post	Farms and solar energy can co-exist
2025/1/15	THE STANDARD	世界が再生可能エネルギー時代へ移行する中、日本はなぜ新たな石炭火力発電所を開設しているのか？（タイ語）
2025/1/16	THE STANDARD	温室効果ガス排出の元凶である化石燃料の段階的廃止に向けた世界的な取り組みの中、日本は 2023 年に新規石炭火力発電所を開設（タイ語）
2025/1/26	Spring News	日本が石炭火力発電を再開 世界の流れに逆行（タイ語）
2025/1/28	Today	「発電所」からの大気汚染で死ぬ人が出るべきではない。日本の地域の喘息はタイの PM2.5 のように人々を死なせている（タイ語）
2025/2/25	ふえみん	政府と企業に国連「ビジネスと人権に関する指導原則を」紛争・軍事占領と私たちの暮らし

Appendix 5

Meetings with Government Institutions April 2024 - March 2025

年月日	協議の名称など	提起したテーマ・問題
2024/11/7	財務省 NGO 定期協議	OECD アレンジメントの第 6 条改訂交渉、国際協力銀行によるベトナム・ブロック B オモン事業融資決定、JBIC 債保有機関からの気候変動エンゲージメントについて

*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	Ikeda, Miki	Matsumoto, Satoru
Higashi, Satomi Deputy Representative Director		
Onizuka, Madoka Chase		
Kiguchi, Yuka		
Sakamoto, Yuki		
Shimizu, Noriko		
Shin'e, Toshihiko		
Doi, Toshiyuki		

Staff

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

(Board, staff, interns as of March 31, 2025)

Donor Institutions

Foundation to Promote Open Society and others

令和6年度 収支計算書（その他事業がない場合）

Mekong Watch

FY 2024 Financial Statements

特定非営利活動法人 メコン・ウォッチ

(Unit:JPY) (単位:円)

科 目	Items	金 額 Amount	小計・合計 Total
【A】 経 常 収 益 Revenue			
1 受取会費 Membership Fee			280,947
正会員受取会費 General Member Membership Fee		224,947	
賛助会員受取会費 Supporting Member Membership Fee		56,000	
2 受取寄附金 Donation			112,000
受取寄附金 Donation		112,000	
3 受取助成金等 Grant			17,590,621
受取助成金 Grant		17,590,621	
4 事業収益 Operating Revenue			431,176
調査研究事業収益 Monitoring and Research		0	
情報発信事業収益 Outreach		431,176	
政策提言事業収益 Advocacy		0	
委託収入 Contract Income		0	
5 その他の収益 Other Revenue			816,445
受取利息 Interest Income		9,385	
雑収入 Miscellaneous Income		807,060	
為替差益 Exchange Gain		0	
経 常 収 益 計 TOTAL REVENUE			19,231,189
【B】 経 常 費 用 Expenditure			
1 事業費 Project Expenses			
(1) 調査研究活動事業 Monitoring and Research			13,175,675
人件費 Staff Salary		8,240,128	
プロジェクトモニタリング Project monitoring		4,935,547	
(2) 情報の発信や開発・環境教育活動事業 Outreach			1,682,120
人件費 Staff Salary		1,679,031	
ウェブサイト Website		3,089	
(3) 政策提言活動事業 Advocacy			2,230,408
人件費 Staff Salary		2,230,408	
事業費計 Project Expenses TOTAL			17,088,203
2 管理費 Administration Expenses			
(1) 人件費 Staff Salary			1,450,190
給与福利厚生費 Staff Salary and Welfare		1,450,190	
(2) その他経費 Other Expenses			1,689,980
東京事務所 Tokyo Office			
家賃・水道・光熱費 Office Rent and Utility		1,116,545	
消耗品 Supplies		12,390	
器具備品費 Equipments		4,345	
年次会議費 Annual Meetings		0	
会議費 Meetings		0	
通信費 Telecommunications		124,627	
印刷費 Printing		192,376	
資料購入費 Reference Materials		12,286	
国内旅費 Travel		196,602	
雑費 Miscellaneous		26,060	
海外事務所雑費 Overseas Office Expenses		0	
為替差損 Exchange Loss		4,749	
管理費計 Administration Expenses TOTAL			3,140,170
経 常 費 用 計 TOTAL EXPENDITURE			20,228,373
当 期 経 常 増 減 額 【A】－【B】・・・① Balance			-997,184
【C】 経 常 外 収 益 Non-recurring Revenue			
固定資産売却益 Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets			
過年度損益修正益 Earnings on Adjustment of Profit/Loss for Previous Fiscal Years			
経 常 外 収 益 計 Non-recurring Revenue TOTAL			0
【D】 経 常 外 費 用 Non-recurring Expenditure			
固定資産売却損 Loss on Sales of Fixed Assets			
災害損失 Disaster Loss			
過年度損益修正損 Loss on Adjustment of Profit/Loss for Previous Fiscal Years			
経 常 外 費 用 計 Non-recurring Expenditure TOTAL			0
当 期 経 常 外 増 減 額 【C】－【D】・・・② Non-recurring Balance			0
税 引 前 当 期 正 味 財 産 増 減 額 ①+②・・・③ Net Increase/Decrease before Ta			-997,184
法人税、住民税及び事業税・・・④ Corporate tax, resident tax, and business tax			0
前期繰越正味財産額・・・⑤ Net Worth Carried From the Previous Fiscal Year			18,872,800
次 期 繰 越 正 味 財 産 額 ③－④+⑤ Net Worth Carried Forward to the Next Fiscal Year			17,875,616

令和 6 年度 貸借対照表
FY2024 Balance Sheet

Mekong Watch
特定非営利活動法人 メコン・ウォッチ
Unit: JPY

科	目	Items	金 額 Amount	小計・合計 Total
【A】 資 産 の 部 Assets				
1	流動資産	Current Assets		
	現金預金	Cash and cash equivalents	26,454,226	
	未収金	Accounts receivable	0	
	立替金	Advances paid	0	
流動資産合計・・・①			Current Assets TOTAL	26,454,226
2	固定資産	Fixed Assets		
	(1) 有形固定資産	Tangible Fixed Assets		
	(2) 無形固定資産	Intangible Fixed Assets		
	(3) 投資その他の資産	Investments and Other Assets		
	保証金	Guarantee deposit	500,000	
固定資産合計・・・②			Fixed Assets TOTAL	500,000
【A】 資 産 合 計 ①+②			TOTAL ASSETS	26,954,226
【B-1】 負 債 の 部 Liabilities				
1	流動負債	Current Liabilities		
	未払金	Accounts payable	0	
	前受金	Advance payments received	8,974,101	
	預り金	Deposits	104,509	
流動負債合計・・・③			Current Liabilities TOTAL	9,078,610
2	固定負債	Fixed Liabilities		
固定負債合計・・・④			Fixed Liabilities TOTAL	0
負 債 合 計 ③+④			Liabilities TOTAL	9,078,610
【B-2】 正 味 財 産 の 部 Net Worth				
前期繰越正味財産額			Net Worth Carried From the Previous Fiscal Year	18,872,800
当期正味財産増減額			Net Increase/Decrease	-997,184
正 味 財 産 合 計			Net Worth TOTAL	17,875,616
【B】 負債及び正味財産合計【B-1】+【B-2】			TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	26,954,226

Audit Report

I have audited the FY2024 (April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025) 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. I acknowledge that Mekong Watch's activities were conducted appropriately and that its financial statements and balance sheet were prepared according to legal principles.

Also, I hereby note that upon auditing, an Audit Checklist for NPOs, designed to review internal procedures of the financial management of NPOs in Japan and overseas was 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 review those points including 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 acceptable.

May 13, 2025

Miki Ikeda

Miki Ikeda

Auditor

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