

Annual Report 2023

Report on Activities and Finances



April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024
Mekong Watch

Not-for-Profit Organization (NPO)



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(Cover Photo: Flooded forests called *tharm* along rivers in Northeast Thailand)
Photo by Panya Khamlap

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.

FY2023 Activities

【Local Conditions and Changes Resulting from Mekong Watch Activities in FY2023】

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has announced that 2023 was the hottest year in observational history, with the global average near surface temperature exceeding the pre-industrial baseline by 1.45°C ($\pm 0.12^\circ\text{C}$ uncertainty). Thailand recorded 45.4°C in April; Vietnam, 44.2°C in May; and Laos, 43.5°C in May of that year. Each of these represented a new record high temperature for its respective nation. Myanmar was hit by the massive Cyclone Mocha in May 2023, resulting in many casualties. Since the coup d'état in 2021, however, the Myanmar military has intensified its repression in the country, so it is not possible to get an overall picture of the state of damage and it appears that no progress is being made toward reconstruction. There has not been a sufficient response to climate change by Japan's government and enterprises. We teamed up with other organizations to request, for example, at the G7 meeting in 2023, which was chaired by Japan, that policies be aligned with the 1.5-degree target of the Paris Agreement.

Of the four environmental activists jailed in Vietnam, including Goldman Environmental Prize winner Nguy Thi Khanh, three were released in 2023 to everyone's surprise, but lawyer Dang Dinh Bach, who had been sentenced to five years in prison, still remained in prison. Additionally, another two people were arrested in 2023. These were Hoang Thi Minh Hong founder and director of an organization addressing climate change and wildlife protection issues, and green energy expert Ngo Thi To Nhien. Ms. Hong, like the four above, was found guilty of tax evasion (Article 200 of the Criminal Code) and jailed. In Vietnam, UN agencies have pointed out, tax evasion charges are used as a means of stifling critical voices. Ms. Nhien was reportedly being investigated for misappropriation of documents, but the situation after that has been unclear, including her trial date. The above-mentioned lawyer Bach has been appealing his innocence since his incarceration in June 2021, repeatedly going on hunger strikes, and his health has become a grave concern. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Development has described the arrest and conviction of environmental activists as "a very serious issue that has the effect of discouraging independent NGOs from contributing to the Just Energy Transition Project (JETP)."

In Cambodia, the issues of relocation and compensation of indigenous ethnic minorities displaced by the Lower Sesan 2 Dam, which is operating in the northeastern part of the country, remain unresolved. We are engaging in discussions with local residents and NGOs and making efforts to resolve these issues, utilizing the environmental and social policies of international financial institutions that are providing indirect financing to this project.

In Myanmar, since the time of the military coup d'état on 1 February 2021, at least 4,000 people have been killed (as of March 2024) as the result of violence and conflict with the security forces under the military junta's command. The number of fatalities is said in reality to be twice that. Japan, which has been Myanmar's largest donor country, has continued to provide

Official Development Assistance (ODA) even after more than three years have passed since the coup d'état. Japan's ODA yen-loan projects in Myanmar, totaling more than 7 trillion yen, continue being implemented. To demand that Japan's government change its policies, we continued disseminating information through online signature campaigns, actions and webinars in this fiscal year. We also approached 30 Japanese companies that had been receiving orders for yen loan projects, asking them about the status of their implementation of human rights due diligence, and we released their responses to the public. Aside from ODA, the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism has invested, and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance has supplied financing to a mixed-use real estate project in Yangon, Myanmar's largest city, using public funds. Leasing fees on the land in this project are paid to the Office of the Quartermaster General that oversees military logistics in Myanmar, so the payments have been temporarily halted as a result of protests from various quarters. We will continue in the next fiscal year to raise this issue by investigating and disseminating information on projects supportive of the military junta and through actions in collaboration with citizens' groups to appeal to the public and policy makers.

The effects of global warming are manifesting in all parts of the Mekong Basin and are impacting biodiversity. Even under those conditions, dam construction on the main stream and tributaries of the Mekong River continues in Laos, adversely affecting the rivers' ecosystems. In Thailand, which has taken the lead in advancing development, the degradation of ecosystems along the rivers is already evident. We conducted surveys to promote ecosystem-aware water management and disseminated information through videos in the middle reaches of the Mun River basin in Thailand. In the final year of the project, we compiled recommendations with local groups for protecting the wetland forests along the river.

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 to stop the flow of funds from Japan to the Myanmar military and coal-fired power plant projects funded by JBIC. Monitoring activities of FY2023 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”

Since the military coup d'état in Myanmar on 1 February 2021, the numbers of internally displaced people continue to grow, and are estimated to have surpassed 2.6 million in February 2024. In addition, government officials and many citizens calling for democratization continue to be unjustly detained.

This fiscal year, we continued to work with various citizens' groups, including the “#No More Business with the Myanmar Junta” campaign group (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), in addition to Mekong Watch), to stop the flow of funding from Japan to the Myanmar military, and to ensure the citizens' safety and security, we regularly made survey-based recommendations and appealed in front of the Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, to enquire into companies' human rights considerations, we sent questionnaires to 30 Japanese companies that had received orders for ODA yen-loan projects asking them about the status of their implementation of human rights due diligence.

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

【Press Release】 Serious questions over the withdrawal of ENEOS Holdings and other entities from the Yetagun gas project (April 17, 2023)

【Open Letter】 Japan's leadership urgently needed at the UN Security Council to stop Myanmar military's atrocity crimes as Myanmar faces man-made and natural disasters (May 29, 2023)

【Press Release】 Japan's Special Envoy for National Reconciliation in Myanmar Lacks Accountability and Transparency (May 31, 2023)

【Open Letter】 United States Sanctions Myanmar Junta's Ministry of Defence - Japanese Government Should Immediately and Completely Withdraw from the Y Complex Project (July 25, 2023)

【Letter of Request】 Once again requesting the Japanese Government to halt ODA to Myanmar (October 3, 2023)

【Joint Statement】 Statement calling on the Japanese government to stop ODA and publicly-funded projects benefiting the Myanmar military (December 1, 2023)

【Press Release】 Questionnaire on human rights consideration in Myanmar sent to companies receiving orders for ODA yen-loan projects (January 30, 2024)

【Press Release】 Responses to questionnaire on human rights consideration in Myanmar sent to companies receiving orders for ODA yen-loan projects (March 8, 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)
- Dawei Special Economic Zone (JBIC, Thai and Japanese private sectors, others)

【Laos】

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

【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)

【Cambodia】

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

【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. In 2023, JETP announced its Resource Mobilization Plan (JETP-RMP). Nevertheless, the Van Phong coal-fired power plant, to which Japan's public and private sectors have contributed, began commercial operation in 2024, and construction of the Vung Ang 2 plant has proceeded uninterrupted. Moreover, although the International Energy Agency (IEA) has indicated that for the world to stay on path to net zero by 2050 it has no room for new gas field development, Japan's public and private sectors keep trying to push the development of offshore gas field Block B forward, clearly deviating from that path. Japan's public and private sectors are also involved in the planning of several liquefied natural gas (LNG) projects.

- 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

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

In the middle reaches of the Mun River (Surin, Sisaket and Roi Et provinces of northeastern Thailand), a major tributary of the Mekong, the river floods for three to four months each year, and a flood forest particular to this region spreads broadly. Previously, this inundated forest was extremely important as a spawning ground for Mekong River fish, but the construction of multiple dams on the Mun River has blocked the migration route of living creatures, cutting them off from the Mekong River ecosystem. Even so, its environment is still good enough in places that certain fish species can still be caught there that are rare in the Mekong and lower reaches of the Mun River.

Regarding the future, protection of the fish and flood forests is considered extremely important toward the time when the Mekong and Mun Rivers are connected once again. However, excavation of sand for construction, erection of levees with no consideration for living things and removal of riverbank vegetation for development occur frequently in this region. In addition, due to lifestyle changes, imparting local wisdom to the next generation is also an important task.

In these settlements in the middle river basin, activities implemented from FY2021 have included (1) participatory surveys for clarifying the importance of local geography, ecology, river culture and livelihoods (economies) and the interrelationships among them, (2) production of videos about each of those topics, (3) dissemination via social media and (4) video screenings in cooperation with university researchers for students and interaction with residents' groups in other regions.

This fiscal year, which is the final one, we established a venue for residents to exchange views with governmental departments such as the Department of Water Resource of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, provincial fisheries offices and the irrigation offices in charge of the middle Mun River basin. In addition, we produced a proposal document in Thai language based on the knowledge and views we had learned through our surveys thus far. We also participated in a cycling event held by the local citizens' group "Association of Esan Fresh Water Fishery Community (Sisaket)" to appeal through cycling for protection of the Mun River environment, and held a seminar to share information as part of the event.



The cycling event.



Participants at a seminar held in Don Raet Sub-district, Rattanakaburi District, Surin Province.

We produced videos with our local collaborators, who played a central role, and we established the following Facebook pages.

Wetlands of ISAN (Facebook pages in Thai)

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

Mekong Watch YouTube channel

<https://www.youtube.com/user/mekongwatch/videos>

Wisdom of the Tharm Forest—the Sae Bai River (in Thai)

<https://youtu.be/V7vDiP0M-4M>

Vulnerable populations impacted by large-scale development (in Thai)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9mtalpZDUso>

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 FY2023, we held seven seminars and other events related to Myanmar, plus two seminars on global warming countermeasures and one on Thailand. We also participated in seminars held by human rights NGOs and others addressing business and human rights.

(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 FY2022, we issued nine newsletters in Japanese.

Also, in collaboration with other NGOs, we issued a total of 31 messages, including press releases and letters of request, on policies regarding aid to 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 and X 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 FY2023, our staff gave 50 lectures at universities and six 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 28 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 NEXI Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

Public comments were solicited on the revised proposal and Mekong Watch also submitted its opinion.

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

The ADB has announced a new policy proposal, but at its very core it has issues, such as a high likelihood that the Board of Directors will allow projects to proceed without adequate environmental and social considerations. We will work with NGOs in Asian countries to ensure that the ADB's social and environmental conservation policies are not compromised.

◆Revisions to the Development Cooperation Charter

The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on September 9 in 2022 that it would be revising its Development Cooperation Charter, which puts forth its basic concept of official development assistance (ODA). However, the place and function of the Panel of Experts, which was established in a hurry for these revisions, are unclear, and progress is being made on these revisions despite insufficiencies in the process for reflecting the diverse views of civil society in the revisions remaining. The new guidelines were released in FY2023 and public comments were solicited, but now, not only are requests being received from recipient countries as before, but important changes have also been decided on, such as "offer-type cooperation" in which Japan intends to propose aid to recipient countries, without sufficient discussion.

◆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 2023 - March 2024

年月日	イベント名	テーマ・表題	講演者
2023/5/12	【セミナー】ミャンマー（ビルマ）問題をひもとく	・ 入門編：ミャンマー問題への向き合い方 ・ 理解編：ミャンマー問題を紐解く	宇田有三 （共催：アーユス 仏教国際協力ネット ワーク、協力： 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））
2023/5/24	【院内勉強会】インドネシア住民・NGO 来日報告：アジアの「公正なエネルギー移行」はどうあるべきか？—日本支援のインドネシア石炭火力の現場はいま—	・ アジアでの日本による脱炭素化支援の問題点 ・ インドネシア・チレボン石炭火力事業の現場からの報告	モハメド・アアン・アンワルディン、サルジウム、ドゥウィ・サウン、メイキ・パエンドン （共催：国際環境 NGO FoE Japan、 「環境・持続社 会」研究センター （JACSES）、 350.org Japan、 気候ネットワー ク、協力：アジア 太平洋資料センタ ー（PARC）、Fair Finance Guide Japan）
2023/6/4	FIC オープンセミナー：ミャンマーの民主化を考える 国軍による見せかけの「選挙」と日本からできること	・ ミャンマー情勢、市民社会の望む支援 ・ ミャンマー国軍と日本の資金的なつながり ・ 議論・意見交換	松本悟、キンオーンマー、木口由香 （共催：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 力：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

			イアセンター (JVC)、武器取引 反対ネットワーク (NAJAT))
2023/9/19	ウェビナー：クーデター以降の対ミャンマー ODA を考える	・対ミャンマーODA の特徴 ・バゴー橋建設事業の問題 ・ODA を継続することの問題点	木口由香、笠井哲平 (共催：国際環境 NGO FoE Japan 協力：ヒューマン・ライツ・ウォッチ)
2023/9/24	セミナー：ミャンマーと日本の繋がりを考える ミャンマーの国境地帯の今、日本とミャンマー軍のお金のつながり	・ミャンマー軍とつながる日本のビジネス・援助 ・日本の市民の避難民・難民支援活動 ・タイ・ミャンマー国境付近の状況、支援状況 ・タイ・ミャンマー国境スタディツアーに参加して (学生による報告)	木口由香、中尾恵子 (共催：(一社) 日本ビルマ救援センター)
2023/12/13	連続セミナー：ミャンマーからの声を聞く 第1回「ミャンマーの民主化に向けて ASEAN と日本は何ができるのか」	・ミャンマーの民主化活動家から、ASEAN の合意の問題点や日本政府に求める対応について提言を聞き、日本が今後とりうる対応について考える	キンオーンマー、ティンザーシュンレイイー (共催：#ミャンマー軍の資金源を断てキャンペーン、プログレッシブ・ボイス)
2023/12/16	【特別セミナー】日本の政策は東南アジアの脱炭素化を遅らせる～ASEAN 市民の声	・アジアのエネルギー移行に向けた国際支援枠組みの概要と日本の方針 ・アジア市民社会からの報告とアピール ・COP28 会期中及び日 ASEAN 特別首脳会議直前アクションの報告	アンジェリカ・ダカナイ、レレ・クリスタント、アントン・ネメンゾ (共催：国際環境 NGO FoE Japan、「環境・持続社会」研究センター (JACSES)、気候ネットワーク、協力：Fair Finance Guide Japan)
2024/1/19	連続セミナー：ミャンマーからの声を聞く 第2回「闇を払う ミャンマー警察官が抵抗運動に加わるまで」	・市民不服従運動 (CDM) に加わった元警官の独自の視点からミャンマーの危機について語っていただく ・日本で庇護申請をするに至った経緯を知ることを通じて、日本政府のミャンマーに対する姿勢、なかでも政府開発援助 (ODA) の継続と、それがミャンマーの人びとが直面する危機に及ぼす影響を冷静に検討する	チョーサンハン (共催：#ミャンマー軍の資金源を断てキャンペーン、プログレッシブ・ボイス)
2024/2/29	【セミナー】タイ・ムン川における住民主体の生態系配慮型治水確立に向けて	・現地で「ターム」と呼ばれる湿地と人びとの資源利用、住民の懸念する環境変化、灌漑事業の影響といった短編集映像 (タイ語・日本語字幕) を見ながら現地の状況を解説	木口由香、東智美
2024/3/13	連続セミナー：ミャンマーからの声を聞く 第3回「脅かされる川と暮らし 紛争地域での開発の见えない代償」	・シャン州北部出身の少数民族女性活動家をスピーカーに迎え、ミャンマー軍による未遂クーデターが環境面にどのような影響をもたらしたかについて、ナムトゥ川でのダム建設を止める	ナンモーサイ (共催：#ミャンマー軍の資金源を断てキャンペーン、プログレッシブ・ボイス)

		ための動きを特に取り上げながら、独自の視点から語っていただく	
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※「#ミャンマー軍の資金源を断て」キャンペーン団体は、メコン・ウォッチ、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)

Appendices 2

Mekong Watch Lectures Organized by Others April 2023 - March 2024

年月日	場所/主催	テーマ・表題
2023/9/21	The Future of Our Region: Reflection from Various Perspectives, Mekong ASEAN Environmental Week 2023	Communication and Control, or Dams, English, and a Local Market
2023/11/12	Knowledge, Advocacy Strategy Sharing and Enhanced Coordination on Chinese Investment and Financing in the Mekong Region	Lower Sesan II (LS2), Northeastern Cambodia
2023/11/25	労働、環境とアジアの多国籍企業—東アジアにおけるビジネスと人権に関する国際会議 Labour, Environment and Asian Transnational Corporations-Toward an East Asian Business and Human Rights Movement?	Human Rights Violations and Environmental Problems - Caused by the Japanese Energy Industry
2023/12/16	Youth and the Last Hope of the Mekong Ecosystem	Understanding Dams' Impacts on Mekong's Ecology: A Case of Lower Sesan II (LS2)
2024/2/10	NGO 福岡ネットワーク (FUNN) 学習会	ダムに沈んだ村から見たこと：開発援助をめぐる変化と課題
2024/2/24	法政大学/開発学会「開発協力大綱改定—日本の市民社会による関与とそのインパクトを検討する」	開発協力大綱改定プロセスにおける日本の市民社会の取組の評価—アドボカシーNGO の視点から
大学での講義：各大学で計 50 回		

Appendices 3

Publications by Mekong Watch Staff April 2023 - March 2024

年月日	執筆・出演	テーマ・表題
2023 年 4 月	開発教育協会 (DEAR) DEAR News 211 号	クーデターから 2 年目のミャンマー情勢と日本 継続する日本政府の「開発協力」の意味は？
2024 年 3 月	NGO 福岡ネットワーク機関誌 『国際協力ニュース』150 号	ダムに沈んだ村で考えたこと～政策提言の意味

Media Articles/Programs Made with Mekong Watch Involvement April 2023 - March 2024

年月日	掲載紙名	テーマ・表題
2023/4/18	Mizzima	ENEOS Holdings withdrawal from Yetagun Gas Project irresponsible
2023/5/11	東京新聞	日本「開発援助」で供与した船、ミャンマーが軍事利用…政府の対応に「生ぬるい」の声
2023/5/18	AFP	「日本の汚いエネルギー政策」に抗議、G7 前に広島で環境デモ
2023/5/25	NHK	Seeking consensus on sanctions targeting Myanmar junta
2023/5/18	環境金融研究機構	G7 広島サミット開催前日の 18 日。内外約 15 の環境団体が広島市内で、日本政府の化石燃料依存策を批判する抗議アクション展開。「グローバルサウス」の NGO らの反発強く
2023/6/2	共同通信配信 (NNA)	制裁へ連携を、NGO が民主化支援訴え
2023/6/2	東京新聞	過去最大級のサイクロンがミャンマーを直撃したが…被害の全容今も不明のまま 「国軍が民主派攻撃続けている」
2023/6/6	中日新聞	被災ミャンマー国軍妨げ サイクロン直撃 全容見えず 「救援受け入れ拒否」「避難促さず放置」(東京新聞記事転載)
2023/6/19	共同通信配信 下野新聞等に掲載	ミャンマー軍政にノーを
2023/6/25	東洋経済	ミャンマー軍事政権に曖昧な姿勢を続ける日本 人権活動家が語る現地の危機と日本への要請
2023/7/1	岩波書店『世界』 2023 年 8 月号	ミャンマーの将来について今ほど希望を感じたことはないーキン・オーンマー氏インタビュー
2023/8/2	環境金融研究機構	ネットゼロ保険同盟 (NZIA) から離脱した日本の損保 3 社、NZIA で約束していた 2050 ネットゼロの中間目標設定を「パス」。環境 NGO は「早急に目標設定」を求める
2023/8/2	Sustainable Japan	【日本】損保大手 3 社、保険カーボンニュートラルの目標公表せず。競争法上の事案も複数
2023/8/5	Our Planet TV	ミャンマー・クーデターから 2 年半、日本の対ミャンマー政策に抗議
2023/10/3	Sustainable Japan	【日本】東京海上、保険 GHG で中間目標設定。エンゲージメント 160 社に。環境 NGO 「不十分」
2023/10/30	Common Dreams	Climate Groups Back Efforts to End Tens of Billions in Foreign Fossil Fuel Subsidies
2023/11/20	ハンギョレ新聞	世界の気候問題活動団体、韓日首脳に「化石燃料への投資を止める」
2023/12/4	CNN-NEWS18	Pikachu Clad Activists at COP28 Call on Japan to End Financing for Fossil Fuels
2023/12/6	NNA	市民団体、ODA 事業停止を日本政府に要請
2023/12/7	京都新聞	タイ・ミャンマーの国境周辺避難民キャンプ 軍の弾圧長期化、物資不足で苦境
2023/12/7	Myanmar News	日本政府に対し、ミャンマー国軍に利益をもたらす ODA およびプロジェクトの停止を要請
2023/12/8	環境金融研究機構	内外の環境 NGO。COP28 後に日本で開く「アジア・ゼロエミッション共同体サミット」で、「誤った日本の気候対策」にアジアが巻き込まれないよう「アジア同時市民アクション」展開
2023/12/19	毎日新聞	化石燃料の温存? アジアの脱炭素、日本の狙いは AZEC 首脳会合

2023/12/19	オルタナ	アジア・ゼロエミ共同体を NGO が批判「脱天然ガス」求める
2023/12/19	環境金融研究機構	日本政府主導の「アジア・ゼロエミッション共同体（AZEC）」首脳会合。「脱炭素への多様な道筋」強調。ガス維持、原発、水素、アンモニア、CCUS 等。「現代版大東亜共栄圏」か
2024/1/18	Panda Paw Dragon Claw: A Conversation about China's Footprint beyond its Border	Bringing Accountability to Overseas Development: A Comparative Perspective from Japanese Civil Society
2024/3/6	環境金融研究機構	国際的プロジェクトファイナンスでの環境・社会配慮の金融機関による自主的取り組みの「エクエーター原則」から、米銀 4 行と日本の三井住友銀行等が離脱。年初からの 2 カ月で 9 行が離脱
2024/3/7	Sustainable Japan	【日本】三井住友銀行、エクエーター原則から脱退。NGO は再加盟を要求

Appendices 5

Meetings with Government Institutions April 2023 - March 2024

年月日	協議の名称など	提起したテーマ・問題
2023/4/26	財務省 NGO 定期協議	アジアの公正かつ公平なエネルギー移行に向けた国際的な支援枠組み（JETP 及び ETM）と日本政府の方針について
2023/11/21	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円借款事業継続による債務、及びミャンマー・ヤンゴンでの複合不動産開発・運営事業（通称 Y Complex）に対する JBIC 融資について

*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		
Nagase, Riei		
Yonekura, Yukiko		

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, 2024)

Donor Institutions

McKnight Foundation
Foundation to Promote Open Society
Otake Foundation
The Takagi Fund for Citizen Science
The Japan Fund for Global Environment

令和5年度 収支計算書（その他事業がない場合）

Mekong Watch

FY 2023 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			279,863
正会員受取会費 General Member Membership Fee		219,863	
賛助会員受取会費 Supporting Member Membership Fee		60,000	
2 受取寄附金 Donation			130,208
受取寄附金 Donation		130,208	
3 受取助成金等 Grant			18,587,292
受取助成金 Grant		18,587,292	
4 事業収益 Operating Revenue			532,187
調査研究事業収益 Monitoring and Research		0	
情報発信事業収益 Outreach		532,187	
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			1,262,729
受取利息 Interest Income		2,776	
雑収入 Miscellaneous Income		853,200	
為替差益 Exchange Gain		406,753	
経常収益計 TOTAL REVENUE			20,792,279
【B】 経常費用 Expenditure			
1 事業費 Project Expenses			
(1) 調査研究活動事業 Monitoring and Research			14,146,138
人件費 Staff Salary		7,714,982	
プロジェクトモニタリング Project monitoring		2,931,398	
ムン川生態系配慮型治水確立 Establishment of community-based sustainable water resource management in the Mun River Basin in Thailand		3,499,758	
(2) 情報の発信や開発・環境教育活動事業 Outreach			1,645,066
人件費 Staff Salary		1,626,696	
ウェブサイト Website		18,370	
(3) 政策提言活動事業 Advocacy			1,626,696
人件費 Staff Salary		1,626,696	
事業費計 Project Expenses TOTAL			17,417,900
2 管理費 Administration Expenses			
(1) 人件費 Staff Salary			1,400,229
給与福利厚生費 Staff Salary and Welfare		1,400,229	
(2) その他経費 Other Expenses			1,689,465
東京事務所 Tokyo Office			
家賃・水道・光熱費 Office Rent and Utility		1,144,629	
消耗品 Supplies		18,480	
器具備品費 Equipments		0	
年次会議費 Annual Meetings		0	
会議費 Meetings		0	
通信費 Telecommunications		108,688	
印刷費 Printing		190,606	
資料購入費 Reference Materials		3,851	
国内旅費 Travel		206,672	
雑費 Miscellaneous		15,720	
海外事務所雑費 Overseas Office Expenses		819	
為替差損 Exchange Loss		0	
管理費計 Administration Expenses TOTAL			3,089,694
経常費用計 TOTAL EXPENDITURE			20,507,594
当期経常増減額 【A】－【B】・・・① Balance			284,685
【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 Tax			284,685
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			18,588,115
次期繰越正味財産額 ③－④＋⑤ Net Worth Carried Forward to the Next Fiscal Year			18,872,800

令和 5 年度 貸借対照表

FY2023 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	33,591,798	
	未収金	Accounts receivable	1,397,000	
	立替金	Advances paid	0	
流動資産合計・・・① Current Assets TOTAL				34,988,798
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				35,488,798
【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	16,339,540	
	預り金	Deposits	276,458	
流動負債合計・・・③ Current Liabilities TOTAL				16,615,998
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				16,615,998
【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		18,588,115
	当期正味財産増減額	Net Increase/Decrease		284,685
正 味 財 産 合 計 Net Worth TOTAL				18,872,800
【B】 負債及び正味財産合計【B-1】+【B-2】 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH				35,488,798

Audit Report

I have audited the FY2023 (April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024) 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 23, 2024

Miki Ikeda

Miki Ikeda

Auditor

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