

# Annual Report 2014

## Report on Activities and Finances

(Approved by the Board of Directors)



April 1, 2014 – March 31, 2015

### Mekong Watch

Not-for-Profit Organization (NPO)

# Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Mekong Watch's Activities</b>	
<b>Activities for April 1, 2014 – March 31, 2015</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>A. Investigative Research: field surveys and research into aid policies of Japanese and international institutions</b>	
<b>B. Field Projects: environmental conservation activities in the Mekong basin</b>	
<b>C. Outreach in Japan and Abroad</b>	
<b>D. Advocacy</b>	
<b>Appendices</b>	
<b>Board/Staff/Interns and Volunteers</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Financial Statements</b> .....	<b>16</b>

(Cover Photo: Tonlé Sap Lake, Cambodia)

## Foreword

### About Mekong Watch

#### Mekong Watch's Vision

Our vision is for the people of the Mekong Region to benefit from the region's natural environments and sustain ways of life that are rooted in the integrity of their environments, without falling victim to the harmful impacts of destructive development.

Mekong Watch is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that monitors the impact of development projects and policies in the Mekong Region (southern China, Burma/Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam). The Mekong Region has abundant biodiversity with rich forests, and is second ranked worldwide in terms of diversity of fish species. One special feature is the sustainable lifestyles led by its many people, who utilize the natural environment. The environment of the Mekong basin is not an untouched wilderness, but coexists with human livelihoods.



From the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, many development projects have been proposed, purportedly to eliminate poverty. To the socially vulnerable, in particular, the existence of a natural environment in which they can obtain food is critically important. The changes in society and the environment that accompany these development projects, however, can easily lead to environmental destruction and removal of the inhabitants, resulting in the loss of means of livelihood and places for the people to live. Development does not always benefit people financially, but runs the risk of depriving people of independence and forcing them into poverty.

While ascertaining the problems faced locally through direct dialogue with the people being harmed by development on the one hand, we reach out on the other hand to the people responsible for formulating and implementing development policies.

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

## Mekong Watch's Initiatives

1. Information gathering and analysis on development policies, projects, and organizations that carry out development (development institutions, recipient country governments, private companies).
  - We analyze environmental impact assessments of dam, hydropower and other projects and investigate the environmental policies of countries in carrying out development.
2. Fostering understanding, developing resources on the environment and society.
  - We gather information on the lives of people residing in places where development is occurring and release it to the public in written or video form.
3. Gathering information, conducting analyses, and developing resources on development, including historical case studies.
  - We gather moral lessons from the impoverishment of residents and other negative effects that have resulted in the past from development projects and document these.
4. Communicating and networking with NGOs, citizens and persons involved in projects in the Mekong Region or in countries involved with aid and investment (including Japan).
  - We convey information on problems with development projects to NGOs and citizens of the countries in the Mekong Basin undergoing development and the countries executing or providing aid for these projects. In addition, we build cooperative relations with NGOs and citizens groups sharing our concerns and work with them to resolve issues.
5. Targeting our advocacy activities at development protagonists using the policies and programs of those same protagonists.
  - We utilize the systems of the Asian Development Bank and other institutions for expressing formal objections, conveying the views of the local people to development institutions, informing the public of problems and urging stronger movements toward having these institutions solve those problems.
6. Advocating for improvement in environmental and social consideration policies in Mekong countries via aid-providing countries and aid organizations.
  - Citizen's concerns are not reflected sufficiently in the policies of countries with weak governance. On the other hand, countries and organizations providing aid to the Mekong Region have opportunities to get involved in improving the environment-related policies of the countries they are aiding. By conveying the concerns of the residents to them and relaying past problems, we advocate for the application of Mekong countries' environmental policies as a tool for solving local problems.



### **Organization history**

Mekong Watch started its activities in June 1993 to monitor the impact of development projects and development policy on the Mekong River basin countries (Burma/Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and China's Yunnan Province). At the time, Vietnam had recently ended its occupation of Cambodia after more than ten years, marking the end of Cambodia's civil war and the start of a more peaceful era. With peace came a dramatic expansion of development assistance to Cambodia along with the rest of the Mekong River region, including Laos and Vietnam. A group of Japanese Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with experience backing grassroots movements in this region since the 1980s, concerned that the expansion of aid would destroy local ways of life and damage the environment, formed Mekong Watch as a network to monitor the negative aspects of development and advocate for policy improvements. Later, in 1998 this network was dissolved to form a membership-based volunteer group, and in September 2003 reorganized again as a certified Non-Profit Organization (NPO).

### **Medium-term Goals (2013-2016)**

- 1) Increase the number of cases in which the lessons of past development are applied to projects in various stages of progress in the Mekong basin countries and surrounding areas and the views of those affected are respected.
- 2) Increase the number of cases in the Mekong basin countries in which environmental/social policies and programs improve in a way that reflects past lessons of development, the natural environment, and ways of life rooted in the integrity of that environment.
- 3) Increase the number of people who know about the past lessons of development, the natural environment, and people's lifestyles rooted in the integrity of their environments in the Mekong basin countries.

### Local Conditions in FY2014 and Changes Brought About by Our Activities

In FY2014, dam development continued to be a big source of controversy in the Mekong Region.

Fluctuations of the Mekong River's water levels have always occurred, but for the past several years completely different aberrations have been seen in these fluctuations. The water has been rising during the dry season, when it used to decrease, such damage has been reported in both northern and northeastern Thailand. In addition to climate instability in recent years, it is nearly certain that China has had some influence, operating dams upstream. There is concern that the unnatural fluctuations in water levels from upstream will have a big impact on the aquatic ecosystem, including fish. Moreover, a planned environmental survey of the entire basin to understand the impacts has yet to begin.

Further, despite not having gained agreement from other countries in the basin, Laos is proceeding with plans for the Xayaburi Dam and also the Don Sahong Dam, both on the mainstream of the Mekong. Laos also faces problems of land-grabbing and investment in unsustainable agriculture by foreign corporations. The whereabouts of Ramon Magsaysay Award-winner Sombath Somphone, who was abducted in late 2012 with suspected government complicity, are still not known. He had been endeavoring for the effective use of nature and the peoples' lifestyles in Laos's economic development.

With the trend of democratization in Burma (Myanmar), a rush to develop that country is continuing. Japan's government has been expanding its ODA contributions, and is promoting support for development of special economic zones. In the development of the Thilawa Special Economic Zone, in particular, residents forced to relocate with insufficient support have been impoverished.

Thailand, which was the first country of the Mekong Basin to undertake economic development, is even now subject to the vicissitudes of political stand-offs. A new coup d'état gave birth to a military regime in May 2014. Though it is said that it resulted in no big turmoil in the citizens' lives, freedom of speech has been severely restricted, and civil society remains greatly concerned that if these conditions continue for long, development projects with big impacts on the environment and society will advance without an argument.

In Cambodia, forced relocations are occurring frequently throughout the country due to development projects. Also, plans for the Lower Sesan 2 Dam have been progressing. Construction on this project has begun, promoted with Cambodian and Chinese financing, without sufficient discussion and sharing of information with the residents being relocated. The impacts of this dam will reach Tonle Sap Lake and the Mekong Delta downstream, but the seriousness of this has cannot be said to have been conveyed sufficiently to the citizens and governments of each country involved, nor to the countries providing aid.

In Vietnam, plans for a nuclear power plant had been advancing, but the originally planned introduction has been postponed on account of lack of preparations such as human resource development. This does not mean, however, that the plans have been abandoned. In the central highlands of Vietnam, impoverishment of residents impacted by dam development has become an issue.

In Laos, we are conveying to a broad audience the richness of their own country via local TV broadcasting. We also continue to inform local governmental officials whom we can trust about issues, bringing up environmental and social issues. It is difficult to have critical discussion on the government-led development projects but by cooperating with governmental officials who would like to solve problems we are continuing our efforts to convey issues to decision makers.

In Burma, we are cooperating with local NGOs and providing support for problem resolution by the residents impacted by the Thilawa Special Economic Zone using the system in place under the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for registering opposition. This has led to the residents' objections being heard and a survey being conducted by independent investigators as to whether or not the relocation and compensation measures follow the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. This is the first time since JICA's guidelines were introduced for them to do this. Unfortunately, the investigator's report concluded that no violations had been found, but it made definite proposals for improving the lives of the residents, and JICA is currently beginning to take measures on the basis of those.

In Cambodia, we continue to make proposals to the Japanese government regarding the issue of impoverishment of residents displaced by a railroad rehabilitation project. In addition, we are cooperating with local NGOs in efforts to communicate information locally on dam development projects that Japan is not aiding directly.

In the utilization of the above-mentioned JICA guidelines by local residents in Burma, the limits to that system became clear. New tasks for us have thus presented themselves, conducting a deeper analysis and working to improve the system further.

## A. Investigative Research

Mekong Watch engages in two types of investigative research. The first is monitoring of projects and programs for potential threats to people who rely on natural resources. In recent years, we have begun monitoring corporate activity amid the rise of private sector-led development projects. The second is field research (not limited to that involved in specific development projects) conducted in cooperation with local residents to collect basic data and deepen overall understanding of the connection between the environment and people's lives. The information and knowledge gained from this research form the basis of our advocacy work.

### A-1. Project Monitoring

We continued monitoring hydroelectric power projects, special economic zone development, highway and railway rehabilitation and other projects involving bilateral aid from institutions such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) or funding from multilateral development banks such as the World Bank and Asia Development Bank (ADB).

Monitoring activities of FY2014 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.

#### Burma



#### Thilawa Special Economic Zone (JICA)

Development of the Thilawa SEZ, with a total area of 2,400 hectares on the outskirts of Yangon, is being promoted through Japanese public and private sector organizations. Phase 1 involved development of 400 hectares, forcing 68 households to relocate. The Burmese government's response to their relocation has been inadequate, and JICA's environmental and social considerations

cannot be called adequate either, and the relocated residents have been struggling to reestablish their livelihoods. We are lobbying to resolve impoverishment issues among the previously relocated residents and ensure fair compensation for the approximately 1,000 households planned to be relocated from 2,000 hectares in the future.  
(Photo: rice fields to be expropriated for the 2000 hectare section)

- Salween River dam development (Thailand, China)
- Irrawady River dam development (China)
- Baluchaung Hydropower Plant No. 2 (JICA)
- Dawei Special Economic Zone (Thai and Japanese private sectors, others)
- Comprehensive development aid to the southeast region for ethnic minorities (JICA)

### Laos

- Xayaburi Dam on the Mekong Mainstream (Thai private sector)
- Xe Katam Dam (Kansai Electric Power, JICA)
- Don Sahong Dam on the Mekong Mainstream (Malaysian private sector)
- Nam Theun 2 Dam (World Bank, ADB, French private sector, others)
- Nam Ngiep 1 Dam (Kansai Electric Power, JBIC, ADB)

### Thailand

- Pak Mun Dam (World Bank, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand)

### Cambodia



#### Sesan River Hydropower Plant No. 2 (Chinese and Cambodian private sector, others)

This project's environmental impact assessment was noted early on as inadequate. Moreover, there has been no public disclosure of information on design changes made after the assessment. Dam construction has already begun, despite insufficient discussion with local residents about relocation. Many of the affected residents have not agreed to relocation. We continue to collaborate in

bringing the residents' concerns to light, providing information to the media on residents expressing opposition to the plans.

(Photo: housing slated for relocation.)

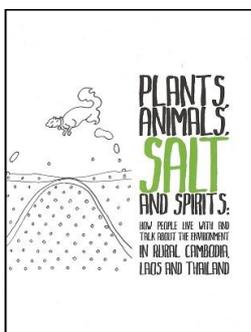
- Cambodia Highway 1 (ADB, MOFA/JICA)
- GMS Railway rehabilitation project (ADB)
- Sesan, Srepok and Sekong river basins development (Chinese private sector, others)

### Vietnam

- Ninh Thuan 2 Nuclear Power Plant development (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan)

## A-2. Research

We conducted the following research in FY2014:



### ◆ People's Stories Involving Resource Use

In the Mekong Basin, people's livelihoods have their roots in the natural resources provided by rivers and forests. Here, many legends, tales of old times, proverbs and the like featuring nature have been handed down. In recent years, however, natural resource depletion has advanced rapidly amid swift economic development. At the same time, a whole world of traditional oral literature and knowledge of traditional natural resource use is being lost. We have been collecting such "People's Stories" in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand in written, audio and video form, which we present in booklets and on our website. We have also held seminars, inviting researchers from Thailand, introducing the stories and examining small-scale salt production performed by villagers using traditional methods, which differ from the large-scale mining by corporations.

### ◆ Others

- Survey on sustainable land use in Laos
- Rivers in livelihoods: changes in the relationship between people and rivers in Thailand
- Survey on swidden farming and food security

## B. Field Projects

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

### ◆ Strengthening Community Advocacy through Renewed Recognition of Traditional Resource Use and the Impact of Externally Imposed Development (Laos, Cambodia and Thailand)

In Laos, we have been actively collaborating with a local TV station in Champasak Province in the south. To convey the importance of local fish resources to a wide audience, we are producing video recordings for local TV broadcasting. These feature examples of local dishes using Mekong River fish and the Tholathi Island fish conservation zone, which has been successfully managed for 20 years.

In Cambodia, we have been collaborating with residents' organizations and local NGOs working in Ratanakiri and Stung Treng provinces in the country's northeast who are actively seeking for rehabilitation of the watershed environment that has been harmed by river development and reconsideration of development plans. Our activities have focused particularly on the Lower Sesan 2 dam project.

In Thailand, we have teamed up with residents on the lower reaches of the Mun River, a Mekong tributary, to survey fish, documenting whether any changes have occurred in fish migrations in the stretch between the dam and the confluence after the dam's construction. We have also interviewed residents to learn about fish spawning behavior in the wetlands that extend along the middle course of the river, and are currently compiling a report on that.

- ◆ **Other activities**
  - Support of bio/cultural diversity action by ethnic minorities (Thailand)
  - Forest preservation in northern Laos

## 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 FY2014, we held 10 events, including seminars, screening parties and others. In Kyoto and Tokyo we shared information from our “People’s Stories” investigative research activities. (For a summary of our seminars and lectures, see Appendix 1.)

- ◆ **Mekong Library**

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 there was less necessity for us to disclose information we had gathered. Active use of information from the past remains as much an issue as ever, but we have closed our library for the time being.

- ◆ **Official magazine, Forum Mekong**

To increase the reach of Forum Mekong, we transitioned to digital-only distribution. Our back issues are also available online in PDF format.

- ◆ **Mekong river development e-mail newsletter**

Mekong Watch disseminates news on development and environmental issues in the Mekong region via an e-mail newsletter. In FY2014, we issued 34 newsletters in Japanese. We also issued 10 requests and statements to the Japanese government, including public comments on ODA Charter revision, statements on the Thilawa Special Economic Zone development, and others.

- ◆ **Website**

We continue to have trouble updating information fast enough keeping up with the pace and numbers of problems occurring in the Mekong Basin. We do post information on the Thilawa Special Economic Zone on our English-language blog, but our English-language web pages need radical updating, and that remains another issue. We continue to experiment with disseminating information via Facebook and Twitter.

- ◆ **Providing lecturers and publishing research**

We sent our staff to give talks on Mekong River development, the environment, and ODA at lectures and seminars (see Appendix 2). In FY2014, our staff spoke at 19 events.

- ◆ **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 35 media stories in this fiscal year. Our statement on the Nam Thuen 2 Dam and reports on Thilawa SEZ development issues were quoted in Thailand’s English-language media among others.

## D. Advocacy

Our advocacy has three objectives: (1) improve individual aid projects; (2) question development in the Mekong basin countries; and (3) encourage the Japanese government to reflect past experience in ODA and other policies and processes.

### ◆ Improving individual projects

We held meetings (detailed below) with JICA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), and the Ministry of Finance (MOF) on individual aid projects, with the aim of pushing for improvements to problems we identified through our project monitoring activities. The agendas for our regularly held meetings with MOF can be found in Appendix 5.

### ◆ Advocacy on conditions of development of Mekong Basin Countries

#### Eviction of Residents in Cambodia

Residents evicted from their land over a railway rehabilitation project funded by the ADB have received no more than inadequate compensation and unable to rebuild their livelihoods, have fallen into poverty. We continued to urge for resolution of this problem at our regular consultations with Japan's Ministry of Finance.

### ◆ Advocating for Implementation of JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

Mekong Watch has heretofore urged that JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations reflect past experience in the field. In this fiscal year, we supported residents in the Thilawa SEZ case in their formal objection to JICA. Their objection was received and for the first time under the new rules, JICA had an investigation performed by claims examiners. Unfortunately, the report they issued found no guideline compliance violations, but the residents' loss of farmland and means of livelihood was recognized and certain countermeasures were proposed. We also managed to convey widely, both to Japan and abroad, that there are problems with the compliance conditions of JICA's guidelines.

# Appendices

Appendix 1

## Mekong Watch Seminars/Lectures April 2014 - March 2015

年月日	イベント名	テーマ・表題	講演者
2014年6月3日(火) 【東京・院内集会】 6月5日(木)【京都】 6月7日(土)【東京】	セミナー「ビルマ(ミャンマー)における日本の援助と人権～住民の報告から日本の対応を問い直す～ティラワ経済特別区開発の立ち退き問題」	現地影響住民と支援 NGO スタッフを迎え、現場の状況と懸念、住民によるこれまでの取り組みについての報告。日本の対応における課題を検証するとともに、増加が見込まれるビルマへの日本の援助・投資の在り方を考える	ティラワ現地住民 3 名、 現地 NGO スタッフ 1 名
6月3日	セミナー「河と変わりゆく暮らし」	メコン・ウォッチが記録してきたメコン河での自然資源利用の様子と最近のインタビュー映像を通し、変わりゆく河川環境と人びとの暮らしを伝える	木口由香(メコン・ウォッチ)
6月14日	メコン・ウォッチ総会・活動報告会	カンボジア北東部・ダム開発から村を守る 村人たちの活動について、カンボジア駐在スタッフによる報告	高橋布美子(メコン・ウォッチ)
9月4日	セミナー「森を食べる:ラオスの暮らし」	森と近い暮らしをおくるラオスの人々と、最近の現地状況と日本の暮らしとのかかわりのあるプランテーションに由来する問題の報告	飯沼佐代子(地球・人間環境フォーラム)、木口由香(メコン・ウォッチ)
10月31日	アジアの水の未来を考えるワークショップ—環境、人、技術からの展望—(共催)	水問題の深刻さ／複雑さを体感し、企業関係者、学識経験者や専門家や市民と考える	石山民子(アジア砒素ネットワーク)、土井利幸(メコン・ウォッチ)、三柴淳一(FoE Japan)、ファシリテーター:八木亜紀子(開発教育協会)
11月28日	セミナー「ビルマ(ミャンマー)住民の異議申立と日本の援助・投資の課題～ティラワ経済特別区開発の立ち退き・人権問題」	住民による JICA への異議申立て後の動きと JICA 審査役の調査結果、移転住民のおかれている現状・人権侵害の状況の報告。問題解決に向けて日本の官民が今後取り組んでいくべき課題について議論。	土川実鳴(メコン・ウォッチ)、松本悟(法政大学)
12月4日	上映会「アユタヤ-水辺の暮らし」	2011 年に大洪水に見舞われたタイのアユタヤを回り、水との関わりとその変化について人びとの声を集めて制作した映像の上映会。	木口由香(メコン・ウォッチ)
12月17日	現地調査報告会「パーム油産業に潜む調達リスク～インドネシアとマレーシア・サラワク州の事例」(共催)	現地 NGO の協力を得て実施した現地調査の結果と、環境・社会配慮なしにパーム油を使い続けることのリスクについて報告。	中司喬之(熱帯林行動ネットワーク)、トム・エドワードソン(サラワク・キャンペーン委員会)、川上豊幸(レインフォレスト・アクション・ネットワーク日本代表部)
2015年2月3日	セミナー「熱帯林と CSR-2015- パーム油産業の課題と対応」(共催)	パーム油の主な生産国であるインドネシアとマレーシアで深刻化しているパーム油開発による問題、特に森林減少と土地紛争について報告。私たちの暮らしと関わるパーム	飯沼佐代子(地球・人間環境フォーラム)、パトリック・アンダーソン(フォレスト・ピープルズ・プログラム)、三柴淳一(国

		油産業の課題と対応について考える。	際環境 NGO FoE Japan)、川上豊幸(レインフォレスト・アクション・ネットワーク日本代表部)
2015年2月9日【京都】 2月13日【東京】 2月14日【東京】	セミナー「メコン流域の昔話・伝説にみる自然と暮らし」～タイ・ラオス・カンボジアの自然資源をめぐる「人びとの物語」～	タイ・ラオス・カンボジアの昔話・伝説にみる人びとの暮らしと自然資源のつながり、それらを取り巻く自然・社会環境の変化について報告	木口由香、土井利幸、東智美(メコン・ウォッチ)、バムペン・チャイヤラック(タイ・生態系・文化研究所調査研究員)

## Appendix 2

### Mekong Watch Lectures Organized by Others April 2014 – March 2015

年月日	講演場所/主催	テーマ・表題
6月11日	講義/昭和女子大学	メコン河流域国の経済開発政策と地域の暮らし
6月16日	講義/跡見女子学園大学	食えることから見る環境と開発 —メコン河の環境と暮らしから考える—
8月29日	報告/アジア先住民協定(AIPP)-国際連合食糧農業機関(FAO)	An Alternative Approach to Land and Forest Management in Northern Laos
9月6日	メコン川流域の文化と自然の魅力	旅行業女性の会(JWTC)
9月11日	The Mekong Sub-region Social Research Center,ウボンラチャタニ大学	3rd MSSRC International conference: Environmental Awareness Rising in Lao PDR through Video Documentaries
9月22日	ラーシーサライダム(灌漑局会議室)	ムン川の生態系回復とコミュニティ:ラーシーサライ地区での魚類調査の方法と目的(タイ語)
10月2日	講義/明治学院大学	「援助」から見る日本と タイ、ラオス
10月8日	COP12 NGO イベント Threats and Status of Wetlands in Asian Countries	Impact of Dam Construction to the Mekong -Experience of the Mun River-
10月21日	講義/一橋大学大学院法学研究科	ラオスの土地・森林問題の改善に向けた NGO の挑戦
10月28日	講義/一橋大学大学院法学研究科	国際金融機関(IFIs)の事業監視におけるNGOの役割と限界
10月29日	講義/PARC 自由学校	ラオス北部の焼畑民の暮らしと飲酒文化
12月6日	講義/仙台二華高校	メコン河における国際問題:河川開発を中心に
12月3-6日	韓国・ソウル大学アジア研究所国際会議: Rethinking the Sustainability of Mekong	JBIC/JICA の環境ガイドラインの強化を中心とした、日本の NGO による ODA キャンペーンの実験
2015年1月10日	ワークショップ/上智大学大学院グローバル・スタディーズ研究科	Environmental Governance and Development Policy in Southeast Asia ワークショップでのコメンテーター
1月23日	講義/昭和女子大学	国際金融機関の融資による開発と環境・社会影響～ラオスの水力発電事業を事例に～
2月3日	講義/チュラロンコン大学政治学部	フーサホンとドンサホンダム(タイ語)
2月6日	ベルサール飯田橋駅前/「アジアの未来への展望」NGO 協議会	シンポジウム「アジアの共生社会を紡ぐ日本の国際協力 NGO～私たちが訴えたいこと、共有したいこと～」

2月15日	報告／京都大学 Land Grab 研究会	ラオス：海外農業投資によって脅かされる食糧安全保障
3月14日	東京ウィメンズプラザ／大竹財団	映画「ダムネーション」上映会でのトークイベント

Appendix 3

## Publications by Mekong Watch Staff April 2014 – March 2015

年月日	執筆・出演	テーマ・表題
2014年7月	ヒューライツ大阪	ビルマ(ミャンマー)の移転住民が JICA に異議申し立て—「ティラワ経済特別区開発」で生活悪化—
11月	グローバルネット	魚類資源の回復に向けたメコン河流域の住民知見の収集と共有

Appendix 4

## Media Articles/Programs Made with Mekong Watch Involvement April 2014 – March 2015

年月日	掲載紙名	テーマ・表題
2014年4月9日	The Irrawaddy	Relocated Thilawa SEZ Villagers Persist in Calls for JICA Meeting <a href="http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/relocated-thilawa-sez-villagers-persist-calls-jica-meeting.html">http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/relocated-thilawa-sez-villagers-persist-calls-jica-meeting.html</a>
4月11日	NNA	ティラワSEZ開発、移転住民がJICAに再び書簡 <a href="http://news.nna.jp/free/news/20140411mmk004A_lead.html">http://news.nna.jp/free/news/20140411mmk004A_lead.html</a>
4月17日	ミャンマーニュース	経済特区プロジェクトのため強制移転の住民が日本国際協力機構に会合求める <a href="http://www.myanmar-news.asia/news_KfebLSmAG_910.html">http://www.myanmar-news.asia/news_KfebLSmAG_910.html</a>
5月2日	The Irrawaddy	Few Benefits for Resettled Families at Thilawa SEZ <a href="http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/benefits-resettled-families-thilawa-sez.html?PageSpeed=noscript">http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/benefits-resettled-families-thilawa-sez.html?PageSpeed=noscript</a>
6月2日	共同通信	JICA に異議申し立て ODA めぐりミャンマー人 <a href="http://www.47news.jp/movie/general_national/post_11128/">http://www.47news.jp/movie/general_national/post_11128/</a>
6月2日	TV 朝日	ミャンマー工事の立ち退き住民 来日して JICA に抗議 <a href="http://news.tv-asahi.co.jp/news_international/articles/000028078.html">http://news.tv-asahi.co.jp/news_international/articles/000028078.html</a>
6月2日	Japan Times	JICA said funding Myanmar evictions <a href="http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/06/02/national/jica-said-funding-myanmar-evictions/">http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/06/02/national/jica-said-funding-myanmar-evictions/</a>
6月3日	朝日新聞	(地球24時) 補償求め、住民がJICAに異議 ミャンマー <a href="http://www.asahi.com/articles/DA3S11169699.html">http://www.asahi.com/articles/DA3S11169699.html</a>
6月3日	東京新聞	JICA に異議申し立て ODA めぐりミャンマー人
6月3日	京都新聞	JICA に異議申し立て ODA めぐりミャンマー人
6月3日	NNA	JICA に異議申し立て ODA めぐりミャンマー人 <a href="http://nna.jp/free/news/20140603mmk005A_lead.html">http://nna.jp/free/news/20140603mmk005A_lead.html</a>
6月5日	ミャンマーニュース	【ティラワ経済特区】に問題勃発—立ち退き住民が抗議のため来日 <a href="http://www.myanmar-news.asia/news_P3RfCWHiA_107.html">http://www.myanmar-news.asia/news_P3RfCWHiA_107.html</a>
6月6日	Democratic Voice of Burma	Displaced Thilawa villagers descend on Tokyo <a href="http://www.dvb.no/dvb-video/displaced-thilawa-villagers-descend-on-tokyo-burma-myanmar-sez/41295">http://www.dvb.no/dvb-video/displaced-thilawa-villagers-descend-on-tokyo-burma-myanmar-sez/41295</a>
6月8日	The New Light of Myanmar	Ghetto dwellers hope for more financial assistance from Thilawa SEZ investors

6月9日	Myanmar Times	JICA rejects Thilawa allegations <a href="http://www.mmtimes.com/index.php/national-news/10635-jica-rejects-thilawa-allegations.html">http://www.mmtimes.com/index.php/national-news/10635-jica-rejects-thilawa-allegations.html</a>
2014年6月10日	Democratic Voice of Burma	JICA dismisses accusations of negligence <a href="http://www.dvb.no/news/jica-dismisses-accusations-of-negligence-burma-myanmar/41406">http://www.dvb.no/news/jica-dismisses-accusations-of-negligence-burma-myanmar/41406</a>
6月19日	Nikkei Asian Review	Myanmar, Japan see promise, problems in economic zone <a href="http://asia.nikkei.com/print/article/36478">http://asia.nikkei.com/print/article/36478</a>
6月22日	Bangkok Post	Making way for growth <a href="http://www.bangkokpost.com/news/investigation/416655/making-way-for-growth">http://www.bangkokpost.com/news/investigation/416655/making-way-for-growth</a>
6月24日	Resilient Cities	The Real Reason Japan is Building Roads in Poor Countries Everywhere <a href="http://nextcity.org/daily/entry/jica-japan-is-building-roads-transit-airports-in-cambodia-laos-vietnam">http://nextcity.org/daily/entry/jica-japan-is-building-roads-transit-airports-in-cambodia-laos-vietnam</a>
7月16日	Eleven	Almost all land taken for Thilawa released, as protest gains ground <a href="http://www.elevenmyanmar.com/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=6802:almost-all-land-taken-for-thilawa-released-as-protest-gains-ground&amp;catid=44:national&amp;Itemid=384">http://www.elevenmyanmar.com/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=6802:almost-all-land-taken-for-thilawa-released-as-protest-gains-ground&amp;catid=44:national&amp;Itemid=384</a>
7月20日	Mizzima	Thilawa SEZ: Some unanswered questions <a href="http://www.mizzima.com/opinion/features/item/11825-thilawa-sez-some-unanswered-questions/11825-thilawa-sez-some-unanswered-questions">http://www.mizzima.com/opinion/features/item/11825-thilawa-sez-some-unanswered-questions/11825-thilawa-sez-some-unanswered-questions</a>
7月22日	The Irrawaddy	Investigator Meets With Thilawa Residents Over JICA Complaint <a href="http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/investigator-meets-thilawa-residents-jica-complaint.html?PageSpeed=noscript">http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/investigator-meets-thilawa-residents-jica-complaint.html?PageSpeed=noscript</a>
8月23日	しんぶん赤旗	変貌する経済 政府開発援助(ODA)「モデル事業」住民が異議
9月29日	Phnom Penh Post	Villagers refuse relocation <a href="http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/villagers-refuse-relocation">http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/villagers-refuse-relocation</a>
10月16日	China Business News	18 NGOs issued a statement urging Cambodia to suspend Sesan River Hydropower construction <a href="http://www.yicai.com/news/2014/10/4029022.html">http://www.yicai.com/news/2014/10/4029022.html</a> (中国語)
10月17日	Bangkok Post	Green groups hit Cambodia dam plan <a href="http://www.bangkokpost.com/news/asean/438093/environment-groups-express-concern-about-cambodian-dam-project">http://www.bangkokpost.com/news/asean/438093/environment-groups-express-concern-about-cambodian-dam-project</a>
11月17日	The Irrawaddy	Residents Group Slams Report on Thilawa Evictees <a href="http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/residents-group-slams-report-thilawa-evictees.html">http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/residents-group-slams-report-thilawa-evictees.html</a>
11月26日	Radio Free Asia	Citizens warning of suicide if Lower Sesan 2 will not be stopped <a href="http://www.rfa.org/khmer/news/environment/sesan-lower-two-11262014031814.html">http://www.rfa.org/khmer/news/environment/sesan-lower-two-11262014031814.html</a> (カンボジア語)
11月27日	Phnom Penh Post	Villagers request National Assembly to cancel Lower Sesan 2 <a href="http://goo.gl/dL1EMx">http://goo.gl/dL1EMx</a> (カンボジア語)
12月11日	しんぶん赤旗	検証シリーズ「アベノミクス」 インフラ輸出 内外の住民生活に悪影響
12月23日	週刊SPA	「水戦争」勃発までのカウントダウンが始まった
2015年1月7日	ウォール・ストリート・ジャーナル	【オピニオン】「日本がミャンマーで犯す過ち」 <a href="http://jp.wsj.com/articles/SB11685468879700404194004580384821709307334">http://jp.wsj.com/articles/SB11685468879700404194004580384821709307334</a> (日本語) <a href="http://www.wsj.com/articles/rin-fujimatsu-and-alex-moodie-japans-misadventures-in-burma-1420566359">http://www.wsj.com/articles/rin-fujimatsu-and-alex-moodie-japans-misadventures-in-burma-1420566359</a> (英語)
1月10日	The Irrawaddy	Japan 'Ignores Land Rights Issues' in Haste to Invest in Burma <a href="http://www.irrawaddy.org/business/irrawaddy-business-roundup-jan-10-2015.html">http://www.irrawaddy.org/business/irrawaddy-business-roundup-jan-10-2015.html</a>
2月3日	産経 Biz	投資活性化へ法整備を支援 JICA、アジア8カ国重点対象 <a href="http://www.sankeibiz.jp/macro/news/150203/mcb1502030500008-n1.htm">http://www.sankeibiz.jp/macro/news/150203/mcb1502030500008-n1.htm</a>
2月4日	信濃毎日新聞	投資活性化へ「法」の支援 JICA アジア8ヶ国重点対象に

## Meetings with Government Institutions April 2014 – March 2015

年月日	協議の名称など	提起したテーマ・問題
2014年6月4日	第57回財務省 NGO 定期協議	カンボジア・ADB 鉄道改修事業による住民移転問題 解決のための救済行動計画について
同上	同上	ラオス・ナムニアップ1水力発電事業(ADB・JBIC 融資 検討案件)をめぐる影響
6月6日	JICA 担当部署との会合	ビルマ・ティラワ経済特別区開発事業に係る住民移 転・補償措置等の問題について
7月25日	JICA 異議申し立て審査役との 会合	ビルマ・ティラワ経済特別区開発事業に係る住民移 転・補償措置等の問題について
11月26日	JICA 担当部署との会合	ビルマ・ティラワ経済特別区開発事業に係る住民移 転・補償措置等の問題について

## Board of Directors

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

## Staff

Akimoto, Yuki	Burma Program Director (part-time)
Asai, Akiko	Vientiane Office Manager/Research Assistant (part-time)
Endo, Satoko	Tokyo Office Manager (full-time)
Onizuka, Madoka Chase	Burma Program Coordinator (part-time)
Kiguchi, Yuka	Executive Director (full-time)
Takahashi, Fumiko	Cambodia Program Director (full-time)
Tsuchikawa, Minari	Burma Program Coordinator (part-time)
Doi, Toshiyuki	Senior Advisor (full-time)
Higashi, Satomi	Laos Program Director (part-time)
Mitsuta, Kanna	Policy Manager (part-time)

## Intern, Volunteer

One Intern

(Board, staff, interns as of March 31, 2015)

## Donor Institutions

The McKnight Foundation  
Foundation Open Society Institute  
Oxfam Australia  
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund  
Ayus: Network of Buddhists Volunteers on International Cooperation  
Japan Fund for Global Environment  
The Japan Trust for Global Environment

# NPO Mekong Watch

## FY2014 Financial Statements

April 1, 2014 – March 31, 2015

Unit: USD

1 USD = 119.644 JPY (as of 31 March 2015, source: OANDA)

### Revenue

<b>Membership fee</b>	3,023
<b>Donation</b>	1,307
<b>Operating revenue</b>	7,352
Monitoring & research	0
Outreach	7,352
Advocacy	0
<b>Grant</b>	191,600
<b>Contract income</b>	5,345
<b>Interest income</b>	323
<b>Miscellaneous income</b>	5,901
<b>Exchange gain</b>	9,537
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	233,389

### Expenditure

<b>Monitoring and research</b>	59,708
Project monitoring	18,996
Research on sustainable use of land in Laos	9,179
Research on swidden farm and food security in Laos	1,934
Staff salary	29,599
<b>Field project</b>	108,327
Strengthening of advocacy capacities of communities through re-recognition of traditional ways of resource utilization and effects from foreign development projects	36,710
Transition of relationships between rivers and people in Thailand	1,647
Peoples' stories on the use of natural resources	48,620
Staff salary	21,350
<b>Policy advocacy</b>	8,275
Follow-up on JICA Guideline implementation	376
Effort for better ODA Policies	376
Making recommendations to reverse Japan's nuclear technology export policy	0
Staff salary	7,523
<b>Outreach</b>	27,065
ASEAN seminar	0
Mekong seminar	0
"Forum Mekong" publishing	0
Website management	685
E-mail news management	0
Staff salary	26,380
<b>Administration</b>	30,082
Tokyo office management	15,206
Overseas office management	285
Staff salary	14,591
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	233,457

<b>Balance</b>	<b>-69</b>
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<b>Beginning of year</b>	<b>170,901</b>
<b>End of year</b>	<b>170,832</b>

## NPO Mekong Watch FY2014 Balance Sheet

April 1, 2014 – March 31, 2015

Unit: USD

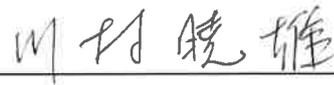
1 USD = 119.644 JPY (as of 31 March 2015, source: OANDA)

Assets		Liabilities and surpluses	
<b>1. Current assets</b>		<b>1. Current liabilities</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	201,388	Accounts payable	0
Accounts receivable	13,231	Advance payments received	46,412
		Deposits	1,554
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>214,619</b>	<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>47,966</b>
<b>2. Fixed assets</b>		<b>2. Surpluses</b>	
Guarantee deposit	4,179	Surpluses carried over	170,832
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>4,179</b>		
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>218,798</b>	<b>Total surpluses and liabilities</b>	<b>218,798</b>

## **Audit Report**

I have audited the FY2014 financial reports of Mekong Watch, a specified non-profit corporation, and hereby acknowledge that Mekong Watch's activities were conducted in appropriate ways and that its financial statements and balance sheet were prepared according to standards that are generally accepted as fair and sufficient.

May 20, 2015



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**Akio Kawamura**  
Auditor

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