

Annual Report 2019

Report on Activities and Finances



April 1, 2019 – March 31, 2020

Mekong Watch

Not-for-Profit Organization (NPO)



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(Cover Photo: Boats docked along the main stream of the Mekong River in northern Thailand, across from Laos)

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.*

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.

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).

*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

Mekong Watch's Initiatives

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

governance. On the other hand, countries and organizations providing aid to the Mekong Region have opportunities to get involved in improving the environment-related policies of the countries they are aiding. By conveying the concerns of the residents to them and relaying past problems, we advocate for the application of Mekong countries' environmental policies as a tool for solving local problems.

Medium-term Goals (2017-2020)

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

FY2019 Activities

[Local Conditions and Changes Resulting from Mekong Watch Activities in FY2019]

FY2019 can be called the year in which the negative impacts of climate change and dam construction that we had been concerned about manifested throughout the Mekong Basin. A gigantic dam was built on the Lancang River, upstream of the Mekong River, and two dams, the Xayaburi and Tonle Sap, commenced operations in Laos. After the Xayaburi Dam began operating, the normally turbid brown water of the Mekong River turned clear for part of its course. This was widely reported in the news. Salt damage in the Mekong Delta downstream in Vietnam increased in severity, with the drought on top of that causing impoverishment among the inhabitants, resulting in big problems.



Photo: Mekong main stream at a low level not seen in the rainy season in normal years (July 2019)

One cause of climate change is coal-fired power generation, which releases large quantities of carbon dioxide (CO₂), a greenhouse gas. While the trend toward going coal-free is picking up steam worldwide, however, new construction of coal-fired plants is proceeding in Southeast

Asia as before, with Japan, South Korea and China being its main promoters. Among the countries of the Mekong Basin, it is Vietnam to which Japan is exporting its coal-fired plants, with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) involved in several projects. In one of those, the Van Phong 1 Coal Fired Power Project, we questioned JBIC and found that JBIC decided to provide finance in April, 2019, without obtaining resettlement action plans or livelihood recovery plans, which are requirement, stated in their own guidelines. . JBIC is going ahead with the project, saying there are no problems, but we think it is a serious problem that JBIC has such disregard for its own environmental and social consideration guidelines.

Many of the victims of the saddle-dam-break accident at the Xepian-Xe Nam Noy hydropower plant that occurred on July 23, 2018 are still living in the refugee camp, which has poor environmental conditions, with no target established for rebuilding their lives. We are collaborating with NGO networks to continue to put pressure on the companies involved to take responsibility for helping the villagers. In addition, the government of Laos has said it would reconsider hydropower dam construction in light of the dam-break accident, but is still proceeding with many of them, not suspending them. In particular, regarding the Luang Prabang Dam scheduled to be built on the Mekong main stream, it has completed procedures for notifying the Mekong River Commission (MRC) that it will go ahead with Procedures for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA). Moreover, even assuming major impacts from the dam would be elucidated in the PNPCA, the MRC lacks mechanisms for recommending the project be discontinued. We will cooperate with civil society and NGOs in the Mekong Basin to raise the demand for development of electric power facilities centered round renewable energy rather than large-scale hydropower with its enormous environmental impact.

In Thailand, we have cooperated with local citizens to carry out a survey on sustainable resource use of rivers, and this fiscal year we cooperated with elementary schools in villages to put on events. In Myanmar, we continued our efforts to improve the situation for villagers impoverished upon relocation for development of a special economic zone (SEZ). We have also conducted experiential exchanges of Cambodian and Thai villagers, which provided an opportunity for the Cambodians to consider the importance of having local inhabitants themselves conduct surveys.

A. Investigative Research

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

A-1. Project Monitoring

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

Monitoring activities of FY2019 are listed below. Countries/organizations providing or considering providing funds are indicated in parentheses. For further details on any of the projects, see Mekong Watch's website. <http://www.mekongwatch.org/report/index.html>)

【Myanmar (Burma)】

- Thilawa Special Economic Zone (JICA)



Photo: Relocation district as construction proceeds (taken in February 2020)

In the Thilawa SEZ being promoted on the outskirts of Yangon, even six years after the villagers evicted for the first phase of development were relocated, some of their households still face as much difficulty as ever recovering their livelihoods. We are continuing to put pressure on JICA to implement the recommendations for recovery of their livelihoods that were put forward by the examiners who investigated the formal objection submitted by the villagers to JICA. In addition, we confirmed that construction in “Relocation District 2-2 West Section,” which is currently under development, was proceeding without having reached an agreement with the inhabitants on relocation and compensation measures in February 2020, so we requested JICA to undertake compulsory acquisition to fend off their expulsion.

The written request can be found here.

http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/rq_20200217.pdf

http://www.mekongwatch.org/PDF/rq_20200226.pdf

We are continuing to monitor the situation via information gathered from local sources for the following projects.

- Dawei Special Economic Zone (JBIC, Thai and Japanese private sectors, others)
- Southern Economic Corridor (JICA)
- Coal-fired power plant project in Hpa-An (TTCL, a Thailand-based affiliate of Toyo Engineering (TEC))
- Coal-fired power plant project in Ye township, Mon State (TTCL, a Thailand-based affiliate of Toyo Engineering (TEC))

Also in Myanmar, an international movement for halting the flow of financing to businesses involved with the military, which is rumored to be involved in human rights transgressions in ethnic minority regions, is continuing. Mekong Watch is providing information on Japanese enterprises obtained from NGO networks to the people of Japan through its e-mail newsletter and on Facebook.

【Laos】

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

The Xepian-Xe Nam Noy Dam was designed to generate 410 megawatts of electric power using water conveyance and difference in elevation, with two reservoirs on a plateau damming three rivers. A break in this state-subsidized dam in July 2018 resulted in a catastrophe that left 71 persons dead or missing and the houses of more than 7,000 persons swept away. It was a project in which the public and private sectors of South Korea and Thailand joined efforts, and

among the bank syndicate financing it, the Bank of Ayudhya is a subsidiary of Japan's MUFG Bank. In addition Japan's Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF) owns more than 8 billion yen worth of stocks in the holding company of SK E&C, the South Korean construction company that was undertaking the construction of the dam. Thus we in Japan are also connected to this financially.

Mekong Watch cooperated with international NGOs to hold an event in Bangkok in June 2019 and is making other efforts to convey the situation faced by the villagers impacted by the development agencies carrying out projects in Laos. We are also cooperating in Fair Finance Guide Japan, a part of an international citizens' movement to ascertain the environmental impact and social nature of major banks' investment policies, participating in the authorship of Report "The Laos Dam Collapse and the Responsibility of Japan's Private Banks: The Importance of Human Rights Due Diligence in the Acquisition of Foreign Banks." The Executive Summary Report can be downloaded from the following link.

<https://fairfinanceguide.org/ff-international/news/2019/the-laos-dam-collapse-and-the-responsibility-of-japan-s-private-banks/>

Currently the government of Laos is promoting the development of one dam after another on the Mekong main stream, including those listed below, despite opposition from the downstream countries. The government of Japan, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank have all played big roles in the course of creating economic development for present-day Laos, with its overemphasis on hydropower. We are inquiring into the responsibility for the accident among the companies and investors involved, and through efforts such as analyzing electric power supply and demand in the Mekong Basin, we are continuing to make efforts to improve the situation for villagers who have been harmed and prevent further problems from dams from occurring in the future.

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

【Thailand】

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

【Cambodia】

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

Relocation and compensation issues involving the indigenous, minority and other inhabitants displaced in the course of the Lower Se San 2 Dam's construction have yet to be resolved. Also, since the dam began operating at the end of 2018, effects on the fisheries and natural environment of the Mekong Basin have gradually manifested. We have held many talks with other NGOs and are considering ways to resolve the relocation and compensation issues and methods of investigating the effects of the dam.

【Vietnam】

Even as climate change manifests and many instances of damage occur, the government and corporations of Japan are actively promoting the export of coal-fired power plants that emit lots of carbon dioxide, a cause of climate change. The main destination of these exports is Vietnam, and Japanese funds are being invested in numerous power plants, including those listed below. We are making various proposals in collaboration with other organization, requesting changes be made in policies and investments. During this fiscal year, we issued 11 written requests and statements.

- Nghi Son 2 Coal-Fired Power Plant (JBIC)
- Hai Phong Coal-Fired Power Plant (JBIC)

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

A-2. Research

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

B. Field Projects

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

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

We are deeply concerned about the effects of construction of the Sambor Dam in Cambodia on the local inhabitants. This fiscal year, we held a study tour for the villagers to visit a residents' group in northern Thailand that is taking vigorous action. There, we heard them talk about their situation being strongly impacted by construction of the Lancang (upper Mekong) Dam in China, and the experiences of the residents in performing investigations and persuading the government and corporations. The young people from Cambodia who participated expressed views such as wanting to conduct investigations through efforts of the residents of their own villages.

◆Fish Survey for Mun River Environmental Conservation

The Mun River flows through northeastern Thailand and includes the Chi River as a tributary. It is a place of importance for the Mekong River's ecosystem. Currently, many dams are being built on it and the river's environment is being fragmented. In its middle stretches, however, an environment still partially remains in which many varieties of fish can live. We are in the course of conducting a survey for providing ecological information on the fish for the residents' own preservation activities, and it has come to light that one problem is decreasing involvement of the younger generations, particularly of children, with the river due to rapid lifestyle changes. We requested cooperation from a group with experience in environmental education through the use of stories and held an event to teach grade schoolers in Sisaket Province about the local fish. In addition, we continue to produce booklets to spread the knowledge gained through our activities so far.



At an event held at local elementary school

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 FY2019, we held 3 events, including seminars, screening parties and others. (For a summary of our seminars and lectures, see Appendix 1.)

In October 2019, Mekong Watch invited Ted Mayer of the International Network of Engaged Buddhists (INEB) to Japan and held seminars on international cooperation (in collaboration with AYUS International Buddhist Cooperation Network and others) in nine locations throughout Japan. At the School of English for Engaged Social Service, held by INEB in Thailand in March 2020, we were in charge of a seminar on development aid. This series of seminars was not limited to conveying information, but had the goal of scouting out and fostering new human resources to play an active part in Asia's NGOs.

◆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 FY2019, we issued 23 newsletters in Japanese. Also, we released 14 statements, including a request letter regarding research for review process of the Guidelines on Social Environmental Considerations of JICA.

◆Website

Difficulty keeping pace with the large number of issues occurring in the Mekong basin and making updates on them quickly, together with thoroughly updating our English website continue to be tasks for us. We continue to make use of Facebook and Twitter to help spread information. Recently, the number of foreign registrants on our YouTube channel has been increasing more than 5000.

◆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 FY2019, staff had 20 lectures at universities and 9 public lectures.

◆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 15 media stories in this fiscal year.

* Mekong Library: Previously opened to provide information Mekong Watch had gathered to the public, our library is closed for the time being. At our urging for information disclosure to civil society, many international aid organizations have started providing information on the Internet. For this reason, we determined that it was less necessary for us to disclose information we had gathered. We are accepting inquiries about individual items of documentation from the past.

D. Advocacy

Our advocacy has three objectives: (1) improve individual aid projects; (2) question development in the Mekong basin countries; and (3) encourage the Japanese government to

reflect past experience in ODA and other policies and processes.

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

There are provisions for considering revisions to the current Guidelines after 10 years. We made suggestions for the review survey of past projects by JICA that was instituted in the previous fiscal year, forwarding views expressed in public comments on the review survey pointing out problems with the projects. In addition, we conveyed information on the upcoming revision to NGOs overseas as well.

◆ **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

Appendix 1

Mekong Watch Seminars/Lectures April 2019 - March 2020

年月日	イベント名	テーマ・表題	講演者
2019/6/22	【上映会&トーク】メコン河流域の暮らし：変化の中で残るもの変わるもの（ラオス）	ラオスの自然と環境変化について	木口由香、東智美
2019/10/9	【セミナー】国際協力に携わるには～持続可能なメコン河流域を目指して	東南アジアの環境社会問題について	セオドア・メイヤー氏 木口由香、土井利幸
2020/2/7	-映像&トーク- 知られざるラオス	ラオスの人権状況	木口由香、東智美、林真理子

Appendix 2

Mekong Watch Lectures Organized by Others April 2019 – March 2020

年月日	場所/主催	テーマ・表題
2019/4/27	Reporting ASEAN (Thailand)	Thinking outside the Box---ASEAN in People's Stories
2019/6/14	Bangkok Student Christiane Center	Business, Human Rights & Justice for people: the case of Xe Pian Xe Namnoy in Laos 開催協力
2019/6/18	The Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand (FCCT)	「ASEAN の開発問題」
2019/7/12	Chulalongkorn University, Thailand	International Conference on Transdisciplinary Studies and Social Science: Co-Production of Knowledge - Linking Academic and Non academic actor-
2019/8/21	Solo Forum on "Civic Engagement 4.0" Dignity ~ Justice ~Sustainability (Indonesia)	Memory as Resilience: Interspatial and Generational Transmission of Disaster Experience to Build a Sustainable Society
2019/10/3	FoE Japan 生物多様性連続セミナー第3回	「東南アジアにみる生物多様性と人々の暮らし」
2020/1/10	ソーシャル・ジャスティス基金 (SJF) 助成発表フォーラム第8回	「日本の開発援助による被害防止のために JICA・JBIC のガイドライン改定と適切な運用へ向けて」
2020/1/15	The Lower Mekong Network Annual Regional Meeting (Thailand)	Safeguard policies of Japanese public development agencies
2020/3/12-13	School of English for Engaged Social Service (SENS)	Introduction to Public Development Finance
大学での講義：青山学院女子短期大学など、各大学で計20回		

Publications by Mekong Watch Staff April 2019 – March 2020

年月日	執筆・出演	テーマ・表題
2019年7月	水源連便り(水源開発問題全国連絡会会報)	ラオス・セピアンセナムノイダム ダム決壊事故から1年、見えない解決の道筋

Media Articles/Programs Made with Mekong Watch Involvement April 2019 – March 2020

年月日	掲載紙名	テーマ・表題
2019/4/11	NNA	再生エネも現地には環境負担
2019/7/24	Asia Times	Stop work on Lao dam and help victims: groups
2019/5/24	Heinrich Boell Stiftung Southeast Asia	Wanted: More Outliers in the Climate Crisis
2019/4/24	Sustainable Japan	【ベトナム】JBICと邦銀大手4行、住商出資「バンフォン1石炭火力発電」事業へ協調融資決定
2019/5/2	VIETJO	第1バンフォン火力発電所への融資、世界78団体が支援撤回要請
2019/6/12	NIKKEI ASIAN REVIEW	After fending off eco-warriors, Asia Inc finds 'ESG' investors hard to ignore
2019/10/15	The Straits Times	DBS urged not to fund Vietnam coal plant
2019/10/23	ASEAN ECONOMIST	ASEAN coal power plant construction falls
2019/12/31	オルタナ	ベトナム石炭発電事業から融資撤退相次ぎ、邦銀残留
2020/1/21	オルタナ	小泉環境相、ベトナム石炭火力発電事業に問題提起 国際NGOは歓迎
2020/1/24	NNA	ベトナムで石炭輸入急増、環境負荷に懸念
2020/1/26	東京農業新聞	批判浴びる日本の石炭火力発電支援 NGOが撤回要求
2020/1/27	中国新聞	ベトナムで石炭輸入急増、日本も発電所建設支援、環境団体は厳しい視線
2020/2/6	Sankei Biz	ベトナムで石炭の輸入急増 環境負荷懸念、日本支援に批判も
2020/3/5	週刊エネルギーと環境	環境NGO、小泉環境相の石炭火力輸出見直し批判

Meetings with Government Institutions April 2019 – March 2020

年月日	協議の名称など	提起したテーマ・問題
2019/4/2	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナムの石炭火力発電事業について
2019/4/15	JICA 個別会合	ミャンマー・ティラワ SEZ について

2019/5/6	JICA 個別会合	ラオスの電力事情について
2019/5/7	在ラオス日本大使館	ラオスの電力事情について
2019/5/14	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナムの石炭火力発電事業について
2019/6/10	財務省 NGO 定期協議	ベトナム・バンフォン第 1 石炭火力発電事業に対する国際協力銀行の融資決定と環境社会配慮ガイドライン違反について
2019/7/17	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナムの石炭火力発電事業について
2019/10/1	財務省 NGO 定期協議	国際協力銀行（JBIC）の環境社会配慮ガイドラインの定める住民移転計画の入手について
2019/10/8	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナムの石炭火力発電事業について
2019/11/21	JICA 個別会合 ティラワ SEZ 事業者	ミャンマー・ティラワ SEZ について
2019/12/20	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナムの石炭火力発電事業について
2020/2/20	外務省	ラオスの人権状況に関して
2020/3/2	JICA 個別会合	環境社会配慮ガイドラインレビュー調査にかかるパブリックコメントへの回答
2020/3/27	JBIC 個別会合	ベトナムの石炭火力発電事業について

Board of Directors

[Directors:]

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

[Auditor:]

Kawamura, Akio

[Advisor:]

Matsumoto, Satoru

Staff

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

(Board, staff, interns as of March 31, 2020)

Donor Institutions

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

NPO Mekong Watch

FY2019 Financial Statements

April 1, 2019 – March 31, 2020

Unit: USD

1 USD = 108.102 JPY (as of 31 March 2020, source: OANDA)

Revenue

Membership fee	2,912
Donation	7,281
Operating revenue	5,522
Monitoring & research	0
Outreach	2,684
Advocacy	2,838
Grant	122,804
Contract income	20,160
Interest income	89
Miscellaneous income	5,608
TOTAL REVENUE	164,376

Expenditure

Monitoring and research	56,142
Project monitoring	27,223
Staff salary	28,919
Field project	34,708
Strengthening of advocacy capacities of communities through re-recognition of traditional ways of resource utilization and effects from foreign development projects	13,662
Research for Mun River fish conservation	6,378
Staff salary	14,668
Policy advocacy	12,170
JICA Environmental and Social Considerations Guideline Review and Revision	572
Staff salary	11,598
Outreach	15,067
Seminars/Screening	71
Forum Mekong	0
Website	276
Staff salary	14,720
Administration	39,913
Human resources development	3,659
Tokyo office management	16,281
Overseas office management	6
Staff salary	19,967
Exchange Loss	1,466
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	159,466

Balance	4,910
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Beginning of year	158,545
End of year	163,455

NPO Mekong Watch FY2019 Balance Sheet

April 1, 2019 – March 31, 2020

Unit: USD

1 USD = 108.102 JPY (as of 31 March 2020, source: OANDA)

Assets		Liabilities and surpluses	
1.Current assets		1.Current liabilities	
Cash and cash equivalents	262,080	Accounts payable	0
Accounts receivable	0	Advance payments received	102,146
Advances paid	128	Deposits	1,232
Total current assets	262,208	Total current liabilities	103,378
2.Fixed assets		2. Surpluses	
Guarantee deposit	4,625	Surpluses carried over	163,455
Total fixed assets	4,625		
Total assets	266,833	Total surpluses and liabilities	266,833

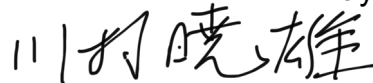
Audit Report

I have audited the FY2019 (April 1, 2019 - March 31, 2020) financial reports of Mekong Watch, an incorporated non-profit organization (NPO) in Japan.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the Accounting Standard of NPOs in Japan. As a result, I hereby acknowledge that Mekong Watch's activities were conducted in appropriate ways and that its financial statements and balance sheet were prepared according to generally accepted principle.

Also, I hereby note as a supplement that upon auditing, an Audit Checklist for NPOs, which is designed to review internal procedures of the financial management of NPOs in Japan and those who conduct activities overseas were also used. These checkpoints include, 1) whether the organization abided by spending procedure rules, 2) whether personnel expenses were paid according to the rules and legally required records were kept, and 3) evidence of expenses were appropriately filed and stored. I performed a thorough review of fifty-nine points including above three and found no violation of rules or particular instances to report. Thus, I hereby acknowledge that the organization's internal control this fiscal year was suitable.

May 25, 2020



Akio Kawamura
Auditor

Mekong Watch
3F Aoki Building,
1-12-11 Taito, Taito-ku,
Tokyo 110-0016, JAPAN
Tel: 03-3832-5034 Fax: 03-3832-5039
E-mail: info@mekongwatch.org
Website: www.mekongwatch.org