

# DOWNLOAD PDF ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK-NGO ENCOUNTERS AND THE THUENG NEUM DAM, LAOS LINDSAY SOUTAR

## Chapter 1 : CAUCUS OF DEVELOPMENT NGO NETWORKS (CODE-NGO)

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Historically, as a means of improving the life of people in disadvantaged communities, Northern development NGOs primarily acted at the local scale in developing nations. In the last decade, these NGOs have increasingly given resources to advocacy campaigns directed at global and regional actors, including multilateral banks, government and corporations. This book traces this recent growth in NGO advocacy. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach, this book examines the mixed successes of advocacy as a strategy used by NGOs in attempting to address the ongoing causes of poverty in developing nations. It will be a useful aid to researchers, students and lecturers and to development practitioners interested in advocacy as a development strategy. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilized in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers. It is an act of justice. Recognise that the world is hungry for action, not words. Act with courage and vision. Sometimes it falls on a generation to be great. You can be that great generation. Internationalisation, Oxfam and the World Bank 69 4 Global action: World Bank policy overview 99 Box 5. NGOâ€™business interactions Box 6. Make Poverty History wristbands Formation dates of Australian non-government development assistance organisations Reforming government aid: During 20 years in Hong Kong, Ian continued his engagement in development, humanitarian relief and global equity issues, which began with Community Aid Abroad in his native Melbourne. Ian was a founder board member of Oxfam International and elected Chair of the Board of Oxfam International from until Philip Hirsch is Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Sydney and has published extensively on rural development, natural resource management and the politics of the environment in South-East Asia, most notably on Thailand. His publications include work on livelihood-oriented NGOs and on advocacy that employs environment as a legitimating discourse for wider livelihood struggles. He is the Director of the Australian Mekong Resource Centre, which works closely with both academic institutions and advocacy networks in Australia and countries of the Mekong Region. His academic training in both geography and social anthropology gives him a combination of village based and global perspectives on development. His collaborative research work with academic, NGO, local government and international institutional partners in the Mekong Region over many years gives him an inside understanding of NGOâ€™government dynamics in several Mekong countries. This interest led her to New York where, at 22, she began to work with the United Nations Organization. Ten years of employment with the UN included six years in the Secretariat in New York and four years in peacekeeping, based in Cyprus and visiting missions in Syria, Lebanon, Israel and Egypt. This was followed by successful completion of a doctoral thesis, through the University of New England in Australia, which examined the advocacy work of Australian development NGOs. Cathryn has recently become involved in human rights activism related to asylum seekers in Australia, which has contributed to her understanding of the broader issues surrounding NGO advocacy work. Cathryn is currently employed as a Parliamentary Secretary in Canberra, Australia. This interest led to involvement as a board member of Australian development NGOs and related research and publication. Now a Senior Lecturer in Geography, Barbara has been teaching about development issues at the University of New England in Australia, for over a decade. Barbara has supervised research students studying a wide range of development-related issues in many countries. Her own research has focused on community development planning in remote indigenous communities, the social and environmental impacts of tourism, particularly in Vietnam, and the activities of development NGOs. John Sayer was a farmer in Wales before moving to Asia in He worked on rural development projects in India before settling in Hong Kong, where he lived for 25 years. In he joined Oxfam Hong Kong as Program Director and later became Executive Director, working on relief and development in many of the poorest nations of Asia and Africa. While working as a

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consultant to Oxfam on relations between NGOs and the private sector, he completed postgraduate research through the University of New England in Australia, writing about NGO engagement with the corporate sector. He then served as Director of Africa Now, a development agency assisting poor producers in Africa through small enterprise development, equitable market access and the promotion of ethical Contributors xvii trade. In her work with the Australian Mekong Research Centre she has carried out research on topics including Australian aid policy, regional development policy, and teaching and learning methods for environmental education. She recently spent a year in Thailand working with the Mekong Learning Initiative, a collaborative network promoting innovative approaches to environmental education in the Mekong Region. Her First Class Honours research in geography drew on her undergraduate studies in both geography and political science in addressing the relationship between the Asian Development Bank and NGOs in the Mekong Region. Acknowledgements A belief that a more just world is worth striving for drives the authors who have contributed to this volume. They share a belief that by working alone, but perhaps better through networks, associations and organisations, individuals can contribute to positive change. However, none accept uncritically the work currently undertaken by non-government development organisations NGOs in seeking to eradicate poverty and disadvantage, the daily reality faced by far too many in our world. If, in some small way, it enhances understanding of that increasingly important global phenomenon, then it has achieved its purpose. Working with enthusiastic researchers with shared interests, who are committed to further understanding the effectiveness of NGOs in improving the lives of those on whose behalf they advocate, has been a great privilege. The willingness of Cathryn Ollif, Ian Anderson and John Sayer to contribute some of their detailed research about the advocacy of development NGOs to this volume made completion of the project a possibility. While their research provides the substance of much of this book, contributions by Lindsay Soutar and Philip Hirsch broaden its focus, enabling some understanding of the intricacies of NGO advocacy in an important and complex part of the world: I am grateful to them all for supporting this project, which aims to bring together recent empirical research about the advocacy activities of NGOs in pursuit of their mission to reduce global poverty. It is impossible to thank here the countless numbers of people who have informed the research presented by the authors in this volume. We have all learnt from the NGO staff, staff of bilateral and multilateral agencies, politicians and media workers who have generously shared of their time, resources and ideas. Without the assistance and shared wisdom of those many willing participants in the process, the research reported in these pages could not have materialised. Although most have elected to remain anonymous and cannot be named here, to them we are grateful. Oxfam United Kingdom helpfully sourced the cover image, photographed by Toby Adamson, and provided permission for its use. Michael Roach kindly prepared Figure 9. Martin Wurt of Oxfam Australia was extremely helpful in locating illustrations, and must be thanked for providing and obtaining permission for the use of Figures 2. All have been generous in giving their time and permission to allow the use of these images. Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission to reprint material in this book. The publishers would be grateful to hear from any copyright holder who is not acknowledged and will undertake to rectify any errors or omissions in future editions of this book. Finally, the manuscript would not have been completed without the support and encouragement of family and friends, including Anya, whose enthusiasm for the project and tolerance of my long hours at the word processor facilitated the editing process, David, who assisted with some laborious routine editing tasks, and my unfailingly supportive parents, Denise and Douglas Percival. Zoe Kruze, formerly of Routledge, must be thanked for her prompt and enthusiastic advice early in the gestation of this volume, as should Jennifer Page, also of Routledge, for her patience, perseverance and assistance throughout most of the production process. What is regrettably missing from this volume is a Southern perspective. The authors nonetheless hope it will contribute to greater understanding of a relatively new, but increasingly powerful, global trend. NGOs as advocates Barbara Rugendyke The Global Call to Action against Poverty can take its place as a public movement alongside the movement to abolish slavery and the international solidarity against apartheid. Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is manmade and it can be

overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings. Diddy and Nelson Mandela in ? While wearing a bit of plastic may seem to be tokenism, the advocacy work of non-government organisations has become an increasingly important global phenomenon. There will always be problems in the world. However, in little more than a decade, there has been a major shift in NGO practice; where once NGOs concentrated their work on establishing projects to do things like build water supplies or encourage income generation, the same NGOs have increasingly devoted resources to advocacy campaigns directed at global actors such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and multinational corporations. In so doing, and facilitated by advances in communications technologies, NGOs have themselves globalised, forming new strategic alliances in order to maximise their impact. When 24 million people from over 60 countries sign a petition, politicians take notice Mayo In , the Make Poverty History campaign had member organisations in the United Kingdom alone committed to it, including charities, development NGOs, trade unions and faith communities. The Global Call to Action against Poverty coalition involves organisations in over countries around the world and claims to have mobilised The effects of the Make Poverty History campaign were abundantly obvious in the United Kingdom during In April , , people took part in an overnight vigil for trade justice in Westminster. Some muesli packets described where every ingredient was sourced, who had produced it, and how the purchase of the pack had directly assisted producers in Africa. Consumers could not only feel it doing them good, but feel they were doing the world good by eating the product! That poverty in Africa was a major UK general election issue in , to which the media gave much air time and column space, resulted from persistent pressure from the NGOs. That it was on the agenda at the Gleneagles G8 meeting was also largely a result of concerted lobbying by the NGO community, assisted by the associated Live 8 concert at Gleneagles Gosch An estimated , people took to the street in Edinburgh to demand world leaders take action to make poverty history makepovertyhistory Much has been written about the increasing emphasis placed on advocacy by NGOs and the ways in which communications technologies have enabled NGOs or other activist organisations to build new strategic alliances to assist them to advocate for change Wiseberg ; Leipold ; Clark ; McCaughey and Ayers ; Meikle ; Rolfe Media reports about the effectiveness or otherwise of global campaigns abound Button ; Hodkinson ; Nason and Lewis To date, there is little empirical research to use as a basis for answering the question: It also describes the complexities of the resulting relationships. In doing so, it explains a vitally important global trend for in this NGO activity, according to the NGOs and to world leaders like Nelson Mandela and Bill Clinton , lies the potential for civil society to impact on the global and national institutions and associated structures and systems which perpetuate poverty by determining access to resources and power. Such NGOs not only transfer materials and resources to the South, but they also transfer information and, increasingly, engage in lobbying and campaigning work in pursuit of their broad objectives of poverty alleviation. However, many commentators have recorded growing numbers of NGOs across the globe. By , at least 35, NGOs were believed to be working internationally Edwards As they have grown in number, they have grown in size. Active NGOs have also proliferated throughout the developing world, with a large number of new organisations formed to work in service delivery and, increasingly, to engage in campaigning. In , over 10, NGOs were registered as development organisations in Bangladesh alone Williams An increase of 60 per cent in numbers of indigenous NGOs was reported in Botswana between and and there was a per cent increase in local NGOs in Kenya between and Fowler Similarly, the number of registered NGOs in Nepal increased from in to 1, in and in Tunisia from 1, in to 5, in Edwards NGOs have a number of claimed advantages: Critically, given the focus of this book, their independence from government allows them to engage in lobbying and campaigning in pursuit of greater global equity and social justice. Shifting paradigms in development theory have also accorded NGOs new status. These changes have been detailed extensively elsewhere Rugendyke ; Anderson ; Ollif , so will only be given cursory attention here. Alongside abstract development theory, which largely described macro-level structural change, debate about the most appropriate forms of development practice did not subside. During the s, commentary about development practice increasingly prioritised the involvement of local communities

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at every stage of development planning. This new focus on civil society, on the role of non-state actors in bringing about change, gave new legitimacy to the participatory approach of NGOs Edwards and Gaventa ; Edwards ; Potter et al. While that has often been seen to be both their focus and their strength, they have been criticised equally for having a range of weaknesses, one of which is that, historically, they have had little impact at a global level, with accusations made in the early s that they had failed to address the wider-scale structural causes of poverty Bebbington and Farrington ; Edwards and Hulme

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## Chapter 2 : Table of contents for NGOs as advocates for development in a globalising world

*NGOs as advocates for development in a globalising world. and the Thueng Neum Dam, Laos / Lindsay Soutar Asian development bank-NGO encounters and the Thueng.*

Dams and reservoirs in Laos From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Jump to navigation Jump to search Hydroelectric power is a significant resource in Laos , with an estimated technically exploitable capacity of 18, MW. Of this amount, nearly The Nam Ngum 1 power station supplied the majority of electricity used in Laos until the end of the twentieth century, and also exported energy to Thailand. The Nam Ngum Reservoir has become a recreation and tourism destination in Laos. The reservoir was logged by divers using underwater cutting gear several years after inundation and a fishing industry also developed around the lake. The original Nam Ngum Dam, at 70 m high and with a crest length of m is now dwarfed by a second dam on the other side of the reservoir, part of one of the five hydropower projects planned for the Ngum River. There are currently sixteen hydropower projects in Laos that use dams to store or divert water for electricity generation. The highest dam built so far is the m rockfill and concrete face dam at the Nam Ngum 2 project. The dam and reservoir store water for the 1, MW Nam Theun 2 Project, currently the largest power plant in Laos in terms of generating capacity. As with other hydropower reservoirs in the country, the reservoir shrinks considerably during the dry season as water is drawn off for power generation. One of the most productive hydropower projects in Laos has been the Theun-Hinboun scheme in the center of the country, which was built in two phases opening respectively in and Theun-Hinboun provided substantial economic benefits to Laos through energy sales to neighboring Thailand at a time when the country had few exports, and its success encouraged other international investments in the country, including the Theun-Hinboun Expansion Project. The water for this expanded power generation is supplied by a new km<sup>2</sup> reservoir on the Gnouang River, created by construction of the m high Nam Gnouang Dam. The plant is scheduled to begin operations in and will be the biggest hydropower station in the country. Its dam is to be The project is designed to be run-of-the river and as such will not create a large reservoir. However, both the Xayaboury and Don Sahong dams have attracted international attention due to the transboundary effects to the Mekong River assumed to affect people and the environment downstream, in Cambodia and Vietnam. Construction of a MW project that will build two dams and two reservoirs on the Ngiiep River in Bolikhamxay Province began in October The Nam Ngiiep 1 hydropower plant, scheduled to begin operations in January , will be the second project on the Ngiiep River. An additional 21 dam projects in Laos have been granted power development agreements by the Lao government, which expects to open two new power plants in the country every year from An additional 31 projects are subject to memoranda of understanding, which places them at a less advanced stage of planning. The controversy of dam building mirrors that concerning globalization. Proponents argue that the dams provide a sustainable source of foreign currency vital for economic growth, achieved primarily by selling electricity to neighbouring Thailand.

## Chapter 3 : NGOs as advocates for development in a globalising world in SearchWorks catalog

*Banks, States, NGOs and the Poor Chapter Eight Advocacy, Civil Society and the State in the Mekong Region Philip Hirsch Chapter Nine Asian Development Bank-NGO Encounters and the Thueng Nuem????Dam, Laos Lindsay Soutar \_\_\_\_\_ Chapter Ten Making Poverty History?*

## Chapter 4 : Laotian Fine Dining | Luang Prabang | Manda de Laos

*It will be a useful aid to researchers, students and lecturers and to development practitioners interested in advocacy as a development strategy. Barbara Rugendyke is a Senior Lecturer in Geography at the University of New England,*

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*Armidale, Australia.*

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*The State and the labor market edited by Samuel Rosenberg.*

## Chapter 7 : Dams and reservoirs in Laos - Wikipedia

*ADB works civil society organizations and NGOs to strengthen its efforts to reduce poverty. The contribution of CSOs in achieving the SDGs, and how the government, ADB, and other development actors could engage them effectively in the realization of the global goals will be discussed in the forum.*

## Chapter 8 : Lindsay R. Dolan “ Fellow, Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance

*Asian Development Bank: NGO Encounters and the Thuen-Hinboun Dam, Laos. Chapter Author: Lindsay Soutar. Book Title: NGOs as advocates for development in a globalising world. Book Author(s): edited by Barbara Rugendyke.*

## Chapter 9 : Find local casual encounters - Casual Encounter

*An additional 21 dam projects in Laos have been granted power development agreements by the Lao government, which expects ^ Project Performance Audit Report on the Theun-Hinboun Hydropower Project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, November , Asian Development Bank, Manilla.*