

Japan International Volunteer Center

Annual Report

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Cambodia

Supporting People-centered Development To Promote a Stable and Peaceful Life

Background

A year after the third general elections in July 2003, the new government was formed. Although judicial and administrative reforms in the legal system have been pursued with financial and technical support from France, Japan, Canada, and the World Bank, the country continues to face challenges in regards to the proper enforcement of laws. This is particularly so in conflicts over land rights/tenure and concessions of forests and aquatic resources. On the other hand, the rehabilitation and construction of national roads for the regional distribution of natural resources and other products has rapidly advanced. Rural villages at the

JVC project site are also changing their milieu and becoming suburbs of the greater city of Phnom Penh.

Over the last two decades, JVC has been supporting access to safe water, fostering human resource development, and implementing health and community development projects in rural areas. Today, JVC is conducting projects on sustainable agriculture and rural development, technical training on vehicle maintenance, and action research on landlessness, and community-based natural resource management, etc.

Summary of Activities

1. Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) and Trainers' Resource Center (TRC)

Farmers living in rural areas compose more than 80 % of population in Cambodia. For them to lead a stable and peaceful life, their own initiatives and creative efforts for development are essential in addition to the necessary information for their decision-making. JVC recognizes the importance of food security and water supply in rural area through its past experience in health activities in Cambodia. JVC has been addressing comprehensive multi-faceted activities to improve living con-



ditions in rural areas since 1994. Besides Sustainable Agriculture, JVC has been assisting villagers through promoting mutual help activities including Rice Bank, Cow Bank, Women's Mutual Assistance Group, Well Construction, etc. In 2005, JVC will conduct mid-term review to end specific

activities in the present project site and continue identifying new project sites.

JVC also runs TRC Library on sustainable agriculture and environment, for students and NGO workers as well as of government officials and international organization staff.

2. Technical Skills Training (Phnom Penh / Sihanoukville)

JVC founded an automobile repair skills training school in Phnom Penh in 1986 to train young Cambodians in automobile repair. At present two



schools in Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville offer free-of-charge technical skills training in automobile maintenance and welding. The Technical School in Phnom Penh became self-sufficient and financially independent in 2000 through income generated from the adjoining automobile repair workshop. The Technical School and the Workshop in Sihanoukville will be closed in 2005. It will remain under the administration of the Bureau of Transportation and Public Works and will re-open as a training center on traffic rules for government staff and the public at a later date.

3. Action Research (Research and Policy Proposal)

Massive development and over-exploitation of natural resources have been causing environmental destruction in Cambodia. As a result, more farmers are losing land and the life of villagers are continually threatened. To promote community based management of natural resources such as rivers, lakes, forests, and fish, JVC helps villagers to avoid problems by collecting and supplying information on both the local situation and relevant

government policies to local residents and authorities, as well as offering opportunities for dialogue among the stakeholders. In 2005, JVC will collect and collate information on medicinal plants to promote planting and using them more. JVC will continue to share information with other NGOs on foreign aid and development challenges in Cambodia.

Vietnam

Seeking for alternative development amid ups and downs in the rapid economic growth Agricultural community where farmers can hold initiatives for their stable life

Background

It has been twenty years since Vietnam chose to “let the able go first” instead of “all grow together”. Through some stumbles in the 80s and setbacks in the 90s, the country is now experiencing remarkable economic growth.

In the urban areas, the transport has changed from bicycles to automobiles, the commodities from of natural material to plastics, weddings from at private residents to at luxurious hotels. Some urbanites are exuberant in material richness. On the other hand, not a few are becoming poorer due to economic growth. Many are losing their basis of life due to new industrial parks, forced

relocation, environmental contamination, etc. In some areas even drinking water is threatened. Many cases of farmers are reported who have been affected by unstable markets of newly introduced cash crops. Limited information about the risks of trying new things is a major cause for such cases.

We believe it is essential for villagers’ to enhance their ability to “Think and Decide for Themselves” if they are to “develop” through their own initiative. Our challenges are for building a community where villagers can live securely tomorrow as well as in the distant future.

Summary of Activities

1, Forest management and better livelihoods, Sonla Province

Villagers may use and maintain their natural resources as basis of their better livelihoods.



This project launched a second phase of three years from 2004 to 2006 for the villagers in five hamlets, namely Coma, Phakhong, Huaty, Nongvai and Conghe B with more focus on livelihoods through improving agricultural skills and securing clean water in addition to the management of the community forests.

In 2004 we supported the villagers’ own monitoring of their community forests for better awareness of the importance of nurturing forests. The construction of pipelines and a water tank for a

gravity water system in Phakhoung Hamlet made it easier for villagers to fetch water and now they wash their clothes and bathe more often than before. About half of the trial peach trees planted in the five hamlets died due to the poor quality of the seedlings. The quality of the training for para-vet volunteers and the application of animal vaccinations has been much improved thanks to a new staff member specializing in animal husbandry. The study tour for representatives of the five hamlets to learn about integrated farming and forest

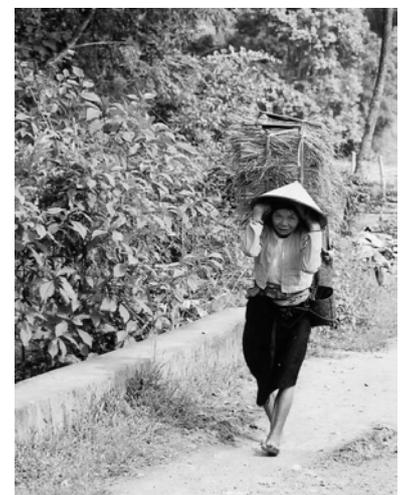
management inspired participants to increase their efforts to improve their agriculture. Many villagers have expressed their interest in animal raising, planting fruit trees, and herbal medicine, etc. In 2005 we will provide more training for cultivating upland rice and maize, followed by the building of model fields to practice new skills, which will function as a demonstration for other villagers. We will conduct a mid-term evaluation this year as it is the middle of a three-year term to consider future directions through reviewing achievements.

2, Building Communities for Better Livelihoods while Conserving the Environment, Hoabinh Province

This project, centered on Community Development Committees (CDC), started in 1999 with five communes in Tanlac District, Hoabinh Province. It aims to establish a CDC consisting of representatives of every hamlet and commune so that villagers can make plans to tackle their own issues under the leadership of CDC. Each commune selects activities by themselves to meet their own needs, e.g. renovating waterways, building water tanks, training for agricultural skills, environmental education, animal banks, crop diversification, etc. Lung Van and Quyet Chien Communes have finished their activities and now we are conducting quarterly monitoring. These two communes perform an important role in conveying their experiences and achievements in the management of CDC to the other communes.

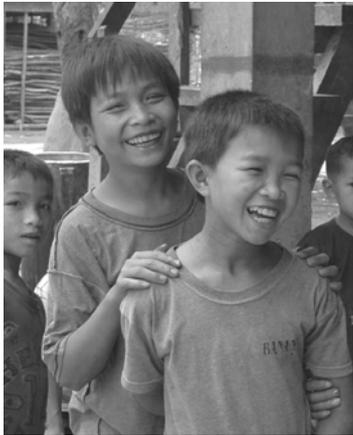
In 2004 we aimed at improving the management ability of the CDCs in Nam Son and Bac Son Communes. This was done through villager exchanges meetings, and all villages worked together to improve their livelihoods through environmentally sustainable agriculture, crop diversification, and the renovation of waterways, etc. In 2005 we will provide training for the CDCs of Nam Son

and Bac Son Communes on management, evaluation and monitoring. We will also support training for environmentally sustainable agriculture as well as environmental education for school students. We will support villagers to improve their livelihoods, through supporting vegetable gardens, improving nutrition, creating animal banks, renovating waterways, and through skills training and networking of para-vet volunteers. The rice-duck farming in Dickgiao Commune will have its first harvest and this will be evaluated to consider whether to have another crop. As it is in the middle of the three-year project term, we will also conduct a mid-term evaluation of the entire project to review achievements and determine the future direction



Laos

Background



Laos is a country in which 80% of the population derive their livelihoods from paddy fields, upland mountainous rice fields, and by collecting a variety of products such as mushrooms and medicinal herbs from their surrounding forest areas. In recent years however, villagers have seen dramatic changes to their surrounding environments. The infiltration of ‘modern’ farming practices in the form of agro chemicals have already reached some remote villages, while forest-lands previously utilized by villagers have been gradually disappearing due to the ongoing

expansion of ‘development activities’ in the form of industrial factories and tree plantations.

The Lao government is currently promoting a high degree of economic development activities in the hope that the country may be removed from the list of least developed countries by 2020. However, although Laos is presently listed as one of the least developed countries in the world, there are still many rich forest resources left that continue to sustain a variety of differing means and allow villagers rich livelihoods. Typically, this richness never appears in economic growth factors such as GDP. JVC is promoting activities that make use of these rich livelihoods with which Lao people have always been blessed, while tackling new forms of poverty, which are often the result of the effects of these economic development activities.

Summary of Activities

1. Villager centered Forest Conservation

In 2005 the target villages will be expanded from 25 villages to 50 villages in cooperation with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). We will continue the establishment of community forestry projects in the 10 village along routes 12 and 13. Allowing villagers themselves to manage and utilize forestlands whilst making the best use of villagers’ own knowledge and forest resources. In addition, the domestic plantation of non-timber forest products (NTFP) project will commence

aiming for the conservation of NTFP, and the increase in villagers’ incomes.

We will assist villagers to gain legal recognition (Land and Forest Allocation Program) of the forestlands on which their livelihoods depend as their village community forest. When villagers gain formal rights from the government, those forestlands cannot be logged without the permission of villagers.

Natural resources including forests play an important role in villagers' lives. JVC allows the opportunity for recognition of this importance, along with the conservation and management of natural resources and forests. JVC acts as a go-between,

informing those institutions that have permission to develop village forestlands, such as government institutions, or international financial institutions, of the problems actually occurring in villages as a result of development activities.

2. Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihood Improvement (Khammouane Province)

In 2005, the project will be implemented in cooperation with JICA, focusing on 3 main activities; 1) Supporting the improvement of water supply and extension, 2) Supporting fruit tree propagation, 3) Improvements in rice cultivation methods. In addition, rice banks and income generation activities through fruit and vegetable sales will be commenced in order to strive for improving villagers' livelihoods.

Supporting the improvement of water supplies and the extension of home gardens;

Villagers often suffer from water shortages during the dry season and JVC provides materials and skills to allow villagers to manufacture structural-sound well by themselves. Using this water resource, we encourage them to establish home gardens.

Support fruit tree propagation;

In order to obtain reliable food production, we support villagers to develop fruit orchards and teach villagers propagation techniques.



Support improvements in rice cultivation methods;

Villagers are aware of the positives of agrochemicals, but little about their negatives. JVC informs villagers about the problems also associated with the use of these chemicals so that they can make a knowledgeable assessment on whether or not to use them and if so of what to be aware. We also introduce ways of making fertilizer from locally available resources.

3. Rural Development (Vientiane Province)

Since 1997, JVC had run a project in the mountainous area north of Vientiane province in order to promote natural agriculture using local resources from around the village and improving village livelihoods through the provision of water

supply system and the establishment of rice banks. This project was completed in June 2004 after conducting a final evaluation in acknowledgment of 7 years achievement.

Thailand

Local Market / Internship in Rural Communities

Background

Commercial contract agriculture has been continuously promoted in Thailand for more than 40 years. However, often farmers cannot make a profit from these activities even if they sell everything they produce, and consequently they often fall in to debt. Parallel to this, local resources (i.e. forests) which villagers traditionally used as a source of food have been lost. The globalization of the market economy has further extenuated this problem.

One of the ways to break the cycle of debt is the operation of local markets. Morning fairs in vil-

lages and 'direct sales' markets in neighboring towns contribute to the circulation of farm products, resources and money within the community. JVC supports villagers' initiatives in creating a system to manage, determine and distribute their own agricultural products.

Meanwhile, through our extensive networks developed from more than two decades of work in the region we also provide an opportunity for Japanese people to learn from Thai farmers or from NGOs based in rural communities through our internship program.

Summary of Activities

1. Self-sustainable community through the local market (Khon Kaen)

JVC supports the villagers' morning fair where villagers can sell their produce and ready-made foods. Women have become involved in these activities as vendors at markets, while an increasing number of farmers are now involved in organic agriculture.

JVC opened a direct sales market in a neighboring town to create face-to-face relationships between

village producers and town consumers. We hope to foster an environment where the community of villagers and town residents support the local market/produce. In 2005, we will focus on developing management skills of the market committee so that they will be able to manage the local market by themselves. This project will end at the end of the year and a final evaluation will take place in December.

2. Internship in rural communities

We aim to foster the growth of Japanese people willing to participate in NGO activities and devel-

opment. Interns stay in a village for a year and study NGOs' / farmers' activities. The current in-



tern (our 10th intern) is in Thailand living with farmers. Many intern returnees have continued on to become more involved in various “development activities”, such as NGO projects, community work, organic farming, macrobiotic food, and so on.

SOUTH AFRICA

Ecological Agriculture / Disabled Children's Home / HIV/AIDS

Background

Since the end of Apartheid in 1994, South Africa has been striving to establish a new country where people of all races live together in harmony. However, the vast disparity between rich and poor still exists and is actually expanding among Black people. Problems such as the rate of unemployment and HIV/AIDS have intensified.

Since 1992, JVC has been working tirelessly with grass-root communities and organizations to im-

prove people's lives and society. Through these projects, JVC aims to restore the hope and confidence that all but disappeared during the Apartheid years. In 2004, we continued with our projects in ecological agriculture and support for disabled children. JVC also conducted research for project planning on HIV/AIDS, and in 2005, we will start a new project in Limpopo Province.

Summary of Activities

1. Expansion of ecological agriculture (Eastern Cape Province)



This project aims to help impoverished villagers improve their food production and self-sustainability. In nine villages in Cala district, we provide training in ecological agriculture, a method of agriculture that preserves the environment, sustains the eco-system and utilizes local resources. With training and stable food production, the villagers are regaining their confidence to live

as farmers. In addition, the ecological agriculture techniques employed ensure the prevention of soil deterioration and the revitalization of both land and nature.

In 2004, more farmers successfully implemented ecological farming and they organized regular farmers meeting in order to exchange their experiences. The soil conditions have been improved through planting trees and winter crops, mixed cropping and storing rain water. Compost Toilets have also been built in order to utilize human excrement as manure. We had a mid term project evaluation in August 2004 and discussed the progress and challenges ahead. We all agreed to involve more youth into the farming activities.

In 2005, we would like to consolidate the project by providing follow up training, encouraging participatory monitoring and the sharing of farmers' experiences. We will also emphasize the planting of grains such as maize, sorghum and wheat throughout the year as well as the building

of dams to collect rainwater. In addition, we will undertake advocacy work, discussing both the environmental and economical impacts of using pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and issues relating to the growing of genetically modified (GM) food.

2. Supporting disabled children's home (Johannesburg) 'Tebogo Children's Home'

This home was established in 1992 by local women who were mothers of disabled and handicapped children. Run by members of the community, the home takes care of 40 children with severe mental and physical disabilities. Assistance to the home is provided by JVC in the form of the improvement of the home's facilities as well as the training of volunteer workers in basic nursing skills.

In 2004, JVC provided training for staff and a rehabilitation program for children. Unfortunately,

a fire broke out in November, and the laundry room and the kitchen were completely destroyed. Fortunately no one was injured and all damage has been repaired with donations and assistance from the community.

JVC will cease supporting Tebogo Home at the end of 2005. In addition to the activities undertaken in 2004, this year we will focus on fund-raising within the country, and the improvement of operational management so that the home can be sustainable.

3. HIV/AIDS (Limpopo Province)

In South Africa, 5.1 million people are infected with HIV/AIDS. Sadly, this infection rate is the highest in the world. In spite of this, government measures to counter HIV/AIDS are weak, especially in remote areas where information and support tend to be insufficient. Thus the majority of People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are still not able to receive appropriate care and treatment.

In 2004, JVC conducted a feasibility study in Limpopo Province, one of the poorest provinces in South Africa. Based on the results of this study, JVC decided to execute the HIV/AIDS project in Makhado, Vhembe district in Limpopo, in cooperation with Tivoneleni Vavasati AIDS Awareness

Project (TVAAP; a local NGO) in the field of preventive activities for HIV/AIDS and support for PLWHA.

In 2005, we will undertake prevention and awareness-raising activities for HIV/AIDS, and continue to provide support for PLWHA and their families including children with infected parents, and provide home-based care. In addition, we will place an emphasis on training PLWHA to participate in the prevention and awareness-raising activities to be carried out in their communities. This project will be a joint project with SHARE (a Japanese NGO) who is experienced in HIV/AIDS related activities in both Thailand and Japan.

Afghanistan

Background

In October last year the presidential elections saw the transitional government authority replaced with a formal government. Parliamentary elections scheduled for September this year may well be the final and biggest hurdle for the future of Afghanistan. Outlawed militant groups and local authorities are frequently clashing in the provinces. Parliamentary elections have led to an increase in conflict among different groups. Meanwhile, the “War on Terrorism” against remnants of the Taliban and Al-Qaeda is continuing apace. The US army has mistakenly attacked many Afghani civilians and as a result Afghani people have become frustrated with the US

army. There is also corruption in the reconstruction sector causing yet more anger and frustration. At the same time, the international aid community has to facilitate the self-independence of the Afghani people, to ensure a culture of dependence does not take hold.

Relief agencies including NGOs have been targeted in attacks, and as a result it is often necessary to delay or halt activities. JVC continues to focus on the health sector, supporting the provision of safe water and the training of community health workers at the grassroots level.

Summary of Activities

1. Better Health for Women and Children in North East Nangarhar Province

JVC supports a local clinic as the center of the project, as well as Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA), community health workers, and the provision of safe water by digging wells. In 2004, JVC

could only implement some parts of this comprehensive local health project. In 2005, JVC is intending to implement all sectors of the project.

<1> Supporting Clinics in Kas Kunar District, Kunar Province and Shewa District, Nangarhar Province

JVC provided medicine and medical equipment as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Public Health. At the same time, JVC is undertaking capacity building activities, training clinic staff in medical services and clinic management. Now after one year, the overall operation of the clinic has dramatically improved. The Provincial Office of Public Health has assessed Kas Kunar clinic as the best clinic in the province. JVC has since handed over the clinic to American based NGO.

This year JVC is also supporting the Golek clinic in Shewa district, Nangarhar province, as per Basic Package of Health Services guidelines in the Ministry of Public Health. JVC has established a Mother and Child Health department to help meet the needs of women and children, and has provided a female doctor and a midwife to the clinic. We are also beginning activities with female health workers from neighbouring villages.

<2> Training and Follow-up of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA): Shewa District, Goshta District and Khogyani District, Nangarhar Province

In order to ensure safe births in rural communities, JVC has been supporting TBA's in villages through conducting training courses and follow-up sessions and by providing delivery kits to TBA's. In 2004 JVC conducted training courses and follow-up activities for

49 traditional birth attendants in 4 commune villages in the 3 districts. The result of this is that compared with the previous situation there has been an overall increase in the number of safe births due to the fact that TBA's can monitor the mother carefully through

pregnancy. In certain cases TBA's have also assisted mothers' transportation to larger district hospitals.

In 2005, JVC has strengthened our assistance to maternal health by increasing the frequency of monitoring and by coordinating training with regional clinics and female community health workers.

<3> Supporting Female Courses at the Institute of Medicine and Science: Jalalabad City, Nangarhar Province

JVC provides the institute with the necessary equipment, materials and transportation to improve the educational environment for female students to work in rural areas.

<4> The Provision of Safe Water and Hygiene Education: Shewa District, Goshta District and Khogyani District, Nangarhar Province

JVC established 90 wells in the same areas where we have provided medical support with the aim of reducing water-borne diseases. We have been cooperating with the local NGO, the Rural Development and Reconstruction Organisation (RDRO). At the same time, JVC is also conducting hygiene education for well users. To ensure ownership the local community has the responsibility to

supply labor and local materials in the well construction. JVC also conducts training for caretakers and mechanics to repair the wells. Together with the medical clinic program we hope to see an overall improvement in the health situation in the rural areas through this project.

2. Support for Education: School Construction and the Improvement of Quality Education: Shigi Village, Shewa District, Nangarhar Province

In the last 3 years the number of students at the Shigi Girls' School has increased 3 fold. As a result of this sudden increase around 500 students were studying outdoors. In order to improve the educational environment, JVC has supported the construction of one school building and equipment for students from 2003 to 2005.

In 2004, JVC constructed 7 classrooms, a teacher's room, 10 rooms for toilets, a well and also constructed 2 office rooms for the dis-

trict authority. In 2005, JVC provided equipment in the form of chairs, desks and blackboards. Since 2003, students from the Shigi Girls' School and a Japanese school for girls have continued to exchange letters and drawings.

3. Advocacy

JVC is conducting advocacy work on both the humanitarian aid given by the military as well as the reconstruction process under the DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration) program. In 2004, JVC submitted research papers on the DDR to the Japanese government in cooperation with the Afghani NGO network. JVC is continuing our discussions with coalition forces about the issue of a US Army Humanitarian Team occupying a JVC supported clinic.

In 2005, JVC will continue our advocacy work in cooperation with International NGO's focusing on last years research of the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) and the DDR.

JVC also collaborates with Japanese NGO's to raise the problems of PRT and DDR, as well as the Japanese government's ODA policy as well as its NGO assistance policy.

IRAQ

Supporting the Provision of Medicines for Children with Cancer and Leukemia

Background

After the U.S. and U.K. led coalition began their invasion of Iraq in March 2003, the former Iraqi regime collapsed. In the same year, the decade long international sanctions were lifted and there were expectations among many Iraqis of a countrywide reconstruction. However, to this day there is continued violence around the country and casualties among many Iraqi citizens continue to rise. There have been political developments such as the transition of sovereignty to the new interim government in June 2004, and the national congressional election in January 2005. Nonetheless, Iraqi politics remains highly unstable, and there has been a serious delay in the reconstruction of various social services as well as basic infrastructure such as water and electricity. The majority of Iraqi hospitals are still suffering from an acute

lack of medicines.

After the Gulf War of 1991, there was a sudden increase in the number of Iraqi children suffering from cancer and leukemia. It has been widely speculated that this increase is related to the use of depleted uranium weapons in Iraq during the Gulf War. These weapons were also used in the recent Iraq War, a matter of great concern as patients suffering from such diseases continue to increase. JVC provides the necessary absent medicines and medical supplies to cancer/leukemia medical facilities in Baghdad and other cities in Iraq in cooperation with Iraqi and Japanese doctors. JVC also supports humanitarian relief activities in regions affected by military operations.

Summary of Activities

1. Supporting the Provision of Medical Supplies

Since January 2003 JVC has provided medical supplies for the treatment of cancer and leukemia. Children suffering from cancer and leukemia require 2 to 4 years of continual treatment. JVC is providing medical supplies to hospitals so that

leukemia patients will not be forced to discontinue their medication prematurely. We also provide medications such as antibiotics and anti cancer medication to hospitals as well as refrigerators to store medicines.

The hospitals JVC support are the;

- Central Teaching Hospital for Children, Baghdad
- Children's Welfare Teaching Hospital, Baghdad

- Maternity and Children's Hospital, Basrah
 - Al-Salam General Hospital, Mosul
- * As a result of the deteriorating security situation in Iraq, JVC has been operating in Amman, Jordan since April 2004 providing support from the neighboring country, in cooperation with Iraqi doctors inside the country.

2. Emergency Relief

Between April-May and October-December 2004, there have been severe bombings by U.S. forces in the city of Fallujah in the west of Baghdad. The lives of many civilians were lost and nearly 200,000 residents fled their houses. JVC provided food and medicine/medical supplies to these displaced people, as well as to returning residents and clinics within Fallujah, in cooperation with two international NGOs and Iraqi volunteers.



3. Awareness Raising / Advocacy

JVC raises public awareness through events, seminars and over the internet by describing the day-to-day situation in which Iraqi citizens live. JVC is also working on advocacy issues regarding human rights and humanitarianism and the problem of military operations, as well as the issues of

the international development aid to Iraq. Moreover, we published several books on Iraqi issues and held exhibitions of the pictures drawn by Iraqi children as part of a grass-roots exchange and dialogue.



PALESTINE

Nutritional and Psychological Support for Children

Background

Since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, the citizen's of the Palestinian territories have suffered a serious deterioration in their humanitarian situation. Severe restrictions on movement and the destruction of social infrastructure have caused the rate of unemployment and poverty to increase rapidly. It is currently estimated that 60% of the Palestinian population living in the occupied territories are living below the poverty line. In addition, people's access to healthcare and education has worsened over the past 5 years. Furthermore, ongoing construction of the separation wall or "security barrier" in the West Bank, is dividing communities and isolating rural areas.

With the majority of Palestinian households suffering from poverty, chronic and acute malnutrition has become widespread among children. Children under five years of age are especially sensitive to the lack of protein, vitamins, and minerals in their diet and are the most vulnerable to malnutrition. Children living under conflict suffer psychologically as well. Most of the children in the occupied ter-

ritories have experienced a variety of traumatic events, which has lead to an increase in psychological problems. In order to resume and sustain the peace process, it is imperative that the international community contribute to improving the humanitarian situation in Palestine with a special focus on children and young people. It is equally important that civil society actors are supported in both Israel and Palestine. JVC continues to cooperate with Israeli, Palestinian and international NGOs in order to reinforce peace building initiatives at the grass-roots level.



Summary of Activities

1. Nutrition Program for Children (Gaza)

The program aims to improve the nutritional intake of children in preschools who have been affected by malnutrition in Gaza. We support the distribution of milk and biscuits that are fortified

with vitamins and minerals to 500 children in North, Central and South Gaza. Among the children who participated in the program between 2003 and 2004, the rate of chronic malnutrition

decreased from 27.3% to 18.6%, while the rate of stunting fell from 8.8% to 6.4%. The program includes nutritional and sanitary education for teachers, mothers and children. The milk and bis-

cuits are produced in the West Bank, so that the program can also contribute to the improvement of the devastated local economy.

2. Cultural & Educational Assistance (West Bank)

We are supporting a Cultural Center in the Beit Jibrin Refugee Camp, Bethlehem. This center is the only community center in the camp, and provides various activities for children in the camp, such as dancing, playing music and learning Arabic and English or other school subjects. The center holds an annual summer program in which

children participate in various cultural events and picnics. In 2005, the center also organized an outdoor camping program. These programs provide opportunities for children and young leaders to respect and work with each other, and to overcome the stress and fear related to the conflict situation.

3. Providing Care to Traumatized Children

In the Palestinian territories, 90% of children are said to feel unsafe, and many suffer from trauma. Between 2000 and 2002, there were frequent and severe confrontations in the Bethlehem district, and the people there were forced to live on a daily basis under a constant sense of insecurity. As a result, many of the children there who

were infants at the time suffer from trauma. There is also an acute lack of facilities that can provide specialized care and education to children with trauma. JVC supports music and speech therapy programs for such children through the Holy Child Program in Beit Sahour, Bethlehem.

4. Cooperation in Health, Human Rights, and Confidence Building Activities

Although dialogue at the grass-roots level is indispensable for the peace process, the exchanges between Israeli and Palestinian citizens have been extremely limited in recent years. In spite of such limitations, there are Israeli and Palestinian NGOs that cooperate with each other. JVC works with such local NGOs promoting health, human rights and confidence building. JVC participates in mobile clinics in Palestinian rural areas run by members of the Physicians for Human Rights, and the Israel and Palestinian Medical and Relief Association. In 2005, JVC will invite these NGOs to hold

a symposium and seminars in Japan to share with the Japanese community a common vision based on human rights and mutual respect.



KOREA

The Expansion of Mutual Understanding through Communication

Background

This year marks the 10th year of the international communities' North Korean Humanitarian Assistance program. While food aid to North Korea from foreign countries is now slowing down, within North Korea NGO's and International Agencies are focusing on shifting away from food and material aid towards development assistance. At the 6 party talks, now in their second year, there is also ongoing discussion on how to achieve a nuclear free Korean Peninsula. However, it is problematic that the difficulties plaguing long term Korean – Japanese relations are not being addressed in those discussions.

2005 is a significant year as it marks the 60th year since the end of WW2, and the 40th anniversary of the nominalization of Japanese – South Korean diplomatic relations. There continue to be many unstable elements between Japan and the Korean Peninsula. However, through the network that JVC has fostered both overseas and in the Korean community within Japan, we will continue to appeal from within Japan for the resolution of these unstable elements through peaceful measures.

Summary of Activities

1. Humanitarian Assistance in the DPRK

Over the course of 2004, the *KOREA Children's Campaign* (RCCJ founded by AYSU, Earth Tree, and JVC) visited the DPRK in April and provided 20 tons of rice to children's facilities, day care centres and kindergartens in Anbyon District, Kangwon Province. JVC also provided emergency relief to survivors of the Ryongchon train disaster. Directly following the accident, JVC worked in cooperation with other medical NGOs to deliver medicines and medical supplies to the site. In the middle of July RCCJ visited the DPRK and took medical supplies to the Ryongchon peoples hospital. Inside Japan JVC has been continuing the *North Korean Humanitarian*

Assistance NGO Communication Forum, and has been advocating the mutual cooperation of activities between NGOs.

Similarly in 2005, JVC will continue to provide food aid to children's facilities in the DPRK. We hope to continue to support the facilities on the Eastern seaboard that we have been supporting up until now. Furthermore, through organisations such as the *North Korean Humanitarian Assistance International NGO Forum* (see below), we are hoping for the possibility of cooperating with South Korean NGOs and the like.

2. Interchanging Activities and Networks

<1> Friends of North & South Korea and Japan Exhibition

In 2004 JVC held exhibitions in Daejeon, South Korea (May), Tokyo, Japan (July), and Pyongyang, North Korea (August), with participation of local children in each city. In Japan we held a traveling exhibition around the country in areas also outside Tokyo (Hyogo, Niigata, Saitama, Fukuoka and Yamaguchi), and increased opportunities for people to consider through children's drawings, the idea of peace in the North East Asian region.

In 2005, JVC will not only just provide material assistance to North Korea but also through our exhibitions in Tokyo (July), Pyongyang (summer), Seoul (autumn) and our traveling exhibitions around Japan, we hope to also bring people of the

<2> Networks, Symposiums and others

In the uncertain atmosphere surrounding the situation in North Korea, JVC held meetings to present various viewpoints from North Korea. These included the *Meeting Against Economic Sanctions on North Korea* in May where we listened to the voices of North Korean people in Japan who are directly affected by economic sanctions, and also the symposium *Korean Jodo Forum* held in September to which Buddhist monks were invited and where participants discussed South Korean Humanitarian Assistance to the North. Also, summarizing our activities up to now we published a book entitled *Humanitarian Assistance and the people of North Korea – a citizen developed symbiotic society and culture of peace* (Meiishi publishing). We also held a public lecture

3 countries together through this unique window of communication. Furthermore, we hope that the perceptions and attitudes of adults involved in the care of children may also be stimulated through the exhibitions. In addition, JVC will arrange visits to Korea with those people involved in development education. Finally, in Japanese educational institutions JVC is aiming to establish sets of tools to assist educators in talking about peace in the North East Asian Region and on the Korean Peninsula.



by the author to mark the publishing of the book in July.

In 2005, we will continue to provide a place for information exchange for NGOs. We will be translating and documenting materials in relation to North Korean Humanitarian Assistance. Furthermore, we will attend the 4th *North Korean Humanitarian Assistance International NGO Forum* (Beijing). Here JVC will benefit from having an exchange of practical information on the process of shifting from Emergency Aid towards Development Aid, and can also examine the possibilities of collaborating with Chinese Universities, Research Organisations and NGO's to learn about North Korea from the Chinese perspective.

Sudan

Supporting Well construction

Background

Sudan has more than 7 times the land area of Japan, and is the largest single country on the African continent. There is growing exploitation of oil mainly concentrated in the southern part of the country, and Sudan has now become an oil exporter. However, the situation over those concessions has become complicated.

In 2003 war broke out in the Western Darfur Region and militias purportedly backed by the Sudanese government have raided villages and massacred hundreds of thousands of people and made more than a million refugees. The United Nations has described the raids and massacres of these

people in Darfur as the “worst humanitarian crisis in the world today”.

Since Sudan became independent in 1956 there has been continual hostilities in the country. In the southern region a civil war that has raged for more than 20 years has just come to an end in January 2005. It is hoped that the repatriation of millions of internal and external refugees could now be commenced. However, after such a long civil war all infrastructure has been largely destroyed and it will be no easy task for people to rebuild their lives.

Summary of Activities

1. Supporting Well construction in Darfur

From a long time ago this region has seen trouble over water between the nomadic and agricultural tribes people. However, there has also been a period in history when a traditional settlement mechanism was used to resolve these disputes. Alas, in recent years the increase of weapons flowing into the country has led to a social change that has made it difficult to resolve these disputes. The deterioration of security resulting from the war has forced Nomadic peoples to

restrict their movements, and the large number of internal refugees has imposed a greater burden on



the lives of Agricultural tribes people as everyone competes for limited resources.

Accordingly JVC has established water supplies accessible to both parties. In maintaining this age-

old cooperative consciousness JVC is aiming to contribute to the establishment of peace. For water supply systems to be utilized by nomadic peoples JVC establishes them along their nomadic pathways.

2. The Future Possibility of Southern Region Aid

The southern region of Sudan supports a population of eight and a half million people. It is thought that in the near future this region, which presently cannot support the basic livelihoods of people already there, will see the repatriation of an estimated 4 million plus people. The supply of health, education and water infrastructure is urgent. What's more, the impending rehabilitation will

need much time. It is therefore essential that Sudanese people create their own autonomous activities and projects to support the rehabilitation of their own country. While support for Sudanese grass-root level activities is in the vision of our project, we also plan to continue to investigate the prospects of other projects in the southern region.



Advocacy

Background

In 2004 we asked the Japanese government the fundamental basis of their Assistance Philosophy at the time of the mid term ODA policy review. This was in light of the government determined prioritization of the application of ODA as represented in the “reconstruction aid” following the Iraq War, and the fact that Japanese government humanitarian assistance activities were represented by the deployment of defense force troops to Iraq. On the other hand, NGOs also asked the Japanese government to re-examine the methods of their security measures and humanitarian principles in light of the outbreak of Iraqi hostage taking incidents.

In that setting, 2005 is the 5th year since the establishment of the Millennium Development Objectives. It is also a year where there will be a G8 summit and where the United Na-

tions General Assembly will conduct a mid-term review, so it is set to be a year where questions of poverty are brought onto the global stage. JVC will participate in activities that seek to change government policy for the better, and by cooperating with other North and South NGOs, to bring about a global movement to search for an answer to the problem of eradicating poverty, towards which international society has vowed to work. This is an opportunity to fundamentally review the philosophy and quality of Japanese ODA.

Summary of Activities

<2004>

In 2004 we looked back at the mid-term government policy, and we enquired about the ideas and principles of Japanese assistance. Concretely, to make a clear aid policy for the elimination of poverty under the Millennium Development Goals, we demanded written statements, and moves to be made to support that through the drafting of fundamental ODA laws. JVC made use of various opportunities for opinion exchange such as the 50 year commemorative symposium of Japanese ODA, the public hearing on their mid-term review, and meetings on the dispatch of defense force troops and the “reconstruction” of Iraq at periodic NGO / Foreign Ministry conferences. Through these meetings the Japanese government was made to explain its actions. Also, at the end of the year together with the NGO Action Aid, we held a workshop to formulate a system for International NGOs to work together in the future.

On the other hand, as to the peace sector, in the frame of the ongoing constitutional revision in Japan, JVC engaged in investigative research activities such as, examining the shifting issue of the relationship between the *Military* and *Humanitarian Assistance*, and empirically investigating the effects of Japan’s first peace building activities DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration). While NGOs and JICA independently manage the PBIG (Peace-Building Intersectoral Group) and JANN (Japan Afghanistan NGO Network), organisations where NGOs and JICA work together to share opinions about various topics associated with peace building activities, we also used this aforementioned research to arouse discussion between Development NGOs, as an information exchange of various stakeholders, and as a means to build trust with agencies such as the Foreign Ministry and JICA.

<2005>

In 2005 we will have a hand in a global campaign to eradicate poverty called GCAP (Global Call to Action Against Poverty) where we will demand the continuing *quality* improvement of Japanese ODA and at the same time attempt to raise the awareness of the problem of *poverty and injustice* and the North - South divide amongst the population. On the other hand, while domestically people are glaring at the discussion of constitutional revision JVC has a structure ready

that can hold study groups on the relationship between the military and private society, continue with our investigative research, and express an opinion at anytime speaking as an NGO that is working in the field. As part of our activities to improve NGOs, we are also planning to publish a book at the end of the year that summarizes the discussions that have taken place at the study groups and symposiums that we have had up until now.

BALANCE SHEET (As of March 31, 2005)

Japan International Volunteer Center

Assets	:Yen	Liabilities	:Yen
Current Assets		Current Liabilities	
Cash & bank deposits	197,073,304	Accounts payable	622,580
Cash & bank deposits in overseas office	39,080,126	Deposits received	7,320,432
Payment for anothers	26,367,207	Deposits for withholding taxes	1,565,990
Other receivable	39,022,357	Advances received	52,073,712
Prepaid expenses	967,750	Subtotal	61,582,714
Temporary payment	600,000	Fixed Liabilities	
Subtotal	303,110,744	Reserve for retirement allowances	23,221,294
Fixed Assets		Subtotal	23,221,294
Investments in capital	11,100,000	Liabilities Subtotal	84,804,008
Long-term loans	3,000,000	Reserves	
Deposit for rent	12,545,000	Balance at the end of fiscal '04	244,951,736
Subtotal	26,645,000	(Balance for fiscal '04)	(20,761,059)
Total		Subtotal	244,951,736
Total		Total	
329,755,744		329,755,744	

BALANCE SHEET for Calendar

(As of March 31, 2005)

Japan International Volunteer Center

Assets	:Yen	Liabilities	:Yen
Postal Saving	29,536,488	Accounts payable	26,204,350
Bank deposit	12,787,381	Temporary payment	113,490
Inventories	36,109	Corrent Liabilities Total	26,317,840
Account receivable-trade	1,851,043	Retained earnings brought forward	11,831,610
Allowance for doubtful account	-932,465	Net income	5,129,106
Current Assets Total	43,278,556	Total	
Total		43,278,556	

監査報告書

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

特定非営利活動法人日本国際ボランティアセンター（JVC）の2004年度決算について、監査の結果、事業は適正に実施され、また収支決算書および貸借対照表は、一般に公正妥当と認められる会計原則に基づいて作成されていることを認める。

We have audited the financial statement of JVC as of March 2004 and acknowledged that revenue, expenditures for the Fiscal Year 2003 and the balance sheet were based on generally accepted accounting principles.

2005年5月27日
May 27, 2005

監事 高塚直子 (印)

監事 足立房夫 (印)

STATEMENT FOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (From April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2005)

Japan International Volunteer Center

Revenue

Item	Yen	%
Membership Dues	11,442,000	4.1
Donation		
Donation from Individuals	30,150,199	10.8
Donation at Summer/Winter	29,955,640	10.8
Monthly Donation	3,752,900	1.4
Donation from Midori	3,722,456	1.3
Subtotal	67,581,195	24.4
Grant		
Donation from Private Organization	144,613,165	52.0
Subtotal	144,613,165	52.0
Subsidy		
Japanese Government	14,678,032	5.3
Contract		
Japan International Cooperation Agency	18,294,759	6.6
Operation for Revenue(Calendar)	5,129,106	1.8
Others		
Interest Income	236,277	0.1
Others	15,916,028	5.7
Subtotal	16,152,305	5.8
Total	277,890,562	100.0
Exchange gain	522,174	
Total	278,412,736	
Deduction of total expenses	-257,651,677	
Balance for fiscal '04	20,761,059	
Reserves brought forward	224,190,677	
Reserves at the end of fiscal '04	244,951,736	

INCOME STATEMENT for Calendar
(From April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2005)

Sales	34,444,459
Beginning inventories	224,700
Manufacturing cost	9,393,931
Ending inventory-Materials	36,109
Gross Profit on Sales	24,861,937
Expenses	
Salaries	10,518,367
Freight	4,459,230
Advertising expenses	1,806,431
Total	16,784,028
Operating Income	8,077,909
Interest earned	62
Provision for doubtful accounts	932,465
Net income before taxes	7,145,506
Taxes	2,016,400

Expenditures

Item	Yen	%
Thailand		
Community Development	5,946,324	
Internship	2,808,581	
Thai office	639,166	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,167,663	
Subtotal	12,561,734	4.9
Cambodia		
Sustainable agriculture & rural dev	10,424,370	
Technical skills training school	1,271,501	
Advocacy	4,696,838	
Phnom Penh office	2,663,787	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,604,002	
Subtotal	22,660,498	8.8
Laos		
Rural development	1,316,560	
Vientian office	12,340,082	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,044,248	
Subtotal	16,700,890	6.5
Vietnam		
Environmental protection	3,866,378	
Rural development	8,603,151	
Hanoi office	6,187,720	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,172,078	
Subtotal	21,829,327	8.5
Palestine		
Nutritional Support, Education Support	14,182,664	
Palestine office	2,287,488	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,011,811	
Subtotal	19,481,963	7.6
Iraq		
Medical support	28,410,141	
Anman office	1,927,444	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	7,068,871	
Subtotal	37,406,456	14.5
South Africa		
Rural development	12,205,583	
Education Support	5,337,066	
HIV/AIDS research	1,880,129	
Johannesburg office	4,157,597	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,420,786	
Subtotal	27,001,161	10.5
Afghanistan		
Integrated Rural Reconstruction Support	13,372,100	
Education Support	6,291,731	
Jalalabad Office	1,043,687	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,109,396	
Subtotal	21,816,914	8.5
North Korea		
Humanitarian Aid	264,940	
Exhibitions	310,010	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,653,885	
Subtotal	2,228,835	0.9
Watch & Action		
Emergency Relief (Earthquake in Chuetsu)	537,700	
Emergency Relief (Tsunami in Thailand)	9,833,504	
Subtotal	10,371,204	4.0
Overseas project total	192,058,982	74.5
Japan		
Advocacy	5,705,992	
Development education	29,168	
Public Relations	13,227,031	
Network	386,880	
Subtotal	19,349,071	7.5
Project Total	211,408,053	82.1
Administration		
Office lease	8,565,120	
Staff salary	16,894,988	
Welfare expenses	12,490,363	
Other administration	7,495,253	
Subtotal	45,445,724	17.6
Tax and public charge	797,900	0.3

BUDGET FOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (From April 1, 2005 to March 31,2006)

Japan International Volunteer Center

Revenue

Item	Yen	%
Membership Dues	11,967,000	4.0
Donation		
Donation from Individuals	21,901,080	
Donation at Summer/Winter	23,000,000	
Monthly Donation	9,380,000	
Donation from Midori	3,000,000	
Subtotal	57,281,080	19.0
Grant		
Donation from Private	111,091,552	36.9
Subsidy		
Japanese Government	55,514,127	
Japan International Cooperation Agency	38,000,000	
Subtotal	93,514,127	31.1
Income from Calendar Sales		
	10,000,000	3.3
Others		
Interest Income	90,000	
Others	16,981,881	
Subtotal	17,071,881	5.7
Total	300,925,640	100.0

Expenditures

Item	Yen	%
Thailand		
Community Development	8,443,420	
Internship	3,250,440	
Thai office	350,000	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	4,257,000	
Subtotal	16,300,860	5.4
Cambodia		
Sustainable agriculture & rural develo	18,614,952	
Technical skills training school	1,040,400	
Research	3,128,739	
Phnom Penh office	1,971,350	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,650,444	
Subtotal	28,405,885	9.4
Laos		
Rural development & forestry	12,585,280	
Vientian office	320,120	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	2,535,000	
Subtotal	15,440,400	5.1
Vietnam		
Environmental protection	7,148,000	
Rural development	12,812,500	
Hanoi office	265,000	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	4,075,800	
Subtotal	24,301,300	8.1
Iraq		
Medical, Education Support	15,096,200	
Anman Office	1,410,000	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,021,000	
Subtotal	17,527,200	5.8
Palestine		
Nutritional Support	6,312,800	
Education Support	2,967,000	
Palestine office	3,196,000	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,562,000	
Subtotal	16,037,800	5.3
South Africa		
Rural development	12,521,200	
Education	4,612,000	
HIV/AIDS	8,230,000	
Johannesburg office	3,993,200	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	4,538,000	
Subtotal	33,894,400	11.3
Afghanistan		
Integrated Rural Reconstrution Support	22,984,632	
Support for water supply	21,437,652	
Education Support	996,400	
Jalalabad office	13,750,838	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,964,123	
Subtotal	63,133,645	21.0
North Korea		
Humanitarian Aid	400,000	
Workshop	900,000	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	960,000	
Subtotal	2,260,000	0.8
Watch & Action		
Emergency Relief (Tsunami in Thailand)	30,000,000	
Sudan	2,650,000	
Reserve fund(Emergency Relief)	5,000,000	
Overseas project total	222,301,490	73.9
Japan		
Advocacy	2,626,000	
Development Education	120,000	
Public Relations	17,381,535	
Network	400,000	
Subtotal	20,527,535	6.8
Project Total	242,829,025	80.7
Administration		
Office lease	8,560,000	
Staff salary	17,378,636	
Welfare expenses	13,000,000	
Other administration	6,760,000	

