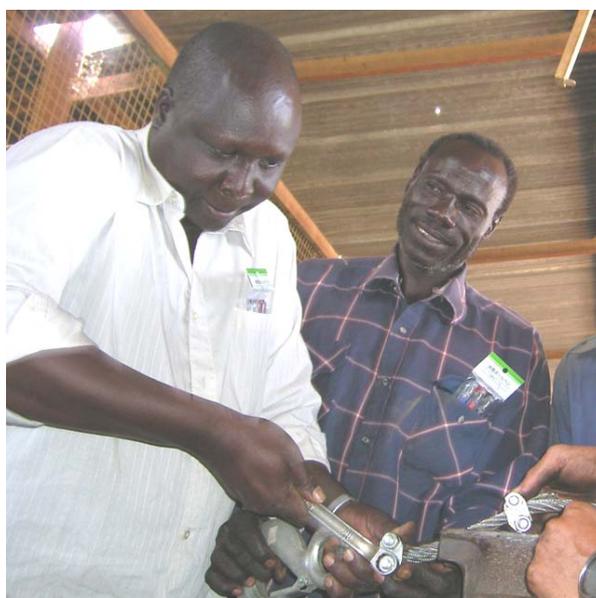


Japan International Volunteer Center

Annual Report

Fiscal 2006 Annual Report / Fiscal 2007 Annual Plan



About JVC

Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC) has various projects such as agriculture, water provision, forest preservation/utilization, children's education, peace building, and emergency relief. Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand, South Africa, Iraq, Palestine, Afghanistan, North Korea and Sudan are the current fields of our projects. Here in Japan, we are devoting to enlightenment activities toward the fair and just society through advocacy, development education and networking.

JVC was founded in 1980 by Japanese volunteers who rushed to Thailand to save displaced people in Indochina.

Vision

In order for all people on the earth to realize a society where we all can live in harmony with each other and with nature,

1. JVC supports people in various parts of the world who are struggling to improve their living conditions despite of their hardships socially imposed.
2. JVC works for the creation of new lifestyles and human relations based on the protection and revitalization of the global environment.

Cambodia

Sustainable agriculture / Rural development / Technical schools

Program background

In Cambodia where civil war that lasted nearly 30 years has ended eight years ago and rehabilitation and development of the country has been on the way, one third of the population still lives a life under the poverty line. Almost 70 percent of the population is engaged in agricultural sector, though, agricultural GDP is merely 30 percent and the economic gap between urban and rural areas is growing. Some farmers go to work at construction site or factories, however, there are cases that with low salary and hard working conditions, they ended up to return to village only to sell their farm land to pay debt, which makes them to lead a harder life.

To help solve these problems, JVC supports improving agricultural techniques and promoting mutual help activities among villagers.

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

JVC has been helping to improve livelihood by promoting "sustainable agriculture" (SA) to grow different crops making the use of local resources, reducing chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which leads to reducing expenditure. Rural development activities such as "rice bank", "cow bank", "women's mutual assistance group" (MAG), "well construction" and other mutual help activities as well as "environmental education".

Furthermore, in Cambodia there is very little information available on agriculture and the environment and so we are also managing a library of documents on sustainable agriculture, the "Trainers' Resource Center" (TRC).

In 2006, 26 rice banks, 31 cow bank groups, 8 MAGs are operated among 50 target villages in Kandal Province, and JVC facilitated discussion and conducted leaders' training towards phasing out the project. In cooperation with a local NGO CEDAC (Cambodian Center for Study and Development in

Agriculture), JVC also supported agricultural training and group activities in 40 villages.

For environmental education, some 500 pupils from 500 schools in the project site joined activities and learned on the local plants, waste problems and participated in tree planting.

TRC in Phnom Penh lists about 6000 books and materials and 993 users visited in 2006. In cooperation with farmers associations and libraries assisted by other NGOs, JVC supported establishing "Community Resource Center" (CRC) in 10 sites in 7 provinces for farmers to access to useful written and audiovisual materials on agriculture.

We will conduct final evaluation of this phase of SARD project, whereas SA follow-up and environmental education activities shall continue. TRC starts a series of seminars for university students. We will continue to monitor and improve CRC to ensure better use of TRC/CRC materials.

2. Community Livelihood Improvement through Ecological Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (CLEAN)

CLEAN project started this year in Chi Kreng and Sotor Nikom Districts in Siem Reap Province for the period of 3 years. In order for family-based farmers to lead a stable life, it is necessary to improve agricultural production and livelihood. JVC conducts agricultural training to increase production by ecological agriculture (EA), without using chemical fertilizers and pesticides that is a burden on farmers and environment.

In 2007 we conduct workshops and participatory research for farmers to analyze their village and own situation and start their activities in necessary fields. JVC also conducts EA training on System of Rice Intensification or SRI, chicken raising, home garden compost, etc.) in 35 villages, adding 15 new villages to improve agricultural production, which will be the bases of mutual help activities after 2008.

3. Technical School

With a goal to foster a young generation who will build the future of the country JVC established the technical school in Phnom Penh in 1986 with one-year preparation. At present, 33 teach and mechanics teach 120 students at school for and engage in the repair work at the workshop. The school has been financially self-sufficient since 2000, and is able to continue providing free tuition thanks to the income from its own repair workshop.

In 2006, JVC continues providing scholarship to 11 students (from province and female), rice for 45 dorm students, and other welfare to students. Construction of new workshop and school started in the new site. By the end of fiscal year 2007, the school is scheduled to move and open the new school year in 2008.

4. Advocacy/Research/Networking

In Cambodia more villagers are losing their communal forests and private farmland because of a number of land issues. JVC, in cooperation with other NGOs, conducts survey, carries out advocacy work regarding Japanese ODA, and to make a venue for dialogue.

In 2006, with members of JNNC (Japanese NGO Network in Cambodia) and ENJJ (Embassy, NGOs, JICA and JBIC), JVC coordinated a venue for dialogue on Japanese ODA to Cambodia and other issues. We will continue research and advocacy work on ecological agriculture, land issues, human rights issues, good governance and Japanese ODA.



Vietnam

Environmentally friendly livelihood improvement

Program background

In Vietnam the economic development is continuing and its GDP in 2006 increased by 8.2%. However, beneath this economic growth, the gap between rural and urban livelihoods is widening. The crops especially in the northern mountainous area are becoming poorer as the farmland there is limited and deteriorating due to soil erosion caused by deforestation.

We are therefore continuing our support in the area for sustainable natural resources management so that villagers may have stable livelihoods.

1. Environmentally friendly livelihood improvement and community building (Hoabinh Province)

In 1999, we created “Community Development Committees” in five villages in Tanlac District of Hoabinh Province. These committees are meant to be focal points through which the villagers can initiate and implement projects in response to issues that they themselves identify. Since 2003, we have been implementing environmental education and environmentally friendly sustainable agriculture projects in Nam Son and Bac Son villages.

In 2006, we invited an agricultural specialist from

India to carry out a training programme designed for environment conservation and sustainable agriculture. This training revealed that there was severe soil erosion in the slope land of the project area. After the training, the local people started to plant trees for their community forest with an aim for preventing soil erosion.

We conducted final evaluation in January 2007, which led to a decision to continue a project for two more years for preventing soil erosion and promoting sustainable agriculture appropriate to each hamlet.



In 2007 we will concentrate on preventing soil erosion and sustainable agriculture through facilitation for training sessions, workshops and farmers' meetings.

2. Forest conservation and secure livelihoods (Sonla Province)

JVC has been working for forest conservation and secure livelihoods in Coma Village, Thuan Chau District, Sonla Province since 1999. In this project for the minority Mon people in Coma Village, we have been endeavouring to increase their awareness of environmental threats and to encourage them for sustainable agriculture to improve their livelihoods while conserving their environment . Our efforts have developed community management of the natural resources in the area.

In 2006 the trees the villagers had planted for their community forest management in the early stage of the project grew well, which developed self confidence in the local people. Another achievement was that the regional government eventually issued the long-sought deed of community forest to the local people. For agriculture we selected model farming

households that could act as leaders in the villages and convey our messages of technical issues through them. Doing so, we supported exchanges of knowledge and technology amongst the local people. Following our project evaluation in January 2007, our intervention terminated and the project was handed over to the local people and the local government.



Laos

Forest conservation / Promoting sustainable agriculture

Program Background

The livelihoods of villagers in Laos are dependent upon the natural blessings of the forest. From May to August each year, in the period before the harvest when rice is at its most scarce, the people compensate for the rice shortage by relying on the blessings of the forest. That time of year is a bountiful period for the products of the forests and the rivers – such as shell fish, fish and tree roots. In Laos there is an inter-dependent relationship between farming and nature, and the local people build their livelihoods upon that harmony.

However, in recent years the environment that supports the local people has begun to deteriorate. The government has been strongly promoting economic development as a means of poverty reduction, and hence there has been an expansion of commercial forestry, industrial production and the development of mines. This wave of development is taking away the villagers' market place for agricultural produce and the products of the forest. As a result, it is becoming even harder to make a living. As the local people consider the future of their villages, we are providing support for a movement to protect the use of the forest and we are conducting a project to improve agricultural production and the livelihoods of farmers.

1. Forest conservation by local people

In order that local people themselves may manage and use the forest, we are supporting the implementation of the "land and forest allocation program" whereby the forest that supports villagers' livelihoods is formally registered with the government authorities as "community forest". The rights of the villages to manage and use their forests are being formally established by the government. And this helps to lead to the stoppage of chaotic forest cultivation

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We carried out the formal registration of community forest in four villages: villages near to the Vietnam border and villages along the main trunk roads numbers 12 and 13 where development has been proceeding rapidly. In recent years, in cases where a disagreement arises between nearby villages over the joint use of the forest or its resources, we have aimed to resolve the conflict through holding dialogues to establish the parameters of the joint use of the forest. Also, we are testing methods of sustainable natural

and development work that has been promoted even without the will of the villagers.

We are also providing training and strengthening the role of "forest volunteers" who monitor the observance of forest regulations, manage the village forest by conducting research and so on, and who act as a focal point in the resolution of problems.

resource management through self sufficient harvesting of forest produce. We provided rattan seedlings for four villages. We also carried out several new activities: we conducted a survey of forest volunteers; we organised a session for previously trained forest volunteers and newly established forest volunteers in seven villages to share experiences with each other; and we visited the northern region to observe forestry management systems there.

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We will continue to carry out the demarcation of joint forests focusing on the villages along the major trunk roads numbers 12 and 13, where development is proceeding rapidly. Also we will train “forest volunteers” on forest management so that problems relating to joint use of village forest can be resolved and also so that the volunteers can

2. Improving livelihoods and the promotion of sustainable Agriculture

We are aiming to find sustainable and secure ways to improve the livelihoods of villagers, making use of local resources. As such, we are testing ways to increase the yield of rice and vegetables by introducing ways of making compost and liquid fertiliser using local resources.

In order to maintain safe food supplies and to improve incomes, we are providing support for the cultivation of vegetable gardens and orchards.

The lack of water during the dry season is a serious problem for local people. As a result, we are providing support

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In many villages there is a shortage of rice for almost half of the year, and so we are carrying out the improvement of seed cultivation techniques. We have implemented a System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in ten villages whereby young seedlings are planted one by one. In six of these villages we have been able to increase the majority of yields. Furthermore, we have established rice banks within villages in order to create a secure supply of rice. In addition, we have provided species of fruit tree that provide a

2007 Annual Plan

We are continuing to focus our work in three areas that are feeling the impact of development. We are concentrating on “food preservation”. We will conduct tests for SRI seedling cultivation in both the rainy season and the dry season. Regarding the wet season cultivation, we will expand the program into villages that are near to those villages where we implemented the project last year. Regarding the dry season cultivation, we will present the program to the Laos government as an example of how it is possible to

grasp the situation of decreasing forest resources and carry out conservation work. We will present a handbook that clearly spells out the rights of local people. Regarding the cultivation of rattan, we will provide training on the cultivation of seeds and seedlings, and in future we will work to expand the project beyond the provision of seedlings.

to improve existing wells and water supplies so that people can access water throughout the year.



yield in a relatively shorter period of time, and we have provided training on harvesting techniques that would allow good quality seeds to remain in the village. Regarding water wells, we continue to construct wells in four villages and in the villages where we completed construction last year, we have put cement around the wells and we are implementing systems to prevent dirty water from contaminating the supply.

harvest using organic fertilisers and not chemical fertilisers, and furthermore of how it is possible to obtain a large yield from each seedling.

As for the rice bank, we will improve the regulations so that a greater range of people will be able to borrow from it. Also, we will organise new tests of bee-keeping and rainy season vegetable cultivation. Furthermore, we will continue to provide support for fruit tree cultivation and water provision in line with the situation in each village.

Thailand

Assistance to areas affected by the Sumatra tsunami / Dialogue and networking

Program background

The great tsunami that resulted from the earthquake on 26 December 2004 in Sumatra caused enormous damage to each of the countries in the region. In Thailand, at least 5,300 people died and at least 8,000 people were injured. Over two years on from the tsunami, it seems that the visible damage such as to houses and fishing boats has been repaired. However, amongst the society of people like foreign immigrants, there are still many outstanding issues relating to rebuilding the livelihoods of people who are in a particularly vulnerable position. JVC has followed on from the reconstruction assistance that was provided to fishing villages in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami by providing assistance to the minority ethnic groups and foreign immigrants and their families whose lives were brought to a standstill by the tsunami.

Meanwhile, JVC is also working in rural villages to support the functioning of local markets so that villages are able to lead a secure existence without having to rely on the economies of urban areas.

1. Support for areas affected by the Sumatra tsunami

JVC began its assistance work immediately after the tsunami by working through its long-established links with Thai NGOs to build networks with local NGOs. From 2004 to 2005, JVC provided assistance

Whilst many of the disaster-affected areas have been pushing ahead with the process of reconstruction, those who have been left behind are the foreign labourers (predominantly Burmese) who are resident in Thailand. JVC has provided health assistance for foreign labourers and their families who lost their identity cards in the tsunami and therefore have not been able to receive support from the state.

Our aim was to guard against illness on a family level by implementing periodic health education in schools that are attended by Burmese children. We launched a system of weekly one hour sessions in five schools (approximately 350 pupils). The sessions

for repairing boats and fishing equipment in fishing villages and rebuilding houses. In 2006, JVC mainly focused on supporting foreigners resident in Thailand

used songs and games to cover topics relating to sanitation and food hygiene.



Another issue is that many of the remains of the Burmese people who died in the disaster have been stored away without being returned to their relatives. This is because there has not been adequate progress with the investigations into where these people came from. In order that the remains of the deceased should finally be returned to their relatives, we have supported a Thai NGO in carrying out family research and advocacy towards the Thai government on this issue. As a result of this work, the remains of 99 people have been identified and returned to their families. This research work was written up in a pamphlet and shared with members of the Thai government at a seminar in February 2007.

Furthermore, in October, we hosted a study tour to Japan for Thai NGO staff to learn about Japan's experience of disasters and its disaster prevention sys-

2. Dialogue and Networking

In rural areas in Thailand, the government has been forcefully promoting agriculture that focuses solely on cultivating commercial produce. However, rural people who have borrowed large sums of money to buy great quantities of chemical pesticides and fertilizers have found that soil has become thinner and incomes have not increased. As a result, debts have actually increased. The companies that handle agricultural produce are taking the profits without passing on enough money to the farming villages, and as a result they are consigning many rural people to insecure livelihoods.

As one way in which to help money to circulate within rural economies, JVC is supporting villages to build their markets. Since local produce is sold to

Participants visited Aichi, Kobe and Okushirito, and in each place they received explanations about the history of local disasters and ways in which disasters are prevented.

In February 2007 we conducted an evaluation prior to ending the project, and then for JVC this work



came to an end on 31 March.

villagers and nearby townspeople by the local people themselves, it is ensured that money and resources circulate within the local area. As the markets took root, local people's lives became somewhat more secure, and so in 2005 we handed over this project to the local people. Today, village markets are functioning in every region. In 2006, stall-holders from Thai markets visited Japan and observed agricultural systems in Nagai city in Yamanashi Prefecture.

We will conduct study tours and lecture courses in order to re-appraise the links between Asian agriculture and ourselves living in Japan. In 2008 we intend to re-start the "Internship program for learning about Thai agriculture" (a one-year program for living in Thailand), and so we will prepare a system for that.

South Africa

Ecological agriculture, HIV/AIDS

Program background

Since a democracy was established in 1994 following the long years of apartheid (racial segregation), South Africa has been working to build a democratic social system where all races can live in harmony. However, at present in South Africa the gap between rich and poor is growing. JVC has been working at grassroots level in poor urban areas and rural areas in South Africa since 1992 in order to bring back some of the confidence and hope that was lost during the apartheid years.

1. Rural development



In rural areas where agriculture fell into decline under apartheid, black people now want to use their land effectively to improve food production. In nine villages in the Cala region of Eastern Cape province, we are carrying out training on Natural Farming so that people can grow crops organically using local resources such as manure and local agricultural products.

In July 2006, we conducted the evaluation of the project. We analyzed the findings regarding the popularizing of natural farming and the increased diversification of vegetables, crops and fruit trees.

In 2007, we will conduct Training of Trainers (TOT). Through the TOT, the farmers who have performed well in natural farming will enhance their knowledge and capacity to teach others. We aim to have strong local human resources to take initiatives after JVC finishes its activities in Cala region in 2008.

We will also conduct advocacy work on Massive Food Production (MFP) and GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms). Both MFP and GMO have been promoted by agri-business and the South African government and they cause the loss of diversity in of land-use and force farmers to pay huge expenses for seeds, chemical fertilizer and pesticides.



2. HIV/AIDS



In South Africa, 12.9% of the population (5.5 million people) have been infected with HIV. HIV/AIDS has a particularly severe effect amongst poor people and children. However, the response of the South African government has been slow, especially in rural villages where there is little aid or information, and large numbers of people are not receiving care or medical treatment. JVC is cooperating with the Japanese NGO SHARE in the northern province of Limpopo to support People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and children who have lost their parents through AIDS.

In 2006, we cooperated with the local NGO TVAAP (Tivoneleni Vavasati AIDS Awareness Project) to support an HIV/AIDS awareness campaign and to provide home-care for patients. We also created mutual support and information-sharing groups for

HIV patients who have previously suffered from discrimination and isolation due to their illness. However, it emerged that there were problems with financial mismanagement at TVAAP and after lengthy discussions in JVC we decided to stop cooperating with TVAAP.

In 2007, we will work with the local NGO Pholoshong to strengthen its organizational capacity and provide training such as Treatment Literacy Training on HIV/AIDS and Vegetable Garden Training to boost nutrition. We will also give support to the care givers who take care of the patients, orphans and vulnerable children in the community. In addition, we will support HIV Patient mutual support groups to gain knowledge and information on HIV/AIDS.



Afghanistan

Medical and health assistance / Support for Education

Program background

Six years have passed since the events of the collapse of the Taliban government, but even now it is not possible to see the current state of Afghanistan's reconstruction in a good light.

JVC believes that now it is the duty of NGOs to present an example of safe and effective international cooperation in conflict areas, standing in solidarity with Afghan people who are suffering after having become the victims of international politics. For the past five years, JVC has built a platform for action through carrying out medical assistance work. We have now become accepted by the Health Ministry, medical NGOs and also the local people themselves. In the future, we will work with the active participation of local people to entrench a regional system of medical services.

1. Project for the improvement of mother and child health

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Support for a local clinic and training for local health workers

We have worked to implement mother and child health projects, providing necessary medicines for the clinic and medical apparatus and monthly training for local health workers. The new women's clinic opened

in August 2006, with a mid-wife and including the following new facilities: a mother and child health counseling room, a room for giving birth, and a room for the women's drop-in clinic.

Support for a training course for female medical students

We have provided equipment (desks and chairs for students, electric vacuum cleaner, fan, freezer, mos-

quito nets, curtains) and also provided part of the travel costs necessary to transport the students.

Follow-up for traditional birth attendants

In Afghanistan, home births are common, and it is important to show clear examples at village level of a safe and hygienic birth and of the "danger signs" that indicate that it is necessary to bring in help from a medical unit. JVC previously conducted training on these issues for 46 birth attendants in different villag-

es. We have now conducted follow-up training for these birth attendants, and as a result there is now the capacity for hygienic and safe births, and it has become possible to spot early signs of danger and to move the patient to a clinic or hospital where they can receive medical treatment.

Sanitary education and the provision of safe water

We have completed the construction of 45 wells in the area which we have undertaken to support. Furthermore, we have conducted 3-5 sessions of sanitary education for each of the groups of people (7-20 families) who use the new wells.

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Bearing in mind the future sustainability of our projects, we will develop the medical assistance work that has up to now focused on the clinic into a regional health system led by the local people themselves. Furthermore, we aim to convert the focus of the local health system from one where diseases are cured by medicines to one where diseases are actually

2.Support for Education

JVC held workshop style teacher training for 70 junior grade teachers from the elementary schools (including the elementary sections of the high schools and middle schools) in Shiwa district. This included the Shigi girls' school which JVC supported in 2004 with the construction of additional buildings. The workshops were intended to enable teachers to use new text books and teaching manuals in their lessons. In the coming year, we will again hold similar training sessions aimed at the remainder of the teachers in Shiwa district.

3.Advocacy

The US forces and NATO have been using "Provincial Reconstruction Teams" to undertake reconstruction work whilst they conduct the war on terrorism. In this context, for local Afghan people the dis-



prevented from developing in the first place thanks to improvements in people's standards of living.

In order to facilitate this, we aim to raise awareness within each village as a whole. In addition to providing mobile clinics and mobile women's clinics, we will also launch study group sessions on pregnancy and giving birth aimed at the women in each village.



tinction between NGOs and military personnel has become unclear. As an NGO that works on the ground, we have been speaking out from a neutral standpoint.

Palestine

Improving nutrition for children/Educational and cultural support for children/Psychological care for children suffering from trauma

Program background

The situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories has sunk to an extremely low point due to the sanctions against the Palestinian Authority and the fragmentation of the Palestine. Especially in the Gaza strip, with continuing sanctions and the closure of the borders around the Gaza strip, the economic situation is becoming even more critical. In the West Bank, the separation wall divides the regions into enclaves particularly in the area around Jerusalem, and this hampers access to medical services and education for Palestinian people. JVC is providing nutritional, educational and cultural support for children; addressing problems that threaten peoples' lives such as the separation wall; and exploring the possibility of income generation in an impoverished economic situation. Moreover, we will try to build peace at grass-roots level by analyzing and transmitting information through these activities.

1. Support for improved nutrition for children

As the Gaza strip faces an economic crisis, 80% of the population is being forced to depend on food assistance from outside, and there is a fear of adverse effects on mental and physical development due to deficiency of nutrition for children. Since 2003, JVC has provided support for improved nutrition for children in the Gaza strip in partnership with international and local NGOs. JVC is providing iron enriched milk and nutritional biscuits to children in kindergartens, and is monitoring children's nutritional situation and providing nutrition education to the children and their parents. In addition, the fact that JVC is using milk and biscuits produced locally for this project props up the deteriorating economic situation in this region.



In 2006 JVC supported 500 children in 5 kindergartens, and conducted comprehensive research on the nutrition situation of children.

In 2007, JVC continues to provide support for nutritional improvement for 500 children in 5 kindergartens by providing milk and biscuits, and especially to focus on nutrition education.

2. Supporting education and culture

In the Beit Jibrin refugee camp in the West Bank town of Bethlehem, the Handala cultural center was established in 1999 as a place where children can

gather together. Ever since the center was opened, JVC has supported educational and cultural activities through the center, and also supported the activities

of the women's group so that women can gain income by making and selling embroidery goods.

In 2006, JVC again supported a summer program which we have supported since 2003. The children freely and easily enjoyed the program despite the critical social conditions. As for the women's group, 15 members worked for the production of embroidery

goods, and sometimes this supported their household economy as the only income source for the family under the critical economic situation in Palestine.

In 2007, JVC will support a summer camp as well as the activities of women's group, aiming that ultimately they can become independent and self-sufficient.

3. Psychological care for children suffering from trauma

It has been reported that over 90% of Palestinian children show symptoms of trauma. JVC has provided support for children suffering from severe trauma by musical therapy and speech therapy through the Holy Child Programme (HCP), the only special school in the Bethlehem area.

In 2006, it became difficult to train personnel and to develop musical therapy and speech therapy, since

specialists who were trained through the project moved outside the territory due to the deteriorating social conditions. However, care to children was continued and it produced a positive affect in that the children's expression of emotion was enriched. The care techniques which the staff of HCP learned through this program of support will be continued in HCP.

4. School health assistance in the Jerusalem area

The daily movements of Palestinian people has been extremely limited by the construction of the separation wall and settlements around Jerusalem area. This causes not only a deterioration of local economic conditions but also the paralysis of functions of local communities by hampering access to education and health services for local people. JVC provides health services to schools and kindergartens in the Jerusalem area by working together with a local medical NGO, and transmitting information on the problems and situation related to the separation

wall which the International Court of Justice has issued an advisory opinion to the effect that it is illegal.

From July 2006, JVC started a mobile clinic project together with the local medical NGO "Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS)", and from October 2006, JVC shifted emphasis to health service work in schools in East Jerusalem. In 2007, JVC will continue providing health services to schools and kindergartens in the Jerusalem area with PMRS, and also we will continue transmitting information on problems from the standpoint of the local people.

5. Advocacy

As a member of an alliance of international NGOs as well as on its own, JVC assesses the situation of Palestine and transmits information. We intend to

organize an opportunity to consider peace building by inviting clerics from Judaism, Islam and Christianity to
Japan.

Iraq

Medical support for children suffering from leukemia / Advocacy/
Assistance for internally displaced people

Program background

Three years on from the war, in May 2006 Iraq reached the stage of having a formal government. However, violent conflict has become worse due what is said to be opposition between different sects, and now the situation can be said to be developing into a civil war. Furthermore, thanks to the impact of the military surge conducted by the international military forces, the lives of ordinary people are becoming all the more dangerous. By July 2007 up to 2.2 million people had left home seeking safety and were living as refugees. A further 2 million people had fled the country as refugees (IOM report).

JVC is continuing to provide medical support for a hospital that is suffering from a lack of medicines. Furthermore, we are carrying out advocacy towards the Japanese government regarding the humanitarian crisis in Iraq. Also in 2007, we will provide assistance to internally displaced people in particularly difficult areas.

1. Medical support for children with leukemia

In Iraq many children are suffering from leukemia and childhood cancer. A link has been identified between this and the radioactive elements present in the depleted uranium shells that were used in the 1991 Gulf War. The previous system – whereby the Iraqi Ministry of Health distributes medicines to each hospital – continues to be paralysed, and there is a shortage of medicines in many hospitals. As a result lives are being lost that should have been saved.

Since 2003, JVC has been providing medicines and medical tools for child leukemia and childhood cancer clinics that have a shortage of medical supplies. In 2005, the Japan-Iraq Medical Network (JIM-NET) was established in order conduct confidential information sharing with Iraqi medical assistance NGOs, companies and doctors that would fa-

cilitate the provision of effective assistance. Now also we are continuing to provide support through the JIM-NET network. Due to security constraints, this activity is based in neighbouring Jordan and carried out in communication with Iraqi doctors



Based on the stated needs of four hospitals inside Iraq, we transport cancer drugs bought in Jordan and cancer drugs donated by a Japanese pharmaceutical company by road from Jordan directly to hospitals in Iraq. For this work in 2006 JVC transmitted 4.5 million yen in aid money.

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Since the previous system for the provision of medicines to each hospital by the Iraqi Ministry of Health is still not functioning, the situation continues

2. Research and advocacy

JVC is conducting advocacy based on the information that we gather through our activities and on the voices of local people. Our aim is to promote reconstruction work that allies with the wishes of the Iraqi people and to call for the Japanese government's aid to Iraq to be genuinely targeted at the people of that region.

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We conducted research into the situation regarding medical supplies hospitals in towns such as Baghdad and Basra that treat leukaemia. As a result, we found that not only is there a shortage of medical supplies, but also we again established that doctors and patients are unable to go to hospitals because of assassinations and the general worsening of the security situation. Based on this research, JVC called upon the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to confirm the current crisis situation, re-appraise its previously planned framework for reconstruction assistance that focuses on infrastructure, and to provide aid that meets people's basic needs for living.

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Following on from our previous work, we will continue to carry out research and policy advocacy that picks up on the problems of the humanitarian crisis

3. Support for internally displaced people

There are 2.2 million people living as internally displaced people within the country, and over 2 million people have fled abroad. The majority of the internally displaced people are living temporarily at their relatives' houses, without a source of income. Support from the Iraqi government for basic needs such as water, food and medicines is not sufficient, and international aid is being sought

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JVC will cooperate with a local NGO to provide assistance to internally displaced people in Fallujah city in Anbar Province in Western Iraq. As the first

wave of assistance, we will provide rice and beans as supplementary food aid for approximately 600 families who are in greatest need.

taking place on the ground in Iraq and sounds the alarm where necessary.

Sudan

Support for refugee return/Technical training/Constructing wells

Project Background

The Republic of the Sudan has an area seven times that of Japan and is the largest nation in Africa. Also, this nation is one of the African nations that has experienced a long civil war. Since independence in 1956, in southern Sudan, the first civil war has continued for 17 years and the second civil war has continued for 21 years. It is estimated that there have been 2 million war victims, more than 500 thousand refugees and 4 million internally displaced people in this region over the course of the war. In January 2005, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was concluded between the central government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and its Army (SPLM/A) finally and the long conflict between the two forces ceased. Therefore, over 4 million people who had been evacuated either inside or out of the country started to repatriate. However, all of the infrastructure had collapsed due to the long fighting, and it is not easy to reconstruct and rehabilitate the fundamental basis of people's livelihoods.

On the other hand, in 2003, the conflict intensified in the Darfur region, western Sudan, where many citizens have been attacked and massacred; it is estimated that more than 200 thousand people were killed and more than 2 million were evacuated. UN agencies launched an appeal, stating that this severe situation is "the worst humanitarian crisis in the 21st Century". In 2006, a section of the central government forces concluded a peace treaty, but social and economic stability has not yet been achieved.

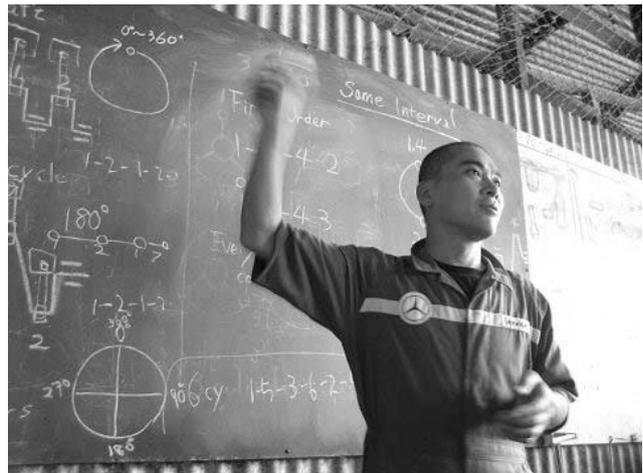
1. Assistance Project for the Repatriation Process and Vocational Training (Juba, Southern Sudan)

In the first half of 2006, the repatriation of 10 thousand Sudanese refugees was achieved with the assistance of UN agencies. It was necessary to provide assistance in every field for the rehabilitation of livelihoods after repatriation: for example, education, water and sanitation, health, vocational training, etc. In this situation, JVC has started an assistance project in collaboration with a Sudanese automotive workshop in Juba. We have supported the maintenance and repair of the vehicles necessary for the repatriation program, and also vocational training on vehicle maintenance for the returnees from the refugee camps.



2006 Annual Report

In Juba, JVC officially started its activities by co-operating with our partner, Sudanese Church Council (SCC), to manage the vehicle repair workshop. We have provided vehicle maintenance as logistic support for the repatriation process conducted by UNHCR and INGOs. Also, we accepted 10 young returnees as mechanic trainees, and started a training course including lectures and on-the-job training to acquire skills for living in the SCC workshop. In this year, JVC dispatched 3 Japanese mechanics and 1 project manager from Japan.



2007 Annual Plan

We are planning increase the number of trainees by accepting new returnees in 2007. The term necessary for skills training is fixed at two years, and so we will endeavour to create a more suitable training environment. Specifically, we aim to get more vehicles

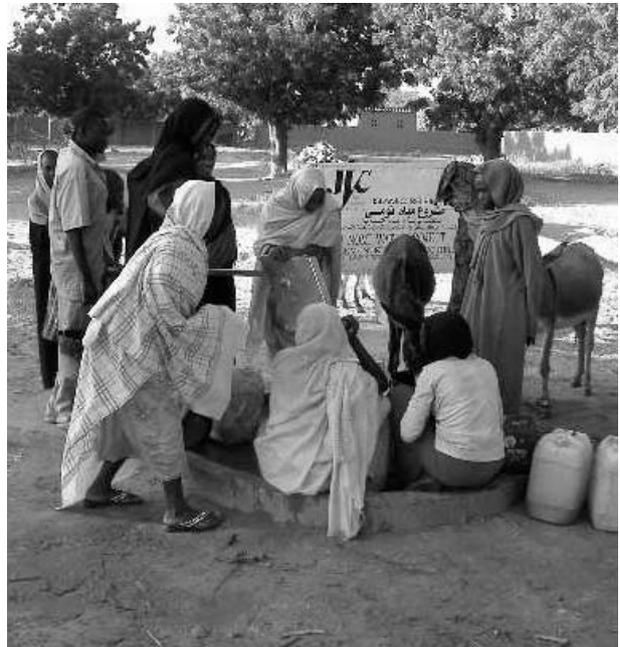
requiring maintenance or repair to be utilized in on-the-job training, to make a space for the supply of materials, to improve stock management, and to improve the overall management system.

2. Construction of Wells (West Darfur)

People have been suffering from shortages of water due not only to the long war but also to the severe drought. There are not enough wells, and so the search for safe drinking water acts as a new seed of conflict in the community.

2006 Annual Report

Four wells were constructed in three villages (pop. 5,000) and one IDP camp (pop. 1,000) located in the state of West Darfur by Islamic Relief, the partner agency which we funded. This activity was completed with the inauguration of the wells. In this way, JVC will continue to observe the future of peace treaty.



Korea

Peace dialogue by means of children's paintings

Background

There was an international outcry against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) following its missile launch in July and its nuclear test in October. In particular in Japan, not only did the government adopt strict measures such as targeted economic sanctions, but also it is increasing pressures on the domestic community of Koreans resident in Japan. However at the same time, economic relations between North Korea and countries such as China and South Korea have shown a clear improvement, and the dialogue between the US and North Korea is also proceeding. At this time when relations between Japan and North Korea are facing an impasse, people-to-people links are becoming all the more important.

1. Peace dialogue

We collected paintings from children in Japan, South Korea and North Korea and held an "Exhibition of paintings from the children of North and South Korea and Japan". The aim is help children of north-east Asia, who have very few chances to get to know one another, to embrace a future vision of peace. Our years of cooperative links with the South Korean NGO Oriniokkedonmu and the elementary schools in North Korea have become the grounds for painting exhibitions that have started to take root in Tokyo, Seoul and Pyongyang.



2006 Annual Report

In addition to holding painting exhibitions in Seoul (May), Tokyo (July) and Pyongyang (August), we also took the exhibition on tour to 14 locations within Japan. Even though public opinion towards North Korea is becoming colder, by showing the real-life interaction taking place through children's paintings and messages, we have been able to garner some agreement for the need for dialogue.

Furthermore, for the Japanese children and the Korean children resident in Japan who have met each other through the painting exhibitions, by pushing

2007 Annual Plan

In addition to the exchange of paintings and messages that accompanies the painting exhibitions, we would like to show simultaneous video presentations of film shot in each area as a means of conveying the voices of the children, even though they are not able to meet one another directly. At the same time, we will establish a space for Japanese children and Korean children resident in Japan to learn about the relationship between Japan and the Korean peninsular

2.Support on the ground

Because of the worsening message of the Japanese government towards North Korea and the impact of measures such as the economic sanctions, it is becoming increasingly difficult to provide assistance through the “Korea children’s campaign” (a collaboration)

2006 Annual Report

We intended to provide aid to victims of the floods that took place in July, but since we were unable to clarify where the aid should be sent, we passed over

ahead with dialogue, mutual understanding is becoming further entrenched.

and the situation of Koreans resident in Japan. This will form the background for a “Friendship Exhibition”



ration between JVC, *Ayus* and *Chikyu no ki*). It is difficult to provide regular aid, but we will work to gather information so that we could provide emergency assistance in the event of a natural disaster.

on that project. We were able to confirm that the solar power facility that we repaired last year are still functioning without problems.

Pakistan earthquake affected area

Construction of temporary toilets

Project Background

On 8 October 2005 a 7.6 magnitude occurred in northern Pakistan. Over 70,000 people died as victims of this disaster. Since many of the disaster affected areas were in mountainous regions, there were areas where sufficient aid did not reach and where aid was sought from the international community. JVC entered the area immediately after the earthquake and provided emergency assistance such as mats and blankets. After that we continued to provide aid in the reconstruction phase through the construction of portable toilets.

JVC cooperated with a Pakistani NGO, SPADO (Sustainable Peace and Development Organisation) with whom we had previously been related. Working in partnership, we provided assistance in the disaster affected area in the far north-west border province of Batagram. In this area the reconstruction of toilets had been delayed, and there was a risk that drinking water would become contaminated and there would be a break-out of contagious disease.

In 2006, we followed on from the previous year and continued our work of constructing temporary

toilets. We aimed to avoid the development of a situation where local people's desire to play a leading role in the aid work is being overlooked. Hence, the participation of the local people was the basis for our activities. The local people took responsibility for digging holes and assembling materials, and JVC took responsibility for supplying the materials and providing hygiene education. In this way, we cooperated to build the temporary toilets. Ultimately we built 1196 temporary toilets, and on 31 January our activities on the ground were concluded.



Central Java earthquake affected area

Construction of toilets and repair of wells

Background

On 27 May 2006 a 6.3 magnitude earthquake occurred in the Jogjakarta region of central Java island. Over 5,700 people died and up to 37,000 people were injured. In addition, more than 120,000 houses were destroyed as a result of this earthquake. When the houses were destroyed, household toilets were also ruined, and wells used for everyday water supplies became dirtied with mud and sand so that it became impossible to use them.

JVC focused on water in providing assistance for the construction of toilets and the repair of wells so that people could rebuild their lives.

JVC cooperated with the Japanese NGO APEX (Asian People's Exchange) mainly to provide financial support for the activities of the Indonesian local NGO Dian Desa Foundation. From 29 May to 6 June 2006, 18 items including food, drinking water, tents and medical supplies were distributed to around 20,000 households in 82 villages Bantul state and

other areas of Jogjakarta region. Furthermore, 163 sanitary units were constructed with toilets, washing areas and laundry areas; and we supported the cleaning of 442 wells. The local community took over responsibility for moving on with the reconstruction effort, and we concluded our aid work in this area on 31 October.



Research and Advocacy

ODA reform/UN reform/Advocating for disarmament

Program background

Despite over 50 years of development aid, it does not seem that any progress has been made towards improving the violent structure of society in terms of the great gap between the world's rich and poor.

As if that was not enough, the failure of Middle Eastern security reforms in Afghanistan and Iraq further adds to the complexity of the situation. And meanwhile countries such as the Philippines and Bangladesh, acting under the premise of fighting the "War on Terror", have started to worsen Asia's record on human rights abuse. In Africa, on the one hand economic dynamism is starting to take off, but on the other hand, there are many issues relating to chronic poverty and problems of governance which must first be overcome.

Aid programs must be based on the voices and opinions of the people who should be receiving it – in other words, people who are suffering as a result of conflict or excessive development. JVC is conducting advocacy that calls for the construction of a totally new international cooperation system in terms of ODA, the UN and the military. In this work, we stand alongside people who endure meaningless suffering as a result of the "War on Terror" and the current social system of neo-liberal economics.

1. Advocacy towards ODA reform

In 2006, JVC conveyed the issues that it had directly witnessed at ground level - such as the forced relocation of villages during the construction of a dam in Laos – to the Japanese government, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Also, we used those debates as a base on which to lobby the new JICA for reforms, working through various platforms for debate on ODA reform (such as public symposiums and the regular ODA policy dialogue between NGOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).



2. Advocacy towards UN reform

JVC believes that in the context of today's society, the UN as an organisation does not show adequate legitimacy or transparency in working together with

civil society to tackle international problems. Hence we believe that there are various concrete reforms that are necessary.

The “Public Forum on UN Reform” that was started in summer 2005 has continued to take place on a twice-yearly basis. This forum serves to widen the debate and add a new flavour to the issue by bringing in participants such as private companies. In 2007 we plan to take “Global warming and the global environment” as our theme and hold debates on various issues such as policy on nuclear power, the rights of indigenous people, and natural resource management. In the future, we plan to continue these public forums, not only focusing on the framework of “development”, but also making links with NGOs that work in the fields of “peace” and “human rights” in

order to unite the movement for UN reform and eliminate human insecurity.



3. Advocacy towards a reappraisal of “humanitarian aid by the military”

Japan spent a huge amount of funds to dispatch the Self-Defence Forces to Iraq in the name of carrying out “reconstruction assistance”. The trend towards humanitarian aid being carried out by the military started in places like Afghanistan and Iraq, and is now growing in every region. In the future, ways of conducting humanitarian aid will be greatly impacted by the introduction of armed forces carrying out humanitarian aid that should be being undertaken by people in a neutral position.

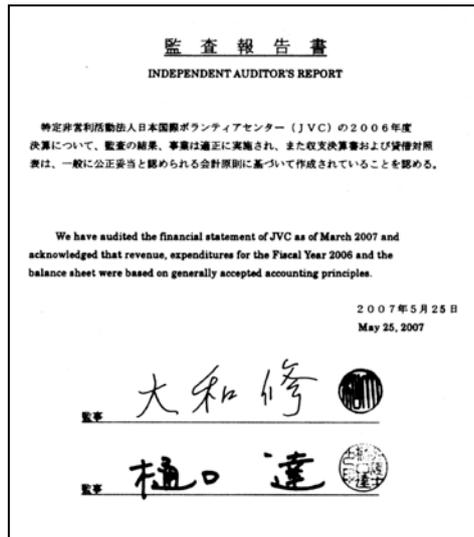
The Japanese government is working towards expanding the range of activities that the Self-Defence

Forces can carry out overseas. However, we believe that it is necessary to international peace-building efforts based on non-military principles and ideals. Throughout 2006 and following on in 2007, JVC has been and continues to work with NGOs and the public in various ways – conducting advocacy, issuing statements, holding symposiums and publishing papers – in order to call on the government to reappraise its policy on these issues.

BALANCE SHEET (As of March 31, 2007)

Japan International Volunteer Center

Assets	:Yen	Liabilities	:Yen
Current Assets		Current Liabilities	
Cash & bank deposits	151,346,615	Accounts payable	7,555,219
Goods	346,107	Deposits received	1,384,967
Cash & bank deposits in overseas office	50,753,352	Deposits for withholding taxes	1,984,723
Payment for anothers	3,259,345	Accrued Income tax	390,900
Other receivable	54,452,008	Accrued consumption tax	330,500
Prepaid expenses	10,212	Advances received	10,720,350
Sub-total	260,167,639	Project allowance	1,179,592
		Sub-total	23,546,251
Fixed Assets		Fixed Liabilities	
Investments in capital	10,100,000	Reserve for retirement allowances	29,772,175
Long-term loans	1,000,000	Sub-total	29,772,175
Deposit for rent	12,545,000	Liabilities Sub-total	53,318,426
Sub-total	23,645,000	Reserves	
		Balance at the end of fiscal '06	230,494,213
		(Balance for fiscal '06)	-12,411,445
		Sub-total	230,494,213
Total	283,812,639	Total	283,812,639



BALANCE SHEET for Calendar

(As of March 31, 2007)

Japan International Volunteer Center

Assets	:Yen	Liabilities	:Yen
Postal Saving	970,335	Accounts payable	3,259,345
Bank deposit	6,879,786	Temporary payment	188,310
Inventories	83,071	Corrent Liabilities Total	3,447,655
Account receivable-trade	544,320		
Allowance for doubtful costs	-6,300		
Current Assets Total	8,471,212	Net income	5,023,557
Total	8,471,212	Total	8,471,212

STATEMENT FOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (From April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007)

Japan International Volunteer Center

Revenue

Item	Yen	%
Membership Dues	11,472,800	3.2
Donation		
Donation from Individuals	24,103,582	15.0
Donation from Organizations	58,528,590	15.0
Donation at Summer/Winter PR	24,501,710	5.5
Monthly Donation Scheme	14,423,400	3.0
Donation from Midori Fund	3,203,304	1.0
Sub-total	124,860,586	24.4
Grant		
Private Organizations	82,383,650	
JICA	32,225,126	
Sub-total	114,608,776	45.3
Subsidy		
Japanese Government	26,983,585	10.3
UNHCR	25,681,286	
Sub-total	52,664,871	21.8
Operation for Revenue(Calendar)	5,023,557	1.8
Others		
Interest Income	96,060	0.1
Others	10,419,276	3.1
Gain from reversal allowance for business	33,895,506	3.1
Sub-total	44,410,842	3.2
Total	353,041,432	100.0
Deduction of exchange loss	801,859	
Total	353,843,291	
Deduction of total expenses	-366,254,736	
Balance for fiscal '05	-12,411,445	
Reserves brought forward	242,905,658	
Reserves at the end of fiscal '05	230,494,213	

Palestine: The expenditures of nutrition improvement exceeded the budget, since urgent support was carried out from May to March.

Iraq: Since donation gathered beyond the budget, medical treatment expense exceeded the budget.

Sudan: Since the contract with UNHCR was late for the schedule, the project scale was reduced.

INCOME STATEMENT for Calendar
(From April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007)

Sales	31,546,933
Beginning inventories	59,230
Manufacturing cost	7,658,563
Ending inventory-Materials	83,071
Gross Profit on Sales	23,912,211
Expenses	
Salaries	11,734,555
Freight	5,759,773
Advertising expenses	2,100,323
Provision of doubtful accounts	6,300
Total	19,600,951
Operating Income	4,311,260
Interest earned	1,061
Gain from doubtful accounts	711,236
Net income	5,023,567

Expenditures

Item	Yen	%
Thailand		
Supporting Tsunami Victims	16,993,407	
Network	46,495	
Administration Expenses in Thailand	416,002	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,582,644	
Sub-total	21,038,548	5.7
Cambodia		
Sustainable agriculture & rural development	25,625,832	
Technical skills training school	459,115	
Advocacy	57,436	
Administration Expenses in Cambodia	1,458,384	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	4,097,747	
Sub-total	31,698,514	8.7
Laos		
Rural development	17,877,812	
Administration Expenses in Laos	1,060,175	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,140,106	
Sub-total	22,078,093	6.0
Vietnam		
Environmental protection	3,604,670	
Rural development	10,291,635	
Administration Expenses in Vietnam	1,725,574	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,873,732	
Sub-total	17,495,611	4.8
Palestine		
Nutritional Support	12,095,930	
Education Support	5,335,485	
Medical support	1,999,414	
Administration Expenses in Palestine	2,024,817	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	2,195,376	
Sub-total	23,651,022	6.5
Iraq		
Medical support	18,232,140	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	621,332	
Sub-total	18,853,472	5.1
South Africa		
Rural development	5,572,362	
HIV/AIDS research	12,777,507	
Administration Expenses in South Africa	5,459,725	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	4,806,191	
Sub-total	28,615,785	7.8
Afghanistan		
Integrated Rural Reconstruction Support	32,249,264	
Education Support	783,383	
Administration Expenses in Afghanistan	11,143,385	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	5,894,160	
Sub-total	50,070,192	13.7
North Korea		
Humanitarian Aid	0	
Exhibitions	419,130	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,154,865	
Sub-total	1,573,995	0.4
Sudan		
Automobile Workshop Support	25,133,431	
Administration Expenses in Sudan	6,625,974	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	5,022,259	
Sub-total	36,781,664	10.0
Emergency Relief		
Earthquake in Pakistan	26,894,941	
Earthquake in Java	17,110,137	
Sub-total	44,005,078	12.0
Overseas project total	295,861,974	80.8
Japan		
Advocacy	674,058	
Public Relations	17,433,224	
Network	418,080	
Sub-total	18,525,362	5.1
Project Total	314,387,336	85.8
Administration		
Office lease	8,117,874	
Staff salary	20,665,528	
Welfare expenses	12,267,944	
Tax and public charge	330,500	
Other administration	10,081,964	
Sub-total	51,463,810	14.1
Corporation Tax etc.	403,500	0.4
Reserve fund	0	0.0
Total	366,254,736	100.0

BUDGET FOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (From April 1, 2007 to March 31,2008)

Japan International Volunteer Center

Revenue

Item	Yen	%
Membership Dues	12,000,000	3.7
Donation		
Donation from Individuals	16,758,200	
Donation from Organizations	20,388,875	
Donation at Summer/Winter PR	23,000,000	
Monthly Donation Scheme	15,000,000	
Donation from Midori Fund	2,500,000	
Sub-total	77,647,075	24.1
Grant		
Grant from Private Foundations	53,059,926	
JICA	36,359,000	
Voluntary Postal Saving	15,000,000	
Sub-total	104,418,926	32.3
Subsidy		
Japanese Government	46,218,795	
UNHCR	36,442,657	
Sub-total	82,661,452	25.6
Income from Calendar and Concert Sales		
Sub-total	16,870,000	5.2
Others		
Interest Income	90,000	
Others	7,755,000	
Reserves*	20,932,607	
Sub-total	28,777,607	8.9
Total	322,375,060	100.0

*The balance carried forward specified by a country appropriated for the activity in 2007.

The detail:

Thailand	3,676,093
Cambodia	356,182
Laos	1,000,000
Vietnam	500,000
Palestine	8,000,000
South Africa	7,000,000
Advocacy	400,332
Total	20,932,607

Expenditures

Item	Yen	%
Thailand		
Reconstruction support (Tsunami)	750,144	
Internship	1,946,000	
Administration Expenses in Thailand	100,000	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,187,560	
Sub-total	5,983,704	1.9
Cambodia		
Sustainable agriculture & rural development	8,927,270	
Community Livelihood Improvement	13,445,990	
Technical skills training school	512,400	
Action Research	72,000	
Administration Expenses in Cambodia	1,206,000	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	4,203,444	
Sub-total	28,367,104	8.8
Laos		
Rural development & forestry	18,204,374	
Administration Expenses in Laos	371,524	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	2,236,500	
Sub-total	20,812,398	6.5
Vietnam		
Rural development	7,255,155	
Administration Expenses in Vietnam	1,260,000	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,998,047	
Sub-total	10,513,202	3.3
Iraq		
Medical, IDP Support	6,452,000	
Administration Expenses in Jordan	784,400	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	248,800	
Sub-total	7,485,200	2.3
Palestine		
Nutritional Support	9,830,000	
Education Support	2,100,000	
Medical Support	9,897,200	
Administration Expenses in Palestine	2,355,700	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	2,538,000	
Sub-total	26,720,900	8.3
South Africa		
Rural development	4,037,300	
HIV/AIDS	13,312,000	
Administration Expenses in South Africa	4,824,800	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	5,432,000	
Sub-total	27,606,100	8.6
Afghanistan		
Integrated Rural Reconstruction Support	27,769,481	
Education Support	805,920	
Administration Expenses in Afghanistan	18,556,279	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	5,376,570	
Sub-total	52,508,250	16.3
North Korea		
Humanitarian Aid	60,000	
Exhibitions	508,000	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,135,200	
Sub-total	1,703,200	0.5
Sudan		
Automobile Workshop Support	38,380,152	
Administration Expenses in Sudan	9,948,709	
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	5,005,242	
Sub-total	53,334,103	16.5
Emergency Relief		
Reserve fund(Emergency Relief)	5,000,000	
Sub-total	5,000,000	1.6
Overseas project total	240,034,161	74.5
Japan		
Advocacy	1,028,000	
Public Relations	16,486,790	
Network	400,000	
Sub-total	17,914,790	5.6
Project Total	257,948,951	80.0
Administration		
Office lease	8,000,000	
Staff salary	25,966,704	
Welfare expenses	13,135,000	
Tax and public charge	1,000,000	
Other administration	11,680,000	
Sub-total	59,781,704	18.5
Corporation Tax etc.	1,000,000	0.3
Reserve fund	3,644,405	1.1
Total	322,375,060	100.0



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