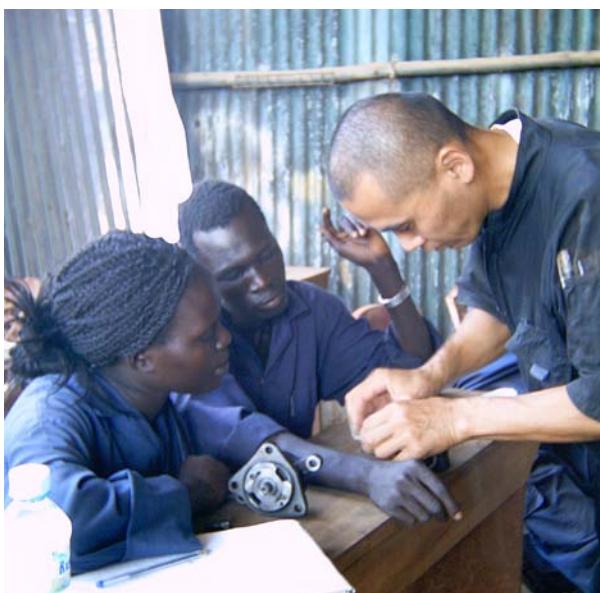




Japan International Volunteer Center

Annual Report

Fiscal 2007 Annual Report / Fiscal 2008 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

The objectives and the combination of specific activities
Livelihood Improvement through Ecological Agriculture / Technical School

Program background

Economic indicators have shown that Cambodia has continued sustainable growth. However, the country is dependent on imports from foreign countries for most of the raw materials used in the industrial sector.

The kind of economic growth happening has hardly brought advantage for vast majority of the people.

Population in rural areas accounts for over 80 % of total population, but their agricultural output reach to only 30 % of GDP and 70 % of domestic income is concentrated within only 20 % of the population. The gap between the rich and the poor tends to grow wider as Cambodia has yet to establish a system to redistribute wealth equitably.

In fact, the manufacturing sector is not yet mature enough to absorb labor from rural areas even though more and more people are moving from rural areas to urban areas as many have lost their properties due to difficulties, which in turn leads to the spread of poverty in urban areas.

In order to sever this vicious cycle, it is essential to improve the livelihoods of rural villagers.

1. Community Livelihood Improvement through Ecological Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (CLEAN)– Siem Reap Province –

JVC launched the Community Livelihood Improvement through Ecological Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (CLEAN) in Chi Kreang and Sutri Nikom Districts in Siem Reap Province in 2007 for an initial phase of 3 years. Under the CLEAN project, JVC sets up agricultural training to increase production through ecological agriculture (EA), without chemical fertilizers and pesticides that are a heavy burden on both farmers' livelihood and the environment.

weeds. About 300 farmers in 10 villages were engaged in nutrition gardening in order to secure a stable yield of vegetables. In addition, JVC set up training for cultivating young plants and 9,495 young plants were grown. After that, JVC provided tree planting training 13 times, and distributed 7,032 young plants to 238 families in 15 villages upon request, 1,450 young plants to five elementary schools, and 193 young trees to two villages for their public reservoirs.

2008 Annual Report

About 1,000 farmers participated in EA training on the System of Rice Intensification (SRI). The farmers successfully increased their yields 2.4 times on average. In fiscal year 2008, JVC also introduced a new method of rice planting involving feeding ducks in paddy fields on a trial to control pests and

2009 Annual Plan

JVC will not only set up EA training on System of Rice Intensification (SRI), nutrition, home gardening and composting but also go ahead with its projects centering on environmental education (EE) and tree planting for schools and communities. JVC is eager to create opportunities to discuss various is-

sues in daily lives of farmers, and provide support for group activities for these farmers upon their re-

quest.

2

. Environmental Education, Trainers' Resource Center (TRC)] – Kandal Province

JVC is managing a library of documents on sustainable agriculture and the environment for farmers, students and NGO staff, known as the “Trainers’ Resource Center” (TRC), in Phnom Penh. At the TRC, we lend out books, posters and audiovisual materials free of charge. In addition, JVC is also managing “Community Resource Centers” (CRCs) for farmers and prisoners in rural areas and two prisons. JVC is also providing environmental education in primary schools and the TRC to increase awareness of the environment and agriculture among younger generations

sibility for bookkeeping required in the management of their libraries.

2009 Annual Plan

JVC will provide environmental education for 4 primary schools in Sout Nikom District, Siam Reap Province, in fiscal 2009. Making good use of its experience, JVC is willing to have exchanges with teachers, who are in charge of environmental education, in the Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province. In addition, JVC will not only continue to open the libraries of CRCs to university students and NGO staff but also work to foster human resources through a series of seminars, and develop materials to be used in environmental education and agricultural training.



2008 Annual Report

JVC provided environmental education to 694 students in five primary schools in Angk Snuol District in Kandal Province. JVC also held a series of seminars on the environment and development for university students and young NGO staff at the TRC in Phnom Penh, in which 34 people participated. The TRC obtained 172 new books, and now houses 6,427 books. A total of 674 people, including university students, visited the TRC. In CRCs in rural areas, JVC held seminars for members of the library management committees to reinforce their management ability. As a result, all CRCs now take respon-

3. Santa Piep Technical School (JVC

With a goal to foster young people who will take responsibility for the future of the country, JVC has been providing automotive technical training since 1985. At present, about 120 students are learning auto mechanic and repair work. The school has been financially self-sufficient since 2000, being able to continue free training, employing 37 instructors such as teachers, mechanics and staff members of

technical school) – Phnom Penh – the school, thanks to the income from the repair workshop affiliated to the technical school. JVC is providing support for students’ living expenses as well as giving counsel to the school on its management.

2008 Annual Report

t the request of Cambodian government, a new

workshop and school started in a new site. The inauguration ceremony was postponed until fiscal year 2009 due to the delay in the transfer of jurisdiction over the workshop and school. The school budget including school management expenditure ran into the red because of the suspension of workshop operations and the decline in the number of customers, but the deficit was covered by funds from companies using facilities in the former workshop. At present, the school has a total of 150 students, of whom, 50 of the freshmen and 50 of the sophomores are exempted from tuition.

VC conducted EA training on System of Rice Intensification or SRI, nutrition and home gardens in 35 villages (25 in Chi Kreang District and 10 in Sotr Nikom District). As we made the training open for everyone in the village, more than 2000 people have participated in the training and so far our observations suggest that approximately 300 families have witnessed an improvement in rice production and nutrition. In harvest season, we introduced yield as-

essment methods and conducted yield assessments. This assessment showed that SRI can double rice production compared to the existing methods. Simple efforts have reduced expenditure for chemical fertilizers and pesticides at the same time as increasing production, resulting in improved livelihoods for rural farmers. In some villages farmers have formed self help groups to share these experiences and exchange visits so that they can share information between villages.

2008 Annual Plan

JVC will offer video workshops for farmers to understand about the improvement in rice production and to learn basic ideas and techniques. We will also organize 2 sessions of training on home gardening with 10 villages to participate in each session. In addition, through follow-up activities for farmers practicing EA, we will search for the possibility of mutual help activities and offer necessary support to farmers upon their request.

4. Technical School – Phnom Penh -

With a goal to foster the younger generation who will build the future of the country JVC has been providing automotive technical training since 1985. At present, about 120 students are learning auto mechanic and repair work. The school has been financially self-sufficient since 2000, and we are now able to provide free training for 37 staff (teachers, mechanics and other members) thanks to the income from the repair workshop run by the school. JVC is providing support for students' living expenses and advice to school management.

2007 Annual Report

In October, 115 students began studies at the school. JVC continued to provide scholarship to students from other provinces and to female students, rice for 40 dorm students, and other welfare for students.

2008 Annual Plan

New workshop and school will start in a new site. JVC will continue providing scholarship to students, and we will also assist in negotiation with relevant ministries and agencies on the site relocation.

Vietnam

Securing the Harvest in Rural Highland Areas

Program background

In Vietnam, the government continues to promote foreign investment projects, and high GDP growth continues unabated. However, beneath the high economic growth, the gap between the urban and the rural areas is widening. Many rural areas in Vietnam are highlands areas. Excessive deforestation in these areas causes soil-outflow and a lack of water in rural highland areas, which as a result leads to a decrease in annual harvests. Thus, in order to improve the situation in the rural highland areas, JVC is promoting environmentally sustainable agriculture and soil-outflow prevention.

1. Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture and Soil-Outflow Prevention (Hoabinh Province)

In highland Tanlac District of Hoabinh Province, about 85% of the population are farmers cropping rice, corn, and sugarcane. However, diminishing natural resources such as water, forest, and soil has become a serious problem in this area. Among them, soil-outflow caused by deforestation is especially problematic. Due to this soil-outflow landslide sometimes occur and this severely damages agricultural fields. Such incidents cause a decrease in harvests and damage to the lives of farming people. Thus, in order to improve such situations, we are planting young tree saplings that prevent soil-outflow and promote the sustainable utilization of natural resource in agriculture in the target villages, to secure the harvest.

2007 Annual Report

In July to August of 2007, we conducted a survey in 12 villages (including our target villages such as Bac Son and Nam Son) of the highland District to improve the situation. Through discussions with the representatives of the villages, issues such as the use, quantity and quality of the natural resources, and the periods and the reasons of food shortages, we found

that securing the harvest (especially rice and vegetables) and soil-outflow prevention were the two main issues that needed to be addressed.



Securing the Harvest

Rice is the main staple for Vietnamese throughout the country. However, in JVC target villages people can only harvest 50% of their yearly rice needs; the remainder is bought in exchange for corn they grow as cash crops. However, the price of the corn is unstable and as a result the lives of people that depend on corn also become unstable as well. As a result, JVC has introduced three rice-cropping methods (Paddy cultivation with ducks, Paddy cultivation with fish, and System for Rice Intensification) that are similar to traditional cropping

methods of the area and that are also environmentally sustainable. Now many households have come to use these methods to improve their rice harvests.

Also, in cropping vegetables, villagers have suffered because of a lack of the crop species that can grow in the dry season, and because of damage caused by insects. Thus, we conducted seminars and gave advice about methods for pest management and distributed three kinds of dry season vegetable seeds to each household in the village.

Soil-Outflow Prevention

Two of our target villages, Bac Son and Nam Son, experience especially serious soil-outflow. As a remedy JVC assisted villagers to plant tree saplings to stop soil-outflow on around 10 ha of particularly erosion damaged land. 10 households that had previously lost fields due to landslides planted tree saplings and began co-administration of the trees. Furthermore, to improve the use of the upland fields that are quite vulnerable to soil-outflow, we organized a land utilization design to prevent soil-outflow; that is, we conducted contour farming, and planted beans in the sharply-sloped area and planted fruit trees and beans in moderately-sloped areas.

2008 Annual Plan

2008 is the final year of JVC's project in Vietnam. Checking the administrative conditions, we will organize a system whereby villagers can continue the environmentally sustainable agriculture and soil-outflow prevention without the support of JVC. Regarding soil-outflow prevention, we will promote cooperation among the villagers to spread and share the method by themselves. On securing the harvest, we will conduct seminars and experience-sharing meeting among those who are interested in our methods from May to October 2008, and in December, we will hold a final examination meeting and hand our activities over to the local administrative bodies and the People's Organizations.



Laos

Protecting Forests, Protecting People's Lives Forest Conservation / Sustainable Agriculture Promotion

Program Background

The livelihoods of rural villagers in Laos are dependent upon the natural blessings of the forest to meet their dietary and livelihood needs. Particularly from May to August each year, in the period before the rice harvest when rice is at its most scarce, villagers compensate for the rice shortage by harvesting forest resources. That time of year is a bountiful period for the products of the forests and the rivers – such as shell fish, fish and nuts. 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 economic development has been heavily promoted by the government as the primary means of poverty eradication. This economic development has led to an expansion of commercial agro-forestry operations such as eucalyptus and rubber trees, intensive cultivation of industrial crops and mine and hydro power development. This wave of development is taking away villagers' space for agriculture and harvest from the forest. As a result, it became even harder for them to make a living. JVC provides support for villagers by conducting village land zoning and advocating for villagers rights to use their forest resources. We also conduct a project to improve agricultural production and the livelihoods of farmers.

1. Forest conservation by local people – Khammouane Province

JVC supports the implementation of the "Land and Forest Allocation program" in order that local people themselves are able to manage and use their forests. Through this program the forests that support villagers' livelihoods are formally registered with 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 deforestation and development work that has been promoted often against the wish of villagers.

We also provide training for "forest volunteers" to take leadership in forest conservation through monitoring the observance of forest regulations and conducting resources surveys. In addition, we support village cultivation of marketable forest products such as rattan in order to save forest resources. We also assist the government in developing policy by reporting on village forestry issues to both gov-

ernment and international organizations and making various policy recommendations.

2007 Annual Report

JVC carried out the formal registration of community forests in 3 villages along the major provincial trunk roads, routes 12 and 13, where commercial developments have 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 resolved the conflict through defining the boundaries for each village in the forest. We trained "forest volunteers" on how to measure tree density so that they can grasp the situation of decreasing forest resources and carry out conservation work. We also provided training on the cultivation of rattan seedlings for local farmers.

2008 Annual Plan

In April JVC will evaluate the project to determine the achievements and difficulties that have emerged over the course of the project. We will conduct land and forest allocation in a village that has been significantly affected by rapidly increasing commercial forestry operations. In addition, we will invite a regional community forestry NGO to train forest volunteers and provide them with an opportunity to learn about the management and use of community forests. For the JVC rattan cultivation programme, we will conduct fixed planting of seedlings and provide study-tours to those farmers who succeeded in bringing rattan to market. In May, we will invite Lao administrators to Japan to

observe and learn about negative impacts of economic development and about community development as an alternative method of development.



2. Promotion of sustainable agriculture and improvement of livelihoods

- Khammouane Province -

In many villages there is a shortage of rice for almost half the year, so JVC provides trainings to increase yields through the improvement of agricultural techniques. As in Cambodia, the System of Rice Intensification, or SRI, is an approach we adopt to increase rice yields. We also introduce methods for making compost and liquid fertilizer using local resources as a sustainable and safe way for yield improvement. In order to maintain food supplies and to improve incomes, we also provide support for the cultivation of vegetable gardens and orchards, as well as for establishing “rice bank” systems. Finally, we also support farmers for well construction to provide safe drinking water to villagers all year round.

training on harvesting techniques that allow good quality seeds to remain in the village. Finally, we have completed the construction of 11 wells in 2 villages, so that villagers now have access to clean water throughout the year.

2008 Annual Plan

JVC will conduct an evaluation of the project in April so as to highlight the need for follow-up activities before project completion at the end of the year. We will produce a VCD to promote SRI activities implemented by villagers in Khammouane province and introduce the system to other villagers and organizations. As for rice banks, we will offer opportunities to learn tips for successful management by sharing experiences between villages who have just started rice banks and others that have been managing rice banks by themselves for a long period of time. Furthermore, we will continue to provide support for the improvement of fruit tree cultivation and introduce methods for preservation of bananas and pineapples that people have harvested.

2007 Annual Report

We have implemented SRI with 25 families in 10 villages. In these villages we have seen yield increases in the majority of farms. Furthermore, we have established “rice banks” within villages in order to secure a sustainable supply of rice. We have also provided species of fruit tree that produce yields in a relatively shorter period of time, and have provided

3. Forest conservation and promoting sustainable agriculture – Savannakhet Province –

Based on our experiences in Khammouane Province, JVC will begin a new project to support forest conservation and promotion of sustainable agriculture in Savannakhet Province, where there has also been substantial commercial development.

seeds and chemical fertilizers. We will introduce SRI which is spreading in Khammouane province as an alternative method of paddy production. As the decline of natural resources is another challenge faced by villagers, we will conduct research on the natural resources used by local people.

2008 Annual Plan

After completing our project in Khammouane province in September, we will begin a new project in the neighbouring province, Savannakhet, in October. In the first year, we will research village living conditions and build relationships with villagers. In this area, people suffer from a chronic shortage of rice due to poor soils caused by the use of improved



Thailand

Study in Rural Thailand

Program background

Thus far, JVC has supported the rural people in the north-eastern Thailand, having the local NGOs and People's Organizations as the counterparts. Through the support, the local NGOs and the People's Organizations have been empowered, and now they can manage their activities without the help of JVC. Now, by utilizing the networks we have built through our support, JVC is offering an internship program and study tours for Japanese people to reconsider topics such as "development" and "international cooperation" from the rural Thai perspective. Also, we are following up our Sumatra tsunami assistance.

1. The Internship Program and Study Tour in Rural Thailand

For Japanese who are interested in international cooperation and environmental conservation, we are offering internship programs with which trainees stay in rural Thailand for about 11 months and study the effects of "development" and "international cooperation" that are often brought by foreign actors, and how they are understood by rural people. Also, we are offering short-term study tours and a series of lectures on rural Asia.

2007 Annual Report

The Internship Program JVC and our counterparts in Thailand prepared for the internship program. We

began the application in December 2007, and accepted 2 trainees.

The Study Tour We offered study tours in August 2007 and March 2008 in areas of north-eastern Thailand, and in total there were 12 Japanese participants.

2008 Annual Plan

We will begin a new internship intake from May 2008, and offer training on agriculture and Thai language in June, followed by the dispatch of the trainees to rural area of north-eastern Thailand from July. In the spring and autumn we will offer study tours to visit areas of north-eastern Thailand.

2. Follow-up of Sumatra Tsunami Assistance

The Sumatra tsunami that occurred in December of 2004 caused tremendous damage all over the South-east Asia. JVC continued our emergency assistance up until March of 2007, providing assistance to those fishing families and foreign labourers in southern Thailand that witnessed the severe damage. Even after the finalisation of this assistance, we are periodically visiting the areas to follow-up on peoples livelihoods.

2007 Annual Report We visited a local NGO which has been the partner of our medical assistance to foreign labourers in Thailand. We confirmed with them that the medical assistance is still required.

2008 Annual Plan We will continue monitoring the situation of foreign labourers in Thailand, and consider whether and how JVC can participate in providing assistance.

South Africa

Ecological Agriculture, HIV/AIDS

Program background

It has been 14 years since democracy was established after the long period of apartheid (racial segregation). South Africa has been working to build a democratic social system where all races can live in harmony, however, the gap between rich and poor, especially among black people, has been 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 2007, we conducted a Training of Trainers (TOT) for the farmers who have performed well in natural farming during the follow-up for the period of 2001-2006. Through the TOT, farmers enhanced their knowledge and capacity to teach others. We aim to have strong local human resources to take the initiative after JVC finishes our activities in Cala region in 2008.

In 2008, we will finish the project according to plan. Therefore, we will conduct an evaluation of the project in August. In addition we will analyze the

findings regarding the significance of the follow-up period.

We will also conduct advocacy work on Massive Food Production (MFP) and GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms). Both MFP and GMO have been promoted by both agri-business and the South African government. Yet they cause the loss of diversity in 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 Japa-

nese 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 2007, we cooperated with the local NGO Pholoshong. We provided training such as Treatment Literacy Training on HIV/AIDS and Vegetable Garden Training to boost nutrition. We also gave support to the care givers who take care of the patients, orphans and vulnerable children in the community. In addition, we supported HIV Patient mutual support groups to gain knowledge and information on HIV/AIDS. In 2008, we will continue to provide sev-

eral trainings, with a special focus on the training of HIV/AIDS awareness for young people. In March 2009, the project will finish according to plan, and we will conduct an evaluation of the project.



Afghanistan

Medical and Health Assistance Focusing on Children and Women / Support for Education / Advocacy for Peace Building

Program background

Afghanistan has been the battlefield of the War on Terror lead by USA in response to 9/11 2001 attacks and even today many civilians are victimized because of this war. The medical services are extremely poor, especially for women, and the infant mortality rate remains one of the worst in the world. JVC is carrying out a medical project to improve the health of women and children as well to provide educational support to children who will construct the future Afghanistan. More efforts are being made on behalf of Afghan people to reveal the problems caused by international forces operating in Afghanistan to relevant organizations and governments in Afghanistan and Japan.

1. Project for the Improvement of Mother and Child Health

JVC is supporting the only clinic in Great Gorek Area of Nagarhar Province covering a population of 27,000. This clinic has a delivery room and a room exclusively for female outpatients besides its regular facilities to focus on health care for women and children. To serve those who live far from the clinic, JVC conducts trainings for community health worker (CHWs) volunteers whom offer basic medical services within communities. Through this activity people are becoming more attentive to preventive care.

2007 Annual Report

Our work to support 28 community health workers in seven villages and 12 traditional birth attendants in one village while operating the Gorek Clinic has led to villagers uptake in preventive medical care. One Japanese doctor and one Japanese nurse were dispatched in May for the evaluation of the previous activities, and to draw up a three-year program to 2009 and also to provide training to medical staff. The evaluation revealed that the overall activities met the needs of the villagers and that medical staff needed more training to enhance their professional skills.

Our plan to include health education in each activity had to be postponed to the following year due to a lack of preparation.

After the abduction of Korean volunteers in August, our Japanese staff have been Tokyo based following the security guidelines of the Japanese government.

2008 Annual Plan

We will continue our support for the clinic, CHWs and TBAs to improve the quality of their services and their collaboration. At the sub- clinic to be constructed in a remote village, we will work together with the village to provide health checkups and health education in addition to regular clinical services. We will also conduct health education at the local primary school of the same village in cooperation with school teachers. In all the villages in the catchment area a series of health education classes for women is to be arranged in cooperation with female CHWs and TBAs.



2.Support for Education

2007 Annual Report

We conducted interactive teachers' training for 72 teachers of 27 schools in Shiwa District based on the teaching guidelines developed by JICA. To these guidelines we added a short training for all the headmasters of the same district so that they could grasp the significance of the teachers' training and so that they would support the teachers who underwent our training.

2008 Annual Plan

We will conduct monitoring activities at the schools where trained teachers are working and will

continue the same training to more teachers in cooperation with the provincial and district education directorates.



3.Advocacy

The US forces and NATO-led international forces are operating in many areas to eradicate insurgents and often use humanitarian work, such as delivery of medicine and food, as means to get into private households to search for insurgents, thereby making it difficult to distinguish NGO activities from the military operation. In fact several NGOs engaged in reconstruction work have been attacked by anti-

government bodies and forced to suspend some or all of their activities.

We have been continuously advocating in both Afghanistan and Japan that military operations should never step into the humanitarian space and that peace cannot be built by force, which only brings endless chain of hatred.

Palestine

Health Education / Improving Nutrition for Children / Educational and Cultural Support for Children / Income Generation

Program background

Economic sanctions imposed by Israel have led to the worst situation in the Gaza strip in last 40 years. Meanwhile in the West Bank, the construction of the Israeli separation wall continues, limiting access of people and dividing the region into enclaves. As a result, access to medical services and education for Palestinian people has become seriously hampered.

JVC is addressing problems that threaten people's lives such as the separation wall, through the provision of nutritional, educational and cultural support for children, as well as income generation support under an impoverished economic situation.

1. Health Education in the area divided by the separation wall (East Jerusalem)

The daily movements of Palestinian people have become extremely limited by the construction of the separation wall and settlements around Jerusalem area. The construction of the wall continues despite an advisory opinion issued by the International Court of Justice that it is illegal. Access to education and health services is hampered, and local communities are plagued by the paralysis of their function.

JVC has provided medical checkups and health educations to schools and kindergartens in the East Jerusalem area by working together with a local medical NGO since 2006.

local people on the impacts of the separation wall on the lives of local people was relayed back to the Japanese community and was utilized for our advocacy activities.

2008 Annual Plan

JVC will continue health educations and medical checkups in schools and kindergartens. In addition, we will continue to analyze the problems we find through this activity and act as a spring board to relay information back to Japan.



2007 Annual Report

As a result of requests by citizens, JVC visited 80 primary / junior high schools and community centers with a team of 6 including medical doctors, a health worker and Japanese staff, and through this visit provided basic health education to a total of 15,000 people. Specifically we provided education on hand-washing to prevent disease, nutrition, and how to prevent lice infestation; first aid lectures; and medical checkups. In addition, information received from

2. Improving Nutrition for Children

As the humanitarian crisis in the Gaza strip continues, more than 85% of the population are forced to live under the poverty line, and malnutrition among children has become a serious problem. JVC has provided support for improved nutrition for children in partnership with international and local NGOs in the Gaza strip.

JVC is providing iron enriched milk and nutritional biscuits to children in kindergartens, and is providing nutrition education to kindergarten staff, children and their mothers. Using milk and biscuits produced locally for this project provides a double benefit of assisting an economy in shambles. Moreover, as a response to the deteriorating conditions, JVC is also providing support for malnourished children.

2007 Annual Report

JVC provided iron-enriched milk and nutritional biscuits six days a week to 550 children in 5 kindergartens, which is a significant nutritional resource for children. In addition, JVC provided nutrition therapeutic food to malnourished children through the

3. Supporting education and culture (Bethlehem, East-Jerusalem)

It has been reported that more than 90% of children in Palestine have psychological impacts such as nightmares and the loss of concentration because of the extreme anxiety and fear present in their daily lives. JVC is providing children with the chance to enjoy themselves freely and easily through the support of local community centers in refugee camps that are suffering extreme conditions.

local NGO, “Ard El Insan”, which is the only local NGO focusing on nutrition problems for children in Gaza.



2008 Annual Plan

JVC will continue to provide milk and biscuits in kindergartens manufactured using local products. As nutrition support is of increasing importance in the deteriorating conditions, we will continue to provide support for malnourished children by shifting from emergency support to year-round support.

JVC supported the summer camp of the Handala cultural center in the Beit Jibrin refugee camp in the West Bank town of Bethlehem, which JVC has supported since 2003. 120 children participated activities such as sports and handicrafts, and it also became the place where more than 20 youth leaders actively exercised their leadership.

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As Handala cultural center became able to gain support from other organizations, JVC will shift the

project site to Shu'fat refugee camp in East Jerusalem, and will support a summer program through a local

community center for children.

4. Income generation support (Bethlehem)

The women's group of Handala cultural center is working to make and sell embroidered goods using their traditional skills, and proved to be a valuable source of income. JVC has supported the women's group since its foundation in 2003.

2007 Annual Report

20 members of the group work in the production of embroidered goods. JVC supported the group through the purchase of their products, such as bags and pouches, and then sold them in Japan. We also assisted the group through operational strengthening activities within the group.



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JVC will support the women's group through operational strengthening activities with the group, and through the expansion of market channels, as well as by encouraging the self-sustainability of the group.

5. Peace making and Peace building

The existence of three major religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam) in Palestine is part of the reason behind the conflict as well as the key for the conflict resolution. JVC invited academics from these three religions to Japan in 2007, and organized the

opportunity for dialogue between them and Buddhists and academics. About 350 people participated in events in seven places. JVC will continue this activity in 2008.

6. Advocacy

As a member of executive committee and of the advocacy committee of AIDA, the Association of International Development Agencies, the alliance of international NGOs working in Palestine, JVC drafted its

statements and transmitted them. In 2008, we will step up the gathering of field data, and will publish this information through the JVC website, and also through reporting and lecture sessions within Japan.

Iraq

Supporting People Under Harsh Conditions During Crisis

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

Program background

The humanitarian crisis caused by the war in Iraq has continued for more than five years since the war began in 2003. With the deterioration of security conditions, up to 4.8 million displaced people and refugees have been created in the crisis as people flee in fear for their safety. As the government of Iraq is not presently able to provide basic services, emergency assistance through NGOs has become mandatory.

1. Support for Internally Displaced People

The majority of internally displaced people (IDPs) are living temporarily in relatives houses without any source of income. Support from the Iraqi government for basic needs such as water, food and medicine is insufficient, and in this regard international assistance is urgently required.

2008 Annual Plan

In response to the continuous humanitarian needs of the IDPs, JVC will continue providing assistance to those displaced in the city of Fallujah

2007 Annual Report

In cooperation with another international NGO and local partners working inside Iraq, JVC has distributed food items to IDPs in Fallujah city in Anbar Province. The main focus of this aid has been to the most vulnerable, such as the families of widows who lack income. Our food parcels contain rice, beans, and cooking oil as supplementary food aid for two weeks per family.



2. Medical Support for Children with Leukemia

Since 2003, JVC has been providing medicines and medical equipment to hospitals specializing in child leukemia and childhood cancer treatment. In 2005, the Japan-Iraq Medical Network (JIM-NET) was

established by NGOs, companies and doctors that would facilitate the provision of effective assistance. JVC continues to provide support through the JIM-NET network.

2007 Annual Report

Based on the stated needs of four hospitals, we transported and delivered cancer drugs donated by a Japanese pharmaceutical company to hospitals inside Iraq. In addition we also provided financial assistance to hospitals to purchase pharmaceuticals available at local markets inside Iraq. This assistance has been channeled through JIM-NET and has become inevitable since official supply channels for medicines through the Ministry of Health is still insufficient despite some improvements.



2008 Annual Plan

As the Iraqi Ministry of Health is still not functioning, the necessity for assistance of medical materials from NGOs to hospitals will continue for the time being. JVC will meet this urgent need by providing medicines and medical supplies through the JIM-NET network.

3. Research and Advocacy

JVC is conducting advocacy based on information that we gather through our activities to promote reconstruction work that allies with the wishes of the Iraqi people.

office of prime minister was released on JVC's website and published through JVC bulletins.

2007 Annual Report

There has been active discussion about the extension of the “ad-hoc law to deploy Self-Defense Forces in Iraq for non-combat activities” within the Japanese national diet. JVC submitted the open letter to the government asking for the evaluation of the activities conducted by coalition forces and Japanese self defense forces in Iraq. The response from the

2008 Annual Plan

We will continue to carry out research and policy advocacy that picks up on the problems of the humanitarian crisis taking place on the ground in Iraq, and sound alarms where necessary. JVC will continue to provide a platform for open discussion about peace building in the middle east (including in Palestine and Afghanistan as well as in Iraq) with various stakeholders across different sectors to promote the idea of humanitarian assistance without the need for weapons.

Sudan

Logistic Support for Repatriation to South Sudan / Technical Training for Returnees

Project Background

The Republic of the Sudan has an area seven times that of Japan and is the largest nation in Africa. In addition this nation has been one of several African nations that has been subjected to a long civil war. Since the 19th century there have been sporadic skirmishes between Northern and Southern Sudan. After independence and the formation of the Republic of Sudan in 1956, fighting has intensified due to the severe economic and political disparity. It is estimated that there have been 2 million war victims, more than five hundred 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 Federal Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and its Army (SPLM/A), which led to the formation of the Government of South Sudan (GoSS), and the long conflict between the two forces finally ceased. As a result, a repatriation campaign began for over a million people who had previously been evacuated either inside or out of the country by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, due to the collapse of infrastructure as a result of the long fighting, reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes were started in rural areas of South Sudan.

1. Logistic Assistance Project for the Repatriation Process

(Juba, South Sudan)

In 2006, the repatriation programme was started, and was led by UNCHR and GoSS.

However, road conditions in South Sudan are far worse than in the north because all roads have been abandoned for such a long time. Also, border areas have become impassable due to the presence of landmines or because of army checkpoints. The Refugees have had to move to in-traversable land to transfer both people and materials, and vehicles have been severely damaged. JVC has found it necessary to provide logistic and technical support for repatriation to facilitate smooth progress.

In this situation, JVC began to provide mechanical services for all agencies related to the repatriation

programme, such as UNHCR, GoSS and International INGOs contracted with UNHCR, in collaboration with a local automotive workshop in Juba.



2007 Annual Report

Through the workshop, JVC has continued to provide repair and vehicle maintenance as logistical support for repatriation and rehabilitation programmes, such as re-construction of wells, schools and hospitals, conducted by UN agencies and INGOs. In latter half of 2007, we finally began receiving over 20 vehicles per month on average due to improvement of facility and working environment. We restore vehicles back to good condition and send them back to the field. To facilitate the project, we

have dispatched 1 coordinator and 2 technical experts from Japan.

2008 Annual Plan

JVC will continue to manage the workshop to repair and maintain vehicles that are used in the repatriation and rehabilitation programmes. Now we are taking steps to correct management systems, especially the financial and logistical sections of the workshop. For the improvement of management, we increase Sudanese mechanic personnel to expand the workshop's capacity.

2. Vocational Training for Young Returnees (Juba, South Sudan)

2007 Annual Report

JVC has also provided skills training for young returnees to obtain specialised mechanical knowledge and skills the same as 'assistant mechanics'. Finally, we have 14 trainees in 2007. The training was constructed of both lectures and practical training and will be completed by the end of 2008. The aim of both the trainees and JVC is to obtain job placement in other workshops. 14 trainees have been gaining skills and knowledge rapidly, and they are growing as core staff in the workshop, despite the fact that they previously did not have any basic knowledge on mechanics.

will begin the job-search process, and we aim to ensure the job placement of all trainees.

Meanwhile, we will start to prepare a new training course as the second stage of training will open in January 2009. We plan to start recruitment for this course in December 2008.

2008 Annual Plan

Now we are undergoing the final course of the training. We hope that all of our trainees will be able to complete the training course and to obtain a certificate of completion. In the autumn of 2008, we



Korea

Peaceful dialogue in North-East Asia

By means of children's paintings / Emergency assistance

Background

In 2007 in the light of the road map toward the decommissioning of nuclear weapons in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), the six-party talks seemed to move forward in a co-ordinated way. On the other hand, Japan is still struggling to find a breakthrough to the barrier presented by the abduction issue – a top priority matter for Japan – and little progress has been made in improving relations between the two countries. At this time, with relations between Japan and North Korea facing an impasse, people-to-people links, free from the inter-governmental relations, are becoming all the more important. Based on this policy, JVC continues to promote a dialogue of peace through children's paintings between North Korea, South Korea and Japan.

1. Peaceful Dialogue through Children's Paintings

We collected paintings from children in North Korea, South Korea and Japan, put them together and held a "Friendship Exhibition" with the aim to help the children of North-East Asia, who have very few chances to get to know one another, to embrace a common vision of peace. Our years of cooperative links with the South Korean NGO Okedongmu Korea, and with primary schools in North Korea, have facilitated the establishment of painting exhibitions that have started to take root in Tokyo, Seoul and Pyongyang.

2007 Annual Report

In addition to paintings, we show simultaneous video presentations of film shot in each city as a means of conveying the voices of the children at the exhibition in Tokyo in June. Though we could not hold an exhibition in Pyongyang (planned for August), children from Japan visited a primary school in

Pyongyang and reported about the exhibition in Tokyo instead.

2008 Annual Plan

This is the 8th year since the "Friendship Exhibition" started. We will review the process we have been through in collaboration with our domestic and international partners, and present it as a case evidence of mutual trust-building activities between peoples.



2. Support on the ground

The “Relief Campaign Committee for Children, Japan (RCCJ)” is a collaboration between JVC, Ayus and Earth Tree formed for the purpose of aid for North Korean children. It is difficult to provide regular aid, but we work to gather information so that we can provide emergency assistance in the event of a natural disaster.

2007 Annual Report

We provided flood relief support to areas that were inundated in August. After gathering information on the situation of damage and need for support, we made an appeal for aid within Japan and raised 3 million yen to fund through 9 Japanese and Korean residents' organizations. We visited 2 hospitals and a nursing home in Kangwon province in the east of the

country where residents had suffered from severe storm damage. Here we provided medication, portable water-purifiers and nutritional supplement biscuits directly to affected peoples.



Research and Advocacy

ODA reform/Peace building

Program background

From the year 2007 to 2008, there is going to be a series of international conferences and political events related to global disparity, environment and peace. Among these are TICAD IV, the G8 Summit, and the inauguration of New JICA. Taking advantage of such opportunities, JVC will consolidate its co-operative relationship with other NGOs both Japanese and international, and make efforts to conduct effective advocacy in order to apply the lessons from our field-sites.

1. Advocacy towards ODA reform

Based on the experiences of our projects in target countries, JVC is advocating for the reform of ODA so that it should be consistent with the real needs of the people on the ground who are supposed to receive its benefit. Specifically, JVC is working through the following three approaches, each of which is based on actual case studies and work experience in our project sites.

1. Engaging with government policy through participation and dialogue in government committees and other regular consultations with the government. Through these mechanisms we can give opinions and policy alternatives as a voice of citizens.

2. Awareness raising and developing of citizens groups through organizing civil society forums and NGO networks where people are encouraged to express their ideas.

3. Seeking to ensure people's participation in policy-making so that the accountability and transparency of ODA can be improved.

2007 Annual Report

JVC has emphasized the importance of civil society participation on various occasions such as at the regular consultations between NGOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, committees for the

establishment of environmental/social guidelines of new JICA, dialogues with MOFA on the issue of Aid Effectiveness. For instance, May 2007 saw the occasion of the General Assembly of Asian Development Bank held in Kyoto. Here JVC organized a workshop event to consider how ODA and CSR should be in terms of "natural resource management" together with the international NGOs "ActionAid" and "Oxfam."

2008 Annual Plan

In October 2008 two different ODA institutions, JBIC and JICA will be integrated as the new JICA, in which three different schemes of ODA, grant-aid, technical assistance, and yen-loan are expected to be administered under the one umbrella organisation. Taking this opportunity, JVC will advocate for the inclusion of the voices of the host community as a priority in project design. JVC is planning to co-organize a public forum in September with the ODA Reform Network, JANIC, Kansai NGO Council and Nagoya NGO Center. At this forum we will undertake comprehensive discussions on the role of ODA from the viewpoint of local citizens.

2. Advocacy towards Peace Building

JVC believes that in order for a conflict-affected community to restore stability, it is significant that the people of the community play proactive roles in peace-building processes. JVC advocates to the government, international institutions and society as a whole, the political implications of peace-building processes by using the cases of Afghanistan and Iraq where the involvement of Japanese Self-Defense Forces is much discussed, and Palestine where the problem of the occupation persists. In order to solve such complex problems, it is necessary to re-shape an international political framework. Therefore, JVC, in cooperation with several NGOs, has held "UN Reform Public Forum" and advocated that Japan's foreign diplomacy should adopt multi-lateral approach instead of pursuing narrow national interest subordinate to the US. At the same time, this forum has provided Japanese citizens with the opportunity to provide opinions on Japan's foreign diplomacy.

2007 Annual Report

Publication

In June 2007 JVC published a booklet entitled "Military Force is going to make peace?". JVC has expressed our concern towards the relationship between the military and humanitarian assistance based on our own experiences in Afghanistan. The booklet has received good public attention, is being widely read and used in study meetings and civil assemblies.

UN Reform Public Forum

The 5th forum was held in August 2007 and on the 6th of March 2008. There, the diverse participants from both the public and private sectors actively discussed topics in plenary and section meetings, related to development, disarmament, resource management, Africa and climate change.

Symposium

After 5 years since the Iraq War – what has been brought to the Middle East?

March 20th 2008 marks the 5th year since the outbreak of the Iraq War. JVC held a symposium where participants shared their views and experiences regarding the chaotic situation of the Middle East, and we participated in debates with various view points from both journalists and academics, as well as NGOs.



2008 Annual Plan

G8 Summit NGO Forum

At the NGO forum of the G8 summit JVC participated in the participant group of "Human rights and Peace" at the NGO Forum, which was held at the G8 Summit in Lake Toyako, Hokkaido. JVC took the G8 summit as a good opportunity for to undertake advocacy to demand the reconsideration of the legitimacy of the G8 itself in terms of its undemocratic procedures and paternalistic approaches to global issues.

UN Reform Public Forum

JVC will continue to discuss how to improve Japan's policies about "development" and "peace building," and to promote civil participation in UN reform.

Middle East Public Forum

The “war on terrorism” that was born out of the 9.11 tragedy, is continuing to find itself in a chaotic spiral in the societies of Iraq, Afghanistan and Palestine. JVC believes that in addition to our continuous efforts to make a steady supply of medical assistance to targeted hospitals, it is necessary to keep questioning and reconsidering our roles and responsibilities as

a duty-bearer of the industrialized countries that started the war Japan included. By utilizing networks with both local and international NGOs, universities and the media, JVC will continue to hold study workshops and symposiums in order to share our conundrum with the public as the matter of responsibility that we as a nation should shoulder.

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

Japan International Volunteer Center

Revenue

Item	Yen	%
Membership Dues	11,616,760	4.2%
Donation		
Donation	54,132,462	19.5%
Donation at Summer/Winter PR	24,776,614	8.9%
Monthly Donation Scheme	17,968,000	6.5%
Donation from Midori Fund	2,948,401	1.1%
Sub-total	99,825,477	36.0%
Grant		
Private Organizations	39,380,896	14.2%
JICA	31,379,240	11.3%
Voluntary Postal Saving	15,234,000	5.5%
Sub-total	85,994,136	31.0%
Subsidy		
Japanese Government	19,294,210	7.0%
UNHCR	25,136,959	9.1%
Sub-total	44,431,169	16.0%
Operation Revenue of Calendar and Concert		
Calendar	6,253,659	2.3%
Concert	6,173,536	2.2%
Sub-total	12,427,195	4.5%
Others		
Interest Income	296,892	0.1%
Others	12,147,581	4.4%
Gain from reversal allowance for business	933,720	0.3%
Gain from retirement allowance	9,886,000	3.6%
Sub-total	23,264,193	8.4%
Total	277,558,930	100.0
Deduction of exchange loss	-2,202,677	
Total	275,356,253	
Deduction of total expenses	-288,257,667	
Balance for fiscal '05	-12,901,414	
Reserves brought forward	230,494,213	
Reserves at the end of fiscal '05	217,592,799	

Expenditures

Item	Yen	%
Cambodia		
Sustainable agriculture & rural development	19,671,898	6.8%
Technical skills training school	486,527	0.2%
Advocacy	6,551	0.0%
Administration Expenses in Cambodia	1,178,355	0.4%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	4,204,120	1.5%
Sub-total	25,547,451	8.9%
Laos		
Rural development	18,243,735	6.3%
Administration Expenses in Laos	584,443	0.2%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,164,980	1.1%
Sub-total	21,993,158	7.6%
Vietnam		
Rural development	9,933,832	3.4%
Administration Expenses in Vietnam	1,408,334	0.5%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,568,564	0.5%
Sub-total	12,910,730	4.5%
Thailand		
Internship Program	1,097,827	0.4%
Supporting Tsunami Victims	796,582	0.3%
Administration Expenses in Thailand	0	0.0%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	2,357,266	0.8%
Sub-total	4,251,675	1.5%
South Africa		
Rural development	4,088,258	1.4%
HIV/AIDS research	12,703,293	4.4%
Administration Expenses in South Africa	3,494,273	1.2%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	5,040,551	1.7%
Sub-total	25,326,375	8.8%
Afghanistan		
Integrated Rural Reconstruction Support	13,198,324	4.6%
Education Support/Advocacy	791,562	0.3%
Administration Expenses in Afghanistan	9,807,506	3.4%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	7,901,470	2.7%
Sub-total	31,698,862	11.0%
Palestine		
Nutritional Support	8,819,274	3.1%
Medical support	8,882,765	3.1%
Education Support	8,107,736	2.8%
Administration Expenses in Palestine	2,039,172	0.7%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,278,218	1.1%
Sub-total	31,127,165	10.8%
Iraq		
Medical support	8,304,340	2.9%
Administration Expenses in Iraq	882,438	0.3%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	782,894	0.3%
Sub-total	9,969,672	3.5%
Sudan		
Automobile Workshop Support	25,554,207	8.9%
Administration Expenses in Sudan	14,004,667	4.9%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	5,615,546	1.9%
Sub-total	45,174,420	15.7%
North Korea		
Exhibitions	725,144	0.3%
Support in North Korea	700,000	0.2%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,227,675	0.4%
Sub-total	2,652,819	0.9%
Emergency Relief		
Sub-total	0	0.0%
	Overseas project total	210,652,327 73.1%
Japan		
Advocacy	1,090,411	0.4%
Public Relations	14,077,454	4.9%
Network	290,160	0.1%
Sub-total	15,458,025	5.4%
	Project Total	226,110,352 78.4%
Administration		
Office lease	6,976,230	2.4%
Staff salary	33,528,814	11.6%
Welfare expenses	14,114,810	4.9%
Tax and public charge	912,100	0.3%
Other administration	6,501,773	2.3%
Sub-total	62,033,727	21.5%
Corporation Tax etc.	113,588	0.0%
Reserve fund	0	0.0%
Total	288,257,667	100.0

BALANCE SHEET (As of March 31, 2008)

Japan International Volunteer Center

Assets	:Yen	Liabilities	:Yen
Current Assets		Current Liabilities	
Cash & bank deposits	191,813,548	Accounts payable	5,626,083
Goods	624,775	Deposits received	801,000
Inventories	2,401,232	Deposits for withholding taxes	1,460,716
Cash & bank deposits in overseas offices	40,249,359	Accrued Income tax	55,479
Payment for another	904,633	Accrued consumption tax	912,100
Short-term Loans	379,463	Advances received	49,560,533
Other receivable	40,046,243	Project allowance	245,872
Prepaid expenses	2,449,566	Sub-total	58,661,783
Sub-total	278,868,819		
Fixed Assets		Fixed Liabilities	
Investments in capital	10,100,000	Reserve for retirement allowances	26,259,237
Long-term loans	1,000,000		26,259,237
Deposit for rent	12,545,000		
Sub-total	23,645,000	Liabilities Sub-total	84,921,020
Total	302,513,819	Reserves	
		Balance at the end of fiscal '07	217,592,799
		(Balance for fiscal '07)	-12,901,414
		Sub-total	217,592,799
		Total	302,513,819

BALANCE SHEET for Calendar

(As of March 31, 2008)
Japan International Volunteer Center

Assets	:Yen	Liabilities	:Yen
Postal Saving	24,077,144		
Bank deposit	2,052,592		
Inventories	471,108		
Account receivable-trade	632,075		
Allowance for doubtful costs	-7,300		
Payment for another	11,696,832		
Current Assets Total	38,922,451	Net income	6,253,659
Total	38,922,451	Other Retained Earnings	32,668,792
		Total	38,922,451

BALANCE SHEET for Concert

(As of March 31, 2008)
Japan International Volunteer Center

Assets	:Yen	Liabilities	:Yen
Bank deposit	9,919,768		
Payment for another	64,669		
Current Assets Total	9,984,437	Net income	6,173,536
Total	9,984,437	Other Retained Earnings	3,810,901
		Total	9,984,437

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2007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 2008 and
acknowledged that revenue, expenditures for the Fiscal Year 2007 and the
balance sheet were based on generally accepted accounting principles.

2008年5月30日
May 30, 2008

大和監事

木原監事



Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)

6F Maruko Bldg., 1-20-6 Higashiueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110-8605 JAPAN

TEL: (81) 3-3834-2388 FAX: (81) 3-3835-0519

info@ngo-jvc.net <http://www.ngo-jvc.net>