

Japan International Volunteer Center

Annual Report

Fiscal 2008 Annual Report / Fiscal 2009 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 Sutr 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.

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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

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.



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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

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

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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 uni-

tree planting for schools and communities. JVC is eager to create opportunities to discuss various issues in daily lives of farmers, and provide support for group activities for these farmers upon their request.

versity 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 responsibility for bookkeeping required in the management of their libraries.

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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.

3. Santa Piep Technical School (JVC technical school) – Phnom Penh –

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 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.

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At 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.

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To continue to provide free training in the tech-



nical school, JVC will improve services of the workshop affiliated to the school for stabilizing the workshop's income. The technical school will accept 100 new students in October and continue to offer scholarship to a total of 200 students, 100 freshmen and 100 sophomores, as the occasion demands.

Vietnam

Securing the Harvest in Rural Highland Areas

Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture and Soil-outflow Prevention

Program background

In Vietnam, GDP per capita went up to \$1,024 in 2008, but GDP growth rate was only 6.23% due to the global recession.

The rural areas in the northern part were hit by a record cold wave from January to February of 2008 and damage to crops and livestock was widespread and serious. Moreover in November, the villagers were not able to harvest vegetables and rice because of torrential rain. Consequently many farmers were forced to sell their livestock and go to work away from home. Under these circumstances, the aid from overseas was mainly for preventing avian flu and HIV/AIDS. The number of organizations and groups providing information and techniques necessary for the farmers was limited. 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 (Tanlac District, Hoabinh Province)

In the Tanlac District of Hoabinh Province located in the northwest of Vietnam, approximately 85% of the population is engaged in agriculture. Rice, corn and sugarcane are the main products. In Hoabinh Province, Tanlac District is regarded as a poor area. Although the Vietnamese government has been providing various types of support aiming to increase the cash income of villagers, it has been unsuccessful so far. The crops introduced by the government were unsuitable for the climate of the area and disease and insects caused widespread damage to the crops. Though they sometimes had a successful harvest,

villagers did not have any route to sell them.

In this area, there has been depletion of natural resources such as water, wood and soil. Especially soil-outflow caused by decreasing forest is serious. Loose soil causes landslides and rice fields are often covered with dirt. A decrease in natural resources causes reductions in the yields of rice, and that affects the lives of the villagers. In order to ensure a more restful life for the villagers, JVC is planting seedlings, which will be effective in preventing soil-outflow and practicing sustainable agriculture to efficiently use the natural resources in this area.



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In 1999, JVC organized the “Community Development Committee (CDC)” and had been supporting its management. In CDC, the villagers discussed their problems and challenges by

themselves and drew up a plan for improvement. Since 2007 fiscal year, JVC changed its approach from a committee-centered to villager-centered one so that JVC could be more in tune with villagers and hear their voices directly.

The survey conducted in 2007 fiscal year indicated two issues; securing a stable harvest and the prevention of soil-outflow. In 2008 fiscal year, we wrestled to solve these problems. Since it was the final year of this project, we evaluated the whole project thoroughly.

(1) Activities for securing the harvest

In the area focused on, a villager can supply only 50% of their yearly rice need and the remainder is bought in cash earned by selling their corn product. But the price of corn is unstable and the life depending on it is unstable as well. The villagers are very eager to increase the yield of rice. In response to this situation, JVC introduced three methods of rice-cropping (rice cultivation with ducks, rice cultivation with fish and SRI, the method planting seedling one by one). These methods introduced in 2008 are easy on environment and also familiar to the villagers since they are similar to the traditional cropping method. Compared with fiscal year 2007, the number of household that carry out SRI and rice cultivation with ducks increased from 52 to 206 and from 73 to 401. Now, many households are trying to develop the ways of their own farming and some of them are able to give training to people in other villages. It was also decided that even after JVC completed the project, the methods of rice cultivation with ducks and SRI would be conducted in Hoabinh Province.

Also in Bac Son village, 8 out of 12 households that tried to improve their home gardens were able to harvest a few kinds of vegetables in February and March when people could get lack of fresh vegetables.

Using the land in fallow, JVC suggested to plant clover, milk vetch and six-rowed barley and distributed seeds. These plants were good for cattle food and useful for soil conservation. Even in the cold wave, these barley and oat grew very well. While the villagers were learning rice cultivation with ducks/fish and SRI, JVC conducted experience-sharing meetings regularly and issued newsletter introducing these meeting and giving information about farming techniques and pests.

(2) Activities for soil conservation

In March of 2008, seed beds were made in three hamlets (Hay Tren, Ho Duoi and My hamlet) of Bac Son village and other three hamlets (Do, Bai and Trong) of Nam Son village, and villagers sowed 182kg of Xoan seeds, a native plant spices of Vietnam. In April, 4,105 Rat trees, which also provide a native spice were provided from JVC and planted. Furthermore regulating the use of seed beds and common forest were completed by December. In Nam Son village, members of the youth organization concerned with the environment of the village made a survey on vegetation. Utilization of the efforts made for improvements in village conditions. In order to utilize slope areas, villagers they decided to adopt contour plowing. They planted legume trees in steep slope areas and on terraced fields planted fruit trees and legume trees. Thus they made up a design that can prevent soil-outflow. After JVC analyzed the present conditions of the slope and discussed with the 32 households that agreed to carry out this project, JVC provided the plants such as cassia, rats, orange and pinto beans in April of 2008, hoping these plants would be useful for prevention of soil-outflow. In the final evaluation, it was stated that 26 households out of 32 carried out the project as it was planned and other households could learn from them.

Laos

Protecting forests and improving agriculture in villages under economic development---- Forest conservation led by villagers / Sustainable Agriculture Promotion

Program Background

The livelihoods of rural villagers in Laos are dependent upon the natural blessings of the forest. People collect forest products such as mushrooms and bamboo shoots from bountiful forests as their food and also as a source of income. Particularly from May to August each year when supply of rice is most scarce, people compensate for the rice shortage by harvesting forest resources and selling them to buy rice.

However in recent years, large areas of forest have been cut down in the name of economic development for the purpose of increasing the cultivation of commercial crop production by private enterprise, commercial plantings of eucalyptus and rubber etc. as well as the development of mining and hydro power. While most of this development is done under the guise of “reducing poverty”, this wave of development has often resulted in the reduction of villagers’ farmland and forests, and unstable living conditions due to the difficulty of securing food and natural resources.

JVC is working to formally register village forest areas in order to protect the forest resources that support the livelihoods of villagers. We also help farmers to lead a stable life through the improvement of agricultural techniques.

1. Forest conservation by local people and Promotion of sustainable agriculture- Khammouane Province

Since 1993 JVC has supported the “Land and Forest Allocation program” in order to protect the forests which have traditionally been managed and utilized by local people. Through this program village forest areas are formally registered with government authorities as “community forest”. The aim of this program is to stop the chaotic deforestation and development work by formally granting villagers the rights to use and manage their forests. This program in Khammouane was completed in September 2008. We also provided training of “forest volunteers” who will take leadership in forest management, and support the cultivation of marketable forest products such as rattan in order to increase the forest resources, which are

being depleted. Moreover, we supported the improvement of agricultural techniques, developing wells, and rice banks, etc... because villagers desire to improve their lives not just to protect them. Due to poor rice harvests we have supported the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) to improve rice production,



as with the Cambodia office, since 2005. We also conducted trainings to make compost and liquid fertilizer using local resources instead of using chemical fertilizers in order to limit expenditure and halt environmental contamination.

* **Land and Forest Allocation Program**

Through this program a village obtains the right to use the land and forests over their traditional forest areas through the formal registration of village forests with government authorities as a “Community forest” (a right delegated by the State). In return, the village is required to manage the forests by zoning them into protected forests, forests for use, degraded forests, etc... JVC educates people about the importance of forests, provides a place for villagers to express their views and supports villagers in the zoning of their forests.

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• **Forest conservation**

In April, JVC evaluated the project before its completion and reviewed the achievements and challenges of the third phase activities, which have been conducted since 2005. As a result, we determined some positive achievements and decided to complete the project in September as scheduled. During the remaining period, we conducted activities to improve the forest management capability of villagers. We invited an NGO from Thailand to

train forest volunteers, and provided them with training on management and use of community forests. Moreover, we also conducted a study tour for rattan farmers to visit advanced farmers who had succeeded in bringing rattan into market. In areas where industrial forestry has been introduced, there have been frequent incidents of one village with industrial plantations entering neighboring villages to obtain natural resources that have been depleted from their own area. JVC implemented the Land and Forest Allocation Program and solved the problem of the village boundary line. In May, we invited Lao administrators to Japan to observe and learn about the negative impacts of economic development and community development as an alternative method of development.

• **Promotion of sustainable agriculture**

In order to spread the System of Rice Intensification being practiced by villagers, we produced a VCD and introduced it to various villages and organizations. JVC also conducted workshops to spread the system and established a network for practicing groups. We also finalized our rural development activities, sharing experiences from a village that has been managing a rice bank for a long time and learning the keys to successful management. In addition, we installed a roof on a shallow well that we had previously constructed and set up a fence around it.

2. Forest conservation and promotion of sustainable agriculture
(Savannakhet Province)

Based on our experiences in Khammouane Province, JVC began a new project to support forest conservation and the promotion of sustainable agriculture in Savannakhet Province where economic development is rapidly expanding. Savannakhet is the largest province in Laos and in the center of the province, the Economic East-West corridor road is



under construction with support from the Asian Development Bank and the Japanese Government. “Development projects” by private industry, such as rubber tree and sugarcane plantations, are making inroads into upcountry villages. Following this, deforestation is rapidly accelerating.

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After completing our project in Khammouane province in September, we moved to the neighboring province, Savannakhet, to prepare for the start of our new project. In December, the new project was approved by the Foreign Ministry of Laos and we held a signing ceremony on January 16th. In February we officially started to plan for the project in the villages. In this area, people are suffering from a chronic shortage of rice due to poor soils, so we proposed various activities to solve the shortage of rice, and will conduct activities to increase the harvest of rice and other agricultural crops and to increase income-generating activities. During these discussions, villagers requested to establish protective areas for fish in order to protect and increase fish populations that have been decreasing due to unsustainable fishing practices. We plan to observe successful cases of other villages and to assist villagers to establish a set of regulations to manage village aquatic resources. We also conducted a survey of the new villages where activities will be conducted, since we will expand our project to 15 villages in two provinces over three years.

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As this is the first year of the project, we will conduct a participatory survey of villagers in six villages and plan for the project. We will build relationships with villagers through discussions and start training and activities based on their specific needs. As for the forest conservation, the lands and forests

of villagers in most of villages have been taken over by enterprises due to aggressive economic development. On the other hand, a major national review is now taking place with the “Land and Forest Allocation program” by the Laotian government. This has been due to the chaotic situation involving land concessions caused by unrestrained investment in agro-industrial plantations nationwide. JVC is actively participating with the government in the review of the LFA programme and when the new LFA is released (officially called Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) we will conduct a trial in one village using the revised procedures. To counter the depletion of natural resources, we will assist villagers to establish protected areas to focus on preventing decreases in aquatic resources.

As for agricultural activities, we will be conducting training in the composting of organic fertilizers using local resources, which will lead to soil improvement. We will also organize a study tour to observe the System of Rice Intensification which is designed to increase rice yields. Experimental cultivation of rice using SRI will be conducted at JVC. In addition, we plan to conduct training on fish farming in reservoirs and on livestock production methods to prevent diseases.



Thailand

Study in Rural Thailand

Program background

JVC has supported the rural people in north-eastern Thailand, having the local NGOs and People's Organizations as the counterparts. NGOs and community-based organizations have been empowered and now manage their activities without the help of JVC. Currently, by utilizing the networks established through our network of support work, JVC is offering an internship program and study tours for Japanese people to consider 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 an internship program in 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.

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The Internship Program in Rural Thailand

In May 2008, JVC started an internship program with two participants. After of two-weeks training in Japan, participants participated in seven-weeks of training in Thailand. In July, JVC dispatched the par-

ticipants to the villages in Khon Kaen and Karasin Province to learn the life cycle of people in rural Thailand. JVC provided some opportunities to visit places where NGOs were working.

The Study Tour We offered study tours in August 2008 and March 2009 in areas of North-eastern Thailand. In total there were 19 Japanese participants.

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2. Follow-up of Sumatra Tsunami Assistance

The Sumatra tsunami that occurred in December of 2004 caused tremendous damage all over the Southeast Asia. JVC supported fishing families on a small-scale and foreign laborers living in southern Thailand until March of 2007. Even after the finalization of this assistance, we are periodically visiting the areas to follow-up on people's livelihoods.

2008 Annual Report JVC visited the local NGO providing the medical assistance for foreign laborers

in southern Thailand. It was found that their living conditions had not improved and the number of the laborers who need urgent care has not decreased. JVC decided to begin medical assistance for them.

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JVC will provide the medical assistance for foreign laborers who need urgent medical care in the southern Thailand.

South Africa

Ecological Agriculture, HIV/AIDS

Program background

In South Africa 15 years have passed since the end of apartheid (racial segregation) in 1994. However, the structure of the society has not changed where a North-South gap of wealth distribution continues to exist and the unemployment rate among the indigenous black people is still high at 60%. The economy which had been growing at a rate of 5% per year declined to - 1.8% in the fourth quarter of 2008, due to the worldwide recession. This led to massive layoffs in mines and other places, revealing the weakness of the economic base, which depends solely on investment and mineral resources.

In addition, 12% of the population in South Africa has been infected with HIV, with more than 1000 people dying from AIDS every day. Losing wage-earners on top of rising commodity price is further adding to the difficulties of poor families.

Under such circumstances, JVC is helping people to lead a stable life through agriculture and is also supporting people who take action against HIV and AIDS.

1. Rural development

In rural areas where agriculture declined under apartheid, we have been working since 2001 on spreading ecological agriculture in nine villages in Cala region of the Eastern Cape province. Through this effort, we are aiming to help local people to revive agriculture and to make stable food production. Through a one and a half year follow-up period started in 2007, we conducted a Training of Trainers (TOT) for the farmers who had performed well, with an aim to promote “farmers who can sustain their activities on their own and spread them to newcomers.”

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As a follow-up activity to the TOT conducted in 2007, we organized workshops in four regions (seven villages) from January to May 2008. As a result, although there was some regional variation, we found



out there were 18 new practitioners of farming in Rebelskloof village, where six female trainers were working together to train people. When the program was evaluated in August, we identified a total of 61 new practitioners in seven villages. At a meeting of farmers to share their experiences, which doubled as a completion ceremony for the TOT program, 19 farmers were commended as outstanding trainers.

Recently in South Africa, Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) and Massive Food Production (MFP), which use lots of pesticides and chemical herbicides, have been introduced by the government and large enterprises, as part of the policy to increase

food production for poor farmers. In November the villages where we conduct activities were visited, with a South African NGO that makes policy recommendations, and study meetings on GMO were held and information exchanged with the practitioners.

2. HIV/AIDS

In South Africa, 12% of the population (5.7 million people) has 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, large numbers of people are unable to receive care or medical treatment. Considering these circumstances, JVC launched a joint project in 2005 with Japanese NGO SHARE (Service for the Health in Asian and African Regions) which specializes in health care.

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Continuing from 2007, we cooperated with the local NGO Pholoshong, in the Capricorn district in Limpopo province. In November we evaluated the project and confirmed successful results in each activity.

① Vegetable Garden Training

For people living with HIV and AIDS (PWA), nutrition is essential in order not to develop AIDS. We



conducted Vegetable Garden Training for community volunteers involved with lunch service centers for orphans and visiting care services. As a result, volun-

teers are now able to supply vegetables to PWA and children in the community .

② Training for the Home Visiting Care Givers

These volunteers support PWA in the community. We conducted follow-up training to the treatment and counseling training conducted in 2007. We learned about necessary information through confirming how acquired knowledge was applied and identifying the challenges in the activities.

③ Treatment Literacy Training

We provided a gathering place for PWA, who tend to become isolated, and provided knowledge about the treatment. After we conducted follow-up training to the 2007 training for 19 people, four PWA are now actively working as training instructors.

④ Peer Education on HIV/AIDS for Young People

We conducted HIV/AIDS peer education training for a group of about 30 young people through a drama performance. Up until that point, there had been no HIV/AIDS peer education for people in their late teens as they are becoming sexually active. We confirmed that awareness and knowledge related to HIV/AIDS prevention were significantly improved among the participants through these activities.

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In the evaluation report for the project conducted in 2008, we confirmed positive results in each activity, include training, but also confirmed that we need some more follow-up training until the project goals are accomplished. In response to this

evaluation, we will conduct two main activities as follows for a one-year follow-up period in 2009.

① **Vegetable Garden Training**

We will conduct training with a focus on three points: Seed and seedling cultivation related to sustainable agriculture, training on securing the water, and nutrition needed to support children and PWA.

② **Training on AIDS treatment for home visiting care volunteers and PWA**

We will conduct training with focus not only on the medical aspects of AIDS but also on the social aspects such as the rights of PWAs and how to deal with specific problems.

Action Research

In Soweto (formerly a black neighborhood) near Johannesburg, we plan to conduct Vegetable Garden



Training for local people, using land at a junior high school in the area. Local people had already started growing vegetable gardens for the purpose of providing vegetables for children who can't pay for school lunch. We will aim to build a good relationship with local people by supporting these efforts, to collect information and conduct research on the community and to decide the direction of our activities after 2010.

Afghanistan

For People-centered Health Care and Realization of Peace
Regional Health and Medical Projects / Support for Education /
Advocacy

Program background

Afghanistan's precarious social situation, which has continued since 2002, has reached its worst point since the onset of this conflict. The battles between anti-government armed groups, Afghan armed forces and foreign troops spread through more than half of the country and the number of the citizens bombed by the foreign troops increased by about forty percent from the previous year. As a result, dissatisfaction of foreign troops by the people is stronger. After the abduction and murder of a Japanese NGO staff member in the end of August, Japanese NGOs including JVC reinforced the safety measures such as reducing the number of trips to Afghanistan. In July before this accident, the Afghan Government and the United Nations jointly announced an urgent appeal saying that 450,000 families could not buy enough food; 550,000 women and children under five years of age were suffering from severe malnutrition. Everywhere in Afghanistan, a large number of people were struggling to survive and calling for help and support from the international community.

1. Regional Health and Medical Projects (Nangarhar Province)

JVC is supporting the only clinic in Great Gorek Area of JVC is supporting the only clinic in the Gorek area of Shiwa district in Nangarhar Province (covering a population of about 21,000) and its sub-clinic in a remote area which was started in 2008. The main clinic has a delivery room and a room exclusively for female outpatients. Besides the regular facilities for mothers and children, JVC is conducting training for community health workers(CHWs) who



will offer basic medical service in the communities, tradi-

tional midwives for helping childbirth at home and opening classes for new mothers. Through these activities people will become more attentive to the importance of preventive care. These activities are ongoing since 2005.

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The activities in the greater Gorek area entered the fourth year. JVC has been closely cooperating with the clinic, the training of CHWs and traditional midwives and the management of a sub-clinic which wrestles with prevention and treatment of diseases and care for safe childbirth. As a midterm project, we drew up a three year active plan. For the first step, we carried out a medical checkup and a survey on living conditions of 265 persons in 36 families within one village. The results were shared amongst the staff members and through them circulated back to the

villagers. This was the first time to build an active alliance with the villagers in preventing diseases. In cooperation with CHWs, new classes for mothers started, too.

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We will continue our support for the management of the clinic, sub-clinic, CHWs and traditional midwives training programs. On the top of these, JVC is going

to set up a health committee, which will help villagers to become more conscious about their own health and wrestle to improve their living conditions by themselves. That is the target of the 2nd year of our midterm plan. We will also focus on the problems revealed through the medical checkups conducted in the last fiscal year. Problems focused on will be improving anemia, family planning, and the reduction of the burden due to ill health.

2. Support for Education (Nangarhar Province)

In cooperation with the administration, JVC is conducting a training program to improve teaching methods in the elementary schools in Shiwa District, Nangarhar Province. Sighi girls school, for which JVC gave support in enlarging their school building, is one of these schools.

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Since 2006, the course for how to use elementary school teaching guidelines has been conducted. This fiscal year, a course aimed at 81 teachers of the lower grades, was given for 12 days, from Jan. 20th to Feb. 3rd, using a 3rd grade textbook. Among the 81 participating teachers, 17 were female. We also planned a 4 day workshop for school principals from Feb. 23rd. They compared old and new teaching guidelines and shared the problems they were facing in school management. Most of the participants finished the program and hoped to have the same kind of program in near future.



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We will continuously conduct the training course of the STEP Method for the improvement of teaching skills in Shiwa District. This training is intended for lower grade elementary school teachers over an 11-day period. We will also provide a set of instruments for conducting science experiments to two high schools and to cooperate with the regional health project by providing health education to the teachers in nine schools..

3. Advocacy (Nangarhar Province and Japan)

From October of 2001, US forces and NATO-led international forces have been operating in many areas. Along with the military operation, they did humanitarian activities such as providing food and building schools. However, their conduct became the

cause of people's distrust toward them and thus local NGO agents had to work in very risky situations. So JVC has been continuously trying to draw people's attention to this problem both in Afghanistan and Japan. We believe military operations should not step

into the realm of humanitarian activities, thus we have been working hard to advocate the policy “ to support Afghanistan without the force” to the Japanese government and the society.

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In September of 2008, JVC and other International NGOs submitted an epistle requesting of the United Nations to keep neutrality central to the UNAMA (United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan) and to reinforce the adjustment of humanitarian sup-

port. These requests affected the reopening of UNOCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs). In November of the same year, appealing to members in responsible positions, we invited representatives from International NGOs and the Afghan NGO Network to discuss the problems caused by PRT of multinational forces, the overall humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and the importance of political bargaining with the Taliban. We also held an open symposium.

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Along with the Middle East Forum we are planning, JVC is continuously appealing for a non-military policy for supporting Afghanistan. Against the argument to amend the Japanese Constitution and legalize the dispatch of Self Defense Forces, we also will indicate the problems caused by PRT (Provincial Reconstruction Team) and humanitarian activities by armed forces. When we attend regular meetings between military and civilian members, we will bring out concrete problems and emphasize the importance of following the guidelines.

Palestine

Peace Building support at a grass roots level

Health Education / Nutrition Support for Children / Income Generation Program / Educational and Cultural Support / Peace Making and Peace Building / Advocacy / Emergency in the Gaza Strip

Program background

Israel has been imposing a blockade over the Gaza Strip of Palestine since June 2007. The people suffer from a situation in which they do not have access to even the minimum humanitarian necessities such as electricity, fuel, water and food. Additionally, human dignity is being severely impaired. Israel's military offensive that operated from December 2008 till January 2009 has brought the worst damage to Gaza in the last 40 years. Approximately 1400 people died during the offensive and the infrastructure was severely damaged. The blockade still continues after the cease fire, and there is no prospect of restoration. Meanwhile, the construction of a separation wall continues in the West Bank, limiting access of people and dividing the region and community.

JVC is addressing problems that threaten people's lives such as the separation wall through assisting nutritional improvement for children, health education and medical clinics, as well as an income generation program for Palestinian women.

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

As the separation wall and huge Israeli settlements are being constructed around the Jerusalem area, the daily movements of Palestinian people have been extremely limited. Access to education and health services is hampered, and the functions of local communities are paralyzed. JVC has been providing medical checkups and health education to schools and kindergartens in the East Jerusalem area by working together with a local medical NGO since 2006.

2008 Annual Report

Based on requests by the citizens, JVC visited more than 80 primary / junior high schools and community centers with a team of 7 persons including medical doctors, a health worker and Japanese staff. Through these visits, JVC provided basic health education to a total of 19,000 people and medical check-

ups to 1,000 children. Specifically we provided lectures on nutrition, first aid and hand-washing to prevent disease. At the same time, JVC collected information from the local population about the impacts of the separation wall on the lives of local people in order to convey the information to the Japanese community and to utilize it for our advocacy activities.

2009 Annual Plan



JVC will continue to provide health education and medical checkups to schools and kindergartens. In addition, we will continue to analyze the problems

2. Improving Nutrition for Children

As the humanitarian crisis in the Gaza strip continues, more than 90% of the population is forced to live under the poverty line and malnutrition among the children has become a serious problem. JVC provides support for improved nutrition for children in collaboration with international and local NGOs in the Gaza strip.



JVC provides iron-enriched milk and nutritional biscuits to children in kindergartens and also nutritional education to kindergarten staff, children and their mothers. Using milk and biscuits produced locally for this project creates a double benefit by saving chil-

3. Income Generation Program (Bethlehem)

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

2008 Annual Report

20 members of the women's group work for the production of embroidered goods. JVC supported the group by purchasing their products such as bags and pouches and then by selling them in Japan. We also assisted the group through operational activities to strengthen their management skills.

2009 Annual Plan

we find through this activity and use the findings as a spring board for Japanese people to know the reality of Palestinians.

dren from malnutrition, while providing much needed support for the local economy.

2008 Annual Report

JVC provided iron-enriched milk and nutritional biscuits six days a week to 350 children in 5 kindergartens, which is a significant nutritional resource for children. In addition, JVC provided nutritionally therapeutic food to malnourished children through a local NGO called "Ard El Insan", which is the only local NGO focusing on nutrition problems for children in Gaza.

2009 Annual Plan

Nutrition support is of increasing importance in the deteriorating conditions of Gaza. JVC will continue to provide milk and biscuits manufactured by the locals to kindergartens and support the care of malnourished children.

JVC will support the women's group through the operational activities to further strengthen their management skills, and we will aim at the expansion of market channels by encouraging the self-sustainability of the group.



4. Educational and Cultural Support (East Jerusalem)

It has been reported that more than 90% of children in Palestine suffer from psychological problems such as nightmares and the loss of concentration due to the extreme anxiety and fear in their daily lives. JVC provides children with the chance to freely enjoy themselves through the support of local community centers in refugee camps that suffer from extreme conditions. We finished this activity in the fiscal year

2008 but continue to deal with a link in health education in schools.

2008 Annual Report

JVC shifted the project site to Shu'fat refugee camp in East Jerusalem, and supported a summer program through a local community center for children.

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 resolution of the conflict. JVC invited academics from these three religions to Japan in 2007 and organized the opportunity for dialogue between them and Buddhists and other academics. In 2008, Japanese Buddhists visited Palestine in order to have a dialogue with the key religious actors in the three big religions in Jerusalem and exchange ideas with them.

In cooperation with a local NGO, JVC has been conducting a peace building project at the citizen's level since 2008. We organized community groups of women comprised by Muslim women in the East Jerusalem of Palestine and Jewish women in the West Jerusalem of Israel. In doing so, we provided opportunities for dialogue between the two groups about problems in their societies and daily lives. We also held seminars for empowerment and for sharing the common issues of East-West communities of women.

6. Advocacy

As a member of the 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 2009, we

will strengthen and upgrade the gathering of field data, and will publish this information through the JVC website and also through reporting and lecture sessions within Japan.

7. Emergency in the Gaza Strip



As an emergency counter-measure to the Israeli offensive in the Gaza strip which took place in the three weeks following the end of 2008, we provided medical supplies and first aid kits as well as care training. We also provided therapeutic

diets made from fresh foodstuff to malnourished children and curative milk for children who have congenital metabolic disease. Additionally, we presented toys to children for psychological support.

We are planning to invite local staff of partner NGOs to Japan in the autumn of 2009 and thus provide the opportunity to think together about the issues of Palestine with the Japanese public.

Iraq

Emergency Food Distribution Project for IDPs

Medical Assistance for Childhood cancer patients in Iraqi hospitals

Program background

After the station of multinational forces based on the UN resolution was over at the end of 2008, that task was switched to US troops by the bilateral agreement between Iraq I Government and USA.

For the people in Iraq, 2008 was another fearful year because military conflicts between armed groups and US forces occurred frequently. At present, approximately 2.3 million Iraqis are living outside of Iraq as refugees while about 2.7million people are displaced internally in Iraq and most of them cannot return home yet. (IOM reported)

With no means of income, the living conditions for these internally displaced people (IDPs) are extremely difficult. Moreover, most of the hospitals and medical service systems have been left functionally inoperable. Although the administration is beginning to carry out its function, emergency support from NGOs is still indispensable. JVC is continuing support for IDPs and support for childhood cancer patient through our base in Jordan, a neighboring country to Iraq.

1. Emergency Food Distribution for IDPs

Due to deterioration of safety and security, the majority of IDPs fled from their homes and are living with relatives now. However, host families have typically borne the burden heavily since they also have restricted means of income. Since the Iraqi Government is still unable to meet the basic needs of the country in areas such as social services, the basic infrastructure, and including the medical and educational systems, international assistance is still strongly required.

difficulties, such as the households headed by women who have no way to earn an income. The food packages contain mainly beans, rice and cooking oil with some other supplementary foods enough for two weeks per household.

2008 Annual Report

In July 2008 and again in January 2009, JVC provided food to approximately 1200 households of IDPs in Fallujah city of Anbar Province in the west of Iraq, where we have been working with local CBOs. We focused attention on the households with extreme



2009 Annual Plan

Since there is no sign of improvement in IDPs' living conditions, we will have to continue our food distribution in cooperation with local organizations. We are also planning to hold various advocacy events

in Japan to raise public awareness of the difficult situations IDPs are facing.

2. Medical Assistance for Childhood Cancer in Iraqi hospitals

Compared to other regions, more children in Iraq suffer from leukemia and other childhood cancers. Radioactive contamination by the depleted uranium shells during the Gulf War (1991) and Iraq War (2003) are presumably the main cause of these diseases. In many hospitals because of severe damage to the infrastructure of the medical system, many children are dying.

Since 2003, JVC has been supplying medicines and medical equipments. Furthermore in 2004, we organized an NGO network called JIM-NET (Japan-Iraq Medical Network) along with 7 other organizations in order to keep close cooperation and share information. Through this network we are able to provide medical aid more effectively.

JIM-NET includes: JVC (Japan International Volunteer Center), Japan Chernobyl Fund (JCF), Friendship Group with Arabic Children, Citizens' Group for Asia-Japan Friendship in Nagasaki, Fund for Children's' Story House for Peace and Life, Medical Aid to Iraq//Internet Shopping, Campaign for complete Elimination of Depleted Uranium (CADU-JP), Child Clinic "SMILE"

2008 Annual Report

We continue to provide medical aid for hospitals in Baghdad, Mosul and Basra. In April, military fighting by Iraqi security forces became violent in Basra that caused serious casualties to the civilian population.



The functions of the hospital were paralyzed. So we quickly responded to provide food and water to the hospital and under-privileged families. We also helped to repair a water system since one water system was cut off.

On the other hand, it was reported that Iraq Government gradually began to function more efficiently and the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Baghdad has started to supply medicines.

Hospitals covered by medical aid

- Baghdad: Child Welfare and Education Hospital
- Baghdad: Central Children's Education Hospital
- Mosul: Ibn Asir Education Hospital
- Basra: Obstetric – Pediatric Hospital

2009 Annual Plan

Originally we planned to provide assistance only "until the MoH could restore function". Now, it may be the time to watch if medicines are to be supplied adequately in the long term.

Sudan

Technical Supporting for Repatriation and Rehabilitation and Technical Training Young Returnees for Reconstruction of South Sudan

Project Background

In 2005, the over two-decade long conflict between Government Army of Sudan and SPLA finally ceased and they concluded the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) so that they could search for a new form of the Republic of Sudan. During the long civil war, it is said that about 500,000 refugees flooded over the border, while more than 4 million people fled internally from their hometowns. Many international organizations including UNHCR had already repatriated about 300,000 refugees by the end of 2008. They are still working hard to send the remaining 50,000 refugees back home in 2009.

In South Sudan, under the initiative of the autonomous government, the Government of South Sudan (GoSS), they are trying to make a new framework for the society. However infrastructure such as roads, bridges, wells, water supplies, sewage systems and electricity are still under construction, and medical services, education and police systems are far from functioning efficiently. Thus the living conditions of the returnees are not safe and stable. Considering these situations, UN agencies and other NGOs are still continuing their support, and JVC will also continue to provide logistical support.

1. 1. Car-Maintenance Project as Logistic Support (Juba, South Sudan)

We have been assisting in the maintenance of the vehicles of UNHCR, GoSS, and other organizations used in the repatriation program. The aim of our project is to keep the vehicles in good condition so that there is no delay in the repatriation process. We are expanding our coverage to the vehicles used by the UN and other NGOs that are helping for reconstruction and rehabilitation. Our technical skills and services are highly appreciated among them.



2008 Annual Report

We continued to give support through inspections, maintenance and vehicle repairs for groups including the UNHCR and GoSS for use with their repatriation and rehabilitation programs. The number of the vehicles we serviced went up to 50 a month on average, as the JVC workshop began to run more effectively than before and our working system greatly improved.

Now we also accept vehicles used for reconstruction and rehabilitation, such as activities involving schooling, demining, and the constructing wells and other water supply systems. Those vehicles often required difficult technical work because they were driven on local rough roads everywhere. All vehicles brought to the JVC workshop were returned back to the frontline of their project site in good, working condition.

2009 Annual Plan

This project started in 2006 will come to the end in 2009. After the project completion at the end of this year, our partner, the Sudan Church Committee

2. Engineering Training for Young Returnees

We accepted young Sudanese returnees as trainees in our workshop and have trained them to be valuable human resources in the establishment of their new country. We believe that the indispensable knowledge and skills of vehicle maintenance they acquired must be significant for the future development of the country.



2008 Annual Report

(SCC) will operate the workshop, since SCC was the original owner. SCC hopes to continue this project to contribute to the ongoing reconstruction of South Sudan.

14 Sudanese nationals completed our car mechanics course at the end of 2008 and gained jobs in their home country. 8 graduates got jobs relating to vehicle business despite the fact that finding jobs in Sudan is extremely difficult.

In 2009, JVC started the 2nd term training course for 20 trainees including Sudanese girls and Ethiopian refugees. We expect all of them will contribute to their societies when they go back to their homeland after 1 year.

2009 Annual Plan

The second term of the training program will be completed by the end of 2009. Therefore, we selected those who already had some experience in car-maintenance so we could give them further intensive training. We believe they will become experts in car maintenance after they complete our training program.



Korea

Peaceful dialogue between peoples in North-East Asia
Children's paintings / Emergency Relief

Background

Among the participants of the six-party talks, intended for the stabilization of North-East Asia and the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, was the newly elected administration of the United States that followed that of South Korea in 2008. The former U.S. administration under President George W. Bush removed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) from the list of terrorism-sponsoring states in exchange for DPRK's declaration of its nuclear programs. Meanwhile, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) government under President Lee Myun-Bak has departed from a conciliatory policy toward DPRK upheld by the former administration, and the Japanese government has maintained its economic sanctions against DPRK. In this manner, policies toward DPRK from the countries engaged in the six-party talks have been precarious and inconsistent with each other.

In order to establish a strong relationship between peoples whose faces are visible, JVC has continued to convey the consistent message for peace by promoting dialogue through children's paintings and by providing assistance on the ground.

1. Peaceful Dialogue through Children's Paintings (North Korea, South Korea, Japan)

JVC has held the "Friendship Exhibition" every year since 2001 by collecting and exchanging paintings from children of North and South Korea. This offers the opportunity for people to deepen their mutual understanding of neighboring countries that are still burdened by irregular relations at the economic-political level. We have been working to build people-to-people relationships, in which people's faces are visible, in cooperation with the South Korean NGO, Okedongmu Korea, and primary schools in DPRK.

2008 Annual Report

JVC held the "Friendship Exhibition" in Tokyo in June, featuring a large painting consisting of the pieces of work done in collaboration by children from Pyongyang, Seoul and Tokyo. Though we could not

hold an exhibition in Pyongyang, five Japanese-Korean students visited there to take part in an exchange program, presenting messages and paintings from Japanese children. The exchange program also included "graduates", who had taken part in the "Friendship Exhibition", as participants to confirm that the significance of these exchange activities has been understood and they have taken root in DPRK.



2009 Annual Plan

JVC will hold workshops for a work of art while making the rounds of Pyongyang, Seoul and Tokyo in cooperation with a picture book author in ROK

2. Emergency relief on the ground

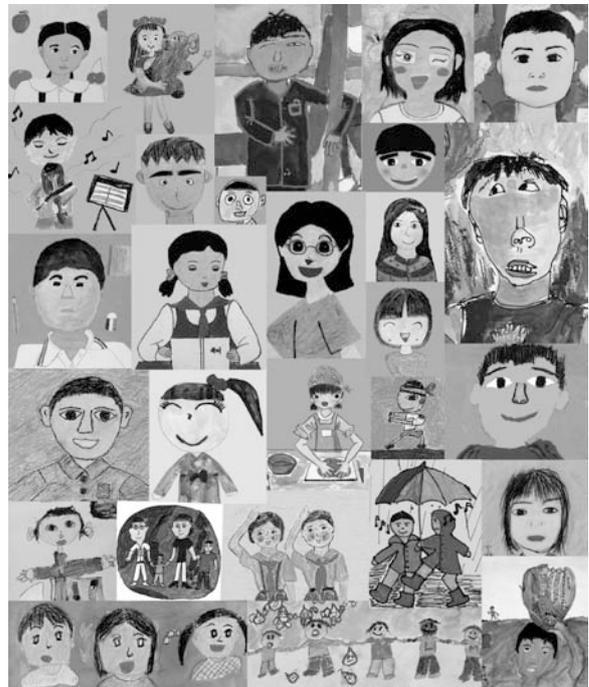
The “Relief Campaign Committee for Children, Japan (RCCJ)” was established through the collaboration of JVC, Ayus, and Earthtree for the purpose of providing humanitarian assistance to children living in the DPRK. RCCJ has worked in gathering information in liaison with locals. This information is based on the experience of relief assistance on the ground in order to be prepared for providing emergency relief in the event of a natural disaster.

2008 Annual Report

RCCJ did not conduct any humanitarian assistance since it was reported that DPRK enjoyed a bumper crop of grains in fiscal 2008 thanks to relatively fine weather. In March and August, RCCJ staff visited Kangwon province, where we provided assistance in 2007 when the province was affected by heavy rain and interviewed local people to follow up with ongoing restoration work and the status of the food supply. RCCJ provided an additional supply of biscuits for an

with whom JVC got acquainted through the “Friendship Exhibition”. The finished work will be exhibited in Tokyo in early Autumn as an example of building mutual trust that is achievable for citizens.

orphanage in Kangwon province, which they said was still accepting an increasing number of children due to the impact of the damage from the downpour in 2007.



Research and Advocacy

ODA/Peace-building /UN reform

Program background

Last year, Japan had a series of international conferences and political events such as the African Development Conference (TICAD IV), the G8 Summit, and the inauguration of New JICA. There, everyone of us had good opportunities to think and act about global disparity, environment and peace. Taking advantage of such opportunities, JVC consolidated its operative relationship with other NGOs, both Japanese and international and various social movements. Especially, as the civil society in the southern countries became powerful, more progress of the local people in the south will be expected in the future. On the other hand, we the people in the north must think about our new responsibilities as we support them. JVC will seek a new relationship with the south and make efforts to conduct effective advocacy in this role and responsibility from our field sites.

Advocacy

Originally, the word advocacy meant “defense” or “assertion”. Later, it came to mean the activities to solve social problems, through appeal to the government, the related organizations and the citizens to reform policies. There are various methods according to the object such as a direct dialogue with the government, a signature-collecting campaign and an educational campaign.

1. Advocacy towards ODA reform

Japan spends nearly one trillion yen for ODA per year. Primarily ODA should be consistent with the needs of the people on the ground who are supposed to receive the benefit. But occasionally the people’s needs are neglected due to exploitation based in the program which seek to benefit Japan or Japanese business interests. Many problems still continue to exist. JVC is working through the following three approaches, each of which is based on actual experiences and networking with other NGOs and NPOs. We are advocating to the government reforms to ODA which would optimize benefits to the people on the ground.

- ① Through participation and dialogue in government committees and other regular

consultations we can give opinions as a voice of citizens.

- ② Through Citizen’s forum and NGO network we enhance citizen’s awareness towards ODA.
- ③ Seeking to ensure people’s participation in policy-making so that the accountability and transparency of ODA can be obtained.



2008 Annual Report

We participated on various occasions in regular consultations between NGOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; committees for the establishment of environmental / social guidelines of new JICA, and we discussed how to enhance the quality of assistance. We also established the assembly of dialogue with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the issue of Aid Effectiveness and provided occasions for civil society to participate in policy making. In September just before the inauguration of new JICA in October, we co-organized the “ODA Reform Public Forum” to look over Japan’s ODA as a whole with the citizens of JAMC, Kansai’ NGO councils, the Nagoya NGO Center. As panelists, we invited not only NGO members but also Government officials and popular sing-

2. Advocacy towards Peace Building

We plan to hold “ODA Reform Public Forum” in November as it was founded last year. Now the international society is confronting the severe problems such as heat discussions on ODA Aid-effectiveness, climate change, struggle for resources and international financial crisis. We must evaluate ODA in the humanitarian and international viewpoint.

Concerning each individual commitment within ODA we will strengthen monitoring how the people on the ground actually receive it.

2008 Annual Report

For war prevention and peace building JVC thinks it necessary to re-shape the UN. From that viewpoint, JVC has held the “UN Reform Public Forum” in cooperation with several NGOs ever since 2005. In 2008, World-wide financial chaos caused serious global problems which oppressed the people of the developing countries even harder. In this crisis, we looked back at the discussion in the forum and readjusted ideas on the subject of UN Reform.

ers so that we could discuss the matter of ODA from the widest viewpoint possible.

2009 Annual Plan

We plan to hold “ODA Reform Public Forum” in November as it was founded last year. Now the international society is confronting the severe problems such as heat discussions on ODA Aid-effectiveness, climate change, struggle for resources and international financial crisis. We must evaluate ODA in the humanitarian and international viewpoint.

Concerning each individual commitment within ODA we will strengthen monitoring how the people on the ground actually receive it.

In July 2008, the G8 Summit was held in Lake Toyako, Hokkaido. We found that global problems became too complex and large-scaled to be undertaken solely at the G8 Summit. In this respect, JVC participated in the group of “Human rights and Peace” at the NGO Forum of the G8 Summit and in cooperation with international NGO “Action aid”. In addition we held workshops to evaluate and re-construct legitimacy of global governance from the viewpoint of human rights and peace.

2009 Annual Plan

UN Reform Public Forum

JVC will continue to take charge in problems concerning “development” and “peace building” and to promote civil participation in discussion of new international problems. JVC will focus on improving Aid effectiveness, improving financial and agricultural policy around the environment and development and the organizing peace building committee and protecting human security.

Middle East Public Forum

The “war on terrorism” that was born out of the 9.11 tragedy, is continuing to find itself in the chaotic societies of Iraq, Afghanistan and Palestine. The restoration and peace building process is insufficient. It is necessary to keep questioning and reconsidering our roles and responsibilities as a duty-bearer of the industrialized countries that could not prevent the war. Our continuous efforts to secure a steady supply of medical assistance to the suffering hospitals may be regarded as a response of our duty. But we should show more clearly the duty of Japanese government as a member of the industrialized countries. This year JVC will continue to hold the “Middle East Public Forum” to keep dialogue with the people concerned and will provide study workshops and symposiums in order to share “the responsibility of the war” that we as a nation should shoulder.



BUDGET FOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES (From April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010)

Japan International Volunteer Center

Revenue

Item	Yen	%
Membership Dues	10,900,000	3.6%
Donation		0.0%
Donation	49,605,115	16.3%
Donation at Summer/Winter PR	21,800,000	7.2%
Monthly Donation Scheme	21,500,000	7.1%
Donation from Midori Fund	1,800,000	0.6%
Sub-total	94,705,115	31.2%
Grant		
Private Organizations	54,340,545	17.9%
Voluntary Postal Saving	19,380,000	6.4%
Sub-total	73,720,545	24.3%
Subsidy		
Japanese Government	42,608,038	14.0%
UNHCR	29,000,000	9.5%
Sub-total	71,608,038	23.6%
Income from Calendar and Concert Sales		
Calendar	6,655,000	2.2%
Concert	5,964,321	2.0%
Sub-total	12,619,321	4.2%
Others		
Interest Income	250,000	0.1%
Others	16,055,000	5.3%
Reserves*	23,968,201	7.9%
Sub-total	40,273,201	13.3%
Total	303,826,220	100.0

Expenditures

Item	Yen	%
Cambodia		
Sustainable agriculture & rural development	15,038,226	4.9%
Technical skills training school	462,288	0.2%
Administration Expenses in Cambodia	3,907,008	1.3%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	5,287,420	1.7%
Sub-total	24,694,942	8.1%
Laos		
Rural development	18,520,734	6.1%
Administration Expenses in Laos	313,008	0.1%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	4,156,400	1.4%
Sub-total	22,990,142	7.6%
Vietnam		
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,245,400	0.4%
Sub-total	1,245,400	0.4%
Thailand		
Internship Program	3,179,400	1.0%
Supporting Tsunami Victims	620,000	0.2%
Administration Expenses in Thailand	100,000	0.0%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	2,032,200	0.7%
Sub-total	5,931,600	2.0%
South Africa		
Rural development	259,000	0.1%
HIV/AIDS research	3,240,800	1.1%
Administration Expenses in South Africa	3,076,800	1.0%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	4,438,000	1.5%
Sub-total	11,014,600	3.6%
Afghanistan		
Integrated Rural Reconstruction Support	21,612,879	7.1%
Education Support/Advocacy	1,550,705	0.5%
Administration Expenses in Afghanistan	9,058,684	3.0%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	10,838,687	3.6%
Sub-total	43,060,955	14.2%
Palestine		
Nutritional Support	9,179,120	3.0%
Income Generation Support	3,700,000	1.2%
Medical support	9,810,600	3.2%
Peace Building	400,000	0.1%
Administration Expenses in Palestine	1,373,800	0.5%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	2,174,480	0.7%
Sub-total	26,638,000	8.8%
Iraq		
IDPs support	3,192,030	1.1%
Medical support	10,000,000	3.3%
Administration Expenses in Iraq	5,026,923	1.7%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	1,594,000	0.5%
Sub-total	19,812,953	6.5%
Sudan		
Automobile Workshop Support	29,005,128	9.5%
Administration Expenses in Sudan	10,658,100	3.5%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	3,443,772	1.1%
Sub-total	43,107,000	14.2%
North Korea		
Exhibitions	990,000	0.3%
Support in North Korea	500,000	0.2%
Administration Expenses in Tokyo	2,343,800	0.8%
Sub-total	3,833,800	1.3%
Emergency Relief		
Sub-total	5,000,000	1.6%
Overseas project total	207,329,392	68.2%
Japan		
Advocacy	500,000	0.2%
Public Relations	16,658,000	5.5%
Training/Capacity Building	1,000,000	0.3%
Sub-total	18,158,000	6.0%
Project Total	225,487,392	74.2%
Administration		
Office lease	8,500,000	2.8%
Staff salary	28,690,010	9.4%
Welfare expenses	8,000,000	2.6%
Tax and public charge	1,000,000	0.3%
Other administration	9,320,000	3.1%
Sub-total	55,510,010	18.3%
Corporation Tax etc.	1,000,000	0.3%
Reserve fund	21,828,818	7.2%
Total	303,826,220	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 anothers	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 Liabilities	
<hr/>		Reserve for	26,259,237
		retirement allowances	<hr/>
			26,259,237
		Liabilities Sub-total	84,921,020
<hr/>		Reserves	
Fixed Assets		Balance at the end of fiscal '07	217,592,799
Investments in capital	10,100,000	(Balance for fiscal '07)	-12,901,414
Long-term loans	1,000,000	Sub-total	217,592,799
Deposit for rent	12,545,000	<hr/>	
Sub-total	23,645,000	Total	302,513,819
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	302,513,819	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 anothers	11,696,832		
Current Assets Total	38,922,451	Net income	6,253,659
<hr/>		Other Retained Earnings	32,668,792
Total	38,922,451	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 anothers	64,669		
Current Assets Total	9,984,437	Net income	6,173,536
<hr/>		Other Retained Earnings	3,810,901
Total	9,984,437	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2008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 2009 and acknowledged that revenue, expenditures for the Fiscal Year 2008 and the balance sheet were based on generally accepted accounting principles.

2009年5月30日

May 30, 2009

監事 黒田(奥谷) 純一 

監事 樋口 達 



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>