

Japan International Volunteer Center

Annual Report

Fiscal 2011 Annual Report / Fiscal 2012 Annual Plan



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Preface

It's been over a year since the East Japan Earthquake and the Nuclear Plant disaster. By looking over the political and social movements surrounding the disaster area, we can see two ways of thinking emerging. One way considers this disaster being just a relatively large scale disaster and, as such, reconstruction should be made along the existing economic growth and social systems. The other considers the earthquake damages and nuclear accidents being the alarm for simple minded society that valued the economic growth above all else and, as such, they push for change in value system and for makeover of the society.

After spending a year with the people of Kesenuma and Minami-Soma, I have come to realize that there are people who feel left out when they hear the word "reconstruction" or the general social forces. They are being forced to stand up and being driven to recover without being given the time to face the wounds in their hearts from the earthquake or the nuclear accidents. To really recover, one needs time to heal the damages given to one's self and one's community, and time to think over one's life and his surrounding area and to re-connect with local people for mutual help. This reminds me of an Afghan girl's poem who was coolly looking at the noisy big chorus of reconstruction after the Afghan War. This girl, who was a student of JVC school JVC supported, wrote, "What I want is time to think about Peace. What I want is time to stand up again."

In places like Cambodia after its internal war, South Africa after Apartheid, or Sudan after Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the people's hope for recovery were all betrayed and there came new social paradoxes, new segregations and new poverties. Through the overseas contacts of JVC, we have seen so many such history repeated. In June last year, in the transitional governing area in Sudan, a new conflict arose. The villagers had been in careful talks of their villages' recovery, while trying to subdue the potential conflict that arose through the past civil war. JVC has been hopeful of peace and recovery of the villages through the efforts of villagers utilizing the traditional wisdom of the villages.

The shape of development that will come after the reconstruction is now being questioned. What JVC has been facing abroad in the past 30 years is now being questioned at our midst. We can no longer talk about Recovery and Development in the role of a supporter. All those who are trying to survive the aftermath of wars or natural disasters and to recover the area abroad are in the same boat as us who are trying to rebuild the society over the earthquake and nuclear accidents. JVC feels this as not a philosophy but as a question posed by the reality and which we must answer without delay. We may only be able to do small steps in these directions, but we will proceed simultaneously in Japan and overseas.

Hiroshi Taniyama
Chairman, JVC

What is 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, Laos, Thailand, South Africa, Iraq, Palestine, Afghanistan, D.P.R.K 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 established in 1980. Since then we have accumulated experiences in supporting people in over 20 countries. JVC strives for a "truly effective project." Our projects might seem not to obtain immediate results on occasion, however, we implement activities meeting local needs and situation with an eye toward the future of people and community. What we are aiming at is peaceful, self-sustainable society.

Activity Policy

People play the main role and JVC supports. Our activity guideline is not to take things and high technology to villages, and not to force the culture of developed countries.

Vision, Mission & Code of Conduct

I. Vision

To realize a society where we all people can live in harmony with each other and with nature:

1. support people in various parts of the world who are struggling to improve their living conditions despite of their socially imposed hardships; and
2. to create new lifestyles and human relations to protect and revitalize global environment.

II. Mission

1. Community-based Sustainable Development
2. Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Reconciliation
3. Disaster Relief and Reconstruction
4. Grass-roots Networking

III. Code of Conduct for Development

= Basic Principles =

1. Indigenous knowledge and techniques as well as diverse cultures;
2. Community based environmental conservation and management;
3. People's initiative and participation;
4. Development of people's potentials and capabilities in diverse fields;
5. People's self-reliance and equal partnership;
6. Equal participation of women and men: gender equity

History

JVC was founded in 1980 by Japanese volunteers who rushed to Thailand to save displaced people in Indochina. Later our activities were developed from refugee relief to rural development for a safe and stable life, which JVC thought was the ultimate solution to prevent refugees. The main pillars of activity at present are rural development, emergency relief, peace exchange, and advocacy.

Activity scale in fiscal 2011

about 308 million yen

Staff (as of 2012)

29 Japanese, including 8 associates working overseas, 68 local staff members

Awards

1988 The Tokyo Bar Association Prize for Human Rights

1989 Asahi Welfare Prize

1992 Mainichi International Exchange Awards

1995 Prime Minister's Awards

Cambodia



Program background

At the national level, Cambodia has been enjoying a period of high economic growth and companies have ventured into rural areas to develop farmlands and forests. In Cambodia, around 70% of the population currently lives in rural areas and they are being affected by these developments. Some of these people have gone into debt paying for their daily food needs, buying chemical fertilizers or caring for an ill or disabled family member and some of them have lost their farms in an attempt to repay their debt. Therefore, stability is urgently needed to improve the lives of Cambodian farmers.

Changing Lives through Improvements of Rice Cultivation and Home Gardens Community Livelihood Improvement through Ecological Agriculture

Most Cambodian farmers operate small-scale subsistence farms. From fiscal year 2007, JVC has been promoting ecological agriculture in order to reduce the use of chemical pesticides and chemical fertilizers, which have a negative impact on the natural environment and those living in these areas.

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1. Training for Improvements of Rice Cultivation

JVC conducted trainings with a system of rice intensification (SRI) that can contribute to improved rice yield without depending on external inputs such as chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Also, JVC encouraged farmers to use compost made by cow dung, rice straw, tree leaves and weeds as fertilizer. In 2011, JVC conducted training sessions on SRI in 21 villages

and more than 700 families are practicing SRI now. Those farmers emphasize the importance of saving seeds through practicing SRI. In addition, JVC conducted instruction on compost making in 10 villages and 278 families are using compost practices with an understanding of its importance for soil improvement.

2. Home Garden Training

JVC continues Home Garden Training in order to improve self-sufficiency and to provide for the nutritional needs each family. Now more than 380 families have established a home garden at their domicile after attending JVC's training. Most of participants were women and they commented that they felt healthy by consuming fresh vegetables.

3. Food Processing Group

In 2010, 12 women organized a group and started food processing with vegetables from their gardens in order to have healthy food during the dry season. Now, they have begun to sell some of their processed foods and this income supports their daily lifestyle needs.

4. Environment Education

In order to provide opportunities for children to think about the importance of the natural environment and agriculture, JVC supported Environment Education in 10 primary schools. As a part of this program, schools and local people planted 8,500 tree seedlings along roads or around ponds in their community. Also JVC, along with some local people conducted surveys on community forests and people came to the realization that some species of the trees are being lost.

5. Trainers' Resources Center (TRC)

In 2011, TRC continued to provide information and documents on agriculture, environment, development, etc. In addition, it conducted seminars on these topics in which more than 200 people participated. Most of the participants were students and NGO staff members, who actively discussed the issues and exchanged their ideas during these seminars.

◆ 2012 Annual Plan

Since many villagers started SRI and established home gardens, JVC will document their good practices and make training materials in order to share these farmers' experiences with others. Also JVC will continue Environment Education at schools focusing on practical learning and planting more trees in cooperation with villagers and local authorities.

Emergency Relief in Flood Affected Area - Siem Reap Province -

In 2011 many parts of Cambodia were affected by serious floods and more than 250 people lost their lives. People in the JVC project sites were also affected and we provided rice for 310 families and tents for more than 1000 cows.

Laos

Program background

Laos is a landlocked country with rich natural resources that has seen rising impacts from neighbouring emerging countries, such as China, Thailand and Vietnam. While the economy of Laos is growing rapidly, villagers who traditionally benefit from forests as source of food and income are facing great changes due to land grabbing and deforestation as a result of the promotion of industrial plantations for cash crops. JVC works to provide stable livelihoods and food security of villagers through village owned forest conservation / natural resource management and sustainable agriculture / rural development activities.

Food Security through Community Based Sustainable Forest Management and Sustainable Agriculture / Rural Development

<1> Community Based Sustainable Forest Management

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1. Implement Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)

Following the adoption of the new PLUP manual in early 2010, JVC conducted PLUP and has provided feedback to the central government regarding problems emerging during the PLUP implementation.



2. Legal Training

Using visual tools, such as calendars with pictures and occasionally working with National University of Laos, JVC conducted legal training for villagers to raise their awareness about their own rights over land and forests.

3. Awareness Raising

Ethnic minority youths trained by JVC performed puppet shows and dramas in their own language through which villagers could learn in an enjoyable way about natural resource management, PLUP and their own legal rights over land and forests.

4. Natural Resource Management

- Fish conservation area for sustainable fishing based on villagers' traditional knowledge
- Environment Education for school children
- NTFP (Non-Timber Forest Products) Research

◆ 2012 Annual Plan

Villager-centred PLUP will be continuously implemented, and if appropriate, at a village cluster level. Empowerment of villagers through legal training and dramas also will continue to be an important component of the project. With these activities and natural resource management JVC will support villagers' access to natural resources in a holistic manner.

<2> Sustainable Agriculture / Rural Development

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1. Improvement of Rice Cultivation Techniques

The number of implementers of SRI (System of Rice Intensification) increased to a large degree. Emphasis put on exchange between SRI implementers and farmers interested in SRI led to implementation in 15 villages where implementers' own ingenuity was seen.

2. Rice Bank

JVC supports villagers to establish rice banks in order to stop the vicious cycle of debt resulting from the lack of rice and accompanying borrowing of rice at high interest. The rice bank is a communal system to manage rice from which villagers can borrow with low rates of interest.

3. Integrated Agriculture

JVC implemented livestock-related activities, such as vaccination of livestock by village veterinarians and goat banks to promote low input goat raising. Extensive fish farming and rattan germination also contributed to the diversification of agriculture in the target villages.

4. Well Construction and Repair

JVC constructed bore wells and shallow wells in villages aiming to resolve the lack of water in the dry season. We also established well management committees and trained village bore well repair volunteers in order to secure sustainable use of the constructed wells..

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After selection of activities to be continued, selected activities will be deepened and extended, centring around our present model farmers. JVC will also embark on some new activities.

Thailand



Program background

The agricultural sector in Thailand is undergoing a modernization phase that includes a monoculture system for commercial crops. However, small farmers working with organic farming are trying to overcome the negative effects of modern commercial agriculture. Yet many people within the younger generations do not want to engage in farming. Therefore, those young farmers who do engage in farming tend to have feelings of isolation. In order to build their confidence and pride in these efforts to create sustainable community farming, JVC collaborates with these Thai farmers.

The Internship Program and Study Tour in Thailand

For Japanese who are interested in international cooperation and environmental conservation, we offer an Internship program in which trainees stay in rural Thailand for about half a year and study the effects of “development” and “international cooperation” brought by foreign actors, as well as how these effects are understood by the local people. We also offer short-term study tours.

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1. The Internship Program in Rural Thailand

We had 6 participants and sent the interns to Thailand for 6 months.

2. The Study Tour

We offered a study tour in North-eastern Thailand in the spring. Six participants visited there at that time.

◆ 2012 Annual Plan

1. The Internship Program in Rural Thailand

New participants for the internship program will start in autumn.

2. The Study Tour

We will offer a study tour in Thailand in summer 2012 and spring 2013.

The exchange and learning of the young farmers in Japan and Thailand

Many young farmers appear to acknowledge the need to create a sustainable life in rural Thailand through responsible agricultural methods. The international exchange of experiences is necessary to prevent feelings of isolation in the farming community. JVC cooperates in this exchange by connecting young farmers in Thailand with young farmers in Japan.

◆ 2011 Annual Report

We cooperated to offer a study tour that 4 Thai farmers exchange with Japanese young farmers in June. Additionally, in September we held a forum in Thailand of young Thai and Japanese farmers discuss to social and agricultural problems.

◆ 2012 Annual Plan

Young Thai and Japanese farmers will visit each other in November to exchange their experiences.

Medical Assistance for Burmese workers

After the Sumatra tsunami in 2004, JVC has supported small-scale fishermen and Burmese migrants in Phang Nga Province in southern Thailand. Through follow-up activities, we could see many Burmese workers who had not received the medical treatment. JVC cooperated with a local NGO to provide basic medical treatments for Burmese workers.

◆ 2011 Annual Report

JVC provided 15,000 baht a month (about 40,000 Japanese yen) through a partner NGO for emergency medical assistance to the Burmese workers and their families. Additionally, JVC provided advanced medical training course for 3 Burmese community health workers.



◆ 2012 Annual Plan

JVC will provide medical assistance for Burmese laborers who need urgent medical care. Moreover, we will visit Myanmar and gather information and knowledge of the situation inside Myanmar and NGO activities there.

South Africa



Program background

18 years have passed since the end of apartheid (racial segregation) in 1994. The unemployment rate among the black population is, however, still high at up to 60 percent and the poverty gap has actually been increasing. In addition, 5.6 million people in South Africa, which is 11% of the population, have been infected with HIV and more than 800 people per day die from AIDS. Losing wage earners on top of rising commodity prices is further adding to the difficulties for poor families.

Supporting people living with HIV/AIDS

In 2011, we conducted a needs assessment for a new project in Vhembe County, Limpopo Province. Based on the results, JVC will commence the Project on Participatory HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care, and Support for PLWHA (People Living with HIV and AIDS) from 2012 for 3 years in cooperation with a local NGO, LMCC (Light of Mercy Community Care).



◆ 2011 Annual Report

LMCC is a local NGO, which has been working with community care volunteers to look after patients, including PLWHA, through home visits as well as supporting children living in arduous conditions in targeted villages. During the process of the needs assessment, JVC and

LMCC held several workshops together to get basic information and data on the situation of the patients, community life, and challenges in the community. We then discussed how JVC and LMCC could work together to improve the situation and agreed to start a new project together to tackle the challenges.



◆ 2012 Annual plan

JVC will start to conduct some training for LMCC staff members, volunteers, and PLWHA support group members on treatment literacy, first aid and counseling. Also we conducted organic farming sessions with the aim to support and improve the basic needs of the greater community.

Changing lives through Vegetable Gardens

In particular, women and children living in poor neighborhoods suffer from problems associated with the gap in wealth distribution, poverty and HIV/AIDS.

Since 2009, we have conducted Vegetable Garden Training for the local people in Soweto (formerly a black neighborhood) near Johannesburg to decrease their food expenditures and increase self-reliance.



◆ 2011 Annual report

2011 was the final year of the 3-year project. We conducted Vegetable Garden Training sessions for 2 to 10 local people using land at a junior high school in the area. Although we can see improvement to lives of the participants, the activity hasn't



really expanded to new people. In March 2012, we conducted an evaluation project to look back on the achievements and challenges. After analyzing the data, JVC has decided not to continue the project after 2012 as the participants already have enough skills to continue vegetable gardens by themselves. Another reason for this decision is the reality that despite efforts, the project shows no sign of expanding within the community.

Afghanistan



Program background

Ten years have passed since the “war against terrorism” started. Now international forces are handing back control for security to the Afghan government. People are forced to live with the deteriorating security situation and the possible reduction of international support. In particular, the infant and maternal mortality rate in Afghanistan continues to be among the highest in the world. In such context, JVC is providing community based assistance in rural areas where people have very little access to basic service.

Community Health Project –

Gorek area of the Shewa district in Nangarhar province

JVC has operated the only clinic in the Gorek area of Shewa in Nangarhar province (covering a population of about 21,000) since 2005 and a sub-clinic in Kuz Kashkot since 2009. The clinics care for 80 to 120 patients daily on average. JVC focuses on the promotion of “preventive care” by making good use of its close relationship with the communities.

◆ 2011 Annual Report

1. Management of the clinic and the sub-clinic

JVC introduced a “family health book” in order to better



understand the tendency of the patients. This also leads to create a comprehensive care and prevention regime that focused on individualized family practices and needs.

2. Activity for preventive care

JVC supported the establishment of a “health committee” composed of community leaders and showed them the analyzed data on the clinical features of the villagers. The committee started working on the hygienic management of the community wells to prevent diseases. After JVC’s training, the 31 community health workers (CHW) have taken the initiative for the health issues of the community. Together with the CHWs and Traditional Birth Attendants, JVC conducted women’s classes in which about 260 women participated. All these activities have contributed to strengthening the collaboration between the clinics and the communities, and the communities have improved their capacity to treat health problems by themselves. Furthermore, JVC implemented health education for teachers and students in cooperation with local schools.

◆ 2012 Annual plan

JVC will continue the mentioned activities above. In addition, JVC medical staff and CHWs will seek effective measures for frequent patients by implementing home visits. JVC will also encourage the villagers to put into practice their knowledge of the hygienic management of wells and the drainage via CHWs, health committees and women’s classes.

Support Education – Shewa district in Nangarhar province

Since 2003, JVC has constructed school for females and improved education facilities to aid the recovery of war-torn Afghanistan’s educational environment. Since 2006, JVC has offered teacher training to elementary school teachers in cooperation with the provincial directorate of education to enhance the quality of public education.

◆ 2011 Annual Report

JVC implemented “Lesson Study” (mutual-learning among teachers) in a school as a pilot project. JVC also started “Health Journal” contest in which students from six middle schools and high schools, including two girl’s schools, write essays on health. JVC intends to expand this project to other schools as well. The best essays are put on the bulletin board of the schools so that they can raise interest and awareness.

◆ 2012 Annual plan

JVC will expand “Lesson Study” to other schools in the area. At the same time, JVC will seek to strengthen the link between the clinics and schools so that first-aid training and health journal activities can be conducted more effectively.

Palestine



Program background

The prolonged closure of the Gaza Strip continues to restrict movement of people and goods, and it has caused devastation of local industries and left more than 45% of population unemployed. As a result, the people are suffering from poverty and this has led to serious nutritional problems for the children of Gaza such as malnutrition and anemia. The people in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are under threat of eviction and house demolition while the “Separation Wall” is still being constructed and the illegal settlements continue to expand.

Support for improved nutrition for children

◆ 2011 Annual Report

1. Preventing malnutrition by distributing fortified milk and biscuits

JVC provided iron enriched milk and biscuits for 360 preschool children 6 days a week in cooperation with a local NGO. From November, we also provided soap and tooth brushes with sanitary lessons for both mothers and children by using unique activities such as puppet shows.

2. Supporting mothers to prevent children from malnutrition

JVC supported volunteer mothers who provide nutritional and hygienic education to 6000 mothers in three areas in the Eastern section of Gaza City. 3000 children under age of 5 were

given a primal check-up, and some were sent to local clinics for a follow-up. The volunteer mothers organized cooking demonstrations to teach other mothers in the area how to cook nutritional meals.

3. Nutritional project through poultry farming

JVC continued a project of family-based poultry farming in one of the poorest villages in the North Gaza. Some families were successful in producing eggs, and the poultry stimulated network of villagers. Recognizing these actions, JVC decided has decided to suspend the project to observe how the local initiatives proceed.

◆ 2012 Annual Plan

JVC will focus on supporting the voluntary activities of mothers (the second project above) in another area. We aim to expand and deepen this type of community mobilization and networking of mothers.

School and community health assistance in the Jerusalem area

Access to health facilities for the Palestinian people has become extremely limited under occupation, and their community has been torn apart in this area due to the construction of the “Separation Wall”, military checkpoints and the Israeli settlements.



◆ 2011 Annual Report

JVC cooperated with a Palestinian NGO to provide health education to about 12,500 children in 34 schools, and health check-ups to 1,600 children in 30 schools. A mobile clinic treated the people in some villages who have very limited access to health facilities. Around 280 people checked their health status. Our medical team provided health education to 420 people and health check-ups to 500 people. The medical team also gave lectures to train instructors to raise student awareness of health issues by themselves. JVC planned this activity and provided educational booklets and stationery.

◆ 2012 Annual Plan

JVC aims to promote the improvement of a community-based health system in order for the local communities to expand their knowledge of health issues by stimulating health committees in schools and first aid teams in communities. We will focus on making a structure for local communities to be able to promote health by themselves.

Iraq

Program background

The President of the United States, Barrack Obama, declared an end to the war in Iraq and completed the withdrawal of U.S. combat forces from Iraq in December 2011. However, partisan disputes among the political parties in the central government of Iraq is still a major concern and this contributes to delays for projects and development on both the national and localized levels that could improve the daily lives of ordinary people. Local initiatives involving dialogues for reconstruction and development are essential to avoid negative implications from political disputes within the varying levels of government.

Community Assistance (Conflict Prevention through Dialogue)

JVC is working in the northern city of Kirkuk, where a diverse mix of ethnic backgrounds (Kurds, Arabs, Turkmen, Assyrians, etc.) can be found. The potential for disputes, accelerated by culture divergences amongst different ethnic groups over a claim to the natural resources of land including crude oil, is a serious concern.



Expecting implementation of the program along with better coordination with the local community, JVC is working together with the local NGO, INSAN Iraqi Society (INSAN).

INSAN has some projects to facilitate dialogue and mutual recognition among community members by providing opportunities for the community members to discuss local problems and solve the issues through dialogue.

JVC and INSAN have been organizing workshops among children of different backgrounds hoping that the program would promote an environment of peaceful coexistence in the community, and one in which the local residents would be capable of dealing their problems by themselves.

Creating Peace in the Community through Children (Acceleration of Mutual Understanding by Cooperative Work)

◆ 2011 Annual Report

JVC provided opportunity for INSAN to organize workshops for children during the July-August period in 2011 and the February-March period in 2012. Each workshop period con-

sists of 16 sessions (2 days a week for 8 weeks) for around 60 children of various ethnic backgrounds mainly from the 5th and 6th grades of primary school.

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1. Evaluation of the Program in Iraq

JVC will make a comprehensive evaluation of the program in Iraq since 2009 when the community assistance project started.

2. Community Assistance in Kirkuk

As part of the program assessment, JVC will evaluate the project outcome of the art workshops for children. JVC will monitor and evaluate the outcome of the two workshops organized in the fiscal year 2011 with INSAN by interviewing the participants, their immediate families and relatives, and neighbors in the community. JVC will organize another workshop for children in June-July of 2012 for further monitoring and evaluation.

Medical Assistance for Pediatric Cancer patients in the hospitals

Many children in Iraq are suffering from leukemia and other types cancer. Radioactive contamination from depleted uranium weapons during the Gulf War (1991) and Iraq War (2003) are suspected to be the cause of these diseases.

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

◆ 2011 Annual Report

JIM-NET provides medical assistance including the training of nursing staff to prevent infections through maintaining a clean environment in the hospitals and by continuing to supply drugs and other materials and equipment to the hospitals in Erbil, Baghdad, and Basrah.

JVC focuses its assistance by supplying drugs and other materials to the Basrah Children's Special Hospital through the coordination with JIM-NET.

◆ 2012 Annual Plan

JVC will continue to observe the medical situation in Iraq and continue to provide needed assistance to the hospitals as long as the necessity for NGO humanitarian assistance remains.

Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

In the period from July to September of 2011, intense air strikes and cross border shelling of the northern villages in Iraq caused the displacement of more than 1,000 households. Neighboring Iran and Turkey claimed these to be counter-insurgency military actions. JVC provided health kits to around 300 families in the Erbil governorate as emergency humanitarian assistance through a local NGO in Sulaimaniyah in the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

Sudan



Project Background

In 2011, a referendum for independence of the Southern Sudan Autonomous Territory from Sudan (North) was overwhelmingly supported by the people. On the eve of the independence of South Sudan, in May 2011, armed conflict between the Sudanese governmental army (SAF) and the anti-governmental group, SPLM/A-N broke out in two of the Transitional Protocol Areas, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Fierce fighting still continues in many of parts of both States. This fighting continues to influence the negotiations between Sudan and the new state of South Sudan, while the political and military situation remains under the observation of international community.

Building a relationship of trust among residents through community development

◆ 2011 Annual Report

JVC carried out an ongoing project, walking with intent to discover the attributes of your village (WIDAV) with the local residents. Feedback meetings for each village were arranged with a goal to reveal various resources available and intact systems that could be used as seed projects for the residents for mutual development and benefit. Unfortunately, the JVC project had to be suspended due to breakout of the war.

1. Emergency Relief for IDPs and refugees affected by the war

Since the conflict has continued and worsened in some areas, a large number of people have gone to government held area as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). According to UNOCHA, the displaced or severely affected population in the State has reached 520,000 (June 2012).

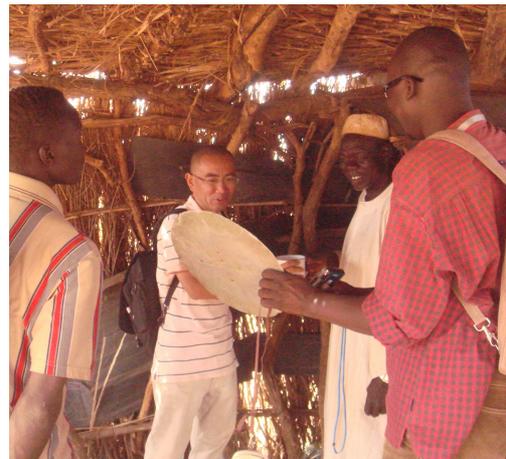
During this period, JVC distributed staple foods (Sorgham) for IDPs in Kadugli twice, with a focus on new IDPs and women-headed households.



2. Community based food security and livelihood project targeted on IDP and returnee communities around Kadugli, South Kordofan State

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The Kadugli area (including outskirts of the town) is occupied by a large number of IDPs and returnees. While some IDPs stay in public facilities or large personal compounds in the town center, many others have been accepted in the host communities and reside in empty houses or stay with their relatives. Regarding the returnees staying in the host households, most of them lost their land and/or property including agricultural tools and domestic animals during the violence. Additionally, since they missed the last planting season and harvest, they couldn't keep any seeds for this year.



Most IDPs, being forced to flee from the rebel-controlled area escaped only with their lives and thus lost all property and goods.

Thus, to re-start agriculture and a partial self-sufficiency through vegetable farming, JVC has launched a program to distribute hand tools for farming and vegetables seeds for IDPs and host households in some communities in Kadgli. It is hoped that the success of this quasi-rehabilitation project can bring some stability in Kadgli.

Korea

Project Background

The year 2011 did not see any reduction in the tensions between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea). Meetings arranged between the governments of North Korea and the United States were postponed following the death of the supreme leader Kim Jong-il, with no progress in the bilateral talks. Meanwhile North Korea strengthened economic ties with Russia and People's Republic of China seeking support to boost its economy to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Kim Il-sung, the founder of the nation.

Under these circumstances where government-to-government talks have been suspended, person-to-person communication has also dwindled. However, it is vital that we keep the grassroots level relationships that we have nurtured up to today to prevent further escalation of conflicts in the North-East Asia.

Dialogue through Children's Paintings (Pyongyang, Seoul, various cities in Japan)

JVC has held an annual art project titled "Friendship Exhibition of North-South Korea and Japan" since 2001. The exchange and exhibition of paintings drawn by children from Japan, North Korea and South Korea focuses on fostering friendships among children who live in these three countries as they are the ones who will be responsible for building a peaceful future in North-East Asia. This exhibition is meant to encourage mutual understanding and compassion among the citizens of Japan and the Korean Peninsula. This project aims to be an alternative to the negative images that have developed due to a deprivation of cultural exchange opportunities. In addition to the exchange of paintings, some of the children have visited each other's countries in person. The project is run by a committee composed of ten Japanese NGOs, in cooperation with a South Korean NGO, Okedongmu.



<1>Friendship Exhibition of North Korea, South Korea and Japan

◆ 2011 Annual Report

This year we have expanded the scope of our activity to visit more cities other than Tokyo, Pyongyang, and Seoul. Workshops were held in Yokohama, Tokyo, Seoul, Pyongyang, Yanji in China, Osaka, Fukuoka, Saitama, and Kesenuma in the Tohoku area of Japan. The 150 paintings drawn by children under the theme of “let’s attach our cars to the friendship train and stay connected” were exhibited in Tokyo in February. Although the aftermath of the earthquake hindered us from inviting children to Tokyo, a separately composed committee for the Osaka exhibition in November succeeded in inviting children from South Korea. The workshop at the Yanji library for children and young adults, in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in Northeastern China enabled us to meet new supporters for our project.

◆ 2012 Annual Plan

We will produce an archive of activities to be shown in the exhibitions so that we can publicize our aim of the project to more people.

We will carry on the visits to Pyongyang by children from Japan to build a solid mutual trust based on person to person relationships.

Emergency Relief

As a member of the “Relief campaign committee for Children, Japan (RCCJ),” JVC has tackled the improvement of nutrition and health conditions in North Korea from a citizens’ point of view. Recently, we have taken part in emergency relief in regions affected by natural disasters such as floods.

◆ 2011 Annual Report

We went on an inspection tour of farms and agricultural experiment station with experts on agriculture in order to understand the changes that have occurred in the past decade, the period that we have been involved in the relief activities. The government’s effort to improve the food situation was noteworthy, but we could not find any activity for us to join at an NGO level.

◆ 2012 Annual Plan

It is not easy to provide direct aid from Japan as formal economic sanctions against North Korea continue. Nevertheless, we will continue, as we did last year, to collect information regarding food and agriculture conditions in North Korea to provide the necessary humanitarian assistance.

Japan Earthquake and Tsunami

Kesenuma Project

Project Background

In the city of Kesenuma in Miyagi prefecture over 1,000 people died as a result of the earthquake and tsunami on March 11th 2011. In July of 2011, JVC started our community empowerment project in Shishiori district where many people suffered from the tsunami and subsequent fires from the disaster. Over one year after the disasters caused by the earthquake, the residents of the area are still struggling to recover from the various problems that resulted.

◆ 2011 Annual Report

JVC had been working in Kesenuma city since March 2011. JVC assisted the management of Disaster Volunteer Center (DVC), where a number of volunteers from entire Japan to help the people in devastating situation. JVC sent 3 staffs to DVC to support their management by coordinating volunteers, needs assessment.



JVC opened our office in Kesenuma city in August. According to the needs assessment in Shishiori district, we had corresponded 49 cases like rubble removal and transportation service to the hospital. To restore their local fishery industry, JVC had supported the people's effort through provision of human resources. The exercise of the traditional folk entertainment had become a place where the people gather daily. JVC has supported the place where the people could perform the folk entertainment. JVC also provided materials and guidance of cold protection and improve the living environment inside the temporary houses.

◆ 2012 Annual Plan

JVC will cooperate with local community association and hold the events where the people are able to gather. To solve the immobilization in the temporary houses, we will provide several hobby oriented programs.

There are some people who will participate in the resettlement program run by Government, and we will send some architects to advice the community renovation.

Minami-Soma Project

Project Background

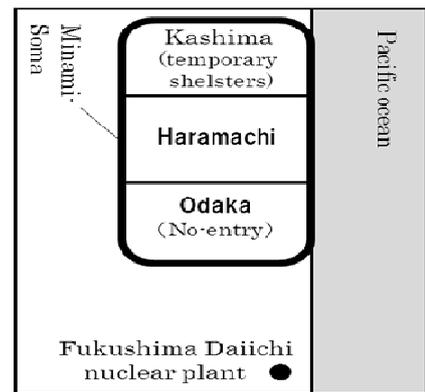
Minami-Soma is located in the eastern part of Fukushima prefecture and it is one of the closest cities to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. Minami-Soma has the largest population near the stricken power plant with part of the city limits located in the no-entry zone. The southernmost tip of the city is only 10 km away from the power plant.

Supporting project for RSDR (Radio Station for Disaster Responses) in Minami-Soma

JVC has been supporting RSDR in Minami-Soma city, Fukushima. People in Minami-Soma are living under the pressure of radiation pollution and what people need in order to stay protected from radiation is quick and accurate information about how to stay healthy.

Minami-Soma city opened RSDR in order to transmit information to its residents starting in April 2011; however, the city did not have enough manpower and know-how to keep it running due to the confusion from the tsunami, the earthquake and the accident at the nuclear power plant. We received a request from Minami-Soma city and decided to start supporting this essential project.

We broadcast radiation levels of each 70 places in the city and other important information from the city hall. Also, we are concentrating on training local staffs to work for the project.



Supporting project for survivors in Temporary houses

Approximately 15,000 people lost their homes in Minami-Soma. 12,000 of them are located in the Odaka district which is specified as a no-entry. Most of the residents in temporary housing are from Odaka. The average age of residents is over seventy years old. They have desire to go back to their own homes but it will not be possible for a long time. It leads to their mental distress.



JVC started a “community space activity” in the temporary housing area. We provide tea, coffee, and several pieces of equipment such as an electric massage chair. A large number of people visit the space and it helps them to communicate each other. In most cases, the residents did not previously know each other in this new community but having a common space allows for interaction and a sense of community to grow amongst the inhabitants.

Research and Advocacy

<1> Rationale

The global economy and political policies of governments, including Japan, have an incredible impact that affects the lives of people all the way to grassroots level of societies. The negative effects of such massive institutions can manifest in the form of various problems such as poverty, conflict, and environmental destruction. JVC, as a people's organization, holds as a core principle the responsibility to advocate to the international community, the Japanese government and private companies to consider social justice for all and sustainable environmental conditions as a first priority.

<2> ODA Reform

To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Japanese aid, we need to work on aid policies at various levels. At the national level, JVC participates in "Conference for Appropriate Development Cooperation" to scrutinize prospective ODA projects before final Cabinet decisions with a goal to prevent projects with possible unattended and/or adverse impacts. In addition to this, as in other years, we coordinate "Regular Consultations on ODA policies," and as a follow-up to the discussions, we are now preparing a joint review of past ODA projects with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to increase the transparency of ODA. At the international level, we follow the on-going discussion on aid effectiveness and attend international conferences such as the "High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness" held in Busan, South Korea in November last year. Currently, our interests also include the improvement of aid transparency.

<3> Public Forum on UN Reform

We organized two public forums (July 2011 and March 2012). Reflecting on our experiences with the consequences of the earthquake of March 11th and the subsequent nuclear accident in Fukushima, we discussed and exchanged views on nuclear issues and disaster prevention with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

<4> Cambodia

We collected the reflections of various Japanese NGOs and discussed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to offer suggestions to more effectively implement its country assistance strategy.

<5> Afghanistan

Two local staff members from the JVC office in Afghanistan visited Japan to hold a study meeting and public briefing session to advocate for the issues of health care and civilian-military cooperation. We also submitted a proposal to the Japanese government about CSO's expectation for peace building in Afghanistan based on information collected through our own field surveys.

<6> Palestine

Based on our own experiences and information obtained through our relief activities in the field, we prepared a report that analyzed the economic aspects of separation wall noting its negative effects, and used it to petition the Israel government as well as the Japanese government.

<7> Iraq

As a member of the CSO network calling for a formal inspection to clarify the responsibilities of our government in regards to the war and occupation of Iraq, we submitted 40,000 signatures to Deputy Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Office.



2011 Fiscal Year Report
from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012

Japan International Volunteer Center

(Unit: JPY)

Account	Project	Calendar	Concert	Total
I Ordinary income section				
1. Membership income	10,433,000	0	0	10,433,000
2. Donated income	145,926,834	0	3,749,937	149,676,771
3. Grant income	67,402,236	0	0	67,402,236
4. Subsidy income	42,061,084	0	0	42,061,084
5. Business income				
Calendar		30,278,253	0	30,278,253
Concert		0	11,324,589	11,324,589
6. Others	15,114,893	25,581	4,255	
Total	280,938,047	30,303,834	15,078,781	326,320,662

II Ordinary expenses section

1. Project cost				
(1) Salary expense	108,338,339	9,562,636	4,584,706	122,485,681
(2) Others	110,778,334	15,913,620	10,725,659	137,417,613
Total	219,116,673	25,476,256	15,310,365	259,903,294
2. Management cost				
(1) Salary expense	25,912,782	0	0	25,912,782
(2) Others	20,896,093	0	0	20,896,093
Total	46,808,875	0	0	46,808,875
Total ordinary expenses section	265,925,548	25,476,256	15,310,365	306,712,169
Ordinary profit and loss	15,012,499	4,827,578	-231,584	19,608,493

III Extraordinary income section

Profits from period adjustment	7,162,333	0	0	7,162,333
Total	7,162,333	0	0	7,162,333

IV Extraordinary expenses section

Non recurring cost	1,531,771	0	0	1,531,771
Total	1,531,771	0	0	1,531,771
Profit and loss	5,630,562	0	0	5,630,562
Transfer to project and management	4,595,994	-4,827,578	231,584	0
Income before taxes				25,239,055
Corporation tax and inhabitant taxes				70,578
Net income				25,168,477
Retained earnings brought forward				287,981,803
Carry-over				313,150,280

Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2012 (Unit: JPY)

I Assets section		II Liabilities section	
1. Current assets		1. Current liabilities	
Cash on hand and in banks	396,905,067	Accounts payable	12,551,793
Accounts receivable	17,515,103	Advance received	73,478,277
Inventories	1,402,512	Deposits received	2,652,036
Prepaid expenses	974,982	Income tax payable	69,808
Payment for others	1,450,096	Consumption tax payable	845,800
Temporary payment	449,428	Total	89,597,714
Total	418,697,188	2. Fixed liabilities	
2. Fixed assets		Reserve for retirement allowance	32,468,484
Investments and other assets		Total	32,468,484
Investment in capital	10,100,000	Total liabilities	122,066,198
Deposit	6,419,290	III Equity section	
Total	16,519,290	Balance brought forward	287,981,803
Total assets		Net income	25,168,477
	435,216,478	Total	313,150,280
		Total equity and liabilities	
			435,216,478

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2011年度決算について、監査の結果、事業は適正に実施され、また活動計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 2012 and acknowledged that revenue, expenditures for the Fiscal Year 2011 and the balance sheet were based on generally accepted accounting principles.

2012年5月23日
May 23, 2012

監事 梶谷(黒田) 正一 

監事 矢崎 華生 

2012 Fiscal Year Budget
from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013
Japan International Volunteer Center

(Unit: JPY)

Account	Project	Calendar	Concert	Total
I Ordinary income section				
1. Membership income	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
2. Donate income	77,106,582	-	4,200,000	81,306,582
3. Grant income	113,870,863	-	-	113,870,863
4. Subsidy income	94,786,054	-	-	94,786,054
5. Business income				
Calendar		31,149,000	-	31,149,000
Concert		-	13,800,000	13,800,000
6. Others	13,776,640	-	-	13,776,640
7. Carry-over	38,261,261	-	-	38,261,261
Total	358,001,400	31,149,000	18,000,000	407,150,400

II Ordinary expenses section

1. Project cost				
(1) Salary expense	135,686,923	12,471,781	4,504,000	152,662,704
(2) Others	158,664,092	14,400,000	10,311,080	183,375,172
Total	294,351,015	26,871,781	14,815,080	336,037,876
2. Management cost				
(1) Salary expense	29,734,560	-	-	29,734,560
(2) Others	23,868,524	-	-	23,868,524
Total	53,603,084	-	-	53,603,084
Reserve funds				17,439,440
Total ordinary expenses section	347,954,099	26,871,781	14,815,080	407,080,400
Ordinary profit and loss	10,047,301	4,277,219	3,184,920	70,000
Transfer to project and management	7,462,139	-4,277,219	-3,184,920	-
Income before taxes				70,000
Corporation tax and inhabitant taxes				70,000
Net income				-
Retained earnings brought forward				313,150,280
Carry-over				313,150,280

