

Japan International
Volunteer Center
2017 Annual Report





Vision

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

Mission

In today's world, there exist many societies that suffer from environmental destruction caused by things like exploitative development. As a result, these societies are exposed to many unfortunate disasters and life insecurities. Moreover, there are many people whose basic human rights are threatened as they face conflicts as well as structural discriminations and poverty. JVC seeks to support these kinds of societies and people. Working together as one unit, we hope to break down their current state of affairs and broaden the possibilities of building a new way of life toward the vision described in the above.

In order to achieve these goals, we have established four concrete mission steps upon which we focus our activities.

Mission 1: Community-based Sustainable Development

Mission 2: Relief Activities during Conflict, and Conflict Resolution and Peace-Building without Force

Mission 3: Sustainable Disaster Relief and Reconstruction

Mission 4: Grass-roots Networking

Annual Message



New Challenges in a Turbulent Era

Japan International Volunteer Center
President

Takaki IMAI

I wish to express my deep gratitude to those of you who continue to support JVC with such warmth and compassion.

After 12 years at the helm of JVC, Mr. Hiroshi Taniyama retired his position as president of the organization as of June 2018. Since July, I have taken on his responsibilities and am now proud to be the new president of JVC.

After joining the organization in 2007, I was posted for 10 years in South Sudan and Sudan. Looking back on it after all these years, the people of South Sudan were so full of hope for independence when I first joined the cause. However, the turmoil of civil war has since thrown the country into a humanitarian crisis whereby a third of the country's people have been forced into living their lives as evacuees.

Has the world really made progress in the nearly 40 years that JVC has been in operation? In 2018, the total number of refugees and internally displaced peoples throughout the world reached an all time high of 68 million. Alongside South Sudan, the situations in other countries where JVC has been offering support, including Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Israeli occupied Palestine, are still worsening and the lives and lifestyles of many are at great risk.

Problems surrounding natural resources and land development throughout the world are only deepening. Trends of large-scale land development projects snatching land from small farmers are never ending. Despite such land grabbing inviting much criticism and opposition from locals across multiple countries, it is only met by further political oppression and human rights violations in response.

Although a constant struggle against the peril of crisis situations, we have taken firm action against a variety of matters throughout the world. In Afghanistan, where the constant threat of armed insurgents is ever present, local residents have begun to learn about peace through the provision of 'Peace Action' lessons. In Mozambique, we continue to voice our protest in order to put an end to development projects that ignore the ownership rights of local farmers. In response to these large-scale agricultural development projects, of which the Japanese government is at the center, we, alongside local farmers and Japanese civil society, have bound together against the phenomenon of unlawful land-grabbing.

Never losing sight of our mission to stand side by side with those in the world most exposed to hardships and situations of crisis, JVC continues to undertake new challenges within such a turbulent and volatile era. I sincerely ask for your continued support and backing as we face these challenges, thank you.

July, 2018

Where We Work

Humanitarian Assistance and Peace-Building



Afghanistan



Palestine



Iraq



Sudan



Korea

Supporting the Recovery of the Areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake



Kesennuma, Miyagi-pref



Minamisouma, Fukushima-pref



Sudan



Palestine



Afghanistan



Korea



Miyagi, Fukushima Japan



Thailand



Laos

Research and Advocacy



Japan



South Africa

Community Development



South Africa



Thailand



Cambodia



Laos

Staff



Japan



Cambodia



Laos



Afghanistan



Kesennuma



Sudan



Palestine



South Africa



Thailand

What is JVC?

The Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC) is an international NGO established in 1980. It originally consisted of Japanese volunteers who rushed to Thailand to save the displaced people in Indochina. Later activities were focused to various subjects such as rural development, forest reservation, post-conflict reconstruction, peace building, medical care, disaster relief, and advocacy. We have accumulated much experience in supporting people in more than 20 countries. We implement activities meeting local needs and situation with an eye toward the future of people and community. What we are aiming at is a peaceful and self-sustainable society. The current locations of our activities are Cambodia, Laos, South Africa, Thailand, Afghanistan, Palestine, Iraq, Sudan, Korea (DPRK), and Japan.

Awards

- 1988 The Tokyo Bar Association Prize for Human Rights
- 1989 Asahi Welfare Prize
- 1992 Mainichi International Exchange Award
- 1995 Prime Minister's Award
- 2015 Peace Award of the Peace Studies Association of Japan

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Cambodia

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

High economic growth continues in Cambodia. Meanwhile the economic gap is widening between people's lives in urban and rural areas. Cambodia is the country where the reduction rate of forests was the most accelerated in the world between 2001 and 2014. Large-scale development of farmlands is under way, which causes many land problems throughout the country. Farmers suffer from land grabbing by companies or lose their land because of debts. They go to cities and get unstable jobs with low salaries. In order to resolve such poverty, it is necessary to realize self-reliance in rural areas for themselves.



Supporting livelihoods in farming communities (Siem Reap Province)

There has been a large-scale agriculture development in JVC's working areas. Meanwhile, increased consumption of natural resources due to population growth has led to the decrease of natural resources. Forty percent of the households send seasonal workers, and half of them go to Thailand. There are fewer people who are experienced in rice planting. More and more farmers sow rice seeds directly in the paddy. Farmers spend less time on farming, which has caused a decrease in crop. Although migrant working brings an increase in income, they have to buy food for their family's consumption, and many farmers end in the red.

Since October 2015, JVC has started a project in six villages in the Chi Kraeng District of the Siem Reap Province to produce foods to sustain their livelihood. In addition to introducing ecological farming, we started to introduce food processing and edible plants, which are comparatively easy to grow. Furthermore, we provide environmental education and tree planting at primary schools in order to preserve and recover the forests.

[Outcome]

Introducing edible plants

Many women learned about edible perennial plants such as chaya, moringa, and katuk (sauropus or sweet leaf), whose leaves are highly nutritious and easy to grow. To enjoy learning about nutrition and start growing edible plants, we held cooking contests in six villages. One hundred and sixty people attended in total. After the workshop, approximately 90 percent of the participants said they have a better understanding toward nutrition and its effects. Around 70 percent started growing the plants themselves.

Food-processing training

We provided food-processing training in two villages. The female instructor of the workshop used to be a student of this training course, and now is a very experienced teacher. One hundred and six people attended the workshop. Processing lime, which can easily be found in their gardens, was especially popular. Approximately 70 percent of the participants started processing.

Pilot farm

In the JVC's pilot farm, we conducted comparative cultivation of vegetable and rice. We planted vegetables and herbs, using planters made of used motorbike tires. Used tires are not only cheap or free of charge but can be used on poor soil. In addition, planters are easy to move when we need to avoid dryness during the dry season and floods during the rainy season. In 2018, we are planning to further expand based on the knowledge and experience we earned this year at the pilot farm.

Environmental education and reforestation

We provided environmental education in three primary schools in the villages. We invited elders of the villages who talked about the origin of the name of the village and explained the history of the villages. Students learned about the rich nature they used to have, and how it was lost which led to dramatic change in people's lives. Around 160 students visited a nearby forest and learned about its richness and ways to utilize various plants. At five schools in the villages, we planted 502 trees with 271 students.



A staff member talking about the nutrition of edible plants which are easy to grow.



Food processing workshop on pickled lime. The female instructor is from a nearby village and has finished the JVC training course.



Students who took part in the tree planting activity carefully take care of the trees they planted.



Students listening to and taking notes on the lecture about natural resources given by members of the forest committee.

Laos

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The forest of Laos is full of natural resources such as fruits, mushrooms, bamboo shoots, wild plants, crabs, fish, and medical plants. It also offers building materials, firewood, and dyer's weed. These resources serve as daily food for villagers as well as an important cash income. On the other hand, rapid economic growth often causes deforestation due to the construction of plantations or development of mineral resources. Also, the land of villagers is sometimes forcibly expropriated, harming their livelihood.



Supporting villagers to manage and utilize natural resources by themselves (Savannakhet province)

Villagers will be able to preserve their environment by learning how to protect their forests. They also will be able to increase their income by improving their agricultural techniques. Through such activities, we aim at making the villager's lives stable under rapidly changing circumstances. In 2017, we did a follow-up on the project finished in 2016 in the Assaphone district and the northern part of the Phine district of the Savannakhet province. At the same time, we did a survey of candidate villages for our new project in these districts and the southern part of the Phine district.

[Outcome]

Activities in the Assaphone district and the northern part of the Phine district

After working for preserving forests and offering agricultural training for villagers to secure food, we finished the project in this area in 2016. As a follow-up on the project in 2017, we made a booklet that summarizes our experiences on the improvement of rice farming (SRI: System of Rice Intensification) and rattan growing. We distributed the booklets to officials and villagers in the local areas. We also built wells in three areas of two villages in the Assaphone district, where villagers have difficulty getting clean water. We conducted training for protecting natural resources in the district government office and the agricultural training center by using a calendar to raise awareness of laws.

Activities in the Atsaphangthong district and the southern part of the Phine district

We discussed new project areas with administrative officials. JVC and the Lao government agreed on selecting five villages in both the

Atsaphangthong district and the southern part of the Phine district. After investigating satellite pictures, topographic maps, and details of land use, we conducted a field survey to select the villages in 2017. We collected data by interviewing the village heads in a total of 27 villages in August and December. We coordinated the aims of JVC and requests from the government and finally selected villages in February 2018.

Throughout the survey, we used topographic maps and water charts to obtain various pieces of information. We discussed our forthcoming activities based on the information collected through the interviews of the village heads: population, number of households, ethnic groups, religions, GPS data, agricultural production, land use, and animal husbandry. After discussing with officials, we selected the areas to build the agricultural training centers in each district and started construction. In addition, we collaborated in making a guideline for the protection of aquatic life in rivers. We also collaborated in making a calendar to raise awareness of laws, which we use in training for officials at the district offices.

A signing ceremony of MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) for the new project will be held in April 2018, which gives practical permission to the project.



Training by using a calendar to raise awareness of laws.



Survey to select villages for the new project.



Training for the survey methods with the use of satellite pictures.

South Africa

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

24 years have passed since the end of apartheid in 1994. South Africa's economy has been getting more powerful, including joining BRICS and G20. On the other hand, the gap between the rich and the poor is getting wider, and it has many social problems such as poverty, high unemployment rate, and inequality. These problems especially affect the younger generation. It is reported that two-thirds of the children aged between zero and fourteen are under poor living conditions and the unemployment rate is no less than 50% for the youth aged between 15 and 34. These situations directly connect with other social problems such as the spread of HIV/AIDS, which is referred to as the worst in the world, the loss of educational opportunity, and crimes. We should conduct activities to cut the negative chain of problems that have spanned for generations.



Participatory HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care, and Support for People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) (Limpopo Province)

JVC continued the project in partnership with community-based organizations operated by mothers, "Light of Mercy Community Care (LMCC)" and "Tshirunzanani HBC." The fiscal year of 2017 is the end of this five-year project. We carried out the planned activities and conducted project evaluation in August.

Supporting Children Who Need Care
JVC continued to work in two villages where we carried out the project together with drop-in centers (DICs) operated by LMCC. The DICs cater to children who live under difficult conditions due to their family environments, such as being orphans. After the fiscal year of 2016, JVC aimed to develop the children's potential and confidence by considering the children not only as those who receive care but those who act on their own will for the future. In particular, we helped teenagers to participate in local activities including training sessions on the prevention of HIV/AIDS, leadership, and home vegetable gardens. It produced achievements like behavior changes which lead to prevention of HIV.

In 2017, we focused on monitoring and follow up in order to establish the achievements which had been produced till 2016. We also organized training sessions on HIV/AIDS for 60 youths who recently joined DICs after hearing about its reputation. We also held training and monitoring sessions on home vegetable gardening, in which about 80 youths participated, including newcomers.

[Outcome] In the evaluation, we confirmed our objectives were

achieved almost in accordance with our initial plan. We established a support system for youth activities by care volunteers and a peer education system among youths. The project also led behavior changes (improving their attitude for living and learning, starting an awareness raising campaign, preventative actions on HIV/AIDS, and so on). The practice of home vegetable gardening was firmly established as well. People in the local community such as school teachers, parents, and village leaders trusted DICs because of these achievements. The number of cases increased where DICs gave advice or solved problems. We confirmed that a system to support children was established in the community under the leadership of DICs.

Home Vegetable Gardening Training
PLWHAs have to take medicines which often have strong side effects. To bear the effects, they are required to take enough food, but some of them have no food at home and lose their lives. JVC aims to improve the food security for villagers including these vulnerable PLWHAs and continues teaching home gardening. JVC started training activities in late 2014 in four areas of a village where Tshirunzanani is active. We confirmed in 2016 that the participants in the training successfully producing food in the garden by themselves throughout the year. We noticed that gardening is difficult in an area with a dry season spanning more than 6 months, so we organized training sessions on effective usage of water in June. We continued monitoring in order to make their practice established.

[Outcome] When evaluating the project's results in August, we confirmed vegetable home gardening was firmly established. We also found that twenty ex-trainees exchanged knowledge by mutually visiting gardens, learning from each other, and consequently solving problems

in their practice. Additionally, we confirmed that the trainee's practice began to expand to other residents, guaranteeing the sustainability and the ripple effect of the project.

According to the evaluation, we confirmed with the participants in our activities that our purposes were fully realized in the project areas. Consequently, we will start a project with a new partner in order to transfer these experiences to the neighboring areas.



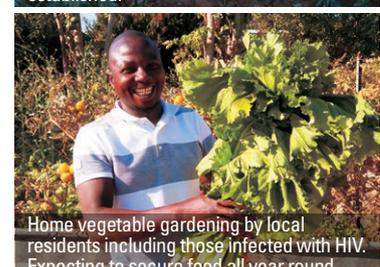
Mutual learning by youths. They shared the training contents with other members who were unable to participate.



They say that they changed and could love themselves through the activities.



Home vegetable gardening by youths is established.



Home vegetable gardening by local residents including those infected with HIV. Expecting to secure food all year round.

Thailand

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The number of Thai farmers practicing organic farming has certainly increased with regard to the whole Thai agricultural population. In addition, the type, quality, and quantity of production are steadily stabilizing. However, in terms of sales and profits, there are still differences by region and group, so new ideas are needed. It is required to improve the sales methods, to bring up leaders and successors, and to raise consumer's awareness of safe food. In order to protect food security in Thailand, it is necessary to construct a production and sales system that involves consumers as well, rather than to spread agricultural techniques as done previously.



Exchange between Thai and Japanese people in order to construct an alternative food distribution system

JVC has worked together with Thai NGOs promoting organic farming for over 30 years. JVC has promoted the sustainable and environment-friendly farming methods in order to realize Thai farmers' self-reliance and safe food distribution, and JVC and Thai NGOs have planned and implemented various projects and training to connect producers and consumers. At the beginning of our long-term project, JVC put emphasis on "strengthening the ability of farmers" through the exchange and collaboration of Thai and Japanese producers and related organizations. In recent years, the emphasis has shifted to a comprehensive approach that is not limited to producers but also involves various groups such as consumers and people living in urban areas.

In the fiscal year of 2017, JVC held an exchange program for 22 days in Japan by inviting five participants, who practice urban vegetable gardening and circulate organic products. The participants visited sites for distribution center, farmers trading with the "Seikatsu Club Seikyo" (consumers' cooperative), and allotment gardens where consumers could encounter farming. They also visited Ogawa-machi of Saitama Prefecture and learned about the regional economic and natural resource cyclical model.

[Outcome]

The participants learned that it is important to build a good relationship between producers and consumers: not competing, not depending too much, and trusting each other. For this purpose, consumers are advised to visit farming sites to get a better understanding of the production

process. Good communication between producers and consumers further makes it possible to adjust the quantity of products and place a reasonable and reproducible price.

Study tour

JVC carried out a study tour in September with four participants in order to learn about the activities of JVC in Thailand during the past over 30 years.

"Cooking chicken curry almost from scratch" Event

JVC organized the event "Cooking chicken curry almost from scratch", through which one can learn that life is precious and linked together. We had 111 participants including adults and children.



Thai farmers visited allotment gardens.



A scene of the study tour held in September.



The participants ranged from children to adults in the event "Cooking chicken curry almost from scratch."

Afghanistan

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Armed fights among the alliance of the Afghan government and foreign military—mainly the United States, the Taliban, and the self-claimed “Islamic State” (IS) are spreading over the country. While the Taliban expands its occupation area, the IS is also making its presence especially felt in the eastern part of the country such as Nangarhar Province, where JVC implements its projects. Even though the number of civilian casualties exceeded 10,000 in 2017, the international aid and interests of world is diminishing. Corruption is at the worst level in the world and the country is ranked 169th in the Human Development Index.



Community Health Activities and Educational Support (Kuz Kunar District, Nangarhar Province)

JVC aimed to decrease its direct involvement in health and educational support in the project area, rural villages with a population of 27,000, so that the activities would continue without its presence. After 13 years of direct implementation, JVC handed over the mentioned activities to the community by establishing three self-help groups: health committees composed of village leaders, women’s groups, and school health councils composed of teachers and students.

[Outcome] Health Committees

Health committees managed the hygiene wells and implemented malaria prevention campaigns. They discussed the future plans to continue health activities and made up a system of maintenance of the hygiene wells, which are the key to community health.

Women’s Groups

More than 250 women learned about the prevention of diseases and shared this knowledge with their neighbors. They also participated in the malaria prevention campaign that the health committees organized. Through such actions they also succeeded in getting an understanding from men about the social activities of women. Literate young women were so active that they voluntarily implemented health education at the female schools.

School Health Councils

Voluntary teachers made an annual plan for health education that was not included in the curriculum, and implemented a teeth-brushing campaign and first-aid trainings for the students. Two schools jointly held

a “lesson study” workshop, which is a mutual-learning program for teachers to acquire better teaching skills. The teachers taught each other how to improve their daily lessons, and make the class active and interactive.

“Peace Action”, Mutual-Learning of Peace and Nonviolence (Kuz Kunar District, Nangarhar Province)

In 2017, JVC started a new mutual-learning program, in which villagers learn through their respective experiences about methods to solve issues in families and communities without resorting to violence. The program is important for resisting fights, violence and propaganda, which invade their daily lives. It is based on the personal experience of a staff member of JVC, who was, just like many others, born in a generation in which force dominates everything. He used to carry a gun and once supported armed groups. However, after starting work at JVC and experiencing problem solving through dialogue, his belief in force gradually changed.

[Outcome] Mutual Learning in Villages

In order to learn from each other’s real stories, participants talked about their own experiences: for instance, village leaders stopped villagers from inviting armed groups that would intensify the fights inside the community. Also, a campaign was launched to impose penalties on shops selling harmful toy guns and drags. Such mutual learning resulted in a lot of achievements to keep violence away from children and the community..

Interacting with the Villagers from Conflict Areas

JVC organized an exchange program

by gathering villagers both from JVC’s project area and insecure areas where heavy armed conflicts were continuing. The participants exchanged their experiences about how they solved fights by themselves and kept their community safe. This kind of meeting with villagers from insecure areas is remarkable since people’s transportation is complicated due to insecurity, and the topics like “peace” could be taken as politically so sensitive and difficult to debate publicly. .

Production of Teaching Materials

JVC made teaching materials and videos, which provide villagers with hints for solving fights and stabilizing the community by showing many real-world examples.



By putting on masks, children learn about the prevention of cold in school health activities.



Village leaders are discussing future plans to continue the activities of the health committee.



Members of a youth group learn together in the peace workshop.



A villager from a conflict area talks about his experience to the villagers of the project area of JVC.

Palestine

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Due to the blockade of the Gaza Strip, free movement of people and goods has been restricted for 11 years. Industries are devastated and resources are lacking. Gazans are facing severe poverty, with children suffering from serious malnutrition. The illegal separation wall and Israeli settlements divide the communities on the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, disrupting people's access to health, education, and work. Because of the discriminatory social structure of the occupation as well as continuous violence of the Israeli authorities and settlers, youth are unable to anticipate a bright future. A large number of students drop out of school and lose connections in the community.



Preventing malnutrition of children (Gaza Strip)

Together with local women volunteers and staff from the local NGO "Ard El Insan" (AEI), and in partnership with UNICEF, JVC has conducted nutrition and health education programs, as well as health checks and development checks for children in Maghazi and Bureij refugee camps in the Middle Area of Gaza. Thirty volunteers who have completed training to become health advisors conducted home visits to families that have pregnant women or children under five-years old and provided them with individual counseling as well as nutrition and cooking lessons.

[Outcome]

This year was the first year of the program. We supported approximately 1,600 women and 1,500 children. During the children's health check, we found approximately 330 cases of low-weight, 400 cases of emaciation, 310 cases of development failure, and 80 cases of anemia. After the follow-up programs, approximately 76% found improvement. Volunteers who have completed training programs are now conducting home visits, holding awareness sessions, and enriching their knowledge and skills.

Increasing youth resilience and improving community health

JVC works with the local NGO "Medical Relief Society" to increase resilience, which is the ability to bounce back in the face of violence and hardships. We trained the members of student health committees in nineteen secondary schools, and supported the planning and implementing of community projects to tackle health and hygiene problems together with local

residents.

[Outcome]

Nineteen projects have been implemented, including tree-planting, installation of garbage bins, and maintenance and improvement of safety measures in school facilities, such as covering electrical wires. There are 329 members in the student health committees, who work together with the parents and adults of the community.

Advocacy to address the occupation as the root cause

In order to raise questions and awareness about Israel's policies of military occupation and human-rights violation, JVC is striving to make Palestinian voices heard. We are also taking action to appeal to the Japanese government and the international community to take steps towards ending the occupation and blockade.

[Outcome]

JVC collected comments and opinions from Palestinian people regarding US President Trump's decisions to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, move the American embassy to Jerusalem, and cut off more than half the US funding to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). The comments were introduced to the public through media and events. In addition, we expressed our agreement with the statements announced by AIDA, a network consisted of 80 NGOs operating in Palestine, and translated the condemnation statements into Japanese.



A woman volunteer checks up on the development of children in the Gaza Strip.



Members of a student health committee in Jerusalem. They work on health and hygiene projects for the community.



JVC staff members visited a school health committee.



People raising voices against President Trump's decision to move the American embassy to Jerusalem.

Sudan

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

US economic sanctions against Sudan, which continued for 20 years, has been officially lifted with conditions including resolution of domestic conflicts. This enhanced the opportunity for peace and the situation in South Kordofan state where the conflict between the Sudanese government forces and the anti-government force erupted in 2011 has been stabilized. Both the government and the anti-government rebel declared “unilateral ceasefire” and have extended it since the mid-2016, while peace agreement has not yet been signed. The lives of internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been reconstructed and improved to some extent, however, the most children do not have birth registration which is necessary to receive basic social services including school registration and exemption of medical expenses. They also face challenges in accessing education due to lack of school facilities.



Support to improve living and educational conditions for IDP women and children (Kadugli, South Kordofan State)

Literacy class for women

We provided literacy classes for IDP women, especially for mothers. We did not only aim to improve their basic reading and writing skills which help them to access to public services, but also to raise awareness about importance of education to encourage the parents to send their children to school. We provided literacy classes at 11 villages in 6 areas, focusing on the IDP areas. The participants learned reading and writing Arabic and simple calculation. They also had the opportunity to discuss issues related to their community and children in class.

[Outcome]

We had 30 to 50 participants in each literacy class. We also arranged a special class where the participants could discuss problems in their community. 73% of the participants (326 out of 447) took the completion exam, which included writing their own name and doing simple calculation. All the participant who took the exam passed and received a completion certificate.

Support of birth registration

We continued support IDPs for birth registration, which we had been tackling since 2016. We held events to give a lecture and show a performance by a drama group to raise awareness about importance of birth registration. Then, we visited each house to interview mothers and supported the procedures of registration for their children. Especially in cases where the father was dead or missing due to the civil war or the child was born between as IDP woman and a soldier who were not married, the procedure becomes much more complicated as they must

appear in court. JVC supported mothers in obtaining the registration by coordinating with local administrations and related ministries.

[Outcome]

525 children obtained birth registration. It is expected that birth registration enhances their opportunity to attend school. As there are still many children who do not have birth registration, we will continue supporting registration in other areas of Kadugli.

Extensions and renovations of school buildings

Many schools face severe classroom shortage and over 100 children are crowded into one room in some classrooms. JVC rehabilitated and extended school buildings of primary schools in order to secure educational opportunity for children who newly obtained birth registration. As a shortage of desks and chairs in classrooms is also a serious problem, we provided desks and benches to the classrooms where children sit on stones or the floor.

[Outcome]

We rehabilitated school buildings in two primary schools and built additional classroom buildings in three primary schools. We also provided desks and benches to ten schools so that children can study in a better environment. Some IDPs began returning to their hometown as the social situation is becoming stabilized. Including such areas, we will enhance the learning environment by improving school facilities.

Support of water supply (Kadugli, South Kordofan State)

We have selected primary schools that have no water facility in the neighborhood and installed hand-

pump wells. In order to ensure the maintenance and management of the hand-pump by the community people, we held workshops for water management committees, providing technical training for maintenance and repairs and sharing experiences of management.

[Outcome]

We have installed hand-pump wells in two primary schools, which provide safe water for about 1,600 students and nearby residents of over 50 families. About 25 members of water management committees participated in the technical training and the workshop for operation and management. The participants improved their maintenance skill and established mutual relationships.



Women learning in a literacy class. Some classes also have male participants.



A mother and her child do the procedure for birth registration at a temporary office.



Children got birth registration.



A building of a girls' primary school has been rehabilitated.

South Sudan

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

South Sudan is a new country that became independent in 2011. A civil war occurred in 2013, which was terminated by a peace agreement signed in 2015. However, civil war recurred when military clashes erupted again in Juba, the capital of South Sudan in July 2016. The civil war became well known in Japan because the Japanese Self Defense Force, which was deployed in Juba at that time. The conflict spread throughout the country. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees drastically increased and about 4 million people, one third of the nation, are forced to live under evacuation. Burning villages and massacres were repeatedly caused by a different ethnic group, and hostile feelings between ethnic groups escalated.



Supporting IDP mothers and children (in the suburb of Juba)

In response to emergency situations, we provided emergency assistance such as food distribution in September 2016.

In 2017, we started supporting IDPs in Mangaten Camp (referred to as "Camp" hereafter) where was in the suburb of Juba and no aid was available from the United Nations and other organizations. Six hundred families lived in the Camp, who evacuated from various places.

Emergency aid of food and daily necessities

Since opportunities to gain cash income are limited in the Camp, people were eating wild weeds to avoid starvation. Therefore, we decided to distribute food to the people.

[Outcome]

In April 2017, in cooperation with the local NGO "Caritas Juba", we distributed 13 tons of maize to 1,500 families in total (about 9 kg per family), including neighboring residents. Food aid started coming from other aid organizations gradually increased, while hygiene conditions got worse in August due to the increase of mosquitos in the rainy season. Therefore, we distributed mosquito nets, soaps, and cooking utensils to about 600 families.

Supporting children in attending school

Most of the families' spending in the Camp is for food, so there are many children who cannot afford school supplies to attend school. We therefore decided to provide school supplies to the children in the Camp.

[Outcome]

From December through January, we distributed school supplies to 800 children including pre-school

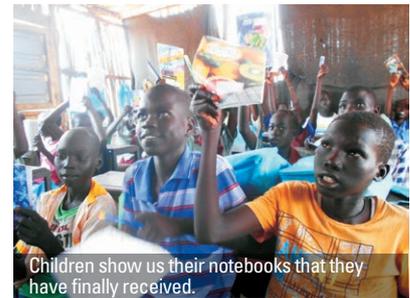
children in cooperation with two elementary schools in the Camp. More than half of them now go to school, while the rest still cannot attend school.

Supporting women in growing vegetables

Some women in the Camp said that, "We don't want to just wait for support to live." After conducting interviews, we decided to support women in growing vegetables.

[Outcome]

In order to expand their vegetable farms, we distributed farm tools and vegetable seeds to 100 women in March 2018. They planted the seeds in April at the beginning of rainy season, and harvested okra and Jew's mallow in June. We will start other activities for enhancing their livelihood in 2018.



Children show us their notebooks that they have finally received.



Women in the camp carry a bag of maize flour, which they received at a distribution center.



We also aided people with wheelbarrows to carry water and harvests.

Iraq

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Kirkuk, our project region, is a religiously and ethnically diverse region, but due to historical factors there is high tension among the diverse groups that live in the area. However, after the self-claimed "IS" emerged in 2014, violence broke out and around 500,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) relocated to the 700,000 resident Kirkuk city. A new conflict has arisen between the physically and mentally injured IDPs surviving very difficult conditions and the host community that started suffering from an economic crisis due to the flow of IDPs which made the living situation in Kirkuk more complicated and difficult than ever.



Social coexistence program targeting children (Kirkuk governate)

From 2009 to 2012 JVC had launched, in cooperation with the local organization INSAN, peace workshops for children from diverse religious and ethnic backgrounds to learn the meaning of mutual coexistence and peace. Since 2015, JVC has annually launched a similar program under the name "Peace Yard" which included psychological care as well. So far around 550 children and their families have benefitted from this program. In the beginning of Peace Yard some children expressed hostility towards others, however as the program progressed the tension gradually decreased and children started to mutually accept and cooperate with one another.

[Outcome]

In 2017, we gathered children from diverse religious and ethnic backgrounds and launched Peace Yard to learn about peace and coexistence. INSAN recruited a total of 65 children from 6 different districts, through its volunteer-based community committee program. The children were chosen to create devised representation and focused on recruiting IDPs children that need support and requested it in addition to local children. 70% of the children were IDPs while 30% were locals. Ethnically 15% were Kurds, 80% were Arabs, and 5% were Turkmen.

Ages were between 6 and 16 years old and 60% of them were female. We gathered children 2 times a week on average for about 13 sessions over a period of one and half month. At the end of the program a closing ceremony was conducted where local residents were invited and the children did a presentation about their activities. Around 100 guests attended the ceremony, including participants' guardians, community committee members, teaching staff, local representatives, and journalists. Additionally, JVC invited the members of INSAN staff to Japan and held workshops and lectures in cooperation with them.

It is difficult to conduct peace and coexistence programs in areas where people are polarized due to the influence of conflict, but this kind of atmosphere is an additional reason to conduct such activities. Therefore, JVC will continue this program through 2018.



Preparing and wearing mask activity; by wearing the mask children felt safe to express their opinions without worrying about their surroundings.



After the mask activities children were able to communicate more efficiently and the tension among them was reduced.



Non-violence workshop in Niigata; Iraqi and Japanese people were able to cooperate and learn while having fun.

Korea

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Situations are beginning to change drastically around the Korean peninsula, with the North-South and US-North talks by their national leaders, raising the mood for conversations. However, Japan has many issues with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) over history, North Korea's nuclear weapons program, abduction of Japanese people, etc. Without sufficient methods and channels, solutions are not easily found. To overcome the mutual distrust between the two nations, it is necessary to encourage contact beyond national or governmental relationships. This can be done by reporting how the real people of North Korea look like and delivering information about Japan to North Korea, so both can better understand each other.



Children's annual art exhibitions

Heavy rain and flood hit the northeastern part of the Korean peninsula in 1995. It was reported that 75% of the country of North Korea was seriously damaged. JVC provided emergency support during this disaster, joining other NGOs in the "Relief Campaign Committee for Children, Japan (RCCJ)" to keep giving a hand to the children of North Korea.

Children's art exhibition program

JVC set up a committee for "children's art exhibitions" in 2001. Since then, JVC has been offering opportunities for children to meet and interact at art exhibitions and workshops. These events have been held in many places such as, Japan, North and South Korea, and most recently China.

[Outcome]

2017 was the 17th year of the program, in which JVC organized art production workshops in North and South Korea, China, and Japan. JVC also conducted "children's art exhibitions" in Tokyo, Saitama, Osaka, and Fukuoka to display the art. The number of attendee children, supporters, and visitors totaled about 600, of which 50 were from North and South Korea. Apart from the exhibitions, JVC also rented 250 pieces of artwork to 6 separate events.

Exchange program of university students from Japan and North Korea

Since 2012, Japanese students have been communicating with North Korean students, who study Japanese, face-to-face in Pyongyang. Although without students this year, JVC continued the program in 2017 and visited North Korea in August, despite increased international tensions.

[Outcome]

The group from Japan, which was the first step in building educational network supporting student exchanges, included peace researchers and Japanese language teachers other than JVC staff. In local interviews, Pyongyang's university students said, "Let's join forces to normalize the relationship between our countries." Such messages were brought back to Japan and warmly welcomed.

With the cooperation of Mr. Hori Jun, a journalist, JVC also held two events detailing the work done in North Korea and succeeded in getting an audience that included a wide variety of people. Comments were received like "I have long supported stricter sanctions (against North Korea), but now I've come to rethink about its citizens who are supposed to live a life just like myself."



A Pyongyang child wrote, "I decided to join the art exhibition because I hope for peace."



University students in Pyongyang look closely at the video messages left by their Japanese counterparts.



Visitors of the art exhibition in Tokyo look closely at the motion pictures of the Pyongyang students.

Kesennuma, Miyagi-pref

The areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Great East Japan Earthquake claimed more than 1,000 lives and destroyed some 9,500 housing units in Kesennuma City, Miyagi Prefecture. In the 7 years since the disaster, large-scale public works for reconstruction have been in progress in various parts of the city including the completion of the public housing complex for disaster evacuees. However, more than 350 people are still forced to live in temporary housing or publicly-funded rental accommodations. In August 2011, JVC opened a local office in Kesennuma city and has continued support activities in Shishiori district to help the disaster victims confronted with a multitude of problems in rebuilding their lives.



Dispatching advisory team on collective relocation for disaster prevention

In 2017, after completing the collective relocation for disaster prevention (relocation of households in disaster-prone areas to suitable places), the three parties: Council for Collective Relocation for Disaster Prevention, Advisory Team, and JVC continuously discussed the objectives and methods of archives.

[Outcome]

The three parties agreed to publish a book intended for construction and community development specialists and support organizations such as NGOs in order to disseminate the experiences and lessons learned in conducting the support activities related to the collective relocation for disaster prevention. Subsequently, the three parties studied and compiled proposals aiming for its publication within fiscal year 2018.

Supporting the community development of the Urashima district

JVC held a series of meetings with resident volunteers in preparation for setting up an incorporated non-profit organization tasked with implementing revitalization projects in Shishiori and Urashima districts. This past summer, experience-based events were conducted as a trial.

[Outcome]

Incorporation of an NPO in fiscal year 2017 was shelved because of expected increasing burdens on individual residents. However, concerned residents are willing to continue exchange programs with outside bodies. Therefore, a private organization named "Resident Volunteers for Urashima Exchange Programs" was set up as a primary body to implement its activities.

Supporting the establishment of a residents' association for a public housing complex for disaster evacuees

JVC assisted the evacuee residents in their efforts to launch a residents' association for a public housing complex in Shishiori District in collaboration with administrative entities and local support organizations.

[Outcome]

A representative was elected by mutual vote for each building of the housing complex and a preparatory committee was organized to set up a residents' association. At the preparatory committee meeting, regulations and activity plans of the association were formulated and committee board members were selected. Consequently, an inaugural meeting was held in October marking the start of the association.

Since the rebuilding of the residents'

livelihood reached a certain level and they were well prepared to proceed with community development on their own, JVC completed its operations in Kesennuma city at the end of fiscal year 2017. We deeply appreciate your support for our activities in Kesennuma over the past seven years.



Discussion between officers of the Council for Collective Relocation for Disaster Prevention and advisory team members.



"Exciting Summer Experiences at Urashima Elementary School" held on a trial basis.



Inaugural meeting of the residents' association for Shishiori south public housing complex.

Minamisoma, Fukushima-pref

The areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Minamisoma City in Fukushima Prefecture suffered (on March 11, 2011) complex disaster from the Great East Japan Earthquake; massive earthquake, subsequent tsunami, and radioactive contamination due to a nuclear power plant accident that occurred. The occupancy rate of temporary houses in Minamisoma City declined to approximately 11 percent because many people moved to the public housing complex for disaster recovery and other dwellings. On the other hand, the isolation problem among residents living in such public housing has continued to grow more serious and cases of so-called “solitary death (dying alone unattended)” also started to occur at the Minamisoma public housing for disaster recovery.



Supporting the operation of “Ohmachi Kira-Kira Salon”

“Ohmachi Kira-Kira Salon” (Kira-Kira means “shining” in Japanese) was set up in January 2016 in the residents’ meeting room of the Ohmachi public housing complex for disaster victims (149 households), which was built by the municipal government in order to promote exchanges among the residents. JVC continued to assist the salon’s activities since its establishment providing advice and support throughout the fiscal year 2017.

[Outcome]

The “Salon Management Committee” composed of residents was organized to operate salon activities on their own by planning events among committee members by rotation.

Establishing a collaborative system among organizations supporting the public housing complex for disaster recovery

The public housing complex for disaster recovery is an apartment-house complex constructed by the Fukushima prefectural government to accommodate those affected by the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant accident. In Minamisoma city, there are such public housing complexes in five locations. At the

Kitahara housing complex (224 households), 6 cases of solitary death occurred in fiscal year 2017 alone. Aiming to improve the situation, JVC discussed with local NPOs involved about support activities and social welfare councils of relevant municipal governments and unanimously agreed to hold periodic information exchange meetings.

[Outcome]

Information exchange meetings are now held on a monthly basis enabling close cooperation among the three parties. In fiscal year 2018, our goal is to set up a residents’ association in the Kitahara housing complex to facilitate neighborhood community development. Although people started to move in here in September 2016, a residents’ association is yet to be established in order to promote an active exchange and communication among the residents. JVC, applying the experiences of having formed a residents’ association in a public housing complex for disaster evacuees in Kesenuma city, intends to set up a cooperative system with a local NPO working in the Kitahara housing complex and encourage the residents to organize a resident association of their own.



Meeting of the management committee members of “Ohmachi Kira-Kira Salon” and JVC local staff (March 2017).



Salon activities in Kitahara housing complex for disaster recovery.

Research and Advocacy

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

In 2017, JVC continued advocacy activities about national security policies, by giving statements together with other networking organizations, on issues of the Conspiracy Law's enacting and shrinking space for civil society. As advocacy with people struggling against land expropriation caused by free trade, JVC continuously addressed the issues of ProSAVANA, Japanese ODA programme in northern Mozambique. As to the TPP, JVC continued to advocate on the position of Japanese government after the US's withdrawal.



Security Policy Advocacy

Act on the Protection of Specially Designated Secrets

According to the discussion in the monthly meetings for “Japan NGO Action Network on the Security Law (NANSL)”, JVC along with other NGOs asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in July's ODA Policy Council whether or not any activities of NGOs are classified as ‘specially designated secrets’. JVC also saw increased risk that NGO's free activity might be restricted or NGOs themselves might voluntarily shrink, as the Conspiracy Law was enacted. So, JVC took the initiative to prepare for the transition of Security-Law-specific NANSL to “Japan NGO Action Network for Civic Space (NANCiS)” to deal with broader NGO issues for the space for civil society (NANCiS was founded in May 2018.)

Right of collective self-defense / Security-related bills

JVC kept covering the administration of “NGO No War Net” – the network started in 2016 with 77 NGOs who are against security-related bills. Concerning the issues of implementation of the laws in South Sudan, JVC actively made statements, organized talk sessions, delivered messages in the media, and supported public events held by the organizations participating in “NGO No War Net”. In December, JVC

president, Taniyama, published “No War, Conversation and NGOs” as one of the authors/editors. In commemoration of this publication, Taniyama and others held the memorial symposium “Can NGOs change the world with ‘No War’?” in January.

Advocacy and Networking with People against Land Expropriation Caused by Free Trade

ProSAVANA (Program of Triangle Cooperation for Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique)

In response to policy recommendations by JVC and network NGOs since 2012, MOFA decided in March 2017 to stop part of the project, i.e. making the “master plan” of the program. In April, 11 residents of the targeted area made an objection against the programme, stating it violates the JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations.

In November, the research report stated there was no violation of the guidelines, but in the meantime, it also proposed that mutual trust should be established between JICA and those who object against the program. In March 2018, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Taro Kono, gave “instructions” to emphasize the

importance of “dialogue based on decision-making rules covering all participants including the opponents” and made it a condition for the support by ODA. MOFA also confirmed that this was indispensable before promoting the program, but later that same month, it was forcibly “restarted” despite Minister's prior instructions.

After the objection, any dialogue meeting with MOFA and JICA was not arranged in 2017. JVC has been making efforts to improve the situation through the ODA Policy Council and by making statements, petitions, open letter and so on. JVC also extended its advocacy beyond ProSAVANA. For example, we've started talks with the Ministry of Finance and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), as well as communication with the private sector so that they take care of the damages on the local residents from the “Nacala Railway Development”, which is promoted by Japanese enterprises and financed by JBIC. From experience and for system improvement, JVC joined and gave opinions at the discussions on the review process of the JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations, too.

Additionally, JVC had planned a joint survey in 2017 with local peasants as usual, but it has been suspended as the government of Mozambique did not issue visa and refuse the entry of

Main proposals and statements delivered in 2017

May

“Proposal for civil society’s participation in the peace-making process of Syria” and “Statement of opinions about the Japanese government’s position on the problems with the military intervention in Syria”
Objection to the “Conspiracy Law” that could suppress civil society (joint statement)

September

Military forces cannot bring peace in North-Eastern Asia (position paper)

December

“INGOs are deeply concerned about the US announcement about Jerusalem” (AIDA statement)
Unfair judgment methods and results regarding the protest filed with JICA by the Mozambican residents (Program to support master-planning on ProSAVANA: ProSAVANA-PD)

February

“ACBAR strongly condemns the attacks on NGOs in Jalalabad” (ACBAR statement)
Statement of objection against military attacks in Syria (Network for Peace in Syria statement)

JVC’s staff, Watanabe, the person in charge. This visa issue is still pending, and JVC keeps requesting the governments of Mozambique and Japan for permission.

TPP

The Japanese government initiated TPP11 without the US after their withdrawal from the TPP. “The National Executive Committee of Opinion Exchange Meetings on TPP between Citizens and the Government”, which was proposed by JVC, led the submission, in August, of the “Request of Disclosure of Information about the ‘Economic Partnership Agreement’ etc.” Related to this request, the committee also met the Cabinet’s Administrative Headquarters on TPP and MOFA. The committee requested disclosure of information about the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) that were going on simultaneously.

ODA Policy Council

JVC’s President, Taniyama acted as the coordinator of NGOs in the “ODA Policy Council” that was established in 2002 as the dialogue meeting on ODA policy between NGOs and MOFA.

JVC’s staff, Watanabe, also kept participating and proposed several agendas. JVC participated in discussion on agendas such as non-disclosure of information regarding how to support the military, anti-terrorism activity, peace and security, and upgrading of the capabilities to secure marine safety. In addition, as a member of the People’s Forum on Cambodia, Japan, JVC proposed an agenda on the situations in Cambodia in the ODA Policy Council.



“Non-War, dialogue and NGOs” written and edited by JVC president Taniyama and others.



Symposium held in commemoration of “Non-War, dialogue and NGOs” publication.



JVC promoted petitions for visa from Mozambique and submitted the results to MOFA.

Activities in Japan

Expanding a Network of International Cooperation and Bringing Changes to Society

Events, Lectures, Development Education

JVC plays an important role in informing the Japanese public of the conditions in the areas where we are active through raising awareness and expanding public support. JVC participated in “Global Festa”, one of the largest events for international cooperation in Japan. In addition, JVC organized six events with more than 500 participants altogether in collaboration with “GARDEN Journalism”, a company which supports information dispatch to citizens, and “Courier Japon” of Kodansha Publishers. GARDEN Journalism is led by Mr. Jun Hori, a journalist and an ex-announcer of NHK. About 180 people attended the JVC briefing and consultation sessions, which were held twice a month at our office. JVC appealed to many people for understanding of its activities and current situation in the world through these events. Apart from events, JVC delivered its messages to people by giving about 45 lectures in various places in Japan and by receiving visitors from twelve schools.

JVC International Cooperation Calendar

JVC has produced international cooperation calendars since 1987 using the best pictures by photographers who were actively at work every year. The 2018 edition was accompanied by pictures taken by photographer Hiromi Nagakura, who continues taking pictures of people living in various places in the world. It was titled “Have a nice day!” – A day in your life and a day on the earth” on the theme “life”. About 14,000 copies were sold, as his vivid photographs attracted many people.

JVC’s “Smile Greeting Cards,” which featured drawings by children at our project sites, were also produced and about 1,100 copies were sold. The theme of the 2019 edition of the calendar is “diversity”, featuring pictures taken by photographer Kazuyoshi Nomachi.

JVC International Cooperation Concerts

The JVC international cooperation concerts have been held every December for 29 years in Tokyo and 24 years in Osaka. The main program of the 2017 concerts at both locations was G. F. Handel’s “Messiah”. The concerts were well received by the audience; they praised the conductor Benjamin Goodson, who was invited from Germany, for marvelously conducting orchestras and commanding choruses. The total number of the audiences at both concerts was 2,266. Although the sale of tickets was satisfactory even in 2017, JVC finally decided to put an end to the JVC benefit concerts in the fiscal year of 2018 in consideration of difficulties keeping a positive balance sheet of earnings and expenses for sustainable operation. The final concerts in 2018 will invite the conductor Jos van Veldhoven, who is considered to be the greatest treasure of early music in the Netherlands.



An event in collaboration with Courier Japon and GARDEN Journalism.



JVC appeared in various media such as TV, newspaper, radio and websites.



The 2018 calendar “Have a nice day!” is filled with people’s daily life in various places in the world.



Mr. Benjamin Goodson was well accepted by the chorus members and realized a sense of unity in the 2017 concerts.

Message from the locals

Expanding a Network of International Cooperation and Bringing Changes to Society

Cambodia

Ms. Sok Saun



"I participated in JVC's cooking contest with my mother and daughter. I learned that chaya is highly nutritious and started growing it at home. They are very easy to grow. By growing edible plants like chaya in my own garden, we can have a healthy life without paying a lot of money. It is very helpful. Healthcare costs are very high in Cambodia, which means life is very hard when someone becomes ill. In the workshop, we learned about nutrition of other vegetables in detail. Most of it was new information to me. JVC workshops always give me a lot of new knowledge. I am very thankful for it."

Laos

Mr. Nauw

The former head of Saloi village in the Phine district



A rubber company and a quarrying agent got permission from the government to start developing business around our village in 2000. One day, one of our village farmlands was suddenly forced to change into a rubber plantation. The blasting work done by the quarrying agent spread rocks into the rice fields of our village and damaged crops. It was so dangerous that we couldn't grow crops anymore. However, since 2011, JVC has held legal training sessions for villagers several times. This gave us an opportunity to learn about laws, get compensation for the lost land, and make companies change their blasting methods.

South Africa

Mr. James Cero Mohjapi



I have been coming to DICs since several years ago. I lost my parents, so I'm living with my grandmother. I was infected with HIV while taking care of my grandmother, who was already infected with HIV. However, I could not afford to go to a hospital. So, I became ill since I couldn't take medication. At that time my friends at DICs were so worried that they came to see me at home. They became aware of my condition and all of them collected enough money for treatment little by little. As a result, I could take medicine and recover my health. I got well now. It is an awful job for me to take medicine every day, but care volunteers are helping me. I want to share this experience with other children, so that I am ready to openly reveal my status and arrange awareness raising campaigns on HIV prevention.

Afghanistan

Mr. Muhammad

Hachim, a teacher from an insecure area, who participated in the peace workshop



"Fights and conflicts are everyday occurrences in our area. We know what peace is but because we live in an insecure area people are sometimes forced to abandon their home to survive. We are eager for peace. We have learned a lot in this workshop today. We should not follow those who carry guns. No more guns and no more toy guns for children. Instead, pens. We will tell people what we learned today. Starting from children and families, all of the community will learn about peace. We have to rush action; otherwise violence will increase day by day."

Palestine

Ms. Amna

A volunteer in the Gaza Strip



"I am very proud to be a child-health advisor to the women of the Maghazi refugee camp, which is my home town. Through this activity, I learned to act confidently in front of various types of people. I never imagined I could become a leader like that. I learned a lot about child health, nutrition, and development. We taught women how to take care of their children, and as a result, children who used to live on the streets started their new lives at home in their families' care."

Sudan

Ms. Huzna

A participant in a literacy class

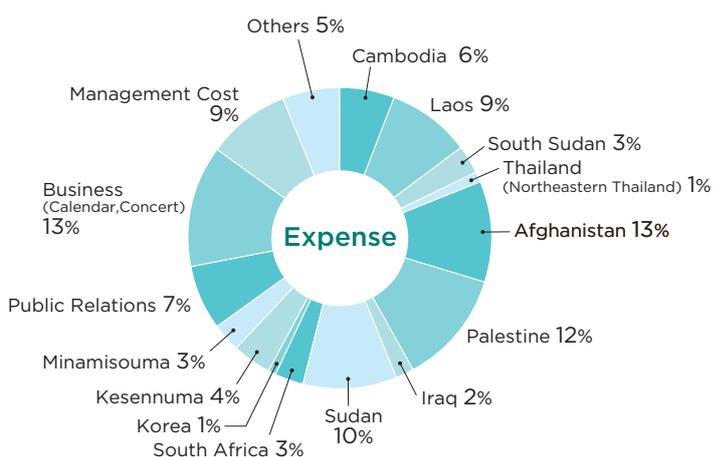
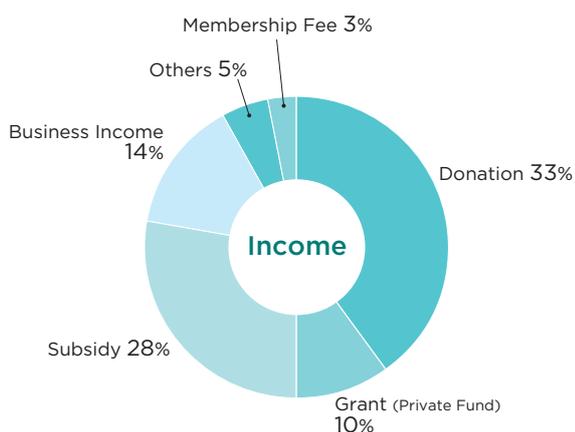


"I had troubles so far because I couldn't read, for example, the sign in a hospital, but now I am able to read. I understand Arabic figures and I can write the name of my child. I feel connected with the people in my community. I want to attend school someday." Although the literacy classes by JVC finished in 4 months, some communities hope to continue the classes voluntarily. JVC will attentively watch the activities of residents who can now improve life by their own hands.

Fiscal Year 2016 Financial Report

Japan International Volunteer Center. From April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017(Unit: JPY)

Account	Project	Calendar	Concert	Total
I Ordinary income section				
1. Membership Fee	8,207,000	0	0	8,207,000
2. Donation	105,895,528	0	3,786,559	109,682,087
3. Grant (Private Fund)	25,943,807	0	0	25,943,807
4. Subsidy	76,968,775	0	0	76,968,775
5. Business income				
Calendar	0	25,194,710	0	25,194,710
Concert	0	0	12,204,516	12,204,516
6. Others	12,945,592	45,810	55,305	13,046,707
Total	229,960,702	25,240,520	16,046,380	271,247,602
II Ordinary expenses section				
1. Project cost				
(1) Salary expense	125,961,926	10,990,597	3,268,392	140,220,915
(2) Others	107,547,667	13,258,424	10,550,812	131,356,903
Total	233,509,593	24,249,021	13,819,204	271,577,818
2. Management cost				
(1) Salary expense	22,834,807	0	0	22,834,807
(2) Others	5,748,498	0	0	5,748,498
Total	28,583,305	0	0	28,583,305
Total ordinary expenses section	262,092,898	24,249,021	13,819,204	300,161,123
Ordinary profit and loss	-32,132,196	991,499	2,227,176	-28,913,521
III Extraordinary income section				
Miscellaneous income	338,391	0	0	338,391
Profits from period adjustment	262,264	39,678	24,867	326,809
Total	600,655	39,678	24,867	665,200
IV Extraordinary expenses section				
Non recurring cost	981,459	766,118	0	1,747,577
Total	981,459	766,118	0	1,747,577
Profit and loss	-380,804	-726,440	24,867	-1,082,377
Transfer to project and management	2,114,139	-1,309,698	-804,441	0
Income before taxes				-29,995,898
Corporation tax and inhabitant taxes				142,000
Net income				-30,137,898
Retained earnings brought forward				277,058,787
Carry-over				246,920,889



Balance Sheet

Japan International Volunteer Center. As of March 31, 2016(Unit: JPY)

I Assets section		II Liabilities section	
1. Current assets		1. Current liabilities	
Cash on hand and in banks	370,757,526	Accounts payable	22,612,337
Inventories	1,163,708	Advance received	85,207,342
Temporary payment	0	Employee's deposits received	1,367,554
Payment for others	266,473	Deposits received withholding tax	2,708,771
Accounts receivable	7,799,587	Temporary receipt	0
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-4,425	Income tax payable	142,000
Prepaid expenses	5,066,378	Consumption tax payable	478,900
Short-term loans	176,375	Total	112,516,904
Total	385,225,622	2. Fixed liabilities	
2. Fixed assets		Reserve for retirement allowance	33,625,857
Equipment and Fixtures	127,090	Total	33,625,857
Investment in capital	100,000	Total liabilities 146,142,761	
Deposit	7,610,938	III Equity section	
Total	7,838,028	Balance brought forward	277,058,787
Total assets 393,063,650		Net income	-30,137,898
		Total	246,920,889
		Total equity and liabilities 393,063,650	

Independent Auditor's Report

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2017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 2018 and acknowledged that revenue, expenditures for the Fiscal Year 2017 and the balance sheet were based on generally accepted accounting principles.

2018年5月23日
May 23, 2018

監事 尾谷(豊田) 加三郎 

監事 矢崎 芽生 

**Your donation supports
JVC's various activities.**

**Postal transfer account NO.00190-9-27495
"JVC Tokyo Office"**



Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)

6F Creative One Akihabara Bldg., 5-3-4 Ueno, 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/en/>

Translation : Scott Altman, JVC English Volunteer Team