Japan International Volunteer Center

Annual Report

Fiscal 2012 Annual Report / Fiscal 2013 Annual Plan
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Preface

Don’t stop the momentum of the society for change

Hiroshi Taniyama
President, JVC

2 years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident. Through this experience of an unprecedented catastrophe, a movement was generated naturally, a movement to look back at how our society and economy has been formed, and trying to bring back the connections between people and people, as well as people and communities. There was a momentum to create a society for change.

In 2013, although that momentum is still continuing, aftershocks continued, nuclear plants were brought back online, exportation of nuclear plants continued, participation in the TPP negotiation, as well as a movement for the amendment of the constitution.

When JVC began to support Indochina refugees in 1980, the world was in the middle of the Cold War and wars of proxy. As the Cold War ended at the beginning of 1990 we thought peace would come. Instead in every field we took action, we saw large gaps between the rich and poor born from partial economic growth, and intensified conflicts over oil and natural resources. In Cambodia, Laos and countries in Africa, people who lost their farmland and forests kept on increasing as the liberalization of foreign investment proceeded. Furthermore, the anti-terrorism wars and Iraq war after 9.11 have not only taken peoples lives and livelihoods but has also caused chaos within the society that came after.

Still, there are people who try to overcome those difficulties with their own hands. Cambodian farmers challenging to gain self-sustained agriculture so their families can live without selling their farmland. Afghans who are fighting to protect their children’s health in lands that only have a fragile medical system. As JVC stood by them, we decided our guiding principles, which are to establish a community circular society that will not be tossed about in the global economy, and to create peace from the grass roots level without using any military force.

This spring, staff from around the world gathered in Japan to discuss how farming villages can face the surging waves of global economy, including a visit to Ogawa-cho, Saitama prefecture. There has never been a more necessary time than now, where we have to learn and collaborate with other countries and areas for realizing the society that we aim for. As we stare fixedly at the flow of time we must never lose sight of the undercurrent hope, and we must not stop the momentum of changing the society by utilizing what we have learnt from the past. For continuing to challenge the agendas in this difficult age, we are in the strongest need of your support and participation.
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 2012

about 306 million yen

Staff (as of 2013)

28 Japanese, including 9 associates working overseas, 67 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 ill or disabled family members and some of them have lost their farms in an attempt to repay their debts. 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.

◆ 2012 Annual Report

1. Training for Improvements of Rice Cultivation
JVC has been 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. As a result more than 700 farmers are practicing SRI now. In 2012, JVC organized exchange programs that provided opportunities 272 farmers to visit those SRI practitioners.

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 500 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
A women’s group, established in 2011, tired new recipes of processed food with soya been paste, lemon pickles and lemon grass tea. JVC organize workshop to share their experiences with women in other villages and women in two other villages start discussing to establish their groups.

4. Environment Education
As a part of this program, schools and local people planted 8,000 tree seedlings along roads in their community. The seedlings planted were grown by villagers and school children. Also JVC in cooperation with villagers, school and local authority organized tree planting campaign. More than 2,000 people participated in the campaign and think about environment issues in their community.

5. Trainers’ Resources Center (TRC)
TRC continued to provide information and documents on agriculture, environment, development, etc. In 2012, more than 1,000 users visited our center and JVC lent out more than 1,700 books to them. In addition, it conducted seminars on these topics. Most of the participants were university students.

◆ 2013 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.
Laos

Program background

Forests in Laos are characterized with rich biodiversity, which are the sources of food and income for villagers, such as bamboo shoots, mushrooms, herbs, and small animals. At the same time, forests are the land for shifting cultivation and grazing for livestock. Along with a rapid economic growth in Laos, however, forests have been jeopardized because of land acquisition associated with industrial plantation for cash crops, such as rubber plantation. Forest destruction results in food insecurity for villagers. It is indispensable to establish a system in which villagers manage forests and improve agricultural productions in order to secure food sustainably.

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

<1> Community Based Sustainable Forest Management
◆ 2012 Annual Report
1. Implement Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)
With the new PLUP manual approved in early 2010, JVC implemented the PLUP and provided some feedbacks to the central government regarding the problems that emerged from the PLUP implementation.

2. Legal Training
JVC conducted training on villagers’ legal rights over land and forests, utilizing visualized training materials (e.g., calendars with pictures), and collaborating with the National University of Laos, in order to raise the legal literacy of the villagers.
3. Awareness Raising
The ethnic minority youths trained by JVC performed puppet shows and dramas in their own ethnic language so that villagers could learn about natural resource management, PLUP their legal rights over land and forests with pleasure.

4. Natural Resource Management
JVC helped villagers establish fish conservation areas for sustainable fishing based on villagers’ traditional knowledge and provided environment education for school children for sustainable natural resource management. Research on NTFP (Non-Timber Forest Products) was also conducted.

◆ 2013 Annual Plan
JVC continues to implement the PLUP with proactive involvement of villagers, and sensitizes the villagers about their legal rights over land and forests through legal training and dramas. JVC also supports establishment of natural resource management system by villagers. As a whole, JVC provides comprehensive assistance so that villagers can access natural resources in the forests, which will lead to food security in the community.

<2> Sustainable Agriculture / Rural Development
◆ 2012 Annual Report
1. Improvement of Rice Cultivation Techniques
JVC provided technical training on SRI (System of Rice Intensification). Promoting visits to implementers by interested farmers, the number of villagers who had adopted SRI drastically increased. Adaptations of the technique to local contents by villagers were seen.

2. Rice Bank
JVC provided villagers with technical support to establish rice banks in order to discontinue the vicious cycle of “rice-borrowing debts” with high interest. The rice bank is a communal system where villagers can borrow rice with low interest.

3. Integrated Agriculture
JVC implemented livestock-related support activities, such as vaccination by village veterinarians and “goat banks,” which lend goats to villagers. In addition, JVC conducted training on rattan cultivation.

4. Well Construction and Repair
JVC constructed bore wells and shallow wells in the target villages in order to cope with the lack of water in the dry season. JVC also established well management committees. In addition, we provided some villagers with training on how to manage and repair wells.

◆ 2013 Annual Plan
In the wake of conclusion of the new Memorandum of Understanding with the government, the number of target villages will be expanded from the present 17 to 24. Both the existent activities and new activities (and new approaches to the existent activities) are tried in order for comprehensive food security which addresses not only agricultural production but also community risk management systems, such as rice bank and livestock bank.
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, JVC collaborates with these Thai farmers.

Programs for learning sustainable society from the rural area in Thailand (Khon Kean, Mukdahan, and Yasothon Provinces)

◆ 2012 Annual Report
1. Internship program in Thailand
   We had 3 participants and sent the interns to Thailand for 6 months. They studied about mutual cooperation among the villagers and natural environment surrounding their farming.

2. Study tour
   We also offered a study tour in North-eastern Thailand in February. Six participants visited. It was a good opportunity to think about the origin of food and their lifestyle in Japan through the staying in farm house in Thailand.

◆ 2013 Annual Plan
   New participants for the internship program will start in autumn. And we will offer a study tour in Thailand in spring 2014.

The exchange and learning of the young farmers in Japan and Thailand
   It is necessary for young farmers who are willing to create a sustainable life to share their experiences and communicate each other to build a partnership so that they make achievements with their confidence and pride as farmer without being isolated. JVC cooperates in providing opportunities for young farmers in Thailand and Japan to connect with each other.

◆ 2012 Annual Report
   Two Thai farmers visited Japan for around two weeks. Through the farming, they learned about face-to-face merchandising without using mass distribution and also planning events that connect producers with consumers. Additionally, Thai farmers visited Minami-Soma City and its nearby areas to hear stories from people who are affected by the accident in Fukushima nuclear power plant.
It is estimated that about two million people from Burma, where a dearth of job opportunities and sufficient medical services are not provided, are migrating to Thailand. Burmese workers living in southern Thailand engage in rubber farms, construction industry, and fishery industry. However, many of them are not able to receive public medical services in Thailand. While NGOs in Thailand are moving into Burma, it is needed more to protect the lives of Burmese workers in Thailand and maintain their health than ever.

**Medical assistance for Burmese workers in southern Thailand (Phang Nga Province)**

**2012 Annual Report**

JVC supported emergency medical care to Burmese workers and their family members, who cannot receive sufficient medical welfare by Thai employers, to hospitals, paying the treatment cost, and serving as an interpreter for communication with doctors. We also supported 14 Burmese to get a health insurance card that will be eligible for Thai health insurance system in order to easily access to public medical service in Thailand. Furthermore, as a promotion of health education, the local NGO made an effort to increase the number of medical staff to keep local Burmese people healthy and JVC provided a yearly medical training course for three Burmese workers.

In addition, JVC offered study tour for laborer’s unions and student groups in summer and spring to let them understand the current situation of Burmese workers in southern Thailand.

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While continuing support for emergency medical care, JVC will evaluate all activities to review plans for future. We also offer the short-term tour to southern Thailand.

**Feasibility study of activities in Burma**

**2012 Annual Report**

In order to see potential activities in Burma, three JVC staff members went to Burma and visited a number of local NGOs in September. We could hear the background of establishment and current activities of Burmese local NGOs, and also situation and changes in Burma of recent years. In addition, we visited a village in Ayeyarwady Region in cooperation with a local NGO, which initiated activities there when the village was affected by a cyclone in 2008. We found that traditional knowledge and techniques, and a mutual cooperation among the residents still remain in the village, probably because no investment nor assistance from outside were made there for a long time.

**2013 Annual Plan**

JVC will consider potential activities in Burma. We will also provide a small-scale support for local NGOs in Burma and conduct survey if need arises.
South Africa

Program background

Nineteen years have passed since the end of apartheid (racial segregation). The unemployment rate among the black population is, however, still high at 60% and the inequality is ever widening. In addition, 11% of the South African population are infected with HIV and more than 1000 lives are lost daily to AIDS.

One the other hand, since the introduction of free ARVs in public health facilities in 2004, People living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) are living longer and healthier. HIV/AIDS is less perceived as a diseases immediately leading to death, having also had an impact on care and measures needed to tackle on HIV.

Supporting people living with HIV/AIDS

In 2012, JVC started the Project on Participatory HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care, and Support for PLWHA, which would run for 3 years, in cooperation with a local NGO, LMCC (Light of Mercy Community Care), in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province.

◆ 2012 Annual Report

<1> Baseline Survey

A new Project Manager was posted in April and started the baseline survey with the partner organization in August. The baseline survey covered research on home garden situations and interviews on children’s challenges, among other topics. We identified that the challenges differ from one village to another and obtained information to program our activities.
<2> Trainings
Based on the findings of the survey, the training sessions started in September.

● Trainings for Home-based Carers (HBCs) and Child Care Volunteers
HBCs support PLWHAs who are often left isolated in their communities with visiting them daily and supporting to adhere to their medications. They, along with the community Child Care Volunteers, received HIV Treatment Literacy Training. In the training, they learned about human anatomy, how HIV attacks human immune system and how ARVs help fight the diseases.

● Home Vegetable Garden Trainings
JVC supports PLWHAs who require healthy diet to stay on ARVs, by training them on home vegetable gardening. The discussions among the training participants revealed that they were aware of the effects that unhealthy or nutritious food could have on their bodies. At the same time, they were challenged with limited economical choices in where and how they get their food. This gave them encouragement to start their own vegetable gardens in order to regain control of their diet.

● Training for Child Care Volunteers
Child Care Volunteers received a Psychosocial Training and learned how to counsel and support children in difficulty. The biggest outcome of the training was that the volunteers gained confidence. Some commented “I finally know that I play a very important role in these children’s lives and in my community. I know my weakness and want to learn more to do my work better.”

◆ 2013 Annual plan
JVC will continue with training for HBCs and Child Care Volunteers and on vegetable gardens. An emphasis will also be placed on building closer relations with community stakeholders.
Since the “war against terrorism” started in 2001, international forces have been deployed in Afghanistan. They are now handing back control for security to the Afghan government, and local people are forced to live in the deteriorating security situation as well as the possible reduction of international support. In particular, the infant and maternal mortality rate of Afghanistan continues to be among the highest in the world. In this context, JVC is providing community based assistance in rural areas where people have very little access to basic services.

Program background

Since the “war against terrorism” started in 2001, international forces have been deployed in Afghanistan. They are now handing back control for security to the Afghan government, and local people are forced to live in the deteriorating security situation as well as the possible reduction of international support. In particular, the infant and maternal mortality rate of Afghanistan continues to be among the highest in the world. In this context, JVC is providing community based assistance in rural areas where people have very little access to basic services.

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 since 2005 and a sub-clinic in Kuz Kashkot since 2009. The clinics care for 80 to 120 patients daily on average in the area covering a population of more than 21,000. The focus of JVC is to promote “preventive care” by making good use of its close relationship with the communities.

◆ 2012 Annual Report
1. Management of the clinic and the sub-clinic
The “Family health book” system introduced by JVC has been effectively used to better understand the health-related habits of the patients, and to create a comprehensive care and prevention regime that focused on individualized family practices and needs. The sub-clinic newly began a laboratory service to meet the request of the villagers.
2. Activity for preventive care at the grassroots level
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. Together with the female CHWs and Traditional Birth Attendants, JVC conducted women’s classes in which about 135 women participated. As a result, the communities have improved their capacity to treat health problems by themselves and practice preventive cares. Furthermore, JVC implemented health education such as first-aid treatment workshop and health-related essay writing at the local schools.

◆ 2013 Annual plan
JVC will continue the above mentioned activities. In addition, JVC will support the establishment of new health committees in the rest of the communities, and will promote the initiative of the already existing Health Committee members. Also, JVC will implement Women’s class in the new villages and encourage as many women as possible to put into practice their knowledge. This will be intensified by the home visit of the women who completed all the classes.

Support Education—Shewa district in Nangarhar province
In 2003, JVC constructed female schools and improved education facilities to aid the war-torn Afghanistan’s educational environment. Since 2006, JVC has offered trainings to elementary school teachers to enhance the quality of public education. Nowadays JVC also provides the opportunity for health education, such as first-aid workshop and health-related essay writing.

◆ 2012 Annual Report
After the first trial of “Lesson Study” (mutual-learning among teachers) as a pilot project, other schools also showed their interest in this activity, which led to the implementation in the second school. Health Journal Activity (essay contest) was conducted on a monthly base in the 6 middle and high schools, including 2 female schools. The best essays were put on the bulletin board of the schools so that they can raise public interest and awareness. Also, approximately 300 students from these schools participated in the examination on health topics.

◆ 2013 Annual plan
JVC will continue “Lesson Study” in the second school. The key to a more effective implementation of Health Education will be to strengthen the link between the clinics and schools, so that medical staffs can give practical advice and help in the first-aid training and health journal activities.
The complete closure of the Gaza Strip continues to restrict movement of personnel and goods, devastating the local industry and causing serious shortage of supplies that the Palestinian society in Gaza needs for its survival. The people are suffering from deep poverty as well as the lack of security and freedom; especially, the nutrition condition of the children in Gaza is very severe, causing a high percentage of malnutrition and anemia. The Palestinians in the occupied West Bank are also under threat of forced eviction and house demolition while the Israeli “Separation Wall” and illegal settlements continue to expand. Due to the seizure and fragmentation imposed by the Israeli military administration, the Palestinians have limited access to health care, education and employment. As a result, more than 78% of population lives under the poverty line.

Support for improved nutrition for children
JVC started its project in the Gaza Strip in 2003, aiming to create the basic conditions under which the Palestinians can protect their livelihood by themselves. We have been working with the local residents for child health protection in the areas such as medical and nutrition assistance, nutritional food distribution and education on nutrition and sanitation. The main reason for our choice of this field is because children are the most vulnerable to the closure and the conflict.

◆ 2012 Annual Report
1. Supporting mothers’ efforts to protect children from malnutrition
JVC cooperates with the Palestinian local NGO “Ard El Insan (AEI)” and female volunteers in the east of Gaza City. JVC and AEI implement activities needed in the communities, such as lectures, workshops and cooking demonstrations, where mothers learn how to check their children’s health conditions, how to tackle malnutrition and anemia and how to cook dishes rich with nutrition. JVC and AEI also organize daily home visits, where the health workers and volunteers give counseling and advice to expectant and nursing mothers on the various topics, most notably the appropriate way of breastfeeding. We also took initiatives and led the local residents to set up the health committees. These committees would be expected to act as our local counterparts and take over our project eventually in the future, so that sustainability of the project would be ensured and the child health would be protected for the long run.

2. Emergency support for the people affected by Israeli military strike
JVC distributed 100 first aid medical kits to the schools and the fishermen in the area seriously damaged during the Israeli military strikes in November 2012. We also visited
our project sites few days after the strike and interviewed with victims and beneficiaries to assess the damages caused by the strikes and urgent needs of the residents. This investigation was compiled in reports and statements posted on our website.

◆ 2013 Annual Plan

JVC are now moving our project site to Jabalia in the north of Gaza Strip, one of the areas in which the children’s health conditions are the most severe. We are going to target approximately 8,000 people including children under 5 years old and their families as well as expectant and nursing mothers and local volunteers. We will focus on the training of the volunteers, health education with special focus on nutrition and sanitation, cooking demonstration, home visiting and individual counseling to mothers on nutrition and childcare.

School and community health assistance in the Jerusalem area

The Palestinian community in the Jerusalem area has been torn apart by the “Separation Wall”, military checkpoints and illegal settlements. They are also suffering from the lack of freedom and human security and the limited access to health and education services under the policy of the Israeli authority.

◆ 2012 Annual Report

JVC, in cooperation with the Palestinian NGO “Medical Relief Society”, organized students and set up health committees in 4 schools, giving them lectures on the health issues such as hygiene and nutrition and first aid trainings. After the training, the students of the committees started to give lectures and trainings to other students. We also had intensive trainings for school and kindergarten teachers, aiming to equip them with advanced knowledge and skills, so that they can lead the students of the health committees, take initiatives to organize clean-up activities and health education at their schools and kindergartens and follow up the cases referred in the medical checkups and needing special attentions for the long run.

We also conducted health checkups at schools, kindergartens and community-based organizations, provided the residents with the health education and emergency medical trainings and set up temporary mobile clinics in the remote villages separated from the urban centers by the “Separation wall” and Israeli settlements.

◆ 2013 Annual Plan

JVC is going to continue the school and community health project in Jerusalem in 2013. This project is expected to build up the community-based health system by expanding the knowledge of the students, teachers and local residents, improving their medical and communication skills and activating the health committees at schools and the first aid teams in communities. Our goal is that the community-based health system, which we are now building up, will be a sustainable system, where the residents will take initiative and responsibility on promoting and maintaining the hygiene of the public spaces and the residents’ health. In addition, we will continue our advocacy towards the Japanese public and government as well as foreign governments and aid agencies to promote peace and stability and ensure human rights in the region.
In 2011, the Southern Sudan Autonomous Territory separated from Sudan (North) according to the result of a Referendum. On the eve of independence of South Sudan, the end of June 2011, the armed conflict between Sudanese governmental army and anti-governmental group, SPLM/A-N, broke out in the Transitional Protocol Area, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Fierce fighting continues widely in both States, especially rural areas, and over 700,00 people have fled from ongoing violence to the other areas, such as the state capital, Kadugli, other states even to other nations by crossing the borders, including South Sudan. A large number of refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile have caused condemnation of North and South Sudan.

**Supporting those impacted by the conflict**

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Since the beginning of June 2011, the battlefields have spread all over the state, and hundreds of thousands of people have left their villages, almost 45,000 displaced people ask for the shelters among their relatives who have lived a long time around Kadugli. The current conflict occurred even though there was a rehabilitation process from the severe damage caused by the previous civil war (1970’s ~ 2005). The situation in Kadugli cannot allow IDPs to stay with host community residents. Therefore, JVC has started to support IDPs in the host community, both to improve their livelihood on the outskirts of Kadugli, by the operation of common fields by both side, and management of small-scale irrigation facilities.

JVC also distributed vegetable seeds, such as sorgham, and nursery fruit trees, farm tools, for IDPs and host community residents, who would like to join farming cooperatively, in the three surrounding areas of Kadugli, East and West Morta, Hajer Al-Nor that have higher populations of IDPs.

In the farming season (May-October), people had no harvest, due to the conflict throughout 2011. In response, JVC supported a program to re-start farming in another areas surrounding Kadugli, for recovery of their food security.

In this year, JVC is planning to support IDPs and the host community not only with farming but also by repairing small-scale irrigation to improve their living conditions. Also, the establishment of relationships between them brought them closer to each other, and to talk about community life and have a venue for dialogue.
1. Support for farming in rainy season – April ~ July
   - Distribution of farming tools: 4 types (a shovel, a spade, a sickle, a hatchet) each to 650 households
   - Distribution of seeds: Distributed seed plants including tomato, okra and cucumber each to 586 housewives.
   - Training for gardening: Trained 120 people how to raise vegetables. The trainees taught the others
   - Distribution of Other seeds : Distributed sorghum, peanut, sesame each to 1,000 households

2. Support for farming in dry season – October ~ March
   - Maintenance of ponds irrigation and hand-dug wells
   - Distribution of farming tools : Distributed a hoe and shovel each to 600 households
   - Distribution of seeds: Distributed seeds including okra, mulkhiya, radish, eggplant each to 600 households
   - Gardening training: Trained 200 people on how to make soil, and to prevent damage caused by harmful insects using mixed planting

3. Other support for improvement of living – August ~ September
   - Distribution of goats and providing training of rearing : Distributed two female goats each to 150 refugee households
   - Distribution of fruit trees : Distributed two nursery plants (selected from among mango, lemon, or guava) each to 376 local households.

4. Distribution of emergency relief supplies – December ~ March
   - Distribution of relief supplies (3 blankets, 2 rugs, plastic sheet, cooking equipment such as a pot per a household) to 1,000 households of the new arrival IDPs

◆ 2013 Annual Plan
Furthermore, as the IDPs and host communities contribute to farming together, this will allow them to support themselves.
By selling harvested crops and creating cash income, they are able to purchase other daily necessities, e.g., cooking oil, salt and meat, in order to provide a nutritious meal for the family and support their children’s education.
JVC shall continue support for the affected people, so that the people who have sustained a livelihood through agriculture can reestablish their livelihood and regain confidence and motivation for rehabilitation of their lives, even during the war.
Program background

10 years have passed since the start of Iraq war in 2003. Because the Iraqi government depends on an oil-based revenue, the gap between the rich and the poor widens, leading to increased political conflict among different religious and ethnic groups. Security incidents still occur in many places over the country as communities struggle to establish safety, trust and peaceful resolution.

Creating Peace in the community through children

◆ 2012 Annual Report
JVC and INSAN, a local Iraqi NGO, have been conducting workshops for children in the northern city of Kirkuk, home to a diverse mix of ethnic backgrounds (Kurds, Arabs, Turkmen, Assyrians, etc). JVC and INSAN conducted workshop from June – August 2012. In the workshop, 30 children from these varied ethnic groups collaborated in art and drama activities. Conflict resolution tools and techniques were woven into each workshop so children could safely talk about their thoughts and feelings and come to appreciate similarities with their new friends. These children were given a space to meet, work, and play as children, not as ethnic groups at war.
JVC conducted a thorough review of previous workshops (enter total years of workshop here eg 2000-2005) and found that not only do these workshops lead to increased tolerance and continued relationships among the children, but the workshops also foster increased understanding between adults, parents, families, and the community as whole.

◆ 2013 Annual Plan
Based on review of the program's goals and progress, future workshops will be decided and confirmed to promote expansion of best practices into similar communities.

Medical Assistance for Pediatric Cancer Patients in the hospitals.

◆ 2012 Annual Report
JVC supported and cooperated with JIM-NET (Japan Iraq Medical Assistance Network) for the Basra Children's Hospital for treatment of pediatric cancer and leukemia drug.

◆ 2013 Annual Plan
JVC will continue to support to the Basra Children's Hospital. JVC will review medical support with JIM-NET.
Sparked off by territorial disputes, the tension between the relationship between Japan and Republic of Korea (South Korea) and People’s Republic of China respectively, rises. On the other hand, while the diplomatic connections with neighboring states have not been stable, military tensions from Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s (North Korea’s) third nuclear experimentation, including a rocket launch, persists. Exclusion of East-Asian nations within Japan has been rising, therefore it is essential to recreate space for dialogue and also rebuild a framework for comprehensive diplomatic negotiations in South-East Asia.

Interacting through children’s art exhibition (Pyongyang, Seoul, various locations in Japan)
The “Friends of South-North Korea and Japan” Art Exchange Exhibition has been held annually since 2001. Through exhibitions and exchange of art works of children from Japan, North and South Korea, it aims to create more friendships to promote mutual understanding between the three nations and to “co-build the peaceful future of North-East Asia”. The event is run by the executive committee, made of 10 organizations in Japan, as well as in partnership with the South Korean NGO ‘Okedongmu’.

“Friends of South-North Korea and Japan” Exhibition
◆ 2012 Annual Report
Traveling exhibitions were held in various locations in Japan such as major exhibitions held in Osaka in November and Tokyo in the following February. Before the exhibition, a character was created by children, to consider what is needed “to gain more friends, and to make them happy”. By having participants from various nations and generations, it allows room to share history and experiences, and to create solutions together.
◆ 2013 Annual Plan
We aim at send out appealing messages through the maintenance of Children’s art and cultural exchange exhibitions, and we aim to work together with well known people such as picture book writers.

Emergency Relief
As a participating organization for “Relief campaign committee for Children, Japan (RCCJ)”, we have held activities including food aid for North Korean children, and support for the recovery of regions severely affected by natural disasters.
◆ 2012 Annual Report
The continued unstable weather, such as rainfall shortage in early spring and a downpour in the early summer, meant that food aid should have been sent. However, this food aid was not sent.
◆ 2013 Annual Plan
While proceeding with research on the current situation, we will continue our efforts in preparing for future support needs through international and domestic networks.
In the city of Kesennuma in Miyagi prefecture, over 1,000 people's lives were lost and about 9,500 households were devastated by the tsunami. Many residents lost their houses in the tsunami and are still forced to live uncomfortably in temporary houses. Also, support systems for residents, who are staying home, are still insufficient. Since JVC established an office in Kesennuma City in August 2011, we have continuously supported people in Shishiori district who are still struggling with various problems.

Support for recovery of Shishiori District in Kesennuma City

1. Creating opportunities for scattered residents and support for people at home
Whereas the support tends to be concentrated on the people living in temporary houses, JVC has worked to solve various problems so that people living in their own homes will not be isolated. We also make opportunities on a regular basis so that people at home and scattered people get together to alleviate the problem of the lack of communication.

2. Restore their own jobs
JVC provided human resources to help harvesting seaweed. We also held an “aqua farming experience program” three times in order to connect producers with consumers.

3. Send advisors for group relocations.
In order to support group relocations, we formed an advisors’ team with five architects, and sent them to Kesennuma City nine times. Then, we held a consultation event with consultants who were involved in public administration so that residents’ requests will be reflected in the designs for the housing area.

4. Disuse syndrome prevention
To avoid isolation of residents in temporary shelters, JVC arranged “hobby time” in collaboration with four organizations. About 170 people attended the events, which were held 11 times, doing creative work activities and sport. We also supported “circles”, such as a fishing circle, for encouraging residents to have a more active life.

5. School-related support
Urashima Primary School, which was the cornerstone of the community in the coastal area of Shishiori district, was closed as of the end of March 2013 because the number of children declined after the earthquake. JVC made a garden around the primary school and held a harvest festival so that the school will remain a foothold for residents even after the closure.
Minamisoma is located in the eastern part of Fukushima prefecture and it is one of the closest cities to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. The southern part of the city “Odaka” is prohibited to live in thus the original population, approximately 13,000, have not been permitted to go back their homes and live in temporary shelters. The day when radioactive particles in Odaka will be decontaminated is unknown. It leads to anxiety for the people in shelters.

Minamisoma Project

Project Background

Minamisoma is located in the eastern part of Fukushima prefecture and it is one of the closest cities to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. The southern part of the city “Odaka” is prohibited to live in thus the original population, approximately 13,000, have not been permitted to go back their homes and live in temporary shelters. The day when radioactive particles in Odaka will be decontaminated is unknown. It leads to anxiety for the people in shelters.

Community space project in temporary housing site

◆ 2012 Annual Report
The people who live in shelters tend to stay at home and lose communication with others because this is new community. It leads to both psychological and physical problems. In cooperation with two local organizations, Tsunagappe Minamisoma and Yappe Minamisoma, JVC managed six community space activities in the communal spaces of selected temporary housing sites. Tea, coffee, and equipment such as an electric massage chair were provided. Approximately 30 individuals visited the space a day and it helps them to communicate with each other.

◆ 2013 Annual Plan
JVC will keep running four community spaces in cooperation with Tsunagappe Minamisoma. In order to make the partner organization stable, we will also concentrate on increasing the capacity. In order to keep up with the situation and take action for temporary housing sites which do not have community spaces, we will carry out research in cooperation with the social welfare council.

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

◆ 2012 Annual Report
JVC has been supporting RSDR, “Hibari FM”. People in Minami-Soma are living under the worry of radiation pollution and what they need in order to stay protected from radiation is quick and accurate information about how to stay healthy. In order to make the radio station stable, JVC constructed an antenna for increasing the listening zone and held a workshop among five RSDRs in Minamisoma.

◆ 2013 Annual Plan
We will hold workshops with the other NGOs for training of staffs of RSDR. And we will keep helping Hibari FM to continue their activities.
Research and Advocacy

Project Background

National security policies, aid and economic policies of the world, and of Japan, are largely influential in situations of conflicts, environmental destruction, disparity and poverty created in developing countries. Therefore, we are cooperating with other NGOs and local citizens towards Japanese enterprises that are conducting economic activities in developing countries, to implement aid and projects whilst recognizing social and environmental concerns. Also, in countries and areas where there are social partiality and violations of human rights, in which risks for conflicts are high, we advocate towards international organizations and governments to build a peaceful society through dialogue rather than solving problems by weapons, based on our experience on the fields.

Advocating towards ODA

◆ 2012 Annual Report
1. JVC Research and Advocacy officer Takahashi conducted a priori estimate towards ODA projects from the perspective of citizens, as an elected member of the ‘Development Project Accountability Committee which is established for the purpose of improving transparency and effective evaluation of ODA projects in the PDCA cycle.
2. JVC Research and Advocacy officer Takahashi, as representative of ODA Reform Network, and JVC Representative Taniyama, as vice-chairman of JANIC, have taken position as coordinators of NGO-MOFA Regular Meeting on ODA Policy which is acting as a place for NGOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to exchange opinions. Therein, we have posed the problem regarding large-scale agricultural assistance promoted by JICA in Mozambique (ProSAVANA project).

◆ 2013 Annual Report
We will continue to cooperate in advocacy activities protecting the rights of land and food sovereignty of small-scale farmers against agribusiness led development in Mozambique. Though Mozambique is not a country JVC is operating in, we will continue to tackle these issues since this project includes important themes, such as land grabbing and food sovereignty, which questions the role of ODA and future ‘ways of development’.

UN Reform

◆ 2012 Annual Report
We participated in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio+20) held in 2012 in Brazil, June 2012. In a seminar to convey the actions taken by the civil society, we have made a proposal towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on the Fukushima Nuclear Accident.
Also, we have conducted a third party review on the CSO-MOFA Forum on UN Reform, which JVC has held since 2005 as one of the mediators of the NGO side, then made and published a report.
Proposal concerning the TPP
◆ 2012 Annual Report
Regarding activities overseas, JVC has carried out the creation of sustainable societies where agriculture and food, which is at the root of life, is unsusceptible from outside. Perceiving TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) as an important issue deeply connected to not only the people of Japan but to the people of the world, several groups and executive committees have been established for creating a place where citizens and government can discuss, and request disclosure to the government. In 2012, we held a ‘Public meetings by the citizens and the government concerning TPP’ in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya/Gifu areas.

Iraq
◆ 2012 Annual Report
It has been 10 years since the beginning of the Iraq war, in March 2013. Together with a presentation of the current situation in Iraq, to raise an opportunity to request verification on the Japanese government’s cooperation on the Iraq war back then, several groups have formed an executive committee and held the “Iraq war 10 years campaign (known as: ‘Iraq Ten’)”. In the main event held in 20th March, over 500 people participated and the “Waseda Declaration” was adopted to leverage the lessons learnt from the Iraq war.

Afghanistan
◆ 2012 Annual Report
The Afghanistan government and Japanese government held “The Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan” in July 2012. We have pointed out that the ‘Tokyo Declaration’, which is the outcome of the conference, lacks reference on the role of civil society, basic social services and disparity reduction in partnership with Afghanistan and Japanese NGOs. Moreover, we have submitted a joint paper with 13 NGOs regarding the country assistance policy of the Japanese government towards Afghanistan, which includes the content above and with a proposal for the verification of disarmament assistance. Also, we have begun activities for strengthening the capacity of local civil society organizations that bear the brunt of the reconstruction of Afghanistan with 4 NGOs operating in Afghanistan.
◆ 2013 Annual Plan
We will implement concrete training programs.

Palestine
◆ 2012 Annual Report
In July 2012, we submitted a written request to The Quartet on the Middle East (Russia, U.S, EU, UN), claiming to halt housing destructions in Palestinian villages by Israel, in partnership with NGOs from several countries that operate on Palestine issues. In November, we announced a statement requesting a cease-fire when conflicts in Gaza district are aggravated.
## I Ordinary income section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Calendar</th>
<th>Concert</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Membership income</td>
<td>9,782,000</td>
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<td>9,782,000</td>
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<td>2. Donated income</td>
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<td>3. Grant income</td>
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<td>99,458,515</td>
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<td>4. Subsidy income</td>
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<td>71,770,484</td>
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<td>5. Business income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
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<td>Concert</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Others</td>
<td>27,118,621</td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>3,453</td>
<td>27,124,030</td>
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</table>

**Total** 307,390,039

**Calendar** 30,217,329

**Concert** 18,353,021

**Total** 355,960,389

## II Ordinary expenses section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Calendar</th>
<th>Concert</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Project cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Salary expense</td>
<td>121,318,933</td>
<td>12,966,143</td>
<td>4,443,770</td>
<td>138,728,846</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Others</td>
<td>153,824,210</td>
<td>17,480,507</td>
<td>10,231,975</td>
<td>181,536,682</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>275,143,143</td>
<td>30,446,650</td>
<td>14,675,745</td>
<td>320,265,538</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Management cost</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Salary expense</td>
<td>24,295,843</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Others</td>
<td>15,352,553</td>
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<td>15,352,553</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39,648,396</td>
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</table>

**Total ordinary expenses section** 314,791,539

**Calendar** 30,446,650

**Concert** 14,675,745

**Total** 359,913,934

## III Extraordinary income section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Calendar</th>
<th>Concert</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous income</td>
<td>181,856</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>181,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits from period adjustment</td>
<td>1,867,409</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1,867,409</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,049,265</td>
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</table>

## IV Extraordinary expenses section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Calendar</th>
<th>Concert</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non recurring cost</td>
<td>6,153,629</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,153,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss</td>
<td>-4,104,364</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-4,104,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to project and management</td>
<td>3,447,955</td>
<td>229,321</td>
<td>-3,677,276</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income before taxes</td>
<td>-8,057,909</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-8,057,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation tax and inhabitant taxes</td>
<td>69,891</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>-8,127,800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-8,127,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings brought forward</td>
<td>313,156,280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>313,156,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry-over</td>
<td>305,022,480</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>305,022,480</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## Income before taxes

-2012 Fiscal Year Report
from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013

Japan International Volunteer Center

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I Assets section</th>
<th>II Liabilities section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Current assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>1. Current liabilities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand and in banks</td>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account receivable</td>
<td>Advance received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for doubtful accounts</td>
<td>Employee’s deposits received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>Deposits received withholding tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary payment</td>
<td>Income tax payable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment for others</td>
<td>Consumption tax payable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for doubtful accounts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term loans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>2. Fixed assets</strong></th>
<th><strong>2. Fixed liabilities</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and Fixtures</td>
<td>Reserve for retirement allowance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in capital</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Total assets</strong></th>
<th><strong>Total equity and liabilities</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>470,241,672</td>
<td>470,241,672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**監査報告書**

*INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT*

[Japanese text]

We have audited the financial statement of JVC as of March 2013 and acknowledged that revenue, expenditures for the Fiscal Year 2012 and the balance sheet were based on generally accepted accounting principles.

[Signature]

May 23, 2013

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### 2013 Fiscal Year Budget
from April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014
Japan International Volunteer Center

(Unit: JPY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Calendar</th>
<th>Concert</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I Ordinary income section</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Membership income</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Donate income</td>
<td>88,559,064</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,900,000</td>
<td>93,459,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Grant income</td>
<td>74,369,744</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>74,369,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Subsidy income</td>
<td>136,998,453</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>136,998,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Business income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td></td>
<td>32,826,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>32,826,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,670,000</td>
<td>14,670,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Others</td>
<td>12,496,675</td>
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<td>12,496,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>322,423,936</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,826,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,570,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>374,819,936</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| II Ordinary expenses section         |           |          |         |         |
| 1. Project cost                      |           |          |         |         |
| (1) Salary expense                   | 134,097,835| 13,592,070| 4,175,600 | 151,865,505 |
| (2) Others                           | 182,704,434| 16,264,500| 11,501,500 | 210,470,434 |
| **Total**                            | **316,802,269** | **29,856,570** | **15,677,100** | **362,335,939** |
| 2. Management cost                   |           |          |         |         |
| (1) Salary expense                   | 24,931,280 |          |         | 24,931,280 |
| (2) Others                           | 18,540,656 |          |         | 18,540,656 |
| **Total**                            | **43,471,936** |          |         | **43,471,936** |
| **Total ordinary expenses section**  | **360,274,205** | **29,856,570** | **15,677,100** | **405,807,875** |
| Ordinary profit and loss             | -37,850,269 | 2,969,430 | 3,892,900 | -30,987,939 |
| Transfer to project and management   | 6,862,330  | -2,969,430| -3,892,900| 0         |
| Net income                           |           |          |         | -30,987,939 |
| Retained earnings brought forward    |           |          |         | 305,022,480 |
| Carry-over                           |           |          |         | 274,034,541 |

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