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Annual Message

Japan International Volunteer Center
President
Hiroshi TANIYAMA

The world is currently facing chaos, where danger and hope are entangled in a complex way and nobody can foresee the future. The synchronized terrorist attacks which happened in France and Belgium last year and this year, shocked the world. It showed that there is a big difference of values even among citizens living in developed countries. The concept of “terrorism” cannot be argued without talking about the conflicts and anti-terrorism wars in the Middle East and Africa. For example it is often mentioned that terrorists hid among refugees from Syria. Security measures have been strengthened in developed countries in the name of anti-terrorism, and outsiders or strangers including Muslims are being expelled from cities because of the fears of other citizens. The hate for Koreans in Japan is not an exception.

When discussing terrorism, it is necessary to know that it is affected by worldwide competition to attain resources as well as by global climate change. Many countries have accelerated their level of competition of resource grabbing, taking into account the foreseen shortage of land, water, forests, oil and other resources. Semi-developed countries like China have also joined in this competition, changing the orders of the world and inducing a movement of developed countries trying to secure their interests. One of these consequences is the land grabbing happening in Mozambique and other African countries.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in September 2015, this offers hope for the above mentioned global crisis. The SDGs are an international pledge with many breakthroughs, which focus not only on poverty and hunger in the world. They lay out many tasks for developed countries such as eradicating disparity and inequality, and reconsidering the current social system of production and consumption. Although there is still a gap between the ideal society aimed for by this pledge and the current reality, it is meaningful to compare the activities of JVC with those of the international pledge, in turn ensuring a guarantee in the domestic and international political arenas.

JVC has set up eight mid-term objectives this year in order to take action towards the global crisis. They are goals for the coming five years in the fields of community development, humanitarian aid, peace building, advocacy and networking, disaster relief and reconstruction, and strengthening our organization. We will strive to take firm and constant action to realize these goals in order to reduce the number of victims of conflicts, eradicate disparity, stop resource grabbing, and handle domestic disasters.
Where We Work

Humanitarian Assistance and Peace-Building

Afghanistan  Palestine  Iraq  Sudan

Thailand  Korea  Japan

Palestine, Sudan  Afghanistan

Community Development

Cambodia  Laos  South Africa

Japan  Korea  Miyagi, Fukushima

South Africa  Thailand  Laos  Cambodia
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.

Vision:
To build a society where all people can coexist and 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

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
Supporting Community Livelihoods through Ecological Farming and Natural Resource Management

1. Training on Ecological Farming
JVC had interviews with 180 families to evaluate our activities. As a result, we found that their rice production has been improved. When we started our activities ten years ago, only 1/4 of families were self-sufficient in rice production. Now, 2/3 of families produce enough rice to sustain their livelihood. However, still many of families do not grow enough vegetables and they have to buy them for their family’s consumption. Therefore, JVC introduced “forest garden” and 107 farmers attended our trainings. In this forest garden, we planted edible perennial plants, fruit trees, herbs and vegetables together, utilizing the small space efficiently. Also we reduced insect attacks and diseases by mixing plants, so that makes it easier to take care of the garden. Some farmers introduced this concept and started preparing their own forest garden.

2. Food Processing Groups
Members of a women’s group in Don Sok village held trainings for women in three villages. They shared about how to make pickles from cucumber, salted lime and duck eggs, soya bean paste, and lemongrass tea. Attendants are very happy to learn those skills, since they do not need to buy them from market anymore. In addition, we organized a study tour to Battambang University and 18 women from six villages joined. They learned about how to make dry fish, dry pork, dry fruits, pumpkin juice and taro juice. These processed foods are favorites of children and are expected to improve their level of nutrition.

3. Environmental Education and Reforestation
JVC started providing environmental education in six schools. In 2015, we have provided opportunities for grade four students and around 200 students joined. They discussed the relationship between humans and nature through the observation of natural resources in their school. Also they organized a village cleaning day and collected garbage from around their school. In addition, they grew trees from seedlings including traditional tree spices. Then they planted them in the school grounds and community space in cooperation with their parents and other villagers.

4. Trainers’ Resources Center (TRC)
In 2015, we donated agricultural books and documents to the community center at our project site, so that farmers could refer to those books according to their needs. Also we conducted nine trainings on ecological agriculture, as well as environment and community development. A total of 63 university students attended our trainings.

Cambodia
Program Background

At the national level, Cambodia has enjoyed a period of high economic growth. Meanwhile the economic gap between people’s lives in urban areas and rural areas is increasing. Most of the poor live in rural areas and they are suffering from land grabbing at the hands of companies or losses by unusual weather. Because of this, some people even lose their land because of debts and go to cities to get jobs at factories. However, employment is not stable and the salary is not enough to sustain their livelihood. Therefore, maintaining the stability of farming is very important for decreasing the economic gaps within Cambodia.
Laos

Program Background

With their rich biodiversity, forests in Laos are sources of food and income for villagers. They are also used agriculturally by farmers practicing shifting cultivation and for grazing livestock. However, amid rapid economic growth, the land expropriation and deforestation that have accompanied the industrial planting of cash crops has endangered their food security. In order to actively achieve food security, it is essential to establish a system in which villagers can manage their forests, improve agricultural production and have access to clean water.

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

1. Community-Based Sustainable Forest Management

JVC aims to help villagers actively manage their natural resources and prevent the undesirable acquisition of land and forest which they rely on for livelihoods by companies practicing industrial plantation.

- JVC completed Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) in two villages. A land use map was developed for each village and each land use plan was approved by district authorities.
- JVC conducted training for 622 villagers in 14 villages on villagers’ legal rights over land and forests under Laotian laws. JVC also organized a DVD showing in seven villages in which an ethnic minority student group in the target area performs plays teaching villagers about natural resource management and their rights over their lands and forests.
- In order to prevent overexploitation of natural resources, JVC helped villagers establish a community forest in three villages and a fish conservation area in two more.

2. Sustainable Agriculture / Rural Development

Many households in the target areas are facing a rice shortage. JVC helps villagers secure food through sustainable agriculture and group activities.

- JVC conducted training of SRI (System of Rice Intensification) for 32 villagers in three villages. They also exchanged experiences with currently existing implementers of SRI. JVC also conducted rattan germination training for 69 villagers in six villages.
- A rice bank is a communal system allowing villagers who face a rice shortage to borrow rice with low interest within their own village. JVC established a rice bank in three villages. Cows are valuable as assets in responding to unforeseen situations. In one village JVC established a cow bank allowing families to borrow female cows and return them for other families to borrow after calves were born.
- JVC also improved villagers’ access to clean water by constructing 12 bore wells and improving four shallow wells dug by villagers themselves. JVC also conducted training on repairs which was attended by 61 villagers.
South Africa

Program Background

More than 20 years have passed since the end of apartheid in 1994. Yet the unemployment rate among the black population is still high at 60% and inequality is widening. Additionally, 12% of the South Africans are infected with HIV and more than 600 lives are lost daily to AIDS. With the introduction of free ARVs in public health facilities in 2004, People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) live longer and healthier lives. The perception of HIV as a disease leading to immediate death has changed, affecting the way we address HIV.

Supporting PLWHAs

JVC continued the Project on Participatory HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care, and Support for PLWHA, in partnership with local NGOs, Light of Mercy Community Care (LMCC) and Tshirunzanani HBC. Following the evaluation results at the end of the three year project period (2012-15), JVC decided to extend the project into 2016, in order to ensure the sustainability of project impact.

1. Training for Home-Based Carers (HBCs)
HBCs support PLWHAs, who are often left isolated, by visiting them daily at home. Since 2014, JVC focused on its partnership with Tshirunzanani HBC and provided training. There are reported cases of improvement seen in the care given by the HBC volunteers.

2. Home Vegetable Garden Training
By teaching the community on home-gardening, JVC aims to improve food security for the vulnerable including PLWHAs. The JVC-trained garden facilitators with LMCC are now able to give advice to their trainees. As a result, 64 people out of 84 trained by the facilitators are continuing their gardens. With Tshirunzanani, JVC identified three potential facilitators who are young people in their 20-30s’, and focused on building their capacity. Besides them, 80 out of 132 people who received training from JVC are continuing to have vegetable gardens.

3. Child Care Volunteer Training
JVC continues to work with LMCC child care volunteers from three drop-in centers (DIC). As a result of the continued training and improvement of activities, there are increasing numbers of children attending the DICs. In one of the centers, youths took initiative and started their own study group.

4. Awareness and Peer Education on HIV/AIDS
The child care volunteers in three drop-in centers carried out awareness raising activities on topics such as HIV prevention at schools and in communities, in collaboration with local stakeholders. With Tshirunzanani, HBC volunteers organised a community campaign where more than 200 people attended and 60 people were tested for HIV.

5. Supporting PLWHA Support Groups
Two sessions of the HIV Literacy training were attended by 10-16 Support Group members. After the training, some reported improvement of their health and attitudes from learning about how HIV affected the body and how to take ARVs properly. Some participants persuaded pregnant women to go for HIV testing.
1. The seminars through which Thai civil society learned about the experience and lessons from the Fukushima nuclear accident

Two sets of nuclear power plant projects are being considered for construction by 2036, but the information available to the general public about the nuclear power plant is limited. We coordinated to dispatch citizens from Fukushima who have contributed to rehabilitation efforts in Japan to Thailand. They held seminars so that average Thai citizens could learn about their experience with the Fukushima nuclear accident.

We held seminars in three places in Thailand in February, 2016. Three citizens from Fukushima, who work on revival and rehabilitation efforts focusing on the radioactive pollution in Fukushima, were sent to this seminar. The seminars were held in Ubonratchathani Province and Trat Province which are the proposed sites for the construction of the nuclear power plants. About 111 people attended and listened to the experiences of people in regards to the Fukushima nuclear accident. Additionally, 135 people including energy policy researchers, government policy strategists, and citizens attended the seminar in metropolitan Bangkok which is the biggest energy consuming region.

At the seminars, a simple method was introduced to measure a radiation dose by using a hot-spot-finder, an apparatus which combines a radiation detector and a tablet. It can record the radiation level as function of time and location on a map.

This measurement tool allows us to measure the contamination levels of specific areas that are not currently considered by the local government. It helps children and their parents to know the safety of certain places. The experiences of Japanese citizens indicate that citizens should not solely depend on the local government, and it is important to measure the level of radiation by themselves.

2. TPP seminar in Thailand

The TPP reached a mutual agreement in principle on October 5, 2015. It is highly possible that Thailand will also consider participation in the TPP in the future. JVC sent Mr. Temmyo, JVC director and co-representative of “the movement of the people who oppose TPP” to Thailand, and he spoke in the seminar. Japanese experiences were introduced at the seminar on December 18, 2015, concerning the TPP at the grass-roots level, such as the counter movement against the government’s policy on the TPP, especially in the agricultural sector.
Southern Thailand

Project Background

Although the transition to civilian rule in Burma has continued, it has not led to a large repatriation of the estimated two million Burmese workers in Thailand. Many Burmese workers engage in long hours at fishing sites, construction sites or farms for salaries below the minimum wage stipulated by the Thai government and often suffer workers-related injuries. They are in dire straits, with limited access to medical services because they cannot afford to join the insurance system and their employers do not cover the costs of treatment.

Medical Assistance for Burmese Workers in Phang Nga Province, Southern Thailand 2015 Activity Report

In collaboration with the Foundation for Education & Development (FED), a local NGO supporting the Burmese people, JVC provided emergency medical assistance and aided community health workers (volunteers), who were promoting community healthcare activities within Burmese worker communities in Phang Nga Province in southern Thailand.

1. Emergency Medical Assistance

JVC helped patients with severe illnesses and workers who had accidents which incurred hospital charges. JVC also aided patients, who needed artificial legs due to accidents from working at shrimp farms, with transportation expenses to hospitals. Additionally, 56 Burmese workers were provided with emergency transportation during this year. Moreover, 2,981 Burmese workers were provided with interpretation services, and FED’s staff stationed in provincial hospitals assisted Burmese workers not fluent in Thai in their day to day.

2. Supporting the Activities of Community Health Workers

As for community healthcare activities, community health workers supported by JVC provided health education to 507 Burmese workers on topics such as first aid, dengue fever, and malaria, increasing their knowledge of diseases and raising their awareness of the importance of prevention.

In total, 15 Burmese leaders, teachers, and young men in the community of Burmese immigrant workers were provided with a course of training for four days and nurtured by community health workers. Additionally, JVC assisted in providing health education to 400 children who attended learning centers operated by FED, raising their awareness of the importance of health.
JVC has been operating the only clinic in the Gorek area since 2005 and the only sub-clinic in Kuz Kashkot since 2009. Both are in Kuz Kunar District, Nangarhar Province. Each clinic cares for around 100 patients per day, providing for a population of more than 27,000. The focus of JVC is to encourage the community members to create mutual cooperation systems within the communities and to practice preventive care for a better health.

1. Clinic Activities
The “family health book” introduced by JVC has been used effectively to identify frequent patients and to visit their homes, in order to give advice about their health and hygiene at the family level. At the clinics, JVC has given advice to the patients both in groups and individually, with a special focus on the side effects of drug overdoses.

2. Community Health in Villages
In addition to medical attention and advice at the clinics, JVC has also worked through community-based approaches to promote preventive care within the communities. JVC has worked in collaboration with “health committees” made up of male villagers. The members called for young volunteers and contributed to the detection of malaria patients at an early stage.

JVC has also worked with female villagers who form the groups called Family Health Action Groups. The selected members gather monthly, learn about health related matters such as hygiene, diseases, nutrition, safe delivery, etc., and pass the lessons on to other local families.

Schools also focused on promoting community health. This year, a “School Health Council” was established in four schools, whose members, both teachers and students, are expected to lead the health related activities. They conducted a “teeth brushing campaign” as their first activity, in which around 1,000 students learned the importance and proper skills of teeth brushing.

3. Educational Program at Schools
“Lesson Study” is a mutual-learning training program in which teachers acquire teaching skills. It is unique in Afghanistan as it is implemented at the teachers’ schools so that they can apply the lessons in a real context.
In the Gaza Strip, recovery from the Gaza War in 2014 is progressing, but the negative impacts of the war still strongly remain in the area. Currently, 90,000 people are living as refugees, and water pollution and a lack of electricity are contributing to a dire situation. Also, 80 percent of people depend on some form of international aid. JVC started their activities in the Gaza Strip in 2003, aiming for a society in which Palestinians can protect their livelihood on their own. To protect children’s health, we focus on nutrition/health education which enables the residents themselves to improve the nutritional status of the children, who are the ones most easily impacted by the blockade and military confrontations.

We implemented a project with the local NGO “Ard El Insan” and 30 female volunteers in Bir Alnaja’, Jabalia City, providing training to volunteers, health education to expectant mothers, and health check-ups for children. The trained volunteers gained expert knowledge on nutrition and communication skills, conducting activities such as home visits to expectant and nursing mothers, while also providing counseling and demonstrating how to cook nutrition-rich food. In total, 5,800 women and 1,800 children directly benefited from our support in 2014.

We provided health education to 11,000 children from 47 schools and 19 kindergartens, in cooperation with the Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS). Health committees have been newly established in five schools, with 190 students, including seven schools which have been already built, conducted health-related activities more than 200 times in their schools. The teachers and the members of the committee have taken the initiative in keeping their schools clean, spreading awareness among students and parents, treating others’ injuries, monitoring hygiene, and following up on problems found in health check-ups.

We also provided health check-ups to 2,700 children and first aid training to 150 youths. Around 190 youth who learned first aid made 15 teams and have become volunteer first aiders in each area. Additionally, we provided health education and health check-ups to 2,600 residents of communities isolated from other parts of the West Bank by the construction of the “Separation / Apartheid Wall” and settlements.

Doing a seminar about nutrition at a house in Gaza Strip

Doing a seminar about nutrition at a kindergarten in Gaza Strip

An emergency youth team rushing to collision scenes in East Jerusalem

School Health Committee members voluntarily cleaning up their school in East Jerusalem
Sudan

Program Background

The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005 ended over 20 years of civil war in Sudan. South Sudan gained independence in 2011, dividing the country in two. However, this separation has not solved the challenges that existed, and the security situation in parts of both countries has continued to be unstable. A large-scale conflict between the Sudanese government and an anti-government group, SPLM/A-N, erupted in June 2011 in South Kordofan. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of people have fled from the rural areas that have become battlefields.

Development of Resettlement Infrastructure and Improvement of the Living Environment

The total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who had arrived in Kadugli and Reif Asharqi Localities had reached 70,000 (UNOCHA). Responding to prolonged displacement, our activities aim to develop resettlement infrastructure and improve the living environment of IDPs with an emphasis on the relationships between the IDPs and host communities, face-to-face communication with the IDPs, and community participation.

1. Assistance for Making Vegetable Gardens in the Dry Season

Targeting families which have a vegetable garden or were preparing for making one, JVC provided seeds, hand tools, and training. Around 180 IDPs participated in agricultural training. Though there are challenges of watering and other issues in some villages, almost half of the participants earned cash from selling vegetables apart from their personal consumption. Making vegetable gardens has become a means of livelihood, seeing as many of the families could pay school fees for their children from the cash earned.

2. Supporting the Water Supply

JVC established two new hand-pumps and promoted to set up ‘water management committees’ in ten villages in 2015. Our staff and specialists monitored activities of the committees and provided accounting training, technical training and maintenance tools. As of December 2015, 37 out of the total number of 45 hand-pumps in the ten villages are working and managed by the residents.

3. Provision of one hundred resettlement houses

JVC provided one hundred brick-made houses in the outskirts of Kadugli for the displaced families who wanted to resettle in the area, aiming to reduce friction between the IDPs and their host communities. The most vulnerable families who had stayed in empty spaces and houses in Kadugli Town were selected and moved into the houses. This housing provision significantly improved their living conditions and mitigated the disputes between the IDPs and house/land owners.
After June 2014, about 500,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have surged into Kirkuk where JVC operates. Along with the influx of IDPs, prices including rent and travel expenses have suddenly risen while wages and access to medicine and basic goods has declined. For these reasons, it is quite common that some among the local community feel hostility toward the IDPs. Moreover, because of a strong feeling of caution towards combatants who infiltrated the city by pretending to be refugees, the tension between IDPs and locals continues to increase.

Focusing on children from the refugee and local populations, JVC and INSAN hope to plant seeds of tolerance and teach conflict resolution techniques through the use of art and theater to ease tensions. Social workers and experts in psychology provided treatments for children who were psychologically harmed by the conflict another.

In September 2015, we invited Ali Jabari, the head of INSAN, a group which carries out a steady activity aiming at “Peace without military force”, to Japan to conduct an information exchange about specific cases and tasks. During the activity report meetings in Tokyo and Toyama, he emphasized the necessity to inspire efforts for cohabitation between IDPs and locals.
Since starting activities in 1996, as a participating organization in the “Relief Campaign Committee for Children, Japan (RCCJ),” we have helped provide food assistance to North Korean children, natural energy assistance to rural areas, and emergency relief to regions severely affected by natural disasters. In recent years, providing this support in North Korea has been difficult due to a deadlocked relationship between Japan and North Korea, worsening mutual sentiments, and the economic sanctions imposed by Japanese government.

We have held children’s art exhibitions annually since 2001, in order to preserve a channel of communication for solving problems. Through the exhibition and exchange of pictures and messages, drawn or written by children living in East Asia such as Japan, the two Koreas, and China, we aim to promote mutual understanding between the four nations. These events are run by an executive committee consisting of representatives from nine organizations in Japan.

This year, the 70th year since the end of the World War II, the RCCJ issued “the statement by citizens on this occasion of the 70th year since the end of the World War II.” Although discord was still distinct in the region of Northeast Asia, we confirmed that Japan would take the initiative in learning a lesson from the past and linking it to the peaceful future, and that they would overcome exclusionist movements in Japan.

On the site, we visited a communal farm in Thaekam, where the RCCJ had provided panels for solar power generation in the past. We carried out an investigation survey regarding their operational status and the necessity for repairs.

Regarding interactions made through the children’s exhibitions, we held workshops for exhibitions in Yokohama, Samrye/Goseong (South Korea), Pyongyang, Yanji (China), and Osaka. In the workshops, it was planned to draw a “life-sized self-portrait” and send it to friends in East Asia, about 30 pieces were completed. Some of them were introduced in overseas workshops and exhibited in Osaka, Saitama, and Tokyo. In each workshop, university students actively participated in volunteering on the operator’s side and held report meetings to introduce this project.
Kesennuma, Miyagi-pref  
**Program Background**

Because of the large earthquake and subsequent tsunami in March 2011, more than 1,000 lives were lost and approximately 9,500 households were destroyed in the city of Kesennuma, Miyagi prefecture. Five years have now passed, and yet over 6,000 residents are still forced to live uncomfortably in temporary housing. JVC established an office in Kesennuma in August 2011 and has continuously supported the residents of the city’s Shishiori district (approximately 280 households), who struggle with numerous problems.

### Supporting the Recovery of the Shishiori District of Kesennuma City

1. **Supporting Collective Relocation for Disaster Prevention**

   JVC dispatched an advisory team composed of architects and town planners to Kesennuma. The team has continually held individual consultations to the residents, organized visits to construction sites, and participated in briefing sessions by the local government. The residential land development has just finished in the Ohura district, and the construction of houses has started. In the Kogosho and Kajigaura districts, the residential land development has already finished. For those residents who have difficulties in raising money and in finding contractors, JVC introduced a collaborative construction system. Three houses were constructed through this system.

2. **Supporting the Regional Development of the Urashima District**

   The Urashima District Promotion Committee was established three years ago, which is composed of three subgroups, Facility Utilization, Regional Resources Development, and Environment and Culture. The subgroups have organized several events to promote regional development, such as a sports day and a seaweed farming experience tour. In order to make good use of the former Urashima elementary school facilities, JVC and committee members continue to reconsider new review methods.

3. **Watching Over and Supporting the Residents**

   The construction of housing has progressed greatly because of the efforts of disaster prevention relocation groups, and many residents have come back to their home towns. The number of residents has increased, and the residents of the new housing complexes and those living in their own homes have started interacting with each other. JVC has transferred a part of its function to a local organization, including the management of the gathering place for residents living in their own homes and regularly visits them.
Minamisoma, Fukushima-pref (Great East Japan Earthquake)

Program Background

Minamisoma City in Fukushima Prefecture was seriously affected by the earthquake, tsunami, and radioactive contamination disasters. Odaka is located in the southern part of the city and within a range of 20 km from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. It is allowed to enter the city but still prohibited to live there. Therefore, many disaster-affected people are forced to live in temporary housing. Five years has passed since the disaster and there has been an increase of people moving from temporary housing to newly constructed public housing.

1. Supporting the Operation of Temporary Housing Salons

Approximately 2,500 temporary housing units were built in Minamisoma City. The people living in the new community do not know each other, which leads them to tend to stay home and not communicate with each other. We were afraid that their health would mentally and physically become worse or they would die alone and unnoticed. In cooperation with “Tsunagappe Minamisoma”, a local NPO, JVC organized four “salons” using the communal spaces of selected temporary housing sites. Roughly 25 to 40 people visited each salon every day. They chatted over tea or attended lessons for singing local songs. It helped them to interact with fellow residents. And also in those salons we formed a communication network among the association of residents living in temporary housing, the city of Minamisoma, and the staff of the social welfare council. We conducted an activity of watching over and supporting the residents so that they would not be left in isolation.

2. Supporting the Community in the Public disaster relief Housing

Through their activities in salons and thanks to volunteers’ assistance, a certain degree of community has been built between the residents in temporary housing. However, we were worried what would happen if they were separated when they moved to public disaster relief housing, their communities would be broken. In the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, larger numbers of solitary deaths occurred after the residents moved from temporary houses to public housing. In cooperation with an association of residents in Ohmachi Public Housing Complex in Haramachi, JVC aimed at setting up a salon, which the residents themselves could continue to operate. Together with the residents, JVC conducted an inspection survey of the activities of an association of residents in Tokiwadaira Housing Complex in Matsudo City, Chiba Prefecture, which was an advanced example of preventing solitary deaths in public housing complexes. In addition, we repeatedly held meetings with the residents, and newly opened a salon in the housing complex. Now, the residents themselves are operating it three times a week, and it has become the starting point of their community activities.

Supporting those in a dire situation who were affected by the nuclear power plant accident

A gathering for playing games in old days, held in temporary housing site salons

Many residents, living in temporary housing, gather in salons and develop interaction
On the occasion of the memorial days of the Israeli attacks on the Gaza Strip in 2014, JVC organized an event and demonstration together with other NGOs working in Palestine. We have translated the report on the Gaza War by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and published it in a series on our website as “Report from our activity area”. We have sent four people in charge of the Gaza project to the West Bank of the Jordan River in order to attend a conference. We have investigated Israeli NGOs, which support Palestine, by making interviews to ten organizations. We are now finding a way to cooperate with the aforementioned Israeli NGO. When Japanese Diet members made a visit to Palestine, we directly conveyed to them our opinion against the security bills. As for domestic activities in Japan, we have organized 47 events of lectures, reporting sessions, and study meetings. We have published six articles in specialized journals.

JVC is a member of the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR), a network NGO in Afghanistan. One of our local staff serves as a member of its Steering Committee. ACBAR made statements of protest against the continuing conflicts and incidents, which victimize and cause great damage to citizens and NGO staff. It includes the American Air Force’s bombardment of the hospital run by an NGO. JVC has steadily posted information on the present situation of Afghanistan on its website, including the suicide attacks which killed villagers in our activity area and some family members and relatives of JVC staff. We also held report meetings when the Afghan staff visited Japan. We are regularly updating our website in order to spread information about Afghanistan in Japan. There was an incident where Chairman of Afghan NGOs’ Coordination Bureau (ANCB), one of our partnership organizations in Afghanistan, was kidnapped in Pakistan. JVC asked for the cooperation of concerned bodies, which finally led to him being safely released. When the international conference on the reconstruction of Afghanistan was held, nine Japanese NGOs including JVC submitted a letter of proposal to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and had a discussion.

1. Proposal on the Large-Scale Agricultural Development in Mozambique

The “Program of Triangular Cooperation for Agricultural Development of the Tropical Savannah in Mozambique (ProSAVANA)” is going on, which covers an area of roughly 11 million hectares (more than twice the cultivated area in Japan) in the Mozambican northern provinces. JVC believes that ProSAVANA has been created to support Japanese and Brazilian corporations in expanding their business opportunities in Africa rather than to meet the needs of local farmers. JVC has raised questions on this program which has many problems in regards to its objectives and transparency, and has asked the Japanese government to reconsider. The situation has gotten worse, as local farmers continue to suffer violations of their human rights. In order to protect the rights for food and land of farmers, JVC has continued to perform field surveys in cooperation with the farmers and advocated on this matter.

2. NGO- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) Regular Meeting

The NGO-MOFA regular meeting on ODA policy is a forum for NGOs and MOFA to exchange opinions. It holds four regular meetings and an ad hoc meeting in a year. In the 2015 meetings, Taniyama (JVC President and the chairman of JANIC) and Takahashi (JVC Research and Advocacy Officer and a member of the ODA Reform Network) served as coordinators. The discussions mainly focused on the “Proactive Contribution to Peace”, which is promoted by the present government, and the prevention of conflicts in Africa.
Based on the experiences gained from its project sites, JVC advocated against the government’s proposal on the security-related bills, which were discussed in the National Diet in the summer of 2015. JVC has published a book entitled “What will ‘Proactive Contribution to Peace’ bring about in the place of conflicts?” in August 2015. The book was edited by JVC president Taniyama, summarizing various experiences obtained in places of conflict. Simultaneously, in cooperation with other NGOs, JVC has launched “NGO No War Net”, a network of NGOs, which act against the security-related bills. Shirakawa, the JVC staff in charge of the Minamisoma program, joined the network as a member of the executive committee. “NGO No War Net” and JVC staff including those from overseas project sites made appeals to the public and media, for example, in a demonstration in front of the National Diet. JVC announced in September the “International joint statement against the security-related bills”, which was signed by about 360 organizations both from Japan and other countries. Through these actions JVC has made proposals for reconsideration, repeal, or suspension of the security-related bills.

Proposal Concerning the Security-related Bills
Based on the experiences gained from its project sites, JVC advocated against the government’s proposal on the security-related bills, which were discussed in the National Diet in the summer of 2015. JVC has published a book entitled “What will ‘Proactive Contribution to Peace’ bring about in the place of conflicts?” in August 2015. The book was edited by JVC president Taniyama, summarizing various experiences obtained in places of conflict. Simultaneously, in cooperation with other NGOs, JVC has launched “NGO No War Net”, a network of NGOs, which act against the security-related bills. Shirakawa, the JVC staff in charge of the Minamisoma program, joined the network as a member of the executive committee. “NGO No War Net” and JVC staff including those from overseas project sites made appeals to the public and media, for example, in a demonstration in front of the National Diet. JVC announced in September the “International joint statement against the security-related bills”, which was signed by about 360 organizations both from Japan and other countries. Through these actions JVC has made proposals for reconsideration, repeal, or suspension of the security-related bills.

Proposal Concerning the Act on the Protection of Specially Designated Secrets (SDS)
In April 2014, JVC president Taniyama founded the “Japan NGO Action Network on the Security Law (NANSL)” as the chairman of Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation(JANIC) in cooperation with other NGOs in order to take actions against SDS. NANSL is composed of eight network NGOs in Japan. It lobbied the government to disclose information about the security-related bills and to not strengthen their monitoring of NGOs.

Proposal Concerning the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP)
JVC began taking action in June 2015 to get approval of the citizens on the “Request for transparency in the negotiation, discussion, and consideration of TPP” and submitted the request to the headquarters of the Cabinet Secretariat for TPP in November 2015. We held a report meeting for the request at the office of the Diet members of the House of Representatives. Kato, the JVC member in charge of the Afghanistan program, visited Mexico in July 2015 in order to investigate the influences on Mexican farmers of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), a precedent for the TPP. The investigation was summarized in a documentary film that depicts the lives of Mexican people under NAFTA. The film is now showing in many places in Japan.

Statements in 2015
Request for the disclosure of the first draft of the master plan for ProSAVANA and appeal of the procedure of dialogue (April)
Official statement on the procedure of public hearing of the draft zero of the master plan for ProSAVANA (May)
Statement by citizens on the occasion of the 70th year since the end of World War II in cooperation with the “Relief Campaign Committee for Children, Japan (RCCJ)” (August)
Protest statement against the vote of security-related bills in cooperation with the “NGO No War Net” (September)
Press release: “ACBAR strongly condemns recent attacks on humanitarian aid workers, facilities and civilians in Kunduz, Afghanistan” (October)
### Fiscal Year 2015 Financial Report

Japan International Volunteer Center. From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016 (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><strong>I Ordinary income section</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Membership Fee</td>
<td>9,093,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9,093,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Donation</td>
<td>96,064,170</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,547,680</td>
<td>100,611,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Grant (Private Fund)</td>
<td>47,472,170</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47,472,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Subsidy</td>
<td>139,322,005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>139,322,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Business income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27,184,599</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27,184,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concert</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,206,191</td>
<td>12,206,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Others</td>
<td>24,130,988</td>
<td>42,968</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>24,175,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>316,082,333</td>
<td>27,227,567</td>
<td>16,754,960</td>
<td>360,064,860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>II Ordinary expenses section</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></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>155,368,799</td>
<td>11,899,715</td>
<td>3,618,577</td>
<td>170,887,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Others</td>
<td>162,185,854</td>
<td>14,142,688</td>
<td>11,780,917</td>
<td>188,109,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>317,554,653</td>
<td>26,042,403</td>
<td>15,399,494</td>
<td>358,996,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Management cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Salary expense</td>
<td>21,733,811</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21,733,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Others</td>
<td>8,260,142</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,260,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>29,993,953</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29,993,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary expenses section</strong></td>
<td>347,548,606</td>
<td>26,042,403</td>
<td>15,399,494</td>
<td>388,990,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary profit and loss</td>
<td>-31,466,273</td>
<td>1,185,164</td>
<td>1,355,466</td>
<td>-28,925,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>III Extraordinary income section</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits from period adjustment</td>
<td>2,593,334</td>
<td>23,520</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,616,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,593,334</td>
<td>23,520</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,616,854</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>IV Extraordinary expenses section</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous cost</td>
<td>795,864</td>
<td>23,620</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>819,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>795,864</td>
<td>23,620</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>819,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss</td>
<td>1,797,470</td>
<td>-100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,797,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to project and management</td>
<td>2,540,530</td>
<td>-1,185,064</td>
<td>-1,355,466</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income before taxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-27,128,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation tax and inhabitant taxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>152,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-27,281,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings brought forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>319,994,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carry-over</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>292,113,752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Income**
- Membership Fee 3%
- Donation 28%
- Subsidy 39%
- Business Income 11%
- Others 6%

**Expense**
- Afghanistan 14%
- Sudan 10%
- Palestine 9%
- Cambodia 9%
- South Africa 8%
- Laos 9%
- Cameroon 7%
- Others 5%
- Minamisouma 2%
- Public Relations 6%
- Management Cost 8%
- Business (Calendar, Concert) 11%
- Thailand (Northeastern Thailand) 1%
- Thailand (Southeastern Thailand) 1%
- Korea 1%
- Iraq 1%
# Balance Sheet

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

## I. Assets section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Current assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand and in banks</td>
<td>443,302,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>1,231,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary payment</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment for others</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>9,195,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for doubtful accounts</td>
<td>-5,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>2,943,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term loans</td>
<td>128,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>456,805,387</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and Fixtures</td>
<td>893,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in capital</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>6,936,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,929,843</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total assets** 464,735,230

## II. Liabilities section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>6,315,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance received</td>
<td>128,513,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s deposits received</td>
<td>1,267,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits received withholding tax</td>
<td>1,656,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary receipt</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax payable</td>
<td>140,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption tax payable</td>
<td>659,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>138,555,788</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fixed liabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve for retirement allowance</td>
<td>34,065,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>172,621,478</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total liabilities** 172,621,478

## III. Equity section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward</td>
<td>319,394,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>-27,281,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>292,113,752</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total equity and liabilities** 292,113,752

## Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statement of JIVC as of March 31, 2016 and acknowledged that revenue, expenditures for the Fiscal Year 2015 and the balance sheet were based on generally accepted accounting principles.

2016年5月26日
May 20, 2016

[Signature]

[Signature]
Activities in Japan
Raising Awareness and Expanding Public Support

Events, Conferences, Development Education
JVC plays an important role in informing the Japanese public of the conditions in the areas we are active, and offers opportunities to think about the world. JVC participated in events such as “Global Festa” for this reason. JVC also organized a symposium for its 35th anniversary in September. Additionally, JVC extended its reach to youth through orientations for high school and junior high school students, as well as lectures for university students. More than 200 people attended the JVC briefing and consultation sessions held three times a month at our office. Moreover, JVC started “TiQNoKo” project together with “Les Romanesques,” a pop duo, and produced charity CD, “TiQNoKo.” Its web site was also created.

JVC Benefit Calendar
JVC has produced benefit calendars since 1987. The 2016 edition, “Full of Lives” was accompanied by pictures taken by photographer Uruma Takezawa, and poems written by poet Shuntaro Tanikawa. About 17,000 copies were sold, many to serve as New Year’s holiday greetings and gifts. JVC’s “Smile Greeting Cards,” which feature drawings by children at our project sites, were also produced. The 2017 edition of the calendar will have a theme of children. It will be accompanied by pictures taken by photographer Takeyoshi Tanuma.

JVC Benefit Concerts
The 2015 JVC Benefit Concerts - Handel’s “Messiah” in Osaka and J. S. Bach’s “Christmas Oratorio” and John Rutter’s “Magnificat” in Tokyo - were performed by the conductor Kathleen Allan from Canada. The total number of audience members in Osaka and Tokyo concerts was 1,954, which was an increase of 183 people from last year. “A charity raffle” was held for the first time in Tokyo. Prize items were supplied by ten companies including new supporters. All 400 raffle tickets were sold out. The charity raffle was well received by the audience. JVC plans to continue this new way of supporting concerts.
Board Members

President
Hiroshi TANIYAMA

Vice President
Atsuko ISODA

Special Advisor
Masako HOSHINO

Advisor
Michiya KUMAOKA
Inez M.BASKERVILLE

Director
Ryutaro OGAWA

KIM Kyungmook
Toshiaki SHIMA
Toshihiro SHIMIZU
Yu TANAKA
Koyu FURUSAWA

Shoji KINOSHITA
Hiroshi SASAKI
Ken SHIMIZU
Tetsuo TAKASHIMA
Nobuhiro TEMMYO

Auditors
Kaori KURODA
Mei YAZAKI

Staff (As of June 2016)

97 (35 Japanese, including 8 working overseas, 62 local staff members)

Tokyo

Cambodia

Laos

Afghanistan

South Africa

Sudan

Kesennuma

Palestine

Thailand