



Peace Winds Japan Annual Report FY2002

english edition

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Message From the Chairperson

Dear friends and supporters,

Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) has now entered its 8th year of activities. It is my pleasure to present to you the annual report covering our latest fiscal year ending January 31, 2003. I would like to express my deep gratitude to all of you who provided PWJ the support and cooperation that made all the activities reported here possible.

In 2002, the world shook over the issues concerning Iraq, where PWJ first began its activities in 1996. The tense situation gradually escalated as the year progressed, and we hastened to prepare for the worst to come. Finally, war broke to our regret. PWJ stayed in Iraq even during the war, providing emergency medical aid and distributing basic necessities to meet the needs of those in distress.

While the world's attention was drawn to Iraq, the need for assistance in other areas persisted. In Afghanistan, PWJ continues its support endeavors while conflicts still smolder. Here, the core of our activities has shifted from emergency relief to rehabilitation assistance. However, conflicts among old warlords often flare up, halting our activities now and then. In Sierra Leone, although the domestic situation began to stabilize, the inflow of refugees from Liberia rapidly swelled, because of the civil war in the neighboring country. PWJ is now trying to cope with the problem of growing refugees from Liberia as well as to help restore the villages of Sierra Leonean returnees. In Mongolia, we are pushing hard to relieve children from severe poverty. In East Timor and Indonesia also, we are continuing our longstanding efforts in support of a self-sustaining society.

There are few instances where the media report on such critical situations. The lack of attention on the part of the international community ultimately allows new conflicts to occur and delays any solution to on-going problems. PWJ is determined to carry on its operations with an eye firmly set on each of the situations, so that we may efficiently deliver our assistance to the people in need. For this, we ask for the continuing support from our friends: individuals and organizations, in and out of Japan.

On behalf of all staff of PWJ, I thank you very much for your support during FY2002. I strongly hope that we may continue to strive on together for what we believe to be important humanitarian work.

Masaru Ishibashi
Chairperson, Peace Winds Japan

Iraq and Afghanistan

A Journey of Humanitarian Successes and Lessons, Striving for Peace Under Conflict Situations

Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) has, since its establishment in 1996, emphasized support for people who are suffering in the turmoil of conflicts. This is because we believe that it is under such situations that humanitarian relief unique to NGOs is most needed. After launching our relief activities in the Kurdistan Autonomous Region (KAR, northern Iraq) in 1996, we have gradually expanded our scale of activities to include Mongolia, Kosovo, Indonesia, East Timor, Sierra Leone and Afghanistan, where armed conflicts and natural disasters have left behind devastated lands.



Remains of what used to be a Kurdish village. The area is now embedded with numerous landmines. (Northern Iraq)

Conflicts put even the basics of life at risk. Self-reliance becomes impossible for the victimized people. Yet, diplomatic efforts achieve little if governmental functions are paralyzed. Conversely, diplomatic ties can also make it difficult for foreign governments or international organizations to take immediate relief actions. In 1999, for example, many countries hesitated to react to the chaotic situation in East Timor because of their diplomatic relations with the Indonesian government. NGOs, on the other hand, took advantage of their "non-governmental" strengths and rendered timely assistance.



A school torn by war. The long and devastating war left many buildings as merely rubbles. (Afghanistan)

The same may be applied to areas where minority groups and other socially vulnerable people are suffering hardships under existing regimes, as in the case of Iraq under the old regime. In KAR, PWJ has, together with its humanitarian work, continued to report the problems that the area is being confronted by, but which the world is unaware.

A Firm Footing in the Field Equipped with Expertise

Our activities in conflict areas are accompanied by danger. Social infrastructures are destroyed, transportation and communication networks are torn, and security systems, non-existent. In most cases, Japanese residents, including PWJ staff, are advised by their government to swiftly evacuate the area. To carry out effective operations in such a situation requires far more than a willingness to help. Simple heroism is nothing but harmful. Ample know-how in collecting sufficient information and the mobility to ensure quick action are indispensable. Advanced technology, refined logistics, and the ability to undertake even large-scale construction work are required. At the same time, one must not overlook the importance of communication with the local people to ensure understanding and to build trust. PWJ believes that risks may be measured and effective support may be realized only when our footing is firmly based in the field and equipped with expertise.



An IDP camp full of winterized tents. (Afghanistan)

Aiming Beyond Post-Conflict Assistance

Our aim is not only emergency relief nor post-conflict assistance. PWJ has the ambition to prevent conflict through its humanitarian activities. For example, a construction project may lead to disarmament if ex-combatants are given jobs. By working together, old foes may become friends and colleagues. Also, improved living environment will bring about hope for the future, whereas dissatisfied minds may bear the seed of new conflict. Thus, we believe that it is not unreasonable for NGOs, as a third party, to contribute to conflict prevention.

Determined to Remain Where We are Needed Most

In the summer of 2001, PWJ was preparing to assist internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sarepul, northern Afghanistan. Afghanistan, then under the Taliban Regime, was a region long isolated from the rest of the world. Aid endeavors hardly reached the region for years despite its ravaged situation caused by draught and conflicts.



Then, on September 11th, the terrorist attacks on the US



A father and child pumping water from a newly dug well. (Afghanistan)

occurred, followed by US military operations against the Taliban Regime, forcing us to temporarily withdraw from the field. For a while the situation prevented even humanitarian aid workers from entering the country. It was close to December when PWJ launched its emergency relief operations, finally reaching the people who awaited our help. The experience of failing to render support at the most critical moments left deep-rooted regret in our minds. A year

from then, the world shook in fear of war in Iraq. We immediately prepared ourselves for emergency relief operations, determined not to repeat our regret in Afghanistan. We had made up our minds to stay where our support would be needed most.

Afghanistan--- A Long and Painful Road Ahead



Classes were resumed even as schools were being reconstructed. (Afghanistan)

As long-awaited rains dampened the dried-up grounds in the spring of 2002, the roughly 6,000 families who had spent the winter under tents distributed by PWJ returned to their respective communities. The state of emergency had finally come to an end and reconstruction had begun. The path to the reconstruction of Afghanistan is long and harsh, as the country has been ravaged by years of wars, draughts, and air raids. PWJ is now making full effort to pave this path as securely as possible.

Back to Northern Iraq ---Shaken with Worries

PWJ has, since 1996, continued to assist the people in the KAR. For long, the region has suffered from oppression by the Hussein Regime in addition to the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq by the international society. People have been chased from villages, victimized by landmines, and left in despair with little support. Under such circumstances, PWJ has been engaged in a variety of projects including medical assistance, water supply, literacy education, and vocational training.

Fear of war mounted in Iraq towards the end of 2002, leading to its outbreak in March the following year. By that time, PWJ had prepared for the worst. We had doubled our mobile medical teams from 6 to 12, increased our pharmaceutical stockpile, and stored basic supplies. Thus, we could immediately launch emergency relief operations, focusing on support for the sick and those who were forced to take refuge, even before the war.

A Similarity Between Afghanistan and Northern Iraq ---Our Concerns

We see a certain similarity between the situations in Afghanistan and northern Iraq. For years the Kurds suffered under the Hussein Regime while the international society remained apathetic.



A girl with disorders in the limbs. Living in the mountainous areas, she is supported by PWJ's mobile health services. (Northern Iraq)

The Afghans likewise suffered isolation under the Taliban Regime. The all-out military attacks on these two nations once dominated the media's attention, but only while battles were fought and sensational stories were told. Once the sensation was over, concern passed into oblivion, leaving behind in the stricken fields many people who still need support from the international society. Such trend is common not only in Afghanistan and Iraq, but in all the areas of PWJ's activities: Sierra Leone, East Timor, Indonesia, and Mongolia. Their path to rehabilitation is long and harsh, while there is little to draw particular attention. Therefore it is our intention, while carrying out humanitarian assistance, to

frequently report on the situations in the fields and to keep appealing to the international community the need for assistance.

Reconstruction Assistance in Afghanistan Sarepul Province: Non-Stop Support

PWJ's assistance activities in Sarepul have run non-stop ranging from emergency relief in the IDP camps to more recent support for the local community in their reconstruction work. Our activities have included transporting people from the IDP camps to the villages, supplying necessary goods to support the lives of villagers in the immediate, and reconstructing roads to secure prompt access to the villages. We implement our activities carefully, so that we cover

people who fall between those "at the IDP camps" and those "in the villages." Once in the villages, we support community members by carrying out activities such as agricultural rehabilitation, school reconstruction, and support for female-headed households.

Kabul Province: For the People Whom Helping Hands Fail to Reach

PWJ is focusing its activities on the people to whom assistance can hardly find its way. For example, there is "District 6" of Kabul. This is a region where many residents are of the Hazara ethnic group. Because the group consists of a high percentage of Islamic Shiites, who are a minority in Afghanistan, in the past it has suffered racial segregation, and today delays in rehabilitation are prominent. PWJ continues to construct schools in the district.

The Socio-Medic Project--A New Challenge in Northern Iraq

The "Socio-Medic Project" is a highlight of PWJ's activities in the KAR. In parallel with our effort to treat patients, we work to improve the background conditions that cause the disease, aiming to prevent its spread or recurrence. In the socio-medic concept, each illness is analyzed as a problem of life environment. For example, proliferation of diarrhea is interpreted as a question of environmental hygiene, and a bad cold as inadequate housing environment. Comprehensive support endeavors combining assistance in different areas such as construction and/or social care are then carried out. In addition, the combination of mobile health services and socio-medic activities have enabled us to extend our support to areas previously hard to reach. Socio-medic is a unique approach designed by PWJ in the KAR to address mounting difficulties in carrying out activities, due to unstable security and brittle political situations.

Mongolia

To Prevent Further Poverty

The main focus of Peace Winds Japan's (PWJ's) activities in Mongolia is support for children, especially those from families suffering financial hardship. Here, a vicious circle of poverty is taking shape. Children of poor families, mainly in urban areas, are growing up to form an additional poverty group. PWJ is working to eliminate future poverty by helping children gain skills important to life-long self-reliance.



Drawing is a method adopted by PWJ for psychiatric counseling at the juvenile reformatory.

Poverty in Mongolia was triggered during the chaos in the 1990's, after the transition of its economic system from socialism to market economy. The impact of this change was extensive: many workers were laid off due to downsizing, and significant numbers of nomads fell into poverty after livestock became privatized. The massive conflagration that occurred in August of 1996 brought additional hardship to the Mongolian people. It was the emergency relief in response to this disaster that led PWJ to conduct assistance operations in Mongolia.

The situation is still deteriorating. Large numbers of nomads have become victims of the heavy snowstorms that have occurred consecutively since 1999, forcing them to move to urban areas in search of employment. In the urban areas, however, social utilities have started to charge fees, making it barely possible for the poor to receive even fundamental welfare services. PWJ is especially concerned about the children of such families, many of whom have dropped out from school and or have started living on the streets.



The programs at KhotAil include outdoor activities where children experience farm work and life in the country side.

One attempt to offer assistance is our "Khot Ail (pronounced h? tail) s," shelters for children of poor families. These shelters, constructed and managed by PWJ, are currently home to approximately 40 children who live with staff members and devote themselves to study and vocational training. Providing educational support for the children of families living on garbage dumps is another activity that PWJ is emphasizing. Such families are living on the minimal earnings they make by collecting and selling garbage. We have also continued to provide psychiatric counseling services at juvenile reformatories. Through such activities, we aim to assist the sound development of children and empower them to lead self-reliant lives.

Another of our priorities is the reinforcement of the structural bases of the local society. The educational assistance that PWJ provides in Mongolia can be defined as fundamental welfare service. However, the ideal is for such service to be initiated by local governments, municipalities, or local NGOs, with PWJ securing the flanks. With this aim, we have conducted training courses for local assistance agencies so that they may build their capacity to work towards the independent livelihood of the local people.

Indonesia

Capacity Building, In Coalition with Local NGOs

Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) established its Jakarta Office in January 2001. In a country with frequent natural disasters and highly sensitive issues, such as religious or ethnic conflicts and separatist movements, PWJ is working to assist the local community gain self-reliance. Since the Asian Economic Crisis in 1977, rise in unemployment rates, illiteracy, and street children is apparent. Political tension also persists even after the Suharto Regime ended its 32-year reign in 1998. Under such circumstances, PWJ has conducted emergency relief in response to the all-too-frequent natural disasters and made improvements to address social problems in the capital vicinity.



A discussion held among local residents. Here, people discuss and determine their needs by themselves.

Under administrations following the Suharto Regime, Indonesia experienced large-scale decentralization, which prompted many local NGOs to actively engage in searching resolutions to social problems. One of their primary foci is community development, where they work on issues critical to the population's stable livelihood, such as poverty alleviation and the improvement of hygienic and educational standards. Their efforts toward regional stability also help to avoid conflicts within communities.

The vital point is to strengthen the capabilities of local NGOs and local residents to resolve problems independently. If the local community continues to rely on aid from outside, it will never become capable of finding individual solutions to local problems, and the community as a whole will become brittle. Taking this into account, PWJ does not directly assist local residents, but works as a partner in collaboration with local NGOs. Our partner groups manage most daily activities, while PWJ provides indirect support such as monitoring or strategic advice. We hope that such an approach will also lead to the capacity building of local NGOs.



Through workshops, teachers are guided to acknowledge the importance of children's rights.

In Indonesia, we are also working to maintain a favorable relationship between the local community and the Japanese population. Among the regions where PWJ is active, Indonesia has a relatively large number of Japanese residents. Taking this into account, PWJ's Jakarta Office has, since its establishment, endeavored to publicize its activities through local Japanese media. Additionally, in 2002, in collaboration with volunteer groups of Japanese residents, we held a charity concert for the purpose of raising concern for children's rights. In this way, we hope to develop mutual understanding and rapport between the local community and the Japanese population.

East Timor

Empowering Farmers for Sustainable Living

Since 1999, the year that East Timor was in turmoil for liberation from Indonesia, Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) has continued its operations in humanitarian aid. After becoming a legitimate member of the international community in May 2002, East Timor is now facing the task to also attain economic independence.

East Timor's economy, now cut loose from Indonesia, is fragile. For East Timor, aside from oil and gas in the Timor Sea, coffee is the only dependable source of income. Therefore, strengthening the coffee industry is at present the country's foremost task. One serious problem that coffee farmers face is that they have little pricing power. Here, farmers have long sold harvested raw coffee fruit directly to agricultural cooperatives, since they have no proper means of processing coffee beans.



A coffee farmer from the Letefoho District. PWJ will be working with these farmers from FY2003.

PWJ intends to assist coffee farmers in acquiring the skills to refine their post-harvest process, so that they may add market value to their products. Envisioning competitive export of coffee to international markets, we also feel the need to provide necessary assistance to enhance the farmers' understanding on the importance of quality control and to help increase their coffee crops.

Such activities will officially start in FY2003. During FY2002 PWJ investigated a variety of issues ranging from refinement of coffee beans to offshore coffee markets, marketing channels, and coffee producers' life styles. This coming autumn, we will be importing initial coffee beans produced and processed by the local farmers under our support. In addition to support in coffee production, PWJ is planning to confront the problem of malnutrition, especially visible in the uplands. We will be offering technical assistance in farming and cultivation of nutritious agricultural and livestock products, such as eggs and beans.



Only red, fully ripened coffee fruits may be picked and processed into coffee beans.

Coffee Production.. at a Glance

The refining process of coffee is complicated and highly sensitive. In East Timor, coffee beans are harvested in the dry season, from May to August. Only the well-ripened fruit (red cherries) may be reaped in order to produce high-grade coffee. Next, the outer pulp is removed from the cherries and subsequently the beans are parched pale brown (parchment). Through a treatment of threshing, parchments are then refined into green beans, which are thereafter roasted into the dark-brown color commonly seen in daily life.

Sierra Leone

Support for Those Taunted by Conflict

Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) has been active in Sierra Leone since 2001, when thousands of Sierra Leonean refugees surged to their homeland. There were two factors that prompted this movement. Firstly, signs of peace had begun to appear in Sierra Leone after over 10 consecutive years of internal conflict. Secondly, wars in neighboring countries, where many Sierra Leoneans were taking refuge, escalated. Most of the returnees originated from areas in Sierra Leone where particularly severe battles were fought, such as Kono and Kailahun Districts. These areas remained unstable even after the peace accords had been set, leaving many returnees stranded, unable to go back to their hometown even after their return. To cope with the situation, PWJ constructed and operated a returnee camp, providing water, foods, and living necessities for such people.



The solid rocks of Kono District can only be tackled by drilling machines. PWJ is one of the 2 agencies that possess drilling machines in Sierra Leone.

In early 2002, the situation finally calmed down on a nationwide scale, allowing camp residents to head home. In step with this movement PWJ shifted its assistance to Kono District, where needs of assistance were staggering. Here, we are focusing on well construction. By securing safe water, we are ensuring the stability of people's lives in the villages.

Another pillar of our activities in Sierra Leone is assistance for Liberian refugees. The influx of Liberian refugees to Sierra Leone became noticeable beginning in the summer of 2001. As the number kept increasing, PWJ was prompted to launch humanitarian assistance for Liberian refugees in addition to its support for Sierra Leonean returnees. We are

now managing 2 out of 8 camps for Liberian refugees. Our activities include supplying water, food, and shelter, constructing schools and wells, and implementing hygiene education. As a camp management agency, PWJ also functions as a focal point among other collaborating organs working in the camps, supporting liaison and coordination efforts. Moreover, by undertaking activities such as school construction in the villages that hosts the camps, we strive to maintain good relationship with the local community.



Education is a must even for children in refuge. Refugees in PWJ's camps have access to schools, toilets, showers, community centers, and medical clinics.

The number of Liberian refugees that fled into Sierra Leone totaled over 50,000 in the year 2002, and the situation is yet critical. Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire must also cope with social and political volatility. Although Sierra Leone is now calm, unease is mounting in West Africa as a whole. Regretfully, problems here seldom draw the interest of the international community. Calling for attention and appealing for support is an urgent issue. PWJ intends to cooperate positively in disseminating such information while continuing its humanitarian activities.

Activities in Japan

2002, a Bustling Year in Japan as Well

Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) started off FY2002 entangled in an unexpected dispute. This was triggered when PWJ and the NGO Unit of Japan Platform (JPF)* were barred from a conference they were scheduled to attend. This January of 2002 conference was an NGO assembly attached to the larger "International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan," co-chaired by four countries including Japan. Just the previous month, PWJ had attended the "NGO Conference in Tokyo on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan" sponsored by JPF. There, the voiced opinion of the need to reflect local Afghans' intentions in the reconstruction process gained great response, heightening our hopes for a joint effort for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. Therefore, the sudden denial of participation to the International Conference was a fierce blow to our team. This disturbance, picked up by the media, eventually evolved into a political issue. Finally, the

"Evening Coffee," a gathering to report on PWJ's recent activities. Coffee and cookies are served to create a relaxing atmosphere.

obscure decision making process of politicians and bureaucrats that had impeded our participation was broadly criticized. Consequently, private, non-profit organizations such as NGOs came to be viewed by the public as a legitimate alternative to the existing system.

For PWJ, this incident became an opportunity to reconsider and scrutinize our own activities. We reconfirmed our goal to persistently pursue professionalism by combining vision, aspiration, knowledge, technical skills and communication competence to achieve high-quality assistance. Also, we reaffirmed the need to have experts in the fields of medical care, agriculture, engineering, logistics, inspection and research, marketing, public relations and accounting, working in unison to sustain and improve the activities of PWJ across the world.

*Japan Platform, or JPF, is a consortium of government agencies, businesses, NGOs, research and development agencies, media, etc., that collaborate in international humanitarian assistance efforts.

Pursuing Aggressive Advocacy Activities

PWJ is very active in advocacy. We work to enhance acknowledgement of the situations that we are confronting, and to gain understanding towards our activities. During the Iraq crisis, PWJ continued to provide activity reports and video images from the Kurdish Autonomous Region in northern Iraq via the mass media and on our website. Such activity was important to PWJ, for although there were many reports on military conditions, there was less coverage on how the people in northern Iraq were living under the calamity of war. PWJ also started to publish email newsletters, offering prompt information on the latest activities and up-coming events.

Opportunities to explain our activities to each individual are crucial, even in the age of mass or on-line communication. During FY2002, PWJ set up many sessions where staff members could report directly to our supporters or to the media on the state of our activities. In addition, many of our staff participated in a number of lectures and symposia organized by schools, corporations, labor unions and civil society organizations. PWJ could also actively join in events such as school festivals, charity concerts or fair trade presentations, thanks to the planning and management by our strong volunteer network.

Efforts were also made to bring in donations from a variety of supporters. Donation and membership fees from corporations and individual supporters are an indispensable part of the funds that sustain PWJ's activities. For us, advertising and direct mailing are important means to reach a wide spectrum of people and to seek further financial contribution. By diversifying payment methods, it is now possible to make donations to PWJ through post offices, banks, or via the Internet.



"Peace Coffee," one of PWJ's original products. There are 2 types, Guatemalan and East Timorese, both of which are natural coffees.

Peace Winds Shop

PWJ plans, develops and sells a wide range of original products under the Fair Trade Unit's initiative. In Autumn 2002, our online store "Peace Winds Shop" was launched, enabling our website viewers to purchase goods via the Internet. Products such as our 2 lines of Peace Coffee (East Timor and Guatemala) are very popular, while calendars and post cards are also among the best-selling items. The proceeds from the sales are utilized for PWJ's activities.

What Is Fair Trade?

"Fair Trade" means "commercial transactions fair to the producers and suppliers (who are often poor farmers)." Upon the advent of globalization in business, corporations are now facing increasingly intense international competition to reduce production costs. As a result, corporate competition continues to drive down the price of crops and products, relegating poverty-stricken workers in the producing countries to lower wages and greater suffering. On the contrary, fair trade aims to offer appropriate consideration and prices to the producers, relieving them of this unjust practice.

Focusing on the future

Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) hopes to play a role in the empowerment of Civil Society. Civil Society is our designation for the private non-profit sector which consists of a variety of groups, including NPOs and NGOs, think tanks, universities, research institutes, and the like. Although the power of one individual is small, by collaborating in groups and networks, a tremendous force may be generated. Civil Society provides a base for citizens to work actively for common benefits.

In Japan, there has been a long period of bureaucratic governance, in which ordinary citizens have had limited involvement in decision-making on public matters. However, thanks to the changes wrought by the recent revolution in information technology (IT), it is now possible for many individuals to access information that was once available only to a limited few. Concurrent with the IT revolution, power in governance has shifted from public to private bodies, where non-governmental groups increasingly take on roles that were previously the responsibility of bureaucratic agencies.

In contemporary society, needs, such as community development, environmental protection, medical and educational infrastructure, and geriatric care, are growing more complex. However, it is difficult for the first sector, consisting of governmental agencies, to fulfill these various and diversified needs for such agencies are more designed to provide uniform services. The second sector, corporations and business enterprises that may also offer public services, too have limited capabilities, since they are profit driven commercial entities. The third sector consists of individuals who contribute to the common good by offering non-profit services, and it is this sector that we refer to as Civil Society. In order to effectively and efficiently fulfill the complex needs of contemporary society, it is essential for all three sectors to collaborate as equal partners.

In the area of international assistance also, it is possible to act timely and efficiently with the collaboration of these three sectors. Japan Platform (JPF), of which PWJ is also a member, is a good example. When Afghanistan and Iraq were in peril, both governmental and private contributions were made through JPF, which was then granted to Japanese NGOs (including PWJ), enabling them to immediately prepare assistance for people in distress.

Now in our 8th year of activity, PWJ continues to aim to improve its quality of assistance. At our overseas project sites, we strive to provide appropriate assistance that matches the needs and cultures of the people. Our goal here is for the affected people to recover from despair and to regain self-reliance without delay. In Japan, we actively provide information on the situations that we confront, make proposals to the best of our knowledge, and work to gain understanding and support for the activities that we undertake. PWJ does not only focus on its own activities; we also understand the importance of collaborating with various organizations and groups. Through such activities, we aim to further our contribution toward world peace and poverty alleviation. Moreover, we hope that our activities will encourage each citizen to take action for a better society.

NPOs, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations

In Japan, the terms NPO (Non-Profit Organization) and NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) are used interchangeably. The designations "non-profit" and "non-governmental," however, imply negativity. In the US, where the non-profit sector is more advanced, NPOs are called by names such as "Civil Society Organization." It is clear that without the negative prefix, "Civil Society Organization" sounds much more positive. It refers to private, non-profit organizations, which do not belong to any government or enterprise, the purpose of which is to promote citizens' common benefits.

The Turning Point--The Great Hanshin Earthquake Disaster

It was the reaction to "The Great Hanshin Earthquake Disaster" in 1995 that first impressed people in Japan with the advances that individuals had made in areas that had for long been the domain of governmental agencies. At that time, many people throughout the country felt the urge to take action and rushed to the disaster-stricken area to engage in volunteer activities. Great achievements were made in emergency relief and restoration, all of which had previously been considered responsibilities of governmental agencies. The potential of non-governmental groups came to be widely recognized, creating an opportunity for many new NPOs and NGOs to advance their activities.

Major Activities in FY2002

Kurdish Autonomous Region, Northern Iraq

Beneficiaries: approx. 71,000

1. Socio-Medic Project: Dohuk and Sulaimanya Governorates
medical assistance, health education, training for nurses, sanitation
2. Social Care Project and support for the disabled: Penjwin and Sulaimanya Governorates
3. Support for juvenile reformatory center: Dohuk Governorate
4. Quick Impact Projects: Dohuk and Sulaimanya Governorates
Water and Sanitation Projects, distribution of necessities
5. Emergency Preparation: Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulaimanya Governorates
storage of medical supplies

Mongolia

Beneficiaries: approx. 2,700

1. Administration of "Khot Ail," shelter for the children: Erdenet, Orkhon and Ulaanbaatar Province
2. Street Children Prevention Project: Darkhan, Darkhan-Uul Province and Erdenet, Orkhon Province.
3. Vocational training and counseling for children in juvenile reformatory: Ulaanbaatar
4. Assistance in obtaining prosthetics for the physically challenged
5. The Emergency Comprehensive Project for the relief of damages caused by snowstorms: Arhangai Province
6. Reconstruction of "Khot Ail" Project: Ulaanbaatar

Indonesia

Beneficiaries: approx. 170,000

1. Rural Development and Training Project: Karawang Regency, West Java Province; Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi Province; and Sorong Regency, Papua Province
2. "Convention on the Rights of the Child" Program: Greater Jakarta
3. Construction of orphanage: Bogor Regency, West Java Province
4. Reinforcement of Residential Buildings Project: Greater Jakarta
5. Community Disaster Mitigation Project: Greater Jakarta
6. Needs assessment of rural development: Mamasa Regency, South Sulawesi Province

East Timor

Beneficiaries: approx. 80

1. PWJ Coffee Program: Ducurai, Lauana, and Letefoho in Letefoho sub-district of Ermera District

Sierra Leone

Beneficiaries: approx. 57,000

1. Construction and management of camps for Liberian refugees: Bandajuma, Pujuhun District and Jimmi, Bo District
camp management, distribution of shelter kits and food, construction of schools and roads, Water and Sanitation Projects, etc.
2. Construction and management of transit camps for Sierra Leonean returnees: Bandajuma, Pujuhun District
3. Water Provision Project and hygiene promotion: Kono District

Afghanistan

Beneficiaries: approx. 170,000

1. Emergency assistance: Sarepul Province
emergency assistance to IDPs, distribution of necessities
2. Agricultural Project: Sarepul Province
agricultural rehabilitation, distribution of seeds
3. Women Assistance Project
Poultry Training Project: Kabul City, Kabul Province and Sarepul City, Sarepul Province
Literacy Course for Adults: Kabul City, Kabul Province
Silkworm Project: Sarepul City, Sarepul Province
4. School Project
school rehabilitation, construction of wells: Sarepul and Sayad District
school construction: Sarepul Province
school rehabilitation, rehabilitation of toilets and wells, construction of boundary wall: Kabul City, Kabul Province and Baghman District

Kabul City, Kabul Province and Paghman District

5. Trunk Road Rehabilitation Project: between Shibergan and Sarepul

China

Beneficiaries: approx. 80

1. Scholarship Program: Tibetan Autonomous District, Yunnan Province
PWJ is conducting a scholarship program in the Tibetan Autonomous District in China.
For FY2002, the funds for this program were raised from the sales of Matsutake mushrooms collected by landless farmers.
Total Beneficiaries: approx. 471,000

Overseas Offices

Iraq

Dohuk

Erbil

Penjuin

Sulaimanya

Teheran Temporary Office (Iran)

Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar

Indonesia

Jakarta

East Timor

Dili

Sierra Leone

Bo

Kono

Freetown

Afghanistan

Kabul

Mazar-e-Sharif

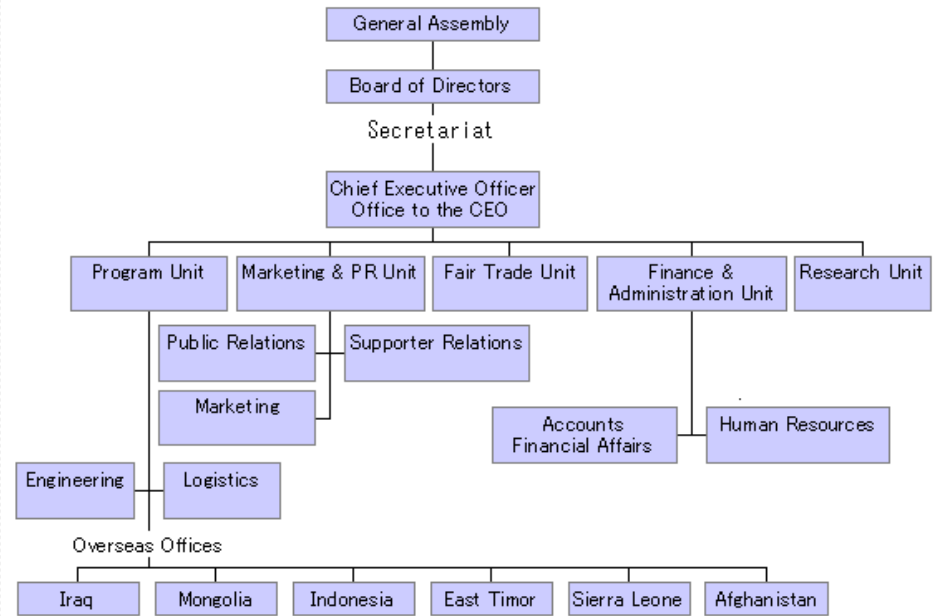
Sarepul

Islamabad (Pakistan)

Time Line

Year	Month	Region	
1996	2	Japan	PWJ established
	2	KAR, Northern Iraq	Assistance programs for IDPs begin
	8	Mongolia	Emergency relief for victims of steppe fire
1997	11	Indonesia	Emergency relief for victims of draught
	12	Mongolia	"Khot Ail" Program begins
1998	1	Ruwanada	Survey on returnees
	3	Japan	Art Exhibition "15 Kurdish Artists"
	6	DPRK	Emergency Food Distribution
	10	Japan	Symposium "Current Kurdish Issues"
	11	Indonesia	Anti-Pest Project and Income Generation Project for farmers
1999	9	China	Scholarship Program begins
	10	East Timor	Emergency relief operations begin
	10	Japan	PWJ gains legal NPO status
	12	Kosovo	Emergency distribution of prefabricated houses
2000	3	Mongolia	Emergency relief for victims of snowstorm
	6	Angola	Field Research
	6	Japan	Engineering Section established
2001	1	Indonesia	Community Development Programs launched
	1	India	Emergency relief for victims of earth quake
	2	Japan	Research Section established
	6	Sierra Leone	Assistance programs for Sierra Leonean Returnees begin
	7	Afghanistan	IDP Situation Research
	11	Sierra Leone	Assistance programs for Liberian Refugees begin
	12	Afghanistan	Emergency relief operations in Sarepul begin
	12	Japan	"NGO Conference in Tokyo on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan"
2002	1	Japan	"International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan"
	1	East Timor	Research on Coffee Programs begin
	2	Sierra Leone	Assistance for returnees in Kono District begin
	2	Afghanistan	Rehabilitation programs in Kabul District begin
	4	Mongolia	Emergency relief for victims of snowstorm
	4	Afghanistan	Rehabilitation programs start in northern Afghanistan
	5	Indonesia	Charity Concert with local volunteer groups
	10	Indonesia	"Convention on the Rights of the Child" Programs begin
	10	Indonesia	Rural Development and Training Projects start
	11	Japan	"Charity Concert for Rehabilitation in Afghanistan"
	12	Japan	Email Newsletters published
2003	1	Mongolia	Emergency relief for victims of snowstorm
	1	KAR, Northern Iraq	Emergency preparations become full scale (JPF contribution)

PWJ Organizational Structure



Financial Statement for Fiscal Year 2002 (2002.2.1- 2003.1.31)

Income	(Yen)	Expenditure	(Yen)
Membership Fees	374,920,200	Iraq (Kurdistan) Program	125,048,365
General Donation	23,707,369	Mongolia Program	26,847,287
Designated Donation	43,505,858	Indonesia Program	19,015,891
In-Kind Donation	2,970,499	East Timor Program	14,634,017
Subsidies from Japanese Government	0	Sierra Leone Program	129,242,240
Grants from UN and Other Agencies	142,458,867	Afghanistan Program	145,632,142
Grants from Foundations	43,840,166	China Program	407,929
Other Income	2,900,132	Emergency Relief Program	2,011,451
Miscellaneous Income	10,275,315	Program Unit Expenditure	34,326,723
Profitable Program Income	84,888,099	Research	11,888,350
		Advocacy	41,101,513
Carryover from FY 2001	172,422,924	Other Program Expenditure	14,356,147
		General and Administrative Expenses in Tokyo HQ	110,075,413
		Others	19,516,812
		Profitable Program Expenditure	86,271,950
		Carryover to FY 2003	121,513,199
Total	901,889,429	Total	901,889,429

Major agencies from which PWJ received subsidies and grants in FY2002

Department for International Development (UK), United Nations Development Program, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Japan Platform, Washington Kurdish Institute

*1,200,000Yen of Profitable Program Income has been transferred to PWJ General Account as Designated Donation.

*PWJ received external audit from Tohmatsu & Co.