





## Table of Contents

Peace Winds Japan Annual Report FY2003 (2003.2.1~2004.1.31)

03	Message from the Chairperson
04	The Role of NGOs Called into Question
08	Iraq
09	Mongolia
10	Indonesia
11	East Timor
12	Sierra Leone
13	Afghanistan
14	Iran
15	Activities in Japan
18	Major Activities in FY2003
20	Organizational Timeline
21	Organizational Structure
22	Financial Statement for FY2003

Photo credits: PWJ, The Mainichi Newspapers, Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Special appreciation to volunteer translators: Noriko Inaba, Natsuko Tokai, Mike Nix  
Cover photo: The sky above Dili, East Timor

The sky above Kabul, Afghanistan

## Message from the Chairperson

Once again, it is the time for our annual report, and I am honored to report to you on the activities that Peace Winds Japan carried out during the fiscal year 2003. For Peace Winds Japan, 2003 turned out to be a busy year. We were engaged in a wide range of activities, including emergency relief in Iraq where a tense situation has persisted, assistance in reconstruction work in various devastated regions, and support to earthquake victims in Iran. I am pleased to inform you that all Peace Winds Japan staff managed to carry out their support work without incident, despite the perilous situation in many of the areas in which we operate. I appreciate greatly all of you who have supported our work. Without this, we would not have been able to carry out our activities.

Peace Winds Japan began the year 2003 urgently advancing our emergency relief operations in Iraq. When war broke out, we exerted maximum effort to maintain the level of support that we had been providing in the country for the past seven years, as well as to confront the new problems faced by the victims of the war. Following the end of the war, we helped restore devastated hospitals in cities including Baghdad and Kirkuk. The turbulent situation that has continued in Iraq throughout 2003 did not allow us to complete such tasks easily. Nonetheless, exercising the utmost care and precaution, Peace Winds Japan intends to stay on in Iraq to meet the tremendous needs there.

We were also active throughout the year in Afghanistan, East Timor, Sierra Leone, Mongolia, and Indonesia. Continuity of support is indispensable for the residents of such areas who are taking steps forward out of destruction toward recovery. However, people are apt to forget about such areas once the worst is over. Hence, while continuing our support activities in the field, we have also put considerable effort into continuing to report on the situation in these areas, to call attention to the existing needs there.

At the end of 2003, when our staff were about to begin their New Year holidays, a huge earthquake occurred in the southeastern part of Iran. Peace Winds Japan promptly made the decision to provide help, and the next day our staff departed for the site of the disaster. We distributed 500 tents before the year-end and began emergency relief activities for those victims in distress who were forced to live on the streets. Our reaction to this earthquake in Iran clearly demonstrated Peace Winds Japan's ability to respond immediately and effectively to crisis situations.

The year 2003 passed rapidly, and Peace Winds Japan entered its 9th year of operation in February 2004. It is our wish that, with your assistance and cooperation, we shall be able to deliver "peace winds" and help solve problems wherever there is need in the world. I am deeply grateful for your continuing support for Peace Winds Japan.

Masaru Ishibashi  
Chairperson, Peace Winds Japan





The sky above Sulaimaniyah, Iraq

# The Role of NGOs Called into Question

Having lived through the 20th century, otherwise known as "a century of war," we welcomed the 21st century, hoping for the new century to become "a century of peace and stability." Today, however, the threat of terrorism and seeds of conflict are casting dark shadows over the world. Conflict is not the only source of unease. The widening gap between rich and poor, leaving people without even the minimum security to which they are entitled, presents a serious problem for the international community. What can we do for these people? Is our activity worthwhile in the face of this chaotic situation in the world? The year 2003 turned out to be a year in which many people have come to probe more deeply into the question of humanitarian assistance, and the role and ability of NGOs in providing it.

## ■ Why does Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) stay on in Iraq?

While the world watched the war in Iraq in 2003 with apprehension, immediately after the war the country began to take steps forward toward reconstruction. However, the situation quickly worsened and has deteriorated steadily since. Many humanitarian organizations also suffered increasing difficulties, making the situation so serious that their withdrawal, or the scaling down of their activities, became inevitable.

PWJ's activities in Iraq can be traced back to the time of the organization's establishment in 1996. The first area in which PWJ provided support was the Kurdish Autonomous Region (KAR) of northern Iraq. Kurdish people had long suffered double oppressions — one by the international community in the form of economic sanctions on Iraq, and the other by the Hussein regime particularly in KAR. Despite various restrictions imposed by the regime, PWJ extended its helping hand to these suffering people. During the war in 2003, PWJ stayed on in Iraq to maintain its on-going relief activities, and to deal with the new emergency needs arising from the war. The area of PWJ's activities was expanded immediately following the fall of the Hussein regime to cover needs outside of KAR. Amid the chaotic situation, PWJ consistently carried out relief activities.



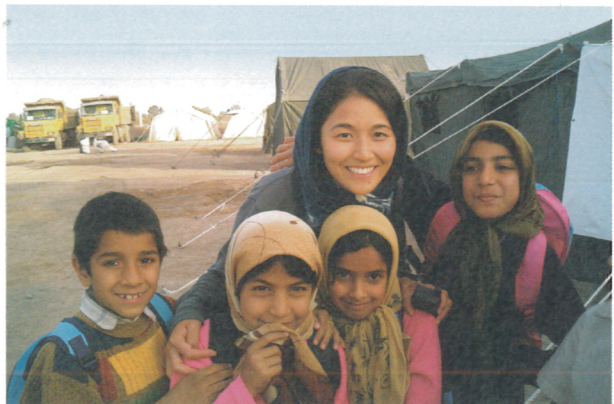
Assisting Liberian refugees in Bandajuma, Sierra Leone



Assisting IDPs in Sulaimaniyah, Iraq



Securing water supplies in Sarepul, Afghanistan



Assisting earthquake victims in Bam, Iran

The reason that PWJ continued its endeavor in Iraq is because support is needed most badly in critical situations, and because the vast number of problems that have arisen must be attended to without delay. Without urgent and effective action, possible damage will become more widespread, which in turn will delay rebuilding of the stricken areas and affect the residents living there. Therefore, PWJ made every effort to maintain its activities, for it is our wish to help to minimize the damage and to expedite recovery as much as we can.

## Pursuing Prompt, Flexible, and Effective Support

Flexible and timely action is imperative particularly in cases of emergency. Meeting needs in such cases fits well with PWJ, with its footing firmly in the field. While carefully ascertaining the needs in the field in order to decide on appropriate action, PWJ retains the flexibility to deal with any changes along the way. Also by employing residents in the field, PWJ develops jobs that provide people with hope for the future, strengthening their will toward restoration. Collaboration of effort between international staff dispatched by PWJ headquarters and local employees who are well-informed of the situation on the ground enables PWJ to carry out its activities most effectively at minimum cost, while building mutual trust and understanding in the field. As an NGO that operates with the donations of Japanese citizens, PWJ strives to utilize its time, funds, and human resources most productively to maximize the effects of its activities.

## Beyond the Framework of Government

The "non-governmental" status of NGOs allows each NGO to extend its assistance to those people in need beyond the framework of the nation-state, a framework which in many cases creates various restrictions. It was mainly NGOs who sustained the lives of Kurds in Iraq under the Hussein regime. The same can be said of relief aid to East Timor when it fell into a state of turmoil in 1999. NGOs extended timely support to the people in distress in East Timor without concern for diplomatic relationships with the Indonesian government. Independence from the government widens the range of action NGOs can take. In addition, an autonomous



stance is often advantageous in carrying out activities efficiently, as we can win the confidence of those victimized by political conflicts. PWJ therefore believes that NGOs play an important role in extending humanitarian aid especially in areas of conflict.

### Staying On in Areas of Conflict

How far can an NGO manage to extend its relief activities in areas of turmoil where mortal danger threatens? This is a question PWJ considers everyday. While expectations for humanitarian work increase in the areas of conflict, voices of doubt are not absent. Nevertheless, PWJ's decision to stay on in the field is neither frivolous nor temporary. Judgments concerning its actions are made every day with serious consideration and the utmost care. What PWJ can do in answer to the doubts expressed is to upgrade its expertise in humanitarian assistance and carry on our genuine support activities. And, by dispatching reports from the field to the world, PWJ hopes to gain the understanding and support of the international community for its action.

### ■ Beyond Emergency Relief

Even if a victim is temporarily protected from conflict or disaster, there is a long way to go before that person can rebuild their life and become self-sufficient. The ultimate goal of our support activities is to help the people in areas stricken by conflict and disaster to become independent — capable of coping with the problems they encounter by themselves. The ideal situation is one where the need for PWJ no longer exists.

PWJ implements support activities in various regions with the aim of achieving this goal. Although such support is mostly not very visible, any delay or a break in this kind of activity may jeopardize the results of prior assistance. The road to self-sufficiency is not a one-way street: if the momentum towards self-sufficiency is broken, people's despair may destabilize the situation once again, bringing on a new crisis. Steady and lasting support is vital to avoid such a situation, one where we will have to renew our emergency



Working in Letefoho, PWJ Letefoho Office, East Timor



Assisting IDPs in Sulaimaniyah, Iraq

relief activities. In accordance with this approach, PWJ has continued to provide support in all the regions of its operation.

The support of people suffering due to conflict, disaster, or poverty is not the only role of NGOs. PWJ believes that humanitarian activities may also help ease the mental and physical stresses, or the sense of desperation, rampant among the people in the affected area. In Iraq, long after the end of the war, many internally displaced people (IDPs) are still forced to live in tents, the unemployment rate is over 50%, and devastated public facilities await restoration — all conditions likely to ignite social unrest. For those in distress, improvement in living conditions and the creation of jobs gives a brighter vision for the future. PWJ considers that such help in bringing about a stable situation by generating hope among the people is also a part of the role of NGOs.

### ■ Need for Concern and Support

Humanitarian activities are sustained by concern on the part of the international community for the people in distress, and its spiritual and economic support. Nevertheless, each crisis gets buried and eventually forgotten in the waves of events that happen every day. The crisis in East Timor was forgotten because of the turmoil in Afghanistan, which was in turn forgotten due to the crisis in Iraq. It is one of the most important tasks of NGOs to persistently exert their utmost effort to inform the public of the existing situation and the needs in the field, urging support for them. Towards this goal, PWJ strives to develop itself and carry on its activities in cooperation with other members of society. We are certain that people who are suffering now will eventually stand on their own feet with our assistance, and that their recovery in turn will contribute to the realization of lasting peace and stability in society.



Working in Sarepul, PWJ Sarepul Office, Afghanistan

The sky above Kabul, Afghanistan



Securing water supplies in Kono, Sierra Leone





The sky above Sulaimaniyah, Iraq

# Republic of Iraq

PWJ has been conducting humanitarian activities in the Kurdish Autonomous Region (KAR) of northern Iraq ever since its establishment in 1996. At that time, KAR was very much restricted by the Hussein regime with only a few organizations to support the people. Under such conditions, PWJ has provided water, food, fuel and housing in order to aid the lives of those in need.

Even when war broke out in 2003, PWJ continued to support the Iraqi people through a team of more than 150 staff. Indeed, its activities in the KAR were expanded at this time. PWJ established mobile clinics in villages and camps for internally displaced people (IDPs), provided medical supplies to hospitals, stockpiled drugs to treat the effects of biological weapons, and distributed emergency relief supplies. Humanitarian supplies were also stockpiled in neighboring Iran, in order to cope with any inflow of Iraqi refugees there. Once it became clear that the number of refugees would not grow large, these supplies were later donated to the Iranian government.

However, the security situation in Iraq continued to deteriorate even after the war was declared over. The problems caused by this lack of security extended even to humanitarian aid organizations, forcing many of them, including PWJ, to downsize or limit their activities. PWJ has, fortunately, been able to continue its activities despite the temporary departure of its international staff, owing to its highly experienced local staff and its firm local organizational base. Still, in promoting its reconstruction assistance, PWJ is confronting difficulties caused by social/political instability, to which no improvement can be foreseen at the present.

No matter how difficult, it is nevertheless true that PWJ and other humanitarian organizations play a critical role in the still troubled Iraq. In April 2003, PWJ expanded its activities to Mosul, Kirkuk, and Baghdad: areas beyond the KAR. Public facilities such as hospitals and schools, that had been devastated by looting, were repaired, and supplies were provided to aid rehabilitation. For IDPs who were forced to spend the winter in tents, over six months after the end of the war, medical care was provided and daily supplies were distributed. In spite of the prolonged instability, PWJ seeks to continue to supply emergency relief, and to assist the rehabilitation and improvement of the Iraqi people's living conditions.



PWJ's physician gives medical care to a child



Distributing kerosene to people fleeing war



A girl living in a Khot Ail receiving clothing



Children attending a non-formal education class



Children from the Khot Ails experiencing farm work at the annual summer camp

# Mongolia

Mongolia is facing serious growth in its urban poor, due to the concentration of the unemployed population in large cities. There is special concern for the children of such underprivileged families, many of whom are living on the street, and not attending school.

To address this problem, PWJ's work in Mongolia emphasizes aid for children. In Ulaanbaatar, the capital city, PWJ operates two "Khot Ail" (pronounced *hátail*) facilities to offer shelter and care for children. The two Khot Ails are now home to approximately 40 children, all of whom are street children or children from poor families. Here, resident children are provided with food, clothing, shelter, and education.

In April 2003, PWJ also launched its Day Care Center Project specifically for street children in Ulaanbaatar. The Day Care Center provides lunch, a shower, laundry facilities, and counseling services to any child that stops by. This program, even in its first year, succeeded in helping a number of children return to their homes or to obtain jobs.

Non-formal education classes are held in Mongolia's third largest city, Erdenet. In Mongolia, in order for dropout students to return to school, supplementary education is mandatory. However, there are not enough classes in Erdenet, creating a gap for PWJ to fill. PWJ operates three classes, including one which was newly opened in September, mainly for the children of poor families living in the suburbs.

However, despite all efforts, confronting poverty is complex and difficult. Despite its positive accomplishments, the Day Care Center was only able to assist street children in their life on the streets, and it proved difficult to gain the understanding of neighboring residents. As a result, PWJ has temporarily closed the center as of January 2004, hoping to re-open the facility based on further investigation and research. PWJ is also facing a dilemma because its activities in cities do not prevent the influx of poor people from rural areas that creates the growth of the urban poor. In the future, PWJ is considering combining its urban support activities with reinforced measures against poverty in rural areas.



## Republic of Indonesia

It is said that there are over ten thousand NGOs active in Indonesia, each tackling social problems such as unemployment, low school enrollment rates, environmental concerns, or human rights issues. Ever since the 1997 Asian economic crisis and the country's shift toward democratization, these NGOs have intensified their activities, continuing to empower local residents to gain self-reliance.

PWJ's projects in Indonesia indirectly support Indonesian people by assisting such local NGOs. PWJ works as partner and advisor to these NGOs in developing various of their capacities, including needs assessment, program design, communication and coordination with relevant organizations, and financial management. Local NGOs, which are close to the local community, have the ability to give voice to the needs and opinions of residents. The cooperation between such local NGOs and PWJ brings about activities that respect the residents' needs and independence. Through such collaboration, in 2003, PWJ involved itself in the promotion of children's rights, community empowerment, and spread of eco-friendly farming.

A new assistance program for Aceh refugees in the Municipality of Boyolali in Central Java Province started in April 2003. These are people who once moved from Boyolali to the Municipality of West Aceh, but later returned fleeing the armed dispute over the independence of the Special Municipality of Aceh. With such displaced people, PWJ conducts income generation programs for those wishing to re-settle in Boyolali.

Also in FY2003, PWJ performed an intermediate evaluation of its Indonesian projects. This analysis revealed room for improvement in project implementation and administration of the field office. Concrete measures to strengthen the framework for self-help, enhance collaboration with local NGOs, and ensure better monitoring were drawn up. Based on these measures, PWJ hopes to further develop its activities in FY2004.



Children participating in an art contest held by PWJ as part of its activities in promoting children's rights



Many local residents participate in activities such as running kiosks, with the help of PWJ

## The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

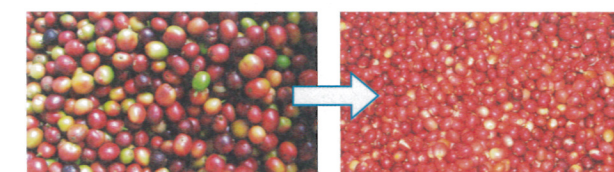
At the expense of devastation caused by the riots immediately after the referendum in 1999, East Timor finally gained its independence in 2002. Now, with a reduction in the presence of UN agencies scheduled for June 2004, the country is facing the challenge of finally standing on its own. This is by no means an easy task. In a country like East Timor, where no industry of note has been established, there is an urgent need to develop industries that can export East Timorese goods. This being the case, PWJ has focused on coffee, which is produced in the area that it has been supporting since 1999.

In May 2003, PWJ set up a field office in Letefoho County, Ermera District as base for its coffee project. Letefoho is situated high in a mountainous region, suitable for growing coffee plants. However, as the country had been isolated from the outside world for so long, the farmers were processing coffee in their traditional, local ways with little attention to quality improvement, and without the intention of exporting it. Now, these farmers are working with PWJ, which offers guidance on the basic techniques of post-harvest coffee processing. Owing to such efforts, remarkable improvements have been attained in the quality of the coffee beans, receiving high praise from coffee experts in Japan. Furthermore, the number of farmers wishing to participate in PWJ's coffee project rose continuously from the initial number of ten to 35, by the time the harvest had been completed. In fall 2003, 2.5 tons of coffee beans were shipped to Japan as fair trade products. Ending the 2003 harvest, PWJ held a workshop to evaluate the year's activity, where staff and farmers discussed further quality improvements and an increase in the harvest.

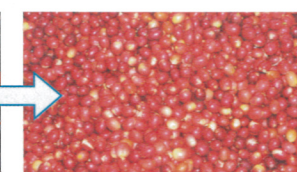
Alongside the coffee project, PWJ made preparations to begin a farming project during the off-season for coffee. With the foundation for this now built, from 2004 onward, PWJ will start self-sustaining agricultural and stock production. Through trial and error, PWJ endeavors to take sure and steady steps in selecting suitable crops and stocks for the land of Letefoho.



A woman in Letefoho picking coffee fruit



Red ripened fruits mixed with green unripe fruits at the early stages of training



After a year of training, only the red fruits are picked, improving the quality of coffee



Flaws are apparent in the parchment processed from unripe or bruised fruit



Correctly processed coffee fruit produces perfectly white parchment



## Republic of Sierra Leone

Since 2001, the situation in Sierra Leone has gradually moved towards stabilization. Many of the Sierra Leonean refugees who fled to other countries have now returned to their hometowns, and are striving to rebuild their lives. On the other hand, in Liberia, the neighboring country, a civil war has been fought for the past 14 years. An estimated 800,000 Liberians (more than one quarter of the population) have been forced to flee their homes, and many of these refugees have streamed into Sierra Leone. It is not only refugees that cross the border, but also weapons and even armed soldiers are said to come and go, posing a severe threat to the fragile stability in Sierra Leone.

Here, PWJ supports both Sierra Leonean returnees and Liberian refugees. Simultaneously assisting two groups of people who are in completely different situations is not an easy task. However, as West Africa is in a situation where instability in one nation could trigger unrest in surrounding countries, support activities must be carried out with foresight for the stabilization of the whole region.

The main area of support for Sierra Leonean returnees is Kono District. In FY2003, PWJ managed to meet its goal of completing 25 wells, as well as providing hygiene education to improve sanitary conditions and prevent infectious diseases transmitted by water. Also, in November, well-drilling specialists were invited from the UK to conduct a training course for PWJ staff. Such efforts are expected to make operations in FY2004 more efficient and effective.

As for the support of Liberian refugees, PWJ is currently managing two refugee camps. The population of these camps continued to rise as the civil war in Liberia intensified, at one point coming close to 12,000 people. During FY2003, PWJ, while accepting new refugees, also strived to improve the living conditions in the camps. A new school building was constructed and efforts were made to improve the hygiene level. The inflow of refugees finally ceased only after the conclusion of a much-awaited peace treaty in Liberia in August 2003. Now, with expectations to return to Liberia gradually growing among the refugees, PWJ is entering a new stage where it must consider supporting their return back home.



A signboard indicating the entrance of a refugee camp



A Liberian boy in a refugee camp showing his school report card



Sierra Leonean children using the well in their village



Children attending classes at a school built by PWJ



A farmer in Sarepul supported by PWJ



A well constructed by PWJ

## Afghanistan

In Afghanistan, despite substantial effort to rebuild the nation, reconstruction remains stalled particularly in rural areas. Here, people are still in need of large-scale assistance, while only a relatively small number of support organizations are there to provide it.

Sarepul Province in northern Afghanistan, PWJ's main activity site, is one such area. The residents of Sarepul, who once fled their villages due to massive drought, are now resettled, facing the task of reestablishing their lives. Primary needs include the stabilization of the water supply, the resumption of farming, the provision of infrastructure to connect the widely dispersed villages, and assistance to female householders, many of whom support their family in place of their deceased or injured husbands.

Here, PWJ constructed wells, water tanks and water reservoirs to stabilize the water supply. Seed distribution and the renovation of orchards were also carried out, while roads and bridges were built and repaired to transport the harvest. Income generation for women was sought through chicken farming and sericulture. Moreover, in FY2003, PWJ initiated a research program to collect and accumulate data to form the foundation for water resource management. PWJ is working to propose an effective utilization plan for water resources to the local administration, in the future.

Turning to PWJ's work in Kabul, three schools were constructed in areas where many poor families live. Furthermore, the PWJ Kabul Office, which is in the capital city where many of the main offices of humanitarian agencies and foreign embassies are located, played a critical role in collecting information and consulting or coordinating with other actors.

However, the dwindling concern of the international community poses a large risk for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. For local provinces, the importance of relief is increasing while information is scarce and funds for support are decreasing. PWJ is therefore determined to communicate to the international community the need for spiritual as well as financial support for Afghanistan, while further promoting its local activities.



## Islamic Republic of Iran

On December 26, 2003, an earthquake of magnitude 6.3 struck Kerman province in southeastern Iran. The number of victims, initially said to be a few thousand, gradually increased, and according to the January 17th announcement by the Iranian government, approximately 41,000 were killed and 30,000 were injured, with over 70,000 losing their homes. PWJ decided to implement emergency relief for this massive disaster on the day it occurred, dispatching its first team to Iran the following day. Reports from this team urged immediate action to support people who were seeking refuge on the roadside amid harsh winter weather.

Simultaneous with the dispatch of its emergency relief team, PWJ's Tokyo headquarters, in collaboration with other NGOs in the field, procured supplies such as blankets, mineral water and heater-stoves. Furthermore, 500 tents were obtained and transported by air from Pakistan as emergency shelter. These tents were set up to form a "tent village" on December 31, five days after the earthquake. After the distribution of supplies within the tent village, daily commodities were provided to victims in the heavily devastated areas of the city. Based on assessment reports conducted by female staff in the area, sanitary materials and underwear were supplied, as part of meticulous support for women victims of the earthquake.

By late January, attempts began to overcome the catastrophe and rebuild what was lost. PWJ offered prefab schoolhouses in order to help restart schooling. Of the seven schools scheduled to be set up, one was completed by end of January. Also, with approximately 85% of buildings in the area destroyed, the importance of rebuilding houses with safer anti-quake structures was recognized. Therefore, in addition to providing temporary schoolhouses, PWJ's activity plans for 2004 include the holding of a workshop on anti-earthquake measures, targeted at local people involved in construction.



A female PWJ staff member interviewing women in the city of Bam



A temporary schoolhouse being brought in by a crane truck



A family of victims living in the tent village

The sky above Dili, East Timor

## Activities in Japan for Furthering Our Support

Support from citizens is an indispensable factor in any NGO's provision of humanitarian aid. To garner this support, PWJ makes great effort to transmit information to the public through close coordination between the Tokyo headquarters and staff in the field. Reports on its activities and the utilization of financial contributions are made to supporters, in order to provide transparency and accountability. Along with advocacy activities, to promote further social recognition and understanding of the roles and activities undertaken by NGOs, PWJ strives to build strong mutual trust with citizens and the rest of society.

### Providing Accurate Information to a Wide Spectrum of People

PWJ strives to provide the most up-to-date information, viewed from a perspective unique to NGOs, to the widest possible spectrum of people. For this purpose, PWJ distributes information through various channels, including via the mass media, its own website, newsletters, email magazines, reporting sessions, and public symposia and lectures. It also collaborates with schools with the purpose of raising awareness among young people who will carry social responsibility in the future. Particularly during the war in Iraq, satellite phones were installed to communicate the voices of war victims directly from the field. When an earthquake hit Iran, situation reports were made using audio-visual transmissions. Through these activities, PWJ seeks to promote an understanding of the need for assistance in areas troubled by disputes and natural disasters, as well as of the effectiveness of NGO activity in providing such support.

### Accountability: A Fundamental Element in Nurturing Trust

Accountability is a must if NGOs are to be recognized by other members of society and to win the trust of supporters. PWJ ensures this by publishing financial and activity reports, which explain the use made of supporters' donations and the size of the beneficiaries. By sharing common information, not only on successes but also concerning problems and difficulties confronted, PWJ endeavors to think together with its supporters and to create a relationship in which both seek together to develop its aid work.



A lecture held in a large assembly hall



A live broadcast from the field



## Augmenting Funds to Sustain Activities

Stable and secure funding is essential to maintain continued assistance. For this, PWJ enthusiastically approaches individual citizens, companies, and various other organizations to call for their participation in its activities. Indeed, PWJ's activities are very much encouraged by membership fees and donations from individual supporters, and by cooperation from social contribution offices. PWJ was also able to receive new forms of support in FY 2003, including donations of airline mileage and the supply of computer systems. In order to further strengthen our financial base, efforts were made to raise funds through the development of the PWJ online store and the development of original products.



Students donated flight mileage obtained in their school trip



PWJ's activities are promoted at various events



PWJ joined a school festival as part of its community activities



The Tokyo headquarters were opened to neighbors during a community event

### 【Fair Trade at PWJ】

PWJ has been engaged in fair trade since 1998. Through fair trade, PWJ aims to assist the lives of producers in the regions it supports, by paying a proper sum for their products when introducing such products to Japanese consumers. Effort is also put into improving the producers' skills and the quality of the products. Furthermore, by presenting the production process clearly to consumers, PWJ aims to build trust and a sustainable relationship between the producers and consumers.

In addition to our East Timorese and Guatemalan coffees, experimental sales of Afghan embroidery and Mongolian felt products were conducted in FY 2003. PWJ considers that fair trade in such products can also serve as an introduction to the culture and lives of the local producer communities. Moreover, the profits from sales are recycled to fund PWJ's activities. Improvements in the online store and the publication of exclusive email magazines were also part of PWJ's effort to enhance its activities.



Fair trade coffees from East Timor and Guatemala



Children drawing pictures for the FY 2003 version T-shirts



Embroidery work by Afghan women



A felt product from Mongolia

## NPOs and NGOs — Hindered by a Difficult Environment

NPOs and NGOs are still relatively new features of Japanese society, even though, over the past few years, people have rapidly come to show deeper understanding of the activities of these organizations. In this context, there are many issues yet to be solved. For example, Japanese NPOs and NGOs are generally pursuing their

activities under strict financial conditions. A survey comparing the situation in Japan and the United States shows that the total sum of donations from the whole of Japanese society adds up to merely 2% of that of the US<sup>\*1</sup>. Furthermore, while donations made in the US are subject to tax deduction in most cases, Japanese donors can receive tax deductions only when they make contributions to approved NPOs, which account for well below 1% of the total numbers of NPOs in Japan<sup>\*2</sup>. Japanese NPOs and NGOs face other restrictions. Not only do they have difficulties in securing funds to sustain their activities, there is still no consensus on expenditure on administration, including costs for operating their offices, from grants and donations. As a result, many NPOs and NGOs have difficulties with staff employment or training, as they cannot afford to pay salaries appropriate to the competence of their staff members, despite the fact that highly professional individuals are indispensable for realizing effective relief work. This situation is, needless to say, also the case at PWJ.

\*1: 'Japan's "Culture of Giving" and Nonprofit Organizations,' C's = Coalition for Legislation to Support Citizen's Organizations, May 2003.

\*2: Of the 18,500 NPOs approved as of 31 May 2004 (Cabinet Office announcement), only 24 organizations are approved as specified nonprofit corporations (National Tax Agency announcement).

### 【NPOs and NGOs】

NPO is an abbreviation for Non-Profit Organization. It is an organization lead by citizens working to resolve social problems or to fulfill its missions and tasks. As it does not pursue a commercial profit, the profit it acquires is utilized to sustain its activities. NGO, on the other hand, is short for Non-Governmental Organization. The word NGO is sometimes used in the same way as NPO. However, when it is used distinctively, it often refers to an organization engaged in international cooperation.

## International Cooperation by Civil Society

In spite of the existence of many issues, PWJ believes that the role of civil society, in which citizens of good will form its core, will continue to expand in response to increasingly diverse needs of the community. The ideal is a society in which, in addition to government agencies and commercial enterprises taking necessary measures, citizens themselves attempt to solve problems through the activities of NPOs and NGOs. One example can be seen in the area of welfare, an area originally handled exclusively by government. Now many welfare NPOs provide a range of services for each region and each need. From the large financial contribution being sent to victims of natural disasters as well as the expansion of volunteering activities, we can observe that the awareness of citizens themselves of the need to take part in problem-solving is taking root in Japanese society. PWJ considers that civil society can also grow in the field of international cooperation. For this purpose, each NPO or NGO must communicate its social significance and roles, and achieve clear accountability. In order to improve the difficult environment, proposals for the reformation of social awareness are also needed. PWJ also aspires to play its role in the resolution of these issues.

PWJ, as an NGO implementing humanitarian assistance to suffering people in regions stricken by conflict, natural disasters and poverty, aims to pursue effective support which meets the needs of the local community, and to improve the quality of its relief activities. In parallel with these goals, PWJ will continue to provide information, improve accountability, and conduct advocacy activities, with the aim of contributing to the development of civil society in Japan.



Major Activities in FY2003 [ Total number of beneficiaries: Approx. 2.02 million ]

● Iraq

Activities		Activity Sites	Beneficiaries
1. Emergency assistance	Emergency medical assistance, distribution of non-food items	Sulaimaniyah, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Diyala, Baghdad	Approx. 1.5 million
	Renovation of health and other public facilities, equipment provision		
	Assistance for IDPs		
2. Social and health care	Socio-Medic projects	Sulaimaniyah, Dohuk, Erbil	Approx. 100,000
	Assistance for Thalassemia patients and their families	Sulaimaniyah, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa	Approx. 2,000
3. Improvement of social welfare	Rehabilitation, awareness, and follow-up program for children and women in the juvenile social reformatory centers	Dohuk, Erbil	Approx. 150

● Sierra Leone

Activities		Activity Sites	Beneficiaries
1. Assistance for Liberian refugees	Camp management, water supply, hygiene promotion	Pujehun District, Bo District	Approx. 12,000
	Food distribution		
	Preschool and office construction		
	Latrine and shower construction		
2. Repatriation and reintegration of Sierra Leonean returnees	Well drilling, latrine construction, hygiene promotion, well chlorination	Kono District	Approx. 50,000

● Indonesia

Activities		Activity Sites	Beneficiaries
1. Promotion of local NGOs and self-help groups	Development of eco-farming and income generation activities for peasants in intensive rice production areas	Karawang District	Approx. 400
	Community empowerment and institutional development	Sorong District	Approx. 200
	Empowerment of local village communities	Takalar District	Approx. 10,000
	Promotion of the convention of the Rights of the Child	Jakarta	Approx. 450
	Resettlement of Aceh IDPs	Boyolali District	46
2. Midterm evaluation		All project areas	N/A

● Iran

Activities		Activity Sites	Beneficiaries
1. Emergency assistance for earthquake victims	Camp operation for displaced people	Bam City and the surrounding areas	Approx. 10,000
	Distribution of non-food items		Approx. 300
	Provision of temporary school buildings		

● Afghanistan

Activities			Activity Sites	Beneficiaries
1. Reconstruction and development	Infrastructure improvement	Water supply	Sarepul Province	Approx. 20,000
		Road construction		Approx. 100,000
		Bridge construction		Approx. 200,000
	Empowerment of women	Poultry farming project		3,162
		Sericulture project		1,670
	Agricultural assistance	Agricultural rehabilitation		Approx. 3,600
		Seed distribution		
2. Educational assistance	School construction		Kabul Province	Approx. 4,500
3. Study for appropriate water resource usage			Sarepul Province	N/A

● Mongolia

Activities		Activity Sites	Beneficiaries
1. Assistance for children of poor families in Ulaanbaatar	Khot Ail	Ulaanbaatar	89
	Day Care Center		151
2. Assistance for children of poor families in Erdenet	Non-formal education	Erdenet	69
3. Social welfare	Counseling in juvenile reformatory center	Ulaanbaatar	120
	Supply of prosthesis	Ulaanbaatar	9
4. Emergency relief for flood victims	Food distribution	Ulaanbaatar	Approx. 170
5. Income generation for women	Bread factory in Songino Khaikhan	Ulaanbaatar	Approx. 50

● China

Activities	Activity Sites	Beneficiaries
1. Scholarship program	Yunnan Province	Approx. 100

PWJ is conducting a scholarship program in the Tibetan Autonomous District in China. The district is a mountainous area close to the southwest border of China, where many minority groups live in traditional ways, in a severe environment. For FY2003, PWJ provided assistance to approximately 100 students living in remote areas, enabling them to go to school.

● East Timor

Activities	Activity Sites	Beneficiaries
1. Coffee and agriculture based community activation	Ermera District	Approx. 200

Note on the number of beneficiaries  
For programs that benefit the whole community, the number of beneficiaries is counted as the

e.g. hospital renovation and infrastructure construction, population of the geographic area.



Organizational Timeline

Year	Month	Region	
1996	2	Japan	PWJ is established in Tokyo, Japan
	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 drought
	12	Mongolia	"Khot Ail" project begins
1998	1	Rwanda	Survey conducted on the situation of returnees
	6	DPRK(North Korea)	Emergency food distribution
1999	11	Indonesia	Anti-pest and income generation projects begin
	4	Kosovo	Emergency distribution of prefabricated houses
	9	China	Scholarship offers begin
	10	East Timor	Emergency relief operations begin
2000	10	Japan	PWJ gains legal NPO status
	3	Mongolia	Emergency relief for victims of snowstorm
	6	Angola	Survey conducted on the situation of Angolan returnees
	6	Japan	Engineering Section is established within Tokyo HQ
2001	10	Mongolia	Non-formal education classes begin
	1	Indonesia	Community development programs begin
	1	Mongolia	Emergency relief for victims of snowstorm
	1	India	Emergency relief for victims of earthquake
	2	Japan	Research Section is established within Tokyo HQ
	6	Sierra Leone	Assistance for Sierra Leonean returnees begins
	6	East Timor	Rehabilitation programs begin
	6	Afghanistan	Survey conducted on the situation of Afghan IDPs
	11	Sierra Leone	Assistance for Liberian refugees begins
	12	Afghanistan	Emergency relief operations begin
2002	12	Japan	"NGO Conference in Tokyo on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan"
	2	Sierra Leone	Assistance for Sierra Leonean returnees in Kono District begin
	2	Afghanistan	Rehabilitation programs begin
	4	Afghanistan	Assistance for earthquake victims
2003	6	Iran	Assessment conducted at earthquake site
	1	Iraq	Emergency preparations become full scale
	3	Indonesia	Resettlement assistance for Aceh displaced persons begin
	3	East Timor	Coffee-related programs begin
	3	Afghanistan	Study on water resources begins
	4	Mongolia	Day Care Center opens
	4	Iraq	Activity sites are extended to outside the KAR
	9	Iraq	Survey conducted on community based health care
	9	Mongolia	Additional non-formal education class opens
	10	East Timor	Agricultural programs begin
	11	Liberia	Survey conducted on the situation of Liberian returnees
	12	Iran	Emergency relief for victims of earthquake

PWJ Organizational Structure

