



2005

Message From the Chairperson

It is now once again time to present to you the annual report of Peace Winds Japan (PWJ). I am most happy to be able to report on the support activities that we have conducted in the areas of conflicts and natural disasters overseas during the fiscal year 2005.

Thanks to your valuable support and cooperation, in February 2006 PWJ marked the 10th anniversary of its founding in 1996. We would like to express our gratitude for all the support each one of you has given us during our first decade by outlining, in this annual report, the steps we have taken since our organization's establishment. Our goal has been to realize "a world where people can live with hope and respect, free from the threat of armed conflict and poverty", and we are determined to maintain that aim in our future activities.

I myself started to participate in PWJ activities in its 2nd year and have worked in different countries that sought assistance, including in Asia and Africa. Yet people in many of those countries are still, even now, in grave need of our aid and support. In order to gain your further support, and to provide assistance to many in need both overseas and in Japan, PWJ - the staff and myself as chairperson - will continue to put our fullest efforts into PWJ's work.

I am truly grateful to you for your sincere and continued support.

Hiroaki Ishii
Chairperson, Peace Winds Japan

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PWJ in its 11th year, taking a big step towards the future

PWJ has been able to celebrate the 10th anniversary of its establishment in February 2006, as a result of your ceaseless support. During this time, PWJ has spread its relief activities over 15 countries. With our motto, "give necessary help to those who are in need", we have made persistent efforts to protect the lives and the livelihoods of the refugees and victims of conflicts and natural disasters. Let us take a look at our progress over the past decade.

Our beginning; Working to aid people in Northern Iraq

In February 1996, PWJ's first step was taken in the former Kurdish Autonomous Region (KAR) in Northern Iraq, by starting relief operations for internally displaced persons. This region had long been oppressed by the regime of Saddam Hussein. Although many Kurdish people's lives were in danger, only limited support had been made available by the international community. Kensuke Onishi (PWJ's current chief executive officer), was a main founding member of PWJ. He made the decision to establish the organization, to continue support activities in KAR when the NGO he had previously belonged to decided to withdraw from the area due to lack of funds. PWJ set out with just three members.

PWJ's support activities were initiated in Mongolia and Indonesia because of natural disasters. However, in Mongolia we operated Khot Ails, a facility to provide shelter and care for children whose parents could not bring them up due to poverty. And in Indonesia we began to indirectly assist residents in increasing their

income, through local NGOs. Additionally, aiming to promote the economic independence of local residents, we started the fair trade of rock salts produced in Mongolia. This fair trade operation was later expanded, with the inclusion of coffee beans from East Timor, and now contributes to PWJ's funding.

Support for Kosovo and East Timor; the establishment of JPF (Japan Platform)

1999 was a year of successive conflicts, as well as the turning point in PWJ's activities. In March, NATO bombarded the Kosovo region of the former Yugoslavia, resulting in huge numbers of refugees. In spite of its lack of staff and experience, PWJ came forward to help Kosovo by delivering approximately 500 temporary housing units which had been homes for victims of the Hanshin-Awaji (Kobe) Great Earthquake of 1995. As the Kosovo operation entered its final stage in the autumn, riots over independence occurred in East Timor, which was then governed by Indonesia. Despite the huge difficulty of gathering personnel and funds, PWJ decided to start relief operations in East Timor, restoring homes burnt down in the riots, in cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

In Kosovo and East Timor, we keenly realized the lack of funding for Japanese NGOs. At that time, Japan had no system of government assisted funding for NGOs' emergency relief activities. And the level of donations to the NGOs from the Japanese general public was no match for those in the United States or Europe.



PWJ at work in Iraq, in the organization's early days (1997)



Our staff from Iraq is surrounded by local children in Kosovo (1999)

Looking back at PWJ's first 10 Years

Year	Month	Location	
1996	2	Japan	Peace Winds Japan established in Tokyo
	2	KAR, Northern Iraq	Assistance programs for IDPs begin
1997	8	Mongolia	Emergency relief for victims of steppe fire
	11	Indonesia	Emergency relief for victims of drought
	12	Mongolia	Khot Ail Project begins
1998	6	DPRK (North Korea)	Emergency food distribution
	11	Indonesia	Pest control and income generation projects for farmers begin
1999	4	Kosovo	Emergency relief operations begin
	9	China	Scholarship offers begins
	10	East Timor	Emergency relief operations begin
	10	Japan	PWJ gains legal NPO status
2000	3	Mongolia	Emergency relief for victims of snowstorm
	3	Kosovo	Emergency relief operations end
	10	Mongolia	Non-formal education classes begin
2001	1	India	Emergency relief for victims of Western India earthquake
	1	Mongolia	Emergency relief for victims of snowstorm
	4	Sierra Leone	Assistance for Sierra Leonean returnees begins
	6	East Timor	Rehabilitation programs begin
	11	Sierra Leone	Assistance for Liberian refugees begins
	12	Afghanistan	Emergency relief for IDPs begins
	12	Japan	'NGO Conference in Tokyo on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan'
2002	2	Sierra Leone	Assistance for Sierra Leonean returnees in Kono District begins
	2	Afghanistan	Rehabilitation programs begin
2003	1	Iraq	Full-scale emergency preparations begin
	3	East Timor	Coffee-related programs begin
	3	Afghanistan	Water resources study begins
	4	Iraq	Activity sites are extended beyond the KAR
	12	Iran	Emergency relief for victims of earthquake in Bam
2004	3	Liberia	Assistance for Liberian returnees begins
	7	Mongolia	Educational assistance in rural areas
	8	Afghanistan	Emergency distribution of water
	8	Japan	Iraqi children with intractable diseases visit Japan for treatment
	10	Japan	Emergency relief for victims of earthquake in Niigata
	11	Sierra Leone	Repatriation of Liberian refugees begins
2005	12	Indonesia	Emergency relief for victims of Sumatra Island off-coast tsunami in Aceh
	3	Japan	Natural Disaster Relief Agreement agreed between PWJ and Fukuroi City, Shizuoka Pref.
	3	Indonesia	Emergency relief in Banyak Islands for victims of Nias Island off-coast quake
	9	USA	Relief program for victims of hurricane Katrina
	10	Pakistan	Emergency relief for victims of Northern Pakistan earthquake

PWJ considered that the only way to tackle such a situation was to build a foundation for expanding the activities of Japanese NGOs together with politicians and economic organizations. PWJ took the lead in resolving this problem, with help from people in various fields, and, as a result, Japan Platform (JPF) was established in 2000. JPF pools the funds received from the Japanese government and commercial enterprises to provide prompt support for NGO activities when conflicts and natural disasters strike. Since the establishment of JPF, PWJ's relief projects have expanded widely.

In 2001, following relief activities for the earthquake disaster in India, PWJ initiated a relief operation in Sierra Leone. We were entrusted by the UNHCR with management of camps for the repatriates who had fled Sierra Leone due to internal conflict and had finally come back to their homeland, and for the refugees from the neighboring Liberia fleeing from civil war in their country.

The 9.11 Terrorist Attacks and the'Denial' of PWJ's Attendance in the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance for Afghanistan

The 9.11 terrorist attacks in the US, which shook the whole world in 2001, also had a great impact on PWJ. Before 9.11, PWJ was preparing for support activities in northern Afghanistan, where many people had

been internally displaced because of severe drought. However, in the midst of these activities, the bombing of Afghanistan after 9.11 by US and UK military forces made PWJ leave the country temporarily. As soon as the bombing ended, we quickly delivered more than 5,000 tents for winter via neighboring Pakistan, and built a camp for displaced people.

In parallel to these activities, PWJ made a considerable input into the holding of an international conference in Tokyo, to appeal to the general public about the significance of NGOs' role in the rehabilitation of Afghanistan. After the conference, Japanese government co-chaired 'International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance for Afghanistan', PWJ was initially barred from attending the conference because of opposition from some politicians and the inappropriate decision making process of the Japanese government. However, PWJ openly claimed our right to attend, and the denial of PWJ's participation was withdrawn.

In spring 2002, the focus of PWJ's activities in Afghanistan shifted to assistance for farming and education, aimed at rehabilitation of the local community. In autumn 2002, we started preparing for emergency relief in Iraq where war was soon to break out, and in 2003, during the war and post-war period, PWJ provided a wide range of support, from medical aid to distribution of relief supplies.



Tents being loaded for delivery to a camp for internally displaced persons in Afghanistan (2001)



PWJ's Balloon Shelter in actual use for the first in Japan (2004)

Getting Ready for Natural Disasters in Japan

PWJ continued to expand its range of activities by providing relief for Liberian repatriates from April 2004, offering support for the victims of the earthquake and tsunami off the coast of Sumatra Island in December 2004, and assisting victims of the Pakistan earthquake in autumn 2005. By January 2006 PWJ's was conducting activities in a total of 10 countries.

In order to utilize its experience in overseas activities, PWJ engaged actively in the relief of natural disasters in Japan. In the Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake of autumn 2004, the 'Balloon Shelter', a large tent that PWJ helped to develop, was placed in the parking lot of a local supermarket to serve as a shelter for the victims. And, as a part of planning for a large-scale earthquake, which may occur in the future, support agreements were made between PWJ and local councils in Shizuoka and Tokyo.

Our goals are to provide improved support for the refugees and victims of armed conflicts and natural disasters and to enable NGOs to contribute even more to the creation of a better society. Encouraged by its 10-years of experience, PWJ continues to puts its full effort in taking a big step toward the future.

Our Vision

The world where people can live without threat of disputes and poverty, full of hope and respect for one another.

Our Mission

- We conduct rapid and emergency humanitarian activities to help people whose lives are threatened by disputes and natural disasters.
- We provide support for rehabilitation and development of the community where many suffer from destruction of social foundation, by aiming at self-help (empowerment) of the local people.
- We give take effort in prevention and resolution of disputes through our support activities in the local community.
- We emit information on local needs for support, and arouse interests of general citizens.
- We make proposals to increase effectiveness of system for relief activities in order to improve the system.

Major Activities in FY 2005 [Total number of beneficiaries : Approx. 730,000 + 21,000 families]

Iraq

Activities			Location of Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Emergency assistance and reconstruction	Infrastructure improvement	Construction and renovation of clinics, and provision of equipment	Sulaimaniyah, Dohuk, Ninewa, Taemim, Erbil	5,118
		Construction and renovation of water system, and provision of equipment		Approx.259,000
		Construction and renovation of schools, and provision of equipment		1,059
	Medical assistance	Distribution of medicines and medical equipments		Approx.180,000
	Socio-Medic project	Mobile clinics and education for promotion of health care and hygiene		7,121
Assistance for socially vulnerable groups	Income generation	Hygiene environment rehabilitation with employment generation	Dohuk	Approx.35,000
	Assistance for children and education	Assistance for juveniles released from the juvenile reformatory		26
		Educational assistance for children of poor families	Sulaimaniyah, Taemim	149
		Assistance for mentally handicapped people	Erbil	131

Afghanistan

Activities			Location of Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Rehabilitation assistance for returnee areas (Sarepul province)	Water and sanitation	Water resource research	Sarepul Province	N/A
	Infrastructure improvement	Renovation and construction of water supply facilities		Approx. 60,000
		Bridge and culvert construction		2,160
	Agricultural assistance	Construction activities for seed bank and seed distribution		Approx. 2,500 families
		Establishment of fruit nursery farms		240 families
		Sericulture project		800 families
	Empowerment of women	Establishment of women's center and provision of training		80 families
Rehabilitation assistance for returnee areas (Kabul province)	Assistance for education and children	Provision of desks and chairs for schools	Kabul Province Kabul City	Approx. 2,300

Pakistan

Activities			Location of Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Assistance for earthquake victims in Pakistan	Distribution of non-food items	Distribution of non-food items such as tents, kitchen sets, tool kits	North-West Frontier Province Balakot City and the surrounding areas	2,193families
	Camp management		Azad Jammu and Kasimir Province Muzaffarabad City and the surrounding areas	1,339

Mongolia

Activities			Location of Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Development assistance	Assistance for children and education	"Khot Ail"(refuges for children of poor families) management	Ulaanbaatar City	54
		Non-formal education in tuberculosis hospital for children		206
		Non-formal education for children of poor families	Orkhon Province Erdenet City	135
		Distribution of mimeographs to regional schools	Total 10 provinces (ex. Dornod Province)	61,877
		Provision of prosthetic legs	Ulaanbaatar City	3

Iran

Activities			Location of Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Assistance for earthquake victims in Bam	Dissemination of earthquake-resistant design	Training and seminars for dissemination of earthquake-resistant techniques	Kerman Province Bam City	Approx.430
		Production and distribution of textbooks of earthquake-resistant techniques	Kerman Province	Approx.1,500
	Infrastructure improvement	Reconstruction of a school with earthquake-resistant design	Bam City	Approx.180
Assistance for regional development	Infrastructure improvement	Reconstruction of a school with earthquake-resistant design	Sistan-Baluchistan Province	Approx.500

China

Activities			Location of Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Development assistance	Assistance for children and education	Scholarship assistance for student of poor families	Yunnan Province	36

East Timor

Activities			Location of Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Assistance for regional development	Agricultural assistance	Improvement of coffee quality and diversification of food supply Dissemination of coffee farm management skills	Emmera District	133families

Indonesia

Activities			Location of Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Assistance for earthquake victims in Northern Sumatra	Distribution of non-food items	Distribution of non-food items such as hygiene kit, kitchen set, and daily commodities	Aceh Province Surrounding areas of Meulaboh City	10,598families
			Aceh Province Banda Aceh City	856families
	Water and sanitation	Hygiene education	Aceh Province Surrounding areas of Meulaboh City	404
		Water quality inspection		988
	Medical assistance	Provision of medicines to clinics	Aceh Province Surrounding areas of Meulaboh City	12,303
		Irrigation rehabilitation and cleaning of agricultural road with employment generation		4,022
	Income generation	Removal of rubble with employment generation	Aceh Province Banda Aceh City	20,645
		Rehabilitation and construction of small scale agricultural product processing plants and distribution of seeds and agricultural kit	Aceh Province Surrounding areas of Meulaboh City	Approx.12,000
		Construction of agriculture livestock resource center		880
	Agricultural assistance	Agricultural training	Aceh Province Surrounding areas of Meulaboh City	
Assistance for earthquake victims in Nias Island	Infrastructure improvement	Construction of a kindergarten	Aceh Province Banda Aceh City	Approx.40
	Empowerment of women	Training and material provision	Aceh Province Surrounding areas of Meulaboh City	1,720
			Aceh Province Banda Aceh City	355
Assistance for regional development	Food distribution	Distribution of items such as rice and mineral water	North Sumatra Province Banyak Islands	Approx.1,000families
	Distribution of non-food items	Distribution of non-food items such as daily commodities		Approx.200families
Assistance for regional development	Assistance for a local NGO		West Papua Province Sorong District	Approx.550

Sierra Leone

Activities			Location of Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Assistance for Liberian refugees	Camp management		Three refugee camps in Pujehun District and Bo District	11,583
	Food distribution			
	Distribution of non-food items	Distribution of daily commodities		
	Water and sanitation	Water system construction and operation		
		Hygiene promotion workshop		
Infrastructure improvement	Maintenance of hygiene and educational facilities within camps			
Assistance for Sierra Leonean returnees	Water and sanitation	Well drilling Latrines construction Hygiene promotion workshop	Kono District	Approx.17,000
	Infrastructure improvement	Water system construction School construction		Approx.2,700
	Assistance for children and education	Non-formal education		Approx.2,000

Liberia

Activities			Location of Activity	No. of Beneficiaries
Assistance for repatriation of returnees	Infrastructure improvement	School rehabilitation	Lofa County	2,883
		Bridge rehabilitation		3,500 families
	Distribution of non-food items	Shelter kit distribution		19,482
		Distribution of Latrine materials		
	Water and sanitation	Well construction		
		Hygiene promotion workshop		
	Management of transit centers for returnees			
	Assistance for education and children	Provision of desks and chairs for schools		1,115
	Vocational training	Skill training for ex-combatants		30

*Calculation of beneficiaries: In the case of projects that service an entire area such as infrastructure reconstruction in a village, the beneficiaries are counted as the total population within that service area. In the case of employment generation project, the beneficiaries are counted per day.

Iraq

In 2005, the process of political development in Iraq showed some progress, with the National Assembly election at the end of January, the inauguration of the transitional government in April, and then agreement on the draft constitution in October. However, as is often seen in the media, the country's security condition still remains unpredictable, with frequent clashes between the multinational forces or Iraqi security forces and armed opposition groups, as well as frequent suicide bombings. Due to this instability, we must continue to take a cautious approach in implementing our relief activities in order to ensure the safety of our staff.

Under such harsh conditions, PWJ continued in 2005 to provide emergency relief and rehabilitation support, mainly in the former Kurdish Autonomous Region of northern Iraq. Local needs were extremely varied, but, PWJ reconstructed public facilities including clinics, elementary schools and water pumps, and supplied materials and machinery, as much as the security conditions permitted. Furthermore, PWJ procured and supplied medicines to local health boards when it was necessary. Even now, the local distribution system still does not function adequately, but PWJ's support activities, including the supply of medicines, were effective in supporting public health.

With the experience of its Socio-Medic project, carried out since before the outbreak of Iraqi War in

2003, PWJ undertook a comprehensive support operation to help internally displaced persons and returnees, which combined provision of water and winter relief, with a focus on medical care. As the local administration began to function to a certain extent, and as PWJ had achieved its intended strategic objectives, the mobile clinic program that it has carried out in the regions of Sulaimaniyah, Erbil and Kirkuk, was brought to an end.

We also conducted programs aimed at children as part of social development support following the provision of emergency relief. In the city of Dohuk, training in jobs such as management of general stores, hairdressing, and beekeeping to produce honey was given to youths who have left rehabilitation facilities and are beginning their return to society. In Sulaimaniyah, support was provided for children who are in a vulnerable position in society due to handicap or poverty, or who cannot return to their homes owing to the state of their families. In Erbil, summer lecture courses were held for handicapped people and their families.

In addition, PWJ carried out projects including garbage collection and the maintenance of sewers in 4 villages in Deralok, Amedi District in Dohuk Province, to improve hygiene in the community. In total, approximately 26,000 local people were employed in these projects.



Children learning in the school rebuilt by PWJ



Masamichi Toyooka (left), during a field assessment

Afghanistan

In Afghanistan, parliamentary elections took place in September 2005, following the presidential election of the previous year. Efforts continue to restore security under a stable government and to advance the reconstruction of the nation. However, as the government still does not function adequately at present, Afghanistan needs direct support from the international community for the improvement of the people's living conditions.

PWJ's Afghanistan rehabilitation project for 2005 mainly consisted of comprehensive development in Sarepul Province in the northern region of the country. Sarepul is located in an arid zone; in the dry season it is difficult to secure supplies of drinking water, and droughts adversely affect crops and livestock. People are therefore unable to lead stable lives. In June 2005, the area was hit by flooding due to torrential rain, which unfortunately washed away two dams constructed by PWJ. However, the loss of the dams did not affect lives nor bring any injuries or damage, except for the water reservoir destroyed by the flood, and damage to the kandas, the traditional water tanks. PWJ reconstructed and repaired these facilities. We also continued water resource research, initiated in 2003, by working to measure the level, and changes over time, in water available in the Sarepul River.

As part of its infrastructure provision project in Sarepul, PWJ constructed bridges, irrigation canals and water tanks. In addition, to raise income for farmers, we distributed sesame seeds, built a community seed bank,

and carried out a nursery project with the aim of supplying seedlings for crops to farmers. We provided training in poultry farming as an assistance program for women, as well as training courses on reading and writing, embroidery and sewing at a Women's Center newly built by PWJ. In Mazar-e-Sharif, a major city in Northern Afghanistan, PWJ cooperated in the production of silkworm eggs at the sericulture farms, which we rebuilt in 2004 for the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Sericulture. As a result, silkworm eggs were produced for the first time in the Northern region for 30 years. Furthermore, we supplied a total of more than 650 desks and chairs to schools in Kabul for the children and teachers to use.

In 2006 PWJ will continue to conduct its comprehensive rehabilitation work, mainly in Sarepul Province, whilst remaining cautious about security. We plan to make progress in our support activities by maintaining close coordination with local government organizations.

Reiko Hirai (Field representative of PWJ Afghanistan Project)

Unfortunately reports on Afghanistan in the media are getting fewer and fewer as time goes by. However, the conditions in the country remain very harsh, with many regions unable to meet basic living needs, including the supply of drinking water. I hope that, at the same time as carrying out our work, we can communicate to the international community that Afghanistan still requires great attention and support.



Women receive training in sewing



A bridge built by PWJ



Reiko Hirai (left) shaking hands with local people receiving supplies of seedlings

Iran

PWJ's support operation in Iran for 2005 combined a whole series of activities, which began with relief mainly for the city of Bam in southeastern Iran immediately after an earthquake struck the area in December 2003. PWJ endeavored to spread earthquake-safer construction techniques and raise the residents' awareness of disaster prevention, through seminars that have been held since 2004.

In a school construction project intended to create a learning environment where children can feel comfortable and secure, a boys' primary school was constructed in Bam and two primary-secondary schools, one for boys and the other for girls, were built in Irandegan District, Sistan-Baluchistan Province. These schools were handed over to the local education authorities as soon as they were completed in January 2006, and now a total of approximately 680 children are able to learn in a safe environment free from fear about the collapse of their school buildings.

PWJ also held seminars, aimed at residents, on earthquake-safer construction techniques in collaboration with the Housing Foundation of Iran and local governments. The seminars were held a total of eight times: five times in Bam, once in Kerman, and twice in Zarand and a total of around 400 residents participated. At the seminars, we first gave an easy to understand description of the mechanism of earthquakes and the causes of building collapse. Then, we provided

basic knowledge of earthquake-safer construction and methods to protect against any future quakes. Training sessions on earthquake-safer construction techniques were also held for local craftsmen in Bam, over two periods. Out of approximately 70 participants, 29 passed the strictly evaluated final achievement tests and received certificates of completion issued jointly by the Housing Foundation of Iran and PWJ. These 29 engineers, who have acquired the local government-approved techniques, are expected to contribute to building a city well fortified against earthquakes.

In addition, PWJ produced 1,500 copies of a Textbook for Earthquake-safer Construction written in both Persian and English, so that the people could review the knowledge and techniques they had learned at the seminars and utilize this information for disaster prevention and rehabilitation. These textbooks were distributed, not only to the participants of the seminars and training sessions, but also to the housing foundations and education authorities in Bam, Kerman and the capital, Teheran, as these are all involved in the reconstruction of houses and guidance on earthquake-safer technique. Starting with the supply of tents and daily commodities immediately after the quake in 2003, PWJ has continued its support activities, mainly the dissemination of earthquake-safer techniques, for more than two years. With the distribution of the textbooks, its activities in Iran are complete and PWJ's Iran program is expected to close in February 2006.



At a training seminar on earthquake-safer construction



Nobuhiro Okubo (right) and a school building under construction

Pakistan

When a huge earthquake struck Kasimir (Azad Jam Kasimir) in Northern Pakistan on October 8th 2005, PWJ decided, the very same day, to provide emergency relief and dispatched a total 5 staff members, from neighboring Afghanistan and Tokyo, to the site of the disaster the next day. Balakot, a remote province in northwestern Pakistan was selected as the site for relief activities, since investigation revealed that the province had suffered particularly severe damage, with roads made unusable by landslides.

Balakot and its environs suffered devastating damage, in which over 90% of the houses and other buildings were completely or partially destroyed. As PWJ judged that the first requirement was for tents to protect from wind and rain, it distributed tents to more than 1,500 households by early December. This distribution was not limited to the city of Balakot. We put more priority on providing tents in the mountainous regions, which less aid reached because fewer vehicles could gain access. We selected the households to be supplied with the tents, after investigating the severity of destruction of the house and the family structure of each family we visited. Daily commodities, such as kitchen sets containing cooking utensils were also given to households.

PWJ made its procurement base in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. From here it dispatched staff to major cities, including Lahore and Karachi, to purchase supplies. We were able to distribute tents and supplies in advance of other NGOs, by

combining air and land transport from various locations. We had to race against time in the transportation and distribution of supplies, as we expected support activities to become difficult in Pakistan's snowbound winter. In addition to the tents and kitchen sets, PWJ also sent 'tool kits' containing useful tools such as shovels and hammers, and plastic sheet, before the snow came, to help people clear away rubble and repair their homes.

As the early phase of emergency relief neared its end, relocation to a planned camp, built mainly by the local government in Kasimir, began for people who had fled the mountainous regions and formed make-shift camps in the cities. In response to this movement, at the end of December, PWJ joined with other NGOs in Japan Platform to set-up and operate 'Camp Japan' in a suburb of Muzaffarabad, Kasimir. PWJ engaged in registration of people relocating to this camp, as well as providing security within the camp and promoting the autonomy of the camp's residents.

Tetsuya Myojyo (Field representative of PWJ Pakistan Relief Project)

Emergency relief is a physically strenuous task in the mountainous region of Pakistan. Under heavy pressure to provide victims with supplies and assistance before winter, we carried out our support activities together with our local staff, made up of people who had quit their jobs in the cities, or discontinued their studies, in order to help their hometowns or villages. This experience left me with unforgettable memories; some of the local staff even told me that they hope to stay in the quake-stricken areas by continuing to work in NGOs.



People line up in rain to receive distribution



A person who received his tent



Tetsuya Myojyo (right) checking ration coupons brought by victims

Sierra Leone

Building on the previous year, activities in 2005 centered on two major projects: supporting Liberian refugees in Bo Province in the southern part of the country; and assisting Sierra Leonean returnees in the eastern Kono District.

The political conditions in the West African region, where Sierra Leone is located, remain unstable. However, in the neighboring country of Liberia, the new administration, established after October's presidential election, has contributed to stabilization. This has promoted the return of Liberian refugees from camps in Bo Province where PWJ had provided assistance for them. Nevertheless, about 4,000 refugees are still living in each camp, and PWJ continued to provide camp operation support including food distribution and infrastructure development of water and public health systems. As well as continuing its activities in the camps of Bandajuma and Jimmi-bagbo, in 2005 PWJ also started to provide support in Taiama camp.

Four years have passed since the end of the civil war in Sierra Leone. Security has been restored quickly and the return of refugees who fled to neighboring countries is almost complete. Support activities in Kono District in 2005 focused on issues related to water, public health and education. To improve water supplies, PWJ constructed and repaired wells that use pipes that are sunk deep into the ground. And in order to ensure long-

term usage, PWJ implemented training on the maintenance and management of a manually operated pump to draw water from the wells. Also, a gravity-driven water supply system was developed for use in seven villages, and a total of 89 faucets were installed to provide a stable supply of water. Training sessions were conducted so that the residents will be able to maintain and manage this system by themselves.

To improve public health, approximately 200 toilets were installed for returned residents and workshops were held to improve their awareness of public health issues. With regard to education, PWJ distributed materials for building schools, and provided desks, chairs, school supplies, and texts for teachers in nine villages. PWJ also contributed to the establishment of local educational systems through training for teachers and support for the formation of school management committees.

Sierra Leone is now moving beyond the post-war emergency and the confusion that accompanied the early stages of the return to normalcy, and is headed towards successful long-term development. PWJ has determined that the support provided to Sierra Leonean refugees in Kono District is no longer required and ended the project in early 2006. Support for Liberian refugees who have still not returned to Liberia will be continued in 2006.



Children in a refugee camp



Construction of waterworks in Kono District

Liberia

The return of refugees and returnees - the number of which is thought to have once exceeded 800,000 people - continued and, in response to this, PWJ's support was expanded. Particularly in order to promote the smooth return of refugees who were living in Sierra Leonean camps, PWJ constructed a temporary accommodation facility (transit center) for returned refugees in Foya, Lofa County, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This meant that the returnees could return by a more direct route and reduced their journey by as much as three days.

From January 2006, PWJ was assigned to manage a transit center in Voinjama and a temporary accommodation facility in Kolahun, in addition to Foya. PWJ also temporarily undertook food distribution at those facilities. In this way, PWJ played an important role in the refugees' return to Lofa County, which had the highest number of refugees. At the transit centers, PWJ distributed two months' supply of basic foodstuffs and daily necessities including blankets and kitchen utensils, to residents, and provided other assistance such as funds to cover transportation to the refugees' final destination.

Since the commencement of its Liberia project in spring 2004, PWJ has taken the stance that comprehensively satisfying basic daily needs such as those for food, clothing and shelter is important for the recovery of the region. Initially, the support centered on Voinjama, the capital of Lofa County. However, because many other NGOs have since started operations, PWJ extended its area of activity

to include Foya, Kolahun, and Vahun, the most inaccessible areas in Lofa County, to which virtually no humanitarian support had previously been getting through. PWJ's support for these areas includes distribution of materials for building temporary housing, construction of wells and toilets with the participation of residents, repair of schools, and distribution of desks and chairs. In 2005, PWJ also provided job training opportunities to demobilized ex-combatants, who have long been displaced from their home towns because of the civil war, so that they can readjust to society as quickly as possible.

Liberia's October 2005 election produced Africa's first democratically elected female president. Many countries that have supported Liberia see this as a positive step and it is expected that this result will favorably affect the attitude of international society toward providing assistance for reconstruction in the country. It is considered that the return of refugees and returnees will further be accelerated in 2006 and PWJ will continue to extend the scope of its support for them.

Tetsuto Binnaka (PWJ Liberia field staff)

There are still many areas in Liberia that support has yet to reach and because the rainy season lasts for more than three months of the year, even moving around the country is difficult. In spite of this, we have extended the area of our activities and provide continuous year-round support. For this reason, PWJ now has the confidence of the local people and their expectations of the organization are also extremely high. We will continue our activities with the goal of providing the appropriate support to those who need it.



Distribution of materials for rebuilding houses



Negotiating a rough patch of road



Tetsuto Binnaka (left) shaking hands at a materials distribution site

Indonesia

In 2005, PWJ was primarily involved in the support of victims of the Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami, which occurred in December of the previous year. Support included the distribution of supplies in and around Meulaboh, on the west coast of Aceh Province, and in Banda Aceh. In addition, when an earthquake occurred off the coast of Nias Island in March 2005, PWJ provided emergency supplies by boat to the victims in the Banyak Islands, which had been a "blind spot" with respect to assistance.

The projects implemented in Aceh Province by PWJ can mainly be classified according to four stages. In the first stage, immediately after the disaster, PWJ focused on the distribution of basic commodities including food and medicines, as these were most in demand. In the second stage, we emphasized support to help residents to return to their communities. In order to improve public health, we distributed medicines to clinics, tested the quality of water for daily use, and provided instructions on how to treat, store and use drinking water. Also, in response to the request made by the disaster victims, we provided a daily allowance and equipment to support the removal of rubble by the victims themselves. This project helped in the removal of the rubble of destroyed houses and mosques in Banda Aceh, and the clearing of irrigation channels and farm roads in the rural area around Meulaboh, marking the first step toward recovery.

In the third stage, in an attempt to restore the agricultural

activities that are the foundation of the people's daily lives around Meulaboh, PWJ carried out the repair of facilities such as a factory for processing agricultural products, the distribution of agricultural equipment, and training related to agricultural and livestock technologies targeted at young people. Also, in collaboration with a local NGO, PWJ provided sewing machines to women to support their social rehabilitation and offered counseling to address the trauma caused by the disaster.

In the fourth stage, PWJ built the Agricultural Resource Promotion Center as a foundation for the restoration of agriculture. The center is open to ordinary farmers who have not previously received training, and users can find a wide variety of information regarding agriculture to study. In December, taking advantage of the soccer ball donation project, which was made possible by the cooperation of the J League soccer team Shonan Bellmare, professional soccer players from the team visited Banda Aceh and played soccer with local junior high and high school students.

In Sorong, West Papua Province, PWJ supported a local NGO project aimed at the realization of sustainable agriculture. This involved training to promote organic agriculture and distribution of seeds.

With the completion of these projects in February 2006, PWJ activities in Indonesia, conducted since 1997, have now come to an end.



Megumi Yamamoto (left) distributing biscuits



Aid supplies carried to the Banyak Islands by boat

East Timor

PWJ's support for coffee producers in Letefoho County, Ermera District has entered its third year. Techniques required for producing high quality coffee have been adopted, and as the motivation of the producers has increased, they have participated more actively in the cultivation of vegetables and in the activities of the producers' association.

As part of the technical assistance, started in 2003, to help improve coffee refining techniques, over 2,400 on-site seminars have been conducted over the last three years. Despite some confusion due to changes in weather conditions, a poor coffee harvest, and soaring international prices, high-quality coffee, classified as 'specialty coffee', was produced in 2005. PWJ purchased this at a fair price as a fair trade product. Additionally, technical assistance for coffee farm management continued, and instruction was provided on how to raise shade trees to protect coffee plants. Coffee producers who had previously only harvested and sold coffee beans, and had not considered farm management, started to understand its importance and to actively participate in raising and transplanting trees.

Moreover, support aimed at increasing production and diversifying subsistence crops was expanded to include seminars in various locations in Letefoho, and distribution of seeds by agricultural technology promotion staff. Burdock, buckwheat, spinach, and mizuna (Japanese mustard), which had not been cultivated in these areas previously, were grown successfully on model farms. The quality and production volume of domestic species such as cabbages and leaf mustard, have also improved, and is now better than

produce seen in local markets. Some producers, who have seen the results from the model farms, are actively starting to introduce new forms of vegetable cultivation under the direction of the promotion staff.

To support the foundation and operation of Café Tatamailau, a coffee producers' association, an 'association fund' was established and loans to cover living expenses were given to about 130 association member residents. The seed money of the fund comes from a part of the proceeds from PWJ's fair trade coffee sales. Association members have started to participate in various events such as visits to producers in other areas, workshops, and field trips to become more familiar with export preparation work. In the future, PWJ will continue to provide support so that Café Tatamailau can become independent by 2008, and start to produce and distribute high-quality coffee and manage its affairs without outside help.

Jun Nakajima (Field representative of PWJ East Timor Project)

The coffee producers' association Café Tatamailau is now able to produce the best quality coffee in East Timor. "What's next?", the producers asked me once. They were still dependent on outside help. "The next step is the independence of the association", I replied. But now, when I ask them, "In the next three years, will you be able to start exporting the products by yourselves?", their answer is full of determination: "Of course we can!"



Carrying the harvested coffee beans



Sorting the coffee beans



Jun Nakajima (center) participating in coffee processing

Mongolia

Recently, the Mongolian economy has continued its positive growth and it seems that living standards for the general population have improved. Foreign capital is flowing in and new companies and shops are rapidly being established in the capital, Ulaanbaatar. However, for reasons such as the poorly developed education system, the gaps between rich and poor and between urban and rural areas are continuing to widen. PWJ worked in two ways to address these problems: supporting people living in poverty in urban areas; and improving the educational environment in rural areas.

The Khot Ali project, a refuge for orphans and children of poor families in operation since 1997 in Ulaanbaatar, accepted a total of 54 children in 2005. At the refuge, PWJ provides opportunities for sports and musical activities, in addition to food, clothing, shelter, education, job training, and medical services. Khot Ali staff received social work training, as in the previous year, and received a basic course completion certificate. Also, as a result of a family survey and the provision of counseling to the children's families, 15 children could return to their homes.

In the children's tuberculosis ward in the National Infectious Disease Hospital, PWJ conducted informal education classes in mathematics, the Mongolian language, handicrafts, and computers, for over 200 children who had been hospitalized for a long period of time. Previously, there were many cases where children who were absent from school for a long time became truants. However, when many of the children who received these supplementary classes left hospital and returned to school, they continued to

attend classes without falling behind. The hospital took over this project in September 2005.

In Erdenet, the third largest city in Mongolia, PWJ provided supplementary classes at four places in the city, mainly for children and students who dropped out from school because of poverty. It also provided winter clothing and stationery to students. By January 2006, a total of 135 children and students had been given the opportunity to learn. In the city of Darkhan, PWJ supported job training classes in woodcraft and carpet weaving, via a local NGO, and 28 of the 40 graduates have found employment.

To support the improvement of the rural education environment, the mimeograph project, which started on a pilot basis in two provinces in 2004, was expanded to include a total of ten provinces in the western and eastern parts of the country in 2005. A total of 192 mimeograph machines, and supplies such as ink, were distributed to 108 village schools where electricity cannot be used, or its use is limited, and PWJ provided training for teachers on how to use the machines.

Yasuko Harada

(Field representative of PWJ Mongolia Project)

I traveled around ten provinces as part of the mimeograph distribution project. In contrast to the rapidly developing capital, Ulaanbaatar, the de-population taking place in rural towns and villages was clearly apparent. I keenly felt the importance of supporting villages as drastic changes take place in society and in the economy, and of assisting large numbers of people who are now flowing into urban areas after abandoning their nomadic lives.



Children in summer camp



Explaining how to use mimeographs



Yasuko Harada (right) holding a press conference about the mimeograph project

USA

On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina hit the southern United States, and in Louisiana and Mississippi over 100,000 people suffered from this catastrophe. PWJ dispatched two staff on September 6 and, in cooperation with Mercy Corps, an American NGO and partner of PWJ, distributed emergency supplies. In Slidell, Mississippi, where support had been insufficient, pillows and blankets were distributed at refuges. And in response to requests from volunteer centers, chainsaws were distributed in Hancock, Mississippi.

At the same time, in order to utilize this experience for future disaster support in Japan, PWJ conducted

surveys focusing on the fact that this was an urban disaster. PWJ collected information regarding emergency support systems, refuge operations, and collaboration between NGOs and the local administration, from the disaster victims, who were experiencing significant discomfort and inconvenience in refuges and in their homes. After confirming that minimum supplies and food had been distributed to victims, the staff returned to Japan after about two weeks. Thereafter, PWJ has provided support, via Mercy Corps, in the form of mental care for children and musical and sports events for young people.

Domestic Disaster Response Program

In 2005, PWJ did not implement support activities for disasters in Japan, but focused on preparations for potential disasters by securing means of transport and preparing refuge operations. Based on the experience gained from the Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake that occurred in 2004, PWJ considered that regular communication with local government and companies is the key to effective support, and focused on building up a system of such cooperation.

In anticipation of the support that would be needed in Fukuroi City, Shizuoka Prefecture in the event of an earthquake in the Tokai region, the city and PWJ

completed a Natural Disaster Relief Agreement. As a new form of disaster response activity involving municipalities and NGOs, this was widely covered in newspapers and by TV news. Also, in collaboration with a helicopter company, and the administrations of Fukuroi City and Setagaya Ward in Tokyo, PWJ secured temporary heliports in Shizuoka and Tokyo, and received an undertaking from a helicopter owner in Shizuoka that cooperation would be forthcoming in the event of a disaster. Additionally, to ensure land transport, a negotiation was successfully concluded with a carrier to provide its trucks should a disaster occur.



Mari Kinoshita (right) in discussion at the hurricane disaster site



Emergency drill held in Fukuroi, Shizuoka

Domestic Projects

Services for supporters - credit card points contribution system implemented

The assistance of our supporters is essential to PWJ's activities. We believe that PWJ's role is to create a bridge between our supporters and the field.

It is very important that time and money is used as efficiently as possible to meet supporters' wishes. As part of its endeavors to diversify and simplify the ways of making contributions, PWJ introduced a credit card contribution system after the Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami. In 2005, contributions using a variety of cards including international brands (Visa, MasterCard, American Express, JCB, Saison, Nicos) became possible. Also, in an effort to increase the number of ways that contributions can be easily made, PWJ started to accept contributions using points accumulated by using a Saison credit card. These points can also be exchanged for Peace Coffee.

Ways of supporting PWJ are not limited to becoming a member or making donations. A wide variety of tasks including administrative work, translation and event organization are done by many volunteers.

In addition, in August, a questionnaire survey was conducted to obtain feedback from supporters. And in order to reduce costs, we started to use a cheaper delivery service for sending newsletters.



Afghan children delighted at watermelons grown with PWJ assistance

Collaboration with companies - sending soccer balls to the field

PWJ is actively pursuing collaborative ventures with companies and various other organizations. Partnerships between NGOs/NPOs and companies not only enhance international support but are also important in creating a 'civil society' (a society where the private sector as well as the government sector are responsible for serving public interests).

In March 2005, as a tripartite collaboration project with Shonan Bellmare of the Japan Professional Football League and DHL Japan, an international logistics company, PWJ sent soccer balls to children in Iraq, Sumatra (Indonesia), Sierra Leone, and Liberia using DHL's international transportation network. Shonan Bellmare's football players visited Sumatra in December and played soccer with children affected by the disaster as a way of raising their spirits.

In addition, the Ajinomoto Group and EC Navi, a company renowned for its price comparison website, created click donation buttons on their company websites to support PWJ.

The increased donations from companies and organizations triggered by the Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami were also extremely helpful in obtaining support for those affected by the hurricane in the United States and the earthquake in Pakistan.



Residents welcoming Shonan Bellmare's Nozomu Kato (left) who visited Indonesia

Offering information – attracting considerable attention from the media

Actively offering information related to PWJ's activities leads to a deepening of people's understanding of the situation, and necessity of assistance, in the regions it supports, as well as increasing confidence in PWJ. Activities all over the world, to which PWJ has committed resources, have gained wide attention from the media. They have been covered in many articles and programs because our activities meet local needs and are of high quality.

In 2005, the support for the Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami, continued from the end of the previous year, and assistance for the victims of Hurricane Katrina in the United States and the earthquake in Pakistan were widely covered in the Asahi

Shimbun and Mainichi Newspapers, on TBS television's Tetsuya Chikushi News 23, and NHK television's Ohayo Nippon and Shukan Kodomo News. Articles and programs focusing on topics such as Africa, fair trade, and the lifestyles of PWJ staff have increased.

Events such as Global Festa [the Earth Festival], and the Afternoon Coffee and Evening Coffee activity report sessions, conducted by PWJ staff, who have returned to Japan, have also continued. PWJ welcomes students who would like to visit our office as part of their school trips, and carries out lectures and report sessions at schools and other locations.

Please visit PWJ's website
www.peace-winds.org



Staff interviewed at Narita Airport before departure for the field (right)



Explaining support activities to junior high school students who visited our office



PWJ's website offering the latest information on our activities

Major media events featuring PWJ in FY2005

[Newspapers] About 80 events in total	March 11, 2005	Sankei Shimbun	Fukuroi City signs a disaster support agreement with an NGO - first partnership in Japan to address large-scale earthquakes
	June 27, 2005	Nihon Keizai Shimbun	International presence of an NGO leader - increasing importance of Japanese NGO's activities (Kensuke Onishi)
	From January 18, 2006 (a series of four articles)	Asahi Shimbun	Job file - Miho Kishitani, Peace Winds Japan staff
	January 21, 2006	Mainichi Newspaper	Harvesting coffee as an escape from poverty - coffee farmers in East Timor
[Television and radio] About 35 events in total	June 25, 2005	NHK Television Shukan Kodomo News	Six months on from the Indian Ocean tsunami - children's current situation (live studio appearance by Tomoaki Kanamaru)
	July 14, 2005	TBS Television Tetsuya Chikushi News 23	Return of a refugee family - current status of support in Africa (Hiroaki Ishii, etc.)
	September 6, 2005	NHK Television Shutoken Network	NGO departs for hurricane disaster site (Hiromitsu Suzuki, etc.)
	November 8, 2005	TBS Television Tetsuya Chikushi News 23	One month after the Pakistani earthquake - current situation at the site of the disaster (live videophone appearance by Ken Matsuda)
[Magazines and books] About 80 events in total	From March 1, 2005 (every month)	Neppu (Ghibli)	Urban development in Tomonoura: NGO always on alert in Japan (Kensuke Onishi)
	April, 2005	Marie Claire	For children who survived the Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami (Kaoru Takahashi)
	August 10-17, 2005	Newsweek	The power of the earth where people who abandoned their nomadic life reside (Yasuko Harada)
	September 1, 2005	Kokusai Kyouryoku Guide	Your first step to international cooperation (Kensuke Onishi)

Research and proposals - assessment by independent experts

Accumulating and analyzing the expertise developed, and the information gained, through our support activities can play a significant role in making our assistance more effective. PWJ established a research unit in 2001 and has committed itself to recording and classifying our activities and accomplishments.

In 2005, PWJ verified which of its support activities for the Sumatra Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami functioned well and which had problems. Comments from staff who were involved in providing assistance were analyzed and many discussions were conducted. Furthermore, PWJ requested researchers specializing in area studies to implement independent evaluations and carry out local field surveys in order to compile a thorough report.

The various data thus compiled will be released in stages to the public, mainly for the benefit of researchers and other parties involved in international cooperation activities. PWJ wants to use this data to enhance Japan's international cooperation activities overall, not just the organization's activities.

As part of PWJ's research activities, Atsushi Kojima, who works for the Afghanistan project, and Tadashi Nishikawa, who works for the research department,



Walking along a trail in snow-capped mountains in Afghanistan to install observation equipment for water resource research

received grants from the Toyota Foundation to conduct research on the use of water in northern Afghanistan. They are continuing with their research activities beyond the grant period so that a water usage plan can be established in the future.

Online shop - increasing portfolio of fair trade products

Fair Trade is a new trade mechanism whereby crops or other goods produced overseas are purchased at a fair price. It is drawing increased attention as a form of international cooperation that anyone can easily participate in simply by reviewing their buying habits.

PWJ's online shop, Peace Winds Shop sells East Timorese and Guatemalan Peace Coffee and Mongolian mild rock salt. In 2005, the shop expanded its fair trade network significantly in conjunction with other organizations. It introduced new products in rapid succession and these were purchased by many customers.

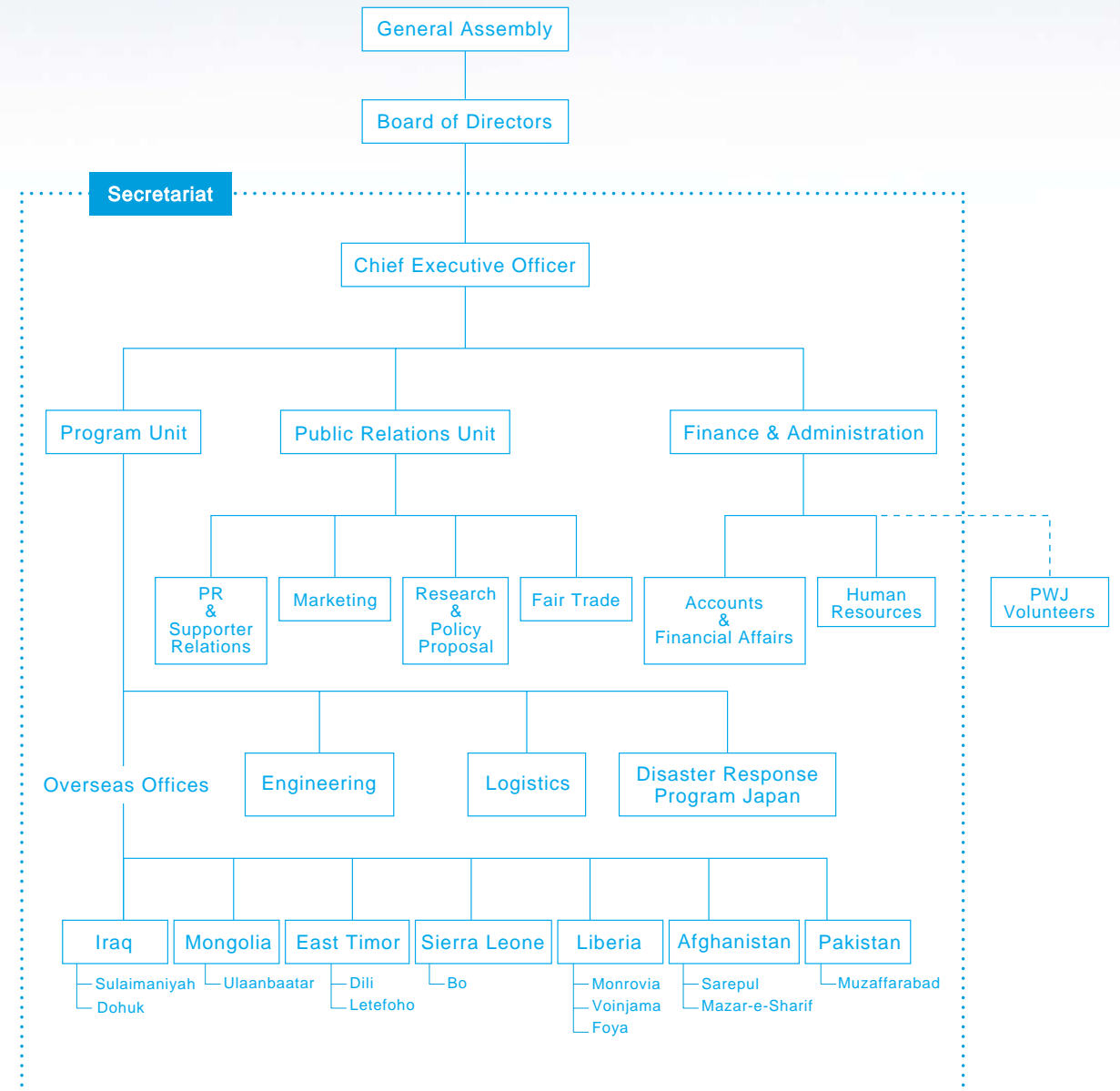
The net profit from projects such as the Peace Winds Shop is used for PWJ's support activities.

PWJ also supported the Hottokenai Sekai no Mazushisa (Don't let it be: world poverty), Japanese chapter of GCAP (Global Call to Action against poverty).



Peace Coffee, a strong seller at the Peace Winds Shop

PWJ Organizational Structure



*As of May 2006

*Due to completion of projects, PWJ closed the offices in Iran and Indonesia in February 2006.

Financial Statement for FY2005 (Feb. 1, 2005 ~ Jan. 31, 2006)

Income	(¥)
Membership Fees	258,320,300
General Donations	35,024,005
Designated Donations	72,949,894
In-Kind Donations	5,842,450
Subsidies from Japanese Government	46,586,036
Grants from UN Agencies	310,662,771
Grants from Foundations	667,600,547
Partnership Program Income	22,413,355
Other Income	2,452,273
Miscellaneous Income	15,266,160
For-Profit Program Income	66,436,778
Total Income in FY 2005	1,503,554,569
Brought forward from FY 2004	305,679,873
Total	1,809,234,442

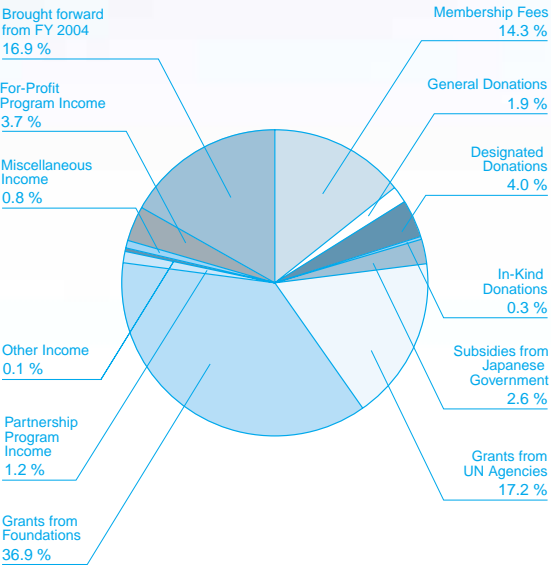
Expenditure	(¥)
Iraq Program	405,884,668
Mongolia Program	22,143,510
Indonesia Program	189,587,565
East Timor Program	21,099,064
Sierra Leone Program	147,851,374
Afghanistan Program	70,710,568
China Program	76,973
Iran Program	54,907,205
Liberia Program	261,072,604
Relief mission for victims of hurricane Katrina	2,618,728
Pakistan Program	75,109,763
Domestic Disaster Response Program	1,679,927
Program Unit Expenditure	33,640,354
Research	12,762,710
Advocacy & Fundraising	48,536,027
Tokyo HQ Running Costs	102,084,260
Others	28,775,894
For-Profit Program Expenditure	67,455,903
Total Expenditure in FY 2005	1,545,997,097
Carried forward to FY 2006 *	263,237,345
Total	1,809,234,442

* Income brought forward from FY 2004 and Expenditure carried forward to FY 2006 include the unused portion of subsidies, grants, partnership program income and Designated Donations.

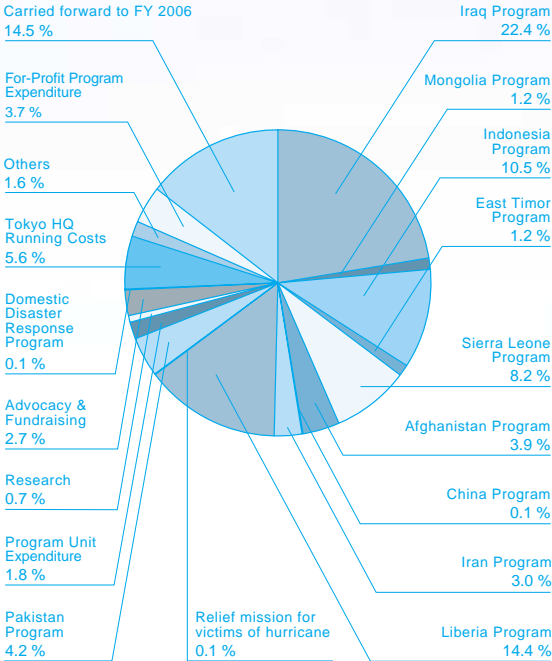
Breakdown of Designated Donations	
Iraq Program	2,991,432
Mongolia Program	1,806,943
Indonesia Program	44,381,839
East Timor Program	87,647
Sierra Leone Program	1,237,974
Afghanistan Program	5,067,071
Iran Program	400,994
Liberia Program	484,218
Relief mission for victims of hurricane Katrina	1,851,856
Pakistan Program	14,639,920

Major agencies from which PWJ received subsidies, grants and partnership program income in FY 2005:	
Japan Platform	Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Hiroshima Prefecture	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Infrastructure Development Institute - Japan	
The Japan International Cooperation Foundation	
Department for International Development (UK)	
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	

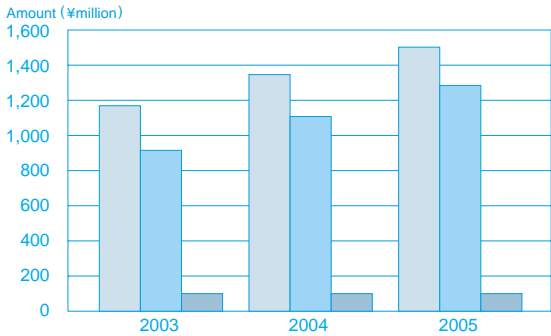
Income Total : ¥1,809,234,442



Expenditure Total : ¥1,809,234,442

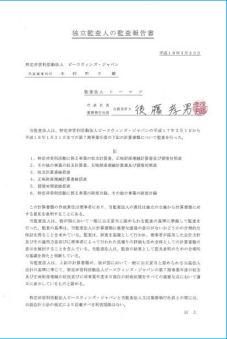


Trends in expenditure (FY2003 ~ FY2005)



* Total expenditure does not include the amount of money carried forward to the next fiscal year.
* Total expenditure includes expenditure for for-profit programs, advocacy, fundraising and research as well as project expenditure and Tokyo HQ running cost

Total expenditure
Project expenditure
Tokyo HQ running costs



Audit Report for FY 2005

* PWJ received an external audit from Tohmatsu & Co.