Peace Winds Japan Annual Report 2005
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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The sky of the United States

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

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. 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)
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-coordinated ‘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.

Looking back at PWJ’s first 10 Years

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.

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

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 had 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.

**Afghanistan**

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, at the same time as carrying out our work, we can communicate to the international community that Afghanistan still requires great attention and support.

**Reiko Hirai**
( Field representative of PWJ Afghanistan Project )

In a comprehensible manner, our emergency relief operation in 2003 was implemented 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 had carried out in the regions of Sulaimaniyah, Erbil and Kirkuk, was brought to an end.

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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 Zarrand 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, Tehran, as these are all involved in the reconstruction of houses and guidance on earthquake-safer techniques. 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.

Pakistan

PWJ’s support operation in Pakistan for 2005 combined a whole series of activities mainly to provide emergency relief and make an extended effort to spread earthquake-safer construction techniques and raise the residents’ awareness of disaster prevention.

PWJ’s efforts are centered on constructing earthquake-resistant schools, seminars on the techniques, and the distribution of construction know-how books. In four primary secondary schools, in collaboration with the Housing Foundation of Pakistan and the local governments, PWJ constructed two boys and two girls’ schools in the city of Charsadda, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province, and started school activities in the schools. In these schools, 420 children are able to learn in an earthquake-resistant environment.

In addition, PWJ is extending its efforts to spread earthquake-safer construction techniques by distributing construction know-how books to 953 families who lost their homes in the 2005 earthquake. PWJ also organized seminars on earthquake-safer construction techniques and raised the residents’ awareness of disaster prevention, through seminars that have been held since 2004.

In total, 2,000 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.

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 homesteads 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.

Tetsuya Miyajo
(Field representative of PWJ Pakistan Relief Project)
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.

Liberia

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.
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, 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 received previous 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.

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 actually 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
(Food 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!”
Mongolia

I traveled around ten provinces as part of the mimeograph distribution project. In contrast to the rapidly developing capital, Ulaanbaatar, the depopulation taking place in rural areas and villages was clearly apparent. I keenly felt the importance of supporting villagers 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.

USA

Yasuko Harada
(Field representative of PWJ Mongolia Project)

Domestic Disaster Response Program
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.

- **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.

- **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 Choyo Nippon and Shukan Kodomo News. Articles and programs focusing on topics such as Africa, fair trade, and the lifestyles of PWJ staff have increased.

- **Major media events featuring PWJ in FY2005**

  | Newspapers |
  | March 11, 2005 | Bankai Shinbun |
  | June 27, 2005 | Manbori Shinbun |
  | August 23, 2005 | Mainichi Shinbun |
  | September 3, 2005 | Nihon Keizai Shimbun |

  | Television and radio |
  | March 21, 2005 | NHK Television's Ghibli |
  | June 25, 2005 | NHK Television Tetsuya Chikushi News 23 |
  | July 14, 2005 | NHK Television's Shukan Kodomo News 23 |
  | September 3, 2005 | NHK's Specialized Network |
  | November 4, 2005 | NHK Television Tetsuya Chikushi News 23 |

  | Magazines and books |
  | March 3, 2005 | Sankei Shimbun |
  | June 9, 2005 | Sankei Shimbun |
  | August 19-27, 2005 | Newsweek |
  | September 3, 2005 | Nihon Keizai Shimbun |

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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.
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, 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).

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<th>Income</th>
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<tr>
<td>Membership Fees</td>
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<td>General Donations</td>
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<td>Designated Donations</td>
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<td>In-Kind Donations</td>
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<td>Subsidies from Japanese Government</td>
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<td>Grants from UN Agencies</td>
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<td>Grants from Foundations</td>
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<td>Partnership Program Income</td>
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<td><strong>Total Income in FY 2005</strong></td>
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<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>JPY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq Program</td>
<td>405,844,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia Program</td>
<td>22,143,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia Program</td>
<td>169,567,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Timor Program</td>
<td>20,969,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone Program</td>
<td>147,881,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan Program</td>
<td>70,710,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Program</td>
<td>76,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran Program</td>
<td>54,907,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia Program</td>
<td>261,072,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief mission for victims of hurricane Katrina</td>
<td>2,618,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Program</td>
<td>75,109,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Disaster Response Program</td>
<td>1,879,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Unit Expenditure</td>
<td>33,640,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>12,762,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy &amp; Fundraising</td>
<td>48,536,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo HQ Running Costs</td>
<td>102,084,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>28,775,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For-Profit Program Expenditure</td>
<td>57,455,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure in FY 2005</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,809,234,442</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total Income in FY 2005** | **1,809,234,442**
- **Total Expenditure in FY 2005** | **1,809,234,442**
- **Net Income** | **0**

**Trends in expenditure (FY2003—FY2005)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1,956,294,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1,924,814,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1,809,234,442</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Breakdown of Designated Donations**

- Japan Platform: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Hinshina 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)

**Major agencies from which PWJ received subsidies, grants and partnership program income in FY 2005**

- UN Agencies
- Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Corporate Donors
- Special Donors

**Audit Report for FY 2005**

PWJ received an external audit from Tohmatsu & Co.