



OISCA International 2018 Annual Report

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Front cover: Promising sustainable rural development leaders at DOA-OISCA Agriculture and Leadership Training Center in Central Region of Myanmar. Picture taken by **Osamu Nakamura**.

Back cover: Funded by Asian Development Bank in collaboration with the locals of Molocaboc, Negros Island, Philippines, the mangrove vegetation saved lives during the wake of typhoon Haiyan in 2013. This project was initiated by OISCA in 1989. Picture taken by **Keisuke Nakamura**.

(1,000- 2018-10-06)

Organization for Industrial Spiritual and Cultural Advancement

Industrial refers to the promotion of agriculture and other primary industries that are fundamental to human existence.

Spiritual denotes nurturing qualities such as dedication for one's own community, international brother-sisterhood, and respect for the Earth's ecological integrity on which life came into being.

Cultural represents the intent to encourage the magnificent cultural diversity that has enriched human life and the universal need to sustain traditional values.

MISSION

To inspire all human beings to appreciate the blessing of life, cherish all the places that have enriched their lives, and dedicate themselves for the well-being of the whole human and natural world, with a sense of gratitude for the grace of the Universe.

Message from the President



Cunha, São Paulo, Brazil January 28, 2017

Since its foundation on October 6, 1961 in Japan, OISCA-International has been pursuing organic farming, coupled with the capacity building of young men and women for this highly valuable task. This basic approach will see no end as long as our mission goes on beyond 2018. Organic farming is believed to carry three objectives – supply safe and healthy food to all living beings, support the activities of microorganisms in the soil thereby restoring its integrity.

A key message from the founder of our OISCA movement, Rev. Nakano Yonosuke, vividly remains in my soul throughout my life. His message accommodates a universal vision. He built astronomical observatories in 1957, prior to initiating the OISCA movement in 1961, in order to ensure that his message was based on the truth of the universe.

He encouraged people to look upon the universe as the messenger for the well-being of humankind. One could grasp the message of the universe in their minds as he had done so. It is neither visible to human eyes nor heard by human ears but, it does exist. In fact, it is the basis of OISCA's philosophy. The universe has a life as we humans do. With an owe in

my mind, I describe it as a Great Life having a Will. It is reasonable to believe that the universe carries a message to be conveyed to human beings on whom it has bestowed intelligence. Intelligence to keep the sustainability of our planet and not to create a non-sustainable environment as the global community is encountering today. Intelligence should not be mistakenly interpreted for human beings' arrogance.

OISCA activities, such as organic farming, capacity building, tree planting, Children's Forest Program, and youth forum, are very much in line with the message of the universe. No doubt, sustainable development goals (SDGs) have been within the realm of OISCA movement for years. I want OISCANs and their supporters all over the world to be proud of what they have done together, without selfish motives, accepting the message of the universe. Let's further redouble our efforts.

中野良子

Yoshiko Y. Nakano

Message from the Secretary General



In July last year, Fukuoka and Oita Prefectures were hit by a localized torrential downpour. Catastrophic disasters caused by widespread abnormal weathers occur everywhere and the effect of climate change is worsening.

OISCA, as an international NGO, has been promoting forestation to create communities that are more resilient during and after catastrophes. Today this effort is also exerted in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations. In the current fiscal year, OISCA headquarters updated a Mid-term Action Plan for 2018-2020 to facilitate more efficient and dynamic activities.

OISCA has been working to help realize a sustainable future; it has aimed at preventing the effects of disasters and rebuilding biodiversity. A growing number of people have high hopes for OISCA activities. OISCANs need to strive to live up to the expectation. In October 2017, OISCA organized an international meeting at National Olympic Memorial Youth Centre, Tokyo. This conference was attended by about 80 people from 13 countries. In the same month, Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA) and OISCA jointly organized the 6th Business Matching Forum in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia. It attracted about 600 businessmen from Malaysia, Japan, Indonesia, and Brunei, who expected to enhance their trans-boundary business opportunities.

Around 200 young people and youth development officers from Japan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cambodia, and India gathered to attend the “Global

Youth Forum” organized by OISCA South India in Kerala, India in February 2018. They discussed natural disasters and prevention of their damages, water-purification, and sustainable rural development. The ongoing training programs in agriculture also achieved noteworthy results in 11 countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Young people trained in the OISCA program have made outstanding contributions to the success of various developmental projects including Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO projects funded by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The three years projects have been completed this year in Indonesia and Philippines while the second-year phase is ongoing in Thailand. The Children Forest Program has been implemented in 36 countries and regions. The program stress experiential environmental education, forestation, prevention and mitigation of disaster damages, and training in simple organic farming methods.

OISCA Japan continued to undertake human resources development programs at OISCA Training Centers in Japan. Trainees from developing countries in Asia and the Pacific attend regular traditional OISCA training courses. In addition to this, OISCA has helped promote technical intern training program in cooperation with farmers and enterprises. The farmers and manufacturing companies appreciate the performance of the technical intern trainees recommended and received through the OISCA channels. They expect OISCA to send more trainees in future.

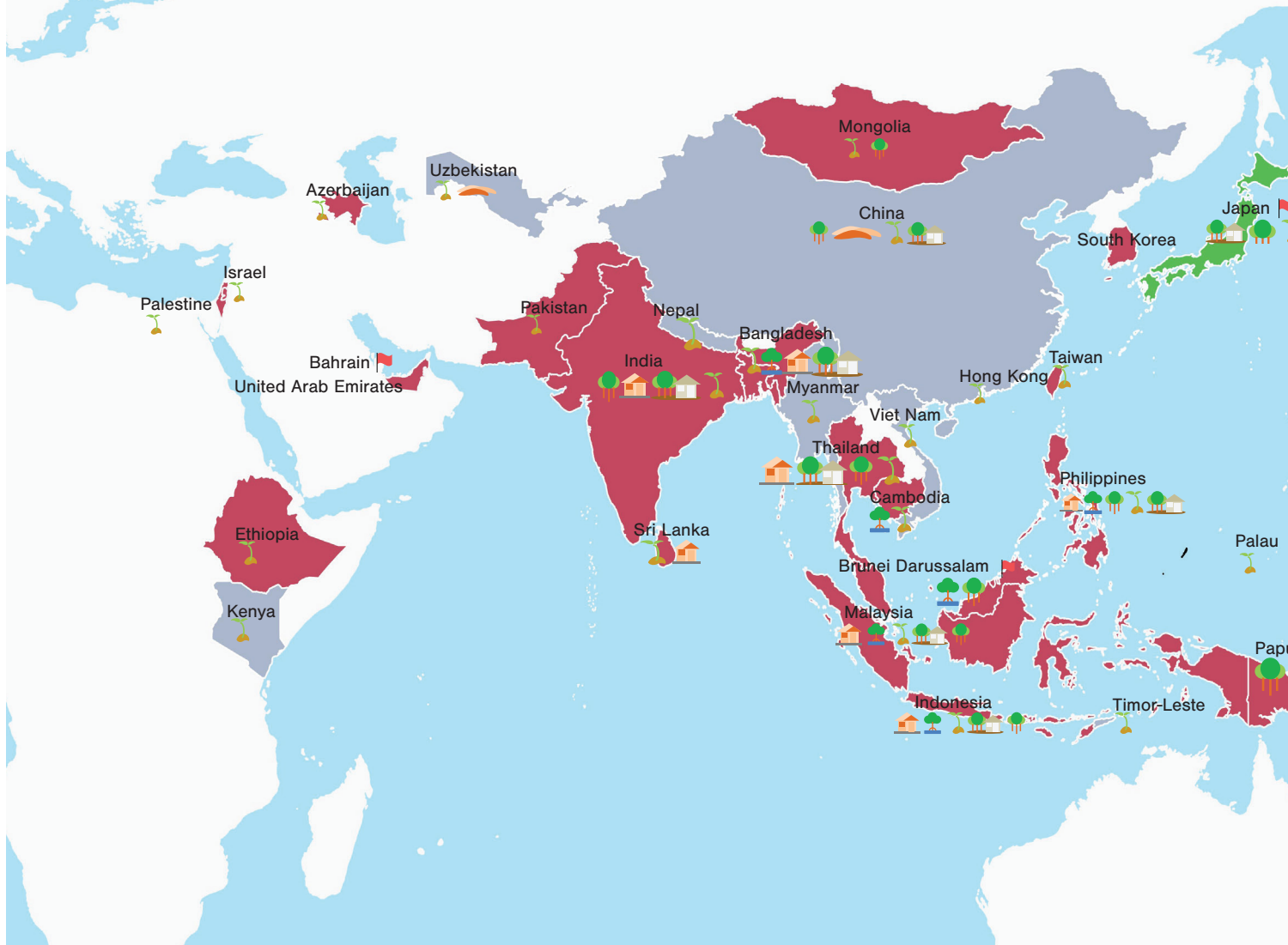
In 2017 fiscal year, we successfully carried out projects and programs that had been planned. I take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to all the supporters and volunteers for their active support and participation in OISCA movement. I am in no doubt that you will continue to give us solid support in all our endeavors.

永石安明

Nagaiishi Yasuaki

OISCA Movement Worldwide

Central Asia, Eastern, Southern, and Southeastern Asia
Melanesia and Micronesia




OISCA Four Pillars

Capacity Building

 Human Resource Development Center

Environmental Conservation

 Mangrove Reforestation

 Upland Reforestation

 Combating Desertification

 Coral Reef Restoration

 Rural Development

 Children's Forest Program

 Countries with OISCA National Chapters

*Continent and sub-continent designation based on UN geographic regions.





2017-2018 Highlight

Global Youth Forum



The organized Youth Forum served as a global platform for the youth to explore the issues faced by their generation.



Ms. Etsuko Nakano, OISCA Japan Chairman with the members of OISCA South India Chapter during the ceremonial tree planting activity.

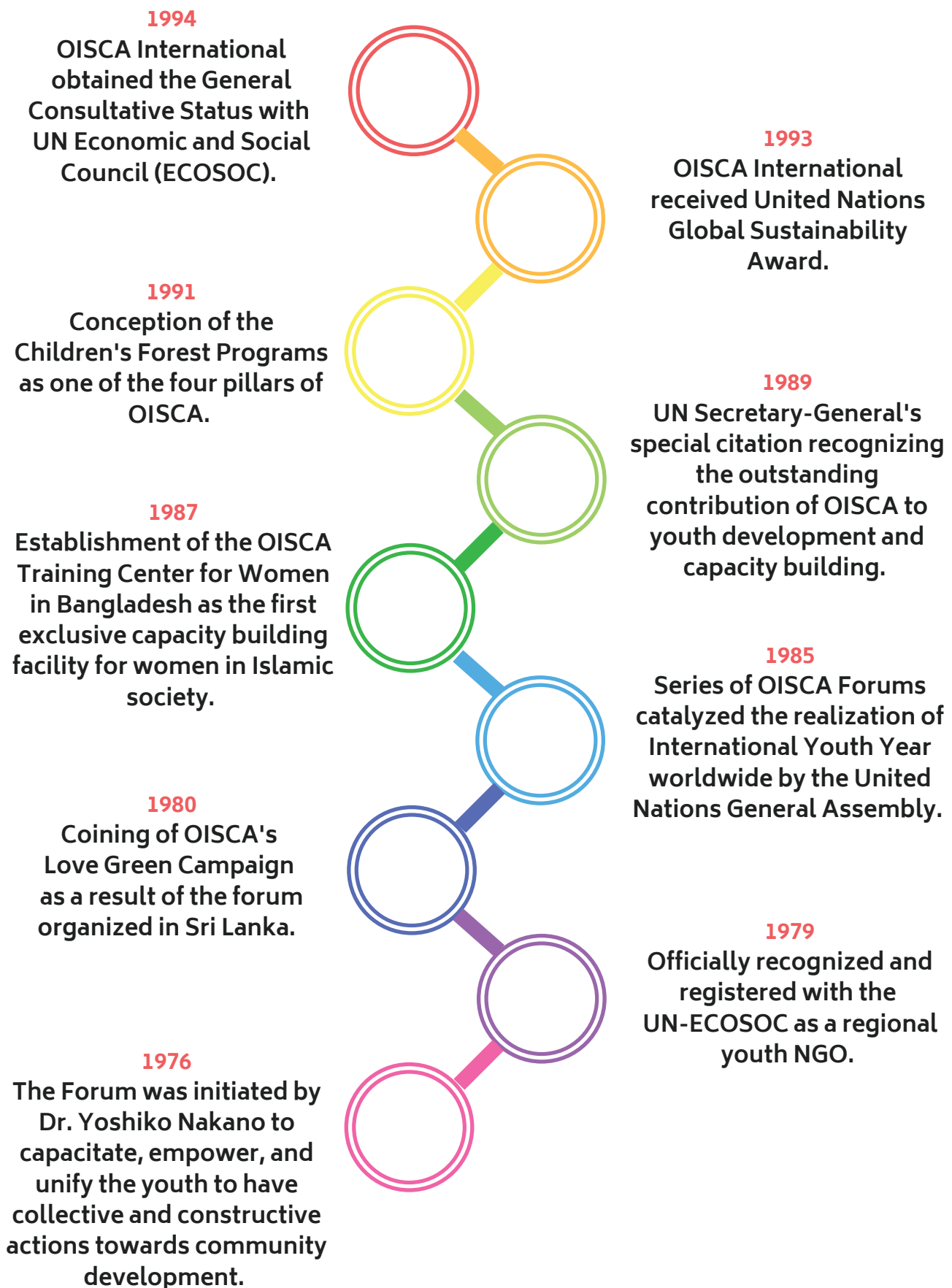
The OISCA Global Youth Forum was organized on February 9-11, 2018 in Kochi, India. It was hosted by OISCA International South India Chapter in collaboration with Xavier Institute of Management & Entrepreneurship-Kochi. Attended by 280 delegates, the forum served as a global platform for the youth to explore the issues faced by their generation and identify their respective roles to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

During the forum, discussions focused on Enviro Tech 2018, under the three sub-themes: Furusato (Home), Water the Elixir of Life, and Technologies for Combating Pollution. Results of the discussion were summarized and were called the Cochin Declaration.

Cochin Declaration Action Plans

1. Consolidate pollution status and generate a data bank.
2. Sources of pollution and hazardous effects are to be clearly understood.
3. Trainers of trainees have to be identified and given training.
4. Create a team of volunteers for addressing combat of pollution.
5. Elaborate awareness program.

Milestones, Major Achievements, and Recognitions of the Asia Pacific Youth Forum



2017-2018 Highlight

Sericulture in the Philippines



Provision of jobs among the locals through our silkworm industry boosts and strengthens local and national economy.

We introduced silk production to uplift the economic condition and improve the quality of life of the local farmers who are dependent on the declining sugar industry and marginalized locals living in the mountainous areas of Negros Island.

The existence of OISCA Bago Training Center, the extension centers strategically located across the islands, and the annual dispatch of selected local youth to undergo training in Japan sustained the knowledge and skills transfer in terms of silk production and silk processing.

Producing at least 90% of the total silk production of the Philippines, we are the leading organization that promotes silk industry in the country.

We produced the silk fibers used in the Philippine national dress worn by the world leaders during the 2015 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in Manila.

Our efforts are highly recognized by the government that, when Secretary Emmanuel Piñol of the Department of Agriculture (DA) visited OISCA Bago on September 2017, he pledged to support the extension and replication of our project across the country.

OISCA introduced silk production in the island of Negros. The Bago Training Center and its extension centers now produces 90% of the country's silk.



The Philippine government pledged support to expand and replicate our project across the country.

Photo courtesy of
Department of Agriculture Region 6

OISCA Silk Industry

Our Approach to Sustainable Development



The project promotes gender empowerment among women as they are tapped in the silk production, processing, and marketing.

Four Pillars

Capacity Building

Among the OISCA's four main pillars approach to development, the capacity building has always been the main focus. Hence, the establishment of learning institutions including, OISCA Kindergarten, OISCA High School and OISCA College, OISCA GEKKO Astronomical Observatory, and OISCA Training Centers within and outside Japan. Focusing on leadership development, building capacities and knowledge; most of the graduates of these institutions are directly or indirectly involved in the organization's endeavor and are playing crucial roles in transforming the society.

contributes to the solution of problems by the agriculture sector, particularly in the developing countries. He also engages in the capacity-building of young scientists from developing countries.

In Focus: Ms. Jocelyn Matunhay

Current Position: Deputy Director, OISCA Fiji Training Center

OISCA Institution: OISCA Shikoku Training Center (2 years)

Ms. Jocelyn fully grasped the essence of grit and tenacity as she commits and devotes herself to promote OISCA's mission. She was a staff at OISCA Davao Training Center, Philippines (5 years), International Volunteer at OISCA Nishi Nippon Training Center (3 years), and OISCA Japan Representative in Fiji (2010- present).

In Focus: Mr. Kyaw Swe Lin

Current Position: Deputy Director General of the Department of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

OISCA Institution: OISCA Nishi Nippon Training Center

The discipline and work ethics that Mr. Kyaw gained while undertaking the 10-month agricultural training course in Japan helped him in climbing his career ladder. He is responsible in representing his country in several bilateral and multi-lateral agreements, which is crucial in the promotion of agricultural development across Myanmar.

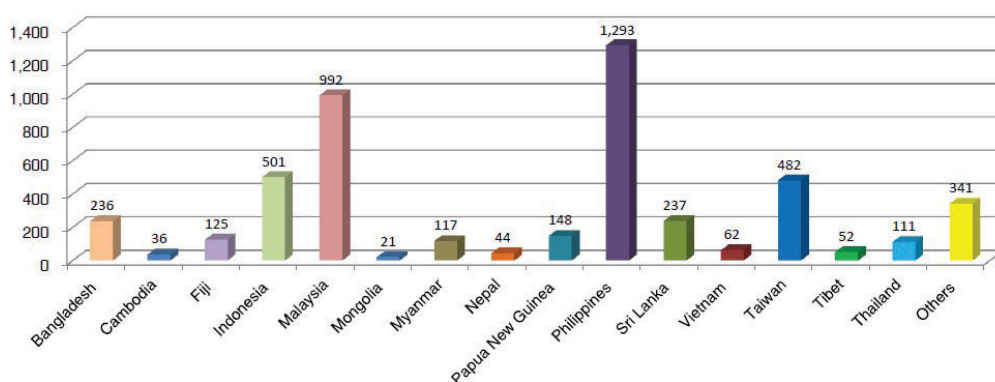
In Focus: Dr. Babil Pachakkil

Current Position: Assistant Professor, Department of International Agricultural Development, Tokyo University of Agriculture

OISCA Institution: OISCA High School

While studying at OISCA High School, Dr. Babil was exposed to people from various countries, with different cultural backgrounds. The school's extra learning program dealing with agriculture inspired him to become an agriculture scientist. He now

Cumulative Number of Trainees by Country 1963-2017



Afghanistan, Brazil, Czech, East Timor, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federated States of Micronesia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Sudan, Swazil, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Uruguay, Vanuatu, and Zambia

OISCA International has trained a total of 4,798 persons from more than 50 countries since 1963.

For FY 2017-2018, 273 trainees came from 9 countries.



Dr. Babil's exposure into our commitment to Capacity Building inspired him to engage young scientists to help solve problems of the agriculture sector.



More than two decades of promoting OISCA's mission, Ms. Jocelyn, seated at the right, is an epitome of an OISCA training graduate. She is one of the products of our core mission of Capacity Building.



Deputy Director General (standing at the right) explaining to Dr. Nakano and to Myanmar's Agriculture Minister how the discipline and work ethics that he adopted while training in OISCA is crucial in Myanmar's agricultural development.

Four Pillars

Rural Development



Aligned with the development policy of Papua New Guinea, our motto “Food First” addresses food security and promote self-sustenance and self-reliance among the rural communities.

Projects under this program are mostly initiated by OISCA training graduates. It utilizes holistic and bottom-up approach to uplift the economic condition and improve the quality of life of the people. With our training centers and national chapter offices located in the areas and countries where we operate, we forge partnerships with the local and national governments. Within these partnerships, we share the best practices and information which we utilize in mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals.

Case 1: Sustainable Agriculture in Papua New Guinea

The government of Papua New Guinea recently made a policy to reduce rice importation by 50% to encourage the locals to grow rice for their own consumption. The government policy is a good opportunity for us to contribute in the sustainable rice production of the country. Through the OISCA Rabaul Eco-Tech Training Center, we will mobilize our network including, the OISCA training graduates, local rice farmers, public and private sector, donor agencies, and community-based organizations. Adopting the motto “Food First”, we will continue to execute food production activities, not only of rice but also of other agricultural products for self-sustenance and self-reliance of rural communities across the country. We celebrated our 30 years of presence in Papua New Guinea in October 2017.



Provision of income-generating projects such as honey production helps improve the quality of life of the locals, particularly the elderly.

Case 2: Sustainable forest management and livelihood improvement in Thailand.

We are aware of the importance of living in harmony with nature. In 2001, we took the initiative to promote sustainable community by sub-contracting the locals to be responsible in the restoration of the denuded forest, due to destructive slash and burn farming in Chiang Rai Province. In 2015, we widened the scope of this endeavor by introducing income generating projects including, sustainable agriculture, fish culture, honey production, and hog and cattle raising. We are targeting the marginalized locals, especially the elderly.

Prior to our efforts, flooding was rampant not only in Chiang Rai but also in Bangkok, Thailand's most populous area. According to the expert, this occurrence is directly correlated to the low percentage of forest vegetation cover of Chiang Rai. Educating about the forest importance and provision of sustainable livelihood source among the locals reduce the possibility of them to engage in destructive slash and burn farming. Implementation of the project is crucial not only to the direct beneficiaries but also to the whole population of Thailand.



The empowered local housewives in their group organic garden. The harvested crops are processed to have higher value, hence higher income.

Case 3: Indonesia (Japan-ODA Project)

In line with SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; our income-generating project targeted the housewives of Sukabumi, West Java Province, Indonesia. Through series of trainings led by our technical experts, the housewives learned

about crop production, food processing, and marketing. Initiated by the housewives, a cooperative was also formed. Our project is a model case and is intended to be replicated across the Sukabumi.

Four Pillars

Environmental Conservation



Our mangrove project in Demak, Indonesia addresses the area's coastal erosion problem.

The Japan's Ministry of Environment coined the concept of Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) which seeks to reduce disaster risks by harnessing the disaster preventing/mitigating functions of healthy ecosystems. Also called as "Green Infrastructure", Eco-DRR aims to reduce the vulnerability of society and build disaster-resilient communities by harnessing the multiple functions of ecosystems-natural buffer from hazards such as storms, floods, tsunami, salt-sprays, and wind-blown sands.

Case 1: Mangrove Restoration

We have been collaborating with the government of Demak, Central Java Province, Indonesia and the local communities, especially the displaced families who used to live along the coastlines in implementing the mangrove reforestation project to help address the area's coastal erosion. For project sustainability, we are engaging the coastal communities through the organized environmental conservation workshops and explaining the benefits of coastal management. Moreover, our efforts resulted in the increase of the area's vegetation cover and became one of the eco-tourism sites and thus an income-generating source of the locals.

Case 2: Combating Desertification

United Nations' report says that desertification has accelerated globally that the Earth has lost a third of its arable land on the past 40 years. Although China is one of the countries that is severely affected by desertification; sandstorms as a result do not respect international borders, hence posing a global challenge. Over-grazing and deforestation are known to be the causes of desertification. In Alashan, Inner Mongolia, massive collection of *Cistanche deserticola*- a valuable medicine that thrives in the



Locals are suffering from coastal erosion and tidal flooding in Demak, Indonesia.

Total hectares planted from 1984 to 2017.	8,013	13,305	21,318
Hectares planted in 2017	263	527	790
	Mangrove Reforestation	Upland Reforestation	Total Reforestation

Annual and Total Reforested Area as of 2017



Japanese volunteers helping to combat the desertification problem in Alashan, China.

roots of saxaul trees worsened the desertification problem. To help combat the desertification problem, we initiated massive reforestation projects and developed an innovative technology of inoculating *Cistanche deserticola* in the planted saxaul trees. Eventually, it will serve as an income generating source of the local community. Since 2001, a total of 1,882 hectares and 6.2 million seedlings were planted in Alashan. This project is currently replicated in Uzbekistan.

Case 3: Rehabilitation of denuded forest

For 25 years, we are collaborating with the local community and mobilized volunteers in conducting massive reforestation activities to rehabilitate the denuded forest in Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines.

The 600-hectare established secondary forest is protecting the local community from soil erosions and typhoons. The recovery of the watershed area resulted into the availability of continuous water supply for the daily and agricultural purposes of the local community. Local farmers can now grow rice at least two to three times a year and thereby helping in the increase of their income. Meanwhile, the increase of vegetation cover resulted in the gradual restoration of the area's biodiversity.



1994

Photos above and below showing before and after rehabilitation of denuded forest in Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines.



2017

Four Pillars

Children's Forest Program



Working with Children to Foster the Forest, People, and “Furusato”

Launched in 1991, the “Children’s Forest Program” has reached cumulative participation by 5,080 schools in 36 countries and regions. The results to date include planting of 7.4 million trees over some 4,500 hectares of area, in a solid contribution to bringing greater greenery to the world.

Besides planting and nurturing of tree species suited to each region (early ripening, native, fruit, mangrove and other types), the program also targets teaching children the roles of forests and nature, organic farming, waste recycling and other guidance in attaining the knowledge and skills needed to help build a sustainable society. In some places, we also began to promote practical action plans to help battle environmental pollution such as water pollution, which has become an urgent issue in recent years.

Accumulated number of planted seedlings, area covered in hectares and number of schools involved since 1991 ending March 2018.

Country	2017			Accumulated Number since 1991		
	Number of Planted	Area Planted (ha)	Number of Schools	Number of Planted	Area Covered (ha)	Number of schools
Bangladesh	2,150	1.30	5	84,124	68.32	231
China	8,000	5.00	1	97,110	35.10	15
Cambodia	1600	2.56	4	6,570	10.79	24
Fiji	1,532	0.73	0	784,681	571.81	61
India	20,557	33.05	111	1,747,001	1216.66	2,065
Indonesia	23,840	15.19	10	364,409	497.82	381
Malaysia	418	0.82	9	89,508	80.77	229
Myanmar	3017	1.21	5	31,157	14.07	73
Philippines	60,294	13.49	16	2,869,007	1070.75	1,103
Papua New Guinea	910	1.46	4	78,710	51.04	73
Sri Lanka	1,706	1.36	15	512,177	428.96	345
Thailand	5,630	3.60	6	604,256	413.12	211



Protecting Regional Biological Diversity

Focused on Conservation of biodiversity, in 2017, a total of 13,479 persons from 209 schools and groups have participated in *The Green Wave* - global youth action plans advocated by the United Nations Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.



Learning Nature's Role and Links to Everyday Life

Through observation of nature, holding seminars and other efforts, children come to grasp the ecosystems and linkage with nature around them, fueling their desire for environmental conservation.



Productive Co-existence with Nature

As a result of the long-standing effort of children to grow trees, they provide shade for studies and play, savor the blessings of fruits and nuts, reduce the impact of regional disasters and furnish other benefits for children and local residents.



Learning and Collaborating Across Borders

In 2017, OISCA Japan sponsored an environmental conservation program with participation by 21 children and coordinators from five countries. Moreover we promote coordinators' mutual learning. These initiatives help to boost international collaboration and cooperation and the achievement of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Projects and Promotions in Japan



View of area around Mt. Fuji

OISCA Japan is promoting its activities through carrying out capacity development programs and sustainable community development such as forest conservation projects in Japan.

In Japan, trainees are accepted into sustainable development programs. Over the past 50 years, 4,800 trainees from 50 countries and regions have returned to their countries to pursue sustainable development.

OISCA collaborates with member companies on forest development projects targeting issues faced today by Japan's forests and mountain village communities. Forest management awareness promotions have been held for over 1,500 employees of member firms to convey the conditions and value of Japanese forests and mountain villages.

Though Japan is one of the world's leading "wooded nations," the Japanese rely heavily upon low-priced imported timber. The majority of Japan's planted forests are left uncut, resulting in conspicuous degradation of the areas. OISCA forest conservation projects consists of teaming up with companies and local authorities to advance strategic forest manage-

ment. The idea is to channel greater efforts into forest development in realizing a sustainable growth cycle. Proper use of forests leads to cyclical repetition of efficient planting, management, and use, aimed at restoring declining forests and energizing the surrounding communities.

Toward that end, OISCA mobilizes the essential energy of mountain village regions in creating systems for distribution of Japanese lumber in urban areas.



Company new employee training. One hundred new employees spent a whole day in the woods, experiencing forest management as one phase of their training.



In 2017, the three training centers in Japan (Chubu-Nippon, Nishi-Nippon and Shikoku) all celebrated their 50th anniversaries.



Kid's Space event at an automaker using timber grown in the Hayakawa Town area of Yamanashi Prefecture (where a forest management project is being advanced).

More specifically, a council comprised of furniture manufacturers making active use of Japanese lumber and other stakeholders has been formed to promote further utilization of domestic-grown wood in cities. In 2017, for example, an OISCA partner company mobilized domestic lumber in developing Kid's Space. At the initial 10-year stage of the Mt. Fuji Reforestation Project, advanced by 26 companies,

local governments and experts from 2007, 40,000 trees were planted. With Mt. Fuji having been designated a World Cultural Heritage site, the project is now in its second stage. The activities are not limited to planting, with the Environmental Education Program having been launched to include sufficient improvement and utilization of forests in a "100-Year Forest Development" vision.



The forestry experts briefing the local elementary school third graders before their field work.

Coastal Forest Restoration



Black-pine seedlings planted in 2014 now serve as buffers that protect the vegetable farms from wind-blown sands, strong winds, and salt sprays from the coast.

Mobilizing experiences of contributing to disaster prevention and damage reduction through tree planting to carry on black pine forestation.

Following the devastating damage to the Natori City coastal area in Miyagi Prefecture from a massive tsunami caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011, OISCA joined forces with a group of local victims to begin a coastal forest restoration project. Under that initiative, now in its eighth year, through the end of May of this year the area on which black pines and other tree species have been planted had reached an impressive 66.71 hectares - that is, nearly all of the total of 70 hectares available for such afforestation.

One step ahead of the global trend to earmark priority budgets for disaster prevention and damage control, OISCA has long worked through mangrove planting, coral reef protection and other endeavors with such goals keenly in mind, primarily in South-

east Asia and Oceania. The Natori project is also rooted in the experience and lessons emerging from this stellar track record.

Successful schemes in this pattern are characterized by (1) close collaboration with national and regional governments; (2) adoption of the resident-citizen participation format; and (3) consignment of work to professional forestation operators to help create jobs and other key points.

Along this route, OISCA has been autonomously carrying out the project solely with donations and subsidies from private companies, organizations and individual supporters.

In June 2017, a 10-person mission led by OISCA Thailand President Ari Choangulia visited Natori for weeding work at the project site and exchanged opinions with local residents who were victims in the disaster.

The actual tree-planting phase of this effort will conclude in 2020. OISCA, however, is determined to carry on the necessary weeding, cutting and other vital forest support and nurturing work thereafter as well.



Non-Japanese forest experts and decision-makers learn from our strategies in rehabilitating coastal forests.



Members of OISCA Thailand help in the maintenance of our project site.



Aerial view of our project site with the the Pacific Ocean on the left. We are rehabilitating the 17% of the total target area that needs to be reforested with black pine seedlings in Miyagi.

Cumulative Total 2011-2017	500,506	50	263,248	6,087	7,214	3,223	30,687	191	204
2017	57,000.00	13.66	71,945.00	1,435	2,096	231	5,911	30	23
	Number of Sown seeds	Planting area (ha)	Number of planted seedlings	Number of people employed (nursery, planting, and maintenance work)	Volunteers	Site inspections	Number of organized activity report sessions	Number of participants in the activity report sessions	Number of times of media coverage (newspaper, TV, and radio)

Coastal Forest Restoration Project Highlights 2011-2017

OISCA Board of Directors



OISCA International Board of Directors (2018–2019)		
- Approved on 11 October 2017-		
Country/Region	Name	Position
Azerbaijan	Mr. Elchin Nasirli	President, OISCA Azerbaijan
Bahrain	Mr. Madan Mohan Ambat	President, OISCA Bahrain
Bangladesh	Mr. K. M. Ektiar Zaman	Chairman, OISCA Bangladesh
	Mr. Salim Ahmed	Past Chairman, OISCA Bangladesh
Brasil	Mr. Raul Takaki	President, OISCA Brasil
Brunei	Dr. Hj. Abd Latif Bin Hj. Chuchu	President, OISCA Brunei
	Mr. Ahanapi Bin Hj. Mahadi	Deputy President, OISCA Brunei
Cambodia	Mr. Charles Cheo Huat Leng	President, OISCA Cambodia
Ethiopia	Prof. M. Balakrishnan	President, OISCA Ethiopia
Hong Kong	Mr. Chan Yuen Wah, Alexander	President, OISCA Hong Kong
	Mr. Kong Tze Wing, James, MH	Chairman, OISCA Hong Kong
India	Dr. Meenu Kumar	Vice President, OISCA North India
(North India)	Ms. Ritu Prasad	Secretary General, OISCA North India
India	Mr. L. Radhakrishnan IAS	President, OISCA South India
(South India)	Mr. M. Aravind Babu	Secretary-General, OISCA South India
	Mr. K.P. Aboobacker	Executive Vice-President, OISCA South India
India (Manipur)	Mr. Yambem Biren Singh	President, OISCA Manipur
Indonesia	Mr. Sutarto	President, OISCA Indonesia
	Mr. Khaidir	Secretary General, OISCA Indonesia
Israel	Mr. Raanan Katzir	Secretary, OISCA Israel
	Dr. Shaul Manor	Board Member, OISCA Israel
Japan	Dr. Ryokichi Hirono	Council Member, OISCA Japan
Korea	Mr. Tae Jong Kim	President, OISCA Korea
Malaysia	YBhg. Datuk Ibrahim bin Ahmad	Vice-President, OISCA Malaysia
	Mr. Azhar bin Abdul Manaf	Ex-Secretary-General, OISCA Malaysia
Mexico	Mr. Jose Martin Atela Echevarria	President, OISCA Mexico
Mongolia	Governor Gankhuyag Pantiin	President, OISCA Mongolia
	Mrs. Ninjin Giliyased	Secretary-General, OISCA Mongolia
Pakistan	Mr. Javed Iqbal	Executive Member, OISCA Pakistan
Palau	Mr. Kalistus Ngirturong	President, OISCA Palau
Palestine	Mr. Imad Atrash	General Secretary, OISCA Palestine
Papua New Guinea	Hon. Sinai Brown	Chairman, OISCA Rabaul
	Mr. John Rabbie	Vice Chairman, OISCA Rabaul
Paraguay	Mr. Michio Takakura	President, OISCA Paraguay
Philippines	Hon. Alfredo G. Maranon, Jr.	Advisor, OISCA Philippines
	Dr. Jett C. Rojas	President, OISCA Philippines
Sri Lanka	Ms. Indrani Manel Nawana	President, OISCA Lanka
	Mr. A.M.C.K.B. Alahakoon	Secretary General, OISCA Lanka
Taiwan	Mr. Chen, Ko-Sen	Director, OISCA ROC
	Ms. Lin, Shu-Min	Managing Supervisor, OISCA ROC
Thailand	Mr. Ari Choangulia	Chairman, OISCA Thailand
UAE	Mr. K.C. Sen	President, OISCA UAE
	Dr. Rajiv Puri	Executive Vice President, OISCA UAE
USA	Mr. Alex Bernales	President, OISCA USA
	Mr. Prospero Tayco	Former President, OISCA USA
Uruguay	Ing. Jorge Soler	President, OISCA Uruguay
	Auditor	
Japan	Mr. Toshio Kamiyama C.P.A. (Japan)	Auditor, OISCA Japan

OISCA International - Japan Financial Report

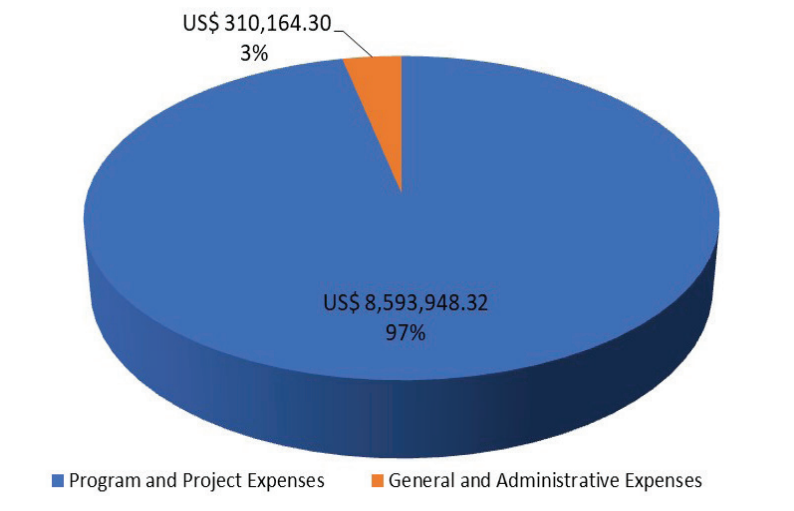
FY 2017 ending March 31, 2018

US\$ 1.00 = JPY 106.44

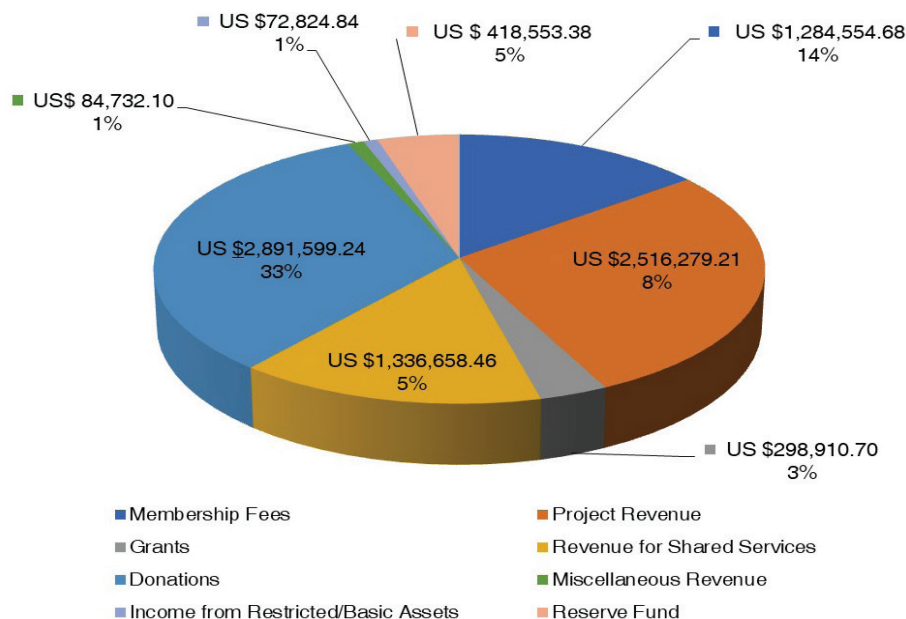
Registered as a Public Interest Incorporation Foundation by the Japanese government, we are committed to implement our projects and programs within and outside Japan.

Our work is impossible without the generosity of the members, individual donors, government subsidies, companies, and foundations. We are profoundly grateful for your support.

Expenses



Revenue



Country Reports



Mainstreaming the importance of planting local species of seedlings to promote biodiversity.

Year Started: 1992

Main Project Area: São Paulo

In line with the Paris Agreement, the government of Brazil has committed to reforest an area of 12 million hectares by 2030 and we have planted 500,000 seedlings to support this endeavor. Meanwhile, in January 2017 under CFP and in collaboration with the local state government and the Japan-Brazil Immigrant Association, a ceremonial tree planting activity was organized in Cunha, São Paulo which was attended by Dr. Yoshiko Nakano. Involving 30 local children, 1,200 local species of seedlings were planted.



School children are responsible in ensuring the survival of the planted seedlings.

Year Started: 2005

Main Project Areas: Kampong Cham and Phnom Penh

The Children`s Forest Program (CFP) is our flagship project in Cambodia. It aims to educate the school children of the importance of environmental conservation and protection through workshops, tree planting activities, and hands-on training in solid waste management. Under CFP, a total of 1,183 students were educated on the importance of forest conservation as they get involved in the tree planting activities, particularly of the local species of trees.



We are one of the pioneers of the sustainable movement to combat desertification problem as we introduced the inoculation of deserticola into the roots of saxaul trees.

Year Started: 2001

Main Project Areas: Alashan, Inner Mongolia

We are conducting research and reforestation activities to combat the desertification problem in Alashan, Inner Mongolia. Excessive collection of *Cistanche deserticola*- a herbal medicine with high value that grows naturally into the roots of planted saxaul seedlings worsened the desertification problem. With an objective to involve the locals in addressing this problem, we developed an innovative technology of inoculating *Cistanche* into the roots of saxaul seedlings to serve as their income generating source.



Our programs serve as basis of the Fijian government in developing the country`s development plan.

Year Started: 1990

Main Project Areas: Viti Levu Island

Our 28 years of efforts in empowering the youth through agriculture, implementing coral reef restoration project, and initiating reforestation projects in coastal and upland areas is highly recognized by the local communities and the Fijian Government. We were tapped by the government as one of the stakeholders in developing a national work plan to strengthen community participation and building resilience towards climate change. The plan was presented by the Fijian Government when it presided over COP23 which took place in Bonn, Germany in November 2017.



Our activities are gradually extending as we also introduced CFP in Macau.

Year Started: 1963

Main Project Areas: Hong Kong, Kowloon, Sheung Shui, Yuen Long, Tuen Mun

We are focusing in educating and involving the school children in environmental conservation and protection through the Children`s Forest Program (CFP). Involving the physically handicapped people and the elderly, this activity is extended in Macau through the Green Wave Campaign. Meanwhile, with an objective to further promote and expand our network in Hong Kong, the Chapter is dispatching University students to OISCA College for Global Co-operation in Japan for them to have a deeper understanding of our mission.



We are mainstreaming waste management for improved river water quality by involving the school children as part of the CFP.

Year Started: 1966

Main Project Areas: New Delhi, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh

We are implementing plantation drive and environmental awareness programs under the Children`s Forest Program to sensitize the students towards environmental conservation. In collaboration with the Kyoto Municipal Government, 3 students, principal and a teacher of W.H. Smith Memorial School of Varanasi learned about the techniques of keeping rivers clean and studied waste management at a local elementary school in Kyoto, Japan. As a result of the visit, the school mainstreamed environmental awareness through organizing paintings and debate competitions and conducting regular clean-up drives.

Country Reports



Funded by the World Bank and in partnership with the Kerala Government, we implement project to supply the locals with safe water.

OISCA South India Chapter

Year Started: 1981

Main Project Areas: Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

The Government of Kerala entrusted to us the implementation of Jalanidhi Project (Drinking Water and Sanitation Project funded by the World Bank). Benefiting 20,000 families living in Kerala State, the project aims to increase the number of rural communities with access to sustainable and improved water supply and sanitary service. Currently, we have 107 local chapters with 4,900 registered members.



Our training programs are developed to hone the leadership skills of the youth.

Year Started: 1974

Main Project Areas: Java Island

Our two training centers located in Sukabumi and Karanganyar are continuously accepting regular and short-term trainees from the different parts of the country. Our training programs contribute in the knowledge and skills acquisition in agriculture, as well as instilling discipline and honing the leadership skills among the graduates. This year, we have empowered a total of 48 youth trainees who completed the 9-months training program and 263 youth trainees who completed the short-term training program. The graduates are expected to apply their learnings for the development of their respective communities.



Annually, we empower an average of 70 youths from the different parts of the country through agriculture, food processing, and environmental conservation.

Year Started: 1977

Main Project Areas: Keningau, Kota Belud, Ranau, and Tenom

The KPD-OISCA Youth Training Center in Tenom, Sabah, under the umbrella of Malaysia's Ministry of Agriculture, has been empowering youth trainees from the different parts of the country. More than 80% of the training center staffs are OISCA training graduates who are responsible in honing the leadership skills of the youth trainees through agriculture, home economics, and environmental conservation programs. The center has currently 80 youth trainees from across the country.



9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



MALAYSIA (MAINLAND)

Japanese and Malaysian nationals planning on possible business ventures.

Year Started: 1967

Main Project Areas: Kuala Lumpur

We celebrated our 50 years of partnership with Majelis Amanah Rakyat (MARA), a Malaysian Government Agency under the Rural and National Development Ministry. In November 13-16, 2017, the 6th MARA-OISCA International Business Forum was held in Sabah, Malaysia which was participated by 600 locals and 65 Japanese entrepreneurs. The forum provided a platform for the various stakeholders to discuss strategies in strengthening cooperation, economic integration, and business-sharing on a regional scale.



1 NO POVERTY



MEXICO

We promote hydroponics in dry regions to help address food security.

Year Started: 2004

Main Project Areas: Tehuacan Valley, Puebla State

Aligned with the development goals of the country, we focus on empowering the local communities in the dry regions, particularly the youths as we engaged them in simplified hydroponics. Highly recognized by the government, we contribute in honing the leadership skills of the younger generation. Meanwhile, our commitment to expand and replicate our sustainable agriculture project, Mr. Jose Martin Atela Echevarria, Chapter President visited OISCA Israel to widen his knowledge on hydroponics.



15 LIFE ON LAND



MONGOLIA

Our reforestation project in Bulgan Province is aligned with the Poverty-Environment Initiative of the government.

Year Started: 2006

Main Project Areas: Bulgan, Aimag Province; Orkhon-Uul, Aimag Province; and Ulaanbaatar City

In line with the Poverty-Environment Initiative of Mongolia, which works to promote the effective management of the country's natural resources, we began to implement the Biodiversity and Environmental Protection Project in Aimag Province. The project aims to raise awareness among the members of the local communities of the importance of forest conservation, to develop community-driven solutions so to mitigate the effect of deforestation problems, and to create economic opportunities through bee farming.

Country Reports



Our second training center in Mandalay Region manifests the expansion of our activities in Myanmar.

Year Started: 1996

Main Project Areas: Magway Region and Mandalay Region

The construction of the new DOA-OISCA Agriculture and Leadership Training Center in Mandalay Region manifests the expansion of our activities in Myanmar. The center offers training programs in organic agriculture, food processing, livestock farming, and environmental conservation and protection. First batch of 21 trainees graduated in March 2018 and are expected to contribute in the development of their respective communities.



Our tree planting activities contribute in the increase of vegetation as well as in the reduction of air pollution problem of the country.

Year Started: 1962

Main Project Areas: Islamabad, Lahore

OISCA Pakistan is implementing an environmental conservation and awareness raising programs through tree planting and eco-seminar. As the school children learn about the functions of forests and the importance of environmental conservation, they became more actively involved in our endeavors. Other than contributing in the increase of vegetation cover in various areas, we are also helping in the reduction of air pollution problem and empowering the youths who will take the initiative to continue our legacy.



We mainstream the concept of "Food First" to promote self-reliance among the locals.

Year: 1987

Main Project Areas: East New Britain Province

The government recently made a policy to reduce rice importation by 50% to encourage the locals to grow rice for their own consumption. This is a good opportunity for us to mobilize our network including, OISCA graduates, farmers, agriculture sector, public and private sector, and donor agencies. Adopting the motto "Food First", we continue to execute food production activities for self-sustenance and self-reliance.

We celebrated our 30 years of presence in the country in October 2017.



PHILIPPINES

MOU Renewal signing with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

Year: 1963

Main Project Areas: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao

We renewed the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the key agencies of the central government, which recognizes the importance of environmental conservation and protection, and implementation of reforestation programs through the Children's Forest Program (CFP). In line with the government's Greening Program, under the CFP, we have planted almost 3 million trees in at least 1,175 schools across the country.



SRI LANKA

We empower youths from the different parts of the country through organic agriculture, food processing, environmental conservation.

Years Started: 1970

Main Project Areas: North Western Province, Central Province, North Central, Sabaragamuwa Province

In collaboration with the National Youth Service Council, we empower youths through our training programs in organic agriculture, food processing, and environmental conservation and protection under CFP. Through these programs, we hone the next generation of leaders, who will help us in mainstreaming our activities and contribute in achieving UN SDGs.



THAILAND

The provision of income generating projects such as bee farming and cattle raising is part of our bottom-up approach of community development.

Year Started: 1975

Main Project Areas: Bangkok, Ayutthaya, Chai Nat, Surin, Khon Kaen, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Ranong

Reforestation and community development projects are continuously in operation in Chiang Rai Province. We introduced bee farming, hog and cattle raising, and fish culture to improve the quality of life of the locals. Water filters are also installed in the two villages to provide the locals an access to potable drinking water.

Meanwhile, 10 members of OISCA Thailand attended the workshop organized in OISCA Center in Myanmar. The workshop capacitated and inspired the members to further contribute to OISCA's mission.



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