

ACTIVITY REPORT  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

FROM 1<sup>st</sup> APRIL 2014  
TO 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH 2015

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE JAPAN  
(ISSJ)

Activity Report  
For Fiscal Year 2014

International Social Service Japan (ISSJ)

## I. History of International Social Service Japan (ISSJ)

ISSJ started intercountry adoption services in 1952 as Japan-U.S. Joint Committee for the Assistance of Orphans for the purposes of placing children who could not receive parental care from their birth parents in the homes of adoptive parents whose nationalities are different from that of the children. After receiving recognition for these activities, ISSJ was formally established with the authorization of the Ministry of Health and Welfare in 1959. Since then, ISSJ's professional social workers have been providing intercountry casework assistance and consultation to people regardless of nationality, religion, creed and race. ISSJ also serves as a branch of International Social Service (ISS), an advisory agency of the United Nations, headquartered in Geneva.

### International Social Service (ISS) Headquarters and Branches

ISS was founded in 1924 with headquarters located in Geneva, Switzerland. Its current General Secretariat is Mr. Jean Ayoub who is specialized in humanitarian protection. ISS Branches are located in 15 countries including Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Holland, the Philippines, Romania, Switzerland, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan. In addition, ISS Correspondents are located in more than 120 countries. ISS Headquarters, Branch Offices and Correspondents all provide assistance in solving social welfare problem involving more than one country by working closely with each other.

Activity Report  
For Fiscal Year 2014

International Social Service Japan (ISSJ)  
Yaeko Otsuki  
President

This report covers the activities carried out by ISSJ during the fiscal year from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015.

For over sixty years since its foundation after the end of World War II, ISSJ has been assisting people who are in need of social welfare services for maintaining a physically and mentally healthy lives regardless of their nationality, race or religion while respecting their personal dignity as well as supporting them so that they can become self-sufficient in managing their lives in Japan and abroad. ISSJ's professional, licensed social workers provide a myriad of services to people who encounter social welfare problems involving more than one country such as intercountry adoption, assistance for family reunion, counselling and livelihood support for refugee applicants, settlement support for recognized refugees, and so on.

Over the past seventy years since the end of the war, there has been a significant change in the social environment for children in Japan. However, the situation, in which a large number of children who cannot be cared for at their own homes for various reasons and are cared under social care services are placed in child care institutions, has not changed significantly. ISSJ conducts intercountry adoption as one option for children to be cared for in a home environment. With the increase in international migration in recent years, the number of international marriages and divorces has increased correspondingly. Following the ratification of the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, ISSJ has also been providing assistance since 2014 on parent-child visitations or contacts as commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ISSJ's activities in 2014 were supported by grants from numerous funding bodies such as JKA, Nippon Foundation, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Tokyo Masonic Association, Community Chest, Nippon Foundation Yurikago Grant, Mitsubishi Foundation, Welfare And Medical Service (WAM), Sasakawa Peace

Foundation, Osaka Community Foundation, Peace Stone Foundation, and by donations from corporate members such as Toyo Wharf & Warehouse Co., Ltd., Jissen Rinri and Mitsubishi Materials Corporation and from many of its individual members. In addition, ISSJ receives support and cooperation from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Immigration Bureau, the Cabinet Office, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, embassies of various countries, the Family Court, child guidance centers, child care institutions, and many others. We would all like to sincerely thank all of you for the generous support of ISSJ.

## II. Assistance and Consultation

### 1. Assistance for Intercountry Adoption

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#### (JKA Sponsored Project)

As in previous years, the assistance for intercountry adoption by ISSJ during 2014 was made possible by the financial support of JKA (Japan Keirin and Auto Race Association). Intercountry adoption is a type of adoption to form relationship between adopted children and adoptive parents whose nationalities are cross-national. ISSJ believes that every child has the right to live and grow up with his or her own biological parents as set forth in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Therefore, in the process of placing a child for adoption ISSJ makes every effort to take time and discuss child-rearing options with the child's birth parents and to explore all possible alternatives to protect the child before considering adoption.

ISSJ is frequently requested by child guidance centers and child care institutions to provide consultations on adoption. Intercountry adoption is the last resort in securing permanent family-based care and should be considered only for those children for whom neither domestic adoption nor foster parent placement has been realized and there is little or no chance that their birth parents will ever be able to raise them. ISSJ, in order to protect and fulfill children's rights to be cared for at home and to secure their permanency, pursues adoption in close cooperation with child guidance centers which share our views on promoting home-based care for children in need of protection.

Children supported by ISSJ are those who live in Japan, and therefore, ISSJ prioritizes "domestic placement" over intercountry placement. Only when no appropriate prospective adoptive parents can be found in Japan, "intercountry placement" that places the child with prospective adoptive parents living outside of Japan is considered.

Children placed for intercountry adoption by ISSJ are those who have been living in child care institutions for many years because foster parents could not be found and adoption has not been realized for them in Japan. Prospective adoptive parents have a good understanding of the needs of such children and are committed to providing them with a stable and nurturing family environment when pursuing intercountry adoption. Therefore, quite a few prospective adoptive parents who wish to adopt siblings together or children with special needs come to ISSJ for adoption so that ISSJ can cope with the placement of children of high age as well as the placement of siblings with the same adoptive parents.

Adoptive parents who adopted children through ISSJ generally continue to have feelings of appreciation for the child care institutions where their adopted children were nurtured and cared for because their adopted children continue to cherish their memories of their lives there. ISSJ is committed to providing as many children as possible with an opportunity to be cared for in permanent loving homes through adoption system by working closely together with child care institutions, which care for children as an alternative to their homes, and child guidance centers, which bear the responsibility for the treatment of these children while keeping their futures in mind.

#### ◆ Intercountry Adoption of a Child of Thai Nationality

Intercountry Adoption Law of Thailand requires a permission from the Child Adoption Center (hereinafter referred to as Center) in case where a minor of Thai nationality is to be adopted by a foreign national.

ISSJ supports families living in Japan to adopt a Thai minor with their application procedures to the Center. This year, we handled a few cases where a Japanese-Thai couple adopted the Thai wife's birth child (step child) and her relatives' children (her niece, nephew and grandchild).

A child of a foreign spouse can reside in Japan as a "settler" without being adopted by the Japanese spouse, but in the case of relatives (niece, nephew and grandchild) of the foreign spouse, they cannot obtain a long-term resident visa unless they are adopted and physically brought over to Japan before reaching the age of six. From time to time, ISSJ is asked to provide assistance to families who wish to adopt their relative's child of foreign nationality other than their step child, but in many such cases, they have to give up because of this age limit for bringing children to Japan.

However, revisions to the Immigration Control Act, which took effect on January 1, 2014, allow elementary and junior high school education to qualify for a “Student Visa”. Therefore, it is now possible that minors, who previously could not obtain the status of residence in Japan as an adoptee due to the above-mentioned age limit even when the adoption is finalized before the age of six, can come to Japan as a student and live with their adoptive parents. Many adoptive parents want to adopt their relatives’ minors because they want to provide them with a good education in Japan. ISSJ, therefore, expects to be handling an increased number of cases involving minor adoptees being brought over from overseas on student visa.

Each year, ISSJ receives many requests for consultation from families of foreign nationals and couples of international marriages living in Japan regarding adoption. We are also often asked for assistance by birth parents and child welfare institutions such as child guidance centers and child care institutions that they want to explore the possibility of intercountry adoption. After the adoption is finalized, ISSJ provides consultations to the adoptees and adoptive parents with regard to post-adoption procedures, such as name change, acquisition of citizenship of the adoptive parent’s country, tracing of family members, etc.

## 2. Assistance for Family Reunion Across National Boundaries

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### (Nippon Foundation Sponsored Project)

Starting in 2005, this project has been funded by grants, from the Nippon Foundation. Through this project, ISSJ assists ① stateless children, who have become separated from their parents and are without nationalities to obtain nationality, ② children, who have been placed on family register, to return to their home countries, and ③ parents and children from failed international marriages and who have become separated for various reasons to reunite.

The majority of clients in these types of cases are from the Philippines. ISSJ provides assistance through telephone consultations, face-to-face interviews, home visits and accompanying them to the Philippine Embassy and other government agencies. The clients are often Filipino couples who reside in Japan illegally or unwed Filipino mothers who give birth and leave their child with acquaintances and disappear. In such case, the child’s birth is not reported and the child cannot obtain nationality. ISSJ assists these clients to submit the report of birth and obtain nationality in order to protect child’s basic

human rights. We also ask the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to conduct a home visit of the child's relatives in the Philippines to see whether they may be willing and able to raise the child. We also provide support for the child's repatriation for the purpose of family reunification.

Since Japan ratified the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction in 2014, we are experiencing an increase in the number of inquiries and requests for consultation regarding visitation or contacts with the child from concerned parties as well as ISS overseas branches. For instance, we provided assistance to a former Japanese couple residing across national borders and helped arrange a meeting with their child during the former spouse's visit to Japan. We consider such visitation or contacts not only as the right of the parent to meet his/her child but also the right of the child to meet both of his/her parents, as guaranteeing such right is necessary to maintain the child's healthy development.

ISSJ also provided similar assistance to many asylum seekers living in Japan. We provided consultation and counseling services regarding their livelihood for those who married a Japanese woman, regarding their marital problems, and for resettlement refugees on their reunification with their families.

### 3. Resettlement Assistance for Minor Refugees and Stateless Children

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#### (Masonic Foundation of Japan Sponsored Project)

With the grants provided by the Masonic Foundation of Japan, ISSJ assisted stateless children who are born in Japan but cannot submit the Report of Birth that is necessary to obtain their nationality, also provided counselling to resettlement refugees, asylum seekers and recognized refugees and further gave financial assistance for their medical and living expenses.

We assisted Japanese children who cannot receive their birth parents' protection. We also assisted stateless children to prepare a child study for the purpose of obtaining nationality and helped them obtain a Birth Certificate, passport and visa with the help of the Japanese government and the government of their country of origin.

As for resettlement refugees arriving in Japan from refugee camps, we provided assistance and consultation in solving various problems arising from their acclimation process to a different culture.

Among refugee-status applicants, some of them have many difficulties adjusting to life in Japan. Since they are not entitled to a working-visa, they are in a financially dire situation. They can pay neither the rent nor utilities so that their water and electricity are cut off. They have no money to eat or receive medical treatment when they become ill. Therefore, with the grant from the Masonic Foundation of Japan, ISSJ provided financial assistance to those people so that they can maintain a minimum standard of living.

#### 4. Parent-Child Visitation or Contact due to the Failure of International Marriage

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(Ministry of Foreign Affairs Commissioned Project)

Starting in 2014, ISSJ provides assistance in parent-child visitation or contact as a supporting agency supported by the Central Authority (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) established by the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. We work with all the parties concerned, in many cases at their own request, by facilitating dialog between taking parents and left-behind parents, making an implementation plan, accompanying the parties on the day of visitation or contact, etc. Where left-behind parents reside in a foreign country and it is difficult for them to come to Japan, the visitation or contact with the child is made through video conference system. We are mindful to provide assistance in arranging visitation or contact in a way that left-behind parents and their children can look forward to seeing each other and taking parents feel safe about sending their children to meet their left-behind parents.

#### 5. Casework Service for Refugees and Asylum Seekers

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(UNHCR Sponsored Project)

A large number of civilians were forcibly displaced during 2014, particularly in the Middle East and African Region due to armed conflicts or persecution. A “refugee” is defined as someone who, “owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.” According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Report, the number of those recognized as refugees in 2013 was 2.5 million, which in 2014, has increased to 2.9 million.

Those seeking asylum in 2013 due to armed conflicts or persecution in Japan were 3,260 persons but in 2014, the number reached a record of 5,000 persons. ISSJ implemented



support services for refugees and asylum seekers, such as securing access to psychiatric treatment centers, providing psycho-social counseling in and out of detention centers, and community support services for Myanmar refugees, which are commissioned by the UNHCR. In 2014, we provided such services to approximately 300 persons, representing 38 countries, including Sri Lanka (15%), Iran (12%), Bangladesh (8%) and Nigeria (8%).

Many refugees suffer from depression or PTSD due to stress associated with their experiences of persecution, difficulties of adapting to different culture, their prolonged detention and financial difficulties. Based on the information received during counseling sessions, we introduced those who needed care to psychiatric treatment centers, and, in some cases, provided financial assistance for their medical expenses. Regarding community support, we hosted workshops on social insurance and health problems of alcohol addiction and health based on the issues raised during group counseling sessions. Also, we are seeing an increase in the number of consultations relating to the questing of medical access from asylum seekers who are in the status of “provisional release”. Because they cannot register as residents of their municipalities they cannot apply for national health insurance. As a result, the medical costs to be borne by patients or medical institutions are very high. These refugees and asylum seekers cannot go back to their home countries even though they are ordinary citizens like us. We believe that providing casework services for such refugees and asylum seekers in Japan is a meaningful way to respond to the increasing diversity of people forming Japanese society. As such, we are committed to making best efforts to continue developing professional skills to support them.

#### ◆ Counseling at Detention Center

Those applying for refugee statuses can be detained in immigration detention centers unless they receive a special permission to stay or provisional stay from the Immigration Bureau. ISSJ provides counseling to those applying for refugee status, as commissioned by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Throughout 2014, we visited the Eastern Japan Immigration Center (in Ushiku, Ibaraki prefecture) and the Tokyo Immigration Center (in Shinagawa, Tokyo) twice or three times a month meeting with 6 to 7 persons per visit on average. Many of the clients suffer from high levels of stress from their experiences of escaping from their countries, and develop further health issues, both mental and physical, as their detention is prolonged. In many cases, the stresses manifest in physical symptoms such as headaches and stomach aches, chest pains, high blood pressure, insomnia, constipation, diarrhea and vomiting. There are

also cases where one develops more severe psychiatric symptoms such as hallucination, self-injurious behaviors, etc. We pay careful attention to the client's many issues and consult with professionals and medical specialists when necessary.

In addition to counseling through visitation, we also maintain consistent contact with the clients through phone calls and letters. Through these counseling services we aim to develop trust in the relationship with clients and avail them to a hospital when necessary after clients are released from the detention center. We hope to continue to provide such support so that clients can manage their stress and symptoms.

#### ◆ Support to Refugee Community

ISSJ supports not only asylum seekers but also families settling in as refugees and refuge communities. In 2014, we focused on such support services for women and children, and provided group counseling on issues often faced by mothers in Japanese society as well as on children's education.

### III. Human Resource Development, Research, Training and Internship Related to International Social Work

#### 1. Research on Progress of Legislation Related to Adoption

(Mitsubishi Foundation Sponsored Project)

Sponsored by the Mitsubishi Foundation, ISSJ, in response to recent movement in Japan toward enactment of Adoption Service Law, conducted study and research from October 2014 to September 2015 relating to "The Situation of Legislation in Asian Countries which Send Children for Intercountry Adoption". The target countries in the research included Korea, China and the Philippines, which, like Japan, are sending countries for intercountry adoption. The findings of our research will be presented at a symposium entitled "Family-based Care-From the 1993 Hague Convention, Thinking about Children who Need Protection and Securing their Permanency" on July 10, 2015 at House of Councillors. We will ask each of those countries' professionals on intercountry adoption to participate in the symposium and will invite the Principal Legal Officer of the Hague Conference on Private International Law as a guest speaker.

## 2. Project of Sharing Information and Research on Intercountry Adoption

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### (The Welfare and Medical Service Agency (WAM) Sponsored Project)

We produced a manual explaining the procedures for intercountry adoption in order to share information with interested persons about the practice of intercountry adoption as part of child protection and to cultivate a better understanding of adoption among the society.

We also produced a booklet for the purposes of increasing awareness of intercountry adoption in Japanese society generally, and especially, to serve as a tool for providing information directly to birth mothers. We redesigned and improved ISSJ's homepage in order to provide information on intercountry adoption more clearly to interested persons (birth mothers, prospective adoptive parents, social service agencies, etc.)

(URL-<http://www.issj.org/>)

Sponsored by the Welfare and Medical Service Agency, we held workshop in Tokyo and Osaka in February on support services provided by ISSJ to foreign minors and on intercountry adoption. In the first half of the workshop, the ISSJ social worker presented specific support methods available at ISSJ with examples from actual cases, and in the latter half, a Japanese adoptive mother who adopted an 8-year old Japanese boy through ISSJ talked about her experiences using slides. The workshop concluded with a lively question-and answer session and an exchange of opinions among the staff attendees from child guidance centers and child welfare institutions and other participants.

## 3. Post Adoption Support Project

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### (Nippon Foundation's Yurikago Sponsored Project)

ISSJ conducted various post-adoption support projects with Nippon Foundation's Yurikago grants during the fiscal year 2014.

For example, ISSJ's social workers participated in study and trainings sessions on adoption in Tokyo and elsewhere. The social worker will visit England to receive training on locating birth families of adopted children in April and May 2015. They will learn how to support adopted children looking for their roots and birth parents. In May 2015, following the training, we will organize a workshop and briefing session attended by interested persons.

A database of records and files of nearly 3000 adoption cases conducted by ISSJ are all maintained in our office so that we can respond to inquiries from adopted children who want to search their birth families. Adopted children have the right to know their birth parents' information. Updates to the database was made possible by Nippon

Foundation's Yurikago grant and enabled faster and easier data management contributing to an improvement in the project.

#### 4. Research on Refugee Protection and Workshop

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(Sasakawa Peace Foundation Sponsored Project)

Sponsored by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, ISSJ conducted a research project on "Trends of International Refugee Protection". The research is composed of two sections; Part 1 is entitled "Comprehensive Conceptualization of International Refugee Protection: Proposal of Discussion Framework for Conceptualization and Policy Recommendation," which was implemented mainly by literature survey and study session with domestic researchers. In Part 2, in order to look at not only Japan but also regional protection, ISSJ implemented research on protection mechanism in East Asia. We visited Hong Kong and Taiwan, which are non-signatory to the Refugee Convention, for the survey of circumstances of refugee protection.

#### 5. Support to Literacy Education Program with Food Service in Cambodia

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(Oosaka Community Foundation Sponsored Project)

(Peace Stone Foundation Sponsored Project)

It has been 8 years since ISSJ started the day-care center "Phtea Nhor Nhim" in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. It is now located at "Hiroshima House" on the premises of Wat Ounalom, north of Phnom Penh. The day-care center originally started for street children from underprivileged families in 2008, and it has now become established in the community as a small private school providing literacy education and food. Five Cambodian staff members offered literacy and health education, computer and English to about 70 children. ISSJ social workers visited Cambodia three times in 2014, and interviewed children and visited their homes with the Cambodian staffs and gave advice on the programs.

## 6. Study on the 1980 Hague Convention Hosted by the U.S. Department of State

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The International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) is the U.S. Department of State's premier professional exchange program. IVLP brings participants to the U.S. from all over the world to meet and confer with their professional counterparts to gain greater understanding of global cultures.

The theme for 2014 was the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and ISSJ social worker participated in the program. The worker visited the U.S. Department of State, the central authority of the Convention, the family courts, prosecutors, lawyers, the police, NGO and Child Protective Services (CPS). During the 10 day program, it was emphasized that the best interest of the child is the guiding principle and child abduction is illegal under the U.S. Family Law. Having a chance to participate in this program allows a deeper understanding of the Hague Convention.

## IV. Public Relations

### 1. ISSJ Charity Movie and Bazaar

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ISSJ held Charity Movie Festivals in June and October at Hitotsubashi Hall, Jinbocho for the purpose of enhancing public awareness of ISSJ and fund-raising. ISSJ's event committee and volunteers have been carrying on this event for more than 30 years. For each event, 7 or 8 volunteers came to ISSJ office for three months before the movie festival and made extensive preparations.

The films showed in June and October were "The Kid with a Bike" and "The Other Son". Gross earnings from ticket sales, bazaar, contributions, advertising, etc. were ¥2,677,076 (The 68<sup>th</sup>) and ¥2,963,572 (The 69<sup>th</sup>), respectively. The number of tickets sold were 2,196 and 1,935, respectively. The number of visitors were 1,233 and 1,157.

In selecting the films, specialized agencies, such as Tokyu Recreation Co. and Iwanami Hall provided advice and cooperation. ISSJ movie festival received support from the following companies and the organizations; Jissen Rinri, Pilot International Sakura Tokyo, TAISEI Corporation, Tokyo Zonta Club, Nagase Kenko Corporation, Japan Women's University Midorikai, Japan Women's University Ohfukai, the Tokyo Keihin Rotary Club, Tokyo Ohi Rotary Club, Toyo Wharf & Warehouse Co., Ltd., Toyama Kaisei Co. and Harasawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

## 2. Charity Live

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We held a charity live concert of Kotez & Yancy, the blues harp (harmonica) and piano duo to raise money for Phtea Nhor Nhim, the day-care center in Cambodia on September 20.

## 3. Taking Part in Global Festa Japan 2014

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ISSJ took part in Global Festa Japan which was held in Hibiya Park, Tokyo on October 4 and 5. The Festa is one of the big events to raise public awareness of international cooperation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a number of embassies and many NGOs ran information booths.

## 4. Publication of Newsletter “Intercountry”

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Newsletter “Intercountry” was published twice in 2014 to communicate updates on ISSJ social workers’ activities and information on upcoming events as well as educate public on present status of child welfare in Japan. We distribute the “Intercountry” to organizations and individuals who help and support ISSJ’s activities.

## DATA

### Breakdown of the Casework Service

Casework Service During Fiscal Year 2014	Number of Cases
Cases newly received during this fiscal year	690
Cases newly opened during this fiscal year	119
Cases re-opened during this fiscal year	14
Cases continued from previous fiscal year	472
Grand total of cases during this fiscal year	1,295

### Number of Casework Service According to Main Categories of Cases

Subject	Number of Counseling	Number of Cases
Inter-country adoption/Foster care	3,782	573
Counseling for international marriage/divorce	76	16
Nationality problems	223	29
Acknowledgement of children	14	7
Child abuse/Child care problems	492	9
Repatriation cases	10	7
Procedure for staying in Japan	94	22
Reunion with family	564	50
Welfare administration	81	17
Mental problems	0	3
Problems regarding medical treatment	29	14
Job hunting	0	14
Education of Japanese language	0	0
Locating missing persons	7	1
Problems of education	1	3
Inheritance	0	0
Translation/preparation of documents	7	1

Subject	Number of Counseling	Number of Cases
Providing of information	30	18
Criminal cases	0	0
Assistance for adjustment of living	0	2
Formation of the staff	0	0
Refugee Problems	2,351	487
Abduction	91	13
Others	16	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,868</b>	<b>1,295</b>

### Countries Involved in the Cases

The following 69 countries and area are involved in the cases during this fiscal year:

Afghanistan	Angola	Argentina	Australia
Austria	Brazil	Cambodia	Cameroon
China	Colombia	Congo	Denmark
Egypt	France	Germany	Ghana
Guinea	Holland	Hungary	India
Iran	Iraq	Italy	Kenia
Korea	Kosovo	Malaysia	Mari
Marta	Myanmar	Nepal	Nigeria
Pakistan	Paraguay	Philippines	Rumania
Russia	Rwanda	Saudi Arabia	Senegal
Singapore	Somalia	Spain	Sri Lanka
Sudan	Syria	Taiwan	Tanzania
Tibet	Turkey	U.S.A.	Uganda
Ukraine	Uzbekistan	Vietnam	



## Organizations that Referred Clients to ISSJ

During this fiscal year there were 690 cases of newly accepted casework service.

The organizations that referred cases to our assistance are as follows:

Organizations which Referred Cases to ISSJ		Number of Cases
Foreign Government Offices/Embassies		108
Japanese Government Offices	Related Ministries, Prefectures, Municipals	15
	Japanese Embassies in foreign countries	5
	Family Court	4
	Child Guidance Center, Welfare Office, Health Center	19
	Regional Immigration Bureau, Police	5
U.S. Military concerned (Family Service Office, Legal Office on base, etc.)		2
International organizations such as U.N, etc.		25
Medical institutions		1
Schools, Churches, NGO		44
Publications, Mass media, ISS publicity		273
Lawyers		13
Friends/acquaintances/families/the person himself(or herself)		138
ISS branches and correspondents		9
Others		29
Total		690

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