



2013 — PEOPLE IN NEED

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EDITORIAL STAFF: Petr Štefan, Martin Kovalčík, Adéla Pospíchalová, Tomáš Urban and others


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TOGETHER THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY

ADDRESS: People in Need, Šafaříkova 635/24, 120 00 Prague 2

PHONE: 420226200400 | **FAX:** 420226200401

E-MAIL: mail@peopleinneed.cz | **URL:** www.peopleinneed.cz

IDENTIFICATION NO.: 25755277 | **TAX IDENTIFICATION NO.:** CZ25755277

PEOPLE IN NEED
Annual Report 2013

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DEAR FRIENDS,

Please give a moment of your time to our report. We present a new perspective on why, for whom, how and where we work, and using what tools and which financial resources. The new structure will give you other insights and it presents our attempt at a comprehensive approach aimed at achieving real impacts, improvements and change. In a rapidly changing world, full of doubt about the future, but also tremendous energy and optimism, in a world where there are increasing tensions, conflicts and natural disasters caused by fluctuating climate. In a world that is getting richer, but where the differences in living standards and the numbers between rich and poor are growing, the need and scope for our work is not decreasing. Quite the opposite. When I look at our work, which covers a wide range of activities through various sections, programmes and projects, it is obvious what holds it all together. The support of people so that they are able to make the most of the opportunities in their lives. In lives where there is danger, oppression, inequality, injustice, poverty and distress.

In the social integration programmes at home we help people cope with debt, to get the chance to find a job or to better prepare for school so that they succeed. In humanitarian crises we cover people's basic necessities to help them to stand on their own two feet as quickly as possible and take care of themselves and their family. Where possible. In Syria, where we worked for the second year and where the amount of aid increased dramatically, unfortunately we can only help those most in need among the millions who need help to survive in an increasingly deteriorating situation. In the Czech Republic, we work at all school levels with children, students and teachers to try to help them build a modern and inclusive educational system built on self-reliance, development and creativity. It's a cliché, but the future depends on young people, which is why they are of particular interest to us. In so far as they are confident citizens interested and involved in public affairs, so we will be able, at home and abroad, to contribute to ensuring that the world and our lives do not become more closed, empty and egotistical.

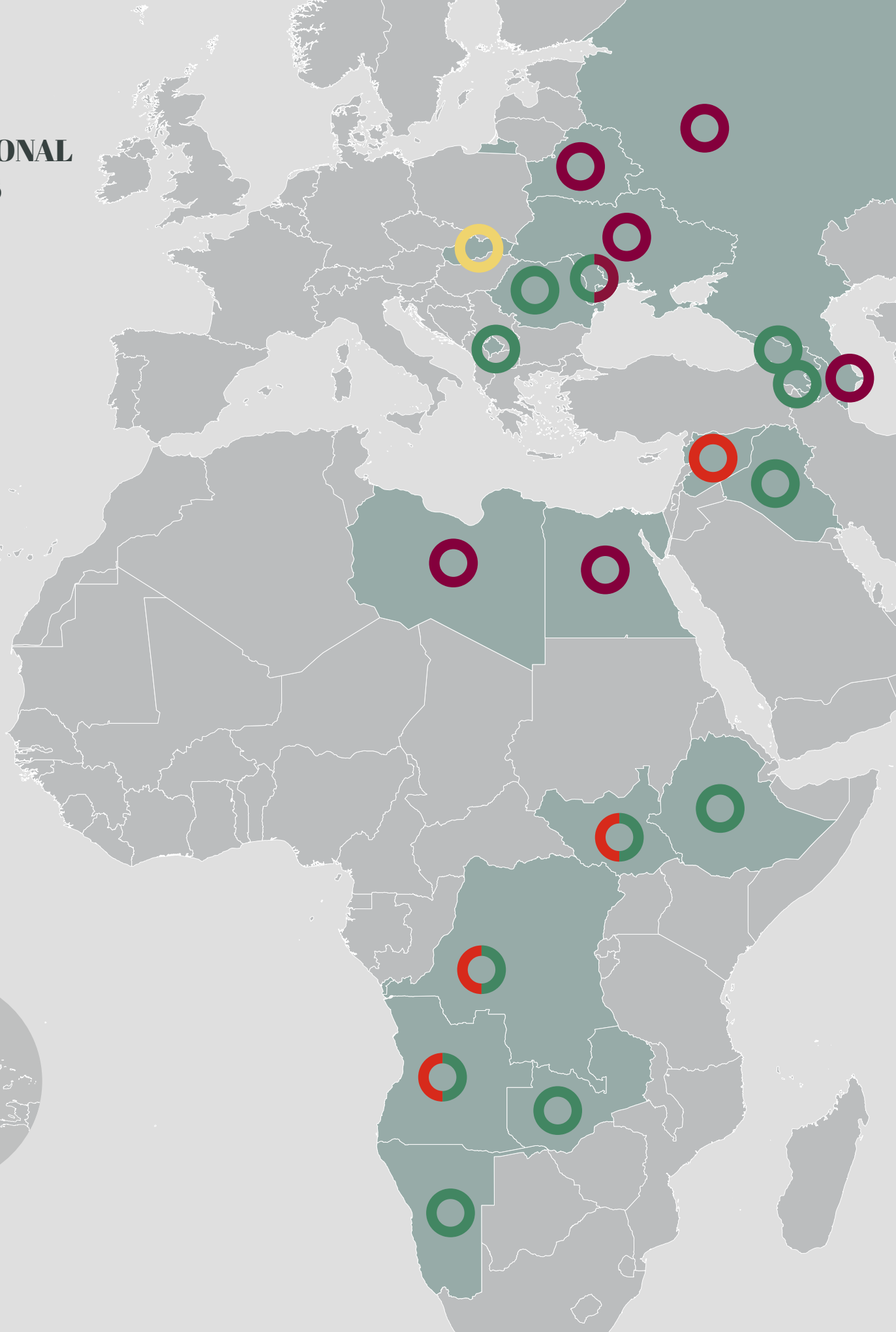
We support human rights defenders, activists and independent journalists – people who are not afraid to seek fundamental rights and freedoms in non-free countries or to be strong partner states in periods of transformation. We organise the One World Film Festival on human rights and issues of today's world in some 40 cities and towns, which inspires interest in other topics besides all-encompassing consumerism. We offer the media and the public information and questions on global development cooperation and a look into the lives of immigrants here at home. In many countries of Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe, we help people and communities with their development. We work with them through programmes focused on education, natural resources, access to drinking water and health care, the development of small businesses and the local economy, social services, and especially to strengthen their position vis-à-vis state and local governments. The knowledge we have gained from our work and the need not to just deal with the symptoms of problems have led us to try to influence strategy and policies for better governance.

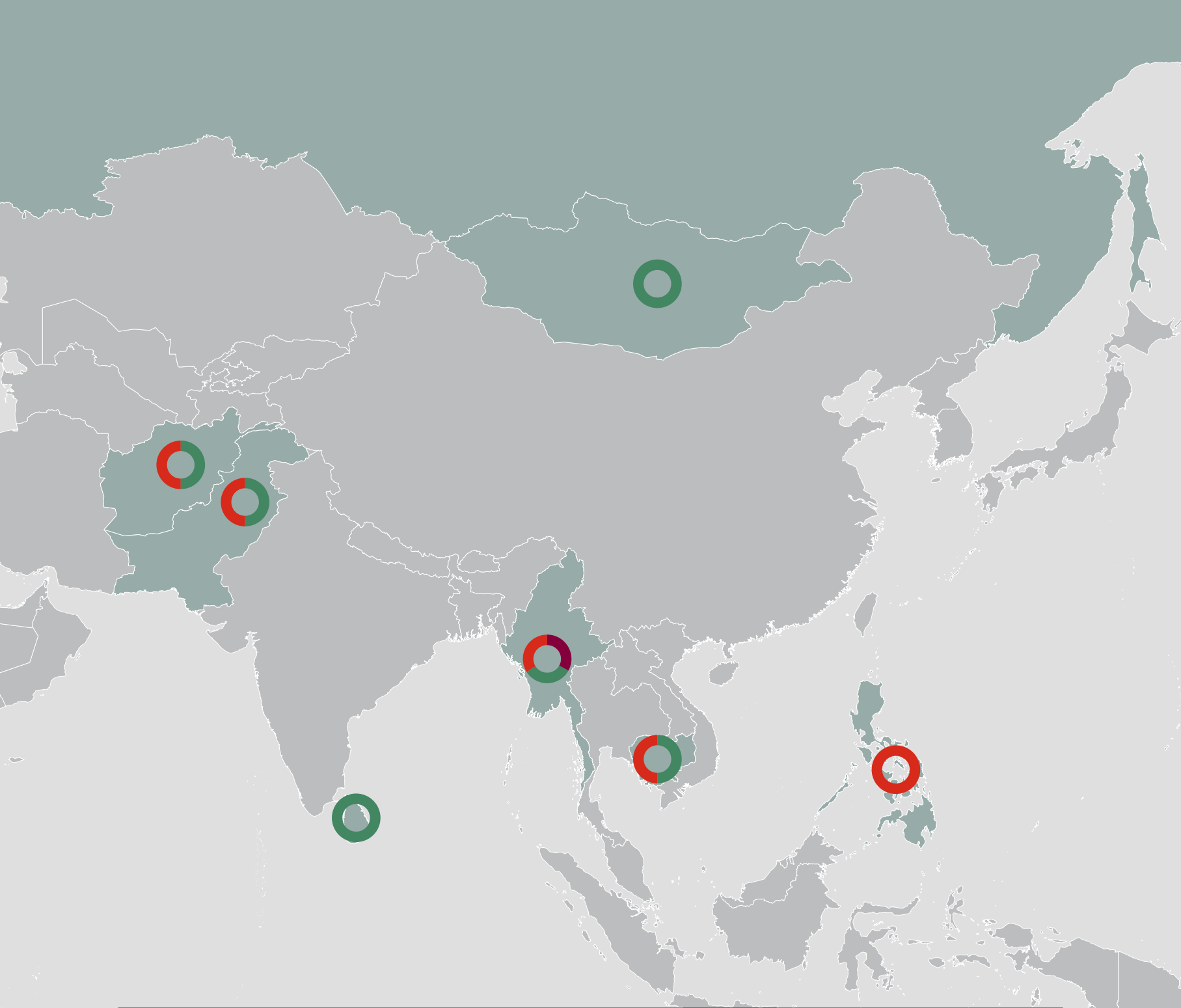
I would like to thank all of the people who make up People in Need, especially our local colleagues in the countries where we operate, without whom our work would not be possible. Thank you to all our partners, with whom we are trying to make our work bring about real change. Thank you to our long-term donors and contributors, institutions and organisations, government and international donors who place their trust in us through financial support and cooperation, and to all those who are not indifferent to the world that we inhabit. Often it is not easy, but it is worth it.

Yours faithfully,

Šimon Pánek

Managing Director of People in Need





COUNTRY AND TYPE OF WORK IN 2013

1. Afghanistan	8. DR Congo	15. Moldova	22. Russia	29. Zambia
2. Angola	9. Egypt	16. Mongolia	23. Slovakia*	Humanitarian aid
3. Armenia	10. Ethiopia	17. Myanmar (Burma)	24. South Sudan	Development cooperation
4. Azerbaijan	11. Georgia	18. Namibia	25. Sri Lanka	Defending human rights and support for democracy
5. Belarus	12. Iraq	19. Pakistan	26. Syria	Social aid
6. Cambodia	13. Kosovo	20. Philippines	27. Transnistria (Moldova)	* + own projects abroad
7. Cuba	14. Libya	21. Romania	28. Ukraine	



INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT AID

WORK IN A CHANGING WORLD

People in Need has for over 20 years been part of an international community that tries to help those most in need. For over ten years we have also contributed to the sustainable development of disadvantaged countries, regions and communities. We see many concrete achievements to our credit and have helped millions of people.

We also see a changing world, in which food prices even in the most remote villages are determined by global markets, a world in which people are increasingly suffering from droughts and floods caused by climate change and mismanagement of natural resources, a world which in a few years will be home to 9 billion people. On the other hand, it is a world with improving health care and access to education, and where mobile phones and the Internet are becoming available even to the poorest. We also see a world in which the growth rate of the GDP in the poorest countries far exceeds that of rich countries, and in which the largest cities of developing countries are literally growing in front of our eyes. Even though the fast-growing construction of modern high-rise buildings is often still supported by wooden scaffolding.

INEQUALITY IS GROWING

This development, sometimes motivated only by the desire for rapid profit, in countries which also suffer as a result of poor governance, corruption and ethnic conflicts, unfortunately often leads to wealth being concentrated in the hands of privileged elites, with very little reaching the poorest. And some even suffer directly as a result of development. Inequality thus continues to increase, which is enhanced by rapid urbanisation, gender inequality, problems with land grabs and population growth.

Therefore, we focus on targeted support for those most in need, as well as supporting civil society and good governance, and finding systemic solutions. In Cambodia, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, we focused among other things on the problem of urban poverty by supporting individual families, and by promoting solutions at the institutional level. In countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Afghanistan and Ethiopia, we sought to reduce malnutrition. In Moldova, Kosovo, Georgia, Armenia, Myanmar and Mongolia, we encourage civil society to advocate for good governance and the inclusion of marginalised people. Education, which we believe is the main prerequisite for inclusive development, was our focus in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Mongolia.

HUMANITARIAN AID

In many countries, we had to focus on the basics: ensuring that people have enough to eat and drink, a place to live, and access to basic health care. This involved relief for the victims of relatively minor or localised natural disasters or crises that occurred in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia and Myanmar. Protracted conflicts then devastated the lives of people in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Syria. There, in extremely difficult conditions, we provided immediate relief for some 600,000 people. The price for this was the lives of three of our Syrian colleagues, who were killed in a bomb attack in a residential area of Aleppo.

At the end of 2013 we sent the first teams to typhoon-ravaged islands in the Philippines, where we established a new humanitarian mission.

In addition to providing direct relief to disaster victims, we are trying to reduce the impact of future disasters in Cambodia. In Ethiopia, we help strengthen people's resilience to disasters caused as a result of weather events, which are affecting people more and more often, and which are one of the main obstacles to development.

600 EMPLOYEES IN 20 COUNTRIES

In 2013, we worked in a total of 20 countries, in 15 of which we had a permanent mission. Over 600 employees participated in People in Need's international humanitarian and development activities and, particularly in community projects in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo, there were over 1,000 volunteers.

The largest sources of funding included the European Union, the Government of the Czech Republic with the Czech Development Agency, the UN, the governments of Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands and other countries, and thousands of small donors from the Czech Republic.

Fundamental to our work was also the strategic partnership in Alliance2015 and collaboration with 241 partner non-governmental organisations and institutions. To everyone who supports us and trusts that we know how to help where help is needed, thank you!

THE MAIN SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CZECH REPUBLIC

TOTAL 14.7 MILLION EUR



European Union	27.52%	Donations and public collections	10.76%
Government of the Czech Republic	21.77%	UN agencies	8.70%
Government of the Federal Republic of Germany	12.47%	Other	18.78%

15

permanent missions

20

countries

44

permanent offices

58

expatriate staff

2.5

million EUR implemented within Alliance2015

83

projects

241

partner organisations and institutions

577

local staff

1,097

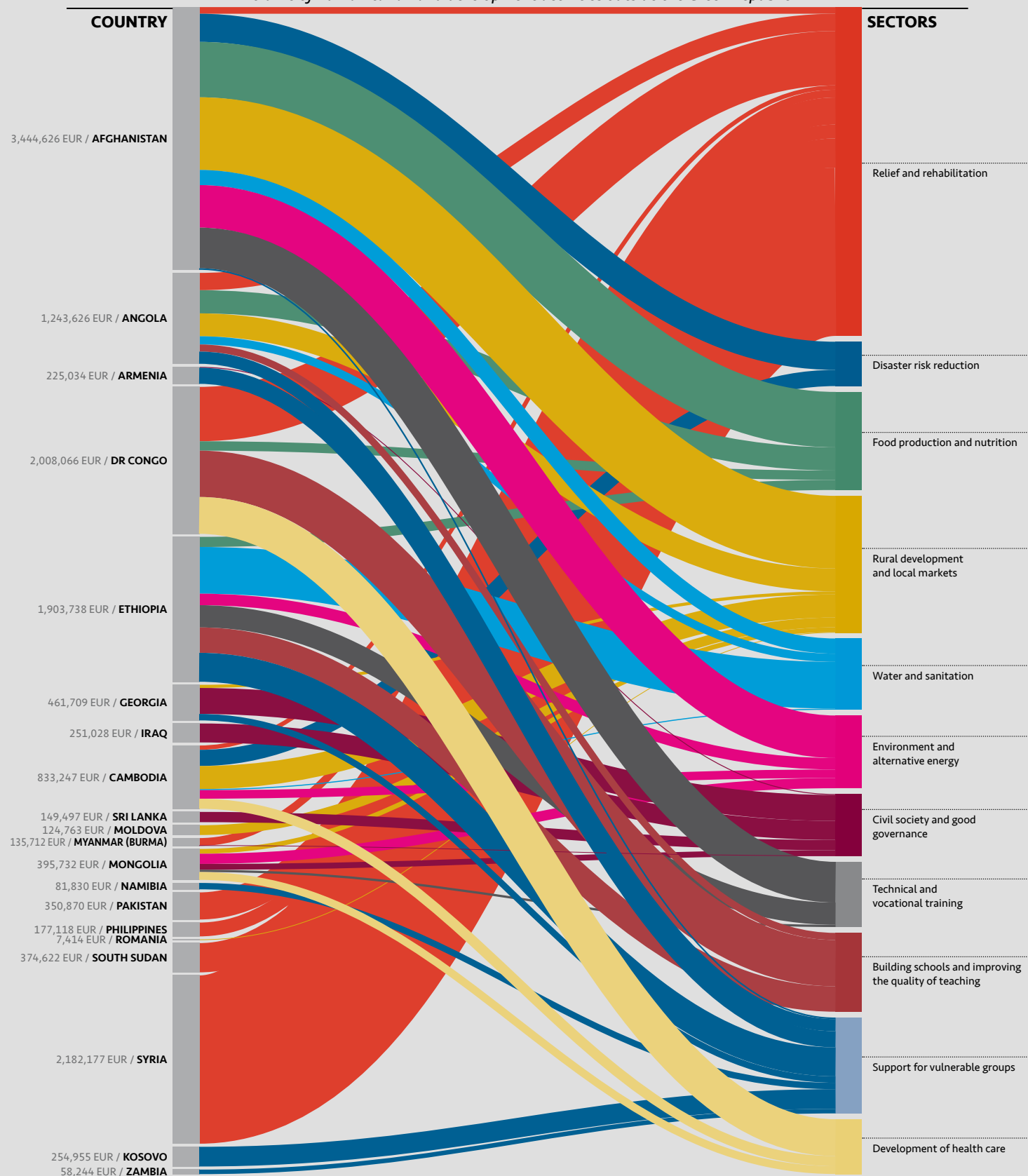
volunteers

◀ More than 600 of our employees in 20 countries helped their most vulnerable citizens. We repaired a girls' school in the Philippines damaged by a typhoon. We offered people in the Philippines worst affected by Typhoon Haiyan the opportunity to earn extra income clearing fallen trees. ▶



14.7 million EUR

Volume of humanitarian and development activities outside the Czech Republic





Badriah and her children had to escape the bombing in Aleppo. Now she is hiding in a cave and with our help has basic food and her children go to school.

HUMANITARIAN AID AND REHABILITATION AFTER NATURAL DISASTERS

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WAS DESTROYED BY BOMBS; WE ARE REFUGEES IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

In Syria, now torn by civil war since 2011, one family is displaced every minute, meaning there are 9,600 new refugees daily. The fighting has driven almost every second Syrian from their home; two thirds of them remain refugees in their own country.

One of the many sad fates of the war victims includes that of the family of Mrs Badriah, who fled from Aleppo with her three children. Her husband was a petty street vendor. "He barely made enough for the family's needs, but we were happy," Badriah recalled.

But then the war came and the largest Syrian city began to experience food shortages. The price of bread climbed up to ten times pre-war prices. Electricity stopped working

and children could not go to school because of the constant threat of bombing. "We fled because we feared for our children," Badriah explains. "Almost our entire neighbourhood was destroyed by air raids and barrel bombs that kill mainly civilians."

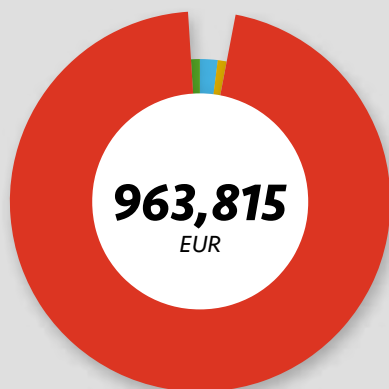
Like many others, the family decided to leave for safety in Turkey. But it wasn't possible to cross the northern border in the province of Idlib and to make matters worse her husband fell ill. "Suddenly I found myself alone with my children without a roof over our heads. Fortunately, a local man took pity on us and offered us a small cave on his land where we could stay," says Badriah, who thus became one of the nearly seven million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

One day a humanitarian coordinator from the People in Need team appeared in the village. "He asked us about our situation, income, my husband and where we came from and promised to help," says Badriah. "Two days later he really came back, brought us food parcels, some money, and said that People in Need had begun to support the local school so that children could start learning again."

"I'm worried about my children's future and what marks the war will leave on them, but next month I at least have a leg to stand on," says Badriah.

HUMANITARIAN AID AND REHABILITATION AFTER NATURAL DISASTERS — 4,347,043 EUR

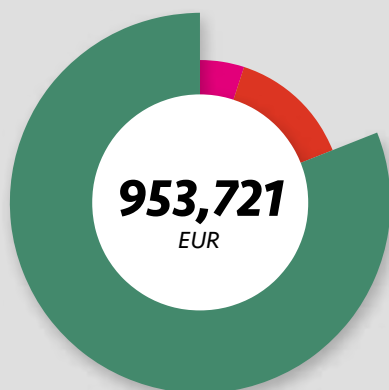
VALUE OF IMPLEMENTED AID IN SELECTED SECTORS*



FOOD AID

188,618 vulnerable people received food supplies for one month (*Syria, South Sudan, Philippines and Myanmar/Burma*)

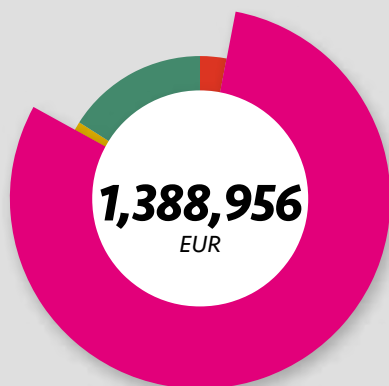
■ Syria	936,684 EUR / 164,000 people
■ South Sudan	3,972 EUR / 11,493 people
■ Philippines	3,490 EUR / 10,000 people
■ Myanmar (Burma)	19,669 EUR / 3,125 people



NUTRITION

67,306 children up to the age of 5 treated with supplementary foods (*Angola, Syria, DR Congo*)

■ Angola	740,160 EUR / 41,000 people
■ Syria	160,220 EUR / 26,000 people
■ DR Congo	53,341 EUR / 306 people

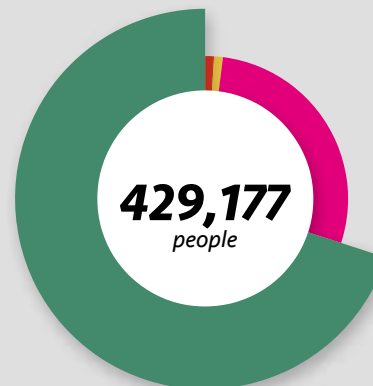
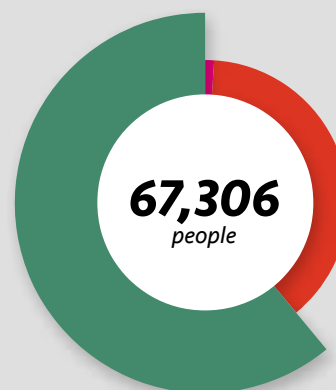
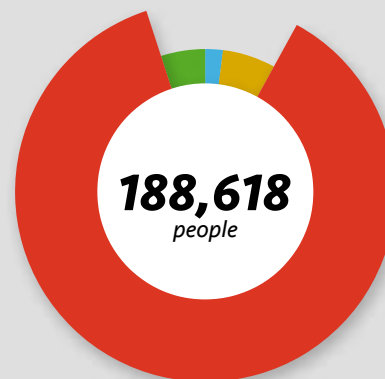


HEALTHCARE

429,177 patients examined or treated thanks to the support of People in Need (*DR Congo, Angola, Syria, South Sudan*)

■ DR Congo	1,135,156 EUR** / 124,861 people
■ Angola	198,996 EUR / 300,000 people
■ Syria	16,071 EUR / 2,400 people
■ South Sudan	38,733 EUR / 1,916 people

RECEIVERS OF AID



* including material assistance given, which is not part of the financial statements

** including construction

COUNTRIES IN WHICH WE
PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE

9

POPULATION FOR WHOM
WE HAVE PROVIDED
WASTE DISPOSAL IN SYRIA

500,000

REFUGEES WHO RECEIVED
DIRECT MATERIAL
ASSISTANCE

92,100

SUPPORTED SCHOOLS IN
CRISIS AREAS

97

PEOPLE WITH BETTER
ACCESS TO DRINKING
WATER

112,700



Thanks to water gauges residents of the Cambodian village of Phsar Adeat know when to seek refuge in a safe place in the event of a flood.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS

FLOODS DON'T SURPRISE ME ANY MORE, SAYS SOK

In the Cambodian province of Pursat we are helping people prepare for natural disasters. We are mitigating the flood damage, but are also creating an Early Warning System that will help villagers save their property in time.

Sok Pho, a farmer from the village of Phsar Adeat at Tonlé Sap Lake has ten children and knows a thing or two about floods. "The village is flooded every year, but in 2011 it was particularly bad," recalls the farmer. "Even though our house is half a metre above the ground, it was not enough; it disappeared under 1.5 metres of water."

The family recovered from the disaster, but the piles on which the house stood began to rot and the house was in danger of falling. Our partner organization Ponleu Kumar

immediately advised Sok on what to do to better protect his home against future floods.

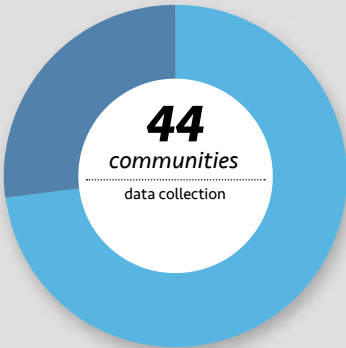
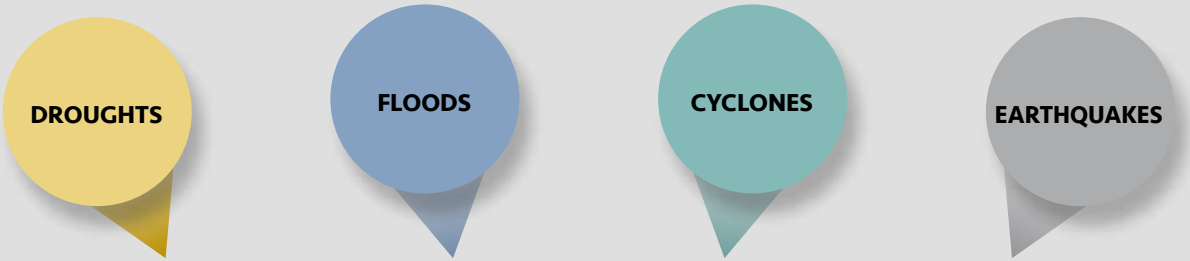
He carried out the construction work himself with his sons. "We were given the piles; the rest I arranged myself," says Sok. Instead of on rotting piles the house now stands 1.5 metres above the ground on concrete foundations and wooden supports, which are treated against moisture and insects.

Together with students and lecturers of the Royal University of Phnom Penh, we also created a manual that should help villagers like Sok build disaster-resilient houses. We also cooperated on training of local carpenters who will help people improve their homes. At the same

time several water gauges were built in the area, so Sok no longer has to worry that a flood will surprise him.

"If the water reaches up to the last marker, I'll take my family to a safe place," says the farmer. People from the village measure the water level twice a day and the data is sent to the Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology. Data is collected in a pilot Early Warning System, which warns villagers of impending danger via mobile phone messages. Thanks to this system Sok will have more time to evacuate his family and to prepare his house for a flood.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS

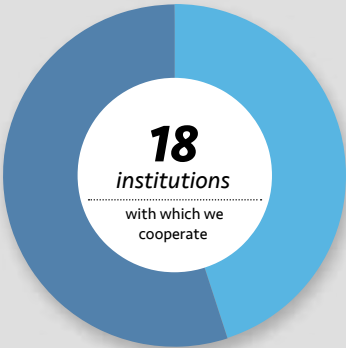


HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

Afghanistan	200 communities
Cambodia	32 communities

DATA COLLECTION

Afghanistan	12 communities
— Demographic and migration trends; Mortality and fertility rates; Disease trends; Malnutrition; Food security; Food variety; Hunger in the home; Prices in the markets; Water level in the rivers; Precipitation; Water consumption	
Cambodia	32 communities
— Indebtedness trends; Migration; Demographic trends; Livestock mortality and fertility rates; Water level during floods; Hydrogeological data	



Afghanistan	10
Cambodia	8

AFGHANISTAN
AWARENESS
CAMPAIGNS

200

PROTECTION WALLS/
GABIONS

6

DRAINAGE

3

CAMBODIA
WATER GAUGES

32

SEED BANKS

22

RICE BANKS

22

WATER SOURCES

9

COMMUNITIES WITH EARLY
WARNING SYSTEMS

35



THE RESILIENCE OF RESIDENTS

WE HELP ETHIOPIANS DEAL WITH CRISES

The increasing world population and changing climate mean that the number of people affected by more frequent and less predictable natural disasters will soar in the coming years. In many places massive humanitarian assistance is regularly required to at least partially prevent large-scale loss of life and the destruction of livelihoods. This has triggered increased efforts to search for new approaches to eliminate the humanitarian crises caused by irregular rainfall, frequent drought and other adverse climate changes, especially in poorer countries.

In connection with this we increasingly talk about the need to strengthen resilience or – in other words – the ability of individuals, households, villages or entire countries to face crisis situations, adapt to them quickly and deal with their consequences. This calls for a multi-sectoral approach that involves combined interventions in health care, water and sanitation, food security, livelihoods, nutrition and infrastructure.

The degree of resilience is measured by the Coping Strategy Index (CSI), which through questionnaires evaluates changes in human behaviour in times of food or water shortage. Based on people’s reactions it is then possible to quite accurately estimate the magnitude of the crisis. The answers lead to the calculation of an index, which increases with the severity of the situation.

STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE IN ETHIOPIA

People in Need has been piloting a resilience building approach since the beginning of 2013 in the Wolaita zone, which is one of the most vulnerable areas of southern Ethiopia. Wolaita is also a typical example of a place where the combination of adverse effects such as poor soil, environmental degradation, poorly developed health care

and education, and poor access to drinking water cause extreme poverty and food shortages. The situation is further complicated by irregular rainfall, frequent droughts, and outbreaks of diarrheal diseases and malaria. Almost every year from January to June communities suffer food shortages that lead to high levels of malnutrition and not only threaten the health and lives of children and adults, but also undermine the ability of the poorest people to cope with the impacts of a changing climate and a growing population.

Along with the organisations Concern Worldwide and International Medical Corps, we want over a period of three years to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable people, such as poor families or single mothers. Since malnutrition is influenced by many factors, we therefore help in the areas of nutrition, health care, water and sanitation and diversification of trades.

The main task of People in Need is to provide people with better access to drinking water, which is essential for strengthening resilience. Women and children often spend up to eight hours a day carrying water, and in such conditions they hardly have any time for pursuing activities for earning money, cooking, cleaning or just caring for their small children. After one year of work we have improved access to drinking water for more than 22,300 people and also dramatically reduced the time spent fetching it, sometimes from around four hours to 20 minutes.

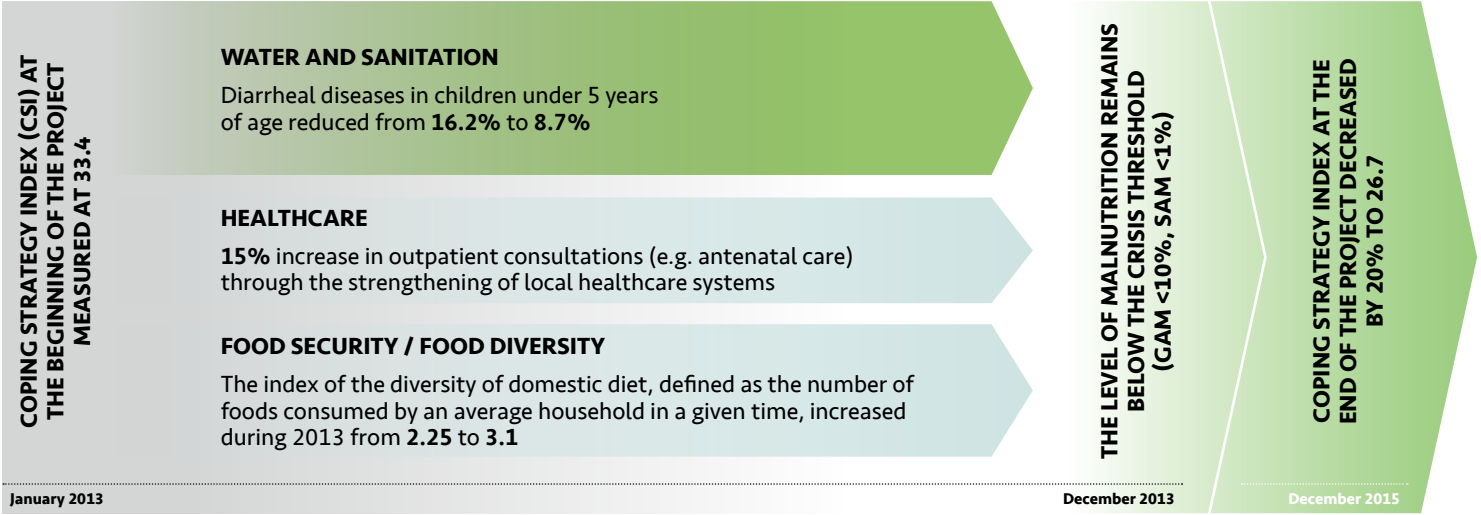
We combine providing access to water with effective techniques for improving hygiene and sanitation practices in the home. Awareness of good hygiene habits has risen from 2.3 to 98.7 per cent. After a year’s work people have built over 1,500 new latrines and 80 per cent of them are used hygienically. We contributed to the sustainability of

the local system of sanitation and hygiene by training 150 community-based government workers or volunteers who will continue to spread these good habits and practices.

HELP FOR FARMERS AND OFFICIALS

Our partners in the project also aimed to improve the nutrition of infants and children by strengthening the local health care system. Together with the Ministry of Water and Energy we are working on hygiene awareness, improving water systems and introducing more efficient ways to manage water sources. Our partners distribute seeds to small farmers, support livestock breeding and provide training on modern agricultural methods and management of natural resources. Government officials are trained in risk analysis of natural disasters and create crisis plans with them.

The aim of the programme is to prevent and treat acute malnutrition of children under five years of age and pregnant and nursing mothers. The health care system should in addition be better able to manage disease prevention and control childhood diseases, which will be aided by new water sources and improved hygiene habits. The poorest would also be able, thanks to diverse sources of income, to better stock up on food in preparation for food shortages. Wolaita and its inhabitants will simply be more resilient.





Extension workers focus primarily on practical training of farmers in local training centres.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION

I LEARNED HOW TO PLANT CORN AND THE HARVEST INCREASED

In the south of Ethiopia we support 20 government farmer training centres. In these centres farmers learn to use modern methods of cultivation to increase their yields and to try growing new crops on demonstration fields. The centres also lend them tools and store seeds. The trained farmers also share their newly gained knowledge with hundreds of other farmers in the area.

In Ethiopia people thus consume a more varied diet and farmers can cover the costs of the next agricultural season without any external help. The farmer training centre in Garamba also helped 50-year-old Matyos Mandeb. "Before we didn't really know how to cultivate the land efficiently," he says. "When we planted corn we simply threw the grains on the field and many of them didn't grow."

After one of the classes in the centre, Matyos tried to plant corn in a row and also started using fertilisers. Now he is no longer worried about being able to sustain his family of seven. "What I learned in the demonstration fields I now try at home too," says the farmer. The results are already apparent. "Our yields have increased, so we sell part of our crop on the local market," he adds. "If necessary, I can borrow a crushing mill from the centre, which saves me a lot of work." His sons also attend the training centre. "We pass on what we've learned to other people in the village," says Matyos. After three years of our support the centre in Garamba is self-sufficient. The crops that are grown on the sample fields are sold and the money earned is used to organise training courses for other farmers.

The centre thus supports hundreds of local farmers each year. The centre's five hectares of land are used to teach the cultivation of white beans, lentils, carrots, lettuce, barley and teff. Locals come here throughout the year under the supervision of four trainers to improve their agricultural practices. Garamba is now an example for the whole region.

IMPROVED FOOD PRODUCTION

CAUSES OF INADEQUATE FOOD PRODUCTION

OUR SUPPORT

INSUFFICIENT
LOCAL SUPPORT

132

*supported agricultural
extension workers*

INEFFICIENT
AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

158

*practical training courses
for farmers*

ADVERSE
NATURAL CONDITIONS

92

*we helped
communities become more
resistant to adverse climate*

LOW
SOIL QUALITY

376 ha

of soil was treated

UNDERDEVELOPED MARKETS

5

*projects aimed
at developing local markets*

INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES
TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE

*we provided **6,756**
farmers with required
material assistance*



We train Afghan farmers in how to care for the landscape to retain more water and mitigate the risk of floods.

ENVIRONMENT AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

PEOPLE IN AFGHAN VILLAGE ARE LEARNING HOW TO USE LAND EFFICIENTLY

Residents of the village of Balla Pista in the foothills of the Hindu Kush of Afghanistan are dependent on agriculture and livestock, and so fields occupy all arable land. The ploughing of the steep slopes during rains and droughts causes topsoil to disappear and the farmers harvest less each year. It is a landscape without trees. What's more, it is unable to retain water and the village is often plagued by flooding.

A flood struck the community in April 2013, just when we started work in the village. After surveys had been conducted, it was clear that the intensive cultivation and clearing of all plants from the slopes weakens the soil and increases the risk of flooding. The farmers initially claimed that they weren't doing anything differently than their

ancestors. Thirty-year-old satellite images have shown, however, that the same area was inhabited by far fewer people and that with the increasing number of residents the area of cultivated land has grown.

After undergoing training the locals began to see the impacts of careless farming as a threat to their existence and became interested in how to handle the situation. They planted several new orchards in the village using a drip irrigation system, which in a region without water is the only possible method of irrigation.

During cash for work, where the most vulnerable families were given the opportunity to earn additional income, the locals also dug thousands of ditches in the surrounding hills. These are used to capture water that would

otherwise have flowed over the clayey soil. In addition, drought-resistant pistachio or juniper trees were planted around the ditches. Woody plants should in the future not only help reinforce the slopes, but also provide a source of income for villagers.

In addition, farmers are learning how to cultivate their fields to retain more water, and improve the cultivation of new crops. With our help they are establishing vegetable gardens using much less water. All of this should ensure more diverse food for locals and at the same time enable them to efficiently manage their natural resources. We are doing similar work in 74 other Afghan villages.

949,110 EUR
spent on the environment and alternative energy

MORE EFFICIENT USE OF WATER	
Retention of water in the landscape (ha)	
Afghanistan	157
Ethiopia	318

PREVENTION OF SOIL EROSION	
AFFORESTATION/REFORESTATION AREAS (ha reforested)	
— Afghanistan	32
— Ethiopia	38
PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES	
— Afghanistan	25
— Ethiopia	3

TRAINING COURSES	
■ Afghanistan	48
■ Ethiopia	24
■ Cambodia	37
■ Mongolia	9

AFGHANISTAN	
Area mapped by GIS satellite system	300 communities
Participating institutions	4
ETHIOPIA	
Participating institutions	4
Studies	2
CAMBODIA	
Participating institutions	5
Studies	1
MONGOLIA	
Participating institutions	5



SUSTAINABLE FARMING PRACTICES	
NUMBER OF FARMERS TRAINED	
— Afghanistan	965
— Ethiopia	320

GREEN ENGINEERING	
TECHNICAL TRAINING	
— Cambodia	65
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES FOR FAMILIES	
— Afghanistan	300
— Cambodia	417

LOW DIVERSITY OF LANDSCAPES
erosion, low retention ability, floods, droughts and unstable production, soil loss

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM
socio-economic studies, mapping, community knowledge, ownership structures

UNDERSTANDING THE COMMUNITY'S PROBLEMS
training courses, workshops

TAILOR-MADE COMMUNITY STRATEGIES
community plans

TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION
prevention of soil erosion, green engineering, conservation agriculture, water resources management

INCREASE OF LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY



In Ethiopia fetching water is the responsibility of women and children. In addition to building water sources in the country we also teach water committees how to care for and manage them.

WATER AND SANITATION

NEIMA MANAGES ACCESS TO WATER FOR HER VILLAGE

In Ethiopia, Cambodia, Syria, Pakistan and Afghanistan we are repairing or building dozens of water sources; we teach people how to take care of wells and and train them how to keep their water free from contamination and other ways to prevent their families from contracting diseases related to water.

One of these people is Ethiopian woman Neima Kedir, who lives in the village of Felka. She and her husband grow hot peppers and Abyssinian teff. Thanks to regular crops the family is not suffering, but it lacks a source of drinking water.

However the village has a 300-metre-deep well powered by electricity from the grid. "Except the pump often didn't work, so we caught rain water or went to the river and

the pond," says Neima, adding that the water here is not drinkable and has to be boiled.

The committee responsible for managing the well is to blame for the failure of the well, on which some 5,000 people depend. It wasn't able to collect fees for water usage, and whatever money was collected quickly disappeared. There was thus nothing left to repair the broken well or pay electricity bills.

We came to Felka in 2013 to set up a sustainable management system. The non-functioning committee was dissolved and the community elected a new one. "I wanted enough water for my family, so I entered my name in the election," said Neima. People knew Neima for her spirited nature, and so she was elected as the new president of the

committee. "Shortly after the election we were trained both in administration and accounting, as well as simple technical matters, such as repairing a tap," says Neima.

The results could be seen almost immediately. There were barely any pump failures in 2013 and at the end of the year the committee's account contained CZK 230,000. "In nine months we have saved more money in the repair fund than the previous committee did in nine years," says Neima.

The District Water Office also regularly receives information on how the water well in Felka works and if there are any problems it can help quickly. People have a constant source of clean water, which contributes to better hygiene and the reduction of health problems.

WATER AND SANITATION

1ST BARRIER

Lack of drinking water, and hence water resources (water is far away, poor quality...)

2ND BARRIER

Lack of proper hygiene knowledge and behaviour

3RD BARRIER

Low sustainability – insufficient management capacity, lack of operation and maintenance systems

WE TRAIN ALL STAKEHOLDERS (officials, members of the water committee, mechanics, etc.) AND WE PROVIDE EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS (computers, motorbikes, spare parts...)

Ethiopia

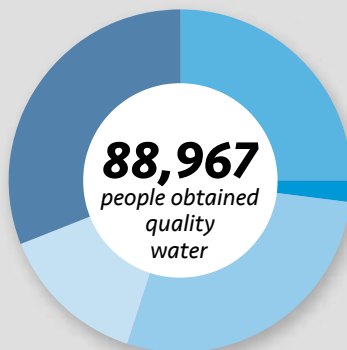
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WE BUILD AND REHABILITATE WATER SOURCES

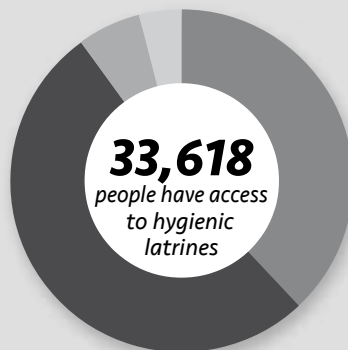
Total number of water resources put into operation	397
■ Ethiopia	20
■ Syria	2
■ Pakistan	350
■ Afghanistan	25

WE BUILD LATRINES AND TEACH PEOPLE TO RECOGNISE THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPER SANITATION. WE ORGANISE SANITATION CAMPAIGNS AND EDUCATE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Total number of latrines repaired/built	3,721
■ Ethiopia	1,523 + 10 public
■ Angola	1,978
■ Cambodia	10 public
■ Pakistan	200



■ Ethiopia	22,347
■ Cambodia	1,390
■ Syria	25,000
■ Pakistan	12,250
■ Afghanistan	27,980



■ Ethiopia	12,661
■ Angola	17,557
■ Cambodia	2,000
■ Pakistan	1,400



■ Ethiopia	50,000
■ Angola	20,534
■ Cambodia	571
■ Pakistan	30,000



Mothers registered in the mHealth programme receive voice messages on their mobile phone that advise them on how to care for their newborn babies.

DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH

GRANDMA SOY GIVES ADVICE ON BREASTFEEDING ON HER MOBILE PHONE

In Cambodia, one in twenty children does not live to the age of five; about half of these children die within the first month after birth. In addition to poor health care, traditions are also to blame. For example, mothers remain in a smoky room for several days after childbirth or, believing that the first breast milk is unhealthy, do not start breastfeeding and then lose the milk completely.

We are trying to change this, among other things via voice messages delivered through mobile phones, called the mHEALTH system. Even though 80% of Cambodians live in rural areas and have no access to the Internet or television, almost every family has a mobile phone.

Before giving birth women register their phone number and in the first month after birth the programme then

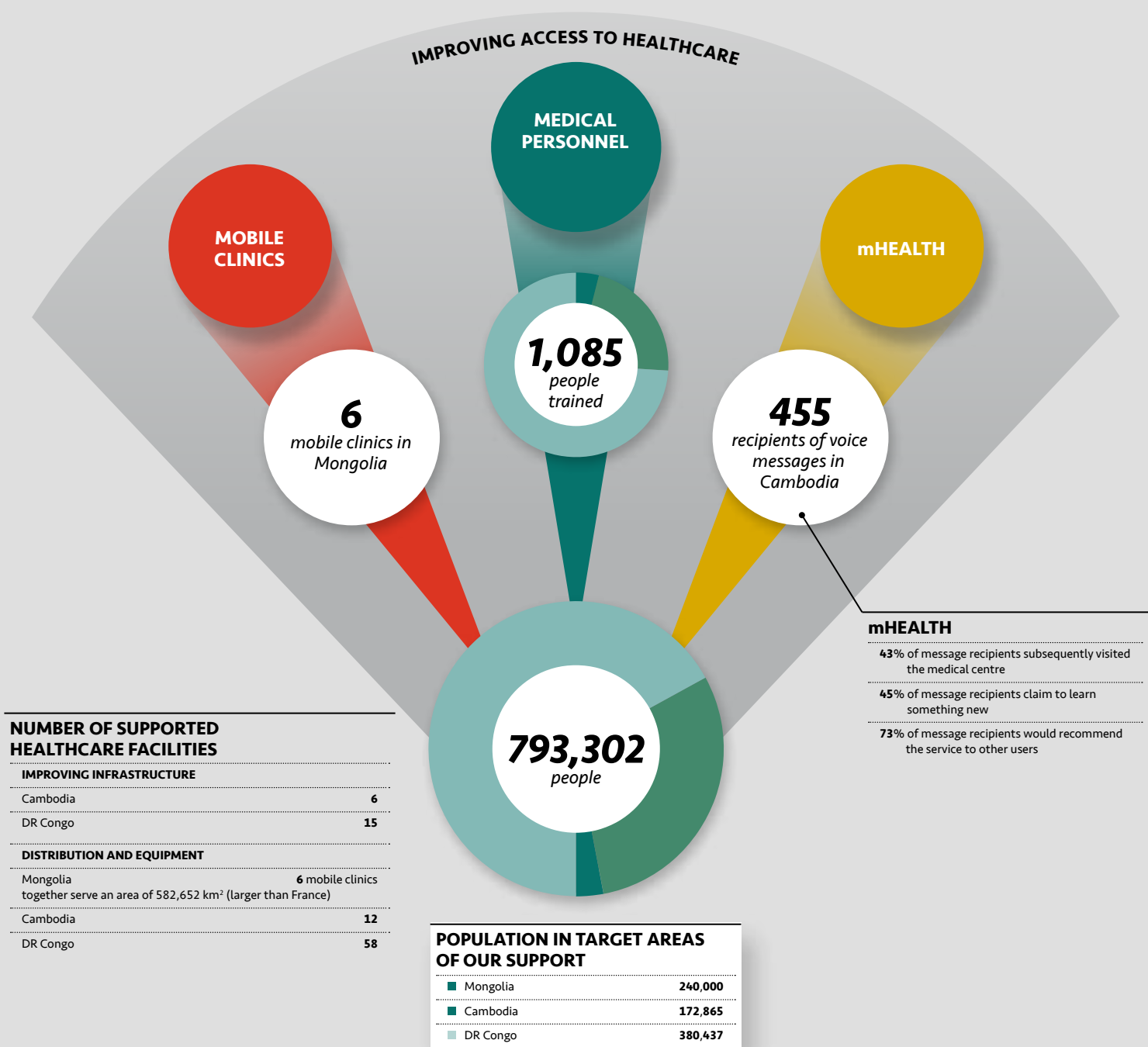
sends them seven voice messages in which a grandmother, a midwife, a doctor or a village elder gives advice on how to properly take care of their baby.

The mobile phone rings and grandma Soy, who raised seven children and 20 grandchildren, can be heard advising that the child must be kept at the optimum temperature. "Your child isn't a piece of meat and shouldn't roast in the sun; she's also not ice-cream and shouldn't be too cold. To keep the child at an optimal temperature, you must: 1. Dress her and cover her. 2. Put her in the shade. 3. Never leave her in the sun," she says in Khmer.

Voice messages that warn against consumption of alcohol and smoking, or encourage visits to a health centre in case of difficulties, were in 2013 tried by 455 women,

who were mostly advised by midwives. "I remember that the first message gave advice about care of the umbilical cord and the other about breastfeeding," says one of the mothers.

The programme also advises other members of the family. "The messages helped me understand how to better care for my child," says Oum Yen from the village of Chum Teav. "I told my brother-in-law about them, because they also have a child." A survey confirms that nearly half of mothers went to the doctor after listening to the messages. This led to a decrease in illness and morbidity of children in Cambodia.



AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR POST-NATAL CARE AND PROPER NUTRITION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN CAMBODIA

120

TRAININGS

769

WOMEN

PEOPLE EXAMINED BY THE MOBILE CLINICS IN MONGOLIA

14,119

PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE MEDICAL CARE IN THE DR CONGO

124,861



MALNUTRITION

THE FIRST 1,000 DAYS DECIDE THE REST OF YOUR LIFE

In 2013, we joined the international initiatives and included reducing malnutrition of pregnant women and young children among our priorities. We had a strong case for this decision – malnutrition kills more than three million children every year, reduces their physical and cognitive development, worsens outcomes in school, and their subsequent ability to earn a good living as adults. It is all unnecessary, because the causes of malnutrition can be effectively prevented.

MALNUTRITION IS NOT JUST ABOUT FOOD

While malnutrition is often seen primarily as a medical issue or problem of food shortage, the available research and practical experience clearly shows that malnutrition is caused by several distinct but similarly important factors.

People suffer from malnutrition due to a monotonous diet, which lacks necessary proteins, minerals and vitamins, rather than due to a lack of food. Even if people consume enough necessary nutrients, poor hygiene and sanitary conditions often limit the ability of their bodies to absorb nutrients and make good use of them.

IRREVERSIBLE DAMAGES

Limited awareness of the risks associated with poor hygiene and nutrition of young children coupled with low quality and availability of health services are other causes of malnutrition for hundreds of millions of children around the world. The quality of nutrition is essential for the youngest children. The food that children receive from the time of conception until their second birthday, i.e. in the first 1,000 days, decides the course of the rest of their lives. Even if after this time their nutrition and health improve, the damage to their physical and cognitive development is irreversible.

Thanks to decades of research and experience, however, there are practical solutions that effectively respond to the root causes of malnutrition. In 2013, the respected journal The Lancet updated research findings showing the health solutions in which it makes the most sense to invest. Among the main priorities is the promotion of breastfeeding and proper nutrition during the first two years of life.

HIGHER PRODUCTION DOES NOT SOLVE MALNUTRITION

The perspective on the agricultural sector has also undergone significant change. While until recently it was assumed that higher food production contributes to reducing malnutrition, an evaluation of hundreds of agricultural projects showed different results. And what is the main reason? Agriculture is too focused on increasing production and does not pay enough attention to how efficiently production is used. That is why it is necessary to motivate families to prepare healthier and more nutritious food, to improve hygiene, and last but not least, to find solutions to seasonal food shortages.

Major donors and organisations dealing with malnutrition also clearly recognise the connection between malnutrition and poor access to safe water and sanitation. They are abandoning ineffective approaches that only address part of the causes of malnutrition in favour of more effective, multi-sectoral interventions.

WE HELPED FARMERS AND CHILDREN

In 2013, we tackled the root causes of malnutrition in several countries. Our support enabled farmers in Ethiopia to double the number of crops and to improve their access to water.

In drought-stricken Angola, we supported more than 700 health care workers in examining 193,440 children

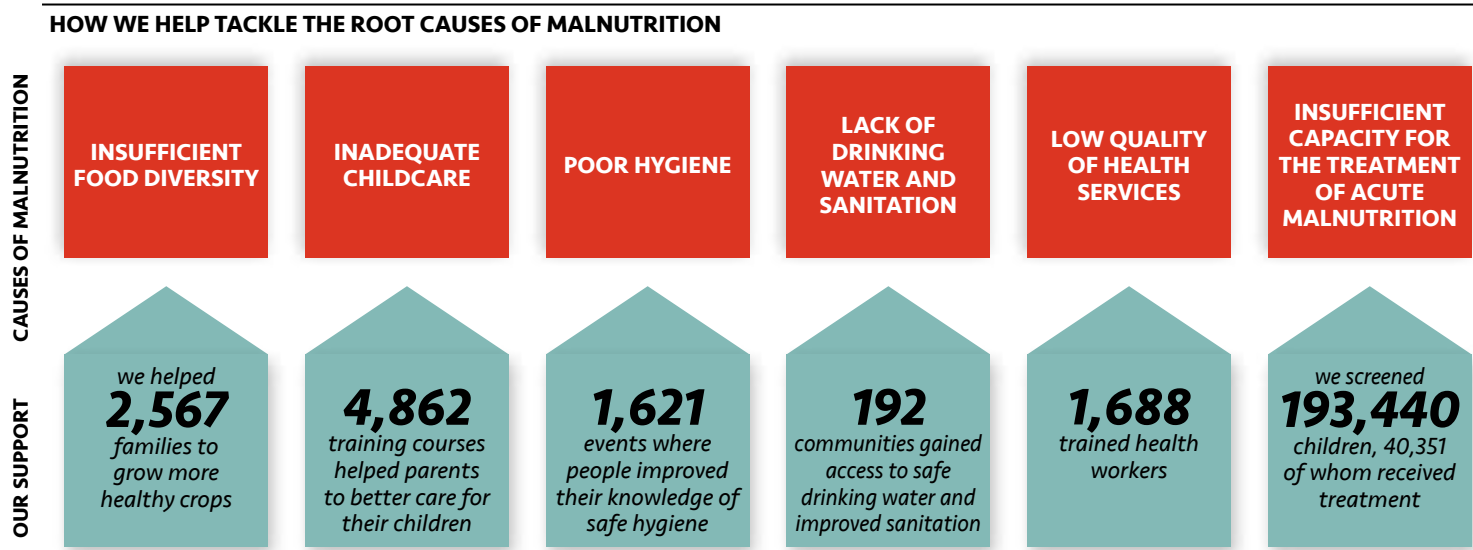
at risk of acute, life-threatening malnutrition. For 40,351 of them, we secured necessary treatment and practical advice to help prevent the relapse of malnutrition after their cure.

In rural areas of Cambodia, we help parents improve their awareness of safe care and nutrition for their children and also support local healthcare professionals in providing quality care for children at risk of malnutrition.

WORK IN VARIOUS SECTORS

In all countries we use our own expertise and also actively acquire new know-how from the latest research and the work of other organisations.

We also focused on the promotion and practical implementation of multi-sectoral solutions that have the greatest potential to improve nutrition during the first 1,000 days of life. Learn more about our multi-sectoral approach to tackling malnutrition at www.peopleinneed.cz/ipin.



◀ Nutrition during the first 1,000 days of life is key to a child's development. In practical cooking classes Cambodian women learn how to prepare porridge that is rich in nutrients.



The Traditsia cooperative in Tkibuli buys and processes tea leaves from local growers. The market thus gets quality processed and packaged tea.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL MARKETS

COOPERATIVES HELP GEORGIANS INCREASE INCOME

Thanks to us, in recent years Georgian farmers have come to realise that joint business can help them increase income. Cooperatives help them reduce the cost of growing and storing crops and they jointly negotiate better prices with customers.

One of the most successful companies is the Dovlati cooperative in the village of Maglaki, established in 2010. At the beginning five local farmers, who until then did business separately, entered into our competition for financial support. "We used the grant money to pay 70% of the construction costs of a warehouse and we, the members of the newly established cooperative, invested the remaining 30%," says farmer Avtandil Kvachakidze.

The cooperative built a 150-square-metre warehouse with two coolers to keep vegetables fresh for a long time. Cooperative farmers as well as other farmers in the area can store up to 40 tonnes of goods there.

"Immediately after the harvest the demand for vegetables is small, because people have their own crops, and many farmers had to sell the vegetables cheap," says Kvachakidze. "Now they can store them in the warehouse. When demand rises, they sell them at competitive prices and make a contribution to the cooperative."

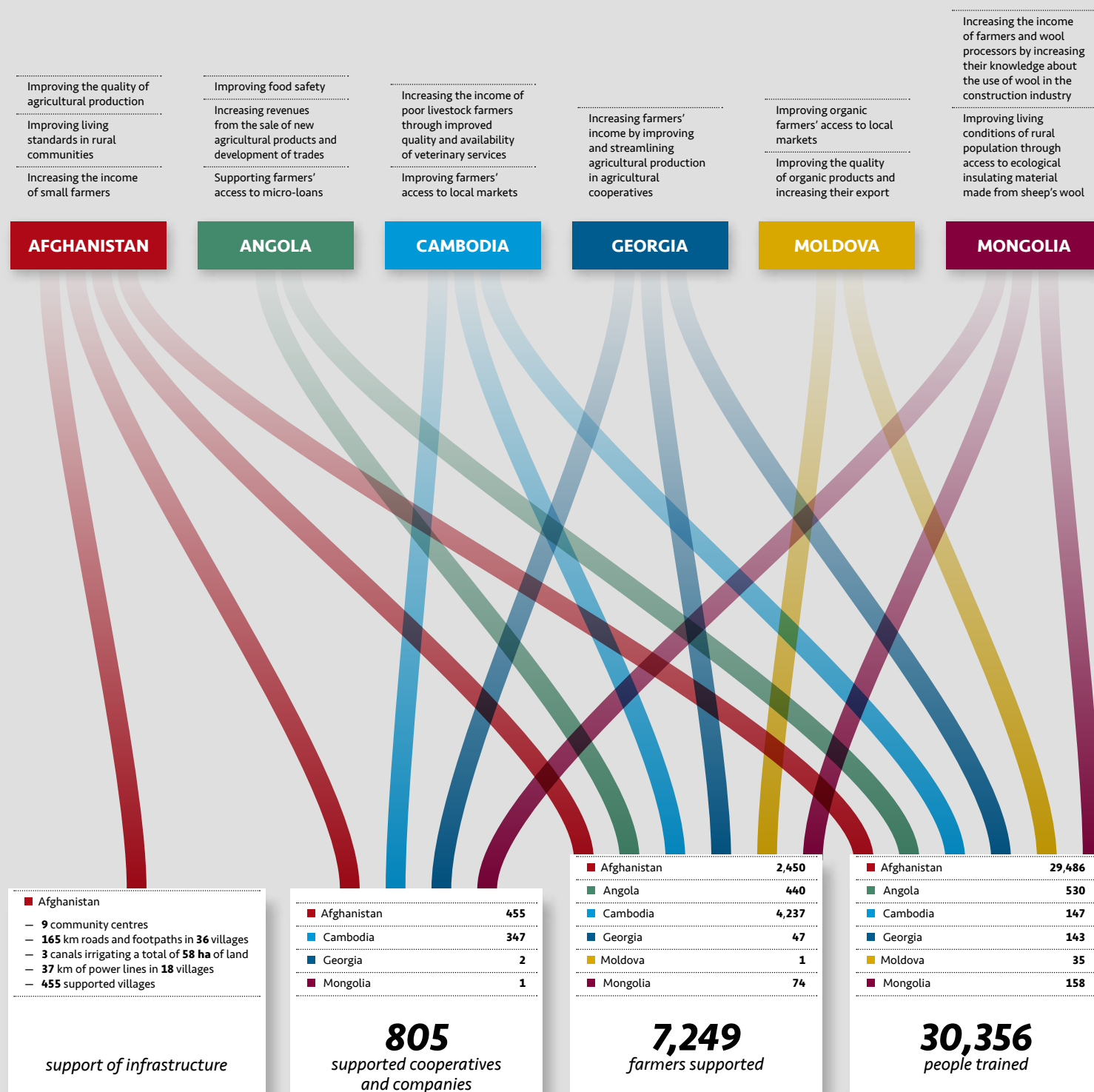
The cooperative now has over 50 members and the contributions are used, for example, for the purchase of new machinery. The members can use the wholesale prices; the cooperative helps them negotiate terms with distributors

and customers or rents them tractors at a discount. "At first it was hard to convince the farmers about the benefits of the cooperatives," says Kvachakidze. "Naturally they were afraid of the unpopular state cooperatives from Soviet times."

But the cooperatives are thriving. While in the first year the cooperatives grew 72 tonnes of vegetables, two years later it was already 97 tonnes. Individual members are also doing well. Three quarters of the old wooden greenhouses have been replaced with metal constructions and almost half of the farmers are now using modern irrigation systems. Over the past three years, the area occupied by greenhouses has increased fivefold.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

INCREASING THE POPULATION'S SELF-SUFFICIENCY





Thanks to profits from the sale of bread and flatbread, Ethiopian woman Gete Bekele can now afford to send all her children to school. She learned how to do business in a self-help group.

SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

THANKS TO THE SELF-HELP GROUP A BAKERY WAS ESTABLISHED

In the slums of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, we support almost 8,000 women in 439 self-help groups. The women in these groups discuss social and family matters, pool their savings do income generating activities.

Thirty-five-year-old Gete Bekele, who lives in a slum with her husband and four children, helped establish the self-help group Fetno Derash. Previously she was dependent on the irregular income of her husband, a plumber.

In the self-help group she has taken many courses and has begun to take a greater interest in the life of her community. "Before I was just at home, but thanks to the self-help group, I changed my life and the world opened up to me," says Gete. "For example, I have the opportunity to try doing business and I know how valuable my time is."

The knowledge she gained from the self-help groups gave her the confidence to open a bakery specialising in traditional ambasha bread and injera flatbread. "The main customer was the nearby orphanage," says Gete. "Every morning I baked between 50 and 160 loaves of bread and 25 flatbreads, which I then sold for one birr each." She adds that soon she could buy a new oven.

She also came up with a new business plan. She submitted her idea for a small plumbing equipment shop connected with her husband's business into a competition that we organised. The commission selected her plan and Gete received funding.

The family began to prosper. "From the profits I bought an electric oven for injera and I was also able to afford

installing electricity, which I previously took from neighbours," says Gete, explaining that thanks to the business she earns an extra 70 EUR.

Now she can afford to send all her children to school, and the yard and the house now have a concrete floor instead of mud. She is also more engaged in her community. Together they built a number of communal latrines and paved muddy streets.

FEDERATION OF SELF-HELP GROUPS

1

After the creation of 8–10 strong associations of self-help groups each sends two members to represent them at the Federation of Self-help Groups

THE ROLE OF PEOPLE IN NEED

- There is one federation in Addis Ababa, which already existed
- People in Need considerably strengthened it
- It was expanded by a number of capable women posted by stabilised CLA

FUNCTIONS

- It connects residents with government officials
- It lobbies for the rights of residents

ASSOCIATION OF SELF-HELP GROUPS (CLA – CLUSTER LEVEL ASSOCIATIONS)

43

After the establishment of 8–10 strong self-help groups in one location, each selects two members who found an association of self-help groups in the given location

THE ROLE OF PEOPLE IN NEED

- People in Need helps with the establishing of CLA where self-help groups are already strong enough
- People in Need trains CLA members, e.g. on how to improve the things that trouble the community
- CLA have, for example, managed to persuade the authorities to conduct a health campaign, organise an awareness raising campaign to promote the protection of children, introduce electricity and water, they paved streets in their area, organised vocational training for the unemployed youth, and established new self-help groups

FUNCTIONS

- Support for existing self-help groups and the establishment of new self-help groups
- Linking needs with resources and mobilising these resources
- Responding to the needs of the population through small projects and community initiatives

SELF-HELP GROUPS OF WOMEN (SHG – SELF-HELP GROUPS)

439

Each group has 15–20 members, and the total number of members of 7,849

THE ROLE OF PEOPLE IN NEED

- People in Need has helped create 242 self-help groups
- Facilitators from partner NGOs visit women and explain the benefits of self-help groups
- With their help, women from the same area then create homogeneous socio-economic groups
- Self-help groups receive training and other support
- Groups supported by People in Need have together saved over 100,000 EUR, from which members take out micro-credits

FUNCTIONS

- Regular savings of group members, loans to members
- Support for livelihoods
- Help in solving social problems – at family and community level

WOMEN IN SELF-HELP GROUPS CAN'T
READ OR WRITE

48%

SAVED IN SOCIAL FUNDS OF SELF-
-HELP GROUPS. ALMOST:

EUR 15,000

SAVED-UP CAPITAL FOR MICRO-CREDITS
TO MEMBERS IN SELF-HELP GROUPS. OVER:

EUR 100,000

SUPPORTED BUSINESS PLANS IN
ETHIOPIA, GEORGIA AND ZAMBIA

477

WE PAID TUITION FOR CHILDREN
IN ZAMBIA

400

A NAMIBIAN SHELTERED
WORKSHOP PROVIDED WORK
TO WOMEN WITH HIV/AIDS

30

DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN
BECAME INTEGRATED IN
SOCIETY IN KOSOVO

613



A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO TACKLING URBAN POVERTY

Cities in developing countries have for many years been a great magnet for the rural poor, who are looking mainly for opportunities to earn a livelihood and often for safety. But the slum quarters are overcrowded and their residents face a number of problems, such as scant sanitation facilities, environmental hazards, high crime, the collapse of social ties, lack of public services and protection, restricted access to offices and survival on the edges of the informal economy.

Due to rent, having to pay for food, transportation and overall higher prices, the cost of living in the city is more expensive. Under the influence of these factors, which moreover reinforce each other, the residents of slums are among the most vulnerable people in developing countries.

WOMEN IN THE SLUMS AS CHANGE AGENTS

We began to systematically focus on improving the lives of poor urban dwellers in 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where we began to work on strengthening the social and economic status of poor women. We are now applying a similar approach in Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan. This unique approach helps women organise themselves into self-help groups that provide members with a social structure, protection, and confidence to change things in the places where they live for the better.

The women first learn how to save money every week and give a small contribution to the group’s common treasury. The members of the group can draw small loans from these funds with low interest, in order to develop their business, for example. We also taught the women basic business skills, including preparation of simple business plans, pricing, calculating costs and profits, as well as various crafts that the local market still lacks. Given that

almost half of the women can’t read or write, they also learn basic literacy within the self-help groups. The successful model also supports the organisation of business plan competitions among the members of the group. The winning plans are then financially supported.

Stable self-help groups are represented at a senior level in a “federation” of self-help groups that represent the interests of thousands of women from the slums. Representatives of the federation meet with Ethiopian officials, including senior government officials, and influence their policy towards socially excluded localities and their residents.

URBAN GARDENS TACKLE MALNUTRITION

Due to high food prices, but also a lack of information, a number of slum dwellers are afflicted by malnutrition, which most threatens small children. They are then more prone to various diseases and delays in their development, and their bodies often suffer irreversible negative changes. Most at risk are households headed by women and families that are unable to escape from poverty. In Afghanistan we are therefore dedicated to the development of urban gardens in which these families grow nutritious vegetables and learn how to maintain the highest possible amount of nutrients when cooking them.

They learn how to process surpluses from the garden and to sell them at a higher price in the local market. Overall they improve their diet and at the same time increase their own income. It’s enough to have a five-square-metre piece of land next to one’s dwelling and to know the right way to manage it! And if a family does not have these five metres, even ordinary bags filled with earth can be used.

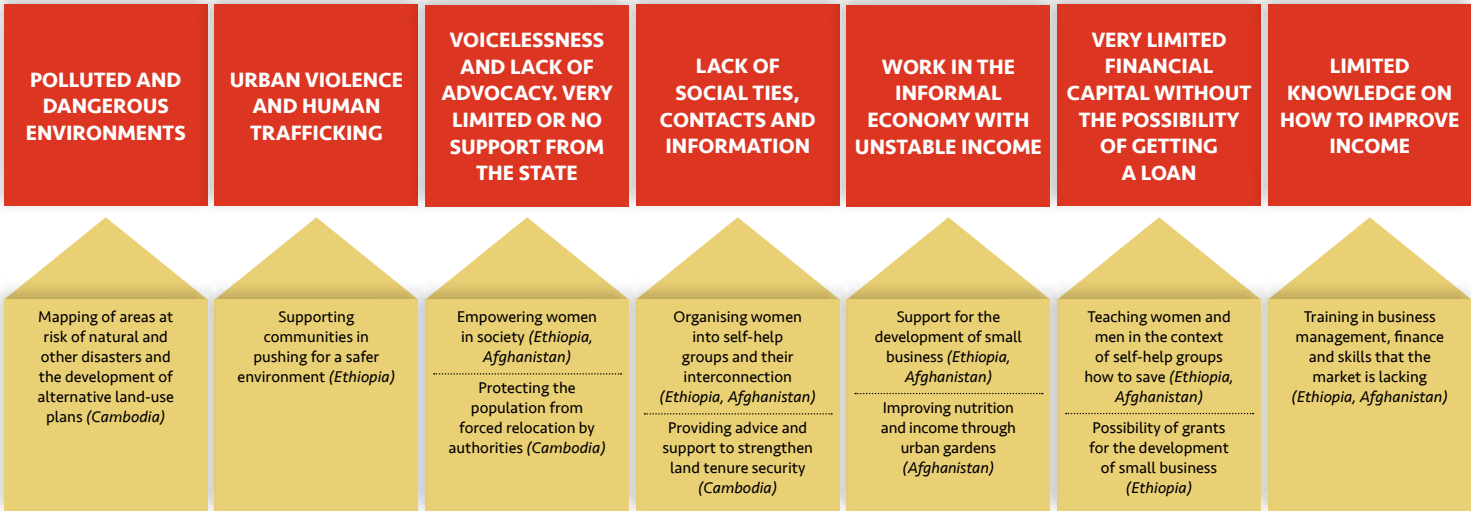
THE THREAT OF DISPLACEMENT

The residents of poor urban areas are also often threatened by the authorities and various developers who seek the land on which their homes stand.

In the Cambodian metropolis of Phnom Penh, we therefore work in socially excluded communities at risk of displacement and thus of losing their homes, which are often not at all or only barely compensated. People from these communities have very little knowledge about the laws and about how to protect themselves.

We therefore increase the awareness of communities, connect them to legal services, strive to establish a dialogue with the local town hall, and look for alternative solutions to land disputes in order to avoid involuntary displacement. Another important factor is the cooperation with the local university, where students of urban planning learn how to incorporate human rights issues into urban planning and reduce the risk of social exclusion and natural disasters, such as floods, droughts and others.

WHY ARE THE URBAN POOR AMONG THE MOST VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN SOCIETY? WHAT ARE WE DOING TO FIGHT IT?



◀ In Ethiopian self-help groups women learn to save money and start a small business. They gradually also want to change their wider surroundings for the better.



The community school in the village of Makutano in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo was built by the people themselves with our help. They are also involved in running the school.

BUILDING SCHOOLS AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

WE DON'T JUST BUILD SCHOOLS FOR THE COMMUNITY, BUT WITH THE COMMUNITY

In the villages of Cihombehombe and Makutanu in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, in the spring of 2014 over 600 children started their education in two new brick schools. Until a few months ago there was only a small house built of planks with a leaky tin roof or a dark school patched with mud.

The locals built the new school themselves. They helped as bricklayers, but also moulded and fired bricks or carried stone and sand to the construction site. All that we provided to the villagers was a construction supervisor and a facilitator, who motivated the local people to take part in the construction works and in the decision making about the new school. We also supplied materials that the locals could not obtain themselves, such

as cement, metal sheets for the roof and a roof rainwater harvesting system.

"At first we thought it was a joke," says a woman remembering the day when we offered to help the people in Cihombehombe build a school in the village. A few months later they have a school built of 90,000 bricks, which they made themselves with simple wooden molds. The school also has new toilets.

An active Parent-Teacher Association enables people to participate in decision making about the school and the instruction. The facilitator organised a meeting with parents and teachers to discuss issues of child protection and children's rights. He held several meetings with children to promote topics of health, hygiene and the environment.

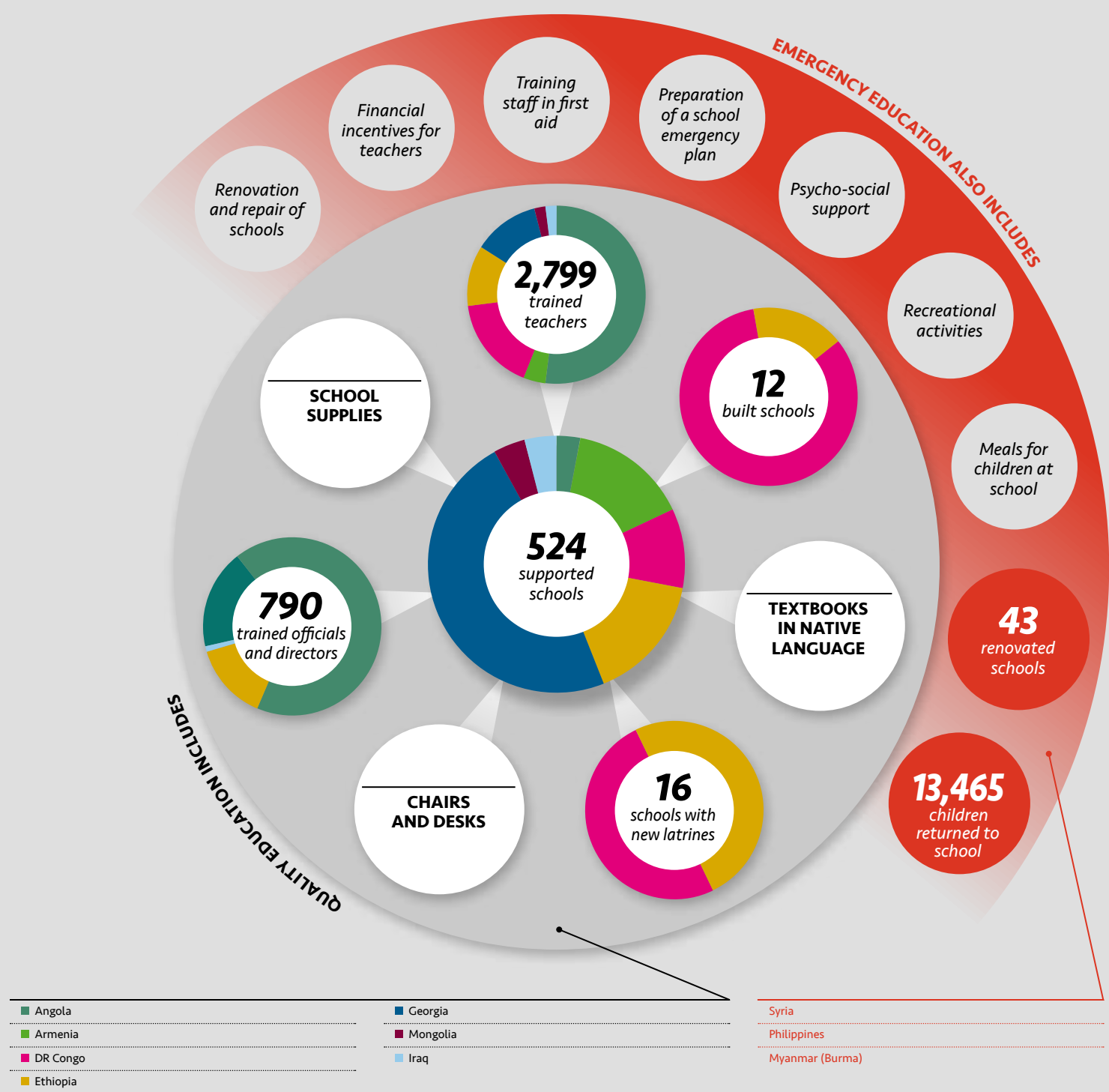
As a result the children from Cihombehombe planted eucalyptus trees at the school compound.

Each village also received USD 250 to launch small businesses, the profits of which will cover repairs or tuition for the poorest children. Both villages have finally decided to breed goats; they want to earn money from the sale of their meat. We also trained people in how to look after the small livestock and manage the generated income.

In South Kivu province we have already renovated or built 30 schools. In the Democratic Republic of Congo we don't just build schools for the community but with the community. We believe that the participation of community creates a relationship with the new school and the people will look after it.

BUILDING SCHOOLS AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

TYPE OF SUPPORT	NUMBER OF SUPPORTED SCHOOLS BY COUNTRY
Construction of schools	Ethiopia (2), DR Congo (10)
Improving the quality of education	Angola (15), DR Congo (54), Ethiopia (84)
Education through documentary film	Armenia (79), Georgia (250), Mongolia (23), Iraq (21)
Emergency education	Syria (25), Philippines (7), Myanmar/Burma (11)





Ahmad was trained at the Agricultural Institute in Nangarhar, Afghanistan. The courses that we launched motivated him to establish and operate his own poultry farm.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

THE COURSE TAUGHT ME HOW TO DO BUSINESS; I HAVE A FARM WITH 3,000 CHICKENS

We support technical and vocational training in seven countries. In Afghanistan alone we work with more than 100 agricultural high schools and institutes in all provinces. Together with the Afghan Ministry of Education we are trying to improve the quality of education and management in high schools and to bring them closer to local farmers so that the whole agricultural sector can benefit from them.

One of the successful graduates is Ahmad Shah from Gulalai village in Nangarhar province on the border with Pakistan, who graduated from the local agricultural and veterinary institute in the summer of 2013. While studying veterinary science he also honed his business skills in the school poultry farm established by us.

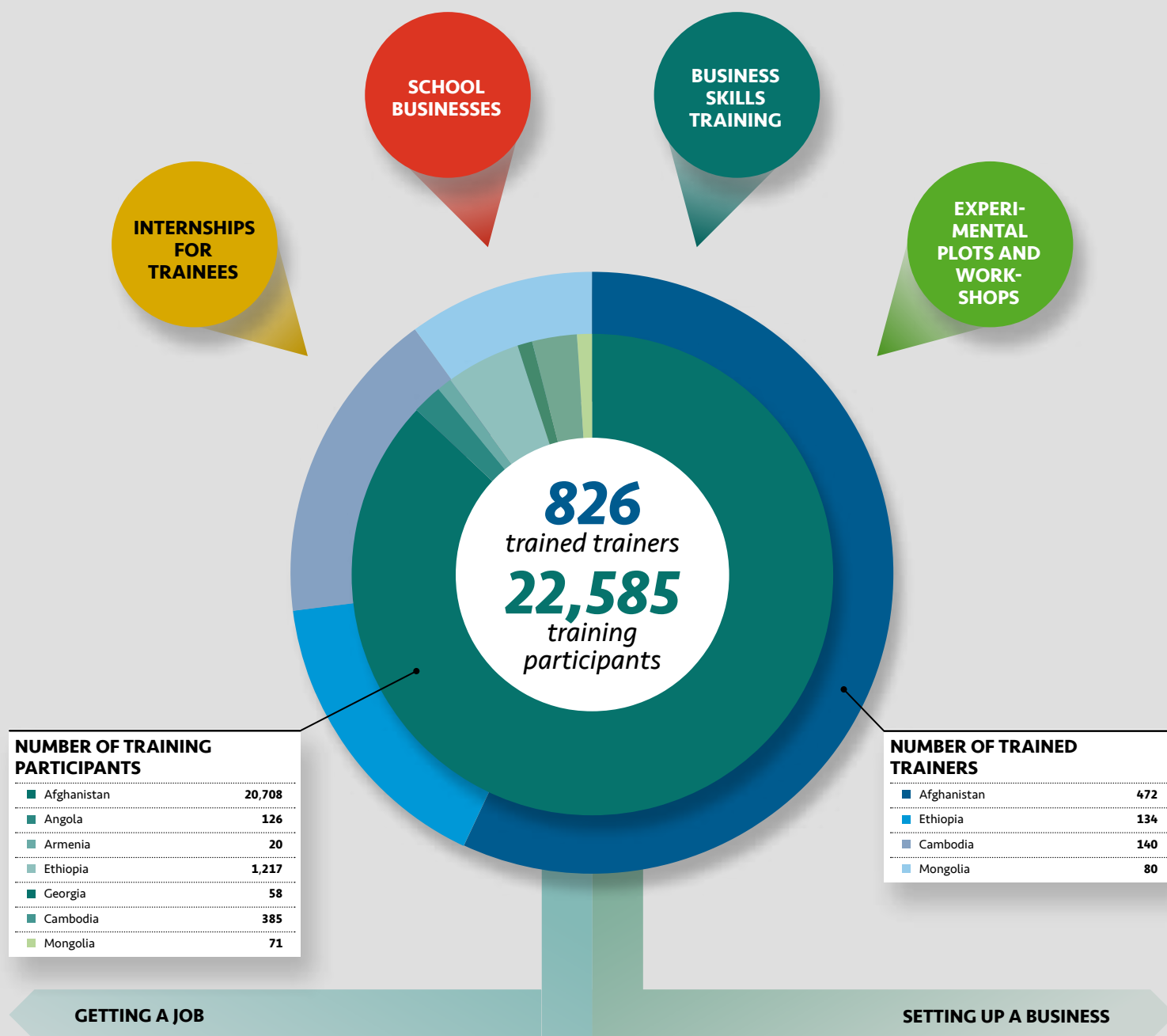
“Especially useful for me were the courses on establishing farms, entrepreneurship skills, vaccination and prevention of poultry diseases,” says Ahmad. “In the school farm I learned how to manage this kind of business.” He then decided to establish his own “Mubarak Poultry Farm”.

Ahmad started the business with only the support of his family who gave him money to start the farm. He had to borrow the money from the supplier to buy the first broilers, feed and medicines. But then the business began to flourish, and despite the high input costs, he was able to repay all his debts and to afford to buy new chickens, feed and vaccinations.

Now he has a farm with 3,000 broilers and dozens of loyal customers, and he says that he overcame the first obstacles only thanks to what he learned in the courses that we launched in his school in 2012. “The school taught me how to make contact with customers, different ways of selling and promoting products, communication and how to easily calculate costs,” says Ahmad.

The director of the Nangarhar Agricultural and Veterinary Institute Almas Khan Ghana is happy that his students are doing well in business. “Ahmad will be an example for other students who would like to start their own business,” he says.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING



COURSE TOPICS / NUMBER OF GRADUATES

Agriculture / veterinary <i>Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Cambodia</i>	22,169
Construction of biodigesters <i>Cambodia</i>	45
Health care <i>Cambodia</i>	220
Food preparation <i>Angola, Armenia, Georgia</i>	66

Car repair <i>Georgia</i>	7
Leather goods <i>Ethiopia, Georgia</i>	679
Textiles and fashion <i>Ethiopia, Georgia</i>	109
Finance and administration <i>Georgia</i>	7

Repair of electrical appliances <i>Ethiopia</i>	21
Information technology <i>Armenia, Georgia</i>	7
Wool processing and carpet weaving <i>Afghanistan</i>	81



Documentary films and subsequent discussions have motivated hundreds of young Georgians to participate in civic initiatives and to proactively solve problems in their neighbourhoods.

CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

FROM GEORGIAN FAIRY TALES TO REAL HELP

Our educational toolkits consisting of 5 documentary films and didactic materials are used to teach over 27,000 students in more than 250 Georgian schools. The one in Terjola has been using these materials in its classes for four years now, and the local students were so enthusiastic about the screenings and subsequent discussions on topics such as human rights and environmental protection that they founded a Children's Rights Club.

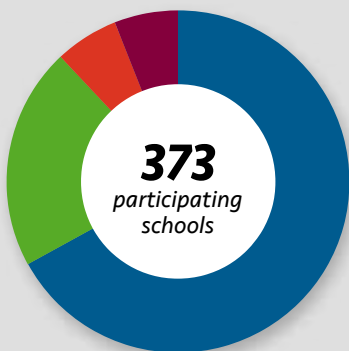
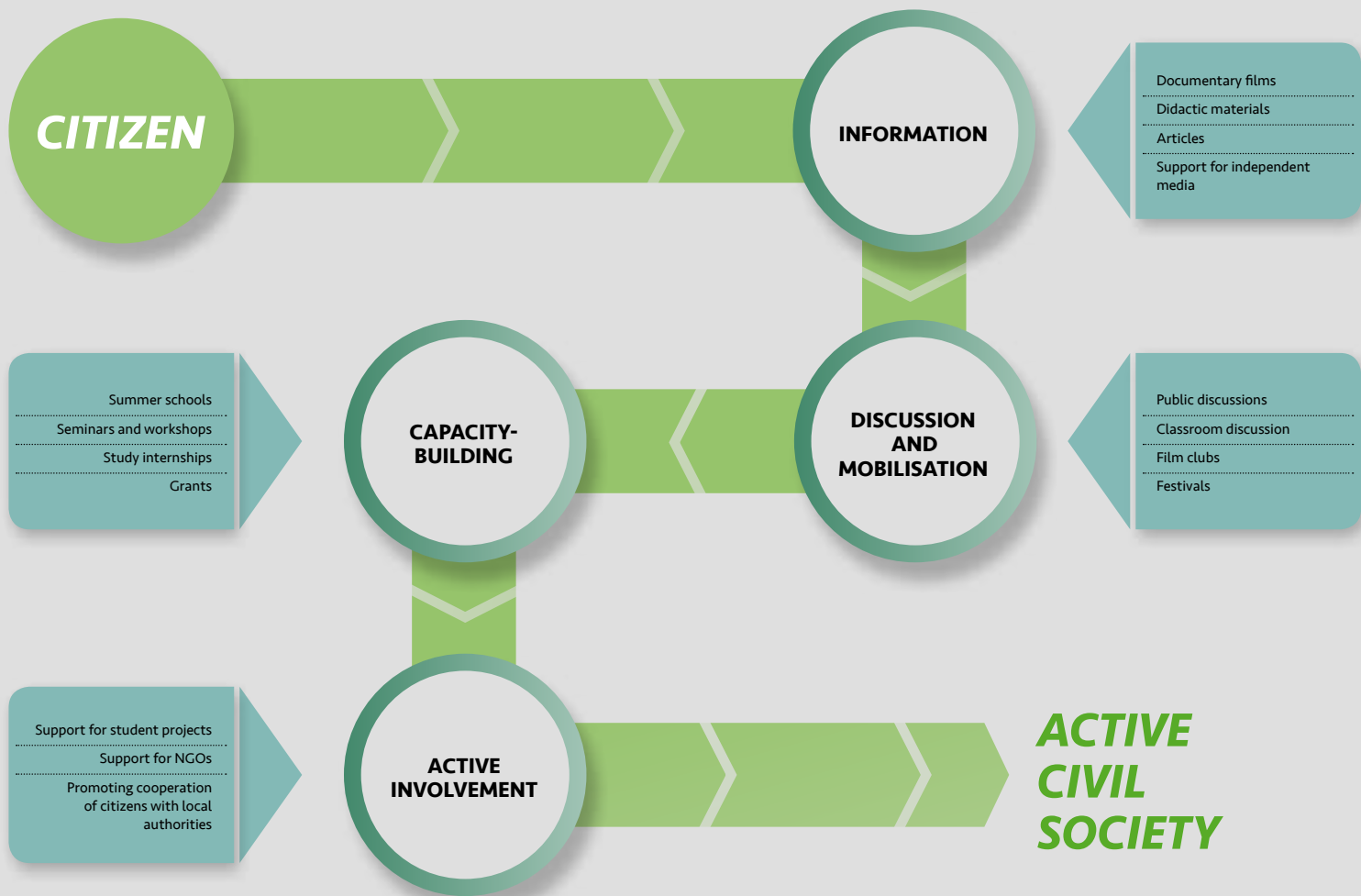
In it the students jointly devise how to promote and protect children's rights and how to integrate into the life of the community children with disabilities or students from poor families who have limited options in Georgia. In 2012, the students screened the documentary film *The Collector of Bedford Street*, which recounts the story of

an autistic person who organises various events in his street, collects money for others and proves that disabled people can participate in society. The students had previously helped people with disabilities and organised a charity event for them. But thanks to the documentary they got a glimpse into the lives of people with disabilities from a different angle and organised an event called *From Fairy Tale to Reality*.

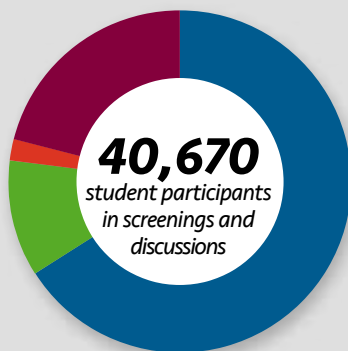
13-year-old Geluka Buiglishvili, who is confined to a wheelchair and writes stories, lives near Terjola. The students decided to publish a book of his stories and also organised an event at which actors and people in wheelchairs from the surrounding villages portrayed some of the tales on stage.

Five hundred people attended the performance and the production was a success. For the disabled and their families, it was often the first time they had appeared in public for such an event, dispelling prejudices about people with disabilities. Due to large interest the performance was repeated several times and the students used the proceeds from tickets and books to pay for Geluka's rehabilitation.

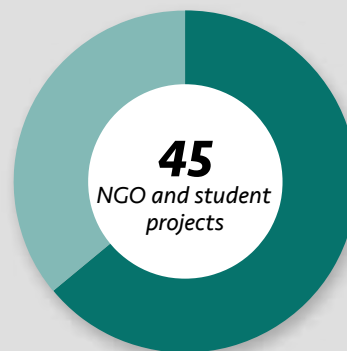
The success of the student event also caught the attention of journalists. The editor of the regional newspaper published all the stories. All it took was a single documentary and a handful of active students to unleash a wave of solidarity the likes of which had not been seen in Terjola for as long as anyone could remember and to motivate students to engage in other similar activities.



Georgia	250
Armenia	79
Iraq	21
Mongolia	23



Georgia	27,000
Armenia	4,520
Iraq	630
Mongolia	8,520



Student projects	29
— Georgia	29
Supported non-profit organisations	16
— Georgia	15
— Iraq	1



SUPPORT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

CIVIL SOCIETY PLAYS A KEY ROLE

This year marks a quarter century since the fall of the Iron Curtain. The communist regimes explained the borders of electrically charged barbed wire as a necessary protection of our happiness. In fact they were cages that restricted our freedom, knowledge and insight, and above all our self-esteem. We have it in mind, because we work in places where people aren't as lucky as we were 25 years ago. Our work consists essentially of supporting people in their own efforts.

Our partners - from students, activists and bloggers to independent journalists, environmentalists and champions of LGBT, women's and children's rights, the rights of farmers and workers, political prisoners, dissidents and clergy - defend a wide range of rights, freedoms and values. The differences are more evident in how governments and authorities respond. In principle, the more the rulers resort to force, the less willing they are to talk about any rights requested from below. Promoting freedom of speech, freedom of access to information, the right to criticise the ruling establishment, not to mention political freedom, is often considered a crime, usually by laws which are surprisingly similar among all these countries. Liberalisation then opens space, but does not necessarily mean structural change. It also shows how human rights, such as the rights of small landowners in lucrative areas, are violated in the name of development built on large foreign investment. In good cases, space for

transformation is created. The more society has been exposed to authoritarian or totalitarian government and the worse its starting economic conditions, the more difficult is the process, full of hopes and disappointments, improvements and declines. Civil society plays a key role here. It should be a partner, an opponent, but also should watch the new elites.

DON'T GIVE UP YOUR DREAM

In the countries where we work the situation varies. While Myanmar is undergoing liberalisation, the ruling elite has its process firmly in hand. In Cuba, despite only small changes so far, perhaps the time is coming. On the other hand, the space for civil society, critical voices and other opinions is being dramatically reduced in Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union. Ukraine is an example of when people will not give up their dream of having less corrupt elites and a police force that protects instead of oppresses - in short, a better life in a respectable state. They are even willing to risk their lives for this. The current huge problems in the countries of the Arab Spring and the complicated prospects for the future are their own chapter in the many complex economic and social reasons and destabilisation of the entire Middle East. At the same time, in a rapidly changing world where information technology cuts through barriers that until recently were impenetrable, dictators and autocrats are also learning. Brutal totalitarian control

and dictatorship are less and less sustainable (with a few exceptions, such as North Korea). The new model offers the appearance of a more or less functioning country, often with technically democratic elections, which are always won by the "wonderful" ruling elite. Here, human rights are a normal part of the vocabulary of the powerful and the smokescreen of propaganda associated with control of the media and economic prosperity brings a less abhorrent concept and the chance to stay in power as long as possible.

COURAGE WE ADMIRE

Perhaps this is why it is important to continue to support people who have the courage to stand up for their own and others' rights, often without regard for their own safety and security, things that those of us living in liberal democracies take for granted. Not to mention the countries where active people, those who refuse to accept the status quo and who, if they lived among us, would be recognised as critics of public affairs, risk their freedom, health and lives. Our work takes various forms, and encompasses various methods and possibilities. We help persecuted people and their families, we open the way for information in closed countries and support those who are trying to get truthful information about what is happening at home out into the world. We offer our experiences and the mistakes that we made during the transformational journey of Central and Eastern Europe, allowing those who want to better face oppression or have a greater ability to control their political elites to expand their knowledge and skills. We know that for our partners we are also proof that they are not alone, that someone in the world is interested in what they are doing, cares about their work and admires their courage. And this is important.

AWARD FOR DEFENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The 2013 Homo Homini Award for special personal courage in defending human rights granted by People in Need went to Sapiyat Magomedova. A lawyer, a young woman, who in a very difficult environment in the border area of Dagestan and Chechnya, long ago decided that she could not just watch the despotism and violence perpetrated by various armed forces against civilians. Sapiyat fights against illegal detentions, beatings, imprisonment, and actively takes on risk in cases of unexplained murders, probably committed by local power structures.

Sapiyat represents citizens in very sensitive cases that other lawyers refuse for fear of their safety. Four years ago, she was physically attacked by police when she wanted to visit her client. To this day this attack has not been investigated. She also represents victims of sexual violence, a taboo topic in a region where bride abduction and child marriage still occur. She even brought several cases to the European Court of Human Rights and she is not afraid to publicly comment on cases of human rights violations in Dagestan.

People in Need annually presents the Homo Homini Award to individuals or groups who have made contributions to the promotion of human rights, democracy and nonviolent solutions to political conflicts. Those who have won the award over almost 20 years are people with great personal courage who have contributed to the defence of human rights in various countries and regions.



Discussion with guests from Azerbaijan during the opening of One World in Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

WE BRING TOGETHER DEFENDERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLITICIANS

After the screening of the documentary film *Amazing Azerbaijan!* at the Bozar Centre for Fine Arts in Brussels, there was a heated debate among leading figures in the fight for human rights in Azerbaijan – lawyer Intigam Aliyev and journalist Khadijah Ismail. Over 200 people in the audience, composed primarily of representatives of European institutions and nongovernmental organisations, learned more about the situation in this country in the Caucasus, where repression is common and over a hundred political prisoners are kept behind bars. Due to rich oil and gas reserves, however, European politicians are willing to turn a blind eye.

The film *Amazing Azerbaijan!* opened the seventh annual One World documentary film festival in Brussels,

which presented 13 films to the European public selected from the Prague programme. The film was introduced by Stavros Lambrinidis, EU Special Representative for Human Rights, and Czech Ambassador to the EU Martin Povejšil. Member of the European Parliament Barbara Lochbihler offered her patronage.

Intigam Aliyev, 2012 laureate of the Homo Homini human rights award, provides legal assistance in Azerbaijan to a number of activists persecuted for peaceful protests, uncovering corruption or writing critical articles. During the Brussels festival he met with European politicians and representatives of institutions to alert them to the harsh practices of the Azerbaijani regime towards critics and the

problems of the upcoming presidential election. Also sharing their views and experiences with the festival audience and European leaders were lawyer Stepan Popovskij from Transnistria, Cuban activist Antonio Rodiles and Tun Khin from Myanmar.

We also raise awareness about the situations and rights violations in the countries where we operate among the public, officials and politicians in the Czech Republic. We respond to current events and use documentary films and visits to important human rights defenders.

COMMUNICATION WITH PUBLIC OFFICIALS

WE AIM AT

European Parliament	Czech Parliament
European Commission	President of the Czech Republic
European External Action Service (EEAS)	Bundestag
Ministries of the Czech Republic and EU states	UN

8 HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES

MEMBERSHIP IN 5 INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FORUMS

FORUM 2000 CONFERENCE

MAIN TOPIC IN 2013: SOCIETY IN TRANSITION

A discussion about the opportunities and pitfalls of democratic transformations
5 panels in cooperation with People in Need
9 conference guests accepted our invitation (Cuba, Transnistria, Azerbaijan, Myanmar)



TOPICS AND NUMBER OF MEETINGS

Libya	1	Ukraine	1
Cuba	45	Myanmar	12
Azerbaijan	8	Transnistria	3

We connect public representatives with people who are actively engaged in the defence of human rights in their respective countries or who face the arbitrariness of the authorities or persecution. The experience of these people significantly complements the picture of the situation in the country painted by official sources.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC

ONE WORLD BRUSSELS

1,713 spectators

Documentary film screenings with discussions	14
Average number of people per screening	122

COMMUNICATION THROUGH THE MEDIA

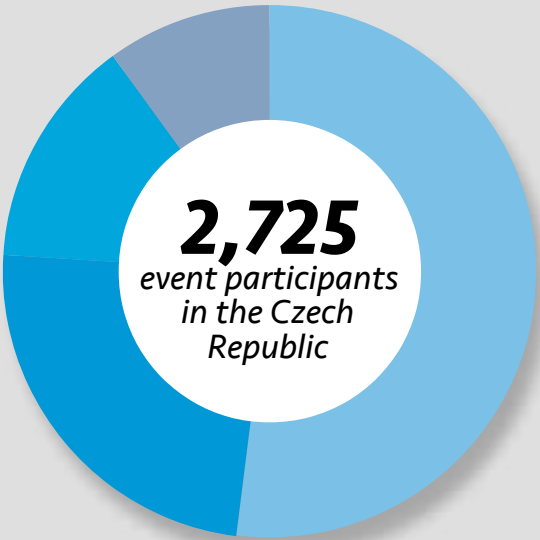
Media appearances	approx. 150
— interviews, comments, quotes, etc.	

COMMUNICATION ON THE INTERNET

Unique visits to websites on human rights topics	more than 20,000
People in Need's own Facebook profile - "lidskoprávníci"	

REGULAR REPORTS

From countries where we do human rights work	1,695 regular subscribers
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PUBLIC ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC (OUTSIDE OF ONE WORLD)

2,725 people

Screenings with discussions	11	Happenings	3
Discussions	5	Exhibits	2



The families of disappeared persons demonstrate against the despotism of the armed forces in Dagestan. / © Internet Media Caucasian Knot

HELP FOR THE PERSECUTED

THE COURAGE TO DEFEND RIGHTS IN LAWLESS COUNTRIES

Natalia leads a branch of a human rights organisation in a Chechen town. The relatives of victims come to her - mostly mothers of missing sons, whose stories are often similar. He left the house, masked men on the street shoved him into a car and drove off with him. A few days later he is found dead in the woods and with marks of torture. Relatives who dare to insist on finding out what happened seek out Natalia. Sometimes Natalia and her colleagues manage to attract the media's attention to the new disappearance and the missing person suddenly "appears" alive. This is Natalia's work: to be a beacon of hope for people who have suffered terrible injustice, and defend their rights in a practically lawless country. Without any

indication that the situation will soon change for the better, Natalia has been working like this for over ten years.

WE PROVIDE REFUGE

Chechnya is in many ways an extreme case, but injustice and impunity for the armed forces also rule in other regions of the North Caucasus. Confessions are often forced through torture in order to meet the quota of solved cases. Human rights defenders are working under tremendous pressure, and legitimately fear for their own safety. We therefore provide these people with an opportunity to take a mental break in a safe environment outside the home countries, to recharge their batteries so that they can persevere in this important work.

We help political prisoners and their families, as well as human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists and civic activists in other repressive countries such as Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cuba and Myanmar. In urgent cases we provide legal or medical advice, and in exceptional cases a temporary shelter in a safe environment. We also support the families of political prisoners in material need.

Note: For safety reasons we do not give Natalia's real name.

HELP FOR THE PERSECUTED

FREEDOM IN THE WORLD – POLITICAL RIGHTS INDEX / ACCORDING TO FREEDOM HOUSE 2013

POINTS RANGE	7.0–5.5	5.0–3.0	2.5–1.0
IN WORDS	unfree	partly free	free
NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	47	58	90
%	24	30	46

BELARUS
CUBA
7

AZERBAIJAN
MYANMAR
RUSSIA
6

Egypt
5

Libya
Ukraine
4

Georgia
3

2

Czech Republic
Poland
1

<http://goo.gl/5YJTgF>

POLITICALLY PERSECUTED	623
Azerbaijan	13
Cuba	610

POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES	125
Azerbaijan	10
Belarus	10
Cuba	64
Kyrgyzstan	1
Myanmar	40

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS	123
Azerbaijan	32
Russia	91

871
receivers

- TYPES OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED
- LEGAL
 - MEDICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND TEMPORARY SHELTER
 - MATERIAL

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY

Cuba	674	Belarus	10	Kyrgyzstan	1
Azerbaijan	55	Myanmar	40	Russia	91



WHAT THREATENS HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS
IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE WE WORK?
**DEATH, BEATINGS, IMPRISONMENT, THREATS,
CLOSING OF THE ORGANISATION**



Roberto Guerra visits Czech Radio.

TRANSMISSION OF TRANSFORMATIONAL EXPERIENCES

WE SUPPORT INDEPENDENT CUBAN JOURNALISTS

When Roberto Guerra was first arrested he was 16 years old. He never even dreamed that one day he would head a news agency with more than 30 journalists. He worked as a cow milker, a night watchman and labourer, but at night he completed a high school diploma and took a journalism course. He was punished several times for criticising the regime.

When he was released from prison, he devoted himself to journalism and in 2009 founded the independent news agency Hablemos Press. Today, the agency has more than 30 employees around the island and is headquartered in Roberto's apartment, which is always full of journalists. Despite continued bullying and physical attacks, it publishes a news site and a samizdat newspaper,

dedicated to social, political and cultural issues, and monitoring human rights violations. The editors also often organise workshops for other independent journalists.

BE READY FOR CHANGE

In 2013, thanks to the changed immigration laws Roberto was able to travel outside Cuba. At the invitation of People in Need, the Czech Republic was one of the first countries he went to. He was interested in the country's transformation in the 1990s, what worked well and what didn't in the privatisation of the media. Touring the major Czech media he saw for the first time what a professional newsroom or television studio looks like.

Roberto wants to be as well prepared as possible when the government allows journalists to do their work in

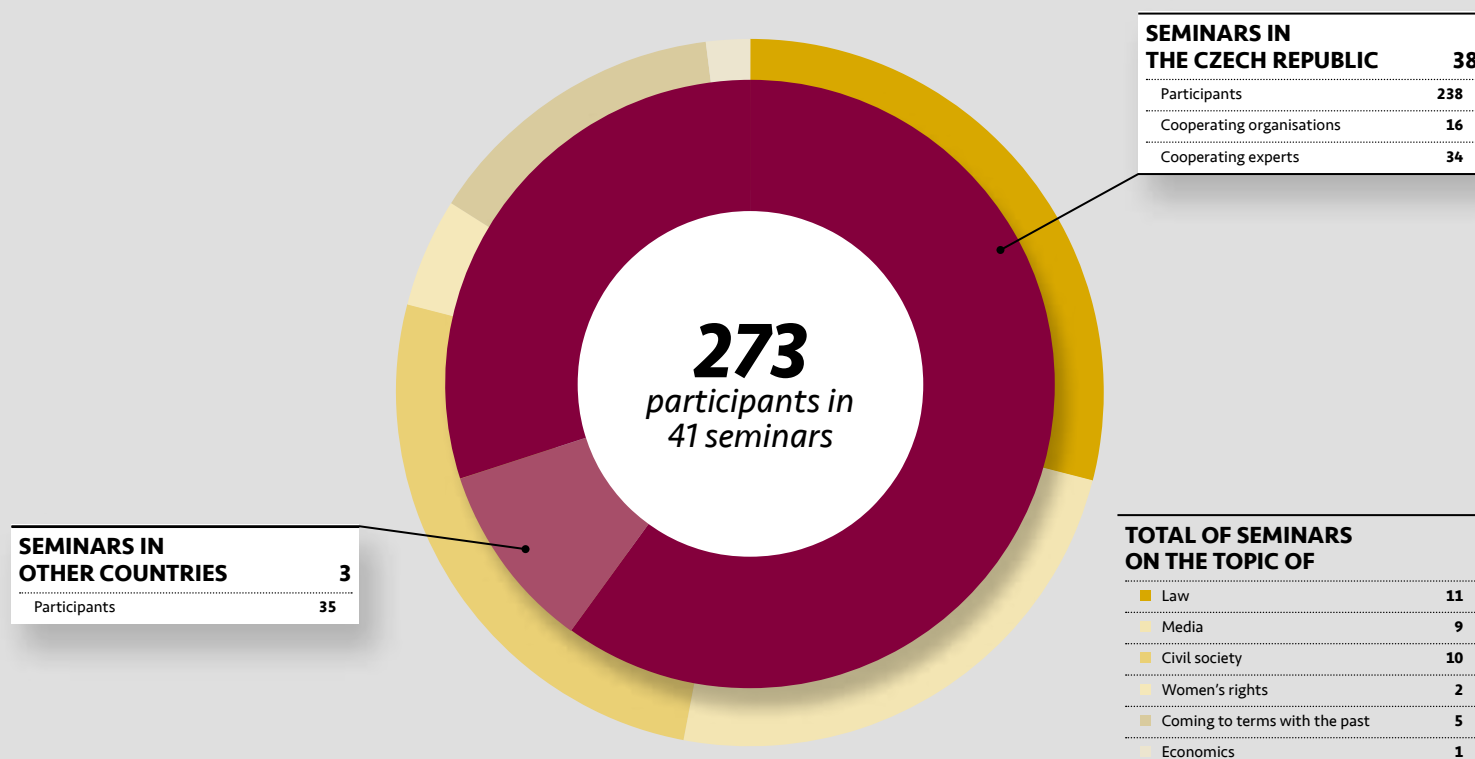
Cuba. Preparing journalists for this era has long been one of the main objectives of the projects of People in Need in Cuba.

The Czech experiences with the transition to democracy are passed to other countries such as Myanmar, Egypt or Libya, where at the time of the creation of a new constitution the observations and advice of people who led our legislative changes in 1989 were very welcome.

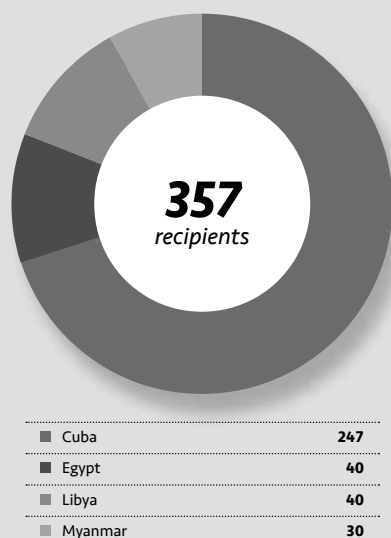
TRANSMISSION OF TRANSFORMATIONAL EXPERIENCES

Each democrat who opposes a totalitarian regime should behave today as if power were to be handed over tomorrow!

Václav Havel

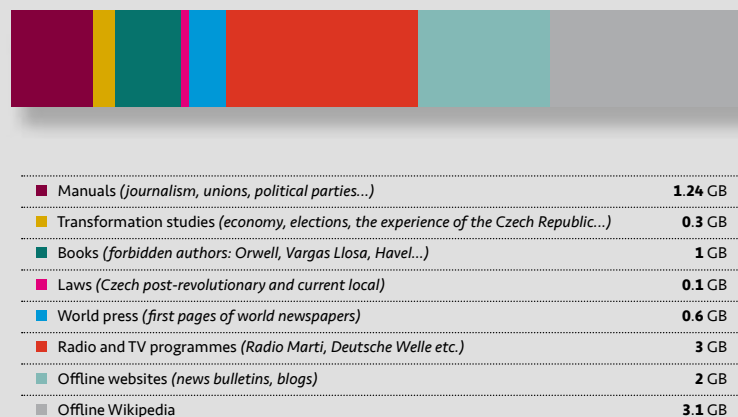


RECIPIENTS OF MATERIAL TRANSFORMATION BY COUNTRY



DISTRIBUTED MATERIAL BY TYPE

In Cuba, the Internet is unavailable, so we bring information to local people that they would otherwise not get. Interesting publications, books, information and messages are distributed among Cubans via flash drives, which perform a role similar to that of samizdat in Czechoslovakia. The flash drives that we distribute in Cuba usually have this content:





Presentation of campaigns during training in Sabha.

INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY

WE SUPPORT LOCAL SOLUTIONS

In southwest Libya at the Algerian border is the town of Ghat, whose people are mostly of Tuareg origin. The surroundings of Ghat form the gateway to the Sahara and neighbouring states, but also represent a frequent source of instability. Despite limited media attention and poor access, after the revolution civic activities began to grow here, which under the rule of Colonel Gaddafi were completely forbidden. Young workshop participants thus debated with great interest about the role of civil society, communication tools and working with communities under the guidance of a trainer from Sabha. She completed several rounds of training within our Civil Initiatives Libya project focused on communication and leading civic campaigns.

Seminars in Libya focus on many current problems. How should linguistic minorities interact with mainstream society in order to achieve tolerance? How to work with the risks that lawyers and activists face in raising awareness about torture and providing assistance to victims? How to increase the impact of a campaign to prevent the proliferation of weapons among young people? How to help children with Down's syndrome be accepted into society?

Examples of addressing these and other issues were discussed by representatives of civic initiatives with foreign educators, local journalists, bloggers and experienced activists. They learned to work with information using infographics, to use social media or just improved the

definition of the objectives of their civic activities. Local activists and journalists also discussed how to address the media and how to safely present their work through the website or print publication even in less accessible locations and communities across Libya.

Together with local partners from civil initiatives, journalists and lawyers cooperate in defending the rights of people living under non-democratic regimes. Training, workshops and study trips improve their skills, the quality of their work and their position in society.

INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY

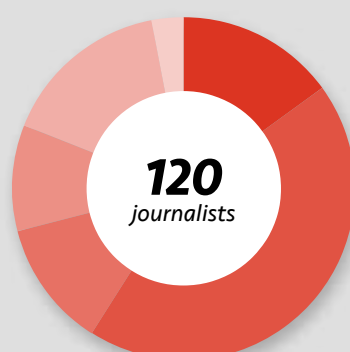
SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



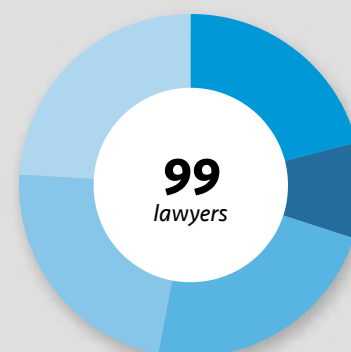
TARGET GROUPS AND SEMINAR TOPICS



SEMINAR/TRAINING PARTICIPANTS		449
Leading campaigns	78	
Media and communications	88	
Legal advice	11	
Training of trainers	204	
Watchdog initiatives	10	
Video training	54	
Preparation of publications	4	



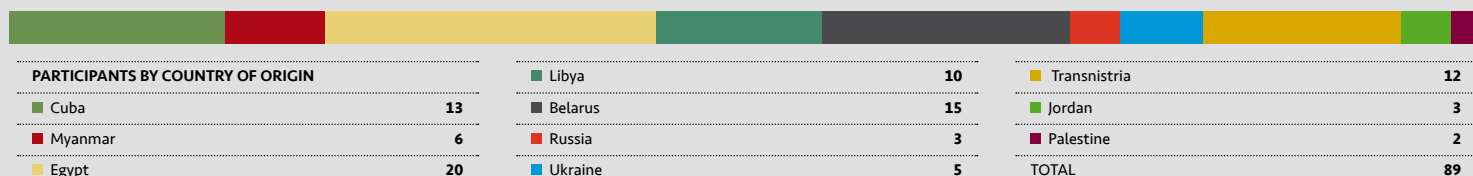
SEMINAR/TRAINING PARTICIPANTS		120
How the media works	18	
Community and written media	52	
Photojournalism	15	
Graphic design	12	
Audiovisual media	19	
Preparation of publications	4	



SEMINAR/TRAINING PARTICIPANTS		99
Legal advice	21	
Documentation of human rights violations	8	
Digital security	23	
Psychological help	23	
Human rights – legislation	24	

STUDY TRIPS ABROAD (length of 1 week to 1 month)

The study trip includes: training, meetings with experts, interviews with the media, public performances (discussions), working in NGOs



EXAMPLES OF RELATED PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES ON THE GROUND

DOCUMENTED CASES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

1,548

CAMPAIGNS IN SUPPORT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

27

VIDEO REPORTS

30

PUBLISHED BULLETINS

14



Copper mining in one of the richest deposits in the world contaminates and occupies agricultural land.

DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS

FARMERS GOT THEIR LAND BACK

Farmer U Toe Gyi and his family have farmed roughly two hectares of land for more than three generations. In the spring of 2013, shortly after he planted sesame, the Myanmar authorities confiscated all his land. Hundreds of other farmers in 26 surrounding villages together lost more than 3,000 hectares and have not received any compensation. Their land was fenced, marked as a national interest and converted into a mining company. U Toe Gyi and his family thus lost their income and could not afford to send their three children to school.

U Toe Gyi and others ignored by the local government received help from a local organisation to which we provide financial support. This organisation, in response to the increasing number of cases of injustice, disseminates

information about land rights and the rights of farmers in 30 villages. At the same time it collects evidence of cases of land grabbing. With its help farmers prepared a complaint to the Land Audit Committee of the Myanmar Parliament. The Committee examined the matter and in July 2013 the farmers got their land back.

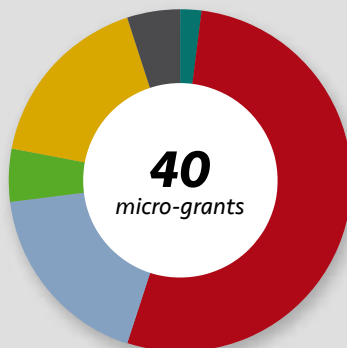
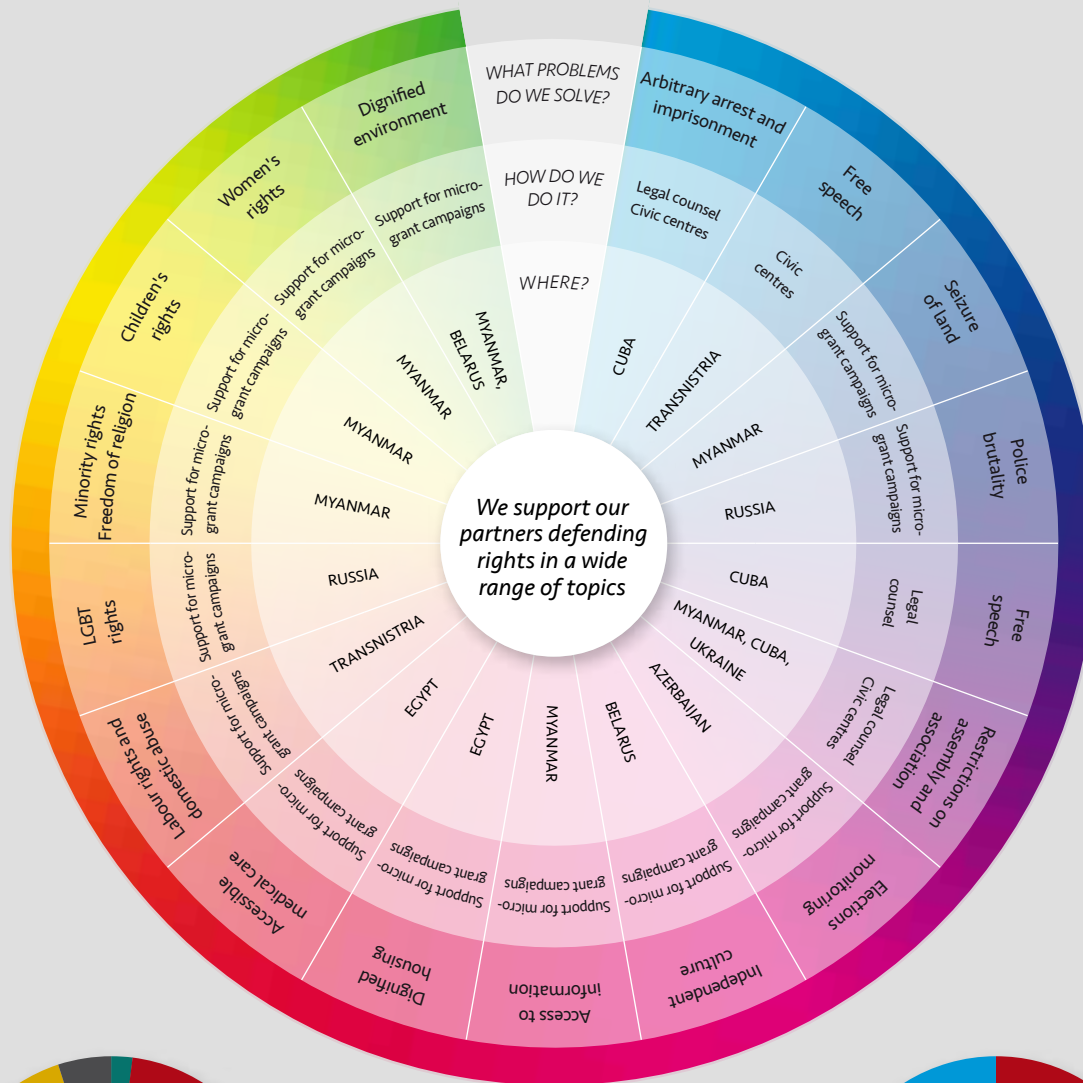
As the police arrested farmers who resisted, other local civic groups organised video training. Amateur journalists from among the farmers then recorded interviews with victims, distributed the video among the population and got into the Myanmar and foreign newspapers.





To prevent a repeat of the situation, we invited 43 representatives of political parties and local governments to a two-day seminar on the current land laws and

international standards in the field of land rights, investment and environmental protection.

We also provide direct legal assistance to active citizens and the general public in other countries, support civic centres as an alternative source of education and information, and provide financial support to local groups that defend the rights of citizens.

Note: For safety reasons names have been changed.

**PROVIDED MICRO-GRANTS**

 Azerbaijan	1	 Egypt	2
Myanmar	21	Transnistria	7
 Belarus	7	 Russia	2

SUPPORTED LEGAL COUNSELLING/ COMMUNITY CENTRES

Myanmar	6	Cuba	15
Transnistria	1	Ukraine	5



After years of preparation and hard work, in 2013 we completed the first three houses, in which their new tenants have been living since December.

PEOPLE IN NEED — SLOVAKIA

BUILD YOUR OWN HOUSE. WE WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO DO IT

Kojatice is a small village a short distance from Prešov. There are approximately 1,000 inhabitants, of whom about 10% declare themselves as Roma. Their life is marked by extreme poverty, high indebtedness, long-term unemployment and low educational attainment, just as in other Roma settlements in Slovakia. The area of housing would form a separate chapter in itself - a typical dwelling here is a dilapidated shanty, which at best is surrounded by a poorly excavated septic tank.

We came here three years ago to find a solution to the problem of inadequate housing. In collaboration with students from the Faculty of Architecture of the Slovak Technical University, the Pontis Foundation, the University of St. Elizabeth and the nonprofit organisation ETP, we started

looking for alternative ways to build a house for as little money and the greatest possible involvement of its future inhabitants. The result is a house with an area of 25 m² with a dry toilet, which is comparable to others in the village.

The year 2013 represented a significant milestone in the project. After several years of preparation and hard work, we completed the first three houses, in which their new tenants have been living since December. Next year another four will follow.

In addition to building the houses the people from Kojatice also participate in the development of their design. "We believe that if we take into account the specific needs of residents when designing a house, it creates a positive relationship," says project coordinator Michal Sládek.

But even this modest housing isn't free. A family that wishes to enter the programme must first complete a one-year savings plan. If it demonstrates the ability to put aside money, it will obtain a microloan in the form of material, which is subsequently repaid; it leases land from the village and only then can the family begin to build under expert supervision.

YEARS

In addition to social consultancy, which we provide mainly in the east of the country, we also focus on housing, human rights and humanitarian assistance.

10

COMMUNITY CENTRES

Roškovce (since 2006), Petrovany (since 2008), Sveržov (since 2009), Spišské Podhradí (since 2012), Prešov-Stará Teheľňa (since 2013)

5

PEOPLE WORK WITH US IN OUR SLOVAK BRANCH

40

LOCATIONS IN SLOVAKIA

14

WE HAVE WORKED WITH SO MANY PEOPLE

1,100

Social aid

We have focused on solutions for extreme poverty, long-term unemployment, low education levels and other problems associated with living in an environment of social exclusion in Slovakia since 2004.

Our activities focus mainly on community centres in the east of the country, in which we provide comprehensive social services in Roma settlements. Our goal is to help find ways to kick-start the lives of local people in a positive direction.

EMPLOYMENT COUNSELLING

In 2013, **200** people used these services. Its aim is to make it easier for unemployed young people to enter the labour market. We helped a total of **43** people to find a job - whether in Slovakia or abroad.

LOW-THRESHOLD CLUBS

The clubs give children and young people a meaningful way to spend their free time. They operate on a daily basis, their programme consisting of a variety of educational, artistic and sporting activities. In 2013, **650** children passed through their gates.

HOUSING PROGRAMME

The aim of this programme is to seek solutions for legal and safe housing that residents from excluded areas can secure as far as possible themselves. Besides the families themselves, experts such as architects, economists and lawyers also work on the projects.

EDUCATION

In total we worked with **250** children. By means of tutoring we are trying to improve their school performance. We work with them either in groups or individually. In the second case, student volunteers from universities help us teach as part of the "DoT" individual tutoring programme. The training activities include career counselling and an individual scholarship programme, which in 2013 was undergone by **18** children.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

In these activities we focus primarily on supporting the coexistence of Roma with the majority. Through joint activities we try to bring both worlds together and thus contribute to better mutual understanding.

ADVICE FOR MUNICIPALITIES

In addition to direct work in the field we try to improve the living standards of the people by means of participation in the creation of inclusive programmes and local politics. Our goal is to create a local network of services, activities and measures that effectively help people in need.

3
families

**moved into new houses in 2013
that were built under this project.**

In 2014, we expect that more than **25** people will find a new roof over their heads in another four construction projects.

Support for human rights

We have focused on human rights in Slovakia for about three years.

In addition to raising awareness we focus on the topic of human trafficking.

EDUCATION

In the context of education, we focused on creating informal links between young people from socially excluded Roma localities and the majority population. We organised eight training discussions on the topic of civil activism, prevention, conflict resolution, discrimination, etc. In the "Inter-ethnic Dialogue – Opportunity is in Diversity" and "Right to Justice" projects we motivated them to actively participate in events in their own community.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

In this area, we focus primarily on research activities. We focus on the most vulnerable population groups, particularly the inhabitants of Roma settlements and migrants. Based on the findings, we have provided the Ministry of Interior of Slovakia with cogent proposals for the prevention of and fight against human trafficking. In cooperation with the Ministry we held six workshops, and from May **2013** we are part of the EU Civil Society Platform for combating human trafficking.

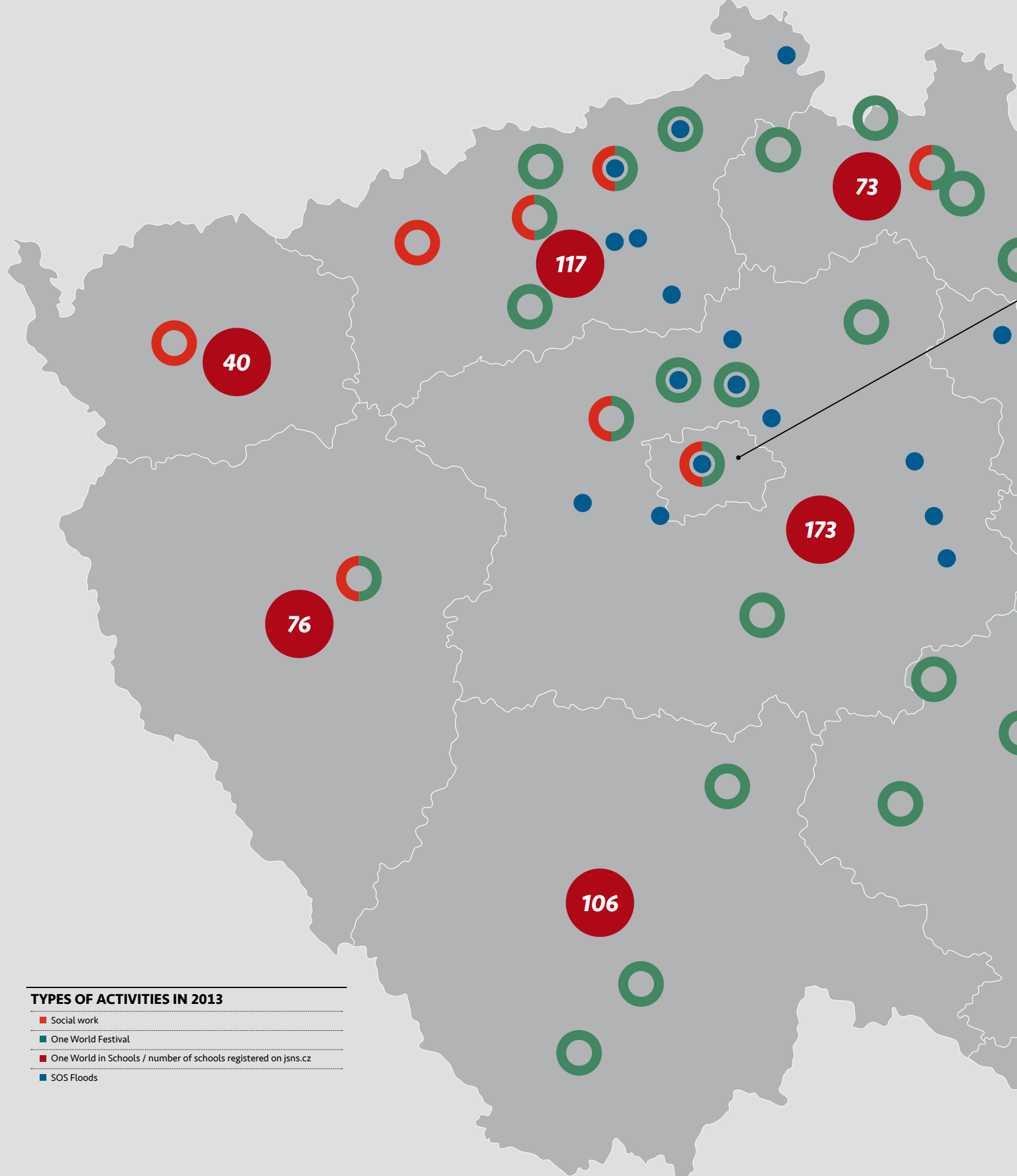
COOPERATION WITH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

In this area, we deal primarily the fight against extremism and racism, social inclusion, promoting the rights of minorities and protection of human rights.

Humanitarian and development aid

Its main purpose is to provide basic human needs, promote education, healthcare, etc. We participate in the "Real Gift" project (in 2013 we supported projects in Ethiopia).

We are members of the RISK platform, which connects non-profit organisations providing assistance during floods and other natural disasters.



TYPES OF ACTIVITIES IN 2013

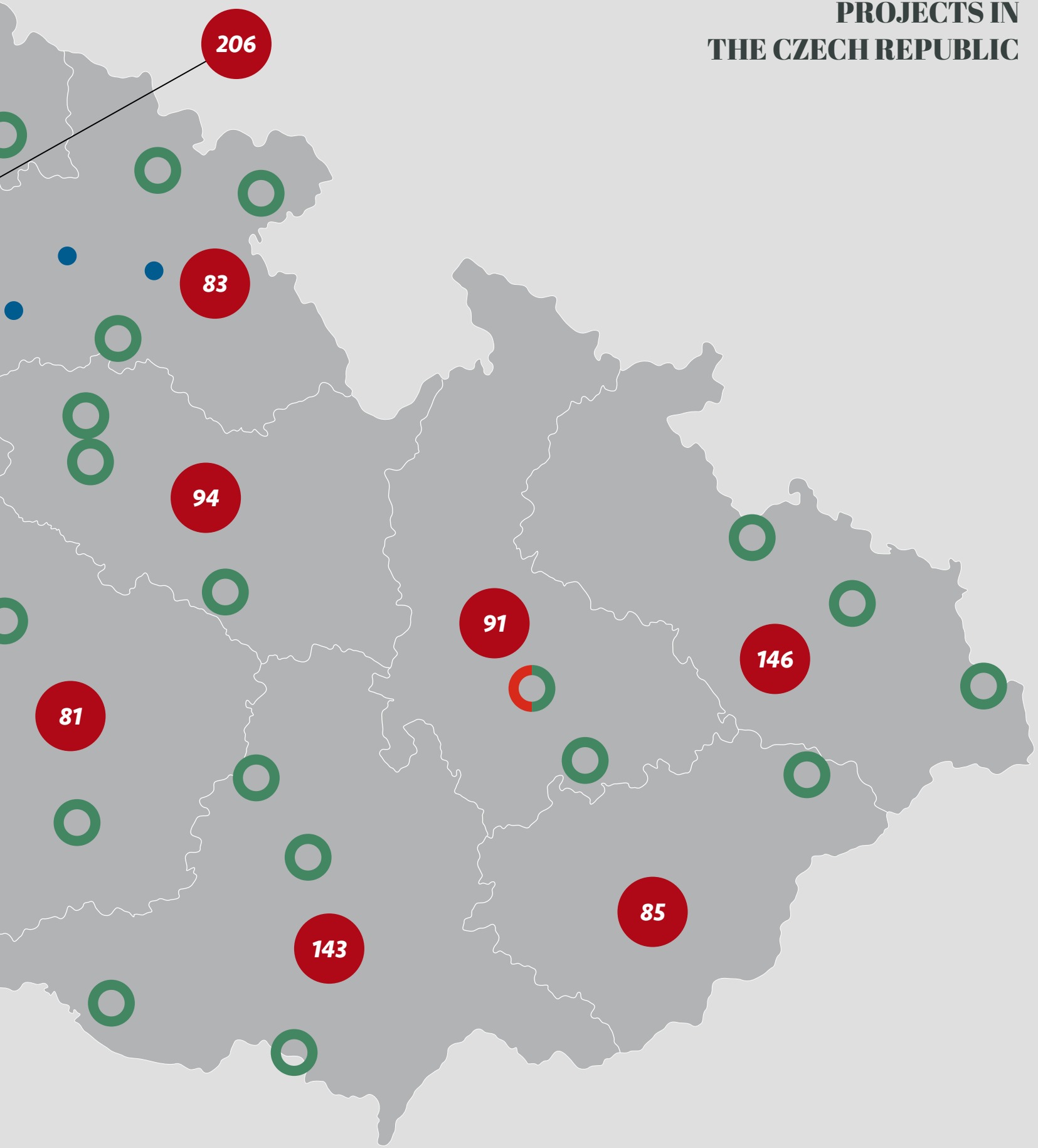
■ Social work

■ One World Festival

■ One World in Schools / number of schools registered on jsns.cz

■ SOS Floods

PROJECTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC





EDUCATION

WE RESPOND TO THE GAPS IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

In the following chapters we will introduce you to the educational projects that increasingly permeate our activities at home and abroad. It began with humanitarian aid in the war-torn Balkans, where besides humanitarian supplies there was also a need to ensure the continued education of children in refugee camps and besieged cities. At the turn of the millennium, we began systematic support of intercultural education and the first enthusiast trips to remote schools with screenings of documentary films, which later became the educational programmes Variants and One World in Schools. Today at People in Need there are several teams of professionals focusing on education in foreign missions and the Czech Republic to train future and current teachers, preparing methodological materials for them and contributing to developing school curricula.

What has not changed is the basic motivation that prompted us from the beginning to respond to the gaps in the education system, whether it was ignorance about the lives of minorities in our country and distant cultures in the world and the effort to bridge misunderstandings between them and mainstream society, the untapped potential of documentary films in the classroom, or the need to provide the youngest generation with a basis for getting their bearings in current global issues and contemporary history. In the spring of 2013 all these topics received a common space on the new educational portal jsns.cz.

WE BRING FILMS AND THE LATEST TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS TO SCHOOLS

Just as schools must respond to developments in society and the development of digital technology, we opted for a unique innovation that will support the modernisation of the Czech school environment and educational system, facilitate the work of teachers and be attractive to teenagers. We launched the audiovisual educational portal jsns.cz.

Portal users - teachers and pupils - have all learning materials from One World in Schools available online and can comfortably work with them to prepare for the lessons or during the lessons themselves. The documentaries from the web portal are also screened by high school students in film clubs, which they run themselves under our auspices. The portal significantly saves

educators' time. On it they will find complete learning packs, called Audiovisual Lessons, each containing a documentary film, prepared lesson activities and other related information and materials. The advanced search function helps them choose the right lessons by topic, film length or the age of pupils.

The interest of teachers is evidenced by the number of primary and secondary schools registered in the system, which numbered 1,400 at the end of the year. In the portal we include high-quality films that have been verified for educational purposes and which offer a selection of the best of world and Czech documentary filmmaking on human rights, development issues, social issues, the environment or modern Czechoslovak history.

WE SUPPORT GIVING THE SAME EDUCATION TO ALL CHILDREN

Another topic that is coming under scrutiny is the Czech practice of segregated education, which from infancy classifies people unnaturally and allocates children into special categories, which has come to the attention of the European Court of Human Rights and the Czech ombudsman. Continued segregation, where children with socio-cultural disabilities are enrolled en masse into special practical elementary schools based on dubious diagnostic methods, is a fly in the ointment - it hinders their integration into society and reduces their ability to find a normal job as adults to almost zero. All of the educational activities of People in Need therefore try to incorporate an inclusive approach, which has long been promoted in Western and especially Scandinavian countries, where based on international comparison education achieves the best results.

In the branches of People in Need we run preschool clubs that help address children's disabilities before they start school. We tutor older children and also support their parents in a proactive approach to keep their children at mainstream schools so that they can then enter secondary schools and vocational schools. But without systemic changes it is still a temporary solution. We therefore train future and current educators and collaborate with experts from the Ministry of Education, universities, psycho-pedagogical counselling centres and NGOs, and together we are trying to achieve the necessary changes that will enable all children to get something

which so far is not a given - the same education in mainstream schools.

SCHOOLS SHOULD BE GLOBAL

The experiences of our staff meeting with different cultures and the need to understand and explore the possibility of their coexistence has led us to promote global development education, which aids orientation in topics such as human rights, poverty, climate change and the impact of the recent financial and economic crisis. A knowledge and understanding of these things is necessary equipment these days, without which a young person has a hard time understanding the modern connected world.

In addition to organising competitions, supporting student clubs for pupils and offering audio-visual lessons and training for teachers, we publish professional publications, organise conferences and are partners of academic institutions and other educational organisations in the Czech Republic. We began to award the World School certificate to schools whose students try to solve global issues at the local level and schools that meet several demanding criteria defined by the international project. At the end of 2013, 30 schools already boasted the certificate.

The attempt to familiarise important opinion makers with the issues that we encounter is reflected in the organisation of workshops, media training for journalists, provision of information or creation of a group composed of migrants living in the Czech Republic, who work as media sources and together with Czech Radio created their own show.

10 issued publications	58 seminars	83 audiovisual lessons on jsns.cz	783 trained future educators	2,991 participating teachers	3,031 cooperating schools (including student activities)
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An important part of our work is motivating the children. And what is the best motivator? The joy of success.

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

EVERY CHILD SHOULD HAVE THE CHANCE TO GO TO SCHOOL

If we want our schools to produce people who are able to thrive in everyday life, we must start from preschool. It plays an irreplaceable role at the start of the learning process. Unfortunately, in the Czech Republic the quality of early childhood education is not the same for all children and is lacking precisely among those who need it most.

In the "Come to School!" project, which we launched in 2013 with eight other partner organisations, we have focused on this area of education. In addition to teaching children aged three to six, who because of their disability don't go to regular kindergarten, we focus primarily on educators. We offer them a range of free training courses. The last target group that we are trying to reach is the politicians and officials who are in charge of education.

CHILDREN ARE MOTIVATED MOST BY THE JOY OF SUCCESS

This extensive project is based on ideas and practices that we have applied in our preschool clubs for several years. We opened the pilot club in 2005 in Bílina. By 2013 there were 12 clubs. We work with children individually and schooling takes place within the framework of the educational programme. Children here gain the necessary body of knowledge and skills corresponding to preschool age and develop their talents and educational potential.

"An important part of our work is motivating the children," explains Karolina Ranglová, the methodologist of the preschool clubs and the teacher who initiated the whole project. "From my experience I can attest that the

best means of motivation is simply the joy of success. We have to realise that many of these children have never experienced this before in their lives. I have even seen children so filled with joy about what they have succeeded in doing that they start hugging each other. It's the first time in my career that I saw this and I must say it was a very powerful experience."

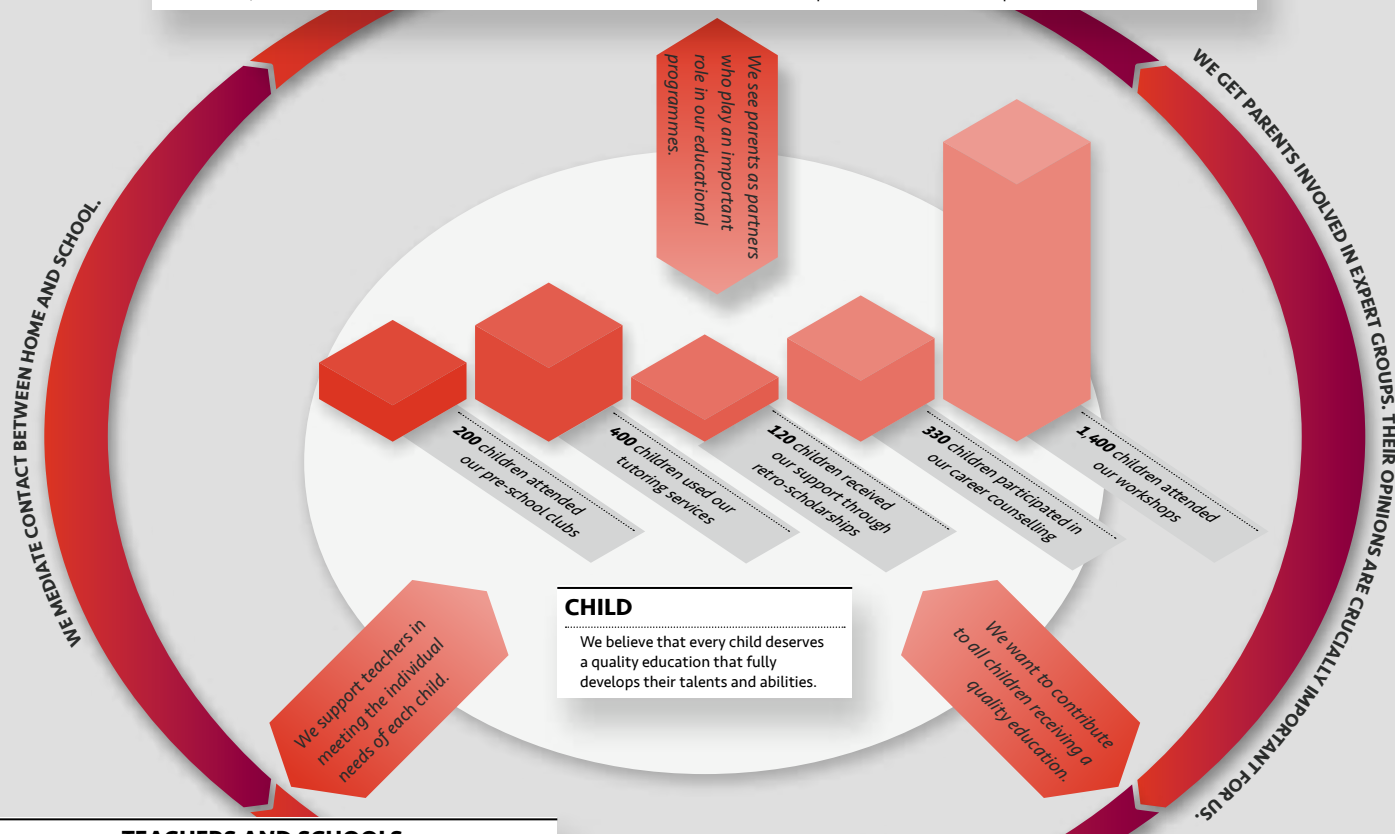
2,600 children

used our educational services in **2013**. Many of them unfortunately lack adequate support in regular preschools and schools, which leads to these children needlessly falling out of the main educational stream. We try to prevent this from happening. We want all children to receive a quality education without exception. We therefore try to give maximum support to children as well as their parents, but also teachers and schools, to which we offer a wide range of training courses and workshops. By communicating with the establishments of schools, the Ministry of Education and by working in various expert groups, we also try to actively influence matters at the systemic level.

PARENTS

Parents are an integral part of all our educational activities.

- We work together with parents in our mothers' clubs, who participate in pre-school club activities, and whose participation we also require for tutoring.
- We support them in taking an active approach to the education of their children.
- In 2013, we held seminars on communication between home and school and we issued the publication Parents — Unexpected Allies.



TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS

We offer schools and teachers unique courses and methodologies in which we, for example, introduce teaching methods that have proven successful abroad.

- In 2013, we organised **23** training workshops and seminars.
- We released two methodologies. The first describes the Norwegian educational method Grunnlaget; the second is called "They Have What It Takes" and gives specific instructions on how to support socially disadvantaged children in primary school.
- We trained the first **14** teachers in the Persona dolls education method.

WE PROMOTE THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

AND INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION IN CZECH SCHOOLS.

THE SYSTEMIC LEVEL

Schools are often alone in their efforts to improve conditions. They lack financing and methodological support. We therefore try to influence the establishments of schools as well as the Ministry of Education.

- In our work, we have cooperated with more than **70** experts from the Ministry of Education, universities, psycho-pedagogical counselling centres, NGOs, etc..
- **6,700** subjects receive our bulletins Bells and All Inclusive School as well as other educational materials.
- In the publication "Systemic Connection (primary school)" we describe potential collaboration on the systemic level.

WE RUN
PRE-SCHOOL
CLUBS

12

VOLUNTEERS HELP
WITH TUTORING AND
PREPARATION FOR SCHOOL

320

NEW COURSES ACCREDITED
BY THE MINISTRY
OF EDUCATION

22

TEACHERS AND EDUCATORS PARTICIPATED
IN OUR WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS AND
DISCUSSIONS IN 2013

500



We learn globally: music done a little differently as performed by pupils of the Kavčí hory school and German students.

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

EVEN CZECH SCHOOLS CAN BE GLOBAL

How to recognise a global school? It's one that teaches its students to talk about global issues, while paying attention to local problems and seeking to contribute to their solution.

EVERY YEAR NEW SCHOOLS ARE ADDED

Last year the Kavčí hory school in Prague 4, which educates preschoolers, primary and secondary school pupils at the same time all under one roof, joined. The school team decided to highlight the fundamental rights of children. "We wanted a theme that would be positive and understandable for all pupils of the school," says project coordinator Kateřina Měšťánková. "We relied on our oldest pupils, who no longer consider themselves children, and left them alone to work with their younger classmates."

Discussions were held on child labour, child soldiers, how it is impossible for children in some countries to attend school, abusive parents and the rapid removal of children from problem families to institutional care. "The project literally kick-started me and in the future I would definitely like to work in an organisation that deals with the protection of children," says student Sára Kaukušová about her experience of an internship at the Our Child Foundation.

Our goal is to engage the local community and the wider public in activities in addition to students and parents. During the school year the pupils focused on these topics in the lessons and this culminated in a local event in which the students presented the fictitious Office for the Legal Protection of Children, whose absence in

the Czech Republic is a long-standing source of criticism from the UN Committee on Children's Rights. The pupils therefore even created a virtual Office website www.ksidlisti.cz/svetovaskola.

"The project was an excellent opportunity to acquire new knowledge and skills," says student Dominika Rybářová. When else do you stand in front of the whole school with a microphone in your hand?" The Global Action School Certificate was awarded by the Variants Educational Programme to People in Need in cooperation with the NGOs ADRA, ARPOK and MKC Praha.

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

"BE THE CHANGE YOU WISH TO SEE IN THE WORLD." MAHATMA GANDHI

We would like Czech teachers to know how to work well with current global topics.

PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY

Round table *How to support global development education in the Czech Republic?* - **20** key figures from government ministries, NGOs, schools, bureaus, etc.

Cooperation with other educational organisations
(*Kritické myšlení, Eduin, ARPOK, ADRA, MKC Praha, SEVER – The Rýchory Centre of Environmental Education and Ethics, NaZemi, British Council*)

Variants Bulletins
on the topic of human rights and evaluation in school **1,600** subscribers

Conferences *Learning About Human Rights Doesn't Hurt*

LAY PUBLIC

You Have a Right to Know - film screenings with discussions **32** events

Updated information and materials at

- www.varianty.cz
- www.activecitizens.cz
- www.facebook.com/VariantyCZ
- www.ptac.cz

THE PUBLIC

STUDENTS OF PEDAGOGICAL DISCIPLINES

Seminars *How to use audiovisual materials in teaching* attended by **449** students

Our Common World, a blended learning course on how to incorporate global issues into the curriculum, was attended by **29** students

EDUCATORS

Analysis of the inclusion of GDE in the curricula of pedagogical disciplines

Study trip to Great Britain and foreign internships

Sharing British and Austrian examples of good practice

Preparing new GDE courses

Long-term partnerships with five academic institutions involved in the Teachers: Agents of Change project. (*Faculty of Education Charles University, University of South Bohemia - Department of Social Sciences and Geography, Faculty of Natural Science Charles University, Faculty of Natural Science Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem*)

Publications *The global dimension in education*

UNIVERSITIES

A WELL-PREPARED TEACHER CAN COMPETENTLY WORK WITH GLOBAL (WORLDWIDE) TOPICS.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS

Art competition *One World for Children* for children up to 13 **350** contestants

3rd annual comics competition *Bohouš and Dáša Change the World. Don't be an Eraser and Get Involved Too!* on the topic of active citizenship contestants **309**

Student film clubs of
One World in Schools (only for secondary schools) **52** clubs

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Audiovisual lessons on the educational portal jsns.cz **6** new lessons

Thematic seminars
The world marketplace economic globalisation **36** participants
To Be and Not Be Beaten human rights

Teaching Spa or Take a Look Around **23** participants
in a summer school for teachers about the outer and inner landscape

Blended learning courses *climate change, human rights* **17** participants

Regular news bulletins *World School and Active Citizens* **4x** per year

Assessment activities for identifying students' attitudes
23 pilot activities and three workshops

Schools participating in the *Our Feast project day* **172** schools
www.respektneboli.eu *lessons and materials on human rights*

Long-term partnerships and assistance to schools in the integration of cross-cutting themes

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

PUPILS AND STUDENTS WILL BE PREPARED FOR REAL LIFE AND THE CHALLENGES OF A GLOBALISED WORLD.

GLOBAL ACTION SCHOOLS
IN WHICH GDE TOPICS ARE PART
OF SCHOOL LIFE

30

SCREENINGS OF STUDENT
FILM CLUBS OF ONE WORLD
IN SCHOOLS

130

TRAINED EDUCATORS
AND FUTURE EDUCATORS

650

PARTICIPANTS IN RIGHT TO
KNOW – REGULAR FILM &
DEBATE EVENINGS

1,302



The young people held a moment of silence in memory of the victims of the communist regime on Tyl Square in Prague.

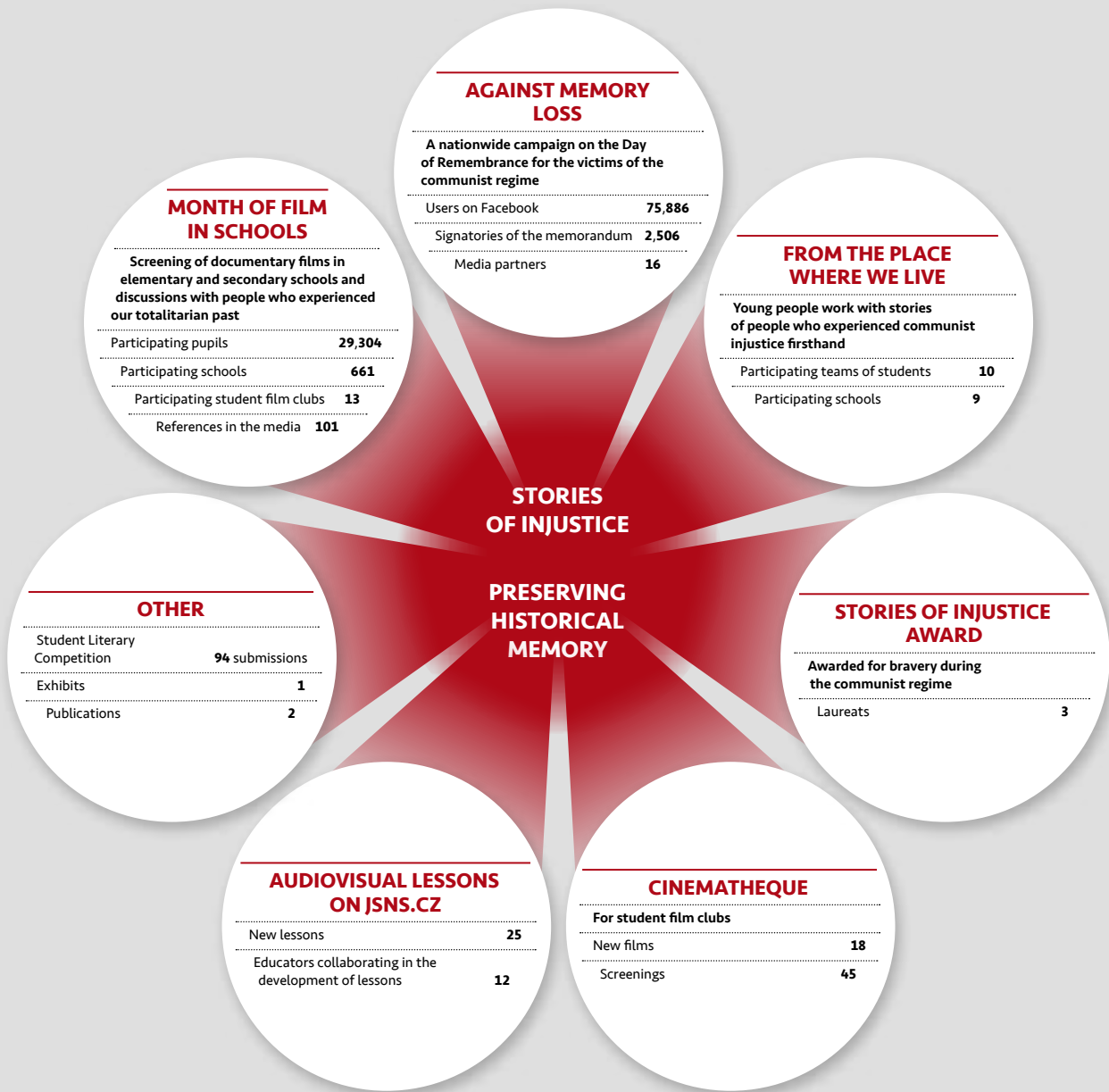
MODERN CZECHOSLOVAK HISTORY

WE ARE AGAINST LOSS OF MEMORY

On the Day of Remembrance for the victims of the communist regime - June 27 - we prepared a nationwide campaign called Fighting Memory Loss. Its aim was to draw attention to the growing tendency of Czech society to perceive its own past in an ever more conciliatory manner and to forget about the criminal nature of the communist regime. We also paid tribute to the victims of the communist regime and those who actively resisted. Besides the public we also engaged schools, businesses, media and many celebrities in the campaign. "The Communist Party knew how to do many great things," wrote singer Dan Bárta in the Memorandum upon joining the campaign. "For example throw you out of school because of an inscription on your shirt. Or how to rewrite textbooks. It

knew how to forbid you to go home or do what you love (...) It knew how to deprive you of dignity, honour, reason. It knew how to torture your dad for not agreeing with it. The Communist Party, actually a pretty small group of people, who don't see the world as it is and can make people's lives miserable. I'm afraid that it still knows how to do all these wonderful things." His words were read by 38,624 people on Facebook. The Memorandum, summarising the basic ideas of the campaign, could be signed and contributed to by the public at www.protiztratepameti.cz. We made two documentary films available for streaming: Milan Maryška's *The Loss of Memory* and *Czech Children* by Karel Strachota. We published a booklet about the communist times, which responded to the widespread

thesis of the previous regime (e.g. on social justice, work for all). In the last week of June a number of events were held around the country: film screenings, meetings with contemporary witnesses, theatrical performances, lectures. The biggest event was the Memory Marketplace on Tyl Square in Prague, which on 27 June was attended by 700 students after a screening at the National Theatre. The witnesses shared their memories and experiences of communist injustice with young people and passersby together with celebrities.



SCREENINGS OF A FILM ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST
O ZLÉM SNU (A NIGHTMARE) – THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
DOCUMENTARY USED FOR TEACHING

258

SCHOOLS INVOLVED
IN THE STORIES OF INJUSTICE PROJECT

1,900

SPECTATORS OF THE MONTH
OF FILM IN SCHOOLS

29,304



In Gisenyi journalists from V4 met with an acrobatic group that helps street children.

MEDIA TRAINING

JOURNALISTS GATHERED STORIES IN RWANDA

We have been working together with journalists for a long time and we want to make the media more and better informed about development cooperation and global issues. But news outlets don't have enough money and contacts, so journalists have little opportunity to travel to the Global South. Africa in particular is a media-neglected region, which is often portrayed very stereotypically. We therefore decided that we would take journalists from the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland to sub-Saharan Africa as part of the V4Aid project, funded by the European Union, to give them the opportunity to write authentic stories directly from the ground.

In the end we chose Rwanda, which is not a priority country of Czech foreign development cooperation, but

nevertheless non-profit organisations from the Visegrad Four countries are working here. At the same time, it is an example of an African country that has been successfully developing and effectively using foreign finance, despite its painful past. Moreover, in 2014 Rwanda is celebrating 20 years since the end of the genocide.

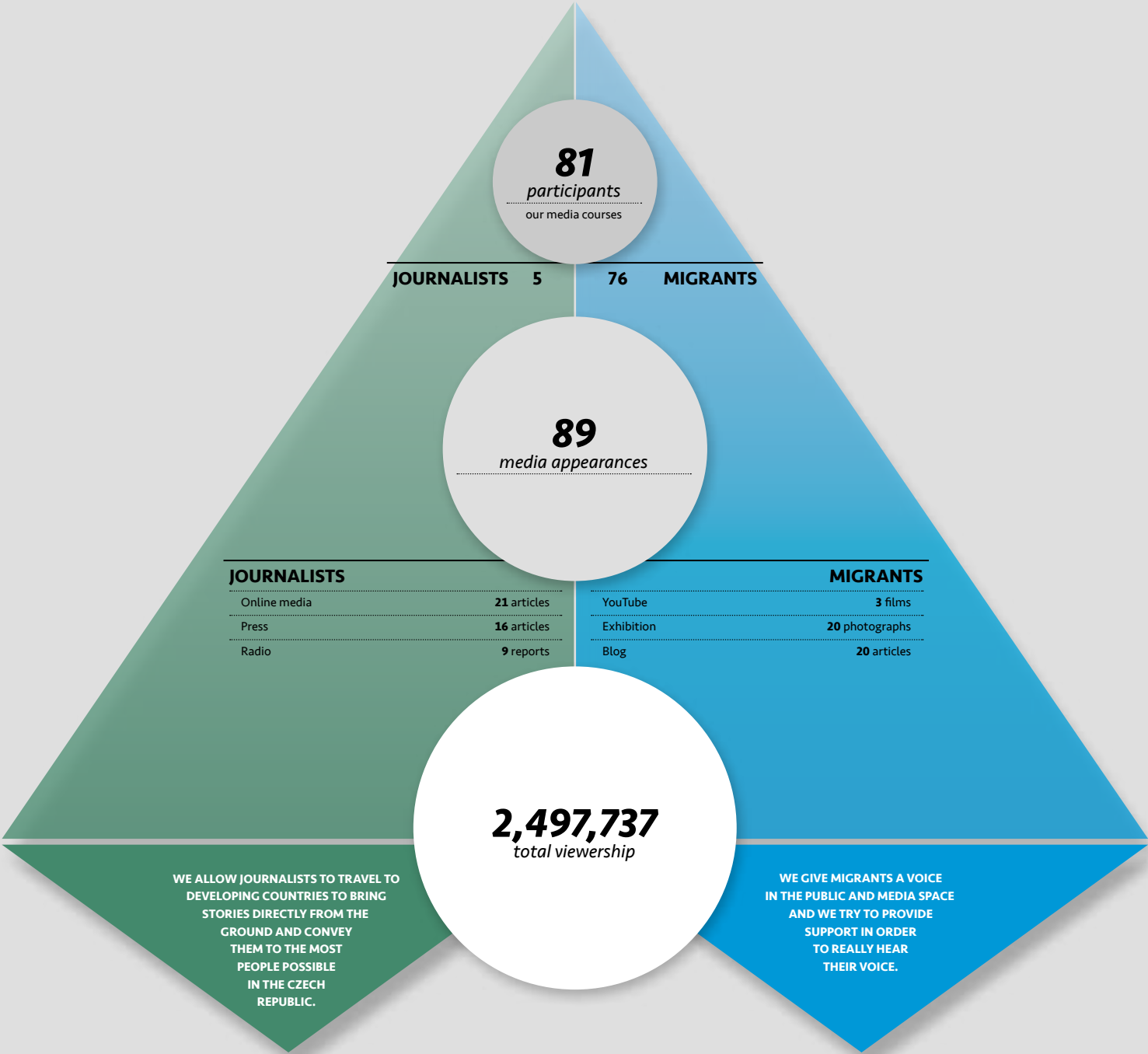
A group of eight journalists, four winners of our e-learning course Reporting & Writing about Development in the World and two coordinators spent two weeks in Rwanda. In two groups they visited more than 30 sites and projects. In addition to an eye clinic supported by the Czech Republic, they had a chance to see the KivuWatt project, where the government together with a private company extract methane from

Lake Kivu and convert it into electricity. They also visited the tea and coffee plantations, the "Polish" school for blind children and the "Slovak" mountain clinic.

Thanks to this the Czech media brought positive stories from Africa, depicting Rwanda as a developing country, which despite many problems is heading towards modernisation and economic growth. They succeeded in publishing 10 reports on Czech Radio, five in Lidové noviny, one in Mlada Fronta DNES, and others in the magazines Lidé a země, Koktejl etc. Hundreds of thousands of people in the Czech Republic alone learned about development in Rwanda.

More at www.rozvojovka.cz.

MEDIA TRAINING



COUNTRIES THAT THE MIGRANTS WE TRAIN COME FROM	MEDIA SKILLS THAT WE TAUGHT THEM	COUNTRIES THAT JOURNALISTS VISITED ON THEIR TRAVELS	MEDIA IN WHICH MEDIA APPEARANCES WERE BROADCAST OR PUBLISHED
15	5	3	6



WE SUPPORT PEOPLES’ INTEREST IN EVENTS HAPPENING AROUND THEM

Over the next few pages we will introduce you to work which concerns mainly domestic support of civil society. We must necessarily confine ourselves only to part of our activities, because in the broader sense civic activity is actually all of People in Need, and every topic and help for a selected group of people has its informative or, if you will, enlightenment part, which stirs or informs the public and gains more support for them. By means of some projects we try to support the very principles of civil society and the democratic system, which consists in the active interest of people in the things around them and the belief that it is possible to change the world for the better.

OUR GOAL IS AN ACTIVE CITIZEN

Perhaps the most visible and even the most effective projects in support of education and an informed civil society are student elections and the One World Festival. In the lead up to last year’s early parliamentary elections, 434 schools got involved in student elections, nearly a third of school facilities in the Czech Republic, which by means of model elections and related activities familiarised students with the functioning of the democratic system and the basic concepts of political science. Already after the first elections held in 2010, we found that students who experienced this “civil preparation” increased their participation in the actual election, by a full six percent compared to students who did not participate in the student elections. At the same time it significantly increased their belief that they can influence societal topics.

The actual student elections, however, are only one of several activities that we support in schools over the long-term to get young people more actively involved in civil society. In the Who Else? project, which includes the aforementioned

student elections, or Active Citizens, teams of pupils and students in primary and secondary schools organise humanitarian benefits, film documentaries, help seniors, work with deaf children or are involved in urban planning projects and try to solve current problems in their neighbourhoods or contribute to increasing awareness. In 2013 alone, these two projects involved students and teachers from more than 40 schools in the Czech Republic.

FILMS AND DEBATES THAT ARE CHANGING THE WORLD

Last year the One World Festival saw an increase in the number of visitors, who we are trying to entice with new and attractive themes and a relaxed atmosphere. This approach attracted 117,000 spectators to the film festival. Most of them were visitors to the regional festivals held throughout the country, especially pupils and students who attend screenings for schools.

In the regions especially there is a focus on the “Promítej i ty!” festival project, where those who wish can themselves screen festival films for free. Since its inception in 2010, over 1,300 volunteer projectors have joined, organising nearly 6,000 screenings for more than 60,000 viewers in different places – in living rooms, churches, schools, gardens, libraries or university clubs.

In schools throughout the country, active high school students screen films in their free time and have the opportunity to establish a One World film club at their school. They choose films from the menu of documentaries at jsns.cz and in addition to the screenings organise other accompanying activities, such as discussions with guests, exhibitions, film nights or happenings.

In Prague, visitors are invited to regular screenings, debates, exhibitions and various meetings on current topics

in Langhans – The People in Need Centre near Wenceslas Square, where during the day we also offer a comfortable place to relax and have a coffee.

WE ARE CHANGING THE PRACTICE OF UNETHICAL DEBT COLLECTION

We pay particular attention to raising awareness long-term and to the effort to bring about change in the area of debt collection. In Europe certain groups with an interest in the matter created a unique and very profitable system, whereby debts worth several hundred crowns, upon being increased by lawyers’ and executors’ fees, become worth several thousand crowns. Indeed this is where we often see the roots of the fall into a debt spiral, which not only traps the poor, but increasingly middle-class people as well.

Within a few years, thanks to relentless media coverage and long-term negotiations, we also managed to change the conditions under which the largest Czech non-bank companies offer their products. In 2013, all of the tracked companies removed the “arbitration clause” from their contracts that deprived debtors of the possibility of a fair assessment of any dispute. Companies also ceased to hire external lawyers for small claims debt recovery, which had the effect of increasing the total amount of debt by their fee, and ended the use of higher default interest than required by the Civil Code.

52

student film clubs
of One World in
Schools in the Czech
Republic organised
130 screenings

434

schools and
50,551 students
participated in
student elections

9,183

readers read posts
on the Migrants
Forum blog

45,000

fans follow People
in Need’s Facebook
profiles

61,000

people and 192
restaurants, schools
and school canteens
participated in the Food
Right Now and Our Feast
international campaigns

399,000

people visited
our website
clovekvtsni.cz



In the autumn high school students held mock elections to the Chamber of Deputies.

ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

STUDENT ELECTIONS AT A THIRD OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

"As a teacher, I appreciate that, thanks to our student elections in most classes we managed to open up a discussion on the current political scene," says Filip Worm of the Jeseník gymnasium about the benefits of the project for young people. "In the lessons we talked about the differences between right and left, the electoral programmes of the various political parties, the reasons for early elections as well as the purpose of elections in the first place." His school got involved in student elections in autumn 2013, when pupils aged 15 and over held mock elections of candidates to the Chamber of Deputies before the real early parliamentary elections.

The primary goal of student elections was education. Teachers of social sciences used our materials to focus

on the topic of elections in their classes and involve students in a dialogue on governance, which supports their sense of civic engagement and introduces them to the basic democratic principles of the rule of law and the electoral system.

PARTICIPATION OF THE FIRST-TIME VOTERS INCREASED BY 6%

"We want to contribute to the education of democratically minded and responsible young people who will actively participate in civil society," says director of One World in Schools Karel Strachota, the initiator of the first student elections. "We also want to increase the proportion of first-time voters in the real elections. What we saw in 2010 confirmed that we set realistic goals:

participation of first-time voters in regular elections increased by 6% among students who participated in the elections in their school."

Last but not least, it informs the public and political parties about the electoral preferences of young people. After all, many students already have the right to vote and will go to the polls. Therefore, politicians should not ignore the results of student elections, but rather take them as a call to action.

ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

MAIN TOPICS THAT STUDENTS FOCUS ON

AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

- collections
- benefit concerts

TRANSPORT

- safe street crossings
- parking problems
- bike paths in the city

MODERN CZECHOSLOVAK HISTORY

- exhibitions of old photographs
- auteur documentary films

ENVIRONMENT

- cleaning of cities
- recycling

SENIORS

- courses
- creative workshops
- joint meetings
- reading
- theatre
- city tours
- educational seminars

REVIVAL OF CULTURAL LIFE

- concerts
- theatres
- exhibits
- competitions for children

FAIR TRADE

- marketplaces
- workshops
- lectures

CHILDREN'S HOMES

- establishing informal relationships
- leisure activities
- project days
- charitable events

PUBLIC SPACE

- community planning
- barrier-free access
- discussions about urban development

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

- regular leisure activities
- courses

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EVENTS AND SEMINARS

- increasing political and financial literacy
- campaigns for ethical behaviour in vehicles
- history of sites
- cooking classes for foster families
- healthy eating
- prevention of addiction

ACTIVE CITIZENS PROJECT

Strengthening the community dimension of schools and active student involvement in solving problems in their neighbourhoods

Students of secondary schools, grammar schools and vocational schools **more than 400**

Participating schools (secondary schools, grammar schools and vocational schools) **30**

Team projects **43**

WHO ELSE?

Student team projects = joint projects for young people focusing on current social issues or problems *

Participating pupils and students **more than 250**

Team projects **19**

Primary and secondary schools **13**

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES BY DESIGNATION

■ For schools

■ For the public

1,250
new students
and pupils

BECOME A PROJECTIONIST!

Lending of high-quality documentaries to people in the Czech Republic for free

Projectionists **609**

Screenings **1,789**

* Most of the team projects in the school year 2013/2014 were implemented as part of the Who Else? project in the Central Bohemian Region, which is co-financed by the European Social Fund and the state budget of the Czech Republic.

WHO ELSE? STUDENT TEAM PROJECTS CONTINUE AT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

150

PUPILS AND STUDENTS IN TOTAL WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE WHO ELSE? PROJECT

3,000

STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTIVE CITIZENS TEAM PROJECT

450

SPECTATORS WHO SINCE THE START OF THE PROJECT IN 2010 SAW SCREENINGS AS PART OF BECOME A PROJECTIONIST!

60,000



Even celebrities are now interested in the rights of migrant women, those who clean their homes and others.

RAISING AWARENESS

DO YOU WANT A FOREIGN HOUSEKEEPER? RESPECT HER RIGHTS

A year ago we made the decision to attract public attention to the little discussed topic of paid work in the home, often performed by migrants. We wanted to draw attention to the fact that housework is a job like any other and that migrant women deserve equal treatment and equal pay. The topic was not being discussed in the Czech Republic and nobody even knew that the problem actually exists. So what could we do?

We invited the Mather Adventures agency to help and together we decided to raise the issue in order to draw attention to the practices of dishonest intermediaries and employers. We set up a fictitious agency called Foreign Cleaners, which offered the work of migrants with catchy slogans (Need someone who will work 24 hours a day,

7 days a week? Call us!). The face of our agency, which had its own website and Facebook page, was presenter Kateřina Kristelová. Her unusual business activity attracted great media attention and not just in the tabloids, but also on social networks, which began to speculate on whether or not Kateřina was trading in slave labour. We used this attention at the launch party of the agency, where Kateřina herself in front of all the journalists present announced that the Foreign Cleaners agency is not and never was real, but that the conditions under which its "goods" were offered unfortunately were for many migrant women in the Czech Republic.

Over the three weeks of the cleaning agency's "existence" we were able to appear in various media more than

50 times and our controversial campaign achieved its purpose - to unleash a discussion about how we treat our nannies, caregivers and housekeepers and what we can and should do to ensure that their human and labour rights are better respected.

You can read more about our project at the site www.pracovnicevdomacnosti.cz.

RAISING AWARENESS

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE 147,000

migration4media.net	25,000
rozvojovka.cz	106,400
stopdetskepraci.cz	4,800
pracovnicevdomacnosti.cz	10,800

FACEBOOK 5,052

Migrants Forum	950
Rozvojovka Department – People in Need	3,865
Hire a Foreign Cleaner	237

1,970,000
overall media impact

PUBLIC EVENTS

EXHIBITS	14
DISCUSSIONS	37
— participants	2,100
FESTIVALS	8

64,338

CAMPAIGNS	62,300
CITIZENSHIP LAW	
— radio broadcast	1
— tv broadcast	2
— online media and press	8
AMENDMENTS TO THE IMMIGRATION AND ALIENS LAW	
— attendance at happenings	300
— radio broadcast	3
— tv broadcast	1
— online media and press	12
OUR FEAST	
— event attendance	62,000
— radio broadcast	2
— tv broadcast	5
— online media and press	41
— participating schools	172

READERSHIP 1,760,200

Rozvojovka Magazine	4,000
Inserts in the daily press	1,752,000
Crossings — radio show	4,200

PLACES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC
WHERE WE HELD EVENTS

50

IMPORTANT CZECH MEDIA
WITH WHOM WE WORK

10

INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS
FOR 2013

8

MIGRANTS
WHO WE WORKED WITH

100

ONE WORLD

Human rights
documentary film festival
4. – 13. 3. 2013
BRUSSELS

15
years

www.oneworld.cz



**DON'T BE
SCARED OF
EGGality!**

Festival visual developed by Creative Heroes studio

ONE WORLD FESTIVAL

117,000 SPECTATORS DISCUSSED COEXISTENCE AND TOLERANCE

The 15th annual One World International Human Rights Documentary Film Festival focused on the theme of tolerance. It responded to the increasingly racist and discriminatory tendencies in Czech society, fuelled by negative economic development, social uncertainty and crisis of political authority. The thematic category "Don't Be Scared of EGGality!" offered 13 documentary films from around the world depicting moments when xenophobic tendencies in society are gradually born, but also extreme situations in which such development can escalate. The category also included films showing positive examples where difference and diversity were used in ways that enrich society as a whole.

RECORD GROWTH IN ATTENDANCE

One World 2013 saw record growth in audience numbers. Total festival attendance increased by 15%. In Prague, there was higher attendance mainly at afternoon and evening screenings, in which the audience grew by more than a fifth compared to the previous year. Festivals in 40 Czech cities recorded a 20% increase in attendance at screenings for the public. There was also increased interest from schools at morning screenings for One World in Schools for pupils and students in Prague.

DEBATES ARE ESSENTIAL TO ONE WORLD

In accordance with tradition, the festival kicked off with the presentation of the Homo Homini Award for human

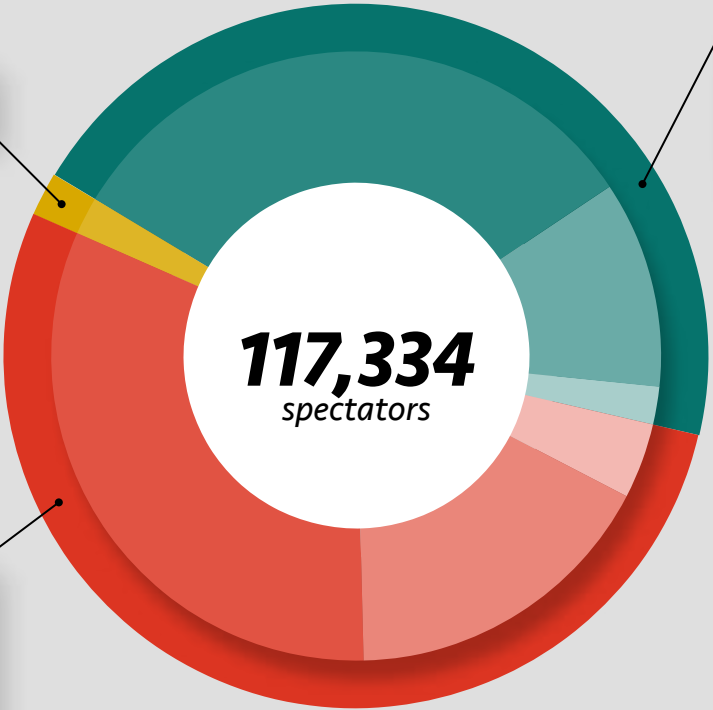
rights granted to Azerbaijani activist and lawyer Intigam Aliyev. He was also in Prague as a guest of one of the six panel debates that accompanied the films focusing on the most serious issues.

Q&As with filmmakers and Czech experts followed 123 screenings in Prague and most of the screenings in the regions. The regional organisers used Skype to contact personalities who could not attend the discussions in person. Coexistence and tolerance were also the focus of the two-day BarCamp organised in partnership with the DOX Centre for Contemporary Art.

ONE WORLD FILM FESTIVAL 2013
DON'T BE SCARED OF EGGALITY!

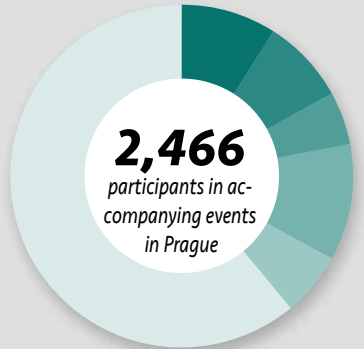
BRUSSELS	1,713
Public screenings	1,713

PRAGUE	52,739
Public screenings	37,560
Screenings for schools	12,713
Accompanying events	2,466

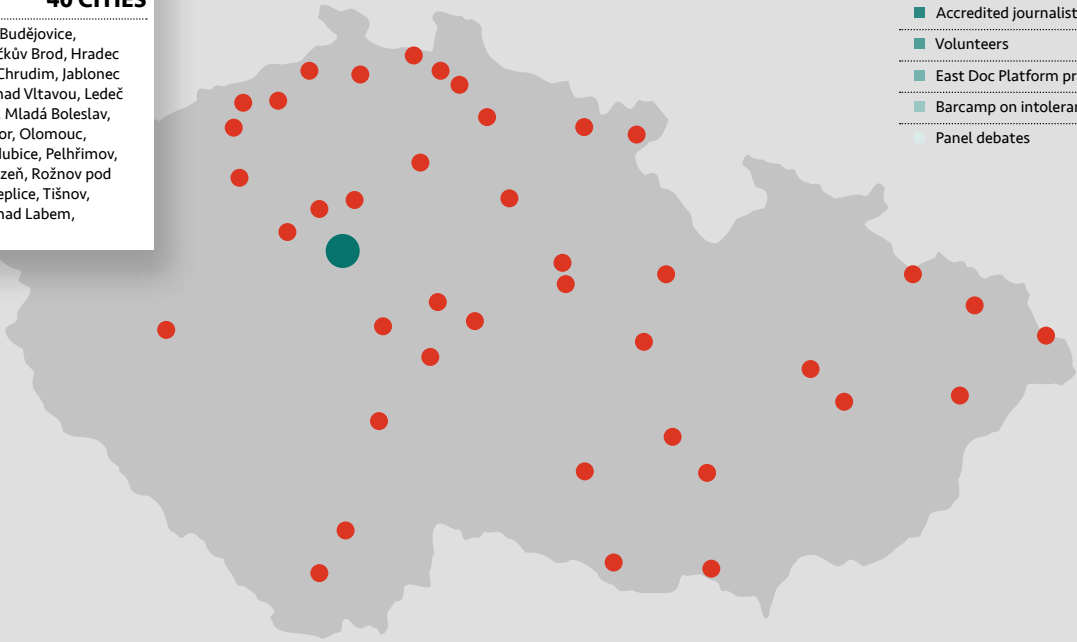


REGIONS	62,882
Screenings for schools	37,598
Public screenings	20,284
Accompanying events	5,000

TOTAL	40 CITIES
Bílina, Benešov, Brno, České Budějovice, Český Krumlov, Děčín, Havlíčkův Brod, Hradec Králové, Hrádek nad Nisou, Chrudim, Jablonec nad Nisou, Kladno, Kralupy nad Vltavou, Ledce nad Sázavou, Liberec, Louny, Mladá Boleslav, Mikulov, Neratovice, Nový Bor, Olomouc, Písek, Opava, Ostrava, Pardubice, Pelhřimov, Police nad Metují, Písek, Plzeň, Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Semily, Tábor, Teplice, Tišnov, Trutnov, Třebíč, Třinec, Ústí nad Labem, Ústí nad Orlicí, Znojmo	



Festival guests	217
Accredited journalists	195
Volunteers	122
East Doc Platform professionals	270
Barcamp on intolerance	150
Panel debates	1,512



PANEL DEBATES	Q&As	A PUBLIC COLLECTION WAS TAKEN UP IN BAGETERIE BOULEVARD RESTAURANTS	ONE WORLD ECHOES
29	319	13,615 EUR	12



Taking out another loan is not a solution to insolvency; it only digs a deeper hole.

GOOD PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

WE SAY NO TO HIGH FEES FOR LAWYERS!

Debt is among the most frequent causes of social decline. This is confirmed by the number of cases that we deal with in our capacity as debt advisors. In 2013 alone there were 2,300 cases. And in the field we collect data and information that we use to create our anti-debt strategies.

Our goal is not to defend debtors, but to fix a crooked system in which everyone loses, including creditors and society as a whole. In our experience the cause of extreme debt usually isn't an unwillingness to honour obligations, but other factors. One of them may be the disproportionate penalties that are applied to insolvent debtors. Using the Index of Fairness and Lending Risk we analyse contractual terms and conditions under which non-banking companies offer their products. We focused only on the most

important market players who had their contracts available on the internet. Regarding others, whose numbers are in the tens of thousands and whose offers hang on lamp-posts, we recommend not working with them at all. We don't only assess the loans on offer by the amount of interest, but pay far more attention to the trouble people can get into if they are in delay with repayment.

Another factor that often leads to an unstoppable spiral of debt is an inefficient recovery process, which disproportionately increases the amount due by the fees of executors and, in particular, lawyers. We encountered a case where debt of 3 cent climbed to a whopping 802 EUR. Therefore, in the Absolutely NOT! campaign we addressed legislators, the media and the general public in an effort

to draw their attention to the fact that the recovery of debts has become a lucrative business that casts more and more people into the abyss of poverty and social exclusion. In addition to presenting our own proposals for solutions, we created a Debt Collection Calculator that anyone can use to calculate how much their debt has scaled up to the time of its recovery.

Fairness and loan risk index

The index is a simple tool that allows anyone to clearly compare credit products from the largest non-banking companies. In addition to the amount of interest it primarily reflects the risk that the borrower faces when he gets into trouble repaying.

2009

During this year an Index was created which compares five basic parameters. The result was a tool with which we decided to put pressure on the monitored companies to simplify their own terms and conditions and mitigate the application of penalties.

FIVE PARAMETERS MONITORED BY THE INDEX:

- The clarity of contractual terms and conditions expressed by their length and frequency of occurrence of various shortcuts
- The presence of default interest in excess of the statutory regulations
- The costs of one delayed payment in the form of sanctions
- Price of products in the case of due repayment
- Use of the arbitration clause institute

2011

This year we decided to expand the comparison parameters by four additional characteristics.

NEWLY MONITORED PARAMETERS:

- The use of hedging titles, such as bills of exchange, executor records, and agreements on wage deductions. For each company it is assessed whether hedging titles are used to deprive the client of the right to a fair assessment of the situation.
- Adjustment to the calculation of incoming payments. Here we monitor whether incoming payments are applied first to the payment of principal or also to previously paid penalties and interest on late payment.
- Costs of court or arbitration proceedings - pursuant to a binding statement we monitor whether companies claim the costs connected with proceedings in accordance with Decree 484/2000 Coll., on lawyers' compensation.
- Combining actions - pursuant to a binding statement we assess whether actions are merged during the recovery of more debts.

2013

People in Need Press release:
THE LARGEST NON-BANK COMPANIES ARE BECOMING LEADERS IN THE ETHICAL APPROACH TO BORROWERS

"Compared to previous years fundamental changes have occurred mainly in the way companies enforce their claims," says Daniel Hůle, an analyst at People in Need. "It is perhaps surprising, but the three largest non-bank companies determine trends in taking an ethical approach to their borrowers. They behave more ethically than, for example, transport companies and certain semi-state-owned companies and banks."

0

The monitored companies use arbitration clauses. In 2009, it was all but one of the companies. An arbitration clause deprives the creditor of the possibility of a fair assessment of any dispute.

0

The company hires external lawyers to recover trivial debts. In 2009, all the companies used their services, which often increased the total amount of debt by their remuneration.

0

The companies use higher default interest than stipulated by the Civil Code. In 2009 this was nevertheless the vast majority.

The law favours the smart!

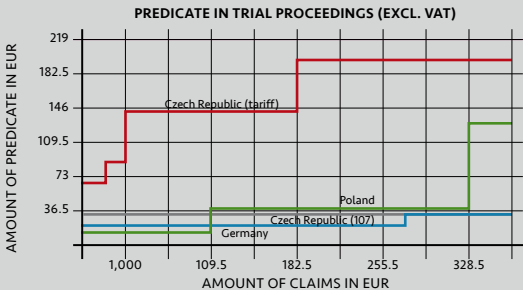
The Czech Republic has the highest lawyer compensation for debt collection in the European Union. Our experience shows that the extremely expensive recovery process (especially for trivial claims) is often the root of unmanageable over-indebtedness of individuals and families.

2012

Since 2012 we are therefore working on proposals for amendments to legislation which determine the amount of compensation that lawyers and executors receive for working on debt collection.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF LAWYERS' FEES IN TRIAL PROCEEDINGS (EXCLUDING VAT) FOR RECOVERY OF DEBTS UP TO 365 EUR

- **CZECH REPUBLIC (tariff)** - The actual amount of lawyers' compensation in 3 steps.
- **CZECH REPUBLIC (107)** - Proposal of a group of 14 deputies, whose adoption we support, which regulates the amount of lawyers' compensation.
- **POLAND** - The cost of legal representation in small claims.
- **GERMANY** - The cost of legal representation in simplified procedure (variation of our simplified procedure). However, if these costs are recalculated to average wages they will be significantly lower in comparison with the Czech Republic.



ENFORCEMENT CALCULATOR

A tool that we developed for us to show people how much their debt has climbed (in the maximum amount of 365 EUR), if enforced by execution proceedings. It also shows what the total debt would look like according to how the lawyers' compensation changes over time in trial proceedings. You can find our calculator at www.vymahacikalkulacka.cz.

Outstanding amount: 37 EUR

	Rychetský 2014/15-2016/16	Němec 2016/17-2017/18	Pospíšil 2017/18-2018/19	Now 2018/19-?	Print 107 (Proposal I)	Válková (Proposal II)
creditor gets	37 EUR	37 EUR	37 EUR	37 EUR	37 EUR	37 EUR
lawyer (trial proceedings, incl. VAT)	240 EUR	299 EUR	203 EUR	172 EUR	40 EUR	79 EUR
court fee (trial proceedings)	29 EUR	29 EUR	22 EUR	15 EUR	15 EUR	15 EUR
compulsory payment order (incl. VAT)	307 EUR	366 EUR	263 EUR	224 EUR	91 EUR	131 EUR
lawyer (execution proceedings, incl. VAT)	127 EUR	156 EUR	108 EUR	71 EUR	26 EUR	18 EUR
executor (remuneration, incl. VAT)	133 EUR	130 EUR	131 EUR	132 EUR	132 EUR	132 EUR
executor (costs, incl. VAT)	156 EUR	152 EUR	153 EUR	154 EUR	154 EUR	154 EUR
Total (incl. VAT)	723 EUR	804 EUR	655 EUR	581 EUR	405 EUR	436 EUR
of which VAT (state)	118 EUR	118 EUR	99 EUR	92 EUR	61 EUR	67 EUR

- **PRESS 107** (Proposal I) - the proposal of a group of 14 deputies, whose adoption we support
- **VÁLKOVÁ** (Proposal II) - "duplicate proposal" of the Ministry of Justice

2013

OUR PROPOSED SOLUTION

The proposal covers only the costs of legal representation in trial proceedings and enforcement proceedings claims up to **365 EUR**.

- Trial proceedings **11 EUR** per action, **2–3** actions (usually **3** actions).
- The costs regardless of whether the party is represented by a lawyer or not.
- Court fees, remuneration and expenses of the executor will be awarded as they have been to date.

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE AMENDMENT:

- Increase in the likelihood that borrowers will pay their debts.
- Improvement in the situation for other creditors, especially those who enforce larger claims.
- Expected reduction in the number of executions in the order of many hundreds of thousands of CZK.
- Increased motivation to pay the claim in execution at the summons of the executor within **30 days**!
- Support from the Czech Banking Association and large non-bank companies.



SOCIAL WORK AND COUNSELLING

WE RESTORE PEOPLE’S TRUST IN THEIR OWN ABILITIES

We have focused on the issue of poverty in the Czech Republic since 1999, when we decided to create a team of field workers that would offer social services to people from poor localities. We naively thought it would be a relatively short-term project. We were mistaken. The need for social assistance and support has not lessened; on the contrary, it has increased significantly over time. We therefore extended our activities to other social services and later educational services. In 2006, we created social integration programmes, whose staff now constitute one of the largest sections of People in Need. Among the most important activities that we perform are comprehensive social counselling for adults and children and cooperation with authorities. We want our efforts to lead to the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and skills, and we strive to ensure that people who use our services gain confidence in their own abilities and are able to manage their affairs in the future themselves. We therefore take the active participation of the client in finding solutions to their problems as a matter of course.

COUNSELLING FOR ADULTS

We focus mainly on working with the whole family, where we put the emphasis on the interests of children. When searching for a way out of what often seem at first sight impossible situations, we do not shut out those around us, but endeavour to cooperate with other institutions. Among our most frequent partners are other non-profit organisations, departments of social and legal protection of children, employment offices, schools, police, etc.

Many families with whom we work live in areas that can hardly be described as acceptable. They shuttle between lodging houses whose quality definitely does not reflect

the price of the rent, and homes that are a structural nightmare. Large families are crowded into small rooms, often with no heating or hot water. It is not uncommon for these dwellings to be located in condemned buildings. Our staff therefore make every effort to find solutions that would improve the quality of their housing.

Another problem is unemployment. The people with whom we work often have only primary education. In addition, they live in places where people with far greater qualifications have trouble finding work. In cases where the labour market does not offer them anything, we look for alternatives in the form of part-time jobs or public works.

One of the basic services we provide is debt counselling. Our debt counsellors help people contact creditors to negotiate repayment schedules or find other solutions that would gradually free them from a debt trap. Debt is the most common factor preventing a successful restart to life.

COUNSELLING FOR CHILDREN

Children and young people make up a substantial portion of the people with whom we work. We know that the sooner a person gets the support they need, the better the chances of a positive change in their life. The basis of our work with young people is comprised of the educational activities about which you can read elsewhere in this annual report. But we also pay attention to children after school. In the Czech Republic we operate five low-threshold facilities in which we offer children and young people a meaningful way to spend their free time. The staff of the centres for children prepare regular activities, week-end and holiday events, such as suburban camps, international work camps, etc. We encourage children to gain the knowledge that will help them later on in life. We focus on areas such as relationships, family, health, work and

money management. During individual work children have the opportunity to confide their troubles. Our staff help children solve these problems or advise them where to find appropriate help.

COOPERATION WITH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Our experience has shown that field work can help find solutions to certain short-term problems, but that lasting change is not possible without changing the overall environment. That’s why we try to work with the public administration. As advisors to the social sector we participate in the creation of regional plans, fight against gambling, and try to get the people with whom we work involved in the decision-making processes that affect them. We believe that only this model can bring about positive change and enable people living on the margins of society to successfully return.

IS THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH WHOM WE WORKED IN 2013. 40% OF THEM WERE CHILDREN, 60% ADULTS

6,300

IS THE NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND SLOVAKIA IN WHICH OUR PEOPLE WORKED IN 2013

60

VOLUNTEERS WORKED WITH US IN 2013. THEY ARE A CRUCIAL PART OF OUR TEAM AND THEY DESERVE OUR APPRECIATION AND THANKS!

330

◀ Our most important work is with children and young people. The sooner a person gets the support they need, the better the chances of a positive change in their life.



We offer our services not only to individuals, but direct our support primarily to the family as a whole.

COUNSELLING FOR ADULTS

THE WAY BACK IS LONG AND ARDUOUS. BUT IT IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE...

"Hi Bára. I don't know if you still remember me. I'm the bastard who hated school, my mum and actually everything. You probably knew a lot of people like me. I am the one who at first sight you thought could never be helped. But you didn't give up and now I know that your efforts were not in vain. Although it took a long time and the journey to my epiphany was long and arduous, today I can calmly say that my life went in the right direction. I am returning to my past now to apologise to the people I hurt, return money to those to whom I am in debt, and generally rectify my mistakes. It's not easy, a lot of people are hard to find, and if I do find them, it's difficult to find common ground. They aren't interested and are mad at me. At first I thought, how can anyone forgive me when I hurt them so

much? Few people know how to forgive. But it isn't so important if they forgive me; the important thing is whether I've done everything I can to make forgiveness possible. Over time, I've come to realise that everything in life happens for a reason." This letter recently arrived at our Prague office. It was written by Martin.

There are many stories like Martin's. In 2013 alone we encountered 3,600 people with similar stories. Debt, unemployment, low education, living in a lodging house - these are just some of the causes that get families, like Martin's, in trouble, which they can't escape without outside help. Most of them want to change their life, they just don't know how. Our social services and support are intended for these people. Often, the results of our work can only

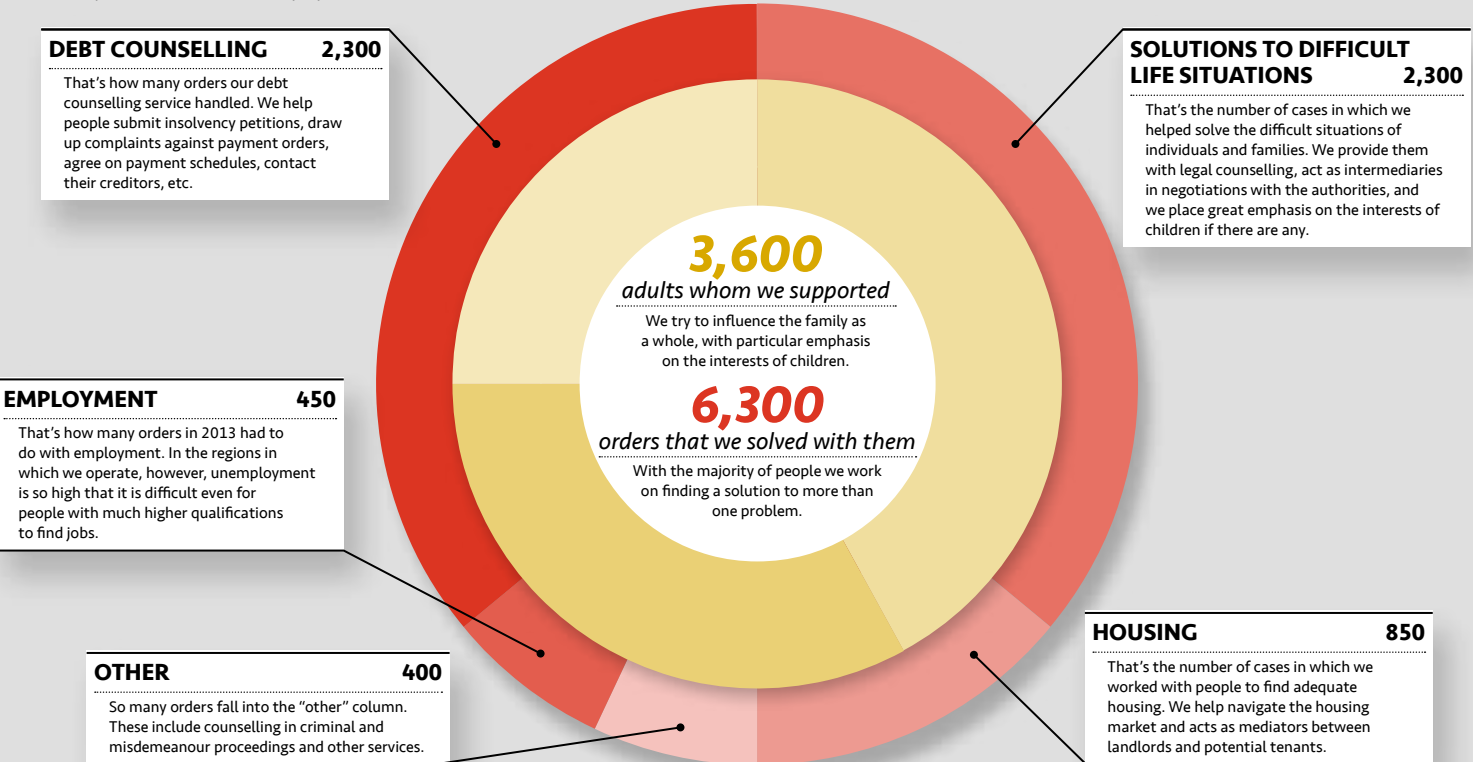
be seen in the future, but thanks to people like Martin, we know it's worth it.

Incidentally, that "bastard" wants to keep on sharing his story. He wants to help people who are in a similar situation as he was. He knows that the way back is very long and difficult, but not impossible. He deserves our respect and admiration for what he has accomplished. Just as he once deserved our support.

COUNSELLING FOR ADULTS

BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF CONSULTING AND AGE STRUCTURE OF OUR ADULT CLIENTS

■ 19–35 years old (total number: 1,500 people)	42 %
■ 36–50 years old (total number: 1,200 people)	33 %
■ over 50 years old (total number: 900 people)	25 %



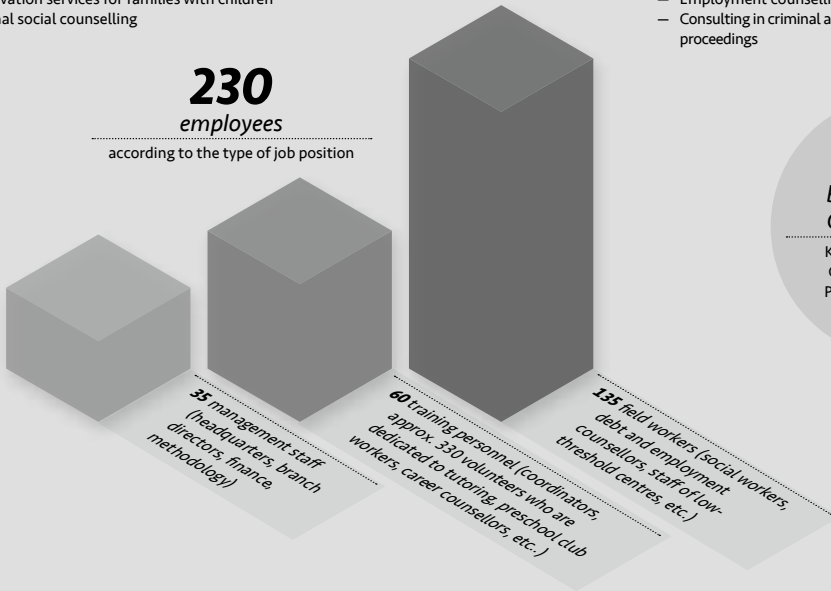
WE OFFER THESE SERVICES FOR ADULTS:

REGISTERED

- Field programmes
- Social activation services for families with children
- Professional social counselling

UNREGISTERED

- Debt counselling
- Employment counselling
- Consulting in criminal and misdemeanour proceedings
- Monitoring sites and motivational intervention
- Community work
- Probation and rehabilitation programmes



9
branches in the
Czech Republic

Kladno, Liberec, Bilina,
Chomutov, Olomouc,
Plzeň, Sokolov, Prague,
Ústí nad Labem

60
cities and towns in
the Czech Republic
that's the number of cities
and towns in which we
provide our services



We operate one of the five low-threshold clubs in Kladno. Here we offer children and young people a meaningful way to spend their free time.

COUNSELLING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

WHERE TO GO AFTER SCHOOL? INSTEAD OF THE STREETS LET'S GO TO OUR CLUB!

Barriers caused by living life behind the walls of socially excluded localities often seem insurmountable. But sometimes just a little patience is enough and results will come. This was the case in the low-threshold club in Ústí nad Labem to which little Eliška came three years ago. She was an inconspicuous, silent and scared little girl with bushy hair. And a thumb in her mouth, which she never took out even for a second. She did not talk at all, never once even smiled. She responded to our effort to involve her in games with rejection and anger.

After she entered first grade, we gradually realised that Eliška had significant gaps in her knowledge and that learning was very difficult for her to handle. Whenever possible we paid attention to her and Eliška learned the colours,

repeated letters, started doing her schoolwork. Today she is one of the most active children. For the second year she is taking regular oriental dance lessons, always offers to help, is among the first to clean up items and toys in the clubhouse, helps younger children and is responsible and reliable. In short, she is a small, growing volunteer.

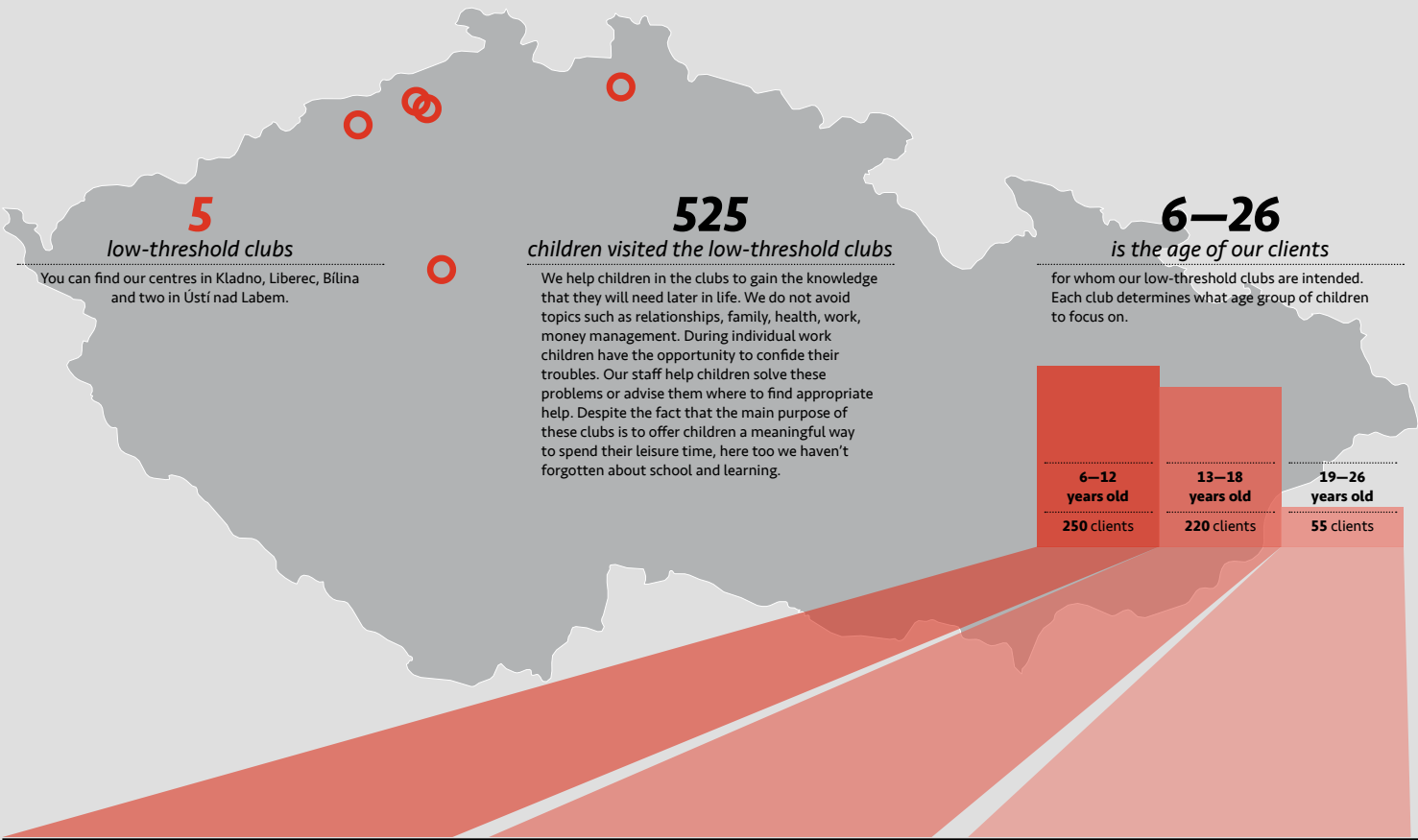
NOW SHE KNOWS IT CAN BE DONE...

"We can't of course know what the future holds for Eliška, how well she will do and whether she will succeed," says Alena Malátová, director of the New World low-threshold club in Ústí nad Labem. "We can only hope that the time she spent in the club will give her the tools she needs when the time comes. The memories will remain, they are only hers. But she already has the experience that when a

person tries and makes an effort, things can change - despite conditions that are not optimal, or in her case, totally inadequate. Now she knows it can be done."

We can only guess how many children there are like Eliška in the Czech Republic. But we know that they need our support. Not only in their education but in life in general. Therefore, in the Czech Republic we operate five low-threshold clubs, which over 500 children attended in 2013.

Note: The names of people in the text were changed to protect their privacy.



WHAT WE MOST OFTEN DEAL WITH

- CHILDREN AGED 6–12**
- Truancy
 - Unavailability of extracurricular activities (*play groups, sports clubs, etc.*)
 - Passively spent leisure
 - Risk of addiction (*alcohol, drugs, gambling*)

- ADOLESCENTS AGED 13–18**
- Premature completion of compulsory schooling
 - Lack of interest in higher education
 - Risk of addiction (*experimentation with alcohol, drugs, gambling*)
 - Threat of increased incidence of socially undesirable phenomena

- ADOLESCENTS AGED 19–26**
- Lack of interest in higher education
 - Risk of addiction (*experimentation with alcohol, drugs, gambling*)
 - Dependence on social benefits
 - Long-term unemployment

WHAT WE MOST OFTEN DO

- FOSTERING, EDUCATIONAL AND MOTIVATIONAL ACTIVITIES**
- Ensuring conditions for socially acceptable leisure activities
 - Work and educational activities with children
 - Training and consolidating motor, mental and social abilities and skills
 - Ensuring the conditions for adequate education

- ARRANGING CONTACT WITH THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT**
- Visits to cultural institutions
 - Visits to sporting events
 - Excursions and trips
 - Talks with interesting guests
 - Film clubs

- SOCIAL-THERAPEUTIC ACTIVITIES**
- Seminars, talks and workshops on topics such as: drugs, domestic violence, bullying, vandalism, hygiene, sex education, friendship, behaviour towards animals, environmental protection, family relationships and partnerships, working relationships

- ASSISTANCE IN THE EXERCISE OF RIGHTS, JUSTIFIED INTERESTS, AND HANDLING OF PERSONAL AFFAIRS**
- Help in dealing with everyday matters
 - Helping to restore or consolidate contact with family
 - Help and support for other activities that promote social inclusion of people

PEOPLE FOCUSED ON CHILDREN IN OUR LOW-THRESHOLD CLUBS

15

THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS OUR LOW-THRESHOLD CLUBS ARE OPEN PER WEEK

4

CAMPS THAT WERE ORGANISED AS PART OF OUR LOW-THRESHOLD CLUBS IN 2013

10



We organise thematic seminars and courses for local officials, teachers, police officers and other representatives of public authorities.

COUNSELLING FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENTS

CAUTION PAYS OFF; THIS IS WHAT WE ADVISE NOT ONLY SENIORS

Marie (58) has been happily married for more than 30 years. Her husband works as a janitor and she tries to occasionally earn a little money, despite her health problems. Three months ago her landlord told her he would not extend her lease, and she had to move. Marie immediately began looking for a new place to live. But every potential landlord required her to pay a substantial deposit. Since Marie did not have enough money, she took out a loan from a company that she read about in the newspaper.

After moving, however, she found that the apartment was in worse shape than it seemed, and required some repairs. Marie also wanted to buy new furniture, so she took out another loan. Soon, however, her husband unexpectedly

lost his job. The couple gradually ceased being able to repay the loans and later even rent, electricity and phone bills.

Marie's story is not unique. She decided to resolve the unexpected situation (the need to pay a deposit) by taking out a loan. Despite not having any savings she relied on her existing security and decided to take out another loan. But as soon as her income decreased due to her husband's job loss, the entire situation markedly deteriorated.

This true story comes from our publication "Caution Pays Off: A Guide for Seniors and Others", which our local branch published in cooperation with the city of Plzen in 2013. This guidebook not only illustrates how easy it is to get into trouble, but also offers ways to solve problems.

RELATED COURSES

The guide was met with unprecedented interest from the government. We distributed the first 1,500 copies directly in Plzen, and are currently preparing a reprint with double the number of copies. These are intended for the whole region. The topics that our publications addressed were connected with courses that we organise for local officials, police officers and teachers.

ACTIVE CITIZEN

We try to mobilise civil society wherever we work. Our employees cooperate in the organisation of One World regional festivals or in student elections. In the context of volunteer programmes we also influence students.

MEDIA COVERAGE

We see the media as partners who can help us promote positive changes in all areas in which we operate. We appear not only in the role of expert commentators, but ourselves actively address journalists with our topics.

PREVENTION OF NEGATIVE SOCIAL PHENOMENA

We try to regularly inform vulnerable groups of people about the dangers that lurk in the world today. In **2013** we published a manual called "Caution Pays Off. A Guide Not Only for Seniors".

Cooperation with public administration

Wherever we operate, we don't just work directly in the field. Unfortunately, this is often just "putting out fires." Thinking in terms of this parallel, our goal is to make sure there is no fire in the first place. That's why, in addition to field work, we also try to contribute to the development and promotion of rational social and educational policies at the local level.

PUBLIC

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GOOD MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS

We encourage the establishments of schools to use their influence more and get more involved in the development of local schools and preschools.

REHABILITATION OF FAMILIES

When communicating with bureaus our goal is to encourage the staff of Social and Legal Protection of Children Authorities to strive to act much more preemptively.

THE ROAD TO GREATER SAFETY

In cooperation with organisations that are dedicated to people addicted to drugs, we also focus on drug prevention.

Another issue that we began actively focusing on in **2013** is the fight against gambling. We want gambling in the form of various kinds of slot machines to be restricted as much as possible.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES

Our staff is also involved in the creation of regional plans of cities and villages. They work primarily as consultants for the social sector.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

We try to involve local people in decision-making processes that relate to the places where they live. By their involvement we want to contribute to improving the quality of life, but also neighbourly relations, which in the vicinity of socially excluded localities are often not ideal.

WE WORK IN THESE REGIONS: CENTRAL BOHEMIA, LIBEREC, ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM, OLOMOUC, PLZEŇ, SOKOLOV AND THE CAPITAL CITY OF PRAGUE

7

MEDIA APPEARANCES WITH OUR QUOTES. JOURNALISTS SEE OUR STAFF AS EXPERTS ON TOPICS THAT WE HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN LONG-TERM

200

PUBLICATIONS AND BROCHURES ISSUED IN 2013. THESE INCLUDE ANALYSES, METHODOLOGIES, NEWS BULLETINS AND OTHERS

10



We don't distribute financial contributions to people affected by floods as compensation for damage, but as aid for a specific recovery plan.

HUMANITARIAN AID AND REHABILITATION (FLOODS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC)

AID AFTER FLOODS TAKES MONTHS

In June 2013 the streams and rivers in a number of places reached 50-year flood levels. After releasing over 18,000 EUR from the Club of Friends of People in Need and announcing a collection, we immediately began distributing thousands of litres of disinfectant, hundreds of boots, wheelbarrows, shovels and other material assistance in 59 affected villages and towns to help victims deal in the first phase with the damage wreaked inside their homes.

But the main part of the work during the floods came in the coming months, when our field workers visited over 1,800 flooded homes. We then discussed the situation with 1,343 of them on a case-by-case basis and often during repeated personal visits and, in an elaborate system of assessment and decision-making by a flood committee,

agreed on contributing financially to specific recovery plans for ruined homes.

Among the victims priority was given to people whose problems caused by the floods mingled with their already difficult personal or medical situations due to which they often remain dependent on outside help. Jana Dušková from Lounky found herself in just such a situation.

First she learned that her titanium spine reinforcement, with which she had lived for three years, had cracked, and that she would have to have another operation. Then in the spring she moved from Prague to a small house in Lounky, North Bohemia. "On Friday I received my statement from the Land Registry and on Sunday I was evacuated due to high water," says Dušková. "There wasn't

even time to unpack, let alone get the house insured."

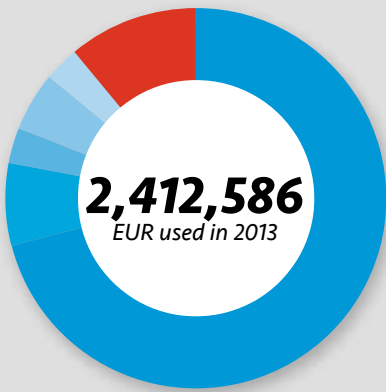
She now has to start almost from scratch in her ruined and cracked home. Two local masons and her son-in-law helped with repairs. "I can't do much on my own because of my spine, I can't stand for long and have pain," says Dušková, who can only function thanks to high doses of analgesics. We therefore provided Ms. Dušková with a financial donation, which will partially cover the cost of repairing the damaged house.

ASSISTANCE DURING FLOODS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

COMPOSITION OF HELP IN TIME

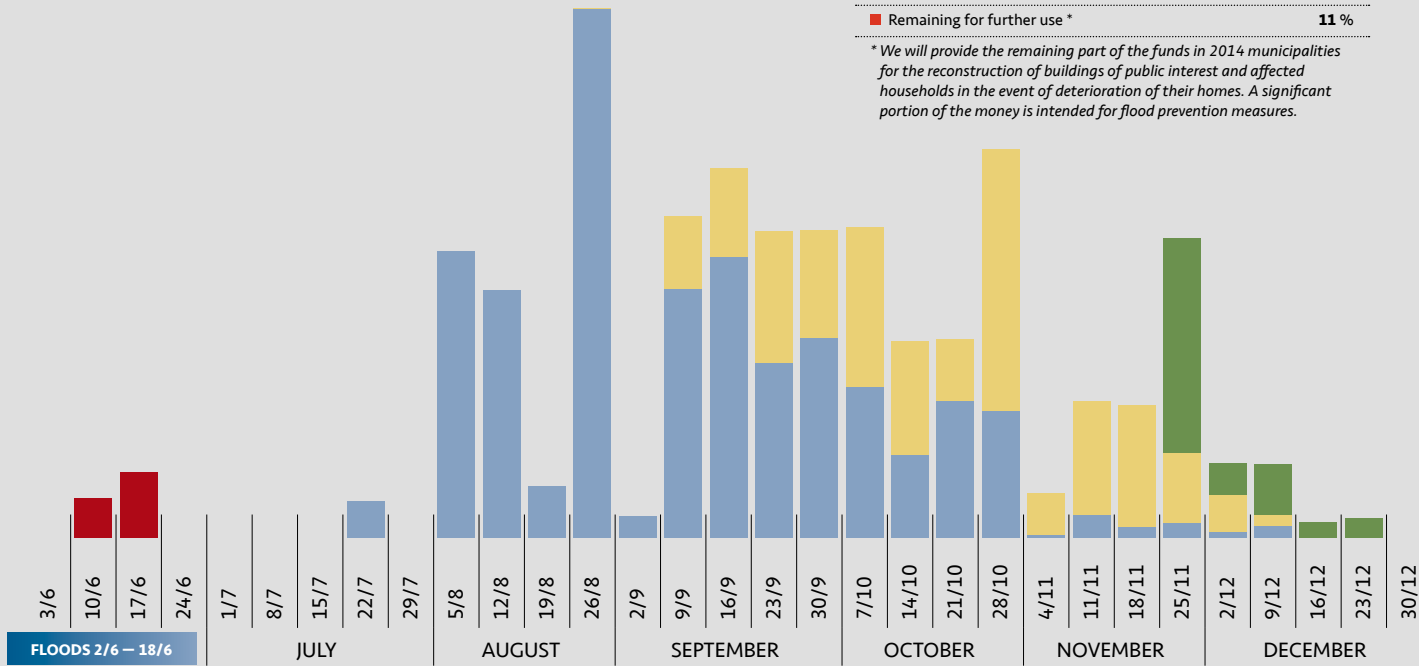


The People in Need Club of Friends	1%
Material donations	1%
SOS Floods Collection 2013	79%
Czech Radion Endowment Fund	9%
CARE Czech Republic and Aktion Deutschland Hilft	10%



Financial assistance for families	71%
Buildings of public interest	7%
Material assistance	3%
Operating expenses (field workers, transport, etc.)	5%
Costs of administration, management, control and promotion of collections	3%
Remaining for further use *	11%

* We will provide the remaining part of the funds in 2014 municipalities for the reconstruction of buildings of public interest and affected households in the event of deterioration of their homes. A significant portion of the money is intended for flood prevention measures.



We bought and distributed material assistance for	69,483 EUR
In the first round we contributed to with average contribution of more than	1,343 families 985 EUR

In the second round we contributed to with average contribution of more than	373 families 1,459 EUR
We contributed 187,457 EUR to 16 buildings of public interest	

COMMUNITIES
IN WHICH WE WORKED

118

FAMILIES TO WHOM WE GAVE
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1,343

EMPLOYEES
WE HAD IN THE FIELD

21

MATERIAL ASSISTANCE ITEMS WE DISTRIBUTED
(DISINFECTANTS, WHEELBARROWS, BUCKETS, ETC.)

15,600



Thanks to the Real Gift project in 2013 we distributed 1,120 goats.

THANKS TO ALL OUR GENEROUS DONORS!

JOIN THE CLUB OF FRIENDS

Czechs are generous. And when needed, they help. That's been our experience at People in Need. Last year, thousands of donors responded to our SOS Floods and SOS Philippines appeals, allowing us to help both at home and on a far away island.

And there doesn't have to be a major disaster for Czechs to decide to help. The donors in the Club of Friends and Real Aid are the best proof of this. During the year we acquired almost 2,887 new regular donors. As of December 2013 the People in Need Club of Friends had more than 10,500 members, who on average give a gift of 9 EUR every month. Half of their contributions are used for direct humanitarian aid around the world, a quarter to help the politically persecuted and to develop civil society in

totalitarian countries, and another quarter for the development of the organisation, donors retention and recruitment of new donors.

People in Need is seeking donors who choose to regularly pay even a small amount, such as ten crowns a day. Even this small amount can save lives. The Real Aid appeal is focused on supporting our development projects. By the end of the year the appeal was supported by nearly 5,300 individuals and companies. The stories of our beneficiaries are available at www.skutecnepomoc.cz.

In 2013, the sale of gift certificates continued in our charity e-shop at www.real-gift.org. Donors in the course of the year bought almost 22,500 gift certificates. The complete proceeds from their sale are part of

the Real Aid appeal. Animals are the most popular gifts. Donors can also buy other useful things, such as toilets, water cans or medicine.

In addition to individuals, our work is also supported by certain Czech and foreign companies. Namely, we thank our most important donor - the AVAST Foundation, which has for a long time supported the One World Festival, the One World in Schools programme and our aid projects in Ethiopia.

THANKS TO ALL OUR GENEROUS DONORS!

REGULAR DONORS

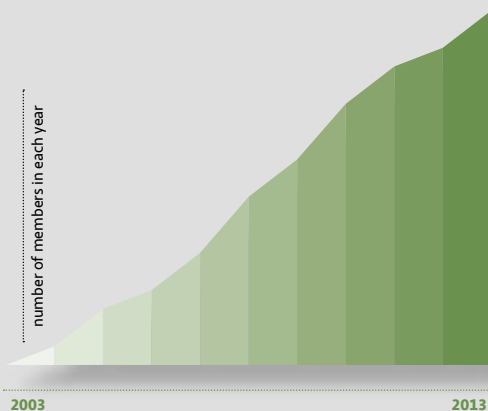
CLUB OF FRIENDS

10,500

*members of the Club of Friends
in December 2013*

In 2013,

2,887 new members were recruited



2003

2013

DONATIONS ARE USED FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS, FUNDRAISING AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

ASSISTANCE IN 12 COUNTRIES

Floods in the Czech Republic - immediate material assistance for people from **59** towns and villages.

Recovery after a typhoon in the Philippines - a temporary shelter for **1,100** families.

Support for **33** medical centres in DR Congo - better and more affordable healthcare and safe deliveries in two areas in South Kivu province.

South Sudan - a field medical clinic and mobile clinic in the camp for returnees - assistance for a total of **1,500** people. They are mostly families who returned to South Sudan often after many years in exile forced by the brutal civil war.

Support for People in Need's mission in Syria - food and material assistance for tens of thousands of people in Aleppo and in the provinces of Homs, Hama and Latakaya. Nursing packs for **5,500** mothers with young children.

Co-financed assistance in **19** camps for internally displaced people in Myanmar - temporary schools, food, direct support for families.

Support for **70** political prisoners and their families in Cuba. Working with **50** local independent journalists. We also help in a similar way in for example in Belarus, Myanmar and Azerbaijan.

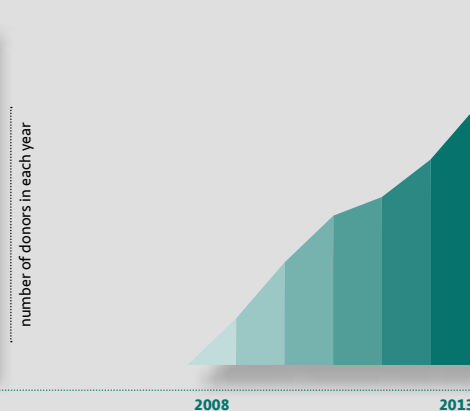
REAL AID

5,300

regular donors in December 2013

In 2013,

1,700 new donors were recruited



2008

2013

DONATIONS ARE USED TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

HELP IN 11 COUNTRIES

Equipment and textbooks for **17** agricultural colleges in Afghanistan.

Electricity for **1,200** pupils from schools in the foothills of the Hindu Kush (Afghanistan).

Training for **237** teachers in Angola about how to conduct their lessons.

Education for **100** orphans or semi-orphans in Awassa, Ethiopia.

Co-financing of awareness about hygiene for residents of **120** villages and pupils of **12** schools in Angola. Local people as a result themselves built **1,300** latrines.

Help for **25** novice beekeepers in Afghanistan.

Support for women's sheltered workshops in the Keetmanshoop slum in Namibia.

Training of midwives in four health centres in Cambodia. Ensuring safe childbirth for thousands of local women.

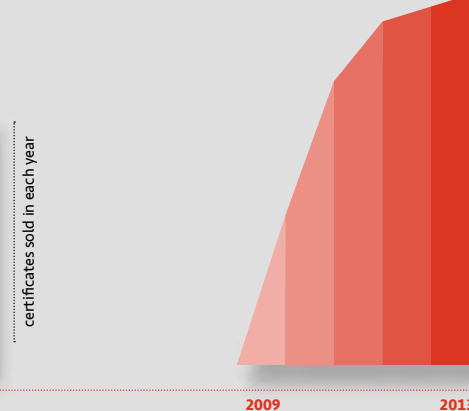
Assistance during a cholera epidemic in Congo. Medicines for **560** people.

GIFT CERTIFICATES

REAL GIFT

22,500

gift certificates sold in 2013



2009

2013

100% OF THE PRICE OF DONATION CERTIFICATES GOES TO THE REAL AID COLLECTION.

HELP IN 9 COUNTRIES

1,120 goats, **45** sheep and **814** heads of poultry.

We helped **65** families in Cambodia acquire bio digesters - save money and protect the environment.

Support for **42** medical centres in Congo, medicines against malaria for **500** people.

A total of **22** latrines in schools in Congo and Cambodia.

Soap and toiletries for **120** people in Angola.

School package with school supplies for **1,020** pupils, snack packs and school kitchen equipment for six schools in Syria.

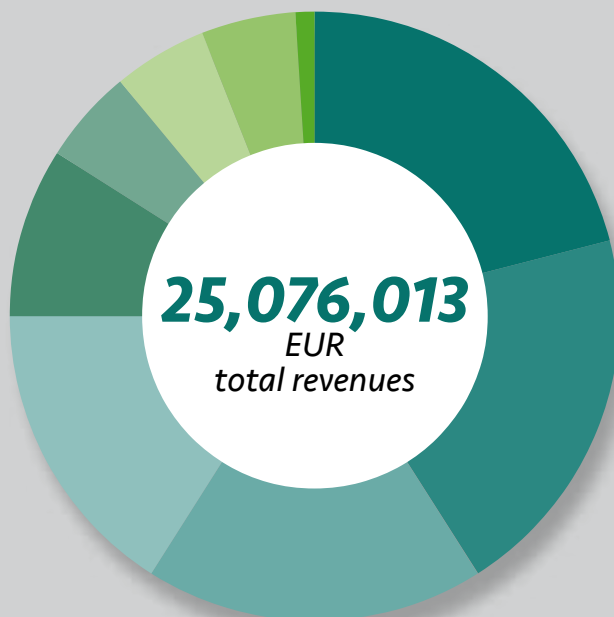
Baby formula for **26** HIV positive women with children - prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child.

SOS FLOODS: AMOUNT COLLECTED: **ALMOST 2.2 MILL EUR.** ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO OVER **1,300 FAMILIES** AFFECTED BY FLOODS.

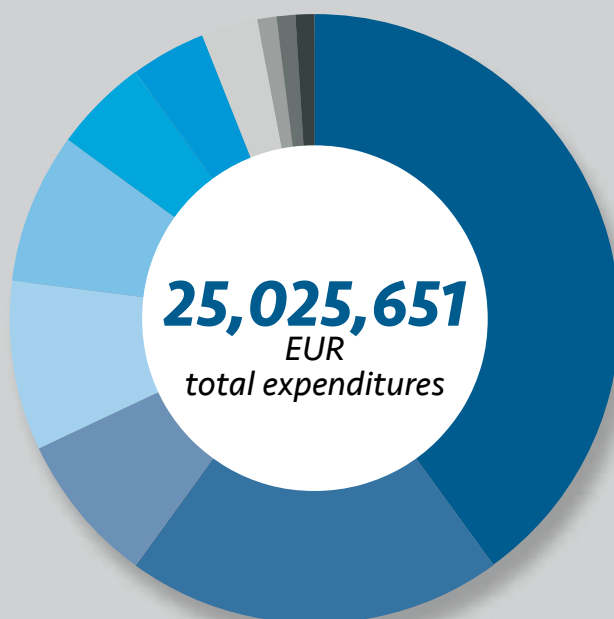
SOS PHILIPPINES: AMOUNT COLLECTED: **OVER 650,000 EUR.** **35,000 PEOPLE** AFFECTED BY THE TYPHOON **RECEIVED ASSISTANCE.**

LET'S BUILD A SCHOOL IN AFRICA: ANOTHER **TWO SCHOOLS** FOR **700 CHILDREN** WERE BUILT IN ETHIOPIA THANKS TO CZECH DONORS.

FINANCIAL REPORT



TOTAL REVENUES	
■ EU revenue – European Commission and EU delegation	20.57 %
■ State budget	19.67 %
■ Private and corporate donations	17.92 %
■ Foreign state funds	16.57 %
■ Operational Programmes	8.77 %
■ Foundations and NGOs	5.47 %
■ UN agencies	5.44 %
■ Own activities and other income	4.91 %
■ Regional and Local Budgets	0.67 %



TOTAL EXPENDITURES	
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	
■ Development	39.83 %
■ Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation	19.69 %
■ Human rights and empowering democracy	7.51 %
ACTIVITIES IN CZECH REPUBLIC	
■ Relief and Rehabilitation (Floods in CR)	9.64 %
■ Social work and counselling	8.35 %
■ Education	5.48 %
■ Civil society	3.63 %
OTHER	
■ Central Administration	2.87 %
■ Fundraising and Donor Care	1.14 %
■ Assets Depreciation Purchased from Grants and Donation	1.01 %
■ Alliance 2015 Presidency	0.84 %

REVENUES

This table shows company revenues for 2013. For grants, subsidies and gifts, these are funds that were used in the respective year. The company People in Need keeps accounts in accordance with the binding methodology, i.e. by Funds, which means that the received funds are first accounted for by Funds, and then they are reinvoiced into revenues at the moment they are used (drawn) in the respective year. The funds, left in the Fund for next year, are not shown in the revenues for the current year. On the other hand, there are funds shown in the table that were acquired in the past years but that were only drawn in the current year.

For conversions to euro we used the exchange rate published by the Czech National Bank on 31 December 2013 (CZK 27.425 per euro). Statements from the Balance Sheet are presented in Czech crowns.

SOURCE	EUR	EUR
EU revenue – European Commission and EU delegation	5,158,061	
DG ECHO	2,852,722	
direct grants	1,001,870	
via ACTED	22,562	
via Concern Worldwide	799,168	
via DanChurchAid	261,146	
via SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL	370,284	
via World Vision	397,692	
DG EuropeAid – Development and Cooperation (DCI)	1,390,793	
direct grants	1,295,970	
via World Education Berkshire LBG	31,478	
via CESVI	41,832	
via HIVOS	19,079	
via other partners	2,434	
DG EuropeAid – Development and Cooperation (EIDHR)	371,223	
direct grants	355,835	
via DEMAS	15,388	
DG EuropeAid – European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)	304,234	
direct grants	206,394	
via ACTED	97,840	
DG justice and home affairs	118,072	
direct grants	79,130	
via Center for the Study of Democracy – Censis – Ludwig	13,538	
via the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovakia	25,404	
Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency	107,920	
direct grants	68,697	
via C.I.O.F.S. FORMAZIONE PROFESSIONALE	7,220	
via Multikulturní centrum Praha o.s.	8,717	
via the Slovak Academy Association	5,989	
via the Slovak Youth Institute IUVENTA funded by the Slovak government	17,297	
Youth in Action Programme	7,530	
via the Czech National Agency Mládež	7,530	
other EC resources	5,567	

SOURCE	EUR	EUR
State budget	4,933,455	
Ministry of Culture	101,805	
Department of Media and Audiovision	101,805	
Ministry of Defence	3,646	
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	635,472	
Department of Social Services	635,472	
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	63,401	
programme to support education of language and nationality minorities and multicultural education in 2013	54,695	
programme supporting integration of foreigners in the CR in 2013	8,706	
Ministry of Interior	10,853	
via the statutory town of Ústí nad Labem	2,938	
Department of Security Policy	7,915	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,079,622	
Czech Development Agency	3,185,996	
Department of Human Rights and Transformation Policy	542,569	
Department of Development Cooperation	323,125	
Department of Public Diplomacy	13,491	
via the Embassy of the CR in Thailand	14,441	
State Fund of the Czech Republic supporting the development of Czech cinematography	18,472	
Office of the Government of the Czech Republic	18,523	
Other state budget	1,661	
Private and corporate donations	4,494,219	
Club of Friends	964,024	
direct gifts	495,916	
Andreas Hofinghoff	5,469	
Antonín Švehla	15,669	
ČSOB	5,701	
dm drogerie markt s.r.o.	12,919	
FIDES AGRO, spol. s r.o.	4,263	
Hana Dvořáková	62,612	
Jan Tajovský	3,829	
Jarmila Steklá	30,381	
KOVOTEX, výrobní družstvo invalidů	4,376	
Letiště Praha, a.s.	5,401	
Mamacoffee s.r.o.	4,627	
Ondřej Fryc	29,141	
PRESSENTECHNIK s.r.o.	3,646	
Robert and Shellan Isackson	13,209	
RWE Transgas, a.s.	11,223	
Sanjiv Suri	36,099	

SOURCE	EUR	EUR
SERVISTEK s.r.o.	3,646	
Vysoká škola zdravotníctva a sociálnej práce sv. Alžbety	10,591	
Boskovice Western Town	9,772	
direct gifts of less than CZK 100,000 in total	223,342	
Public Collections		3,034,279
Let's Build a School in Africa	167,722	
Real Aid	608,324	
SOS Philippines	152,732	
SOS Pakistan	18,304	
SOS Floods 2013	1,847,175	
SOS Somalia	3,982	
SOS Syria	228,681	
Other public collections	7,359	
Foreign state funds		4,156,074
The Netherlands		234,895
Centre for Development Innovation	231,613	
other revenue from the Netherlands	3,282	
International Visegrad Fund		7,552
Germany		1,880,505
Czech-German Fund for the Future – direct grants	2,913	
Czech-German Fund for the Future via Selbsthilfe Wohnprojekt Further Straße e.V.	3,800	
GlZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	281,641	
via Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.	1,560,143	
via Heinrich Boell Stiftung e.V.	9,901	
via Save the Children International	5,137	
The Black Sea Trust for Regional Cooperation	16,970	
Norway		43,669
via Save the Children International	32,823	
via SOCIA – foundation supporting social changes	10,846	
Slovakia		89,864
SAMRS – Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation	27,742	
SAMRS via PIPA	12,080	
Government of the Slovak Republic	30,852	
Government of the Slovak Republic via EKOPOLIS foundation	19,190	
World Bank		809,448
via MRRD Afghanistan	809,448	
Spain		322,668
via Rescate	322,668	
Switzerland		45,183
Swiss Federal Departement of Foreign Affairs	45,183	
Taiwan		8,684
TFD – The Taiwan Foundation for Democracy	8,684	
USA		698,878
FREEDOM HOUSE	30,808	
NDI – National Democratic Institute	4,353	
NED – National Endowment for Democracy	347,634	
OFDA via IRC	10,016	
United States Department of State	154,593	

SOURCE	EUR	EUR
USAID U. S. Agency	59,552	
USAID via ACTED	31,321	
USAID via DAI	57,023	
USA Embassy	3,578	
United Kingdom		10,135
British Embassy Baghdad	10,135	
Other revenue from abroad		4,593
Operational Programmes		2,199,777
IOP – Integrated Operational Programme		9,438
OPHRE – Operational Programme Human Resources and Employment		995,492
direct grants from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	447,390	
via TIVIT s. r.o.	6,217	
IP via the Karlovy Vary Region	78,813	
IP via the Olomouc Region	135,105	
IP via the Pilsen Region	179,989	
IP via the Central Bohemia Region	47,492	
via the town of Bílina	8,394	
via the town of Jeseník	6,343	
via partner – bfz vzdělávací akademie s.r.o.	9,691	
via partner – NAVREME BOHEME, s.r.o.	9,098	
via partner – SIMI ČR	29,019	
via SocioFactor s.r.o.	32,452	
via other partners	5,489	
OPPA – Operational Programme Prague – Adaptability		131,225
OPEC – Operational Programme Education for Competitiveness		988,321
direct OPEC grants from MEYS	723,209	
via the Liberec Region	58,804	
via partner – British Council CR	22,979	
via partner the Palacký University in Olomouc	98,267	
via the Pilsen Region	56,253	
via the Central Bohemia Region	28,809	
Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion		75,301

SOURCE	EUR	EUR
Foundations and NGOs		1,371,266
Asociacion Diario De Cuba		7,263
CARE ČR		283,920
Concern Worldwide		114,157
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.		16,559
Foundation Open Society Institute		175,148
Inštitút pre dobre spravovanu spoločnosť		16,252
International Rescue Committee, Inc.		8,029
Crocodile Foundation		38,581
Nadace Open Society Fund Praha		13,580
Nadácia otvorenej spoločnosti		5,324
Nadácia Pontis		21,987
Nadační fond AVAST		101,669
Nadační fond České bankovní asociace pro podporu vzdělávání		8,693
Nadační fond Českého rozhlasu		244,120
Nadační fond Patria		7,918
contributions fro Alliance 2015		192,840
Roma Educational Fund		12,031
Sigrid Rausing Trust		20,442
UniCredit Foundation		73,365
Other foundations and NGOs		9,388
UN agencies		1,364,423
FAO		34,471
UNDP		1,088,819
UNICEF		237,161
WFP		3,972
Own activities and other income		1,231,317
Langhans café		18,243
compensation for depreciation of assets acquired from the grant		253,871
foreign exchange gains		463,802
entitlement to the liquidation balance of the subsidiary company PIN JORDAN		45,616
sale of tickets and promotions at FF		132,617
sale of products, inventory and assets		44,807
reception desk services		4,321
sponsorship		66,833
Crocodile ČR, spol. s r.o.	36,463	
Zátiší Catering Group, a.s.	15,185	
Czech Restaurant Mgt.Co.spol. s r.o.	15,185	
interests		4,692
revenue from the Koněvova house		40,303
revenue from the house in Slavkov near Brno		5,374
revenue from securities		40,245
revenue from the Langhans Centre		3,730
other orders		7,612
other revenue		99,251

SOURCE	EUR	EUR
Regional and Local Budgets		167,421
Capital City of Prague		37,995
Town of Bilina		11,851
City District of Prague 8		6,223
Olomouc Region		4,084
Pilsen Region		3,715
Statutory City of Chomutov		3,696
Statutory City of Karlovy Vary		10,939
Statutory City of Liberec		4,069
Statutory City of Olomouc		22,173
Statutory City of Pardubice		3,646
Statutory City of Pilsen		23,446
Statutory City of Ústí nad Labem		19,009
budgets of other regions		6,924
budgets of other towns		9,651
TOTAL		25,076,013

In 2013 the company People in Need mediated further help in the amount of **EUR 3,428,925**. These funds do not represent expenses or revenues for the company and therefore they are not included in financial statements. Funds, in the amount of **EUR 1,671,084**, were provided by the World Bank to Afghan development and rural councils via the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development Afghanistan. Furthermore, funds, in the amount of **EUR 485,331**, were provided by the UN Children's Fund (Unicef) and the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) via the non-governmental organisation WorldVision in the form of therapeutic nutrition to treat child malnutrition in Angola. In addition, funds were provided by the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) via the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to provide material help, and by Save the Children to provide food for the endangered inhabitants of Syria, in the total sum of **EUR 1,191,511**. In addition, funds were provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) in the form of food packages for the inhabitants of South Sudan in the amount of **EUR 80,999**. The company People in Need participated during the provision of help stated above in the role of a project technical advisor or mediator or distributor.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

ACTIVITY	EUR	EUR
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation programmes total		4,928,421
Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation programmes	4,347,043	
Disaster risk reduction	581,378	
Development		9,968,356
Food production and nutrition	1,314,656	
Environment and alternative energy sources	949,110	
Water and sanitation	939,661	
Healthcare development	736,390	
Rural and market development	1,799,710	
Supporting vulnerable groups	1,417,075	
Schools and quality education	1,103,419	
Vocational education	854,461	
Civil society and good governance	853,874	
Human rights and empowering democracy		1,880,205
International activities and support	103,251	
Direct help for the persecuted	232,613	
Sharing transformation experience	70,537	
Civil society capacity building	1,062,917	
Defending human rights	410,887	
ACTIVITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC		
Education		1,370,472
Inclusive education	894,622	
Global development education	227,976	
Modern Czechoslovak history	155,510	
Media education	92,364	
Civil society		909,120
Active citizenship	93,352	
Raising public awareness	321,936	
One World festival	475,538	
Good public administration	18,294	
Social work and counselling		2,089,364
Counselling for adults	1,317,389	
Counselling for children and youth	495,217	
Cooperation with public administration	276,758	
Relief and Rehabilitation (Floods in CR)		2,412,586
OTHER		
Central Administration		718,081
Fundraising and Donor Care		284,962
Assets Depreciation Purchased from Grants and Donation		253,871
Alliance 2015 Presidency		210,213
TOTAL		25,025,651

FUNDS RECEIVED FROM DONORS AND PROVIDED TO PARTNER ORGANISATIONS TOWARDS PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

PARTNER ORGANISATION	Funds provided to partners in 2013 (EUR)
Armenian UN Association	2,974
Asociatia ORICUM	696
CESVI	57,667
Človek v ohrození - občianské združenie	14,128
Development Education Project Ltd.	2,463
Eastern Europe Studies Centre	2,474
Ester o.s.	-12,822
Foundation for Development of Democratic Rights	48,422
Fundacja Centrum Edukacji Obywatelskiej	17,403
Human Rights Education Centre (HREC)	53
Instytut Globalnej Odpowiedzialności	30,151
Interregional Public Organisation Memorial Human Rights Center	79,932
Liverpool World Centre	4,786
Migrant Voice	65,542
Multi-purpose Community Development Project	5,546
NGO Mondo	20,174
Obec Petrovany	18,115
Obec Sveržov	14,273
Partners for Democratic Change Slovakia, o.z.	13,549
PATRIR-Peace Action, Training and Research Institute of Romania	1,723
PECKA – Centrum celoživotního vzdělávání Karlovy Vary, o.p.s.	16,265
Platforma mimovládnych rozvojových organizácií	35,065
Polska Akcja Humanitarna	45,324
S.O.S. Racismo Guipozkoa	27,133
Shiny Day Social Services Association	7,347
Společnost TADY A TED, o.p.s.	-3,142
Tkibuli District Development Fund	356
World University Service - Austrian Committee (WUS Austria)	13,524
TOTAL	529,121

The company People in Need is involved in many partnership projects, in most cases the company is the leading agency. Funds from donors, earmarked for partners, go through the financial accounts of the company, however they do not represent either revenues or expenses and they are not entered into the income statement. With regard to negative sums, these are returns of unspent funds from the partners that have been provided in the past periods.

FINANCIAL BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013

(IN THOUSANDS OF CZK)

ASSETS	Line No.	As of 1/1/2013	As of 31/12/2013
A. Fixed Assets line 02 + 10 + 21 + 29	01	45,624	42,075
A. I. Intangible fixed assets subtotal line 03 through 09	02	10,853	13,531
1. Research and development	(012) 03		
2. Software	(013) 04	9,713	11,914
3. Royalties	(014) 05	343	854
4. Minor intangible fixed assets	(018) 06	21	21
5. Other intangible fixed assets	(019) 07		
6. Acquisition of intangible fixed assets	(041) 08	776	241
7. Advance payments for intangible fixed assets	(051) 09		501
A. II. Tangible fixed assets subtotal line 11 through 20	10	61,967	64,219
1. Land	(031) 11	2,647	2,647
2. Fine art & collections	(032) 12		
3. Buildings, halls and structures	(021) 13	18,474	18,474
4. Property, plant and equipment	(022) 14	34,546	38,610
5. Cultivated area	(025) 15		
6. Livestock	(026) 16		
7. Minor tangible fixed assets	(028) 17	3,513	3,471
8. Other tangible fixed assets	(029) 18		
9. Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (constructions)	(042) 19	2,290	1,017
10. Advance payments for tangible fixed assets	(052) 20	497	
A. III. Long-term investments subtotal line 22 through 28	21	5,483	3,724
1. Investments in group undertakings	(061) 22	1,231	
2. Investments in associated companies	(062) 23		
3. Other long-term securities and ownership interests	(063) 24	4,252	3,724
4. Intercompany loans	(066) 25		
5. Other long-term loans	(067) 26		
6. Other long-term investments	(069) 27		
7. Acquisition of financial investment	(043) 28		
A. IV. Adjustments to fixed assets subtotal line 30 through 40	29	-32,679	-39,399
1. Adjustments to research and development	(072) 30		
2. Adjustments to software	(073) 31	-5,711	-8,698
3. Adjustments to royalties	(074) 32	-260	-414
4. Adjustments to minor intangible fixed assets	(078) 33	-21	-21
5. Adjustments to other intangible fixed assets	(079) 34		
6. Adjustments to buildings, halls and structures	(081) 35	-740	-1,351
7. Adjustments to property, plant and equipment	(082) 36	-22,434	-25,444
8. Adjustments to cultivated area	(085) 37		
9. Adjustments to livestock	(086) 38		
10. Adjustments to minor tangible fixed assets	(088) 39	-3,513	-3,471
11. Adjustments to other tangible fixed assets	(089) 40		

ASSETS		Line No.	As of 1/1/2013	As of 31/12/2013
B. Current assets line 42 + 52 + 72 + 81		41	267,163	351,306
B.I. Inventory subtotal line 43 through 51		42	10,995	26,393
1. Inventories	(112)	43	9,446	17,924
2. Inventory in transit	(119)	44		882
3. Work-in-progress	(121)	45		
4. Semi-finished own production	(122)	46		
5. Finished goods	(123)	47	69	68
6. Livestock	(124)	48	13	
7. Merchandise in stock	(132)	49	883	1,158
8. Merchandise in transit	(139)	50	518	
9. Advance payments for inventory	(314)	51	66	6,361
B.II. Receivables subtotal line 53 through 71		52	66,686	85,900
1. Trade receivables	(311)	53	5,662	16,087
2. Receivables from bills of exchange	(312)	54		
3. Receivables from discount securities	(313)	55		
4. Advance payments for operational expenditures	(314-ř.51)	56	15,285	26,131
5. Other receivables	(315)	57	1,334	714
6. Receivables from employees	(335)	58	1,105	2,439
7. Receivables from social security	(336)	59		
8. Income tax	(341)	60	57	291
9. Other direct taxes	(342)	61		
10. VAT	(343)	62	493	
11. Other taxes & fees	(345)	63		
12. State subsidies & other budgetary contributions	(346)	64		
13. Local administration budgetary contributions	(348)	65		
14. Intercompany accounts	(358)	66		
15. Purchased options	(373)	67		
16. Bonds issued	(375)	68		
17. Other different receivables	(378)	69	18,231	16,405
18. Estimated receivables	(388)	70	24,519	23,833
19. Adjustment to receivables	(391)	71		
B.III. Financial assets subtotal line 73 through 80		72	165,663	214,424
1. Cash	(211)	73	7,928	9,370
2. Valuables	(213)	74		53
3. Bank accounts	(221)	75	151,915	196,840
4. Equity shares	(251)	76		
5. Bonds & Debentures	(253)	77		
6. Other securities	(256)	78	5,708	5,724
7. Acquisition of financial assets	(259)	79		
8. Cash in transit	(261)	80	112	2,437
B.IV. Other assets subtotal line 82 through 84		81	23,819	24,589
1. Prepaid expenses	(381)	82	3,049	3,254
2. Accrued revenue	(385)	83	20,111	19,906
3. Unrealised exchange rate losses	(386)	84	659	1,429
TOTAL ASSETS line 01 + 41		85	312,787	393,381

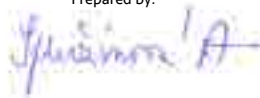
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Line No.	As of 1/1/2013	As of 31/12/2013
A. Equity and Funds line 87 + 91	86	242,826	321,502
A.I. Funds subtotal line 88 through 90	87	241,000	320,121
1. Equity	(901) 88	38,541	41,022
2. Funds	(911) 89	202,419	278,996
3. Gains and losses from the revaluation of assets	(921) 90	40	103
A.II. Operating results subtotal line 92 through 94	91	1,826	1,381
1. Profit & loss for accounted year	(+/-963) 92		1,381
2. Profit/loss under approval	(+/-931) 93	1,826	
3. Retained earnings/losses from previous years	(+/-932) 94		
B. Liabilities line 96 + 98 + 106+ 130	95	69,961	71,879
B.I. Provisions line 97	96	0	0
1. Tax deductible provisions	(941) 97		
B.II. Long-term liabilities subtotal line 99 through 105	98	0	0
1. Long-term bank loans	(951) 99		
2. Bonds issued	(953) 100		
3. Leasing payables	(954) 101		
4. Long-term advances received	(955) 102		
5. Long-term bills of exchange payable	(958) 103		
6. Estimated payables	(389) 104		
7. Other long-term liabilities	(959) 105		
B.III. Short-term liabilities subtotal line 107 through 129	106	59,707	61,738
1. Trade payables	(321) 107	8,849	13,486
2. Payables of exchange	(322) 108		
3. Prepayments received	(324) 109	2,452	876
4. Other payables	(325) 110	1,877	1,124
5. Payables to employees	(331) 111	8,802	9,882
6. Other payables to employees	(333) 112	152	236
7. Social security & health insurance institutions	(336) 113	3,318	3,826
8. Income tax	(341) 114		
9. Other direct taxes	(342) 115	971	1,287
10. VAT	(343) 116		204
11. Other taxes and fees	(345) 117	698	807
12. State budget payables	(346) 118	776	1,959
13. Local administration budget payables	(348) 119		
14. Subscriptions & deposits payable	(367) 120		
15. Payables to partners and consortium members	(368) 121		
16. Financial derivate payables	(373) 122		
17. Other payables	(379) 123	24,476	14,930
18. Short-term bank loans	(231) 124		
19. Credits for discounted securities	(232) 125		
20. Short-term bonds issued	(241) 126		
21. Own bonds issued	(255) 127		
22. Estimated payables	(389) 128	7,336	13,121
23. Other short-term borrowings	(249) 129		

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Line No.	As of 1/1/2013	As of 31/12/2013
B.IV. Other liabilities subtotal line 131 through 133	130	10,254	10,141
1. Accrued expenses	(383) 131	929	4,149
2. Deferred revenues	(384) 132	8,676	3,789
3. Unrealised exchange rate gains	(387) 133	649	2,203
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY line 86 + 95	134	312,787	393,381

Signature of statutory representative:



Prepared by:



Date of creation: 25/6/2014

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013

(IN THOUSANDS OF CZK)

NAME OF INDICATOR	Line No.	ACTIVITY		
		Main	Supplem.	TOTAL
A. Costs	01			
A.I. Consumption subtotal line 03 through 06	02	54,350	357	54,707
1. Material consumption (501)	03	50,038	66	50,104
2. Energy consumption (502)	04	3,857	40	3,897
3. Consumption of other not-for-stock materials (503)	05			0
4. Costs of goods sold (504)	06	455	251	706
A.II. Services subtotal line 08 through 11	07	223,070	919	223,989
5. Repair & maintenance (511)	08	2,312	32	2,344
6. Travel expenses (512)	09	28,163		28,163
7. Entertainment expenses (513)	10	1,574	16	1,590
8. Other services (518)	11	191,021	871	191,892
A.III. Personnel expenses subtotal line 13 through 17	12	191,871	1,637	193,508
9. Wages & salaries (521)	13	157,621	1,267	158,888
10. Mandatory social security expenses (524)	14	34,067	370	34,437
11. Other social security expenses (525)	15			0
12. Mandatory social expenses (527)	16	183		183
13. Other social expenses (528)	17			0
A.IV. Taxes & fees subtotal line 19 through 21	18	661	6	667
14. Road tax (531)	19	39		39
15. Real estate tax (532)	20		6	6
16. Other fees and taxes (538)	21	622		622
A.V. Other expenses subtotal line 23 through 30	22	201,592	47	201,639
17. Contractual penalties & late interest (541)	23			0
18. Other fines & penalties (542)	24	7		7
19. Write-off of bad receivables (tax deductible) (543)	25	954	25	979
20. Interest (544)	26			0
21. Currency exchange loss (545)	27	5,733		5,733
22. Gifts (546)	28	182,231		182,231
23. Deficits & damages (548)	29	150		150
24. Other expenses (549)	30	12,517	22	12,539
A.VI. Depreciation, assets sold, additions to provisions & adjustments line 32 through 37	31	10,966	27	10,993
25. Depreciation of tang. & intang. fixed assets (551)	32	9,795	27	9,822
26. Net book value of disposed tang. & intang. fixed assets (552)	33	112		112
27. Net book value of securities & deposits sold (553)	34	996		996
28. Net book value of material sold (554)	35	63		63
29. Additions to mandatory provisions (556)	36			0
30. Additions to mandatory adjustments (559)	37			0
A.VII. Contributions subtotal line 39 through 40	38	700	0	700
31. Intercompany contributions (581)	39			0
32. Membership contributions (582)	40	700		700
A.VIII. Income tax line 42	41	0	0	0
33. Additional income tax (595)	42			0
TOTAL COSTS line 02+07+12+18+22+31+38+41	43	683,210	2,993	686,203

NAME OF INDICATOR	Line No.	ACTIVITY		
		Main	Supplem.	TOTAL
B. Revenues	44			
B.I. Revenues from production and goods sold subtotal line 46 through 48	45	42,795	4,120	46,915
1. Sale of own products (601)	46	1		1
2. Sale of own services (602)	47	42,214	3,624	45,838
3. Sale of goods purchased for resale (604)	48	580	496	1,076
B.II. Change in inventory subtotal line 50 through 53	49	-2	0	-2
4. Change in work-in-progress (611)	50			0
5. Change in semi-finished product inventory (612)	51			0
6. Change in finished product inventory (613)	52	-2		-2
7. Change in livestock (614)	53			0
B.III. Capitalization subtotal line 55 through 58	54	0	0	0
8. Capitalization of material & merchandise (621)	55			0
9. Capitalization of intercompany services (622)	56			0
10. Capitalization of intangible fixed assets (623)	57			0
11. Capitalization of tangible fixed assets (624)	58			0
B.IV. Other revenues subtotal line 60 through 66	59	635,676	30	635,706
12. Contractual penalties & late interest (641)	60			0
13. Other fines & penalties (642)	61			0
14. Payments for written-off receivables (643)	62	14		14
15. Interest (644)	63	127	2	129
16. Exchange rate gains (645)	64	12,720		12,720
17. Accounting for funds (648)	65	573,617		573,617
18. Other revenues (649)	66	49,198	28	49,226
B.V. Revenues from assets sold, accounting for provisions & adjustm. line 68 through 74	67	1,754	0	1,754
19. Sale of intang. & tang. fixed assets (652)	68	415		415
20. Revenues from securities sold (653)	69	892		892
21. Revenues from material sold (654)	70	235		235
22. Revenues from short-term financial assets (655)	71	80		80
23. Accounting for mandatory provisions (656)	72			0
24. Revenues from long-term financial assets (657)	73	132		132
25. Accounting for mandatory adjustments (659)	74			0
B.VI. Contributions received subtotal line 76 through 78	75	3,337	0	3,337
26. Intercompany contributions received (681)	76			0
27. Contributions received (gifts) (682)	77	3,337		3,337
28. Membership contributions received (684)	78			0
B.VII. Operating subsidy line 80	79	0	0	0
29. Operating subsidy (691)	80			0
TOTAL REVENUES line 45+49+54+59+67+75+79	81	683,560	4,150	687,710
C. Profit/loss before tax line 81 minus 43	82	350	1,157	1,507
Income tax (591)	83	39	87	126
D. Profit/loss after tax line 82 minus 83	84	311	1,070	1,381

Signature of statutory representative:



Prepared by:



Date of creation: 25/6/2014

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013

1. GENERAL DATA

1.1. COMPANY HEADQUARTERS – CZECH REPUBLIC

Accounting entity:	Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (PEOPLE IN NEED)
Registered office:	Šafaříkova 635/24, 120 00 Praha 2
ID Number:	25755277
Tax ID Number:	CZ25755277
Legal status:	Public Benefit Organization
Date of foundation of the Benevolent Society:	April 16, 1999
Registration:	The Organization has been entered in the Register of Public Benefit Organizations kept at the Municipal Court in Prague, Section O, insert 119

Statutory bodies of the Organization

as of the date of drawing up of the financial statements (i.e. as of 25 June, 2014) are:

Executive Board:	Kristina Taberyová – <i>Chairwoman</i> Jan Pergler Petr Jančárek
Supervisory Board:	Vlasta Lajčáková – <i>Chairwoman</i> Václav Mazánek Jan Urban
Director of the Benevolent Society:	Šimon Pánek
Founders:	Česká televize Ing. Jaromír Štětina Šimon Pánek

Benevolent services:

- Organizing humanitarian and development aid both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Providing assistance to politically, racially or otherwise persecuted persons both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Providing assistance to young journalists and independent press both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Providing assistance to local governments and other local organizations
- Organizing assistance for minorities both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Social consultancy
- Public education
- Organization of workshops and training
- Organization of cultural and sports events
- Providing social services
- Community planning and organization
- Organization of education and leisure activities for children and youth
- Supporting and operation of work-therapeutic and re-socialization workshops including sales of products manufactured in these workshops both abroad and in the Czech Republic
- Publishing activities

- Providing consultancy and assistance in the field of protection against discrimination based on gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion, world view, handicap, age or sexual orientation
- Operations in the field of protection of rights and justified interests of consumers
- Operation of a multicultural centre.

Supplementary activities:

Apart from the basic scope of activities specified in the previous section of this article, for the purpose of which the Organization was founded, the Organization also pursues additional activities that are provided on principle as a paid service.

These **supplementary activities** include:

- Creation and distribution of audio-visual programs
- Advertising activities
- Brokerage in the field of advertising and promotions
- Production, trade and services not listed in annexes 1–3 of the Trade Act
- Rental of properties, apartments and commercial spaces
- Catering services.

The Organization pursues these supplementary activities exclusively with the aim to make more efficient use of the property and at the same time these activities must not affect the quality, scope or availability of its benevolent services.

Any profit made on these supplementary activities may be used only for the improvement and extension of benevolent services.

Members of the organization's corporate bodies, i.e. the executive and supervisory boards, have not been paid any remuneration for their activity in the corporate bodies. The organization neither has provided any advance payment or credit nor any guarantee for the liabilities of members of the statutory bodies. Family members of the members of statutory bodies do not have any employment or similar relationships with regard to the accounting entity. Neither members of the statutory bodies nor their family members are part of a legal entity with which the accounting entity concluded a business contract or other contractual relationships in the respective period.

1.2 ORGANIZATION UNIT IN ANOTHER COUNTRY OF THE EU:

Under the decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Slovakia of 2 August 2004, the organizational unit of the company was founded in Slovakia, which is entered in the Register of Public Benefit Organizations kept at the Municipal Court in Prešov.

Name:	Člověk v tísni, o.p.s.
Registered office:	Palešovo námestie 34, 053 04 Spišské Podhradie
ID Number:	35562617
Tax ID Number:	2021920923
Statutory representative:	Šimon Pánek

The sphere of business of the organization unit is identical to the activities of the company in the Czech Republic.

2. BREAKDOWN OF PERSONNEL COSTS FOR THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD 1/1 TO 31/12/2013

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, PERSONNEL COSTS:

	Average number of employees*	Gross wages. total in CZK	Average monthly gross wages in CZK	Social. health and other funds. contributions. in CZK	Personnel costs. total in CZK
Afghanistan	238.08	25,424,533.97	8,899.16		25,424,533.97
Angola	46.17	5,763,287.45	10,402.29	410,035.44	6,173,322.89
Armenia	6.25	953,298.06	12,710.64		953,298.06
DR Congo	77.83	8,515,195.54	9,117.30	372,316.49	8,887,512.03
Ethiopia	64.50	6,260,162.86	8,088.07	470,222.66	6,730,385.52
Georgia	8.83	1,544,212.12	14,573.54		1,544,212.12
South Sudan	4.92	835,872.15	14,157.73	142,098.24	977,970.39
Cambodia	14.83	2,132,310.10	11,981.96		2,132,310.10
Kosovo	2.83	718,095.32	21,145.33	35,904.31	753,999.63
Moldova – from 1/11/2013	3.00	91,591.30	15,265.22	24,271.71	115,863.01
Mongolia	8.92	1,189,665.21	11,114.21	132,942.34	1,322,607.55
Pakistan – till 30/4/2013	24.00	938,882.60	9,780.03		938,882.60
Slovakia	18.83	3,192,722.46	14,129.59	1,179,406.48	4,372,128.94
Sri Lanka – till 31/3/2013	10.67	184,843.91	5,774.57	27,918.08	212,761.99
Missions total	529.66	57,744,673.05		2,795,115.75	60,539,788.80
The Czech Republic: employments	305.25	93,967,043.00	25,653.03	31,824,837.00	125,791,880.00
Of this executive	9.82	4,904,099.00	41,616.59	1,667,589.00	6,571,688.00
	Number of Service Contracts	Total amount paid for Service Contracts			
The Czech Republic – Service Contract	1,705	7,176,397.00			7,176,397.00
Personnel costs, total in CZK					193,508,065.80

* For missions where labour relations were concluded or terminated during 2013, we adjusted average per month of labour relations

3. INFORMATION ON USED ACCOUNTING METHODS AND GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The company has been processing its accounting records using computer equipment with the utilization of the Microsoft Dynamics NAV 5.0 software with the required modifications for the company needs. The client's modifications were made by AUTOCONT a.s.

Accounting documents are archived in the form of hard copies in the archive at the registered office of the Organization, Šafaříkova 24, 120 00 Praha 2. At the missions abroad, where the local legislation requires archiving of accounting documents in the country of origin, these accounting documents are archived in

local archives at the registered offices of foreign branches of the entity. Accounting records are also filed in electronic form on a separate server and simultaneously on an external storage medium deposited outside the Organization's business premises. DMS system ELO has been used for archiving documents since 2011. The Company maintains its accounting according to Accounting Act no. 593/1991 Coll., as amended, and according to Regulation no. 504/2002 Coll. as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "accounting principles").

3.1. TANGIBLE, INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are assets with a useable life exceeding one year and starting from the following valuation limit:

– Tangible fixed assets	CZK 40,000
– Intangible fixed assets	CZK 60,000 Kč
– Technical tangible fixed asset improvement	CZK 40,000 Kč
– Technical intangible fixed asset improvement	CZK 40,000
– Appreciable rights	CZK 60,000
– Livestock and draught animals – regardless of purchase price	

Buildings are considered as tangible fixed assets regardless of purchase price and useable life.

Long-term financial assets are assets with a due period longer than one year regardless of evaluation.

Fixed assets are valued on the basis of the purchase cost, i.e. including secondary acquisition costs (cost of transport, installation, etc.), or replacement cost (assets acquired free of charge).

Depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets is regulated by the depreciation plan. The organization applies the method of depreciation evenly. Unless stipulated otherwise in individual cases, the period of depreciation of fixed assets is based on the table below:

Description of assets	Period of depreciation (months)
Software without time limitation	36
Intangible assets with time limitation	According to the validity of the license
Computers and other computer technology	36
Mobile phones and other telecommunication technology	24
Other tangible assets	36
Passenger cars and other motorized vehicles	48
Passenger cars Angola, Congo	24
Passenger cars Ethiopia, South Sudan	36
Motor bikes Angola, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Congo	24
Appreciable rights	18
Livestock and draught animals	36
Buildings	Individually (currently 360 months or for the expected duration of use)
Technical improvements of leased assets	for the duration of the lease agreement in force at the time of putting into use
Technical improvement of assets put into operation that have not been depreciated *)	Remaining period of depreciation of assets with technical improvement
Technical improvement of assets put into operation that have been already depreciated	Intangible assets – 18 months Tangible assets – individually according to the type of assets

*) in individual cases, the Company may decide that after the technical improvement the depreciation period is extended to the maximum amount which is valid for the purchase of new property.

Minor intangible and tangible fixed assets acquired by 31 December 2002 have been recorded in the Organization's assets and are valued at the purchase cost. These assets are registered in asset accounts until their retirement.

The assets acquired after 1 January 2003, that are below the above-given valuation limit or with a usable life less than 1 year are reflected in the Organization's expenses at the time of acquisition. However, these assets are registered during the whole period of use in the operational inventory records.

In case of bookkeeping of the depreciation of assets acquired from subsidies and grants, the amount of equity will decrease after posting the depreciation against

the depreciation reserves account by the depreciation amount, and at the same time the other revenues account will increase.

Since 2006, the organization has purchased securities, namely, obligations with and without coupons, and intends to hold them till their maturity. The company has also purchased realizable securities (allotment certificates of the bond unit trust). In the company bookkeeping, the following principles are applied:

- Purchased realizable securities are recorded within short-term financial assets. Realizable securities as of the balance sheet date are revaluated to the real value and the evaluation differences are debited or credited to account no. 921 under ČÚS (Czech Accounting Standard) no. 406, point 4.4.
- At the end of the balance sheet day bonds are valued at the purchase price increased or decreased by interest revenues or costs
- Current coupon yields and the dissolution of discounts with bonds which are not settled by the end of the year, are entered in books by the company annually,
- Upon the calculation of the accruing of discount with securities (bonds) held till maturity the company uses the actual number of days from the day of purchase to the maturity date from convention 30E/360 of the international standard,
- Upon maturity, the organization accounts for the sales of securities in the balance sheet; with securities registered in foreign currencies the exchange difference on the clearing day is accounted at the same time,
- Securities (bonds) in foreign currencies which are not settled by the end of the year are recounted by the rate of exchange applicable on 31 December of the respective year; these exchange rate differences are accounted to the accounts of group 38.
- The division of securities into short-term and long-term securities is made on the date of the financial statements depending on the total time of bond "holding" (i.e. from purchase to their maturity).

3.2. INVENTORY

The purchased inventory is valued at the purchase cost, which includes the cost of purchase of inventory and costs relating to the purchase.

Own products are valued at own costs (i.e. direct expenses and the part of indirect expenses related to the production).

Finished goods and goods purchased for resale are recorded in a separate module of SW Navision.

Inventory received free of charge and intended for humanitarian and development aid is registered in the operational records.

3.3. CASH AND VALUABLES

Cash and valuables are valued at their respective nominal values.

For funds received from collections and grants, separate bank accounts are opened in which these resources are filed and recorded.

3.4. RECEIVABLES

Receivables are valued at their initial nominal value. The Organization does not have receivables transferred from other entities.

3.5. PAYABLES

Payables are valued at their initial nominal value. The Organization has not assumed any payables of other entities.

3.6. USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY IN ACCOUNTING

3.6.1. Use of foreign currency in the course of the accounting period

During the accounting period, receivables and payables registered in foreign currencies declared by ČNB (Czech National Bank) are converted into the Czech currency at the ČNB exchange rate declared on the first day of the calendar month after 2:30 p.m. On the first working day of the month till the declaration of the exchange rate at 2:30 p.m., the exchange rate of the previous month is used.

Receivables and payables in other currencies not declared by ČNB on a daily basis were converted to the Czech currency at the exchange rate declared by the ČNB as the exchange rates of other currencies except the following examples, when the actual exchange rate is as follows:

- Exchange rate of the Cuban Convertible Peso (CUC) to EUR, converted to CZK, declared by the Cuba National Bank as the first one in the month
- Exchange rate of the Transnistrian Ruble (PDR) to EUR, converted to CZK, declared by the Dniester Republican Bank as the first one in the month
- Exchange rate of the Myanmar kyat (MMK), which is determined by the rate of exchange to EUR declared by the European Commission (InfoEuro) for the month and converted to CZK
- Exchange rate of South Sudanese pound (SSP) to USD, converted to CZK, declared by the Bank of South Sudan as the first one in the month

3.6.2. Use of foreign currency at the end of the balance sheet day

Exchange differences identified at the end of the balance sheet day or at another moment during the drawing up of the financial statements, with the exception of interim financial statements, are specified:

- a/ According to their nature in the Profit and Loss Account in item "A.V.21 Currency exchange losses" or "B.IV.16. Exchange rate gains", if these exchange differences relate to accounts of the groups of accounts 21, 22 and 26,
- b/ According to their nature in the Balance Sheet in assets under "B.IV.3. Unrealised exchange rate losses" or in liabilities item "B.IV.3. Unrealised exchange rate gains", if these exchange differences relate to accounts of the group of accounts 05, 06 and to the accounts of receivables, payables, loans and financial assistance.

The value of financial means, payables and receivables reported as of 31 December 2013 and recorded in foreign currency declared by ČNB is converted by the ČNB exchange rate valid as of 31 December 2013. If the foreign currency is not declared by ČNB daily, the exchange rate declared by the ČNB as of 31 December 2013 as the exchange rate of other currencies with the exception of the below-mentioned examples, the exchange rate as of 31 December 2013 is used:

- The rate of exchange of the Cuban Convertible Peso (CUC), calculated for a given accounting period as of 31 December 2013
- The rate of exchange of the Transnistrian Ruble (PDR), calculated for a given accounting period as of 31 December 2013
- The rate of exchange of the Myanmar kyat (MMK), calculated for a given accounting period as of 31 December 2013
- The rate of exchange of the South Sudanese pound (SSP), calculated for a given accounting period as of 31 December 2013

3.7. FUNDS AND EQUITY

In compliance with the valid accounting principles, the items are accounted for in the funds on public collections announced pursuant to Act no. 117/2001 Coll.; furthermore, funds received by the Organization from other persons and companies for the purpose of implementation of the Organization's main mission: gifts, grants, reserve fund and operating reserve fund.

In the equity accounts the company accounts for assets acquired from grants, and donated assets and material. Part of the balance are also economic results to 2003.

A list of important donors is part of the company annual report.

The company divides funds and equity of the bound and free:

- Bound funds are funds whose use is primarily in terms of the purpose of regulating the conditions of a service, or it is covered by other legislation.
- Free funds are funds whose use is in full charge of PIN and is not covered by any other legislation, eventually is covered only very generally.

The company opened synthetic accounts 914 (funds – prepayments for tangible assets), 916 (funds – animals in transit) and 919 (funds – inventory in transit) in the account classification within account group 91 (funds).

In account 914 part of the resources of funds allocated for the coverage of expenses incurred for structures in process or non-commissioned structures are recorded as of 31 December 2012. In account 916 part of the resources of funds allocated for the coverage of purchased animals and animals in transit as of 31 December 2012 is recorded. In account 919 part of the financial resources of funds allocated for the coverage of purchased inventories and inventories in transit as of 31 December 2012 is reported. Drawdown (accounting) of funds reported in accounts 914, 916 and 919 will be made in the next accounting period upon the physical handover of completed structures, animals or inventories in compliance with the respective contracts.

On September 20, 2012, the Board of Directors decided to establish a Fund of operating reserves. The fund will consist of net profit after tax based on the decision of the Board on accounting of the profit. Resources from the fund will be used for the co-financing of projects if their operating result is a loss that cannot be covered by the project resources, or stability, sustainability and development of the Company. The fund of operating reserves is recorded in account 917.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO SELECTED DATA FROM THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

4. FIXED ASSETS (THOUSAND CZK)

All numeral values specified below are in thousands of CZK, unless specified otherwise in the text.

Fixed assets – purchase costs – assets A. I. to A. III.

	Decrease								
	Status as of 31 December 2012	Increase	Liquidation	Sale	Donation	Deficits/damages	Revaluation of assets	Advance payment accounting / sumsumption / transfers	Status as of 31 December 2013
Intangible fixed assets	10,853	5,391	0	0	0	0	0	2,713	13,531
Of which:									
Software	9,713	2,201							11,914
Royalties	343	511							854
Minor intangible assets	21								21
Acquisition of intangible fixed assets	776	2,178						2,713	241
Provided advances for fixed intangible assets	0	501							501
Tangible fixed assets	61,967	15,137	1,955	1,031	544	43	0	9,312	64,219
Of which:									
Grounds	2,647								2,647
Buildings	18,474								18,474
Cars and motorcycles	22,393	6,123	200	1,001	119				27,196
Other tangible fixed assets (*)	12,153	1,111	1,713	30	64	43			11,414
Minor tangible fixed assets	3,513		42						3,471
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (constructions)	1,941				361			1,580	0
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (non-attached property)	349	7,903						7,235	1,017
Provided advances for fixed tangible assets	497							497	0
Long-term investments	5,483	1,968	1,358	2,582	0	0	-213	0	3,724
Of which:									
Securities (**)	4,252	1,968		2,582			-86		3,724
Investments in group undertakings	1,231	0	1,358				-127		0
Total	78,303	22,496	3,313	3,613	544	43	-213	12,025	81,474

Note: * line in other fixed assets - liquidation value is also included property that was used for spare parts;

** in the securities line, in the decrease-sales column also settlement values at the time of bond sheath or bond coupon maturity are reported.

Fixed assets – depreciation reserves (adjustments to fixed assets) – assets A. IV.

	Status as of 31 December 2012		Úbytek				Status as of 31 December 2013
		Increase	Liquidation	Sale	Donation	Deficits/ damages	
Intangible fixed assets	5,992	3,141	0	0	0	0	9,133
Of which:							
Software	5,711	2,987					8,698
Royalties	260	154					414
Minor intangible assets	21						21
Tangible fixed assets	26,687	6,791	1,955	1,031	183	43	30,266
Of which:							
Buildings	740	611					1,351
Cars and motorcycles	11,896	5,184	200	1,001	119		15,760
Other tangible fixed assets	10,538	996	1,713	30	64	43	9,684
Minor tangible fixed assets	3,513		42				3,471
Total	32,679	9,932	1,955	1,031	183	43	39,399

Fixed assets – depreciated price

	Status as of 31 December 2012	Status as of 31 December 2013
Intangible fixed assets	4,861	4,398
Of which:		
Software	4,002	3,216
Royalties	83	440
Minor intangible fixed assets	0	0
Acquisition of intangible fixed assets	776	241
Provided advances for fixed intangible assets	0	501
Tangible fixed assets	35,280	33,953
Of which:		
Grounds	2,647	2,647
Buildings	17,734	17,123
Cars and motorcycles	10,497	11,436
Other tangible fixed assets	1,615	1,730
Minor tangible fixed assets	0	0
Acquisition of tangible assets (construction)	1,941	0
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets (non-attached property)	349	1,017
Provided advances for fixed tangible assets	497	0
Long-term investments	5,483	3,724
Of which:		
Securities	4,252	3,724
Investments in group undertakings	1,231	0
Total	45,624	42,075

4.1. DETAILED INFORMATION ON LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS - ASSETS A. III. 3.

Number of bonds as of 31 December 2012	Value as of 31 December 2012 (in thousands of CZK)	Number of bonds as of 31 December 2013	Value as of 31 December 2013 (in thousands of CZK)
206	4,252	173	3,724

These are mainly government bonds issued by creditworthy banking institutions. The Company holds a maximum conservative investment strategy. Long-term securities are managed by ČSOB Asset Management, Inc., investiční společnost.

5. CURRENT ASSETS

5.1. INVENTORY – ASSETS B. I.

Inventory (thousand CZK)	As of 31 December 2012	As of 31 December 2013
Inventories	9,446	17,924
Inventories in transit	0	882
Finished goods	69	68
Animals	13	0
Merchandise in stock	883	1,158
Advance payments for inventory - DR Congo, Turkey	66	6,361
Merchandise in transit	518	0
Total	10,995	26,393

Material in stock consists mainly of:

- Unsent supplies of humanitarian and development aid which will be donated in the next period
- Educational DVDs and VHS tapes of One World in Schools, the publication “Normalizace”
- goods in café Langhans

Inventories in transit – Materiál na cestě – this is material for donation purchased in Turkey, which was delivered to the company in 2014, but was invoiced in 2013. Products are stocks of the book “(Ne)bolí (Does (not) hurt)” and the publication “Mýty o socialistických časech (Myths about socialist times)”.

Goods in stock and stores are products from Namibia which were purchased at the store in Prague.

Advance payments for inventory are mainly advance payments for the purchase of inventory for humanitarian and development aid.

5.2. RECEIVABLES (THOUSANDS OF CZK) – ASSETS B. II.

	Status as of 31 December 2012	Status as of 31 December 2013
<i>Matters in italics relate to the year 2013</i>		
Trade receivables total	22,281	42,932
Of which		
receivables from customers	5,662	16,087
Receivables overdue more than 365 days	0	8
Receivables overdue 181 up to 364 days	971	410
Receivables overdue 91 up to 180 days	30	81
Receivables overdue 0 up to 90 days	3,824	12,080
Receivables prior to maturity	837	3,508
<i>The amount of outstanding receivables as of the date of drawing up of the financial statement: 310</i>		
Advance payments for operational expenditures	15,285	26,131
<i>The most important amounts are the advances to suppliers who implement part of the project mostly in Angola, Armenia, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia and Cambodia. Another part consists of advance payments for services (electricity, gas, rent)</i>		
Other receivables	1,334	714
<i>The most important amounts are receivables to suppliers of services, for credited performance, unpaid refunds from accounted prepayments and overpayments.</i>		
Receivables from employees	1,105	2,439
<i>Advance payments for unfinished long-term business journeys; prepayments employees charged in 2013</i>		
Receivables from the state budget	550	291
<i>Advance payments for 2013 income tax</i>		

	Status as of 31 December 2012	Status as of 31 December 2013
Other different receivables	18,231	16,405
<i>The most significant part are receivables from uninvoiced advance payments paid to the partners of particular common projects realized from grants of the European Commission. Related received advance payments for common projects are recorded in the balance sheet on line no. 123 other payables.</i>		
Estimated receivables	24,519	23,833
<i>These are performance in 2013 in Afghanistan which were not invoiced up to the date of the drawing up of the financial statements. Furthermore, the speculation on the outstanding revenue grants, which in 2012 and 2013 the company used under a valid contract, but the donor funds had not been paid by the date of preparation of the reports. A major part of the estimated receivables is the performance of the project of humanitarian aid in Angola, Burma and Ethiopia, these projects are financed from resources of the European Commission.</i>		
Total receivables	66,686	85,900

5.3. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS (THOUSANDS OF CZK) – ASSETS B. III.

	Status as of 31 December 2012	Status as of 31 December 2013
Cash	7,928	9,370
Valuables	0	53
Bank accounts	151,915	196,840
Other securities	5,708	5,724
Cash in transit	112	2,437
Total	165,663	214,424

5.3.1. More detailed information on Other securities – assets B. III. 6.

Realizable securities (allotment certificates of investment funds)

Number of securities as of 31 December 2012	Value as of 31 December 2012 (in thousands of CZK)	Number of securities as of 31 December 2013	Value as of 31 December 2013 (in thousands of CZK)
987,064.18	5,708	689,893.38	5,724

5.4. OTHER ASSETS (THOUSANDS OF CZK) – ASSETS B. IV.

	Status as of 31 December 2012	Status as of 31 December 2013
Prepaid expenses	3,049	3,254
<i>A significant part is made up of the expenses of the year 2014 paid in 2013 for air tickets and insurance. There, the accounting unit accounts for current expenses related to accrued expenses. Accounting for accrued expenses for the respective expenses account will be performed by the accounting unit in the accounting period to which the expenses are factually related.</i>		
Accrued revenues	20,111	19,906
<i>These are contractually assured and received incomes in the following accounting period for projects that were partially realized in 2013. The most significant part of revenues comes from: European Union, partly through the partners Concern Worldwide and DanChurchAid, additionally the German government – Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung.</i>		
Unrealised exchange rate losses	659	1,429
<i>These are unrealized exchange rate differences which will be accounted for upon the payment of payables or collection of receivables and liabilities in the next accounting period in compliance with the regulations. The amount of unrealized exchange rate losses related to securities and included in the above-mentioned amount, is noted in the chapter on financial assets.</i>		
Total other assets	23,819	24,589

6. EQUITY

6.1. EQUITY (CZK) – LIABILITIES AND EQUITY A. I. 1.

	Status as of 31 December 2012	Increase	Decrease	Status as of 31 December 2013
Equity total	38,540,788.46	10,203,868.45	-7,722,468.33	41,022,188.58

Of which:

6.1.1. Equity – bound

	Status as of 1 January 2013	Increase – acquisition of fixed assets and material gifts accepted	Decrease – disposal of fixed assets, depreciation, material gifts to other parties	Status as of 31 December 2013
Depreciation of assets from grants for own production	12,200,330.56	9,429,365.21	-6,391,806.09	15,237,889.68
Material gifts	1,500.00	774,503.24	-774,502.24	1,501.00
Equity – bound – TOTAL	12,201,830.56	10,203,868.45	-7,166,308.33	15,239,390.68

Major additions include: additional receipt of funds for the purchase of a building (CZK 1,434 thousand) and land (CZK 686 thousand) in 2012, given software (CZK 1,204 thou.), purchased cars (CZK 3,957 thou.), creation of a website (CZK 576 thou.).

Major decreases include: depreciation of assets from grants for own activities (CZK 6,824 thou.), depreciation of book value on disposal of assets (CZK 123 thou.).

6.1.2. Equity – free

	Status as of 1 January 2013	Increase incl. increase of donated properties	Decrease, depreciation of donated properties	Status as of 31 December 2013
Equity from previous years	8,176,418.90	0.00	0.00	8,176,418.90
Depreciated price of donated properties	18,162,539.00	0.00	-556,160.00	17,606,379.00
Equity – free – TOTAL	26,338,957.90	0.00	-556,160.00	25,782,797.90

The major item is the depreciated price of donated properties which are not tied to a specific project, specifically apartment building Koněvova and apartment building Slavkov, including land.

6.2. FUNDS – ACCOUNTING GROUP 91 (CZK) – LIABILITIES AND EQUITY A. I. 2.

In compliance with the valid accounting principles, the following items are accounted for in the funds:

- Public collections announced pursuant to Act no. 117/2001 Coll.
- Funds received by the Organization from other persons for the purpose of implementation of the Organization's main mission: donations, subsidies and grants,
- Creation and utilization of the reserve fund
- Creation and utilization of the operating reserve fund

Bound funds are funds whose use is primarily in terms of the purpose of regulating the conditions of a service, or is covered by other legislation.

Free funds are funds whose use is in full charge of PIN and is not covered by any other legislation, or is covered only very generally.

	Initial status as of 1 January 2013	Increase – donations accepted, gifts	Decrease – utilization, provision of gifts	Decrease – refunds of unused resources	Balance for utilization in 2014
FUNDS TOTAL	202,419,025.08	664,434,827.58	579,477,117.86	8,380,788.82	278,995,945.98

Of which:

6.2.1. Funds – bound

	Initial status as of 1 January 2013	Increase – donations accepted, gifts	Decrease – utilization, provision of gifts	Decrease – refunds of unused resources	Balance for utilization in 2014
Collections (number / name)					
S-MHMP/292449/2009					
SOS "Povodně" (Flood) in Pakistan	501,987.53	0.00	501,987.53	0.00	0.00
SOS Haiti	74,654.28	0.00	74,654.28	0.00	0.00
SOS Somali	109,208.02	0.00	109,208.02	0.00	0.00
S-MHMP/610953/2010 (now S-MHMP/578034/2013)					
Support for education in Africa	2,629,349.20	3,732,722.73	4,599,773.82	0.00	1,762,298.11
S-MHMP/294050/2010 (now S-MHMP/352276/2013)					
Banat (Romania)	12,521.17	76,246.00	47,732.60	0.00	41,034.57
SVK-OVVS3-2011/024413					
Skutočný darček	90,887.00	61,005.19	77,261.21	0.00	74,630.98
S-MHMP/334787/2012					
SOS Syria	3,961,686.45	4,169,181.61	6,271,581.66	0.00	1,859,286.40
S-MHMP/1230014/2012					
"Povodně" (Flood) v ČR	20,619.28	59,114,820.64	50,658,774.37	0.00	8,476,665.55
Filipiny – typhoon Haiyan	0.00	16,905,580.58	4,188,664.82	0.00	12,716,915.76
S-MHMP/333942/2013					
"Sbírka PSI provoz Klubu pro děti a mládež" (Collection by PSI for operating the Club for children and youth)	0.00	2,163.00	2,163.00	0.00	0.00
Total collections	7,400,912.93	84,061,719.75	66,531,801.31	0.00	24,930,831.37
State and local administration budgetary contributions, budgetary contributions from EU and subsidies from other foreign governments					
State budget subsidies	7,568,702.51	139,675,450.33	139,749,120.88	2,649,836.58	4,845,195.38
Local administration subsidies	245,367.12	4,565,096.37	4,562,256.18	88,159.78	160,047.53
EU funds subsidies	50,457,236.59	203,625,559.19	158,010,286.40	2,639,933.57	93,432,575.81
Subsidies from funds of other foreign governments	8,866,933.05	103,353,501.50	83,579,438.87	2,786,791.59	25,854,204.09
Total subsidies	67,138,239.27	451,219,607.39	385,901,102.33	8,164,721.52	124,292,022.81
Funds – bound gifts (grants)					
Bound gifts (grants) – UN Agencies	8,289,099.15	31,568,521.33	36,168,593.03	0.00	3,689,027.45
Bound gifts (grants) – funds from other foreign governments	157,731.85	87,425.57	0.00	0.00	245,157.42
Bound gifts (grants) – NGO	14,008,440.92	33,031,764.83	37,547,431.46	216,067.30	9,276,706.99
Total funds (grants)	22,455,271.92	64,687,711.73	73,716,024.49	216,067.30	13,210,891.86
Other funds					
Other	14,067,565.29	6,149,111.16	9,763,175.75	0.00	10,453,500.70
Non-monetary gifts	59,865.09	108,722.82	71,904.81	0.00	96,683.10
Social fund Slovakia	0.00	16,328.72	0.00	0.00	16,328.72
Total Other funds	14,127,430.38	6,274,162.70	9,835,080.56	0.00	10,566,512.52
TOTAL BOUND FUNDS	111,121,854.50	606,243,201.57	535,984,008.69	8,380,788.82	173,000,258.56

6.2.2. Funds – free

	Initial status as of 1 January 2013	Increase – donations accepted, gifts	Decrease – utilization, provision of gifts	Decrease – refunds of unused resources	Balance for utilization in 2014
Collections (number / name)					
S-MHMP/166354/2008					
Collection "Skutečná pomoc" (Real Help)	1,865,206.67	0.00	1,592,295.67	0.00	272,911.00
S-MHMP/204638/2011					
"Dlouhodobá" sbírka Skutečná pomoc II	30,276,486.06	29,130,310.80	15,069,720.23	0.00	44,337,076.63
Total collections	32,141,692.73	29,130,310.80	16,662,015.90	0.00	44,609,987.63
Other funds					
Fund created from resources of: Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, The Ford Foundation, Šimon Pánek – Qudriga prize, Unilever prize - purchase of securities	9,259,433.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,259,433.02
Club of Friends	43,247,519.24	27,235,610.62	26,831,093.27	0.00	43,652,036.59
Reserve fund (created from profit from previous periods)	6,648,525.59	1,825,704.59	0.00	0.00	8,474,230.18
Total of Other funds	59,155,477.85	29,061,315.21	26,831,093.27	0.00	61,385,699.79
TOTAL FREE FUNDS	91,297,170.58	58,191,626.01	43,493,109.17	0.00	105,995,687.42

7. PROFIT/LOSS

7.1. PROFIT/LOSS AND TAX CALCULATION AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013

The economic result for 2013 is accounting profit in the amount of CZK 1,381 thousand (after tax).

The Income statement includes revenues and costs for:

- Implementation of activities which are in compliance with the company mission - in the main activity column
- Implementation of additional activities - supplementary activity column

In compliance with Act no. 248/1995 Coll. on Public Benefit Organizations, costs and revenues related to the administration of a public benefit organization are recorded in the bookkeeping of the company separately according to the centres.

Tax liability for the 2013 taxation period relating to corporate income tax is CZK 126 thousand. The Company has used the option of exemption pursuant to § 20, par. 7 of Income Tax Act no. 586/1992 Coll.

Tax calculation (CZK)

Revenues total	687,709,518.51
Costs total (except 591)	686,202,646.80
Taxable income	1,506,871.71
<hr/>	
Tax base from main activity	534,542.22
Tax base from additional activities	1,185,515.72
Total tax base	1,720,057.94
Adjustment of the tax base under §20 of the Income Tax Act	516,017.38
Adjusted tax base	1,204,040.56
Tax base after rounding	1,204,000.00
19 % tax	228,760.00
Tax discount	102,900.00
19% tax after discount	125,860.00

In 2012, the deduction under § 20 within the income tax of corporate bodies in the amount of **CZK 571,409.14** was applied. Resources acquired by the attained tax obligation saving under § 20 of Act no. 586/92 Coll. from previous years were used to cover costs related to activities, the incomes generated from which were not subject to tax in 2013.

7.2. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2012

The Executive Board at its meeting in June 2013 approved the financial statements of the Organization for the 2012 accounting period, showing a profit in the amount of CZK 1,825,704.59 after tax that was in compliance with the decision of the Executive Board accounted on 26 June 2013 as an increase in the company general reserve.

8. LIABILITIES

8.1. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES (THOUSANDS OF CZK) LIABILITIES AND EQUITY B.III.

	Status as of 31 December 2012	Status as of 31 December 2013
<i>Matters in italics relate to the year 2013</i>		
Liabilities (trade payables, prepayments received, other payables) – total	13,178	15,486
Of which		
Trade payables total	8,849	13,486
Payables overdue more than 365 days	24	7
Payables overdue 181 to 364 days	16	1,093
Payables overdue 91 to 180 days	275	449
Payables overdue 0 to 90 days	2,400	6,867
Payables prior to maturity	6,134	5,070
<i>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 258</i>		
prepayments received	2,452	876
<i>The most significant part are prepayments for services related to rent of a building. Then received advance payables from the European Social Fund for providing social services in Kladno through the Civic association Prostor</i>		
other payables	1,877	1,124
<i>PIN commitment to the subsidiary in Jordan. The subsidiary has been in liquidation since 2012, so the bank's cash is held for security reasons by PIN. PIN Jordan was liquidated on 11 February 2013</i>	1,261	0
<i>This is essentially a restraint on realized deliveries in Ethiopia and Afghanistan</i>	585	370
<i>Other</i>	31	754
Payables to employees	8,954	10,118
<i>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 122</i>		
Payables to social security institution (Czech Republic)	2,144	2,505
<i>As of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements, none of these liabilities was overdue</i>		
Payables to health insurance institutions (Czech Republic)	922	1,077
<i>As of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements, none of these liabilities was overdue</i>		
Payables to social and health insurance institutions	252	244
Angola, Armenia, Ethiopia, DR Congo, Kosovo, Moldavia, Mongolia, Slovakia, Sri Lanka		
<i>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 9</i>		
State budget payables (Czech republic)	1,488	3,001
<i>These are refunds of unutilized parts of subsidies from the state budget and employment tax for employees. As of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements, none of these liabilities was overdue</i>		
State budget payables	957	1,256
Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, South Sudan, Cambodia, Kosovo, Moldavia, Mongolia		
<i>This is essentially a tax on employment and other taxes.</i>		
<i>Amount of unpaid payables as of the date of the drawing up of the financial statements: 103</i>		

	Status as of 31 December 2012	Status as of 31 December 2013
Other payables	24,476	14,930
<i>The majority is formed by advance payments received from the European Commission that are intended for partners of common projects. These resources are transferred to partners of particular projects by means of advance payments. After approval of the final financial report by the European Commission, advanced payments received and advance payments paid are accounted for and settled. Related advance payments of partners are recorded in the balance sheet on line no. 69 other receivables. Then refunds from unspent funding from the European Union.</i>		
Estimated payables (electricity, gas, sewage charges)	7,336	13,121
<i>These are costs of the accounting period that have not been invoiced to the company yet.</i>		
Total liabilities	59,707	61,738

8.2. OTHER LIABILITIES (THOUSANDS OF CZK) – LIABILITIES AND EQUITY B. IV.

	Status as of 31 December 2012	Status as of 31 December 2013
Accrued expenses	929	4,149
<i>Through this account, the company accounts for expenses which are related to the current accounting period but payments were made in the following period, especially travel expenses. These are mainly project costs of partners and travel expenses of employees.</i>		
Deferred revenues	8,676	3,789
<i>These are received resources used for help in Afghanistan and in Ethiopia and performance will be in 2014.</i>		
Unrealised exchange rate gains	649	2,203
<i>These are unrealized exchange rate gains which will be accounted upon the payment of payables or collection of receivables in the next accounting period in compliance with regulations.</i>		
Total other liabilities	10,254	10,141

9. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT – COSTS

Item A.I.1. 'Material consumption' has a value of CZK 50,104 thousand, and includes purchased and consumed material for the operation and maintenance of offices and vehicles; construction material used in the provision of social services abroad, with a particular focus on supporting education and health, improving access to water and improving sanitary conditions. Acquired assets are charged as supplies.

Item A.II.8 "other services" has a value of CZK 191,892 thousand, and includes the costs of other purchased services, which consist primarily of accounted costs of partners in the implementation of joint projects, the cost of renting and operating

offices and the purchase of services in the provision of social services abroad, focusing on the promotion of education and healthcare, social services, improving access to water and improving sanitary conditions, securing livelihoods, poverty reduction and environmental protection.

Item A.V.22 "gifts" has a value of CZK 182,231 thousand, and mainly includes the financial donations provided to people who have been affected by the floods in 2013 in the Czech Republic and donated supplies within the activities of humanitarian and development aid.

10. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT – REVENUES

Item B.I.2. "Sale of own services" has a value of CZK 45,838 thousand, and mainly includes income from the brokerage infrastructural development of local communities in Afghanistan and the provision of social services in the Czech Republic.

Item B.IV.17. "Accounting for funds" has a value of CZK 573,617 thousand, and includes revenues associated with the use of the funds reported under liabilities and equity item A.I.2. "Funds" on the main activities of the company.

Item B.IV.18. "Other revenues" has a value of CZK 49,226 thousand and relates to the main business of the company; it mainly includes revenue estimates for grants still outstanding when in 2013 the company benefited by a valid contract, but the funds from the donor were not paid by the date of the drawing up of the financial statements. There are also contracted and received incomes in the next financial year for projects that have already been partially implemented in 2013.

11. OTHER IMPORTANT FACTS

The Organization's assets are not encumbered with any lien.

The Organization does not register any payables not included in the financial statements.

On 11 February 2013, liquidation of the subsidiary PIN Jordan was successfully completed.

Between the balance sheet date and the date of drawing up the financial statements, no important facts or unusual changes in the status of the assets and liabilities occurred which would significantly influence the values of assets and liabilities, the financial situation or economic result of the company stated in the financial statement as of 31 December 2013.

In Prague, 25 June 2014

Prepared by: Anna Spružinová, Accountant

Šimon Pánek, Managing Director

CASH FLOW STATEMENT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013

(IN THOUSANDS OF CZK)

	current period	prior period
P. Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	165,663	106,559
Net operating cash flow		
Z. Accounting profit (loss) before taxation	1,507	2,035
A.1. Non-cash transactions	13,527	40,348
A.1.1. Depreciation of fixed assets	9,822	9,591
A.1.2. Change in provisions and other adjustments	0	0
A.1.3. Profit(-) Loss(+) on sale of fixed assets	-303	73
A.1.4. Expense and revenue interests accounted for	-127	-321
A.1.5. Other non-cash transactions	2,195	632
A.1.6. Gifts (buildings)	1,940	30,373
A.* Net operating cash flow before taxation, changes in working capital and extraordinary items	15,034	42,383
A.2. Current assets	-34,476	25,442
A.2.1. Change in receivables and other temporary assets	-20,724	8,404
A.2.2. Change in short-term liabilities and other temporary liabilities	1,646	12,803
A.2.3. Change in inventory	-15,398	4,235
A.2.4. Change in short-term financial assets	0	0
A.** Net operating cash flow before financial balances, taxation and extraordinary items	-19,442	67,825
A.3. Interest paid excluding amounts capitalised	0	0
A.4. Interest received	127	249
A.5. Income tax paid on ordinary income and income tax relating to prior periods	-365	-369
A.*** Net operating cash flow	-19,680	67,705
Investment activity		
B.1. Acquisition of fixed assets	-11,692	-29,464
B.1.1. Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-7,405	-22,863
B.1.2. Acquisition of intangible fixed assets	-2,679	-3,213
B.1.3. Acquisition of long-term investments	-1,608	-3,388
B.2.1. Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	415	745
B.2.2. Proceeds from sales of long-term investments	2,486	2,573
B.*** Net cash flow from investment activity	-8,791	-26,146
Financial activity		
C.1. Change in long-term liabilities and bank loans	0	0
C.1.1. Increase and decrease in long-term loans	0	0
C.1.2. Increase and decrease in other long-term payables	0	0
C.2. Increase and decrease in equity	77,232	17,545
C.2.1. Change in own equity	655	1,921
C.2.2. Change in funds	76,577	15,624
C.*** Net cash flow from financial activity	77,232	17,545
F. Net increase or decrease in cash balance	48,761	59,104
R. Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	214,424	165,663



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Recipient: Executive Board and founders of the Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (PEOPLE IN NEED)

Report on the Financial Statements:

Based on our audit, on 27 June 2014, we have issued report on the financial statements included in this annual report, as follows:

"We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Company Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (PEOPLE IN NEED), which comprise the balance sheet as of 31 December 2013, the profit and loss account from the 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 and cash flow statement for the year then ended as of 31 December 2013, and notes to financial statements including summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Information about Company Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. is presented in Note 1.1. to these financial statements.

Responsibility of the Statutory Body of the accounting entity for the financial statements

The statutory body of Company Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Czech accounting regulations and for such internal control as statutory body determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Hereafter the statutory body is responsible for the selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Act on Auditors and International Standards on Auditing and the related application guidelines issued by the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic. Those laws and regulations require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Company Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. as of 31 December 2013, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended as of 31 December 2013 in accordance with Czech accounting regulations.

Audited Financial Statements of the Company of the year 2013 (i.e. Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, Notes to Financial Statements incl. Cash Flow Statement) are enclosure to this report."

Report on the Audit of the Annual Report

We have also audited the annual report of Company Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (PEOPLE IN NEED) for consistency with the accompanying financial statements for the year ended as of 31 December 2013. The statutory body of Company Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. is responsible for the correctness of the annual report. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consistency of the annual report and the financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the related application guidelines issued by the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic. These standards require that the auditor plans and performs the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the information included in the annual report describes matters that are also presented in the financial statements is, in all material respects, consistent with the relevant financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our audit opinion.

In our opinion, the information included in the annual report of Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. for the year ended 31 December 2013 is consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements referred to above.

In Prague on 28 June 2014

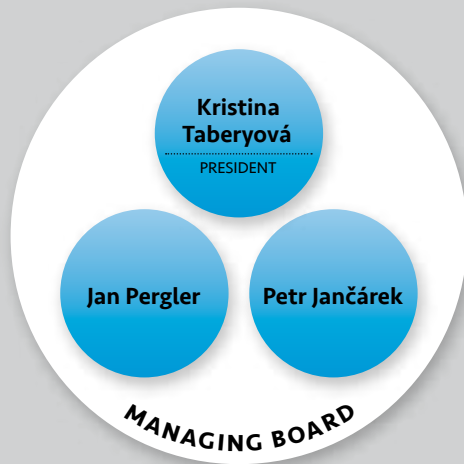
Auditing firm: AUDIT SERVIS, spol. s r.o.
140 00 Praha 4, Kloboučnická 14
Licence of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic no. 10



Auditor: Květoslava Vyleťalová
Licence of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic no. 256

OUR TEAM

COMPANY MANAGEMENT



Director until 16/5/2013: Jan Kamenický, Director from 17/5/2013: Šimon Pánek
(following the change of Director there was a corresponding change in the charter of the foundation)

WE THANK EVERYONE FOR THEIR SUPPORT IN 2013!

SPECIAL THANKS FOR THEIR LONG-TERM SUPPORT GO TO JANA AND ANTONÍN ŠVEHLA.

GIFTS OF CZK 1,000,000 AND MORE (OVER 36,000 EUR)



CANDORIS S.R.O.

FRYC ONDŘEJ

DVOŘÁKOVÁ HANA

KROFTOVÁ MARTA

GIFTS OF CZK 500,000 AND MORE (OVER 18,000 EUR)



ISACKSON ROBERT AND SHELLAN

STEKLÁ JARMILA

TICHÝ LUBOŠ

WALENTYNOWICZ HUBERT

GIFTS OF CZK 100,000 AND MORE (OVER 3,600 EUR)

A1 - Transport & Logistic s.r.o.; ABB s.r.o.; Agrodružstvo Brázdim; Allianz Endowment Fund; ARVAL CZ s.r.o.; Atos IT Solutions and Services s.r.o.; AUSTROMAR obchodní a dopravní s.r.o.; AVEKO Servomotory s.r.o.; AXA Česká republika s.r.o.; Bilfinger Babcock CZ s.r.o.; Česká exportní banka a.s.; Czech Philharmonic; Czech National Bank; ČEZ a.s.; Deutsche Bank AG; Donath Business & Media s.r.o.; ELNIKA plus s.r.o.; Ernst & Young s.r.o.; ETA a.s.; EURO NÁŘADÍ s.r.o.; Exportní garanční a pojišťovací společnost, a.s.; Felix a spol. AK s.r.o.; Fišerová Eva; GE Money Bank a.s.; Geneva Consulting Finance s.r.o.; GENICZECH - M s.r.o.; GEO Group a.s.; Glatzová Vladimíra; Höfinghoff Andreas; Horká Martina; Chlumská Milena; Chvátalová Jitka; Chýla Roman; IFER - Monitoring and Mapping Solutions Ltd.; Citibank Europe; IREKS ENZYMA s.r.o.; Josef KVAPIL a.s.; Knapp Petr; Kodrle Tomáš; Kooperativa pojišťovna a.s.; KOVOTEX s.r.o.; KPMG Česká republika s.r.o.; Laboratory Imaging s.r.o.; Letiště Praha a.s.; Lučební závody Draslovka a.s.; Mamacoffee s.r.o.; METRANS a.s.; Metrostav a.s.; Nadace České pojišťovny; Patria Endowment Fund; Novartis s.r.o.; Orlický Vladimír; OSC a.s.; PentaGen s.r.o.; PILOUS s.r.o.; PRESENTECHNIK s.r.o.; Průmstav a.s.; Qminers s.r.o.; REN Power CZ a.s.; Rosenberg Ivan; Řehák Břetislav; SERVISTEK s.r.o.; Siemens s.r.o.; Spustová Olga, Mgr.; Tajovský Jan; Tichý Tomáš; Vávra Michal; VEOLIA VODA ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA a.s.; Vlášek Josef; WEISS TECHNIK Praha s.r.o.; Zeelandia s.r.o.

GIFTS OF CZK 50,000 AND MORE (OVER 1,800 EUR)

A - Grafika s.r.o.; ABC MAGNET s.r.o.; Alfa Laval s.r.o.; ANAG s.r.o.; Anderson Willinger s.r.o.; ANO 2011; ASICentrum s.r.o.; AURA s.r.o.; BENET AUTOMOTIVE s.r.o.; BEXTRA s.r.o.; Bílek Jiří; Bison&Rose; Bláha s.r.o.; Bohexim Glass, s.r.o.; Borges David; Brázdil Jan; Coufal Jan; DELIKOMAT s.r.o.; DJ Praha s.r.o.; Dočekal Jan; DSV Road a.s.; Emerson Process Management, s.r.o.; Eminger Jiří, Ing.; Esatrade s.r.o.; ESTEC s.r.o.; Fa RENE a.s.; Havel, Holásek & Partners s.r.o., attorneys at law; HAVIT s.r.o.; Holečková Olga; Holík International s.r.o.; Houdek Ivan; IBI s.r.o.; INCAD s.r.o.; Ingenico CZ s.r.o.; Isolit-Bravo s.r.o.; Jehnička Jiří; Kabeš Štěpán; Kameník Stanislav, MVDr.; Kněžínek Zbyněk; KPCS CZ s.r.o.; Krausová Hana; Krejčí Radek; Kubík a.s.; Kubištová Míla; Kuchař Jaroslav; Laichman Libor; the Larson Krausová family; Lukáč Lubomír; Mareš Ivo; MetLife pojišťovna a.s.; Mikyska Jan; MISSIVA s.r.o.; Mizun Michal; MONTs s.r.o.; Moravcová Klára; Mošnová Milada; MUCOS Pharma CZ s.r.o.; Multimedia atelier s.r.o.; Němec Jiří; NET4GAS s.r.o.; Nohová Jaroslava; PAKRA ZF - SERVIS s.r.o.; Polášek Rostislav; Pospíšilová Helena; Rabasová Zuzana; Rawet s.r.o.; Rosypalova Marie; Rybáček Karel; Rychlý Tomáš; Říha Pavel; sanaplasma s.r.o.; SAS Institute ČR s.r.o.; Slavíková Eva; Smičková Hana; Sochor Rudolf; Stavocentrum s.r.o.; STAVTRANS s.r.o.; STAVUM, s.r.o.; Štichhauerová Kateřina; Stodůlka Jiří; STROJSERVIS Praha s.r.o.; Šachl Jindřich; Škoda Bohdan; TNT Express Worldwide s.r.o.; Trading M&K a.s.; Tremco illbruck s.r.o.; Tůma Milan; Ullrych Tomáš; UniCredit Foundation; Vacek Pavel; Vetnemo s.r.o.; VEXTA s.r.o.; Vrba Ilja; Vyroubal Krajhanzl Školout, law firm s.r.o.; Boskovice Western Town; WOOD & Company Financial Services, a.s.; Yusen Logistics (Czech) s.r.o.

Thanks also to the thousands of small donors, whom due to lack of space we cannot list here. Their gifts are crucial for the work of People in Need. Special thanks to all members of the People in Need Club of Friends and regular donors at www.skutecnapomoc.cz.

We would also like thank all of our private and corporate donors for their nonmonetary support in the form of services and supplies provided to us as a gift or at a significant discount. Special thanks to Microsoft and Assessment Systems for their long-term support.

**DO YOU BELIEVE IN HELPING OTHERS?
SUPPORT US!
THE PEOPLE IN NEED CLUB OF FRIENDS
PEOPLEINNEED.CZ/CLUB**

